

CHINESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY
OF MODERN USAGE

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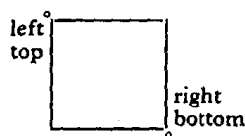


當代漢英詞典

Instant Index System

上下形檢字法

10 鬱	10A 揚
91	50
10.91	10A.50
11 起	40S 戰
83	71
11.83	40S.71



了 00	十 10	廿 20	三 30	四 40	五 50	六 60	七 70	八 80	九千 90
小 01	土 11	乚 21	丁 31	囧 41	尸 51	宀 61	乚 71	人 81	ノ 91
長 02	ナ 12	丨 22	フ 32	囧 42	尸 52	宀 62	心 72	乂 82	ノ 92
						、 63		乚 83	ノ 93

凡字依其左上形及右下形分類。漢字通常之上形及下形共三十三個，分爲十類，配以數目。即漢字自然形體以便記憶：

了	十	廿	一	口	冂	宀	乚	八	ノ
(了)	(十)	(廿)	(三)	(四)	(五)	(六)	(七)	(八)	(九千)
00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90

(一) 上形即最高字形，下形即最低字形。不論筆順，只看高低。

中、光、由之上形是丨 22

我、成之下形是乚 71

道之上形八 80，下形ノ 83

(二) 字分左右旁，可以截開者謂之 S；不分左右旁，不可截開者謂之 NS。

羊義 (NS) 詳祥羴 (S)

基其 (NS) 棋淇期 (S)

楚起 (NS) 松樹地 (S)

舊有部首見於左上者，取其常用五十個，分爲 A、B、C、D，其餘盡併入爲 S。見五十部首表（封面內頁）。

(三) 同類之字（同四個號碼），依其餘部上形，分別先後。

鋁 81A.40-4（餘部呂上形口 4）

鎔 81A.40-6（餘部容上形宀 6）

鎗 81A.40-8（餘部倉上形八 8）

說 明

(1) 字體依楷書寫體爲主。示衣戶即衤户 (63)，眞即真 (10)，兪即俞 (00)，令即令 (63)。

(2) 囧 41 取外殼，包括西、酉、由、甘、国等字。

囧 42 取外殼，包括月、冉、冂、同、兩等字。

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- (3) 𠂇 𠂈 22 包括多數之 丨，上形如北、兆、川、悲、世、帶，下形如川、非、兼、弗、肅、齊。
- (4) 口 40 包括變形凸凹及呂。
- (5) 𠂇 𠂈 都是 51；尸 尸 都是 52；
𠂇 𠂈 都是 22。
- (6) 冂 包括勾、母。
- (7) 同一字形，上形取其上端，ㄣ 欠 (ㄣ 92) 几，(囧 42)；下形取其下端，ㄣ (フ 32)，ㄣ (冂 50)，力 (冂 50)，几 (L 70)。
- (8) 異體不定者，定一體為主：
不 丂 (丨 22) 互 互 (ㄣ 92)
兼 兼 (丨 22) 負 負 (ㄣ 92)
𠂇 𠂈 (ㄣ 92)
- (9) ㄣ (90) 與 ノ (91) 之分：ㄣ (90) (千兵受與) 是橫碌筆，ノ (91) (𠂇 𠂈 火九白鳥) 是通常撇筆。
- (10) 各上下形之變形及其舉例，見封面內頁。

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

- A. Romanization and Pronunciation: the Simplified Romatzyh.
- B. The Instant Index. (inside front cover)
- C. The Numerical Index, the Romanization Index and the English Index.
- D. Abbreviations and Symbols.

A. Romanization and Pronunciation: the Simplified Romatzyh.

Any spoken language which can be aurally understood when spoken is equally understandable when transcribed and read; if it is not, the fault is in the sound transcription. The more exact the transcription, the clearer it is for the reader. The Guoryuu Romatzyh (GR) is intended as such an exact transcription system. The romanization system here used is the official Guoryuu Romatzyh, promulgated in 1928, now simplified. It has a built-in tonal system, doing away with all diacritical marks. It means a lot to have a *typable* yet simple and exact romanization for the foreign student of the Chinese language and to have at one stroke telegraph, teletype and all means of telecommunication available by writing in this system. Type it, telegraph it and if desired, computerize it.

(1) This built-in tonal system is simple, without the sophistications and modifications of the official GR.

1st tone—a	e	i	o	an	ang
2nd tone—ar	er	ir	or	arn	arng
3rd tone—aa	ee	ii	oo	aan	aang
4th tone—ah	eh	ih	oh	ahn	ahng

Thus, simply without exceptions: the 1st tone—without mark; the 2nd tone—add *r* after vowel; the 3rd tone—double main vowel; the 4th tone—add *h* after vowel. With the diphthongs, double the main vowel in the 3rd tone, thus: *iaa*, *iee*, *ioou*, *aa**u*, *oo**u*, *aa**i*, *ee**i*.

It may be called the “Basic” GR.*

(2) For clearer division of syllables, the rule is every syllable begins with a consonant, and if it begins with *u-* or *i-*, *u* becomes *w* and *i* becomes *y*. So we have *wa*, *wei*, *wen*, *wan*, and *ya*, *you*, *yen*, *yau*. Standing alone, *i* becomes *yi*, *u* becomes *wu*. A, o, u cannot begin a second syllable, but must be preceded by a hyphen, thus: *si-an*, *shi-ou*. Any consonant between two syllables belongs to the second syllable: thus, *sutou*, *jiinshehn*, *taihkung*.

(3) (') is used to indicate unaccented syllables, like (.) in the Chinese phonetic script. Thus *mar'fan* (troublesome) means *fan* is unaccented and of indeterminate tone, although it is spelled like the 1st tone.

* The writer was a co-worker on the official GR and first proposed the basic form (*a-ar-aa-ah*) and its modifications like *ae* for *aa**i*, *ao* for *aa**u*, *ay* for *aa**ih*, and the *y-e-ih* and *w-o-uh* series finally incorporated in the Guoryuu Romatzyh. This was in 1923-4. It is still the ideal. After years of trial, however, it is felt such changes are sometimes confusing to the learner (as *iou-you-eou-iouh* and *uei-wei-oei-uey*). Therefore I have returned to the simpler basic pattern. The regular *Guoryuu Romatzyh* spellings are given in the Taiwan edition of *Guoryuu Tzyrdiaan*. I have also to return to the basic pattern in the dictionary in order to get a simpler alphabetic order, instead of separating *iou*, *you*, *eou* and *iouh* wide apart.

As it is, the simplified Guoryuu and the Yale system show little difference except Yale always writes *sya*, *chyan*, *nya* for *sia*, *chian*, *nia* and *swa*, *chwan*, *swa* for *sua*, *chuan*, *sua*, whereas the Guoryuu reserves *w* and *y* for the initial position. Where Wade uses *ih* and *ü* (*shih*, *szü*), Guoryuu uses *y* for both (*shy*, *sy*) and Yale uses *r* (*shr*), and *dz*, *tsz*, *sz*. Guoryuu alone uses *el* ('*l*) for Wade and Yale *er*.

SIMPLIFIED NATIONAL ROMANIZATION 简化國語羅馬字

ㄅ b	ㄉ d	ㄍ g	ㄐ j	ㄗ tz	1st tone —			
ㄆ p	ㄊ t	ㄎ k	ㄑ ch	ㄘ ts	2nd tone r			
ㄇ m	ㄋ n	ㄏ h	ㄒ sh	ㄙ s	3rd tone double vowel			
ㄈ f	ㄌ l		ㄣ r		4th tone h			
ㄚ a	ㄜ e	ㄛ o	ㄚ i(yi)	ㄨ u(wu)	ㄩ yu	(知,資)元音 y	ㄦ el	•輕聲之前 'l,
ㄛ ar		ㄛ or	ㄚ ir	ㄨ ur	ㄩ yur	yr	erl	'fan
ㄛ aa		ㄛ oo	ㄚ ii	ㄨ uu	ㄩ yuu	yy	eel	'yoou,
ㄛ ah		ㄛ oh	ㄚ ih	ㄨ uh	ㄩ yuh	yh	ehl	etc.
ㄞ ai	ㄟ ei	ㄠ au	ㄡ ou	ㄢ an	ㄣ ang	ㄤ en	i, u at initial position: Simple vowel:	
ㄞ air	ㄟ eir	ㄠ aur	ㄡ our	ㄢ arn	ㄣ arng	ㄤ ern	i, in- > yi, yin-	
ㄞ aai	ㄟ eei	ㄠ aau	ㄡ oou	ㄢ aan	ㄣ aang	ㄤ een	u, un- > wu, wun-	
ㄞ aih	ㄟ eih	ㄠ auh	ㄡ ouh	ㄢ ahn	ㄣ ahng	ㄤ ehn	Diphthongs: ia-, ie-, io-	
ㄞ ia	ㄟ ie	ㄠ iau	ㄡ iou	ㄢ ian	ㄣ iang	ㄤ in(yi-)	> ya-, ye-, yo-	
ㄞ iar	ㄟ ier	ㄠ iaur	ㄡ iour	ㄢ iarn	ㄣ iarng	ㄤ irn	ua-, ue-, uo-	
ㄞ iaa	ㄟ iee	ㄠ iaau	ㄡ ioou	ㄢ iaan	ㄣ iaang	ㄤ iin	> wa-, we-, wo-	
ㄞ iah	ㄟ ieh	ㄠ iauh	ㄡ iouh	ㄢ iahn	ㄣ iahng	ㄤ ihn		
ㄨㄚ ua	ㄨㄝ uei	ㄨㄞ uai	ㄨㄛ uo	ㄨㄢ uan	ㄨㄣ uang	ㄨㄤ un(wen) ung(weng)	yu=ü (ㄩ)	
ㄨㄚ uar	ㄨㄝ ueir	ㄨㄞ uair	ㄨㄛ uor	ㄨㄢ uarn	ㄨㄣ uarng	ㄨㄤ urn urng	ei = English ā (ㄟ)	
ㄨㄚ uaa	ㄨㄝ ueei	ㄨㄞ uaai	ㄨㄛ uoo	ㄨㄢ uaan	ㄨㄣ uaang	ㄨㄤ uun uung	y alone = Wade ih, ü	
ㄨㄚ uah	ㄨㄝ ueih	ㄨㄞ uaih	ㄨㄛ uoh	ㄨㄢ uahn	ㄨㄣ uahng	ㄨㄤ uhn uhng	e alone = Eng. er (ㄜ)	
ㄩㄞ yue				ㄩㄢ yuan		ㄩㄤ yun		
ㄩㄝ yuer				ㄩㄢ yuarn		ㄩㄤ yurn		
ㄩㄞ yuee				ㄩㄢ yuaan		ㄩㄤ yuun		
ㄩㄞ yueh				ㄩㄢ yuahn		ㄩㄤ yuhn		

INITIALS

<i>Labials</i>	ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄈ	b p m f	伯 潑 墨 佛
<i>Dentals</i>	ㄉ ㄊ ㄋ ㄌ	d t n l	德 特 訥 肋
<i>Gutturals</i>	ㄍ ㄎ ㄏ	g k h	格 客 赫
<i>Palatals</i>	ㄐ ㄑ ㄒ	j ch sh	基 欺 希
<i>Retroflexes</i>	ㄓ ㄔ ㄕ ㄖ	j ch sh r	知 痴 詩 日
<i>Dental sibilants</i>	ㄗ ㄘ ㄙ	tz ts s	資 雌 思

<i>Wade</i>				<i>Guoryuu</i>				<i>Yale</i>			
p	p'	m	f	b	p	m	f	b	p	m	f
t	t'	n	l	d	t	n	l	d	t	n	l
k	k'	h		g	k	h		g	k	h	
ch	ch'	hs		j	ch	sh		j	ch	s	
ch	ch'	sh	j	j	ch	sh	r	j	ch	sh	r
ts	ts'	s		tz	ts	s		dz	ts	s	

The well-established p-p', t-t', k-k' and ch-ch' of Wade system is the common and prevailing one. But it is voted out 3-1, and substituted by the b-p, d-t, g-k, j-ch series in the Guoryuu, Yale and Latin system of Peking.

FINALS

ㄚ a	ㄛ o	ㄜ e	ㄝ el	啊	喔	婀	兒
ㄞ ai	ㄟ ei	ㄠ au	ㄡ ou	哀	欸	熬	歐
ㄢ an	ㄣ en	ㄤ ang	ㄥ eng	安	恩	昂	(哼)
ㄌ i	ㄨ u	ㄩ yu		衣	烏	迂	

<i>Wade</i>	<i>Guoryuu</i>	<i>Yale</i>
(1) ia, ie, iu, etc. (i before vowels)	-ia, -ie, -iou, etc. ya, ye, you (initial)	-ya, -ye, -you, etc.
(2) ua, uo, ue, etc. (i before vowels)	-ua, -uo, -ue, etc. wa, wo, wen (initial)	-wa, -wo, -we, etc.
(3) ü üan üeh yün	yu yuan yue yun	yu ywan ywe yun
(4) ao	au	au
(5) eh (ieh, üeh) erh	e (ie, yue) el	e er
(6) lo, so, tso mo, no, p, p'o	luo, suo, tsuo mo, nuo, bo, po	lwo, swo, dzwo mwo, nwo, bwo, pwo
(7) chih, shih (after retroflex)	jy, shy	jr, shr
(8) tsü, ts'ü, szü (after dental sibilant)	tzy, tsy, sy	dz, tsz, sz

PRONUNCIATION

The vowels *a, e, i, o, u* have the regular continental values, as in *Roma, Venezia, Mussolini*, not the English.

The palatal *ji, chi, shi* (Wade *chi, ch'i, hsi*) always come before *i* and *yu* (ü); the retroflex *j, sh, sh* always come before *a, o, u*. Therefore they are written alike without distinction. The Peking pronunciation of the retroflexes is made with the lips pronouncedly extended, whereas the palatal series is made with the lips drawn back. People not from Peking usually fail to make extended lips so pronounced.

The (Wade) *shih* and *szü* are usually difficult for foreigners to reproduce. Here they are written *shy* (師) and *sy* (思). In *shy*, say *hush*, *sh-sh-sh* and vocalize it without changing tongue position. In *sy*, say *s-s-s*, *z-z-z* and vocalize it without changing tongue position.

The English *b, d, g, j* are only the nearest approximations to unaspirated *p, t, k, ch*. (Thus: *Jungguor* for 中國). The correct pronunciation of the unaspirated stops is found in French, thus: *Paris, tu, quatre* and in English *sp, st, sk*: contrast *pain* and *Spain, tick* and *stick, tongue* and *stung*. To achieve a pronunciation without foreign student, learn this French *p, t, k*. *B, d, g* are voiced, French *p, t, k* are voiceless. If one has to pronounce *Jungguor*, it is best not to voice the *j* too clearly.

TONES

A tone is an integral part of a Chinese syllable. A mistake in tones in speaking Chinese makes it at once unintelligible, just as in English pronunciation of *cor'rect* as *'cor-rect*. Chinese speech moves in tonal rhythms. Therefore in written Chinese, the tonal marks are essential; they cannot be optional, dropped or added as an afterthought, at the risk of confusion.

Wade	Guoryuu	Yale
a ¹	a	a (calling)
a ²	ar	á (asking)
a ³	aa	ǎ (deliberating)
a ⁴	ah	à (abrupt)

This is exemplified in the dialogue:

"John (calling), are you coming (questioning)?"

"Well (deliberating), yes (abrupt)."

In English, tonal difference is heard in *cad* and *cat, head* and *hat, food* and *foot, card* and *cart* (vowels before voiced and voiceless consonants).

The third tone is slow, deliberate and pitched low. Since Chinese speech moves in tonal rhythms (rise and fall), two successive third-tone syllables are awkward, ㄣ ㄣ. Instinctively, speakers of *guoryuu* change the first third-tone syllable into the second tone, thus making a smoother undulation ㄣ ㄣ. *Laautzzyy* ㄣ ㄣ becomes *Laurtzyy* ㄣ ㄣ. This is the so-called "tone sandhi." This dictionary always indicates this change. (In long English words with secondary accents, the same alternation of accented and unaccented syllables also serves a rhythmic purpose: *'drasti''cally, de''libe'ration*).

THE EL ('L) TRANSFORMATIONS

In English, vowels before *r* are altered in quality and timber. In *serious*, the long *e* becomes lower [i] and an [ə] sound is added before *r* [siəriəs]. In *various*, the long *a* becomes [ɛ].

Something similar is true of the influence of the *el* ('*l*) finals.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) <i>an</i> > <i>a'l</i> , <i>uan</i> > <i>ua'l</i> | (3) <i>i</i> > <i>ie'l</i> | (5) <i>y</i> > <i>e'l</i> |
| (2) <i>ai</i> also > <i>a'l</i> | (4) <i>ue</i> > <i>ue'l</i> | |

ng'l remains *ng'l*; the *ng* is not dropped, but the whole syllable becomes nasalized.

The pronunciation of the 'l-words is a characteristic and charming feature of the Peking language. It is part of the national standard, but other provincials get by without it.

B. The Instant Index System

The Instant Index System and all relevant remarks on actual application will be found in the end paper inside the front cover.

C. The Numerical Index, the Romanized Index and the English Index

Numerical Index (p. xxxiii) In front of the body of the dictionary is a numerical index of the characters which is useful to locate any character. The reader will find it useful to get familiar with this numerical index and its actual application.

In case where the character can belong under one or another index number, both are given, with cross reference to the number under which it may be found. The cross number is marked with an asterisk. Thus: 革 is found under 20.10, where a cross-reference is made to *22.10 in the numerical index.

The numerical index also indicates by a circle left of a character that it is included among the 3000 common characters selected by the Chinese Press Association, a member of the World Press Association (IPI). The Chinese Press Association adopted this list in November, 1970 and recommends that all Chinese language newspapers all over the world voluntarily restrict the use of characters to this number.

The **Romanized Index** (p. 1483) is provided for those who know the sound and wish to find the character. It will be seen that as far as possible, the characters with the same "phonetic" (right-hand) component are grouped together, to facilitate learning of the characters. It is most useful when a writer is not quite sure with what "radical" a character is formed.

English Index (p. 1539) to increase the usefulness of the dictionary, an English Index supplement has been added at the end of the book. In fact, this serves as an English-Chinese Dictionary. The numbers refer to the page, column and line. Thus 281-B15 means page 281, column B, line 15. Every page in this dictionary contains three columns, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, designated as A, B, C respectively.

D. Abbreviations and Symbols

abbr.	abbreviation	comb.	combination
AC	Ancient Chinese	comm.	commercial
allu.	allusion	comp.	compound
anc.	Ancient, -ly	complim.	complimentary
arch.	archaic	Confu.	Confucian, -ism
astron.	astronomy	contempt.	contemptuous
bot.	botany	court.	courteous
biol.	biology	derog.	derogatory
Budd.	Buddhism	dial.	dialect
callig.	calligraphy	dist.	distinguish from
cen.	century	dyn.	dynasty
chem.	chemistry	econ.	economics
Chin.	Chinese	Eng.	English
Christ.	Christian	equiv.	equivalent to
cogn.	cognate	err.	erroneous
coll.	colloquial	esp.	especially

(xxx)

euphem.	euphemism	phil.	philosophy
excl.	exclamation	phr.	phrase
facet.	facetious	phys.	physics
fig.	figurative 引伸	physiol.	physiology
fin. part.	final particle	poet.	poetic
Fr.	French	pop.	popular
gen.	general	pr.	pronunciation
geog.	geography	pres. p.	present participle
geol.	geology	psych.	psychology
geom.	geometry	re. pr.	reading pronunciation
Ger.	German	rel.	religion
gram.	grammar	related	related to
interch.	interchangeable with 通	rhet.	rhetorical
joc.	jocular	S	"split" characters
lit.	literally	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit
litr.	literary	satir.	satirical
LL	literary language	sl.	slang
math.	mathematics	s.o.	some one
mech.	mechanics	spec.	specifically
med.	medicine	sp. pr.	spoken pronunciation
MC	Middle Chinese (earlier vernacular found in poems, plays and novels)	s.t.	something
mil.	military	translit.	transliteration (譯音)
min.	mineralogy	u.f.	used for 假借 (古文)
modn.	modern	usu.	usually
mus.	music	var.	variant
myth.	mythology	vulg.	vulgar
NS	"not split" characters	vern.	vernacular
obs.	obsolete	wd.	word
occa.	occasionally	wr.	written
oft.	often	zoo.	zoology
opp.	opposed to	△	cross-reference.
orig.	originally	↑	see above
p.p.	past participle	↓	see below

* Modified pronunciation in indicated context (**shau*)

' Precedes an unaccented syllable (*mar'fan*)

: Followed by example of definition

NUMERICAL INDEX OF CHARACTER

NOTICE

1. "*" Indicates variants, almost all given in the dictionary itself, but a few are given in this index only.
2. The 3,000 common characters selected by the Chinese International Press Institute (IPI) are indicated by a circle ("○").
3. When several characters in this group are too many, as in some NS characters, they are distinguished by the bottom forms in bracket. Thus in the group 10.01, (小) for 未, 來, 東, (木) for 森, 藥, (糸) for 索, 素, 紮.
4. Triangle "△" indicates variant characters.

注意

1. “*” 號指異體字。索引中異體字通常見於詞典；但有少數別體字雖不見於詞典，為讀者便利，索引中特別表出。
2. “○” 號指中文報業協會所選定常見之三千字，希望世界各中文報紙儘量推行。
3. 不分左右之字，若同一號碼，依下形分類排列。例如第 10.01 段中，未、來、東，下形同為小，森、衆，下形同為木，索、素、繁，下形同為糸。
4. “△” 表示異體字。

10.00 (+/ /) 才事寸專李孛挈擊攀 10.01 (+/小) 尢尢未末朱未來東東棗木森槧橐	夔柰禁素紫繫羆 10.02 (+/k) 求泰榮表喪裘麓製囊 10.10 (+/+) 十本丰車轟辜	(牛) 犇犇聲 10.11 (+/土) 生埜塹釐 10.20 (+/廿) 卉 10.21 (+/L) 齧 10.22 (+/ /) 靠鼎 10.30 (+/-) 丑直蠱查彗整鹽整璽 (金)	10.32 (+/フ) 麥夢 10.40 (+/口) 古杏告哲誓誓君磐 10.41 (+/回) 杳昏暫曹暫肯裔 10.42 (+/岡) 甫青南 10.50 (+/ /) 毒	勞勞驚 10.63 (+/、) 杰熬熬 10.70 (+/L) 七匕屯鼃先克剋梵釐麓 10.72 (+/心) 恕惠想慧慙懣 10.80 (+/ハ) 真	責責賚贅贊贄 10.81 (+/人) 契癸樊焚熨 10.82 (+/X) 支麦箴 10.83 (+/~) 楚趺蹶述迭翅速造逋	逝述連遊遨魑麪麵麴 10.91 (+/ノ) 鬱 10.93 (+/く) 去妻婪縻蜎蛭螫蠹 10A.00 (チ/ /) 持搏搏擣拊撓
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-2 ○撒
 ○披
 ○搜
 ○撇
 ○擻
 -3 ○擾
 杈
 掇
 ○擻
 -4 撮
 攪
 投
 -5 △扱
 扱
 攪
 ○撤
 -6 ○撇
 ○擻
 -8 扳
 -9 ○授
 ○援
 ○擻

10A.83 (ㄗ/ㄣ)
 -1 ○捷
 捷
 -2 ○擬
 擬
 -4 ○捉
 提
 搥
 -6 掖
 -9 ○抓
 ○挺
 挺

10A.91 (ㄗ/ㄣ)
 -2 ○抄
 抄
 -6 △扩
 扩
 -9 摻

10A.93 (ㄗ/ㄣ)
 -2 摻
 -3 △抔
 抔
 -4 撈
 撈
 △摆
 摆
 -6 ○接
 ○按

-9 接接
 10B.00 (木/丁)
 ○木 *10.01
 -1 ○材
 ○材
 梓
 ○樹
 檣
 ○椅
 構
 -2 杆
 -3 ○柯
 例
 杼
 -5 ○枒
 櫛
 欄
 ○欄
 檉
 檉
 -6 樽
 榆
 -8 桴
 桁
 榭
 -9
 10B.01 (木/小)
 -1 ○林
 ○株
 ○棟
 棟
 榛
 ○杯
 -3 ○標 *10B.22
 標
 -4 ○棵
 櫟
 棕
 -6 櫟
 櫟
 -9
 10B.02 (木/k)
 -2 櫟
 棣
 根
 -5 ○根
 根
 ○樣
 -8 樣

-9 橡
 10B.10 (木/十)
 -1 ○ 棒
 -2 樺
 ○ 棹
 -3 ○ 杆
 杵
 -4 ○ 楫
 ○ 梶
 -5 梶
 -6 ○ 梓
 ○ 樟
 -9 櫟
 樺
 樺
 杵
 櫟
 10B.11 (木/土)
 -1 ○ 杜
 ○ 桂
 ○ 檜
 -2 ○ 權
 檜
 -3 ○ 枉
 桎
 桎
 -4 桎
 櫟
 櫟
 -5 櫟
 -6 ○ 柱
 樟
 -8 桎
 -9 桎
 椎
 ○ 椎
 10B.20 (木/廿)
 -2 檟
 10B.21 (木/ㄥ)
 -1 ○ 椿
 -2 榧
 榧
 -5 榧
 榧

〇櫃
 〇框
 〇樞
 樞
 柏
 栢
 -9
10B.22 (木/1)
 -1 榔
 -2 朴
 -3 〇椰
 〇杯
 桫
 柿
 榔
 〇榨
 榔
 -8 〇梯
 -9 〇析
 〇析
 〇柳
 〇棉
 柞
 櫟
10B.30 (木/一)
 -1 〇植
 楂
 榼
 榼
 櫨
 -2 榼
 櫨
 〇桓
 杠
 榼
 〇極
 楹
 橙
 榼
 -4 榼
 榼
 -5 榼
 榼
 -6 〇檀
 檀
 控
 槎
 -8 槎
10B.32 (木/フ)
 -2 椈

-9 櫟
 10B.40 (木/口)
 -1[○] 枯
 [○] 桔
 桔
 -2 梧
 -3 柘
 梧
 櫟
 櫚
 -4 枳
 -6[○] 棺
 [○] 榕
 -8[○] 檜
 -9 栝
 [△] 栢
 栲
 [○] 格
 櫟
 10B.41 (木/囙)
 -1 檣
 楮
 [○] 椿
 -2[○] 柑
 [○] 槽
 櫨
 [○] 楷
 [○] 柚
 [○] 檔
 -3[△] 栢
 [△] 栖
 櫚
 -4[○] 相
 栲
 楣
 -5 櫛
 -6 櫛
 -8[○] 檜
 -9 楯
 [○] 榴
 [○] 柏
 櫟
 10B.42 (木/囙)
 -1 楠
 -2[○] 櫟

梢 梠 柄 桶 橘 櫛 櫛 桐 柵 棚 槁 檣 柄 橋 樵 梅
 -3
 -4
 -6
 -8
 -9
 10B.50 (木/ㄣ)
 梏 朽 檣 枋 楊 榻 楞 栩 枋 榜 枋 梅 櫛 枸 枸 杓
 -1
 -3
 -4
 -5
 -6
 -8
 -9
 10B.63 (木/、)
 樵
 10B.70 (木/ㄣ)
 桫 欂 欂 枇 札 桃 桃

(儿) -3 机
-4 欖
○ 棍
○ 楓
-5 櫟
○ 杞
-6 杭
○ 梳
△ 櫛
△ 碗
-8 柁
-9 梔
○ 橧
○ 枕
○ 概
槐
枹
椋

10B.71 (木/ㄱ)
-7 ○ 械
○ 棧
械
械
-9 抵
○ 機

10B.80 (木/ハ)
-1 檣
-2 ○ 棋
横
楨
-3 楨
-4 枳
-6 ○ 檣

10B.81 (木/人)
-1 杵
楔
-2 ○ 模
○ 樸
-5 槪
○ 核

-8 [○] 檢	10C.30 (牛/一)	10D.22 (車/一)	較	勸	10S.93 (+ ⁵ /く)	(石) 磬
-9 [○] 楸	-3 [○] 輕	-9 [○] 斬	10D.91 (車/ノ)	勸	-2 [○] 樓	(言) 磬
10B.82 (木/×)	10C.40 (牛/口)	10D.30 (車/一)	-5 [○] 轆	-5 [○] 切	-3 [○] 耘	11.41 (土/四)
-1 [○] 枝	-1 [○] 牯	-2 [○] 轆	-8 [○] 軫	-6 [○] 榜	11.00 (土/一)	(日) 者
-1 [○] 杖	-3 [○] 牯	-3 [○] 輕	10D.93 (車/く)	-8 [○] 翰	(寸) 寺	者
-2 [○] 椒	10C.42 (牛/四)	-5 [○] 輓	-8 [○] 輸	-9 [○] 協	○壽	者
-2 [○] 椶	-6 [○] 犒	10D.40 (車/口)	10S.00 (+ ⁵ /一)	○勸	○孝	(四) 磬
-3 [○] 梗	10C.50 (牛/一)	-5 [○] 軛	-1 [○] 博	勸	○赤	11.50 (土/一)
-3 [○] 橄	-5 [○] 牯	-6 [○] 轄	-2 [○] 刺	勸	○摯	○考
杈	-9 [○] 物	-9 [○] 轄	○刺	勸	11.01 (土/小)	考
-6 [○] 校	10C.70 (牛/一)	10D.41 (車/四)	○制	鵠	(木) 繫	勢
-8 [△] 杈	-1 [○] 牯	-2 [○] 軸	割	鵠	○索	勢
-9 [○] 板	-2 [○] 牯	-3 [○] 輻	耕	鵠	11.02 (土/く)	勢
梗	○牯	-9 [○] 輻	-9 [○] 靜	鵠	○袁	11.63 (土/、)
檄	10C.71 (牛/一)	10D.42 (車/四)	10S.01 (+ ⁵ /小)	10S.70 (+ ⁵ /一)	11.10 (土/十)	○煮
枚	-8 [○] 犧	-1 [○] 輔	-1 [○] 棘	-1 [○] 兢	(十) 幸	○熱
梭	-9 [○] 牯	-3 [○] 輔	-5 [○] 耨	-3 [△] 軛	○埠	煮
援	10C.80 (牛/八)	-8 [○] 輪	-8 [○] 榦	-4 [○] 靚	○輦	煮
10B.83 (木/ノ)	-1 [○] 犢	-9 [○] 輻	10S.02 (+ ⁵ /く)	-5 [○] 耙	(耳) 聲	煮
-9 [○] 樅	10C.82 (牛/×)	10D.50 (車/一)	-2 [○] 隸	-9 [○] 耗	11.11 (土/土)	11.70 (土/一)
樅	-9 [○] 牧	-5 [○] 軛	10S.10 (+ ⁵ /十)	○乾	○土	(一) 老
樅	10C.83 (牛/一)	-9 [○] 輻	-2 [○] 韓	○艷	○土	(九) 堯
10B.91 (木/ノ)	-2 [○] 犢	10D.70 (車/一)	-8 [○] 幹	10S.71 (+ ⁵ /一)	○土	翹
-1 [○] 彬	10D.00 (車/一)	-2 [○] 軛	幹	-7 [○] 戟	○墊	壳
-2 [○] 杪	-1 [○] 轉	-3 [○] 軛	10S.11 (+ ⁵ /土)	10S.80 (+ ⁵ /八)	○臺	老
-6 [○] 杪	-3 [○] 軛	-3 [○] 軛	-1 [○] 牲	-3 [○] 頓	(至) 臺	11.71 (土/一)
-9 [○] 杉	-8 [○] 輪	-5 [○] 軛	10S.20 (+ ⁵ /廿)	○頓	臺	(錢) 栽
△橋	10D.01 (車/小)	-6 [○] 軛	-2 [○] 耕	-5 [○] 賴	11.21 (土/一)	○載
10B.93 (木/く)	-3 [○] 輓	-9 [○] 軛	10S.22 (+ ⁵ /一)	10S.81 (+ ⁵ /人)	磬	-4 [○] 哉
-1 [○] 樓	-9 [○] 輓	-9 [○] 軛	-3 [○] 邦	-1 [○] 猷	11.22 (土/一)	○戴
-2 [○] 樓	10D.02 (車/く)	○軌	△邨	△猷	△幫	-6 [○] 裁
-3 [△] 耘	-1 [○] 輓	輓	邨	-9 [○] 款	○幫	-8 [○] 裁
-4 [○] 櫻	-4 [○] 輓	10D.71 (車/一)	10S.40 (+ ⁵ /口)	飲	11.30 (土/一)	-9 [○] 裁
-6 [○] 桜	-5 [○] 輓	-7 [○] 軛	-4 [○] 耜	10S.82 (+ ⁵ /×)	(皿) 盍	○截
-8 [○] 松	10D.10 (車/十)	10D.72 (車/心)	10S.41 (+ ⁵ /四)	-3 [○] 穰	盍	11.72 (土/心)
△松	-2 [○] 犢	-7 [○] 輓	-2 [○] 麵	-5 [○] 穰	△壹	○志
榆	-3 [○] 軒	10D.81 (車/人)	-3 [△] 麵	-9 [○] 故	(亞) 壹	志
援	-4 [○] 輓	-1 [○] 軛	10S.42 (+ ⁵ /四)	敖	壺	愬
10C.00 (牛/一)	10D.11 (車/土)	-9 [○] 軟	-4 [○] 胡	○救	11.40 (土/口)	11.80 (土/八)
-1 [○] 特	-3 [○] 輕	10D.82 (車/×)	○朝	○敷	(口) 吉	○賣
犄	-8 [○] 輕	-3 [○] 輓	耦	10S.83 (+ ⁵ /一)	○喜	賣
10C.11 (牛/土)	10D.20 (車/廿)	-6 [○] 輓	10S.50 (+ ⁵ /一)	-6 [○] 靛	○嘉	11.81 (土/人)
-1 [○] 牲	-9 [○] 耕		-3 [○] 麪			(大) 奕
○牡			-4 [○] 甥			

