

**CHINESE  
BASIC COURSE**

**GLOSSARY  
Modules 1-5**

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## CHINESE BASIC COURSE

MODULE 1-5  
GLOSSARY

Alasījiā	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
Andàlūè (-shěng)	安大略 (-省)	N: Ontario (province), Canada	L4
bā	八	NU: eight	L2
ba	吧	P: (indicating 'I presume')	L11
-bǎ	-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
<u>Bái Máo Nǚ</u>	白毛女	N: <u>White Haired Girl</u> (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	-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	VO: to move one's residence	L27
-bàn	-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	VO: to handle, to manage, or to ..	L12
bāng biérén- de máng	帮别人的忙	N: to help others, to help someone else	L18
bāngmáng	帮忙	VO: to help, to give assistance	L18
bāngzhù	帮助	V/N: to help/assistance	L28
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	VO: making a customs declaration	L28
bàoguān- biǎo	报关表	N: customs declaration form	L28

bàoshang	报上	N: in the newspaper	L8
bàozhǐ	报纸	N: newspaper	L8
-bēi	-杯	M: a cup of (for coffee, tea, milk)	L22
bēizi	杯子	N: cup	L22
Běicháo- xiǎn (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: <u>Beijing Pictorial</u>	L20
Běijīng Zhōubào	北京周报	N: <u>Beijing Review</u> (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
běnlái jiù	本来就	PH: ... to begin with	L24
bèn	笨	SV: be stupid, be clumsy, be awkward	L29
bǐ	笔	N: pen (writing instruments)	L6
bízi	鼻子	N: nose	L24
bǐ	比	CV: compare with, than	L25
Bǐdé Bèiěr	彼得贝尔	N: Peter Bayer (transliteration)	L25
bìdēi	必得	AV: must, have to (stronger than <u>dēi</u> )	L12
-biān(r)	-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	-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
búfàngxīn	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
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
búyào jǐn	不要紧	SV/IE: to be unimportant/It doesn't matter.	L8
bù yīdìng	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	-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
cái	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
cháchulai	查出来	V: to find out	L23
cháchulaile	查出来了	RV: have found out (through investigation)	L23
chápiàoyuán	查票员	N: conductor, ticket inspector	L20
chà	差	V: to differ from, to lack, to fall short of	L14
chà yìdiǎnr	差一点儿	VO: to be not good enough, not quite up to the mark	L16
chà yìdiǎnr	差一点儿	MA: almost, nearly	L16
chàbuduō	差不多	MA: almost, nearly	L16
chà yìkè wǔdiǎnr	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	-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	VO: to sing songs	L15
chē	车	N: car (used with wheeled vehicle)	L11

chēpiào	车票	N: train/bus ticket	L20
chēzhàn	车站	N: train/bus depot, station, stop	L20
chéng	城	N: city	L6
chénglǐtòu	城里头	PW: inside the city	L6
chéngwàitòu	城外头	PW: outside the city	L6
chéngqiáng	城墙	N: city wall	L19
chī	吃	V: to eat	L8
chībùbǎo	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	VO: to eat (meals/food), to eat cooked rice	L8
chǐ	尺	M: a Chinese foot	L29
chìjiǎo-yīshēng	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
chū máobìng	出毛病	VO: to develop a malfunction, to break down	L18
chūmén	出门	VO: 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: - <u>jian</u> )	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: <u>sou</u> , <u>tiáo</u> )	L11
chuánpiào	船票	N: ship/boat/ferry ticket	L20
chuānghu	窗户	N: window (M: <u>-ge</u> )	L15
chuāngkǒu(r)	窗口(儿)	N: window, ticket window	L28
chuáng	床	N: bed (M: <u>-zhāng</u> )	L10
cídiǎn	词典	N: dictionary	L23
-cì	-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)	VO: 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	VO: to make a phone call	L19
dǎkai	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

dǎ zhàng	打仗	VO: 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/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 of, middle of, in between, among	L26
dāochā	刀叉	N: silverware, cutlery, knives, and forks	L8
dāozi	刀子	N: knife	L8
-dào	-到	VS: verbal suffix "to"	L14
dào	到	CV/V: to/arrive	L11
dào...lái	到...来	PT: come to...	L11
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
děngyiděng	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
dìshang	地上	N: on the ground, on the floor	L23

dìtú	地图	N: map (M: <u>zhāng</u> )	L7
dìxia	地下	N: on the ground, on the floor	L23
dìzhǐ	地址	N: address	L6
dìdì	弟弟	N: younger brother	L5
dì	第	P: (ordinalizing 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
diǎnxīn	点心	N: light refreshment, pastry	L19
-diǎn (zhōng)	-点(钟)	M: (for hours on the clock)	L14
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: <u>zhǎn</u> )	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
diànqì- zhǎnlǎn (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: <u>-tái</u> )	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
diànzǐ-jìsuànjī	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: <u>jiàn</u> )	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
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 suīshù(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 (Éguó)	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
fázi	法子	N: way, method	L25
Fàguo (Fǎguo)	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: - <u>jian</u> )	L10
fànwǎn	饭碗	N: rice bowl	L8

fāngbiàn	方便	SV: be convenient	L27
fāngxiàng	方向	N: direction	L26
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 some- thing)., Would you mind (doing something). /to give a lot of care, to take a lot of trouble	L27
-fēn	-分	M: minute (1/60 of an hour)	L14
fēnjī	分机	N: telephone extension	L29
-fēn (qián)	-分(钱)	N: cents	L7
fěnbǐ	粉笔	N: chalk (M: zhi)	L7
-fēng	-封	M: specific measure for letters, telegrams, etc.	L19
fēngjǐng	风景	N: scenery	L27
-fèn(r)	-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
fúwùyuán	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
fūdǎo	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: parants	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
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: <u>zhǐ</u> )	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 <u>gangcái</u> ), 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

gēer	歌儿	N: song(s)	L15
gè-	各-	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 ... yīkuàier	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
gōngdào	公道	SV: be fair, be just, be reasonable	L25
gōngfu	工夫	N: leisure time	L18
gōnggòng diànhuà- jiān	公共电话间	N: public telephone booth (or box)	L29
gōnggòng- qìchē	公共汽车	N: public bus (M: - <u>liàng</u> )	L26
gònghéguó	共和国	N: republic	L19
gōngkè	功课	N: studies, schoolwork, homework	L24
gōngrén	工人	N: worker, laborer	L16
gōngsī	公司	N: company, corporation	L29

gōngyù	公寓	N: apartment, apartment house, rooming house (M: - <u>dòng</u> )	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	VO: to close a door, to close up (shop)	L15
guān (shang)	关(上)	V: to turn off, to close, to shut off	L17
guānshang	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
guǎngfàn	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
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 rìzi	过日子	VO: 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	韩国	N: Korea	L3
Hàn-Yīng Zìdiǎn	汉英字典	N: Chinese-English dictionary	L6, L7

Hànzì	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
hǎojiǔ-	好几-	NU: a good many (followed by measure), several	L15
hǎojié	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
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

hěnhǎo	很好	PH: very good	L6
Hěnjiǔ méi-jiàn	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
hòubiān(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
Hòutiānjiàn.	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: <u>zhang</u> )	L9
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 (some- thing borrowed)	L23
huángēi	还给	V: to return to	L23
huàn	换	V: to change, to exchange	L13
huáng	黄	SV: be yellow	L25
-huí	-回	M: (for occasions, times, etc.)	L17
huídá	回答	V/N: to reply, to answer/reply, answer	L14
huíjiā	回家	VO: 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	VO: to return to one's native country	L27
huítíáo	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
huòshi	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	极了	BF: extremely	L10
jíhé	集合	V: to assemble, to gather together	L16
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
jìchéng- chē	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 lǚ- xíng	计划旅行	VO: to plan a trip	L20
jìrán	既然	MA: since, now that	L28
jìsuànjī	计算机	N: calculator	L15
jìxìn	寄信	VO: 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

jiājù	家具	N: furniture (M: <u>jiàn</u> , <u>tào</u> )	L10
jiājùdiàn	家具店	N: furniture store (M: <u>jia</u> )	L10
jiāli	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 <u>kàn</u> )	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 <u>shuo</u> )	L17
jiǎnghuà	讲话	VO: to speak, to talk, to address	L17
jiǎngjiě	讲解	V: to explain	L14
jiāo	教	V: to teach	L6
jiāogěi	交给	V: to hand over to, to give to	L8
jiāoliú	交流	V: to exchange, to interchange	L19
jiāoshū	教书	VO: to teach	L6
jiǎo	脚	N: foot (M: <u>-zhi</u> )	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	VO: to call; calling for a phone number, to call station to station	L29
jiàokēshū	教科书	N: textbook	L28
jiàorén	叫人	VO: to call person to person (phone call)	L29
jiàoshì	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	VO: 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	-节	M: (for a class period)	L14
jiémù	节目	N: program	L18
jiézhàng	结账	VO: 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

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	VO: 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
jìnqu	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
jīngjì zuòr	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 <u>xīn</u> )	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
jiùshi	就是	A-EV: exactly, precisely (used for emphasis)	L8
jiùshi ...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	-句	M: (for sentence)	L22
jùlí	距离	N: distance	L26
jùzi	句子	N: sentence	L22
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 yùndòng dònghuì	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/V: 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	VO: (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 diàn-yǐng(r)	看电影(儿)	VO: to watch a movie, to see a movie	L21
kànjian	看见	V: to see, to perceive	L12
kànshū	看书	VO: 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
kěyǐ	可以	AV: can (permissible), O.K.	L8
kè	课	N: subject, course, lesson, class	L14
-kè	-刻	N: (for a quarter of an hour)	L14
kèqì	客气	SV/IE: to be polite, courteous	L12
kèrén	客人	N: guest	L19
kètīng	客厅	N: parlor, living room (M: - <u>jian</u> )	L10

kèshì	课室	N: classroom (M: <u>jian</u> )	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
kuàichē- piào	火车票	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)	-块(钱)	N: dollar	L7
kuàizi	筷子	N: chopsticks (M: <u>shuāng</u> )	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
láihuí- piào	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 surname)	老	N: (a respectful term used to address an older person)	L13
lǎo (before a surname)	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(shi)	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
lǐtóu/lǐ	里头/里	PosN: inside, within	L6
lìkè (jiù)	立刻(就)	A: immediately, at once	L15
lìhai	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
lǐngshì- quǎn	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
lùkǒu	路口儿	N: intersection, crossing	L26
lùshàng	路上	PW/A: on the road/en route	L27
lùxiàlai	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
mǎimai	买卖	N: business	L9
mài	卖	V: to sell, to sell for	L7
màigěi	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 zǒu!	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: <u>zhǐ</u> )	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
méichá- chūlai	没查出来	RV: failed to find out	L23
méikànwán	没看完	RV: haven't finished reading	L21
méishenme	没什么	IE: It's nothing.	L13
méishōu- dào	没收到	RV: haven't received it, didn't receive it	L21
méi wèntí	没问题	IE/SV: no problem, no trouble/ to have no problem	L13
méi xīwàng	没希望	SV: to be hopeless, without hope	L21
méi yìsi	没意思	SV/VO: to be dull, no fun/meaningless	L23
méixiǎng- dào	没想到	RV/IE: didn't expect/unexpected	L29
méixiě- xialai	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
Měiguó Yínháng	美国银行	N: Bank of America	L3
měihuí (měicì)	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
měirén	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
miǎnpiào	免票	N: pass, free ticket, courtesy ticket	L20
-miàn	-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
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

