

Classical Chinese:
Selections from
Zhànguó cè

戰
國
策

Prepared by Newell Ann Van Auken
University of Iowa

Copyrighted material. The vocabulary notes and glosses in this packet were prepared for the exclusive use of students enrolled in 039:109 "Classical Chinese" at University of Iowa or Chin 453 at University of Washington, and are not to be copied, scanned, stored or otherwise transmitted without the written permission of the instructor.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	iii
1. 趙取周之祭地.....	2
2. 魏文侯借道於趙攻中山.....	6
3. 齊欲伐魏.....	10
4. 公孫衍為魏將.....	14
5. 秦令樗里疾以車百乘入周.....	18
6. 齊攻宋宋使臧子索救於荊.....	22
7. 張丑為質於燕.....	24
8. 蘇代為燕說齊.....	28
9. 趙且伐燕.....	32
10. 文侯與虞人期獵.....	36
11. 魏文侯與田子方飲酒而稱樂.....	38
12. 韓趙相難.....	40
13. 樂羊為魏將而攻中山.....	42
14. 知伯索地於魏桓子.....	44
15. 荊宣王問群臣.....	48
16. 魏王遺楚王美人.....	52
17. 孟嘗君將入秦.....	56
18. 楚杜赫說楚王以取趙.....	60
19. 秦宣太后愛魏醜夫.....	62
20. 齊王使使者問趙威后.....	66
21. 有獻不死之藥於荊王者.....	72
22. 鄒忌脩八尺有餘.....	74

23. 應侯曰鄭人謂玉未理者璞.....	80
24. 張儀之楚貧.....	84
25. 蘇秦之楚三日.....	88
26. 楚王后死未立后也，齊王夫人死.....	90
Glossary of States, Toponyms, and People.....	93
Vocabulary arranged by semantic classifier.....	97
Vocabulary arranged by <i>pīnyīn</i>	129

Introduction to the *Zhànguó cè* 戰國策

History, Rhetoric or Poison?

The *Zhànguó cè* covers events from just after the end of the Spring and Autumn period (722-481 BCE) to the attempt to assassinate the Qín emperor in 227 BCE. Most scholars believe that it was first written down during the period when these events were said to have taken place, that is, during the Warring States period (戰國時代 *Zhànguó shí dài*) from the fifth to third century BCE.

Traditional Chinese bibliographies classify works into Four Categories (*sì bù* 四部), Classics (*jīng* 經), Histories (*shǐ* 史), Masters (or Philosophers) (*zǐ* 子), and Belles-lettres (*jí* 集). The classification of the *Zhànguó cè* varies. It sometimes is classified as *zá shǐ* 雜史, “miscellaneous history,” and sometimes among “Masters” as belonging to the “Vertical and Horizontal alliances school” *zōnghéng jiā* 縱橫家. Although this is literally a reference to the political alliances of the Warring States period, it is conventionally understood to refer to the diplomats and persuaders who were active at that time.

The *Zhànguó cè* is unquestionably far more valuable as a literary work than as a work of history, and it has even been proposed that many if not all of the individuals and events described in it are not historical, but fictional. Although this is almost certainly an overstatement, a substantial amount of literary embellishment is present, and we should certainly not accept the narratives as reliable, accurate representations of events as they actually occurred. Much of the eloquent, witty and often humorous dialogue appears to be closer to “what he should have said,” or “what he wished he had said,” than to “what he really did say.”

Many modern scholars, both Chinese and Western, believe that the *Zhànguó cè* was for the most part based on documents that arose from one of the many schools of thought of the Warring States period, the school of sophistry or rhetoric. During the Warring States period, many “wandering persuaders” (*yóu shuì* 遊說) traveled from state to state trying to persuade rulers to accept their ideas and strategies for ruling and for handling diplomatic and military interactions with other states. The focus of this “school of rhetoric” was on teaching these wandering persuaders to use rhetoric—skillful use of language and persuasive techniques—to convince rulers to follow their agenda and thereby to obtain political power for themselves. This school, like Mohism but unlike Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism, did not survive into imperial times. It

has been suggested that the *Zhànguó cè* was never intended as a collection of historical anecdotes, but instead, was composed of material used for rhetorical training. The main proponent of this hypothesis was J.I. Crump, who was an active scholar in the United States during the 1960s-1970s. His ideas have gained wide acceptance.

The anecdotes in the *Zhànguó cè* do not model morally upright behavior. Indeed, because the emphasis is on persuading rulers to use various strategies to obtain or maintain power, rather than on virtuous conduct, it was condemned even by its Hàn compiler, Liú Xiàng, for “renouncing courteousness but honoring warfare, and for rejecting benevolence and justice, using improper means for the sole end of achieving power.” Nevertheless, it remained popular because of its literary value, which a seventeenth-century Míng scholar Lù Lóngqí 陸隴其 (1630–93) described as “almost like poison in delicious food.”

Provenance, composition, and transmission

Traditional accounts tell us that the Western Hàn 漢 imperial librarian Liú Xiàng 劉向 (79-8 BCE) discovered various fragments of documents in the imperial library, and arranged them together into a text that came to be known as the *Zhànguó cè*. The surviving description of the discovery of the source texts and their compilation makes it clear that the *Zhànguó cè* was derived from at least six different sources and possibly more; none of them is extant today as an independent work.

When talking about the *Zhànguó cè* (and indeed, when discussing most pre-imperial texts) we do not talk about authorship, since most early texts are not associated with a single, named author. In the case of the *Zhànguó cè*, the only name we have is that of the Hàn compiler, Liú Xiàng. We do not know who wrote the source texts on which the *Zhànguó cè* was based, but it may be possible to determine the provenance of some of those source texts; that is, we may be able to determine when and where they were written.

In the second century CE, Gāo Yòu 高誘 wrote the primary commentary on the *Zhànguó cè*.

By the Northern Sòng dynasty (960-1127)—just over a thousand years after the *Zhànguó cè* was first compiled—parts of the text had been lost, and several scholars worked on recovering and collating the text. During the Southern Sòng (1127–1279), two scholars working simultaneously produced two different editions of the book. Yáo Hóng 姚宏 (1100-1146) compiled a version in 33 chapters (*piān* 篇) that followed the order of the original text. Bào Biāo 鮑彪 (1106-1149) compiled a version in ten scrolls

(*juàn* 卷) with a slightly altered order, arranged by state and then chronologically.

These two versions have been continuously transmitted since the twelfth century, and serve as the basis for all modern day editions.

The *Zhànguó cè* has one of the most complex transmission histories of all the works in the pre-Hàn corpus, and not surprisingly, corruption is a major issue with this text. For this course, please take the text provided at face value.

The *Zhànguó cè* also has an excavated counterpart. In 1973, a Western Hàn tomb dating to the early Western Hàn dynasty (168 BCE) was excavated at Mǎwáng duī 馬王堆 in Húnán province, in Chángshā 長沙. A manuscript discovered in this tomb contains sections that correspond to parts of the *Zhànguó cè*, as well as textual material that is very similar to the *Zhànguó cè*. This manuscript text has been named the *Zhànguó zōnghéng jiā shū* 戰國縱橫家書 (“The documents of the Warring states vertical and horizontal alliance school”). About 60% of this discovered text does *not* correspond to the received text, and is unknown in the Classical Chinese transmitted corpus.

About the text in this packet

The selections in this packet are taken from the Yáo Hóng 姚宏 version. The text has been scanned from the *Sìbù bèiyào* 四部備要 (*SBBY*) edition. The *Sìbù bèiyào* is a collectanea (*cóngshū* 叢書) of independent works. Although it is printed in traditional “imitation Sòng type” (*fǎng Sòng tǐ* 仿宋體), it is a typeset edition published in 1937. It is generally fairly reliable.

Another collectanea, *Sìbù cóngkān* 四部叢刊 (*SBCK*) contains the Bào Biāo 鮑彪 edition. The *Sìbù cóngkān* texts are photolithographic reprints of the earliest woodcut editions available when it was produced. The *SBCK* texts are highly reliable; in general, woodcut editions are deemed more reliable and less susceptible to corruption than typeset editions. Unfortunately, the version of the *Zhànguó cè* included in the *Sìbù cóngkān* is crowded and difficult to read. For this reason we are using the *SBBY* version instead. The first selection includes both versions, the *SBCK* to the left and *SBBY* to the right.

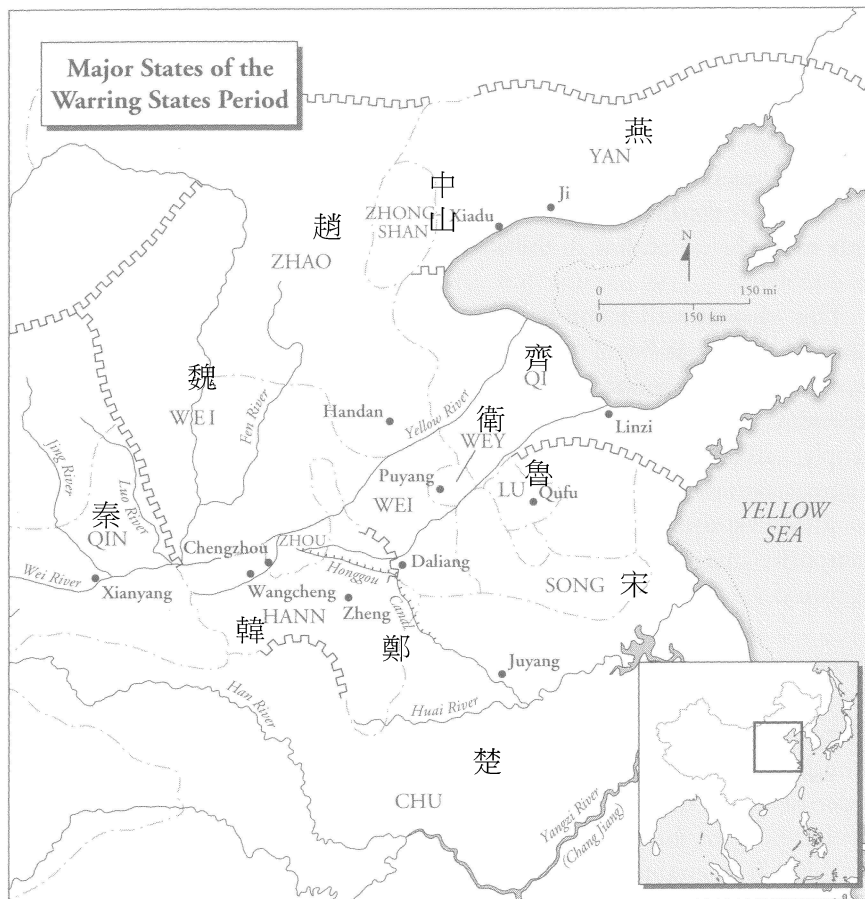
Sketch of Warring States Chronology

- 481 Last record in *Spring and Autumn* (*Chūnqiū* 春秋)
In Qí 齊, the Tián 田 lineage (a ministerial house) seized power from the ruler
- 494 Wú 吳 (ruled by King Fūchāi 夫差) invaded Yuè 越
Previously, in 506 Wú (ruled by King Hólú 闔閭) had invaded Chǔ and occupied the capital; Chǔ rescued by Qín.
- 482 Wú 吳 established as Hegemon (*bà* 霸) at Huángjí 黃棘
- 473 Yuè 越 (led by King Gōujiàn 勾踐) defeated Wú ; the fighting between Wú and Yuè took pressure off Chǔ, which expanded during this time
- 424 Partition of 晉 Jin into *sān Jin* 三晉, “Three Jins”: 韓 Hán, 趙 Zhào, 魏 Wèi
- 403 Partition was officially recognized by Zhōu 周 in 403
- 400 Ascendance of Wèi 魏, led by 魏文侯 (Wén, Hóu of Wèi, reg. 445-396)
- 344 Ruler of Wèi 魏惠侯 (Huì, Hóu of Wèi) arrogated the title King, and other Central States soon followed suit
- 300 Ascendance of Qí 齊, ruled by King Mǐn 湣 (reg. 300-284), advised by Lord Mèng Cháng 孟嘗君 (Tián Wén 田文), which allied with Hán and Wèi.
Sù Qín 蘇秦 was advisor to Yān
- 286 Sòng 宋 annexed by Qí 齊
- 284 Ascendance of Zhào 趙
- 256 Lǔ 魯 annexed by Chǔ 楚
- 256 Zhōu 周 house fell
- 256 *Beginning of Qín dynasty if measured by fall of preceding dynasty*
- 230 Conquests of Qín 秦
- 230 Hán 韓 conquered by Qín
- 228 Zhào 趙 conquered by Qín
- 225 Wèi 魏 conquered by Qín
- 223 Chǔ 楚 conquered by Qín

- 222 Yān 燕 conquered by Qín
 221 Qí 齊 conquered by Qín
 221 *Beginning of Qín dynasty if measured by unification of China*

Map of the Warring States period

(after Michael Loewe and Edward L. Shaughnessy. 1999. *The Cambridge history of ancient China: from the origins of civilization to 221 B.C.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 594)



Map 9.1. Major states of the Warring States period.

羊我至楚曰毋與齊東國吾與子出兵矣

有獻不死之藥於荆王者謂者操以入中射之士

之在中者謂曰謂非子問曰可食乎曰可因奪而

食之王怒使人殺中射之士中射之士使人說王

曰臣問謂者謂者曰可食臣故食之是臣無罪而

罪在謂者也且臣獻不死之藥臣食之而王殺臣

是死藥也王殺無罪之臣而明人之欺王王乃不

殺殺之也於春是也何有謂者曰可食非謂波可食

也藥之能不死者乎人耳非能使刑者不死且人

以獻王何與波而問之是安得無罪也正曰人獻

藥於王奪而食之固不得為無罪而罪不至於死

者世豈有不死之藥哉明臣之欺王此士之效以死

悟王也其志則忠矣絕謂不可不殺恃威備曰自

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

齊威宣燕昭使人入海求三神山而方士盛楚臣

1. 趙取周之祭地

Source: 東周第一(1.6a)

Translated title:

趙取周之祭地周君患之告於鄭朝凡鄭皆鄭人鄭朝曰君勿患也臣請以三十金一斤爲一金復取之周君予之鄭朝獻之康云二十四兩兩趙岐云二十兩趙太卜因告以祭地事及王病使卜之太卜譴之曰譴謫也周之祭地爲祟神禍也趙乃還之

趙取周之祭地周君患之告於鄭朝鄭朝曰君勿患也臣請以三十金復取之周君予之鄭朝獻之趙太卜因告以祭地事及王病使卜之太卜譴之曰周之祭地爲祟趙乃還之

Proper nouns

趙 赵	Zhào (國名也)
周	Zhōu (國名也)
鄭朝 郑朝	Zhèng Cháo (人明也)

Vocabulary list

祭	示	jì	1. to make or offer sacrifice (with a sacrificial victim) 2. (by extension) sacrifices 3. (when modifying a noun) sacrificial, used in making sacrifices <i>ex: jì qì</i> 祭器, ‘sacrificial vessels’
患		huàn	1. disaster, calamity, affliction, often man-made <i>cf.</i> 禍 <i>huò</i> a natural disaster 2. to regard as a calamity or disaster
請	请	心 qǐng	1. request permission to [do something], ask to [do something] 2. request <i>or</i> ask [for something]
復	复	彳 fù	1. return, go back 2. (modifying a verb) “re-“ (re-do, return, re-take)
予		yǔ	to give (something to someone)
予		yú	1 st person pron., “I”, “me”
獻	献	xiàn	to present, to offer

太卜	<i>tàibǔ</i>	court diviner; grand diviner
及	<i>jí</i>	to reach up to, to come up to the occasion of/to the point [in time] of
因	<i>yīn</i>	1. (<i>rarely, as a full verb</i>) to lean on, to rely on. 2. (<i>grammatical particle</i>) “relying on this,” “based on this,” where this has been previously stated.
使	<i>shǐ</i>	1. to send, dispatch; one who is sent, emissary 2. cause, allow, let 3. introduces hypothetical clause, if (<i>cf.</i> “Let us say it’s like this ...”)
譴 譴	<i>qiǎn</i>	chastise, reprimand, castigate
祟	<i>suì</i>	malevolent or baneful influence, curse
還 还	<i>huán</i>	1. to return, make a round trip 2. to return (an object)

2. 魏文侯借道於趙攻中山

Source: 趙一, 18.6a-b

Translated title:

魏文侯借道於趙攻中山趙侯將不許趙利曰過矣
 魏攻中山而不能取則魏必罷罷則趙重魏拔中山
 必不能越趙而有中山矣是用兵者魏也而得地者
 趙也君不如許之許之大勸彼將知矣劉無利之也
 必輟君不如借之道而示之不得已

Proper nouns

魏文侯		Wèi Wén Hóu (Wén, hóu (=ruler) of Wèi) (國君也)
中山		Zhōngshān (國名也)
趙侯	赵侯	The Hóu of Zhào (國君也)
趙利	赵利	Zhào Lì (人名也)
魏		Wèi (國名也)

Vocabulary list

借	<i>jiè</i>	1. to borrow 2. to loan, lend (note: as in mod. Chinese, <i>jiè</i> can mean either ‘to borrow’ or ‘to lend.’)
借道	<i>jiè dào</i>	to borrow passage; refers to one state making use of a road through another state’s territory to reach a third state (also 假道 <i>jiǎ dào</i>)
攻	<i>gōng</i>	to attack
許 许	<i>xǔ</i>	to consent (to someone’s request); to permit
罷 罢	<i>bà</i>	1. to finish, cease, quit; to withdraw, give up, quit; 2. to finish off, abolish, terminate
	<i>pí</i>	(= 疲) to become weary, exhausted
重	<i>zhòng</i>	heavy, weighty (physically or in a figurative sense), important, dominant

拔	拔	<i>bá</i>	pull out, uproot, up, capture
越		<i>yuè</i>	cross over, pass over, exceed
兵		<i>bīng</i>	1. weapon 2. soldier 3. military
勸	勸	<i>quàn</i>	exhort, encourage, urge
輟	輟	<i>chuò</i>	to stop, break off (an attack)
不得已		<i>bù dé yǐ</i>	(<i>lit.</i>) not able to stop; <i>thus</i> , to have no choice in the matter, to have no other way

3. 齊欲伐魏

Source: 齊三, 24.4a-5b

Translated title:

弗取也齊王曰善乃不伐魏客謂齊王曰淳于髡言
 不伐魏者受魏之璧馬也王以謂淳于髡曰聞先生
 受魏之璧馬有諸曰有之然則先生之爲寡人計之
 何如淳于髡曰伐魏之事不便魏雖刺髡於王何益
 若誠不劉無字便魏曾無字雖封髡於王何損且夫王無
 伐與國之誹魏無見亡之危百姓無被兵之患髡有
 璧馬之寶於王何傷乎

齊欲伐魏魏使人謂淳于髡曰齊欲伐魏能解魏患
 唯先生也敝邑有寶璧二雙文馬二駟請致之先生
 淳于髡曰諾入說齊王曰楚齊之仇敵也魏齊之與
 國也夫伐與國使仇敵制其餘敝名醜而實危爲王

Proper nouns

齊 齊

Qí (國名也)

淳于髡

Chúnyú Kūn (also called 髡 Kūn) (人名也)

楚

Chǔ (國名也)

Vocabulary list

伐

fá

1. attack; make a military incursion into
 2. with human object: behead, kill; chop down (a tree)

解

jiě

to break up, loosen, untie (as a knot, or difficulties); to analyze, to explain (by analysis of components)

唯

wéi

1. “only”
 2. in archaic Chinese: copula > *wi cf. 非 *pəi

敝

bì

(often also written 弊) 1. to be weary; to be worn out, broken down or destroyed
 2. humble self-reference
 3. to defeat in battle, to destroy; to abandon

寶 宝

bǎo

precious, treasured

璧

bì

jade disc (a valuable item, possibly with religious significance)

雙 双

shuāng

pair

邑

yì

settlement, township; by extension a vassalage or fief

敝邑	<i>bì yì</i>	[my] wretched township (humble self-reference to one's own state)
駟 駟	<i>sì</i>	team-of-four horses, quadriga. cognate to 四 <i>sì</i> 'four'
致	<i>zhì</i>	to cause to arrive, to deliver; to send, extend. 致 <i>zhì</i> < *trits cf. 至 <i>zhì</i> < *tjits 'to arrive'.
諾 諾	<i>nuò</i>	to assent to, to consent, "OK."
仇	<i>chóu</i>	(also written 讎) 1. enemy, foe, adversary 2. hostility, enmity
仇	<i>qiú</i>	an equal, a match
敵 敌	<i>dí</i>	rival, opponent; to be face to face in an oppositional setting; counterpart
與國 与国	<i>yǔ guó</i>	an allied state cf. 與 <i>yǔ</i> 'to join together with; to give'
制 制	<i>zhì</i>	1. to cut, to measure (= 製), fabricate 2. to make conform, restrain, control 3. imperial command 4. system, institution 5. to overpower, subdue, bring under control
餘 余	<i>yú</i>	to be leftover, to be remaining; leftovers, surplus
醜 丑	<i>chǒu</i>	loathsome, abhorrent, odious, ugly
實 实	<i>shí</i>	fruit, seeds; to bear fruit, to give substance to, to actualize; actuality, reality; actually
名…實	<i>míng...shí...</i>	in name ... in substance (also sometimes 號…實...)

客	客	<i>kè</i>	guest, wayfarer, retainer (sometimes used to refer to an anonymous third party)
計	計	<i>jì</i>	calculate, estimate; scheme, plot, plan
便	便	<i>biàn</i>	advantageous, expedient
刺	刺	<i>cì</i>	pierce, poke, stab; assassinate.
益	益	<i>yì</i>	increase; gain, benefit. Cf. 溢 <i>yì</i> ‘to spill over the brim’
誠	誠	<i>chéng</i>	true, sincere; idiomatically: “if truly ...”
封	封	<i>fēng</i>	1. a mound used to demarcate a boundary 2. a fief 3. to enfeoff
損	損	<i>sǔn</i>	curtail, diminish; wound, impair, destroy cf. 隕 <i>yǔn</i> ‘to drop, slough off’ 隕／殞 <i>yǔn</i> ‘to fall, collapse; die
且	且	<i>qiě</i>	moreover, furthermore (grammatical particle)
誹	誹	<i>fěi</i>	verbal condemnation; slander
被	被	<i>bèi</i>	cover; impose on, subject to; suffer
被	被	<i>pī</i>	to wear (= 披)
傷	伤	<i>shāng</i>	wound, injure, harm

4. 公孫衍為魏將

Source: 魏一, 22.10b

Translated title:

公孫衍為魏將與其相田繻不善季子為衍謂梁王
 曰王獨不見夫服牛驂驥乎不可以行百步今王以
 衍為可使將故用之也而聽相之計是服牛驂驥也
 之一道
 察之牛馬俱死而不能成其功王之國必傷矣願王

Proper nouns

公孫衍	公孫衍	Gōngsūn Yǎn, also called Yǎn 衍 (人名也)
田繻		Tián Xū (人名也)
季子		Jìzǐ (人名也)
梁		Liáng (國名也), The name used for Wèi 魏 after the capital was transferred from 安邑 Anyì to 大梁 Dàliáng in 361 BCE

Vocabulary list

將	將	<i>jiàng</i>	1. general 2. to lead (cf. <i>jiāng</i> about to)
相		<i>xiàng</i>	minister (cf. <i>xiàng</i> ‘to face’; also, <i>xiāng</i> ‘mutual’)
服		<i>fú</i>	the inside pair of horses in a four-horse team.
驂	驂	<i>cān</i>	1. a team of three horses 2. the two outer horses of a four-horse team
驥	驥	<i>jì</i>	a ‘thousand-mile steed,’ an excellent horse, a thoroughbred
步		<i>bù</i>	1. to walk 2. a double pace (cf. 跬 <i>kuǐ</i> ‘single pace’). 3. measure of length equal to 8 尺 in Warring States period (1.85 m, or six feet 3/4 inches) ¹
俱		<i>jù</i>	all

¹ Instructor’s note: how does anyone know this? Units of measure had not yet been standardized in the Warring States period. Perhaps this is accurate for one state.

功	<i>gōng</i>	achievements, merits, feats, exploits. cf. 工 <i>gōng</i> 'work'
願 愿	<i>yuàn</i>	to wish, to want, to desire, "I would like."
察	<i>chá</i>	to examine, look at closely, scrutinize

5. 秦令樗里疾以車百乘入周

Source: 西周, 2.2a-2b

Translated title:

秦令樗里疾以車百乘入周周君迎之以卒甚敬疾秦
公子名也其里有大樽樹因號樽里楚王怒讓周以
 其重秦客楚王懷敬樽里疾也楚王怒讓周以
游勝後語謂楚王曰游騰周敬重秦客故責讓之也游騰
子孫或作仇首也狄遺之大鍾載以廣車因隨入以兵由卒亡無備故也至廣大車也公由貪大鍾之賂開
 之桓公伐蔡也號言伐楚其實襲蔡桓歸蔡姬未絕
蔡也不欲楚令蔡知今秦者虎狼之國也秦欲吞滅諸
故詐言誅楚也使樗里疾以車百乘入周周
 也兼有吞周之意也吞滅使樗里疾以車百乘入周周
 君懼焉以蔡公由戒之戒以二國故使長兵在前強
 弩在後名曰衛疾而實囚之也周君豈能無愛國哉
 恐一日之亡國錢劉字而憂大王恐不敬其使一日
為大王楚王乃悅

Proper nouns

秦	Qín (國名也),
樗里疾	Chūlǐ Jí, also referred to as Jí 疾 (人名也)
游騰 游騰	Yóu Téng (人名也)
智伯	Zhì Bó (人名也)
公由	Qiúyóu (also written 仇由／公繇) (地名也),
桓公	Lord Huán (of Jin) (國君也)
蔡	Cài (國名也)

Vocabulary list

乘	<i>shèng</i>	chariot; a chariot with four horses
乘	<i>chéng</i>	to drive (a chariot), to drive or ride in to take advantage of an opportunity
迎	<i>yíng</i>	to meet, greet, receive.
卒	<i>zú</i>	1. soldier, troops 2. group of a hundred people
卒	<i>zú</i>	1. to die, to finish 2. in the end
卒	<i>cù</i>	suddenly (<i>*tshût</i> , cf. 突 <i>tū</i> < <i>*thût</i> ‘suddenly’)
怒	<i>nù</i>	to be enraged, indignant, angry
讓 让	<i>ràng</i>	1. to yield

			2. to decline 3. to admonish, reprimand
昔		<i>xí</i>	in the past, previously
遺	遺	<i>wèi</i>	to give, to present
遺	遺	<i>yí</i>	1. to leave behind, let go, lose 2. to bequeath 3. remnant, vestige
鍾	钟	<i>zhōng</i>	a bell
載	载	<i>zài</i>	to carry or transport (a load); to contain
廣	广	<i>guǎng</i>	broad, expansive
隨	随	<i>suí</i>	1. to follow 2. following; subsequently; consequently
備	备	<i>bèi</i>	to make defensive preparations, guard against
號	号	<i>hào</i>	1. to shout orders 2. designation, name 3. to announce, declare, proclaim
		<i>háo</i>	to shout, wail
襲	袭	<i>xí</i>	1. to make a surprise attack, to raid 2. to carry on as before, inherit, continue
兼		<i>jiān</i>	1. combine, add together 2. simultaneous; double 3. (as particle,) “at the same time” “in addition”
吞		<i>tūn</i>	1. to swallow 2. to annex, swallow up territory

意		<i>yì</i>	intent, aim
戒		<i>jiè</i>	1. to warn against; caution (also written 誡) 2. to take warning from, to regard as cautionary 3. to prepare against, take precautions
強	强	<i>qiáng</i>	1. strong, mighty 2. firm, unyielding.
強	强	<i>qiǎng</i>	1. strive, make an effort 2. resolute(ly)
強	强	<i>jiàng</i>	stiff, firm, inflexible, great in tensile strength. (Cf. 僵 <i>jiāng</i>)
弩		<i>nǚ</i>	crossbow.
衛	卫	<i>wèi</i>	guard, protect by surrounding
囚		<i>qiú</i>	1. to apprehend, capture, take into custody 2. a prisoner

6. 齊攻宋宋使臧子索救於荆

Source: 宋衛, 32.1a

Translated title:

齊攻宋宋使臧子索救於荆荆王大說許救甚勸也臧子憂而反其御曰索救而得有憂色何也臧子曰宋小而齊大夫救於小宋而惡於大齊此王之所憂也而荆王說甚必以堅我我堅而齊弊荆之利也臧子乃歸齊王果攻拔宋五城而荆王不至

Proper nouns

宋	Sòng (國名也)
臧子	Zāngzǐ (人名也)
荊	Jīng (國名也), another (possibly older) name for the state of Chǔ

Vocabulary list

索	<i>suǒ</i>	1. to demand, ask, seek 2. rope, cord, braid; to braid
救	<i>jiù</i>	rescue, save, provide relief to (one in danger or trouble), rescue (from danger or trouble), e.g. ‘save from disaster’ 救災
勸 劝	<i>quàn</i>	encourage, urge, exhort; to be encouraging
御	<i>yù</i>	to drive a chariot or carriage (same as <i>yù</i> 馭) charioteer, driver
堅 坚	<i>jiān</i>	to be hard, firm, stiff, rigid, tough, resistant to change to harden, become firm, stiff, rigid, etc
弊	<i>bì</i>	(often written 敝 <i>bì</i>) to be weary; to be worn out, broken down or destroyed.
果	<i>guǒ</i>	1. edible fruit 2. to come to fruition. 3. (referring to an outcome, i.e. the “fruit” of a situation) as a result, in fact, indeed, really, as expected, sure enough

7. 張丑為質於燕

Source: 燕三, 31.1ab

Translated title:

戰國策 三十一
 張丑為質於燕燕王欲殺之走且出境境吏得丑丑
 曰燕王所為將殺我者人有言我有寶珠也王欲得
 之今我已亡之矣而燕王不我信今子且致我我且
 言子之奪我珠而吞之燕王必當殺子剗子腹及子
 之腸續云別本作反子之腸矣夫欲得之君不可說以利吾要
 且死子腸亦且寸絕境吏恐而赦之
 珍傲宋版印 中華書局聚

Proper nouns

張丑 张丑	Zhāng Chǒu (also referred to as Chǒu 丑) (人名也)
燕	Yān (國君也)

Vocabulary list

質 质	zhì	1. substance, basic stuff (in contrast to 貌) 2. base or background pattern or color (in contrast to 文). 2. security, surety; hence, hostage
境	jìng	boundary, border, area, region, realm
吏	lì	officer (low-ranking), bailiff, clerk cf. 吏 lì > *rəh 使 shǐ > *srəʔ and 史 shǐ > *srəʔ
亡	wáng	to lose
奪 夺	duó	steal, snatch, take by force, wrest from, abduct
當 当	dāng	ought to, should, would be expected to
剗	kū	split open and hollow out (like a melon or tree), scoop out
腹	fù	belly, abdomen
腸 肠	cháng	intestines, guts
寸	cùn	inch. (during the Warring States, a 寸 was equal to 2.3 cm, or 0.9 inches)

絕	绝	<i>jué</i>	1. cut off, sever, sunder, break, part 2. absolute, unsurpassed
赦		<i>shè</i>	pardon, forgive, release (a prisoner)

8. 蘇代為燕說齊

Source: 燕二, 30.4a

Translated title:

蘇代為燕說齊未見齊王先說涪于髡曰人有賣駿馬者比三日立市人莫之知往見伯樂曰臣有駿馬欲賣之比三日立於市人莫與言願子還而視之去而顧之臣請獻一朝之賈伯樂乃還而視之去而顧之一旦而馬價十倍今臣欲以駿馬見於王莫為臣先後者足下有意為臣伯樂乎臣請獻白璧一雙黃金千鎰以為馬食涪于髡曰謹聞命矣入言之王而見之齊王大說蘇子

Proper nouns

淳于髡		Chúnyú Kūn (人名也)
伯樂	伯乐	Bó Lè , legendary horse trainer, known for being able to recognize excellent horses (人名也)
蘇代	苏代	Sū Dài (also referred to as Sūzǐ 蘇子) (人名也)

Vocabulary list

駿	骏	<i>jùn</i>	excellent steed, fine horse. bayard, paragon (of horses). Cf. 俊 <i>jùn</i> ‘peerless, preeminent, prominent’ (said of people) 峻 <i>jùn</i> ‘pinnacle, acme, prominence’
賣	卖	<i>mài</i>	sell
比		<i>bì</i>	1. to stand or line up side by side 2. to compare
旦	旦	<i>dàn</i>	1. morning, daybreak 2. day
立		<i>lì</i>	to stand, be erect; to erect, to stand (something)
市		<i>shì</i>	market place, bazaar (<i>not</i> “city”)
往		<i>wǎng</i>	to go (in the direction of)
還	还	<i>xuán</i>	to circle, go around (also written 旋)
還	还	<i>huán</i>	return; make a return trip, go back. Cf. the following: 旋 <i>xuán</i> to turn about, revolve

			漩 <i>xuán</i> a whirlpool, eddy; to eddy, swirl 旋 <i>xuàn</i> a swivel (as attached to jess of a hunting hawk) 環 <i>huán</i> earring 纒 <i>huán</i> tie around
顧	顾	<i>gù</i>	to look back, look back over one's shoulder
賈	贾	<i>gǔ</i>	1. buy, sell, engage in commerce 2. seller, merchant
賈		<i>jià</i>	(= 價) price
價	价	<i>jià</i>	price, value
朝		<i>zhāo</i>	early morning
朝		<i>cháo</i>	court; to face, toward
倍		<i>bèi</i>	1. to double 2. to increase X times 3. turn one's back to, double back 4. forsake (= 背, 僂) Cf. 陪 <i>péi</i> to increase; mound up; accompany 背 / 僂 <i>bèi</i> back; turn one's back to, forsake
先後	先后	<i>xiān hòu</i>	<i>lit.:</i> "precede and follow, "before and after" to assist, serve as an intermediary, serve as a go-between
鎰	鎰	<i>yì</i>	[unit of weight] 20 taels (兩) (315 gm or 11 oz). Used in kingdoms of 魏 and 韓.
謹	谨	<i>jǐn</i>	be cautious, circumspect, careful, respectful, assiduous

9. 趙且伐燕

Source: 燕二, 30.10ab

Translated title:

趙且伐燕蘇代爲燕謂惠王曰今者臣來過易水蚌
 方出曝而鷸啄其肉蚌合而拊其喙鷸曰今日不雨
 明日不雨卽有死蚌蚌亦謂鷸曰今日不出明日不
 出卽有死鷸兩者不肯相舍漁者得而并禽之續語云
諺語皆叶後語必見死蚌鷸卽多一字藝文類聚引
云蚌將爲脯如此則叶韻然不聞蚌鷸得雨則解也
陸農師乃云今日不雨明日非是恐別有所據
蚌兩謂關口一今作雨非是恐別有所據
 燕燕趙久相支以弊大衆臣恐强秦之爲漁父也故
 願王之熟計之也惠王曰善乃止

戰國策三十

十

中華書局聚珍版宋版印

Proper nouns

易水	<i>Yì shuǐ</i>	River located south of modern-day Yì xiàn 易縣, Héběi.
惠王		King Huì (國君也)

Vocabulary list

蚌	<i>bàng</i>	fresh water mussel
方	<i>fāng</i>	1. region, area 2. just, exactly 3. right then, just then (expressing simultaneity)
曝	<i>pù</i>	to expose or bask in the sun, to sun, to dry in the sun
鷸 鵲	<i>yù</i>	shorebird with a long beak and legs, wader
啄	<i>zhuó</i>	to peck (up food)
合	<i>hé</i>	close up, seal up.
拊	<i>qián</i>	(= 箝) to pinch, as with pincers
喙	<i>huì</i>	beak (of a bird), mouth (of a person)
即	<i>jí</i>	thereupon, forthwith, immediately, now; accordingly (indicates sequence)
雨	<i>yǔ</i>	rain
雨	<i>yù</i>	to rain, to precipitate (snow, hail, meteor shower, etc)

肯	<i>kěn</i>	1. to be willing to 2. to permit, allow, agree
舍	<i>shě</i>	(also written 捨) to set down, let go, relinquish, release.
舍	<i>shè</i>	1. dwelling or building 2. to stay for the night
漁	<i>yú</i>	1. to fish (especially by netting and trapping (contrast <i>diào</i> 釣 ‘to angle’, to fish with hook and line) 2. fisherman.
並/并 并	<i>bìng</i>	1. situated side-by-side 2. simultaneously, together at the same time (used for two items)
禽	<i>qín</i>	1. fowl, bird(s) 2. to capture (= 擒)
支	<i>zhī</i>	1. branch (= 枝) 2. to support, sustain, maintain, stand by 3. resist, stand up to, off set Cf. the following: 支／枝 <i>zhī</i> ‘branch’ 肢 <i>zhī</i> ‘limb’ 翅 <i>chì</i> ‘wing, fin’ 歧 <i>qí</i> ‘forked’ 跂 <i>qǐ</i> ‘slanting’ 忤 <i>zhì</i> ‘disobedient’ These words share in common the sense of two items meeting obliquely.
魚父 鱼父	<i>yú fǔ</i>	an old fisherman
父	<i>fǔ</i>	honorific suffix referring to an older man

父

fù

father

熟

shú / shóu

1. cooked, ripened, matured.
2. thoroughly, deeply, carefully
(the modern sense to be well-acquainted or familiar does not appear until Táng or later)

10. 文侯與虞人期獵

Source: 魏一, 22.2b

Translated title:

文侯與虞人期獵是日飲酒樂天雨文侯將出左右
 曰今日飲酒樂天又雨公將焉之文侯曰吾與虞人
 期獵雖樂豈可不曾作無一會期哉乃往身自罷之魏
 於是乎始強

Vocabulary

虞人	<i>yú rén</i>	[official title] official in charge of ‘mountains and fields/marshes, game and fowl’
期	<i>qī</i>	1. a fixed time, term, period of time 2. to agree to a meeting time 3. an arranged meeting time; appointment 4. expect, look ahead to
期	<i>jī</i>	(also written 棋 or 碁) a complete time cycle
獵 猎	<i>liè</i>	to hunt game
飲 饮	<i>yǐn</i>	to drink; beverage(s)
飲 饮	<i>yìn</i>	to provide with drink, to water (an animal)
酒	<i>jiǔ</i>	wine, ale, beer
會 会	<i>huì</i>	to meet, assemble

11. 魏文侯與田子方飲酒而稱樂

Source: 魏一, 22.2b

Translated title:

魏文侯與田子方飲酒而稱樂文侯曰鍾聲不比乎
左高田子方笑文侯曰奚笑子方曰臣聞之君明則
樂官不明則樂音今君審於聲臣恐君之聾於官也
文侯曰善敬聞命

Proper nouns

田子方 Tián Zǐfāng, also referred to as 子方 (人名也)

Vocabulary list

稱 称	<i>chēng</i>	1. to call, refer to; a form of address 2. to weigh, and thus, to appraise, evaluate 3. to raise up 4. to praise
稱 称	<i>chèng</i>	a balance, a scales (later written 秤)
稱 称	<i>chèn</i>	suitable, fitting
笑	<i>xiào</i>	to smile, laugh; to laugh at, mock
奚	<i>xī</i>	interrog. pronoun, “why” (modifying a verb phrase) or “what” modifying a noun. cf. 何, 何以
審 审	<i>shěn</i>	1. to know or understand in detail 2. careful, cautious, attentive to detail 3. investigate, examine, interrogate
聾 聋	<i>lóng</i>	deaf
命	<i>mìng</i>	<i>lit.</i> order, command. <i>as a courtesy phrase:</i> advice, recommendation

12. 韓趙相難

Source: 魏一, 22.1ab

Translated title:

韓趙相難韓
索兵於魏曰願得借師以伐趙魏文侯曰寡人與趙
兄弟不敢從趙又索兵以攻韓文侯曰寡人與韓兄
弟不敢從二國不得兵怒而反已乃知文侯以講於
己也皆朝魏

戰國策 卷二十二 魏一
中僊書局聚

Proper nouns

韓 韩 Hán (國名也)

Vocabulary list

難	难	<i>nán</i>	to be difficult
難	难	<i>nàn</i>	1. difficulties, hardship, suffering. 2. to cause difficulties (often referring to military resistance)
師	师	<i>shī</i>	1. troops, soldiers, an army 2. a regiment (usually described as containing 2,500 soldiers). <i>Note:</i> According to the <i>Zhōu lǐ</i> 周禮, a 伍 <i>wǔ</i> “squad” had five soldiers; five 伍 made up a 兩 <i>liǎng</i> “platoon,” four of which constituted a 卒 <i>zú</i> “company.” Five 卒 formed a 旅 <i>lǚ</i> “battalion,” five of which made up a 師 <i>shī</i> “regiment.” Five 師 composed a 軍 <i>jūn</i> “division.” 3. masses.
從	从	<i>cóng</i>	1. to follow 2. to derive from; come from 3. obey, comply with
講	讲	<i>jiǎng</i>	1. to reconcile, resolve differences 2. to explain

13. 樂羊為魏將而攻中山

Source: 魏一, 22.1b

Translated title:

既	曰	觀	子	樂
罷	其	<small>語續</small>	而	羊
中	子	<small>作云</small>	遺	為
山	之	<small>堵後</small>	之	魏
文	肉	師	羹	將
侯	尚	贊	樂	而
賞	<small>以一本無此</small>	曰	羊	攻
其	食	樂	坐	中
功	之	羊	於	山
而	其	以	幕	其
疑	且	我	下	子
其	<small>一作</small>	之	而	在
心	誰	故	啜	中
	不	食	之	山
	食	其	盡	之
	樂	子	一	君
	羊	之	盃	烹
		肉	文	其
		贊	侯	
		對	謂	

Proper nouns

樂羊	乐羊	Yuè Yáng (人名也)
睹師贊	睹师赞	Dùshī Zàn (also referred to as 贊) (人名也)

Vocabulary list

烹	<i>pēng</i>	to boil, stew, scald
羹	<i>gēng</i>	stew, broth
幕	<i>mù</i>	curtain, tent
啜	<i>chuò</i>	to drink, gulp, slurp (said of drink, soup or stew) (= 飲); to gasp while sobbing (= 愀).
盡 尽	<i>jìn</i>	to consume, use up, finish, empty, exhaust, complete. Cf. 燼 <i>jìn</i> ‘embers’.
一	<i>yī</i>	whole, entire, all of
盃 杯	<i>bēi</i>	(= 杯) cup
尚	<i>shàng</i>	1. to add on top 2. still, yet, in addition 3. “even” in the pattern 尚 ... 況, / 誰/ 何
賞 赏	<i>shǎng</i>	1. to esteem, prize 2. to reward
疑	<i>yí</i>	to doubt, suspect, think it possible that

14. 知伯索地於魏桓子

Source: 魏一, 22.1a

Translated title:

知伯索地於魏桓子。魏桓子弗予。任章曰：「何故弗予？」桓子曰：「無故索地，故弗予。」任章曰：「無故索地，鄰國必恐，重欲無厭，天下必懼。君予之地，知伯必憍憍而輕敵，鄰國懼而相親，以相親之兵待輕敵之國，知氏之命不長矣。」周書曰：「將欲敗之，必姑輔之；將欲取之，必姑與之。」君不如與之，以驕知伯。君何釋以天下圖知氏而獨以吾國爲知氏質乎？」君曰：「善。」乃與之。萬家之邑一知伯大說，因索蔡、臯、梁於趙。趙弗與，因圍晉陽。韓、魏反於外，趙氏應之於內，知氏遂亡。韓、趙相難，韓

Proper nouns

知伯	Zhì Bó (人名也)
魏桓子	Huánzǐ of Wèi, also just 桓子 (人名也)
任章	Rèn Zhāng (人名也)

Vocabulary list

重	zhòng	1. heavy, thick 2. make heavier, to increase in weight or intensity. 3. (adv.) to the extreme.
重	chóng	doubled, multiple layers, repeatedly; again
厭 厌	yàn	(= 饜) 1. satiate, become satiated 2. wearied with, bored by; disgusted with (as a result of being satiated), to be fed up with.
厭 厌	yā	(= 壓) 1. to press down on, push down, weigh down on. 2. bring pressure on, control
驕 骄	jiāo	(= 僑) 1. proud, arrogant, haughty 2. hold high. Cf. the following: 喬 <i>qiáo</i> '(of trees) tall'. 僑 <i>qiáo</i> '(of people) tall'. 蹻 <i>qiāo</i> 'high step'. 橋 <i>jiāo</i> 'to raise, lift'. 嶠 <i>jiào</i> 'summit, pinnacle'. 高 <i>gāo</i> 'high, lofty; tall'.
輕 轻	qīng	1. light, not heavy, trivial, insignificant,

			unimportant 2. to consider insignificant; to trivialize (pair: 重／輕)
待		<i>dài</i>	1. to treat, deal with 2. wait
待		<i>dāi</i>	to stay over, stop over
姑		<i>gū</i>	1. to tolerate, endure, put up with 2. for the duration; temporarily.
敗	败	<i>bài</i>	<*prâts; to defeat, destroy, wear down
敗	败	<i>bài</i>	< *brâts; to be defeated, be worn down
輔	辅	<i>fǔ</i>	1. prop, support 2. stabilize, sustain, assist help 3. two boards bound to the outside edges of a carriage wheels for reinforcement. 4. cheeks Cf. the following: 浦 <i>pǔ</i> ‘river banks’. 補 <i>bǔ</i> ‘supplement, mend’.
圖	图	<i>tú</i>	1. chart, map, scheme 2. to plot, plan, scheme
釋	释	<i>shì</i>	1. to loose, untie, undo 2. release, let go, let slip away 3. resolve (a problem or dilemma) cf. 擇 <i>zé</i> ‘1. select, 2. release, loose, set aside.’

15. 荊宣王問群臣

Source: 楚一, 14.1b

Translated title:

荊劉字一無宣王問羣臣曰吾聞北方之畏昭奚恤也
 果誠何如羣臣莫對江一對曰虎求百獸而食之得
 狐狐曰子無敢食我也天帝使我長百獸今子食我
 是逆天帝命也子曰我爲不信吾爲子先行子隨我
 後觀百獸之見我而敢不走乎虎曰爲然故遂與之
 行獸見之皆走虎不知獸畏己而走也曰爲畏狐也
 今王之地地方五千里帶甲百萬而專屬之昭奚恤故
 北方之畏奚恤也其實畏王之甲兵也猶百獸之畏
 虎也

Proper nouns

荊宣王	King Xuān of Jīng (國君也)
江一	Jiāng Yī (人名也)
昭奚恤	Zhāo Xīxù (also referred to as 奚恤)

Vocabulary list

群 / 羣	<i>qún</i>	flock, herd; assembled, gathered
畏	<i>wèi</i>	fear, dread, regard as fearsome, hold in awe; to revere, respect
畏	<i>wēi</i>	(loan for 威) awe-inspiring, majestic
虎	<i>hǔ</i>	tiger
獸 兽	<i>shòu</i>	beasts
狐	<i>hú</i>	fox
天帝	<i>tiān dì</i>	Tiāndì, the supreme god of the Zhōu pantheon
逆	<i>nì</i>	1. to meet, greet, receive, run into (cognate to 迎 <i>yíng</i> 'to greet, receive') 2. to go against, run counter to, defy
以	<i>yǐ</i>	<i>allograph for</i> 以
帶 带	<i>dài</i>	1. a sash 2. to strap on, tie on; to wear.
甲	<i>jiǎ</i>	1. a shell, carapace, exoskeleton

2. leather armor

專	专	<i>zhuān</i>	only, solely, exclusively, alone, restricted to
屬	属	<i>zhǔ</i>	1. to link together, connect; to gather together, to assemble. 2. assign to, entrust to, turn over to, attach to
屬	属	<i>shǔ</i>	a category or group; to belong to a category, group, or type

16. 魏王遺楚王美人

Source: 楚四, 17.1ab

Translated title:

魏王遺楚王美人楚王說之夫人鄭襄知王之說新
 人也甚愛新人衣服玩好擇其所喜而爲之宮室臥
 具擇其所善作善一喜而爲之愛之甚於王王曰婦人所
 以事夫者色也而妬者其情也今鄭襄知寡人之說
 新人也其愛之甚於寡人此孝子之所以事親忠臣
 之所以事君也鄭襄知王以己爲不妬也因謂新人
 曰王愛子美矣雖然惡子之鼻子爲見王則必拵子
 鼻新人見王因拵其鼻王謂鄭襄曰夫新人見寡人
 則拵其鼻何也鄭襄曰妾知也王曰雖惡必言之鄭
 襄曰其似惡聞君王之臭也王曰悍哉令劓之無使
 逆命

戰

國

策

十七

中華書局聚

珍做宋版印

Proper nouns

鄭裒 鄭袖

Zhèng Xiū (人名也)

Vocabulary list

衣	<i>yī</i>	clothes, garments (generic)
衣	<i>yì</i>	to wear, garb oneself in
服	<i>fú</i>	1. ritual garments, clothes for a formal occasion, such as court, mourning, etc.; mourning clothes 2. to adorn oneself with
玩	<i>wán</i>	1. to play with, toy with, enjoy 2. toy, plaything, curio 3. to appreciate, enjoy
好	<i>hào</i>	goodies, nice things
宮	<i>gōng</i>	walled-in compound; palace; dwelling; enclosed (women's) quarters Cf.: 邕 <i>yōng</i> 'moat' 擁 <i>yǒng</i> 'embrace, encircle' 墉 <i>yōng</i> 'to wall in' 筩 <i>tóng</i> 'tube' 中 <i>zhōng</i> 'center'
室	<i>shì</i>	building; room, chamber, apartment
臥	<i>wò</i>	to lie down
具	<i>jù</i>	1. to provide 2. accouterments, furnishings
擇 擇	<i>zé</i>	select, choose, pick out

婦 妇	<i>fù</i>	wife, (married) woman
妒/妬 妒	<i>dù</i>	envy, be jealous of
情	<i>qíng</i>	1. true circumstances, actual condition 2. nature (often in the term 性情) 3. natural feelings, sentiments, emotional state
妾	<i>qiè</i>	1. female slave or servant; unofficial wife, concubine 2. I, your handmaiden (humble self-reference for a woman, cf. <i>chén</i> 臣 for men)
揜	<i>yǎn</i>	to cover up, conceal, hide
似	<i>sì</i>	to seem like, to resemble, as if
臭	<i>xiù</i>	to smell, sniff
臭	<i>chòu</i>	odor, smell, stench
悍	<i>hàn</i>	to be threatening, menacing, aggressive, antagonistic, (of women) shrewish, ill-tempered, viraginous
劓	<i>yì</i>	to cut off the nose (a punishment)

孟嘗君一作孟嘗將入秦孟嘗君薛公田嬰號孟嘗君也止者千數而弗聽蘇秦欲止之孟嘗曰人事者吾已盡知之矣吾所未聞者聞獨鬼事耳蘇秦曰臣之來也固不敢言人事也固且以鬼事見君孟嘗君見之謂孟嘗君曰今者臣來過於淄上有土偶人與桃梗相與語桃梗謂土偶人曰子西岸之土也挺子以爲人挺至歲八月降雨下淄水至則汝殘矣殘土偶曰不然吾西岸之土也土一作殘則復西岸耳今子東國之桃梗也東海中有山名曰度朔上有大桃屈槃三千里其卑枝間東北曰鬼門萬鬼所由往來也上有二神人一日茶與一日鬱雷使世刊此茶與鬱雷皆在東辟號之門茶與鬱雷皆在東刻削子以爲人降雨下海中故曰東國之桃梗也淄水至流子而去則子漂漂者將何如耳今秦四塞之國四面有山關之固譬若虎口而君入之則臣不知君所出矣孟嘗君乃止止猶還也

Proper nouns

孟嘗君	孟尝君	Lord Mèngcháng (人名也), aka Tián Wén 田文, chief minister in Qí, (ob. 279 b.c.)
蘇秦	苏秦	Sù Qín (人名也)
淄 (水)		Zī River (in mod. Shāndōng)

Vocabulary list

數	数	<i>shù</i>	1. a number, numeral 2. several, a few 3. the art of math, calculations (<i>cf.</i> modern 數學)
數	数	<i>shǔ</i>	1. to calculate 2. to reprimand
數	数	<i>shuò</i>	multiple times, repeatedly
固		<i>gù</i>	1. a stronghold, a fortified location 2. to be solid, hard, firm, strong, fortified, durable 3. (adverb) indeed, certainly, definitely; assuredly, resolutely, completely; all along; originally.
偶		<i>ǒu</i>	1. counterpart, match, mate, counterpart 2. idol, a double (made of clay or wood) 3. to happen to, by chance Also written 耦 and 禺 and <i>cf.</i> 耦 <i>ǒu</i> ‘two-person plow’ 隅 <i>ǒu</i> ‘clavicle’. 隅 <i>yú</i> ‘corner; (to one) side’. 隅 <i>yú</i> ‘bend in a hill where two slopes meet’

		遇 <i>yù</i> ‘to meet’ (said of 2 people)
偶人	<i>ǒurén</i>	idol, image, ‘homunculus.’ perhaps used as grave figurines
桃	<i>táo</i>	peach, peachwood
梗	<i>gěng</i>	1. thorny elm tree 2. figurine, effigy 3. to ward off
岸	<i>àn</i>	bank, shore, beach
挺	<i>tǐng</i>	1. extrude, extract, elongate, draw out, pull out, stretch, straighten 2. excel at, be prominent in, stand out, be conspicuous <i>Cf.</i> 挺 <i>tǐng</i> ‘straight. pole, rod, cudgel.’ 莖 <i>tǐng</i> ‘stalk (of woody plants)’. 筵 <i>tǐng</i> ‘bamboo pole, rod (used in spinning fabrics). stalk (of bamboo)’.
降	<i>jiàng</i>	to descend, go down; to send down, lower, pass down
降	<i>xiáng</i>	to submit to, capitulate, surrender, to force to submission
汝	<i>rǔ</i>	you
殘 殘	<i>cán</i>	1. crumble, deteriorate, erode, decay, decompose 2. to diminish, destroy, injure, spoil, destroy 3. remnants, remains, fragments
刻	<i>kē</i>	1. to carve (wood) 2. notch (as on a clock)

削	<i>xuē (xiāo)</i>	to shave, pare, whittle
流	<i>liú</i>	to flow
漂	<i>piāo</i>	to float, drift, be tossed about in the water (Cf. 飄 <i>piāo</i> ‘drift on the wind, be tossed by the breeze’)
如	<i>rú</i>	to go (to a place)
塞	<i>sài</i>	1. frontier, boundary area; pass. 2. fastness, a strategic juncture
塞	<i>sāi / sè</i>	1. to stop up, block, obstruct; be jammed, stopped up; fill up, cram. 2. stopper, plug, cork
譬	<i>pì</i>	to compare; for example; analogically speaking, metaphorically speaking

18. 楚杜赫說楚王以取趙

Source: 楚一, 14.5a

Translated title:

楚杜赫說楚王以取趙王且予之五大夫而令私行
 陳軫謂楚王曰赫不能得趙五大夫不可收也得
是作賞無功也得趙而王無加焉是無善也王不如以
 十乘行之事成予之五大夫王曰善乃以十乘行之
 杜赫怒而不行陳軫謂王曰是不能得趙也

Proper nouns

楚杜赫 Dù Hè of Chǔ (人名也)

陳軫 陈軫 Chén Zhěn (人名也)

Vocabulary list

收 *shōu* to receive (what is due); harvest, reap; to collect, put away; to take back, regain, recall

私 *sī* 1. private, related to oneself, related to one's in-group
2. privately, on one's own, secretly
3. to have an (illicit) intimate relationship

加 *jiā* 1. to add onto, to increase; exaggerate; increasingly, still more
2. impose on, subject to, apply (on)to

19. 秦宣太后愛魏醜夫

Source: 秦二, 4.8b-9a

Translated title:

秦宣太后母惠王之昭襄王也愛魏醜夫太后病將死
 出令曰爲我葬必以魏子爲殉魏子患之庸芮爲魏
 子說太后二殉殺人以葬庸芮秦臣也太后續十曰以死
 者爲有知乎太后曰無知也曰若太后之神靈明知
 死者之無知矣何爲空以生所愛葬於無知之死人
 哉若死者有知先王積怒之日久矣怒太后救過不
 贍何暇乃乃曾錢劉作及私魏醜夫乎太后曰善乃止以止不
 醜夫爲殉者也

Proper nouns

秦宣太后		Grand Queen Xuān of Qín, Queen Mother Xuān of Qín (人名也)
魏醜夫	魏丑夫	Wèi Chǒufū (also called Wèi Zǐ 魏子) (人名也)
庸芮		Yōngruì (人名也)

Vocabulary list

太后	<i>tài hòu</i>	Queen Mother, Dowager Queen, the mother of the ruler
葬 葬	<i>zàng</i>	to bury, inter, entomb Cf. the following 臧／藏 <i>zàng</i> < *dzangs ‘cache, stockpile, repository’ 臧／藏 <i>cáng</i> < *dzang ‘conceal, stash’ 臧／贓 <i>zāng</i> < *tsang ‘stolen goods, loot’ 倉 <i>cāng</i> < *tshang ‘granary’
殉	<i>xùn</i>	1. human sacrifice, killed as a burial companion (Zhèng Xuán 鄭玄 commentary to the <i>Lǐ jì</i> 禮記 defines it thus: 殺人以衛死者曰殉也.) 2. to sacrifice oneself 3. to protect
神	<i>shén</i>	< *m-lin spirit, divine, daemoniac, ghostly 申／伸 <i>shēn</i> < *lhin ‘to extend, stretch’ 呻 <i>shēn</i> ‘to chant, drone’ 紳 <i>shēn</i> < *lhin ‘sash’ 電 <i>diàn</i> < *lhîns ‘lightning’

引| *yǐn* < **linʔ* ‘stretch’

靽| *yǐn* < **lins* ‘strap for pulling a carriage’

綆| *zhěn* < **r-linʔ* ‘stretch’

靈	灵	<i>líng</i>	spiritual power, numen; numinous, divine
空	空	<i>kōng</i>	vacuously, in vain
救		<i>jiù</i>	1. rescue, save 2. to cure an ailment 3. to redress, make amends for
贍	贍	<i>shàn</i>	to be sufficient, adequate to meet needs
暇		<i>xiá</i>	to be at leisure, be idle, have time to spare

20. 齊王使使者問趙威后

Source: 齊四, 11.6b-7a

Translated title:

齊王使使者問趙威后書未發威后問使者曰歲亦無恙耶民亦無恙耶王亦無恙耶使者不說曰臣奉使使威后今不問王而先問歲與民豈先賤而後尊貴者乎威后曰不然苟無歲何以有民苟無民何以有君故有問劉一本無問字舍本而問末者耶乃進而問之曰齊有處士曰鍾離子無恙耶是其爲人也有糧者亦食無糧者亦食有衣者亦衣無衣者亦衣是助王養其民也何以至今不業也葉陽子無恙乎是其爲人哀鰥寡卹孤獨振困窮補不足是助王息其民者也何以至今不業也北宮之女嬰兒子無恙耶徹其環瑱至老不嫁以養父母是皆率民而出於孝情者也胡爲至今不朝也此二士弗業一女不一作弗朝何以王齊國子萬民乎於陵子仲尙存乎是其爲人也上不臣於王下不治其家中不索交諸侯此率民而出於無用者何爲至今不殺乎

Proper nouns

趙威后	赵威后	Queen Mother Wēi of Zhào (also called 威后) (人名也)
鍾離子	钟离子	Zhōng Lízǐ (人名也)
葉陽子	叶阳子	Yè Yángzǐ (人名也)
嬰兒子	婴儿子	Yīngérzǐ (人名也)
於陵子仲	于陵子仲	Wūlíng Zǐzhòng (人名也)

Vocabulary list

書	书	<i>shū</i>	1. to write 2. written document 3. letter, missive, epistle
發	发	<i>fā</i>	1. shoot forth; send forth, issue, emit 2. bring forth; expose 3. open, break the seal [of letters, documents]
恙		<i>yàng</i>	1. worry 2. ailment, illness, affliction, adversity
耶／邪		<i>yé</i>	equivalent to 也乎 Cf. the fusion 歟／與
奉		<i>fèng</i>	1. to give a commission, charge with a mission or task 2. receive a commission, to be charged with a task
本		<i>běn</i>	1. root, trunk, base 2. fundamentals, foundation

末	<i>mò</i>	1. tip of a branch 2. peripherals, extraneous parts
處 处	<i>chǔ</i>	1. to abide, stop over, come to rest at 2. to stop, cease (said of a natural phenomenon such as rain or the lunar cycle) 3. to dwell in seclusion
處士	<i>chǔshì</i>	<i>lit.</i> “secluded official;” talented man who has not yet assumed an office <i>Cf.</i> 處女 <i>chǔ nǚ</i> ‘unmarried girl, a virgin’
糧 粮	<i>liáng</i>	1. provisions, rations 2. grain, (storable) food
食	<i>sì</i>	to feed (= 飼) <i>Cf.</i> 食 <i>shí</i> 1. eat 2. food
助	<i>zhù</i>	to help, aid
業 业	<i>yè</i>	1. a board or placard 2. patrimony, heritage, legacy, (esp. an inherited responsibility or hereditary trade); hence, service, profession; endeavor, undertaking 3. to cause to take on an endeavor
哀 哀	<i>āi</i>	1. to feel pity for 2. to be grieved, sorrowful
鰥 鰥	<i>guān</i>	widower
寡	<i>guǎ</i>	widow
卹	<i>xù</i>	(= 恤) to show solicitude, to show sympathy for; to provide comfort or relief, to soothe
孤	<i>gū</i>	orphan

獨 独	<i>dú</i>	1. lacking kin upon whom to rely 2. childless 3. widowed
振	<i>zhèn</i>	1. arouse, activate, stir up, agitate, inspire 2. to provide relief, help
困	<i>kùn</i>	1. constrain, put in a bind 2. to be in a bind, to be in straits 3. straightened circumstances. Cf. 捆／網 <i>kǔn</i> ‘tie up’
窮 穷	<i>qióng</i>	1. expended, exhausted, used up, depleted; to expend, exhausted, use up, deplete 2. destitute, impoverished, to have exhausted one’s resources 3. to traverse or go through and reach the ultimate or extreme point
補 补	<i>bǔ</i>	mend, fill in a gap, make complete; to supplement.
北宮	<i>běi gōng</i>	residence of the queen
息	<i>xí</i>	1. to breathe 2. to rest; to give rest to
徹 彻	<i>chè</i>	1. pass through, penetrate; comprehend fully; translucent 2. to remove, strip off (perhaps a variant for 撤 <i>chè</i>)
環 环	<i>huán</i>	bracelet
瑱	<i>tiàn</i>	jade earpieces (hung from cap to cover ears) or earplugs Also called 充耳. Cf. 填 <i>tián</i> ‘to fill in’.

嫁	<i>jià</i>	to marry (of a woman)
率	<i>shuài</i>	1. to lead; to serve as a model or leader 2. a leader 3. to regard as a model or leader
朝	<i>cháo</i>	to summon (for an audience at court) <i>Cf.</i> 召 <i>zhào</i> 'to summon' 招 <i>zhāo</i> 'to beckon to'
交	<i>jiāo</i>	contacts, relations, 'criss-crosses'

21. 有獻不死之藥於荊王者

Source: 楚四, 17.3b-4a

Translated title:

有獻不死之藥於荊王者謁者操以入中射之士之在中者曰韓非子問曰可食乎曰可因奪而食之王怒使人殺中射之士中射之士使人說王曰臣問謁者謁者曰可食臣故食之是臣無罪而罪在謁者也且客獻不死之藥臣食之而王殺臣罪在謁者也且客獻不死之藥臣食之而王殺臣是死藥也王殺無罪之臣而明人之欺王王乃不殺之也於若是不也何有謁者曰可食非謂彼可食

有不獻死之藥於荊王者謁者操以入中射之士問曰可食乎曰可因奪而食之王怒使人殺中射之士中射之士使人說王曰臣問謁者謁者曰可食臣故食之是臣無罪而罪在謁者也且客獻不死之藥臣食之而王殺臣是死藥也王殺無罪之臣而明人之欺王王乃不殺

Note:

The text has been corrupted, and two characters are transposed. For the first five characters please read 有獻不死...

Vocabulary list

藥	药	<i>yào</i>	medicine, potion, herbs
謁	谒	<i>yè</i>	1. present oneself; to make introductions 2. to recount, tell, narrate
操		<i>cáo</i>	to grasp, hold
中		<i>zhōng</i>	Inner [Palace]
射		<i>shè</i>	shooting, archery
罪		<i>zuì</i>	crime, offense
欺		<i>qī</i>	to cheat, deceive, trick

22. 鄒忌脩八尺有餘

Source: 齊一, 8.5b-6a

Translated title:

鄒忌脩八尺有餘長脩身體昞麗昞讀曰逸朝服衣冠窺鏡
於自鏡也謂其妻曰我孰與城北徐公美二美好也續十
 其妻曰君美甚徐公何能及公也平君城北徐公
 齊國之美麗者也忌忌一字無不自信而復復一字無問其妻
 曰吾孰與徐公美妾曰徐公何能及君也旦日客從
 外來與坐談問之客曰客一字無吾與徐公孰美客曰徐
 公不若君之美也上一無三字以明日徐公來孰視之自以
 爲不如窺鏡而自視又又一字無弗如遠甚遠猶多也暮寢而
 思之曰吾妻之美我者私我也愛私妾之美我者畏我
 也畏而愛之客之美我者欲有求於我也求索於是二字

入朝見威威一無字王曰臣誠知不如劉作臣知徐公美
 臣之妻私臣臣之妾畏臣臣之客欲有求於臣皆以
 美於徐公今齊地方千里百二十城宮婦左右莫不
 私王朝廷之臣莫不畏王四境之內莫不有求於王
 由此觀之王之蔽甚矣王下甚人蔽矣王曰善乃下令羣臣
 吏民能能一無字面刺寡人之過者受上賞刺舉也舉寡人之過失者
與重賞也上書諫寡人者受中賞能謗議於市朝聞寡人
 之耳者受下賞令初下羣臣進諫諫一無字門庭若市數
 月之後時時而間進期年之後雖欲言無可進者循改
循曾作脩端嚴燕趙韓魏聞之皆朝於齊此所謂戰
 勝於朝廷脩言與敵國戰勝之於朝廷之內也老子曰
盡來朝之

Note:

Rarely, 孰 may be used as a variant form of 熟.

Proper nouns

鄒忌	邹忌	Zōu Jì, (also referred to as 忌 Jì) (人名也)
徐公		Lord Xú (人名也)
[齊]威王		King Wēi (國君也)

Vocabulary list

修	<i>xiū</i>	1. long (time or length), elongated, drawn out; tapered 2. fine, refined 3. to refine, renovate, put in prime condition
尺	<i>chǐ</i>	measure of length, usually translated “foot” but a little shorter; in the Warring States period, about 9 inches
昫	<i>dié</i>	(of afternoon sunlight) slanting
昫	<i>yì</i>	bright, dazzling (here, perhaps a lone for 逸 <i>yì</i> ‘exceptional’)
麗 麗	<i>lì</i>	dazzling, gorgeous, ravishing
冠	<i>guān</i>	cap
冠	<i>guàn</i>	1. to wear as a cap 2. to be capped (coming of age ritual at age 20) 3. at the top, in first place, the best

窺	窺	<i>kuī</i>	to look secretly, peek
鏡	鏡	<i>jìng</i>	mirror
妻		<i>qī</i>	wife, consort
旦日		<i>dànrì</i>	1. daybreak, dawn 2. (in narrative sequences) the next day, same as 明日
談	談	<i>tán</i>	to converse, chat, discuss
暮		<i>mù</i>	dusk, sunset
寢	寢	<i>qǐn</i>	to lie down to sleep, rest
思		<i>sī</i>	to think about, consider
廷		<i>tíng</i>	= 庭, court, courtyard
蔽		<i>bì</i>	1. to cover 2. to conceal, hide 3. to deceive, dupe
刺		<i>cì</i>	1. to pierce, poke 2. to stab to death, murder 3. to criticize
諫	諫	<i>jiàn</i>	admonish, remonstrate
謗	謗	<i>bàng</i>	1. to publicly criticize 2. to slander, defame
議	議	<i>yì</i>	1. to discuss, advocate an opinion, argue 2. to discuss right and wrong, criticize, critique
市朝		<i>shì cháo</i>	marketplace and court; that is, public places

聞	闻	<i>wén</i>	1. to hear 2. to be heard, be widely reported
初		<i>chū</i>	1. initially, in the beginning, early on 2. (in a narrative sequence) introduces the events that precipitated the current situation, often refers back to an earlier point in time
進	进	<i>jìn</i>	1. to advance, enter 2. to offer, present 3. to send forward, to urge forward, to promote
庭		<i>tíng</i>	court, courtyard
間	间	<i>jiān</i>	interval (physical or temporal)
期		<i>jī</i>	period of a year

23. 應侯曰鄭人謂玉未理者璞

Source: 秦三, 5.8a

Translated title:

戰國策 卷五
應侯曰鄭人謂玉未理者璞周人謂鼠未腊者朴周人懷璞過鄭賈曰欲買朴乎鄭賈曰欲之出其朴視之乃鼠也因謝不取今平原君自以賢顯名於天下然降其主父沙丘而臣之天下之王尚猶尊之是天下之王不如鄭賈之智也眩於名不知其實也

八 中華書局聚

Proper nouns

應侯	应侯	The Hóu of Yīng (人名也)
鄭	郑	Zhèng (國名也)
平原君		Lord Píngyuán, Zhào Shèng 趙勝 (d. 251 BCE)
沙丘		Shāqiū

Vocabulary list

理	<i>lǐ</i>	1. to work jade 2. natural patterns, natural or inherent order, rules, principles
璞	<i>pú</i>	1. raw, crude, unfashioned (of materials, esp. precious stones) 2. an unworked precious stone
朴／樸	<i>pǔ</i>	1. raw, crude, unfashioned (of materials, esp. wood) 2. genuine/original nature
腊	<i>xī</i>	1. cured meat, dried meat, jerky 2. to dry in the sun, to cure
懷 怀	<i>huái</i>	1. bosom, breast 2. to carry or clasp to one's bosom, embrace 3. think longingly of, cherish (figuratively "carrying in one's bosom")
買 买	<i>mǎi</i>	to buy (with currency)
謝 谢	<i>xiè</i>	to withdraw from, beg leave of, beg off, to decline

顯 显

xiǎn

1. manifest, evident, obvious
2. to manifest, to make obvious, to display

眩

xuàn

1. experience vertigo or dizziness
2. confused, baffled, perplexed

24. 張儀之楚貧

Source: 楚三, 16.1b-2ab

Translated title:

張儀之楚貧舍人怒而歸張儀曰子必以衣冠之敝故欲歸子待我爲子見楚王當是之時南后鄭襄貴於楚張子見楚王楚王不說張子曰王無所用臣臣請北見晉君楚王曰諾張子曰王無求於晉國乎王曰黃金珠璣犀象出於楚寡人無求於晉國張子曰王徒不好色耳王曰何也張子曰彼鄭周之女粉白墨黑別本作立於衢閭非知而見之者以爲神楚王曰楚僻陋之國也未嘗見中國之女如此其美也寡人之獨何爲不好色也乃資之以珠玉南后鄭襄聞之大恐令人謂張子曰妾聞將軍之晉國偶有金千斤進之左右以供芻秣鄭襄亦以金五百斤張子辭楚王曰天下關閉不通未知見日也願王賜之觴王曰諾乃觴之張子中飲再拜而請曰非有他人於此也願王召所便習而觴之王曰諾乃召南后鄭襄而觴之張子再拜而請曰儀有死罪於大王王曰何也曰儀行天下徧矣未嘗見人如此其美也而儀言得美人是欺王也王曰子釋之吾固以爲天下莫若是兩人也

戰國策

策

十六

一

中華書局聚珍版宋印

Proper nouns

張儀	张仪	Zhāng Yí (also 儀 Yí or 張子 Zhāng Zǐ) (人名也)
南后		Queen Nán

Vocabulary list

舍人 舍人	<i>shè rén</i>	men (officials?) who were attached directly to the royal house and aristocrats and served as personal retainers
珠	<i>zhū</i>	round pearls
璣 玼	<i>jī</i>	oblong pearls
犀	<i>xī</i>	1. rhinoceros 2. rhinoceros horns
象	<i>xiàng</i>	1. elephant 2. ivory
徒	<i>tú</i>	1. to be empty, in vain, useless 2. only, merely
粉	<i>fěn</i>	powder; to powder
墨	<i>mò</i>	black, kohl, lampblack; to blacken
衢	<i>qú</i>	1. thoroughfare, avenue 2. crossroads.
閭 闾	<i>lǘ</i>	village gates
僻	<i>pì</i>	1. out-of-the-way, secluded

			2. rare, unusual (cf. 僻字) 3. rustic, mean, low
陋		<i>lòu</i>	narrow, crude, coarse, base
資	资	<i>zī</i>	1. valuable goods, money 2. to aid or help (with funds) 3. to give (usu. valuables or money)
斤		<i>jīn</i>	(unit of weight) catty (approx. half a pound)
關	关	<i>guān</i>	1. connection, linkage 2. a barrier, a checkpoint, frontier customs station 3. to bar, barricade; barricaded
閉	闭	<i>bì</i>	to shut (eyes, doors, etc.)
通		<i>tōng</i>	1. to pass through, go all the way through 2. unobstructed, passable, allowing unhindered transit
供		<i>gòng</i>	to provide, give
秣		<i>mò</i>	1. livestock feed, fodder 2. to feed (livestock). <i>Cf.</i> 末 <i>mò</i> trimmings, leavings, remnants, residue
芻	刍	<i>chú</i>	1. to cut grass 2. hay, fodder.
賜	赐	<i>cì</i>	(conservative reading: <i>sì</i>) to give, present, bestow (usually from superior to subordinate)
觴	觥	<i>shāng</i>	1. a goblet 2. to make a toast (to someone)

再拜	<i>zài bài</i>	to do a 'double bow', a polite sign of respect
召	<i>zhāo</i>	to call, summon
便	<i>biàn</i>	1. appropriate, expedient, advantageous 2. accustomed to, familiar with
習 习	<i>xí</i>	1. to repeatedly flap (a wing) 2. to practice 3. to be(come) familiar with
徧	<i>biàn</i>	(often written 遍) everywhere, to all corners or regions, from top to bottom, from end to end

25. 蘇秦之楚三日

Source: 楚三, 16.1b

Translated title:

蘇秦之楚三日乃得見乎王談卒辭而行楚王曰寡人聞先生若聞古人今先生乃不遠千里而臨寡人曾不肯留願聞其說對曰楚國之食貴於玉薪貴於桂謁者難得見如鬼王難得見如天帝今令臣食王炊桂因鬼見帝王曰先生就舍寡人聞命矣

Vocabulary list

辭	辞	<i>cí</i>	to take leave; to decline
曾		<i>zēng</i>	on top of this; layered
留		<i>liú</i>	1. to remain, stay 2. leave
臨	临	<i>lín</i>	1. to verge on, approach, draw near; to look over 2. supervise, preside over
薪		<i>xīn</i>	1. firewood, kindling 2. salary
桂		<i>guì</i>	1. [= 內桂] Chinese cinnamon tree (Cinnamomum cassia), forest tree of tropical region 2. [= 月桂] Cinnamomum pendunculatum, yellow-blossomed tree of Húběi, Zhéjiāng, and south along the coast. 3. [= 丹桂] Osmanthus fragrans, white-blossomed tree of Zhéjiāng
炊		<i>chuī</i>	to cook (using a fire)
就		<i>jiù</i>	go to, arrive at

26. 楚王后死未立后也 齊王夫人死

Source: 楚四 17.1b; 齊三 10.3a

Translated titles:

齊王夫人死有七孺子皆近齊威王女也近幸也孺子
 薛公欲知王所欲立立夫人爲乃獻七珥美珥則知王之美其一明日視
 美珥所在勸王立爲夫人愛美珥故勸王立之也

楚王后死未立后也謂昭魚曰公何以不請立后也
 昭魚曰王不聽是知困而交絕於后也然則不買五
 雙珥令其一善而獻之王明日視善珥所在因請立
 之

Proper nouns

昭魚 昭鱼

Zhāo Yú (人明也)

薛公

Lord Xuē (人明也)

Vocabulary list

珥

ěr

earrings

孺子

rúzi

1. infant, child

2. girl, young woman (the wife of a Grandee 大夫 was addressed as Rú rén 孺人)

Glossary of States, Toponyms, and Personal Names

(arranged in order of first occurrence)

States of the Warring States period

周		Zhōu	1
趙	赵	Zhào	1
中山		Zhōngshān	2
魏	魏	Wèi	2
齊	齐	Qí	3
楚		Chǔ	3
梁		Liáng name of Wèi 魏 after the capital was moved in 361 BCE	4
秦		Qín	5
蔡		Cài	5
宋		Sòng	6
荆		Jīng another (possibly older) name for the state of Chǔ	6
燕		Yān	7
韓	韩	Hán	12
鄭	郑	Zhèng	23

Toponyms: 地名，水名

公由	Qiúyóu (also written 仇由／公繇) (地名也)	5
易水	River located south of modern-day Yì xiàn 易縣, Héběi.	9
淄水	Zī River (in mod. Shāndōng)	17
沙丘	Shāqiū	23

People: 人名

鄭朝	郑朝	Zhèng Cháo (人明也)	1
趙侯	赵侯	The Hóu of Zhào (國君也)	2
趙利	赵利	Zhào Lì	2
魏文侯		Wèi Wén Hóu (Wén, hóu of Wèi)	2
淳于髡		Chúnyú Kūn (also called 髡 Kūn)	3
公孫衍	公孙衍	Gōngsūn Yǎn, also called Yǎn 衍	4
季子		Jìzǐ	4
田繻		Tián Xū	4
智伯		Zhì Bó	5
桓公		Lord Huán (of Jin)	5
樗里疾		Chūlǐ Jí, also referred to as Jí 疾	5
游騰	游腾	Yóu Téng	5
臧子		Zāngzǐ	6
張丑	张丑	Zhāng Chǒu (also referred to as Chǒu 丑)	7
伯樂	伯乐	Bó Lè , legendary horse trainer, known for being able to recognize excellent horses	8
蘇代	苏代	Sū Dài (also referred to as Sūzǐ 蘇子)	8
惠王		King Huì	9
田子方		Tián Zīfāng , also referred to as 子方	11
樂羊	乐羊	Yuè Yáng	13
睹師贊	睹师赞	Dùshī Zàn (also referred to as 贊)	13
任章		Rèn Zhāng	14
知伯		Zhì Bó	14

魏桓子		Huánzǐ of Wèi, also called Huánzǐ 桓子	14
昭奚恤		Zhāo Xīxù (also referred to as 奚恤)	15
江一		Jiāng Yī	15
荊宣王		King Xuān of Jīng (國君也)	15
鄭褒	郑袖	Zhèng Xiū	16
孟嘗君	孟尝君	Lord Mèngcháng (also called Tián Wén 田文, chief minister in Qí, d. 279 b.c.)	17
蘇秦	苏秦	Sù Qín	17
楚杜赫		Dù Hè of Chǔ	18
陳軫	陈轸	Chén Zhěn	18
庸芮		Yōngruì	19
秦宣太后		Grand Queen Xuān of Qín, Queen Mother Xuān of Qín	19
魏醜夫	魏丑夫	Wèi Chǒufū (also called Wèi Zǐ 魏子)	19
嬰兒子	婴儿子	Yīngérzǐ	20
於陵子仲	于陵	Wūlíng Zǐzhòng	20
葉陽子	叶阳子	Yè Yángzǐ	20
趙威后	赵威后	Queen Mother Wēi of Zhào	20
鍾離子	钟离子	Zhōng Lízǐ	20
威王		King Wēi	22
徐公		Lord Xú	22
鄒忌		Zōu Jì, (also referred to as 忌 Jì)	22
平原君		Lord Píngyuán, title of Zhào Shèng 趙勝	23

應侯	应侯	the Hóu of Yīng	23
南后		Queen Nán	24
張儀	张仪	Zhāng Yí (also called 儀 Yí , or 張子 Zhāng Zǐ)	24
昭魚	昭鱼	Zhāo Yú	26
薛公		Lord Xuē (人明也)	26

Glossary of Vocabulary arranged by semantic classifier

1 一				
一		<i>yī</i>	whole, entire, all of	13
不得已		<i>bù dé yǐ</i>	(lit.) not able to stop; thus, to have no choice in the matter, to have no other way	2
且	且	<i>qiě</i>	moreover, furthermore (grammatical particle)	3
並/并	并	<i>bìng</i>	1. situated side-by-side 2. simultaneously, together at the same time (used for two items)	9
2 丨				
中		<i>zhōng</i>	Inner [Palace]	21
中山			Zhōngshān (國名也)	2
4 丿				
乘		<i>shèng</i>	chariot; a chariot with four horses	5
乘		<i>chéng</i>	to drive (a chariot), to drive or ride in to take advantage of an opportunity	5
6 丩				
予		<i>yǔ</i>	to give (something to someone)	1
予		<i>yú</i>	1st person pron., “I”, “me”	1
8 ㄣ				
亡		<i>wáng</i>	to lose	7
交		<i>jiāo</i>	contacts, relations, ‘criss-crosses’	20

仇 人			
仇		<i>chóu</i> (also written 讎) 1. enemy, foe, adversary 2. hostility, enmity	3
仇		<i>qiú</i> an equal, a match	3
任章		Rèn Zhāng (人名也)	14
伐		<i>fá</i> 1. attack; make a military incursion into 2. with human object: behead, kill; chop down (a tree)	3
伯樂	伯乐	Bó Lè, legendary horse trainer, known for being able to recognize excellent horses (人名也)	8
似		<i>sì</i> to seem like, to resemble, as if	16
使		<i>shǐ</i> 1. to send, dispatch; one who is sent, emissary 2. cause, allow, let 3. introduces hypothetical clause, if (cf. “Let us say it’s like this …”)	1
供		<i>gòng</i> to provide, give	24
便	便	<i>biàn</i> advantageous, expedient	3
便		<i>biàn</i> 1. appropriate, expedient, advantageous 2. accustomed to, familiar with	24
修		<i>xiū</i> 1. long (time or length), elongated, drawn out; tapered 2. fine, refined 3. to refine, renovate, put in prime condition	22
俱		<i>jù</i> all	4
倍		<i>bèi</i> 1. to double 2. to increase X times 3. turn one’s back to, double back 4. forsake (= 背, 背)	8
借		<i>jiè</i> 1. to borrow 2. to loan, lend (note: as in mod. Chinese, <i>jiè</i> can mean either ‘to borrow’ or ‘to lend.’)	2
借道		<i>jiè dào</i> to borrow passage; refers to one state making use of a road through another state’s territory to reach a third state (also 假道 <i>jiǎ dào</i>)	2

偶		<i>ǒu</i>	1. counterpart, match, mate, counterpart 2. idol, a double (made of clay or wood) 3. to happen to, by chance (also written 耦 and 禺)	17
偶人		<i>ǒurén</i>	idol, image, ‘homunculus,’ perhaps used as grave figurines	17
備	备	<i>bèi</i>	to make defensive preparations, guard against	5
傷	伤	<i>shāng</i>	wound, injure, harm	3
價	价	<i>jià</i>	price, value	8
僻		<i>pì</i>	1. out-of-the-way, secluded 2. rare, unusual (<i>cf.</i> 僻字) 3. rustic, mean, low	24

10

儿

先後	先后	<i>xiān hòu</i>	<i>lit.:</i> “precede and follow, “before and after”, <i>thus</i> , to assist, serve as an intermediary, serve as a go-between	8
----	----	-----------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

12

八

公孫衍	公孙衍		Gōngsūn Yǎn, also called Yǎn 衍 (人名也)	4
兵		<i>bīng</i>	1. weapon 2. soldier 3. military	2
具		<i>jù</i>	1. to provide 2. accouterments, furnishings	16
兼		<i>jiān</i>	1. combine, add together 2. simultaneous; double 3. (as particle,) “at the same time” “in addition”	5
再拜		<i>zài bài</i>	to do a ‘double bow’, a polite sign of respect	24
冠		<i>guān</i>	cap	22
冠		<i>guàn</i>	1. to wear as a cap 2. to be capped (coming of age ritual at age 20) 3. at the top, in first place, the best	22

18 刀			
初	<i>chū</i>	1. initially, in the beginning, early on 2. (in a narrative sequence) introduces the events that precipitated the current situation, often refers back to an earlier point in time	22
剗	<i>kū</i>	split open and hollow out (like a melon or tree), scoop out	7
制	制 <i>zhì</i>	1. to cut, to measure (= 製), fabricate 2. to make conform, restrain, control 3. imperial command 4. system, institution 5. to overpower, subdue, bring under control	3
刺	<i>cì</i>	1. to pierce, poke 2. to stab to death, murder 3. to criticize	3, 22
刻	<i>kē</i>	1. to carve (wood) 2. notch (as on a clock)	17
削	<i>xuē</i>	to shave, pare, whittle (also read <i>xiāo</i>)	17
鼻	<i>yì</i>	to cut off the nose (a punishment)	16
19 力			
功	<i>gōng</i>	achievements, merits, feats, exploits. cf. 工 <i>gōng</i> 'work'	4
加	<i>jiā</i>	1. to add onto, to increase; exaggerate; increasingly, still more 2. impose on, subject to, apply (on)to	18
助	<i>zhù</i>	to help, aid	20
勸	劝 <i>quàn</i>	1. exhort, encourage, urge 2. to be encouraging	2, 6
21 匕			
北宮	<i>běi gōng</i>	residence of the queen	20

24		十		
卒		zú	1. soldier, troops 2. group of a hundred people	5
卒		zú	1. to die, to finish 2. in the end	5
卒		cù	suddenly	5
南后			Queen Nán	24
26		𠂔		
卽		jí	thereupon, forthwith, immediately, now; accordingly (indicates sequence)	9
卹		xù	(= 恤) to show solicitude, to show sympathy for; to provide comfort or relief, to soothe	20
厭	戾	yàn	(= 饜) 1. satiate, become sat 2. wearied with, bored by; disgusted with (as a result of being satiated), to be fed up with.	14
厭	戾	yā	(= 壓) 1. to press down on, push down, weigh down on 2. bring pressure on, control	14
28		厶		
𡗗由			Qíuyóu (also written 仇由／𡗗繇) (地名也)	5
29		又		
及		jí	to reach up to in time or space, to come up to the occasion of/to the point [in time] of	1
30		口		
召		zhāo	to call, summon	24
合		hé	close up, seal up	9

名…實	<i>míng...</i> <i>shí...</i>	in name ... in substance (also sometimes 號…實…)	3
吏	<i>lì</i>	officer (low-ranking), bailiff, clerk <i>cf.</i> 吏 <i>lì</i> > * <i>rəh</i> 使 <i>shǐ</i> > * <i>srəʔ</i> and 史 <i>shǐ</i> > * <i>srəʔ</i>	7
吞	<i>tūn</i>	1. to swallow 2. to annex, swallow up territory	5
周		Zhōu (國名也)	1
命	<i>mìng</i>	<i>lit.</i> order, command <i>as a courtesy phrase:</i> advice, recommendation	11
哀	哀 <i>āi</i>	1. to feel pity for 2. to be grieved, sorrowful	20
唯	<i>wéi</i>	1. “only” 2. in archaic Chinese: copula > * <i>wi</i> <i>cf.</i> 非 * <i>pai</i>	3
啄	<i>zhuó</i>	to peck (up food)	9
啜	<i>chuò</i>	to drink, gulp, slurp (said of drink, soup or stew) (= 齎) to gasp while sobbing (= 愀).	13
喙	<i>huì</i>	beak (of a bird), mouth (of a person)	9

31

口

囚	<i>qiú</i>	1. to apprehend, capture, take into custody 2. a prisoner	5
因	<i>yīn</i>	1. (rarely, as a full verb) to lean on, to rely on. 2. (grammatical particle) “relying on this,” “based on this,” where this has been previously stated.	1
困	<i>kùn</i>	1. constrain, put in a bind 2. to be in a bind, to be in straits 3. straightened circumstances. <i>Cf.</i> 捆／網 <i>kǔn</i> ‘tie up’	20
固	<i>gù</i>	1. a stronghold, a fortified location 2. to be solid, hard, firm, strong, fortified, durable 3. (adv) indeed, certainly, definitely; assuredly, resolutely, completely; all along; originally.	17
圖	圖 <i>tú</i>	1. chart, map, scheme 2. to plot, plan, scheme	14

32		土			
堅	坚	<i>jiān</i>	to be hard, firm, stiff, rigid, tough, resistant to change to harden, become firm, stiff, rigid, etc	6	
塞		<i>sài</i>	1. frontier, boundary area; pass. 2. fastness, a strategic juncture	17	
塞		<i>sāi / sè</i>	1. to stop up, block, obstruct; be jammed, stopped up; fill up, cram. 2. stopper, plug, cork	17	
境		<i>jìng</i>	boundary, border, area, region, realm	7	
墨		<i>mò</i>	black, kohl, lampblack; to blacken	24	
37		大			
天帝		<i>tiān dì</i>	Tiāndì , the supreme god of the Zhōu pantheon	15	
太卜		<i>tàibǔ</i>	court diviner; grand diviner	1	
太后		<i>tài hòu</i>	Queen Mother, Dowager Queen, the mother of the ruler	19	
奉		<i>fèng</i>	1. to give a commission, charge with a mission or task 2. receive a commission, to be charged with a task	20	
奚		<i>xī</i>	interrog. pronoun, “why” (modifying a verb phrase) or “what” modifying a noun. <i>cf.</i> 何 , 何以	11	
奪	夺	<i>duó</i>	steal, snatch, take by force, wrest from, abduct	7	
38		女			
好		<i>hào</i>	goodies, nice things	16	
如		<i>rú</i>	to go (to a place)	17	
妒/妬	妒	<i>dù</i>	envy, be jealous of	16	
妻		<i>qī</i>	wife, consort	22	
妾		<i>qiè</i>	1. female slave or servant; unofficial wife, concubine 2. I, your handmaiden (humble self-reference for a woman, <i>cf.</i> chén 臣 for men)	16	

姑		<i>gū</i>	1. to tolerate, endure, put up with 2. for the duration; temporarily.	14
威王			King Wēi (國君也)	22
婦	妇	<i>fù</i>	wife, (married) woman	16
嫁		<i>jià</i>	to marry (of a woman)	20
嬰兒子	婴儿子		Yīngérzǐ (人名也)	20

39 子

孟嘗君	孟尝君		Lord Mèngcháng, aka Tián Wén 田文, chief minister in Qí, (ob. 279 b.c.) (人名也)	17
季子			Jìzǐ (人名也)	4
孤		<i>gū</i>	orphan	20
孺子		<i>rúzi</i>	1. infant, child 2. girl, young woman	26

40 宀

宋			Sòng (國名也)	6
客	客	<i>kè</i>	guest, wayfarer, retainer (sometimes used to refer to an anonymous third party)	3
室		<i>shì</i>	building; room, chamber, apartment	16
宮		<i>gōng</i>	walled-in compound; palace; dwelling; enclosed (women's) quarters	16
察		<i>chá</i>	to examine, look at closely, scrutinize	4
寡		<i>guǎ</i>	widow	20
寢	寢	<i>qǐn</i>	to lie down to sleep, rest	22
實	实	<i>shí</i>	fruit, seeds; to bear fruit, to give substance to, to actualize; actuality, reality; actually	3
審	审	<i>shěn</i>	1. to know or understand in detail 2. careful, cautious, attentive to detail 3. investigate, examine, interrogate	11

寶	宝	<i>bǎo</i>	precious, treasured	3
---	---	------------	---------------------	---

41

寸

寸		<i>cùn</i>	inch, (during the Warring States, a 寸 was just under an inch)	7
---	--	------------	---------------------------------------------------------------	---

封	封	<i>fēng</i>	1. a mound used to demarcate a boundary 2. a fief 3. to enfeoff	3
---	---	-------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	---

射		<i>shè</i>	shooting, archery	21
---	--	------------	-------------------	----

將	将	<i>jiàng</i>	1. general 2. to lead (<i>cf. jiāng</i> about to)	4
---	---	--------------	-------------------------------------------------------	---

專	专	<i>zhuān</i>	only, solely, exclusively, alone, restricted to	15
---	---	--------------	-------------------------------------------------	----

42

小

尚		<i>shàng</i>	1. to add on top 2. still, yet, in addition 3. “even” in the pattern 尚 ... 況, / 誰/ 何	13
---	--	--------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

就		<i>jiù</i>	go to, arrive at	25
---	--	------------	------------------	----

44

尸

尺		<i>chǐ</i>	measure of length, usually translated “foot” but a little shorter; in the Warring States period, about 9 inches	22
---	--	------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

屬	属	<i>zhǔ</i>	1. to link together, connect; to gather together, to assemble. 2. assign to, entrust to, turn over to, attach to	15
---	---	------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

屬	属	<i>shǔ</i>	a category or group; to belong to a category, group, or type	15
---	---	------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	----

46

山

岸		<i>àn</i>	bank, shore, beach	17
---	--	-----------	--------------------	----

49		己		
巳		<i>yǐ</i>	allograph for 以	15
50		巾		
市		<i>shì</i>	market place, bazaar (not “city”)	8
市朝		<i>shì cháo</i>	marketplace and court; that is, public places	22
師	师	<i>shī</i>	1. troops, soldiers, an army 2. a regiment (often described as containing 2,500 soldiers) 3. masses.	12
帶	带	<i>dài</i>	1. a sash 2. to strap on, tie on; to wear.	15
幕		<i>mù</i>	curtain, tent	13
51		千		
平原君			Lord Píngyuán (or the rulers of the plains?)	23
53		广		
庭		<i>tíng</i>	court, courtyard	22
庸芮			Yōngruì (人名也)	19
廣	广	<i>guǎng</i>	broad, expansive	5
廷		<i>tíng</i>	= 庭, court, courtyard	22
弊		<i>bì</i>	(often written 敝 <i>bì</i>) to be weary; to be worn out, broken down or destroyed.	6
57		弓		
弩		<i>nǚ</i>	crossbow	5
張丑	张丑		Zhāng Chǒu (also referred to as Chǒu 丑) (人名也)	7

張儀	张仪		Zhāng Yí (also called 儀 Yí , or 張子 Zhāng Zǐ) (人名也)	24
強	强	qiáng	1. strong, mighty 2. firm, unyielding.	5
強	强	qiǎng	1. strive, make an effort 2. resolute(ly)	5
強	强	jiàng	stiff, firm, inflexible, great in tensile strength	5

60

彳

往		wǎng	to go (in the direction of)	8
待		dài	1. to treat, deal with 2. wait	14
待		dāi	to stay over, stop over	14
徐公			Lord Xú (人名也)	22
徒		tú	1. to be empty, in vain, useless 2. only, merely	24
從	从	cóng	1. to follow 2. to derive from; come from 3. obey, comply with	12
御		yù	1. to drive a chariot or carriage (same as yù 馭) 2. charioteer, driver	6
徧		biàn	(often written 遍) everywhere, to all corners or regions, from top to bottom, from end to end	24
復	复	fù	1. return, go back 2. (modifying a verb) “re-“ (re-do, return, re-take)	1
徹	彻	chè	1. pass through, penetrate; comprehend fully; translucent 2. to remove, strip off (perhaps a variant for 撤 chě)	20

61

心

怒		nù	to be enraged, indignant, angry	5
思		sī	to think about, consider	22

恙		<i>yàng</i>	1. worry 2. ailment, illness, affliction, adversity	20
息		<i>xí</i>	1. to breathe 2. to rest; to give rest to	20
悍		<i>hàn</i>	to be threatening, menacing, aggressive, antagonistic, (of women) shrewish, ill-tempered, viraginous	16
患		<i>huàn</i>	1. disaster, calamity, affliction, often man-made <i>cf.</i> 禍 <i>huò</i> a natural disaster 2. to regard as a calamity or disaster	1
情		<i>qíng</i>	1. true circumstances, actual condition 2. nature (often in the term 性情) 3. natural feelings, sentiments, emotional state	16
惠王			King Hui (國君也)	9
意		<i>yì</i>	intent, aim	5
應侯	应侯		the Hóu of Yīng (人名也)	23
懷	怀	<i>huái</i>	1. bosom, breast 2. to carry or clasp to one's bosom, embrace 3. think longingly of, cherish (figuratively "carrying in one's bosom")	23

62

戈

戒		<i>jiè</i>	1. to warn against; caution (also written 誡) 2. to take warning from, to regard as cautionary 3. to prepare against, take precautions	5
---	--	------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

64

手

拈		<i>qiān</i>	(= 箝) to pinch, as with pincers	9
拔	拔	<i>bá</i>	pull out, uproot, up, capture	2
振		<i>zhèn</i>	1. arouse, activate, stir up, agitate, inspire 2. to provide relief, help	20
挺		<i>tǐng</i>	1. extrude, extract, elongate, draw out, pull out, stretch, straighten 2. excel at, be prominent in, stand out, be conspicuous	17
揜		<i>yǎn</i>	to cover up, conceal, hide	16

損	损	<i>sǔn</i>	curtail, diminish; wound, impair, destroy	3
擇	择	<i>zé</i>	select, choose, pick out	16
操		<i>cáo</i>	to grasp, hold	21

65

支

支		<i>zhī</i>	1. branch (= 枝) 2. to support, sustain, maintain, stand by 3. resist, stand up to, off set	9
---	--	------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

66

支

收		<i>shōu</i>	to receive (what is due); harvest, reap; to collect, put away; to take back, regain, recall	18
攻		<i>gōng</i>	to attack	2
救		<i>jiù</i>	rescue, save, provide relief to (one in danger or trouble), rescue (from danger or trouble), <i>e.g.</i> 'save from disaster' 救災	6
救		<i>jiù</i>	1. rescue, save 2. to cure an ailment 3. to redress, make amends for	19
敗	败	<i>bài</i>	to defeat, destroy, wear down	14
敗	败	<i>bài</i>	to be defeated, be worn down	14
敝		<i>bì</i>	(often also written 弊) 1. to be weary; to be worn out, broken down or destroyed 2. humble self-reference 3. to defeat in battle, to destroy; to abandon	3
敝邑		<i>bì yì</i>	[my] wretched township (humble self-reference to one's own state)	3
敵	敌	<i>dí</i>	1. rival, opponent 2. to be face to face in an oppositional setting 3. counterpart	3
數	数	<i>shù</i>	1. a number, numeral 2. several, a few 3. the art of math, calculations (<i>cf.</i> modern 數學)	17

數	数	<i>shǔ</i>	1. to calculate 2. to reprimand	17
數	数	<i>shuò</i>	multiple times, repeatedly	17
<hr/>				
69		斤	<hr/>	
斤		<i>jīn</i>	(unit of weight) catty (approx. half a pound)	24
<hr/>				
70		方	<hr/>	
方		<i>fāng</i>	1. region, area 2. just, exactly 3. right then, just then (expressing simultaneity)	9
於陵子 仲	于陵		Wūlíng Zǐzhòng (人名也)	20
<hr/>				
72		日	<hr/>	
旦	旦	<i>dàn</i>	1. morning, daybreak 2. day	8
旦日		<i>dànrì</i>	1. daybreak, dawn 2. (in narrative sequences) the next day, same as 明日	22
易水		<i>Yì shuǐ</i>	River located south of modern-day Yì xiàn 易縣, Héběi.	9
昔		<i>xí</i>	in the past, previously	5
昭奚恤			Zhāo Xīxù (also referred to as 奚恤)	15
昭魚	昭鱼		Zhāo Yú (人名也)	26
昫		<i>dié</i>	(of afternoon sunlight) slanting	22
昫		<i>yì</i>	bright, dazzling	22
智伯			Zhì Bó (人名也)	5
暇		<i>xiá</i>	to be at leisure, be idle, have time to spare	19
暮		<i>mù</i>	dusk, sunset	22

曝 *pù* to expose or bask in the sun, to sun, to dry in the sun 9

73 日

書 书 *shū* 1. to write 20
2. written document
3. letter, missive, epistle

曾 *zēng* on top of this; layered 25

會 会 *huì* to meet, assemble 10

74 月

服 *fú* the inside pair of horses in a four-horse team. 4

服 *fú* 1. ritual garments, clothes for a formal occasion, such as 16
court, mourning, etc.; mourning clothes
2. to adorn oneself with

朝 *zhāo* early morning 8

朝 *cháo* court; to face, toward 8

朝 *cháo* to summon (for an audience at court) 20

期 *qī* 1. a fixed time, term, period of time 10
2. to agree to a meeting time
3. an arranged meeting time; appointment
4. expect, look ahead to

期 *jī* (also written 棋 or 碁) 10,
1. a complete time cycle 22
2. period of a year

75 木

末 *mò* 1. tip of a branch 20
2. peripherals, extraneous parts

本 *běn* 1. root, trunk, base 20
2. fundamentals, foundation

朴／樸 *pǔ* 1. raw, native, crude, unfashioned (of materials, esp. 23
wood) 2. genuine/original nature

果		<i>guǒ</i>	1. edible fruit 2. to come to fruition. 3. (referring to an outcome, i.e. the “fruit” of a situation) as a result, in fact, indeed, really, as expected, sure enough	6
桂		<i>guì</i>	1. [= 內桂] Chinese cinnamon tree (<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>), forest tree of tropical region 2. [= 月桂] <i>Cinnamomum pendunculatum</i> , yellow-blossomed tree of Húběi, Zhéjiāng, and south along the coast. 3. [= 丹桂] <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> , white-blossomed tree of Zhéjiāng	25
桃		<i>táo</i>	peach, peachwood	17
桓公			Lord Huán (of Jin) (國君也)	5
梁			Liáng (國名也), name Wèi 魏 after the capital was moved from 安邑 Anyì to 大梁 Dàliáng in 361 BCE	4
梗		<i>gěng</i>	1. thorny elm tree 2. figurine, effigy 3. to ward off	17
楚			Chǔ (國名也)	3
楚杜赫			Dù Hè of Chǔ (人名也)	18
業	业	<i>yè</i>	1. a board or placard 2. patrimony, heritage, legacy, (esp. an inherited responsibility or hereditary trade); hence, service, profession; endeavor, undertaking 3. to cause to take on an endeavor	20
樂羊	乐羊		Yuè Yáng (人名也)	13
樗里疾			Chūlǐ Jí, also referred to as Jí 疾 (人名也)	5
<hr/>				
	76	欠		
欺		<i>qī</i>	to cheat, deceive, trick	21

77 止				
步		bù	1. to walk 2. a double pace (<i>cf.</i> 跬 kuǐ ‘single pace’). 3. measure of length equal to 8 尺 in Warring States period (1.85 m, or six feet 3/4 inches)	4
78 歹				
殉		xùn	1. human sacrifice, killed as a burial companion 2. to sacrifice oneself 3. to protect	19
殘	殘	cán	1. crumble, deteriorate, erode, decay, decompose 2. to diminish, destroy, injure, spoil, destroy 3. remnants, remains, fragments	17
81 比				
比		bì	1. to stand or line up side by side 2. to compare	8
85 水				
汝		rǔ	you	17
江一			Jiāng Yī (人名也)	15
沙丘			Shāqiū	23
流		liú	to flow	17
溜水			Zī River (in mod. Shāndōng)	17
淳于髡			Chúnyú Kūn (also called 髡 Kūn)(人名也)	3
游騰	游騰		Yóu Téng (人名也)	5
漁		yú	1. to fish (especially by netting and trapping (contrast <i>diào</i> 釣 ‘to angle’, to fish with hook and line) 2. fisherman.	9
漂		piāo	to float, drift, be tossed about in the water (<i>Cf.</i> 飄 <i>piāo</i> ‘drift on the wind, be tossed by the breeze’)	17

86		火		
炊		chuī	to cook (using a fire)	25
烹		pēng	to boil, stew, scald	13
熟		shú / shóu	1. cooked, ripened, matured 2. thoroughly, deeply, carefully	9
燕		Yān	(國君也)	7
88		父		
父		fǔ	honorific suffix referring to an older man	9
父		fù	father	9
93		牛		
犀		xī	1. rhinoceros 2. rhinoceros horns	24
94		犬		
狐		hú	fox	15
獨	独	dú	1. lacking kin upon whom to rely 2. childless (esp. in the combination 孤獨) 3. widowed	20
獵	猎	liè	to hunt game	10
獸	兽	shòu	beasts	15
獻	献	xiàn	to present, to offer	1
95		玄		
率		shuài	1. to lead; to serve as a model or leader 2. a leader 3. to regard as a model or leader	20

96		玉		
玩		wán	1. to play with, toy with, enjoy 2. toy, plaything, curio 3. to appreciate, enjoy	16
珠		zhū	round pearls	24
珥		ěr	earrings	26
理		lǐ	1. to work jade 2. natural patterns, natural or inherent order, rules, principles	23
瑱		tiàn	jade earpieces (hung from cap to cover ears) or earplugs	20
璞		pú	1. raw, native, crude, unfashioned (of materials, esp. precious stones) 2. an unworked precious stone	23
璣	玠	jī	oblong pearls	24
璧		bì	jade disc (a valuable item, possibly with religious significance)	3
環	环	huán	bracelet	20
102		田		
田子方			Tián Zǐfāng , also referred to as 子方 (人名也)	11
田繻			Tián Xū (人名也)	4
甲		jiǎ	1. a shell, carapace, exoskeleton 2. leather armor	15
畏		wèi	fear, dread, regard as fearsome, hold in awe; to revere, respect	15
畏		wēi	(loan for 威) awe-inspiring, majestic	15
留		liú	1. to remain, stay 2. leave	25
當	当	dāng	ought to, should, would be expected to	7

103		疋			
疑		<i>yí</i>	to doubt, suspect, think it possible that		13
105		𠂔			
發	发	<i>fā</i>	1. shoot forth; send forth, issue, emit 2. bring forth; expose 3. open, break the seal [of letters, documents]		20
108		皿			
盃	杯	<i>bēi</i>	(= 杯) cup		13
益	益	<i>yì</i>	increase; gain, benefit. Cf. 溢 <i>yì</i> 'to spill over the brim'		3
盡	尽	<i>jìn</i>	to consume, use up, finish, empty, exhaust, complete		13
109		目			
相		<i>xiàng</i>	1. face, to face 2. minister, to serve as minister		4
相		<i>xiāng</i>	mutual		4
眩		<i>xuàn</i>	1. experience vertigo or dizziness 2. confused, baffled, perplexed		23
睹師贊	睹师赞		Dùshī Zàn (also referred to as 贊) (人名也)		13
111		矢			
知伯			Zhì Bó (人名也)		14
113		示			
神		<i>shén</i>	spirit, divine, daemonic, ghostly		19
祟		<i>suì</i>	malevolent or baneful influence, curse		1

祭		<i>jì</i>	1. to make or offer sacrifice (with a sacrificial victim) 2. (by extension) sacrifices 3. (when modifying a noun) sacrificial, used in making sacrifices ex: <i>jì qì</i> 祭器, 'sacrificial vessels'	1
---	--	-----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

114 肉

禽		<i>qín</i>	1. fowl, bird(s) 2. to capture (= 擒)	9
---	--	------------	-----------------------------------------	---

115 禾

私		<i>sī</i>	1. private, related to oneself, related to one's in-group 2. privately, on one's own, secretly 3. to have an (illicit) intimate relationship	18
---	--	-----------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

秣		<i>mò</i>	1. livestock feed, fodder 2. to feed (livestock)	24
---	--	-----------	-----------------------------------------------------	----

秦			Qín (國名也)	5
---	--	--	-----------	---

秦宣太后			Grand Queen Xuān of Qín, Queen Mother Xuān of Qín (人名也)	19
------	--	--	---------------------------------------------------------	----

稱	称	<i>chēng</i>	1. to call, refer to; a form of address 2. to weigh, and thus, to appraise, evaluate 3. to raise up 4. to praise	11
---	---	--------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

稱	称	<i>chèng</i>	a balance, a scales (later written 秤)	11
---	---	--------------	---------------------------------------	----

稱	称	<i>chèn</i>	suitable, fitting	11
---	---	-------------	-------------------	----

116 穴

空	空	<i>kōng</i>	vacuously, in vain	19
---	---	-------------	--------------------	----

窮	穷	<i>qióng</i>	1. expended, exhausted, used up, depleted; to expend, exhausted, use up, deplete 2. destitute, impoverished, to have exhausted one's resources 3. to traverse or go through and reach the ultimate or extreme point	20
---	---	--------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

窺	窺	<i>kuī</i>	to look secretly, peek	22
---	---	------------	------------------------	----

117	立
-----	---

立		<i>lì</i>	to stand, be erect; to erect, to stand (something)	8
---	--	-----------	----------------------------------------------------	---

118	竹
-----	---

笑		<i>xiào</i>	to smile, laugh; to laugh at, mock	11
---	--	-------------	------------------------------------	----

119	米
-----	---

粉		<i>fěn</i>	powder; to powder	24
---	--	------------	-------------------	----

糧	糧	<i>liáng</i>	1. provisions, rations 2. grain, (storable) food	20
---	---	--------------	-----------------------------------------------------	----

120	糸
-----	---

索		<i>suǒ</i>	1. to demand, ask, seek 2. rope, cord, braid; to braid	6
---	--	------------	-----------------------------------------------------------	---

絕	絕	<i>jué</i>	1. cut off, sever, sunder, break, part 2. absolute, unsurpassed	7
---	---	------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	---

122	网
-----	---

罪		<i>zuì</i>	crime, offense	21
---	--	------------	----------------	----

罷	罷	<i>bà</i>	1. to finish, cease, quit; to withdraw, give up, quit; 2. to finish off, abolish, terminate	2
---	---	-----------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

罷	罷	<i>pí</i>	(= 疲) to become weary, exhausted	2
---	---	-----------	----------------------------------	---

123	羊
-----	---

群 / 羣		<i>qún</i>	flock, herd; assembled, gathered	15
-------	--	------------	----------------------------------	----

羹		<i>gēng</i>	stew, broth	13
---	--	-------------	-------------	----

124		羽		
習	习	<i>xí</i>	1. to repeatedly flap (a wing) 2. to practice 3. to be(come) familiar with	24
128		耳		
耶／邪		<i>yé</i>	equivalent to 也乎 Cf. the fusion 歟／與	20
聞	闻	<i>wén</i>	1. to hear 2. to be heard, be widely reported	22
聾	聋	<i>lóng</i>	deaf	11
130		肉		
肯		<i>kěn</i>	1. to be willing to 2. to permit, allow, agree	9
腊		<i>xī</i>	1. cured meat, dried meat, jerky 2. to dry in the sun, to cure	23
腸	肠	<i>cháng</i>	intestines, guts	7
腹		<i>fù</i>	belly, abdomen	7
131		臣		
臥		<i>wò</i>	to lie down	16
臧子			Zāngzǐ (人名也)	6
臨	临	<i>lín</i>	1. to verge on, approach, draw near; to look over 2. supervise, preside over	25
132		自		
臭		<i>xiù</i>	to smell, sniff	16
臭		<i>chòu</i>	odor, smell, stench	16

133 至			
致	zhì	to cause to arrive, to deliver; to send, extend	3
134 白			
與國 与国	yǔ guó	an allied state <i>cf.</i> 與 yǔ ‘to join together with; to give’	3
135 舌			
舍	shě	(= 捨) to set down, let go, relinquish, release.	9
舍	shè	1. dwelling or building 2. to stay for the night	9
舍人 舍人	shè rén	men (officials?) who were attached directly to the royal house and aristocrats and served as personal retainers	24
140 艸			
芻 刍	chú	1. to cut grass 2. hay, fodder.	24
荊		Jīng (國名也), another (possibly older) name for the state of Chǔ	6
荊宣王		King Xuān of Jīng (國君也)	15
葉陽子 叶阳子		Yè Yángzǐ (人名也)	20
葬 葬	zàng	to bury, inter, entomb	19
蔡		Cài (國名也)	5
蔽	bì	1. to cover 2. to conceal, hide 3. to deceive, dupe	22
薛公		Lord Xuē (人明也)	26
薪	xīn	1. firewood, kindling 2. salary	25
藥 药	yào	medicine, potion, herbs	21

蘇代	苏代	Sū Dài (also referred to as Sūzǐ 蘇子) (人名也)	8
蘇秦	苏秦	Sù Qín (人名也)	17

141

虎

虎		<i>hǔ</i>	tiger	15
處	处	<i>chǔ</i>	1. to abide, stop over, come to rest at 2. to stop, cease (said of a natural phenomenon such as rain or the lunar cycle) 3. to dwell in seclusion	20
處士		<i>chǔshì</i>	lit. “secluded official;” talented man who has not yet assumed an office Cf. 處女 <i>chǔ nǚ</i> ‘unmarried girl, a virgin’	20
虞人		<i>yú rén</i>	[official title] official in charge of ‘mountains and fields/marshes, game and fowl’	10
號	号	<i>hào</i>	1. to shout orders 2. designation, name 3. to announce, declare, proclaim	5
號	号	<i>háo</i>	to shout, wail	5
蚌		<i>bàng</i>	fresh water mussel	9

144

行

衛	卫	<i>wèi</i>	guard, protect by surrounding	5
衢		<i>qú</i>	1. thoroughfare, avenue 2. crossroads.	24

145

衣

衣		<i>yī</i>	clothes, garments (generic)	16
衣		<i>yì</i>	to wear, garb oneself in	16
被	被	<i>bèi</i>	cover; impose on, subject to; suffer	3
被	被	<i>pī</i>	to wear (= 披)	3

補	补	<i>bǔ</i>	mend, fill in a gap, make complete; to supplement	20
襲	袭	<i>xí</i>	1. to make a surprise attack, to raid 2. to carry on as before, inherit, continue	5

148

角

解		<i>jiě</i>	to break up, loosen, untie (as a knot, or difficulties); to analyze, to explain (by analysis of components)	3
觴	觴	<i>shāng</i>	1. a goblet 2. to make a toast (to someone)	24

149

言

計	计	<i>jì</i>	calculate, estimate; scheme, plot, plan	3
許	许	<i>xǔ</i>	to consent (to someone's request); to permit	2
誠	诚	<i>chéng</i>	true, sincere; idiomatically: "if truly ..."	3
誹	诽	<i>fěi</i>	verbal condemnation; slander	3
談	谈	<i>tán</i>	to converse, chat, discuss	22
請	请	<i>qǐng</i>	1. request permission to [do something], ask to [do something] 2. request or ask [for something]	1
諫	谏	<i>jiàn</i>	admonish, remonstrate	22
諾	诺	<i>nuò</i>	to assent to, to consent, "OK."	3
謁	谒	<i>yè</i>	1. present oneself; to make introductions 2. to recount, tell, narrate	21
謗	谤	<i>bàng</i>	1. to publicly criticize 2. to slander, defame	22
講	讲	<i>jiǎng</i>	1. to reconcile, resolve differences 2. to explain	12
謝	谢	<i>xiè</i>	to withdraw from, beg leave of, beg off, to decline	23
謹	谨	<i>jǐn</i>	be cautious, circumspect, careful, respectful, assiduous	8
譬		<i>pì</i>	to compare; for example; analogically speaking, metaphorically speaking	17

議	议	yì	1. to discuss, advocate an opinion, argue 2. to discuss right and wrong, criticize, critique	22
譴	谴	qiǎn	chastise, reprimand, castigate	1
讓	让	ràng	1. to yield 2. to decline 3. to admonish, reprimand	5

152

豕

象		xiàng	1. elephant 2. ivory	24
---	--	-------	-------------------------	----

154

貝

買	买	mǎi	to buy (with currency)	23
資	资	zī	1. valuable goods, money 2. to aid or help (with funds) 3. to give (usu. valuables or money)	24
賈	贾	gǔ	1. buy, sell, engage in commerce 2. seller, merchant	8
賈		jià	(= 價) price	8
賜	赐	cì	(conservative reading: sì) to give, present, bestow (usually from superior to subordinate)	24
賞	赏	shǎng	1. to esteem, prize 2. to reward	13
賣	卖	mài	sell	8
質	质	zhì	1. substance, basic stuff (in contrast to 貌) 2. base or background pattern or color (in contrast to 文).	7
贍	贍	shàn	2. security, surety; hence, hostage to be sufficient, adequate to meet needs	19

155

赤

赦		shè	pardon, forgive, release (a prisoner)	7
---	--	-----	---------------------------------------	---

156		走		
越		<i>yuè</i>	cross over, pass over, exceed	2
趙	赵		Zhào (國名也)	1
趙侯	赵 侯		The Hóu of Zhào (國君也)	2
趙利	赵 利		Zhào Lì (人名也)	2
趙威后	赵威后		Queen Mother Wēi of Zhào (also called 威后) (人名也)	20
159		車		
載	载	<i>zài</i>	to carry or transport (a load); to contain	5
輔	辅	<i>fǔ</i>	1. prop, support 2. stabilize, sustain, assist help 3. two boards bound to the outside edges of a carriage wheels for reinforcement. 4. cheeks	14
輕	轻	<i>qīng</i>	1. light, not heavy, trivial, insignificant, unimportant 2. to consider insignificant; to trivialize (pair: 重／輕)	14
輟	辍	<i>chuò</i>	to stop, break off (an attack)	2
160		辛		
辭	辞	<i>cí</i>	to take leave; to decline	25
162		辵		
迎		<i>yíng</i>	to meet, greet, receive.	5
逆		<i>nì</i>	1. to meet, greet, receive, run into (cognate to 迎 <i>yíng</i> 'to greet, receive') 2. to go against, run counter to, defy	15
通		<i>tōng</i>	1. to pass through, go all the way through 2. unobstructed, passable, allowing unhindered transit	24
進	进	<i>jìn</i>	1. to advance, enter 2. to offer, present	22

			3. to send forward, to urge forward, to promote	
遺	遗	wèi	to give, to present	5
遺	遗	yí	1. to leave behind, let go, lose 2. to bequeath 3. remnant, vestige	5
還	还	huán	1. to return, make a round trip 2. to return (an object)	1
還	还	xuán	to circle, go around (also written 旋)	8

163

邑

邑		yì	settlement, township; by extension a vassalage or fief	3
鄒忌			Zōu Jì, (also referred to as 忌 Jì) (人名也)	22
鄭	郑		Zhèng (國名也)	23
鄭朝	郑朝		Zhèng Cháo (人名也)	1
鄭褒	郑袖		Zhèng Xiū (人名也)	16

164

酉

酒		jiǔ	wine, ale, beer	10
醜	丑	chǒu	loathsome, abhorrent, odious, ugly	3
釋	释	shì	1. to loose, untie, undo 2. release, let go, let slip away 3. resolve (a problem or dilemma)	14

166

里

重		zhòng	heavy, weighty (physically or in a figurative sense), important, dominant	2
重		zhòng	1. heavy, thick 2. make heavier, to increase in weight or intensity. 3. (adv.) to the extreme.	14
重		chóng	doubled, multiple layers; again, repeatedly	14

167 金				
鍾	钟	zhōng	a bell	5
鍾離子	钟离子		Zhōng Lízǐ (人名也)	20
鎰	鎰	yì	[unit of weight] 20 tael (兩) (315 gm or 11 oz). Used in kingdoms of 魏 and 韓.	8
鏡	镜	jìng	mirror	22
169 門				
閉	闭	bì	to shut (eyes, doors, etc.)	24
間	间	jiān	interval (physical or temporal)	22
閭	闾	lú	village gates	24
關	关	guān	1. connection, linkage 2. a barrier, a checkpoint, frontier customs station 3. to bar, barricade; barricaded	24
170 阜				
陋		lòu	narrow, crude, coarse, base	24
降		jiàng	to descend, go down; to send down, lower, pass down	17
降		xiáng	to submit to, capitulate, surrender, to force to submission	17
陳軫	陈軫		Chén Zhěn (人名也)	18
隨	随	suí	1. to follow 2. following; subsequently; consequently	5
172 隹				
雙	双	shuāng	pair	3
難	难	nán	to be difficult	12
難	难	nàn	1. difficulties, hardship, suffering	12

2. to cause difficulties (often referring to military resistance)

173		雨			
雨		yǔ	rain		9
雨		yù	to rain, to precipitate (snow, hail, meteor shower, etc)		9
靈	灵	líng	spiritual power, numen; numinous, divine		19
178		韋			
韓	韩		Hán (國名也)		12
181		頁			
願	愿	yuàn	to wish, to want, to desire, “I would like.”		4
顧	顾	gù	to look back, look back over one’s shoulder		8
顯	显	xiǎn	1. manifest, evident, obvious 2. to manifest, to make obvious, to display		23
184		食			
食		sì	to feed (= 飼)		20
食		shí	1. to eat, to consume; hence, to live off off 2. food		20
飲	饮	yǐn	to drink; beverage(s)		10
飲	饮	yìn	to provide with drink, to water (an animal)		10
餘	余	yú	to be leftover, to be remaining; leftovers, surplus		3
187		馬			
駟	驂	sì	team-of-four horses, quadriga. cognate to 四 sì ‘four’		3
駿	骏	jùn	excellent steed, fine horse. bayard, paragon (of horses).		8

驂	驂	<i>cān</i>	1. a team of three horses 2. the two outer horses of a four-horse team	4
驕	骄	<i>jiāo</i>	(=驕) 1. proud, arrogant, haughty 2. hold high	14
驥	驥	<i>jì</i>	a 'thousand-mile steed,' an excellent horse, a thoroughbred	4

194 鬼

魏	魏		Wèi (國名也)	2
魏文侯			Wèi Wén Hóu (Wén, hóu (=ruler) of Wèi) (國君也)	2
魏桓子			Huánzǐ of Wèi, also just 桓子 (人名也)	14
魏醜夫	魏丑夫		Wèi Chǒufū (also called Wèi Zǐ 魏子) (人名也)	19

195 魚

魚父	鱼父	<i>yú fǔ</i>	fisherman	9
鰥	鰥	<i>guān</i>	widower	20

196 鳥

鵲	鵲	<i>yù</i>	shorebird with a long beak and legs, wader	9
---	---	-----------	--------------------------------------------	---

198 鹿

麗	丽	<i>lì</i>	dazzling, gorgeous, ravishing	22
---	---	-----------	-------------------------------	----

210 齊

齊	齐		Qí (國名也)	3
---	---	--	----------	---

Glossary of Vocabulary arranged by *pīnyīn*

A

<i>āi</i>	哀	哀	1. to feel pity for 2. to be grieved, sorrowful	20
<i>àn</i>	岸		bank, shore, beach	17

B

<i>bá</i>	拔	拔	pull out, uproot, up, capture	2
<i>bà</i>	罷	罢	1. to finish, cease, quit; to withdraw, give up, quit; 2. to finish off, abolish, terminate	2
<i>bài</i>	敗	败	to be defeated, be worn down	14
<i>bài</i>	敗	败	to defeat, destroy, wear down	14
<i>bàng</i>	謗	谤	1. to publicly criticize 2. to slander, defame	22
<i>bàng</i>	蚌		fresh water mussel	9
<i>bǎo</i>	寶	宝	precious, treasured	3
<i>bèi</i>	被	被	cover; impose on, subject to; suffer	3
<i>bèi</i>	備	备	to make defensive preparations, guard against	5
<i>bèi</i>	倍		1. to double 2. to increase X times 3. turn one's back to, double back 4. forsake (= 背, 偕)	8
<i>bēi</i>	盃	杯	(= 杯) cup	13
<i>běi gōng</i>	北宮		residence of the queen	20
<i>běn</i>	本		1. root, trunk, base 2. fundamentals, foundation	20
<i>bì</i>	閉	闭	to shut (eyes, doors, etc.)	24

<i>bì</i>	璧	jade disc (a valuable item, possibly with religious significance)	3
<i>bì</i>	比	1. to stand or line up side by side 2. to compare	8
<i>bì</i>	敝	(often also written 弊) 1. to be weary; to be worn out, broken down or destroyed 2. humble self-reference 3. to defeat in battle, to destroy; to abandon	3
<i>bì</i>	弊	(often written 敝 <i>bì</i>) to be weary; to be worn out, broken down or destroyed.	6
<i>bì</i>	蔽	1. to cover 2. to conceal, hide 3. to deceive, dupe	22
<i>bì yì</i>	敝邑	[my] wretched township (humble self-reference to one's own state)	3
<i>biàn</i>	徧	(often written 遍) everywhere, to all corners or regions, from top to bottom, from end to end	24
<i>biàn</i>	便	1. appropriate, expedient, advantageous 2. accustomed to, familiar with	24
<i>biàn</i>	便 便	advantageous, expedient	3
<i>bìng</i>	並/并 并	1. situated side-by-side 2. simultaneously, together at the same time (used for two items)	9
<i>bīng</i>	兵	1. weapon 2. soldier 3. military	2
<i>bù</i>	步	1. to walk 2. a double pace (cf. 跬 <i>kuǐ</i> 'single pace'). 3. measure of length equal to 8 尺 in Warring States period (1.85 m, or six feet 3/4 inches)	4
<i>bǔ</i>	補 补	mend, fill in a gap, make complete; to supplement	20
<i>bù dé yǐ</i>	不得已	(lit.) not able to stop; thus, to have no choice in the matter, to have no other way	2

C

<i>cán</i>	殘	残	1. crumble, deteriorate, erode, decay, decompose 2. to diminish, destroy, injure, spoil, destroy 3. remnants, remains, fragments	17
<i>cān</i>	驂	骖	1. a team of three horses 2. the two outer horses of a four-horse team	4
<i>cáo</i>	操		to grasp, hold	21
<i>chá</i>	察		to examine, look at closely, scrutinize	4
<i>cháng</i>	腸	肠	intestines, guts	7
<i>cháo</i>	朝		to summon (for an audience at court)	20
<i>cháo</i>	朝		court; to face, toward	8
<i>chè</i>	徹	彻	1. pass through, penetrate; comprehend fully; translucent 2. to remove, strip off (perhaps a variant for 撤 <i>chè</i>)	20
<i>chèn</i>	稱	称	suitable, fitting	11
<i>chéng</i>	誠	诚	true, sincere; idiomatically: “if truly ...”	3
<i>chéng</i>	乘		to drive (a chariot), to drive or ride in to take advantage of an opportunity	5
<i>chèng</i>	稱	称	a balance, a scales (later written 秤)	11
<i>chēng</i>	稱	称	1. to call, refer to; a form of address 2. to weigh, and thus, to appraise, evaluate 3. to raise up 4. to praise	11
<i>chǐ</i>	尺		measure of length, usually translated “foot” but a little shorter; in the Warring States period, about 9 inches	22
<i>chóng</i>	重		doubled, multiple layers; again, repeatedly	14
<i>chóu</i>	仇		(also written 讎) 1. enemy, foe, adversary 2. hostility, enmity	3
<i>chòu</i>	臭		odor, smell, stench	16

<i>chǒu</i>	醜	丑	loathsome, abhorrent, odious, ugly	3
<i>chú</i>	芻	刍	1. to cut grass 2. hay, fodder.	24
<i>chǔ</i>	處	处	1. to abide, stop over, come to rest at 2. to stop, cease (said of a natural phenomenon such as rain or the lunar cycle) 3. to dwell in seclusion	20
<i>chū</i>	初		1. initially, in the beginning, early on 2. (in a narrative sequence) introduces the events that precipitated the current situation, often refers back to an earlier point in time	22
<i>chuī</i>	炊		to cook (using a fire)	25
<i>chuò</i>	輟	辍	to stop, break off (an attack)	2
<i>chuò</i>	啜		to drink, gulp, slurp (said of drink, soup or stew) (= 飲) to gasp while sobbing (= 愀).	13
<i>chǔshì</i>	處士		<i>lit.</i> “secluded official;” talented man who has not yet assumed an office Cf. 處女 <i>chǔ nǚ</i> ‘unmarried girl, a virgin’	20
<i>cí</i>	辭	辞	to take leave; to decline	25
<i>cì</i>	賜	赐	(conservative reading: <i>sì</i>) to give, present, bestow (usually from superior to subordinate)	24
<i>cì</i>	刺		1. to pierce, poke 2. to stab to death, murder 3. to criticize	3, 22
<i>cóng</i>	從	从	1. to follow 2. to derive from; come from 3. obey, comply with	12
<i>cù</i>	卒		suddenly	5
<i>cùn</i>	寸		inch, (during the Warring States, a 寸 was just under an inch)	7
D				
<i>dài</i>	待		1. to treat, deal with 2. wait	14
<i>dài</i>	帶	带	1. a sash 2. to strap on, tie on; to wear.	15

<i>dāi</i>	待		to stay over, stop over	14
<i>dàn</i>	旦	旦	1. morning, daybreak 2. day	8
<i>dāng</i>	當	当	ought to, should, would be expected to	7
<i>dànrì</i>	旦日		1. daybreak, dawn 2. (in narrative sequences) the next day, same as 明日	22
<i>dí</i>	敵	敌	1. rival, opponent 2. to be face to face in an oppositional setting 3. counterpart	3
<i>dié</i>	昳		(of afternoon sunlight) slanting	22
<i>dú</i>	獨	独	1. lacking kin upon whom to rely 2. childless (esp. in the combination 孤獨) 3. widowed	20
<i>dù</i>	妒/妬	妒	envy, be jealous of	16
<i>duó</i>	奪	夺	steal, snatch, take by force, wrest from, abduct	7
E				
<i>ěr</i>	珥		earrings	26
F				
<i>fā</i>	發	发	1. shoot forth; send forth, issue, emit 2. bring forth; expose 3. open, break the seal [of letters, documents]	20
<i>fá</i>	伐		1. attack; make a military incursion into 2. with human object: behead, kill; chop down (a tree)	3
<i>fāng</i>	方		1. region, area 2. just, exactly 3. right then, just then (expressing simultaneity)	9
<i>fěi</i>	誹	诽	verbal condemnation; slander	3
<i>fěn</i>	粉		powder; to powder	24
<i>fèng</i>	奉		1. to give a commission, charge with a mission or task 2. receive a commission, to be charged with a task	20
<i>fēng</i>	封	封	1. a mound used to demarcate a boundary	3

			2. a fief 3. to enfeoff	
<i>fú</i>	服		1. ritual garments, clothes for a formal occasion, such as court, mourning, etc.; mourning clothes 2. to adorn oneself with	16
<i>fú</i>	服		the inside pair of horses in a four-horse team.	4
<i>fù</i>	復	复	1. return, go back 2. (modifying a verb) “re-“ (re-do, return, re-take)	1
<i>fù</i>	婦	妇	wife, (married) woman	16
<i>fǔ</i>	輔	辅	1. prop, support 2. stabilize, sustain, assist help 3. two boards bound to the outside edges of a carriage wheels for reinforcement. 4. cheeks	14
<i>fǔ</i>	父		honorific suffix referring to an older man	9
<i>fù</i>	腹		belly, abdomen	7
<i>fù</i>	父		father	9
G				
<i>gěng</i>	梗		1. thorny elm tree 2. figurine, effigy 3. to ward off	17
<i>gēng</i>	羹		stew, broth	13
<i>gōng</i>	攻		to attack	2
<i>gōng</i>	宮		walled-in compound; palace; dwelling; enclosed (women's) quarters	16
<i>gōng</i>	功		achievements, merits, feats, exploits. <i>cf.</i> 工 <i>gōng</i> ‘work’	4
<i>gòng</i>	供		to provide, give	24
<i>gù</i>	顧	顾	to look back, look back over one's shoulder	8
<i>gù</i>	固		1. a stronghold, a fortified location 2. to be solid, hard, firm, strong, fortified, durable 3. (adv) indeed, certainly, definitely; assuredly, resolutely, completely; all along; originally.	17

<i>gǔ</i>	賈	贾	1. buy, sell, engage in commerce 2. seller, merchant	8
<i>gū</i>	孤		orphan	20
<i>gū</i>	姑		1. to tolerate, endure, put up with 2. for the duration; temporarily.	14
<i>guǎ</i>	寡		widow	20
<i>guàn</i>	冠		1. to wear as a cap 2. to be capped (coming of age ritual at age 20) 3. at the top, in first place, the best	22
<i>guān</i>	鰥	鳏	widower	20
<i>guān</i>	關	关	1. connection, linkage 2. a barrier, a checkpoint, frontier customs station 3. to bar, barricade; barricaded	24
<i>guān</i>	冠		cap	22
<i>guǎng</i>	廣	广	broad, expansive	5
<i>guì</i>	桂		1. [= 内桂] Chinese cinnamon tree (<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>), forest tree of tropical region 2. [= 月桂] <i>Cinnamomum pendunculatum</i> , yellow-blossomed tree of Húběi, Zhéjiāng, and south along the coast. 3. [= 丹桂] <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> , white-blossomed tree of Zhéjiāng	25
<i>guǒ</i>	果		1. edible fruit 2. to come to fruition. 3. (referring to an outcome, i.e. the “fruit” of a situation) as a result, in fact, indeed, really, as expected, sure enough	6

H

<i>hàn</i>	悍		to be threatening, menacing, aggressive, antagonistic, (of women) shrewish, ill-tempered, viraginous	16
<i>háo</i>	號	号	to shout, wail	5
<i>hào</i>	號	号	1. to shout orders 2. designation, name	5

			3. to announce, declare, proclaim	
<i>hào</i>	好		goodies, nice things	16
<i>hé</i>	合		close up, seal up	9
<i>hú</i>	狐		fox	15
<i>hǔ</i>	虎		tiger	15
<i>huái</i>	懷	怀	1. bosom, breast 2. to carry or clasp to one's bosom, embrace 3. think longingly of, cherish (figuratively "carrying in one's bosom")	23
<i>huán</i>	還	还	1. to return, make a round trip 2. to return (an object)	1
<i>huán</i>	環	环	bracelet	20
<i>huàn</i>	患		1. disaster, calamity, affliction, often man-made <i>cf.</i> 禍 <i>huò</i> a natural disaster 2. to regard as a calamity or disaster	1
<i>huì</i>	會	会	to meet, assemble	10
<i>huì</i>	喙		beak (of a bird), mouth (of a person)	9
J				
<i>jí</i>	及		to reach up to in time or space, to come up to the occasion of/to the point [in time] of	1
<i>jí</i>	即		thereupon, forthwith, immediately, now; accordingly (indicates sequence)	9
<i>jì</i>	驥	驥	a 'thousand-mile steed,' an excellent horse, a thoroughbred	4
<i>jì</i>	計	计	calculate, estimate; scheme, plot, plan	3
<i>jì</i>	祭		1. to make or offer sacrifice (with a sacrificial victim) 2. (by extension) sacrifices 3. (when modifying a noun) sacrificial, used in making sacrifices ex: <i>jì qì</i> 祭器, 'sacrificial vessels'	1
<i>jī</i>	璣	玑	oblong pearls	24
<i>jī</i>	期		(also written 棋 or 碁)	10, 22

			1. a complete time cycle 2. period of a year	
<i>jià</i>	賈		(= 價) price	8
<i>jià</i>	嫁		to marry (of a woman)	20
<i>jià</i>	價	价	price, value	8
<i>jiǎ</i>	甲		1. a shell, carapace, exoskeleton 2. leather armor	15
<i>jiā</i>	加		1. to add onto, to increase; exaggerate; increasingly, still more 2. impose on, subject to, apply (on)to	18
<i>jiàn</i>	諫	谏	admonish, remonstrate	22
<i>jiān</i>	間	间	interval (physical or temporal)	22
<i>jiān</i>	堅	坚	to be hard, firm, stiff, rigid, tough, resistant to change to harden, become firm, stiff, rigid, etc	6
<i>jiān</i>	兼		1. combine, add together 2. simultaneous; double 3. (as particle,)“at the same time” “in addition”	5
<i>jiàng</i>	強	强	stiff, firm, inflexible, great in tensile strength	5
<i>jiàng</i>	降		to descend, go down; to send down, lower, pass down	17
<i>jiàng</i>	將	将	1. general 2. to lead (<i>cf. jiāng</i> about to)	4
<i>jiǎng</i>	講	讲	1. to reconcile, resolve differences 2. to explain	12
<i>jiāo</i>	驕	骄	(= 驕) 1. proud, arrogant, haughty 2. hold high	14
<i>jiāo</i>	交		contacts, relations, ‘criss-crosses’	20
<i>jiè</i>	戒		1. to warn against; caution (also written 誡) 2. to take warning from, to regard as cautionary 3. to prepare against, take precautions	5
<i>jiè</i>	借		1. to borrow 2. to loan, lend (note: as in mod. Chinese, <i>jiè</i> can mean either ‘to borrow’ or ‘to lend.’)	2

<i>jiě</i>	解		to break up, loosen, untie (as a knot, or difficulties); to analyze, to explain (by analysis of components)	3
<i>jiè dào</i>	借道		to borrow passage; refers to one state making use of a road through another state's territory to reach a third state (also 假道 <i>jiǎ dào</i>)	2
<i>jìn</i>	進	进	1. to advance, enter 2. to offer, present 3. to send forward, to urge forward, to promote	22
<i>jìn</i>	盡	尽	to consume, use up, finish, empty, exhaust, complete	13
<i>jǐn</i>	謹	谨	be cautious, circumspect, careful, respectful, assiduous	8
<i>jīn</i>	斤		(unit of weight) catty (approx. half a pound)	24
<i>jìng</i>	鏡	镜	mirror	22
<i>jìng</i>	境		boundary, border, area, region, realm	7
<i>jiù</i>	救		1. rescue, save 2. to cure an ailment 3. to redress, make amends for	19
<i>jiù</i>	救		rescue, save, provide relief to (one in danger or trouble), rescue (from danger or trouble), <i>e.g.</i> 'save from disaster' 救災	6
<i>jiǔ</i>	酒		wine, ale, beer	10
<i>jiù</i>	就		go to, arrive at	25
<i>jù</i>	具		1. to provide 2. accouterments, furnishings	16
<i>jù</i>	俱		all	4
<i>jué</i>	絕	绝	1. cut off, sever, sunder, break, part 2. absolute, unsurpassed	7
<i>jùn</i>	駿	骏	excellent steed, fine horse. bayard, paragon (of horses).	8
K				
<i>kè</i>	客	客	guest, wayfarer, retainer (sometimes used to refer to an anonymous third party)	3
<i>kē</i>	刻		1. to carve (wood) 2. notch (as on a clock)	17

<i>kě</i>	肯		1. to be willing to 2. to permit, allow, agree	9
<i>kōng</i>	空	空	vacuously, in vain	19
<i>kū</i>	剗		split open and hollow out (like a melon or tree), scoop out	7
<i>kuī</i>	窺	窺	to look secretly, peek	22
<i>kùn</i>	困		1. constrain, put in a bind 2. to be in a bind, to be in straits 3. straightened circumstances. Cf. 捆／網 <i>kūn</i> ‘tie up’	20
L				
<i>lì</i>	立		to stand, be erect; to erect, to stand (something)	8
<i>lì</i>	吏		officer (low-ranking), bailiff, clerk cf. 吏 <i>lì</i> > * <i>rəh</i> 使 <i>shǐ</i> > * <i>srəʔ</i> and 史 <i>shǐ</i> > * <i>srəʔ</i>	7
<i>lì</i>	麗	麗	dazzling, gorgeous, ravishing	22
<i>lǐ</i>	理		1. to work jade 2. natural patterns, natural or inherent order, rules, principles	23
<i>liáng</i>	糧	糧	1. provisions, rations 2. grain, (storable) food	20
<i>liè</i>	獵	獵	to hunt game	10
<i>lín</i>	臨	臨	1. to verge on, approach, draw near; to look over 2. supervise, preside over	25
<i>líng</i>	靈	靈	spiritual power, numen; numinous, divine	19
<i>liú</i>	留		1. to remain, stay 2. leave	25
<i>liú</i>	流		to flow	17
<i>lóng</i>	聾	聾	deaf	11
<i>lòu</i>	陋		narrow, crude, coarse, base	24
<i>lú</i>	閭	閭	village gates	24

M

mǎ	買	买	to buy (with currency)	23
mài	賣	卖	sell	8
mìng	命		<i>lit.</i> order, command <i>as a courtesy phrase:</i> advice, recommendation	11
míng...shí...	名...實		in name ... in substance (also sometimes 號...實...)	3
mò	秣		1. livestock feed, fodder 2. to feed (livestock)	24
mò	末		1. tip of a branch 2. peripherals, extraneous parts	20
mò	墨		black, kohl, lampblack; to blacken	24
mù	暮		dusk, sunset	22
mù	幕		curtain, tent	13

N

nán	難	难	to be difficult	12
nàn	難	难	1. difficulties, hardship, suffering 2. to cause difficulties (often referring to military resistance)	12
nì	逆		1. to meet, greet, receive, run into (cognate to 迎 yíng 'to greet, receive') 2. to go against, run counter to, defy	15
nù	怒		to be enraged, indignant, angry	5
nǚ	弩		crossbow	5
nuò	諾	诺	to assent to, to consent, "OK."	3

O

ǒu	偶		1. counterpart, match, mate, counterpart 2. idol, a double (made of clay or wood) 3. to happen to, by chance (also written 耦 and 禺)	17
----	---	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

<i>ǒurén</i>	偶人	idol, image, 'homunculus,' perhaps used as grave figurines	17
--------------	----	------------------------------------------------------------	----

P

<i>pēng</i>	烹	to boil, stew, scald	13
<i>pì</i>	僻	1. out-of-the-way, secluded 2. rare, unusual (<i>cf.</i> 僻字) 3. rustic, mean, low	24
<i>pī</i>	被	被	to wear (= 披) 3
<i>pí</i>	罷	罢	(= 疲) to become weary, exhausted 2
<i>pì</i>	譬	to compare; for example; analogically speaking, metaphorically speaking	17
<i>piāo</i>	漂	to float, drift, be tossed about in the water (<i>Cf.</i> 飄 <i>piāo</i> 'drift on the wind, be tossed by the breeze')	17
<i>pú</i>	璞	1. raw, native, crude, unfashioned (of materials, esp. precious stones) 2. an unworked precious stone	23
<i>pǔ</i>	朴／樸	1. raw, native, crude, unfashioned (of materials, esp. wood) 2. genuine/original nature	23
<i>pù</i>	曝	to expose or bask in the sun, to sun, to dry in the sun	9

Q

<i>qī</i>	欺	to cheat, deceive, trick	21
<i>qī</i>	期	1. a fixed time, term, period of time 2. to agree to a meeting time 3. an arranged meeting time; appointment 4. expect, look ahead to	10
<i>qī</i>	妻	wife, consort	22
<i>qián</i>	拑	(= 箝) to pinch, as with pincers	9
<i>qiǎn</i>	譴	譴	chastise, reprimand, castigate 1
<i>qiáng</i>	強	强	1. strong, mighty 2. firm, unyielding. 5
<i>qiǎng</i>	強	强	1. strive, make an effort 2. resolute(ly) 5

<i>qiè</i>	妾		1. female slave or servant; unofficial wife, concubine 2. I, your handmaiden (humble self-reference for a woman, <i>cf. chén</i> 臣 for men)	16
<i>qiě</i>	且	且	moreover, furthermore (grammatical particle)	3
<i>qín</i>	禽		1. fowl, bird(s) 2. to capture (= 擒)	9
<i>qǐn</i>	寢	寢	to lie down to sleep, rest	22
<i>qíng</i>	情		1. true circumstances, actual condition 2. nature (often in the term 性情) 3. natural feelings, sentiments, emotional state	16
<i>qǐng</i>	請	請	1. request permission to [do something], ask to [do something] 2. request or ask [for something]	1
<i>qīng</i>	輕	轻	1. light, not heavy, trivial, insignificant, unimportant 2. to consider insignificant; to trivialize (pair: 重／輕)	14
<i>qióng</i>	窮	穷	1. expended, exhausted, used up, depleted; to expend, exhausted, use up, deplete 2. destitute, impoverished, to have exhausted one's resources 3. to traverse or go through and reach the ultimate or extreme point	20
<i>qiú</i>	囚		1. to apprehend, capture, take into custody 2. a prisoner	5
<i>qiú</i>	仇		an equal, a match	3
<i>qú</i>	衢		1. thoroughfare, avenue 2. crossroads.	24
<i>quàn</i>	勸	劝	1. exhort, encourage, urge 2. to be encouraging	2, 6
<i>qún</i>	群 / 羣		flock, herd; assembled, gathered	15
R				
<i>ràng</i>	讓	让	1. to yield 2. to decline 3. to admonish, reprimand	5
<i>rú</i>	如		to go (to a place)	17

<i>rǔ</i>	汝		you	17
<i>rúzi</i>	孺子		1. infant, child 2. girl, young woman	26
S				
<i>sài</i>	塞		1. frontier, boundary area; pass. 2. fastness, a strategic juncture	17
<i>sāi / sè</i>	塞		1. to stop up, block, obstruct; be jammed, stopped up; fill up, cram. 2. stopper, plug, cork	17
<i>shàn</i>	贍	贍	to be sufficient, adequate to meet needs	19
<i>shàng</i>	尚		1. to add on top 2. still, yet, in addition 3. “even” in the pattern 尚 ... 況, / 誰/ 何	13
<i>shǎng</i>	賞	賞	1. to esteem, prize 2. to reward	13
<i>shāng</i>	觴	觴	1. a goblet 2. to make a toast (to someone)	24
<i>shāng</i>	傷	伤	wound, injure, harm	3
<i>shè</i>	赦		pardon, forgive, release (a prisoner)	7
<i>shè</i>	舍		1. dwelling or building 2. to stay for the night	9
<i>shě</i>	舍		(= 捨) to set down, let go, relinquish, release.	9
<i>shè</i>	射		shooting, archery	21
<i>shén</i>	神		spirit, divine, daemonic, ghostly	19
<i>shěn</i>	審	审	1. to know or understand in detail 2. careful, cautious, attentive to detail 3. investigate, examine, interrogate	11
<i>shèng</i>	乘		chariot; a chariot with four horses	5
<i>shè rén</i>	舍人	舍人	men (officials?) who were attached directly to the royal house and aristocrats and served as personal retainers	24
<i>shí</i>	食		1. to eat, to consume; hence, to live off off 2. food	20

<i>shí</i>	實	实	fruit, seeds; to bear fruit, to give substance to, to actualize; actuality, reality; actually	3
<i>shì</i>	釋	释	1. to loose, untie, undo 2. release, let go, let slip away 3. resolve (a problem or dilemma)	14
<i>shì</i>	市		market place, bazaar (not “city”)	8
<i>shì</i>	室		building; room, chamber, apartment	16
<i>shǐ</i>	使		1. to send, dispatch; one who is sent, emissary 2. cause, allow, let 3. introduces hypothetical clause, if (<i>cf.</i> “Let us say it’s like this ...”)	1
<i>shī</i>	師	师	1. troops, soldiers, an army 2. a regiment (often described as containing 2,500 soldiers) 3. masses.	12
<i>shì cháo</i>	市朝		marketplace and court; that is, public places	22
<i>shòu</i>	獸	兽	beasts	15
<i>shōu</i>	收		to receive (what is due); harvest, reap; to collect, put away; to take back, regain, recall	18
<i>shù</i>	數	数	1. a number, numeral 2. several, a few 3. the art of math, calculations (<i>cf.</i> modern 數學)	17
<i>shǔ</i>	數	数	1. to calculate 2. to reprimand	17
<i>shǔ</i>	屬	属	a category or group; to belong to a category, group, or type	15
<i>shū</i>	書	书	1. to write 2. written document 3. letter, missive, epistle	20
<i>shú / shóu</i>	熟		1. cooked, ripened, matured 2. thoroughly, deeply, carefully	9
<i>shuài</i>	率		1. to lead; to serve as a model or leader 2. a leader 3. to regard as a model or leader	20
<i>shuāng</i>	雙	双	pair	3
<i>shuò</i>	數	数	multiple times, repeatedly	17

<i>sì</i>	駟	駟	team-of-four horses, quadriga. cognate to 四 <i>sì</i> ‘four’	3
<i>sì</i>	食		to feed (= 飼)	20
<i>sì</i>	似		to seem like, to resemble, as if	16
<i>sī</i>	私		1. private, related to oneself, related to one’s in-group 2. privately, on one’s own, secretly 3. to have an (illicit) intimate relationship	18
<i>sī</i>	思		to think about, consider	22
<i>suí</i>	隨	隨	1. to follow 2. following; subsequently; consequently	5
<i>suì</i>	祟		malevolent or baneful influence, curse	1
<i>sǔn</i>	損	損	curtail, diminish; wound, impair, destroy	3
<i>suǒ</i>	索		1. to demand, ask, seek 2. rope, cord, braid; to braid	6
T				
<i>tài hòu</i>	太后		Queen Mother, Dowager Queen, the mother of the ruler	19
<i>tàibǔ</i>	太卜		court diviner; grand diviner	1
<i>tán</i>	談	談	to converse, chat, discuss	22
<i>táo</i>	桃		peach, peachwood	17
<i>tiàn</i>	瑱		jade earpieces (hung from cap to cover ears) or earplugs	20
<i>tiān dì</i>	天帝		Tiāndì, the supreme god of the Zhōu pantheon	15
<i>tíng</i>	廷		= 庭, court, courtyard	22
<i>tíng</i>	庭		court, courtyard	22
<i>tǐng</i>	挺		1. extrude, extract, elongate, draw out, pull out, stretch, straighten 2. excel at, be prominent in, stand out, be conspicuous	17
<i>tōng</i>	通		1. to pass through, go all the way through 2. unobstructed, passable, allowing unhindered transit	24
<i>tú</i>	徒		1. to be empty, in vain, useless 2. only, merely	24

<i>tú</i>	圖	图	1. chart, map, scheme 2. to plot, plan, scheme	14
<i>tūn</i>	吞		1. to swallow 2. to annex, swallow up territory	5
W				
<i>wán</i>	玩		1. to play with, toy with, enjoy 2. toy, plaything, curio 3. to appreciate, enjoy	16
<i>wáng</i>	亡		to lose	7
<i>wǎng</i>	往		to go (in the direction of)	8
<i>wèi</i>	衛	卫	guard, protect by surrounding	5
<i>wèi</i>	畏		fear, dread, regard as fearsome, hold in awe; to revere, respect	15
<i>wēi</i>	畏		(loan for 威) awe-inspiring, majestic	15
<i>wéi</i>	唯		1. “only” 2. in archaic Chinese: copula > * <i>wi</i> cf. 非 * <i>pəi</i>	3
<i>wèi</i>	遺	遗	to give, to present	5
<i>wén</i>	聞	闻	1. to hear 2. to be heard, be widely reported	22
<i>wò</i>	臥		to lie down	16
X				
<i>xí</i>	襲	袭	1. to make a surprise attack, to raid 2. to carry on as before, inherit, continue	5
<i>xí</i>	習	习	1. to repeatedly flap (a wing) 2. to practice 3. to be(come) familiar with	24
<i>xí</i>	昔		in the past, previously	5
<i>xī</i>	息		1. to breathe 2. to rest; to give rest to	20
<i>xī</i>	腊		1. cured meat, dried meat, jerky 2. to dry in the sun, to cure	23

<i>xī</i>	犀		1. rhinoceros 2. rhinoceros horns	24
<i>xī</i>	奚		interrog. pronoun, “why” (modifying a verb phrase) or “what” modifying a noun. <i>cf.</i> 何, 何以	11
<i>xiá</i>	暇		to be at leisure, be idle, have time to spare	19
<i>xiàn</i>	獻	献	to present, to offer	1
<i>xiǎn</i>	顯	显	1. manifest, evident, obvious 2. to manifest, to make obvious, to display	23
<i>xiān hòu</i>	先後	先后	<i>lit.</i> : “precede and follow, “before and after”, <i>thus</i> , to assist, serve as an intermediary, serve as a go-between	8
<i>xiáng</i>	降		to submit to, capitulate, surrender, to force to submission	17
<i>xiàng</i>	象		1. elephant 2. ivory	24
<i>xiàng</i>	相		1. face, to face 2. minister, to serve as minister	4
<i>xiāng</i>	相		mutual	4
<i>xiào</i>	笑		to smile, laugh; to laugh at, mock	11
<i>xiè</i>	謝	谢	to withdraw from, beg leave of, beg off, to decline	23
<i>xīn</i>	薪		1. firewood, kindling 2. salary	25
<i>xiù</i>	臭		to smell, sniff	16
<i>xiū</i>	修		1. long (time or length), elongated, drawn out; tapered 2. fine, refined 3. to refine, renovate, put in prime condition	22
<i>xù</i>	卹		(= 恤) to show solicitude, to show sympathy for; to provide comfort or relief, to soothe	20
<i>xǔ</i>	許	许	to consent (to someone’s request); to permit	2
<i>xuán</i>	還	还	to circle, go around (also written 旋)	8
<i>xuàn</i>	眩		1. experience vertigo or dizziness 2. confused, baffled, perplexed	23
<i>xuē</i>	削		to shave, pare, whittle (also read <i>xiāo</i>)	17

xùn	殉		1. human sacrifice, killed as a burial companion 2. to sacrifice oneself 3. to protect	19
Y				
yā	厭	厌	(= 壓) 1. to press down on, push down, weigh down on 2. bring pressure on, control	14
yàn	厭	厌	(= 饜) 1. satiate, become sat 2. wearied with, bored by; disgusted with (as a result of being satiated), to be fed up with.	14
yǎn	揜		to cover up, conceal, hide	16
yàng	恙		1. worry 2. ailment, illness, affliction, adversity	20
yào	藥	药	medicine, potion, herbs	21
耶／邪		yé	equivalent to 也乎 Cf. the fusion 歟／與	20
yè	謁	谒	1. present oneself; to make introductions 2. to recount, tell, narrate	21
yè	業	业	1. a board or placard 2. patrimony, heritage, legacy, (esp. an inherited responsibility or hereditary trade); hence, service, profession; endeavor, undertaking 3. to cause to take on an endeavor	20
yí	遺	遗	1. to leave behind, let go, lose 2. to bequeath 3. remnant, vestige	5
yí	疑		to doubt, suspect, think it possible that	13
yì	鎰	鎰	[unit of weight] 20 taels (兩) (315 gm or 11 oz). Used in kingdoms of 魏 and 韓.	8
yì	邑		settlement, township; by extension a vassalage or fief	3
yì	議	议	1. to discuss, advocate an opinion, argue 2. to discuss right and wrong, criticize, critique	22
yì	衣		to wear, garb oneself in	16
yì	益	益	increase; gain, benefit. Cf. 溢 yì 'to spill over the brim'	3

yì	昐		bright, dazzling	22
yì	劓		to cut off the nose (a punishment)	16
yǐ	巳		allograph for 以	15
yī	一		whole, entire, all of	13
yì	意		intent, aim	5
yī	衣		clothes, garments (generic)	16
yìn	飲	饮	to provide with drink, to water (an animal)	10
yǐn	飲	饮	to drink; beverage(s)	10
yīn	因		1. (rarely, as a full verb) to lean on, to rely on. 2. (grammatical particle) “relying on this,” “based on this,” where this has been previously stated.	1
yíng	迎		to meet, greet, receive.	5
yú	餘	余	to be leftover, to be remaining; leftovers, surplus	3
yú	漁		1. to fish (especially by netting and trapping (contrast <i>diào</i> 釣 ‘to angle’, to fish with hook and line) 2. fisherman.	9
yù	鵲	鹊	shorebird with a long beak and legs, wader	9
yù	雨		to rain, to precipitate (snow, hail, meteor shower, etc)	9
yù	御		1. to drive a chariot or carriage (same as yù 馭) 2. charioteer, driver	6
yǔ	雨		rain	9
yú	予		1st person pron., “I”, “me”	1
yǔ	予		to give (something to someone)	1
yú fù	魚父	鱼父	fisherman	9
yǔ guó	與國	与国	an allied state <i>cf.</i> 與 yǔ ‘to join together with; to give’	3
yú rén	虞人		[official title] official in charge of ‘mountains and fields/marshes, game and fowl’	10

yuàn	願	愿	to wish, to want, to desire, “I would like.”	4
yuè	越		cross over, pass over, exceed	2
Z				
zài	載	载	to carry or transport (a load); to contain	5
zài bài	再拜		to do a ‘double bow’, a polite sign of respect	24
zàng	葬	葬	to bury, inter, entomb	19
zé	擇	择	select, choose, pick out	16
zēng	曾		on top of this; layered	25
zhāo	朝		early morning	8
zhāo	召		to call, summon	24
zhèn	振		1. arouse, activate, stir up, agitate, inspire 2. to provide relief, help	20
zhì	制	制	1. to cut, to measure (= 製), fabricate 2. to make conform, restrain, control 3. imperial command 4. system, institution 5. to overpower, subdue, bring under control	3
zhì	質	质	1. substance, basic stuff (in contrast to 貌) 2. base or background pattern or color (in contrast to 文). 2. security, surety; hence, hostage	7
zhì	致		to cause to arrive, to deliver; to send, extend	3
zhī	支		1. branch (= 枝) 2. to support, sustain, maintain, stand by 3. resist, stand up to, off set	9
zhòng	重		1. heavy, thick 2. make heavier, to increase in weight or intensity. 3. (adv.) to the extreme.	14
zhòng	重		heavy, weighty (physically or in a figurative sense), important, dominant	2
zhōng	鍾	钟	a bell	5

zhōng	中		Inner [Palace]	21
zhù	助		to help, aid	20
zhǔ	屬	属	1. to link together, connect; to gather together, to assemble. 2. assign to, entrust to, turn over to, attach to	15
zhū	珠		round pearls	24
zhuān	專	专	only, solely, exclusively, alone, restricted to	15
zhuó	啄		to peck (up food)	9
zī	資	资	1. valuable goods, money 2. to aid or help (with funds) 3. to give (usu. valuables or money)	24
zú	卒		1. soldier, troops 2. group of a hundred people	5
zú	卒		1. to die, to finish 2. in the end	5
zuì	罪		crime, offense	21