

DLI Chinese

Glossary Modules 1 - 5



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Defense Language Institute - Foreign Language Center

Les Éditions du Yojik

Chinese Basic Course

Defense Language Institute - Foreign Language Center

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
Alasīyā	阿拉斯加	N:	Alaska	L27
a	啊	P:	(marker for seeking approval agreement on suggestion)	L8
āiya	哎呀	N:	exclamation, interjection	L29
ài	爱	V/AV:	to love, to be fond of/to love to	L9
àirén	爱人	N:	spouse (wife/husband-PRC)	L4
Andàlùè (shěng)	安大略(-省)	N:	Ontario (province), Canada	L4
bā	八	NU:	eight	L2
ba	吧	P:	(indicating 'I presume')	L11
-bǎ	一把	M:	(generally for chairs or many things with handles)	L10
bǎ	把	CV:	(bring object to front of main verb)	L22
bàba	爸爸	N:	papa, father	L22
Bái Máo Nǚ	白毛女	N:	White Haired Girl (name of a Chinese opera)	L21
báitiān	白天	TW:	daytime	L19
báizhǎnjī	白斩鸡	N:	boiled chicken with mashed ginger and garlic sauce	L30
bǎi	百	M:	100	L5
-bān	一班	M:	(for train, bus, airplane in time schedule)	L20
bān	班	M/N:	class (of students), squad (military unit)	L8
bān	班	N:	a shift (of work)	L17
bānjī	班机	N:	scheduled flight/air service	L27
bānzhǎng	班长	N:	class or section monitor	L8
bān	搬	V:	to move	L27
bānjiā	搬家	V0:	to move one's residence	L27
-bàn	一半	NU:	(and) half	L10
bàn-	半	NU:	one half of	L10
bànpào	半票	N:	half fare	L20
bàn	办	V:	to handle, to manage, to attend to, to do	L12
bànfǎ	办法	N:	method, way, means	L13
bànshì	办事	V0:	to handle, to manage, or to ...	L12
bāng biérénde máng	帮别人的忙	N:	to help others, to help someone else	L18
bāngmáng	帮忙	V0:	to help, to give assistance	L18
bāngzhù	帮助	V/N:	to help/assistance	L28

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
bàng	磅	N:	pound	L27
bāo/guǒ	包/裹	V:	to wrap	L28
bāoguǒ	包裹	N:	parcel, parcel post	L28
báo	薄	SV:	be thin, be light (wine)	L28
bǎojià (bǎoxiǎn)	保价(保险)	VO/N:	to insure/insurance	L28
Bǎoluó	保罗	N:	(transliteration of Paul)	L17
Bǎoluó Mǎdīng	保罗马丁	N:	Paul Martin (transliteration)	L25
bǎo	饱	SV/ RVE:	have eaten one's fill, be satisfied (after eating)	L24
bào	报	N:	newspaper (M: fèn[r])	L8
bàogào	报告	V/N:	to report/report	L17
bàoguān	报关	V0:	making a customs declaration	L28
bàoguānbiǎo	报关表	N:	customs declaration form	L28
bàoshang	报上	N:	in the newspaper	L8
bàozhǐ	报纸	N:	newspaper	L8
-bēi	一杯	M:	a cup of (for coffee, tea, milk)	L22
bēizi	杯子	N:	cup	L22
Běicháoxiǎn (Běi Hán)	北朝鲜 (北韩)	N:	North Korea	L3
Běi Měi (Zhōu)	北美 (洲)	N:	North America	L27
Běihǎi-Gōngyuán	北海公园	PW:	North Sea Public Park	L12
Běijīng-Dàxué	北京大学	N:	Beijing University	L23
Běijīng Huàbào	北京画报	N:	Beijing Pictorial	L20
Běijīng Zhōubào	北京周报	N:	Beijing Review (weekly)	L19
bèi	被	CV:	by (passive voice marker)	L27
běn	本	M:	volume (of books)	L7
běndì	本地	PW:	local, native	L29
běnlái	本来	MA/ TW:	originally	L24
běnláijiù	本来就	PH:	... to begin with	L.24
bèn	笨	SV:	be stupid, be clumsy, be awkward	L29
bǐ	笔	N:	pen (writing instruments)	L6
bízi	鼻子	N:	nose	L24

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
bǐ	比	CV:	compare with, than	L25
Bídé Bèiěr	彼得贝尔	N:	Peter Bayer (transliteration)	L25
bìděi	必得	AV:	must, have to (stronger than děi)	L12
-biān(r)	一边 (儿)	N:	side, edge, border	L21
biàn	变	V:	to change, to change into, to be changed	L20
biànfàn	便饭	N:	a simple meal	L30
-biàn	一遍	M:	(for occurrences, times, etc.)	L23
biǎoshì	表示	V:	to express, to indicate, to show	L21
biǎo/shǒubiǎo	表/手表	N:	wristwatch (M: -ge)	L14
bié	别	AV:	don't	L13
biéde	别的	N:	other, another	L18
biérén	别人	N:	others, other people	L18
bìngqiě	并且	MA:	moreover	L28
bìng	病	N/V:	illness, sickness/to be sick	L24
bìngren	病人	N:	patient, invalid, sick person	L24
bìngsǐle	病死了	PH:	to die of illness	L24
bǔ	补	N:	to make up for, to mend, to patch	L27
bù (bú)	不	P:	not, no	L2
búbì	不必	AV:	need not, not have to (not necessary)	L12
búcuò	不错	IE/SV:	not bad/to be correct, right, pretty good	L22
búda	不大	A:	not very	L25
búdàn	不但	MA:	not only, not merely	L19
búdàn ... yě ...	不但…… 也……	PT:	not only ...but also ...	L19
bùdōu	不都	A:	not all, not both	L6
bùduō	不多	SV/ NU:	to be not many or not much	L9
bùfāng	不妨	A:	might as well	L26
bùfāngxīn	不放心	SV:	to be uneasy	L22
búguò	不过	CNJ:	but, however	L12
bùjiǔ	不久	TW:	soon, before long (not a long time)	L20
bù kěnéng	不可能	SV:	to be impossible	L13
búkèqì	不客气	SV/IE:	to be impolite, rude/Don't mention it.	L12

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
bùshǎo	不少	SV/ NU:	to be quite a few	L9
búshì	不是	P:	not to be	L2
búxiè	不谢	IE:	Don't mention it. (Lit. You need not thank me.)	L25
búyàojǐn	不要紧	SV/IE:	to be unimportant/It doesn't matter.	L8
bù yíding	不一定	A:	won't necessarily, not definitely	L15
bùzhǐ	不只	CNJ:	not only, not merely, not just	L12
bùxié	布鞋	N:	cotton shoes	L9
bù	部	M:	section, zone, part	L26
bù	簿	N:	book (for taking notes, keeping accounts)	L29
-bù	一部	M:	(for machines, instruments, automobiles, etc.)	L13
bùzi	簿子	N:	notebook	L29
càidān	菜单	N:	menu	L22
cái	才	A:	not until then (later than expected), then and only then	L17
cai	才	ADV:	only, merely, just (less than expected)	L10
cài	菜	N:	vegetables, (cooked) dishes, course in a banquet	L8
cānchē	餐车	N:	dining car	L27
cānguān	参观	V/N:	to visit (for a purpose)/visit	L16
cānjiā	参加	V:	to join in, to participate	L21
cèyàn	测验	V/N:	to quiz/quiz	L14
chāzi	叉子	N:	fork	L8
chá	茶	N:	tea	L22
chábēi	茶杯	N:	teacup	L22
chá	查	V:	to check, to inspect, to consult (a dictionary)	L23
cháchulail	查出来	V:	to find out	L23
cháchulaile	查出来了	RV:	have found out (through investigation)	L23
chàpiàoyuán	查票员	N:	conductor, ticket inspector	L20
chà	差	V:	to differ from, to lack, to fall short of	L14
chà yidiǎnr	差一点儿	V0:	to be not good enough, not quite up to the mark	L16
chà yidiǎnr	差一点儿	MA:	almost, nearly	L16

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
chàbuduō	差不多	MA:	almost, nearly	L16
chàyíkè wǔdiǎn	差一刻五点	TW:	a quarter to five	L14
chāo	超	V:	to exceed, to surpass	L27
chāozhòng	超重	SV:	be overload, be overweight	L27
cháo	朝	CV:	facing, towards	L25
Cháoxiǎn	朝鲜	N:	Korea	L3
chǎo	炒	V:	to stir fry, to sauté	L30
cháng	长	SV:	be long	L26
chángtú	长途	N:	long distance	L29
cháng(chang)	常 (常)	A:	often, frequently, usually, generally	L15
-chǎng	一场	BF:	open field, public place	L12
chǎng	厂	N:	factory, mill, plant, yard	L29
chàng	唱	V:	to sing	L15
chànggēr	唱歌儿	V0:	to sing songs	L15
chē	车	N:	car (used with wheeled vehicle)	L11
chēpiào	本苗	N:	train/bus ticket	L20
chēzhàn	车站	N:	train/bus depot, station, stop	L20
chéng	城	N:	city	L6
chénglǐtóu	城里头	PW:	inside the city	L6
chéngwàitóu	城外头	PW:	outside the city	L6
chéngqiáng	城墙	N:	city wall	L19
chī	吃	V:	to eat	L8
chībubǎo	吃不饱	RV:	to eat but not be able to be satisfied	L24
chīdebǎo	吃得饱	RV:	to eat and be able to be satisfied	L24
chīfàn/chīfàn	吃饭	V0:	to eat (meals/food), to eat cooked rice	L8
chǐ	尺	M:	a Chinese foot	L29
chìjiǎoyīshēng	赤脚医生	N:	barefoot doctor	L24
chū(bǎn)	出 (版)	V:	to publish	L7
chūfā	出发	V:	to set out, to start off	L16
chūkǒu	出口	N:	exports, exits	L29
chūkǒukē	出口科	N:	export section	L29
chūlai	出来	V:	to come out (toward the speaker)	L17

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
chū máobìng	出毛病	V0:	to develop a malfunction, to break down	L18
chūmén	出门	V0:	to go out (of the town)	L29
chūqu	出去	V:	to go out	L17
chūzū	出租	V:	to rent	L10
chūzū-qìchē	出租汽车	N:	taxicab (PRC)	L26
chúfáng	厨房	N:	kitchen (M: -jian)	L10
chuān	穿	V:	to wear, to put on (clothes, jackets and shoes), to pierce through	L30
chuándá	传达	N:	building custodian, concierge	L22
chuán	船	N:	boat, ship (M: sou, tiáo)	L11
chuánpiào	船票	N:	ship/boat/ferry ticket	L20
chuānghu	窗户	N:	window (M: -ge)	L15
chuāngkǒu(r)	窗口 (儿)	N:	window, ticket window	L28
chuáng	床	N:	bed (M: -zhāng)	L10
cídiǎn	词典	N:	dictionary	L23
-cì	一次	M:	(of number of occasions, times, etc.)	L8
cóng	从	CV:	from	L11
cóng...dào	从...到	PATT:	from ... to	L11
cóng...dào...lái	从...到...来	PT:	come to ...from	L11
cóng...dào...qù	从...到...去	PT:	go to ..from	L11
cóng...lái	从.....来	PT:	come from ...	L11
cóng...qǐ	从.....起	PT:	from ... on	L16
cóng...qù	从.....去	PT:	go to ... from ...	L11
cóngqián	从前	MA:	before, previously	L6
cóng xiǎo (r)	从小 (儿)	V0:	since childhood	L20
cuò	错	SV:	wrong, mistaken, erroneous	L22
cuòr	错儿	N:	a mistake, an error	L22
dǎ	打	V:	to send, to dispatch, to make a (phone call)	L19
dǎ	打	V:	to fight, to strike, to hit	L20
dǎ diànhuà	打电话	V0:	to make a phone call	L19
dǎkāi	打开	V:	to open up, to turn on	L25
dǎsǐle	打死了	PH:	be killed (death by some means other than illness)	L24

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
dǎ zhàng	打仗	V0:	to fight a battle, at war	L20
dǎsuàn	打算	V:	to plan to	L25
dǎtīng	打听	V:	to inquire or ask about	L26
dà	大	SV:	to be large, to be big	L6
dàgài	大概	MA:	probably	L25
dàhòutiān	大后天	TW:	three days from now (day after day after tomorrow)	L12
dàjiā	大家	N:	all, everybody, everyone	L8
dàkǎo	大考	N:	end of term or final examination	L14
dàlù/Dàlù	大陆	N:	continent, Mainland China	L7
dàmén	大门	N:	front entrance/door/gate	L26
dàqiántiān	大前天	TW:	three days ago (day before day before yesterday)	L12
dàshēng	大声	PH:	loud voice, loud noise	L15
dàshǐ	大使	N:	ambassador	L21
dàshǐguǎn	大使馆	N:	embassy	L21
dàshīfu	大师傅	N:	chef	L22
Dàwèi	大卫	N:	(transliteration of David)	L21
dàxué	大学	N:	university	L23
dāi	待	V:	to stay	L30
dàifu	大夫	N:	doctor (M.D.)	L24
dàibiǎo	代表	V/N:	to represent/representative, delegate	L16
dài	带	V:	to take, to bring, to carry	L12
dānchéngpiào	单程票	N:	one-way ticket	L27
dānrénfáng	单人房	N:	room for one person	L25
dānzi	单子	N:	list, form	L28
dànshi	但是	MA:	but, yet, nevertheless	L27
dāngzhōng	当中	PW:	the center off middle of, in between, among	L26
dāochā	刀叉	N:	silverware, cutlery, knives, and forks	L8
dāozi	刀子	N:	knife	L8
-dào	一到	VS:	verbal suffix "to"	L14
dào	到	CV/V:	to/arrive	L11
dào...lái	到……来	PT:	come to ...	L11

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
dào...qù	到……去	PT:	go to ...	L11
-de	—得	P:	(a verbal suffix used to link the manner of action to the verb)	L15
de	的	P:	(possessive marker)	L3
...de shíhou	……的时候	PH:	when ...	L14
dé	得	V:	to get, to obtain,, to gain (acquire something)	L24
dédao	得到	V:	to get, to obtain, to gain	L24
Déguó	德国	N:	Germany	L3
Dézhōu	德州	N:	Texas	L4
děi	得	AV:	must, ought to, have to	L10
dēng	灯	N:	lamp (M: -zhǎn)	L10
dēngjì	登记	V:	to register, to check in	L25
dēngjìbù	登记簿	N:	register	L29
děng	等	V:	to wait (for)	L22
děngděng	等等	N:	and so on, and so forth, etc.	L23
děngyīděng	等一等	V:	to wait for a moment	L22
dī	低	SV:	be low	L29
dīxià	底下	N:	underneath, below	L25
dìfang	地方	N:	place	L19
dìshàng	地上	N:	on the ground, on the floor	L23
dìtú	地图	N:	map (M: zhāng)	L7
dìxia	地下	N:	on the ground,, on the floor	L23
dìzhǐ	地址	N:	address	L6
dìdi	弟弟	N:	younger brother	L5
dì	第	P:	(ordinal prefix to numbers)	L11
dì èrtiān	第二天	TW	:the second day, the next day	L11
dìsānběn	第三本	N:	the third volume	L11
dìyītiān	第一天	TW:	the first day	L11
diǎnr	点儿	NU:	a little bit	L13
diǎn	点	V:	to order (select) dishes from a menu	L22
diǎnxin	点心	N:	light refreshment, pastry	L19
-diǎn (zhōng)	一点 (钟)	M:	(for hours on the clock)	L14

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
diàn	电	N:	electricity	L13
diànbào	电报	N:	telegraph, telegram	L25
diànchí	电池	N:	battery	L13
diàndēng	电灯	N:	electric light (M: zhǎn)	L13
diànnǎo	电脑	N:	computer (Lit. electronic brain)	L15
diànhuà	电话	N:	telephone	L19
diànhuà hàomǎ(r)	电话号码 (儿)	N:	telephone number	L23
diànhuàbù	电话簿	N:	telephone directory	L29
diànqì	电器	N:	electrical equipment	L12
diànqìzhǎnlǎn(huì)	电器展览 (会)	N:	electrical equipment exhibition	L12
diànqìchǎng	电器厂	N:	electrical factory	L16
diànshì	电视	N:	television (M: -tái)	L17
diàntái	电台	N:	broadcasting station (radio or television)	L17
diàntī	电梯	N:	elevator	L21
diànxiàn	电线	N:	electric wire	L13
diànyǐng(r)	电影 (儿)	N:	movie, film	L21
diànzǐchǎng	电子厂	N:	electronics factory	L29
diànzǐjìsuànjī	电子计算机	N:	electronic computer	L15
diàn	店	BF:	store	L7
dìng	订	V:	to fix, to set, to book, to subscribe	L25
dōngxi	东西	N:	things (M: jiàn)	L9
Dōnghǎilóu	东海楼	N/PW:	name of a restaurant (House of the Eastern Sea)	L8
Dōngjīng	东京	N:	Tokyo (Lit. Eastern Capital)	L27
dǒng	懂	V:	to understand, to know	L16
-dòng	—动	RVE:	to move	L24
dòng	栋	M:	(for houses and buildings)	L10
dōu	都	A:	all, both	L6
dōu bu-	都不-	A:	none, neither	L6
duì	对	CV:	to, towards	L13
duìbuqǐ	对不起	IE:	Excuse me; I beg your pardon; I am sorry	L6

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
duìle	对了	IE:	That's right. That's correct	L11
-duō	多	Nu:	plus, and more, over, odd	L12
duō	多	SV/ Nu:	to be (too) much or many	L9
duōbàn(r)	多半 (儿)	A/N:	the greater part, most, probably, most likely/majority	L19
Duó dàle?	多大了?	IE:	How old ...? (for children and young people)	L20
Duó dà suìshù(r) le?	多大岁数 (儿) ?	IE:	How old ... ? (for adults)	L20
duóme	多么	A:	How ... !	L18
duōshǎo	多少	QW/ Nu:	how many, how much	L7
duǎn	短	SV:	be short	L26
Èguó(Èguó)	俄国	N:	Russia	L3
è	饿	SV:	to be hungry	L24
ěrduo	耳朵	N:	ear	L24
èr	二	N:	two	L2
èrshí wǔ hào	二十五号	N:	25th of the month	L6
éi	欸	EX:	By the way! Hey!	L21
fābái	发白	VO:	to become pale, turn pale	L24
fāshāo	发烧	VO:	to have a fever	L24
fāyīn	发音	V/N:	to pronounce/pronunciation	L14
fǎzi	法子	N:	way, method	L25
Fàguo (Fàguo)	法国	N:	France	L3
fántǐzì	繁体字	N:	full-form characters	L7
fàn	饭	N:	food, meal, cooked rice	L8
fàndiàn	饭店	N:	hotel	L5
fàndiànli	饭店里	N:	in (inside) a hotel	L5
fànguǎnr	饭馆儿	N:	restaurant	L8
fànsháo	饭勺儿	N:	spoon for serving rice	L8
fàntīng	饭厅	N:	dining room (M: -jian)	L10
fànwǎn	饭碗	N:	rice bowl	L8
fāngbiàn	方便	SV:	be convenient	L27
fāngxiàng	方向	N:	direction	L26

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
fángjiān	房间	N:	room	L10
fángzi	房子	N:	house (M: -suǒr, -dòng)	L29
fángzū	房租	N:	rent (for a house, flat, etc.)	L29
fàng	放	V:	to put, to place	L19
fàngxīn	放心	SV:	to rest assured, to feel easy	L22
fēicháng	非常	SV/A:	unusually, extraordinarily, exceptionally	L16
fēijī	飞机	N:	airplane (M: jià)	L11
fēijīchǎng	飞机场	N:	airport, airfield	L12
fēijīpiào	飞机票	N:	airplane ticket	L20
fèi	费	V:	to waste	L27
fèixīn	费心	IE/ VO:	May I trouble you (to do something) . Would you mind (doing something)/to give a lot of care, to take a lot of trouble	L27
-fēn	一分	M:	minute (1/60 of an hour)	L14
fēnjī	分机	N:	telephone extension	L29
-fēn (qián)	一分 (钱)	N:	cents	L7
fěnbǐ	粉笔	N:	chalk (M: zhi)	L7
-fēng	一封	M:	specific measure for letters, telegrams, etc.	L19
fēngjǐng	风景	N:	scenery	L27
-fèn(r)	一份 (儿)	M:	for newspaper (a complete issue)	L8
fūren	夫人	N:	lady, madame, Mrs.; wife	L4
fúwùtái	服务台	N:	service desk/counter	L26
fúwúyuán	服务员	N:	clerk, attendant, waiter	L22
fúzhuāng	服装	N:	apparel (clothes, shoes socks, boots, hats, etc.)	L9
fúzhuāng-diàn	服装店	N:	apparel store	L9
fǔdǎo	辅导	V:	to give guidance (in study or training), to assist, to aid, to tutor, to coach	L14
fù	付	V:	to pay	L28
fùjìn	附近	N:	nearby, in the vicinity	L26
fùmǔ	父母	N:	parents	L9
fùqin	父亲	N:	father	L5
fùzé	负责	V:	to be responsible for	L16
gǎi	改	V:	to alter, to correct, to revise	L21

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
gǎizhèng	改正	V:	to correct, to make corrections	L21
gānjìng	干净	SV:	to be clean	L24
gāngbǐ	钢笔	N:	pen, fountain pen (Lit. steel pen) (M: zhǐ)	L7
gāngcái	刚才	MA:	just now, just a few minutes ago, a short while ago	L17
gāng(gang)	刚 (刚)	A:	just this minute, just now (more immediate than <i>gangcái</i>)/ just, exactly, barely, only, just about	L17
gāng(gang) hǎo	刚刚好	IE:	just right, exactly right	L17
gàosong/ gàosu	告诉	V:	to tell, to let know	L8
gāoxìng	高兴	SV:	to be happy, to be glad, to be cheerful	L16
gēge	哥哥	N:	older brother	L5
ge	个	M:	(general measure for single person or thing)	L5
gēr	歌儿	N:	song(s)	L15
gè-	各一	BF/SP:	each	L18
gèrén	各人	SP-N:	each person	L18
gèwèi	各位	PH:	all of you (ladies and gentlemen)	L30
gèzhǒng	各种	SP-N:	various kinds, each kind, all kinds	L18
gěi	给	CV:	for, to (for the benefit of)	L13
gěi	给	V:	to give	L8
gēn	跟	C/CV:	and/with	L5
gēn	跟	CV:	to, with	L13
gēn...yíkuàir	跟……一块儿	PT:	together with	L12
gēn...jiè	跟……借	V:	to borrow from	L23
gèng	更	A:	still more, even	L25
gōngchǎng	工厂	N:	factory	L16
gōngchéng-shī	工程师	N:	engineer	L29
gōngdao	公道	SV:	be fair, be just, be reasonable	L25
gōngfu	工夫	N:	leisure time	L18
gōnggòngdiàn-huà-jī	公共电话间	N:	public telephone booth (or box)	L29
gōnggòng-qìchē	公共汽车	N:	public bus (M: -liàng)	L26
gònghéguó	共和国	N:	republic	L19
gōngkè	功课	N:	studies, schoolwork, homework	L24

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
gōngrén	工人	N:	worker, laborer	L16
gōngsī	公司	N:	company, corporation	L29
gōngyù	公寓	N:	apartment, apartment house, rooming house (M: -dòng)	L10
gōngyuán	公园	N:	park	L12
gōngyuán	公园	N:	public park	L20
gōngzuò	工作	V/N:	to work/work	L6
gòu	够	SV:	to be enough, to be sufficient	L21
guà	挂	V:	to hang, to put up, to hang up (the telephone)	L19
guà diànhuà	挂电话	PH:	to hang up the telephone	L19
guàhào	挂号	V/N:	to register/registration	L28
guǎi	拐	V:	to turn	L26
guān	关	V:	to close, to shut	L15
guānmén	关门	V0:	to close a door, to close up (shop)	L15
guān (shàng)	关 (上)	V:	to turn off, to close, to shut off	L17
guānshàng	关上	V:	to turn off (electric switch, radio, etc.)	L22
-guǎn(r)	—馆 (儿)	BF:	ending for various public buildings, halls, etc.	L8
guǎngbō	广播	V:	to broadcast, to telecast	L17
guǎngbō-yuán	广播员	N:	announcer (radio/television)	L17
guǎng-chǎng	广场	N:	large square, huge field	L20
guǎnfàn	广泛	SV:	to be extensive, to be broad in scope	L18
guì	贵	SV:	to be expensive	L7
guó	国	N:	country	L3
-guo	—过	P:	(experiential suffix to verbs)	L20
guófáng	国防	N:	national defense	L15
Guófáng Yǔyán Xuéyuàn	国防语言学院	N:	Defense Language Institute	L15
Guófángbù	国防部	N:	Department/Ministry of (National) Defense	L15
guójiā-gōngyuán	国家公园	N:	national park	L20
guóqí	国旗	N:	national flag	L19
guò	过	N:	to pass, to exceed, to cross over, to pass (clock time)	L14
guòbàng	过磅	V:	to weigh (on the scales)	L27

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
guòdào	过道	N:	aisle, passageway, corridor	L27
Guòjiǎng!	过奖!	IE:	You flatter me!	L17
guòlai	过来	V:	to come over (toward the speaker)	L17
guòqu	过去	V/IE:	to go over/to die, to pass away	L17
guò rì zi	过日子	V0:	to live, to get along, to budget daily expenses	L20
hái	还	A:	still, in addition	L10
hái méi...ne	还没……呢	PT:	haven't yet ...	L12
háishi	还是	PT:	or (in choice-type question)	L4
háizi	孩子	N :	child, children	L5
hǎi	海	N:	sea	L26
hǎiguān	海关	N:	customs, custom house	L28
Hánguó	秤国	N:	Korea	L3
Hàn-Yīng Zìdiǎn	汉英字典	N:	Chinese-English dictionary L6	r L7
Hànzi	汉字	N:	Chinese characters	L14
hángkōng-xìn	航空信	N:	airmail	L19
Hángzhōu	杭州	N:	Hángzhōu (name of a famous city)	L27
hǎo	好	SV:	be fine, be well, be good	L2
Hǎo a!	好啊!	IE:	That's good! That's O.K.	L8
hǎojǐ-	好几—	NU:	a good many (followed by measure), several	L15
hǎojíle	好极了	IE:	extremely good, wonderful	L10
hǎokàn	好看	SV:	to be pretty, handsome, good-looking attractive	L9
hǎoxiàng	好象	A:	it seems that, a good deal like	L30
hǎoxiē	好些	NU-M:	a good many (measure can be omitted), quite a few	L15
-hào	—号	M:	date, date of the month, number of a house, etc.	L6
-hào	—号	N:	(platform numbering in train stations)	L20
hàomǎ(r)	号码 (儿)	N:	number	L23
hē	喝	V:	to drink	L9
hējiǔ	喝酒	VO:	to drink (alcoholic beverages)	L9
hēshuǐ	喝水	VO:	to drink water	L9
hé	和	C:	and	L7

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
Hé Lù-Míng	何路明	N:	(a person's full name)	L21
Héběi	河北	N:	(a province in North China)	L29
hétóng	合同	N:	contract	L29
hēi	黑	SV:	be black, be dark	L25
hěn	很	A:	very, quite	L6
hěn hǎo	很好	PH:	very good	L6
Hěn jiǔ méijiàn	很久没见	IE:	Haven't seen you for/in a long time., Long time no see	L20
hóng	红	SV:	red	L22
hóngchá	红茶	N:	black tea	L22
hóngshāo	红烧	V:	to braise with brown sauce	L30
hóngshāoròu	红烧肉	N:	braised pork with brown sauce	L30
hòu	厚	SV:	thick, rich or strong (wine)	L28
hòubian(r)	后边 (儿)	N:	rear (side), back, behind	L21
hòujīshì	候机室	N:	airport waiting room	L27
hòulái	后来	MA:	afterwards, later on	L16
hòumiàn	后面	N:	back, rear (side), behind	L21
hòutiān	后天	TW:	day after tomorrow	L12
Hòutiān jiàn	后天见	IE:	See you day after tomorrow.	L12
hòutou	后头	PosN:	rear, at the back of, behind	L6
hùzhào	护照	N:	passport	L25
huā	花	V:	to spend	L18
huāchá	花茶	N:	scented tea, jasmine tea	L22
huāpíng	花瓶	N:	flower vase	L28
huāqián	花钱	VO:	to spend money	L18
huā(r)	花 (儿)	N:	flower	L22
huà	话	N:	speech/ language	L8
huà	画	V:	to paint, to draw (picture)	L9
huàbào	画报	N:	illustrated magazine or newspaper, pictorial	L20
huàwùyuán	话务员	N:	telephone operator	L29
huàhuàr	画画儿	VO:	to paint pictures	L9
huàr	画儿	N:	picture, painting (M: zhang)	L9

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
Huáihǎi	淮海	N:	name of a street	L26
huài	坏	SV:	to be out of order, to be broken, to be spoiled, to be bad	L13
huānyíng	欢迎	V:	to welcome	L16
huán	还	V:	to return, to give back (something borrowed)	L23
huángei	还给	V:	to return to	L23
huàn	换	V:	to change, to exchange	L13
huáng	黄	SV:	be yellow	L25
-huí	一回	M:	(for occasions, times, etc.),	L17
huídá	回答	V/N:	to reply, to answer/reply, answer	L14
huíjiā	回家	V0:	to return home	L13
huílai	回来	V:	to return (toward the speaker), to come back	L13
huíqu	回去	V:	to return (away from the speaker), to go back	L13
huíguó	回国	V0:	to return to one's native country	L27
huítiao	回条	N:	receipt	L28
huì	会	AV:	would, may, will (indicating probability)	L13
huì	会	N:	meeting, conference, convention, gathering, party	L12
huì	会	AV:	can (know how to)	L7
huìhuà	会话	N:	conversation (as in a language course)	L14
huìyì	会议	N:	conference	L21
huìyìshì	会议室	N:	conference room	L21
huódòng	活动	V/N:	to move about, to exercise/activity	L16
huǒchē	火车	N:	train	L11
huò	货	N:	goods, commodities	L26
huòshì	或是	CONJ:	or, either (in statements only)	L22
jī	鸡	N:	chicken (M: -zhī)	L30
jīhuì	机会	N:	opportunity, chance	L21
jīqì	机器	N:	engine, machine	L18
jīxiè	机械	N:	machinery, mechanism(s)	L18
-jíle	一极了	BF:	extremely	L10
jíhé	集合	V:	to assemble, to gather together	L16

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
jǐ	几	NU:	a few, some, several	L7
jǐ-?	几—?	QW:	How many? (usually under ten)	L5
jǐhào?	几号?	QW/ TW:	What day of the month?	L6
jǐyuè?	几月?	QW/ TW:	Which month?	L6
jìchéngchē	计程车	N:	taxicab (Taiwan)	L26
jìde	记得	V:	to remember	L22
jìhuà	计划	N/V:	a plan/to plan	L11
jìhuà lǚxíng	计划旅行	V0:	to plan a trip	L20
jìrán	既然	MA:	since, now that	L28
jìsuànjī	计算机	N:	calculator	L15
jìxìn	寄信	V0:	to mail letters	L19
jìxù	继续	AV:	continue to	L11
jiā	家	N:	home, family	L5
jiā	家	M:	(for hotels, restaurants, shops, etc.)	L7
jiāju	家具	N:	furniture (M: jiàn, tài)	L10
jiājùdiàn	家具店	N:	furniture store (M: jia)	L10
jiālǐ	家里	N:	in the home, in the family	L5
Jiānádà	加拿大	N:	Canada	L4
Jiāzhōu	加州	N:	California	L3
jiàqián	价钱	N:	price	L29
jiān	间	M:	(for rooms)	L10
jiǎnchá	检查	V:	to inspect, to check up	L13
jiǎntǐzì	简体字	N:	short-form (simplified) characters	L7
jiàn	见	V:	to see, to meet (with) (more formal than kàn)	L12
jiàn	件	M:	a piece of, a matter of	L9
jiànjian	见见	V:	to pay a visit, to see	L19
jiànkāng	健康	N/SV:	health/to be healthy	L24
jiǎng	讲	V:	to speak, to talk (interchangeable with shuo)	L17
jiǎnghuà	讲话	V0:	to speak, to talk, to address	L17
jiǎngjiě	讲解	V:	to explain	L14
jiāo	教	V:	to teach	L6

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
jiāogěi	交给	V:	to hand over to, to give to	L8
jiāoliú	交流	V:	to exchange, to interchange	L19
jiāoshū	教书	V0:	to teach	L6
jiǎo	脚	N:	foot (M: -zhi)	L23
jiào	叫	EV:	to be called, to be named	L2
jiào	叫	V:	to order (dishes in a restaurant)	L22
jiào	叫	V:	to ask (someone to do something) or let (someone do something)	L13
jiào	觉	BF:	sleep	L15
jiào/ràng...(gěi)	叫/让...(给)	CV:	by (agent marker)	L29
jiàohào	叫号	V0:	to call; calling for a phone number, to call station to station	L29
jiàokēshū	教科书	N:	textbook	L28
jiàorén	叫人	V0:	to call person to person (phone call)	L29
jiàoshi	教室	N:	classroom (M: -jian)	L14
jiàoxuélóu	教学楼	N:	classroom building, lecture hall	L16
jiē	接	V:	to receive, to answer	L19
jiē	接	V:	to answer (telephone)	L22
jiē	接	V:	to meet and pick up someone (at airport, train station, etc.)	L12
jiē	街	N:	street (M: -tiáo)	L12
jiē diànhuà	接电话	V0:	to answer the telephone, to take a telephone call	L19,22
jiēqià	接洽	V:	to contact, to arrange, to take up a matter with	L30
jiēshàng	街上	N:	on the street	L12
-jié	一节	M:	(for a class period)	L14
jiémù	节目	N:	program	L18
jiézhàng	结账	V0:	to settle an account, to check out (of a hotel)	L25
jiěfàng	解放	V/N:	to liberate/liberation	L20
jiěfàngjūn	解放军	N:	Liberation Army	L20
jiěfàngqū	解放区	N:	liberation area (zone, district)	L20
jiějie	姐姐	N:	older sister	L5
jiè	借	V:	to borrow, to lend	L23
jiègěi	借给	V:	to lend to	L23

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
jièshào	介绍	V:	to introduce	L16
jīnnián	今年	TW:	this year	L11
jīntiān	今天	TW:	today	L11
jīn	锦	SV:	be bright and beautiful	L30
jīnzhāng	紧张	SV:	to be tense, to be nervous, to be keyed up	L15
jìn	近	SV:	be near	L26
jìnchéng	进城	V0:	to go into the city or town	L29
jìnchūkǒu	进出口	N:	imports and exports; entrances and exits	L29
jìnkǒu	进口	N:	imports, entrances	L29
jìnlai	进来	V:	to come in	L17
jìnq	进去	V:	to go in	L17
jìnxíng	进行	V:	to proceed, to engage in, to carry out	L30
jīngjì	经济	N:	economy, economics	L27
jīngjìzuòr	经济座儿	N:	economy seat	L27
jīng(guo)	经(过)	CV/V:	by way of, go through, via	L11
jīngyàn	经验	N:	experience	L19
jiǔ	九	NU:	nine	L2
jiǔyuè	九月	TW:	September	L6
jiǔ	久	BF:	a long time	L20
jiǔ	酒	N:	alcoholic beverages	L9
jiù	就	A:	just, only	L12
jiù	旧	SV:	to be old, to be used (opposite of <i>xīn</i>)	L10
Jiù nème bàn.	就那么办	IE:	Do it that way.	L13
Jiù zhème bàn.	就这么办	IE:	Do it this way.	L13
jiùshì	就是	A-EV:	exactly, precisely (used for emphasis)	L8
jiùshì...yě	就是……也	MA:	even if ... nevertheless	L26
jú	局	N:	bureau, office	L30
júzi	橘子	N:	orange	L22
júzhishuǐ	橘子水	N:	orange juice	L22
-jù	一句	Ms	(for sentence)	L22
jùlí	距离	N:	distance	L26
jùzi	句子	N:	sentence	L22

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
juéde	觉得	V:	to feel (that) ... , to think	L14
juéxīn	决心	V/N:	to decide, to resolve/decision,	L19
jūnrén	军人	N:	military personnel, serviceman	L15
kāfēi	咖啡	N:	coffee	L22
kāi chuānghu	开窗户	VO:	to open the window	L15
kāi qìchē	开汽车	VO:	to drive a car	L11
kāi yùndònghuì	开运动会	VO:	to hold an athletic meet	L16
kāiháng	开航	V/VO:	to set sail; to become open for navigation	L27
kāihuì	开会	VO/Vs	to hold a meeting, to attend a meeting	L12
kāikai	开开	V:	to turn on (electric switch), to open	L22
kāimén	开门	VO:	to open the door	L15
kāishǐ	开始	V:	to start, to begin	L12
kāixué	开学	VO:	school starts, term begins	L16
kàn	看	V:	to read, to look at, to look	L6
kàn bìng	看病	V0:	(of a doctor) see a patient; (of a patient) see a doctor for diagnosis	L24
kànbuqǐ	看不起	RV:	cannot afford to see (movie, opera, etc.); to look down upon, despise	L24
kàndeqǐ	看得起	RV:	can afford to see (movie, opera, etc.); to look up to, to respect	L24
kàn diànyǐng(r)	看电影 (儿)	V0:	to watch a movie, to see a movie	L21
kànjian	看见	V:	to see, to perceive	L12
kànshū	看书	V0:	to read, to read a book	L6
kànwánle	看完了	RV:	have finished reading	L21
kǎo	考	V:	to test, to give or take an examination, to quiz	L14
kǎoshì	考试	N:	test, examination	L14
kào	靠	V:	near, by; to rely on, to lean against	L27
kē	科	N:	section (a subdivision of an administrative unit)	L29
kēxué	科学	N:	science	L30
kě	可	A:	indeed	L25
kěnéng	可能	SV:	to be possible	L13
kěshi	可是	MA:	but, however	L9
kěyi	可以	AV:	can (permissible), O.K.	L8

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
kè	课	N:	subject, course, lesson, class	L14
-kè	一刻	N:	(for a quarter of an hour)	L14
kèqi	客气	SV/IE:	to be polite, courteous	L12
kèrén	客人	N:	guest	L19
kètīng	客厅	N:	parlor, living room (M: -jian)	
kèshì	课室	N:	classroom (M: jian)	L14
kèwén	课文	N:	text of a lesson	L14
kěn	肯	AV:	to be willing to	L13
kōngqì tiáojiéqì	空气调节器	N:	air conditioner	L25
kǒngpà	恐怕	A:	be afraid that, probably	L25
kǒudàir	口袋儿	N:	pocket	L29
kū	哭	V:	to cry, to weep	L30
kuài	快	SV/A:	to be fast, to be quick/be about to, almost, soon	L15
kuàichē	快车	N:	express train/bus	L20
kuàichēpiào	快车票	N:	express train/bus ticket	L20
kuàixìn	快信	N:	express mail, special delivery	L19
kuàiyào	快要	A:	to be about to (imminent)	L15
-kuài (qián)	一块 (钱)	N:	dollar	L7
kuaizi	筷子	N:	chopsticks (M: shuāng)	L8
kuān	宽	SV/N:	be wide, be broad/width	L29
là	辣	SV:	be hot (peppery)	L30
lái	来	V:	to come, to come to	L10
lái	来	V:	to send, to call	L29
láidejí	来得及	RV:	There is enough time.	L28
láihuípiào	来回票	N:	round-trip ticket	L27
lán	蓝	SV:	be blue	L25
lǎn	懒	SV:	be lazy	L26
láodòng	劳动	V/N:	to work physically/manual labor	L17
Láodòngjié	劳动节	N:	Labor Day	L17
lǎo	老	SV:	to be old	L13
lǎo (after a sur-name)	老	N:	(a respectful term used to address an older person)	L13

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
lǎo (before a sur-name)	老	N:	(a casual term used to address a close friend)	L13
lǎo	老	A:	always (doing something)	L20
lǎojiā	老家	N:	original home	L4
lǎo(shì)	老 (是)	A:	always	L30
lǎoshī	老师	N:	teacher	L8
-le	—了	P:	(marker of completed action)	L12
-le	—了	P:	(marker of change of status, usually signified by now in English translation; "no longer" or "no more" in negative sentence)	L13
lèi	累	SV:	be tired	L26
lěng	冷	SV:	be cold	L25
lěngqì	冷气	N:	air conditioning (cold air)	L25
lí	离	CV:	from (be separated from)	L26
líkāi	离开	V:	leave	L11
lǐ	里	M:	a Chinese mile (1/3 mile)	L26
-lǐ	—里	PosN:	in ..., inside ...	L5
lǐbiān(r)	里边 (儿)	N:	inside	L21
lǐmiàn	里面	N:	inside	L21
lǐtou/lǐ	里头/里	PosN:	inside, within	L6
likè (jiù)	立刻 (就)	A:	immediately, at once	L15
lìhài	利害	SV:	be fierce, be terrible, be severe	L25
lián...yě (or dōu)	连……也(都)	PT:	even ...	L18
liǎn	脸	N:	face (human)	L24
liànxí	练习	V/N:	to practice/exercise, drill	L14
liǎng	两	NU:	two, couple of	L5
liǎngdiǎn (zhōng)	两点(钟)	TW:	two o'clock	L14
liàng	亮	SV:	be light or be bright (Opp. of dark)	L25
liǎojiě	了解	V:	to understand, to comprehend	L19
-liǎo	—了	RVE:	shows capability for doing and/or carrying through to completion (the ending -liǎo appears only in the potential type.)	L26
líng	零	NU:	zero	L2
língqián	零钱	N:	small change	L27
lǐngshì	领事	N:	consul	L26

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
lǐngshìquǎn	领事馆	N:	consulate	L26
liú	留	V:	to keep, to set aside, to detain, to save	L27
liù	六	NU:	six	L2
liùdiǎn guò yíkè	六点过一刻	TW:	a quarter past six	L14
lóu	楼	N:	storied building, story, floor	L16
lóufáng	楼房	N:	building with two or more stories	L16
lóushàng	楼上	PW/N:	upstairs	L21
lóutī	楼梯	N:	stairs	L21
lóuxià	楼下	PW/N:	downstairs	L21
lǚguǎn	旅馆	N:	hotel	L25
lǚkè	旅客	N:	traveler, passenger	L27
lǚxíng	旅行	V/N:	to travel/travel	L20
lǚxíng jìhuà	旅行计划	N:	a travel plan	L20
lǚxíng zhīpiào	旅行支票	N:	traveler's check	L20
lǚxíngshè	旅行社	N:	travel agency	L20
lù	路	N/M:	road/route	L26
lùkǒuér	路口儿	N:	intersection, crossing	L26
lùshàng	路上	PW/A:	on the road/en route	L27
lùxiáilai	录下来	V:	to record (on tape)	L22
lùyīnjī	录音机	N:	tape recorder	L22
lùyǐngjī/lùxiàngjī	录影机/录像机	N:	video recorder	L22
luòshí	落实	V:	to confirm, to make sure, to carry out, to fulfill	L27
ma	吗	P:	(question marker)	L2
māma	妈妈	N:	mama, mother	L22
máfan	麻烦	SV/V/ N:	to be troublesome/to trouble, to bother/trouble	L9
mǎ	马	N:	horse (M: pǐ)	L18
mǎshàng	马上	A:	right away, at once	L19
mǎi	买	V:	to buy	L7
mǎibuqǐ	买不起	RV:	cannot afford to buy	L24
mǎideqǐ	买得起	RV:	can afford to buy	L24

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
mǎimai	买卖	N:	business	L9
mài	卖	V:	to sell, to sell for	L7
màigèi	卖给	V:	to sell to...	L8
mǎn	满	SV/V:	be full, be packed/to fill	L25
màn	慢	SV:	to be slow	L15
mànchē	慢车	N:	local train/bus (Lit. slow train)	L20
màndiǎnr zhǒu!	慢点儿走！'	IE:	Don't go yet! Stay! Wait a minute! Take your time! Good-bye! Take care !	L17
máng	忙	SV:	to be busy, to be in a hurry	L12
mángsǐle	忙死了	PH:	extremely busy (metaphorical "busy to death")	L24
-máo(qián)	-毛(钱)	N:	dimes	L7
máobǐ	毛笔	N:	(Chinese) brush pen (M: zhī)	L7
máobìng	毛病	N:	malfunction, breakdown, defect	L18
méi-	没—	P/A:	(non-functional negative prefix to verbs)	L20
méi-	没—	PT:	(marker of negative or completed action)	L12
méicháchúlai	没查出来	RV:	failed to find out	L23
méikànwán	没看完	RV:	haven't finished reading	L21
meishenme	没什么	IE:	It's nothing.	L13
méishōudào	没收到	RV:	haven't received it, didn't receive it	L21
méiwèntí	没问题	IE/SV:	no problem, no trouble/ to have no problem	L13
méixīwàng	没希望	SV:	to be hopeless f without hope	L21
méi yìsi	没意思	SV/ VO:	to be dull/ no fun/meaningless	L23
méixiǎngdào	没想到	RV/IE:	didn't expect/unexpected	L29
méixiěxialai	没写下来	RV:	to have not written down	L22
méiyǒu	没有	V:	don't have, haven't, there isn't, there aren't	L5
méi(you) gōngfu	没(有)工夫	SV/ VO:	to be busy/to have free time	L18
méi(you)-shì	没(有)事	IE/ VO:	to be free (not busy)	L12
méiyòng	没用	SV:	to be useless	L7
měi	每	SP:	each, every	L8
měige	每个	SP-M:	each one	L8
Měiguó	美国	N:	USA, America	L6

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
Měiguó Yínháng	美国银行	N:	Bank of America	L3
měihuí (měici)	每回 (每次)	SP-M:	each time	L17
Měijīn	美金	N:	American currency (Lit. American gold)	L29
mèimei	妹妹	N:	younger sister	L5
mèirén	每人	N:	each person, everyone	L8
měitiān	每天	SP-M:	every day	L8
měiwèi	每位	SP-M:	each person (polite form, -wèi polite measure for individuals)	L8
men	们	P:	(suffix indicating plural number of pronouns)	L3
mén	门	N:	door (M: -ge)	L15
méntīng	门厅	N:	entrance hall, lobby	L27
miǎnpào	命西7C不	N:	pass, free ticket, courtesy ticket	L20
-miàn	一面	N:	-side	L21
mínháng/mínyòng hángkōng	民航/民用航空	N:	civil aviation	L27
míngbai	明白	SV/V/ RVE:	to be clear, obvious, plain/to understand, realize, know	L23
míngnián	明年	TW:	next year	L11
míngtiān	明天	TW:	tomorrow	L11
míngzi	名字	N:	given name	L2
mófàn	模范	N:	model, fine example	L18
mǔqīn	母亲	N:	mother	L5
ná	拿	V:	to take, to bring (hold in the hand)	L22
nábudòng	拿不动	RV:	not be able to carry (the load)	L24
nádedòng	拿得动	RV:	be able to carry (the load)	L24
nálai	拿来	V:	to bring (it) here	L22
náqu	拿去	V:	to take (it) away, to take (it) over there	L22
názǒu	拿走	V:	to take (it) away	L27
náli?	哪里?	QW/ PW:	where?	L15
náli	哪里	IE:	not at all	L5
nálide?	哪里的?	QW/ PW:	from where?	L5
nǎr?/nǎrde?	哪儿?/哪儿的?	N:	where?	L3

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
nàli	那里	PW:	there	L5
nàlide	那里的	PW:	from there	L5
nàme	那么	IE/A:	thus, then, in such a way/in such way, in that way	L11
nàr (nèr)	那儿	N:	there	L4
nàrde/nèrde	那儿的/那儿	N:	(from) there	L4
nán	男	BF:	male (used with persons)	L5
nán	难	SV:	to be difficult, to be hard to do, to be troublesome	L14
Nán Cháoxiǎn(Nán Hán)	南朝鲜 (南韩)	N:	South Korea	L3
Nán Měi(zhōu)	南美 (洲)	N:	South America	L27
nánchī	难吃	PH:	to be difficult to eat, to be bad tasting, to be unpalatable	L14
nánde	男的	N:	male person(s)	L5
nánháizi	男孩子	N:	boy (Lit. male child)	L5
nánhuà	难画	PH:	to be difficult to paint	L14
Nánjīng	南京	N:	Nanking	L26
nánkàn	难看	PH:	to be ugly, to be unsightly (hard to look at)	L14
nánshuō	难说	PH/ SV:	It's hard to say. You never can tell/to be hard to say	L14
nánxiě	难写	PH:	to be hard to write	L14
ne	呢	P:	(question marker)	L2
něi-?	哪—?	SP:	which?	L3
něici?	哪次?	PH:	Which time?	L8
něiguó?	哪国?	PH:	which country?	L3
něinián?	哪年?	TW/ QW:	which year?	L6
nèi/nà	那	SP:	that (one)	L6
nèici	那次	PH:	that time	L8
nèige/nàge	那个	SP-M:	that	L6
nèijǐtiān	那几天	TW:	those several days	L13
nèixiē	那些	SP- NU:	those	L10
nèiyàng (nàyàng)	那样	A/N:	that way, in that manner	L21
néng	能	AV:	can, be capable of	L9

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
nǐ	你	PN:	you	L1
Nǐ hǎo a?	你好啊？	IE:	How are you?	L2
Nǐ kàn!	你看！	IE:	Look! Look here/there	L6
Nǐ kàn ne?	你看呢？	IE:	What do you think?	L6
nǐmen dàjiā	你们大家	N:	all of you	L8
nián	年	M:	(for years), year	L6
niàn	念	V:	to study, to read (aloud)	L14
niànshū	念书	V0:	to study, to attend school	L14
nín	你	PN:	you (singular) (polite)	L2
Nín guìxìng?	您贵姓？	IE:	What is your (honorable) surname?	L2
niúròu	牛肉	N:	beef	L30
Niūyuēshì	纽约市	N:	New York City	L4
Niūyuēzhōu	纽约州	N:	New York State	L4
nǚ	女	BF:	female (used with persons)	L5
nǚde	女的	N:	female persons	L5
nǚháizi	女孩子	N:	girl (Lit. female child)	L5
nǚshì	女士	N:	Ms, Ma'am	L5
nuǎnqì	暖气	N:	central heating (warm air)	L25
ò	喔！	EX:	Oh!	L8
pà	怕	V:	to fear	L25
pángbiān(r)	旁边 (儿)	N:	side	L6
pàng	胖	SV:	be fat, be plump (Opp. of shòu)	L3D
pǎo	跑	V:	to run, to run away	L28
péi	陪	V:	to accompany, escort	L24
pèi	配	V:	to mate, to mix, to compound, to match, to arrange (select dishes to suit one's taste)	L22
péngyou	朋友	N:	friend	L5
píjiǔ	啤酒	N:	beer	L9
píxié	皮鞋	N:	leather shoes	L9
-piān	一篇	M:	(for compositions, articles, periodicals, etc.)	L21
piányi	便宜	SV:	to be inexpensive	L7
piào	西不	N:	ticket	L20

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
píngjūn	平均	MA:	on the average	L16
píngxìn	平信	N:	ordinary mail (surface mail)	L19
píng	瓶	N:	bottle(s) of	L9
píngzi	瓶子	M:	bottle	L9
pǔtōng	普通	SV/ MA:	to be common, ordinary/ordinarily	L20
pǔtōngkuàichē	普通快车	N:	(ordinary/regular) express train/bus	L20
Pǔtōnghuà	普通话	N:	Chinese-Mandarin (PRC expression)	L20
pù	铺	BF/N:	shop/store	L9
pùzi	铺子	N:	store, shop	L9
qī	七	NU:	seven	L2
qí	骑	V:	to ride (astride)	L18
qí mǎ	骑马	V0:	to ride a horse, to be on horse back	L18
qí zìxíngchē	骑自行车	V0:	to ride on a bicycle, to ride astride a bicycle	L18
qíguài	奇怪	SV:	to be strange, odd, peculiar	L22
-qǐ	一起	V:	to rise, to get up, to stand up to begin, to start	L14
-qǐ	一起	RVE:	to be able to afford to	L24
qǐchuáng	起床	V:	to get up (from bed)	L14
qǐfēi	起飞	V:	to take off (plane)	L27
-qǐlai	一起来	RVE:	(indicating movement or beginning of a movement upward)	L13
qǐlai	起来	V:	to stand up, to sit up, to rise to one's feet	L14
qìchē	汽车	N:	automobile (M: <i>bù, liàng</i>)	L11
qìshuǐ	汽水	N:	soda, soft-drink	L9
qiān	千	NU:	1000	L5
qiānbǐ	铅笔	N:	lead pencil (M: <i>zhì</i>)	L7
qiān	钱	N:	money	L7
qiánbian	前边	N:	in front, ahead, preceding	L16
qiánbian(r)	前边 (儿)	N:	front (side), in front	L21
qiánjǐtiān	前几天	N:	a few days ago	L25
qiánmiàn	前面	N:	in front, front (side)	L21
qiántiān	前天	TW:	day before yesterday	L12
qiántou	前头	PosN:	front, in front (of)	L6

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
qiányitiān	前一天	MA/N:	the day before	L27
qiáng	墙	N:	wall	L19
qiǎokèlì	巧克力	N:	chocolate	L26
qīng	清	SV:	be clear, be unmixed	L30
qīngchu	清楚	SV:	be clear, distinct (in meaning, writing, vision, etc.)	L24
Qīngdǎo	青岛	N:	(a city in Shandong , China)	L3
Qīngdòu	青豆	N:	green pea? green soya bean	L30
qīngdòu chǎoniùròu	青豆炒牛肉	N:	beef sauteed with green peas	L30
qīngzhēngyú	青蒸鱼	N:	steamed fish (whole)	L30
qíngkuàng	情况	N:	circumstances, situation, condition, state of affairs	L15
qǐng	请	V:	to ask (someone to do something)	L13
qǐng zuò	请坐	IE:	Please sit down	L11
qǐngkè	请客	VO:	to give a party (Lit. to invite guests)	L30
qǐngwèn	请问	PH:	May I ask ...	L4
qù	去	V:	to send, to call	L29
qù	去	V:	to go, to go to	L8
qùnián	去年	TW:	last year	L11
quàn	劝	V:	to persuade	L27
ránhòu	然后	CONJ:	afterwards, after that, then	L16
ràng	让	V:	to let (someone do something)	L13
rè	热	SV:	be hot	L25
rèqíng	热情	SV:	to be enthusiastic, warmhearted	L18
rénmín	人民	N:	the people	L17, L19
Rénmín-Dàhuitáng	人民大会堂	N:	Great Hall of The People	L20
rénrén	人人	N:	everyone, everybody	L23
rènwù	任务	N:	mission, duty, assignment	L30
rènde	认得	V:	to recognize, to know	L20
rènshi	认识	V/N:	to recognize, to know, to understand/understanding	L20
rēng	扔	V:	to throw, to toss, to cast	L29
rì	日	M/N:	date, day of the month	L6
Rìběn	日本	N:	Japan	L3

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
rìjì	日记	N:	diary	L21
rìzi	日子	N:	a special day, a day	L20
Rìzi guòde zhēn kuài!	日子过得真快!	IE:	Time flies!	L20
róngyi	容易	SV:	to be easy	L14
róngyi bàn	容易办	PH:	easy to handle	L14
róngyi kàn	容易看	PH:	easy to read	L14
róngyi liànxí	容易练习	PH:	easy to practice	L14
róngyi shuō	容易说	PH:	easy to say	L14
róngyi xiě	容易写	PH:	easy to write	L14
ròu	肉	N:	meat	L30
rúguǒ	如果	MA:	if, in case, in the event of	L19
sān	三	NU:	three	L2
sāndiǎnyíkè	三点一刻	TW:	a quarter after three	L14
sāndiǎnbàn (zhōng)	三点半(钟)	TW:	three thirty	L14
Sānfānshì	三藩市	N:	San Francisco	L28
sān-sìyuè	三四月	TW:	March or April	L11
shān	山	N:	mountain, hill	L9
Shāndōng	山东	N:	a Chinese province	L3
shānshuǐ	山水	N:	mountains and water, scenery	L9
shānshuǐhuà	山水画儿	N:	landscape (painting)	L9
shāngdiàn	商店	N:	store, shop (M: jia)	L9
shāngwù	商务	N:	commercial or business affairs	L30
shǎngguāng	赏光	VO:	to thank or ask someone for his/her company	L30
shàng	上	V:	to go to, to go up, to attend	L6
shàng fēijī	上飞机	V0:	to board an airplane	L16
shàngbān	上班	V0:	to go to work (a shift)	L17
shàngchē	上车	V0:	to get into (on) a car, tram, bus, etc.	L16
shàngchuán	上船	V0:	to board a boat or ship	L16
shàngcì	上次	N:	last time	L10
Shànghǎi	上海	N:	a Chinese city	L3
shàngjiē	上街	V0.:	to go into the street, to go downtown	L29

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
shàng(ge)- xīngqiwǔ	上(个) 星期 五	TW:	Friday of last week	L12
shànggèyuè	上个月	TW:	last month	L10
shànghuí(shàngcì)	上回(上次)	SP-M:	last time	L17
shàngkè	上课	V0:	to go to class	L14
shànglái	上来	V:	to come up (toward the speaker)	L17
shànglóu	上楼	V0:	to go upstairs	L21
shàngqu	上去	V:	to go up	L17
shàngtóu/-shàng	上头/-上	POSN:	top, on top (of)f above	L6
shàngxué	上学	V0:	to go to school, to attend school	L6
shàngwǔ	上午	TW:	forenoon	L11
shàngyī	上衣	N:	jacket	L30
sháor	勺儿	N:	spoon	L8
shǎo	少	SV/ NU:	to be few or little in quantity	L9
shèbèi	设备	N:	equipment, installation, facilities	L18
shéi?	谁?	QW/ PN:	who?, whom?/who, whom	L1
shēntǐ	身体	N:	human body	L24
shénme	什么?	QW/ PN:	what?/what	L1
shénmede	什么的	N:	and so on	L23
shēng	生	V:	to be born, to give birth	L6
shēngcí	生词	N:	new word, new vocabulary	L14
shēnghuó	生活	N:	life	L15
shēngmìng	生命	N:	life	L24
shēngri	生日	N:	birthday	L6
shēngzì	生字	N:	new word, new character	L14
shēng(yīn)	声(音)	N:	sound, voice, noise	L15
shīfu	师傅	N:	master of a trade	L13
shí	十	NU:	ten	L2
shífēn	十分	A:	extremely, 100 percent	L18
shíhou	时候	N:	time	L11
shíjiān	时间	N:	time	L15

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
shípǔ/càipǔ	食谱菜谱	N:	cookbook (recipes book)	L9
shíxí	实习	V/N:	to practice/practice	L16
shíxíhuódòng	实习活动	N:	practical activity, field trip	L16
shítáng	食堂	N:	dining hall	L15
shì	是	EV:	to be (am, is, are), yes, OK	L1
Shì zěnmé huí shì?	是怎么回事?	IE:	What's it all about?	L17
shì(qíng)	事(情)	N:	affair, matter, thing, business (M: jiàn)	L12
shōu	收	V:	to collect, to receive, to accept	L10
shōudàole	收到了	RV:	received (actual-positive case)	L21
shōupiào-yuán	收票员	N:	ticket taker or collector	L20
shōuqián	收钱	V0:	to collect money	L10
shōuqiánde	收钱的	N:	cashier	L10
shōushi	收拾	V:	to put in order, to tidy, to repair	L27
shōuyīnjī	收音机	N:	radio (M, -bù)	L13
shǒu	手	N:	hand (human) (M: -zhǐ)	L23
shǒutí-xiāng	手提箱	N:	suitcase	L25
shǒuxù	手续	N:	procedures	L27
shòupiào-chù	售票处	N:	ticket box office	L27
shòupiào-yuán	售票员	N:	ticket seller, ticket office clerk	L20
shòu	瘦	SV:	be thin, be lean (Opp. of pàng)	L30
shū	书	N:	book	L6
shūdiàn	书店	N:	bookstore (M: jià)	L7
shūfáng	书房	N:	study room	L29
shūfu	舒服	SV:	be comfortable, feel well	L25
shūmíng	书名	N:	title of a book, book-title	L23
shūjiàzi	书架子	N:	book-shelf	L10
shūpù	书铺	N:	bookstore, bookshop	L9
shūzhuō(r)	书桌(儿)	N:	desk (M: -zhāng)	L10
shuāng	双	M:	(a) pair of	L9
shuāngrén-fáng	双人房	N:	room for two persons	L25
shuǐ	水	N:	water	L9
shuì	税	N:	tax	L28

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
shuì	睡	V:	to sleep	L15
shuìjiào	睡觉	V0:	to sleep (Lit. sleep sleep)	L15
shuō	说	V:	to speak, to talk, to say	L8
shuōhà	说话	V0:	to speak, to talk, to say	L8
sǐ	死	V:	to die	L24
sì	四	NU:	four	L2
sìge cài	四个菜	N:	four-course meal, four dishes	L8
sitàojiān	四套间	N:	a four-room suite	L25
sòng	送	V:	to present (a gift), to give (a gift)	T9
sòng	送	V:	to deliver, to carry	L17
sòngbàode	送报的	N:	newspaper carrier	L17
sònggei	送给	V:	to present to, to give to	L9
sù	素	N:	vegetable (Opp. of meat)	L30
sùshíjīn	素什锦	N:	assorted vegetables	L30
sùshè	宿舍	N:	dormitory	L22
suān	酸	SV:	be sour	L30
suānlà-tāng	酸辣汤	N:	hot and sour soup	L30
suàn	算	V:	to consider, to calculate,, to figure out	L10
suàn-chulai	算出来	RV:	to figure out	L25
suànshang	算上	RV:	to include in, to count in	L25
suīrán...kěshì	虽然可是	PT:	although (though) ... (but) ...	L18
suíbiàn	随便	SV/A:	to be casual, to be informal/as one wishes	L18
suíshēn-(dài)	随身 (带)	PH:	(carry) on one's person, (take) with one	L27
sui	岁	M/N:	age (years of age)	L20
suishu(r)	岁数 (儿)	N:	age	L20
suǒyǐ	所以	MA:	so, therefore, as a result	L12
suǒyǒude	所有的	N:	all	L25
tā	他	PN:	he, she, (it)	L1
tāmen dàjiā	他们大家	N:	all of them	L8
Táiwān	台湾	N:	Taiwan (Formosa)	L7
tài	太	A:	too, excessively	L6
tàitai	太太	N:	Mrs., wife, married woman, lady	L1

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
tán	谈	V:	to chat, to converse, to talk	L11
tāng	汤	N:	soup	L8
tāngsháor	汤勺儿	N:	soup spoon (ladle or small spoon)	L8
táng	糖	N:	sugar, candy	L2
tào	套	M:	a set of, a suit of	L9
tèbié	特别	SV/A:	to be strange, to be unusual, to be special/specially	L20
tèbié-chēpiào	特别车票	N:	special express train/bus ticket	L20
tèbié-kuàichē	特别快票	N:	special express (train/bus)	L20
tèkuài	特快	N:	special express (short form for tèbié-kuàichē)	L20
téng	疼	SV/N:	to be painful/pain, ache	L24
tì	替	CV:	for (in one's place), on behalf of	L13
Tiānānmén	天安门	N:	Gate of Heavenly Peace (Beijing)	L20
Tiānnān-mén-Guǎngchǎng	天安门广场	N:	Great Square of the Gate of Heavenly Peace, Tian An Men Square	L20
tiānxiàn	天线	N:	antenna	L13
tián	填	V:	to fill in	L28
tiánbào	填报	V:	to fill in (a form)	L28
tīng	听	V:	to listen, to hear	L16
-tīng	一厅	BF/N:	hall	L10
tīng budǒng	听不懂	V:	can't understand	L16
tīngdǒngle	听懂了	V:	to have understood (through listening)	L16
tīngjian	听见	V:	to hear	L17
tīngshuō	听说	IE:	I heard (that ...)	L9
tíng	停	V:	to stop	L27
tōng	通	V/ RVE:	to open, to pass through/to get through	L29
tōng-diànhuà	通电话	PH:	to put through a phone call	L29
tóngbān	同班	N:	classmate (M: -ge, -wèi)	L14
tóngshì	同事	N:	co-worker, colleague	L13
tóngxué	同学	N:	schoolmate (M: -ge, -wèi)	L14
tóngzhì	同志	N:	comrade	L1
tóu	头	PosN:	positional noun ending (localizer)	L6
tóu-	头一	SP:	the first	L17

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
tóu	头	N:	head	L24
tóuděng-zuò(r)	头等座	N:	first-class seat	L27
tóuliǎngcì (tóuliǎnghuí)	头两次 (头 两回)	N:	the first two times	L17
tóutòng (tóuténg)	头痛 (头疼)	SV/ VO:	to have a headache/headache	L24
tòushì	透视	V/N:	fluoroscopy, roentgenoscopy (x-ray scan)	L24
túshūguǎn	图书馆	N:	library	L23
túshūguǎn guǎn- lǐguǎn	图书馆管理员	N:	librarian	L23
tuì	退	N:	to return, to give back	L25
tuō	脱	V:	to take off (clothes, shoes and socks)	L30
tuōyùn	托运	V:	to consign for shipment, to check baggage	L27
wàibian(r)	外边 (儿)	N:	outside	L21
wàiguó	外国	N:	foreign country	L30
wàiguórén	外国人	N:	foreigner	L30
wàimiàn	外面	N:	outside	L21
wàitou/wài	外头/外	PosN:	outside, outside (of)	L6
wán	完	V:	to complete, to be finished, to end	L16
wánr	玩儿	V:	to play, to have fun	L30
wǎn	晚	SV:	to be late	L15
wǎn	碗	N:	bowl	L24
wǎnfàn	晚饭	N:	evening meal, dinner	L12
wǎnshàng	晚上	TW:	evening	L12
wàn	万	NU:	10000	L5
wànyī	万一	CV:	just in case, if by any chance	L27
wàng/wǎng	往	CV:	towards	L26
wàng	忘	V:	to forget	L22
wèi	位	M:	polite for persons, individuals	L8
Wèishénm?	为什么?	MA:	Why?	L12
wèi (wéi)	喂	IE:	hello (used in telephone greeting)	L22
wén	文	BF/N:	written language/language	L9
wénhuà	文化	N:	culture, civilization	L18

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
wèn	问	V:	to ask	L13
wèn...hǎo	问……好	IE:	to inquire after someone's welfare	L30
wèntí	问题	N:	question, problem	L13
wǒ	我	PN:	I, me	L1
wǒmen dàjiā	我们大家	N:	all of us	L8
wòchē	卧车	N:	sleeping car, sleeper	L27
wòfáng	卧房	N:	bedroom (M: -jian)	L10
wòpù	卧铺	N:	sleeping berth	L27
wūzi	屋子	N:	room	L25
wúxiàndiàn	无线电	N:	radio, wireless	L17
wǔ	五	NU:	five	L2
wǔfàn	午饭	N:	noon meal, lunch	L12
xīcān	西餐	N:	Western-style food (meals)	L8
xīwàng	希望	V/N:	to hope, to wish, to expect/hope	L21
xǐ	洗	V:	to wash	L24
xǐhuan	喜欢	V/AV:	to like/like to	L9
xǐzǎo	洗澡	VO:	to take a bath	L10
xǐzǎofáng	洗澡房	N:	bathroom	L10
xì	系	N:	department (in an academic institution)	L15
-xià	一下	M:	(for an action) (Note that in this case the meaning for yíxià and -yí is the same.)	L24
xià fēijī	下飞机	V0:	to get off an airplane	L16
xià juéxīn	下决心	V0:	to make one's mind, to be determined, to vow to	L19
xxiàbān	下班	V0:	to get out of class, to leave work (a shift)	L17
xiàchē	下车	V0:	to get off (out of) a car, tram, bus, etc.	L16
xiàchuán	下船	V0:	to get off a boat or ship	L16
xiàcì	下次	N:	next time	L10
xià(ge)-xīngāiwǔ	下(个)星期五	TW:	Friday of next week	L12
xiàgeyuè	下个月	TW:	next month	L10
xiàhuí	下回	SP-M:	next time	L17
xiàkè	下课	V0:	to get out of class	L14
xiàlai	下来	V:	to come down (toward the speaker)	L17

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
xiàlóu	下楼	VO:	to go downstairs	L21
xiàqu	下去	V:	to go down	L17
xiàtou/xià	下头/T	PosN:	bottom,, at the bottom of, below	L6
xiàwǔ	下午	TW:	afternoon	L11
xiān	先	A:	first (to do something)	L11
xiān...zài...	先……再……	PATT:	first ... then ...	L11
xiānsheng	先生	N:	Mr., sir, husband, teacher	L1
xiànzài	现在	MA:	now	L4
Xiānggǎng	香港	PW:	Hong Kong	L11
xiāngxia	乡下	N:	countryside	L24
xiǎng	相心	V/AV:	to think about or off to long for, to miss/ to intend to	L7
xiǎng(yi)-xiǎng	想一想	V:	to think it over	L7
xiàng	向	CV/ BF:	towards	L30
xiàng	像	AV/ SV:	resemble/be alike	L30
xiāoxi	消息	N:	news, information	L17
xiǎo	小	SV:	be small, be little	L6
xiǎo	小	N:	(a casual term used to address an acquaintance who is of the same generation but younger or smaller)	L13
Xiǎo Ān	小安	N:	Little An (a nickname)	L21
Xiǎo Hé	小何	N:	(nickname of Hé Lù-Míng)	L21
xiǎochīdiàn	小吃店	N:	snack bar, lunch room	L26
xiǎofèi	小费	N:	tip, gratuity	L25
xiǎoháizi	小孩子	N:	small child(ren)	L6
xiǎojiě	小姐	N:	Miss, lady, daughter (polite)	L1
xiǎokǎo	小考	N:	midterm examination, quiz	L14
xiǎomàibù	小卖部	N:	snack counter, refreshment room, variety shop	L26
Xiǎomèi	小妹	IE:	Little sister	L22
xiǎoshēng	小声	PH:	low voice, soft voice, whisper	L15
xiǎoxīn	小心	SV/V:	be careful/to look out for	L29
xiǎoxué	小学	N:	elementary school	L23
xiǎozìtiáo-(r)	小字条 (儿)	N:	a scrap of paper	L29

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
xiào	笑	V:	to smile, to laugh, to laugh at	L30
xiàochē	校车	N:	school bus, school vehicle (M: -liàng, -bù)	L16
xiàozhǎng	校长	N:	head of a school	L8
xiē	些	NU:	several, some	L10
xié	鞋	N:	shoes (M: shuang-pair/ zhi single) L9	
xiépù	鞋铺	N:	shoe store	L9
xiě	写	V:	to write	L7
xiědào	写到	PH:	write (lessons, text, etc.) up to	L14
xiěxiàlai-le	写下来了	RV:	to have written down	L22
xièxie	谢谢	IE:	Thank you.	L2
xīn	心	N:	heart	L27
xīn	新	SV:	to be new (opposite of jiù)	L10
Xīnhuá	新华	N:	New China	L17
Xīnhuá-Xīnwénshè	新华新闻社	N:	New China News Agency (NCNA)	L17
xīnwén	新闻	N:	news	L8
xīnwénshè	新闻社	N:	news agency	L17
xìn	信	N:	letter (mail) (M: -feng)	L19
xìnfēng	信封	N:	envelope	L28
xìnr	信儿	N:	message	L29
xìntǒng	信筒	N:	mailbox	L28
xìnxīang	信箱	N:	mailbox	L28
xìnzhi	信纸	N:	letter paper	L28
xīngqī	星期	N:	week	L12
xīngqī'èr	星期二	TW:	Tuesday	L12
xīngqīliù	星期六	TW:	Saturday	L12
xīngqīrì	星期日	TW:	Sunday	L12
xīngqīsān	星期三	TW:	Wednesday	L12
xīngqīsì	星期四	TW:	Thursday	L12
xīngqīwǔ	星期五	TW:	Friday	L12
xīngqīyī	星期一	TW:	Monday	L12
xíng	行	SV:	to be O.K., to be fine	L13
xíngli	行李	N:	baggage (M: jiàn)	L25

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
xínglipiào	行李票	N:	baggage ticket	L25
xìng	姓	N/EV:	to be surnamed	L1
xiūlǐ	修理	V:	to repair	L18
xiūlǐshǎng	修理厂	N:	repair plant	L18
xiūlǐdiàn	修理店	N:	repair shop	L18
xiūlǐzhàn	修理站	N:	service station, service center	L18
xiūxi	休息	V:	to rest, to take a break	L18
xūyào	需要	V/N:	to need, to require/need, requirement	L10
xué/xuéxí	学/学习	V:	to study	L6
xuéhǎo	学好	V:	to learn well	L19
xuésheng	学生	N:	student(s)	L6
xuéxiào	学校	N:	school (when abbreviated, it is shown as xué)	L6
xuéyuàn	学院	N:	institute, college, academy	L15
yáncháng	延长	V:	to lengthen, to extend, to prolong	L29
yánjiū	研究	V:	to study, to do research	L18
yǎnjīng	眼睛	N:	eye	L24
yǎn	演	V:	to show, to perform, to play, to act, to put on (a play)	L21
yǎndiànyǐng(r)	演电影 (儿)	V0:	to show films or movies	L21
yàngzi	样子	N:	appearance, style, pattern, kind	L20
yāo	么	ND:	one (used in place of yī room number, telephone numbers)	L25
yào	药	N:	medicine, drugs	L24
yào	要	V/AV:	to want/to want to	L7
yàofāng	药方儿	N:	prescription	L24
yàofáng	药房	N:	pharmacy, drug store, dispensary	L24
yàopù	药铺	N:	drug store, herb (medicinal) store	L24
yàoshuǐ	药水	N:	medicine (liquid)	L24
yàoburán	要不然	MA:	otherwise	L27
yàobushi	要不是	MA:	if not	L27
yào jǐn	要紧	SV:	to be important	L8
yàoshi	西日安足	MA:	if	L13
yàoshi...jiù	要是……就	PH:	if ... then	L13

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
yě	也	A:	also, too, either	L4
yěbù..yěbù	也不……也不	A:	neither ... nor	L30
yěxǔ	也许	MA:	perhaps	L19
yè	夜	N:	night	L25
yèlǐ	夜里	MA/ N:NU:	night time, during the night one	L25
yī	一	NU:	one	L2
yī...jiù	……就	PT:	as soon as	L22
yīfu/yīshang	衣服/衣裳	N:	clothes	L9
yījiǔsānbānián	一九三八	TW:	1938	L6
yīshēng	医生	N:	doctor (M.D.)	L24
yīwùsuǒ	医务所	N:	clinic	L24
yīyuàn	医院	N:	hospital	L24
yībù	一步	NU/M:	one step	L30
yídìng	一定	A:	certainly, definitely necessarily, surely	L15
yídìng bu	一定不	A:	definitely won't..., certainly won't	L15
yīdìng yào	一定要	A:	certainly will, definitely will, insist on	L15
yíge	一个	A:	the same	L20
yīgòng	一共	MA:	altogether,, in all (total)	L7
yíjiàn yīfu	一件衣服	M:	a piece of clothing	L9
yíkuàier	一块儿	A:	together	L6
yílù píngān	一路平安	IE:	have a pleasant journey	L27
yíqì	仪器	N:	instrument, device (science engineering, etc., not musical)	L13
yíqiè	一切	SP:	everything, all	L21
yítàoshū	一套书	NU-M N:	a set of books	L9
yítào yīfu	一套衣服	NU-M M:	a suit of clothes	L9
yíxià	一下	NU- M:	for a while, once, one time	L13
yíyàng	厂样	A/SV:	equally, similarly, be the same, be alike	L25
yǐhòu	以后	MA:	later on, afterwards, later	L14
...yǐhòu	……以后	PH:	after ...	L14
yǐjīng	已经	A:	already	L12

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
yǐqián	以前	MA:	formerly, previously, before	L14
...yǐqián	……以前	PH:	...ago, before ...	L14
yǐzi	椅子	N:	chair (M: -bǎ)	L10
yídiǎnr	一点儿	NU:	a little bit	L13
yíhuǐr	一会儿	TW:	a moment, a short while	L23
Yíhuǐr jiàn	一会儿见	IE:	See you later., See you in a while	L23
yìpiān rìjì	一篇日记	N:	an entry in a diary (a page)	L21
Yìguó/Yìdàlì	意国/意大利	N:	Italy	L26
yìqǐ	一起	A:	together (in the same place)	L14
yìshuāng kuàizi	一双筷子	NU-M N:	a pair of chopsticks	L9
yìshuāng xié	一双鞋	NU- M/N:	a pair of shoes	L9
yìsi	意思	N:	meaning, idea	L23
yìtiān dào wǎn	一天到晚	PH:	from morning till night, all day long	L30
yìwù	义务	N:	duty, obligation	L17
yìwùjiàoyù	义务教育	N:	compulsory education	L17
yìwùláodòng	义务劳动	N:	voluntary labor	L17
yì zhí	一直	A:	straight ahead, direct, continuously, all along, right up to now, always	L26, L27
yīnwèi	因为	MA:	because	L9
yínháng	银行	N:	bank (financial institution)	L6
yīngchǐ	英尺	M:	an English foot	L29
Yīngguó	英国	N:	England	L3
yīnglǐ	英哩	M:	mile (an English mile)	L26
yīnggāi/yīngdāng	应该/应当	AV:	should, ought to, have to	L8
Yīng-Hàn Zìdiǎn	英汉字典	N:	English-Chinese Dictionary	L7
Yīngwén	英文	N:	English (language)	L9
Yǒngān	永安	N:	name of a street (Lit. lasting peace)	L26
yòng	用	V:	to use, to employ	L7
yòng	用	CV:	with, using	L13
yóuchāi	邮差	N:	mailman (Taiwan)	L28
yóudìyuán	邮递员	N:	mailman (PRC)	L28
yóufèi	邮费	N:	postage	L28

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
yóujiǎn	邮筒	N:	letter sheet (aerogram)	L28
yóujú	邮局	N:	post office	L6
yóupiào	邮票	N:	stamp	L28
yóutǒng	邮筒	N:	pillar box, mailbox	L28
yóuwù	邮务	N:	postal service	L28
yóuwùyuán	邮务员	N:	clerk in post office	L28
yóuxiāng	邮箱	N:	mailbox	L28
yóuzhèng	邮政	N:	postal service	L28
yóuzhèng-xìnxīang	邮政信箱	N:	post office box	L28
yóuzhèngjú	邮政局	N:	post office	L6
yǒuyì	友谊	N:	friendship	L26
yǒu	有	V:	has, have; there is, there are	L5
yǒu	有	CV/ SV:	be as much as/be as	L25
yǒu(de)	有 (的)	A:	some	L14
yǒu(de)...shíhou	有 (的) ...时 候	MA:	sometimes	L14
yǒu(de) rén	有 (的) 人	N:	some people	L14
yǒu gōngfu	有工夫	SV/ VO:	to be free/to have free time	L18
yǒu jīngyàn	有经验	SV:	to be experienced	L19
yǒu wèntí	有问题	ZE/ SV:	there's a problem/to have a problem	L13
yǒu xīwàng	有希望	SV:	to be hopeful, to have hopes	L21
yǒu yìsi	有意思	SV/ VO:	to be interesting, fun/has meaning ,mean- ingful	L23
yǒumíng	有名	SV:	to be famous, to be well-known	L9
yǒushì	有事	IE/ VO:	to be busy, occupied	L12
yǒuyòng	有用	SV:	to be useful	L7
yòu	又	A:	still (beyond comprehension), again (in the past)	L17
yòu...yòu	又……又	A:	both ... and	L27
yú	鱼	N:	fish	L30
yǔfǎ	语法	N:	grammar	L14
yǔyán	语言	N:	language	L15

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
yǔwén	‘语文	N:	Chinese (as a subject of study or means of communication)	L15
yùbèi	预备	V:	to prepare, to get ready	L19
yùdìng	预定	V:	to subscribe, to book, to place an order	L27
yùxiān	预先	A:	in advance	L27
yùjiàn	遇见	V:	to meet, to run into	L29
yuánlái	原来	MA:	originally, as a matter of fact	L27
yuánzhūbǐ	圆珠笔	N:	ball-point pen (Lit. round bead pen)(M: -zhǐ)	L7
yuǎn	远	SV:	be far	L26
yuǎnkè	远客	N:	a guest from afar	L30
yuànzhǎng	院长	N:	head of an institute, commandant (military)	L17
yuànyì	愿意	AV:	to be willing to, would want to	L18
yuē	约	V:	to make an appointment, to engage, to invite	L26
yuēhuì	约会	N:	appointment, engagement	L26
yuè	月	M/N:	month	L6
Yuènnán	越南	N:	Vietnam	L3
yùn	运	V:	to transport	L27
yùndòng	运动	N/V:	exercise (physical) sports, movement/take physical exercise	L24
yùndònghuì	运动会	N:	athletic meet	L16
yùnfèi	运费	N:	transportation, freight expenses	L27
yùنشū	运输	V/N:	to transport/transportation	L27
zài	在	V:	to be in/on/at	L4
zài	再	A:	again (in the future), then (to do something)	L11
-zai	—在	BF:	(verb suffix), in, on, at	L5
zài...ne	在……呢	PT:	... are in, ... are on, are	L8
zàijiàn	再见	IE:	Good-bye	L11
zánmen	咱们	N:	we (including both the speaker and the person or persons spoken to)	L26
zāng	脏	SV:	to be dirty	L24
Zāogāo!	糟糕!	IE:	What a mess! Too bad!	L13
zǎo	早	SV:	to be early	L15

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
zǎo guòle	早过了	PH:	had passed (by) quite some time ago	L15
zǎo jiù	早就	A:	long since	L15
zǎofàn	早饭	N:	breakfast	L12
zǎoshang	早上	TW:	morning (6-11 a.m. approx.)	L12
zěnm	怎么	A/QW:	how come, why	L11
Zěnmē?	怎么?	QW:	How?	L8
Zěnmeyàng?	怎么样?	QW:	What about it What do you think?	L15
zhǎnlǎn	展览	V/N:	to exhibit, to put on display, to show/exhibit	L12
zhǎnlǎnhuì	展览会	N:	exhibition	L12
zhànxiàn	占线	V0:	the (telephone) line's busy	L29
zhàn	站—	Vs	to stand	L13
zhànqǐlai	站起来	V:	to stand up	L13
zhàntái/yuètái	站台/月台	N:	platform (train station)	L20
zhànzài	站在	V:	to stand at, in, or on, etc.	L16
zhànzhe	站着	A:	standing	L19
zhāng	张	M:	for maps, paper, tables, desks, etc ...	L7
zhǎng	长	N:	leader, monitor, commander, head	L8
zhǎngwò	掌握	V:	to control, to grasp, to matter, to know well	L21
zhàng	仗	N:	battler war	L20
zhāodài	招待	V:	to entertain, to receive, to serve	L16
zhāodàihuì	招待会	N:	reception	L16,L21
zhāodāiyuán	招待员	N:	ushers (at a party, etc.), hostess (in a restaurant)	L21
-zháo	—着	RVE:	(indicates success in attaining object of the action)	L24
zháojí	着急	SV:	to be worried, feel anxious	L24
zhǎo	找	V:	to search, to hunt for, to find, to look for	L17
zhǎo	找	V:	to give change (in money)	L27
-zhe	—着	P:	(verbal suffix indicating -ing)	L19
zhèli	这里	PW:	here	L5
zhèlǐde	七里的	PW:	from here	L5
zhèi/zhè	这	SP:	this	L6
zhècì	这次	PH:	this time	L8

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
zhèige/zhège	这个	SP-M:	this one	L6
zhèi(ge)— xīngqīwǔ	这(个) 星期 五	TW:	Friday of this week	L12
zhèigeyuè	这个月	TW:	this month	L10
zhèihui	这回	SP-M:	this time, this occasion	L17
zhèijǐtiān	这几天	TW:	these several days	L13
zhèixiē	这些	SP- NU:	these	L10
zhèiyàng(zhèyàng)	这样	A/N:	this way, in this manner	L21,24
zhēn	真	A:	really, truly	L10
Zhēnmíng	明	N:	(given name of a person)	L22
zhēng	蒸	V:	to steam	L30
zhěnggè(r)	整个(儿)	SP:	the whole (thing)	L23
zhèng...(ne)	正……(呢)	PT:	(indicating present progressive situation)	L19
zhèng(yào)	正……(要)	A:	just about to	L17
zhèng(zai)	正……(在)	A:	in the midst of	L17
zhèngzài (ne)	正在…… (呢)	PT:	(indicating present progressive situation)	L19
zhèr	这儿	N:	here	L4
zhèrde	这儿的	N:	(from) here	L4
zhī	枝	M:	(for pens, pencils)	L6
zhīdao	知道	V:	to know, to know of, to know that	L6
zhīshì	知识	N:	knowledge	L18
zhí	值	SV:	be worth (so much), be valuable	L28
zhíqián	值钱	SV/ VO:	be valuable/ to be worth (so much)	L28
zhífēi	直飞	A:	fly nonstop	L27
zhǐ	纸	N:	paper	L8
zhǐ	只	A:	merely, only	L16
zhǐ	指	V:	to point at, to point	L19
zhǐhǎo	只好	A:	the best thing is to ..., the only thing to do is	L30
zhǐjiào	指教	V/N:	to advise/advice	L21
zhǐzhe	只是	A:	only, merely/ just	L18

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
zhīzhe	指着	V:	pointing	L19
zhōng	钟	N:	clock	L14
Zhōng Měi(zhōu)	中美 (洲)	N:	Central America	L27
Zhōngcān	中餐	N:	Chinese-style food (meals)	L8
zhōngfǎn	中饭	N:	noon meal, lunch	L12
Zhōngguó	中国	N:	China	L3
Zhōnghuá	中华	N:	China	L19
Zhōnghuá-Rénmín Gònghéguó	中华人民共和国	PW/N:	The People's Republic of China (PRC)	L17, L19
Zhōngshān Gōngyuán	中山公园	N:	Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Park	L20
zhōngtóu	钟头	N:	an hour (M: -ge)	L17
Zhōngwén	中文	N:	Chinese (language)	L9
zhōngwǔ	中午	TW:	noon	L11
zhōngxué	中学	N:	middle school (high school)	L23
zhǒng	种	M:	kind of, sort of, type of	L9
zhòng	重	SV:	be heavy, be weighty	L27
zhōubào	周报	N:	weekly (newspaper, magazine, etc.)	L19
zhōumò	周末	TW:	weekend	L19
zhǔyào	主要	SV:	be essential, be main, be principal	L30
zhǔyàode	主要的	A:	essentially, mainly	L30
zhù	住	V:	to live, to stay	L5
zhù	祝	V:	to express good wishes, to wish	L21
zhùyì	注意	VO/V:	pay attention, take note of	L24
zhùzai	住在	V:	to live (in, at), to stay	L5
zhuānyè	专业	N:	specialized field of study/subject, speciality, career field	L19
zhuǎnchē	转车	V0:	to transfer to another train or bus	L26
zhuōzi	桌子	N:	table (M: -zhāng)	L10
zì	字	N:	(Chinese) characters, ideographs	L7
zìdiǎn	字典	N:	dictionary (M: běn)	L7
zìjǐ	自己	N:	self	L9
zìxíngchē	自行车	N:	bicycle (M: -liàng)	L18

Pinyin	Hanzi	Type	English	
zǒngcái	总裁	N:	chairman (of the board, of a political party)	L30
zǒnglǐngshì	总领事	N:	consul general	L26
zǒu	走	V:	to travel, to walk, to go	L11
zǒubudòng	走动	RV:	not be able to walk	L24
zǒudào	走到	PH:	walk to	L14
zǒudedòng	走得动	RV:	be able to walk	L24
zū	租	V:	to rent	L10
zūqián	租钱	N:	rental money	L10
zuì	最	A:	the most, -est	L17
zuìhǎo	最好	MA/ A-SV:	the best	L22
zuìjìn	最近	MA/ TW:	recently, lately, soon, in the near future	L21
zuótiān	昨天	TW:	yesterday	L11
zuǒyòu	左右	A:	approximately, around, thereabout	L27
zuò	做	V:	to make, to do	L9
zuò	坐	V/CV:	to sit on, to ride on/by (any kind of transportation)	L11
zuò	坐	V:	to sit	L13
zuò	座	M:	(for mountain, bridge, statue, etc.)	L27
zuò mǎimài	做买卖	VO:	to do business	L9
zuòfàn	做饭	V/VO:	to cook/to cook rice	L9
zuòr	座儿	N:	seat	L27
zuòwèi	座位	N:	seat	L27
zuòxià	坐下	V:	to sit down	L13
zuòzhe	坐着	A:	sitting	L19