

常用汉字部首

新编基础汉语·写字篇

张朋朋
(Zhang Pengpeng) 著

The Most
Common
Chinese Radicals

NEW
APPROACHES
TO LEARNING
CHINESE



华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

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北京语言文化大学

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前 言

对于外国人来说,学习和掌握汉语和汉字并不是一件非常困难的事情。过去,人们之所以不这样认为,主要是和教授这种语言和文字的方法不当有关。

过去,教授汉语和汉字一般是采用“语文一体”的方法,即“口语”和“文字”的教学同步进行。这种方法和教授英、法语等使用拼音文字的语言是一样的。本人认为:“语文一体”的方法对于教授拼音文字的语言是合理和有效的,但用于教授汉语、汉字是不合适的,这是使外国人对学习汉语产生畏难情绪的主要原因。

一、汉字不是拼音文字。汉字是一种从象形文字发展而来的表意文字。汉字的形体不表示汉语的语音。因此,如果采用“语文一体”的方法,口语的内容用汉字来书写,将不利于学习者学习口语的发音,使汉字成为了他们学习口语的“绊脚石”。

二、汉字的字形是一个以一定数量的构件按照一定的规则进行组合的系统。因此,教学上,应先教这一定数量的构件及组合规则,然后再教由这些构件所组合的汉字。可是,“语文一体”的教法必然形成“文从语”的教学体系。也就是说,学什么话,教什么字。这种教法,汉字出现的顺序杂乱无章,体现不出汉字字形教学的系统性和规律性,从而大大增加了汉字教学的难度。

三、汉字具有构词性,有限的汉字构成了无限的词。“词”是由“字”构成的,知道了字音可以读出词音,知道了字义便于理解词义,“字”学的越多,会念的“词”就越多,学习“词”就越容易。也就是说,“识字量”决定了“识词量”。因此,汉语书面阅读教学应该以汉字作为教学的基本单位,应该把提高学习者的“识字量”作为教学的主要目标。“文从语”的做法恰恰是不可能做到这一点。因为,教材的编写从口语教学的要求和原则来考虑,自然要以“词”作为教学的基本单位。由于口语中能独立运用的最小的造句单位是“词”,所以在教“中国”一词时,必然只介绍“China”这一词义,而不会介绍“中”和“国”两个字的字义。中国语文教学历来是以“识字量”作为衡量一个人书面阅读能力强弱的标准,而“语文一体”这种教法等于是取消了汉字教学,从而大大影响了汉语书面阅读教学的效率。

综上所述,如果根据汉语和汉字的特点来对外国人进行基础汉语教学,在总体设计上就不应采用“语文一体”的模式。我认为应该遵循以下几个原则来设计:

● 教学初期把“语”和“文”分开。

实现的方法是:口语教学主要借助汉语拼音来进行,对汉字不做要求。这样,使汉字不成其为“绊脚石”,使口语教学将变得极为容易。汉字教学另编教材,先进行汉字的字形教学,教材的内容从基本笔画入手,以部首为纲,以构件组合为核心。汉字字形教学和口语教学并行,这样,既有利于口语教学,又使汉字的字形教学具有了系统性和规律性。系统而有规律地进行汉字教学不仅可以大大降低学习的难度,而且从一开始就给了学习者一把开启神秘汉字大门的钥匙,这对他们是受益无穷的。

- 先进行口语教学和汉字字形教学,后进行识字阅读教学。

也就是说,对汉字的认读教学不要在初期阶段进行,而应安排在进行了一段口语和在结束了汉字字形教学之后。因为,具有了口语能力和书写汉字的技能对识字教学有促进作用,从而可以使学习者较为轻松地跨越“识字”这第二道“门槛”。

- 阅读教学应以识字教学打头,采用独特的识字教学法。

“识字教学”和“写字教学”一样也是汉语教学中所独有的教学环节,应该根据汉字的特点编写适合外国人使用的识字课本。识字课本应以“字”作为教学的基本单位,以“以字组词”为核心,以快速提高学生的识字量和阅读能力为教学目标。

- 识字教学要和口语教学、阅读教学相结合。

具体做法是用所识的字和词编写口语对话体课文和叙述体散文作为这一阶段教材的内容。这一阶段的教学在程序上是一环扣一环的,在练习方式上是一种有听、有说、有读、有写的综合式教学。

上述总体设计图示:

第一阶段	第二阶段
口语课(学习并使用汉语拼音)	综合课 {
写字课(学习汉字的基本构件)	

根据上述原则,本人编写了一套基础汉语教程。本教程包括三本教材:

- 一是口语篇,书名是《口语速成》。此书用于口语课。
- 二是写字篇,书名是《常用汉字部首》。此书用于写字课。
- 三是识字篇,书名是《集中识字》。此书用于综合课。

使用这套教材,初学者先学习《口语速成》和《常用汉字部首》,学完之后再学习《识字课本》,就像吃西餐一样,一道菜一道菜来,循序渐进。这样,学习者不仅不会觉得汉语难学,而且还会被汉字的文化内涵和艺术魅力所深深吸引。

张朋朋

Introduction

The Chinese language has for too long been perceived as being beyond the grasp of the foreign learner. This misconception has been caused, unfortunately, for the most part by an improper teaching approach.

For several decades the spoken and written form of Chinese have been taught simultaneously to beginners. There is nothing wrong with this approach in teaching Western languages like French or English that employ a phonetic system or alphabet as an aid to learning pronunciation, but it is certainly not the best method for teaching the Chinese spoken language and Chinese characters. The reasons for this are threefold:

1. Chinese characters cannot be read phonetically. Chinese characters developed from pictographs into ideographs. This means that there is no direct relationship between the form and structure of Chinese characters and their pronunciation. So the hotchpotch teaching of both the spoken language and Chinese characters at the beginning stage will not help foreign learners master pronunciation, and the characters will, if anything, only be a stumbling block to their acquisition of oral fluency.

2. Each Chinese character is made up of components that follow a specific stroke order and rules of formation. So it is logical that the simple component be taught first, progressing to the more complicated component and whole characters. But in the approach of teaching speaking and writing simultaneously, whatever is learnt in the spoken language will be followed by a corresponding written character. Obviously, in this approach the characters are not chosen systematically according to their structural compositions, and so the rules that govern the writing of Chinese characters are not reflected, making the teaching and learning of characters only more chaotic and difficult.

3. Chinese characters should form the basis of courses in reading texts. Single syllable characters can be combined to make various disyllabic or multi-syllabic words. There are unlimited combinations that can be made by adding characters to change or expand meanings. If you know how to pronounce some characters, it follows that you will be able to read the word they form. Knowing the meaning of certain characters will help you understand the meaning of the word they make. As you learn more characters, your ability to recognize more words increases. Learning words thus becomes easier. Since character recognition determines word recognition, *the main objective in teaching Chinese characters should be to raise the learner's level of character recognition.*

However, this is not possible with the “writing following speaking” approach. When teaching colloquial Chinese we naturally use words instead of characters as the basis of teaching

because the word is the smallest unit in making a sentence. When teaching the word 中国 for example, we will invariably explain its meaning with the English “China”, but the two characters that make up the word 中 “middle” and 国 “kingdom” are not explained. Traditional Chinese language teaching has always used “character recognition” as the criterion in judging a learner’s ability to read texts. The “writing following speaking” approach simply disregards the necessity of teaching the characters on their own and does not give the characters the place they deserve, thus greatly reducing the efficiency of teaching Chinese reading.

Our new approach may be summarized as follows:

- In the initial stages of learning, “spoken Chinese” and “character recognition and writing” should be taught separately.

- Teaching materials for oral class use mainly a system of romanization called *Hanyu pinyin*. The students are not required to deal with the characters. There are obvious reasons for this. Learning to speak Chinese becomes a lot easier using a phonetic system of romanization.

- While when teaching spoken Chinese we start to introduce systematically the form of Chinese characters: the strokes, radicals (radicals are the basic components of Chinese characters), and the structural components. These “stumbling blocks” become much more friendly in this way, and the students are given a key to the secret of Chinese characters which will help them greatly in their later reading stage.

- Then proceed to the reading stage by learning to read characters. Only when the learner is able to speak and has learned the form and structure of characters can we begin to teach him how to read. Texts should be specially designed, focusing on character recognition and word formations, with the aim of quickly enlarging vocabulary and acquiring reading ability.

- In the reading stage character learning should be combined with continuous spoken language training and reading aptitude training. The texts should be put in the form of dialogues and narrative prose pieces written with the characters learned in each lesson, so they are very short, and easy to read and remember. The exercises should include comprehensive forms of listening, speaking, reading and writing that are closely linked and complementary to each other.

What is discussed above can be illustrated as below:

Initial stage	Second stage
<p style="text-align: center;">Oral Course</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Learn to use <i>pinyin</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Comprehensive Course</p> <p>Character learning: intensive training</p> <p>Oral training: application of characters</p> <p>Reading: prose, etc.</p> <p>Writing: characters and sentences</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Writing Course</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Learn the basic structural components of characters</p>	

Based on the above design and consideration, *New Approaches to Learning Chinese* has been devised, which includes three textbooks:

Intensive Spoken Chinese (oral course)

Includes 40 conversational lessons, about 1,000 commonly used words and numerous grammatical notes.

The Most Common Chinese Radicals (writing course)

Contains about 100 Chinese radicals and the basic structure of Chinese characters.

Rapid Literacy in Chinese (comprehensive course)

Uses 750 commonly used Chinese characters and 1,300 words formed from them to make 25 short sentences, 25 conversational dialogues and 4 narrative prose pieces.

Beginners who have completed *Intensive Spoken Chinese* and *The Most Common Chinese Radicals* can proceed to *Rapid Literacy in Chinese*. So by going step by step they will feel that learning Chinese is not difficult at all. Furthermore, there is much that can be learned about Chinese culture from Chinese characters, besides their alluring charm and fascination.

Zhang Pengpeng

编写体例

本书是一本为外国人编写的学习书写汉字的基础教材。

汉字是有一定结构规律的文字，它是以一定数量的构件按照一定的规则进行组合的，有其完整的系统性。也就是说，成千上万个汉字是由少量的构件有规律地组合而成的。英文的所有单词都是由 26 个字母组合而成的。汉字以构件组字和英文以字母组词不同：一、汉字的构件数量比英文字母要多，大约 300 多个，常用构件有 100 多个。二、汉字以构件组字不是线形排列，而是在一个方框内以上下、左右、内外等方式拼合而成。三、汉字构件的拼合具有逻辑性，也就是说，它与字义有着密切的关系。因此，学习汉字只要掌握了这少量的最基本的构件和汉字的组合规则，就可以书写几乎所有的汉字了。这样学习，不仅节省时间，而且也有利于对字义和字形的记忆。

根据上述认识，本书的编写体例确定为从笔画入手，以部首为纲，以构件组合为核心。

一、从笔画入手

汉字的构件是由笔画构成的。因此学习汉字构件要从笔画入手。本书共介绍了 8 个基本笔画。对每个笔画还介绍了它的几种变形写法以及笔画的名称和笔顺规则。

二、以部首为纲

汉字在结构上分两大类，一类是独体字，一类是合体字。独体字又分象形字和指事字，合体字又分会意字和形声字。合体字是由独体字或由独体字演变来的偏旁构成的。汉字的部首一般是独体字或由独体字演变而来的偏旁，所以，部首本身可以说是汉字最基本的构件。另外，部首往往又是合体字中会意字的偏旁和形声字的形旁，所以，以部首为纲教汉字，便于对合体字中的会意字和形声字进行结构上分析和字义上的说明。汉语的工具书和词典多是以部首来检字。以部首为纲来编写此书的另一个目的是想为学习者将来使用汉语工具书打下一个坚实的基础。

本书共介绍了 108 个最常用的部首，按照由易到难，即从笔画少到笔画多的顺序排列。对每个部首，本书介绍了它的名称、意义、作用、来源以及它的写法和笔画数等多项内容。

三、以部件组合为核心

在每个部首下介绍几个带有同一偏旁的合体字。对每个合体字不仅介绍了它的字音、字义，而且突出介绍了它和构件之间的逻辑关系以及构件组合的结构类型。

To the User

This book introduces to foreign students the basics of how to write and learn the Chinese characters in the most efficient way.

Chinese characters developed from pictographs which were formed in a regular way with a certain number of components that are comparable to the 26 letters in the English alphabet. However, these components are different from the letters in the English alphabet in that 1) the components are much larger in number, about 300 in which over 100 are in common use; 2) the components are not arranged in a horizontal line but in the upper-lower, left-right, inside-outside and other forms; 3) the components are combined in a logical or meaningful way. Therefore, once one knows these basic components and the rules for arranging them, one can write almost all the Chinese characters. This is not only a time-saving approach, it is also an easy way to remember the form and meaning of a character.

The format of the lessons is as follows:

1. Starting from the most basic strokes

All the components are formed of strokes, and before one can learn the components, one has to be familiar with these strokes. The book introduces the eight basic types of strokes, with the variant forms, stroke names and rules for forming them.

2. Learning the characters through the radicals

Structurally Chinese characters can be classified into two kinds: one-component characters and compound characters. The first kind can be further categorized into pictograms and indicative characters, and the second kind, into associative characters and picto-phonograms. The compound characters are composed of one-component characters or components evolved from them, and the two kinds generally constitute the radicals. Therefore, radicals can be taken as the most basic components of Chinese characters. In addition, radicals also appear as meaningful components in the associative characters and picto-phonograms. Thus, teaching the characters through the radicals makes it easier to analyze the structure and meaning of the picto-phonograms and the associative characters. As almost all Chinese dictionaries use radical indexing systems for characters, it is essential to prepare the students for the use of dictionaries.

Introduced in this book are the 108 most commonly used radicals, sequenced from the simple to the more complicated according to the number of their strokes. Each radical is accompanied by its name, meaning, function, origin, way of writing and number of strokes.

3. Focusing on the combination of components

Under each radical there are several compound characters containing it. Each compound character is given its pronunciation and meaning. Emphasis is placed on the logical relationship between its components, its meaning and the structural type of its components.

◆ 笔画 bǐhuà strokes

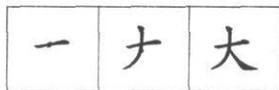
汉字数量虽多,但都是由二十几种笔画构成的。在这二十几种笔画中最基本的有八种,其余的十几种是在这八种基础上有不同程序的变化。本书第一至第八页介绍基本笔画。

Although there are many Chinese characters, there are only about 20 kinds of strokes used to form them. Among these however, it is only necessary to learn the eight most important strokes and view the others as their variants. See pages 1-8 for the basic strokes.

◆ 笔顺 bǐshùn stroke order

在书写一个汉字时,有的笔画先写,有的后写,是有一定顺序的,这就是笔顺。如:

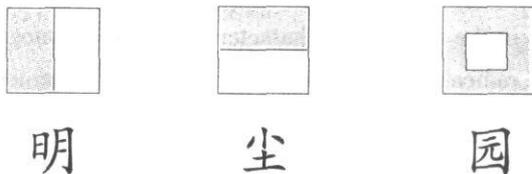
In writing Chinese characters, one should follow a certain order of the strokes, i. e. some strokes precede others, e. g.



◆ 笔顺规则 bǐshùn guīzé rules of stroke order

笔顺规则是指独体字哪一笔先写,哪一笔后写的规则。本书在介绍基本笔画的同时也介绍了几条笔顺规则。参见第一至第八页。书写合体字要遵循结构顺序规则,有关结构顺序规则,本书在介绍合体字时用图来表示,如:

The rules of stroke order specify that in a one-component character, certain strokes should precede others. This is elaborated on pages 1-8 while introducing the eight basic strokes. In writing compound-component characters, one should follow the structural order, which is explained through diagrams as follows, e. g.



◆ 笔画数 bǐhuàshù stroke numbers

构成一个汉字的笔画数量叫笔画数,如“大”字是三画。查字典时需要知道笔画数。

The stroke number is the total number of strokes that compose a Chinese character, e. g. 大 has three strokes. This is basic knowledge necessary for consulting a dictionary.



◆独体字 dútǐzì one-component characters

独体字是由笔画组成的、不能再分成两部分的字,如:“人”“木”,“日”“月”。独体字有两种,一种是象形字,一种是指事字。

One-component characters have only one basic part and cannot be subdivided, e. g. 人, 木, 日, 月. One-component characters can be subdivided into two kinds: pictograms and indicative characters.

人 木 日 月

◆象形字 xiàngxíngzì pictograms

字的形状像所表示的具体事物的独体字叫象形字。如:“人”“口”“木”“日”“月”等。独体字中象形字占大多数。

Pictograms represent in stylized form the objects they refer to, e. g. 人, 口, 木, 日, 月. A great part of the one-component characters are pictograms.

人	→	人	person
木	→	木	tree
口	→	口	mouth
日	→	日	sun
月	→	月	moon

◆指事字 zhǐshìzì indicative characters

用笔画的组合揭示出某种抽象意义的独体字叫指事字,如:“上”“下”“中”等。

Strokes can be combined to show an abstract meaning. One-component characters composed in this way are called indicative characters, e. g. 上, 下, 中.

上 above

下 under

中 among

◆合体字 hétǐzì combined characters

合体字是由两个或两个以上部分组成的字,如:“从”“众”“休”“河”。

Characters composed of two or more parts are called combined characters, e. g. 从, 众, 休, 河.

从 众 休 河

◆偏旁 piānpáng components

构成合体字的部分叫偏旁。偏旁有两种,一种是独体字,一种是由独体字演变来的符号,如:“亻”就是由“人”演变来的。偏旁在合体字中有时表音,有时表义。表义的偏旁叫形旁,表音的偏旁叫声旁。

The parts which form the combined characters are called components. The components are either one-component characters themselves or symbols derived from them, e. g. 亻 is a symbol derived from the pictogram 人. Some components show meaning; others indicate sound.

人	→	亻
水	→	氵
手	→	扌

◆会意字 huìyìzì associative characters

由两个或两个以上的具有意义的偏旁组合在一起来表示一个新的意义的合体字叫会意字。如:“明”“尘”。

Associative characters come from the combination of two or more meaningful components to create a new character with a new meaning, e. g. 明, 尘.

日	+	月	=	明
sun		moon		bright
小	+	土	=	尘
small		soil		dust

◆ 形声字 xíngshēngzì picto-phonograms

构成合体字的偏旁,一个表义,一个表音,这种合体字叫形声字。如“妈”。合体字中大部分是形声字。

Picto-phonograms are a kind of combined characters, with one component indicating its meaning, the other indicating its pronunciation, e. g. 妈. Most of the combined characters are picto-phonograms.

女	+	马	=	妈
woman		horse		mother
semantic part		phonetic part		mā

◆ 部首 bùshǒu radicals

汉语字典根据汉字形体的偏旁分成不同的门类,如“口部”“人部”等。口部中的字都有“口”字旁,人部中的字都含有“人”字旁。这些偏旁就叫做“部首”。

In Chinese dictionaries, the characters are arranged according to the different category of components, e. g. 口部, 人部. All the characters in 口部 contain the component 口, and all the characters in 人部 contain the component 人. These components are called 部首 or radicals.

【口部】 kǒubù the radical mouth 喝 唱 叫 吃 喊 听

【人部】 rénbù the radical person 从 众 个 合 介

◆ 汉字结构 Hànzì jiégòu character structure

汉字结构是指合体字的结构。合体字的结构类型主要有三种,即左右结构、上下结构、内外结构。如:“林”“明”“好”是左右结构。“男”“尘”“尖”“忘”是上下结构。“回”“国”“园”等是内外结构。

The structures of the combined characters are divided into three principal types: left-right structure, top-bottom structure, and inside-outside structure, e. g.

林 明 好



left-right structure

男 尘 尖



top-bottom structure

回 国 园



inside-outside structure

Table of the Basic Strokes and Commonly Used Chinese Radicals

基本笔画和常用部首表

一 horizontal	㇇ small	水 water	虍 tiger
丨 vertical	土 soil	[氵] water	米 rice
ノ left-falling	弓 bow	贝 seashell	西 west
㇏ right-falling	口 square	车 vehicle	羊 sheep
㇔ turning	巾 towel	戈 dagger-axe	页 head
㇑ hook	辶 walk	斤 axe	衣 clothes
丶 dot	马 horse	气 air	[衤] clothes
ノ rising	宀 roof	欠 yawn	竹 bamboo
人 person	女 woman	犬 dog	自 self
亻 person	尸 corpse	[犭] dog	老 old
刀 knife	彡 ornament	文 script	走 walking
刂 knife	广 wide	王 king or jade	身 body
力 strength	门 door	心 heart	豕 pig
儿 son	夕 sunset	[忄] heart	言 speech
冫 ice	攴 hand holding a stick	歹 evil	[讠] speech
又 right hand	户 single door	穴 hole	足 leg, foot
廴 structure	毛 hair	目 eye	足 leg, foot
厂 factory	爪 claw	田 field	金 gold
阝 single ear	𠂇 claw	禾 cereal	[钅] gold
阝 mound, town	木 tree, wood	白 white	鱼 fish
大 big	片 flat	立 standing up	雨 rain
纟 silk	父 father	疒 sickness	食 food
工 work	牛 ox	皿 receptacle	[饣] food
彳 step with the left foot	犛 cattle	石 stone	革 leather
子 child	日 sun	示 show	黑 black
子 child	月 moon	[衤] show	
口 mouth	手 hand	鸟 bird	
山 mountain	[扌] hand	母 mother	
艹 grass	火 fire	舟 boat	
小 small	灬 fire	虫 insect	
		耳 ear	

【笔画】

“一”是部首，有两个变体。“一”的写法是：从左到右，要平。
The horizontal stroke is a radical with two variant forms. Execute from left to right levelly.

一

名称：横

Name: héng

horizontal

变形笔画 Forms of the stroke

长横

Long horizontal

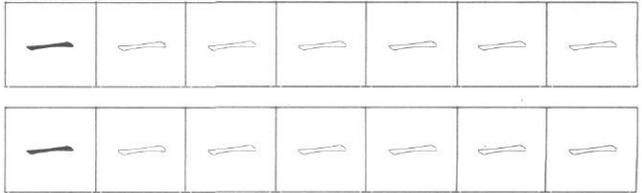


短横

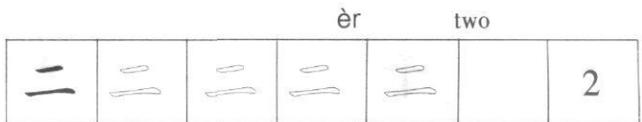
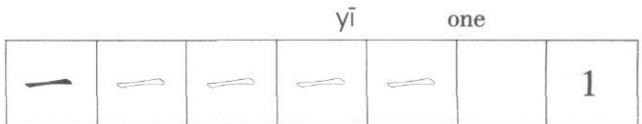
Short horizontal



书写练习 Trace the strokes



笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



笔顺规则：从上到下

Order: From top to bottom

【笔画】

“丨”是部首，有两个变体。“丨”的写法是：从上到下，要直。
The vertical stroke is a radical with two variant forms. Execute from top to bottom straightly.

丨

名称：竖

Name: shù

vertical

变形笔画 Forms of the stroke

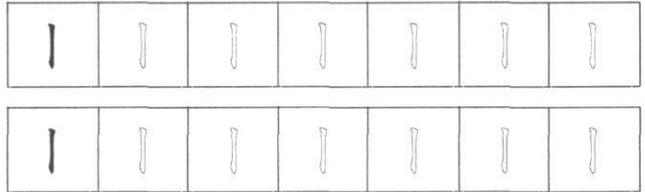
长竖

Long vertical

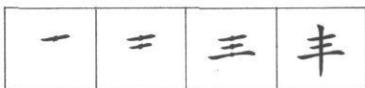
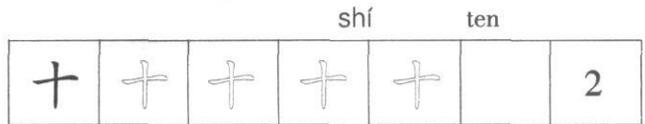
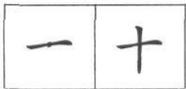
短竖

Short vertical

书写练习 Trace the strokes



笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



笔顺规则：先横后竖

Order: Horizontal before vertical

【笔画】

“丿”是部首,有两个变体。“丿”的写法是:从上向左下,成弧形。
The left-falling stroke 丿 is also a radical with two variant forms.
Execute from top to lower left, as an arc (curve).



名称: 撇

Name: piě

left-falling

变形笔画 Variant forms of the stroke

横撇

Level left-falling

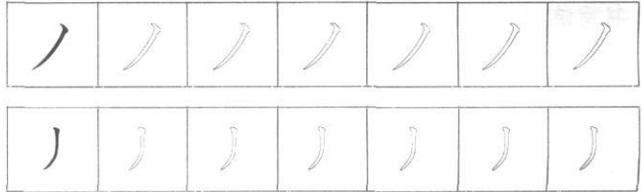


竖撇

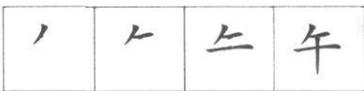
Vertical left-falling



书写练习 Trace the strokes



笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



笔顺规则: 从左到右

Order: From left to right

【笔画】

“捺”有两个变体。“捺”的写法是：从上向右下，成弧形。
The right-falling stroke has two variant forms. Write from top to lower right, as an arc (curve).



名称：捺
Name: nà

right-falling

变形笔画 Variant forms of the stroke

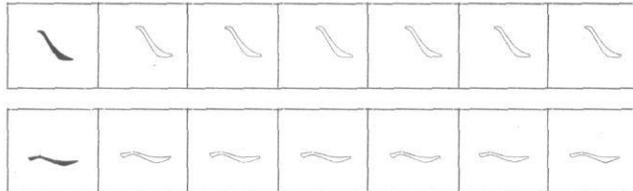
竖捺
Vertical right-falling



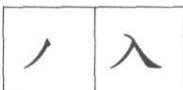
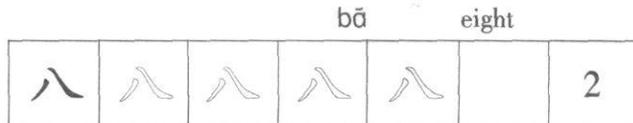
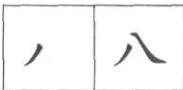
平捺
Level right-falling



书写练习 Trace the strokes



笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



笔顺规则：先撇后捺

Order: Left-falling before right-falling

【笔画】

“折”有两个变体。写法是：一个先横后竖，另一个先竖后横。
The turning stroke has two variant forms. Execute horizontal before vertical for the first form and for the next, vice versa.

名称：折

Name: zhé

turning

变形笔画 Variant forms of the stroke

横折

Horizontal turning

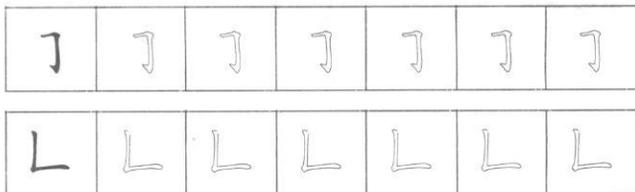


竖折

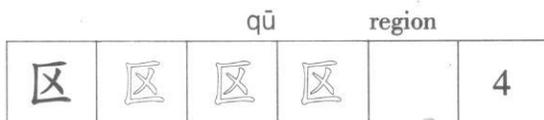
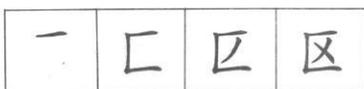
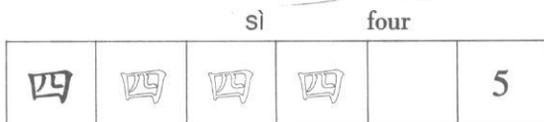
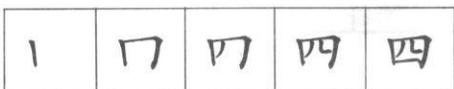
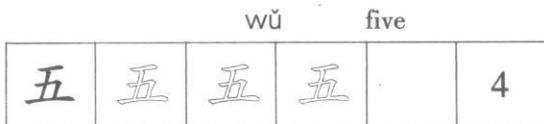
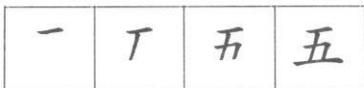
Vertical turning



书写练习 Trace the strokes



笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



笔顺规则：先外后内

Order: From outside to inside

【笔画】

“钩”是部首，有三个变体。写法：从上往下，向左或向右拐个弯。
The hook stroke is a radical with three variant forms. Execute from top to bottom, turn left or right and tick at the end.

丿

名称：钩

hook

Name: gōu

变形笔画 Variant forms of the stroke

竖钩

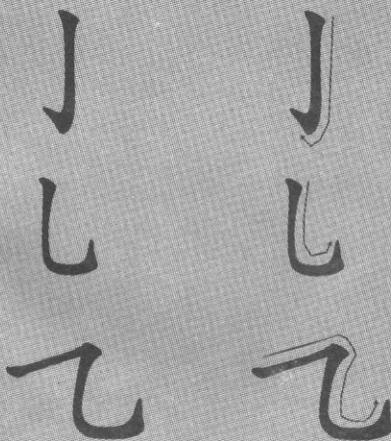
Vertical hook

竖右弯钩

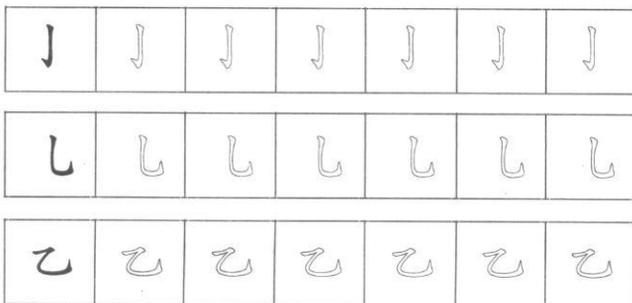
Vertical right hook

横折右弯钩

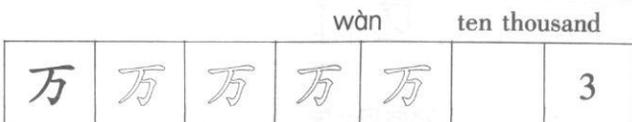
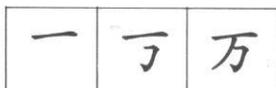
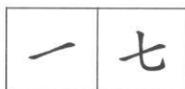
Horizontal right hook



书写练习 Trace the strokes



笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



【笔画】

“点”是部首,有两个变体。写法:向右下方点,或向左下方点。
The dot stroke is a radical with two variant forms. Write the dot toward lower right or left.

名称: 点

Name: diǎn

dot

变形笔画 Different forms of the stroke

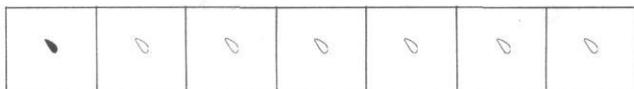
右点
Right dot



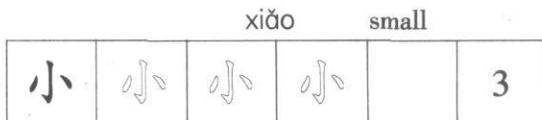
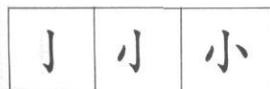
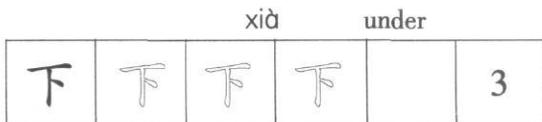
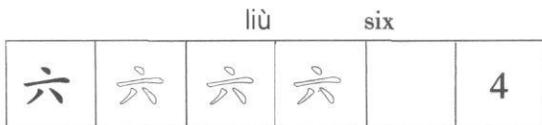
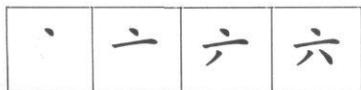
左点
Left dot



书写练习 Trace the strokes



笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



笔顺规则: 先中间后两边

Order: Middle before the two sides

【笔画】

“提”有两个变体。写法：一个从下向上提，一个先竖后提。
The rising stroke has two variant forms. Execute the first from bottom to upper right and the other vertical then rising.



名称：提

rising

Name: tí

变形笔画 Variant forms of the stroke

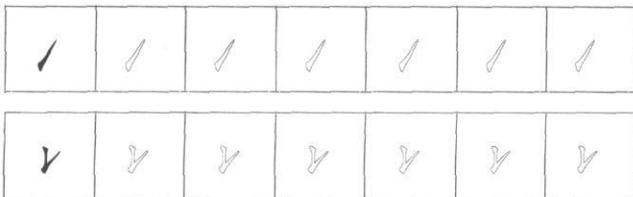
上提
Rising



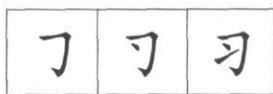
竖提
Vertical and rising



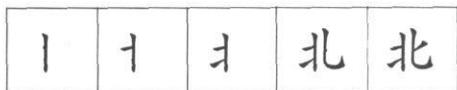
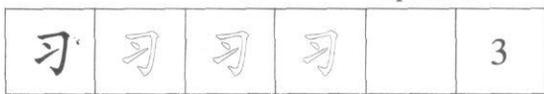
书写练习 Trace the strokes



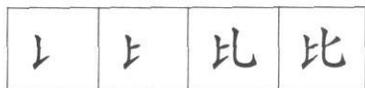
笔画构字 Use strokes to make characters



xí to practise



běi north



bǐ to compare



【人部】

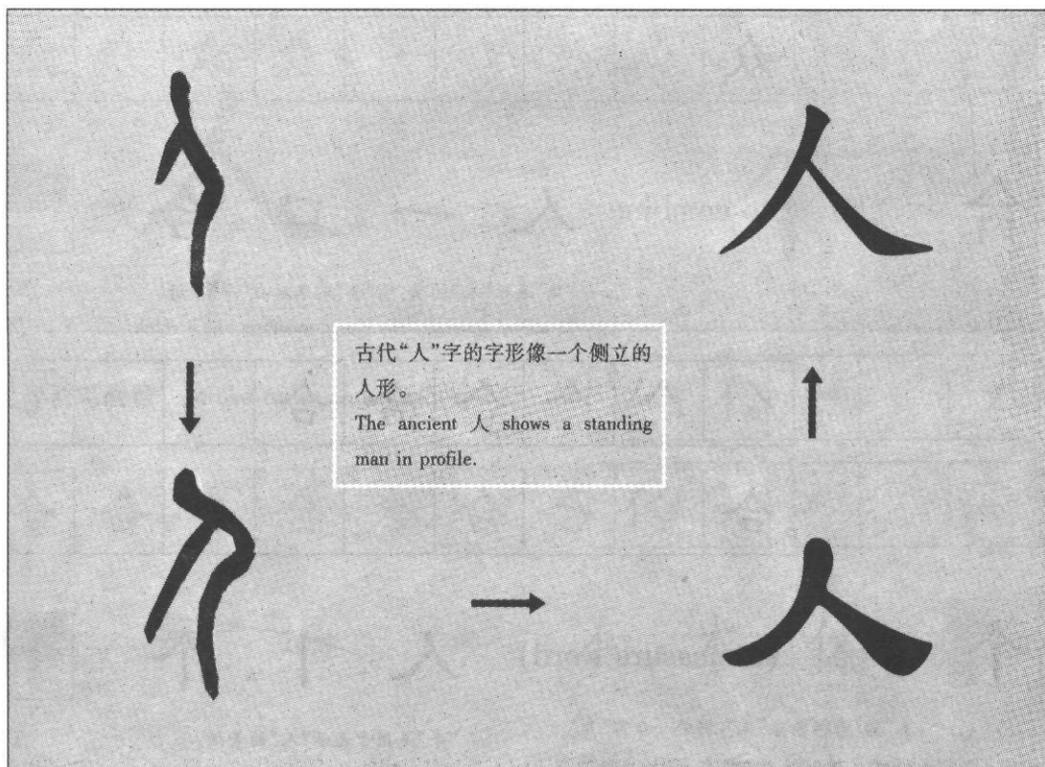
人部的字多和人有关。人字旁的位置一般在字的上部，也有在两侧的。

Characters with the radical 人 mostly refer to human beings. It is usually placed at the top or on either side.

人

rén

person



ノ	人								2
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

从

cóng

to follow

人 + 人 = 从



一个“人”在前，一个“人”在后面随“从”。

One person is behind the other, signifying that he's following.

ノ	人	从	从						4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

从	从	从	从	从	从	从	从	从	从
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

众

zhòng crowd

人 + 人 + 人 = 众



三个“人”在一起表示人多,人多是“众”。

Three 人 shows a large number of people.

ノ	人	亻	亼	众				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

众	众	众	众	众	众	众	众	众
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

合

hé to combine

人 + 一 + 口 = 合



“口”表示“人”的嘴,嘴“合”起来后成“一”条缝。

口 shows a mouth. The closed mouth is like a chink.

ノ	人	亼	合	合	合			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

合	合	合	合	合	合	合	合	合
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

个

gè (a measure word)

人 + 丨 = 个



“个”是用于表示“人”的量词。

个 is a measure word for man.

ノ	人	个						3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

个	个	个	个	个	个	个	个	个
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

会

huì meeting

人 + 云 = 会



“人”们“云”集一起开“会”。

云 means cloud. People in meeting seem like clouds coming together.

ノ	人	亼	云	会	会			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

会	会	会	会	会	会	会	会	会
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【亻部】

“亻”是由“人”字演变而来的。亻部的字多和人的活动有关。立人旁的位置在字的左侧。

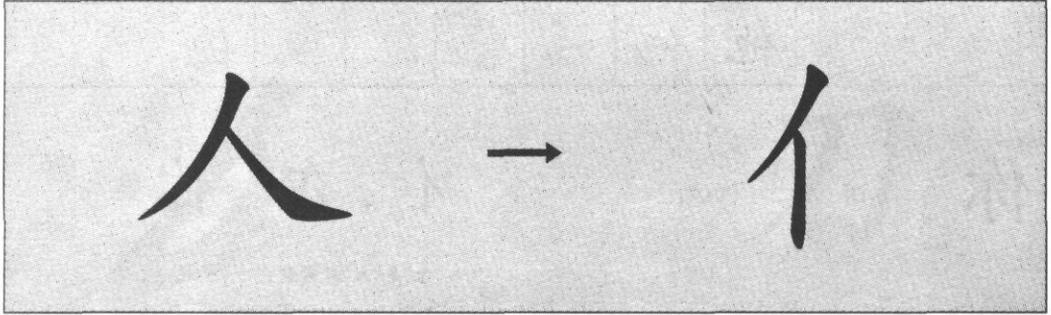
亻 is evolved from 人. Characters with the radical 亻 mostly refer to the activities of human beings. It is placed on the left side.

亻

称说: 单立人

Name: dānlìrén

person



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

ノ	亻			2
---	---	--	--	---

亻	亻	亻	亻	亻
---	---	---	---	---

休

xiū

rest

亻 + 木 = 休



“木”表示一棵树，“人”靠着树在“休”息。

木 shows a tree. A person rests by leaning against a tree.

亻	亻	亻	亻	休				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

休	休	休	休	休	休	休	休	休
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

体

tǐ

body

亻 + 本 = 体



身“体”是“人”之根“本”。

本 means root. The body is the root of every human being.

亻	亻	亻	亻	休	体			7
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

体	体	体	体	体	体	体	体	体
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

他

tā

he

亻 + 也 = 他



“他”是“人”称代词。

“He” is a personal pronoun.

亻	亻	亻	他					5
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

他	他	他	他	他	他	他	他	他
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

你

nǐ

you

亻 + 尔 = 你



“你”是“人”称代词。

“You” is a personal pronoun.

亻	亻	亻	你	你				7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

你	你	你	你	你	你	你	你	你
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

们

men

(plural suffix)

亻 + 门 = 们



“们”在“人”称代词后表示复数。

们 is used after a personal pronoun to form a plural.

亻	亻	们	们					5
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

们	们	们	们	们	们	们	们	们
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

作

zuò

to write; work

亻 + 乍 = 作



“作”事情是“人”的活动。

Doing a work is man's activity.

亻	亻	乍	作	作				7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

作	作	作	作	作	作	作	作	作
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【刀部】

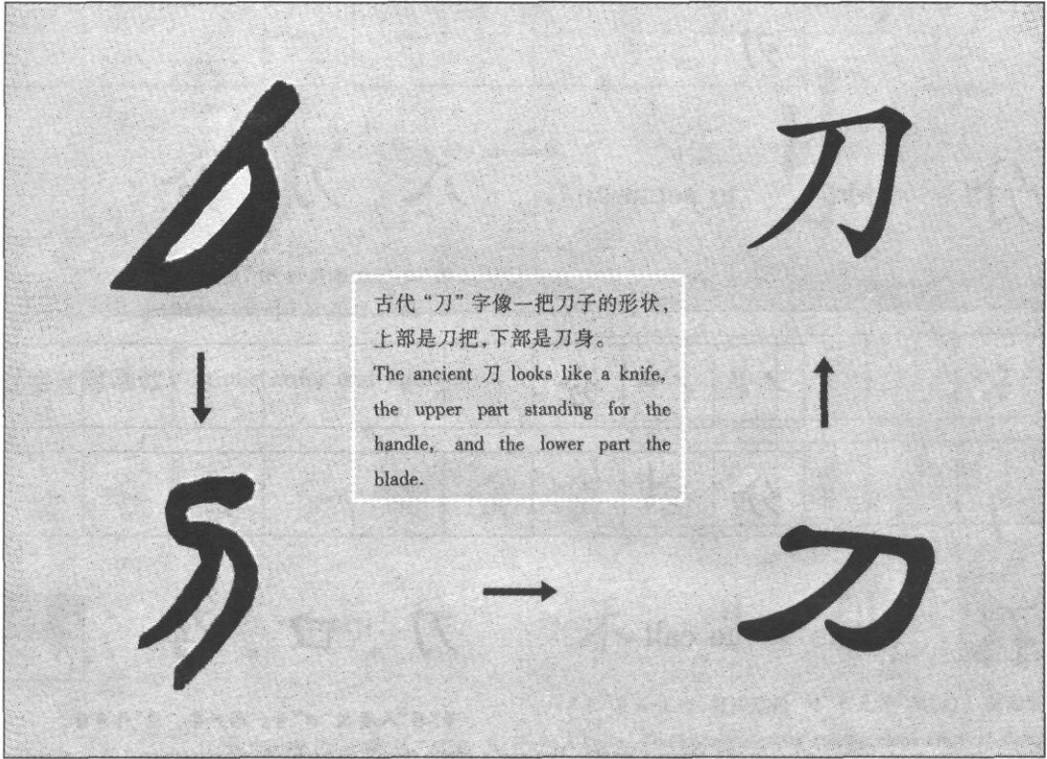
“刀”部的字多和切割、剪裁的意思有关。刀字旁的位置较灵活。

Characters with the radical 刀 refer to cutting, carving, etc. Its position is flexible.

刀

dāo

knife



丩	刀								2
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

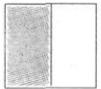
刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

切

qiē

to cut

亠 + 刀 = 切



“切”东西要使用“刀”子。

We use a knife to cut something.

一	亠	切							4
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

切	切	切	切	切	切	切	切	切	切
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

刃

rèn

sword

刀 + 丶 = 刃



用“丶”来指示刀“刃”的位置。指事字。

“丶” indicates the position of the edge of a knife.

刀	刃								3
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

刃	刃	刃	刃	刃	刃	刃	刃	刃	刃
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

分

fēn

to separate

八 + 刀 = 分



用“刀”子把东西切“分”开。会意字。

We use a knife to separate something.

ノ	八	分							4
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

分	分	分	分	分	分	分	分	分	分
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

召

zhào

to call

刀 + 口 = 召



号“召”人要用“口”号。形声字，“刀”作声旁。

口 shows a mouth. Use one's mouth to call on people to do something. 刀 is phonetic.

刀	召	召							5
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

剪

jiǎn

scissors

前 + 刀 = 剪



“剪”子是用两把“刀”子构成的。形声字，“前”作声旁。

The scissors are composed of two knives. 前 is phonetic.

、	丿	一	一	前	前	前	前	前	剪	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

剪	剪	剪	剪	剪	剪	剪	剪	剪	剪	剪
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【刂部】

“刂”是由“刀”字演变而来，刂部的字多和使用刀具有关。立刀旁的位置在字的右侧。

刂 is evolved from 刀. Characters with the radical 刂 refer mostly to the use of a knife. It is placed on the right side.

刂

称说：立刀旁

Name: lìdāopáng

standing knife

刀 → 刂

笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

丨	刂			2
---	---	--	--	---

刂	刂	刂	刂	刂
---	---	---	---	---

利

lì

sharp

禾 + 刂 = 利



“禾”表示庄稼，割庄稼的“刀”子是锋“利”的。会意字。

禾 depicts the stalk of a crop. 刂 shows a knife. The knives used for cutting crops are very sharp.

一	二	千	禾	禾	利			7
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

利	利	利	利	利	利	利	利	利
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

删

shān

to delete

册 + 刂 = 删



古代“册”字表示用竹筒作成的书，把竹筒上的字“删”去要用“刀”子，会意字。

册 looks like bamboo slips tied together, and 刂 represents a knife. In ancient times a knife was used to delete characters.

丿	月	册	册	册	删			7
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

删	删	删	删	删	删	删	删	删
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

刻

kè

to carve

亥 + 丿 = 刻



用“刀”子进行雕“刻”，形声字。

Using a knife to carve something.

丶	一	亡	彡	彡	亥	刻		8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

刻	刻	刻	刻	刻	刻	刻	刻	刻
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

别

bié

to leave

另 + 丿 = 别



分“别”就像用“刀”子把东西分开一样。

Leaving each other looks like the separation of something by using a knife.

丶	口	口	弓	另	别			7
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

别	别	别	别	别	别	别	别	别
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

到

dào

to arrive

至 + 丿 = 到



“至”有“到”的意思，“丿”作声旁。形声字。

至 means 'to arrive'. 丿 is phonetic.

一	丿	丿	丿	至	至	到		8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

到	到	到	到	到	到	到	到	到
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

刚

gāng

firm

冈 + 丿 = 刚



“刚”强的性格就像钢“刀”一样，“冈”作声旁。

A person's character is as firm as a knife. 冈 is phonetic.

丨	冂	冂	冈	刚				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

刚	刚	刚	刚	刚	刚	刚	刚	刚
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

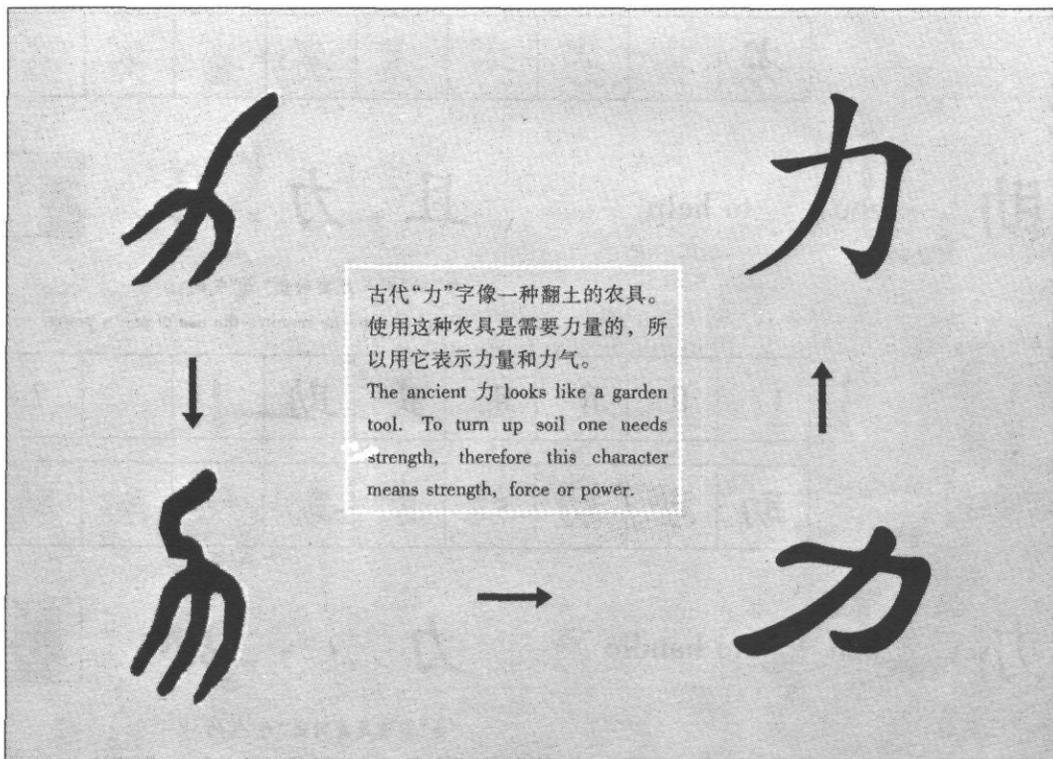
【力部】

“力”部的字多与力气和力量有关。力字旁的位置比较灵活。
 Characters with the radical 力 refer to strength, force or power. Its position is flexible.

力

lì

strength, force



丿	力			2
---	---	--	--	---

力	力	力	力	力
---	---	---	---	---

动

dòng to move

云 + 力 = 动



运“动”是需要“力”量的。
 A movement requires force.

一	二	云	云	动				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

动	动	动	动	动	动	动	动	动
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

劣

liè

bad

少 + 力 = 劣



干活时出“力”“少”，被认为是不好的。

少 means few. Working without exerting oneself is regarded as bad.

丨	丩	小	少	劣					6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

劣	劣	劣	劣	劣	劣	劣	劣	劣	劣
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

助

zhù

to help

且 + 力 = 助



帮“助”别人是要付出“力”气的。

Helping someone requires the use of one's power.

丨	冂	日	目	且	助				7
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

助	助	助	助	助	助	助	助	助	助
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

办

bàn

to handle

力 + 办 = 办



“办”事情是要付出“力”气的。

Handling something requires force.

力	办	办							4
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

办	办	办	办	办	办	办	办	办	办
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

勇

yǒng

brave

甬 + 力 = 勇



“力”气大的人常常很“勇”敢，“甬”作声旁。

One with great strength is often brave. 甬 is phonetic.

一	冫	冫	冫	冫	冫	甬	勇		9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

勇	勇	勇	勇	勇	勇	勇	勇	勇	勇
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

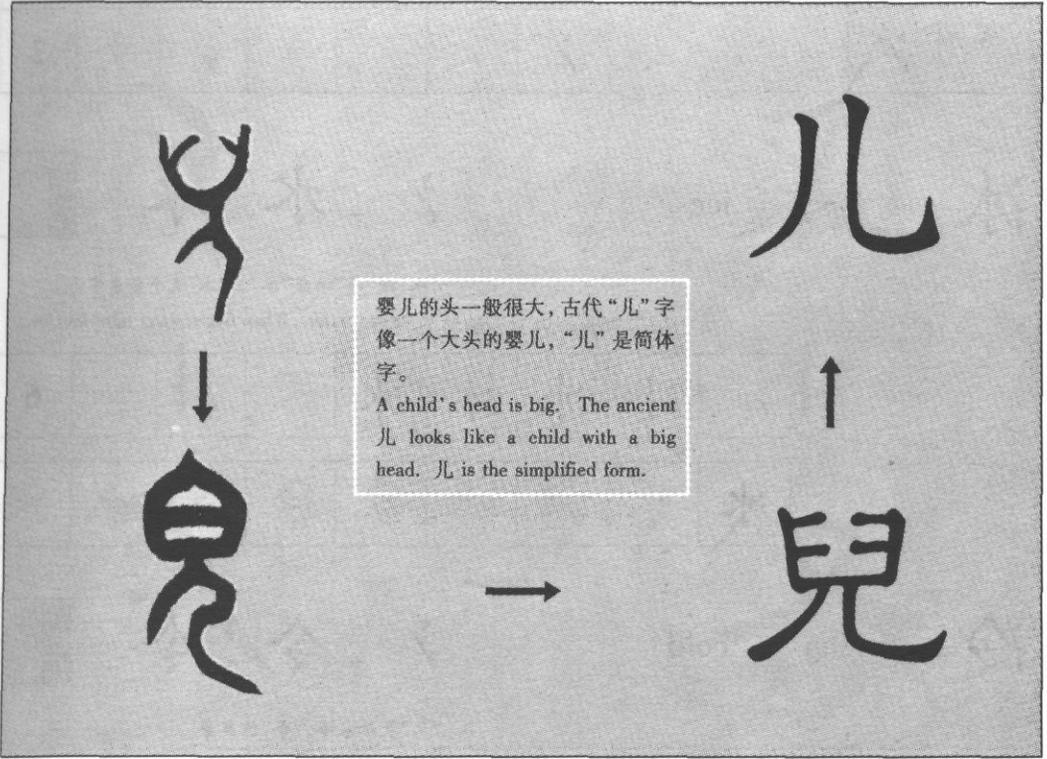
【儿部】

“儿”部的字有些与人有关。儿字旁的位置一般在字的下部。
Some characters with the radical 儿 refer to human beings. It is usually placed at the bottom.

儿 [兒]

ér ·

son, child



丿	儿							2
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

儿	儿	儿	儿	儿	儿	儿	儿	儿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

先

xiān

earlier, first

生 + 儿 = 先

人成长“先”从“儿”童时期开始。

The human being is first a child.

丿	一	斗	生	先				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

先	先	先	先	先	先	先	先	先
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【冫部】

“冫”部的字多和寒冷有关。两点水旁在字的左侧。

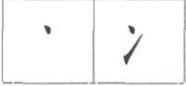
Characters with the radical 冫 refer to cold. It is placed on the left side.

冫

名称： 两点水

ice

Name: liǎngdiǎnshuǐ



冰

bīng

ice

冫 + 水 = 冰



“水”遇“冷”结成“冰”。“冰”是个会意字。

水 means water. When frozen water turns into ice.



冷

lěng

cold

冫 + 令 = 冷



“冫”表示寒冷，“令”作声旁。

冫 means cold. 令 is phonetic.



冻

dòng

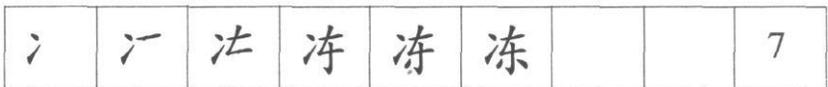
to freeze

冫 + 东 = 冻



由于“寒冷”才使人或东西受“冻”。“东”作声旁。

In cold temperature people and things will freeze. 东 is phonetic.



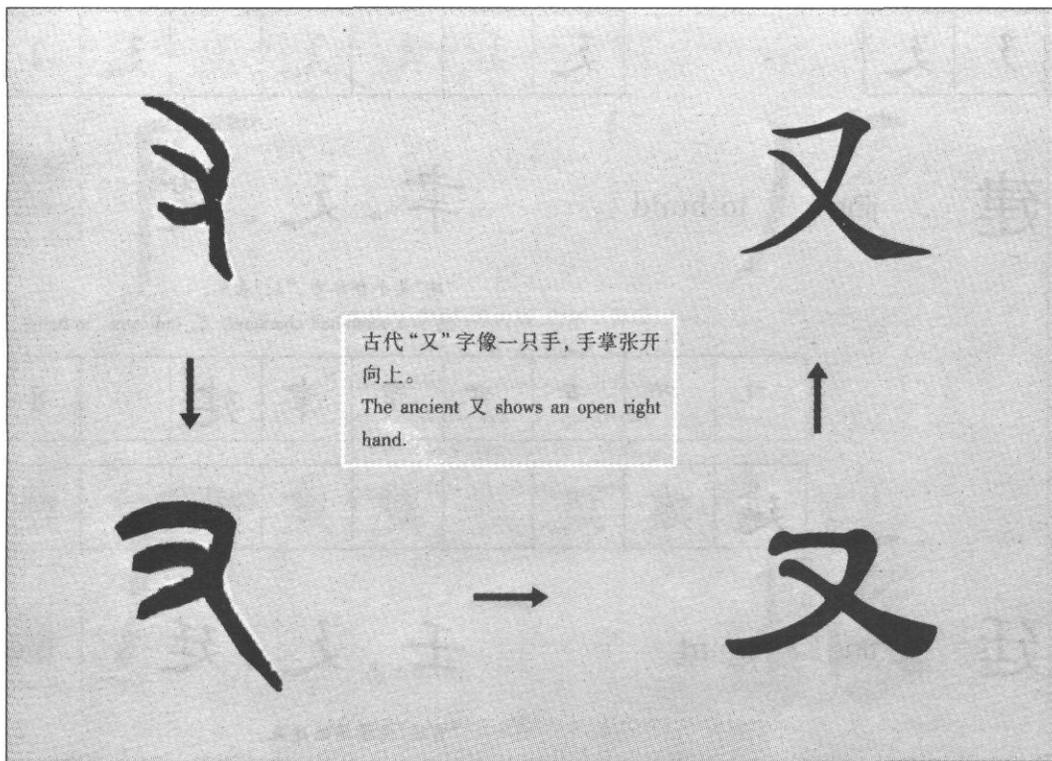
【又部】

“又”部的字有的和手的动作有关。又字旁的位置比较灵活。
Some characters with the radical 又 refer to the movement of the hand. Its position is flexible.

又

yòu

right hand



㇏	又								2
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

又	又	又	又	又	又	又	又	又
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

友

yǒu

friend

㇏ + 又 = 友



“㇏”表示一只手，“又”表示另一只手，两手相握表示“友”好。
㇏ indicates a hand. 又 shows another hand. Two people holding hands is a sign of friendship between the two.

一	㇏	友							4
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

友	友	友	友	友	友	友	友	友
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【廴部】

廴部的字有的和建筑有关。廴的位置在左下侧。

Some characters with the radical 廴 refer to buildings. It is placed on the left side.

廴

名称：建之旁

structure

Name: jiànzhīpáng

廴	廴
---	---

廴	廴	廴	廴	廴	廴	廴	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

建

jiàn

to build

聿 + 廴 = 建



“建”是个合体字，“廴”表义。

建 is a combined character. 廴 indicates 'to build'.

廴	廴	廴	廴	廴	聿	建		8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

建	建	建	建	建	建	建	建	建
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

廷

tíng

court

壬 + 廴 = 廷



“宫廷”是豪华的建筑。

廷 means the court of a ruler. It is a structure.

廴	廴	廴	廴	廷				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

廷	廷	廷	廷	廷	廷	廷	廷	廷
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

庭

tíng

hall, front yard

广 + 廷 = 庭



“广”表示宽广。“庭院”是宽敞的地方。“廷”作声旁。

广 means vast. A patio is open and spacious. 廷 is phonetic.

廴	廴	广	广	广	广	广	庭	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

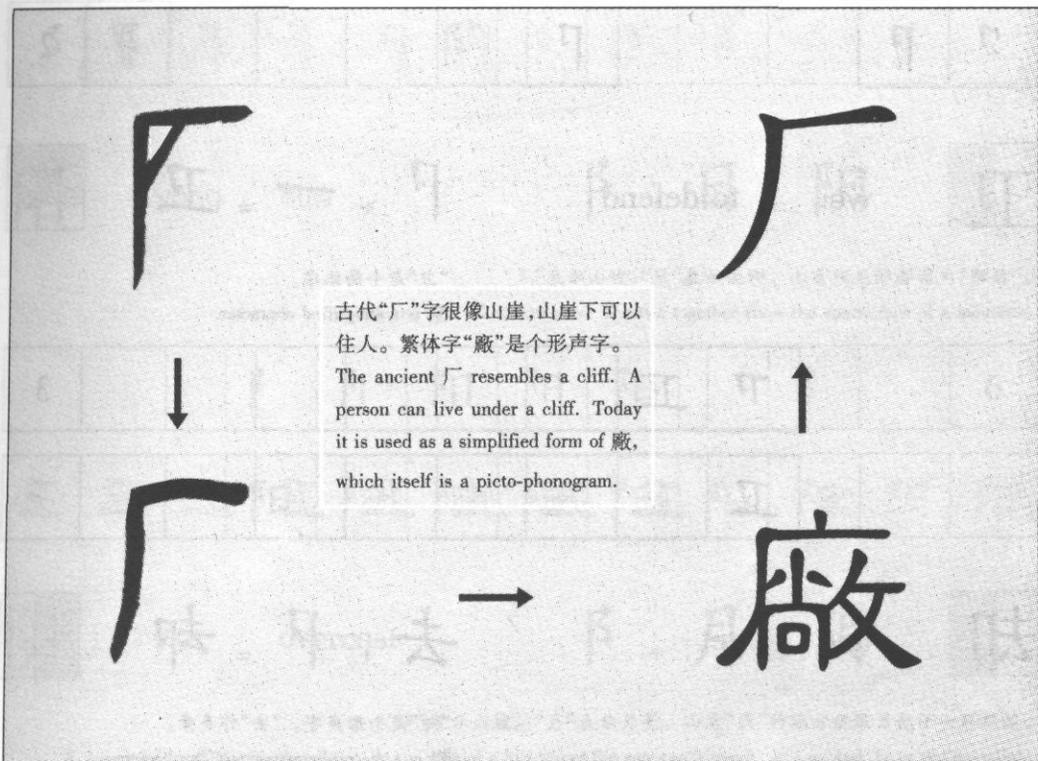
庭	庭	庭	庭	庭	庭	庭	庭	庭
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【厂部】

“厂”部的字有和房间一类的东西有关。厂字旁的位置很固定。
Some characters with the radical 厂 refer to houses. Its position is fixed.

厂 [廠] chǎng

factory, yard



一	厂								2
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

厂	厂	厂	厂	厂	厂	厂	厂	厂	厂
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

厅 tīng hall

厂 + 丁 = 厅



大“厅”是房屋的一部分，“丁”作声旁。
The hall is a part of a house. 丁 is phonetic.

厂	尸	厅							4
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

厅	厅	厅	厅	厅	厅	厅	厅	厅	厅
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【卩 部】

卩部的字许多都是简体字，卩充当一个符号，卩的位置多在右侧。

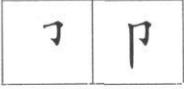
The greater part of characters with the radical 卩 are simplified, and 卩 is a sign placed mostly on the right side.

卩

称说：单耳旁

single ear

Name: dānĕrpáng



卫

wèi

to defend

卩 + 一 = 卫



“卫”是个简体字。

卫 is a simplified character.



却

què

yet

去 + 卩 = 却



“却”是个形声字。“去”作声旁。

却 is a picto-phonogram. 去 is phonetic.



印

yìn

seal

卩 + 卩 = 印



“印”是个会意字。

印 is an associative character.



【阝部】

阝部的字分两种。阝在左侧的字多和山坡、地势有关。阝在右侧的字多和城邑、区域有关。

Character with the radical 阝 are of two types. 阝 on the left side refers to a hill or terrain, and on the right side refers to the city-state.

阝

称说：耳刀旁

Name: ěrdāopáng

mound, town

3	阝
---	---

阝	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

阳

yáng sun

阝 + 日 = 阳



“阝”表示山坡，“日”表示太阳。山有阳光的那面为“阳面”。

阝 means hill. 日 means sun. The two together show the sunny face of a mountain.

阝	阝	阳	阳	阳				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

阳	阳	阳	阳	阳	阳	阳	阳	阳
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

阴

yīn overcast

阝 + 月 = 阴



“阝”表示山坡。“月”表示月亮。山背“阴”的地方就像月光下一样阴暗。

阝 means hill. 月 means the moon. At the side of a hill where the sun can't reach, it's as dark as in the moonlight.

阝	阝	阴	阴	阴				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

阴	阴	阴	阴	阴	阴	阴	阴	阴
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

院

yuàn courtyard

阝 + 完 = 院



“院子”是地势平坦的地方。“完”作声旁。

阝 shows terrain. A courtyard is on flat terrain. 完 is phonetic.

阝	阝	阝	院	院	院	院		9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

院	院	院	院	院	院	院	院	院
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

都

dū capital

者 + 阝 = 都



“首都”是座城市。

阝 shows a city. A capital is a city.

一	+	土	𠂇	𠂇	者	者	者	都	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

都	都	都	都	都	都	都	都	都	都
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

部

bù part, unit

立 + 口 + 阝 = 部



“地区”是某个地方的一“部分”。

阝 shows a state. A unit is part of the state.

丶	一	一	一	立	立	音	音	部	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

部	部	部	部	部	部	部	部	部	部
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

那

nà that

月 + 阝 = 那



“那”指示某个地方。

阝 shows a place. 那 demonstrates a place.

了	月	月	月	那				6
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

那	那	那	那	那	那	那	那	那
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

邻

lín neighbour

令 + 阝 = 邻



居住在你旁边的人家为“邻居”。“令”作声旁。

阝 shows a place. A neighbour is a person living next door. 令 is phonetic.

丿	丿	丿	令	令	邻			7
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

邻	邻	邻	邻	邻	邻	邻	邻	邻
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【大部】

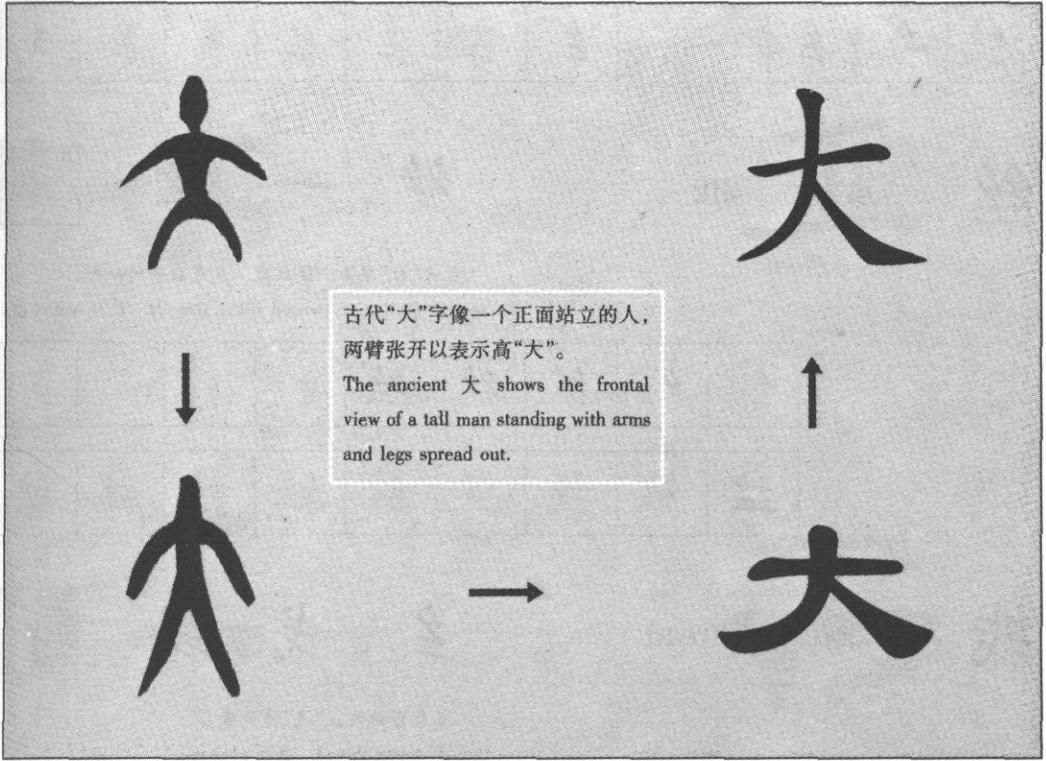
“大”部的字有的和大的意思有关，有的和站立的人有关。大字旁有的在字的上部，有的在字的下部。

Characters with the radical 大 refer to hugeness or to man standing. It is placed at the top or bottom.

大

dà

big



一	ナ	大							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

大	大	大	大	大	大	大	大	大	大
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

天

tiān

sky

一 + 大 = 天

古代“大”字是一站立的人，头上加一横指示头顶之上是“天”空。

天 shows a man standing with a horizontal stroke on his head to indicate what is above his head, the sky.

一	天								4
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【纟部】

纟部的字许多和丝线有关。绞丝旁的位置在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 纟 relate to silk and thread. It is placed on the left side.

纟

称说：绞丝旁

Name: jiǎosīpáng

silk

丷	纟	纟
---	---	---

纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

丝

sī

silk

纟 + 一 = 丝



古代“丝”字像一缕丝线。纟是丝字的一半。

The ancient 丝 depicts twisted silken threads. 纟 is half of 丝.

丷	纟	纟	丝	丝				5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

丝	丝	丝	丝	丝	丝	丝	丝	丝
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

线

xiàn

thread

纟 + 戋 = 线



纟表示丝线。“戋”作声旁。

纟 shows thread. 戋 is phonetic.

纟	纟	纟	线	线	线			8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

线	线	线	线	线	线	线	线	线
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

结

jié

knot

纟 + 吉 = 结



“绳”可以打“结”，“吉”作声旁。

We can use thread to tie a knot. 吉 is phonetic.

纟	纟	纟	结	结	结	结		9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

结	结	结	结	结	结	结	结	结
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【工部】

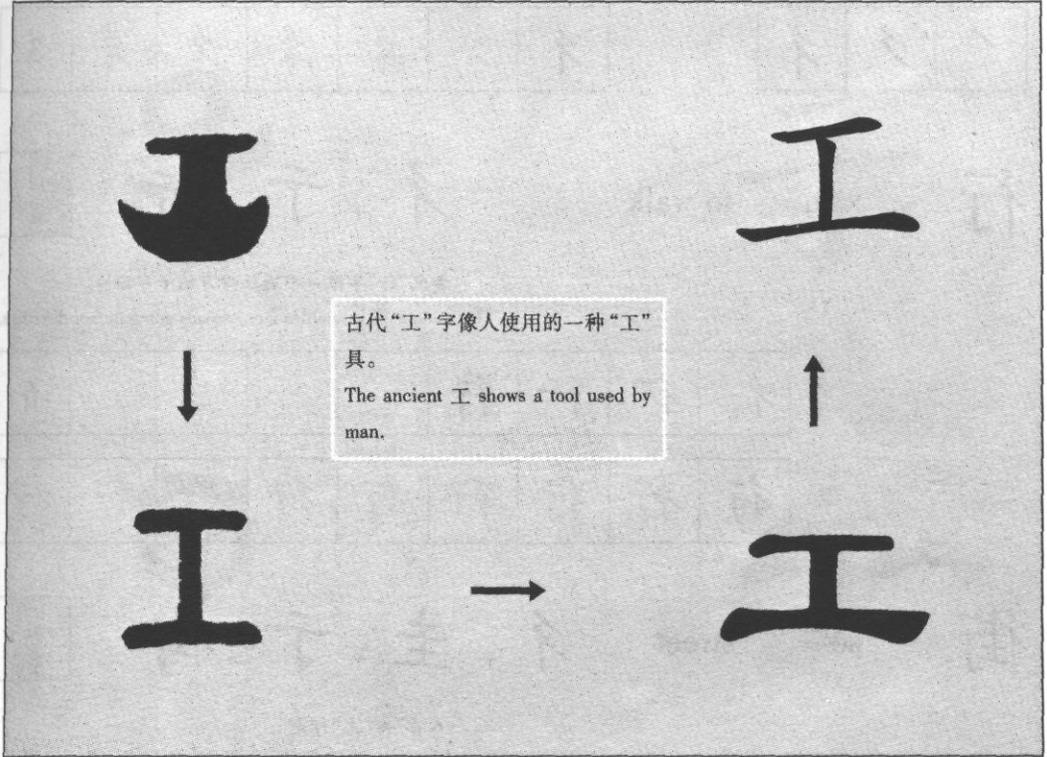
工部的字有的和工作有关,有的“工”作声旁。工字旁的位置较灵活。

Some characters with the radical 工 relate to work. Sometimes 工 is phonetic. Its position is flexible.

工

gōng

work



一	丂	工							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

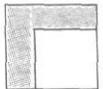
工	工	工	工	工	工	工	工	工
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

左

zuǒ

left side

ナ + 工 = 左



“ナ”是一只手。用来帮助做“工”的那只手所代表的一方是“左”方。

ナ shows a hand. 工 means work. When we work, we often have to hold a tool with our left hand.

一	ナ	左							5
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

左	左	左	左	左	左	左	左	左
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【彳部】

“彳”是“行”字的左半边。彳部的字多和道路、行走有关。双立人旁在字的左侧。

彳 is half of 行. Characters with the radical 彳 relate to road and walking. It is placed on the left side.

彳

称说： 双立人

step with the left foot

Name: shuānglǐrén

丶	夕	彳
---	---	---

彳	彳	彳	彳	彳	彳	彳	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

行

xíng

to walk

彳 + 亍 = 行



古代“行”字像一个通往四方的十字路口。

The ancient 行 resembles a crossroads going in four directions.

彳	行	行	行					6
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

行	行	行	行	行	行	行	行	行
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

街

jiē

street

彳 + 圭 + 亍 = 街



人在“街”上“行走”。

A man walks in the street.

彳	彳	彳	彳	街	街	街	街	街	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

街	街	街	街	街	街	街	街	街
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

往

wǎng

to go

彳 + 主 = 往



“往”是去的意思。去某地是要“行走”的。

One walks to a place.

彳	彳	行	往	往	往			8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

往	往	往	往	往	往	往	往	往
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【子部】

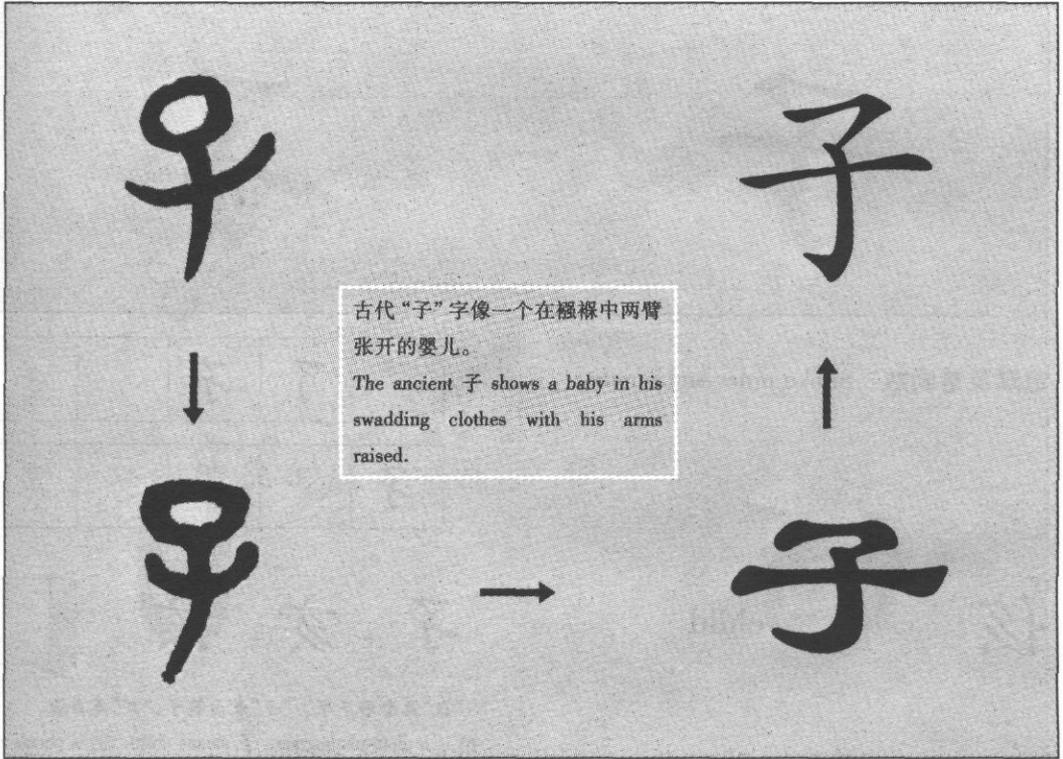
子部的字多和孩子有关。子字旁在字的上部或下部。

Characters with the radical 子 refer to children. It is placed on the top or at the bottom.

子

zǐ

son, child



丿	了	子							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

子	子	子	子	子	子	子	子	子	子
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

学

xué

to learn

子 + 子 = 学



“子”表示孩子。孩“子”要上“学”。

子 shows a child. Children should go to school for learning.

丶	冫	灬	灬	灬	学				8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

学	学	学	学	学	学	学	学	学	学
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【子部】

“子”是“子”的变体。子部的字和孩子有关。子字旁在字的左侧。

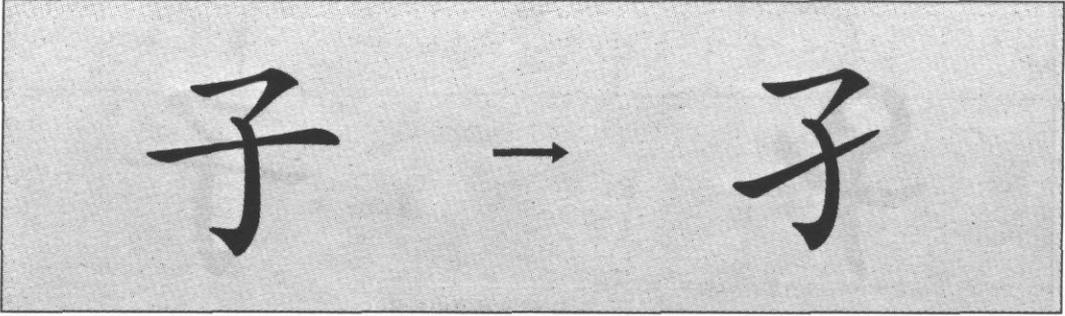
子 is a variant of 子. Characters with the radical 子 relate to child. It is placed on the left side.

子

称说: 子字旁

Name: zǐzìpáng

child



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

㇇	了	子		3
子	子	子	子	子

孩

hái

child

子 + 亥 = 孩



“孩”是个形声字。“子”表示孩子，“亥”是声旁。

孩 is a picto-phonogram. 子 means child. 亥 is phonetic.

子	子	子	子	孩	孩	孩		9
孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩

孙

sūn

grandson

子 + 小 = 孙



在家庭中排行最“小”的孩“子”是“孙”子。

子 means child. 小 means small. The grandson is the smallest in the family.

子	子	孙						6
孙	孙	孙	孙	孙	孙	孙	孙	孙

【口部】

口部的字和口腔的动作有关。口字旁多在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 口 refer to mouth. It is placed on the left side.

口

kǒu

mouth



古代“口”字像人嘴张开的样子。
The ancient 口 looks like an open mouth.



1	口	口							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

口	口	口	口	口	口	口	口	口	口
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

吃

chī

to eat

口 + 乞 = 吃



用“口”来“吃”东西。“乞”作声旁。

People use their mouths to eat. 乞 is phonetic.

口	𠂇	𠂇	吃						6
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

吃	吃	吃	吃	吃	吃	吃	吃	吃	吃
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

喝

hē to drink

口 + 曷 = 喝



用“口”来“喝”水。“曷”作声旁。

People drink with their mouths. 曷 is phonetic.

口	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	喝	喝	喝	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

喝	喝	喝	喝	喝	喝	喝	喝	喝	喝
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

叫

jiào to call

口 + 丩 = 叫



用“口”来呼“叫”。

People call someone with their mouths.

口	𠂔	叫						5
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

叫	叫	叫	叫	叫	叫	叫	叫	叫
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

唱

chàng to sing

口 + 昌 = 唱



用“口”来“唱”歌。

People sing songs with their mouths.

口	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	唱	唱	唱	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

唱	唱	唱	唱	唱	唱	唱	唱	唱
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

听

tīng to listen

口 + 斤 = 听



“口”说的话可以“听”到。

People listen to spoken words.

口	𠂔	听	听	听				7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

听	听	听	听	听	听	听	听	听
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【山部】

山部的字多和山有关。山字旁的位置较灵活。

Most characters with the radical 山 refer to mountain. Its position is flexible.

山

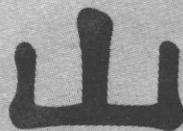
shān

hill, mountain



古代“山”字像一座大山，山峰起伏。

The ancient 山 shows three peaks next to each other.



!	山	山							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

山	山	山	山	山	山	山	山	山	山
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

岭

líng

ridge

山 + 令 = 岭



“岭”是“山”的一部分。“令”作声旁。

岭 means ridge. A ridge is a part of a mountain. 令 is phonetic.

山	山	山	山	岭	岭				8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

岭	岭	岭	岭	岭	岭	岭	岭	岭	岭
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

艹部

艹部的字多和草木植物有关。草字头在字的上部。

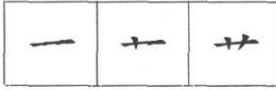
Characters with the radical 艹 relate mostly to herbs. 艹 is placed at the top.

艹

称说：草字头

Name: cǎozìtóu

grass



花

huā flower

艹 + 化 = 花



草木植物多开“花”。“化”作声旁。

Most herbs have flowers. 化 is phonetic.



菜

cài vegetable

艹 + 采 = 菜



可以“采摘”食用的“草”称为“菜”。

The herbs that can be eaten are vegetables.



茶

chá tea

艹 + 人 + 木 = 茶



“茶叶”的形状像草一样。

Tea's form resembles herb.



【小部】

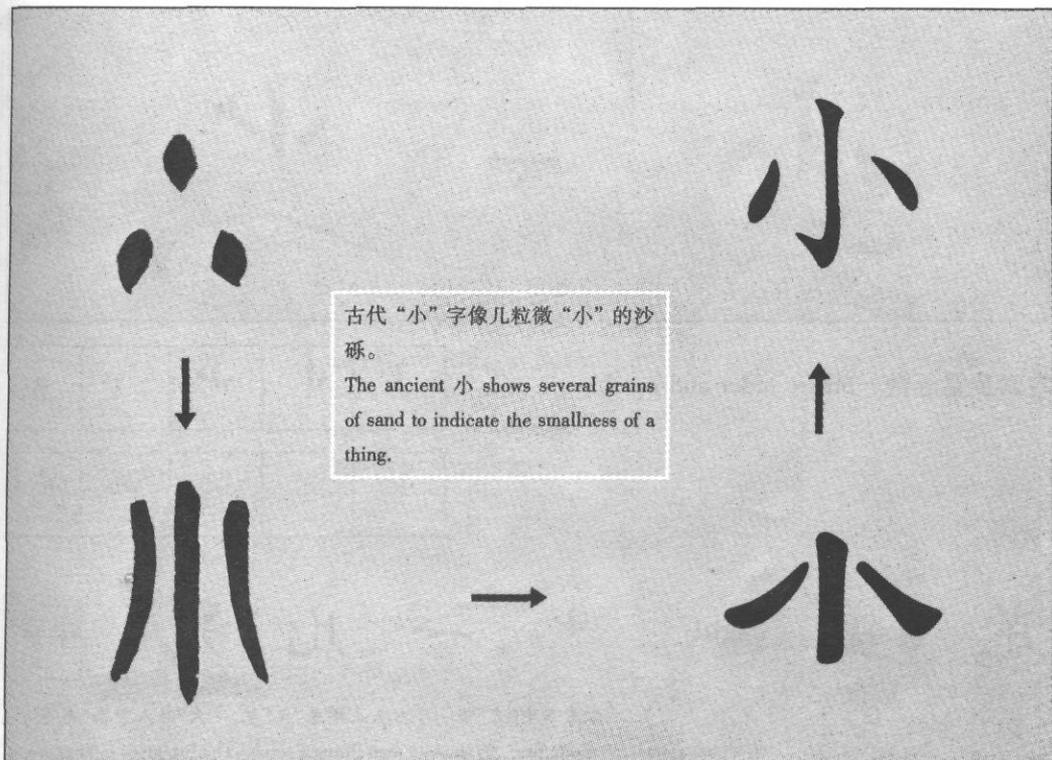
小部的字，“小”有时表示小的意思，有时作声旁。小字旁一般在字的上部。

Some characters composed of the radical 小 refer to smallness. Some are used phonetically. It is placed at the top.

小

xiǎo

small



丿	小	小							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

小	小	小	小	小	小	小	小	小	小
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

少

shǎo

few, little

小 + 丿 = 少



数量“小”就是不多的意思。

小 means small. A few means a small quantity.

小	少								4
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

少	少	少	少	少	少	少	少	少	少
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【灬部】

灬是“小”字的变体。灬字旁成为一个符号，其位置在字的上部。

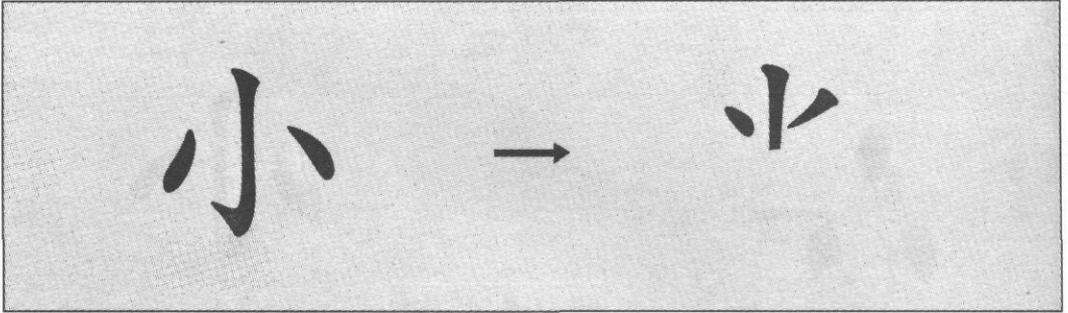
灬 is a variant of 小. In the characters with the radical 灬, 灬 is used as a sign. It is placed on the top.

灬

称说：小字头

Name: xiǎozitóu

small



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

丨	丿	灬		3
---	---	---	--	---

灬	灬	灬	灬	灬
---	---	---	---	---

光

guāng light

灬 + 一 + 儿 = 光



古文字中“光”像一个人头上举着“火”把。“火”给人带来“光”明。

儿 shows a man. 灬 shows fire. 光 shows a man lifting a torch. The fire gives light to people.

灬	一	儿	光					6
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

光	光	光	光	光	光	光	光	光
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

常

cháng often

灬 + 一 + 吊 = 常



“常”是个合体字。

常 is a combined character.

灬	一	吊	常	常	常	常		11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

常	常	常	常	常	常	常	常	常
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【土部】

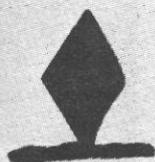
土部的字多和土有关。土字旁在左侧时写法有点变形。

Most characters with the radical 土 refer to soil. When placed on the left side, 土 is written as '土'.

土

tǔ

soil



古代“土”字像地上的土块。下面的一横表示地面。

The ancient 土 looks like a lump of earth, and the horizontal stroke beneath signifies the ground.

一	十	土						3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

土	土	土	土	土	土	土	土	土
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

尘

chén dust

小 + 土 = 尘



“小”“土”为“尘”。

小 means small. 土 means soil. Dust consists of small particles of soil.

小	尘							6
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

尘	尘	尘	尘	尘	尘	尘	尘	尘
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

地

dì

land

土 + 也 = 地

大“地”的成分是“土”。

The element of land is soil.

土	圪	坳	地						6
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

地	地	地	地	地	地	地	地	地	地
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

去

qù

to go

土 + 厶 = 去

路是由“土”修的。走路才可以“去”一个地方。

The road is made of soil. We walk on the road to go to a place.

土	去	去							5
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

去	去	去	去	去	去	去	去	去	去
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

坐

zuò

to sit

从 + 土 = 坐

两个“人”“坐”在土堆上。

从 shows two persons. 土 shows two men sitting on the ground.

人	从	坐							7
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

坐	坐	坐	坐	坐	坐	坐	坐	坐	坐
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

墙

qiáng wall

土 + 啬 = 墙

“墙”是由“土”修筑的。

The wall is made of soil.

土	圻	圻	圻	圻	圻	圻	圻	圻	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

墙	墙	墙	墙	墙	墙	墙	墙	墙	墙
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【弓部】

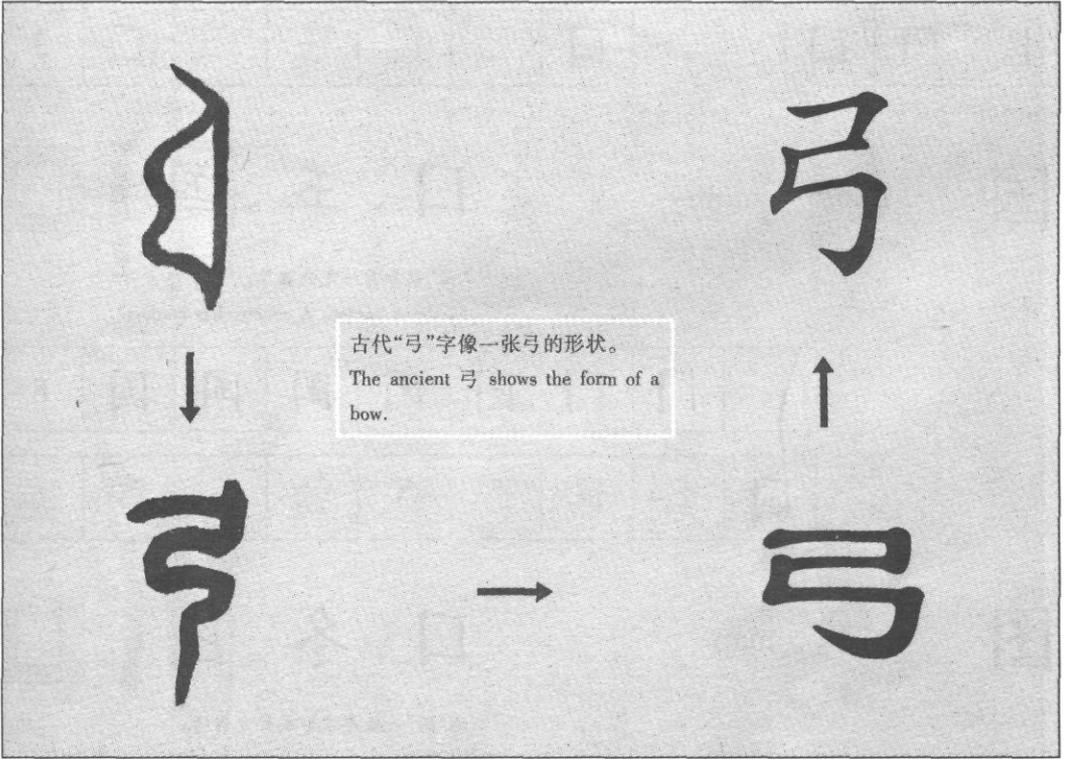
弓部的字多和弓箭有关。弓字旁一般在字的左侧。

Most characters with the radical 弓 relate to the bow and arrow. It is usually placed on the left side.

弓

gōng

bow



フ	𠄎	弓							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

张

zhāng draw

弓 + 长 = 张



“弓”有“张”有“弛”。“长”作声旁。

A bow can be drawn and released. 长 is phonetic.

弓	弓	弓	张	张					7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

张	张	张	张	张	张	张	张	张	张
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【口部】

口是一个方形的框框。口部的字都有一定的界限和范围。

口 resembles a square box. Characters with the radical 口 refer to limits and scope.

口

称说: 大口框

Name: dàkǒukuàng

square

丨	凵	口
---	---	---

口	囗	囗	囗	囗	囗	囗	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

国

guó country

口 + 玉 = 国



“国”家都有一定的疆界。

口 shows border. A country has borders.

丨	凵	冂	冂	冂	冂	国	国	国	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

国	国	国	国	国	国	国	国	国
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

图

tú map

口 + 冬 = 图



地“图”一般是方形或长方形的。

口 shows scope. A map shows the scope of a place.

丨	凵	冂	冂	冂	冂	图	图	图	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

图	图	图	图	图	图	图	图	图
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

园

yuán garden

口 + 元 = 园



花“园”一般都有围墙。“元”作声旁。

口 shows limit. A garden has a limit (enclosure). 元 is phonetic.

丨	凵	冂	冂	冂	园	园			7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

园	园	园	园	园	园	园	园	园
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

巾部

巾部的字多和巾一样的织物有关。巾字旁的位置较灵活。

Characters with the radical 巾 mostly refer to fabrics like a towel. Its position is flexible.

巾

jīn

towel








古代“巾”字像挂着的一条手巾或围巾。

The ancient 巾 shows a scarf or towel hanging down.



1	巾	巾						3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

布

bù

cloth

ナ + 巾 = 布



“ナ”表示一只手。“布”是手中拿着的像手“巾”一样的东西。

ナ shows a hand. The cloth is like a towel held in a hand.

一	ナ	布						5
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

布	布	布	布	布	布	布	布	布
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

辶部

辶部的字多和行走有关。走之旁的位置很固定。

Characters with the radical 辶 relate mostly to walking. Its position is fixed.

辶

称说：走之旁

walk

Name: zǒuzhīpáng

丶	辶	辶
---	---	---

辶	辶	辶	辶	辶	辶	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

进

jìn

to enter

辶 + 井 = 进

从外边“走”到里边叫“进”。“井”作声旁。

Walking from outside to inside is to enter. 井 is phonetic.

一	二	井	井	进				7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

进	进	进	进	进	进	进	进	进
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

近

jìn

near

辶 + 斤 = 近

“走”的路程短叫“近”。“斤”作声旁。

The walking distance is short. It's near. 斤 is phonetic.

一	厂	斤	斤	近				7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

近	近	近	近	近	近	近	近	近
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

远

yuǎn

far

辶 + 元 = 远

“走”的路程长叫“远”。“元”作声旁。

The walking distance is long. It's far. 元 is phonetic.

一	二	元	远					7
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

远	远	远	远	远	远	远	远	远
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

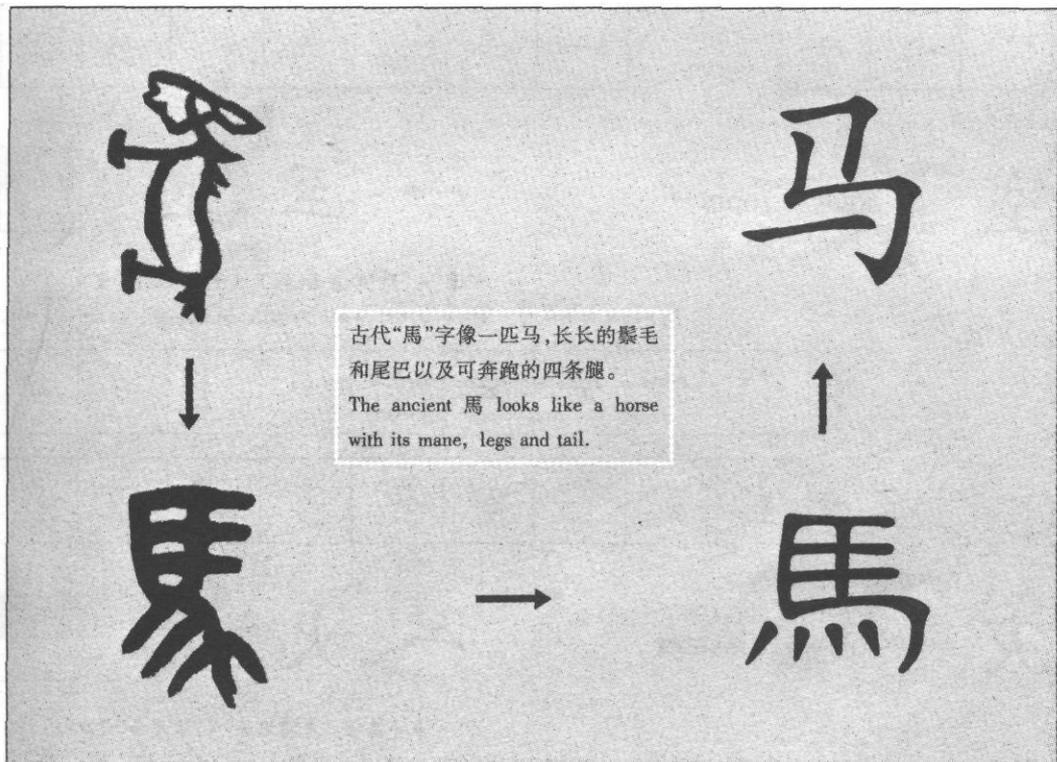
【马部】

马部的字多和马有关。马字旁一般在字的左侧。

Most characters with the radical 马 relate to the horse. It is placed on the left side.

马 [馬] mǎ

horse



7	马	马							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

骑

qí to ride (an animal) 马 + 奇 = 骑



人们把类似骑“马”的动作叫做“骑”。“奇”作声旁。

An action that resembles riding on a horse is called 'to ride'. 奇 is phonetic.

马	驹	驹	骏	骑					11
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

宀部

宀部的字多和房舍有关。宝盖头在字的上部。

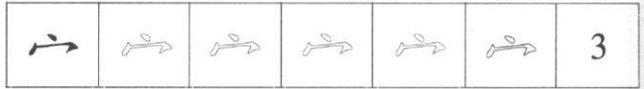
Characters with the radical 宀 relate to house and room. It is placed at the top.

宀

称说： 宝盖头

Name: bǎogàitóu

roof



室

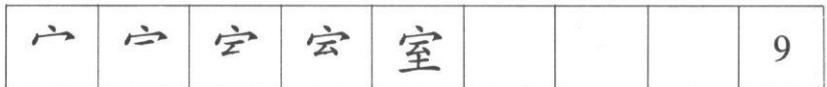
shì room

宀 + 至 = 室



“至”是“到”的意思，到了房子里边就是“室”。

至 means to arrive, 宀 shows a roof. When we arrive at a house, we are in a room.



灾

zāi disaster

宀 + 火 = 灾



“宀”表示房间。房间里着“火”了是场“灾难”。

宀 shows a roof. 火 means fire. If the house catches fire, it's a disaster.



宿

sù lodge for the night

宀 + 佰 = 宿



“房子”可以住“宿”。

宀 shows house. The house can be used to lodge for the night.



【女部】

女部的字多和女性有关。女字旁多在字的左侧。

Most characters with the radical 女 relate to the female sex. It is placed on the left side.

女

nǚ

woman





古代“女”字像一两手交叉于前，弯腰屈膝的妇女。

The ancient 女 shows a woman kneeling down with her hands crossed in the front.

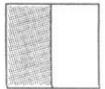
㇀	㇁	女							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

女	女	女	女	女	女	女	女	女	女
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

好

hǎo good

女 + 子 = 好



“女人”有了“孩子”是件“好”事。

子 means a child. 女 means woman. A woman bringing forth a child is good.

女	好								6
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

好	好	好	好	好	好	好	好	好	好
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

妈

mā mother

女 + 马 = 妈



“妈妈”是“女”性。“马”作声旁。

Mother is a female. 马 is phonetic.

女	妈							6
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	妈
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

姐

jiě elder sister

女 + 且 = 姐



“姐姐”是“女”性。“且”作声旁。

An elder sister is a female. 且 is phonetic.

女	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐			8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

姐	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

妹

mèi younger sister

女 + 未 = 妹



“妹妹”是“女”性。“未”作声旁。

A younger sister is also a female. 未 is phonetic.

女	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹			8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

妹	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

妇

fù married woman

女 + 彡 = 妇



“彡”表示扫帚。一个女人手持扫帚扫地是“妇女”的形象。

彡 means broom. 妇 shows a woman sweeping the floor with a broom.

女	妇	妇	妇					6
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

妇	妇	妇	妇	妇	妇	妇	妇	妇
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【尸部】

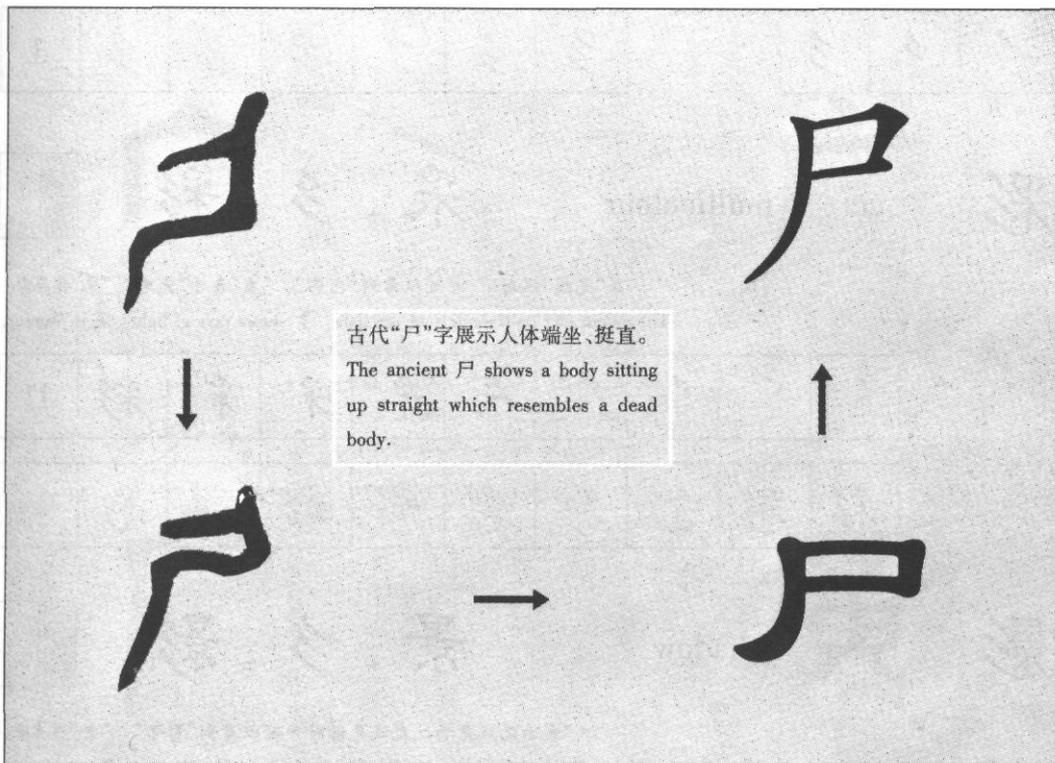
尸部的字多和人或动物的躯体有关。尸字旁的位置较固定。

Most characters with the radical 尸 refer to the body of man or animal. Its position is fixed.

尸

shī

corpse



㇇	㇇	尸							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

尸	尸	尸	尸	尸	尸	尸	尸	尸	尸
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

尾

wěi tail

尸 + 毛 = 尾



“尸”表示动物的躯体。躯体后“毛”茸茸的东西是“尾”巴。

尸 shows the body of an animal. 毛 means hair. The animal's tail is found at the back of its body.

尸	尸	尸	尸	尾					7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

尾	尾	尾	尾	尾	尾	尾	尾	尾	尾
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【彡部】

彡部的字和胡须、光芒等有关。斜三撇一般在字的两侧。

Characters with the radical 彡 relate to the hair and rays of light. It is placed on either side.

彡

称说：斜三撇

ornament

Name: xiēsānpǐě



彩

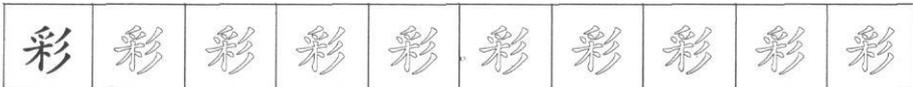
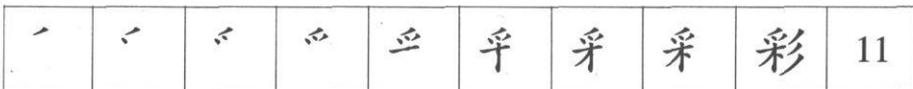
cǎi multicolour

采 + 彡 = 彩



在“光线”照射下, 才可以看到“色彩”。“彡”表示“光彩”, “采”作声旁。

The colour can be seen only in the light. 彡 shows rays of light. 采 is phonetic.



影

yǐng shadow

景 + 彡 = 影



“彡”表示光线晃动。光线晃动时才可以看到“影子”。“景”作声旁。

彡 shows rays of light. When there are rays of light, we can see the shadow. 景 is phonetic.



须

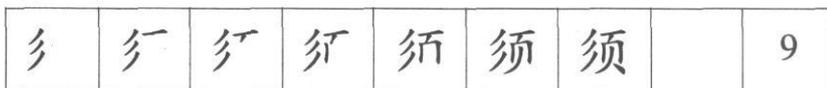
xū beard

彡 + 页 = 须



“彡”表示胡须。“页”表示头。胡须在上。

彡 shows hair. 页 means head. The beard is on the head.



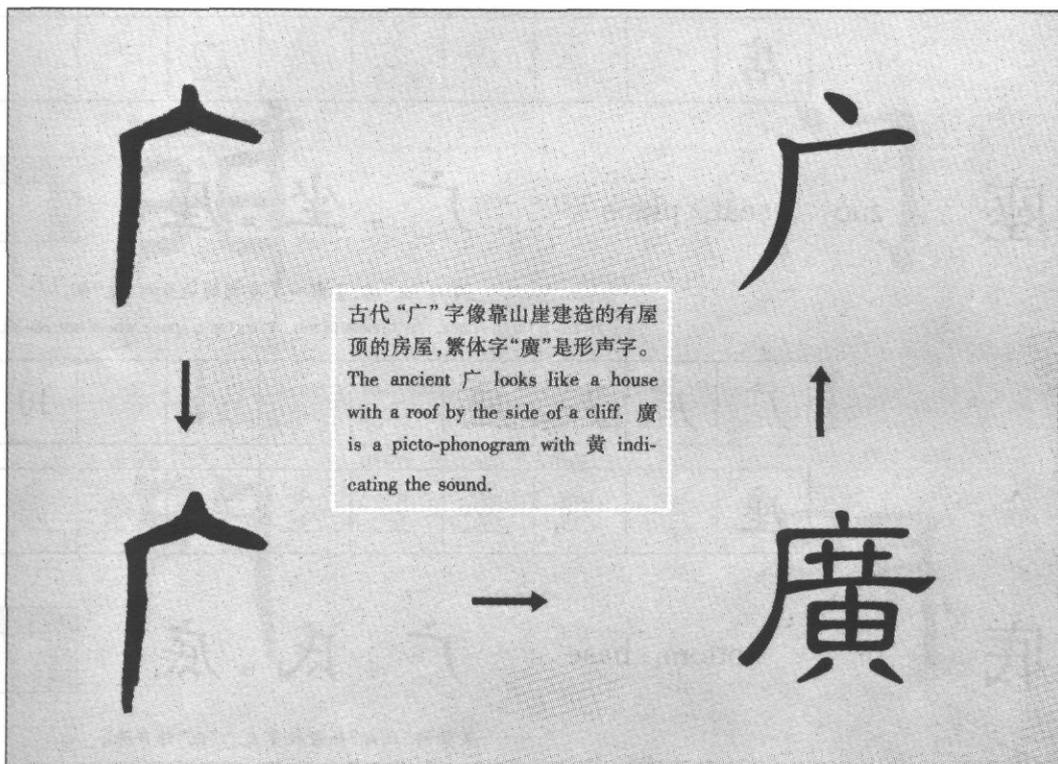
【广部】

广部的字和宽广、占有一定空间有关。广字旁的位置很固定。
 Characters with the radical 广 refer to vastness or a space occupied.
 Its position is fixed.

广 [廣]

guǎng

wide, vast



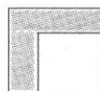
丶	亠	广							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

广	广	广	广	广	广	广	广	广	广
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

床

chuáng bed

广 + 木 = 床



“木”表示木头。“广”表示宽广。“床”是用“木”头制作的宽大的家具。
 木 shows wood. 广 means large. The bed is a large piece of wooden furniture.

广	广	广	广	床					7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

床	床	床	床	床	床	床	床	床	床
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

店

diàn shop

广 + 占 = 店



“店”铺是“占”用较大空间的地方。

广 means large. 占 means to occupy. A shop occupies a large space.

广	广	广	店					8
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

店	店	店	店	店	店	店	店	店
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

座

zuò seat, place

广 + 坐 = 座



可以“坐”的, 占有一定空间的地方叫“座”位。

广 means a large space. 坐 means to sit. A seat is a space where one can sit.

广	广	广	座					10
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

座	座	座	座	座	座	座	座	座
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

底

dǐ bottom, base

广 + 氏 = 底



某物的“底部”一般较宽大。“氏”作声旁。

广 means large. A base of a thing is large. 氏 is phonetic.

广	广	广	底	底				8
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

底	底	底	底	底	底	底	底	底
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

库

kù warehouse

广 + 车 = 库



“车库”一般是个较宽敞的地方。

广 means a large space. 车 means vehicle. A garage or a warehouse has a rather large space.

广	广	库	库					7
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

库	库	库	库	库	库	库	库	库
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【门部】

门部的字多和门有关。“门”有时也作声旁。门字旁的位置较固定。

A lot of characters with the radical 门 relate to the door. Sometimes 门 is phonetic. Its position is fixed.

门 [門]

mén

door

古代“門”字像两扇门,简化字“门”仍可看出门的轮廓。
The ancient 門 shows two door leaves. The simplified form still retains the shape of a door.

丶	丨	门							3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

门	门	门	门	门	门	门	门	门	门
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

问

wèn to ask

门 + 口 = 问



登“门”询“问”要开“口”。

门 shows a door. 口 means mouth. 问 illustrates a man making inquiries at someone's doorsteps.

门	问								6
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

问	问	问	问	问	问	问	问	问	问
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

间

jiān

space

门 + 日 = 间



“日”表示太阳。阳光通过门缝的“间”隙，射入室内。

日 means the sun, which peeps through a crack into a room.

门	门	间	间	间					7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

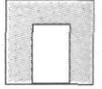
间	间	间	间	间	间	间	间	间	间
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

闭

bì

to close

门 + 才 = 闭



“门”关上叫做“闭”。

The door is closed.

门	门	闭	闭						6
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

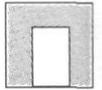
闭	闭	闭	闭	闭	闭	闭	闭	闭	闭
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

闹

nào

noisy

门 + 市 = 闹



“市”场“门”口是比较热“闹”的。

市 means market. The market entrance is always noisy.

门	门	闹	闹						8
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

闲

xián

not busy

门 + 木 = 闲



人不出家“门”，总是呆在家里，是比较清“闲”的。

门 shows a house door. The man who always stays at home is not busy.

门	门	闲	闲	闲					7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

闲	闲	闲	闲	闲	闲	闲	闲	闲	闲
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【夕部】

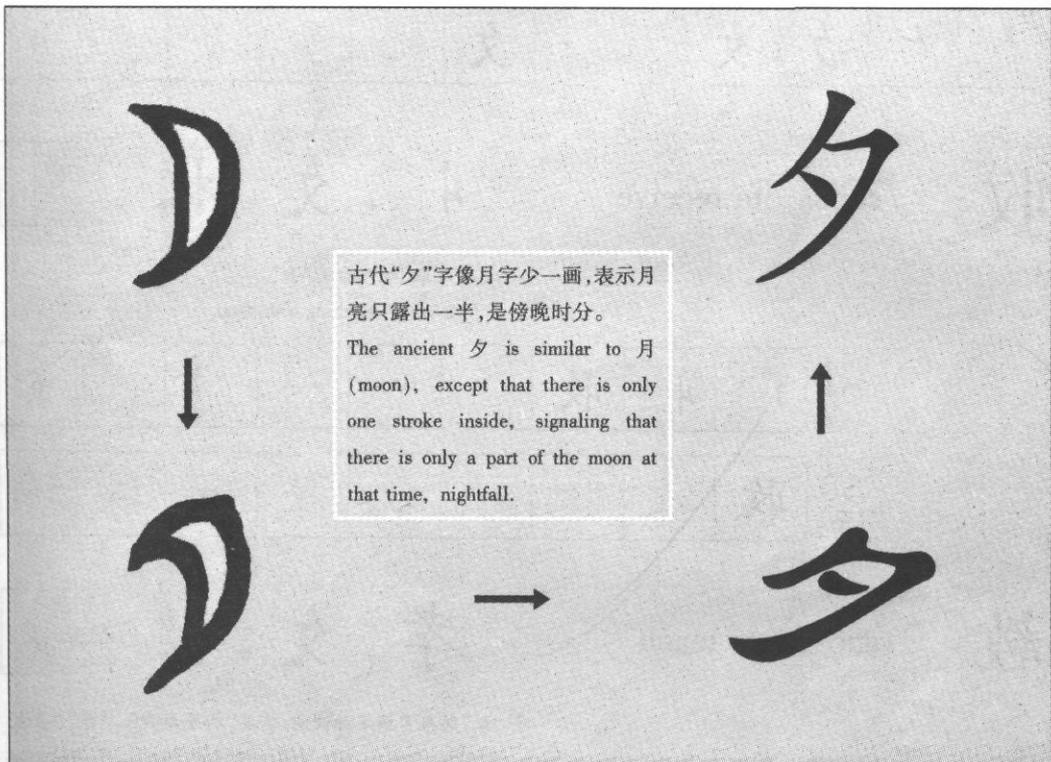
夕部的字有的和夜晚有关。夕字旁的位置较灵活。

Some characters with the radical 夕 relate to night. Its position is flexible.

夕

xī

sunset



夕	夕	夕						3
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

夕	夕	夕	夕	夕	夕	夕	夕	夕
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

名

míng name

夕 + 口 = 名



“夕”表示傍晚时分。“晚上”招呼人,因看不见,所以要张“口”呼其“名”。

口 means mouth. To greet someone at night, you have to open your mouth to call his name, because you can't see him clearly.

夕	名							6
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

名	名	名	名	名	名	名	名	名
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【攴部】

攴部的字有的和手的动作有关。反文旁一般在字的右侧。
 Characters with the radical 攴 refer to the movement of the hand. It is usually placed on the right side.

攴

称说：反文旁

Name: fǎnwénpáng

hand holding a stick

丿	㇇	㇇	攴
---	---	---	---

攴	攴	攴	攴	攴	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

收

shōu to receive

扌 + 攴 = 收



“收取”东西要用“手”。

Receive something with hand.

扌	扌	收						6
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

收	收	收	收	收	收	收	收	收
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

教

jiāo to teach

孝 + 攴 = 教



“教”别人掌握某种技能，需要“指手画脚”。“孝”作声旁。

When we teach someone to do something, we usually gesticulate with hands. 孝 is phonetic.

土	𠂔	孝	教					11
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

教	教	教	教	教	教	教	教	教
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

救

jiù to save

求 + 攴 = 救



“救”人要用“手”。“求”作声旁。

We stretch out a hand to rescue someone. 求 is phonetic.

一	扌	扌	扌	扌	求	求	救	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

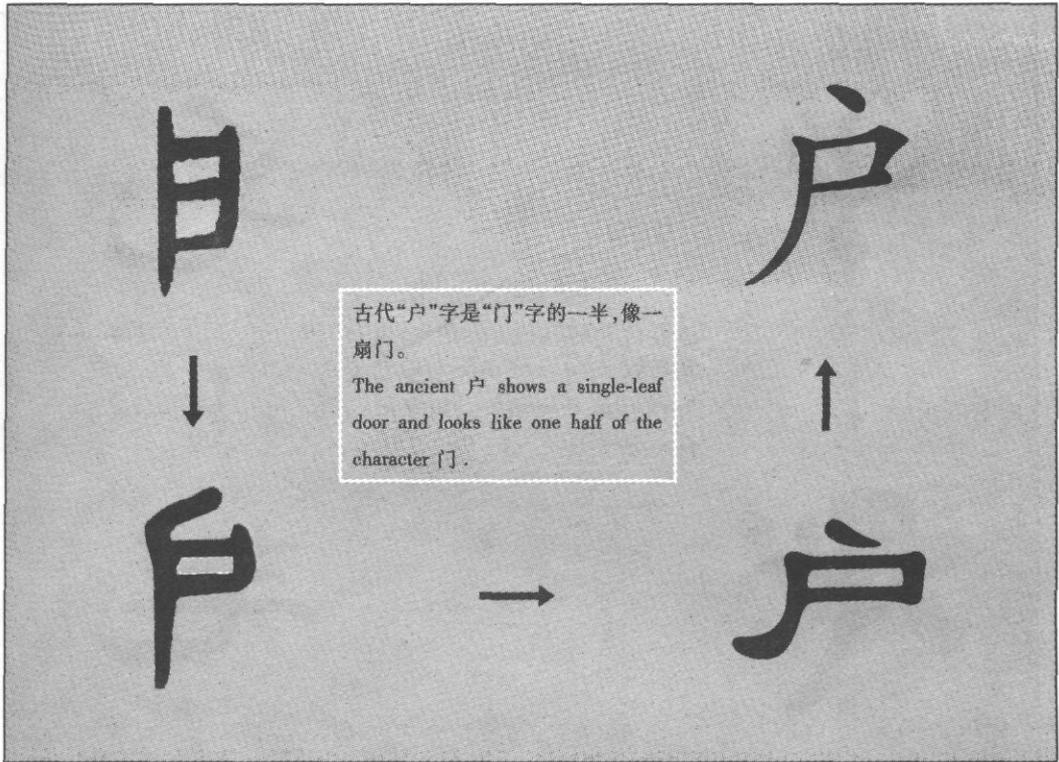
救	救	救	救	救	救	救	救	救
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【户部】

户部的字多和门户有关。户字旁的位置很固定。

Characters with the radical 户 usually relate to door or household. Its position is fixed.

户 hù single door



丶	亠	宀	户					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

户	户	户	户	户	户	户	户	户
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

房 fáng house

户 + 方 = 房



一座“房”子代表一“户”人家。“方”作声旁。

户 means household. A house represents a household. 方 is phonetic.

户	户	户	房	房				8
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

房	房	房	房	房	房	房	房	房
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【毛部】

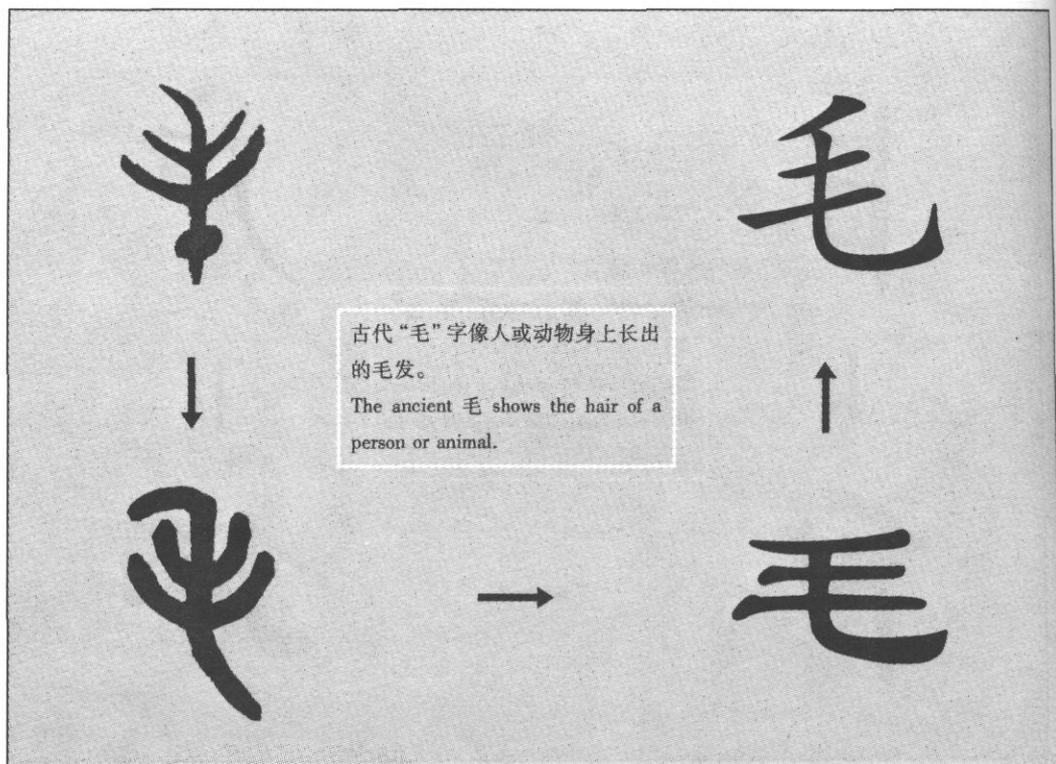
毛部的字多和毛发或动物的羽毛有关。毛字旁在字的左侧或底部。

Characters with the radical 毛 relate to hair or plume. It is placed on the left side or at the bottom.

毛

máo

hair



一	二	三	毛					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

毛	毛	毛	毛	毛	毛	毛	毛	毛
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

笔

bǐ

pen

竹 + 毛 = 笔



中国的毛“笔”，笔杆是用“竹”子做的，下面是动物的“毛”发。

竹 shows bamboo. 毛 shows hair. The handles of Chinese writing brushes are made of bamboo, and the nib is made of hair.

ノ	ㄣ	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	笔		10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

笔	笔	笔	笔	笔	笔	笔	笔	笔
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【爪部】

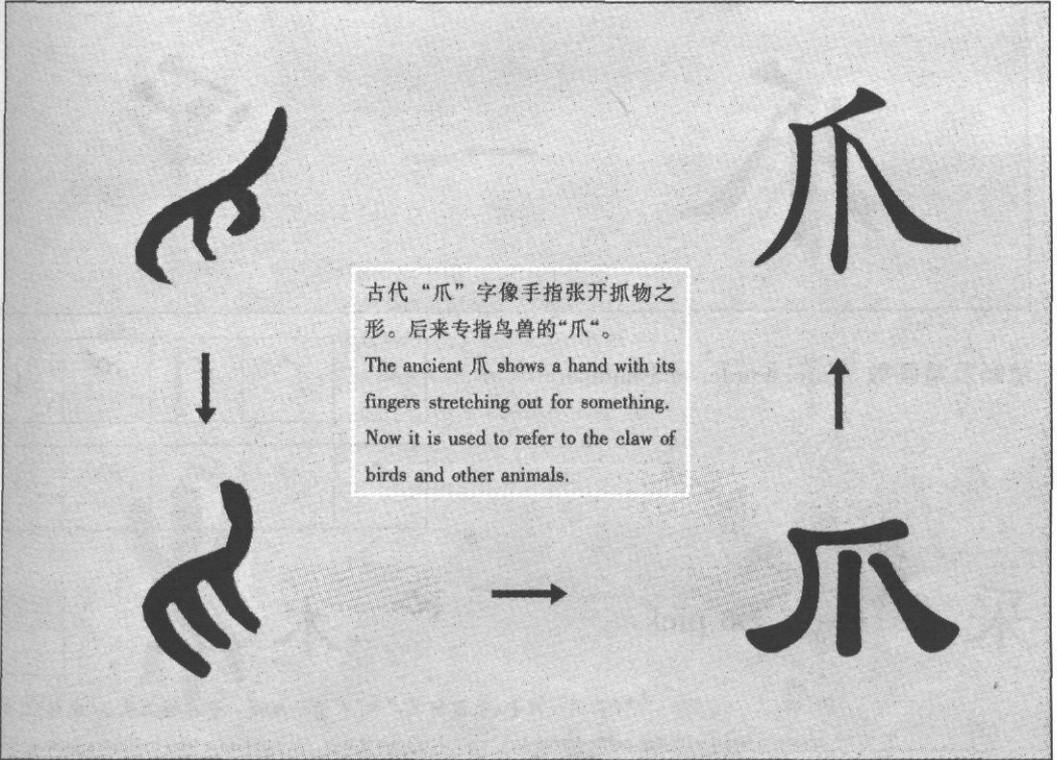
爪部的字多和手指和爪有关。爪字旁一般在字的两侧。

Characters with the radical 爪 relate mostly to the hand and claw. It is placed on either side.

爪

zhuǎ

claw



一	厂	丿	爪					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

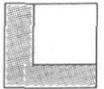
爪	爪	爪	爪	爪	爪	爪	爪	爪
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

爬

pá

to crawl

爪 + 巴 = 爬



动物“爬”行是要用“爪”的。“巴”作声旁。

爪 shows claw. The animals use their claws to crawl on the ground. 巴 is phonetic.

爪	爪	爪	爪	爬				8
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

爬	爬	爬	爬	爬	爬	爬	爬	爬
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【𠃉部】

“𠃉”是由“爪”字演变而来。𠃉部的字多和手和爪的动作有关，其位置在字的上部。

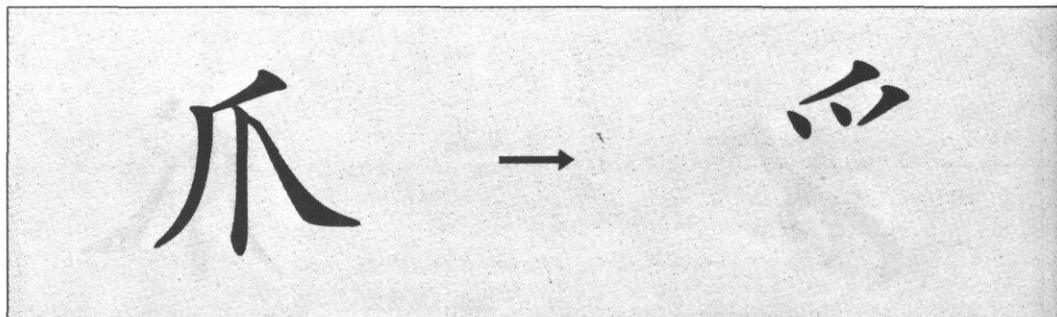
𠃉 is evolved from 爪. Characters with the radical 𠃉 mostly refer to the action of the hand and claw. It is placed at the top.

𠃉

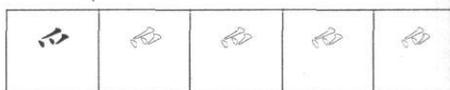
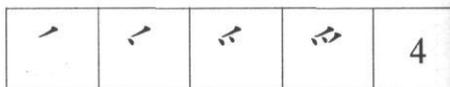
称说：爪字头

Name: zhuǎzitóu

claw



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number



采

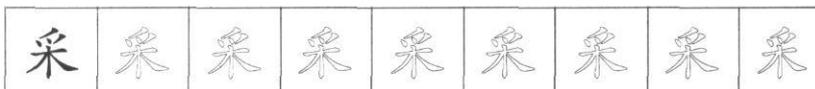
cǎi to pick

𠃉 + 木 = 采



“𠃉”表示一只手，手指朝下，“木”表示一棵树。手在树上表示“采摘”果实。

𠃉 shows a hand with the palm downward, and 木 shows a tree. A hand on a tree indicates picking fruit.



爱

ài to love

𠃉 + 一 + 友 = 爱



“友”表示“友情”。“爱”一个人是要有“友情”的。

𠃉 shows hand. 友 means friendly sentiments. One who loves another needs hand's caress and sentiments.



【木部】

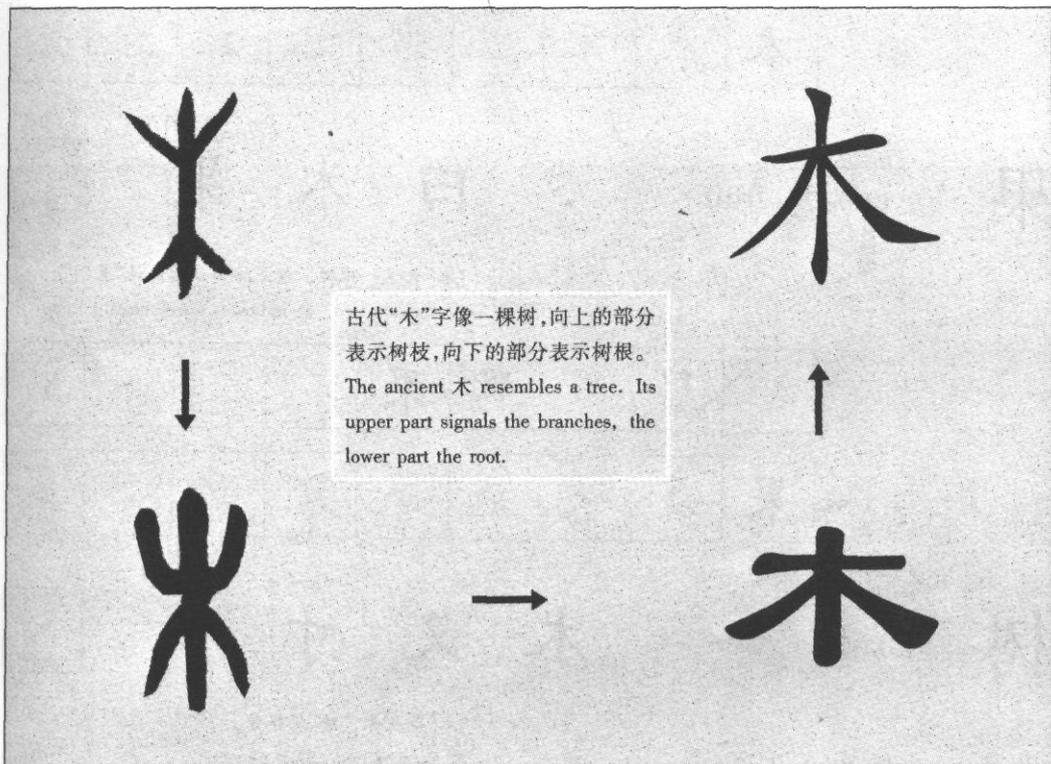
木部的字多和树木、木材有关。木字旁在左侧时较多。

Characters with the radical 木 relate to tree or wood. It is usually placed on the left side.

木

mù

tree, wood



一	十	才	木					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

木	木	木	木	木	木	木	木	木
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

林

lín

forest

木 + 木 = 林



“木”表示一棵树，两棵树在一起表示树木很多。很多树在一起就成“树林”了。

木 shows a tree. Two trees together signal that there are a lot of trees, i. e. a forest.

木	林							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

林	林	林	林	林	林	林	林	林
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

本

běn root; basic

木 + 一 = 本



“木”是一棵树，“木”下面的一横指示这儿就“树根”所在的位置。

本 is derived from 木 (tree) to which a horizontal stroke has been added to signify the root.

木	本							5
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

本	本	本	本	本	本	本	本	本
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

果

guǒ fruit

日 + 木 = 果



“木”表示一棵树。树上结的东西就是“果实”。

木 shows a tree. 果 indicates a tree bearing fruit.

丨	冂	日	日	果				8
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

果	果	果	果	果	果	果	果	果
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

树

shù tree

木 + 又 + 寸 = 树



“木”是义旁，“对”是声旁。

木 shows a tree. 对 is phonetic.

木	叔	叔	树	树				9
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

树	树	树	树	树	树	树	树	树
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

机

jī machine

木 + 几 = 机



古代的“机器”是“木”制的。“几”作声旁。

木 shows wood. In the old days, all machines were made of wood. 几 is phonetic.

木	机	机						6
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

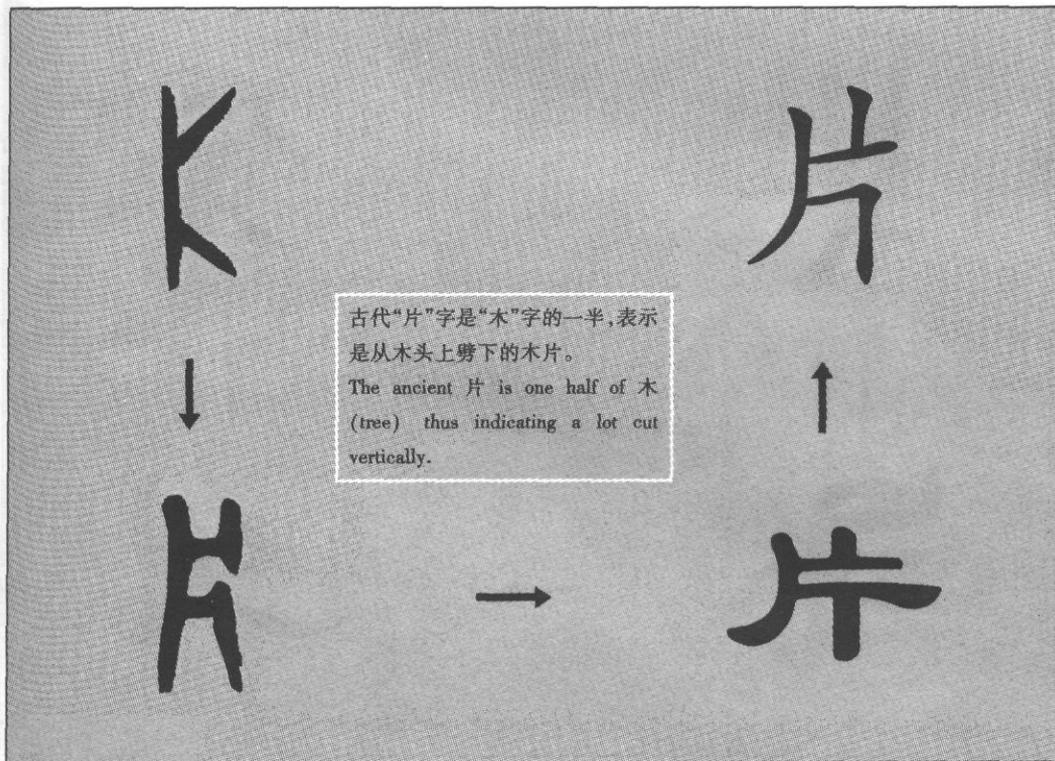
机	机	机	机	机	机	机	机	机
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【片部】

片部的字大都与木片或木有关。片字旁在字的左侧。

Most characters with the radical 片 relate to wood or wood chips. It is placed on the left side.

片 piàn a flat thin piece



丩	丩'	𠄎	片					4
---	----	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

片	片	片	片	片	片	片	片	片
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

牌 pái plate, card 片 + 卑 = 牌



“牌”子一般都是片状的。“卑”作声旁。

The plate is in the form of a chip. 卑 is phonetic.

片	片'	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	牌	12
---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

牌	牌	牌	牌	牌	牌	牌	牌	牌
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【父部】

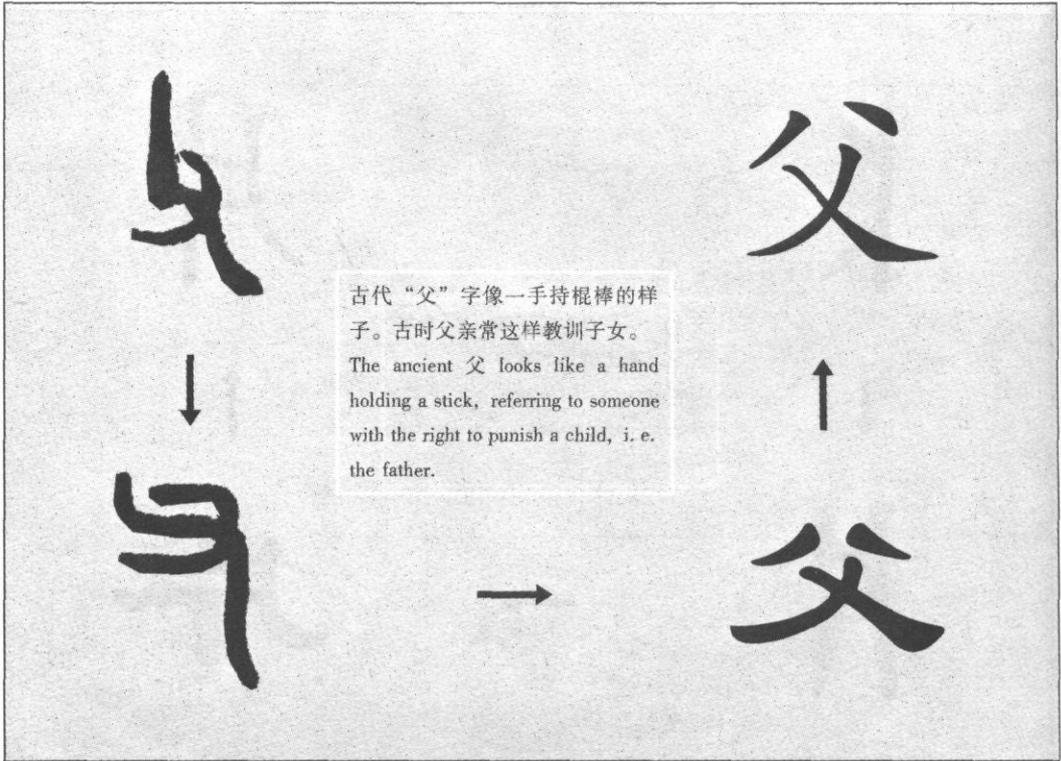
父部的字多表示男性长辈。父字旁一般在字的上部。

Characters with the radical 父 mostly refer to a senior male. It is placed at the top.

父

fù

father



古代“父”字像一手持棍棒的样子。古时父亲常这样教训子女。

The ancient 父 looks like a hand holding a stick, referring to someone with the right to punish a child, i. e. the father.

丂	父	父	父	父	父	父	父	父	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

父	父	父	父	父	父	父	父	父
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

爸

bà

dad

父 + 巴 = 爸

“父”表示父亲。“巴”作声旁。

父 means father. 巴 is phonetic.

父	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【牛部】

牛部的字多和牛有关。牛字旁多在下部。

Characters with the radical 牛 mainly relate to the ox. It is placed at the bottom.

牛

niú

OX



古代“牛”字像一牛头，上边是翘起的牛角，中间是牛面，两边是牛耳。

The ancient 牛 shows the head of an ox, the curves on the top standing for the horns, the vertical stroke the face, and the lower horizontal stroke on the two sides the ears.

丩	𠂇	𠂇	牛						4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

牛	牛	牛	牛	牛	牛	牛	牛	牛
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

牢

láo

prison

宀 + 牛 = 牢



“宀”表示房子。“牢房”像是个关“牛”的房子。

宀 indicates a house. The prison looks like a house where an ox is kept inside.

宀	牢								7
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

牢	牢	牢	牢	牢	牢	牢	牢	牢
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【牛部】

“牛”是由“𠂇”字演变而来。牛部的字多和牛有关，其位置在字的左侧。

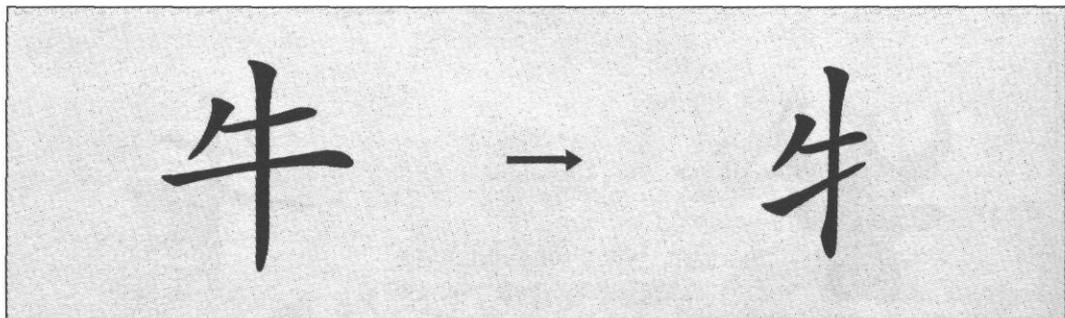
牛 is evolved from 𠂇. Characters with the radical 牛 refer mostly to the cattle. It is placed on the left side.

牛

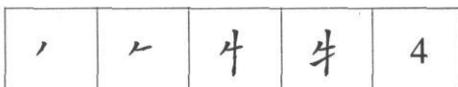
称说：牛字旁

Name: niúzipáng

cattle



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number



牧

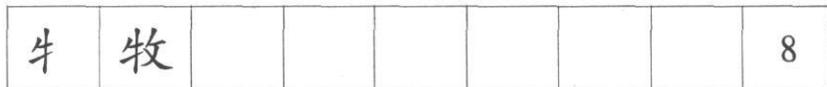
mù to herd

牛 + 攴 = 牧



“牛”羊是要放“牧”的。

The cattle and sheep have to be herded.



物

wù thing

牛 + 勿 = 物



“牛”是一种动物。“勿”作声旁。

The ox is an animal. 勿 is phonetic.



【日部】

日部的字多和太阳有关。日字旁在左侧多，也有在上部和下部的。

Characters with the radical 日 relate to the sun. It is usually placed on the left side. In a few cases 日 is also placed at the top or bottom.

日

rì

sun



古代“日”字像天上圆圆的太阳。
The ancient 日 resembles the sun.



日

丨	冂	月	日					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

日

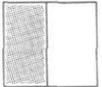
日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

时

shí

time

日 + 寸 = 时



根据“太阳”的起落来确定“时”间。

Time is determined by sunrise and sunset.

时

日	𠂇	时	时					7
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

时

时	时	时	时	时	时	时	时	时
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

晴

qíng fine day

日 + 青 = 晴



能看到“太阳”日子就是“晴”天。“青”作声旁。

A sunny day is a fine day. 青 is phonetic.

日	日	日	日	日	日	晴	晴	晴	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

晴	晴	晴	晴	晴	晴	晴	晴	晴	晴
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

晚

wǎn evening

日 + 免 = 晚



“太阳”落山后就到晚上了。

Evening begins when the sun sets.

日	日	日	日	日	日	晚	晚	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

暖

nuǎn warm

日 + 爰 = 暖



冬天“太阳”给人间带来温“暖”。“爰”作声旁。

In winter, the sun gives us warmth. 爰 is phonetic.

日	日	日	日	日	暖			13
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

暖	暖	暖	暖	暖	暖	暖	暖	暖
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

春

chūn spring

夫 + 日 = 春



“春”天阳光明媚。

In spring, the sun is bright.

一	二	三	夫	夫	春			9
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

春	春	春	春	春	春	春	春	春
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

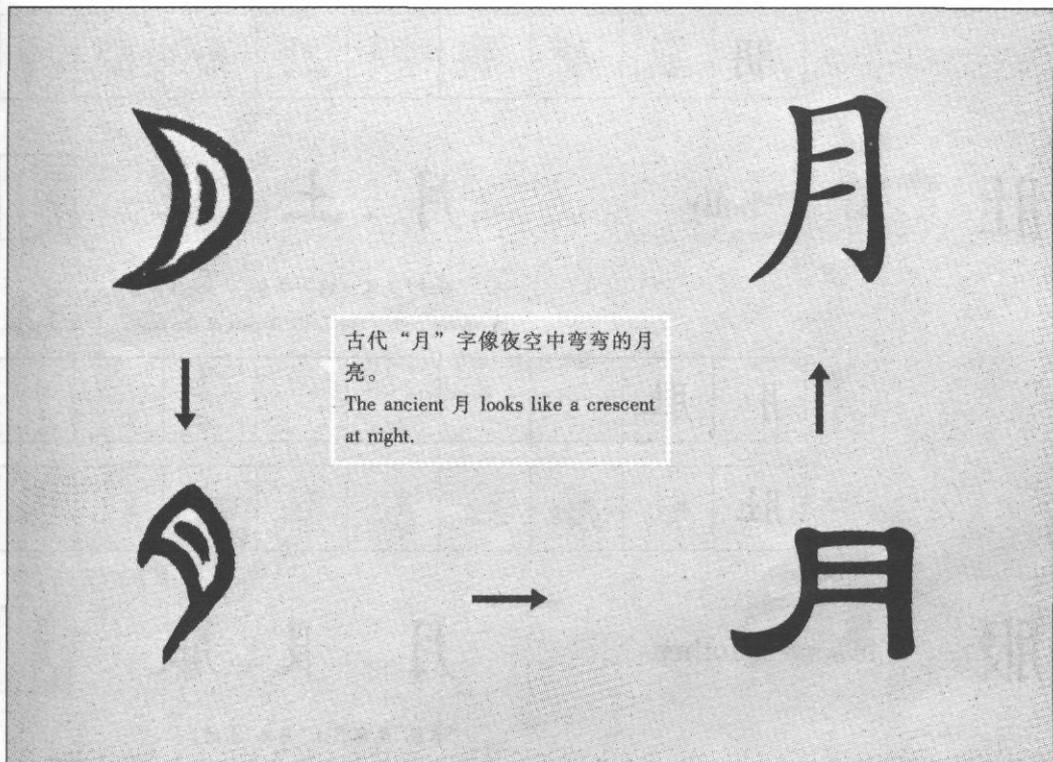
【月部】

月作偏旁代表两个字，一是月亮的“月”，一是“肉”字。月部的字，“月”在右侧的字多和月亮有关，“月”在左侧的字多和人体有关。
 月 represents two characters. One is 月 (moon) and the other is 肉 (meat). Characters with the radical 月 on the right side relate to the moon, and those with 月 on the left side relate to the body.

月

yuè

moon, month



丿	月	月	月					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

明

míng

bright

日 + 月 = 明



“太阳”和“月亮”都给人带来“光明”。

日 means sun. The sun and moon bring brightness to people. The two together mean 'bright'.

日	明							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

明	明	明	明	明	明	明	明	明
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

朋

péng friend

月 + 月 = 朋



“月月”都来就成了“朋友”。

月 means month. A person who visits every month becomes a friend.

月	朋							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

肚

dù belly

月 + 土 = 肚



“肚子”是人体的一部分。“土”作声旁。

月 shows body. The belly is part of the body. 土 is phonetic.

月	肚							7
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

肚	肚	肚	肚	肚	肚	肚	肚	肚
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

服

fú clothes

月 + 艮 = 服



“衣服”是穿在人“身体”上的。

月 shows body. The clothes are put on the body.

月	𠂔	𠂔	服					8
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

服	服	服	服	服	服	服	服	服
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

脚

jiǎo foot

月 + 去 + 卩 = 脚



“脚”是人体的一部分。“却”作声旁。

月 shows body. The foot is part of the body. 却 is phonetic.

月	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	脚				11
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

脚	脚	脚	脚	脚	脚	脚	脚	脚
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【手部】

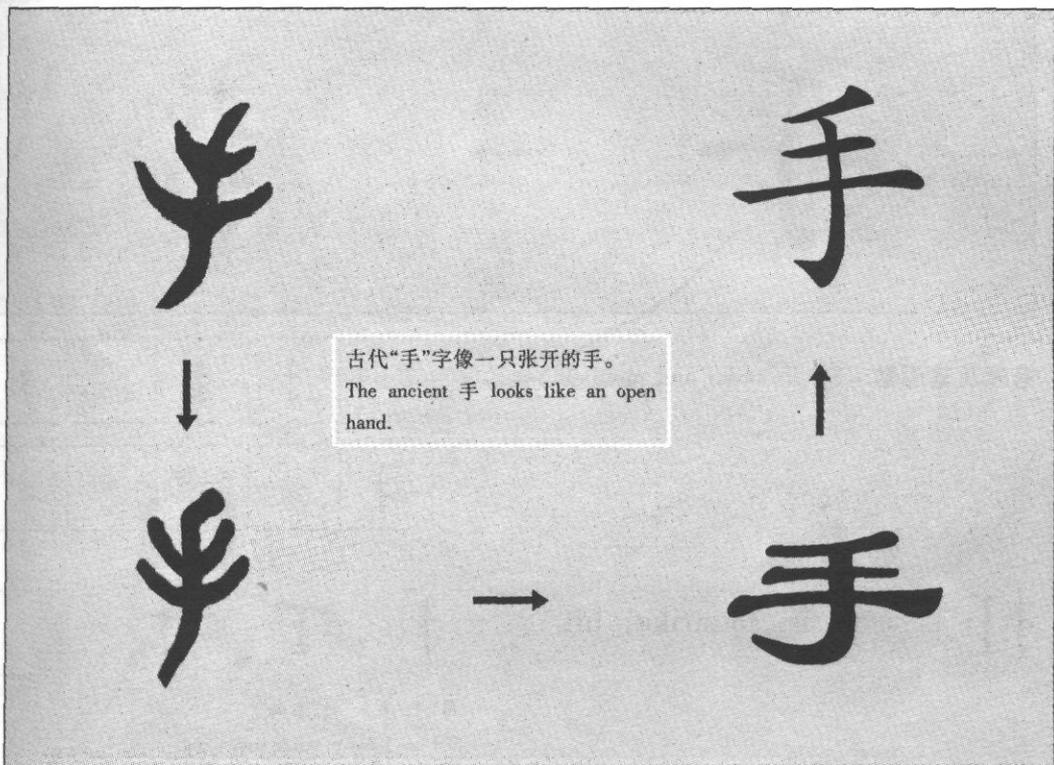
手部的字和手有关。手字旁一般在字的下部。

Characters with the radical 手 relate to hand. It is placed at the bottom.

手

shǒu

hand



一	二	三	手					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

手	手	手	手	手	手	手	手	手
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

拿

ná

to take

合 + 手 = 拿



把“手”掌“合”起来才可以“拿”东西。

合 means to close. We close our hands to take something.

丩	人	人	合	拿				10
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

拿	拿	拿	拿	拿	拿	拿	拿	拿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【扌部】

“扌”是由“手”字演变而来。扌部的字和手的动作有关。提手旁在字的左侧。

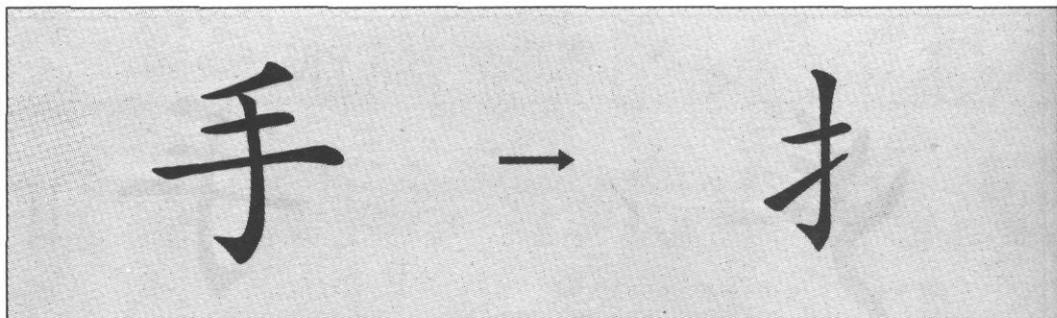
扌 is evolved from 手. Characters with the radical 扌 refer to hand's action. It is placed on the left side.

扌

称说: 提手旁

Name: tíshǒupáng

hand



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

一	扌	扌		3
---	---	---	--	---

扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
---	---	---	---	---

打

dǎ

to strike, hit

扌 + 丁 = 打



用“手”来击“打”东西。

We use hand to strike something.

扌	扌	打						5
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

打	打	打	打	打	打	打	打	打
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

提

tí

to carry, lift

扌 + 是 = 提



用“手”把东西“提”起来。

We use hand to carry something.

扌	扌	担	扌	扌	提			12
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

提	提	提	提	提	提	提	提	提
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【火部】

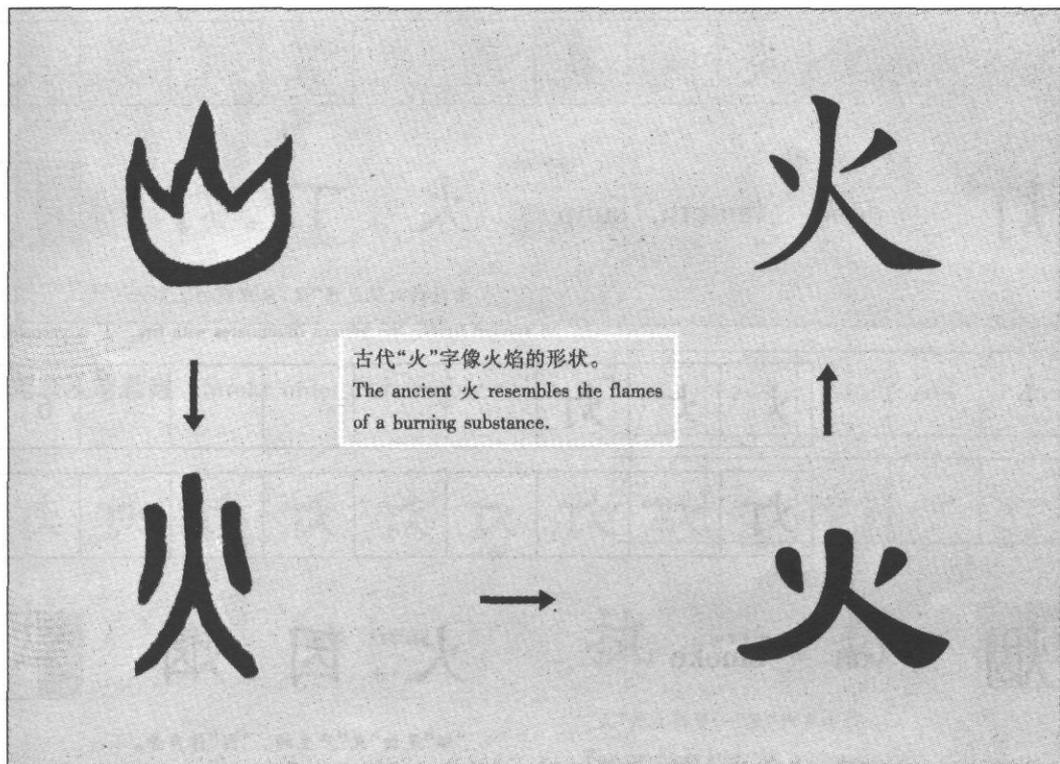
火部的字多和火有关。火字旁一般在字的左侧或上下。

Characters with the radical 火 relate to fire. It is usually placed on the left side, or at the bottom or top.

火

huǒ

fire



丶	丩	灬	火					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

火	火	火	火	火	火	火	火	火
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

烧

shāo to burn

火 + 尧 = 烧



“火”可以燃烧。“尧”作声旁。

The fire can burn. 尧 is phonetic.

火	火	火	火	火	烧			10
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

烧	烧	烧	烧	烧	烧	烧	烧	烧
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

炎

yán scorching

火 + 火 = 炎



两个“火”字，一个在上，一个在下，表示火势很大。

火 means fire; and one fire on top of the other depicts a very hot fire.

火	炎								8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

炎	炎	炎	炎	炎	炎	炎	炎	炎	炎
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

灯

dēng lantern, lamp

火 + 丁 = 灯



古时的灯笼是用“火”来照明的。

In ancient times, the lantern illuminates with fire. 丁 is phonetic.

火	丁	灯							6
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

灯	灯	灯	灯	灯	灯	灯	灯	灯	灯
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

烟

yān smoke

火 + 因 = 烟



“烟”是由“火”产生的。“因”作声旁。

Smoke comes from fire. 因 is phonetic.

火	因	烟	烟						10
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	----

烟	烟	烟	烟	烟	烟	烟	烟	烟	烟
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

灭

miè (of a fire) go out

一 + 火 = 灭



“一”表示在火焰上方压个东西，这样“火”就熄灭了。

一 shows that we use something to cover the fire in order to extinguish it.

一	灭								5
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

灭	灭	灭	灭	灭	灭	灭	灭	灭	灭
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

灬部

“灬”是“火”字的变体。灬字旁在字的下部。

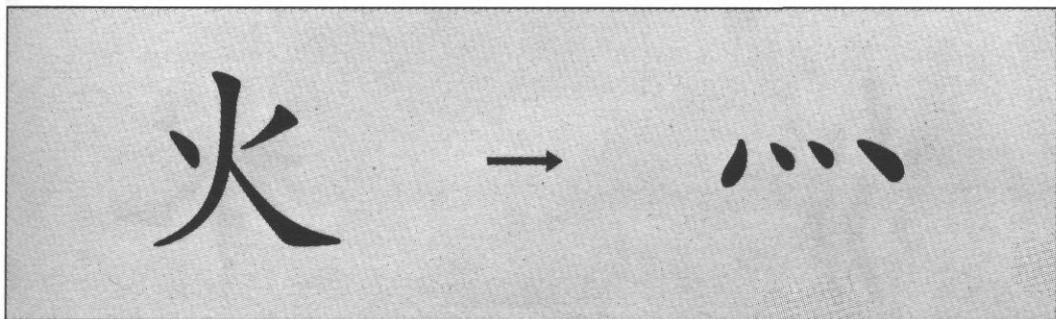
灬 is a variant of 火. Characters with the radical 灬 relate to fire. It is placed at the bottom.

灬

称说: 四点底

Name: sìdiǎndǐ

fire



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

丶	灬	灬	灬	4
---	---	---	---	---

灬	灬	灬	灬	灬
---	---	---	---	---

热

rè

hot; heat

执 + 灬 = 热



“火”产生热量。“执”作声旁。

Fire produces heat. 执 is phonetic.

扌	扌	执	执	热				10
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

热	热	热	热	热	热	热	热	热
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

点

diǎn

to light; point

占 + 灬 = 点



“点”有点燃的意思，火可以点燃物品。“占”作声旁。

点 means to light a fire. The fire can light something. 占 is phonetic.

丨	丨	占	点					9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

点	点	点	点	点	点	点	点	点
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【水部】

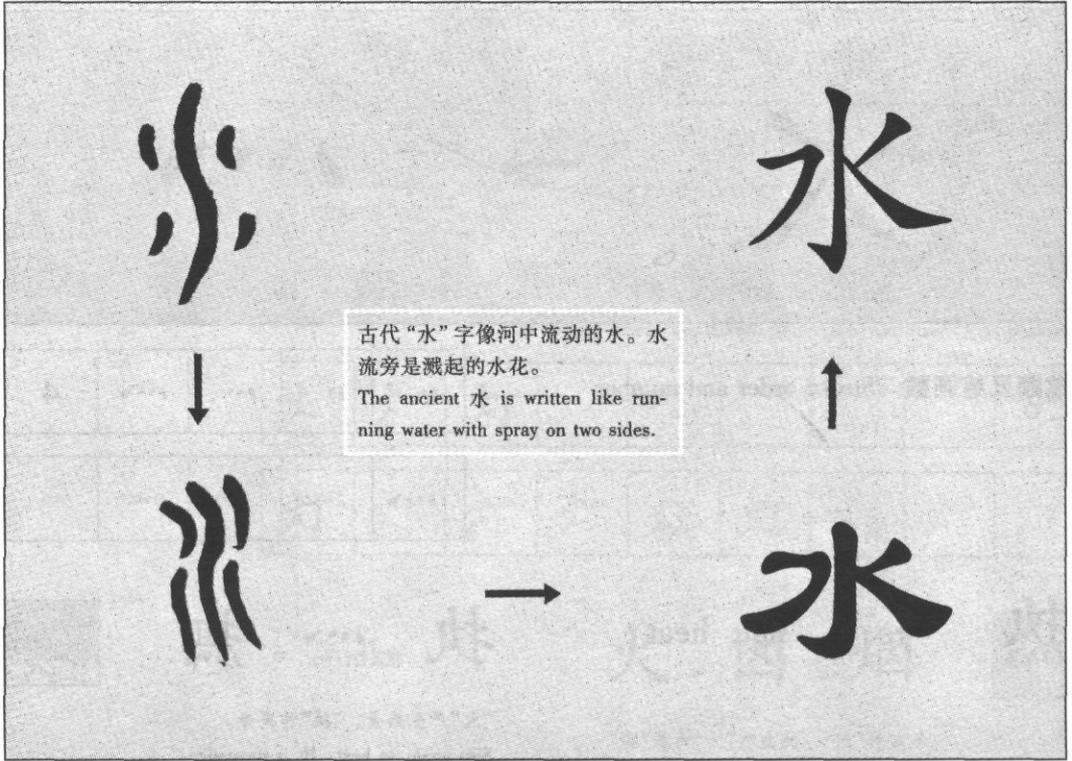
水部的字多和水有关。水字旁在字的下部或上部。

Characters with the radical 水 relate to water. It is placed at the top or bottom.

水

shuǐ

water



丨	丿	水	水						4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

水	水	水	水	水	水	水	水	水	水
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

尿

niào

urine

尸 + 水 = 尿



“尸”表示身体。“尿”是从体内排泄出的“水份”。

尸 means body. Urine is the water that is excreted through organs of body.

尸	尿								7
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

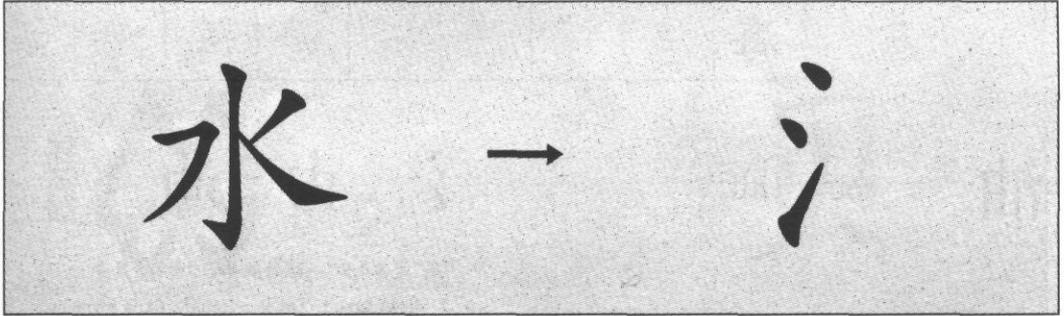
尿	尿	尿	尿	尿	尿	尿	尿	尿	尿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【氵部】

“氵”是从“水”字演变来的。三点水旁的字和水或液体有关，其位置在字的左侧。

氵 is evolved from 水. Characters with the radical 氵 refer to water or liquid. It is placed on the left side.

氵 称说： 三点水
Name: sāndiǎnshuǐ water



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number



河 hé river

氵 + 可 = 河



“水”流成“河”。“可”作声旁。

水 shows water. The flowing water becomes a river. 可 is phonetic.



江 jiāng river

氵 + 工 = 江



大河称其为“江”。

A great river is 江.



海

hǎi sea

氵 + 每 = 海



“海”水的主要成分是“水”。

氵 shows water. The principal element of the sea is water.

氵	𠂆	𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	海	海	海	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

海	海	海	海	海	海	海	海	海
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

油

yóu oil

氵 + 由 = 油



“油”是像“水”一样的液体。“由”作声旁。

氵 shows liquid. Oil is a liquid. 由 is phonetic.

氵	𠂆	𠂇	𠂈	油	油			8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

油	油	油	油	油	油	油	油	油
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

活

huó to live

氵 + 舌 = 活



没有“水”就没有“生命”。

氵 shows water. Where there is no water, there is no life.

氵	𠂆	𠂇	𠂈	活				9
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

活	活	活	活	活	活	活	活	活
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

洗

xǐ to wash

氵 + 先 = 洗



用“水”来“洗”东西。

氵 shows water. We use water to wash things.

氵	𠂆	𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	洗			9
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

洗	洗	洗	洗	洗	洗	洗	洗	洗
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【贝部】

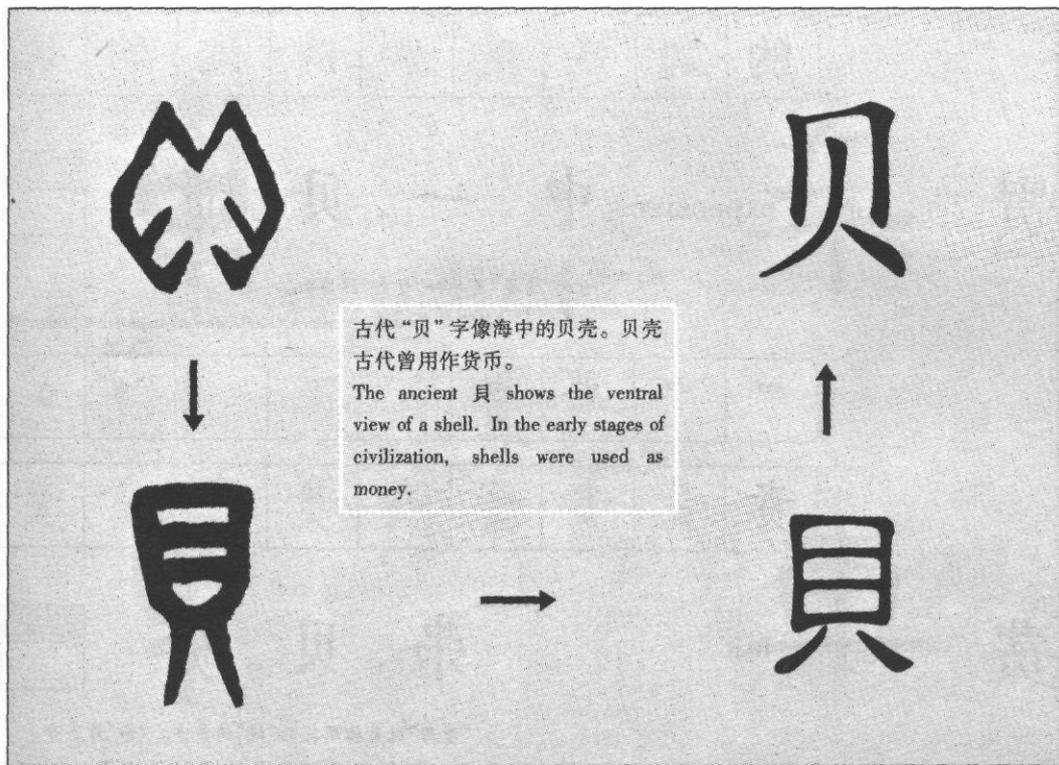
贝部的字多和钱财、交易有关。贝字旁的位置较灵活。

Characters with the radical 贝 refer to money, wealth and trade.

Its position is flexible.

贝 [貝] bèi

seashell



丨	冂	贝	贝					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

贝	贝	贝	贝	贝	贝	贝	贝	贝
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

财

cái

wealth

贝 + 才 = 财



“财产”以金钱货币来计算。“才”作声旁。

Wealth is calculated with money. 才 is phonetic.

贝	财	财	财					7
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

财	财	财	财	财	财	财	财	财
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

购

gòu

to buy

贝 + 勾 = 购



“购买”商品要用货币。“勾”作声旁。

Buying something with money. 勾 is phonetic.

贝	𠄎	购	购	购					8
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

购	购	购	购	购	购	购	购	购	购
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

贵

guì

expensive

中 + 一 + 贝 = 贵



古代“贝壳”是一种“贵重”的饰物。

贝 means shellfish. In ancient times, shell was an expensive ornament.

口	中	𠄎	贵						9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

贵	贵	贵	贵	贵	贵	贵	贵	贵	贵
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

费

fèi

fee

弗 + 贝 = 费



“费用”就是指所花的“钱”的多少。“弗”作声旁。

贝 shows money. The fee means payment for a service. 弗 is phonetic.

𠄎	弗	弗	费						9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

费	费	费	费	费	费	费	费	费	费
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

货

huò

goods

化 + 贝 = 货



用“金钱”购买的东西称为“货物”。

贝 shows money. Goods are things bought with money.

亻	化	化	货						8
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

货	货	货	货	货	货	货	货	货	货
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【车部】

车部的字多和车有关。车字旁的位置一般在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 车 refer to vehicles. It is usually placed on the left side.

车 [車] chē

vehicle



古代“车”字像车的形状。中间的一竖是车轴，上下两横是车轮，车轮之间的部分是车厢。

The ancient 車 shows a chariot seen from above. The central rectangular stands for the carriage, the vertical stroke the axle and the horizontal strokes on the two sides the wheels.




一	𠃉	车	车					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

车	车	车	车	车	车	车	车	车
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

轮

lún wheel

车 + 仑 = 轮



“轮子”是“车”的一部分。“仑”作声旁。

The wheel is part of a vehicle. 仑 is phonetic.

车	轮	轮	轮					8
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

轮	轮	轮	轮	轮	轮	轮	轮	轮
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

转

zhuàn to turn

车 + 专 = 转



“车子”是可以“转动”的。“专”作声旁。

The vehicle can turn. 专 is phonetic.

车	车	车	转	转					8
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

转	转	转	转	转	转	转	转	转	转
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

轻

qīng light

车 + 丷 = 轻



驾“车”行驶比走路要“轻快”。“丷”作声旁。

Traveling by vehicle is lighter than walking. 丷 is phonetic.

车	车	车	轻						9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

轻	轻	轻	轻	轻	轻	轻	轻	轻	轻
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

辆

liàng (a measure word)

车 + 两 = 辆



“辆”是表示“车”的量词。“两”作声旁。

辆 is a measure word for vehicles. 两 is phonetic.

车	车	车	辆	辆	辆				11
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

辆	辆	辆	辆	辆	辆	辆	辆	辆	辆
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

军

jūn army

一 + 车 = 军



“军队”都是有战“车”的。

The army possesses the war chariot.

一	一	军							6
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

军	军	军	军	军	军	军	军	军	军
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【戈部】

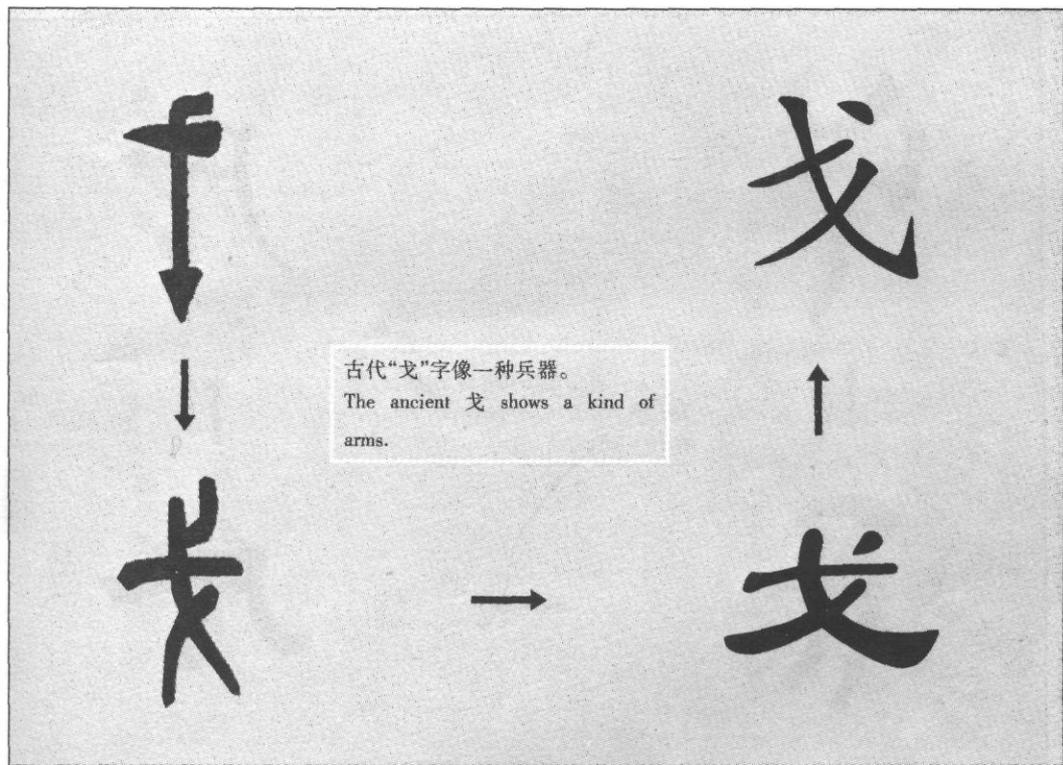
戈部的字有的和武器、战争有关。戈字旁在字的两侧。

Characters with the radical 戈 refer to arms and war. It is placed on either side.

戈

gē

dagger-axe



一	乚	戈	戈					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

战

zhàn fight, war

占 + 戈 = 战



作“战”要用“兵器”。“占”作声旁。

People use arms to wage a war. 占 is phonetic.

丨	卜	占	战					9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

战	战	战	战	战	战	战	战	战
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

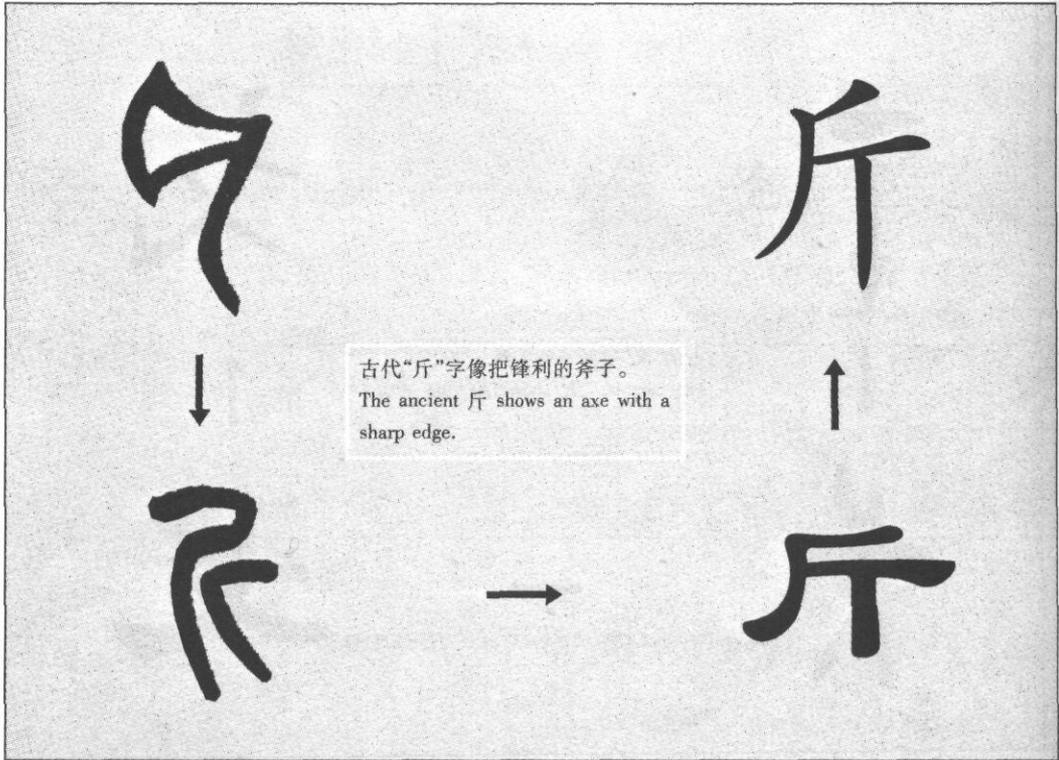
【斤部】

斤部的字多和斧子和砍折有关。斤字旁多在字的右侧。
 Characters with the radical 斤 relate to the axe or chopping. Its position is flexible.

斤

jīn

axe



丶	厂	斤	斤					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

断

duàn to break

迷 + 斤 = 断



“斤”表示斧子。用斧子才可以把东西砍“断”。
 斤 shows an axe. The axe can be used to break off something.

丶	丶	丩	半	半	米	迷	断	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

断	断	断	断	断	断	断	断	断
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

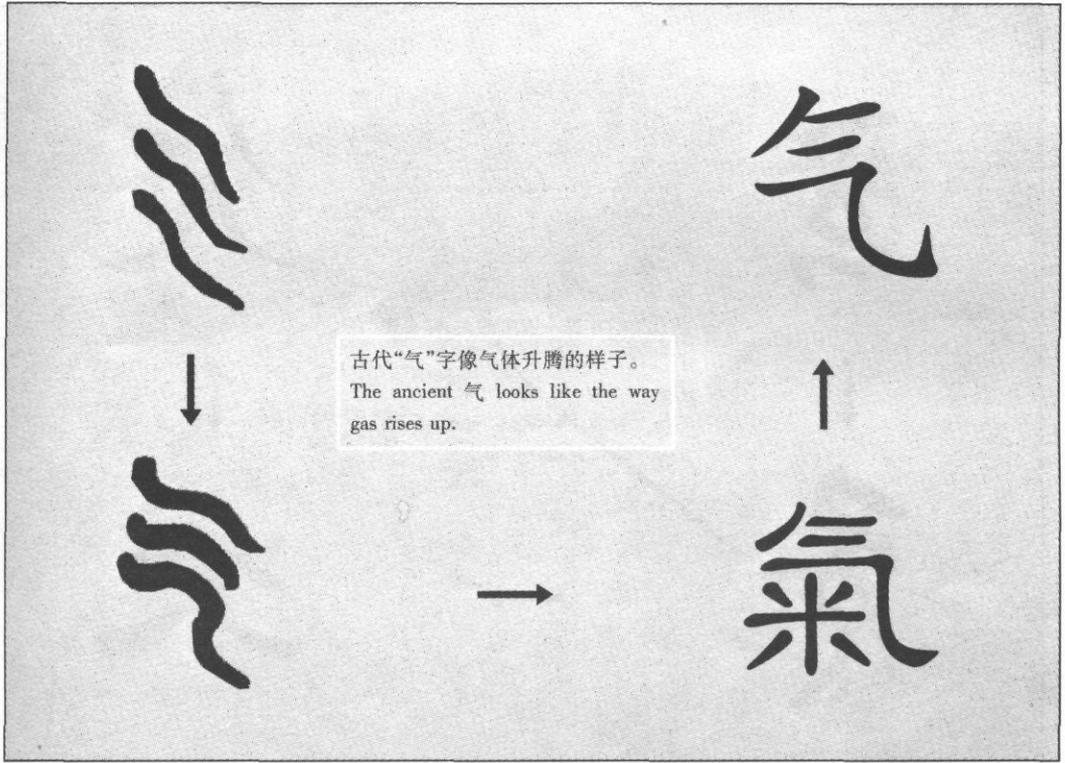
【气部】

气部的字多和气体有关。气字旁的位置较固定。

Characters with the radical 气 refer to the gas. Its position is fixed.

气 [氣] qì

air



古代“气”字像气体升腾的样子。
The ancient 气 looks like the way
gas rises up.

丿	㇇	㇇	气					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

气	气	气	气	气	气	气	气	气
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

氧 yǎng oxygen

气 + 羊 = 氧



“氧”是一种气体。“羊”作声旁。

Oxygen is a gas. 羊 is phonetic.

气	气	气	气	气	气	氧		10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

氧	氧	氧	氧	氧	氧	氧	氧	氧
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

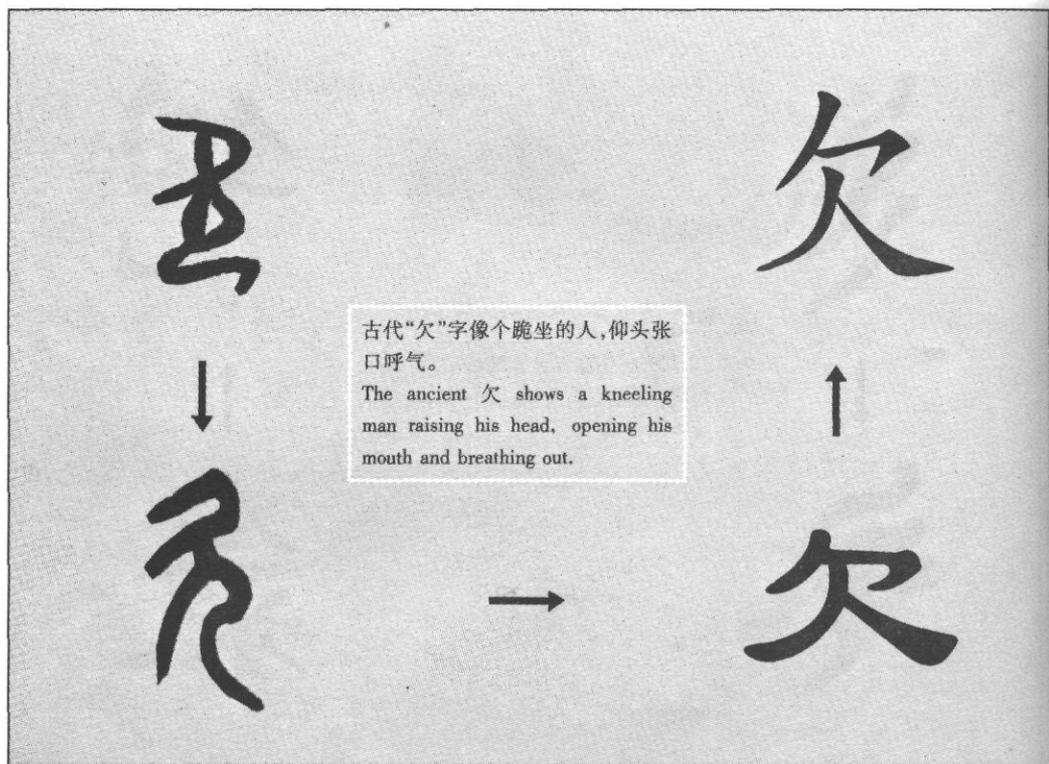
【欠部】

欠部的字多和用嘴出气有关。欠字旁的位置一般在字的右侧。
 Characters with the radical 欠 refer to exhalation. It is usually placed on the right side.

欠

qiàn

yawn, owe



ノ	㇇	夕	欠						4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

欠	欠	欠	欠	欠	欠	欠	欠	欠
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

吹

chuī

to blow

口 + 欠 = 吹



“口”表示嘴。“吹”的动作是用嘴出气。

口 means mouth. Blowing looks like an exhalation with the mouth.

口	吹								7
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

吹	吹	吹	吹	吹	吹	吹	吹	吹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【犬部】

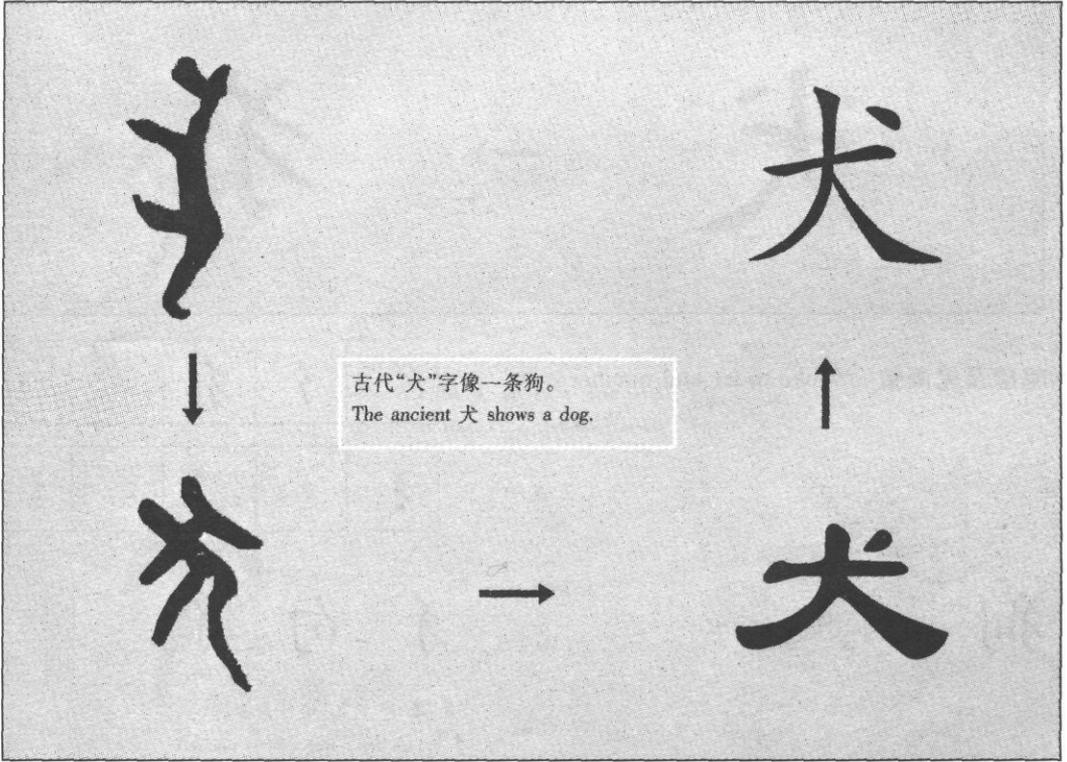
犬部的字和狗有关。犬字旁在字的下面。

Characters with the radical 犬 refer to dogs. It is usually placed at the bottom.

犬

quǎn

dog



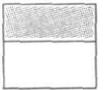
一	ナ	大	犬					4
犬	犬	犬	犬	犬	犬	犬	犬	犬

哭

kū

to cry

口 + 口 + 犬 = 哭



人哭时,其声音像“狗”叫。

When a person cries, he sounds the same as dog's cry.

口	口	哭						10
哭	哭	哭	哭	哭	哭	哭	哭	哭

【犴部】

“犴”是由“犬”字演变而来的。犴部的字多和兽类有关。反犬旁在字的左侧。

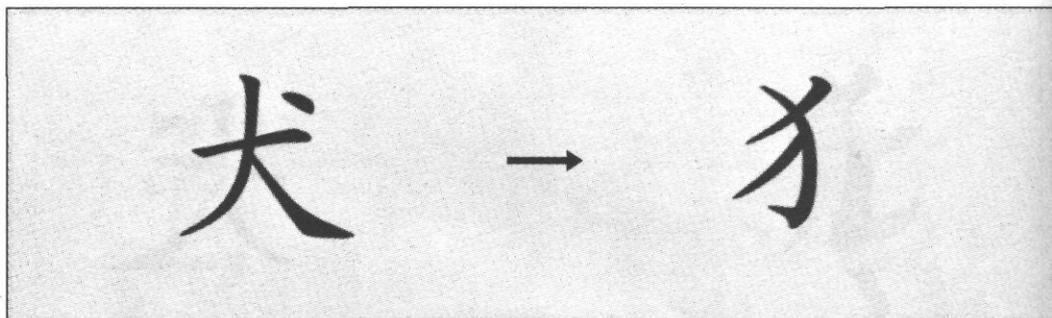
犴 is evolved from 犬 (dog). Characters with the radical 犴 refer to animals. It is placed on the left side.

犴

称说: 反犬旁

Name: fǎnquǎnpáng

animal



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number



狗

gǒu dog

犴 + 句 = 狗



“犴”表示“狗”。句作声旁。

犴 stands for a dog. 句 is phonetic.



猫

māo cat

犴 + 苗 = 猫



“猫”是种动物。“苗”作声旁。

A cat is an animal. 苗 is phonetic.



【文部】

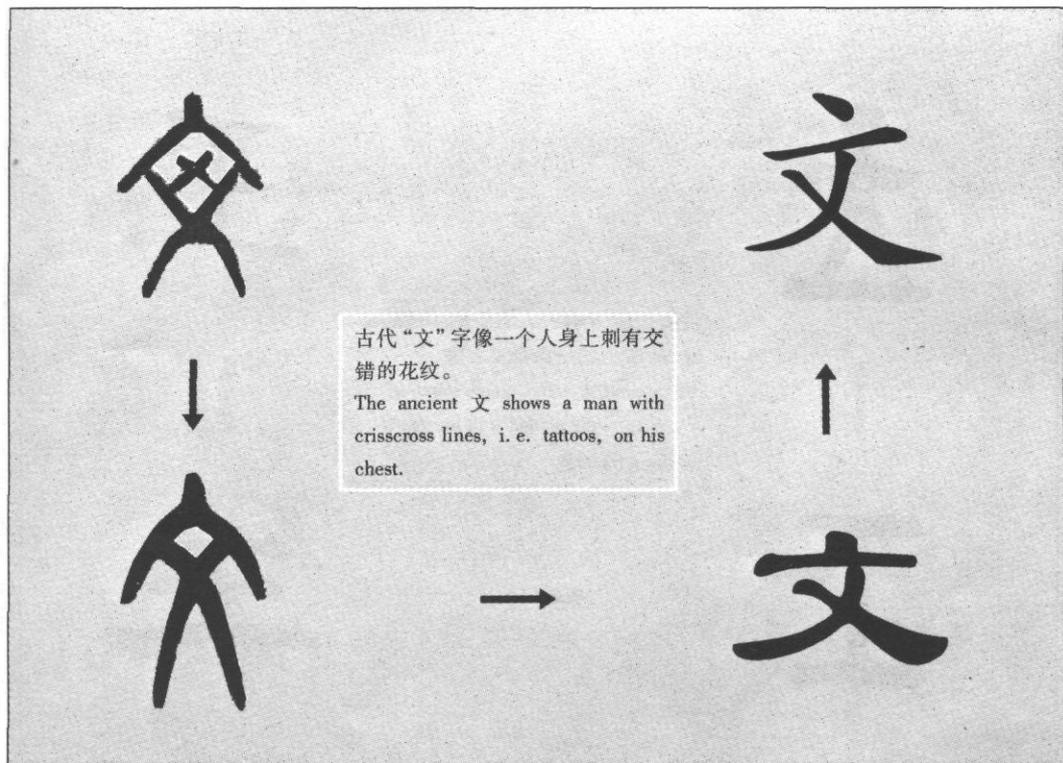
文部的字有的和文字有关,有的“文”作声旁。文字旁的位置较灵活。

Some characters with the radical 文 relate to writing. Sometimes 文 is phonetic. Its position is flexible.

文

wén

script, writing



丶	一	ナ	文						4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

齐

qí

in good order

文 + 川 = 齐



“文”字一般都是整“齐”地排列着。

Writing is normally done in good order.

文	齐	齐							6
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

齐	齐	齐	齐	齐	齐	齐	齐	齐
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【王部】

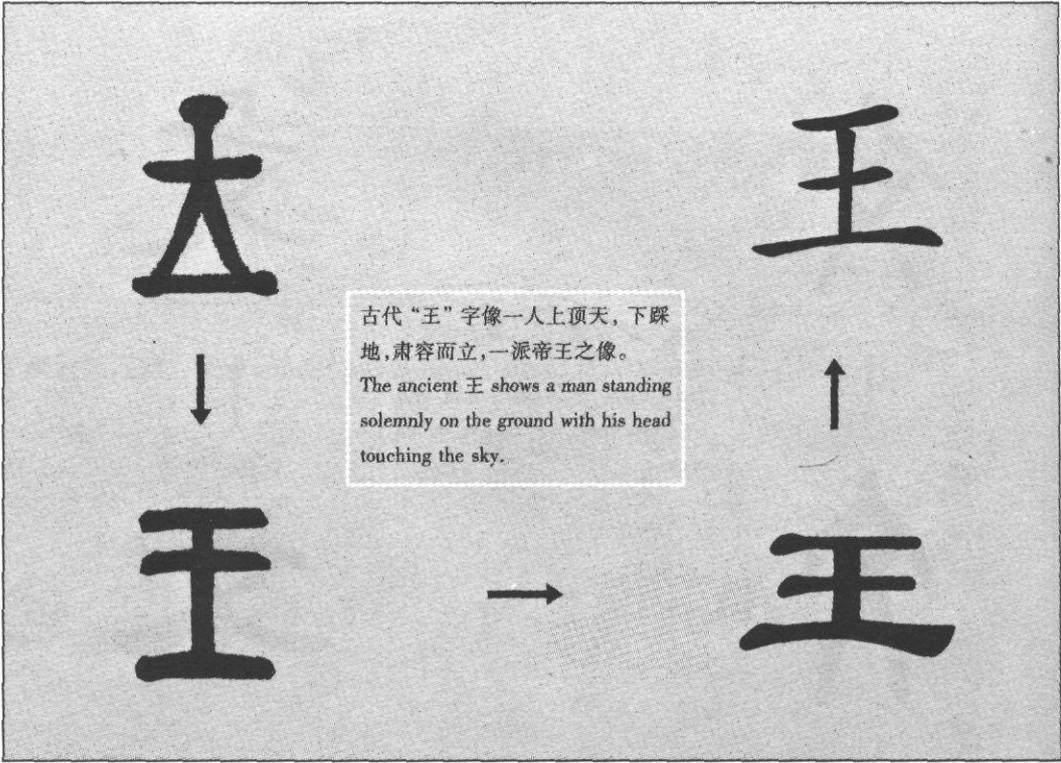
王部的字多和王或玉有关。王字旁多在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 王 mostly relate to king or jade. It is placed on the left side.

王

wáng

king, jade



一	二	𠄎	王					4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

王	王	王	王	王	王	王	王	王
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

主

zhǔ

master, host

丶 + 王 = 主



国“王”乃一国之“主”。

王 means king. A king is the master of a country.

丶	主							5
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

主	主	主	主	主	主	主	主	主
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【心部】

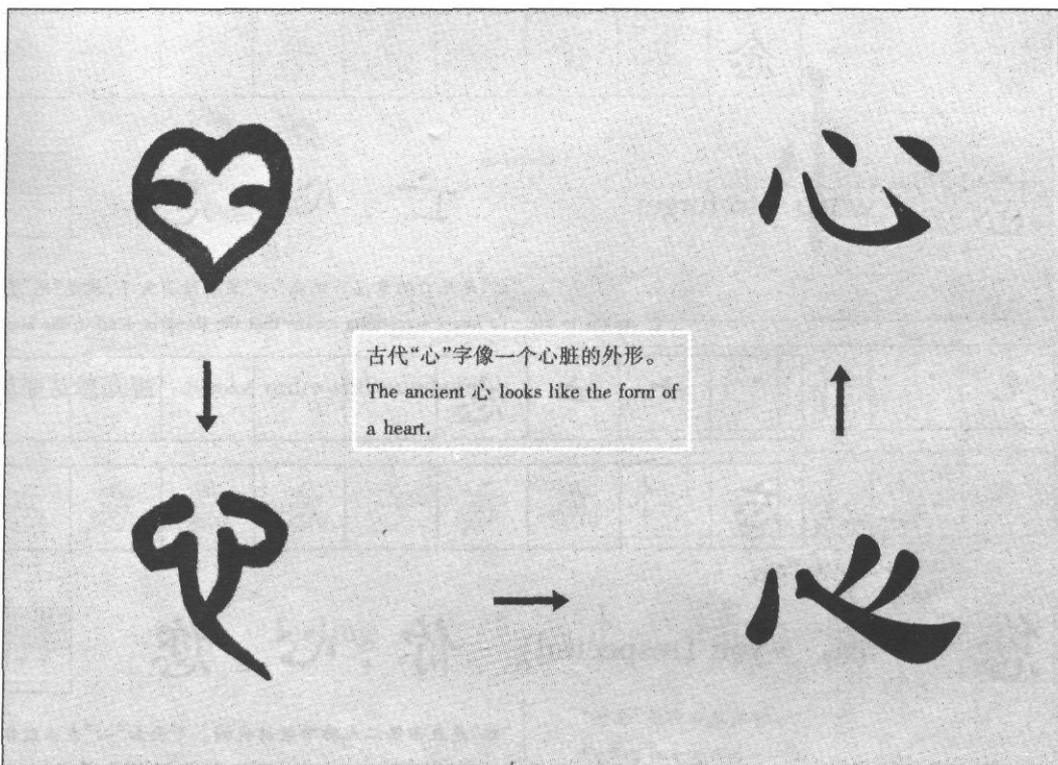
心部的字多和心理活动有关。心字旁多在下部。

Characters with the radical 心 relate to mental activities. It is placed at the bottom.

心

xīn

heart



丨	心	心	心						4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

心	心	心	心	心	心	心	心	心	心
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

想

xiǎng to think

相 + 心 = 想



“想”是心理活动。“相”作声旁。

Thinking is a mental activity. 相 is phonetic.

木	木	相	相	相	相	想			13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

想	想	想	想	想	想	想	想	想	想
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

念

niàn to miss

今 + 心 = 念



“思念”是心理活动。

To miss someone is a mental activity.

人	亻	今	念						8
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

念	念	念	念	念	念	念	念	念	念
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

忘

wàng to forget

亡 + 心 = 忘



“亡”是死亡的意思。记在“心”里事情消失了,就是“忘”了。

亡 means to die. To forget something means that the thing is dead in the heart.

丶	亠	亡	忘						7
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

忘	忘	忘	忘	忘	忘	忘	忘	忘	忘
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

您

nín you (respectful)

你 + 心 = 您



“你”是表示第二人称单数的代词。下面加“心”表示敬称。

你 is a singular pronoun in the 2nd person, and 心 (heart) is added to show respect.

亻	你	你	您						11
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	----

您	您	您	您	您	您	您	您	您	您
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

思

sī to think deeply

田 + 心 = 思



“思考”问题是心理活动。

Thinking deeply is a mental activity.

丨	冂	田	田	思					9
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

思	思	思	思	思	思	思	思	思	思
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【忄部】

“忄”是由“心”字演变而来。忄部的字和心理活动有关。忄的位置在字的左侧。

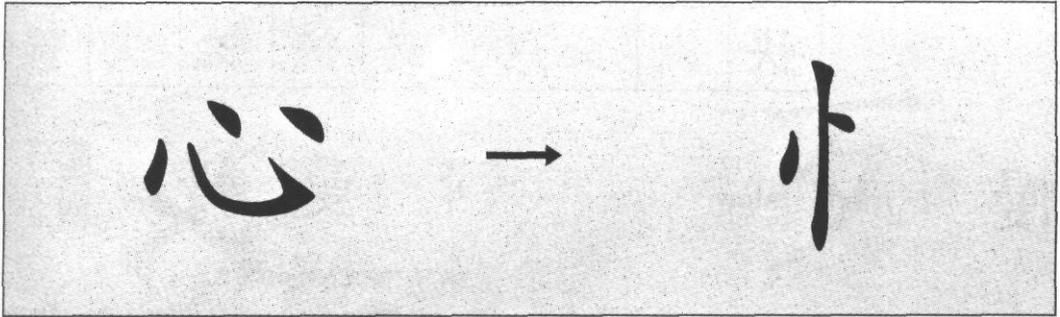
↑ is evolved from 心. Characters with the radical ↑ also refer to mental activities. It is placed on the left side.

忄

称说: 竖心旁

Name: shùxīnpáng

heart



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

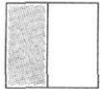
丨	亅	忄		3
---	---	---	--	---

忄	忄	忄	忄	忄
---	---	---	---	---

情

qíng feeling

忄 + 青 = 情



“情感”是种心理活动。

Feeling is a mental activity.

忄	忄	忄	忄	忄	情			11
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

情	情	情	情	情	情	情	情	情
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

怕

pà to fear

忄 + 白 = 怕



害“怕”是心理活动。

Fear is a mental activity.

忄	忄	怕					8
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

怕	怕	怕	怕	怕	怕	怕	怕
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

快

kùài pleased, fast

小 + 夬 = 快



“愉快”是一种“心”情。

To be pleased is a frame of mind.

小	忄	忄	快	快				7
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

快	快	快	快	快	快	快	快	快
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

慢

màn slow

小 + 曼 = 慢



“快”和“慢”是人的心理感觉。

The duration of an action may be slow depending on one's frame of mind.

小	忄	忄	忄	忄	忄	忄	慢	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

慢	慢	慢	慢	慢	慢	慢	慢	慢
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

忙

máng be busy

小 + 亡 = 忙



“忙”也是人的一种心理感觉。

Being busy can also be a frame of mind.

小	忄	忙	忙				6
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

忙	忙	忙	忙	忙	忙	忙	忙	忙
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

惯

guàn be in the habit of

小 + 贯 = 惯



“习惯”是人的一种心理活动方式。

A habit is a type of subconscious mental activity.

小	忄	忄	忄	忄	惯			11
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

惯	惯	惯	惯	惯	惯	惯	惯	惯
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【歹部】

歹部的字多和死亡有关。歹字旁在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 歹 refer to death. It is usually placed on the left side.

歹

dǎi

evil



古代“歹”字像块死人的残骨。

The ancient 歹 depicts a bone of a dead person.

一	丂	歹	歹						4
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

歹	歹	歹	歹	歹	歹	歹	歹	歹	歹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

死

sǐ

to die

歹 + 匕 = 死



“匕”表示“匕首”。“残骨”加“匕首”表示人已被刺杀身亡。

匕 means dagger. 歹 shows bones of the dead. Two together means a dead person assassinated by a dagger.

歹	死	死							6
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

死	死	死	死	死	死	死	死	死	死
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【穴部】

穴部的字多和洞穴有关。穴宝盖在字的上部。

Characters with the radical 穴 refer to a hole. It is placed at the top.

穴

称说：穴宝盖

hole

Name: xuébǎogài

丶	宀	宀	宀	穴
---	---	---	---	---

穴	穴	穴	穴	5
---	---	---	---	---

空

kōng empty

穴 + 工 = 空



“洞穴”是“空”的。“工”作声旁。

穴 means hole. The hole is empty. 工 is phonetic.

穴	空							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

空	空	空	空	空	空	空	空	空
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

窗

chuāng window

穴 + 囱 = 窗



“窗户”像“洞穴”的口。

穴 means hole. A window looks like the entrance of a hole.

宀	宀	宀	窗	窗	窗	窗	窗	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

窗	窗	窗	窗	窗	窗	窗	窗	窗
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

穿

chuān to penetrate

穴 + 牙 = 穿



从“洞穴”一头走到另一头为“穿”行。

穴 means hole. Going from the entrance of a hole to the end is called penetration.

宀	宀	穿	穿					9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【目部】

目部的字和眼睛有关。目字旁的位置较灵活。

Characters with the radical 目 refer to eyes. Its position is flexible.

目

mù

eye



古代“目”字像人的一只眼睛。后来竖着写就成了现在的“目”。

The ancient 目 first shows a horizontal eye, but now it has evolved into its present vertical form.



丨	冂	月	月	目				5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

目	目	目	目	目	目	目	目	目
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

泪

lèi

tear

氵 + 目 = 泪



从“眼睛”中流出的“水”叫“泪”水。

氵 means water. Water running from the eyes is called tears.

氵	泪							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

泪	泪	泪	泪	泪	泪	泪	泪	泪
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

眼

yǎn eye

目 + 艮 = 眼



“眼”是个形声字。“艮”作声旁。

目 means eyes. 艮 is phonetic.

目	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	眼			11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

眼	眼	眼	眼	眼	眼	眼	眼	眼	眼
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

睡

shuì sleep

目 + 垂 = 睡



“眼”睑下“垂”是“睡觉”的样子。

垂 means falling. When the eyelids drop, a person is ready to go to sleep.

目	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	睡	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

睡	睡	睡	睡	睡	睡	睡	睡	睡	睡
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

看

kàn to look

手 + 目 = 看



“手”是“手”字的变体。手放在“眼睛”上方是“眺望”的样子。

手 means a hand. A hand on top of an eye signals to look into the distance under the shade formed by the hand.

一	二	三	手	看				9
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

看	看	看	看	看	看	看	看	看
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

盲

máng blind

亡 + 目 = 盲



“亡”表示死亡。失去视觉就成了“盲”人。

亡 means to die. A man with dead eyes is blind.

、	一	亡	盲					8
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

盲	盲	盲	盲	盲	盲	盲	盲	盲
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【田部】

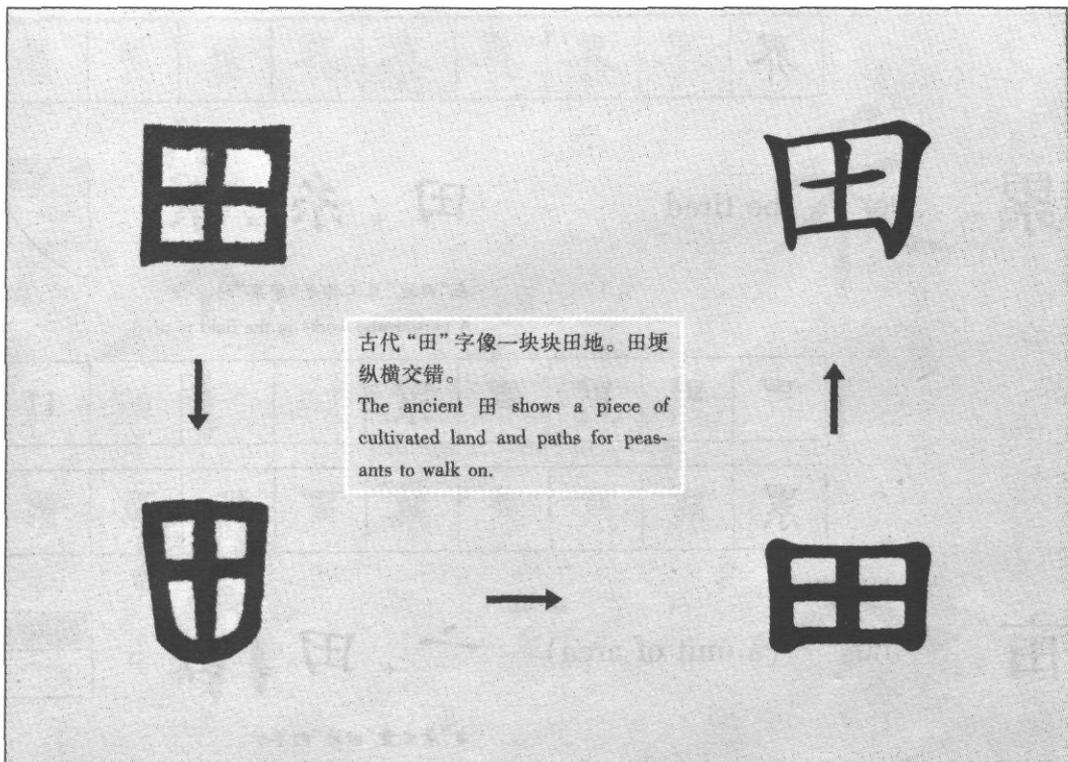
田部的字多和田地、耕作有关。田字旁的位置较灵活。

Characters with the radical 田 refer to the fields and tillage. Its position is flexible.

田

tián

field



1	冂	𠂔	𠂔	田				5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

田	田	田	田	田	田	田	田	田
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

男

nán

man; male

田 + 力 = 男



“力”表示力气。在“田地”里工作的人一般都是男人，因为他们有“力气”。

田 means field and 力 means strength. People that work in the fields are generally men because they have strength.

田	男							7
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

男	男	男	男	男	男	男	男	男
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

界

jiè

boundary

田 + 介 = 界



“田地”都是有“边界”的。“介”作声旁。

The field has a boundary. 介 is phonetic.

田	𠂇	𠂇	界	界					9
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

界	界	界	界	界	界	界	界	界	界
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

累

lèi

be tired

田 + 糸 = 累



在“田地”里工作是“劳累”的。

A person who works in the field is tired.

田	𠂇	𠂇	累	累					11
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

亩

mǔ

(a unit of area)

一 + 田 = 亩



“亩”是丈量“田地”的单位。

亩 is a unit to measure a field.

丶	一	亩							7
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

亩	亩	亩	亩	亩	亩	亩	亩	亩	亩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

畜

xù

to raise (domestic animals)

玄 + 田 = 畜



在广阔的“田野”才可以发展“畜”牧业。

On a vast land, we can raise livestock.

丶	一	玄	玄	玄	畜				10
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【禾部】

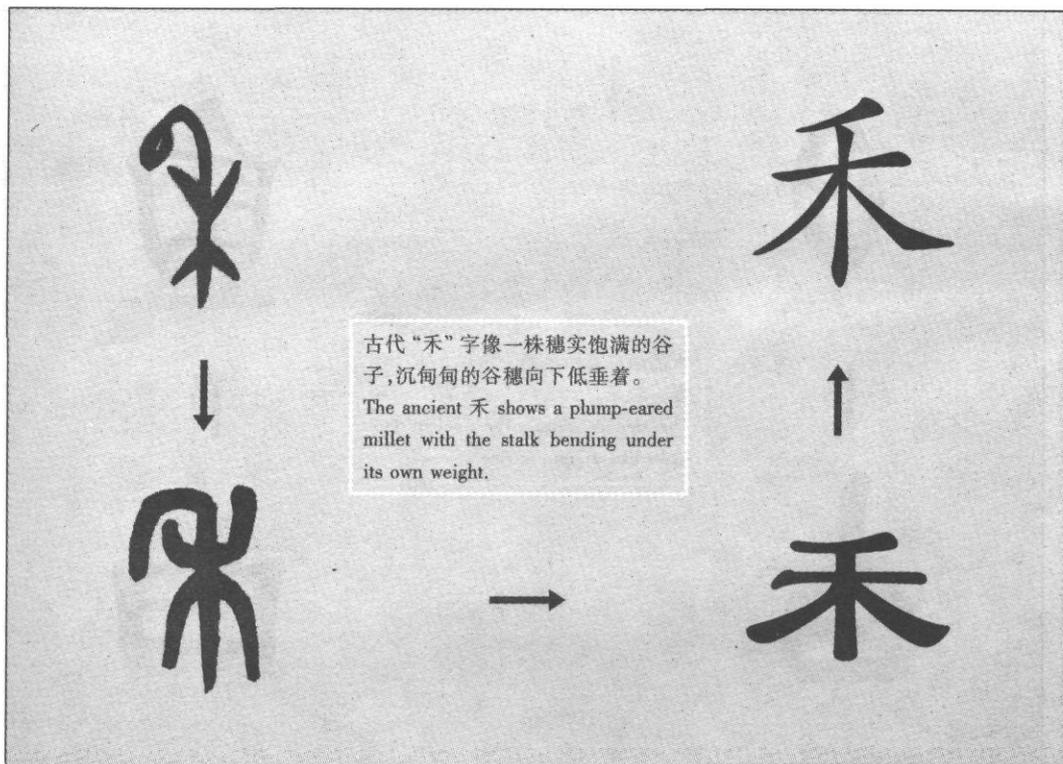
禾部的字多和作物生长有关。禾字旁在左侧时较多。

Characters with the radical 禾 refer to the growing of the crops. It is placed on the left side.

禾

hé

cereal



一	二	千	禾	禾				5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

禾	禾	禾	禾	禾	禾	禾	禾	禾
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

种

zhòng to grow, to plant

禾 + 中 = 种



“禾”表示庄稼。庄稼是“种植”的。“中”作声旁。

禾 shows standing grain. The grain is planted. 中 is phonetic.

禾	和	种					9
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

种	种	种	种	种	种	种	种
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【白部】

白部的字多和白色、明亮有关。白字旁的位置较灵活。

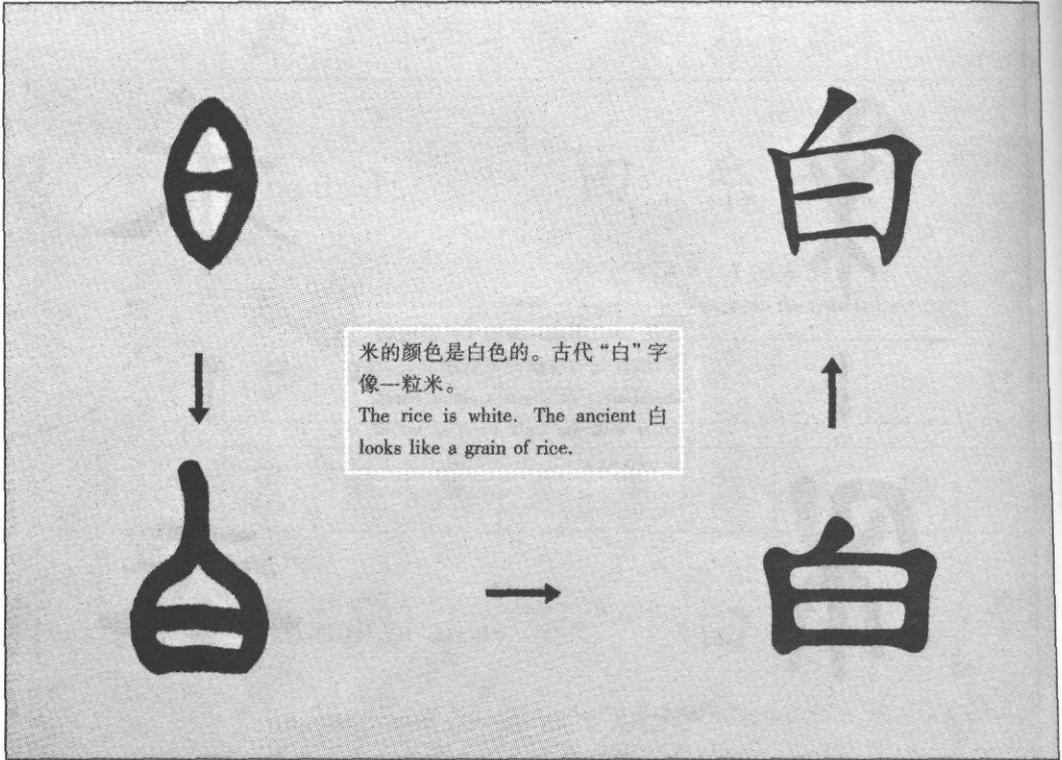
Characters with the radical 白 refer to white colour and light. Its position is flexible.

白

bái

white

禾



'	丿	白	白	白					5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

白	白	白	白	白	白	白	白	白
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

泉

quán spring

白 + 水 = 泉



“泉”是从地下涌出的“白”花花的“水”。

水 means water. A spring is clear water that gushes out from underground.

白	泉								9
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

泉	泉	泉	泉	泉	泉	泉	泉	泉
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【立部】

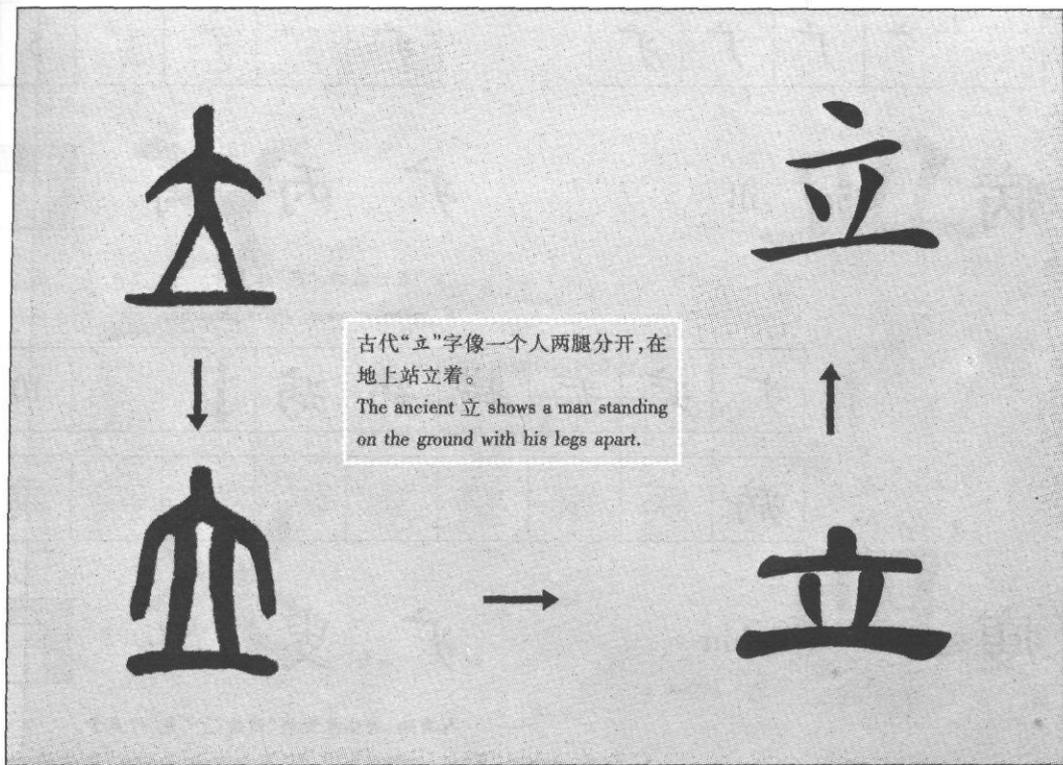
立部的字多和站立有关。立字旁的位置较灵活。

Most characters with the radical 立 refer to standing. Its position is flexible.

立

lì

standing up



丶	亠	宀	方	立				5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

立	立	立	立	立	立	立	立	立
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

站

zhàn to stand

立 + 占 = 站



“站”是“立”的意思。“占”作声旁。

立 means standing, 占 is phonetic.

立	立	立	站					10
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

站	站	站	站	站	站	站	站	站
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

疒部

疒部的字多和疾病有关。病字旁的位置很固定。

Characters with the radical 疒 refer to disease. Its position is fixed.

疒

称说：病字旁

Name: bìngzìpáng

sickness

丶	一	广	疒	疒
---	---	---	---	---

疒	疒	疒	疒	5
---	---	---	---	---

病

bìng ill

疒 + 丙 = 病

“疒”表示疾病，“丙”作声旁。

疒 means disease. 丙 is phonetic.

疒	疒	疒	病	病	病			10
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

病	病	病	病	病	病	病	病	病
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

瘦

shòu thin

疒 + 叟 = 瘦

人有病，身体才变得“消瘦”。“叟”作声旁。

疒 means disease. When a person is ill, his body becomes thin. 叟 is phonetic.

疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	瘦	14
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

瘦	瘦	瘦	瘦	瘦	瘦	瘦	瘦	瘦	瘦
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

疼

téng to ache; pain

疒 + 冬 = 疼

“疼痛”是人生病以后的一种感觉。“冬”作声旁。

疒 means disease. When a person is ill, he has a pain. 冬 is phonetic.

疒	疒	疒	疼	疼	疼			10
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

疼	疼	疼	疼	疼	疼	疼	疼	疼
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

皿部

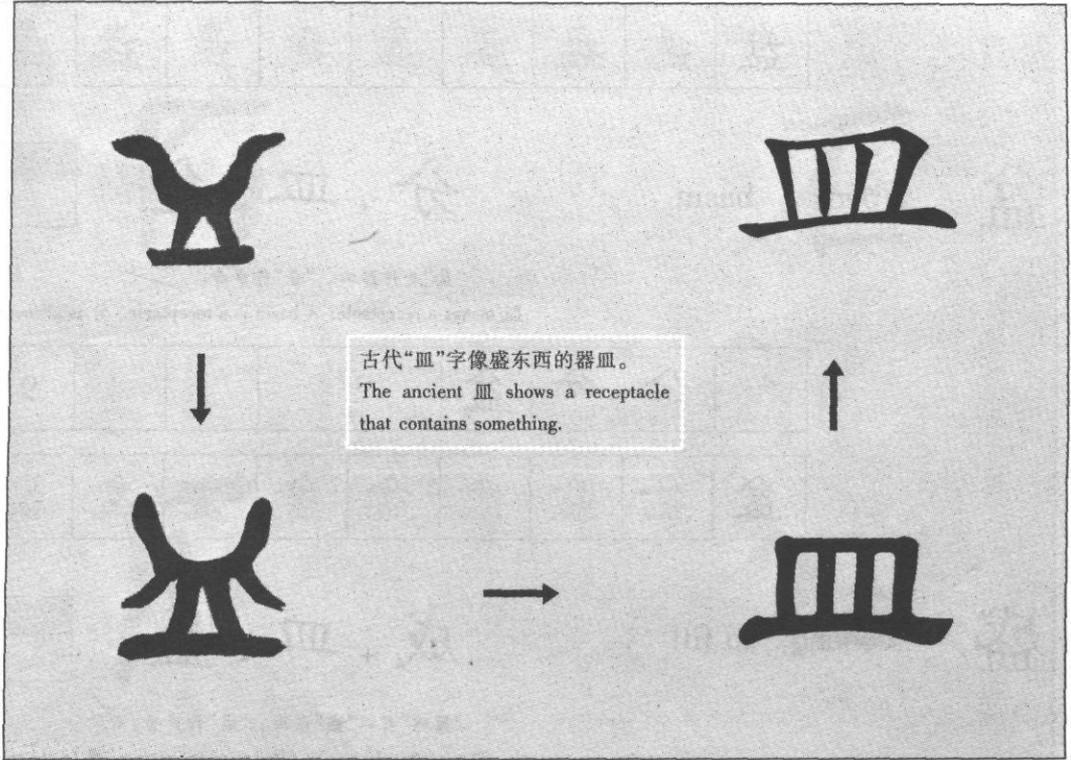
皿部的字多和器皿有关。皿字底在字的底部。

Characters with the radical 皿 refer to the receptacle. It is usually placed at the bottom.

皿

mǐn

household utensils



丨	冂	𠃉	𠃊	皿					5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

皿	皿	皿	皿	皿	皿	皿	皿	皿	皿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

盒

hé

box

合 + 皿 = 盒



“盒子”具有“器皿”一样的功能。“合”作声旁。

皿 means a receptacle. A box can function as a receptacle. 合 is phonetic.

人	亼	合	盒						11
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	----

盒	盒	盒	盒	盒	盒	盒	盒	盒	盒
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

盘

pán tray, plate

舟 + 皿 = 盘



“盘子”是种器皿。

皿 means a receptacle. A plate is a receptacle.

丶	丿	力	舟	舟	舟	盘		11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

盘	盘	盘	盘	盘	盘	盘	盘	盘
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

盆

pén basin

分 + 皿 = 盆



“盆”是种器皿。“分”作声旁。

皿 means a receptacle. A basin is a receptacle. 分 is phonetic.

丿	八	分	盆					9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

盆	盆	盆	盆	盆	盆	盆	盆	盆
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

盛

chéng to fill

成 + 皿 = 盛



“器皿”可以“盛”东西。“成”作声旁。

皿 means a receptacle. The receptacle can be filled with something. 成 is phonetic.

一	厂	万	成	成	成	盛		11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

盛	盛	盛	盛	盛	盛	盛	盛	盛
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

盖

gài lid; to cover

羊 + 皿 = 盖



“器皿”有“盖子”。

皿 means a receptacle. The receptacle has a lid.

丶	丿	𠄎	𠄎	羊	羊	盖		11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

盖	盖	盖	盖	盖	盖	盖	盖	盖
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【石部】

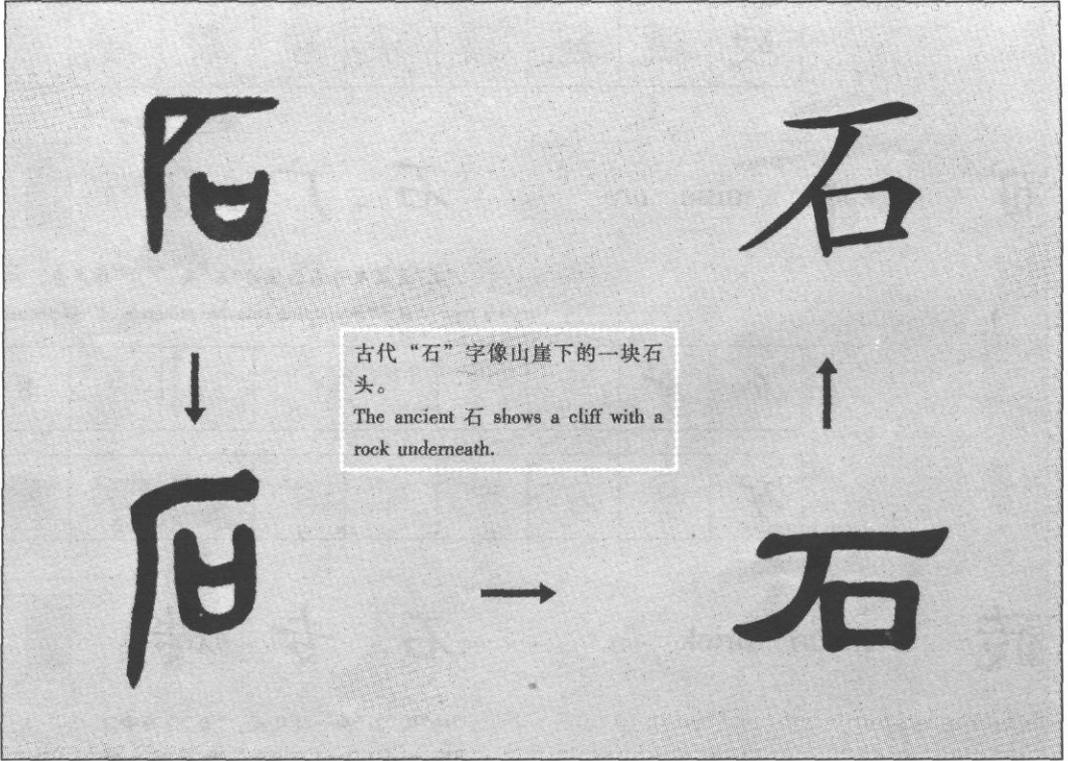
石部的字多和石头有关。石字旁一般在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 石 refer to the stone. It is placed on the left side.

石

shí

stone



一	丿	丿	石	石					5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

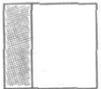
石	石	石	石	石	石	石	石	石
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

碗

wǎn

bowl

石 + 宛 = 碗



古代“碗”是用“石”头作的。“宛”作声旁。

In ancient times, bowls were made with stone. 宛 is phonetic.

石	碗	碗	碗	碗					13
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

碗	碗	碗	碗	碗	碗	碗	碗	碗
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

硬

yìng hard, stiff

石 + 更 = 硬



“石”头是坚“硬”的。“更”作声旁。

The stone is hard. 更 is phonetic.

石	石	石	石	硬				12
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

硬	硬	硬	硬	硬	硬	硬	硬	硬
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

矿

kuàng mine, ore

石 + 广 = 矿



“矿”是富有开采价值的“石”头。“广”作声旁。

Ore is a type of stone containing valuable minerals. 广 is phonetic.

石	矿							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

矿	矿	矿	矿	矿	矿	矿	矿	矿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

砖

zhuān brick

石 + 专 = 砖



“砖”像“石”头一样坚硬。“专”作声旁。

The brick is hard as stone. 专 is phonetic.

石	石	石	砖	砖				9
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

砖	砖	砖	砖	砖	砖	砖	砖	砖
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

岩

yán rock

山 + 石 = 岩



“山”上的“石”头叫“岩”石。

山 depicts a mountain, and 石 depicts a stone. The two together mean the stones on the mountain, i. e. rocks.

山	岩							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

岩	岩	岩	岩	岩	岩	岩	岩	岩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【示部】

示部的字多和展示的意思有关。示字旁在字的下部。

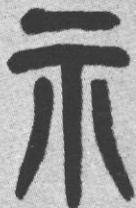
Characters with the radical 示 refer to showing. It is placed at the bottom.

示

shì

to show





古代“示”字像祭祀鬼神时展示供品的供桌。

The ancient 示 shows an altar to offer sacrifices to spirits and gods.






一	二	子	示	示				5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

示	示	示	示	示	示	示	示	示
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

票

piào

ticket

西 + 示 = 票



“票”是要展“示”给人看的東西。

示 means to show. Ticket is a paper to show something.

一	一	一	一	一	一	票		11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

票	票	票	票	票	票	票	票	票
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【示部】

“示”是由“示”字演变而来。示部的字多和祭祀鬼神有关，其位置在字的左侧。

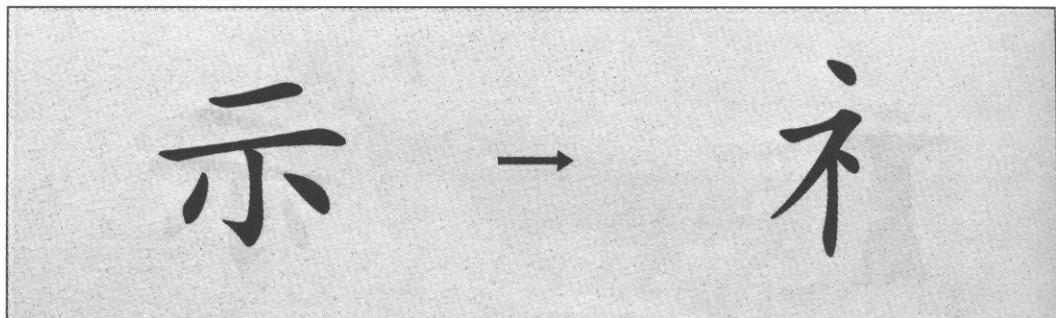
示 is evolved from 示. Characters with the radical 示 refer to sacrifices, gods and misfortune. It is placed on the left side.

示

称说: 示补旁

Name: shibǔpáng

showing



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number



祝

zhù to wish

礻 + 兄 = 祝



祭祀活动是要表达某种“祝愿”。

The activity of sacrifices shows a wish.



视

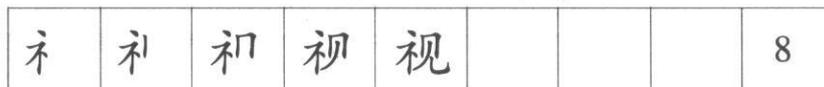
shì to look at

礻 + 见 = 视



“见”表示用眼睛看。“示”作声旁。

见 means to see. 示 is phonetic.



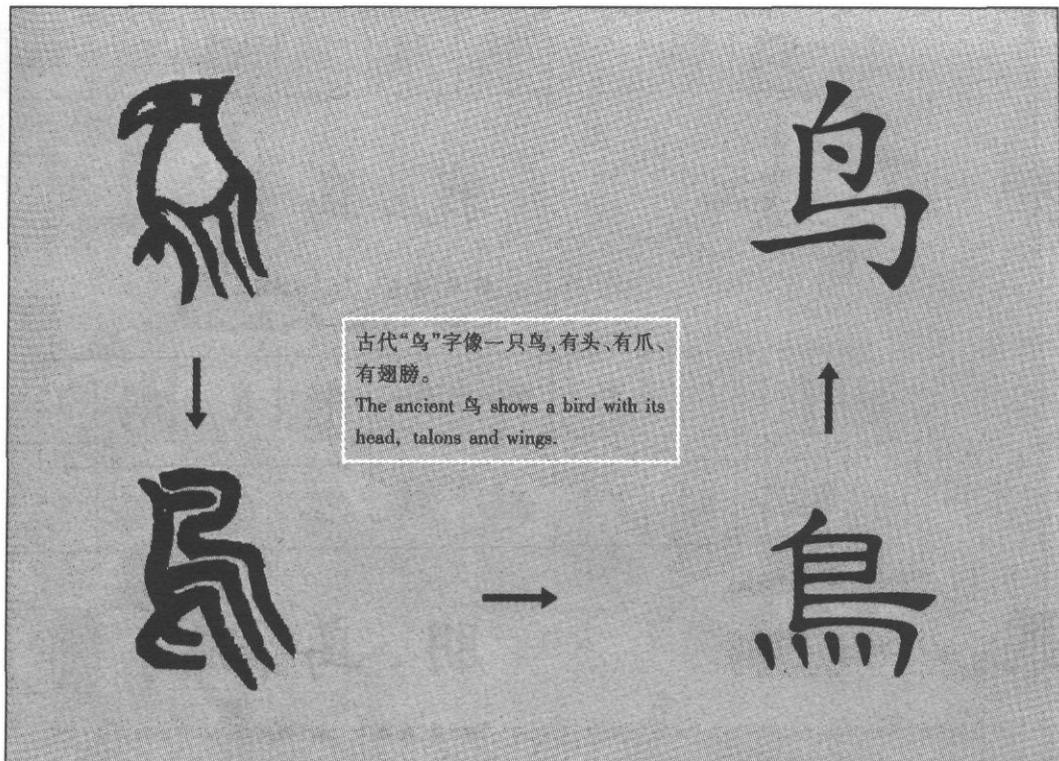
【鸟部】

鸟部的字多和飞禽有关。鸟字旁的位置一般在字的右侧。

Characters with the radical 鸟 refer to birds. It is usually placed on the right side.

鸟 [鳥] niǎo

bird



古代“鸟”字像一只鸟，有头、有爪、有翅膀。
The ancient 鳥 shows a bird with its head, talons and wings.

'	夕	夕	鳥	鸟					5
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

鸟	鳥	鳥	鳥	鳥	鳥	鳥	鳥	鳥	鳥
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鸡 jī chicken

又 + 鸟 = 鸡



“鸡”是“禽类”。
The chicken is a bird.

又	鸡								7
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鸭

yā

duck

甲 + 鸟 = 鸭



“鸭”是“禽类”。“甲”作声旁。

The duck is a bird. 甲 is phonetic.

1	冂	日	日	甲	鸭			10
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

鸭	鸭	鸭	鸭	鸭	鸭	鸭	鸭	鸭
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鹅

é

goose

我 + 鸟 = 鹅



“鹅”是“禽类”。“我”作声旁。

The goose is a bird. 我 is phonetic.

丶	一	扌	手	我	我	我	鹅	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

鹅	鹅	鹅	鹅	鹅	鹅	鹅	鹅	鹅
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鹏

péng

roc

朋 + 鸟 = 鹏



“鹏”是“禽类”。“朋”作声旁。

The roc is also a bird. 朋 is phonetic.

月	朋	鹏						13
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	----

鹏	鹏	鹏	鹏	鹏	鹏	鹏	鹏	鹏
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鸣

míng

the crow of a bird

口 + 鸟 = 鸣



“鸟”用“口”来“鸣叫”。

口 shows mouth. The bird chirps with its mouth.

口	鸣							8
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

鸣	鸣	鸣	鸣	鸣	鸣	鸣	鸣	鸣
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【母部】

母部的字中“母”多作声旁。母字旁的位置有的在左侧，有的在字的下部。

In the characters with the radical 母, it is often used as phonetic. 母 can be found on the right side or at the bottom.

母

mǔ

mother




古代“母”字像胸前有一对乳房跪坐着的妇人。

The ancient 母 shows a kneeling woman with her two breasts clearly indicated.



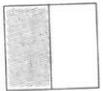
㇀	𠂇	母	母	母					5
母	母	母	母	母	母	母	母	母	母

姆

mǔ

housemaid

女 + 母 = 姆



“保姆”一般都是女人。“母”作声旁。

女 means woman. A housemaid is a woman. 母 is phonetic.

女	姆								8
姆	姆	姆	姆	姆	姆	姆	姆	姆	姆

【舟部】

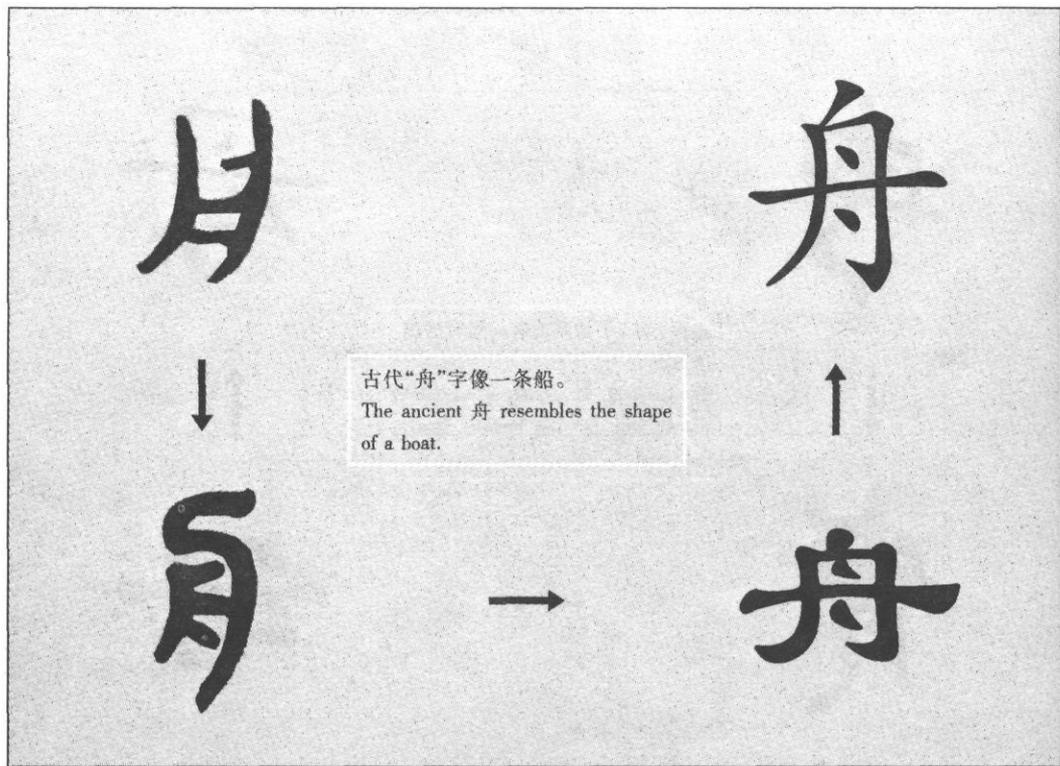
舟部的字多和船有关。舟字旁的位置一般在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 舟 refer to the boat and ship. It is placed on the left side.

舟

zhōu

boat



'	丿	𠂇	舟	舟	舟			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

舟	舟	舟	舟	舟	舟	舟	舟	舟
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

船

chuán boat

舟 + 舩 = 船



“舟”表示船。

舟 means boat.

舟	舟	舩	船					11
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

船	船	船	船	船	船	船	船	船
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【虫部】

虫部的字多和爬虫有关。虫字旁的位置一般在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 虫 refer to insects and reptiles. It is usually placed on the left side.

虫 [蟲] chóng

insect



古代“虫”字像一条弯曲的虫子，有头，有尾。

The ancient 虫 shows the shape of a worm, especially its pointed head and bent tail.




丶	冫	口	中	虫	虫			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

蚊

wén mosquito

虫 + 文 = 蚊



“蚊子”是一种昆虫。“文”作声旁。

The mosquito is an insect. 文 is phonetic.

虫	蚊							10
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

蚊	蚊	蚊	蚊	蚊	蚊	蚊	蚊	蚊
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

蛇

shé snake

虫 + 它 = 蛇



“蛇”是一种爬虫。

虫 shows a reptile. The snake is a reptile.

虫	虫	虫	蛇					11
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

蛇	蛇	蛇	蛇	蛇	蛇	蛇	蛇	蛇
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

蛙

wā frog

虫 + 圭 = 蛙



“青蛙”是一种爬行的虫子。

虫 shows a reptile. The frog is a reptile.

虫	虫	蛙						12
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	----

蛙	蛙	蛙	蛙	蛙	蛙	蛙	蛙	蛙
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

蚁

yǐ ant

虫 + 义 = 蚁



“蚂蚁”是一种昆虫。“义”作声旁。

虫 shows an insect. The ant is an insect. 义 is phonetic.

虫	虫	蚁	蚁					9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

蚁	蚁	蚁	蚁	蚁	蚁	蚁	蚁	蚁
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

虾

xiā shrimp

虫 + 下 = 虾



“虾”的样子像虫子。“下”作声旁。

虫 shows a reptile. The shrimp resembles a reptile. 下 is phonetic.

虫	虫	虾	虾					9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

虾	虾	虾	虾	虾	虾	虾	虾	虾
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【耳部】

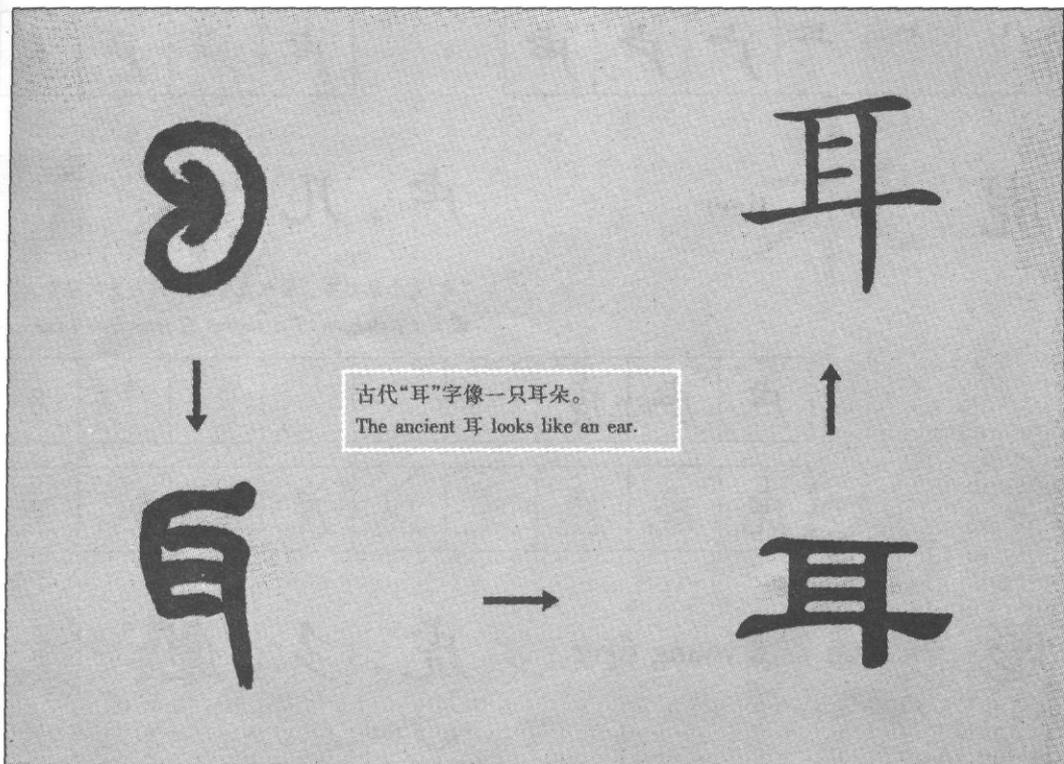
耳部的字多和耳朵有关。耳字旁的位置一般在字的左侧，也有在上下的。

Characters with the radical 耳 refer to the ear. It is usually placed at the top or on the two sides.

耳

ěr

ear



一	丿	冫	冫	耳	耳			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

耳	耳	耳	耳	耳	耳	耳	耳	耳
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

聋

lóng deaf

龙 + 耳 = 聋



“耳朵”听不见声音叫“聋子”。“龙”作声旁。

耳 means ear. When the ears do not hear one is deaf. 龙 is phonetic.

一	丿	九	龙	龙	聋			11
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

聋	聋	聋	聋	聋	聋	聋	聋	聋
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【虍部】

“虍”部的字有些和虎有关。虍字头在字的上面。

Characters with the radical 虍 refer to the tiger. It is usually placed at the top.

虍

称说：虎字头

Name: hǔzìpáng

tiger

丨	丿	𠂇	虍	虍	虍
---	---	---	---	---	---

虍	虍	虍	6
---	---	---	---

虎

hǔ

tiger

虍 + 几 = 虎



“虎”是个象形字。古代虎字像一只老虎的样子。

虎 is a pictogram. The ancient 虎 resembles a tiger.

虍	虍	虎						8
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

虎	虎	虎	虎	虎	虎	虎	虎	虎
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

彪

biāo

a young tiger

虎 + 彡 = 彪



“彪”是小老虎。

彪 means tiger. 彪 is a young tiger.

虍	虍	虎	彪	彪	彪			11
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

彪	彪	彪	彪	彪	彪	彪	彪	彪
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

虐

nuè

cruel

虍 + ㇇ = 虐



像“老虎”一样残害生灵叫“虐待”。

虍 shows tiger. The way in which the tiger devours an animal is cruel.

虍	虍	虐	虐					9
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

虐	虐	虐	虐	虐	虐	虐	虐	虐
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【米部】

米部的字多和粮食有关。米字旁的位置多在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 米 refer to rice and grain. It is usually placed on the left side.

米

mǐ

rice



古代“米”字像许多颗米粒。
The ancient 米 shows several grains of rice.




丶	丿	艹	半	米	米			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

米	米	米	米	米	米	米	米	米
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

粮

liáng cereal

米 + 良 = 粮



“米”是一种“粮”食。“良”作声旁。

米 shows rice, which is a cereal. 良 is phonetic.

米	米	米	米	米	米	粮	粮	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

粮	粮	粮	粮	粮	粮	粮	粮	粮
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【西部】

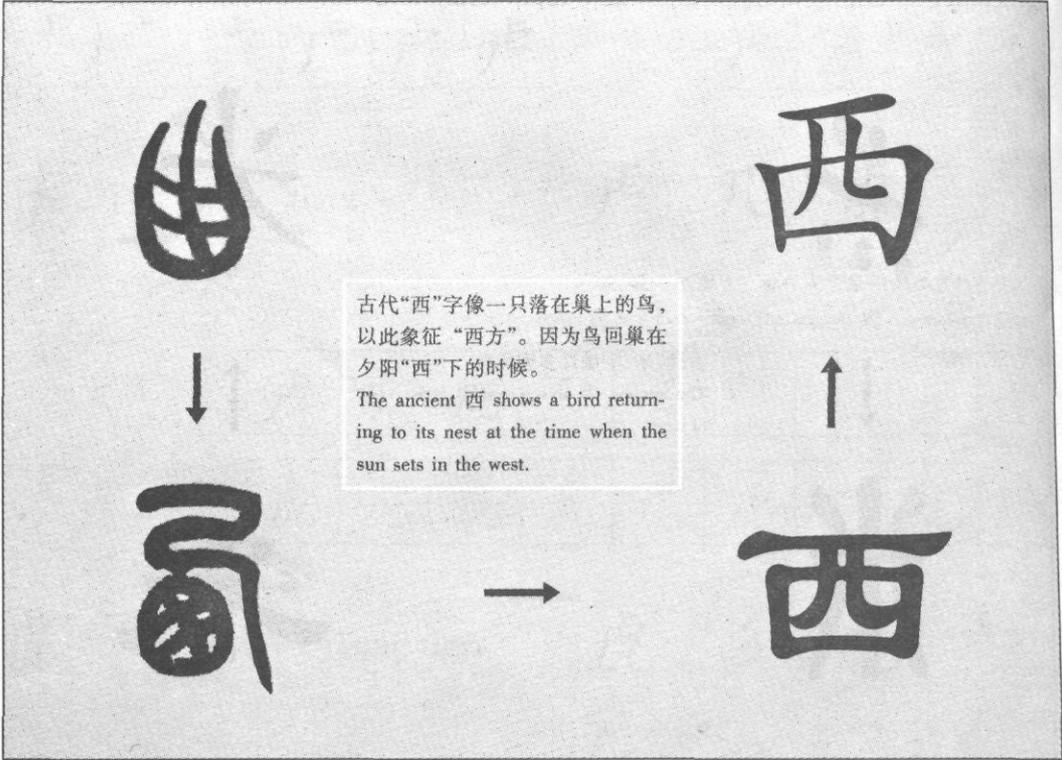
西部的字和“西”字的本义无关。西字旁一般在字的上部。

Characters with the radical 西 don't refer to the west. It is usually placed at the top.

西

xī

west



一	冫	冫	冫	西	西				6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

西	西	西	西	西	西	西	西	西	西
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

要

yào

to want

西 + 女 = 要



“要”是个合体字。

要 is a compound character.

西	要								9
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

要	要	要	要	要	要	要	要	要	要
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【羊部】

羊部的字多和羊有关。羊字旁的位置较灵活。

Characters with the radical 羊 refer to the sheep. Its position is flexible.

羊

yáng

sheep



古代“羊”字像羊头，两只向下弯曲的羊角和尖尖的下巴。

The ancient 羊 shows the frontal view of a sheep's head with its two curved horns and pointed chin.

丶	丿	𠃉	𠃊	𠃋	羊			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

羊	羊	羊	羊	羊	羊	羊	羊	羊
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

美

měi

beautiful

羊 + 大 = 美



“羊”肥“大”，则肉味鲜“美”。

大 means big. Mutton was man's food in ancient times. If a sheep is big, the mutton is delicious.

羊	美							9
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

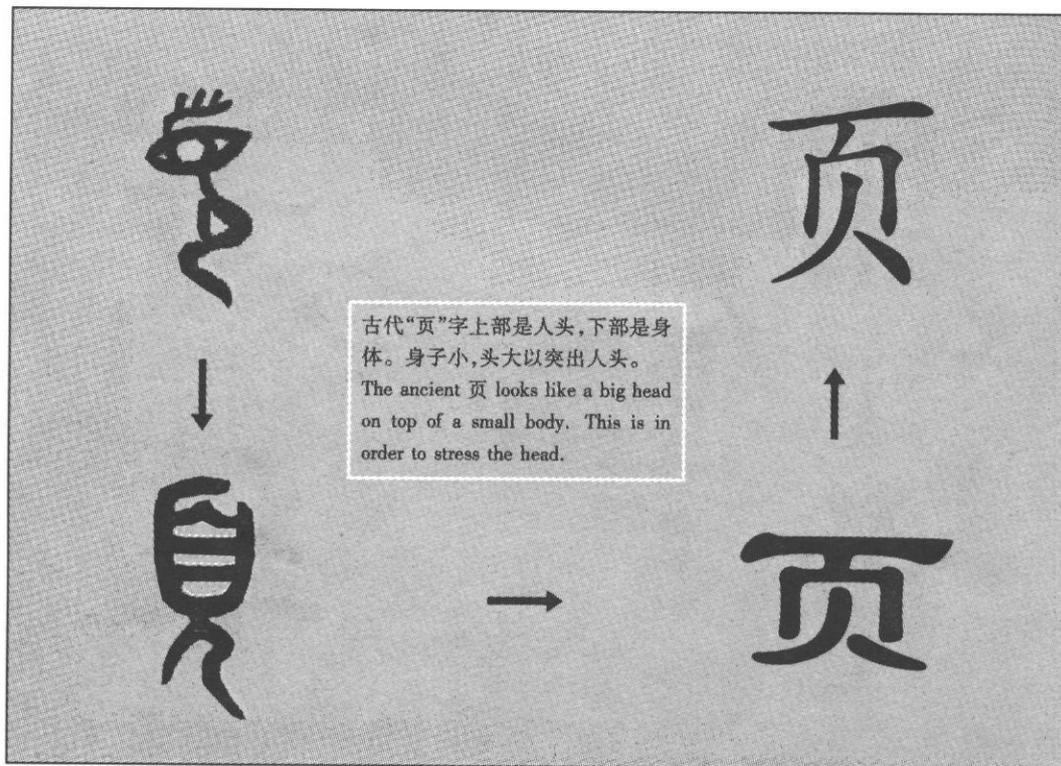
美	美	美	美	美	美	美	美	美
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【页部】

页部的字多和头、颈有关。页字旁的位置一般在字的右侧。
 Characters with the radical 页 refer to the head and neck. It is usually placed on the right side.

页 [頁] yè

head, page



一	丿	冫	万	页	页			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

页	页	页	页	页	页	页	页	页
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

顶 dǐng top

丁 + 页 = 顶



“页”表示人头。人体的“顶”部是人头。“丁”作声旁。
 页 means head. The top of the body is head. 丁 is phonetic.

一	丁	顶						8
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

顶	顶	顶	顶	顶	顶	顶	顶	顶
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【衣部】

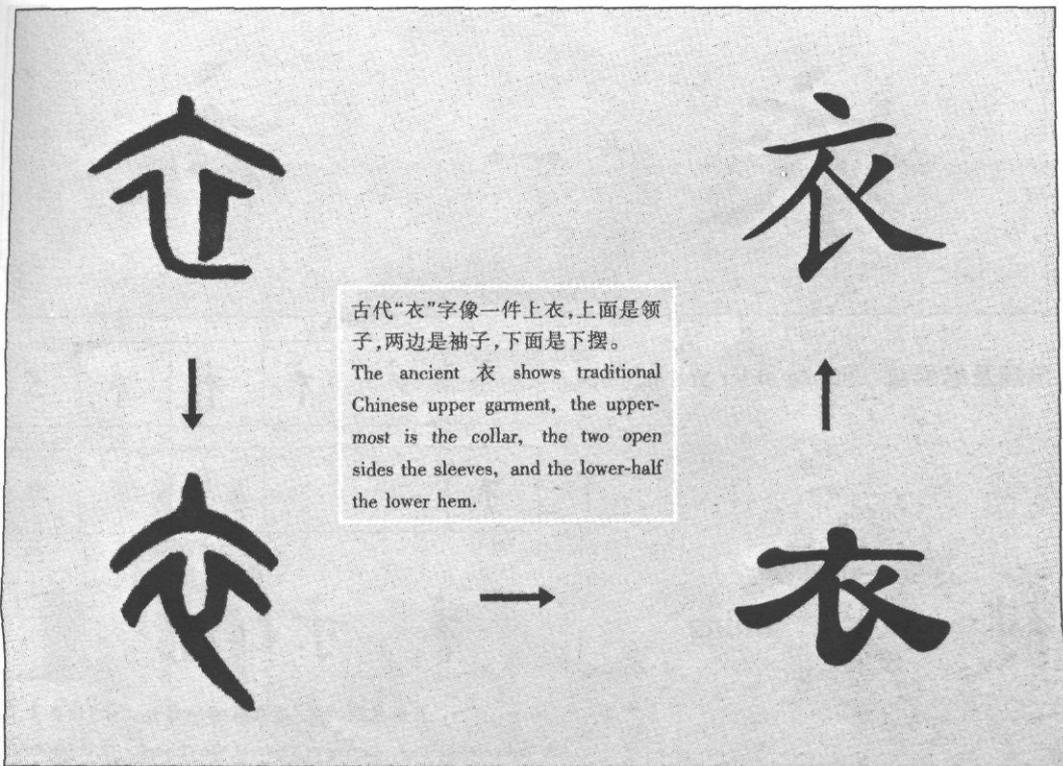
衣部的字多和衣服有关。衣字旁的位置一般在字的下部或字上下两头。

Characters with the radical 衣 refer to clothes. It is placed at the bottom or divided into two parts.

衣

yī

clothes



古代“衣”字像一件上衣，上面是领子，两边是袖子，下面是下摆。

The ancient 衣 shows traditional Chinese upper garment, the uppermost is the collar, the two open sides the sleeves, and the lower-half the lower hem.

丶	亠	宀	才	衣	衣			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

衣	衣	衣	衣	衣	衣	衣	衣	衣
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

装

zhuāng clothing

壮 + 衣 = 装



“衣”表示“服装”。“壮”作声旁。

衣 means clothes. 壮 is phonetic.

丶	亠	斗	斗	壮	壮	装		12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

装	装	装	装	装	装	装	装	装
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【衤部】

“衤”是由“衣”字演变而来的。衤部的字都和衣服有关。衣补旁在字的左侧。

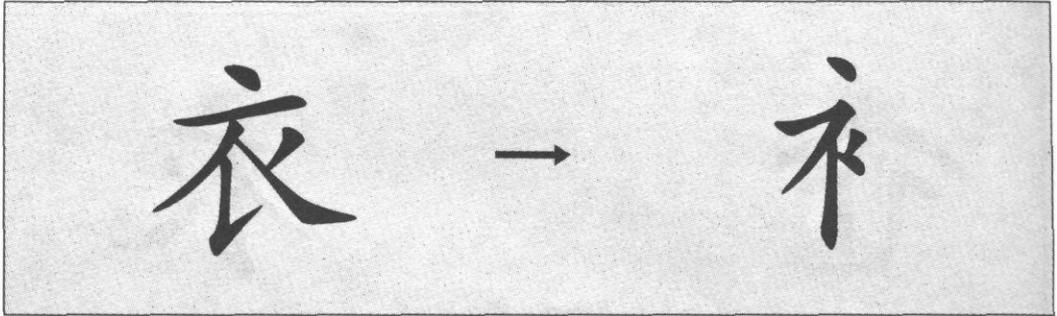
衤 is evolved from 衣. Characters with the radical 衤 also refer to clothes. It is placed on the left side.

衤

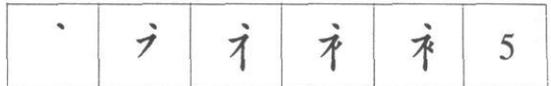
称说: 衣补旁

Name: yībǔpáng

clothing



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number



衬

chèn lining

衤 + 寸 = 衬



“衤”表示衣服,“衬”是衣服的一部分,“寸”作声旁。

衤 indicates clothes. Lining is a part of the clothes. 寸 is phonetic.



裤

kù trouser

衤 + 库 = 裤



“裤子”是“服装”的一部分。“库”作声旁。

衤 indicates clothes. The trousers are included in clothing. 库 is phonetic.



【竹部】

竹部的字和竹子有关。竹字旁在合体字中写成“𪔐”，其位置在字的上部。

Characters with the radical 竹 refer to bamboo. It is usually placed at the top.

竹

zhú

bamboo



古代“竹”字像竹叶的形状。

The ancient 竹 shows the shape of bamboo leaves.



ノ	ㄥ	个	𪔐	𪔐	竹			6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

筷

kuài

chopsticks

𪔐 + 快 = 筷



中国的“筷”子是用“竹”子做的。“快”作声旁。

𪔐 shows bamboo. The chopsticks are made of bamboo. 快 is phonetic.

𪔐	𪔐	𪔐	𪔐	𪔐	筷			13
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

筐

kuāng basket

𦏧 + 匡 = 筐



中国古时的“筐”是用“竹子”做的。“匡”作声旁。

𦏧 shows bamboo. The baskets are made of bamboo. 匡 is phonetic.

𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧		12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

筐	筐	筐	筐	筐	筐	筐	筐	筐
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

箭

jiàn arrow

𦏧 + 前 = 箭



弓箭的“箭”是用“竹子”做的。“前”作声旁。

𦏧 shows bamboo. Arrows are made of bamboo. 前 is phonetic.

𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧		15
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

箭	箭	箭	箭	箭	箭	箭	箭	箭
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

简

jiǎn bamboo slip

𦏧 + 间 = 简



“竹简”是用“竹子”做的。“间”作声旁。

𦏧 shows bamboo. 间 is phonetic.

𦏧	简	简					13
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

简	简	简	简	简	简	简	简	简
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

算

suàn to calculate

𦏧 + 目 + 廾 = 算



中国的“算盘”是用“竹子”做的。

𦏧 shows bamboo. The Chinese abacus is made of bamboo.

𦏧	算	算	算	算			14
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

算	算	算	算	算	算	算	算	算
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【自部】

自部的字有的和鼻子有关。自字旁的位置一般在字上部。
Some characters composed of the radical 自 refer to the nose. It is usually placed at the top.

自 zì self

古代“自”字像鼻子的形状。人称自己时常指自己的鼻子。
The ancient 自 shows a nose seen from the front. When one refers to oneself, he indicates his nose.

'	亻	冫	白	自	自			6
自	自	自	自	自	自	自	自	自

息 xī breath

自 + 心 = 息



人喘“息”的时候要用鼻子呼吸，而且此时“心情”也发生变化。
自 means nose. 心 means a frame of mind. When a man breathes with his nose his frame of mind may change.

自	息							10
息	息	息	息	息	息	息	息	息

【老部】

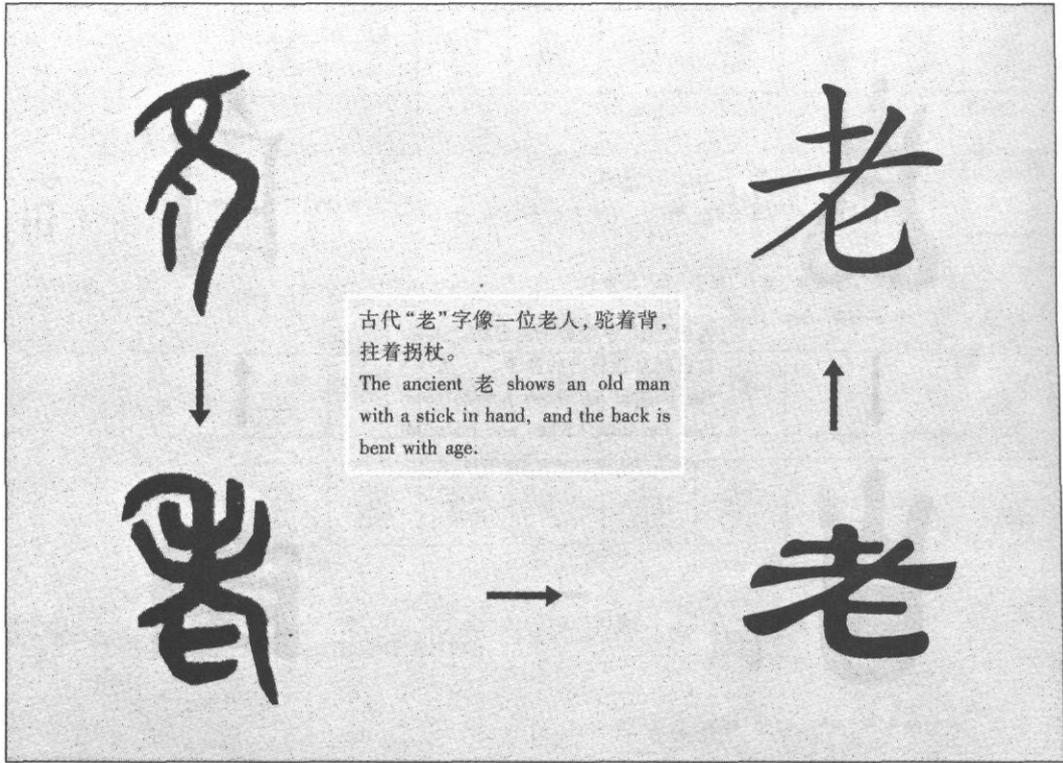
老部的字多和年老有关。老字旁的位置一般在字的上部。

Characters with the radical 老 refer to the old age. It is placed at the top.

老

lǎo

old



古代“老”字像一位老人，驼着背，拄着拐杖。

The ancient 老 shows an old man with a stick in hand, and the back is bent with age.

-	+	土	𠂔	𠂔	老				6
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

老	老	老	老	老	老	老	老	老	老
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

考

kǎo

deceased father

𠂔 + 丂 = 考



“考”表示老。死去的父亲一般是老人。

考 means old age. The deceased father is normally old.

𠂔	𠂔	考							6
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

考	考	考	考	考	考	考	考	考	考
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【走部】

走部的字多和快速行走有关。走字旁在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 走 refer to quick walking. It is placed on the left side.

走

zǒu

walking



古代“走”字上边是两手摆动很大的人形，下边像人脚。

The ancient 走 shows the shape of a man walking with his two arms swaying. The lower part are his feet.




一	十	土	丰	丰	走	走		7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

走	走	走	走	走	走	走	走	走
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

赶

gǎn

to catch up with

走 + 干 = 赶



很快的“走”才可以“追赶”上前面的人。“干”作声旁。

走 means walking. One who walks quickly can catch up with someone. 干 is phonetic.

走	走	赶	赶					10
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

赶	赶	赶	赶	赶	赶	赶	赶	赶
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【身部】

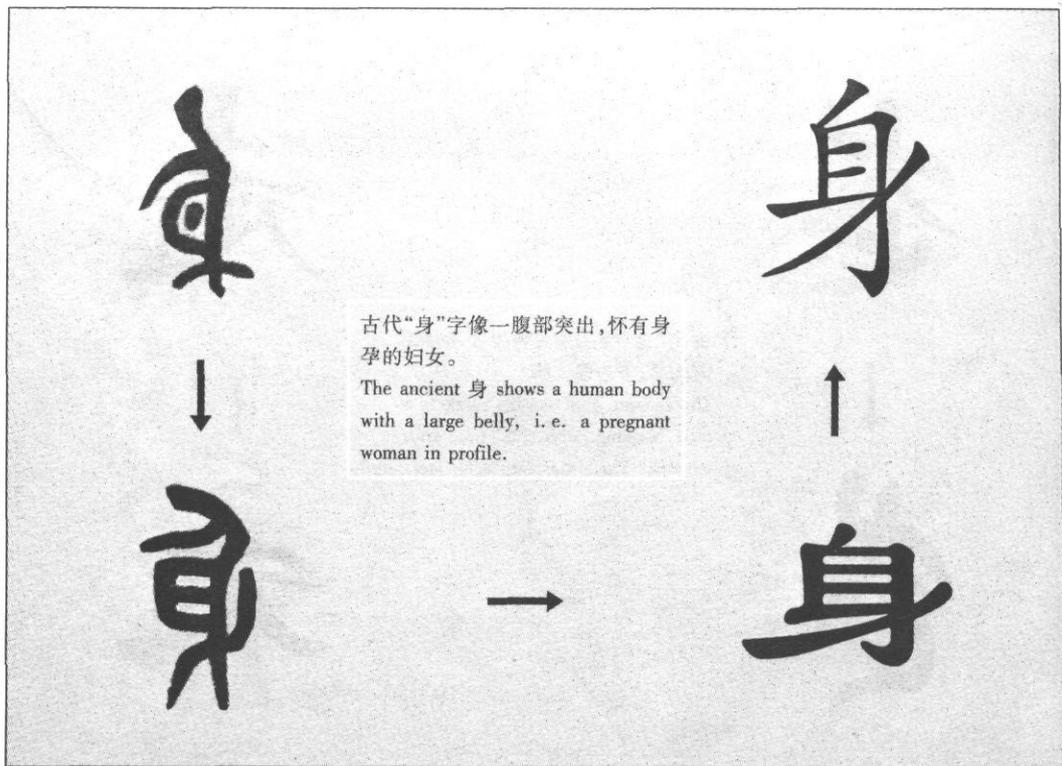
身部的字多和身体有关。身字旁的位置一般在字的左侧。

Characters with the radical 身 refer to the body. It is usually placed on the left side.

身

shēn

body



古代“身”字像一腹部突出，怀有身孕的妇女。

The ancient 身 shows a human body with a large belly, i. e. a pregnant woman in profile.

'	亻	冫	自	自	身	身		7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

身	身	身	身	身	身	身	身	身
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

躺

tǎng

to lie (down)

身 + 尚 = 躺



“躺”是人身体的一种姿势。“尚”作声旁。

身 means body. To lie down is a posture of the body. 尚 is phonetic.

身	躬	躬	躬	躺				15
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

躺	躺	躺	躺	躺	躺	躺	躺	躺
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【豕部】

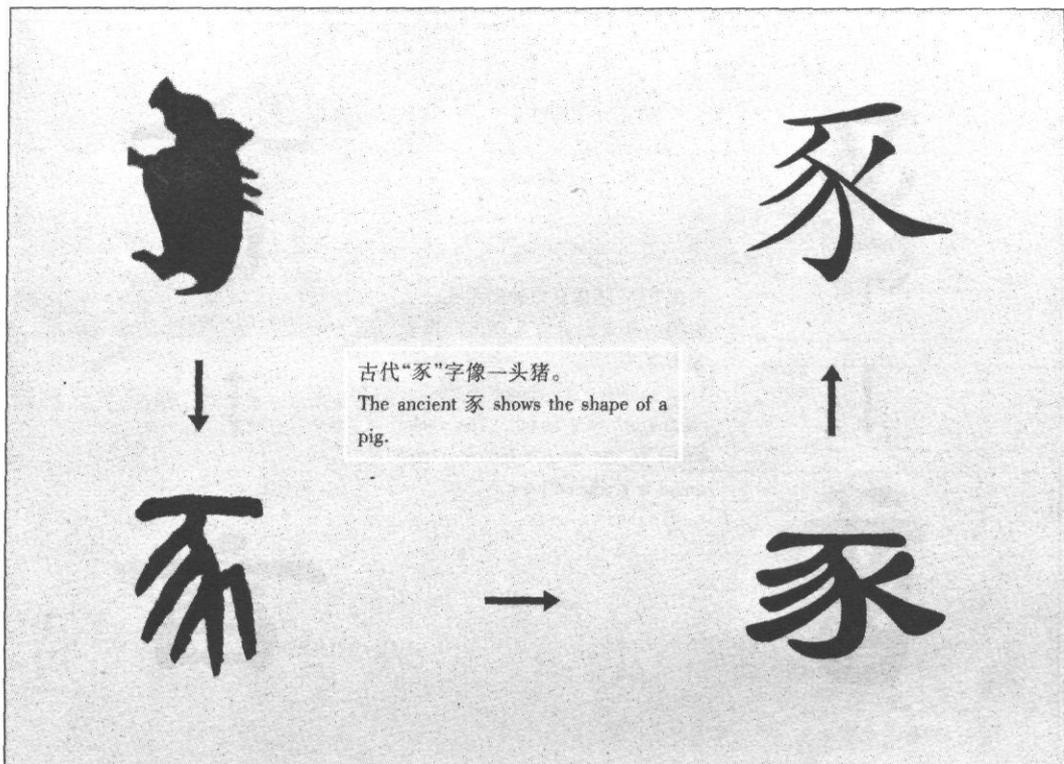
豕部的字多和猪有关。豕字旁一般在字的下部或左侧。

Characters with the radical 豕 refer mostly to the pig. It is usually placed at the bottom or on the left side.

豕

shǐ

pig



一	丿	彡	彡	豕	豕	豕	豕	豕	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

豕	豕	豕	豕	豕	豕	豕	豕	豕
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

家

jiā

family

宀 + 豕 = 家



“宀”表示房屋，“豕”是猪。在房子周围养猪表示这是一个“家”。

宀 shows house. 豕 means pig. To have pigs in a house signifies that the house is occupied by a family.

宀	家							10
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

家	家	家	家	家	家	家	家	家
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【言部】

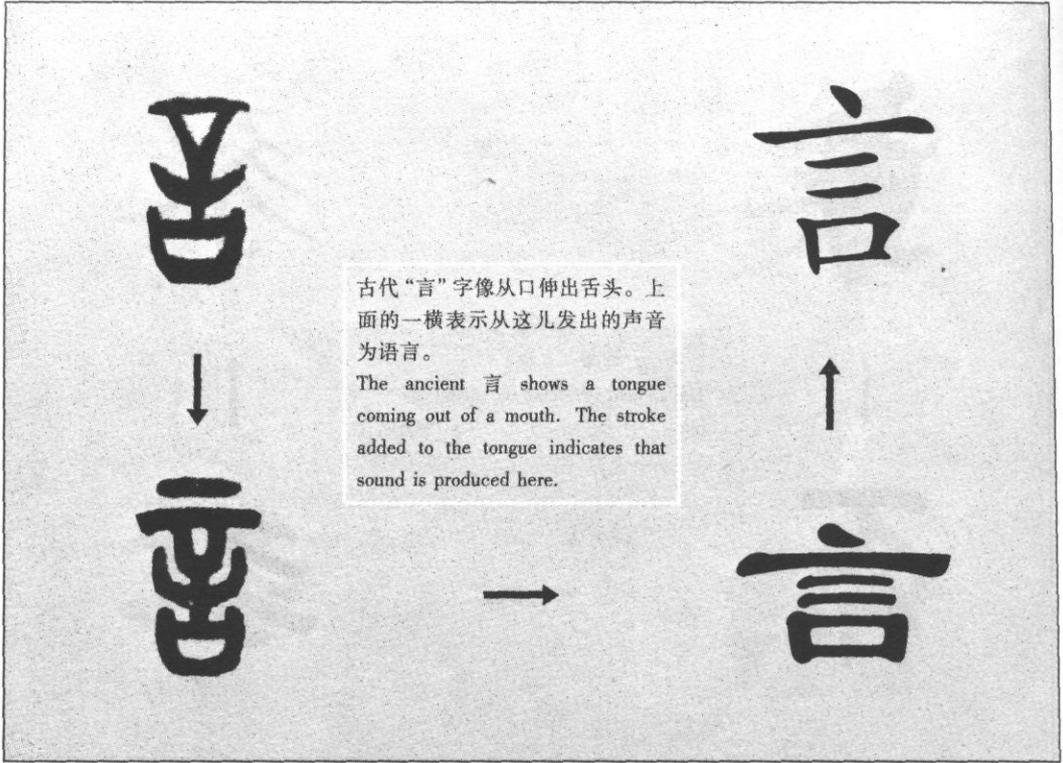
言部的字多和言语有关。言字旁的位置一般在字的上面，也有在两侧的。

Characters with the radical 言 refer to language and words. It is usually placed at the top or on the two side.

言

yán

speech, language



丶	一	亠	言	言	言	言	言	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

言	言	言	言	言	言	言	言	言
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

信

xìn

letter

亻 + 言 = 信



“信件”传递的是“人”想说的“话”。

言 means language. 人 means human. The letter is written in a language.

亻	信							9
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

信	信	信	信	信	信	信	信	信
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【讠部】

“讠”是由“言”字演变来的。讠部的字都和言语有关。言字旁在字的左侧。

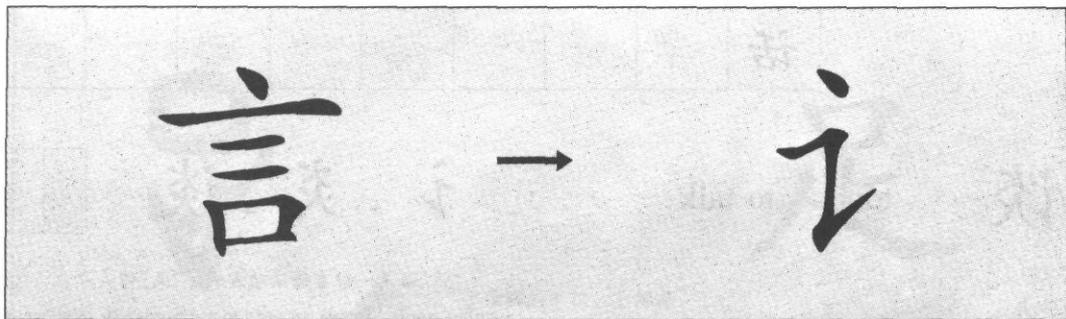
讠 is evolved from 言. Characters with the radical 讠 refer to language. It is placed on the left side.

讠

称说: 言字旁

Name: yánzipáng

word, language



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

丶	讠			2
---	---	--	--	---

讠	讠	讠	讠	讠
---	---	---	---	---

语

yǔ

language

讠 + 吾 = 语



“语”是形声字。“讠”表示语言，“吾”作声旁。

讠 signifies language. 吾 is phonetic.

讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	语			9
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

语	语	语	语	语	语	语	语	语
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

说

shuō

to speak

讠 + 兑 = 说



“说”出的东西是“语言”。“兑”作声旁。

讠 signifies words. What a man says is words. 兑 is phonetic.

讠	讠	讠	讠	说				9
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---

说	说	说	说	说	说	说	说	说
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

话

huà words

讠 + 舌 = 话



人说“话”的时候，“舌”头是要运动的。会意字。

讠 signifies words. 舌 means tongue. When a man speaks, his tongue moves.

讠	讠	讠	讠	话					8
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	---

话	话	话	话	话	话	话	话	话
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

谈

tán to talk

讠 + 炎 = 谈



“谈”话是一种言语活动方式。“炎”作声旁。

讠 signifies words. To talk we need to use words. 炎 is phonetic.

讠	讠	谈							10
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

谈	谈	谈	谈	谈	谈	谈	谈	谈
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

谢

xiè thank

讠 + 身 + 寸 = 谢



对人表示“谢谢”是要说些“话”的。“射”作声旁。

讠 signifies words. When we thank someone, we should say some words.

讠	讠	谢	谢	谢					12
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	----

谢	谢	谢	谢	谢	谢	谢	谢	谢
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

课

kè course, class

讠 + 果 = 课



“课”是需要老师“讲授”的。“果”作声旁。

讠 signifies words. When a teacher is in the class, he explains with words. 果 is phonetic.

讠	讠	课							10
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

课	课	课	课	课	课	课	课	课
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【足部】

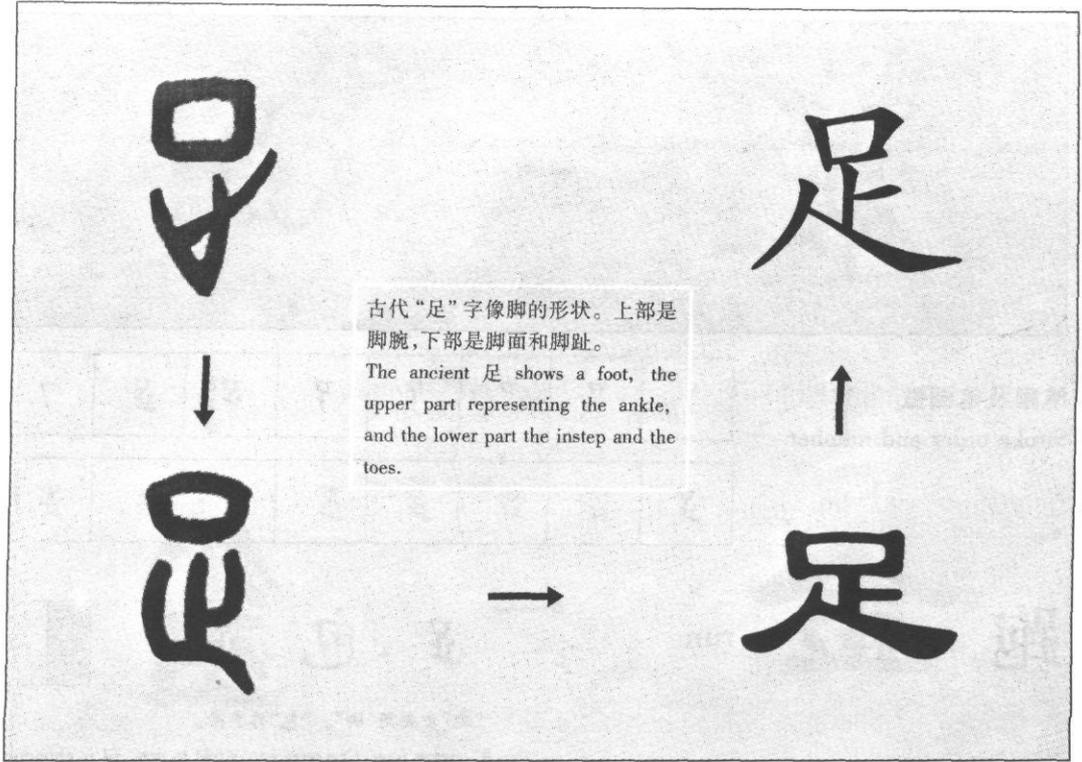
足部的字多和脚有关。足字旁的位置不固定。

Characters with the radical 足 refer to the foot. Its position is flexible.

足

zú

leg, foot



丿	口	口	𠂇	𠂇	足	足		7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

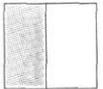
足	足	足	足	足	足	足	足	足
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

促

cù

hurried

亻 + 足 = 促



“急促”的时候“人”的“脚”步加快。

人 means a person. 足 means foot. When a person is hurried, he quickens his pace.

亻	促							9
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

促	促	促	促	促	促	促	促	促
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【足部】

“足”是由“足”字演变而来。足部的字和脚有关。足字旁的位置在字的左侧。

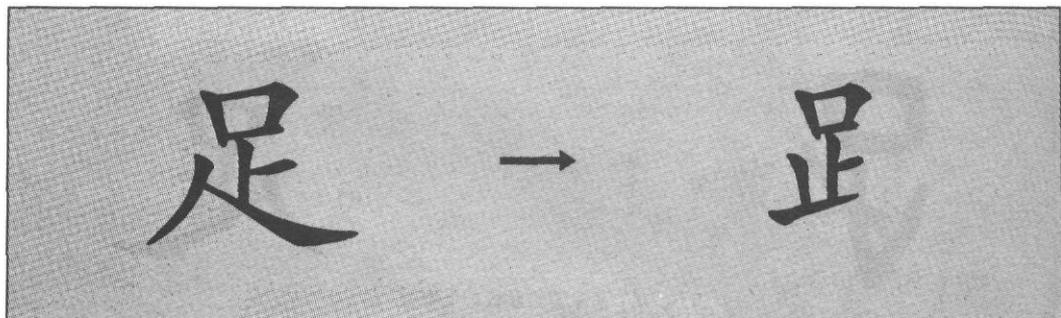
足 is evolved from 足. Characters with the radical 足 also refer to the foot. It is placed on the left side.

足

称说：足字旁

Name: zú zì páng

leg, foot



笔顺及笔画数

Stroke order and number

丶	冫	口	冫	冫	足	足	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

足	足	足	足	足	足	足	足
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

跑

pǎo to run

足 + 包 = 跑



“跑”步要用“脚”。“包”作声旁。

足 means foot. One uses one's feet to run. 包 is phonetic.

足	足	足	足	足	跑			12
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

跳

tiào to jump

足 + 兆 = 跳



用“脚”来“跳”。“兆”作声旁。

足 means foot. We use our feet to jump. 兆 is phonetic.

足	足	足	足	足	跳	跳	跳		13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----

跳	跳	跳	跳	跳	跳	跳	跳	跳
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【金部】

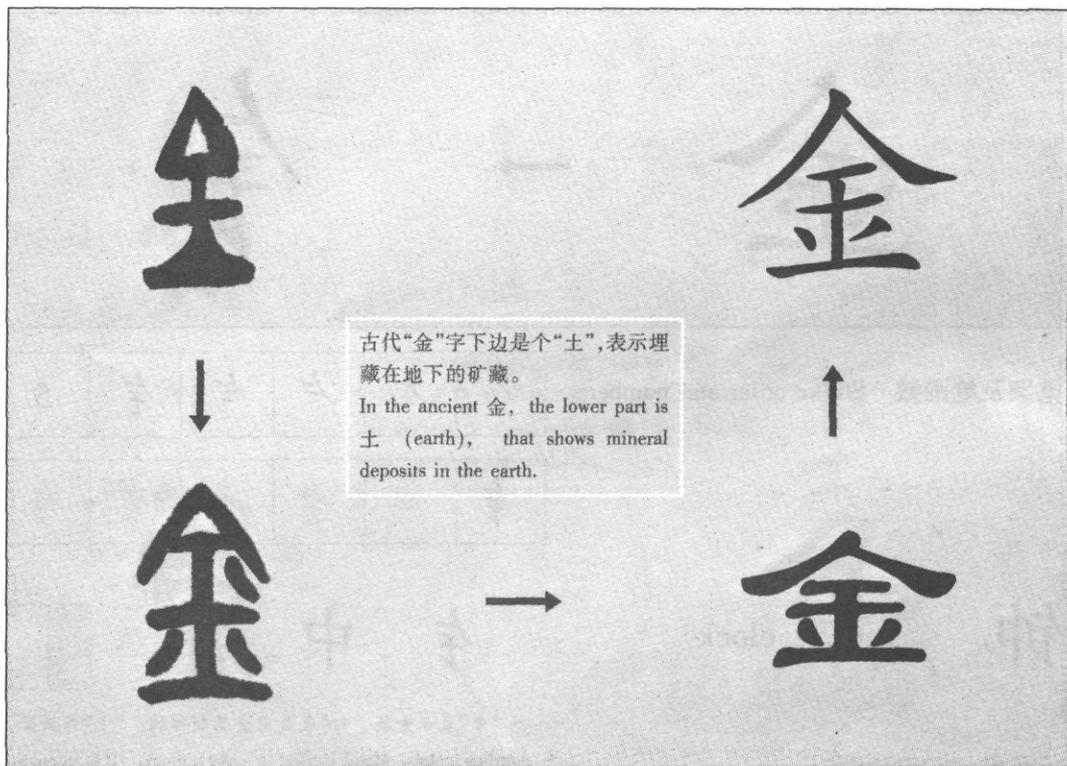
金部的字多和金属有关。金字旁的位置一般在字的下部。

Characters with the radical 金 refer to metals. It is usually placed at the bottom.

金

jīn

gold, metals



ノ	人	亼	今	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	金	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

金	金	金	金	金	金	金	金	金
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鉴

jiàn

bronze mirror

𠂔 + 金 = 鉴



“金”表示金属。“鉴”是铜镜,用铜作的镜子。

金 signifies metals. The bronze mirror is made of metal.

丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	鉴			13
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	----

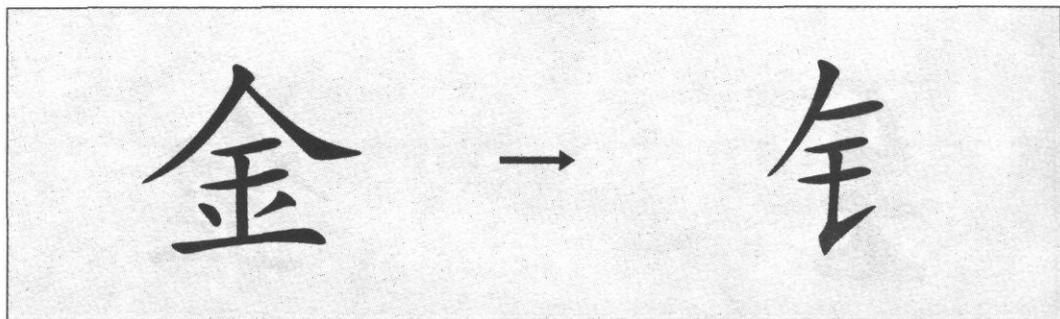
鉴	鉴	鉴	鉴	鉴	鉴	鉴	鉴	鉴
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【钅部】

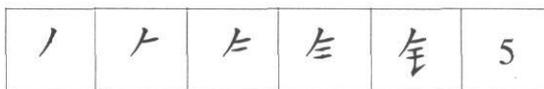
“钅”是由“金”字演变而来的。钅部的字多和金属有关。钅字旁在字的左侧。

钅 is evolved from 金. Characters with the radical 钅 also refer to metals. It is placed on the left side.

钅 称说: 金字旁
Name: jīnzīpáng metals



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number



钟 zhōng clock

钅 + 中 = 钟



“钅”表示金属,“钟”表是用金属制作的。“中”作声旁。
钅 signifies metals. Metal is used to make a clock. 中 is phonetic.



钱 qián money

钅 + 戋 = 钱



“钅”表示金属,古代“钱币”是用金属制作的。“戋”作声旁。
钅 signifies metals. The ancient money was made of metal. 戋 is phonetic.



【鱼部】

鱼部的字多和鱼有关。鱼字旁的位置较灵活。

Characters with the radical 鱼 refer to the fish. Its position is flexible.

鱼 [魚] yú

fish





古代“鱼”字像条鱼的形状，可以看出鱼头、鱼身、鱼鳞和鱼鳍。

The ancient 鱼 shows a fish with its head, body, scales and fins.

丿	㇇	㇇	𠃉	𠃉	角	𩺰	鱼	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鱼	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鲸

jīng

whale

鱼 + 京 = 鲸



“鲸”是一种鱼。“京”作声旁。

鱼 means fish. The whale is a fish. 京 is phonetic.

鱼	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	鲸				16
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	----

鲸	鲸	鲸	鲸	鲸	鲸	鲸	鲸	鲸
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【雨部】

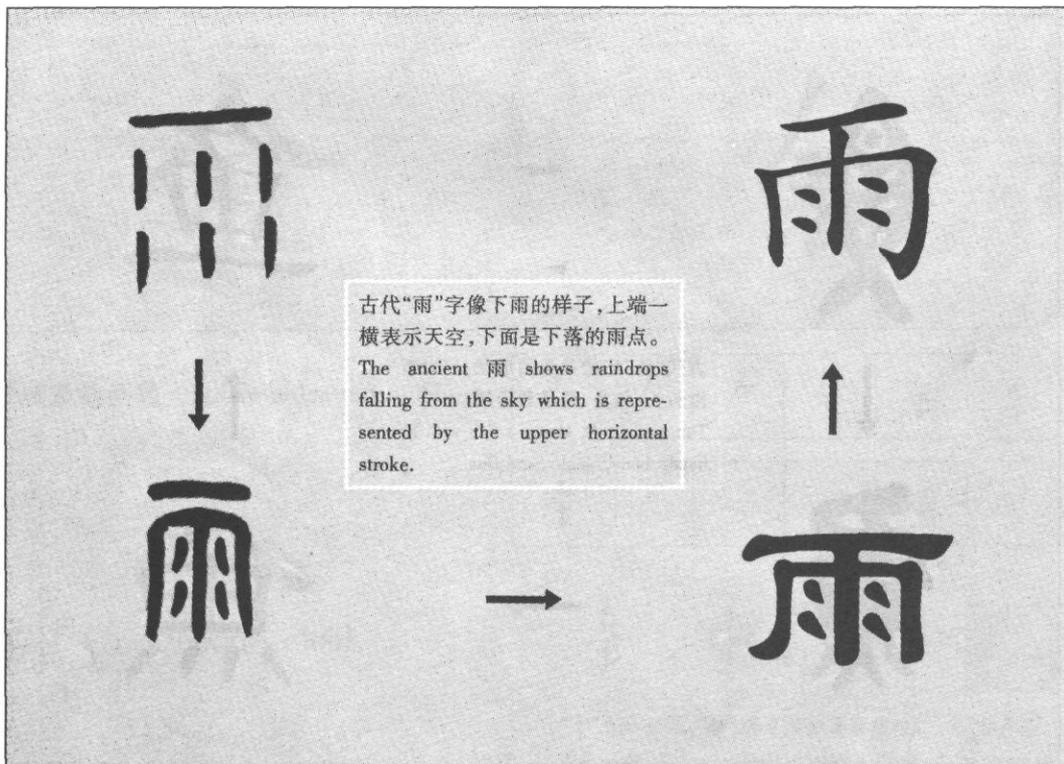
雨部的字多和云雨现象有关。雨字旁多在字的上部。

Characters with the radical 雨 refer to the meteorological phenomena. It is usually placed at the top.

雨

yǔ

rain



古代“雨”字像下雨的样子，上端一横表示天空，下面是下落的雨点。
The ancient 雨 shows raindrops falling from the sky which is represented by the upper horizontal stroke.

一	冂	冂	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

雪

xuě

SNOW

雨 + 彡 = 雪



“雨”表示下雨。下雪也是一种气象。

雨 means rain. Snow, like rain, is also a meteorological phenomenon.

雨	雪	雪	雪						11
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	----

雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

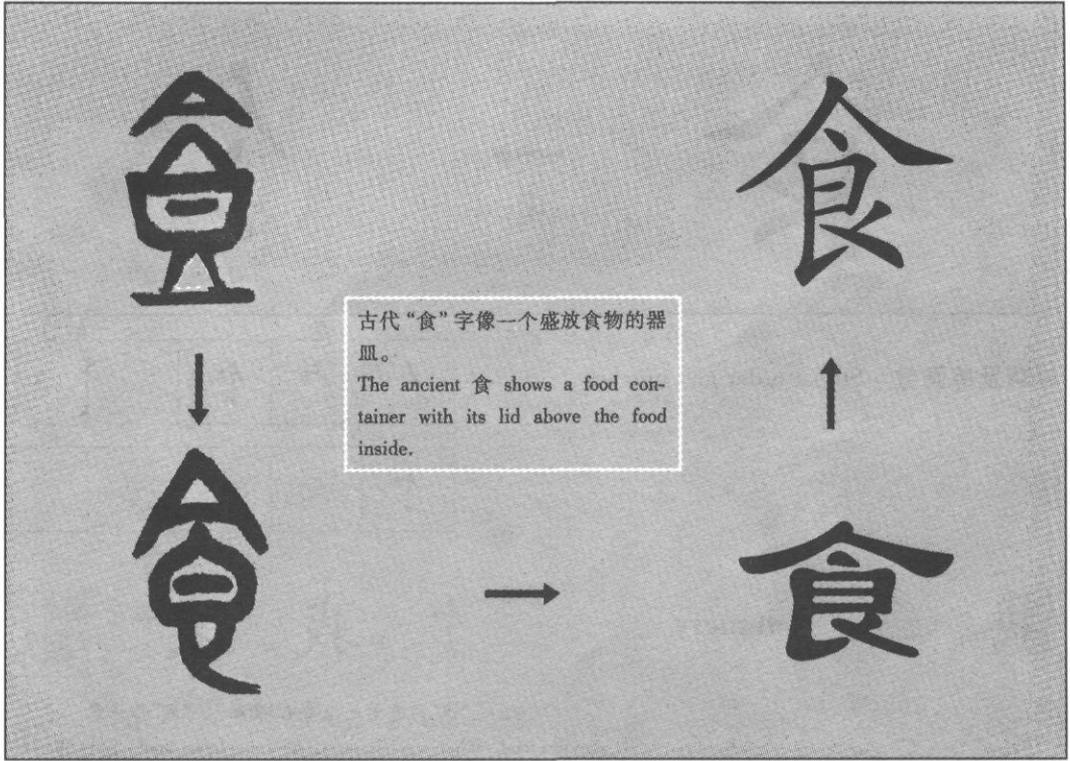
【食部】

食部的字多和饮食有关。食字旁一般在字的下部或右侧。
 Characters with the radical 食 refer to food. It is usually placed at the bottom or on the right side.

食

shí

food



人	人	今	今	今	食	食	食	9
食	食	食	食	食	食	食	食	食

餐

cān to eat; meal 步 + 又 + 食 = 餐

“餐”是人吃的食物。

食 means food. What a man eats is food or meal.

丿	㇇	步	又	餐				16
餐	餐	餐	餐	餐	餐	餐	餐	餐

【亠部】

“亠”是由“食”字演变而来的。亠部的字多和饮食有关。亠字旁在字的左侧。

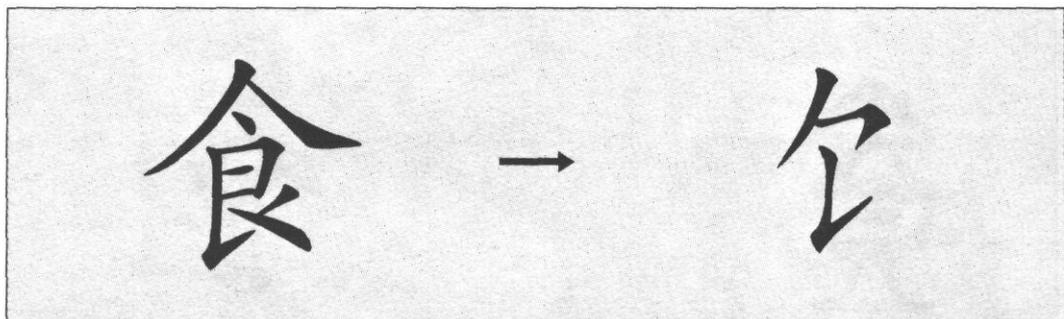
亠 is evolved from 食. Characters with the radical 亠 also refer to food. It is placed on the left side.

亠

称说: 食字旁

Name: shízipáng

food



笔顺及笔画数 Stroke order and number

ノ	亠	亠		3
---	---	---	--	---

亠	亠	亠	亠	亠
---	---	---	---	---

饿

è

hungry

亠 + 我 = 饿



“饿”的感觉是想要吃“食物”。“我”作声旁。

亠 signifies food. When one is hungry, he wants to eat food. 我 is phonetic.

亠	亠	亠	亠	亠	饿	饿	饿	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

饿	饿	饿	饿	饿	饿	饿	饿	饿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

饱

bǎo

to be full

亠 + 包 = 饱



“食物”吃够了,就叫“饱”了。“包”作声旁。

亠 signifies food. When one has eaten his full, he cannot eat any food. 包 is phonetic.

亠	亠	亠	亠	亠	饱			8
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---

饱	饱	饱	饱	饱	饱	饱	饱	饱
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【革部】

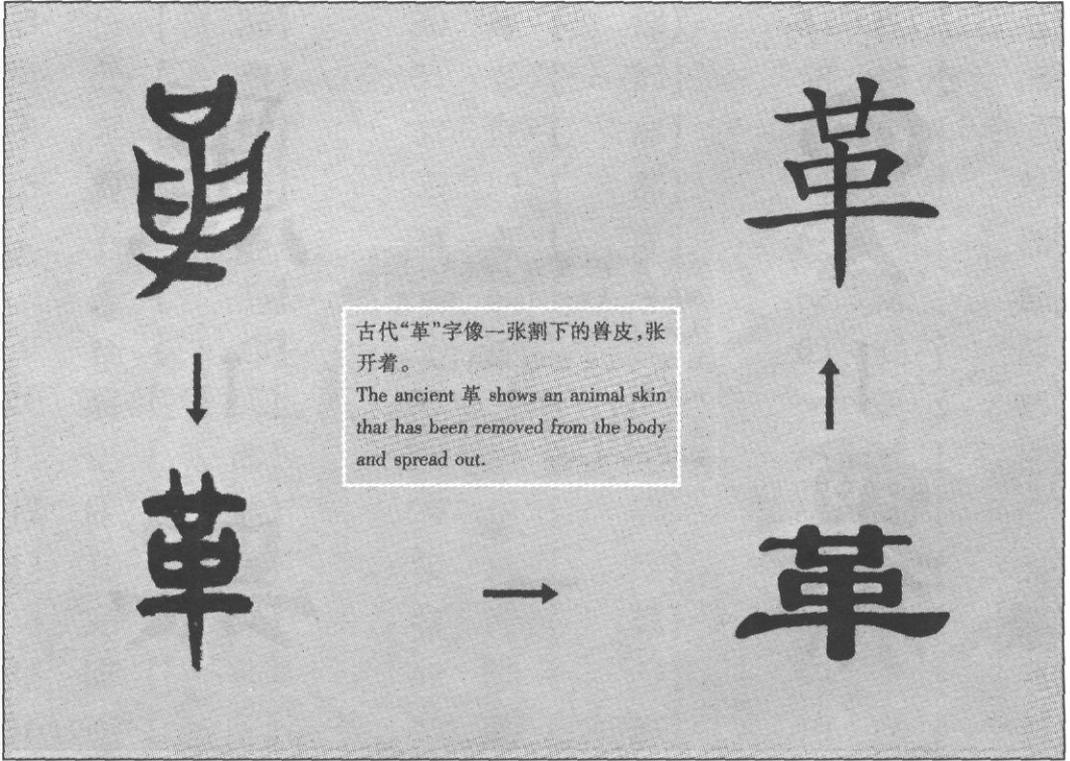
革部的字多和皮革有关。革字旁的位置一般在字的左侧。

Most characters with the radical 革 refer to the leather. It is usually placed on the left side.

革

gé

leather



一	十	廿	卅	卌	𠂔	𠂕	𠂖	𠂗	革	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

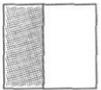
革	革	革	革	革	革	革	革	革	革
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

鞋

xié

shoes

革 + 圭 = 鞋



“鞋”是用皮“革”制作的。

革 means leather. The shoes are made of leather.

革	鞋	鞋							15
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

鞋	鞋	鞋	鞋	鞋	鞋	鞋	鞋	鞋
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

【黑部】

黑部的字多和黑色有关。黑字旁的位置不固定。

Characters with the radical 黑 refer to the black colour. Its position is flexible.

黑

hēi

black



↓



古代“黑”字下部“炎”，即大火。上部是被大火熏烤的东西。东西被大火熏烤就变“黑”了。

In the ancient 黑 the lower part 炎 indicates a large fire. The upper part is something burnt that becomes black after the fire.



↑



丨	冂	冂	冂	回	回	甲	里	黑	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

黑	黑	黑	黑	黑	黑	黑	黑	黑	黑
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

墨

mò

Chinese ink

黑 + 土 = 墨



中国人写毛笔字时用的“墨”在研磨之前像一种“黑”色的“土”。

土 means soil. Chinese ink used in painting and calligraphy is like black earth before it is mixed with water.

黑	墨								15
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

墨	墨	墨	墨	墨	墨	墨	墨	墨
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

写出下列汉字的部首: Write the radicals of the following characters:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 令 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 28 | 狮 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 55 | 界 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 2 | 净 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 29 | 屎 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 56 | 针 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 3 | 侨 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 30 | 嫁 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 57 | 秋 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 4 | 元 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 31 | 孝 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 58 | 鸽 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 5 | 延 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 32 | 红 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 59 | 粉 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 6 | 对 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 33 | 驴 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 60 | 聪 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 7 | 召 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 34 | 煮 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 61 | 蝶 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 8 | 务 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 35 | 斓 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 62 | 笛 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 9 | 怪 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 36 | 炉 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 63 | 舰 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 10 | 潮 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 37 | 怎 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 64 | 跟 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 11 | 记 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 38 | 祖 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 65 | 雷 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 12 | 原 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 39 | 球 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 66 | 鲜 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 13 | 划 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 40 | 楼 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 67 | 爹 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 14 | 完 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 41 | 歼 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 68 | 毯 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 15 | 应 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 42 | 较 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 69 | 躯 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 16 | 连 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 43 | 晒 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 70 | 起 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 17 | 场 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 44 | 员 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 71 | 虑 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 18 | 劳 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 45 | 物 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 72 | 预 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 19 | 奇 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 46 | 掌 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 73 | 百 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 20 | 抗 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 47 | 版 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 74 | 亲 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 21 | 堂 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 48 | 所 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 75 | 改 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 22 | 吹 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 49 | 肥 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 76 | 氛 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 23 | 围 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 50 | 窄 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 77 | 馆 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 24 | 帕 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 51 | 疯 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 78 | 队 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 25 | 很 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 52 | 袖 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 79 | 盐 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 26 | 参 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 53 | 泵 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 80 | 岩 | 【 | 部 | 】 |
| 27 | 岁 | 【 | 部 | 】 | 54 | 眠 | 【 | 部 | 】 | | | | | |

如果你不知道一个汉字的发音，可以使用汉语字典中的部首检字法来查找汉字。我们以“嫵”字为例来介绍一下查字典的步骤。

- 一、先确定所查汉字的部首。“嫵”字的部首是“女”。
- 二、数一下部首的笔画数。“女”是三画。
- 三、在字典《部首目录》的三画部首中找到“女”，以确定【女部】在第36页上。
- 四、根据部首序号，在后面的《检字表》中找到【女部】。
- 五、看所查汉字，除去部首以外，另一部分是多少笔画。“审”是8画。
- 六、在【女部】的8画中找到“嫵”字，知道“嫵”字在字典中的页码(1125)。
- 七、根据页码，找到所要查的汉字。

How to Consult a Chinese Dictionary Using Radical Index

If you don't know the pronunciation of a Chinese character, you can look it up in the dictionary by means of the radical index. This procedure can be followed when consulting most Chinese dictionaries. Here is an example, using *Modern Chinese Dictionary* (《现代汉语词典》, 1996) to search for the character 嫵:

1. First you must determine which part of the character is the radical. In this case, the radical part of 嫵 is 女.
2. Then count the number of strokes of the radical. 女 has three strokes.
3. Locate the radical 女 under the boldfaced subheading 三画 in (一)部首目录 (Radical Index) and you can see that the radical 女 is on page 36.
4. In the middle of this page you will find 女部, which is listed in (二)检字表.
5. Then count the strokes of the character, omitting that radical. 审 has eight strokes.
6. Under the boldfaced subheading 八画 in 女部 there is the character 嫵, with the page number 1125.
7. You will find the character on this page.

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常用汉字部首

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