

LIST OF THE RADICALS

Characters of One stroke.

1. 一 Yih, One : an even stroke.
2. 丨 Kwän, A perpendicular stroke.
3. 丶 Choò, A point.
4. 丿 Peih, A stroke slanting to the left.
5. 乙 Yih, A crooked stroke.
6. 丿 Keuë, A hooked stroke.

Characters of Two strokes.

7. 二 Urh, Two . one stroke over another.
8. 亠 Tow, A point over a line.
9. 人 Jín, A man.
10. 儿 Jín, A man walking.
11. 入 Jūh, To enter.
12. 八 Pá, Eight.
13. 冂 Kéung, The uttermost border.
14. 冃 Mèih, A covering.
15. 冫 Ping, An icicle.
16. 几 Kè, A table.
17. 凵 K'hàn, A receptacle.
18. 刀 Taou, A knife.
19. 力 Leih, Strength.
20. 勹 Pacu, To fold up.
21. 匕 Pè, A spoon.
22. 匚 Fang, A square vessel.
23. 匸 Hè, To conceal.
24. 十 Shih, Ten.
25. 卜 Pūh, To divine.
26. 卩 Tseë, A knot.
27. 冫 Han, An overhanging precipice.

28. 厶 Sze, Private, selfish

29. 又 Yéw, Again also.

Characters with Three stroke

30. 口 K'hòw, The mouth

31. 凵 Hwüy, An enclosure

32. 土 T'hò, The ground.

33. 士 Sze, A scholar.

34. 夂 Chè, To come up from

behind.

35. 攴 Suy, To walk slowly

36. 夕 Seih, The evening.

37. 大 Tá, Great.

38. 女 Neü, A daughter.

39. 子 Tszè, A son.

40. 宀 Mèèn, A shed: to cover

41. 寸 Ts'hün, An inch.

42. 小 Seaou, Little.

43. 尢 尢 儿 儿 Wang, Lan

44. 尸 She, A corpse.

45. 屮 Ch'hé, A bud.

46. 山 San, A hill.

47. 川 Ch'huen,

stream.

48. 工 Kung, Work.

49. 己 Ke, Self.

50. 巾 Kin, A napkin.

51. 干 Kan, A shield.

52. 幺 Yaou, Young.

53. 宀 Yèn, A roof, a shed

54. 彳 Yü, To go, a journey

55. 井 Kung, to fold the ha

56. 弋 Yih, An arrow.

57. 弓 Kung, A bow.

58. 彡 彡 彡 Ke, A

head.

59. 彡 San, Hairs or feathers.

60. 彳 Chih, A step.

Characters of Four strokes.

61. 心 忄 小 Sin, The heart.

62. 戈 Ko, A lance.

63. 戶 Hoó, An inner door.

64. 手 扌 Shèw, The hand.

65. 支 Che, A branch.

66. 支 攴 P'hüh, A tap.

67. 文 攴 Wán, an ornament.

68. 斗 Tòw, A peck.

69. 斤 Kin, a hatchet, a pound.

70. 方 Fang, A square.

71. 无 无 Woo, not; wanting.

72. 日 Jih, The sun, a day.

73. 日 曰 Yuě, To speak.

74. 月 Yuě, the moon, a month

75. 木 Mùh, Wood

76. 欠 K'héén, To pant, to

yawn; to owe.

77. 止 Chè, To stop.

78. 彳 彳 Tuè, Wicked, bad.

79. 受 Shoo, To kill.

80. 母 Woo, A denial.

81. 比 Pè, To compare.

82. 毛 Maou, Hair

83. 氏 Shé, A clan.

84. 气 K'hé, Vapour.

85. 水 氵 水 Shwüy, Water.

86. 火 灬 Hò, Fire.

87. 爪 Chaou, Nails, claws.

88. 父 Foó, A father.

89. 爻 Heaou, To blend.

90. 爿 Chwang, A bedstead.

91. 片 P'héén, A splinter.

92. 牙 Yá, The graders.

93. 牛 犇 Nèw, A cow.

94. 犬 犾 K'heén, A dog.

95. 玄 Heuen, Sombre.

Characters with Five strokes.

96. 玉 王 Yüh, A gem.

97. 瓜 Kwa, A melon.

98. 瓦 Wà, A tile.

99. 甘 Kan, Sweet.

100. 生 Säng, to live, to grow.

101. 用 Yung, To use.

102. 田 Tèén, A field.

103. 疋 Seu, A foot.

104. 疒 Neih, Sickness.

105. 𠂔 Pó, To straddle.

106. 白 Pih, White.

107. 皮 P'hé, The skin.

108. 皿 Ming, A vessel.

109. 目 Mùh, The eye.

110. 矛 Maou, A spear.

111. 矢 Shé, A dart.

112. 石 Shih, A stone.

113. 示 Shé, To manifest.

114. 肉 冫 Jow, The print of a

claw.

115. 禾 Hò, Grain.

116. 穴 Heué, A cave.

117. 立 Leih, To stand erect.

Characters of Six strokes.

118. 竹 𥵹 Chüh, Bamboo.

119. 米 Mè, Rice.

120. 糸 Meih, Silk.

121. 缶 Fòw, A jar.

122. 网 𦉳 𦉴 𦉵 Wàng, a net

123. 羊 Yáng, A sheep.

124. 羽 Yü, Feathers.

125. 老 Laou, Old.

126. 而 𠂔 Whiskers.

127. 耒 Lúy, The handle of a

plough.

128. 耳 𦉳 The ear.

129. 聿 Yih, A pencil.

130. 肉 月 Jüh, Flesh.

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131. 臣 Chín, A servant.
 132. 自 Tszé, Self.
 133. 至 Ché, To arrive at.
 134. 臼 K'hèw, A mortar.
 135. 舌 Shé, The tongue.
 136. 舛 Ch'hüen, To oppose.
 137. 舟 Chow, A boat.
 138. 艮 Kän, Disobedient.
 139. 色 Sih, The countenance.
 140. 艸 Ts'haou, Grass.
 141. 虎 Hod, A tyger.
 142. 虫 Ch'lung, An insect.
 143. 血 Heuë, Blood.
 144. 行 Hing, To go.
 145. 衣 E, Clothes.
 146. 西 Ya, To cover over.

Characters of Seven strokes.

147. 見 Kéén, To see.
 148. 角 Kéò, A horn.
 149. 言 Yén, A word.
 150. 谷 Kän, A valley.
 151. 豆 Tów, Pulse.
 152. 豕 Ché, A pig.
 153. 豸 Ch'hé, A reptile.
 154. 貝 Pai, Tortoise shell.
 155. 赤 Tzeih, Red.
 156. 走 Tsòw, To run, to go.
 157. 足 Tsöh, The leg.
 158. 身 Shin, The body.
 159. 車 Keu, A carriage.
 160. 辛 Sin, Bitter.
 161. 辰 Shin, To shake; an

hour.

162. 辵 Ch'hó, To go and stop by fits and starts.

for right hand 163. 邑 Yih, A city.

164. 酉 Yew, To come to ripeness.

165. 采 Féén, To distinguish.

166. 里 Lè, A village.
Characters of Eight strokes.

167. 金 Kin, Metal.
 168. 長 Ch'hang, Long.
 169. 門 Mún, A gate.
 170. 阜 Fow, A mound.
 171. 隶 Taé, To reach to.
 172. 隹 Chuy, The short tail of a bird.
 173. 雨 Yü, Rain.
 174. 青 Tsing, Green, azure.
 175. 非 Fei, To oppose; a de-

nial.

Characters of Nine strokes.

176. 面 Méén, The face.
 177. 革 Kih, untanned leather.
 178. 韋 Wei, Tanned leather.
 179. 韭 Kèw, Leeks.
 180. 音 Yin, A sound.
 181. 頁 Héè, The head.
 182. 風 Fung, The wind.
 183. 飛 Fei, To fly.
 184. 食 Shih, To eat.
 185. 首 Shòw, A man's head.
 186. 香 Héang, Fragrant.

Characters of Ten strokes.

187. 馬 Mä, A horse.
 188. 骨 Kwüh, A bone.
 189. 高 Kaou, High.
 190. 髡 Peaou, Long hairs.
 191. 鬥 Tów, Two warriors

opposed.

192. 鬯 Ch'hang, Fragrant wine.

193. 鬲 Loth, A caldron.

194. 鬼 Kwei, A departed spirit.

Characters of Eleven strokes.

195. 魚 Yu, A fish.

- 196. 鳥 Neáu, A bird.
- 197. 鹵 Loò, Salt land.
- 198. 鹿 Lùh, A stag.
- 199. 麥 Mih, Wheat.
- 200. 麻 Ma, Hemp.
- Characters of Twelve strokes.*
- 201. 黃 Hwang, Yellow.
- 202. 黍 Shoo, Millet.
- 203. 黑 Hih, Black.
- 204. 紉 Chè, To sew, to em-
- Characters of Thirteen strokes.*
- 205. 黽 Máng, A toad.

- 206. 鼎 Ting, A tripod.
- 207. 鼓 Koo, A drum.
- 208. 鼠 Shoo, A mouse.
- Characters of Fourteen strokes*
- 209. 鼻 Pé, The nose.
- 210. 齊 Tse, Even on the top
- Character of Fifteen strokes*
- 211. 齒 Ch'hè, The teeth.
- Characters of Sixteen strokes.*
- 212. 龍 Lung, A dragon.
- 213. 龜 Kwei, A tortoise.
- Character of Seventeen strokes.*
- 214. 龠 Yö, A pipe.

DIRECTIONS

For discovering under what Radical any given character may be found.

The Radicals, as arranged in the preceding pages, must be first familiarized to the student's mind. Their form, sound, meaning, and order should be perfectly learned, so that when seen they may be instantly recognized, and their position, in the list, immediately known. The variations which the Radicals undergo in combination, must also be studied, in order to their speedy recognition.

The changes they undergo are the following:

乙	becomes	乚
人	"	亻
刀	"	刂
卩	"	卩
尢	"	尢
攴	"	攴
心	"	忄
手	"	扌
支	"	攴
文	"	文

无	becomes	无
反	"	夂
水	"	氵
火	"	灬
爪	"	爪
牛	"	牜
犬	"	犭
玉	"	王
疋	"	疋
竹	"	竹
糸	"	糸

网	becomes	囧
肉	"	月
艸	"	艸
西	"	西
足	"	足
邑	"	邑
長	"	長
阜	"	阜

in combination.

The following 84 Radicals are mostly found on the left-hand side of the characters connected with them :

一 Ping, 亅 jin, 口 k'hòw, 土 t'hoò, 士 szé, 女 neü, 山 will
 san, 子 tszè, 彳 ying, 弓 kung, 巾 kin, 彳 che, 小 sin, 方 the
 fang, 才 shòw, 反 taè, 日 jih, 月 yüh, 木 müb, 水 shwüy, 火 hwa
 hò, 冫 chwang, 片 pèen, 牙 yá, 牙 nêw, 彳 k'heüen, 王 yükwá
 甘 kan, 田 téen, 白 pih, 目 müh, 矛 maóu, 矢 shé, 石 shíthòò
 示 shé, 禾 hó, 米 mè, 糸 sze, 衣 e, 缶 fow, 羊 yang, 耒 jünd
 耳 ér, 月 jüh, 虫 chung, 舟 chow, 舌 shé, 血 heüé, 角 kénde
 言 yén, 谷 küh, 豆 tów, 豕 she, 牙 che, 貝 pei, 赤 tsih, 走 tsing
 tsow, 足 tsüh, 車 keu, 走 chò, 西 yèw, 采 pèen, 金 kin, 青 tsing
 面 méen, 草 küh, 草 wei, 畜 heüh, 風 fung, 食 shí, 光 guang
 香 hëang, 馬 mà, 鬲 küh, 鬼 kwei, 魚 yü, 麥 mih, 黃 hwán, 人 ren
 黍 shóo, 黑 mih, 豸 che, 鼠 shoò, 鼻 pé, 齒 ch'hé, 龠 yó, 力 lì

The following 24 Radicals arrange themselves generally on the right side :

日 Taou, 力 leih, 卜 püh, 卩 tsèè, 又 yéw, 乂 taé, 寸 tsúsëar
 尢 yéw, 彡 shang, 戈 ko, 斤 kin, 斗 tòw, 爻 she, 支 chihb
 欠 k'heén, 瓦 wá, 色 süh, 見 kèen, 卩 yih, 皮 p'hé, 隶 tsieh
 隹 chuy, 頁 hëè, 鳥 neaóu.

The following 41 Radicals are found principally on the top :

十 Yih, 丶 choò, 丿 pèlir, 二 ürh, 八 pã, 一 tòw, 冂 keunarth
 冂 mée, 厂 han, 匕 pe, 入 jüh, 大 tá, 宀 méen, 小 seadèlor
 尸 she, 邑 kè, 屮 che, 夕 seih, 夕 che, 广 yen, 王 ke, 凵 hing
 chuen, 戶 hoo, 日 yuè, 爪 chaou, 气 k'hé, 穴 heüé, 彳 nenèer
 廾 püh, 田 wàng, 疒 hoò, 老 laóu, 而 ürh, 必 chüh, 廴 unde
 ts'haòu, 西 hëa, 雨 yù, 髟 peaou, 鹿 lüh, 麻 ma, 齊 tse.

The following 18 Radicals are met with generally at the bottom :

十 Shih, 儿 jin, 凵 kang, 几 ke, 工 kung, 井 kung, 辶 unde
 shuy, 心 sin, 彡 hò, 母 woo, 比 pé, 皿 ming, 舛 chuén, 辵
 yung, 非 fei, 韭 kèw, 黾 mung, 鼎 ting.

These 8 are found embracing the characters connected with them :

二 ürh, 勹 paou, 匚 he, 匚 fang, 口 h'wüy, 門 mün, 冂 shing
 tòw, 行 hing.

These two run down the centre : 丨 kwän, 丨 keüé.

The other 37 are written indiscriminately, either above or below to the right hand or left, without any fixed or general rule, so that it is difficult to bring them under any specific arrangement.

Bearing in mind these remarks, the student will be enabled to



















Proceed to the discovery of what Radicals, the various characters are to be arranged under. Thus 丁 ting, 下 hēa, and 不 pūh, 山 will be found under the 一 yīh Radical, because the stroke on the top forms the most prominent part of the character. Also 中 chung, 丰 fung, and such like, will be found under the 丨 yükwān Radical, for the same reason. 丸 Wan, 丹 tan, and 主 shīthoò, will be found under the 丶 choò Radical; 乃 nae, 之 che, 乘 shing, under the 丿 peih Radical; 也 yà and 亂 lwán, under the 乙 yīh Radical; 事 szé under 丨 keue; 五 woò, 井 tsing, and 些 sēay, under 二 úrh; 交 keaou and 享 hēang, under 聿 tow; 今 kin, 他 t'ha, 仙 sēen, and 信 sín, under 人 jin; 光 kwang under 儿 jin; 内 nuy under 入 jūh; 其 kung under 人 pā; 冉 jèn under 冂 keung; 冠 kwan under 冫 mēe; 冰 ping under 冫 ping; 虎 ping under 儿 kè; 出 ch'hūh under 凵 kan; 切 jin and 切 tsēe under 刀 taou; 加 kēa and 劫 k'hēe under 力 leih; 包 paou under 勹 paou; 北 pīh under 匕 pe; 匠 tsúsēang under 匚 fang; 匹 peih under 匚 be; 干 tsēen under 十 chhīh; 卦 kwa under 卜 pūh; 印 yang and 危 wei under 卩 tsēe; 斤 han under 厂 han; 去 k'heú under 厶 mow; 友 yèw under 又 yéw; 可 k'hò, 名 ming, and 吃 keih under 口 k'hòw; &c.

Proceeding onwards, it will be found, that things belonging to earth, as 圻 ke and 地 té, are arranged under 土 t'hoò; those belonging to women, as 妻 ts'he and 婦 foò, under 女 neù; any thing that comes under cover, as 宅 tsih and 宮 kung, under 宀 nenēen; all descriptions of rising grounds, as 岡 kang and 岸 gán, under 山 san; all kinds of cloth, as 帛 pīh and 帶 taé, under 巾 kin; all sorts of buildings, as 店 téen and 廟 meaoú, under 广 yen; things belonging to archery, as 弦 heuen and 弩 noó, under 弓 kung; and things that respect walking, as 往 wàng and 徒 t'hoò, under 辵 chih. Whatever has reference to the mind, as 思 szé and 忒 ts'hún, comes under 心 sin; whatever may be done with the hand, as 持 che and 抹 mǒ, under 手 shòw; every thing bright and glorious, as 明 ming and 暉 hwuy, under 日 sh; all arborial productions, as 松 sung and 柚 yew, under 木 mūh; things referring to the breath, as 歎 kae and 歎 chuèn, under 欠 kéen; and those to death, as 死 szè and 歿 mūh, under 反 taè. Hairy things, such as 毡 chen and 耗 kew, under 毛 mehaou; watery things, like 河 hó and 海 haé, under 水 shwuy; the results of fire, as 烟 yen and 烹 pāng, under 火

hò; horned cattle, as 犢 t'eh, under 牛 n'ew; the canine breed
 as 狗 k'ow, under 犬 k'heuen; precious stones, as 瑪 mà, under
 玉 yüh; melons, as 瓠 hoo, under 瓜 kwa; pottery, as 甗 tsang
 under 瓦 wà; agricultural matters, as 畝 keuen, under 田 t'ien
 diseases, as 痘 t'ow, under 疒 tseih; things belonging to vision
 as 眉 mei, under 目 m'uh; minerals, as 砂 sha, under 石 shih
 supernatural things, as 神 shin, under 示 shé; grain, as 穀 k'uh
 under 禾 hò; hollow places, as 空 k'hung, under 穴 heué; bamboos
 and utensils, as 竿 kan, under 竹 ch'uh; various kinds of rice
 as 粟 s'uh, under 米 mé; ditto silk, as 紬 chow, under 糸 sze
 things relative to the ear, as 聆 ling, under 耳 'urh; fleshy sub-
 stances, as 肌 ke, under 肉 j'uh; plants, as 芭 pa, under 艸
 ts'haou; insects, as 蚋 juy, under 虫 chung; clothes, as 衫 san
 under 衣 e; speech, as 語 y'ü, under 言 y'en; precious things, as
 財 tsae, under 貝 pei; any thing done by the foot, as 踏 t'at
 under 足 ts'uh; conveyances, as 輜 l'ang, under 車 keu; move-
 ments, as 逃 t'haou, under 辵 ch'hó; any thing relative to cities
 as 郊 keaou, under 邑 y'ih; fermented liquors, as 醴 le, under
 酉 y'ew; metallic productions, as 銅 t'hung, under 金 kin; any
 thing regarding a door, as 開 k'hae, under 門 m'un; high grounds
 as 陸 l'uh, under 阜 fow; vapours, as 霧 woó, under 雨 y'ü; things
 made of leather, as 鞞 seaou, under 革 kih; any thing relating
 to the head, as 頰 g'ih, under 頁 h'ee; articles of food, as 飴
 fan, under 食 shih; horses, as 駿 tseun, under 馬 mà; bones, as
 骸 hae, under 骨 kw'uh; fishes, as 鯨 king, under 魚 y'ü; birds
 as 鵲 tseih, under 鳥 neaou; with many others.

But experience will be the best guide in this respect, and after
 a few months of careful study, the learner will be able, readily
 to discover under what radical, any given character may be found.
 Should the required word not be met with under one of the
 constituent parts of the symbol, first sought, some other must
 be tried. In a few instances, the Chinese are whimsical, but gen-
 erally the system of arrangement is exact and consistent.

The radical found, the next object is to ascertain the number
 of strokes, (besides the radical,) which combine to form the char-
 acter in question. Here a few hints may be necessary, and the
 mode of Chinese writing must be attended to. The Chinese con-
 sider that all the strokes, in their multifarious characters, are
 solvable into five different kinds, which are all contained in the

character 永 yung; where we have the dot , the horizontal , the perpendicular , the same, with a hook attached , the bent stroke , consisting of a horizontal and perpendicular rather inclined to the left, which is considered as but one; then the stroke slanting to the left  and that to the right . They have, however, a few others, not exhibited in the symbol above given, as the hooked stroke turning to the right , the dot first descending and then turned upwards , the stroke beginning from below, and darting upwards, to the right, as , and the bent stroke descending to the left and then turning downwards to the right, as . Bearing this in mind, the character 嶽 yâh occurring, it will be evident, at first sight, that it must be sought for under the 山 san radical; the way to ascertain the additional number of strokes is to begin to count from the left hand, where it will be found that 夨 keuên contains three strokes, 言 yên in the middle seven, and 犬 keuên on the right four, making in all 14. Here it may be observed, that the symbol 口 k'how at the bottom of the 言 yên character, is always counted for three strokes, and is written thus: first the perpendicular stroke on the left hand  is written, and counted for one; then the upper horizontal mark, with the right side stroke attached to it  is formed by one wave of the pencil, and called one stroke; after which the bottom stroke  is added, making three strokes to form the square. In like manner the character 日 yuê, is considered as having four, and 日 with five strokes. 彗 Kung is also ranked under three strokes, and 彗 hoô under four. In forming the symbol 糸 sze, the stroke at the top slanting to the left, with the horizontal mark underneath  is first formed, and considered as one stroke; the slanting stroke immediately below that, with the horizontal stroke attached, is then formed in like manner  making two strokes, and the dot placed at the end  forms three; the three strokes underneath are then added  and constitute together six strokes. In order to facilitate the finding of any single character among the multitude of the same radical, and like number of strokes, the words thus coming together, have been arranged alphabetically; so that, if the student has but the slightest notion of the sound, or could gather it from his teacher, he will find the required word once, without being obliged to trace down a page or two before it turns up. In this way the alphabetic and radical arrange-

ments are combined: It is thought scarcely possible to classify the characters of the Chinese language more definitely, than they are done in this Dictionary.

The Chinese generally write their characters in lines from top to bottom; they sometimes, however, arrange them horizontally in which case they write from right to left: in compiling a Dictionary, for the use of English students, it was thought more convenient to follow the European mode, and arrange them from left to right; because as the sounds of the characters are written in this form, it might confuse the learner were we to reverse it with regard to the characters themselves.

On the top of each page, at the outside of each corner, will be found the radical treated of, and at the inner corner, the number of strokes contained in the characters illustrated. By turning over these, the position of any required word may be easily ascertained: after the radical and number of strokes are known.