

汉英双语学习词典

A CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A Basic Dictionary
for Chinese Language
Learning

HSK 必备·加注汉语拼音

A must for the HSK



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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前 言

近年来,随着中国经济的快速发展,世人日益关注中国,学习汉语的外国人也与日俱增。据统计,目前世界上通过各种方式学习汉语的外国人已超过 3000 万,100 多个国家的 2300 余所大学设有汉语课程。

外国人学习汉语首先要掌握汉语水平词汇,通过汉语水平考试(HSK),因此对于他们来说一本以汉语水平词汇为选词依据的汉英词典是不可或缺的了。

《汉英双语学习词典》以汉语水平词汇为依据,收录了“汉语水平词汇”的全部词汇。考虑到“汉语水平词汇”虽按音序排列,却未像一般的汉语词典将同音字按笔画由少到多,笔画相同的按起笔的笔形排列,为了便于读者查找,本词典在排序方面作了调整。

在释义方面,为了使读者对每一个词汇有较全面的了解,我们不仅收列了该词条的常用义项,还收列了一些非生僻的义项和较常用的方言义项。释义力求简明、扼要,尽可能减少属于基本常识的释义,对于有关中国文化的词语则尽量作详细的解释。

汉语拼音是外国人学习汉语的最便捷手段,为此,本词典对词头、例词和例句均标注了汉语拼音,使之成为一本可以读出声来的词典。

例词、例句注意词语的搭配,贴近生活。例句中收录了许多常见的成语、谚语、俗语、惯用语等,对于其中从字面上难以理解的词语还作了简明的解释。

汉语一词多性对于学习汉语的外国人来说,既是十分困难又必须准确掌握的。现有的汉英词典均未标明词性,本词典参考了近年来出版的一些汉语词典的研究成果,对全部词语标注了词性。

汉语的量词也是外国人掌握汉语的一大难点。这是因为不少量词在其他的语言中很难找到对应的词,并且汉语的量词在不同的场合有不同的用法。本词典对于需要使用量词的词语注明了量词,并且根据使用的习惯排列次序。由于绝大多数量词在英语中没有对应的词,为便于使用,我们在量词后加注汉语拼音。

我们相信这本经过精心策划与精心编制的词典,对于学习中文的读者是一个好帮手,简明实用。我们也把它作为一本必备的工具书热忱推荐给意欲参加汉语水平考试者,他们定会得益匪浅。

Preface

With the speedy growth of China's economy in recent years, the world is witnessing an upsurge of interest in this country, followed by the emergence of a "fever" to learn Chinese throughout the world. It is estimated that more than 30 million foreigners are learning Chinese as a second language, and Chinese courses are offered at about 2,300 universities and colleges in over 100 countries and regions today.

For foreigners learning Chinese as a second language, particularly for those who purport to take part in the HSK (*Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* — Chinese Proficiency Test), it would be advisable to familiarize themselves with the basic vocabulary required by the test. Therefore, a good bilingual Chinese-English dictionary based on HSK vocabulary seems to be a necessity in their endeavors of learning the language.

A Chinese-English Dictionary: A Basic Dictionary for Chinese Language Learning, based on HSK vocabulary, contains about 8,000 Chinese words and phrases. Although the words in the "Hanyu Shuiping Cihui" (Chinese Proficiency Vocabulary) are alphabetically listed as usually done, the many homophones are not arranged, as most Chinese dictionaries do, first according to the number of strokes of the Chinese characters and then, in case that the stroke numbers of two homophones are the same, according to the calligraphic sequence of the characters. To make it convenient for the reader to look up words, we have made some necessary adjustments in the listing order to bring its configuration closer to that of other dictionaries of the same kind.

With respect to word definition, we have tried to help the reader grasp a broader range of the meaning of the words in the dictionary, by giving not only the commonly used senses of the words, but also their less frequently used senses and also senses frequently found in some dialects. Definitions are written as clearly and concisely as possible,

with less space devoted to commonsensical explanations and more to words soaked in Chinese culture.

Since Hanyu Pinyin system (the Chinese phonetic transcriptions) is generally considered an effective and convenient tool for learners of Chinese, the headwords and examples (either as word combinations and set phrases or as sentences) in the dictionary are all provided with Hanyu Pinyin, enabling the reader to pronounce them if he/she chooses to.

Particular attention has been paid to ensuring that examples are taken from the everyday spoken language of the Chinese people. Common idioms, set phrases, proverbs and colloquial expressions are carefully selected and incorporated into the examples. Words and phrases that are hard to understand by literary reading alone are given further explanations.

Words with multiple parts of speech constitute a distinct feature of the Chinese language. It has proved to be a great difficulty for learners of Chinese as a second language, and one they cannot afford to bypass. Unlike most Chinese-English dictionaries that simply omit the indication of parts of speech, this dictionary has made an effort to mark all the headwords with their parts of speech, basing its endeavor largely on latest research findings in the compilation of Chinese dictionaries.

Measure words in Chinese prove to be another challenge for foreign learners, partly because there are no equivalents of measure words as a part of speech in many other languages, and partly because measure words may serve different functions in different contexts. This dictionary provides a list of appropriate measure words for corresponding headwords that need such attributives and arranges them in the order of frequency in use. As the majority of measure words find no English equivalents, the Hanyu Pinyin of each measure word is given right after the Chinese character.

With all these elaborate efforts we have made on the dictionary, we are sure that learners of Chinese will find it useful, practical and resourceful, and we strongly recommend it as a must for those who intend to sit in for HSK tests.

凡 例

一、 条目安排

本词典以中国汉语水平考试(HSK)词汇大纲——《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》为依据,但对其条目做了以下调整:

1. 本词典全部条目按汉语拼音音序排列。同音字按笔画由少到多排列;笔画相同的,按起笔的笔形横(一)、竖(丨)、撇(丿)、点(丶)、折(乚)排列。为此,取消了原大纲中的序号。习惯于按原序号查找的读者,可使用本词典的“汉语水平词汇检目表(按序号排列)”。

2. 将甲、乙、丙、丁四个词汇等级分别改为 1、2、3、4,标注在词条的左上角。

3. 本词典将形、音相同的词立为一个条目,如 67、68、69 把,2451、2452、2453、2454 光等均合并为一个条目。合并后按该词条的最高级别标注等级;

形同而音不同的词分立条目,如花费分立为花费 huāfèi 和花费 huāfei 两个条目,嗯分立为嗯 héng、嗯 ěng、嗯 hèng 三个条目;

双条目均分列条目,如英语 / 英文分为英语和英文两个条目,的确良 / 涤纶分为的确良和涤纶两个条目;

个别带儿化的单字词不另立条目,如画儿并入画条,兜儿并入兜条,等等。

经调整后,本词典合计条目为 8719 条,仍全部涵盖大纲的 8822 词。

本词典对大纲所作调整见附录:“条目调整一览表”。


二、 注音

1. 全部词条及例词、例句均按《汉语拼音方案》的规定,用汉语拼音字母按照普通话读音注音,并按四声标调。为方便起见,词条不注变调和变读,例词、例句按变调和变读注音。

2. 轻声字只注音不标调。标注声调的字头,在后面所出的词条和例词、例句中读轻声时,随词条和例词、例句标注读音。

3. 有异读的字、词,一律按《普通话异读词审音表》审订的读音注音;未

经审订的,按约定俗成的原则注音。

4. 多音字在该字的释义完毕后,另起一行,用“X, p.X”注出其他读音和该字所在页码。

5. 专名和姓氏注音,第一个字母大写。

6. 多音词的注音中,音节界限有可能混淆的,加隔音号(‘),如方案 fāng'àn

三、释义

1. 一般只收列现代汉语普通话中常用的义项和个别的常用方言义项,不收生僻的义项。

2. 逐词逐项标注词性和语类。词性包括名词、动词、助动词、形容词、数词、量词、代词、副词、介词、连词、助词、叹词、拟声词,分别用〈名〉、〈动〉、〈助动〉、〈形〉、〈数〉、〈量〉、〈代〉、〈副〉、〈介〉、〈连〉、〈助〉、〈叹〉、〈拟声〉表示。词类包括成语、俗语、惯用语、熟语、俚语、谚语、歇后语等,分别用〈成〉、〈俗〉、〈惯〉、〈熟〉、〈俚〉、〈谚〉、〈歇〉等表示。词缀分别标注〈词头〉〈词尾〉。

3. 具有褒贬、谦敬、爱憎等色彩的词语分别标注〈褒〉(褒义词)、〈贬〉(贬义词)、〈谦〉(谦词)、〈敬〉(敬词)、〈骂〉(骂人话)、〈婉〉(委婉语)、〈方〉(方言)、〈口〉(口语)、〈书〉(书面语)、〈外〉(外来语)等。

4. 名词词条尽量注明相应的量词,放在词类的后面,用圆括号()标注。

5. 例词、例句中用波浪号“~”代替被释的字或词;用例之间用间隔号“|”隔开;离合词在可插入其他成分的地方用双斜线“//”表示。

A Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

I. Arrangement of Entries

A Chinese-English Dictionary: A Basic Dictionary for Chinese Language Learning takes as its basis the HSK (*Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* — Chinese Proficiency Test) vocabulary listed in the *Hanyu Shuiping Cihui yu Hanzi Dengji Dagang* (Syllabus for Chinese Proficiency Vocabulary and Chinese Word Levels), but with a few adjustments made as follows:

1. All entries in the dictionary are arranged alphabetically according to their pronunciations in the Hanyu Pinyin (the Chinese Phonetic System). Homophonous characters are arranged according to the stroke count, in ascending order, i.e., the characters with fewer strokes listed before those with more strokes; characters with the same number of strokes are arranged according to the initial stroke category, as follows: 一, |, 丿, 丶, ㇀. Because of this, the serial numbers of characters provided in the *Dagang* are not used. Readers accustomed to looking up words according to the original character serial numbers may use the “HSK Vocabulary Lookup Table (by character serial numbers)” provided in the dictionary.

2. The four vocabulary levels (甲 jiǎ, 乙 yǐ, 丙 bǐng, 丁 dīng) in the *Dagang* have been changed to 1, 2, 3 and 4, and are indicated at the upper left corner of the entries.

3. Polysemous characters with the same form and pronunciation are listed as a single entry — for example 67, 68 and 69 “把 bǎ” or 2451, 2452, 2453 and 2454 “光 guāng”. The highest vocabulary level will be used to indicate the vocabulary level of the characters after being merged in one entry.

Characters with the same form but different pronunciations are listed separately. The word “花费”, for instance, is listed under separate entries for huāfèi and huāfei; the character “嗯” is listed under three entries ńg, ģg, and ñg.

Synonymous entries are also listed separately. For example, “英语 Yīngyǔ” and “英文 Yīngwén” and “的确良 díquèliáng” and “涤纶 dīlún” are respectively listed as separate entries.

Some characters ending with the cerebral “r” are listed under the entries of the same characters, e.g., “阉_ㄣ huà(r)” is listed under “阉 huà”, “兜_ㄣ dōu(r)” under “兜 dōu”, and so on.

After these adjustments, the dictionary includes 8,719 entries, covering all 8,822 words listed in the original *Dagang*.


For a complete listing of revisions and adjustments to the *Dagang* made in the dictionary, see the appendix “An Overview of Adjustments to Entry Listings.”

II. Phonetic Transcription

1. All entries, together with illustrative words and sentences in the dictionary are transcribed according to the *Hanyu Pinyin* as read in Putonghua with tones provided. For greater ease of use, the Pinyin transcription of entries does not take the changes of tone into account, but does show tone changes in the illustrative words and sentences.

2. For characters read with the neutral tone, no tone diacritic is given. When the headwords are noted with tones, their subsequent illustrative words and sentences as read with neutral tone are transcribed as such.

3. Characters or words with variant pronunciations are, in all cases, transcribed according to *Putonghua Yiduci Shenying Biao* (A Table of Verified Pronunciation of Characters with Variant Pronunciations in Putonghua). Characters whose variant readings are not verified in the table are transcribed according to common practice.

4. For polyphonous characters, their alternate pronunciations are provided in the next line with a note of “ X, p. X” to indicate the appropriate page numbers for the corresponding entry.

5. In the transcriptions of proper nouns and surnames, the initial letters are capitalized.

6. Apostrophes are used in the transcriptions of polysyllabic characters to avoid possible confusion, e.g., “方案 fāng'àn”.

III. Definitions

1. In most cases, only meanings of a character frequently used in modern Chinese and as read in Putonghua are given, but in specific cases, meanings oft-used in dialects are not excluded. Rarely used meanings are not included.

2. Word types or parts of speech are given to each headword and each entry. Types include nouns, verbs, auxiliary verbs, adjectives, numerals, measure words, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliary words, interjections, and onomatopoeia, identified respectively as *<n.>*, *<v.>*, *<aux.v.>*, *<adj.>*, *<num.>*, *<meas.>*, *<pron.>*, *<adv.>*, *<prep.>*, *<conj.>*, *<aux.>*, *<interj.>* and *<onom.>*. Word categories include idiom, informal, common usage, set phrase, slang, proverb, and two-part allegorical saying, identified as *<idm.>*, *<infm.>*, *<usg.>*, *<s phr.>*, *<sl.>*, *<prov.>* and *<alleg.>*. In addition, affixes are identified by either *<pref.>* or *<suff.>*.

3. Commendatory, derogatory, polite, or otherwise emotionally-charged words are annotated as *<comm.>*, *<derog.>*, *<hum.>*, *<pol.>*, *<curse>*, *<euph.>*, *<dial.>*, *<colloq.>*, *<lit.>* and *<forg.>*.

4. Whenever possible, the appropriate measure words are given for noun entries. They are listed, in parentheses, at the end of type words.

5. In illustrative words and sentences, the word or words being exemplified are replaced with a wavy line (~). Examples are separated by a vertical divider (|). Divisible words are marked with double-slashes (//) where other elements can be inserted.

目 录

Contents

前言

Preface	1
---------------	---

凡例

A Guide to the Use of the Dictionary	5
--	---

部首检字表

Radical Index of Chinese Characters	10
---	----

汉语水平词汇检目表(按序号排列)

HSK Vocabulary Lookup Table (by character serial numbers)	33
---	----

词典正文

The Dictionary	1-1354
----------------------	--------

附录

Appendices	1355
------------------	------

条目调整一览表

An Overview of Adjustments to Entry Listings (Compared with HSK Vocabulary List)	1356
---	------

汉语拼音方案

Phonetic System of the Chinese Language	1368
---	------

汉字笔画名称

Names of Writing Strokes of Chinese Characters	1371
--	------

汉字常见部首名称

Common Radicals and Components of Chinese Characters	1373
--	------

汉语标点符号用法

Punctuation Usage in Chinese	1376
------------------------------------	------

汉语中数字的用法

Numeral Usage in Chinese	1383
--------------------------------	------

汉字的结构类型和笔顺规则 (封三)

Composition and Stroke Order of Chinese Characters (<i>inside back cover</i>)	
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部首检字表

Radical Index of Chinese Characters

说明 Notes:

- 1 本表依据《汉字统一部首表(草案)》,结合本词典收词范围,共设部187个。按笔画数由少到多顺序排列,同画数的,按起笔笔形横(一)、竖(丨)、撇(丿)、点(丶)、折(乚)顺序排列,第一笔相同的按第二笔,第二笔相同的按第三笔,依此类推。

This index is based on the *Unified Sinograph Radical Table (Draft)*, as applied to the words listed in this dictionary. There are 186 radicals in all, in ascending order by stroke count. Characters with the same stroke count are arranged by the first stroke of the character, with strokes categorized as horizontal(一), vertical(丨), leftward-slanting(丿), rightward-slanting(丶), and hooked(乚). Characters with the same stroke count and the same first stroke are differentiated by the second stroke; characters with the same first and second strokes are differentiated by the third stroke, and so on.

- 2 部首分主部首和附形部首两类,如“水”为主部首,“氵”为附形部首;“言”为主部首,“讠”为附形部首等。“部首目录”中主部首在左边标有部首序号,附形部首加圆括号,部首序号加方括号。

Radicals are divided into primary radicals and variant-form radicals. For example, “水water” exists as both a primary radical(水) and a variant-form radical(氵); “言speech” is 言 in its primary form and 讠 in its variant form. In the “Table of Radicals”, primary forms will be given along with the variant forms in parentheses and the radical code number in square brackets.

一 部首目录

Table of Radicals

(部首左边的号码是部首序号;右边的号码为检字表的页码)

(The number to the left of the radical is the radical code number;

the number to the right is the page of the index in which the radical can be found.)

1 画		2 画		3 画	
1 一	12	2 丨	12	3 丿	13
4 丶	13	5 乚	13	6 十	13
7 厂	14	8 匚	14	9 乚	14
10 冫	14	11 八	14	12 人	14
13 冫	14	14 乚	14	15 乚	14
16 乚	14	17 乚	14	18 乚	14
19 乚	14	20 乚	14	21 乚	14
22 乚	14	23 乚	14	24 乚	14
25 乚	14	26 乚	14	27 乚	14
28 乚	14	29 乚	14	30 乚	14
31 乚	14	32 乚	14	33 乚	14
34 乚	14	35 乚	14	36 乚	14
37 乚	14	38 乚	14	39 乚	14
40 乚	14	41 乚	14	42 乚	14
43 乚	14	44 乚	14	45 乚	14
46 乚	14	47 乚	14	48 乚	14
49 乚	14	50 乚	14	51 乚	14
52 乚	14	53 乚	14	54 乚	14
55 乚	14	56 乚	14	57 乚	14
58 乚	14	59 乚	14	60 乚	14
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64 乚	14	65 乚	14	66 乚	14
67 乚	14	68 乚	14	69 乚	14
70 乚	14	71 乚	14	72 乚	14
73 乚	14	74 乚	14	75 乚	14
76 乚	14	77 乚	14	78 乚	14
79 乚	14	80 乚	14	81 乚	14
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295 乚	14	296 乚	14	297 乚	14
298 乚	14	299 乚	14	300 乚	14

29 土	16	[121](𡵓)	28	[143](𢆶)	30	133 竹 ^(𦰩)	29
[29](𡵓)	17	62 木	21	97 母	27	134 臼	29
[78](𡵓)	24	[62](𡵓)	22	5 画		135 自	29
30 𠂔	17	63 支	22	[60](玉)	21	136 血	29
31 寸	17	64 犬	22	98 示	27	137 舟	29
32 升	17	65 歹	22	99 甘	27	138 色	29
33 大	17	66 车 ^(𨋖)	22	100 石	27	139 齐	29
[34](元)	18	67 牙	22	101 龙	27	140 衣	29
34 尤	18	68 戈	22	[65](夕)	22	141 羊	29
35 弋	18	[61](兕)	21	102 业	27	[141](𦍋)	29
36 小	18	69 比	22	[75](永)	24	[141](𦍋)	29
[36](𡵓)	18	70 瓦	22	103 目	27	142 米	29
37 口	18	71 止	22	104 田	27	143 聿	30
38 冂	19	72 攴	22	105 𠂔	27	144 艮	30
39 山	19	[96](小)	27	106 皿	27	145 羽	30
40 巾	19	[73](𠂔)	23	[169](𨋖)	32	146 糸	30
41 彳	19	73 日 ^(𠂔)	23	107 生	27	7 画	
42 彳	19	[86](目)	26	108 矢	28	[81](𦍋)	25
[64](彳)	22	74 贝	23	109 禾	28	147 走	30
43 夕	19	75 水	23	110 白	28	148 赤	30
44 夕	19	76 见	24	111 瓜	28	149 豆	30
[176](彳)	32	[77](牛)	24	112 鸟	28	150 酉	30
45 彳	19	77 牛 ^(𨋖)	24	113 犭	28	151 豕	30
46 广	19	78 平	24	114 立	28	152 𧈧	30
47 冂	19	[78](𦍋)	25	115 穴	28	153 足	30
[75](彳)	23	79 气	25	[140](𦍋)	29	[153](𦍋)	30
[96](彳)	26	80 毛	25	[144](𦍋)	30	154 邑	31
48 𠂔	19	[72](𦍋)	22	[116](𦍋)	28	[134](𦍋)	29
49 𠂔	20	81 长	25	116 疋	28	155 身	31
[50](𦍋)	20	82 片	25	117 皮	28	156 采	31
50 𠂔	20	83 斤	25	118 𠂔	28	157 谷	31
51 尸	20	84 爪	25	119 矛	28	158 龟	31
52 己	20	85 父	25	[97](母)	27	159 角	31
[52](巳)	20	[84](𦍋)	25	6 画		160 言	31
[52](巳)	20	86 月	25	120 耒	28	161 辛	31
53 弓	20	87 氏	26	121 老	28	8 画	
54 子	20	88 欠	26	122 耳	28	162 青	31
55 中	20	89 风	26	123 臣	28	163 章	31
56 女	20	90 爻	26	124 𠂔 ^(西)	28	164 雨 ^(𦍋)	31
57 飞	21	91 文	26	125 而	28	165 非	31
58 马	21	92 方	26	126 页	28	166 齿	31
[50](𦍋)	20	93 火	26	127 至	29	167 隹	31
[146](彳)	30	94 斗	26	128 𠂔	29	168 阜	31
59 彳	21	[93](𦍋)	26	129 虫	29	169 金	32
4 画		95 户	26	130 肉	29	170 鱼	32
60 王	21	[98](𦍋)	27	131 缶	29	9 画	
61 无	21	96 心	26	132 舌	29	171 革	32