

HANZI

FOR HSK 1-3



Pedro Ceinos Arcones



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CHART OF THE MOST COMMON RADICALS

亻 = 人 person	刂 = 刀 knife	厂 cliff	八 separate	勹 bend	冫 = 冰 Ice	讠 = 言 word
鱼 fish	凵 mouth	辵 walk	土 earth	扌 = 手 hand	艹 = 草 plant	口 surround
山 mountain	巾 cloth	彳 = 行 walk	犴 = 犬 dog	夊 foot	饣 = 食 food	宀 house
氵 = 水 water	忄 = 心 heart	宀 house	辵 = 走 walk	雨 rain	女 woman	纟 silk
王 = 玉 jade	木 tree	歺 death	车 carriage	鬼 spirit	曰 tell	日 sun
牜 cow	气 gas	爪 = 爪 hand	月 = 肉 body	火 fire	灬 = 火 fire	礻 = 示 altar
目 eye	皿 vessel	罒 = 网 net	钅 = 金 metal	禾 rice ear	鸟 bird	疒 sick
衤 = 衣 clothes	页 head	虫 worm	竹 bamboo	舟 boat	米 rice	足 foot
骨 bone	口 mouth	门 door	马 horse	贝 money	石 stone	穴 cave
	革 leather	尸 lower part of the body	攴 = 攴 hand with a stick	阝 = 阜 in the left mound	阝 = 邑 in the right city	

Abbreviations used in this book.

Ab. Abbreviated from.

Less. Lesson.

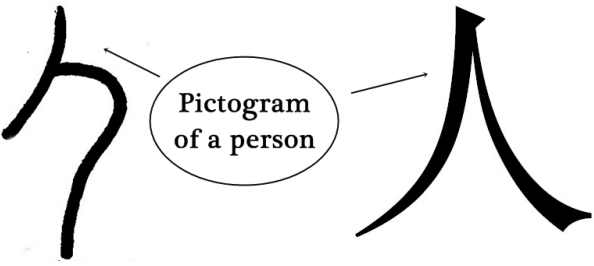
Orig. Originally.

S. Simplified from.

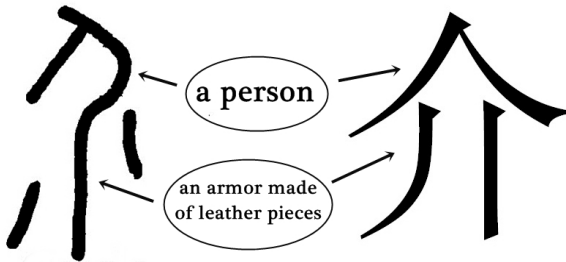
> it points that a meaning evolved into other meaning.

K1, K2, K3, etc. refer to the levels of the Chinese official examination HSK.

LESSON 1. ON PEOPLE

<p>人</p>	<p>rén – person, human being. This is a pictogram of a person standing, with legs separated. It is one of the more frequently used characters. When it forms part of other characters it is simplified as 亻. K 1</p>  <p>人民 rénmin – the people (person + people) 人民币 rénmínbì – PRC currency (people + money)</p>
<p>认</p>	<p>rèn – know, recognize; accept. Words 讠 of a person 人 recognizing one's fault, and accepting punishment. Recognize > know. K 1</p> <p>认为 rènwéi – think, consider (know + because)</p>
<p>肉</p>	<p>ròu – flesh, meat. This is the pictogram of a chunk of meat with its veins and nerves. When it forms parts of other characters it is simplified as 月: A body with its ribs outlined. K 2</p> <p>牛肉 niúròu – beef (ox + meat) 猪肉 zhūròu – pork (pig + meat)</p>
<p>两</p>	<p>liǎng – two; unit of weight. It seems the pictogram of the harnesses of a chariot drawn by two horses. Now, two people 人 inside a roofed 一 chariot. K 2</p>

	两个人 liǎnggèrén two people .
辆	liàng – measure word for vehicles; car . Two 两 chariots 车. To start to count chariots. K 3 三辆车 sānliàng chē three cars .
满	mǎn – full; satisfied; very . The right part comes from an archaic pictogram of two 两 vessels 鬲 firmly tied up. Water 氵 flowing from two 两 vessels 鬲 connected, to mean full. K 3 满意 mǎnyì – satisfied (satisfied + wish)
欠	qiàn – yawn; owe; lack . Pictogram . The upper part is an open mouth. A person 人 with an open mouth is yawning, or trying to avoid the lack of air. K 6 
饮	yǐn – drink; keep in the heart . An open mouth 欠 drinking from a vessel 食 = 饣. K 3 饮料 yǐnliào – beverage (drink + material)
次	cì – second; times, stand . This is two 二 breaths (or two sneezes) with an open mouth 欠, emphasizing the second one, giving the idea of something not so good: order and categories. K 2

	其次 qícì – next; second (this + second)
个	gè – measure word for people . Here we see that the number of people 人 is fixed with a vertical line that represents their bodies. K 1 个子 gèzi – height; stature .
介	jiè – be situated between; interpose . It evolved from the pictogram of a man protected by an armor made of leather pieces, which interposes between him and his enemies' weapons. Now, what separates 八 the people 人. K 2  介绍 jièshào – present, introduce (interpose + connect)
界	jiè – boundary; extent . It marks the separation 介 between the fields 田. K 3 世界 shìjiè – world (world + limit)
伞	sǎn – umbrella . A pictogram of an umbrella. K 3 雨伞 yǔsǎn – umbrella (rain + umbrella)
八	bā – eight; separate . An old pictogram showing two lines separated; was later used for the number eight, maybe because it is easily divisible. Now it is a person 人 divided in half 八. K 1

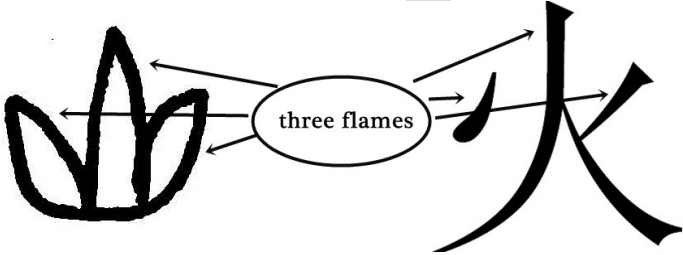
六	liù – six . It was the pictogram for a hut, later used to represent six. Perhaps for the six lines used to draw a simple hut. K 1 星期六 xīngqīliù – Saturday (week + six)
以	yǐ – use; by; according to . It is a person 人 using a tool , which resembles an old hook 厶. K 2 可以 kěyǐ – can; may; not bad (can + as well as)
大	dà – big, great, main; adult . A person 人 with the arms extended 一, a common gesture to express “big”. When it forms a part of others characters, it means “person”. K 1 大家 dàjiā – all of us; everyone (big + family)
因	yīn – cause, reason; because . To meet a person 大 lying in bed 口 at daytime make think that there is of a reason. K 2 因而 yīn'ér – consequently (because + and yet)
太	tài – great, greatest; very . Originally the same as big 大, now the big person is above a piece of wood or a stone, to point out that he is even bigger. K 1
夫	fū – man; husband; laborer . An adult man 大 with a pin in his hair 一. In old China when men reached 20 years old they grew ponytails. K 2 大夫 dàifu – doctor (great + man)
久	jiǔ – for a long time; long . Pictogram of a person 人 with something in his leg, possibly a rope that forced him to walk slowly. Walk slowly > for a long time > long. K 3

头	tóu – head; chief; lead; first. Head is a person 大 with two 二 hairs floating on the air. Head > chief > to lead. K 3 头发 tóufa – hair (head + hair)
买	mǎi – buy, purchase, get. A cap covering the head 头, as worn by people when going to the market. K 1
卖	mài – sell. To buy 买 many (ten 十) things suggests buying to resell. K 1
读	dú – read; read aloud. The words 字 written by the seller 卖 about his goods: a list of shop items, a catalogue. K 1 读书 dúshū – study (read + books)
实	shí – real; true; solid; fact. In real, everyday life, most of the time the head 头 is at home 家. K 3 实际 shíjì – reality; real; actual (real + inside) 实在 shízài – indeed, really (real + be in)
犬	quǎn – dog. A pictogram of a dog tremendously changed. Now remembered as a person 大 holding a dog's leash in his hand. It is a radical used (ab. as 犳, the outline of a dog turned 90 degrees) to name many mammals and fiery or savage conditions. K 6
突	tū – dash forward; suddenly. A dog 犬 going out of a cave 穴. K 3 突然 tūrán – suddenly (suddenly + right)
哭	kū – cry, weep. Wailing in a funeral. Two mouths 口 (of people crying) and a dog 犬. In China, straw and porcelain dogs were used during funerals. K 3

	<p>哭泣 kūqì – cry, weep (cry + cry)</p>
然	<p>rán – correct, right; so. To roast 炙 dog 犬 meat 月 in order to make a sacrifice is to act correctly. K 3</p>  <p>自然 zìrán – nature, natural (one self + so)</p>
从	<p>cóng – follow; obey; from. One person 人 follows the other 人. To follow > to obey > from (the starting point). K 2</p> <p>从来 cónglái – never (from + come)</p> <p>服从 fúcóng – obey; submit (oneself) to (submit + obey)</p>
天	<p>tiān – heaven; day; season. A person 大 with the head emphasized (now a line 一) referred to Heaven, the anthropomorphic god of the Zhou dynasty. K 1</p> <p>天气 tiānqì – weather (heaven + air)</p>
送	<p>sòng – see somebody off; give. A man 大 walks 辵 with a torch to see somebody off. Sometimes farewell gifts were given. K 2</p>
笑	<p>xiào – laugh; smile; ridicule. A man bent 夭 laughing, making the same movement that bamboo 竹 does when it is bent by the wind. 夭 yāo is a man with his head bent forward. K 2</p>

	<p>笑话 xiàohua – joke, jest (laugh + words)</p> <p>开玩笑 kāi wánxiào – joke; make fun of (start + play + laugh)</p>
喝	<p>hē – drink/ hè – shout. Action of the mouth 口 when one is in need 曷. 曷 hé is a beggar, a person in need: A person 人 bent 勺 asking 曰 for alms. K 1</p> <p>喝水 hēshuǐ – drink water (drink + water)</p>
渴	<p>kě – thirsty. To ask 曷 for water 水 . K 3</p>

LESSON 2. ON FIRE

<p>火</p>	<p>huǒ – fire; anger. A pictogram of the flames of a fire. One important radical which abbreviated as 灬 or placed in the left side forms a part of around 400 characters, giving the meaning of fire, heat, cooking, etc. K 1</p>  <p>火车 huǒchē – train (fire + car)</p>
<p>秋</p>	<p>qiū – autumn; harvest time. The season when the grain 禾 is riped thanks to the sun's heat 火. Autumn is the time of harvest. K 3</p> <p>秋天 qiūtiān – autumn (autumn + season)</p>
<p>病</p>	<p>bìng – illness, sickness; fall ill. In the bed ill with fever (fire 丙). 丙 bǐng, the 3rd of the 10 Heavenly Stems, is interpreted as a fire extending above the roof, symbolizes fire. K 2</p> <p>生病 shēngbìng – fall ill (get + sickness)</p>
<p>兆</p>	<p>zhào – foretell, divine; omen. This is the pictogram of the cracks that appear in a turtle shell after it has been heated for divinatory purposes. K 6</p>


<p>跳</p>	<p>tiào – jump, leap; beat. The feet 足 taking part in the ritual dances of divination 兆 sessions. K 2</p> <p>跳舞 tiàowǔ – dance (leap + dance)</p>
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LESSON 3. ON THE UNIVERSE

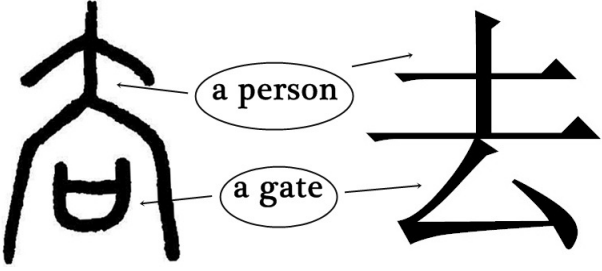
一	<p>yī – one; same; single, alone. An horizontal line to represent “1”. This is the unity of the universe. Placed in the upper part of a character it means heaven, or roof. Placed in the lower part it is a base or foundation. K 1</p> <p>一共 yīgòng – total (one + altogether)</p>
二	<p>èr – two; different. Two horizontal lines. The duality of heaven 一 and earth 一. K 2</p> <p>二月 èryuè – February (two + month). Names of the months are composed with a number referring to its order followed by the character for month 月.</p>
三	<p>sān – three; several, many. Three horizontal lines. The three components of the world: heaven 一, earth 一, and mankind 一. K 1</p>
王	<p>wáng – king; chief; great. It was the pictogram of an ax, which was used to kill or punish; it became a symbol of strength and power. Remembered as the person who connects heaven, earth and mankind 三. K 5</p>
班	<p>bān – class, team; shift, duty. A knife 刀 divides a piece of jade 王 in two parts. To cut, separate, divide in clases, teams or shifts > the work that makes each of them. K 2</p> <p>上班 shàngbān – go to work (go to + duty) 加班 jiābān – work overtime (add + duty)</p>

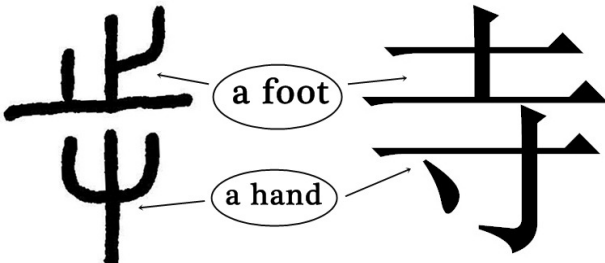
望	<p>wàng – gaze into the distance; hope. A king 王 hidden 亡 in the darkness of the night (moon 月) gazes into the distance. K 2</p> <p>希望 xīwàng – hope (hope + hope)</p>
主	<p>zhǔ – lord, master; view; main. A pictogram of a lamp, its original meaning, now 炷. From lamp, main, prince, that gives light and is seen by the subjects, lord > master > owner. K 3</p> <div data-bbox="336 558 940 798"> </div> <p>主要 zhǔyào – main (main + will) 主动 zhǔdòng – initiative (main + movement) 主意 zhǔyi – idea; plan (view + idea)</p>
住	<p>zhù – live, reside; stop. A person 亻 at home, where his hearth (fire 主) is. K 1</p>
注	<p>zhù – pour; concentrate; record. To pour is to serve water 氵 for the lord 主. To pour is to concentrate in a place > pay attention (concentrate the mind) > record. K 3</p> <p>注意 zhùyì – pay attention (concentrate on + idea)</p>
丰	<p>fēng – plentiful, abundant; big. Pictogram of an exuberant branch. K 4</p> <p>丰富 fēngfù – rich, abundant (abundant + rich)</p>

帮	<p>bāng – help; assist; gang. To follow the flag 巾 of the state 邦. 邦 bāng means state, nation. A city 邑 = 阝 and the territory marked with trees 丰. K 2</p> <p>帮忙 bāngmáng – help (help + hurry)</p>
择	<p>zé – choose, select. A hand 又 selects a plant 丰; the action reinforced by the other hand 扌 on the left. K 3</p> <p>选择 xuǎnzé – choose, select (choose + choose)</p>
害	<p>hài – injure, harm; kill. Words 口 inside home 宀 that can hurt (as a stick 丰). K 3</p> <p>害怕 hàipà – be afraid (harm + afraid)</p>
段	<p>duàn – segment, section, part. At first it was a hand with a tool that hits in a cliff breaking fragments of stones (minerals). Now to cut 爿 something into fragments 三 using a stick 丨. K 3</p> <div data-bbox="300 869 960 1125"> </div> <p>阶段 jiēduàn – phase, stage (step + segment)</p>
锻	<p>duàn – forge. To create segments (pieces) 段 of metal 钅. K 3</p> <p>锻炼 duànliàn – exercise (forge + train)</p>

	<p>guó – nation, country, state. The territory 土 of the king 王 (symbolized as his jade 玉). K 1</p> <p>中国 zhōngguó – China (center + country)</p> <p>国家 guójiā – country; nation (country + home)</p>
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LESSON 4. ON THE EARTH

土	<p>tǔ – soil, earth; land, ground. Pictogram of a heap of earth. Later the two levels, ground 一 and underground 冫, from which the plants grow; a radical that forms part of characters related to the earth, soil, land and earth constructions. K 5</p> <p>土地 tǔdì – land, soil (earth + soil)</p>
在	<p>zài – stay, remain; exist, be at. The earth 土 where plants grow 才 (cái phonetic, modified) is a good place to stay. K 1</p> <p>正在 zhèngzài – be in the process of (just now + be at)</p>
去	<p>qù – go; leave; remove; past. It is a person (大 changed to 土), who leaves through a gate (口 changed to 厶). K 1</p>  <p>去年 qùnián – last year (last + year)</p>
法	<p>fǎ – law; way, method. It can remove 去 unfairness and level (as water 氵) the society. K 3</p> <p>法律 fǎlǜ – law (law + law)</p>
却	<p>què – reject; retreat; however. Order to leave 去 to a kneeling person 卩. K 4</p>

	退却 tuìquè – retreat (retreat + retreat)
脚	jiǎo – foot; leg; base . The part of the body 月 that allows for retreat 却. K 3 脚步 jiǎobù – step, pace (foot + step)
坐	zuò – sit down, take a seat . Two people 人 sitting on the earth 土. K 3 请坐 qǐngzuò – please have a seat (please + seat)
圣	shèng – sage, saint; holy, sacred . A person who blesses the land 土 with his hand 又. K 6 圣人 shèngrén – saint (saint + person)
怪	guài – strange; monster, blame . A sage is a strange, uncommon person. The strange thoughts 𠂇 of a sage 圣. K3 奇怪 qíguài – strange (strange + strange)
寺	sì – palace; temple . The place where the people walk 止 carrying tributes in their hands 寸. Later temple, which is the place where the hand 寸 carries offerings from the earth 土. K 5 

	<p>寺庙 sìmiào – temple (temple + temple)</p>
等	<p>děng – rank; equal to; wait for. The order in which bamboo 竹 tablets (to write) are stored in the palace 寺 or temple. K 2</p> <p>等候 děnghòu – wait, await (wait + wait)</p>
特	<p>tè – special; particular. The bull 牛 selected to be sacrificed in the temple 寺 must be an exceptional one. K 3</p> <p>特别 tèbié – particular, special (special + differentiate)</p> <p>特点 tèdiǎn – characteristic; peculiarity (special + point)</p>
声	<p>shēng – voice; tone; sound. It is a part of the pictogram of a musical instrument 聲 (a hand with a stick 殳 beats a stone in a frame 声 and an ear 耳 listens). Now only a musical stone in a frame 声. K 3</p> <p>声音 shēngyīn – sound (sound + sound)</p>
圭	<p>guī – jade tablet symbol of power. A symbol of power that the emperor gave to the new fiefs, which included a vast amount of land (土 twice).</p>
街	<p>jiē – street; market, fair. A place of the earth 土 where the people walk 行. K 3</p> <p>街道 jiēdào – street (street + way)</p>
鞋	<p>xié – shoes. Leather 革 objects used to walk on the earth 土. K 3</p> <p>鞋子 xiézi – shoes.</p>
士	<p>shì – scholar; person; soldier. It was a phallic symbol, regarding adult men, later male servants, soldiers, officials,</p>

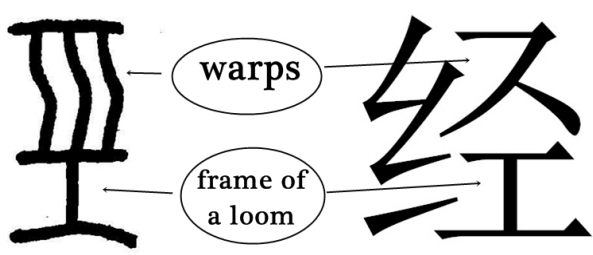
	<p>scholars, etc. Remembered as one 一 among ten 十. A scholar is somebody who is chosen among many. The upper horizontal stroke is longer than the lower. K 4</p> <p>女士 nǚshì – lady (woman + person)</p>
吉	<p>jí – lucky; propitious. A phallic symbol 士 on the platform 口 where it is worshiped. Remembered as the mouth of the scholar, which speaks propitious words. K 6</p> <p>吉祥 jíxiáng – lucky, auspicious (propitious + auspicious)</p>
结	<p>jié – settle; conclude; tie, knot. Silk 纟 ties up offerings in auspicious 吉 ceremonies. K 3</p> <p>结果 jiéguǒ – result (settle + fruit)</p> <p>结实 jiēshi – strong, solid (tie + real)</p>
周	<p>zhōu – complete; circumference. It was a pictogram of a field full of plants, or perhaps of a piece of jade full of dots. It means dense, complete, all around. Remembered as an auspicious 吉 surrounding 儿, a complete place. K 3</p> <p>周围 zhōuwéi – all around (complete + around)</p> <p>周到 zhōudao – attentive; thorough (complete + arrive)</p>
调	<p>diào – tune// tiáo – regulate. Perfect words 讠 in harmony with the people around 周. K 3</p> <p>调查 diàochá – investigate (regulate + investigate)</p>

LESSON 5. UP AND DOWN

上	<p>shàng – upper; previous; go up. A vertical line to point out to all that is above the ground line 一. K 1</p> <p>上网 shàngwǎng – be on the internet (go up + net)</p>
让	<p>ràng – let, allow; offer; give way. Words 让 allowing to go up 上. K 2</p> <p>让步 ràngbù – yield, compromise (offer + step)</p>
下	<p>xià – under, below; next; downward. The opposite of 上. Everything that is under the ground line 一. K 1</p> <p>地下 dìxià – ground (soil + under)</p> <p>下次 xiàcì – next time (next + time)</p>
卜	<p>bǔ – foretell, predict. Pictogram of a crack in a turtle shell, which heated on the fire was used to divine.</p> <p>占卜 zhānbǔ – divine, foretell (divine + predict)</p>
长	<p>cháng – long// zhǎng – grow up; head. S. 長: It evolved from the pictogram of the long hair of an old man. Hair 毛 that reaches clothes 衣. K 2</p> <p>长城 Chángchéng – Great Wall (long + wall)</p>
张	<p>zhāng – open, spread; expand. To make grow 长 the opening of the bow 弓. K 2</p>

十	<p>shí – ten; complete. Originally it was a vertical line . Now it is one 一 ten 十 = 十. It means perfection, a complete matter. K 1</p> <p>十分 shífēn – very, extremely (ten + points)</p>
什	<p>shén – what?; assorted, ten. Ten 十 people 人 constitute an assorted sample. K 1</p> <p>什么 shénme – what? (what + what)</p>
汁	<p>zhī – juice. The liquid 液 extracted from some (ten 十) fruits. K 3</p> <p>果汁 guǒzhī – fruit juice (fruit + juice)</p>
七	<p>qī – seven. It evolved from a sign to represent this number, similar to 十. It showed a cut, written 切 qiē when 七 was used to seven. K 1</p> <p>第七 dìqī – the seventh (ordinal + seven)</p>
料	<p>liào – material, grain; stuff. The quantity 斗 (dòu, the pictogram of a big ladle is a measure of capacity equivalent to 10 liters) of grain used. K 3</p>
丈	<p>zhàng – unit of length (3,3 m); husband. Pictogram of a hand 又 with a stick 十: the patriarchal power. Unit of length is ten 十 hands 又. K 2</p> <p>丈夫 zhàngfū – husband (husband + husband)</p>
千	<p>qiān – thousand. It was ten 十 people 人, that is, many. From many, it extended to mean thousand. K 2</p> <p>千万 qiānwàn – absolutely (thousand + ten thousand)</p>

干	<p>gàn – trunk; do, work// gān – dry. Pictogram of a stick used as a weapon or the handle of a pestle. Dry because it is a dry stick, without leaves or flowers 丰. K 3</p> <p>干净 gānjìng – clean (dry + clean)</p>
平	<p>píng – flat, even; calm; peace. A pictogram of the air that separates 八 uniformly after leave the mouth 于 (less. 19). Even > uniform > pacify > peace > quiet. K 3</p> <p>平时 píngshí – normal times (flat + time)</p> <p>平常 píngcháng – common, normal (level + frequent)</p>
苹	<p>píng – apple. Fruit that grows in flat 平 lands. K 1</p> <p>苹果 píngguǒ – apple (apple + fruit)</p>
丁	<p>dīng – man. It is the image of a nail, with its head and its point. It means soldier, so easily substituted as a nail. Soldier > man. K 5</p>
打	<p>dǎ – hit, beat; do, construct. A hand 扌 that hits a nail 丁. K 1</p> <p>打电话 dǎdiànhuà – make a telephone call (do + phone)</p>
灯	<p>dēng – lamp; lantern. A fire 火 fixed as a nail 丁 in a place. K 3</p> <p>台灯 táidēng – table lamp (desk + lamp)</p>
行	<p>xíng – go, walk; do// háng – line; shop. Originally a pictogram of a crossroads meaning road. People walk on the road. Then go > do. Road > line > street > shops in the street. It is a radical (ab. as 彳) that forms part of many characters related to movement or travel. K 2</p>

	旅行 lǚxíng – travel; journey (travel + go)
工	gōng – work, labor; industry . A pictogram of a tool used by carpenters and builders. K 1 工人 gōngrén – worker (work + person)
红	hóng – red; popular, happy . The color of the silk 纟 work 工 for a Chinese bride. K 2 红色 hóngsè – red color (red + color)
左	zuǒ – left . It is the hand that grabs the tool 工 . K 2 左边 zuǒbian – left side (left + side)
空	kōng – empty, void; sky . A cave 穴 made working with tools 工 . K 3 空调 kōngtiáo – air conditioned (void + adjust) 空气 kōngqì – air; atmosphere (sky + air)
经	jīng – warp; manage; undergo . S. 經. The work 工 of silk 纟 in the loom 织 . The silk passes through the loom in longitudinal direction. K 2  经过 jīngguò – pass; go through (undergo + pass) 经理 jīnglǐ – manager; director (manage + manage)

<p>轻</p>	<p>qīng – light; soft; gentle; young. A chariot 车 in the correct direction 经 goes lightly, in the incorrect one it will need to cross the land furrows and its movement will be difficult. K 3</p> <p>轻松 qīngsōng – light, soft (light + relaxed) 年轻 niánqīng – young (years + young)</p>
<p>亚</p>	<p>yà – inferior, second; Asia. The plan of a building with the hearth in the center, the point of a secondary worship (after that of the ancestors). Asia for the sound “yà”. K 4</p> <p>亚洲 Yàzhōu – Asia (Asia + continent)</p>
<p>业</p>	<p>yè – employ, job; trade; industry. Employed in the work of making a building 丩, not yet finished, without roof 一 yet. Job > trade > industry. K 3</p> <p>专业 zhuānyè – specialty (special + employment) 业务 yèwù – business, professional work (employ + service) 业余 yèyú – spare time; after-hours (work + spare)</p>

LESSON 6. ON THE SUN

日	<p>rì – sun; day. A pictogram of the sun, with one of its rays in the center. It is a radical that forms a part of characters related to the sun, time, and sun qualities, for example light and brightness. K 1</p> <p>生日 shēngrì – birthday (birth + day) 日记 rìjì – diary; journal (day + notes)</p>
阳	<p>yáng – sunny; masculine; yang. The sun 日 shines on a mound 阝. K 3</p> <p>太阳 tàiyáng – sun (great + yang)</p>
旦	<p>dàn – dawn; morning. The sun 日 rising above the horizon line 一, as seen at dawn. K 5</p>
但	<p>dàn – but; yet; only, merely. A person 亻 at dawn 旦 implies that he changes from sleeping mode to action mode, suitable for “but”. K 2</p> <p>但是 dànshì – but; yet (but + is)</p>
担	<p>dān – carry on a pole; undertake. To carry working tools on the hand 扌 at dawn 旦 > to undertake a task. K 3</p> <p>担心 dānxīn – worry; feel anxious (undertake + heart)</p>
得	<p>dé – get; obtain; result. To walk 彳 at dawn 旦 to grab (hand 寸) shells. K 2</p>

	<p>得到 dédào – obtain; gain (obtain + arrive)</p> <p>得意 déyì – be complacent (get + wish)</p>
唱	<p>chàng – sing. The flourishing 昌 activity of the mouth 口. 昌 chāng prosperous, is a mouth 曰 that praises the sun 日. K 2</p> <p>唱歌 chàngē – sing (sing + song)</p>
时	<p>shí – period, season; hour. A hand 寸 measures the movements of the sun 日. K 1</p> <p>时间 shíjiān – time (time + interval)</p>
旧	<p>jiù – past, former; old, used. The line 丨 connecting with past days 日. K 3</p> <p>旧居 jiùjū – former residence (past + house)</p>
早	<p>zǎo – morning; early; in advance. When the sun 日 rises above the branches of a tree 十. K 2</p> <p>早上 zǎoshàng – morning (morning + on)</p>
草	<p>cǎo – herbs; grass, straw. Plants 艹 that grow early 早. It is a radical, ab. as 艹, that forms part of characters related to plants. K 3</p>
卓	<p>zhuó – outstanding; tall. It was a net (now 曰) to catch birds, usually placed high in the braches of the trees 十; therefore high, elevated. K 6</p>

卓	<p>zhuō – table, desk. An elevated 卓 piece of wood 木. As for the Chinese people that before the Song dynasty used to sit kneeling on the floor, a table was an elevated piece of furniture. K 1</p> <p>桌子 zhuōzi – table.</p>
查	<p>chá – examine; investigate. S. 查: To examine the wooden 木 altars 且. Now one 一 investigates something dark 杳 (the sun 日 below a tree 木). K 3</p> <p>调查 diàochá – investigate (regulate + investigate)</p>
婚	<p>hūn – wed, marry; marriage. The ceremony of a woman 女 at dusk 昏 (the sun 日 down 氏). In ancient China marriages were usually celebrated at evening. K 3</p> <p>结婚 jiéhūn – wed, marry (join + marry)</p>
昔	<p>xī – past, former times. Originally referred to the days 日 of the flood. The upper part was a pictogram of waves, as 川 turned 90°. K 6</p> <p>古昔 gǔxī – in old times (old + past)</p>

错	<p>cuò – error; mistake; wrong. To use old 昔 metal 钅 tools. A mistake. K 2</p> <p>错误 cuòwù – error, mistake (error + error)</p>
借	<p>jiè – borrow, lend. A person 亻 that helped in former times 昔. K 3</p>
春	<p>chūn – spring; life, vitality. The season when the sun 日 makes the plants (two 艹 melted) grow. K 3</p> <p>春天 chūntiān – spring (spring + season)</p>
白	<p>bái – white; clear; pure. Some scholars think it is a grain of rice, others see the first ray of the sun 日 which brings light to the world. K 2</p> <p>白色 báisè – white color (white + color)</p>
怕	<p>pà – be afraid, fear. Feeling (heart 忄) that makes the face turn white 白. K 3</p> <p>害怕 hàipà – be afraid (harm + be afraid)</p>
的	<p>de – particle/ di – objective. The clear 白 target to which one moves the spoon 勺, suggests possession as each one moves the spoon towards his own food. K 1</p>

	你的 nǐde – your (you + possessive)
百	bǎi – hundred; numerous . One 一 bag of grain (white 白) with about one hundred grains. K 2 百万 bǎiwàn – a million (hundred + ten thousand) 百姓 bǎixìng – common people (hundred + families)
瘦	shòu – thin, emaciated; lean . The sick body of an old man 叟, (a man with a stick in his hand 又 cheking the contents of a mortar 臼). K 3
曰	yuē – say; speak; call . A little wider than the character for sun 日, it shows a mouth 口 with the tongue 一 inside, as it moves in the process of talking.
甜	tián – sweet; agreeable . The tongue 舌 tastes something sweet 甘. 甘 gān sweet, is something 一 kept inside the mouth 曰. Sweet food is usually kept in the mouth to be savoured. K 3 甘甜 gāntián – sweet (sweet + sweet)
廿	niàn – twenty . Studied here for its similarity with 甘. It is ten 十 and ten 十 (merged).
共	gòng – common; together . Pictogram of two hands rising offerings. To offer, put in common, share. Now twenty 廿 (two ten 十 merged) pairs of hands 卅 meaning to work together. K 2 共同 gòngtóng – common; mutual (common + together)

