



# 新漢英詞典

丁光訓主編

A New Chinese-English Dictionary

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# 出版说明

《新汉英词典》是中国国家中外语文词典编写出版规划中的一部。参加初稿编写的有：南京师范学院、中国人民解放军南京外国语学院、金陵协和神学院、南京大学、苏州大学、南京航空学院、南京工学院、华东工程学院、南京林产工业学院、南京农学院，南京医学院、江苏农学院、南京铁道医学院、南京药学院、南京气象学院、扬州师范学院、徐州师范学院、徐州医学院、苏州丝绸工业学院、南通医学院、无锡轻工业学院、镇江农业机械学院、苏州蚕桑专科学校等二十三个院校。同时还得到华东水利学院、南京外国语学校、南京艺术学院等院校和各方面的学者、专家的帮助。主编丁光训博士，早年毕业于上海圣约翰大学；並在美国哥伦比亚大学和纽约协和神学院深造，取得文学硕士、神学博士学位。现任南京大学副校长兼宗教研究所所长。因此，本词典可说是极具权威性的工具书。

本词典共收汉语单字约四千六百个，词条三万六千余条。在选词、释义和举例方面，力求切合实用。常用词除提供英语对应词外，对我国读者在使用英语时容易出错的问题，如词义辨异、句型结构、使用范围、搭配关系、习惯用法等，一般都有例证，或加注说明。因此，本词典是大专院校学生、中学英语教师和英语自学者必备的工具书；也可供翻译工作者参考。

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## Publisher's Note

*A New Chinese-English Dictionary* is a medium-sized one-volume dictionary produced according to the overall plan of publication of dictionaries in China. The compilers come from the following twenty three colleges and universities: Nanjing Normal College, PLA Foreign Languages Institute of Nanjing, Jinling Xiehe Theological College, Nanjing University, Suzhou University, Nanjing Aeronautical Engineering Institute, Nanjing Industrial Institute, Nanjing Medical College, Jiangsu College of Agriculture, Nanjing College of Railway, Nanjing College of Pharmacy, Nanking College of Normal College, Xuzhou Medical College, Suzhou Institute of Silk and Satin Manufacturing, Nantong Medical College, Wuxi Institute of Light Industry, Zhenjiang College of Agricultural Machinery and Suzhou College of Sericulture.

Scholars and experts of Huadong Institute of Hydraulic Engineering, Nanjing Foreign Languages Institute and Nanjing College of Arts offered valuable suggestions.

Dr. Ding Guang-Xun, the editor-in-chief, is a graduate of St. John University of Shanghai. He furthered his studies at Columbia University, USA and College of Theology of New York. Dr. Ding is now vice president of Nanjing University and head of Research Centre of Religions.

In-depth coverage of the most practical words with ample examples, English equivalents and examples in context which provide guidance on usage and shades of meaning where doubt or difficulty exists is the characteristic feature of this dictionary.

Containing 4,600 Chinese characters and more than 36,000 entries, this dictionary is specially designed for the benefit of teachers of English, self-taught learners and translators.

Joint Publishing (HK) Co.

# 体例说明

## 一、词条、释义、对应词和例证

1. 本词典所收词条按汉语拼音字母顺序排列；同音字按声调顺序排列；声调也相同时，按笔画多少排列。第二个字相同时，按第三个字排列，依此类推。

2. 为节省篇幅，仅将字头加注汉语拼音，词条则不注。词条的第二字形同音异时，不分条处理，而分列在词条的不同义项下，如：

所长 ① [长处] what one is good at / one's strong point ② [职称] director

3. 词条不收下列各类词：

陈旧的词，如“收生”等；

冷僻的词，如“聱”、“籀”等；

语气助词，如“呢”、“吗”等；

现代汉语中不独用的词，如“傲”（但收“傲骨”、“傲慢”、“傲视”）等。

方言一般不收，如“拗ǎo”等。

4. 本词典在立词条上的处理，与一般汉语词典稍有不同，如有的应列为词条的，为了节省篇幅而作为例证（词条中以平行号“||”开始的词、词组或句子），如：“发横财”作为“发财”词条的例证。有的本可用例证处理，但因需要举例说明，而立为词条。

5. 多义词条用①②③等数码分列义项，并在数码后用方括号“〔 〕”注明释义。某些词条的本义需要较多汉字才能说明，而不加说明其意义对熟悉汉语者来说也很明显的，则不注释义。如：

纱 ① yarn... ② [经纬线很稀的织物] gauze...

6. 科技等专门名词，除汉字本身能表明所属专业或学科者外，一般在汉语后用尖括号“〈 〉”注明所属专业或学科；后面的对应词一般是普通说法列在专门名词之前。如：

盲点 〈生理〉 blind spot/scotoma

7. 对应词或例证的译文中，one's 泛指动词的主语；如：

帮助… ||～同学们晒床单 help one's classmates sun (/in sunning) their sheets… 表示：“他帮助了同学们晒床单。”可译成 He helped his classmates sun their sheets.

his 泛指动词的宾语；如：

帮… ||～某人拿行李 help sb with his luggage...

表示：“我帮你拿行李好吗？”可译成 May I help you with your luggage?

8. 例证的先后原则上照对应词次序排列，不含对应词的活用例证放在最后。

9. 英语专门名词如其本身不一定要带有定冠词者，本词典将这种名词列为对应词时，前面不加 the；如：

## 二、注解

本词典所加的注解，用下列三种方式：

1. 在多义词条的义项数码后，在方括号中注明释义；

2. 在对应词或例证的译文中，某些词或词组的用法，几个字就能说明的，则用方括号在该词或词组后面加小注的方式，如：

稀 ① [稀少] scarce [指不足，跟 plentiful 相对]/rare [指罕见，跟 common 相对]…

3. 一组对应词的辨异和用法说明等，字数较多时，则把说明放在有关词条或义项的后面，另起一行，前加“【注】”字。如：

上面 ① [高处] above/over...

【注】above 所指“上面”的范围较大，over 往往指垂直的上方；above 在此处可用作副词和介词，而 over 仅能用作介词。

## 三、其他一些符号的用法

1. 斜线号“/”用于隔开同一词条的几个对应词和同一例证的几个译文。

2. 代词号“～”用于例证中与本词条相同的部分。

3. 圆括号“( )”用于：

(1) 词条中的全称或简称，以及与该词条同义而同属于一个单字词条下的词，虽有附加的词而意义实与该词条无异者，如：

少先队(少年先锋队) Young Pioneers...

骚动(骚乱) riot/tumult/...

飒爽(飒爽英姿) bright and brave

(2) 对应词和例证的译文中可以替换的词，如：

发电厂 electric (/power) plant

表示：“发电厂”可译成 electric plant 或 power plant

(3) 对应词和例证的译文中，表示语法上的搭配关系，如：

背叛… rebel (against)…

表示：rebel 为不及物动词，如接宾语时，须用介词 against；

又如：

一定… ③ [必定]… be bound to (inf)…

表示这一词组后必须接动词不定式。

(4) 对应词和例证的译文中可以省略的词，如：

一定… || 有空～到我们这儿来！Be sure to drop in (to see us) at your leisure....

表示也可作 Be sure to drop in at your leisure.

(5) 对应词和例证的译文中表示补充的部分，如：

三大差别 three major distinctions (between town and country, industry and agriculture, physical and mental labour)

(6) 例证中的同义词，如：

封底(封四)… || ~里页(封三) inside back

表示：“封底里页”、“封三”均为 inside back

(7) 例证中可以省略的汉字，如：

当心… || ~ (不要) 丢下东西！ Be careful (/ Take care / Be cautious) not to leave anything behind! ...

表示在汉语中，“当心不要丢下东西！”与“当心丢下东西！”两者的意思是一样的。

(8) 同一例证中表示否定的意思，如：

卖… || 这种货(不)好～。 Goods of this kind (do not) sell well.

表示：“这种货好卖。”为 Goods of this kind sell well. 和“这种货不好卖。”为 Goods of this kind do not sell well.

又如：

买… || ~ 得(不)起 can (cannot) afford

表示：“买得起”为 can afford, 和“买不起”为 cannot afford

(9) 注明英语词性，如：

碍事 ① [不方便] inconvenience (n; v)

表示：inconvenience 可作名词和动词用。

(10) 科技等专门名词的简称，如：

液化… || ~ 石油气 liquefied petroleum gas (L.P.G)

(11) 英语某些词的缩略词，如：

参见 confer (cf.) / ...

(12) 在【注】中表示英语例子的说明语，如：

书 book / work / literature...

【注】book 是书的通称； work 着眼于写作的成果，用复数时指某一作者的部分或全部作品，如： complete works of Lu Xun (鲁迅一生所写的书)，也可用单数，如： a new work on acupuncture (一本关于针刺疗法的新书)； literature 指关于某一学科或专题的书，如： disarmament literature (有关裁军问题的各种论文学籍)。

# Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

## I. Arrangement of Entries, Definitions, English Equivalents and Examples

1. All entries are arranged alphabetically according to the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (Hanyupinyin). Entries with the same pinyin spelling are listed according to the tones in the order of - , , , ˇ , . For entries sharing the same pinyin spelling and tone, listing is done according to the number of strokes of their first characters, with the entry having fewer strokes coming first. If the first character of such two entries have the same number of strokes, the number of strokes of their second, or the third, character will be the basis for listing.

2. To save space, only heading words are accompanied with their pinyin transcriptions while the compound-character entries under the heading words, though arranged alphabetically, will not be transcribed. In cases when the second character of a compound-character word has two different pronunciations, (and different meanings), the compound-character word will still be counted as one entry having two definitions representing the difference in tone.

e.g. 所长 ① [长处] what one is good at/one's strong point ② [职称] director

3. The following classes of words are not included:

obsolete words, e.g. “收生”;

rare words, e.g. “𦇵”, “𦇶”;

modal words, e.g. “呢”, “吗”;

words not used independently in modern Chinese, e.g. “傲” (nevertheless, “傲骨”, “傲慢” and “傲视” are included);

dialects, e.g. “拗 ǎo”.

4. The choosing of entries of this dictionary is somewhat different from other dictionaries of the kind: To save space, this dictionary takes as examples (examples, be that a word, a phrase or a sentence, are introduced by the symbol “||”) some words which are usually included as separate entries in ordinary dictionaries, e.g. “发横财” is included as an example for the entry “发财” rather than as a separate entry. However, in some other cases, a compound-character word which itself needs explanation will be included in this dictionary as a separate entry though ordinary dictionaries may include the same word as an example to illustrate the usage of an entry.

5. The different meanings of an entry will be listed numerically ①②③, while the definitions in Chinese will be placed between brackets “( )”. However, if the meaning of an entry is self-evident to one who is familiar with the Chinese language and if such a meaning requires a long definition, no definition will be given.

e.g. 纱 ①yarn . . . ②〔经纬线很稀的织物〕gauze . . .

6. The specialty or science referred to by specialized entries are put in angle brackets “< >”. (All specialized or scientific terms that are in common use, or whose relation to a specialized field or science is obvious from the Chinese characters, are not separately annotated.) The common English terms for such entries are placed before their specialized English terms.

e.g. 盲点 <生理> blind spot/scotoma

7. The word “one’s” in the English equivalents and examples refers to the subject of a verb.

e.g. 帮助…… || ~同学们晒床单 help one’s classmates sun (/in sunning) their sheets . . .

means “他帮助了同学们晒床单” may be translated as “He helped his classmates sun their sheets.” The word “his” refers to the object:

e.g. 帮…… || ~某人拿行李 help sb with his luggage . . .

means “我帮你拿行李好吗？” may be translated as “May I help you with your luggage?”

8. Examples are arranged in the same order as that of the English equivalents while examples which do not refer to any particular English equivalent are placed at the end.

9. The definite article “the” will be dropped for English proper nouns which themselves do not necessarily take the definite article and which are taken as English equivalents for the Chinese entries.

e.g. 安全理事会 Security Council

## II. Annotations

There are three kinds of annotations:

1. Definitions for Chinese entries which have different meanings are given in square brackets preceded by numerals.

2. The meaning and usage of many an English equivalent or a word or set phrase in an English example are explained. If these can be explained in a few words, the annotations are given in square brackets and follows immediately the particular word or set phrase it is referring to.

3. When the meanings and usages of a group of English equivalents for a Chinese entry or those of the words and set phrases in the English examples can only be explained with quite a number of words, the an-

notation appear in a new line preceded by the word “【注】”.

e.g. 上面 ①(高处) **above/over** ... 【注】**above** 所指“上面”的范围较大, **over** 往往指垂直的上方; **above** 在此处可用作副词和介词, 而 **over** 仅能用作介词。

### III. Symbols

1. The virgule “ / ” is used to separate the different English equivalents of an entry or the different English versions of an example.

2. The wave line “ ~ ” in the examples represents the entry.

3. The parentheses “( )” is used to indicate:

(1) The full form of an abbreviation or a word which has the same meaning as the entry and which can be grouped under the same heading word of the entry.

e.g. 少年队 (少年先锋队) | Young Pioneers ...

骚动 (骚乱) riot/tumult/ ...

飒爽(飒爽英姿) bright and brave

(2) Alternative term for a word in the English equivalent or example for an entry.

e.g. 发电厂 **electric** (/power) plant

shows that “发电厂” can be translated either as “electric plant” or “power plant”.

(3) Grammatical collocation of a word in the English equivalent or example.

e.g. (i) 背叛…… **rebel** (against) ...

shows that “rebel” is an intransitive verb and should take the preposition “against” when followed by an object.

e.g. (ii) 一定…… ③(必定) …… **be bound to** (inf) ...

shows that the verb following the phrase “be bound to” must be an infinitive.

(4) Words that can be dropped in an English equivalent or example.

e.g. 一定…… || 有空~到我们这儿来! Be sure to drop in (to see us) at your leisure ...

indicates that the English version can also be rendered as “Be sure to drop in at your leisure.”

(5) Further explanations to an English equivalent of an entry.

e.g. 三大差别 three major distinctions (between town and country, industry and agriculture, physical and mental labour)

(6) Synonyms of words in the examples.

e.g. 封底(封四)…… || ~里页(封三) **inside back**

shows that “封底里页” and “封三” bear the same meaning and share the English equivalent of “inside back”.

(7) Words that can be dropped in the Chinese examples.

e.g. 当心…… || ~ (不要) 丢下东西! Be careful (/Take care/Be cautious) not to leave anything behind! . . .

shows that the two sentences “当心不要丢下东西” and “当心丢下东西” are exactly the same in meaning.

### (8) Negative form of an example.

e.g. (i) 卖…… || 这种货(不)好~。 Goods of this kind (do not) sell well.

shows that the English version for “这种货好卖” is “Goods of this kind sell well” and that for “这种货不好卖” is “Goods of this kind do not sell well”.

e.g. (ii) 买…… || ~得(不)起 can (cannot) afford

shows that the English version for “买得起” is “can afford” while that for “买不起” is “cannot afford”.

### (9) Part of speech of an English word.

e.g. 碍事 ① (不方便) inconvenience (n ; v)

shows that the word “inconvenience” can be a noun or a verb.

### (10) Abbreviation of a specialized English term.

e.g. 液化…… || ~石油气 liquefied petroleum gas (L.P.G.)

### (11) Abbreviation of a common English word.

e.g. 参见 confer (cf.) / . . .

### (12) The Chinese version of an English example in an annotation introduced by the word “[注]”.

e.g. 书 book/work/literature. . .

【注】book 是书的通称; work 着眼于写作的成果, 用复数时指某一作者的部分或全部作品, 如: complete works of Lu Xun (鲁迅一生所写的书), 也可用单数, 如: a new work on acupuncture (一本关于针刺疗法的新书); literature 指关于某一学科或专题的书, 如: disarmament literature (有关裁军问题的各种论文书籍)。

# 略语表

## Table of Abbreviations

### 一、汉语略语 Chinese Abbreviations

(褒)	褒义	ameliorative sense
(贬)	贬义	derogatory sense
(口)	口语	colloquial
(美)	美国用语	American English
(谚)	谚语	proverb
(英)	英国用语	British English
(地)	地质学、地理学	geology; geography
(电)	电学、电工	electricity; electrical engineering
(动)	动物学	zoology
(法)	法律	law
(纺)	纺织印染	textile and dyeing
(工美)	工艺美术	arts and crafts
(化)	化学、化工	chemistry; chemical industry
(计)	计算机	computer
(机)	机械	machinery
(建)	建筑	construction
(教)	教育	education
(交)	交通、运输	transportation
(解)	解剖学	anatomy
(经)	经济	economics
(军)	军事	military
(矿)	矿物、矿业	mineral; mining
(林)	林业	forestry
(逻)	逻辑	logic
(美)	美术	fine arts
(牧)	畜牧业	animal husbandry
(农)	农业	agriculture
(气)	气象学	meteorology
(摄)	摄影	cinematography
(生)	生物学	biology
(生化)	生物化学	bio-chemistry
(生理)	生理学	physiology; anatomy
(史)	历史	history

(数)	数学	mathematics
(商)	商业	commerce
(水)	水利	irrigation
(体)	体育	sports
(天)	天文学	astronomy
(外)	外交	diplomacy
(微)	微生物	microbiology
(无)	无线电	radio
(物)	物理学	physics
(戏)	戏剧	drama
(心)	心理学	psychology
(治)	冶金	metallurgy
(医)	医学	medicine
(印)	印刷	printing
(语)	语言学	linguistics
(宇航)	宇宙航行	astronavigation
(原)	原子能	atomic energy
(乐)	音乐	music
(药)	药物学	pharmaceutical; pharmacology
(哲)	哲学	philosophy
(植)	植物学	botanical, botany
(宗)	宗教	religion
* (未经缩略者不列入本表)		unabbreviated terms have not been included in this table.

## 二、英语略语

## English Abbreviations

adj	adjective	形容词
adv	adverb	副词
conj	conjunction	连接词
inf	infinitive	动词不定式
int	interrogative	叹词
n	noun	名词
pp	past participle	过去分词
prep	preposition.	介词
pron	pronoun	代词
sb	somebody	某人
sth	something	某事、某物
v	verb	动词

# 笔画查字表

## 说 明

一、字右边的号码指词典正文的页码。

二、字按画数分别排列。同画数内字少的按第一笔，字多的按第一二笔的笔形顺序归类。画数和笔形相同的字，按字形结构排列，先左右形字，再上下形字，后整体字。如同是十一画〔丨フ〕的字，“崎”在先，“崖”次之，“圈”在后。

三、笔形顺序按一丨ノ丶フ排列。在这五种笔形以外的笔形的处理办法如下：

1. 趟(一)作横(一)处理，但趟和点(丶)相连的作点，如“匚”为丶丶。

2. 捺(乚)作点(丶)处理，如“人”为ノ丶。短撇(フ)和点对称并列的也作点(丶)处理，如“少”的第一二笔为丨丶。

3. 笔形带钩或曲折的作折(フ)，如丨、匚、匚、匚、匚、匚等都作折。

一画		[フ]	才 98	门 695	切 821	韦 1058	[ノ]
一 1202	刁 230		寸 174	丫 1175	扎 1272	友 1248	仁 853
乙 1218	刀 205	[一]		之 1318	1285	太 983	什 902
二画	力 633		上 887	[フ]	支 1319	犬 847	尤 917
[一]	又 1251		口 595	尸 912	艺 1222	尤 1245	仆 789
二 263	又 648		山 882	己 471	云 1269	卅 872	戈 336
十 915	了 649		巾 526	巳 1218	元 1261	厅 1008	化 423
厂 119		三画		弓 345	无 1075	仄 1283	仇 146
丁 233		[一]	卫 1062	天 999	仄 1283	仍 862	
七 792	三 873		也 1199	夫 308	历 634	仅 528	
	干 323		女 749	专 1349	厄 260		
[一]	乞 328		刃 860	开 567	区 839		
			小 1124	井 541	四 771		
卜 72	于 1252		飞 287	不 74	巨 554		
	亏 607		木 722				
[ノ]	工 343		夕 1087				
八 11	士 924		习 1091				
人 855	土 1030		马 679				
入 868	凡 273		子 1360				
匕 45	丸 1044		子 517				
儿 261	大 184		乡 1112				
几 457	勺 893		𠂇 1177				
	及 464		牙 1081				
	丈 1296		屯 1036				
	万 1048	[丶]					
九 547	与 1255		车 124				
乃 728		广 371					
		[一]					
			比 45				
			丰 551				
			见 301				
			日 862				



扌 807	帆 272	𠂇 1041	[ノフ]	[ヽヽ]	[フ一]	纟 411
扠 1036	则 1282	𠂇 仲 1338	犮 372	冲 142	弛 138	纤 814
扢 1322	刚 329	件 495	兆 1300	次 145	那 726	1104
扤 609	岁 976	任 861	肌 460	决 167	异 1223	约 1266
扥 696	岌 465	伤 885	肋 626	冰 559	导 205	级 465
执 878	岂 798	价 483	刎 1070	汗 64	寻 1140	纳 1044
扩 1190	吊 230	伦 673	杂 1272	污 390	尽 1171	纪 474
𠂆 1131	早 1280	份 299	朵 257	江 1074		丞 131
𠂈 426	罔 1051	仰 1192	旨 1326	汲 499		巡 1172
𠂉 428	同 1015	彷 284	名 709	汛 465		
軌 375	因 1227	伉 579	各 340	池 1173	[フ丨]	[一一]
毕 50	团 1032	伙 453	多 255	汤 137	阵 1309	玛 680
过 377	回 440	伪 1060	负 314	汉 988	阳 1191	形 1147
臣 380	曲 840	伊 1213	争 1311	壮 1353	阶 514	韧 862
匚 126	曳 841	似 926	危 1054	妆 1352	阴 1228	弄 665
匱 503	曳 1201	华 966	色 878	宇 1255	防 281	麦 747
至 1329	虫 143	延 426	旬 1171	守 937	收 933	寿 682
夷 1216	肉 866	自 1180	匈 1152	宅 1288	迅 1173	吞 938
[丨一]	[ノ一]	血 1361	旭 1161	安 4		戒 1036
此 167	竹 1343	自 1133	夙 971	字 1365	[フノ]	进 524
贞 1306	牝 778	白 549		并 66	奸 485	远 531
[丨ノ]	轧 320	向 1119	[ヽ一]	关 364	如 866	1265
师 914	匱 1221	兵 778	刘 659	羊 1190	妇 315	违 1058
[丨丶]	丢 237	兵 759	齐 795	兴 1142	妃 288	运 1270
尘 126	舌 894	先 1103	充 141	1149	她 981	
尖 485	气 205	氣 392	妄 1052	米 1149	妈 678	[一丨]
劣 650	氛 728	氛 1144	亦 1223	700	好 394	攻 349
当 201	迁 807	后 414	交 504		398	坛 985
光 204	迄 804	舟 1340	衣 1213	[ヽフ]		坏 431
	乔 818	[ノ丶]	产 114	讲 500	[フヽ]	坝 14
	年 739		庄 1352	讳 446	戏 1094	坎 575
	朱 1342	创 160	庆 835	讴 751	观 365	坍 984
[丨フ]		161	[ヽ丨]	许 1160	368	均 565
吁 1158	[ノ丨]	全 844	付 174	讹 259	欢 431	坟 298
吐 1031	传 158	会 444	忏 116	论 673	羽 1255	坊 281
吓 406	1351	合 601	忙 686	674	牟 720	283
		企 400	闭 49	895	买 681	坑 591
		伞 798	问 1071	306		块 603
吃 1102	休 1153	余 876	闻 161	284	[フフ]	杆 325
吆 136	伍 1082	众 172		560	孙 977	杠 330
吸 1194	伎 474	杀 1338	[ヽノ]	795	驮 257	杜 247
鸣 1087	伏 308	爺 1338	灯 213	563	1038	杖 1296
屿 680	优 1243	杀 879	州 1340	745	1171	材 98
屹 1255	伐 270	爺 1199			138	村 173