

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
艾	ài	ηhāts	ηhāc	ηhās	ηhās	ηhās	ηhāj	ηhāj	ηāj	ηāj	Artemisia, mugwort	Another meaning: to be white-haired, aged. Standard Sino-Viet. is nga 'i; Viet. nghê is the word for 'saffron, crocus' and may be considered as a colloquial loan if the two plants indeed have something in common. For *ηh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen hīā ⁶ , Chaozhou hīā ⁶ , Fuzhou ηie ⁵ , Jianou ηai ⁶ . Used also as a loan for 刈 q.v.	0347 c
愛	ài	ʔəjs	ʔəc	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔλj	ʔλj	to hold dear, to love		0508 a
隘	ài	ʔrēks	ʔrēh	ʔrēh	ʔriēh	ʔiē	ʔiē	ʔiē	ʔă	ʔă	be narrow	The -s-less reading *ʔrēk, MC ʔaik, Go yaku, Kan aku 'to be narrow, hinder' is attested since Late Zhou.	0849 h
皚	ái	ηəj	ηəj	ηəj	ηəj	ηəj	ηəj	ηəj	ηΔj	ηΔj	white	Attested since Han.	
曖	ài	ʔāts	ʔāc	ʔās	ʔās	ʔās	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	to yawn [Tang]	The fanqie stems from Jiyun.	
曖	ài	ʔəjs	ʔəc	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔλj	ʔλj	dark [L.Zhou]		0508 b
璦	ài	ʔəjs	ʔəc	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔλj	ʔλj	beautiful jade [Tang]	Probably a specialization of 愛 q.v.	
礙	ài	ηə̄s	ηə̄h	ηə̄h	ηə̄h	ηə̄	ηə̄	ηə̄j	ηλj	ηλj	obstacle, to hinder	Attested since Late Zhou. For *η- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou gai ⁶ , 0956 g Fuzhou ηai ⁶ .	
儗	ài	ʔəjs	ʔəc	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəs	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔλj	ʔλj	to lose one's breath	Also read OC *ʔəjʔ, MC ʔəj (FQ 於豈) id.	0508 d
餒	ài	ʔrāts	ʔrāc	ʔrās	ʔrās	ʔās	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	to become stale (of food)	Also read *ʔrats, MC ʔəj (FQ 於**), Go ai, Kan ei; *ʔāt, MC ʔāt (FQ 烏葛), Go ati, Kan atu id. A later reading (attested since Tang) is *gāt, MC ʔāt (FQ 胡葛) 'a k. of flour cake'.	
藹	ài	ʔāts	ʔāc	ʔās	ʔās	ʔās	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	numerous		0313 la'
矮	ǎi	ʔrēʔ	ʔrē	ʔrē	ʔriē	ʔiē	ʔiē	ʔiē	ʔă	ʔă	short, low, dwarfish [Han]	Attested since Han (thus the phonetic reconstruction is somewhat dubious); *ʔ ^w rēʔ is also possible (cf. parallel readings in SKor. oai and Jap. wai).	
藹	ǎi	ʔāts	ʔāc	ʔās	ʔās	ʔās	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	be thronged, in a great crowd	Sch.: perhaps the inverted form of è / ʔāt / *ʔāt 闕 'to obstruct, stop', hence: (be stopped up, accumulated) be thronged, in a great crowd. NB: The standard modern reading is an irregular ǎi.	
靄	ǎi	ʔāts	ʔāc	ʔās	ʔās	ʔās	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	ʔāj	fog, haze [Jin]	Also read *ʔāt, MC ʔāt (FQ 烏葛), Go ati, Kan atu id.	
哀	āi	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔΔj	ʔΔj	to pity, lament; be pitied, lamented, pitiable; woe; pitiful, woeful; pitying		0550 h-i
唉	āi	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔəj	ʔΔj	ʔΔj	exclamation, interjection	Attested since Late Zhou.	0938 a
埃	āi	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔəj	ʔΔj	ʔΔj	dust	Attested since Late Zhou.	0938 b
挨	āi	ʔrəʔ	ʔrə	ʔrə	ʔrə	ʔə	ʔiə	ʔiəj	ʔăj	ʔăj	to hit, push	Attested since Late Zhou. Also read *ʔəʔ, MC ʔəj (FQ 於改) id.	0938 c

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
岸	àn	ḡhāns	ḡhānh	ḡhānh	ḡhānh	ḡhān	ḡhān	ḡhān	ḡhān	ḡhān	a high riverbank, riverbank	Perhaps Viet. ngàn 'mountains and forests' is also related (as 0139 le' an old colloquial loan). For *ḡh- cf. Xiamen huā ⁶ , Jianou ḡaiḡ ⁶ .	
按案	àn	ʔāns	ʔānh	ʔānh	ʔānh	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	to repress, stop	Sch.: perhaps inverse form of *ʔān 安 (cause to be calmed).	0146 d
	àn	ʔāns	ʔānh	ʔānh	ʔānh	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	small table [L.Zhou]	During Late Zhou used for homonymous *ʔān-s 'lay hand on, seize'; 'limit, frontier'.	0146 e
暗	àn	ʔōms	ʔōmh	ʔōmh	ʔōmh	ʔòm	ʔòm	ʔòm	ʔλm	ʔλm	dark [Han]		0653 h
	àn	ḡōms	ḡōmh	ḡōmh	ḡōmh	ḡòm	ḡòm	ḡòm	ḡλm	ḡλm	stupid, hesitating [LZ]	For *ḡ cf. Fuzhou ḡauḡ ⁶ , Jianou ḡoḡ ⁶ .	0644 a
闇	àn	ʔōms	ʔōmh	ʔōmh	ʔōmh	ʔòm	ʔòm	ʔòm	ʔλm	ʔλm			0653 i
	ǎn	ʔams	ʔamh	ʔamh	ʔamh	ʔàm	ʔòm	ʔòm	ʔòm	ʔjèm	big, great	There exists also a parallel fanqie 於劍 MC ʔim. Attested only in Shuowen. The character was later used for a Northern dialectal form ʔán 'I' (lit. ǎn), the fanqie for it in Zhengzitong being 阿罕.	
庵	ǎn	ʔōmʔ	ʔóm	ʔóm	ʔóm	ʔóm	ʔóm	ʔóm	ʔλm	ʔλm	hold in the mouth		
	ān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	be calm, peaceful	Character also used for homonymous *ʔān 'where'.	0146 a-c
	ān	ʔōm	ʔōm	ʔōm	ʔōm	ʔōm	ʔōm	ʔōm	ʔλm	ʔλm	small pagoda [Han]		
	ān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	ʔān	saddle [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is an. Phonetically yēn is interesting: cf. an analogical relation between 安 *ʔān and 燕 *ʔēn-s 'peaceful, calm'.	
昂	áng	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡâḡ	ḡâḡ	to lift, rise	For *ḡ cf. Xiamen ḡoḡ ² , Chaozhou ḡaḡ ² , Fuzhou ḡoḡ ² .	0699 b
	àng	ʔāḡʔs	ʔāḡh	ʔāḡh	ʔāḡh	ʔāḡ	ʔāḡ	ʔāḡ	ʔāḡ	ʔāḡ	tray, plate	Attested since Late Zhou. Also read *ʔāḡʔ, MC ʔán (FQ 烏朗) 0718 i id.	
印	áng	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡ	ḡâḡ	ḡâḡ	be high	For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen ḡoḡ ² , Fuzhou ḡoḡ ² , Jianou ḡoḡ ³ (reflecting a variant *ḡâḡ). Used also for *ḡhāḡ "I, we" (I however, we however; I on my part, we on our part; see 我 *ḡhājʔ); sometimes also used as a loan for 仰 *ḡaḡʔ q.v.	0699 a
敖	áo	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡâw	ḡâw	to amuse oneself	Another meaning: (perhaps) 'be tall' (Zheng X.).	1130 a-b
	ào	ḡāws	ḡāwh	ḡāwh	ḡāwh	ḡàw	ḡàw	ḡàw	ḡàw	ḡàw	be arrogant	For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen ḡo ⁶ , Chaozhou ḡau ⁴ , Fuzhou ḡo ⁶ , Jianou ḡau ⁶ .	1130 d
奧	ào	ʔuk	ʔuk	ʔøk	ʔøk	ʔiuk	ʔuk	ʔuk	ʔük	ʔjük	bay, cove (in bank of stream)	Also read *ʔük-s, MC ʔâw (FQ 烏到), Mand. ào 'bay; inside area'. Since Late Zhou the word started to obtain a more general meaning 'inside, interior', while the original meaning 'bay, cove' was more usually rendered with the character 澳. The latter is now also used as a shortened name for Australia.	1045 a

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
噉熬	áo	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	to be clamoring	Sch.: perhaps same etymon as 噉 *ḡāw ('to be boisterous?').	1130 e-f
	áo	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	to boil	Attested since Late Zhou. For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ḡau², Fuzhou ḡɔ², Jianou ḡau².	1130 h-i
噉	áo	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	= 噉 (used since Han).		1130 c
噉	ào	ʔūʔs	ʔūh	ʔūh	ʔūh	ʔù	ʔù	ʔù	ʔáw	ʔáw	sorrow, be in distress	Attested since Song. Also read *ʔūʔ, MC ʔáw (FQ 烏皓) id.	
噉	ào	ʔūks	ʔūh	ʔəwh	ʔəwh	ʔəw	ʔàw	ʔàw	ʔàw	ʔàw		See 噉.	1045 b
翱	áo	ḡū	ḡū	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	to fly back and forth	Used only in 翱翱 *ḡū-lhaŋ 'fly back and forth, go to and fro'.	1040 h
廩	áo	ʔək	ʔək	lək	zək	zík	jik	jik	jik	jik	tent [Han]	Also read *ʔək-s, MC ʔi id.	0954 e-f
廩	ào	ʔūks	ʔūh	ʔəwh	ʔəwh	ʔəw	ʔàw	ʔàw	ʔàw	ʔàw	inside area	Also used for yu 4 "name of the god of the North, or of the sacrificing to him".	1045 c
螯	áo	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	ḡāw	crab's claws [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is ngao.	1130 k
襖	ǎo	ʔūʔ	ʔú	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔáw	ʔáw	ʔáw	ʔáw	winter coat [Tang]		
凹	āo	ʔrāw	ʔrāw	ʔrāw	ʔrāw	ʔāw	ʔāw	ʔāw	ʔaw	ʔaw	hollow, concave	Attested since Jin/Liang, thus the OC final is not clear. Also read *ʔrēp (~ʔrēp, ʔrīp), MC ʔäp (FQ 烏洽) id. The latter is the basic fanqie of Guangyun; the reading MC ʔaw is given in Jiyun.	
八	bā	prēt	prēt	prjāt	priāt	piēt	piēt	piēt	pät	pät	eight		0281 a-d
	bā	prā	prā	prā	prǎ	pā	pā	pā	pa	pa	a big snake	Also used for a homonymous *prā 'to be near, close'. Both words are attested rather late, since Han. The character, however, is a graphic primitive and may be archaic (during Late Zhou it is attested, but only as a place name).	0039 a
扒	bā	prēts	préc	prjās	priās	piēs	piēj	piēj	päj	päj	to dig, pick	A late word, attested only since Tang. Modern bā is irregular; there is also a number of other colloquial readings, having no apparent MC source (pā, pá).	
吧	bā	prā	prā	prā	prǎ	pā	pā	pā	pa	pa	an interjection; loquacious	Attested since Song; usually reduplicated. Also read *phrā, MC phā (FQ 普巴) id.	
芭	bā	prā	prā	prā	prǎ	pā	pā	pā	pa	pa	Miscanthus [LZ]	Later also used in 芭蕉 'banana'.	0039 c
疤	bā	prā	prā	prā	prǎ	pā	pā	pā	pa	pa	scar	Attested after Tang (the fanqie is from the Jiyun).	
	bā	prāt	prāt	prāt	prāt	pät	pät	pät	pät	pät	an agricultural instrument; to break, split	Attested since Han. Also read MC pät (FQ 博拔) - obviously a dialectal development of the same OC word.	
筩	bā	prā	prā	prā	prǎ	pā	pā	pā	pa	pa	a k. of prickly bamboo	Attested since Tang. Also read *phrā-s, MC phā id.	
	bā	prā	prā	prā	prǎ	pā	pā	pā	pa	pa	pig		0039 d

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
拔	bá	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bwât	bwât	end of an arrow	Another usage: MC bāt, OC *brāt (FQ 蒲八) 'to pull up, uproot' (with irregular development in MC: bāt would be regularly expected; for *b cf. Xiamen pui? ⁸ , Chaozhou puek ⁸ , Fuzhou pek ⁸). A related reading / meaning is pèi, MC bwǎ̃ (FQ /Jiyun/ 蒲蓋), OC *bāt-s 'thinned out'.	0276 h
爸	bà	ba?	bá	bá	bwá	bwó	bwó	bwó	bwá	bwá	father	A late dialectal (attested since Tang) version of 父 *ba? q.v.	
耙	bà	prās	prāh	prāh	prāh	pà	pà	pà	pà	pà	harrow [LMC]	The MC reading is taken from Cheng-zi-tong and is therefore not quite certain. It seems probable that the word is related to 杷 pá 'rake' q.v. and therefore a reconstruction like *brā-s may be more likely. A form like MC *bà is also suggested by Viet. colloquial bù'a, as well as Sino-Viet. bà.	
跋	bá	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bwât	bwât	to tread on, trample; to stumble	Attested already in Shijing (but for some reason left out by Schüssler); related to 275 a *pāt q.v. For *b cf. Xiamen pua? ⁸ , Chaozhou puek ⁸ , Fuzhou puak ⁸ (lit. pak ⁸).	0276 b
罷	bà	brē?	bré	bré	brié	biệ	biệ	biệ	bá	bá	to stop, cease, cancel [L. Zhou]	Also read MC bé, OC *bre? (FQ 皮彼) id. For *b- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou pa ⁶ , Chaozhou pa ⁴ . Since Han used also instead of 疲 *bh(r)aj, MC be, Mand. pí 'tired, exhausted'.	0026 a
霸	bà	phrāk	phrāk	phrāk	phrāk	phẹk	phẹk	phẹk	phäik	phäik	an aspect of the moon	Somewhat later (since Late Zhou) the character is attested with the reading *prāk-s, MC pà (FQ 必駕), mod. bà 'leadership, supreme ruler'. The fanqie for phäik is taken from Jiyun.	0772 b-d
壩	bà	prās (~ -ks)	prāh	prāh	prāh	pà	pà	pà	pà	pà	dam, dike	Attested since Song (fanqie is taken from Jiyun).	
芑	bá	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bwât	bwât	to camp, bivouac	= 𦉳 *bāt. The primary reading (although attested only since Han) is *pāt, MC pwât, Pek. bo 'grass roots' (cf. 𦉳).	0276 g
𦉳	bá	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bwât	bwât	to sacrifice to the spirits of the roads	Also read *bāt-s, MC bwǎ̃, Pek. bèi id.	0276 e
把	bǎ	prā?	prá	prá	prǎ	pǎ	pǎ	pǎ	pá	pá	to grasp, hold [LZ]	Also read *prā?-s, MC pà (FQ 布亞; fanqie from Yinyun shanwei) 'handle'; *brā, MC bǎ (FQ 蒲巴 from Jiyun) 'to scrape, sweep'.	0039 b
杷	bǎ	brā	brā	brā	brǎ	bǎ	bǎ	bǎ	bǎ	bǎ	a rake [LZ]	Cf. also 爬 *brā 'to rake, scrape' (for *b- cf. Xiamen pe ² , lit. pa ² , Fuzhou, Jianou pa ² , Chaozhou pe ²). Also read *brā-s, MC bǎ (FQ 白駕), Mand. bà id.	0039 e
琶	bǎ	brā	brā	brā	brǎ	bǎ	bǎ	bǎ	bǎ	bǎ	Used in the diesheng 琵琶 MC bji-bǎ 'a 4-stringed musical instrument' [Han]	For *b- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jianou pi ² -pa ² , Chaozhou pi ² -pe ² .	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
靶	bǎ	prās	prāh	prāh	prāh	pà	pà	pà	pà	pà	reins	Attested since Han; used also for a homonymous *prā-s 'target', read in Modern Chinese with irregular 3d tone (bǎ).	
白	bái	brāk	brāk	brāk	brāk	bək	bək	bək	bäik	bäik	be white	Min: Xiamen, Chaozhou pe? ⁸ , Fuzhou pak ⁸ , Jianou pa ⁸ .	0782 a-e
拜	bài	prēts	prēc	prjās	prīās	piēs	piěj	piěj	pàj	pàj	to bend, to salute		0328 a-c
敗	bài	brāts	brāc	brās	brās	bās	bāj	bāj	bāj	bāj	to go to ruin; the ruin, defeat	For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou pai ⁶ ; Siam. bhāi (*bāi). With consonant alternation: *prāts, MC pàj (FQ 補邁)'to ruin, destroy'.	0320 f-g
稗	bài	bhrēs	bhrēh	bhrēh	bhriēh	bhiē	bhiē	bhiē	bà	bà	barnyard grass, weed resembling rice	Attested since Late Zhou. Cf. 稗. For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phōi ⁶ , Fuzhou phā ⁵ , Jianou phai ⁶ .	0874 s
牌	bài	bhrēs	bhrēh	bhrēh	bhriēh	bhiē	bhiē	bhiē	bà	bà	fine rice, grain		0874 t
百	bǎi	prāk	prāk	prāk	prāk	pək	pək	pək	päik	päik	one hundred		0781 a-e
佰	bǎi	prāk	prāk	prāk	prāk	pək	pək	pək	päik	päik	= 百 q.v.	A later specialization of 百 '100' (attested since Qing).	
柏	bǎi	prāk	prāk	prāk	prāk	pək	pək	pək	päik	päik	cypress (<i>Thuja orientalis</i>)	The word bears resemblance to some IE and NC names (IE *bherǵ-, NC *wē(r)qwV).	0782 j
擺	bǎi	prē?	pré	pré	prié	piě	piě	piě	pá	pá	to push open	Attested since Han.	
半	bàn	pāns	pānh	pānh	pānh	pàn	pàn	pàn	pwàn	pwàn	half	Attested already in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary. There is also a Han reading *phān-s, MC phwàn (FQ JY 普半) 'big board'.	0181 a
伴	bàn	bhān?	bhán	bhán	bhán	bhán	bhán	bhán	bwán	bwán	friend, comrade [LZ]	For *bh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen phuā ⁶ , Fuzhou phuan ⁶ , Chaozhou phuā ⁴ , Jianou phui ⁶ . In Early Zhou attested only (in Shi) in the combination 伴渙 pàn-huàn, MC phwàn-xwàn, OC *phāns-swāns 'be relaxed, slack' (where 伴 is used instead of 判 q.v.; note, however, that Guangyun lists for this reading MC bwàn, FQ 蒲半).	0181 c
扮	bàn	pən?	pén	pén	pwén	pwín	pwín	pwín	pún	pún	to grasp, hold	Attested since Late Zhou (also read in this meaning as *bən?, MC bún (FQ 房吻) and *pən (FQ 府文)). Later (since Tang) used exclusively for a word *prən-s, MC pàn (FQ 晡幻) 'to change (dresses), act, impersonate'.	0471 l
拌	bàn	phān	phān	phān	phān	phān	phān	phān	phwân	phwân	to throw, throw away [Han]	Also read *phān-s, MC phwàn (FQ JY 普半) id. The word is first attested only in the Fangyen (as a Chu word), thus a reconstruction *phār(-s) is also possible: it may be a dialectal correlate of 播 *pār q.v. Somewhat earlier (in Lüshi Chunqiu) the character was attested as a loan for 判 pàn q.v. A quite late reading (attested only since Song) is *bhān?, MC bwán, mod. bàn 'to mix; to separate, cast away' (for *bh- cf. Xiamen nhuan ⁶)	0181 e

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
絆 辦	bàn	pāns	pānh	pānh	pānh	pàn	pàn	pàn	pwàn	pwàn	bonds, ties [Han]		
	bàn	bhrēns	bhrēnh	bhrjānh	bhriānh	bhiēn	bhiēn	bhiēn	bàn	bàn	to deal, handle, manage	For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phōi6.	0219 f
瓣 鞞	bàn	brēns	brēnh	brjānh	briānh	biēn	biēn	biēn	bàn	bàn	petal [Han]		
	bàn	pāns	pānh	pānh	pānh	pàn	pàn	pàn	pwàn	pwàn	strap forming part of horse's trapping [LZ]		0181 b
阪 板 版	bǎn	brān?	brán	brán	brán	bǎn	bǎn	bǎn	bán	bán	slope, bank	Also read: MC pwán, OC *pan? id.	0262 g
	bǎn	prān?	prán	prán	prán	pǎn	pǎn	pǎn	pán	pán	board	= 版.	0262 j
	bǎn	prān?	prán	prán	prán	pǎn	pǎn	pǎn	pán	pán	a board	In Viet. cf. also pha 'n 'plank bed, camp-bed' (a colloquial loan from the same source?); ván 'plank, board'.	0262 k
鋏 版 扳	bǎn	prān?	prán	prán	prán	pǎn	pǎn	pǎn	pán	pán	metal plate, plaque [LZ]	See 版.	0262 l
	bǎn	prān?	prán	prán	prán	pǎn	pǎn	pǎn	pán	pán	be great	Also read: MC bǎn, OC *brān? id.	0262 n
	bān	phrān	phrān	phrān	phrān	phǎn	phǎn	phǎn	phạn	phạn	to climb up (= 攀 q.v.)	Attested since Late Zhou as a substitute for 攀. There is also a later reading (*prān), MC pạn (FQ 布還), mod. bān 'to pull toward oneself'.	0262 m
班 般	bān	prān	prān	prān	prān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	to distribute; rank		0190 a-b
	bān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pwān	pwān	to give, present; to carry	Attested since Late Zhou. Also read *prān, MC pạn (FQ 布還) id.; used also for *bān, MC bwān (FQ 薄官), mod. pán 'to rotate (only in compounds); pleasant'	0182 a
斑 搬 頒	bān	prān	prān	prān	prān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	spot, variegated [LZ]		0190 c
	bān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pwān	pwān	to carry, transport	Attested since Song; a late specialization of 般 q.v.	
	bān	bər	bən	bən	bwən	bwīn	bwīn	bwīn	būn	būn	be big (of fishes' heads)	The character is attested in Shijing, apparently as a loan for 賁 *bər q.v. Since, however, it is a hapax legomenon, the reconstruction *bər is somewhat dubious (xiesheng is rather in favour of *bən). Since Late Zhou the character is used only for OC *prān, MC pạn (FQ 布還), mod. bān 'distribute'.	0471 p-q
蚌 棒	bàng	bhrōŋ?	bhrōŋ	bhrōŋ	bhrōŋ	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	báuj	báuj	a k. of oyster [LZ]	For *bh- cf. Fuzhou phaŋ ⁶ .	1197 d
	bàng	brōŋ?	brōŋ	brōŋ	brōŋ	bōŋ	bōŋ	bōŋ	báuj	báuj	stick, cane, pole [Han]	For *b- cf. Min forms: Xiamen paŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou paŋ ⁶ , Jianou pŋ ⁶ .	
謗 膀	bàng	pāŋs	pāŋh	pāŋh	pāŋh	pàn	pàn	pàn	pàn	pàn	to slander [L.Zhou]		0740 k'
	bàng	pāŋs	pāŋh	pāŋh	pāŋh	pàn	pàn	pàn	pwàn	pwàn	two boats fastened together; a square raft		

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
榜	bǎng	pāŋ?	pǎŋ	pǎŋ	pǎŋ	pǎŋ	pǎŋ	pǎŋ	pǎŋ	pǎŋ	board, notice [Song]	The earliest attestation is in Late Zhou (Chuci), where the character is read *prāŋs, MC pǎiŋ (FQ 北孟), Mand. bèng 'to push a boat (with a boat-hook)'. There is also a Han reading *brāŋ (MC /Jiyun/ bǎiŋ (FQ 薄庚), Mand. bēng), used in the combination 榜檠 *brāŋ-graŋ 'a tool for straightening the bow'.	0740 p'-q
邦	bāng	prōŋ	prōŋ	prōŋ	prōŋ	pōŋ	pōŋ	pōŋ	pauŋ	pauŋ	country	Cf. perhaps also Viet. vùng 'zone, region, country'.	1197 e-h
梆	bāng	prōŋ	prōŋ	prōŋ	prōŋ	pōŋ	pōŋ	pōŋ	pauŋ	pauŋ	a wooden beater, mallet [Tang]		
幫	bāng	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pwāŋ	pwāŋ	to help; border, rim (orig. of shoes); group (of people)	A late character (attested only since Tang in all meanings).	
抱	bào	bhū?	bhú	bhǎw	bhǎw	bhǎw	bhǎw	bhǎw	báw	báw	to carry in the arms	For OC *bh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen phau ⁶ , Chaozhou pho ⁴ , phau ⁴ , Longdu pho ⁶ .	1113 j
豹	bào	prēk ^w s (~ ēw)	prēwh	prjāwh	priāwh	piēw	pàw	pàw	pàw	pàw	leopard	Viet. beo 'panther' is an old loanword; normal Sino-Viet. is báo.	
報	bào	pū?s	pūh	pūh	pūh	pù	pù	pù	pàw	pàw	to plait, interweave	More widely used with the meaning 'to repay, requite, reward, respond, announce'. Sch. considers it to be a metaphorical shift of 'plait, interweave', but external evidence is rather against such an interpretation.	1058 a-b
雹	báo	bhrūk	bhrúk	bhrēuk	bhrēuk	bhēuk	bhōk	bhōk	bauk	bauk	hail [LZ]	For *bh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen phau ⁷ , Chaozhou phak ⁸ , Fuzhou phök ⁸ , Jianou phau ⁶ .	1113 n
暴	bào	bāk ^w s	bāwh	bāwh	bāwh	bàw	bàw	bàw	bàw	bàw	be oppressive, violent; to oppress, overpower	Also used in a compound: 暴虐 *bāk ^w s-ŋhak ^w 'be oppressive, coercive'. For *b- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Fuzhou po ⁶ , Chaozhou pau ⁴ , Jianou pau ⁸ . Sometimes also written as 曝 q.v.	1136 a-b
鮑	bào	bhrū?	bhrú	bhrǎw	bhrǎw	bhǎw	bhǎw	bhǎw	báw	báw	dried fish [LZ]	For *bh- cf. Fuzhou phau ⁶ .	1113 h
爆	bào	prāk ^w s	prāwh	prāwh	prāwh	pàw	pàw	pàw	pàw	pàw	to burst, crack (from heat) [Han]	Also read *prāk ^w , MC pək (FQ 北角) in the synonymous diesheng 爆爍.	
保	bǎo	pū?	pú	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	páw	páw	páw	páw	to protect, preserve, maintain	Sch.: probably s. etymon as 寶 ('consider precious').	1057 a-e
堡	bǎo	pū?	pú	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	páw	páw	páw	páw	small fort, stronghold [L.Zhou]		
葆	bǎo	pū?	pú	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	páw	páw	páw	páw	protected, secure	= 保.	1057 f

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
飽	bǎo	prū?	prú	prǎw	prǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	be satiated, full	Cf. also 飽 *phrū(?) ⁶ -s, MC phâw, mod. pào 'big, to extend, enlarge; swelling' (also read *bhrū(?) ⁶ -s, MC bâu > Xiamen, Chaozhou pha ⁶ , Fuzhou phau ⁶ ; attested since Han); 瘤 *phrū(?) ⁶ -s 'tumor, swelling'.	1113 d
襍	bǎo	pū?	pú						pǎw	pǎw			1057 g
寶	bǎo	pū?	pú	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	be precious; a precious thing		1059 a-e
鵞	bǎo	pū?	pú	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	a bird resembling a large wild goose		1060 b
包	bāo	prū	prū	prǎw	prǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	to wrap, envelope	Attested in Shi, but omitted by Schüssler.	1113 a
胞	bāo	prū	prū	prǎw	prǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	placenta; bursa [L.Zhou]	Also read *phrū, MC phaw (FQ 匹交) id. Viet. bao is a literary reading; there also exists nhau 'placenta', very probably reflecting the same source with additional nasalisation (a rather frequent case in old loanwords).	1113 b
苞	bāo	prū	prū	prǎw	prǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	pǎw	be dense		1113 c
褓	bāo	pāw	pāw	pāw	pāw	pāw	pāw	pāw	pāw	pāw	wide (of a garment); a (wide) presented garment [Han]	Cf. 袍 *bū.	1057 h
貝	bèi	pāts	pāc	pās	pās	pās	pāj	pāj	pwāj	pwāj	cowry		0320 a-e
背	bèi	bōks	bōh	bōh	bōh	bō	bō	bōj	bòj	bòj	to turn the back, disregard	Also read: MC pòj (FQ 補妹), OC *pāks 'the back, posterior part'.	0909 e
倍	bèi	bā?	bá	bá	bá	bá	báj	bój	bój	bój	double, the n-fold	For *b cf. Fuzhou puoi ⁶ , Chaozhou pue ⁴ .	
悖	bèi	bāts	bāc	bās	bās	bās	bāj	bāj	bòj	bòj	be disorderly, silly	Also read MC bot, OC *bāt id. For *b cf. Fuzhou puoi ⁶ , Jianou po ⁸ .	0491 d
狽	bèi	pāts	pāc	pās	pās	pās	pāj	pāj	pwāj	pwāj	a mythical animal resembling a wolf with short front legs [Tang]		
婢	bèi	be?	bé	bé	bjé	bjé	bjé	bjé	bjé	bjí	female slave, servant [LZ]	For *b cf. Xiamen pi ⁶ , Chaozhou pi ⁴ , Fuzhou pe ⁶ .	0874 l
被	bèi	bhaj?	bháj	bháj	bháj	bháj	bháj	bháj	bé	bí	to cover; coverlet, head-dress	Also read MC bè, OC *bhaj?-s id.; MC phe, phè, OC *phaj, *phaj-s, Pek. pī, pì id. A later usage is 'to be covered' > 'to undergo, suffer' (reflected in Vietnamese). The meaning 'covering, cover' is probably reflected in Viet. bia id. (reflecting the original -a-vocalism). For initial *bh- cf. Min readings: Xiamen phe ⁶ , Chaozhou phue ⁴ , Fuzhou phui ⁶ , Jianou phüε ⁶ .	0025 e

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
備	bèi	brəʔs	brəh	brəh	brəh	bì	bìj	bì	bì	bì	be ready, complete, perfect, ample	For *b- cf. Xiamen, Jianou pi ⁶ , Fuzhou pe ⁶ , Chaozhou pi ⁴ .	0984 a
焙	bèi	bā(ʔ)s	bāh	bāh	bāh	bə̀	bə̀	bə̀j	bə̀j	bə̀j	to dry on fire [Tang/Qing]	For *b- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou pue ⁶ , Fuzhou puoi ⁶ , Jianou po ⁶ . The fanqie is taken from Jiyun.	
輩	bèi	pə̃js	pə́c	pə́s	pə́s	pə́s	pə̀j	pə̀j	pə̀j	pə̀j	to arrange (carriages) in a row; row, succession, generation [Han]		
億	bèi	brā(ʔ)s	brāh	brāh	brāh	bə̀	biə̀	biə̀j	bə̀j	bə̀j	be tired, exhausted	Attested already in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler.	
北	běi	pək	pək	pək	pək	pək	pək	pək	pək	pək	North	For etymology see 背 *pək-s 'back'.	0909 a-d
卑	bēi	pe	pe	pe	pje	pje	pje	pje	pje	pji	be low, humble		0874 a-b
杯	bēi	pā	pā	pā	pā	pā	pā	pāj	poj	poj	cup [L.Zhou]		
陂	bēi	paj	paj	paj	pe	pe	pe	pe	pe	pi	slope, bank, dyke	Also read: bi, MC pè, OC *paj-s 'be slanted, oblique'.	0025 i
悲	bēi	prəj	prəj	prəj	prəj	pij	pij	pi	pi	pi	be unhappy, pained	This is probably a suffixed form of the root, present in 憤 *bərʔ 'full of annoyance, full of dissatisfied eagerness'.	0579 u
碑	bēi	pre	pre	pre	pre	pe	pe	pe	pe	pi	stele [L.Zhou]	Viet. bia is colloquial; literary Sino-Viet. is bi.	0874 d
畚	bèn	pərʔ	pən	pən	pən	pən	pən	pən	pón	pón	basket [LZ]		0439 a
笨	bèn	bərʔ	bən	bən	bən	bən	bən	bən	bón	bón	rough, dull, stupid [Song/Qing]	For *b cf. Xiamen pun ⁶ , Fuzhou poŋ ⁶ . Also read *pərʔ, MC pón (FQ 布付) id. Since the character is late, OC *-nʔ is also possible. Another attested meaning is 'bamboo root', probably a loan usage for 本 *pərʔ 'root'.	
本	běn	pərʔ	pən	pən	pən	pən	pən	pən	pón	pón	root		0440 a
笨	běn	pənʔ	pən	pən	pən	pən	pən	pən	pón	pón	thickly growing (of grass) [Han]	Used only in the compound 笨尊 *pənʔ-*cünʔ id. (the second character originally written with rad. 140 'grass'; read as *pənʔ-*cwənʔ in Han times). Since the character is late, a reconstruction *pərʔ (and, consequently, *pərʔ-*cūrʔ) is also possible.	
奔	bēn	pār	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pon	pon	to run, flee	Also read *pār-s, MC pòn (FQ 甫悶) id. Frequently used in the expression 奔走 *pār-óʔ 'to be busy, busy oneself for'.	0438 a-d
賁	bēn	pār	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pān	pon	pon	be ardent, brave	Sch.: probably s. etymon as 奔. Sometimes written as 墳 (q.v.), or as 贄 (q.v.). Another graphic variant (with the 207th radical, "drum") is used in the combination with 鼓 'drum' ("big drum"). The character 賁 has also an archaic reading *par-s, MC (with dialectal *-r > -j) pè (FQ 彼義), Pek. bì 'be ornate, brilliant' (this is the meaning defined in Shuowen), as well as féu, MC bün (FQ 符分), OC *bər 'to be great'.	0437 a-d

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
迸	bèng	prēŋs	prēŋh	prēŋh	priēŋh	piēŋ	piēŋ	piēŋ	pàiŋ	pàiŋ	to burst, flood, shoot off [Jin/Han]	The earliest attestation of the character is during L.Zhou as a loan for 屏 q.v.	0824 m
琫	běng	pōŋ?	póŋ	póŋ	póŋ	póŋ	póŋ	pwóŋ	púŋ	púŋ	ornament on upper part of scabbard		1197 l'é
萃	běng	pōŋ?	póŋ	póŋ	póŋ	póŋ	póŋ	pwóŋ	púŋ	púŋ	be dense; ample, numerous (of fruit)	Also read MC búŋ, OC *bōŋ? id.	1197 l'f
崩	bēng	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pāŋ	pḷŋ	pḷŋ	to collapse; die (of a prominent person)		0886 m
繡	bēng	prāŋ	prāŋ	prāŋ	prāŋ	pēŋ	piēŋ	piēŋ	paiŋ	paiŋ	to band, bandage [Han]		0886 o
妨	bēng	prāŋ	prāŋ	prāŋ	prēŋ	pēŋ	pēŋ	pēŋ	pāiŋ	paiŋ	side of temple gate		0740 l'j
必	bì	pit	pit	pjət	pjət	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	be necessary, must		0405 a-b
庇	bì	pjis	pić	pjəs	pjəs	pjis	pjiŋ	pji	pji	pji	to cover; protect (LZ)		0566 p
泌	bì	priŋs	prić	prjəs	prəs	piś	pji	pi	pi	pi	to bubble up	There also exists a regular Mand. reading bì; the reading mì is newly shaped after cases like 密 mì.	0405 l
俾	bì	pe?	pé	pé	pjé	pjé	pjé	pjé	pjé	pji	to cause or make someone do something	The Guang-yun fanqie and the modern reading bì point to MC bjé, OC *be?	0874 c
陛	bì	bij?	bij	bjāj	biāj	biēj	biēj	biēj	biej	biej	dais, estrade; throne steps	For *b cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou pe ⁶ , Chaozhou pi ⁴ .	0566 l'c
敝	bì	bets	beć	bjaś	bjaś	bjes	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	be worn out, broken	For *b cf. Fuzhou pe ⁶ , Chaozhou pi ⁴ . Since Late Zhou written also as 弊 with a shifted meaning: 'to damage, harm; vice, evil'.	0341 a-c
畢	bì	pit	pit	pjət	pjət	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	fork	Also used for a homonymous *pit 'to finish, complete'. This meaning can be connected with 閉 *pīt, *pīt-s and 闕 *pīt-s 'to close, shut'.	0407 a-d
閉	bì	pīts	pīć	pjəs	piəs	piēs	piēj	piēj	piej	piej	to shut, obstruct	Also read MC piet, OC *pīt id. Cf. also 闕 *pīts.	0412 a-b
弼	bì	brit	brit	brjət	brət	bit	bit	bit	bit	bit	to help, aid, assist	For *b cf. Xiamen pit ⁸ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou pik ⁸ .	0406 e-f
詖	bì	paj	paj	paj	pe	pe	pe	pe	pe	pi	one-sided (e.g. words), insincere [LZ]	Also read *paj-s, MC pè, Pek. bì id.	0025 h
幣	bì	bets	beć	bjaś	bjaś	bjes	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	a piece of silk, offering of silk, gift	For *b cf. Fuzhou pe ⁶ , Chaozhou pi ⁴ .	0341 d
弊	bì	bets	beć	bjaś	bjaś	bjes	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj		See 敝.	0341 e
碧	bì	prek	prek	prek	prek	pek	pek	pek	päik	päik	jade; azure, green [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is bích.	0782 s
鼻	bí	bhits	bhić	bhjəs	bhjəs	bhjis	bhjij	bhji	bji	bji	nose	For *bh- cf. Xiamen, Jianou phi ⁶ , Chaozhou phi ⁶ , Fuzhou phe ⁵ . Modern 2d tone is quite irregular.	0521 c

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	ʒX	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蔽	bì	pets	peć	pjaś	pjaś	pješ	pjèj	pjèj	pjèj	pjèj	verdict, decision	Also used in the combination 蔽芾 *pets-pəts 'be covering, umbrageous, luxuriant'. This must be the original meaning ('verdict' < 'covering'), but it is attested as such only relatively late (since Late Zhou, notably in Chu-ci).	0341 h
壁	bì	pēk	pēk	pēk	piēk	piēk	piēk	piēk	piek	piek	wall [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is bích.	0853 l
斃	bì	bets	beć	bjaś	bjaś	bješ	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	die, kill; fall down, destroy [LZ]	See 蔽.	0341 f
臂	bì	peks	peh	peh	pjeh	pjè	pjè	pjè	pjè	pjì	arm		
薛	bì	bēks	bēh						biej	biej			0853 x
避	bì	beks	beh	beh	bjeh	bjè	bjè	bjè	bjè	bjì	to avoid	For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pi ⁶ , Fuzhou pie ⁶ .	0853 u
璧	bì	pek	pek	pek	pjek	pjek	pjek	pjek	pjek	pjek	a circular object		0853 d-f
秘	bì	bit	bit	bjət	bjət	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	be rude		0405 d
畀	bì	pits	pić	pjəś	pjəś	pjiś	pji̯j	pji̯	pji̯	pji̯	to give, offer, deliver		0521 a-b
		(~ -js)											
秘	bì	pits	pić	pjəś	pjəś	pjiś	pji̯j	pji̯	pji̯	pji̯	handle of weapon, lath tied to bow for shape	Also read MC pit, OC *pɿt id.	0405 j
悒	bì	prits	prić	prjəś	prəś	piś	pji̯	pì	pì	pì	be under stress; be toiled, distressed	Also used instead of 泌 *prits 'bubble up' (q.v.; thus in Shi 39.1).	0405 k
秘	bì	pit	pit	pjət	pjət	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	ornament at lower end of scabbard	Sch.: probably s.w. as 畢 'end-piece'.	0405 c
苾	bì	bit	bit	bjət	bjət	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	pleasant smell, fragrant		0405 g
悝	bì	phrək	phrək	phrək	phrək	phik	phik	phik	phik	phik	sincere; distressed, displeased [Han]	The only MC reading attested in Guang-yün is phik (reflected in the alternative Mand. reading pì, as well as in regular Sino-Viet. bú'c); however, Mand. bì and Viet. colloquial bɿ'c point to a variant *bik < OC *bhrək.	
幅	bì	prək	prək	prək	prək	pik	pik	pik	pik	pik	to strap (?)	Also read MC pük, OC *pək id. Used only within the combination 幅衡 *p(r)ək-grān, glossed by Mao as 'to put [something] on the bull's horns in order to bì press or strap (?) them'.	0933 l
痹	bì	pits	pić	pjəś	pjəś	pjiś	pji̯j	pji̯	pji̯	pji̯	stiff from cold		
闕	bì	prits	prić	prjəś	prəś	piś	pji̯	pì	pì	pì	to close, shut	Cf. also 閉 *pīt, *pīts.	0405 n
餽	bì	bit	bit	bjət	bjət	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	be nice smelling, aromatic, fragrant (of food)	Also read bié, MC biet, OC *bīt id.	0405 h
彈	bì	pit	pit	pjət	pjət	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	shoot		0407 i
斃	bì	bets	beć	bjaś	bjaś	bješ	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	bjèj	= 斃 q. v.		0341 g

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
駮 騫	bì	bit	bit	bjət	bjət	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	bjit	be sturdy (of horses)	Also read: MC bit, OC *brit id.	0405 f
	bì	pit	pit	pjət	pjət	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	pjit	be rushing (of wind, water)	Used only in combinations: 騫發 *pit-pat, 騫沸 *pit-pət.	
驥	bì	brəs (~ -ks)	brəh	brəh	brəh	bì	bì	bì	bì	bì	be overbearing		
髀	bì	peʔ	pé	pé	pjé	pjé	pjé	pjé	pjé	pjí	thigh [L.Zhou]	Also read *bēʔ, MC biéj, Mand. bì id. Standard Sino-Viet. readings are tỳ (for MC pjé, with an irregular tone) and bē (for MC biéj). Viet. vê may in fact reflect VM *C-pelʔ (PAA *pVr 'thigh') in which case it has nothing to do with Chinese.	0874 f
鷲 鷲	bì	pek								pjek	pjek		0853 g-h
	bì	pets	peć	pjaś	pjaś	pješ	pjèj	pjèj	pjèj	pjèj	a k. of pheasant [LZ]	Also read *pet, MC pjet, Pek. bie id.	0341 i
匕	bǐ	pijʔ	píj	pjój	pjój	pjíj	pjíj	pjí	pjí	pjí	spoon		0565 a, 566 m
比	bǐ	pijʔ	píj	pjój	pjój	pjíj	pjíj	pjí	pjí	pjí	to compare	Also read: bì, MC pjì (FQ 必至), OC *pijʔ-s 'to put together, match, assemble; to join'. Another reading is bǐ, MC pí, OC *prijʔ 'to be cooperative' (Sch.: perhaps 'be associating'); the MC reading, however, is not quite reliable - may be a misspelling instead of *pjí, OC *pijʔ. For the meaning 'to join' Sch. also gives a reading MC bji (from Jingdian shiwen), which is somewhat dubious. § The regular Sino-Viet. reading is tí / ty'; thus bì is either an earlier or a later loanword.	0566 g-h
妣	bǐ	pijʔ	píj	pjój	pjój	pjíj	pjíj	pjí	pjí	pjí	deceased (grand)mother, ancestress	Also read MC pjì, OC *pijʔ-s id.	0566 n-o
彼 筆	bǐ	pajʔ	páj	páj	pé	pé	pé	pé	pé	pí	that, there		0025 g
	bǐ	prət	prət	prət	prət	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	writing brush, instrument for writing [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is búť.	0502 d
鄙	bǐ	prəʔ	pró	pró	pró	pí	píj	pí	pí	pí	border area, countryside, hinterland	In Mand. also read bì. Sch. gives an extended meaning as 'probably outer perimeter of a state, area (including towns) distant from, or outside of, a state's capital.	0983 a-d
疖	bǐ	pijʔ	píj	pjój	pjój	pjíj	pjíj	pjí	pjí	pjí	head disease; baldness, scabs on head	Also read *phejʔ, MC phjé id.	0566 l
羆	bī	p(r)aj (~ -ej)	p(r)aj	p(r)aj	p(r)e	pe	pe	pe	pe	pi	brown-and-white bear		
羆	bī	pre	pre	pre	pre	pe	pe	pe	pe	pi	brown-and-white bear		0026 b

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	ЗХ	ВХ	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
𠂇	biàn	brens	brenh	brjanh	branch	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	law	The character originally probably meant "cap", although in this meaning it is usually graphically distorted into 弁 q.v. During Early Zhou the only attested meaning is "law" (Shujing), and during Late Zhou it is used for a homonymous word *bren-s "quick, hurriedly" (sometimes also written as 弁); for *b- cf. Xiamen pian ⁶ , Fuzhou pien ⁶ , Jianou puin ⁸ . See discussion under 弁.	0220 b
弁	biàn	brens	brenh	brjanh	branch	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	a cap	Karlgren considers 弁 and 𠂇 to be variants of one and the same character, which seems dubious. The character 弁 occurs once within a rhyming sequence in Shijing, where it seems to rhyme in *-en-s, but other words in the series and the graphic connection with 畚 etc. point rather to *-ar / *-ər. It is probable that 𠂇 was an *-en-series, while 弁 was an *-ar-series, and they were confused later, after *-r > -n, due to graphic similarity. Thus, 弁 "fly" (considered to be a loan for 𠂇 q.v.) must be reconstructed as *phar (MC phwən, Pek. fān) and is probably the original reading of the character, while 𠂇 (q.v.) must be reconstructed as *brens with the original meaning "cap".	0220 a
汧	biàn	brans	branch	branch	branch	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	river name [Han]	For *b cf. Chaozhou pien ⁴ , Fuzhou pien ⁶ .	
便	biàn	bens	benh	bjanh	bjanh	bjèn	bjèn	bjèn	bjèn	bjèn	convenient [L.Zhou]	For *b- cf. Xiamen pian ⁶ , Chaozhou pien ⁶ , Fuzhou pien ⁶ . Also read *bhen, MC bjen, Mand. pián 'favourable; cheap' (for *bh- cf. Chaozhou phien ²).	0221 a
遍	biàn	pēns	pēnh	pjānh	piānh	pièn	pièn	pièn	pièn	pièn			0246 c
辨	biàn	brēns	brēnh	brjānh	briānh	bièn	bièn	bièn	bàn	bàn	the bed frame	In Mand. usually read biàn, on analogy with 辯 etc.	0219 b-d
辮	biàn	bēn?	bén	bján	bián	bién	bién	bién	bien	bien	to plait, braid [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is bièn. For *b cf. Xiamen pi ⁶ (lit. pian ⁶), Fuzhou pien ⁶ . Cf. 編 *pēn, pēn? plait, weave.	
辯	biàn	bren?	brén	brján	brán	bén	bén	bén	bén	bén	to distinguish, discriminate, arrange properly	For *b- cf. Xiamen pian ⁶ , Chaozhou pien ⁴ , Fuzhou pien ⁶ , Jianou pain ⁶ .	0219 e
變	biàn	prans	pranh	pranh	pranh	pèn	pèn	pèn	pèn	pjèn	to change	Probably from earlier *pron-s.	0178 o
抃	biàn	brens	brenh	brjanh	branch	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	bèn	to clap the hands [LZ]		0220 c
徧	biàn	pēns	pēnh	pjānh	piānh	pièn	pièn	pièn	pièn	pièn	all together, everywhere, comprehensive		0246 b
扁	biǎn	pēn?	pén	pján	pián	pién	pién	pién	pién	pién	be flat and thin		0246 a

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
眨	biǎn	prem?	prém	prjám	prám	pém	pém	pém	pém	pjém	to diminish, weaken	In MC also read pím. Sino-Viet. biém reflects rather MC *pèm, but there seems also to exist a regular reflex bié' m < *pém.	0641 d
編	biǎn	pen?	pén	pján	pján	pjén	pjén	pjén	pjén	pjén	be narrow, small		0246 g
窆	biǎn	pram (~ -əm)	pram	pram	pram	pam	pam	pam	pwim	pwem	to lower a coffin into the grave	Cf. 棚 *pəŋ-s.	0641 c
偏	biǎn	pen?	pén	pján	pján	pjén	pjén	pjén	pjén	pjén	coleric [LZ]		0246 f
編	biān	pēn	pēn	pjan	piān	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn	to plait; arrange, compile, record [LZ]	Also read *pen, MC pjen id.	0246 e
編	biān	pēn	pēn	pjan	piān	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn			
鞭	biān	pen	pen	pjan	pjan	pjen	pjen	pjen	pjen	pjen	a whip; give lashes with a whip		0221 c
邊	biān	pēn	pēn	pjan	piān	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn	side, periphery of territory	Viet. bên is an older reading; regular Sino-Viet. is biên 'side, edge'. A loan from the same source (with nasal assimilation) may be Viet. miền 'region, district'.	0224 c-e
籩	biān	pēn	pēn	pjan	piān	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn	piēn	a vessel of clay or wood for serving food		0224 f
鰾	biào	bhew?	bhéw	bhjáv	bhjáv	bhjéw	bhjéw	bhjéw	bjéw	bjéw	fish bladder [Tang]	For *bh cf. Chaozhou phie ⁴ , Fuzhou phieu ⁵ (the latter reflecting a variant *bhew?-s).	
標	biào	bhew?	bhéw	bhjáv	bhjáv	bhjéw	bhjéw	bhjéw	bjéw	bjéw	to drop, shed; strike	Also read *phew?-s, MC phjèw (FQ 匹妙) id.; *phew, MC phjew (FQ 撫招), Mand. piāo id. (the latter reading particularly with the meaning 'to drop, shed, strike').	1157 l
表	biǎo	praw?	práw	práw	práw	péw	péw	péw	péw	pjéw	outside, farthest point; to display, manifest		1153 a
裱	biǎo	paw?s	pawh	pawh	pawh	pèw	pèw	pèw	pèw	pjèw	to glue, stick to [Han]	The earliest meaning (attested in Fangyen) is 'woman's scarf'; the meaning 'stick to, cling to' appears later. Viet. has also another colloquial loan from the same source: víu. Standard Sino-Viet. is bié' u.	
鑣	biāo	paw	paw	paw	paw	pew	pew	pew	pew	pjew	a horse's bit	Sch.: perhaps s. w. as biāo : a 'jogger', the thing that makes a horse trot along.	1170 e
髻	biāo	pew	pew	pjaw	pjaw	pjew	pjew	pjew	pjew	pjew	long hair	Also read *piw, MC pjw id.	1154 a
漉	biāo	biw	biw	bjəw	bjəw	bjiw	bjiw	bjiw	bjiw	bjiw	to be running (of water)	The Mand. reading is irregular (shaped after 彪 q.v.).	1106 b
熈	biāo	paw	paw	paw	paw	pew	pew	pew	pew	pjew	to run; jog along	Also used for a homonymous *paw 'to weed'.	
麋	biāo	phāw?	pháw	pháw	pháw	pháw	pháw	pháw	pháw	pháw	deer, hind; unicorn	Also read *bhraw, MC baw id.	1170 a
漣	biāo	paw	paw	paw	paw	pew	pew	pew	pew	pjew	be abundant		1170 c

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
翹別	biāo	swran	wran	wran	hɟwran	hɟwen	hɟwen	hɟwen	xwen	xɟwen	to fly about [LZ]		0256 la'
	bié	brat	brat	brat	brat	bet	bet	bet	bet	bet	to separate, branch off	For *b cf. Xiamen pat ⁸ (lit. piat ⁸), Chaozhou, Fuzhou piek ⁸ , Jianou pie ⁶ . Also read MC pet, OC *prat id.	0292 a
整	bié	bēt	bēt	bjāt	biāt	biēt	biēt	biēt	biet	biet	tread, march (restless at work)		0341 m
鰲 愍 鼈	biē	pet	pet	pjat	pjat	pjet	pjet	pjet	pjet	pjet	= 鼈 q.v.		0341 k
	biē	phet	phet	phjat	phjat	phjet	phjet	phjet	phjet	phjet	hasty, irascible [LZ]		0341 l
	biē	pet	pet	pjat	pjat	pjet	pjet	pjet	pjet	pjet	an aquatic turtle (<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>)		0341 j
儻	bìn	pins	pinh	pjənh	pjənh	pjìn	pjìn	pjìn	pjìn	pjìn	to arrange; to offer	Sch.: perhaps the same word as 賓 *pin-s 'to receive as a guest'. Also written without the 9th radical as 賓.	0389 g
臙	bìn	bin?	bín	bján	bján	bjín	bjín	bjín	bjín	bjín	knee bone; punishment consisting in cutting the leg off at the knee [L.Zhou]	Since Han written also as 臙.	0389 r
擯	bìn	pins	pinh	pjənh	pjənh	pjìn	pjìn	pjìn	pjìn	pjìn	to reject	Probably metaphorical = 賓 *pin-s 'treat as a guest' ('treat as a foreigner' = 'reject').	0389 h
臙 賓	bìn	bin?	bín	bján	bján	bjín	bjín	bjín	bjín	bjín	= 臙.		0389 q
	bīn	pin	pin	pjən	pjən	pjin	pjin	pjin	pjin	pjin	visitor, guest; subjects	Also read bìn, MC pjìn, OC *pin-s 'to receive as a guest, treat as a guest'. Cf. PA *p'jũŋi (PJ *pina) 'other, foreign'.	0389 a-f
濱	bīn	pin	pin	pjən	pjən	pjin	pjin	pjin	pjin	pjin	shore, bank	Related to 頻 *bhin q.v.; perhaps etymologically influenced by 邊 *pēn 'side' q.v.	0389 j
邇	bīn	prən	prən	prən	prən	pin	pin	pin	pin	pin	a personal and geographic name		
并	bìng	peŋs	peŋh	peŋh	pjeŋh	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	to put together, combine, compare	In MC also read with even tone, pjeŋ, OC *peŋ.	0824 a-c
並	bìng	bēŋ?	béŋ	béŋ	biéŋ	biéŋ	biéŋ	biéŋ	bíeŋ	bíeŋ	side by side, next to each other, all together	For *b cf. Chaozhou peŋ ⁴ (Xiamen pin ⁵ , Fuzhou peŋ ⁵ reflected unattested MC *pieŋ). Cf. 并 *peŋ 'to put together, combine', 屏 *peŋ? 'to put away, remove'.	0840 a-c
併 病	bìng	peŋʔs	peŋh	peŋh	pjeŋh	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	pjèŋ	side by side [LZ]	Also red *bēŋ?, MC biéŋ id.	0824 d
	bìng	braŋs	braŋh	braŋh	breŋh	bèŋ	bèŋ	bèŋ	bàŋŋ	bàŋŋ	be ill, suffer	For *b cf. Xiamen pī ⁶ (lit. pin ⁶), Chaozhou pē ⁶ , Fuzhou paŋ ⁶ (lit. pin ⁶), Jianou paŋ ⁶ . A more common (and regular Sino-Viet.) Viet. reading is bēnh.	0757 k
丙	bǐng	praŋ?	prán	prán	préŋ	péŋ	péŋ	péŋ	páŋŋ	páŋŋ	the 3d of the Heavenly Stems		0757 a-f
秉	bǐng	praŋ?	prán	prán	préŋ	péŋ	péŋ	péŋ	páŋŋ	páŋŋ	to grasp, hold, hold on to		0758 a-c

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
柄	bǐng	praŋs	praŋh	praŋh	preŋh	pèŋ	pèŋ	pèŋ	pǎiŋ	pǎiŋ	a handle	In Mand. also read bǐng (suggesting *praŋs < *praŋʔ-s ?).	0757 h
炳	bǐng	praŋʔ	prán	prán	prén	pén	pén	pén	pǎiŋ	pǎiŋ	bright, clear	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	0757 i
稟	bǐng	prəmʔ	prém	prém	prém	pím	pím	pím	pím	pím	to receive rations, provisions, grain	There also exists a reading MC lím, OC *rəmʔ 'rations'.	0668 a-b
餅	bǐng	peŋʔ	pén	pén	pjén	pjén	pjén	pjén	pjén	pjén	cake, pie [Han]		
柄	bǐng	praŋʔ	prán	prán	prén	pén	pén	pén	pǎiŋ	pǎiŋ	be full of grief	Also read MC pǎiŋ, OC *praŋʔ-s id.	0757 g
鞞	bǐng	pēŋʔ	pén	pén	pién	pién	pién	pién	pién	pién	scabbard	Also read (with a *-0 / *-ŋ alternation) as bǐ, MC pjé, OC *peʔ.	0874 x-y
冰	bīng	prəŋ	prəŋ	prəŋ	prəŋ	piŋ	piŋ	piŋ	piŋ	piŋ	ice		0899 a-c
兵	bīng	praŋ	praŋ	praŋ	preŋ	peŋ	peŋ	peŋ	pǎiŋ	pǎiŋ	weapons	Viet. also has a doublet reading bēnh 'to defend'.	0759 a-b
棚	bīng	prəŋ	prəŋ	prəŋ	prəŋ	piŋ	piŋ	piŋ	piŋ	piŋ	a quiver		0886 n
伯	bó	prāk	prāk	prāk	prāk	pək	pək	pək	pǎik	pǎik	be the eldest	The word is very frequently used to denote a clan title - clan elder, lord. It is also used verbally: 'to sacrifice to the horse's ancestor'.	0782 i
帛	bó	brāk	brāk	brāk	brāk	bək	bək	bək	bǎik	bǎik	silk material		0782 f-h
泊	bó	bhāk	bhāk	bhāk	bhāk	bhāk	bhāk	bhāk	bāk	bāk	calm, still [LZ]	A later developed meaning is 'to land' (*'to stop still'). For *bh cf. Xiamen phoʔ ⁸ .	0782 r
勃	bó	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bot	bot	suddenly; fast, erect [L.Zhou]	For *b cf. Xiamen put ⁸ , Chaozhou puek ⁸ , Fuzhou puok ⁸ . Standard Sino-Viet. is bôt. Cf. also Viet. phú't '(to act) definitively, without hesitation'; vụt 'suddenly, rapidly'. Also read *bôt, MC bot 'powdery (of soil)'.	0491 b
毫	bó	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	place name, a Yin capital [LZ]		0773 a-d
博	bó	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	be wide		0771 a-c
渤	bó	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bot	bot	foam, foamy [Han]	For *bh cf. Fuzhou phuok ⁸ .	
搏	bó	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	to beat		0771 d-e
鉞	bó	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bwât	bwât	a metal bell [Tang]	For *b cf. Xiamen puaʔ ⁸ , Chaozhou puek ⁸ , Fuzhou puak ⁸ (lit. pak ⁸).	
鉞	bó	brāk	brāk	brāk	brāk	bək	bək	bək	bǎik	bǎik	folium gold; platinum [late]	Probably same word as 白 *brāk 'white' q.v.	
駁	bó	prək ^w	prēuk	prjāuk	priāuk	piēuk	pøk	pøk	pauk	pauk	be brown-and-white (of a horse)		1127 a-b
播	bò	pārs	pānh	pānh	pānh	pàn	pàn	pàn	pwà	pwà	to spread out, scatter, sow; Standard Sino-Viet. is bá. proclaim		0195 p

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ΠḷK-1	ΠḷK-2	ΠḷK-3	PCK	ΠCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
薄	bó	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	bāk	be thin	Pek. has a colloquial reading báo and a more standard one: bó. Also means 'to press, press on, suppress' (probably a semantic derivate: 'to make thin'). For initial *b- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou poʔ ^s , Fuzhou pok ^s , Jianou pɔ ^s . § The character is also used for a homonymous word *bāk, which Sch. defines as follows: "meaning much debated; perhaps a -k derivation (distributive) from the stem *ba 夫 'that', hence 'of all places, that one': there". § A usage due to phonetic similarity is witnessed in the reduplication 薄薄 MC phāk-phāk, OC *phāk-phāk 'to go or sound phak-phak'.	0771 p
魃	bó	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bhāt	bwāt	bwāt	demon of drought	Also read MC bwət, phüt, OC *bhat, *phət id.	0276 c
鍤	bó	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	a hoe; a small bell		0771 g-i, r
粳	bó	prēk	prēk	prēk	priēk	piēk	piēk	piēk	paik	paik	rice or grain gruel	Also read *phrēk, MC phaik 'half boiled rice or grain'.	
播	bò	pārs	pānh	pānh	pānh	pān	pān	pān	pwà	pwà	promulgate		0195 q
褙	bó	pāk ^v	pāuk	pāuk	pāuk	pāuk	pāk	pāk	pāk	pāk	embroidered collar (of coat)		1136 d
跛	bǒ	pājʔ	páj	páj	pǎ	pá	pá	pá	pwá	pwá	be lame	Also read (during L.Zhou) *p(r)aj-s, MC pè (FQ 彼義), Pek. bì, Go, Kan hi 'to lean to one side'.	0025 m
簸	bǒ	pājʔ	páj	páj	pǎ	pá	pá	pá	pwá	pwá	to winnow, sift	Also read *pājʔ-s, MC pwà (FQ 補過), Pek. bò. The character presents some problems: it can be alternatively written (during L.Zhou) as 播 (q.v.), which suggests a reconstruction *pārʔ (with a dialectal change *-r > -j in MC, just as in 播), and a comparison with Tib. ãphjar 'to fan, sift, winnow' etc. (see under 播). However, the oldest attestations with 皮 as phonetic seem to favor *-j, and there is an alternative ST parallel: PST *paj > Burm. paj 'put aside, expel', Lush. paih 'to throw away, fling away, strike out', Kach. kəbai2 'to throw' (see IST 63).	0025 n
波	bō	pāj	pāj	pāj	pā	pā	pā	pā	pwá	pwá	wave		0025 l
剝	bō	prök	prök	prök	prök	pök	pök	pök	pauk	pauk	to cut up, flay, peel, pluck	Regular Sino-Viet. is bác. The most archaic loan is possibly Viet. róc 'to bark, peel' (cf. also rọc 'to cut open leaves of book'; tróc 'to scale off, peel off').	1228 a
鉢	bō	[pāt]							pwât	pwât	bowl	A Sanskrit loanword (< Skr. pātra), attested since Tsin.	
撥	bō	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pwât	pwât	to dispose of, arrange, establish order		0275 d

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
友	bō	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bwāt	bwāt	expel [LZ]		0276 a
腋	bō	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pwāt	pwāt	small hairs on body [LZ]		0276 f
襪	bō	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pāt	pwāt	pwāt	rain-coat of straw [LZ]		0275 e
不	bù	pə	pə	pə	pwə	piw	pəw	pəw	pəw	pəw	not, the indicative-objective negative	This OC negation has no certain ST parallels; although there are some vague traces of a *p-negation in WC languages (perhaps also in Yenisseian, where it, however, should have regularly merged with the more widely spread *m-negation), it may be a purely Chinese innovation. Cf. PAN *bak (? *ba) 'negative marker'.	
布	bù	pās	pāh	pāh	pāh	pò	pò	pò	pò	pò	cloth	Cf. 溥 *phā? be vast, wide, 鋪 *phā, *pha spread out, 誦 *pā?, *phā?, *phā?s big, large, increase.	0102 j-1
步	bù	bās	bāh	bāh	bāh	bò	bò	bò	bò	bò	to walk	For *b- cf. Xiamen pɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou pou ⁶ , Fuzhou puo ⁶ , Jianou piɔ ⁶ .	0073 a-b
部	bù	bā?	bá	bá	bá	bó	bó	bó	bó	bó	part, department [Han]	For *b cf. Xiamen pɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou pou ⁴ , Fuzhou puo ⁶ , Jianou pu ⁶ . The character has also a reading pǒu, MC bálw, OC *bā? 'small hill', which, although also attested late, must be more archaic for this graph (the -ā- vocalism is not regular).	
簿	bù	bhā?	bhá	bhá	bhá	bhó	bhó	bhó	bó	bó	register [LZ]	For *bh cf. Xiamen phɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou phou ⁴ , Fuzhou phuo ⁶ .	0771 o
卜	bǔ	pōk	pōk	pōk	pōk	pōk	pōk	pwōk	puk	puk	divine by bone or tortoise shell oracle		1210 a-d
哺	bǔ	bās	bāh	bāh	bāh	bò	bò	bò	bò	bò	to chew; to suck (breast) [L.Zhou]	For *b cf. Xiamen pɔ ⁶ , Fuzhou puo ⁶ . Regular Sino-Viet. is bô; Viet. bú may be just a coincidence (derivable from PAA *b?ow 'suckle, suck'). Modern 3d tone is irregular.	0102 l'í
捕	bǔ	bās	bāh	bāh	bāh	bò	bò	bò	bò	bò	seize [LZ]	Modern 3d tone is irregular. For *b cf. Xiamen pɔ ⁶ , Fuzhou puo ⁶ , Chaozhou pu ⁴ .	0102 l'j
補	bǔ	pā?	pá	pá	pá	pó	pó	pó	pó	pó	to mend, repair	A later meaning is 'to appoint (to an office or post)' (reflected in Sino-Viet.). A later meaning in Chinese is 'to compensate for, make up', reflected in a (probably quite late) Viet. loanword bù id.	0102 l'c
逋	bū	pā	pā	pā	pā	pō	pō	pō	po	po	to escape, run away, abscond		0102 l'd
鋪	bū	pā	pā	pā	pā	pō	pō	pō	po	po	eat; afternoon meal [LZ]	Cf. PA *ep'ò 'bread, food'.	0102 l'e
擦	cā	chrāt	chrāt	chāt	chāt	chāt	chāt	chāt	chāt	chāt	to rub [Ming]	The word is attested very late (the MC reading is taken from Zihui), and the reconstruction is thus unreliable. In Viet. cf. also xó't 'to rub, touch lightly, pounce on'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sát.	

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	Kㄉㄐ	ㄗㄏ	BX	ㄇㄉㄐ-1	ㄇㄉㄐ-2	ㄇㄉㄐ-3	PSK	PSK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
才	cái	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	talent, gift, quality	For *ㄗㄏ cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou chai ² .	0943 a-f
材	cái	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	material, talent, skill	= 才. For *ㄗㄏ cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou chai ² .	0943 g
財	cái	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	material, value	= 才.	0943 h
菜	cài	shāʔs	shāh	shāh	shāh	shə	shə	shəj	chɿj	chɿj	vegetables, edible plants	Connected etymologically with 采 *shəʔ 'to gather, pluck' q.v.	0942 e-f
裁	cái	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	to regulate	For *ㄗㄏ cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou chai ² .	0943 c'
蔡	cài	chāts	chāc	chās	chās	chās	chāj	chāj	chāj	chāj	steppe (?)	During LZ attested as name of a state (*chāts), as a loan for the homonymous *chāts 'large tortoise', and as a loan for *srāt-s 'reduce'. In fact, the name of the state could have been originally *shāt-s, since it was originally (in EZ bronze inscriptions) written as the left part of ; the usage of 蔡 for this purpose became possible after the merger of *ch- and *sh-.	0337 i
纔	cái	ㄗㄏ (~ ㄗㄏ-, ~ - əj)	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	ㄗㄏ	just now, recently [Han]	The reading *ㄗㄏ(j) is rather recent and not quite clear; Shuowen glosses the character as ʃam (OC *srām) 'blackish'.	
采	cǎi	shəʔ	shə	shə	shə	shə	shə	chəj	chɿj	chɿj	to gather, pluck	Also read cài, MC chɿj, OC *shəʔ-s 'appanage' (Sch.: "what is 0942 a-c plucked"). The graph is used also for a number of homonymous words: § 1) *shəʔ 'color, pigment'; § 2) *shəʔ 'affairs, tasks, works'; § 3) *shəʔ 'name of part of the day' (around 8 am).	0942 a-c
採	cǎi	shəʔ	shə	shə	shə	shə	shə	chəj	chɿj	chɿj			0942 d
寔	cǎi	ʒap	ʒap	ʒap	ʒap	ʒap	ʒap	ʒap	ʒap	ʒap	to brusque	Also read *cəmʔ, MC cám, Pek. zǎn id.	0636 c
殘	cán	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒān	ʒān	to hurt	Later meanings are also 'decline, fade, etc.' For *ㄗㄏ cf. Xiamen, chan ² , Chaozhou chan ² , Longdu chān ² .	0155 c
慚	cán	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒām	ʒām	ashamed	For *ㄗㄏ cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou cham ² .	
蠶	cán	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒhām	ʒam	ʒam	silkworm	For *ㄗㄏ cf. Xiamen chan ² , Chaozhou chōi ² , Fuzhou chen ² , Jianou chan ² .	0660 i
戔	cán	ʒān	ʒān	ʒān	ʒān	ʒān	ʒān	ʒān	ʒān	ʒān	damage, nocuous	Also read *ʒān, MC ʒien, Pek. qián 'accumulated'.	0155 a-b
慚	cǎn	chāmʔ	chəm	chəm	chəm	chəm	chəm	chəm	chɿm	chɿm	be grieved	Also used as an adverb, Sch.: 'meaning much debated, perhaps same as 曾 (*ʒəŋ q.v.), "always, ever" with past tense.' It is possible that the semantic gloss is due to superficial similarity with 曾 *ʒəŋ.	0660 e

	Пугунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
參	cān	shēm	shēm	shēm	shēm	shēm	shēm	shēm	cham	cham	be a unit of three, be threefold	The character is used for three different words: § 1) *srəm, MC şim (FQ 所今), Mand. shēn, Viet. sâm 'name of a constellation of seven stars, Orion'. This is the basic meaning of the graph as defined in Shuowen (although Shuowen's considering ** as phonetic is certainly erroneous: the phonetic is most probably 三 *sēm). (also used in the plant name: 人參 'ginseng'). § 2) *shēm, MC cham, Mand. cān 'be a unit of three, be threefold; to accumulate (< *'to gather a threesome unit?')'. This word is most obviously related etymologically to 三 *sēm 'three' q.v. § 3) *shrəm, MC çim (FQ 楚簪), Mand. cēn 'be uneven, irregular'. This reading is used in the compound 參差 *shrəm-shraj 'be graduated, of different length'.	0647 a-b
餐	cān	chān	chān	chān	chān	chān	chān	chān	chân	chân	to eat (vi.?)		0154 c
餐	cān	chāns	chānh	chānh	chānh	chān	chān	chān	chân	chân	food	A derivate of 餐 *chān 'to eat' q.v. Also used for a homonymous *chān-s 'be beautiful'.	0154 b
倉	cāng	shān	shān	shān	shān	shān	shān	shān	chân	chân	to store; granary	In Shi used also for a phonetically close 愴 *shraŋs 'be grieved' q.v. Used also in a compound 倉庚 *shān-krāŋ 'oriole'.	0703 a-b
蒼	cāng	shān	shān	shān	shān	shān	shān	shān	chân	chân	be green, blue	Cf. 青.	0703 e
藏	cáng zàng	zhān	zhān	zhān	zhān	zhān	zhān	zhān	zân	zân	to conceal, store	For *zh- cf. Xiamen chōŋ², Chaozhou chaŋ², Longdu choŋ². Also read *zhān-s, MC zān, Mand. zàng, Viet. tạng 'a store, treasure'.	0727 g'
曹	cáo	zū (~ ㄗ) zū		zōw	zōw	zōw	zāw	zāw	zâw	zâw	servants	For *z cf. Xiamen co², Fuzhou co² (Chaozhou chau² is probably secondary).	1053 a-c
漕	cáo	zū (~ ㄗ) zū		zōw	zōw	zōw	zāw	zāw	zâw	zâw	geographical name (Cáo city)		1053 e
槽	cáo	zū (~ ㄗ) zū		zōw	zōw	zōw	zāw	zāw	zâw	zâw	wooden vessel, trough [LZ]	Since Song written also as 槽 in a specialized meaning: 'wooden boat, ship'. Standard Sino-Viet. is ào. For *z cf. Xiamen co², Jianou cau², Fuzhou so² (Chaozhou chau² is probably secondary).	
草	cǎo	shū?	shú	shǒw	shǒw	shǒw	sháw	sháw	cháw	cháw	grass, small plants	Also used for a homonymous *shū? 'be rough, coarse; grossly'. The original character consisted of just one radical (see Shuowen 22); the character 草, according to the Shuowen, had meant 'acorn'.	1049 b-c

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
慄	cǎo	shū?	shú	shǒw	shǒw	shǒw	sháw	sháw	cháu	cháu	be pained	Sch.: 'probably s.w. as 慄 *shāw? q.v., or a variant of it'. The word also has a MC reading sâw, sâw - which either reflects an OC variant *sū?, or is a dialectal development of the same OC *shū?.	1112 e
慄	cǎo	shāw?	sháw	sháw	sháw	sháw	sháw	sháw	cháu	cháu	be grieved, sad, pained	Sino-Viet. sàu is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. unknown.	1134 l
操	cāo	shū	shū						châw	châw			1134 m
冊	cè	chrĕk	chrĕk	çĕk	çiĕk	çiĕk	çiĕk	çiĕk	çăik	çăik	to record, write down		0845 a-f
側	cè	cræk	cræk	çæk	çæk	çik	çik	çik	çik	çik	be going to the side, be slanting, deviating	The modern reading cè is irregular (zè would be expected), under influence of words like 測 and 側. Etymologically same word is 仄 OC *cræk, MC çik, Mand. zè 'slanting, oblique' (with a regular modern reading).	0906 c-d
廁	cè	chræks	chrəh	çəh	çəh	çì	çì	çì	çì	çì	toilet; enclosure for pigs [L.Zhou]	Used also for a homonymous *chræks 'to interfere' (attested since Han). Viet. also has a reading xi'á; standard Sino-Viet. is sí.	0906 g
側	cè	chræk	chræk	çæk	çæk	çik	çik	çik	çik	çik	to pity		0906 e
測	cè	chræk	chræk	çæk	çæk	çik	çik	çik	çik	çik	to fathom, measure		0906 f
策	cè	chrĕk	chrĕk	çĕk	çiĕk	çiĕk	çiĕk	çiĕk	çăik	çăik			0868 l
矐	cè	chræk	chræk	çæk	çæk	çik	çik	çik	çik	çik	be deep-cutting or sharp-cutting		0922 a
鬻	cén	ʒəm	ʒəm	ʒəm	ʒjəm	ʒjim	ʒjim	ʒjim	zjim	zjim	large cooking pot	The MC reading zjim is irregular: *ʒjim would be expected according to hsieh-sheng, and there exists another irregular MC reading - jjem (where ʒ- is regular, but irregular is the final -jem).	0660 k
層	céng	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒəŋ	layer [LZ]	Also borrowed in Viet. as tầng, tùng. For *ʒ cf. Xiamen ciŋ ² , Fuzhou ceŋ ² , Chaozhou caŋ ² , Jianou caiŋ ⁹ .	0884 i
茶	chá	Ľā	Ľā	lā	lā	dō	dō	dō	ḏa	ḏa	tea [Han]	See notes to 茶. Viet. chè is colloquial; the regular Sino-Viet. form is trà.	
察	chá	chrĕt	chrĕt	çhjät	çiät	çiĕt	çiĕt	çiĕt	çăt	çăt	to examine	Another loan from the same source is Viet. xét 'to examine'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sát.	0337 j
杌	chà	ŋüt	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋot	ŋot	tree trunk without branches; also used in 杌隍 "peril"		0487 c
槎	chá	ʒrāj	ʒrāj	ʒāj	ʒā	ʒā	ʒā	ʒā	ʒa	ʒa	cut trees [L.Zhou]	Also read *ʒrāj?, MC ʒá, Pek. zhà id.	0005 h
鍤	chá	chrĕp	chrĕp	çhjāp	çiāp	çiĕp	çiĕp	çiĕp	çăp	çăp		See 插.	
叉	chā	chrĕ	chrĕ	çĕ	çiĕ	çiĕj	çiĕj	çiĕj	çă	çă	fork, bifurcation [Han]	MC has also a variant reading çă (FQ 初牙) id.	

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
差	chā	shrāj	shrāj	ṣhāj	ṣhǎ	ṣhā	ṣhā	ṣhā	çḥa	çḥa	divergence, difference, distinction	The character is also read as MC çhāj (FQ 楚皆), Mand. chāi 'to choose, select' - although this is most probably a MC dialectal variant of the same word ('choose' = 'make a distinction between'). § Another reading of the character, also attested very early, is OC shraj, MC çhe (FQ 楚宜), Pek. cī, Viet. si 'be graduated, of different length', normally in synonymous compounds: 參差 *shrəm-shraj, 差池 *shraj-Laj. Viet. also has a reading sái 'be dislocated; opposed' (pointing to an unattested MC variant çhǎ ?). A later attested reading is *chāj (*shāj), MC chā, mod. cuo 1 to rub = 磋 *chāj to file, polish q.v.	0005 f-g
插	chā	chrēp	chrēp	çhjāp	çhiāp	çhiēp	çhiēp	çhiēp	çhǎp	çhǎp	shovel [L.Zhou]	Since Han time the character 插 is normally used with a more general meaning 'to insert, to prick'; 'to graft' (the latter meaning is attested only since Song) - while for the meaning 'shovel; long needle' another character was introduced: 鍤. Standard Sino-Viet. is sáp.	0631 b
𦏧	chā	chrēp (~ chrēp -ǎ-)		çhjāp	çhiāp	çhiēp	çhiēp	çhiēp	çhǎp	çhǎp	a k. of hoe [L. Zhou]	The character is attested already in Yin inscriptions, but only 0630 a as a personal name.	
柴	chái	çrēj	çrē	çē	çiē	çiēj	çiēj	çiēj	çǎ	çǎ	burnt-offering	Also used for *çej-s (MC çjè, Pek. zì), *zej-s (MC zjè, Pek. zì) 'accumulate, heap'. Since Late Zhou the character was also used for *çrēj-s, MC çǎ (reading from Jiyun), Mand. zhài, Viet. trại 'paling, palisade, camp'. Since Han, however, this meaning started being transcribed either as 柴 or as 寨. Both characters are glossed as çǎj in Guangyun - which is obviously a case of confusion between the finals -ǎj and -aj in MC.	0358 x
豺	chái	çrē	çrē	çē	çiē	çiēj	çiēj	çiēj	çǎ	çǎ	wolf	Standard Sino-Viet. unknown.	0943 t-u
儕	chái	çrēj	çrēj	çōj	çōj	çōj	çiēj	çiēj	çǎj	çǎj	class, category, equals [LZ]	For *ç cf. Chaozhou se ² , Fuzhou cǎ ² .	0593 z-a
柴	chái	çrēj	çrē	çē	çiē	çiēj	çiēj	çiēj	çǎ	çǎ	burnt-offering (= 柴)		0358 v
蠱	chài	srhāts	rās	rās	rās	thās	thāj	thāj	thāj	thāj	scorpion		0326 a
孱	chán	çren	çren	çjan	çjan	çjen	çjen	çjen	çen	çen	timid [LZ]	Also read *çrēn, MC çǎn, Pek. chán id.	0208 a
嬋	chán	dar	dan	dan	çan	çen	çen	çen	çen	çen	captivating; attached; affinited, relatives [LZ]		0147 y
潺	chán	çren	çren	çjan	çjan	çjen	çjen	çjen	çen	çen	to flow [LZ]		0208 b

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
澶	chán	dan	dan	dan	ḑan	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	let loose, free of care	Also read *tān-s, MC tàn, *dān-s, MC dân, Pek. dân id.	
臲	chán	ḑrēm	ḑrēm	ḑēm	ḑēm	ḑēm	ḑiēm	ḑiēm	ḑām	ḑam	be crafty	In MC also read ḑam (irregularly).	
禪	chán	dars	danh	danh	ḑanh	ḑèn	ḑèn	ḑèn	ḑèn	ḑèn	sacrifice; relinquish, cede, hand over to another [LZ]	Since post-Han times this character is used also for PH *ḑian (MC ḑen, pek. chán) = Pali jan = Old Ind. dhyāna.	0147 b'
蟬	chán	dar	dan	dan	ḑan	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	cicada [LZ]		0147 z
纏	chán	dran	dran	ḑan	ḑan	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	bind, wind [LZ]	For *d- cf. Xiamen tian ² , Chaozhou ti ² , Fuzhou tien ² .	0204 c
讒	chán	ḑrēm	ḑrēm						ḑām	ḑam			0612 d
<S-01c6 3f>	chán	ḑrēm	ḑrēm	ḑēm	ḑēm	ḑēm	ḑiēm	ḑiēm	ḑām	ḑam	slander, slandering	MC also has irregular readings ḑam, ḑām.	
讖	chàn	shrimis	shrimh	ḑhjemh	ḑhjemh	ḑhjim	ḑhjim	ḑhjim	ḑim	ḑim	prophecy, prediction [Han]		
饑	chán	ḑrēm	ḑrēm	ḑēm	ḑēm	ḑēm	ḑiēm	ḑiēm	ḑām	ḑam	to desire, desirous, avid [Tang]	Standard Sino-Viet. is sàm.	
俛	chán	ḑrōn?	ḑrwán	ḑwán	ḑwán	ḑwán	ḑwán	ḑwán	ḑán	ḑán	to exhibit	All late readings are somewhat irregular: Mand. reflects a 平聲 reading; the MC reading ḑán should have been labialised. The labialisation was lost secondarily, as seen from a parallel reading ḑwèn, reflecting the OC variant *ḑrōn?-s (also with a MC irregularity: 3d 等 instead of 2d 等 - the confusion of 3d and 2d deng's is usual in syllables with retroflex initials).	
廛	chán	dran	dran	ḑan	ḑan	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	a farm, farmyard		0204 a
躔	chán	dran	dran	ḑan	ḑan	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	ḑen	orbit of a celestial body, go its orbit [LZ]		0204 b
鑣	chán	ḑrām	ḑrām	ḑām	ḑām	ḑām	ḑām	ḑām	ḑam	ḑam	sharp		0612 e
產	chǎn	shrēn?	shrén	ḑhján	ḑhián	ḑhiēn	ḑhiēn	ḑhiēn	ḑán	ḑán	to produce, production, smth. produced [L.Zhou]	Mand. ch- points to a variant with *ḑh- in MC (evidence of *shr-, not sr- in OC). Viet. sǎn is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is sa'n.	0194 a
鏟	chǎn	shrēn?	shrén	ḑhján	ḑhián	ḑhiēn	ḑhiēn	ḑhiēn	ḑhán	ḑhán	shovel [Jin]	Also read *shrēn?-s, MC ḑhàn (probably a distortion instead of *ḑhán). Standard Sino-Viet. is sa'n.	
闡	chǎn	thar?	thán	thán	ḑhán	ḑhén	ḑhén	ḑhén	ḑhén	ḑhén	to open up, make clear, explain [LZ]		0147 x
暉	chǎn	thar?	thán	thán	ḑhán	ḑhén	ḑhén	ḑhén	ḑhén	ḑhén	be slow (?)	The OC reading is somewhat dubious: xie-sheng suggests final *-r?, but the existing rhymes are rather in favour of *than?.	0147 u

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
葢	chǎn	thran? (~ ʰh-, ~ -e-, ~ - r?)	thrán	thán	thán	thén	thén	thén	thén	thén	to complete, accomplish [LZ]		0202 a
縑	chǎn	thar?	thán	thán	chán	chén	chén	chén	chén	chén	indulgent, generous [LZ]		0147 v
艇	chān	ʰhan	ʰhan	ʰhan	lan	then	then	then	then	then	be long		0203 d
檐	chān	tham	tham	tham	cham	chem	chem	chem	chem	chem	apron	A somewhat later attested (but obviously related) meaning is 'carriage curtain fringe'. During Late Zhou the same word obtained several graphic variants (with radical 巾 /read also with falling tone *tham-s, MC chēm/, or else with the phonetic 炎 in the right part). A possible etymology see under 髧.	0619 e
倡	chàng	thar̥s	thar̥h	thar̥h	chār̥h	chà̆n	chà̆n	chà̆n	chà̆n	chà̆n	to lead in singing, intone	Since Han used also for *thar̥, MC chà̆n (FQ 尺良), mod. chā̆ng 'artist, person entertaining others by singing and dancing'. A woman doing this was since Tang denoted by a special character 娼.	0724 c
常	cháng	dar̥	dar̥	dar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	to perpetuate, have/be forever		0725 e
場	cháng	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	lhar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	unploughed fields in mountains, i.e. a meadow	The word also means 'vegetable garden, threshing arena, fenced-in area' (probably etymologically the same word). In MC we have here a very rare case of preserving ɬ- < *ɬ- (normally *jar̥ would be expected); for unaspirated *ɬ- cf. Xiamen tū̆², Chaozhou tī̆², Fuzhou tior̆², Jianou tior̆².	0720 x
萇	cháng	drar̥	drar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	gooseberry or kiwifruit (Actindia chinensis)	Used only in the combination 萇楚 *drar̥-shraʔ.	0721 f
腸	cháng	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	lar̥	zar̥	zar̥	zar̥	zar̥	ɬar̥	ɬar̥	intestines	For *ɬ- cf. Xiamen t̆r̆², Chaozhou t̆r̆², Fuzhou tor̆², Jianou tor̆².	0720 y
嘗	cháng	dar̥	dar̥	dar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	ʒar̥	to taste	Used also for a homonymous *dar̥ 'autumnal sacrifice'.	0725 f-i
暢	chàng	ʰhar̆s	ʰhar̆h	ʰhar̆h	lar̆h	thà̆n	thà̆n	thà̆n	thà̆n	thà̆n	penetrate everywhere, protrude	A later semantic development is ('to have penetrated' >) 'to be satisfied, content'. Standard Sino-Viet. is xu'ó'ng.	0720 v
償	cháng	dhar̆	dhar̆	dhar̆	ʒhar̆	ʒhar̆	ʒhar̆	ʒhar̆	ʒar̆	ʒar̆	to indemnify, pay back	For *dh- cf. Xiamen chior̆². Also read *dhar̆-s, MC ʒà̆n id. (Mand. here has shǎng - as a result of confusion with 賞 q.v.).	0725 y
鬯	chàng	thrar̆s	thrar̆h	thar̆h	thar̆h	thà̆n	thà̆n	thà̆n	thà̆n	thà̆n	aromatic millet wine	Initial *thr- reconstructed, because the character is also used instead of 韞 *thrar̆s 'bow-case' in Shi.	0719 a-d
韞	chàng	thrans	thranh	thanh	thanh	thàn	thàn	thàn	thàn	thàn	bowcase		0721 m

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鱮	cháng	daŋ	daŋ	daŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	a kind of yellow fish		0725 v
敞	chǎng	thaŋʔ	thán	thán	cháŋ	cháŋ	cháŋ	cháŋ	cháŋ	çháŋ	high, level land		0725 m
昌	chāng	thaŋ	thaŋ	thaŋ	cháŋ	cháŋ	cháŋ	cháŋ	cháŋ	çhaŋ	be splendid, prosperous	Cf. 章 *taŋ.	0724 a-b
俚	chāng	thraŋ	thraŋ	ṭhaŋ	ṭhaŋ	ṭhaŋ	ṭhaŋ	ṭhaŋ	ṭhaŋ	ṭhaŋ	reckless [LZ]	Also read *thrāŋ-s, MC ṭhàiŋ id.	0720 k
娼	chāng	thaŋs	thanh	thanh	cháŋh	chàn	chàn	chàn	chàn	çhàn		See 倡.	
猖	chāng	thaŋ							cháŋ	çhaŋ			0724 e
長	cháng	draŋ	draŋ	ḍaŋ	ḍaŋ	ḍaŋ	ḍaŋ	ḍaŋ	ḍaŋ	ṭán ḍaŋ ṭán	be long, tall, long-lasting	For *d- cf. Xiamen tɿŋ², Chaozhou tɿŋ², Fuzhou ton². Also read zhǎng, MC ṭán, OC *traŋʔ, Viet. tru'o'ng 'to grow up; grown up; elder, senior; to preside'.	0721 a-e
巢	cháo	ʒrēw	ʒrēw	ʒjāw	ʒiāw	ʒiēw	ʒāw	ʒāw	ʒaw	ʒaw	nest	Viet. tó' is quite irregular phonetically and may have nothing to do with the Chinese word (cf. Katu *soh 'nest'); standard Sino-Viet. is sào.	1169 a
朝	cháo	dhraw	dhraw	ḍhaw	ḍhaw	ḍhew	ḍhew	ḍhew	ḍew	ḍew	to go/come to court, come for an audience	For *dh- cf. Chaozhou chiəu², Longdu chiau². Viet. cháo is colloquial, and has another colloquial variant chàu; the regular Sino-Viet. form is triều. Also used for zhāo, MC ʔew [FQ 陟遙], OC *traw 'morning' (Sino-Viet. triều). The character also has a graphic variant 晔 - which is a late Han-time graphic distortion of [], that was used since Late Zhou parallelly with 朝.	1143 a-c
嘲	cháo	trīw (~ - trīw ū)		tjəw	tiəw	tiēw	təw	təw	ʔaw	ʔaw	to mock [Han]	Modern cháo is irregular (reflects an unattested MC *ḍaw); the regular reading zhāo also exists. The word was earlier written as 嘲 q.v.	
潮	cháo	draw	draw	ḍaw	ḍaw	ḍew	ḍew	ḍew	ḍew	ḍew	flood, tide [Han]	Also read triều in Viet. (both readings are accepted as standard Sino-Viet.). For unaspirated *dr- cf. Min forms: Xiamen tio², Chaozhou tie², Fuzhou tieu², Jianou tiau⁹.	1143 d-e
炒	chǎo	shrūʔ	shrú	shǎw	shǎw	shǎw	shǎw	shǎw	çhǎw	çhǎw	to roast, fry [Wei]	Also read xào in Viet. Standard Sino-Viet. is xao. Originally written as **, which (together with the Bai reading) makes the reconstruction *shrūʔ probable. Besides Viet. sao there are obvious Austric parallels (Yao chau.1, Khmu ča:w 'boil, cook') - also possibly borrowed from Chinese.	
詔	chāo	thaw (~ thaw -ew)		thaw	chaw	chew	chew	chew	chew	çhew	to relax		1131 s
坼	chè	thrāk	thrāk	ṭhāk	ṭhāk	ṭhāk	ṭhāk	ṭhāk	ṭhāk	ṭhāk	to split, rend	Also read cè in Mand.	0792 d
掣	chè	khēt	khēt	khjat	khjat	khjet	khjet	khjet	chēt	çhēt	to trail, drag	Also read *khēt-s, MC chėj, Pek. chī id.	0335 c
徹	chè	thret	thret	ṭhjat	ṭhjat	ṭhjet	ṭhjet	ṭhjet	ṭhēt	ṭhēt	to understand, penetrate	Also read MC ʔet, OC *dhret id. Another meaning (with the	0286 c

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												same two readings, and probably etymologically the same word) is 'to take away, clear away; to tax' (< *'penetrate').	
撤	chè	thret	thret	ṭhjat	ṭhjat	ṭhjet	ṭhjet	ṭhjet	ṭhet	ṭhet	remove, take away [LZ]	Also read *dhret, MC ḑet id.	0286 b
澈	chè	dret	dret	ḑjat	ḑat	ḑet	ḑet	ḑet	ḑet	ḑet	clear, limpid		0286 d
轍	chè	dret	dret	ḑjat	ḑat	ḑet	ḑet	ḑet	ḑet	ḑet	wheel-track [LZ]		0286 e-f
咄	chè	thēp	thēp	ṭhjāp	ṭhiāp	ṭhiēp	ṭhiēp	ṭhiēp	ṭhiēp	ṭhiēp	to taste		0618 p
摵	chè	thrat	thrat	ṭhat	ṭhat	ṭhet	ṭhet	ṭhet	ṭhet	ṭhet	to knock down [LZ]	The character also has a parallel (and quite irregular) MC reading thiek, Pek. tì.	0287 h
扯	chě	thia?	thiá	thiá	chá	chá	chá	chá	chá	chá	to split, cleave, chop [Tang]	Regular Sino-Viet. is chí'. A late character, more correctly written as 撻. The word may be of Austric origin (cf. PAA *ceh 'cut, split' = PAN *Sasaq 'whet, sharpen'), in which case Viet. che' is rather the source of the Chinese form and not vice versa.	
哆	chě	thiaj?	thiáj	thiáj	chá	chá	chá	chá	chá	chá	be great	Also read MC ché, OC *thaj? id.	0003 k
車	chē	k(l)a	ka	ka	ka	ko	ko	ko	kö	kjü	chariot, carriage	In MC also read chá, FQ 尺遮 (whence Mand. chē, Viet. xa), but this reading is rather recent (judging from rhymes, not earlier than Eastern Han) and must stem from some Old Chinese dialect. Viet. has also a colloquial loan from the same source: xe id. If the reconstruction is indeed *kla, one can think of an early borrowing from IE.	0074 a-d
臣	chén	ghin	ghin	ghjən	ghjən	ghjin	ghjin	ghjin	ḑin	ḑin	servant, retainer, minister	Sch.: "Anyone whose life is dedicated to serving a superior (as opposed to 士"). For *gh- cf. Chaozhou chin ² , Jianou cheiŋ ⁹ .	0377 a-f
忱	chén	dəm	dəm	dəm	ḑəm	ḑim	ḑim	ḑim	ḑim	ḑim	to rely on, trust		0656 h
沈	chén	dhrəm	dhrəm	ḑhəm	ḑhəm	ḑhim	ḑhim	ḑhim	ḑim	ḑim	to sink	During LZ attested also with derived meanings 'submerged; deep; put poison in a liquid'; *dhrəm, *dhrəm-s 'sacrifice in which the gifts are sunk in water'; also read *thəmʔ, MC chíim 'juice'; *təmʔ, MC síim 'name of a state'. Frequently confused with 沉.	0656 b-d
沉	chén	dhrəm	dhrəm	ḑhəm	ḑhəm	ḑhim	ḑhim	ḑhim	ḑim	ḑim	to sink in, plunge in	Frequently confused with 沈. Regular Sino-Viet. is tràm. Another probable Viet. loan from the same source is Viet. ḑám 'to sink'. For *dh cf. Xiamen thiam ⁶ (reflecting *dhrəm-s), Fuzhou theŋ ² .	
辰	chén	dər	din	djən	ḑən	ḑin	ḑin	ḑin	ḑin	ḑin	the 5th of the Earthly Branches	Also used for a homonymous *dər 'planet; date, point in time'. Standard Sino-Viet. is thàn.	0455 a-g
疢	chèn	thrins	thrinh	ṭhjənh	ṭhjənh	ṭhjin	ṭhjin	ṭhjin	ṭhìn	ṭhìn	be feverish; fever	Since the graph has no hsieh-sheng connections and is not	0452 a

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												attested in rhymes, several Old Chinese reconstructions are possible: *thrins, *thrəns, *ʎhins or *ʎhəns.	
宸	chén	dər	din	djən	ʒən	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	roof [LZ]		0455 k
晨	chén	dər	din	djən	ʒən	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	early morning before sunrise, morning		0455 h-j
陳	chén	dhrin	dhrin	ḏhjən	ḏhjən	ḏhjin	ḏhjin	ḏhjin	ḏin	ḏin	to set forth, set out, spread out, array, arrange, marshall, display	For *dh- cf. Chaozhou thiŋ ² . Also read (since L.Zhou) *dhrin-s, MC ḏin (FQ 直刃), Mand. zhèn, Viet. trăn 'battle array; combat'. This derivate later started being written as 陣.	0373 a
趁	chèn	thərs	thinh	thjənh	čənh	čhin	čhin	čhin	ʰin	ʰin	to run after, rush after, pursue [Wei]		
塵	chén	drən	drin	djən	dən	ḏin	ḏin	ḏin	ḏin	ḏin	dust	For *d- cf. Xiamen tin ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou tin ² , Jianou teiŋ ² .	0374 a
橙	chén	dhrəŋ	dhrəŋ	ḏhəŋ	ḏhəŋ	ḏhiəŋ	ḏhiəŋ	ḏhiəŋ	däin	däin	shaddock [Han]	For *dh cf. Chaozhou chen ² .	
諶	chén	dəm	dəm	dəm	ʒəm	ʒim	ʒim	ʒim	ʒim	ʒim	to rely on, trust	= 忱.	0657 c-d
襯	chèn	shrəns	shrənh	ʃhjənh	ʃhjənh	ʃhjìn	ʃhjìn	ʃhjìn	çin	çin	underwear		
熈	chén	dəm	dəm	dəm	ʒəm	ʒim	ʒim	ʒim	ʒim	ʒim	a small stove		0658 b
敝	chén	dhrən	dhrin	ḏhjən	ḏhən	ḏhin	ḏhin	ḏhin	ḏin	ḏin	= 陳 q. v.		0373 d-e
墜	chén	drən	drin	djən	dən	ḏin	ḏin	ḏin	ḏin	ḏin	agitated, anxious [LZ]	Attested in the compound 墜..... chen-dun.	0373 g
琛	chēn	ʎhəm	ʎhəm	ʎhəm	ləm	ʰim	ʰim	ʰim	ʰim	ʰim	a precious object		0666 e
瞋	chēn	thin	thin	thjən	čən	čhin	čhin	čhin	čhin	çin		open the eyes wide, glare [LZ]	0375 g
嗔	chēn	thin	thin	thjən	čən	čhin	čhin	čhin	čhin	çin	to be angry		
丞	chéng	dəŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	assist		0896 g
成	chéng	deŋ	deŋ	deŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	to complete, achieve, succeed, build, establish, determine	Xiamen cīā ² points to unaspirated *d-, but the forms Fuzhou chian ² , Yilan čhīā ² presuppose *dh-.	0818 a-d
呈	chéng	ʎheŋ	ʎheŋ	ʎheŋ	lheŋ	ḏheŋ	ḏheŋ	ḏheŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	to report, report [Han]	For *ʎh-, besides MC ḏ-, cf. Chaozhou thīā ² , Fuzhou thiŋ ² , thian ² . Also read *ʎheŋ-s, MC dèŋ id.	0835 r
承	chéng	dəŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	ʒəŋ	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	to lift, hold up, present, receive; continue	Standard Sino-Viet. is thu'a (with a strange loss of the final dental).	0896 c
城	chéng	deŋ	deŋ	deŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	city wall, fortified wall	Perhaps etymologically related to 停 *dhēŋ 'to stop' q.v.	0818 e-g
乘	chéng	ləŋ	ləŋ	ləŋ	zəŋ	zín	zín	zín	zín	zín	to mount, ride	Also used for *ʎəŋ-s, MC zín, Pek. shèng 'team of four horses, chariot with team of four horses'.	0895 a-c
程	chéng	ʎheŋ	ʎheŋ	ʎheŋ	lheŋ	ḏheŋ	ḏheŋ	ḏheŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	norm, standard	For *ʎh-, besides MC ḏ-, cf. Xiamen thī ² , Fuzhou thian ² .	0835 t
誠	chéng	deŋ	deŋ	deŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	truly, really		0818 h
澄	chéng	dhrəŋ	dhrəŋ	ḏhəŋ	ḏhəŋ	ḏhin	ḏhin	ḏhin	ḏin	ḏin	clear, limpid [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is trù'ng. Viet. tron̄ reflects PAA *(tə)lan̄	0883 m

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
塍	chéng	lən	lən	lən	zən	zin	zin	zin	zin	zin	boundary between fields [Han]	'clean, transparent' and may in fact have nothing to do with the Chinese word.	0893 n-o
禛	chéng	ḷhen	ḷhen	ḷhen	lhen	ḍhen	ḍhen	ḍhen	ḍen	ḍen	naked [LZ]	For *ḷh- cf., besides MC ḍ-, Fuzhou thiŋ².	0835 u
醒	chéng	ḷhen	ḷhen	ḷhen	lhen	ḍhen	ḍhen	ḍhen	ḍen	ḍen	be drunk, intoxicated	For *ḷh- cf., besides MC ḍ-, Fuzhou thiŋ².	0835 v
稱	chēng	thən	thən	thən	čhən	čhiŋ	čhiŋ	čhiŋ	čhiŋ	çhiŋ	to lift, raise; set forth, display; swear, proclaim	Also read *thən-s, MC čhiŋ (FQ 昌孕), Mand. chēng, chèn, Viet. xúŋg 'to be worthy of'.	0894 g
瞠	chēng	thrən	thrən	thən	thən	thən	thən	thən	thəiŋ	thəiŋ	look straight at, stare		0725 lf
赧	chēng	thren	thren	thən	thən	thən	thən	thən	thən	thən	be red	Shuowen considers the form with <S-01c84a> in the right part to be basic, although it is probably secondary. One of a series of words meaning 'red' and beginning with a dental: cf. 赭 *ta? 'red earth, red pigment', 丹 *tān 'vermilion, red'.	0834 m
叱	chì	thit	thit	thjət	čhət	čhit	čhit	čhit	čhit	çhit	revile [LZ]	Xiesheng would rather point to *shit, so the MC reading could be irregular (instead of expected *chjit).	0400 e
斥	chì	thiak	thiak	thiak	čhiak	čhek	čhek	čhek	čhek	çhek	salty soil	During LZ used for homonymous *thiak 'to rebuff; examine, spy out; point, indicate; spread, grow numerous'.	0792 a-c
池	chí	ḷaj	ḷaj	laj	ze	ze	ze	ze	ḍe	ḍi	pond, pool, moat	Regular Sino-Viet. is tri. Unaspirated *ḷ- is witnessed by Min reflexes: Xiamen, Chaozhou ti2, Fuzhou tie2, Jianou ti9 and must be reconstructed in this case (although normally *ḷ- > MC j- in this position). The character is also used in the die-sheng 差池 *shraj-ḷaj 'be uneven'.	0004 t-u
赤	chì	khiak	khiak	khiak	khiak	khjek	khjek	khjek	čhek	çhek	be red	Perhaps related to 赫 *xrāk 'red' (q.v.), although loss of -r- here is hard to explain.	0793 a-c
持	chí	dhrə	dhrə	ḍhə	ḍhə	ḍhi	ḍhi	ḍhi	ḍi	ḍi	to grasp, hold	For *dh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou thi², Yilan čhi²; Siam. thī, Zhuang tī (*dhi).	0961 p
翅	chì	kes	keh	keh	kjeh	kjè	kjè	kjè	sè	ḥi	wing [LZ]	Phonetically difficult: xiesheng points definitely to a velar initial, but *x- can hardly be reconstructed - first, because of an affricate in most modern dialects (although one would rather expect a non-aspirated c- (č-)), second, because the character is used in Mengzi as a loan for *tek-s (probably pronounced as *teh at that time, in MC - also sè) 'only'. If the reconstruction *ke-s is correct, this would be an only known case of the fricativization *k- > *č- > MC ś-.	0864 e
匙	chí	de	de	de	ze	ze	ze	ze	ze	zi	spoon [Jin]	Standard Sino-Viet. is thi (with an irregular tone).	
敕	chì	srhək	rək	rək	rək	thik	thik	thik	thik	thik			0917 a-c

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
飭	chì	srhək	rək	rək	rək	thik	thik	thik	thik	thik	to strengthen, confirm; make ready	A somewhat specialized usage of this word ('decree') was later usually denoted by the character 敕 (originally also written with the radical/phonetic 力).	0921 g
馳	chí	Łhaj	Łhaj	Łhaj	lhe	ḍhe	ḍhe	ḍhe	ḍe	ḍi	be swift, race, gallop	For *Łh (besides MC ḍ) cf. Chaozhou chi ² , Fuzhou thi ² .	0004 x
脚	chí	dre	dre	ḍe	ḍe	ḍe	ḍe	ḍe	ḍe	ḍi	be pacing up and down	Attested only within 踟躕 *dre-dro id.	0863 e
遲	chí	Łhəj	Łhəj	Łhəj	lhəj	ḍhij	ḍhij	ḍhij	ḍi	ḍi	to tarry, delay	Regular Sino-Viet. is trì. Cf. also Viet. trê 'late, tardy; to delay'. For *Łh-, besides MC ḍ-, cf. Chaozhou chi ² .	0596 d
眙	chì	łhəs	łhəh	łhəh	ləh	thì	thì	thì	thì	thì	to stare	Also read *Łhəŋ-s, MC ḍiŋ id.	
際	chì	threts	threc	thjaś	thjaś	thjes	thjèj	thjèj	thèj	thèj	to stop [LZ]		0337 g
趨	chí	draj	draj	ḍaj	ḍe	ḍe	ḍe	ḍe	ḍe	ḍi	to run	The character is attested only in inscriptions, and the OC reading is not very reliable; it may be in fact = 馳 OC *Łhaj q.	0003 m-n
懣	chì	thats	thać	thaś	ćhaś	ćhes	ćhèj	ćhèj	ćhèj	ćhèj	discordant (e. g. notes) [LZ]	In MC also irregularly read cé (Pek. zhǐ) id.	0315 f
箎	chí	Łhaj	Łhaj	Łhaj	lhe	ḍhe	ḍhe	ḍhe	ḍe	ḍi	a k. of flute [L.Zhou]		0004 v
胝	chí	drəj (~ - ij)	drəj	ḍəj	ḍəj	ḍij	ḍij	ḍi	ḍi	ḍi	ant's egg		0590 m
尺	chǐ	thiak	thiak	thiak	ćhiak	ćhek	ćhek	ćhek	ćhek	ćhek	one foot (measure; = 22.5 cm), to measure in feet	Standard Sino-Viet. is xích.	0794 a
侈	chǐ	thaj?	tháj	tháj	ćháj	ćháj	ćháj	ćháj	ćhé	ćhí	be great, large; extravagant, overbearing		0003 i
恥	chǐ	snrə?	nró	nró	nró	thí	thí	thí	thí	thí	be ashamed; shame		0959 a
齒	chǐ	thə?	thó	thó	ćhó	ćhí	ćhí	ćhí	ćhí	ćhí	tooth, tusk		0961 l
褫	chǐ	łhe?	łhé	łhé	lé	thé	thé	thé	thé	thí	to strip off	Also read *Łhe?, MC ḍe, Pek. zhì id.	0870 b
詔	chǐ	thaj?	tháj	tháj	ćhé	ćhé	ćhé	ćhé	ćhé	ćhí	to separate [L.Zhou]	Also read *dhraj, MC ḍe, Pek. chí id.	0003 l
吃	chī	kət	kət	kət	kət	kit	kit	kit	kit	kjīt	speak with difficulty, stutter [LZ]	Since MC used for a word (of unclear origin) khjek / ćhek (mod. chī) 'to eat'.	0517 g
蚩	chī	thə	thə	thə	ćhə	ćhi	ćhi	ćhi	ćhi	ćhi	(perhaps) be jesting, jolly		0962 d
喫	chī	khēk	khēk	khēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiēk	to eat, drink, swallow [Han]	Karlgren gives a LZ reading *khräts (MC khaj) 'energetic' - very dubious and not attested elsewhere. The reading *khēk is attested since Han; modern chǐ is quite irregular.	0279 h
魑	chī	srhaj	rāj	rāj	re	the	the	the	the	thi	a k. of demon [L.Zhou]	Shuowen has the radicalless form with the meaning 'a mountain demon'.	0023 a-b
絺	chī	thrəj	thrəj	thəj	thəj	thij	thij	thi	thi	thi	embroidered cloth, fine cloth.		

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	ʒX	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
螭	chī	srhaj	ṛaj	ṛaj	ṛe	the	the	the	the	ṭhi	a k. of dragon; a demon [L.Zhou]		0023 c
颶	chī	shrə	shrə	ʃhə	ʃhə	ʃhi	ʃhi	ʃhi	çhi	çhi	cold wind		0973 e
冲	chóng	druŋ	druŋ	ḏəuŋ	ḏəuŋ	ḏiəuŋ	ḏuŋ	ḏuŋ	ḏüŋ	ḏüŋ	be young, weak; perhaps: to go thud thud, slap slap		1007 p-q
崇	chóng	ʒruŋ	ʒruŋ	ʒəuŋ	ʒəuŋ	ʒiəuŋ	ʒuŋ	ʒuŋ	ʒüŋ	ʒüŋ	to pile, pile on, pile high	A later metaphoric meaning is ('to pile high' >) 'to esteem, to revere'.	
蟲	chóng	Ḑhuŋ	Ḑhuŋ	Ḑhəuŋ	Ḑhəuŋ	ḏhiəuŋ	ḏhuŋ	ḏhuŋ	ḏüŋ	ḏüŋ	insect, small bird	Used also for a homonymous *Ḑhuŋ 'be hot (of weather). Standard Sino-Viet. is <i>trùng</i> . For *Ḑh (besides MC ḏ) cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou <i>thəŋ</i> ² , Fuzhou <i>thōŋ</i> ² . Note that Viet. <i>sùng</i> may go back to PAA *sə-rVŋ 'worm, centipede' (= Khmer <i>sriŋ</i>) - in which case any resemblance to Chinese is just coincidental.	1009 c
銃	chòng	thuŋs	thuŋh	thəuŋh	čhəuŋh	čhiəuŋ	čhùŋ	čhùŋ	čhüŋ	čhüŋ	butt (of an axe) [Tang]	A later meaning is 'firearm, gun'.	
舫	chóng	thoŋ	thoŋ	thoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhöuŋ	čhüŋ	a k. of boat [Jin]	Attested only within the die-sheng 朦舫 *mōŋ-thoŋ, thus the borrowed nature of Viet. <i>xuông</i> is dubious.	
虫	chóng	Ḑhuŋ	Ḑhuŋ	Ḑhəuŋ	Ḑhəuŋ	ḏhiəuŋ	ḏhuŋ	ḏhuŋ	ḏüŋ	ḏüŋ			
寵	chǒng	srhoŋ?	ṛóŋ	ṛóŋ	ṛóŋ	ṭhóŋ	ṭhóŋ	ṭhóŋ	ṭhóuŋ	ṭhúŋ	favour		1193 p
充	chōng	thuŋ	thuŋ	thəuŋ	čhəuŋ	čhiəuŋ	čhuŋ	čhuŋ	čhüŋ	čhüŋ	to fill, full		1011 a
春	chōng	toŋ	toŋ	toŋ	čoŋ	čoŋ	čoŋ	čoŋ	sóuŋ	süŋ	to pound with a pestle	MC <i>ś-</i> is dialectal; cf. archaic Min forms pointing to *č- < *t-: Xiamen <i>ciŋ</i> ¹ , Fuzhou <i>cüŋ</i> ¹ .	1192 a-b
懂	chōng	thoŋ	thoŋ	thoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhöuŋ	čhüŋ	be hesitant, undecided		1188 b'
衝	chōng	thoŋ	thoŋ	thoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhoŋ	čhöuŋ	čhüŋ	assaulting engine, knocker	Attested later also with a more general meaning ('to knock against, rush at'). Standard Sino-Viet. is <i>xung</i> .	1188 j
忡	chōng	thruŋ	thruŋ	thəuŋ	thəuŋ	ṭhiəuŋ	ṭhuŋ	ṭhuŋ	ṭhüŋ	ṭhüŋ	be grieved, agitated	(Cf. Tib. <i>bćum</i> 'ärgern, chikanieren')	1007 n
仇	chóu	gu	gu	gəw	gəw	giw	gəw	gəw	gəw	gǰəw	mate, companion; partner, enemy	The word may be written as 逋 (q.v.) in Shi, which allows us to reconstruct unaspirated *g-. The modern reading <i>chóu</i> is a result of confusion with 讎 *dhu q.v.; regularly <i>qiú</i> would be expected.	
臭	chòu	khiws	khiwh	khjəwh	khjəwh	khjìw	khjìw	khjìw	chəw	chəw	smell, fragrance, stench	In MC there also exists a reading <i>xəw</i> (Mand. <i>xiù</i>) (Jiyün); it is interesting to note that standard Sino-Viet. renders it as <i>khú'u</i> . These are most probably dialectal variants of the original *khiw-s which gave the standard MC reflex <i>chəw</i> (note that Viet. <i>thiu</i> 'stale' is a colloquial reflex of the latter; the standard Sino-Viet. form is <i>xú</i>).	1088 a-b
稠	chóu	dru (~ -	dru	ḏəw	ḏəw	ḏiw	ḏəw	ḏəw	ḏəw	ḏəw	dense, numerous [LZ]	For *d- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou <i>tiu</i> ² (Chaozhou <i>ciu</i> ¹ may reflect	1083 l

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
		iw)										an unattested variant *tru, MC *təw).	
酬	chóu	dhu	dhu	dhəw	ʒhəw	ʒhiw	ʒhəw	ʒhəw	ʒəw	ʒəw	to pledge with wine a second time	A later meaning is 'to recompense with gifts'. For *dh cf. Chaozhou chiu ² , Longdu chaw ² .	1086 e
綢	chóu	dru	dru	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖiw	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	be wrapped round, pressed tightly together, dense	For *d- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou tiu ² .	1083 m
裯	chóu	dru	dru	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖiw	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	(perhaps:) nightgown	Schüssler says: possibly s. w. as 綢 ('wrapped around, cover), but the latter is certainly *driw, while 裯 obviously rhymes in *-u and has a parallel reading OC *tū, MC tâw (FQ 都牢), Pek. dāo.	1083 n
儔	chóu	dhru	dhru	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖhiw	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	equal, companion [LZ]	For *dh cf. Fuzhou thiu ² .	1090 k
疇	chóu	dhru	dhru	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖhiw	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	counterpart; mate, colleague; category, class; farmland, ploughed fields; who?	For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thiu ² .	1090 l
籌	chóu	dhru	dhru	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖhiw	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	arrows thrown into the mouth of a bottle (ancient game); counting stick, tally [LZ]	For *dh- cf. Chaozhou chiu ² , Fuzhou, Jianou thiu ² .	1090 m
躊	chóu	dhru	dhru	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖhiw	ɖhəw	ɖhəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	hesitate, advance and draw back [LZ]	Attested only within the compound 躊躇 *dhru-dhra id. For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thiu ² -thü ² .	1090 n
讎	chóu	dhu	dhu	dhəw	ʒhəw	ʒhiw	ʒhəw	ʒhəw	ʒəw	ʒəw	to counter	In the earliest texts used with the meanings: ('to counter' >) 'respond, answer'; 'pledge with wine a second time, to requite' (in this sense also written as **). A somewhat later meaning is 'counterpart, adversary, enemy'. For *dh- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou chiu ² , Longdu chaw ² .	1091 a-b
稠	chóu	dru (~ - iw)	dru	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖiw	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	ɖəw	river name [LZ]	The original meaning of the graph is 'a k. of hard tree', attested only since Han. For *d- cf. Chaozhou tu ² , Fuzhou tiu ² .	
丑	chǒu	snru?	nrú	nrəw	nrəw	thíw	thəw	thəw	thəw	thəw	the second of the Earthly Branches		1076 a-d
醜	chǒu	thu?	thú	thəw	chəw	chíw	chəw	chəw	chəw	chəw	be ugly, evil, ominous	Standard Sino-Viet. is xú. Also used for synonymous *thu? 'multitude'; *thu? 'anus'.	1089 a-b
抽	chōu	λhu	λhu	λhəw	ləw	thiw	thəw	thəw	thəw	thəw	to take out, pull out, draw out, remove		1079 f
怵	chú	λhut	λhwət	λhwət	lʷət	thwit	thwit	thwit	thwit	thwit	alarmed, anxious [LZ]		0497 h

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
芻	chú	čhro	chro	çhwa	çhwa	çhwo	çhwo	çhwo	chü	chü	cut grass for fodder, hay; grass cutters, grass gatherers		0132 a
除	chú	ḷa	ḷa	la	za	zo	zo	zo	ḍö	ḍü	to pass by, eliminate; remove, deduct	Also read *ḷa-s, MC ḍò id. Regular Sino-Viet. is trù'. MC ḍ- normally reflects OC *ḷh-; in this case, however, the Min dialects have a uniform unaspirated reflex (Xiamen tu ² , Fuzhou tuo ² , Jianou tü ² , tiu ²). The same exceptional development is attested in three other cases (see 池, 腸, 場). It is not quite clear what happens here: either Min dialects reveal old literary influence, or these all are cases of irregular absence of fricativization *ḷ- > z- > j- that occurred elsewhere already in the Han period.	0082 m-n
紕	chù	trut	trwət	ṭwət	ṭwət	ṭwit	ṭwit	ṭwit	ṭwit	ṭwit	to bend [LZ]	Not quite reliable: sometimes considered just a graphic variant of 屈 *khut q.v.; Pek. chù has an aberrant initial.	0495 g
廚	chú	dro	dro	ḍwa	ḍwa	ḍwo	ḍwo	ḍwo	ḍü	ḍü	kitchen [LZ]	A later meaning (since Liang) is 'wardrobe, cupboard' (more usually written as 櫥). Standard Sino-Viet. is trù. For *d- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou tu ² , Fuzhou tuo ² , Jianou tü ² , tiu ² .	0127 m
鋤	chú	ʒhra	ʒhra	ʒha	ʒha	ʒho	ʒho	ʒho	ʒö	ʒü	hoe [L.Zhou]	For aspiration cf. Min forms: Xiamen thu ² , Fuzhou thui ² (although loss of affricatisation is not clear).	0046 p'
儲	chú	dhra	dhra	ḍha	ḍha	ḍho	ḍho	ḍho	ḍö	ḍü	collect, store up [LZ]	For *dh- cf. Chaozhou chi ² , Xiamen thu ³ (reflecting an unattested parallel reading *thra?).	0045 l'
黜	chù	thrut	thrwət	ṭhwət	ṭhwət	ṭhwit	ṭhwit	ṭhwit	ṭhwit	ṭhwit	to expel, degrade, expurgate	A derivate of 出 *thut q.v. Standard Sino-Viet. is truát.	0496 f
雛	chú	ʒro	ʒro	ʒwa	ʒwa	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒü	ʒü	chicken, young bird; young of animals [LZ]		0132 d
躊躇	chú	dro	dro	ḍwa	ḍwa	ḍwo	ḍwo	ḍwo	ḍü	ḍü	hesitate, advance and draw back [LZ]	Attested only within the compound 躊躇 *dhru-dhra id. For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thiu ² -thü ² . Another attested reading is *thrak, MC ṭhak, Pek. chuo 'jump over, pass over'.	0045 o'
觸	chù	thok	thok	thok	čhok	čhok	čhok	čhok	čhöuk	čhük	to butt	In Viet. cf. also xộc 'rush, dash'. Both xóc and xộc are expressive and thus not necessarily borrowed; standard Sino-Viet. is xúc.	1224 g
豕	chù	throk	throk	ṭhok	ṭhok	ṭhok	ṭhok	ṭhok	ṭhöuk	ṭhük	hobbled pig		1218 a
勸	chú	ʒra	ʒra	ʒa	ʒa	ʒo	ʒo	ʒo	ʒö	ʒü	cooperate in cultivating the public field [LZ]	Also read *ʒra-s, MC ʒò, Pek. zhù id.	0046 o'
簾	chú	ḷha	ḷha	ḷha	lha	ḍho	ḍho	ḍho	ḍö	ḍü	coarse mat	Used only within the diesheng 簾 *g(hr)a-ḷha id.	0082 c'

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鷓鴣	chú	ʒro	ʒro	ʒwa	ʒwa	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒü	ʒü	name of a bird resembling a pheasant [LZ]	Only used in the compoundyuan-chú.	0132 e
躑躅	chú	dro	dro	ḏwa	ḏwa	ḏwo	ḏwo	ḏwo	ḏü	ḏü	walk hesitatingly, be pacing up and down	Attested only in 躑躅 chí-chú id.	0127 n
杵	chǔ	tha?	thá	thá	chá	chó	chó	chó	chó	chú	pestle		0086 a
楮	chǔ	thra?	thrá	thá	thá	thó	thó	thó	thó	thú	paper tree, Broussonetia kasinoki [Han]	Also read *tā?, MC tó id. Regular Sino-Viet. is chu'.	0045 i
楚	chǔ	shra?	shrá	shá	shá	shó	shó	shó	chó	chú	be thick, dense, rich, variegated; thorns, thorny bush or tree; place name	Also read *shra?-s, MC chò (FQ 瘡據) id. In bronze inscriptions the graph is also attested as a substitute for 胥 *sa 'to be engaged; foreman' (q.v.).	0088 a-c
出	chū	thut	thwət	thwət	chwət	chwit	chwit	chwit	chwit	chwit	to come out, go out, go away	Also read *thut-s, MC chwì (FQ 尺<S-01c43f>) 'to bring out, send out, hand out'.	0496 a-e
初	chū	chra (~ sh-)	chra	cha	cha	cho	cho	cho	chö	chü	be first	Standard Sino-Viet. is so'.	0087 a-d
殊	chū	tho	tho	thwa	chwá	chwó	chwó	chwó	chü	chü	beautiful, fine; compliant	Written also with the 'woman' radical in Shi; during LZ used as a loan for 朱 q.v.	0128 p-r
羆	chū	thro	thro	thwa	thwa	thwo	thwo	thwo	thü	thü	wild cat [LZ]		0122 r
攄	chū	srha	ra	ra	ra	tho	tho	tho	thö	thü	extend [LZ]		0069 x
嚼	chuài	shröts	shrwāc	shwās	shwās	shwās	shwāj	shwāj	chwāj	chwāj	to bite, eat [LZ]		0325 d
揣	chuǎi	thor?	thón	thón	chón	chón	chón	chón	chwé	chwi	to measure, estimate	Also read *thor?-s, MC chwè id.; *tör?, MC twá id.; *tör?, MC twá 'shake, move'. Modern chuǎi is not quite regular (chüi would be expected).	
串	chuàn	k ^w rāns	kwrānh	kwrānh	kwrānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	custom, usage	*k ^w rāns is the oldest reading of the character attested. Later for the meaning 'custom, to be accustomed' one got to use another character, 慣, while 串 acquired the reading *thons, MC chwèn, Mand. chuàn (Sino-Viet. xuyên), Go, Kan sen 'to bore, string' (= 穿 q.v.). Standard Sino-Viet. for 'custom, to be accustomed' is quán. See 貫, 慣.	0159 e
船	chuán	lon	lwan	lwan	zwan	zwen	zwen	zwen	zwen	zwen	boat [L.Zhou]		0229 e-f
釧	chuàn	thons (~ -rs)	thwanh	thwanh	chwán	chwèn	chwèn	chwèn	chwèn	chwèn	bracelet [Wudai]	Etymologically probably the same as 穿 q.v. ('smth. stringed').	
傳	chuán	dhron	dhrwan	ḏhwan	ḏhwan	ḏhwen	ḏhwen	ḏhwen	ḏwen	ḏwen	to transmit, hand over	Also read *dhron-s, MC ḏwèn, Mand. zhuàn, Viet. chuyên 'story, tale, records'. The latter word is alternatively glossed in MC as ṭwèn - which is actually a derivate from 轉 *tron? q.v. Vietnamese forms with ch- are colloquial: regular Sino-	0231 f-i

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
椽	chuán	ḷhon (~ -r)	ḷhwan	ḷhwan	lhwan	ḏhwen	ḏhwen	ḏhwen	ḏwen	ḏwen	beam, rafter	Viet. forms are <i>truyền</i> and <i>truyên</i> . For *dh- cf. Xiamen <i>thŋ²</i> , Chaozhou <i>thuəŋ²</i> , Jianou <i>thüinŋ²</i> . For *ḷh-, besides MC <i>ḏ-</i> , cf. Chaozhou <i>thuəŋ²</i> , Fuzhou <i>thuəŋ²</i> .	0171 e
遄	chuán	dor	dwan	dwan	ʒwan	ʒwan	ʒwən	ʒwən	ʒwen	ʒwen	be quick, be hurrying		0168 m-n
譴	chuán	dhor	dhwan	dhwan	ʒhwan	ʒhwan	ʒhwən	ʒhwən	ʒwen	ʒwen	to blame [LZ]	Also read *thor-s, MC <i>chwèn</i> , Pek. <i>chuàn</i> id.	0168 k
輜	chuán	dor	dwan	dwan	ʒwan	ʒwan	ʒwən	ʒwən	ʒwen	ʒwen	funeral car with solid wheels (no spokes) [LZ]		0168 l
舛	chuǎn	thon? (~ -r?)	thwán	thwán	čhwán	čhwén	čhwén	čhwén	čhwén	čhwén	oppose, contrary [LZ]		0233 a
喘	chuǎn	thor?	thón	thón	čhón	čhón	čhón	čhón	čhwén	čhwén	to puff, short of breath [L.Zhou]		0168 j
川	chuān	slun	ḷwən	ḷwən	śwən	świn	świn	świn	čhwen	čhwen	river, river valley, stream	The MC form is irregular, both in initial and final (*świn would be normally expected); <i>xiesheng</i> and rhymes, however, are rather in favour of reconstructing *slun.	0462 a
穿	chuān	thon (~ r)	thwan	thwan	čhwan	čhwen	čhwen	čhwen	čhwen	čhwen	to bore through	Standard Sino-Viet. is <i>xuyên</i> .	0232 a
床	chuáng	ʒraŋ	ʒraŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	bed	Regular Sino-Viet. is <i>sàng</i> .	
窗	chuāng	shrōŋ	shrōŋ	ʃhōŋ	ʃhōŋ	ʃhōŋ	ʃhōŋ	ʃhōŋ	çhaŋ	çhaŋ	window		
愴	chuàng	shraŋ	shraŋ	ʃhaŋ	ʃhaŋ	ʃhaŋ	ʃhaŋ	ʃhaŋ	çhaŋ	çhaŋ	be grieved, afflicted		0703 m
愵	chuāng	thrōŋ	thrōŋ	ḥōŋ	ḥōŋ	ḥōŋ	ḥōŋ	ḥōŋ	ḥaŋ	ḥaŋ	stupid	Also read *thron-s, MC <i>ḥōuŋ</i> ; *ton, MC <i>cōuŋ</i> id.	1192 d-e
處	chù chǔ	tha?	thá	thá	chá	chó	chó	chó	chó	chú	to stay, keep still, dwell; to determine a place to dwell by oracle	Also read *tha?-s, MC <i>chò</i> (FQ 昌據), Mand. <i>chù</i> 'place, room'. Sino-Vietnamese readings are: <i>xu'</i> (< <i>chó</i>), <i>xú'</i> (< <i>chò</i>). Cf. also a voiced variant 署 *da(?)s 'to place, position'; see also 佇.	0085 a-b
垂	chuí	doj	dwaj	dwaj	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwi	to let hang down		0031 a
陲	chuí	doj	dwaj	dwaj	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwe	ʒwi	far end		0031 b-c
槌	chuí	dhruj	dhrwəj	ḏhwəj	ḏhwəj	ḏhwij	ḏhwij	ḏhwi	ḏwi	ḏwi	club, cudgel; hammer [LZ]	Originally (L.Zhou) written as 椎; the character 槌 appears somewhat later (during Han). Another Viet. loanword from the same source is <i>dùi</i> 'bludgeon, club, cudgel'. For *dh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou <i>thui²</i> .	
錘	chuí	dhroj	dhrwaj	ḏhwaj	ḏhwe	ḏhwe	ḏhwe	ḏhwe	ḏwe	ḏwi	a measure of weight [Han]	Also read *dhroj-s, MC <i>ḏwè</i> (FQ 馳偽) id. For *dh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou <i>thui²</i> . During Late Zhou used also for *dhruj 'sledge-hammer' (later written as 槌).	0031 g
甌	chuí	droj	drwaj	ḏwaj	ḏwe	ḏwe	ḏwe	ḏwe	ḏwe	ḏwi	pot, jar [LZ]	Also read *droj-s, MC <i>ḏwè</i> , Pek. <i>zhùi</i> id.	0031 f

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鎚 吹	chuí chuī	dhruj thoj	dhrwəj thwaj	ḍhwəj thwaj	ḍhwəj čhwe	ḍhwij čhwe	ḍhwij čhwe	ḍhwi čhwe	ḍwi čhwe	ḍwi čhwi	to blow; play a wind instrument	Traditionally read as *thoj-s, MC čhwè, Mand. chùi in the second meaning ('play a wind instrument'). Standard Sino-Viet. readings are xuy, xúy.	0030 a
炊	chuī	thoj	thwaj	thwaj	čhwe	čhwe	čhwe	čhwe	čhwe	čhwi	to boil, prepare food [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is xuy; cf. also Viet. xôi 'to steam (rice); steamed glutinous rice'.	0030 b
純	chún	dur	dwən	dwən	ǰwən	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	be complete, perfect, generous, abundant	Also read *dūr, MC don (FQ JY 徒渾), Pek. tún 'to tie together, wrap up' (thus in Shi 23.2); *tur?, MC čwín (FQ 之尹), Pek. zhǔn 'border'.	0427 n-o
淳	chún	dur	dwən	dwən	ǰwən	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	thick, solid, big [L. Zhou]	Also used during L. Zhou for a homonymous *dur "each consisting of..., each of a pair" (in enumeration); for *tur, MC čwin (FQ JY 朱倫), Pek. zhǔn 'to pour (out)'. The basic meaning of *dur since Han is "pure, with no admixture".	464 e
醇	chún	dur	dwən	dwən	ǰwən	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	pure, without admixture	Attested with this meaning already in Shujing, but left out by Schüssler. A later attested meaning (since Han) is 'thick, viscid (of spirits)'. Cf. 淳.	0464 f
鶉	chún	dun	dwən	dwən	ǰwən	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	ǰwin	quail	Xiesheng would point to *-r, but the only rhyme available in Shijing is in *-n. The character is also used for OC *dōn (*dōr ?), MC dwān 'eagle'.	0464 j-k
焯 蠹	chún chǔn	dhur thun?	dhwən	dhwən	ǰhwən	ǰhwin	ǰhwin	ǰhwin	ǰwin čhwín	ǰwin čhwín	bright, enlighten be wriggling, moving, swarming about	Also read *thūr, MC thon id.	0463 d
春 啜	chūn chuò	thun trot	thwən	thwən	čhwən	čhwin	čhwin	čhwin	čhwin	čhwin	spring be gulping, sobbing	During LZ used for *thot (MC čhwet, Pek. chuo) / *dhot-s (MC ǰwèj, Pek. shùi) 'to taste, eat'.	0463 a-b 0295 c
綽 啜	chuò chuò	thak ^w trot	thauk	thauk	čhauk	čhauk	čhak	čhak	čhak	čhak	be generous, indulgent be gulping, sobbing	Also written with radical 30 ('mouth'). Modern ch- is irregular (zhuò would be expected normally).	1126 g-h 0295 d
啜	chuò	trot	trwat	ṭwat	ṭwat	ṭwet	ṭwet	ṭwet	ṭwet	ṭwet	path between fields [LZ]	Also read *trot-s, MC ṭwèj, Pek. chùi id.; as in some other words within this series, modern ch- is irregular (zh- would be expected).	0295 f
飲 次 刺	chuò cì cì	thot shijs chéks	thwat	thwat	čhwat	čhwet	čhwet	čhwet	čhwet	čhwet	to drink [LZ]	Cf. 啜.	0295 i
			shíc	shjəs	shjəs	shjiś	shjjj	shjì	chjì	chjì	be second, next, following	Used also for an homonymous *shijs 'camp, to camp'.	0555 a-b
			cheh	chjeh	chjè	chjè	chjè	chjè	chjè	chjè	to prick, pierce, stab	Also read *čhek, MC chjek (FQ 七跡), Mand. qī id. Viet. chích (< MC chjek) is colloquial; the regular Sino-Viet. forms are thích (< chjek) and thú' (< chjè).	0868 d

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
祠	cí	lhə	lhə	lhə	zhə	zhi	zhi	zhi	zji	zji	spring sacrifice, to perform a spring sacrifice	Standard Sino-Viet. is tù'.	0972 h-i
茨	cí	zij	zij	zjəj	zjəj	zji	zji	zji	zji	zji	puncture-vine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	Also used for a homonymous *zij 'to pile up, thatch a roof'.	0555 i
瓷	cí	zhi	zhi	zhjəj	zhjəj	zhji	zhji	zhji	zji	zji	porcelain, china [Jin]	Standard Sino-Viet. is tu'.	
疵	cí	zhej	zhe	zhe	zhje	zhje	zhje	zhje	zje	zji	flaw, shortcoming	For *zhe- cf. Xiamen chu ² , Chaozhou chə ² .	0358 p
詞	cí	lhə	lhə	lhə	zhə	zhi	zhi	zhi	zji	zji			0972 j
慈	cí	zə	zə	zə	zjə	zji	zji	zji	zji	zji	affectionate, loving	For *z cf. Xiamen cu ² , Fuzhou cü ² (Chaozhou chi ² is probably secondary).	0966 j
磁	cí	zə	zə	zə	zjə	zji	zji	zji	zji	zji	a k. of stone; china [Tang]	For *z cf. Xiamen cu ² , Fuzhou cü ² (Chaozhou chi ² is probably secondary).	
賜	cì	slheks	sleh	sleh	sjeh	sjè	sjè	sjè	sjè	sjì	to give, present with	The word is frequently written as 錫 (and in these cases consequently usually read as MC siek - which is probably due to confusion with the basic reading of 錫 - MC siek 'tin' q.v.). See the discussion in Schüssler 98.	0850 t
辭	cí	lhə	lhə	lhə	zhə	zhi	zhi	zhi	zji	zji	words, speech; excuse, indictment, pleading	Viet. lò'i is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is tù'.	0968 a
庇	cì	chéjs	chéc	chjas	chjas	chjes	chjèj	chjèj	chjè	chjì	lower end of plough handle, in which the share is fastened [LZ]		0358 d
糝	cí	zij (~ -əj)	zij	zjəj	zjəj	zji	zji	zji	zji	zji	rice or millet cake [LZ]	For *z cf. Fuzhou cü ² (Chaozhou chə ² may be secondary).	0555 j
此	cǐ	chéj?	ché	ché	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjí	this		0358 a-b
佻	chǐ	chéj?	ché	ché	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjí	be small, petty		0358 c
泚	chǐ	chéj?	ché	ché	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjí	be bright, shining	Also read *chéj?, MC chíej, Pek. qǐ id.; during LZ used for a homonymous 'sweat'.	0358 h
毗	chǐ	chéj?	ché	ché	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjí	bright, lustrous	Also read *chéj?, MC chíej, Pek. qǐ id.	0358 i
跣	chǐ	chéj?	ché	ché	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjé	chjí	trample [LZ]		0358 e
雌	cī	chéj	che	che	chje	chje	chje	chje	chje	chji	female of a species, female		0358 f-g
從	cóng	zhon	zhon	zhon	zhjon	zhjon	zhjon	zhjon	zjəun	zjün	to go along with, follow	For *zh cf. Xiamen chiə ² , Chaozhou chon ² , Longdu chun ² . Also read *zhon, MC zjəun (FQ 疾用), Mand. zòng 'follower, attendant, suite'; used for *con, MC cəun (FQ JY 將容), Mand. zōng 'longitudinal' (later written as 縱). See also 送.	1191 d-g
叢	cóng	zōn	zōn	zōn	zōn	zōn	zōn	zōn	zōn	zōn	to collect; thicket, grove	For *z- cf. Min forms: Xiamen cə ² , Chaozhou ca ² , Fuzhou cu ² , Jianou con ² .	1178 a-b

	Пугунхуа	AᄚK	KᄚK	3X	BX	ПᄚK-1	ПᄚK-2	ПᄚK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
匆	cōng	shrōŋ	shrōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	çauŋ	çauŋ	window [Han]	= 窗.	1199 b
囱	cōng	shrōŋ	shrōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	çauŋ	çauŋ	window [Han]	= 窗.	1199 a-b
樅	cōng	shoŋ	shoŋ	shoŋ	shjoŋ	shjoŋ	shjoŋ	shjoŋ	chjōuŋ	chjüŋ	a tree kindred to fir and cypress; upward turned tooth-like hooks on bell frame		1191 i
葱	cōng	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shwōŋ	chun	chun	Welsh onion (<i>Allium fistulosum</i>); of onion color, onion-green		1199 g-h
驄	cōng	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shōŋ	shwōŋ	chun	chun	horse of mixed white and deep black color [Han]		
湊	còu	shōs	shōh	shwāh	shwāh	shòw	shèw	shèw	chłw	chłw	come together, unite		1229 b
輳	còu	shōs	shōh	shwāh	shwāh	shòw	shèw	shèw	chłw	chłw	to come together in one place (of wheel spokes) [L. Zhou]	A variant of 湊 q.v.	
促	cù	chok	chok	chok	chjok	chjok	chjok	chjok	chjōuk	chjük	to press, urge; to hurry [Han]	See also 趣.	1219 d
徂	cú	žā	žā	žā	žā	žō	žō	žō	žo	žo	to go, go away, march; to pass away, die		0046 lí
殂	cú	žā	žā	žā	žā	žō	žō	žō	žo	žo	pass away	= 徂 q.v.	0046 lj
簇	cù	shōk	shōk	shōk	shōk	shōk	shōk	shwōk	chuk	chuk	bird's nest		1206 f
粗	cū	žhā?	žhá	žhá	žhá	žhó	žhó	žhó	žó	žó	rough [L.Zhou]	A parallel reading is *čhā, MC *cho (whence modern cū).	0046 lh'
犄	cū	chā	chā	chā	chā	chō	chō	chō	cho	cho	gross, coarse [LZ]	= 粗	0065 a
麤	cū	chā	chā	chā	chā	chō	chō	chō	cho	cho	gross, coarse [LZ]	= 犄, 粗.	0066 a
篡	cuàn	shrōns	shrwānh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	chwāh	chwāh	to capture, occupy, usurp [L.Zhou]	Also read soán in Viet. Regular Sino-Viet. is thoán.	0174 e
竄	cuàn	shōns (~ shwānh ch-, ~ - rs)	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	chwāh	chwāh	to banish	The meaning attested during LZ is "to hide; flee, skulk off".	0176 a
爨	cuàn	shōns (~ shwānh ch-, ~ - rs)	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	shwāh	chwāh	chwāh	oven		0177 a
脆	cùi	chots	chwać	chwaś	chjwaś	chjweś	chjwèj	chjwèj	chjwèj	chjwèj	brittle [LZ]		0296 c-d
崔	cuí	žūj	žwōj	žwōj	žwōj	žwōj	žwōj	žwōj	žoj	žoj	be craggy, rocky	Used either in a reduplication 崔崔 *žūj-žūj 'be craggy, craggily high' or within a synonymous binome 崔嵬 *žūj-ŋūj	0575 ld'

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
淬	cùi	shūts	shwāc	shwās	shwās	shwās	shwəj	shwəj	chòj	chòj	to temper; to melt [L.Zhou]	id. 1st tone in Pek. is irregular (a "learned" fanqie pronunciation). Viet. tr- here is rather enigmatic; standard Sino-Viet. is tòi (also irregular). See also 粹.	0490 f
萃	cùi	ʒuts	ʒwác	ʒwás	ʒjwás	ʒjwiś	ʒjwìj	ʒjwì	ʒjwì	ʒjwì	to collect, assemble	OC ʒut-s < *ʒup-s; see 集.	0490 m
粹	cùi	ʒuts	ʒwác	ʒwás	ʒjwás	ʒjwiś	ʒjwìj	ʒjwì	ʒjwì	ʒjwì	be suffering, exhausted		0490 k
粹	cùi	suts	swác						sjwì	sjwì			0490 p
毳	cùi	čhots	chwać	chwaś	chjwaś	chjweś	chjwèj	chjwèj	chjwèj	chjwèj	down, fine hair; felt	Also read *čhrots (MC ɕhwèj, Pek. chùi) id.	0345 a
焮	cùi	shūts	shwāc	shwās	shwās	shwās	shwəj	shwəj	chòj	chòj	to burn, singe [L.Zhou]	Since Han used as the equivalent of 淬 *shūts 'to temper' (q.v.). Standard Sino-Viet. is tòi (an irregular reading - both in tone and initial).	0490 g
脆	cùi	čhot	chwat	chwat	chjwat	chjwet	chjwet	chjwet	chjwet	chjwet	brittle, fragile [LZ]	Pek. cùi is irregular (on analogy with the related 脆 *čhot-s 'brittle' q. v.).	0345 c
竈	cùi	čhots	chwać	chwaś	chjwaś	chjweś	chjwèj	chjwèj	chjwèj	chjwèj	hole, cave, pit [LZ]	In MC also irregularly read čhwèj (Pek. chùi) and čhwèn (Pek. chuàn).	0345 b
淮	cuǐ	shūj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	chój	chój	be deep		0575 k'
催	cuī	shūj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	shwāj	choj	choj	urge, repress		0575 j'
摧	cuī	ʒhūj	ʒhwāj	ʒhwāj	ʒhwāj	ʒhwāj	ʒhwāj	ʒhwāj	ʒoj	ʒoj	to repress, oppress; to cut fodder	Modern 1st tone is irregular (cúi would be expected). For *ʒh- cf. Fuzhou choi².	0575 l'
寸	cùn	shūns	shwānh	shwān	shwān	shwən	shwən	shwən	chòn	chòn	inch, measure of length [L.Zhou]		0431 a-b
存	cún	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒhān	ʒon	ʒon	to be among	Most of words in the series have the MC final -ien, thus MC labialization in ʒon is most probably secondary (dialectal?); ʒien would be normally expected. For *ʒh- cf. Xiamen chun², Chaozhou chun², Longdu chun².	0432 a
村	cūn	shūn?	shwān	shwān	shwān	shwān	shwān	shwān	chón	chón	to measure, consider		0431 d
村	cūn	shūn	shwān	shwān	shwān	shwān	shwān	shwān	chon	chon	hamlet, village [Jin]		
皴	cūn	shur	shwān	shwān	shjwān	shjwin	shjwin	shjwin	chjwin	chjwin	a fissure, chap (in skin) [Liang]		
厝	cuò	chāk	chāk	chāk	chāk	chāk	chāk	chāk	châk	châk	whetstone		0798 p
挫	cuò	čojs	cwājh	cwājh	cwāh	cwà	cwà	cwà	cwà	cwà	to menace, intimidate [LZ]	Also read *ʒōj-s, MC ʒwà, Mand. zuò 'to get hold, capture' (L.Zhou). Regular Sino-Viet. is to´a. Modern Pek. cuò is irregular.	0012 c
鏗	cuò	čhōjs	chwājh	chwājh	chwāh	chwà	chwà	chwà	chwà	chwà	to break, destroy [Han]	The original meaning and reading was probably *ʒhōj, MC ʒwà 'file', attested only since Tang; for *ʒh- cf. Chaozhou	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
錯	cuò	shāk	shāk	shāk	shāk	shāk	shāk	shāk	châk	châk	be crossing, mixed, ornate	chɔ². Also used for a homonymous *shāk 'whetstone' (which must be the original meaning of the graph).	0798 s
剉	cuò	čhōjʔs	chwājh	chwājh	chwāh	chwǎ	chwǎ	chwǎ	chwà	chwà	to file, polish [L.Zhou]	Possibly derived from 脛 *čhōjʔ 'to cut small, minute' q.v. Regular Sino-Viet. is to 'a. Also read *čōjʔs, MC cwà, Pek. zuò id.	0012 e
矧	cuó	ʒhōj	ʒhwāj	ʒhwāj	ʒhwǎ	ʒhwā	ʒhwā	ʒhwā	ʒwâ	ʒwâ	short-bodied, dwarf [Jin]	For *ʒh cf. Chaozhou chɔ² (although the Chaozhou evidence in this case is not quite decisive).	
瘡	cuó	ʒāj	ʒāj	ʒāj	ʒǎ	ʒā	ʒā	ʒā	ʒâ	ʒâ	epidemic, disease	Also read *ciaj, MC cja id.	0005 l
齷	cuó	ʒāj	ʒāj	ʒāj	ʒǎ	ʒā	ʒā	ʒā	ʒâ	ʒâ	salt, salty [L.Zhou]		0005 m
脛	cuǒ	čhōjʔ	chwáj	chwáj	chwǎ	chwá	chwá	chwá	chwá	chwá	to cut small, minute		0012 f
搓	cuō	shāj	shāj	shāj	shǎ	shā	shā	shā	châ	châ	to spin, twist [Tang]	The character is also used instead of 磋 q.v. Standard Sino-Viet. is tha.	
撮	cuō	shōt	shwāt	shwāt	shwāt	shwāt	shwāt	shwāt	chwât	chwât	small cap	The original meaning ("pinch with the fingers, a pinch-ful") is attested only since LZ; also read *cōts (MC cwàj, Pek. zùi) 'pointed' (LZ).	0325 e
磋	cuō	shāj	shāj	shāj	shǎ	shā	shā	shā	châ	châ	to rub, file, polish		
磋	cuō	shāj	shāj	shāj	shǎ	shā	shā	shā	châ	châ	be white, bright	Also read *shājʔ, MC chá (FQ 千可) id.	0005 i
大	dà	dhāts	dhāc	dhās	dhās	dhās	dhāj	dhāj	dāj	dāj	be great, big	Also read *thāt-s, MC thāj, Pek. tài id.	0317 a
									[thāj]	[thāj]			
怛	dá	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tât	tât	be grieving		0149 g
答	dá	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tɔp	tɔp	respond to, answer		0676 a
達	dá	dāt	dāt	dāt	dāt	dāt	dāt	dāt	dât	dât	to break through (as growing grain); penetrate, come through; be born; communicate; come forward, become prominent	Also read *thāt, MC thât, Pek. tà 'go to and fro'.	0271 b-c.
烜	dá	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tāt	tât	tât	flame, ignite [Tang]		
荅	dá	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tɔp	tɔp	to respond		0676 b
筴	dá	tānʔ	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	bamboo mat	Also read *tāt, MC tât, Pek. dá id.	
搭	dá	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tōp	tɔp	tɔp	to hit, strike [Wei]		
打	dǎ	tēŋʔ	tén	tén	tién	tién	tién	tién	tién	tién	to hit, strike, beat [L.Han]	Also read OC *trēŋʔ, MC tājŋ id. The strange -ŋ-less reading is first attested in Zhengyun (FQ 都 瓦 = *tá). Most Sino-external systems reflect the latter reading; note, however,	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
搭	dā	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tap	tap	to beat, hit [Wei]	Viet. đánh 'to beat, hit' which probably directly reflects MC tɛŋ (although with an aberrant tone). A rather late attested word; the earliest attested meaning is 'to beat, hit'. Later meanings are 'to mount (a horse, vehicle)'; 'to build up, hang up'; 'to add, make company' - all probably derived from *'to hit'. In Viet., besides đấp 'to take (train, plane) etc.', there also exists a word đấp 'to embank, bank up; build' - which may have ultimately the same source. A more dubious case is Viet. đấp 'to beat, thrash' (it should be rather considered as genuine because of tonal discrepancy).	
搭代	dā	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tāp	tap	tap	a k. of girdle, wrapper [Tang]		
代	dài	Ḍāks	Ḍāh	lāh (~ Ḍh-)	lāh	dè	dè	dèj	dāj	dāj	to substitute, take place of, supercede	Also used for 'generation' (< 'superceding'). Probable loans from the same source are Viet. đô' i 'to change, to exchange, to alter'; Viet. đò' i 'life, existence; generation'.	0918 i-j
岱	dài	Ḍāks	Ḍāh	lāh (~ Ḍh-)	lāh	dè	dè	dèj	dāj	dāj	name of a mountain	Attested in Shujing, but not in Schüssler's dictionary.	0918 q
待	dài	dhā?	dhó	dhé (~ Ḍh-)	dhé	dhé	dhé	dhéj	dāj	dāj	to wait [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is đái. For *dh- cf. Xiamen thai ⁶ , Chaozhou thai ⁴ .	0961 g'
怠	dài	Ḍā?	Ḍó	lḥ (~ Ḍh-)	lḥ	dé	dé	déj	dāj	dāj	to neglect, be neglecting		
迨	dài	Ḍā?	Ḍó	lḥ (~ Ḍh-)	lḥ	dé	dé	déj	dāj	dāj	to come to that; at the time that, when		0976 n'
帶	dài	tāts	tāc	tās	tās	tās	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	belt, sash	Regular Sino-Viet. is đái.	0315 a
袋	dài	Ḍāks	Ḍāh	lāh	lāh	dè	dè	dèj	dāj	dāj	bag, sack [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is đại; another colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. túi. For *Ḍ- cf. Fuzhou tɔi ⁶ ; Siam. dhái (*dai).	
貸	dài	Ḍāks	Ḍāh	lāh (~ Ḍh-)	lāh	thè	thè	thèj	thāj	thāj	borrow, lend	Initial d- in some modern dialects is quite irregular.	0918 p
逮	dài	lhāps	lhíc	lhjās	lhās	dhās	dhèj	dhèj	dāj	dāj	to come to, reach, come forward; be perfect	MC has also a parallel (originally dialectal) reading dièj (FQ 特計) id. Viet. tó' i is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is đại. During Early Zhou sometimes written as 逮 (thus in Shi 26.3), which allows to reconstruct *lh-. OC *lhāp-s is an *-s-derivate from OC *lhāp 'to reach' (attested since Han: 逮 MC đap, Pek. dài, q.v.).	0509 c-d

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
戴	dài	tōs (~ - ks)	tōh	tōh	tōh	tḕ	tḕ	tḕj	tḷj	tḷj	to carry on one's head; to present (humbly); to wear (Schü.)	Not in Schüssler's dictionary (although attested already in Shujing). Viet. đội is colloquial (and may in fact be just a coincidence - going back to PAA *du:l 'carry on one's head'); regular Sino-Viet. is dái.	0943 le'
汰	dài	dāts	dāc	dās	dās	dās	dàj	dàj	dàj	dàj	wave [LZ]	Also read *thāt-s, MC thât, Pek. tài 'excessive, arrogant; penetrate, discern'; *thât, MC thât, Pek. ta 'to pass over'.	0317 f-g
給	dài	ḷō?	ḷō	lḕ (~ ḷh-)	lḕ	dḕ	dḕ	dḕj	dḷj	dḷj	to deceive [Han]	Probably a variant of 怠 *ḷō? 'neglect' q.v.	
呆	dāi	pū?	pú	pḕw	pḕw	pḕw	páw	páw	páw	páw		An old graphic variant of 保 q.v. A very recent usage of the graph is for the word Pek. dāi (of unclear origin) 'mentally weak, childish' (it is also read OC *ḡōj, MC ḡḷj, Pek. ái, Go, Kan gai id. - also a rather late word, originally written with a different character).	
旦	dàn	tāns	tānh	tānh	tānh	tàn	tàn	tàn	tàn	tàn	the time of sunrise	Also used for a homonymous *tān-s 'a place of sacrifice' (probably related to 壇 *dān 'altar'), as well as for *tān?-s (derived from *tān? q.v.) 'be done in a sincere manner, sincere'.	0149 a-b
但	dàn	dhān?	dhán	dhán	dhán	dhán	dhán	dhán	dán	dán	only [LZ]	Probably related to 袒 *dhān? q.v., hence aspiration.	0149 e
淡	dàn	lām?	lám	lám	lám	dám	dám	dám	dám	dám	insipid		0617 o
蛋	dàn	dhārs	dhānh	dhānh	dhānh	dhàn	dhàn	dhàn	dàn	dàn	egg [Tang]	A late variant of 彈 'pellet, ball' with a specialized meaning.	
憚	dàn	dārs	dānh	dānh	dānh	dàn	dàn	dàn	dàn	dàn	to fear, dislike	Also read *tār?-s 'toiled, exhausted' (= 148 l).	0147 o
誕	dàn	ḷān?	ḷán	lán (~ ḷh-)	lán (~ ḷh-)	dán	dán	dán	dán	dán	be far-reaching, extending	May be related to *ḷan 延, in which case the reconstruction *ḷān? should be preferred. Also used as an initial particle with a somewhat unclear meaning ("great"? "and then"?). One of the latest specializations is the usage of 誕 in the phrase 誕生 'birthday'.	0203 g
窖	dàn	lōm?	lóm	lóm	lóm	dóm	dóm	dóm	dám	dám	recess or smaller pit in bottom of cave or cellar		0672 i
髭	dàn	dōm?	dóm	dóm	dóm	dóm	dóm	dóm	dám	dám	be hanging (of hair)		0656 m
嚙	dàn	lōm?	lóm	lóm	lóm	dóm	dóm	dóm	dám	dám	keep in mouth		0646 f
鳴	dàn	tāns	tānh	tānh	tānh	tàn	tàn	tàn	tàn	tàn	name of a bird [LZ]		0149 c
膽	dǎn	tām?	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	gall, gall bladder [L.Zhou]		0619 l
統	dǎn	tām?	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	tám	silk pendants on ceremonial cap [L.Zhou]	See 髭.	0656 k
亶	dǎn	tān?	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	sincerity, truth		0148 a

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
儻	dǎn	tār?	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	be generous, ample, complete		0147 e
瘴	dǎn	tār?	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	disease, suffering, exhausted, distress	Also read *tār?-s, MC tà, Pek. duò id. This reading and xiesheng point unmistakably to *-rʔ, but the only attested rhyme (Shi 3, II,10,1) is in *-nʔ.	0147 l
丹	dān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	cinnabar, vermilion	For etymology see 赭, 赭.	0150 a-b
耽	dān	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	to take pleasure; be sunk in, steeped in, rejoicing	= 658 l	0656 l
單	dān	tār	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	single, unit		0147 a-d
擔	dān	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	to carry on the shoulders [L.Zhou]	Also read *tām-s, MC tām, Mand. dàn 'burden; responsibility'. The character is also used for OC (L.Chou) *dams, MC zēm, Mand. shàn 'to borrow, loan'.	0619 k
篔	dān	tār	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	basket [LZ]		0147 h
匱	dān	tār	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	box containing ancestral tables [LZ]		0147 f
鄆	dān	tār	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	place name [LZ]		0147 j-k
殫	dān	tār	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	exhaust [LZ]		0147 g
甌	dān	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	tām	jar		0619 i-j
禪	dān	tār	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	unlined garment [LZ]	Cf. 單.	0147 i
蕩	dàng	Łhānʔ	Łhán	łhán	łhán	łhán	łhán	łhán	łhán	łhán	be extensive, large; perhaps: to shake	For *Łh cf. Longdu thoŋ ⁶ .	0720 p'
盪	dàng	Łānʔ	Łán	lán (~ łh-)	lán (~ łh-)	łán	łán	łán	łán	łán	a k. of precious stone		0720 n'
宕	dàng	dhāns	dhānh	dhānh	dhānh	dhàn	dhàn	dhàn	dàn	dàn	cave dwelling	For *dh cf. Fuzhou thaŋ ⁵ . Also used for a homonymous *dāns 'to surpass, exceed'.	0701 a-c
蕩	dàng	Łānʔ	Łán	lán (~ łh-)	lán (~ łh-)	łán	łán	łán	łán	łán	big bamboo, coarse bamboo	Also read OC Łānʔ, MC thán (FQ 吐郎) id.	0720 o'
黨	dǎng	tānʔ	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	tán	partisan, partial		0725 r
當	dāng	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	tān	to rest on, be on; should, ought	Also read *tān-s, MC tàn, Mand. dàng, Viet. đàng. The general meaning of the word is 'to match, correspond, suit' (with many particular applications).	0725 q
彈	dàn tán	dhār dhārs	dhān	dhān	dhān	dhān	dhān	dhān	dān dān	dān dān	pull string; play musical instrument [L.Zhou]	Also read *dhār-s, MC dân [FQ 徒案], Mand. dân, Viet. dân 'bow; bullet, pellet; ball'. For *dh- cf. Chaozhou thaŋ ² , Putian thaŋ ² , Longdu thān ² .	0147 n
到	dào	tāwʔs	tāwh	tāwh	tāwh	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	to go to, arrive		1132 a-b

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
悼	dào	dāk ^w s	dāwh	dāwh	dāwh	dàw	dàw	dàw	dàw	dàw	(perhaps:) to feel grief, suffer		1126 l
盜	dào	dāws	dāwh	dāwh	dāwh	dàw	dàw	dàw	dàw	dàw	to rob; thief, scoundrel		1133 a
道	dào	lhū?	lhú	lhǿw	lhǿw	dhǿw	dháw	dháw	dáw	dáw	road, way, route, method	Since Chinese dentals are in some cases rendered by Viet. n-, we may compare also Viet. ne'ó 'way, direction'. The word is most probably of Austric origin: cf. Yao lau.6 'trail, road', Thai lu:B 'road, way', PAA *IVw 'road'. § A derived word is 導 OC *lhū?-s, MC dāw 'to lead', which has a colloquial Xiamen reflex chua ⁶ , allowing to reconstruct aspiration for OC.	1048 a-c
稻	dào	lhū? (~ Łh-)	lhú	lhǿw	lhǿw	dhǿw	dháw	dháw	dáw	dáw	rice plant	Viet. lúa is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is đạo. For aspiration cf. Jianou thau ⁶ .	1078 h-k
禱	dào	dhru	dhru	ḡhəw	ḡhəw	ḡhiw	ḡhəw	ḡhəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	covering; protection for wheel-axle [LZ]	For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thi ² . Also read *dhū-s 'to cover; overshadow'.	1090 u-v
倒	dǎo	tāw?	táw	táw	táw	táw	táw	táw	táw	táw	to turn over, turn upside down	Also read *tāw?-s, MC tàw, Mand. dào id.	1132 c
島	dǎo	tū?	tú	tǿw	tǿw	tǿw	táw	táw	táw	táw	island	Attested in Shujing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	1116 c
導	dǎo	lhū? ^s	lhūh	lhūh	lhūh	dhù	dhù	dhù	dàw	dàw	to go along, travel along; to lead	Also means 'to say' (perhaps metaphorically < 'to conduct, bring along (words)'). A derivate from *lhū? 道 q.v. Viet. đạo is colloquial; the regular Sino-Viet. form is đạo. An archaic loanword may be Viet. lùa 'to drive (cattle to graze)'.	1048 d-e
禱	dǎo	tū?	tú	tǿw	tǿw	tǿw	táw	táw	táw	táw	to pray	Also read *tū?-s, MC tàw, Mand. dào id.	1090 s
擣	dǎo	tū?	tú	tǿw	tǿw	tǿw	táw	táw	táw	táw	to beat, pound; chou 2 "pain in the intestines"		1090 r
刀	dāo	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	knife	Viet. dao is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is đạo. A related form is probably 鋸 *taw 'big sickle' q.v. (with further parallels).	1131 a-b
切	dāo	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	be grieved, sad		1131 b
得	dé	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	to find, get; booty, bounty	Another loan from the same source is Viet. đạ'ô'c 'to obtain, get'.	0905 d
德	dé	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	tāk	(inner strength, quality:) character, personality, personal ability, authority, good/bad intentions, virtue		0919 k-l
瞪	dèng	dhɾəŋ	dhɾəŋ	ḡhəŋ	ḡhəŋ	ḡhiŋ	ḡhiŋ	ḡhiŋ	ḡiŋ	ḡiŋ	to look at, watch [Han]	Also read *dhɾəŋ, MC ḡaiŋ, *dhɾəŋ-s, MC ḡiŋ id. For *dh cf.	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												Xiamen thiŋ ² , Chaozhou then ² . The Vietnamese word (standard Sino-Viet. is unknown) in fact can go back to PAA *tə-IVŋ / *kə-IVŋ 'look' (further = PAN *hiliŋ, *liŋliŋ 'see, examine, look') and actually be the source of the Chinese word.	
等	děng	təŋʔ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	rank, degree, grade, class [L. Zhou]	There is also a MC reading təŋ < *təŋ. It is not quite clear which reading is original: the final -əŋʔ is very rare, and hsieh-sheng speaks against *-ŋ in this series; on the other hand, the character is attested rather late, and hsieh-sheng evidence is not too important in this case.	0961 l'í
登	dēng	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	to ascend, rise, go up	Probably related to 拯 *təŋʔ to lift up, 上 *dətəŋʔ rise, raise, *dətəŋs up, above, on, over, 尚 *dətəŋ upwards q. v.	0883 e-h
燈	dēng	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	lamp, light [Han]		0883 j
地	dì	ʔhajs	ʔhajh	ʔhajh	lhev	dhè	dhè	dhè	dì	dì	earth	MC dì is irregular (*dè would be normally expected). Another irregularity is the Siam. loan dhí, pointing to PT *d- and rather OC *ʔLaj-s than *ʔLhaj-s (in RDFS 130 listed as a reflex of an unaspirated consonant).	0004 l'b'
弟	dì	ʔəjʔ	ʔəj	ləj (~ ʔh-)	ləj	dəj	dəj	dəj	diej	diej	younger brother	Also read *ʔəjʔ-s, MC diēj (FQ 特計) id. Used also in the phrase 豈弟 *khəjʔ-ʔəjʔ 'to be joyous, pleased'. Viet dè is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is dè.	0591 a-c
狄	dí	lək	lək	lək	liək	diək	diək	diək	diek	diek	name of a Northern tribe; low servant.		0856 a-c
的	dì	tək ^w	təuk	tjəuk	tiəuk	tiəuk	tiək	tiək	tiek	tiek	mark in a target	During L. Zhou also used for a homonymous *tək ^w 'bright, brilliant' (probably related to 灼 *tek ^w 'burn, brilliant' q.v.)	1119 h-i
帝	dì	təks	təh	təh	tiəh	tièj	tièj	tièj	tiej	tiej	a God, divine king, deceased king, emperor		0877 a-d
迪	dí	ʔik ^w	ʔiuk	ljəuk (~ ʔh-)	liəuk	diəuk	diək	diək	diek	diek	to advance, proceed; follow a road		1079 q
娣	dì	ʔəjʔ	ʔəj	ləj (~ ʔh-)	ləj	dəj	dəj	dəj	diej	diej	younger secondary wife	Also read OC ʔəjʔ-s, MC diēj id.; etymologically probably identical to 弟 q.v.	0591 d
笛	dí	ʔik ^w	ʔiuk	ljəuk (~ ʔh-)	liəuk	diəuk	diək	diək	diek	diek	flute [L.Zhou]	The graph 笛 is used since Han; the earlier graph was 簫.	
第	dì	ʔhəjs	ʔhəc	ʔhəs	lhəs	dhəs	dhəj	dhəj	diej	diej	order, rank [LZ]	For *ʔh cf. Jianou thi ⁸ .	0591 e
棣	dì	lhəts (~ -js, ~ -)	lhic	lhjəs	lhəs	dhəs	dhəj	dhəj	diej	diej	wild plum	Also used in the die-sheng 唐棣 *lhəŋ-ʔlhəTs (which allows us to reconstruct *lh-). Sometimes used as a loan for 逮 *ləps	0509 f

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
		ps)										'to reach, be perfect' q.v. (thus in Shi 26.3).	
滌	dí	līk ^w	līuk	ljōuk	liōuk	diēuk	diēk	diēk	diek	diek	to clean, clean out	Standard Sino-Viet. is dīch.	1077 x
翟	dí	Łēk ^w	Łēuk	ljāuk (~ Łh-)	liāuk (~ lh-)	diēuk	diēk	diēk	diek	diek	pheasant		1124 a-b
遞	dì	lē?	lé	lé	lié	diéj	diéj	diéj	diéj	diéj	to submit, send; far [L.Zhou]	Also read *lē?-s, MC diej, Mand. dī id.	0870 e
敵	dí	dhēk	dhēk	dhēk	dhiēk	dhiēk	dhiēk	dhiēk	diek	diek	enemy; enmity	For *dh cf. Fuzhou thik ⁸ . The word is most probably of Altaic origin (*dagi 'enemy'), but has penetrated also some Austroasiatic languages (besides Vietnamese, cf. Bahnar *ʔdic, Old Khmer diik, Mon *dʔi:k 'slave').	0877 q
諦	dì	tēks	tēh	tēh	tiēh	tièj	tièj	tièj	tiej	tiej	to make clear, clear up [Han]	The character is also attested earlier (during L. Zhou), but only as a loan for 啼 *dē 'to cry' q.v.	0877 f
欀	dì	dēts	dēc	djās	diās	diēs	dièj	dièj	diej	diej	solitary-growing (e. g. tree)		0317 j-k
軾	dì	dēts	dēc	djās	diās	diēs	dièj	dièj	diej	diej	wheel-axle cap [LZ]	Also read *dāt-s, MC dāj, Pek. dài id.	0317 h
欽	dì	dēts	dēc	djās	diās	diēs	dièj	dièj	diej	diej	foot shackle of criminal; to arrest [LZ]	Also read *dāt-s, MC dāj, Pek. dài id.	0317 l
罽	dì	dēts	dēc	djās	diās	diēs	dièj	dièj	diej	diej	to screen off, to shade [LZ]	Also read *dēt, MC diet (Pek. die) 'to hoard' (LZ).	0315 d
罽	dì	tēts	tēc	tjās	tiās	tiēs	tièj	tièj	tiej	tiej	rainbow	Used only in the compound 罽螻 *tēc-tōŋ id.	0295 k
蒂	dì	tēts	tēc	tjās	tiās	tiēs	tièj	tièj	tiej	tiej	bottom of a flower or fruit, base [LZ]		0315 c
甌	dì	tēk	tēk	tēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiek	tiek	big brick [Han]		
蹄	dì	tēk	tēk	tēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiek	tiek	hoof, animal's foot		0877 o
覲	dí	līk ^w (~ - ēk ^w)	līuk	ljōuk	liōuk	diēuk	diēk	diēk	diek	diek	to see, meet		1023 e
底	dǐ	tāj?	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tiej	tiej	base, foundation, root	In later literature the word was usually written as 底 or 柢; not quite clear is its relation to a later (attested since Han) word 低 *tāj 'low, bottom' (q.v.). Viet. đứ' o'i 'under, below' is colloquial, as well as another word, borrowed from the same source - Viet. đáy 'bottom'; the regular Sino-Viet. reading is đê'.	0590 a-b
底	dǐ	tāj?	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tiej	tiej	bottom, root, base	Also used for a homonymous *tāj? 'stop, obstruct' q.v.	0590 c
抵	dǐ	tāj?	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tiej	tiej	to parry, ward off; to pledge [Han]	Other meanings (probably derived from the basic meaning 'to ward off') are 'to reach; to correspond, to suit; to compensate'. Viet. đở' is colloquial (cf. also đợ' 'to pledge' -	0590 g

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
邸 抵	dǐ	tāj?	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj	tíej	tíej	lodge [LZ]	obviously from the same source); regular Sino-Viet. is đê'.	0590 i
	dǐ	tāj? (~ - īj?)	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj			root, base [LZ]	Also used for homonymous *tāj? 'a k. of screen'. Same as 氏 q. v. (however, with additional MC readings: tiej and tìej).	0590 d
抵	dǐ	tāj?	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj	tíej	tíej	to butt each other (of oxen) [Han]		
砥 砥	dǐ	tāj?	táj	táj	ćój	ćíj	ćíj	ćí	ćí	ćí	whetstone; smooth		0590 o
	dǐ	tāj?	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj	táj	tíej	tíej	scold		0590 j
低	dī	tāj (~ -īj)	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tiej	tiej	low, bottom [Han]		0590 e
堤	dī	tē	tē	tē	tiē	tiēj	tiēj	tiēj	tiej	tiej	dike, dam [L.Zhou]		0866 k
隄	dī	tē	tē	tē	tiē	tiēj	tiēj	tiēj	tiej	tiej	bank, dyke [LZ]	There is also an irregular reading mod. tí (reflected also in Min dialects: Xiamen the ² , Fuzhou thi ² - a late loan from Mandarin?).	0866 g
滴 羝	dī	tēk	tēk	tēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiek	tiek	drop [Han]		
	dī	tāj (~ -īj)	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tāj	tiej	tiej	ram, (he-goat)	Regular Sino-Viet. is đê.	0590 h
佃	diàn	lhīn	lhīn	lhjōn	lhiōn	dhiēn	dhiēn	dhiēn	dien	dien	to hunt	Since Han read *lhīn, *lhīn-s (= 田 q. v.) 'to cultivate the land).	0362 d
甸	diàn	lhīns	lhīnh	lhjōnh	lhiōnh	dhiēn	dhiēn	dhiēn	dien	dien	Royal domain; regulate, make ready for culture; also sheng 4 "the carriage of a minister"	Clearly derived from 田 *lhīn q. v.	0362 g-h
店 玷 奠	diàn	tēm̄s	tēm̄h	tjām̄h	tiām̄h	tiēm̄	tiēm̄	tjēm̄	tìem̄	tìem̄	shop, store [Jin]	Viet. tiēm̄ is a colloquial loan; standard Sino-Viet. is đìem̄.	
	diàn	tēm̄?	tém̄	tjám̄	tiám̄	tiém̄	tiém̄	tiém̄	tíem̄	tíem̄	flaw, defect	Also read *tēm̄?-s, MC tiem̄ id.	0618 l-m
	diàn	dīŋs	dīŋh	dīŋh	dīŋh	dīŋ	dīŋ	dīŋ	dien	dien	to put down, set forth, offer	MC has also a parallel reading diēŋ (either a dialectal development of *dīŋ-s, or reflecting an old variant *dēŋ-s). For etymology cf. 整.	0363 a-d
殿	diàn	tōns (~ - rs)	tīnh	tjōnh	tiōnh	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien	to protect	Also read *dōns (~-rs); used as well for a homonymous *tōns (~-rs) 'to sigh, groan'. A later meaning is 'hall, temple' (*'protecting place'), whence Viet. đēn (colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is đìen).	0429 d
電	diàn	līns	līnh	ljōnh	liōnh	diēn	diēn	diēn	dien	dien	lightning	A later meaning is 'electricity', whence probably Viet. đēn 'lamp, light' (cf. perhaps also Viet. nến 'candle'? The regular Sino-Viet. reading of 電 is đìen).	0385 m-n
墊	diàn	tīms	tīm̄h	tjōmh	tiōmh	tiēm̄	tiēm̄	tiēm̄	tìem̄	tìem̄	to submerge	Later attested are the meanings 'throw down, overwhelm'; 'bottom' > 'support; pillow, mattress' (which makes probable	0685 o

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
靛	diàn	dīns	dīnh	djānh	diānh	diēn	diēn	diēn	dien	dien	indigo dye [Tang]	the borrowed character of Viet. nēm - although the nasal initial is still strange). Standard Sino-Viet. is <i>điēm</i> . The word is very late (fanqie stems from Jiyun), thus the OC reconstruction is uncertain (possible is also *l- and -ə-).	
簾	diàn	dhāns	dhīnh	dhjānh	dhānh	dhèn	dhèn	dhèn	dien	dien	to stop up [LZ]	Derived from 填 *dhān q. v.	0375 t
簾	diàn	līm? (~ - lím ē-)		ljōm	liōm	diém	diém	diém	díem	díem	bamboo mat	For *l- cf. Chaozhou tiam ⁴ ; Longzhou tēm? (*dēm). Cf. PAN *tiləm 'mat' (Peiros 1998, 224).	0646 j-k
典	diǎn	tār?	tǎn	tǎn	tǎn	tǎn	tǎn	tǎn	tíen	tíen	to direct		0476 a-c
點	diǎn	tēm?	tém	tjám	tiám	tiém	tiém	tiém	tíem	tíem	spot, dot, put a dot [Han]	Initial ch- in Viet. is somewhat strange (the regular Sino-Viet. reading is <i>điē'm</i>).	0618 n
顛	diān	tīn	tīn	tjān	tiān	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien	to turn over, fall over, collapse; top of the head	= 蹠.	0375 m
巔	diān	tīn	tīn	tjān	tiān	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien	top of a mountain; forehead		0375 n
顛	diān	tīn	tīn	tjān	tiān	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien	mad, insane, demented [Han]		
眞	diān	tīn	tīn	tjān	tiān	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien		overthrow, fall [LZ]	0375 j
眞	diān	tīn	tīn	tjān	tiān	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien	to cause suffering		0375 l
蹟	diān	tīn	tīn	tjān	tiān	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien	to stumble, fall [LZ]		0375 k
顛	diān	tīn	tīn	tjān	tiān	tiēn	tiēn	tiēn	tien	tien	eye-tooth [LZ]		0375 o
弔	diào	tēk ^{ws}	tēwh	tjāwh	tiāwh	tièw	tièw	tièw	tiew	tiew	be sympathetic, gracious, kind; be sad	Also read *tēk ^w , MC tiek id.	1165 a-c
掉	diào	dhēw?s	dhēwh	dhjāwh	dhiāwh	dhièw	dhièw	dhièw	diew	diew	to fall down; to shake [LZ]	For *dh cf. Jianou tho ⁶ . Also read *dhēw?, MC diew (FQ 徒了) id.; *nrāk ^w (~-ē-), MC 𠵼uk (FQ 女角) id.	1126 m
釣	diào	tēk ^{ws}	tēwh	tjāwh	tiāwh	tièw	tièw	tièw	tiew	tiew	to angle		1120 k
刁	diāo	tēw	tēw	tjāw	tiāw	tiēw	tiēw	tiēw	tiew	tiew	cunning, wily [LZ]		
凋	diāo	tīw	tīw	tjōw	tiōw	tiēw	tiēw	tiēw	tiew	tiew	to wither, fade, fall [LZ]		1083 o
彫	diāo	tīw	tīw	tjōw	tiōw	tiēw	tiēw	tiēw	tiew	tiew	carved, engraved; to carve	Regular Sino-Viet. is <i>điêu</i> .	1083 r-s
貂	diāo	tēw	tēw	tjāw	tiāw	tiēw	tiēw	tiēw	tiew	tiew	sable		1131 l'c
瑯	diāo	tīw	tīw	tjōw	tiōw	tiēw	tiēw	tiēw	tiew	tiew	engrave, carve		1083 p-q
迭	dié	Łit	Łit	ljēt (~ Łh-)	liēt (~ lh-)	diēt	diēt	diēt	diet	diet	alternate		0402 k
跌	dié	Łit	Łit	ljēt (~ Łh-)	liēt (~ lh-)	diēt	diēt	diēt	diet	diet	to slip, stumble; miss, make a mistake [L.Zhou]	Since Han the character is also used for a homonymous *Łit 'sole of foot'.	0402 j
牒	dié	lēn	lēn	liān	liān	diēn	diēn	diēn	dien	dien	tablet		0633 g

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蝶	dié	lēp	lēp	ljāp	liāp	diēp	diēp	diēp	diep	diep	butterfly [Han]	Used basically in the compound 蝴蝶 *gā-lēp, as well as in a number of other compounds.	0633 h
諜	diè	lēp	lēp	ljāp	liāp	diēp	diēp	diēp	diep	diep	spy		0633 j
褶	diè	lēp	lēp	ljāp	liāp	diēp	diēp	diēp	diep	diep	double, lined (garment)		0690 g
疊	dié	dhīp (~lh-)	dhīp	dhjēp	dhiēp	dhiēp	dhiēp	dhiēp	diep	diep	to fear	Used later (since Han) for a homonymous *dhīp (~lh-) 'to fold, fold'. In Viet. - one of the cases when a nasal initial reflects a Chin. dental stop; standard Sino-Viet. is diēp. For aspiration cf. Xiamen thiap ⁸ , Chaozhou thiap ⁸ , Fuzhou thak ⁸ , Jianou tha ⁶ .	
啞	dié	thrit	thrit	ṭhjət	ṭhjət	ṭhjit	ṭhjit	ṭhjit	ṭhit	ṭhit	laugh; also die 3 "to bite"		
咄	diè	phāt	phāt	phāt	phāt	phāt	phāt	phāt	phot	phot	sun- or moonrise		
定	dìng	dēŋs	dēŋh	dēŋh	diēŋh	diēŋ	diēŋ	diēŋ	dien	dien	to sit down, settle down; settle, determine	Also read *tēŋ-s 'top, forehead; the constellation Pegasus in the 14th and 15th xiu or celestial segment'. OC *dēŋ-s is possibly connected with 整 *teŋ? (q.v.) 'arrange, dispose'.	0833 z-a
頂	dǐng	tēŋ?	tén	tén	tién	tién	tién	tién	tien	tien	top of head; top, summit	Not in Schüssler's dictionary (although attested already in Yijing).	0833 e
鼎	dǐng	tēŋ?	tén	tén	tién	tién	tién	tién	tien	tien	a three or four-legged tripod, cauldron, a ding vessel		0834 a-f
丁	dīng	tēŋ	teŋ	tēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tien	tien	4th Heavenly Stem; to beat, strike	A somewhat later meaning (attested since Jin) is 'nail, peg' - more usually written as 釘. § Within the onomatopoeic reduplication 丁丁 "go zheng zheng, sound of beating" the character is read as *trēŋ, MC ʈajŋ (FQ 中莖), Pek. zhēng, Go tiyau, Kan tau (thus in Shi 7,1). Besides the ST etymology it is interesting to note Common Austronesian *tijaŋ 'Pfahl, Stange' (VLAW 137).	0833 a-d
仃	dīng	tēŋ	tēŋ	tēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tien	tien	Used only in the diesheng 伶仃 MC liēŋ-tien 'lonely' [Song]		
釘	dīng	tēŋ	tēŋ	tēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tiēŋ	tien	tien	nail, peg [Jin]	A later graph for 丁 (q.v.). Also read *tēŋ-s, MC tien (FQ 丁定), Mand. dīng, Viet. dīnh 'to nail in; to attach'.	
恫	dòng	lōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ (~lh-)	lōŋ	thōŋ	thōŋ	thwōŋ	thuŋ	thuŋ	be pained		1176 k
洞	dòng	lōŋs	lōŋh	lōŋh (~lh-)	lōŋh	dōŋ	dōŋ	dwōŋ	dùŋ	dùŋ	cavern [Han]		1176 h

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
凍	dòng	tōŋs	tōŋh	tōŋh	tōŋh	tōŋ	tōŋ	twōŋ	tùŋ	tùŋ	to congeal, coagulate; to freeze up [L.Zhou]	Also read (regularly) đống in Viet.; the reflex đống may point to a variant MC *tuŋ. Cf. PA *tuŋa 'cold, frost'.	1175 e
動	dòng	dōŋ?	dóŋ	dóŋ	dóŋ	dóŋ	dóŋ	dwóŋ	dúŋ	dúŋ	to move		1188 m
棟	dòng	tōŋs	tōŋh	tōŋh	tōŋh	tōŋ	tōŋ	twōŋ	tùŋ	tùŋ	ridge-pole, ridge of roof		1175 f
董	dǒng	tōŋ?	tóŋ	tóŋ	tóŋ	tóŋ	tóŋ	twóŋ	túŋ	túŋ	to regulate, correct	Regular Sino-Viet. is đố'ng.	1188 l
冬	dōng	tūŋ	tūŋ	təuŋ	təuŋ	təuŋ	təuŋ	tōŋ	toŋ	tuŋ	winter		1002 a
東	dōng	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	twōŋ	tuŋ	tuŋ	East		1175 a-d
棟	dōng	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	tōŋ	twōŋ	tuŋ	tuŋ	rainbow	Used only in the diesheng 蜺蜺 *tēc-tōŋ id. [? Cf. Tib. gza-čhon, āḷa-čhon 'rainbow'?]	1175 h
豆	dòu	dōs	dōh	dwāh	dwāh	dòw	dèw	dèw	dłw	dłw	a dou vessel	A round vessel of clay or wood for serving solid food. Since Late Zhou the character is used for a homonymous word *dōs 'bean(s)'.	0118 a-c
鬥	dòu	tōks	tōh	twāh	twāh	tòw	tèw	tèw	tłw	tłw	to struggle, to fight	Sch: "perhaps same word as ** q.v.".	1234 a-b
脰	dòu	dhōs	dhōh	dhwāh	dhwāh	dhòw	dhèw	dhèw	dłw	dłw	neck [LZ]	Probably derived from 頭 *dhō q.v.	0118 d
逗	dòu	dōs	dōh	dwāh	dwāh	dòw	dèw	dèw	dłw	dłw	to stop, linger [Han]	A probable loan from the same source is Viet. đố 'to stop; to perch, alight'.	
痘	dòu	dōs	dōh	dwāh	dwāh	dòw	dèw	dèw	[dłw]	[dłw]	smallpox [Ming]		
斗	dǒu	tō?	tó	twá	twá	tów	téw	téw	tłw	tłw	ladle, dipper	Also read *to?, MC cú, Pek. zhǔ id. Used later to denote a measure used for dry goods. Regular Sino-Viet. is đâ' u.	0116 a
料	dǒu	tō?	tó	twá	twá	tów	tèw	tèw	tłw	tłw	ladle [LZ]	= 斗 q.v.	0116 b
陡	dǒu	tō?	tó	twá	twá	tów	tèw	tèw	tłw	tłw	steep [Song]		
兜	dōu	tō	tō	twā	twā	tōw	təw	təw	tłw	tłw	helmet		0117 a
妒	dù	tās (~ - ks)	tāh	tāh	tāh	tò	tò	tò	tò	tò	to envy, be jealous [L. Zhou]		0795 n-o
杜	dù	dā?	dá	dá	dá	dó	dó	dó	dó	dó	pear tree (Pyrus betulifolia Bunge); to fill, block up, shut up		0062 g-i
肚	dù	dā?	dá	dá	dá	dó	dó	dó	dó	dó	belly [Tang]	Also read OC *tā?, MC tó, Mand. dǔ 'stomach'. Regular Sino-Viet. is đố.	
度	dù	dāk	dāk	dāk	dāk	dāk	dāk	dāk	dāk	dāk	to measure, calculate, consider, plan	Also read *dāk-s, MC dò, Mand. dù, Viet. đò 'measure, measure of length, rule, law'. Other loans from the same source are Viet. đò 'to measure (dimensions), to measure up (wood, land)'; đọ 'to compare; to compete'. For *d cf. Fuzhou tok ⁸ ; Zhuang tāk, Lao dhāk (*dāk).	0801 a
毒	dú	dhūk	dhūk	dhəuk	dhəuk	dhəuk	dhəuk	dhōk	dok	dok	poison	Viet. has also a colloquial reading nọc (one of the cases of a	1016 a

	Путунхуа	Aᄁᄁ	Kᄁᄁ	3X	BX	Пᄁᄁ-1	Пᄁᄁ-2	Пᄁᄁ-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
渡	dù	dās (~ - ks)	dāh	dāh	dāh	dò	dò	dò	dò	dò	to cross (a river), ford [Han]	nasal reflecting an OC dental stop). Another loan from the same source is Viet. thuốc 'medicine, tobacco, poison'. For *dh- cf. Yilan thau ⁶ . Hsieh-sheng suggests *dāk-s, but the word is rather late attested, and may go back to *dā-s; the old Vietnamese loanword dō 'ferry, ferry-boat' may go back to an unattested 平聲 *dā. The regular Sino-Vietnamese reflex of 渡 is dō. For *d cf. Fuzhou to ⁶ ; Siam. dhá (*dā).	0801 b
獨	dú	dōk	dōk	dōk	dōk	dōk	dōk	dwōk	duk	duk	be alone	For *d- cf. Fuzhou tuk ⁸ , Siam. dhōk (*dōk).	1224 i
讀	dú	lhōk	lhōk	lhōk	lhōk	dhōk	dhōk	dhwōk	duk	duk	to recite	Regular Sino-Viet. is dōc. Also read *lhōk-s, MC dāw, Mand. dòu, Viet. đậu 'phrase, expression, smth. recited' (a late attested reading, but the derivational model is archaic). For *lh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou thak ⁸ , Fuzhou thōk ⁸ , thuk ⁸ .	1023 m
黷	dú	lhōk	lhōk	lhōk	lhōk	dhōk	dhōk	dhwōk	duk	duk	dirty [LZ]	For *lh cf. Fuzhou thuk ⁸ .	1023 r
殞	dú	lōk	lōk	lōk	lōk	dōk	dōk	dwōk	duk	duk	abortion, miscarriage [L.Zhou]		1023 i
堵	dǔ	tā?	tá	tá	tá	tó	tó	tó	tó	tó	a measure of length (50 cubits length of wall)	During LZ used as a loan for a homonymous *tā? 'a row or set of bells or musical stones'.	0045 y-a
睹	dǔ	tā?	tá	tá	tá	tó	tó	tó	tó	tó	to see [LZ]		0045 c - d'
篤	dǔ	tūk	tūk	tōuk	tōuk	tōuk	tōuk	tōk	tok	tok	be firm, solid, massive, honest, sincere		1019 g
堵	dǔ	tā?	tá	tá	tá	tó	tó	tó	tó	tó	banner [LZ]		0045 b'
都	dū	tā	tā	tā	tā	tō	tō	tō	to	to	outer city, settlements outside of city wall	Also means: 'a city with outer cities: an administrative center, residence' > 'capital'. Used also for homonymous words: *tā '(perhaps:) be elegant', *tā 'oh' (interj.). The meaning "all, complete, together" appears in texts since the Three Kingdoms and is probably etymologically a variation of 諸 *ta 'many, all' q.v.	0045 e' - g'
督	dū	tūk	tūk	tōuk	tōuk	tōuk	tōuk	tōk	tok	tok	inspect, control		1031 n
閣	dū	tā	tā	tā	tā	tō	tō	tō	to	to	perhaps: tower on top of wall	The word has an additional MC reading zá (Pek. shé) - probably a misinterpretation of *ža < *dia.	0045 h'
督	dū	tūk	tūk	tōuk	tōuk	tōuk	tōuk	tōk	tok	tok			
段	duàn	dōn?s	dwānh	dwānh	dwānh	dwàn	dwàn	dwàn	dwàn	dwàn	section, part, portion [Han]	An obvious derivate from 斷 *dōn? q.v. The original reading of the character is = 鍛 *tōn-s q.v., but it is attested with the meaning "hammer force" only in LZ	0172 a-b

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鍛	duàn	tōns	twānh	twānh	twānh	twàn	twàn	twàn	twàn	twàn	to hammer, forge; hammering stone		0172 c
斷	duàn	dōn?	dwán	dwán	dwán	dwán	dwán	dwán	dwán	dwán	to cut up, cut off; decide	Also read *tōn?, MC twán; *tōn?-s, MC twàn, Viet. đoán; *dōn?-s, MC dwán. See also 段 *dōn?-s. An older loan from the same source is Viet. đốn 'to cut down, chop down'. For *d- cf. Fuzhou tuəŋ ⁶ ; Siam. dhǒn (*dōn).	0170 a
脍	duàn	tōn?s	twānh	twānh	twānh	twàn	twàn	twàn	twàn	twàn	slice of dried spiced meat [LZ]	Possibly derived from 斷 *dōn?, *tōn? q.v. (hence -n?-s).	0172 d
短	duǎn	tōn?	twán	twán	twán	twán	twán	twán	twán	twán	be short		0169 a
崑	duān	tōr	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	tip, end, point [LZ]		0168 a-c
端	duān	tōr	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	to begin	A somewhat later attested (but no doubt original) meaning is "tip, point, end" [LZ]; during LZ used also as a loan for homonymous *tōr "upright, straight"; "piece, item" (possibly < "tip, end"); "a k. of robe".	0168 d
副	duān	tōr	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	cut [LZ]	Also read *tor?, MC cǔwén, Pek. zhuǎn id.	0168 e
搏	duān	tōn	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	regulate [LZ]	Also read *ton?, MC cǔwén, Pek. zhuǎn id.	0231 m
兌	duì	Łōts	Łwāc	lwās (~ Łh-)	lwās	dwās	dwāj	dwāj	dwāj	dwāj	to open a passage through, clear	Also read *łōts (MC thwāj, Pek. tui) id.; *Łōts 'glad' (LZ).	0324 a-c
隊	duì	lūts	lwāc	lwās	lwās	dwās	dwāj	dwāj	dòj	dòj	team, troop; mass, group [L.Zhou]		0526 f
碓	duì	tūjs	twāc	twās	twās	twās	twāj	twāj	tòj	tòj	mortar [Han]		
對	duì	tūts	twāc	twās	twās	twās	twāj	twāj	tòj	tòj	to respond, answer	Probably < earlier *tūp-s, cf. 荅 *tāp (< *tūp). In Early Chou used also with a meaning 'show appreciation, thank' (Sch.: 'perhaps: respond with gratitude'); later usually used with a more general meaning ('respond, correspond' >) 'be contrary to, opposite to'.	0511 a-g
役	duì	tōts	twāc	twās	twās	twās	twāj	twāj	twāj	twāj	baton		
堆	duī	tūj	twāj	twāj	twāj	twāj	twāj	twāj	toj	toj	to heap up; heap, mound, small hill [L.Zhou]	Viet. doi is colloquial (used in the sense 'promontory, headland'); another probable loan from the same source is Viet. đồi 'hill'. Regular Sino-Viet. is đôi.	0575 z
盾	dùn	lūn? (~ - r?)	lwān	lwān	lwān	dwān	dwān	dwān	dón	dón	shield	Also read *lun? (~-r?) id.	0465 a
鈍	dùn	dūns	dwānh	dwānh	dwānh	dwān	dwān	dwān	dòn	dòn	blunt [L.Zhou]		0427 i
遁	dùn	lūn?	lwān	lwān	lwān	dwān	dwān	dwān	dón	dón	to withdraw, escape	Also read *lūn?-s, MC dòn id. In Viet. cf. also trốn 'to flee, escape' (probably a more archaic loan from the same	0465 e

	Пугунхуа	Aㄨㄢ	Kㄨㄢ	ㄅ	ㄅ	ㄨㄢ-1	ㄨㄢ-2	ㄨㄢ-3	ㄅ	ㄅ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
頓	dùn	tūrs	twānh	twānh	twānh	twən	twən	twən	tòn	tòn	hill	source). Attested already in Shijing, but omitted by Schüssler. During LZ the character was used for several homonymous words: *tūr-s 'bow down to the earth (e. g. head)'; *tūr-s 'raise, lift'; *tūr-s 'sudden'; *tūr-s 'worn, dull (e. g. edge); to exhaust; to ruin'.	0427 j
敦	dūn	tūr	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	twān	ton	ton	be thick, ample, generous; There also exists a variant (dialectal) MC reading toj (Go tai, to consider thick, weighty; Kan tui) id.; another attested reading is OC *dōr, MC dwān, to mass, mass troops, heap Pek. tuán 'be plentiful'.	0464 p-q	
剝	duò	tōjs	twājh	twājh	twāh	twà	twà	twà	twà	twà	to mince, chop [Tang]		
舵	duò	lhāj?	lháj	lháj	lhá	dhá	dhá	dhá	dá	dá	rudder, steering-wheel [Tang]	Viet. lái is a very archaic loanword (not later than Han-time); regular Sino-Viet. is dà. For *lh cf. Chaozhou tho ² (reflecting a variant *lhā).	
惰	duò	lōj?	lwáj	lwáj	lwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	be lazy, negligent; careless; useless		0011 l
奪	duó	lōt	lwāt	lwāt	lwāt	dwāt	dwāt	dwāt	dwāt	dwāt	to rob, take away, snatch	During LZ also used for *lōt-s, MC dwāj, Pek. dùì 'narrow passage'.	0274 a
墮	duò	lōj?	lwáj	lwáj	lwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dismantle, destroy	Also read *sloj?, MC xwe, Pek. hūi id.	0011 e
剝	duó	tōt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twât	twât	to cut [LZ]	Also read *trot, MC t̥wet, Pek. zhuo id.	0295 g
掇	duò	tōt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twāt	twât	twât	to pick, gather	Also read OC *trot, MC t̥wet (FQ 陟劣), Pek. zhuo id.	0295 h
斂	duó	Łōt	Łwāt	lwāt (~ Łh-)	lwāt (~ lh-)	dwāt	dwāt	dwāt	dwāt	dwāt	to snatch		0324 j-k
墜	duò	lōj?	lwáj	lwáj	lwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	= 墜 (Shuowen)		0011 a
墮	duò	lōj?	lwáj	lwáj	lwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	long and narrow mountain		0011 d
朵	duǒ	tōj?	twáj	twáj	twá	twá	twá	twá	twá	twá	bunch (of flowers) [Tang]	During Early Zhou attested with the meaning 'move (e.g. the jaw, in chewing) (Yijing)	0010 a-b
垛	duǒ	dōj?	dwáj	dwáj	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	dwá	protruding part of a building; small mound for target shooting [Han]	Pek. duǒ reflects a variant *tōj?, MC *twá.	
垂	duǒ	tōj?	twáj	twáj	twá	twá	twá	twá	twá	twá	droop; banked-up earth [LZ]		0031 l
髻	duǒ	tōj?	twáj	twáj	twá	twá	twá	twá	twá	twá	hanging tuft of hair [L.Zhou]	Also read *dōj? (MC dwá, Pek. duò), *droj (MC d̥we, Pek. chúi) id. OCh. *t-/*d- is quite irregular in this xiasheng series.	0011 j

	Пугунхуа	AДК	KДК	3X	BX	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
多	duō	tāj	tāj	tāj	tǎ	tā	tā	tā	tā	tā	be much, many, all the...	Cf. perhaps also Viet. colloquial dầy, dĩa 'many'.	0003 a-c
咄	duō	tūt	twōt	twōt	twōt	twōt	twōt	twōt	tot	tot	[LZ]		0496 h
厄	è	ʔrēk	ʔrēk	ʔrēk	ʔriēk	ʔiēk	ʔiēk	ʔiēk	ʔaik	ʔaik	yoke-ring		0844 a-c
扼	è	ʔrēk	ʔrēk	ʔrēk	ʔriēk	ʔiēk	ʔiēk	ʔiēk	ʔaik	ʔaik	to repress, restrain; yoke	= 厄. The fanqie is taken from Jiyun.	0844 f
俄	é	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋǎ	ŋā	ŋā	ŋā	ŋâ	ŋâ	be slanting	A later meaning is 'suddenly, unexpectedly'. In Viet. cf. also nga' 'to lean, incline'. For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen go ² , Chaozhou ŋo ² , Fuzhou ŋo ² .	0002 h
娥	é	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋǎ	ŋā	ŋā	ŋā	ŋâ	ŋâ	graceful [L.Zhou]		0002 i-j
峨	é	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋǎ	ŋā	ŋā	ŋā	ŋâ	ŋâ	be high	For *ŋ- cf. Fuzhou, Jianou ŋo ² .	0002 k
堊	è	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔâk	ʔâk	white clay; to smear with	?Cf. PA *ák' à (~ -k-, -o) 'dirt, filth'.	0805 g
											white clay [L.Zhou]		
訛	é	ŋōj	ŋwāj	ŋwāj	ŋwǎ	ŋwā	ŋwā	ŋwā	ŋwâ	ŋwâ	move; change; false; act, work		0019 e
軛	è	ʔrēk	ʔrēk	ʔrēk	ʔriēk	ʔiēk	ʔiēk	ʔiēk	ʔaik	ʔaik	yoke [L. Zhou]	= 厄, 扼.	0844 d-e
惡	è	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔâk	ʔâk	evil, evil-doer	Also read ʔāk-s, MC ʔò (FQ 烏路), Mand. wù, Viet. ó 'to hate'.	0805 h
愕	è	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk			scared [LZ]	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ŋauk ⁷ , Jianou ŋo ⁷ .	0788 h
鄂	è	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋâk	ŋâk	suddenly	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ŋauk ⁷ .	0788 l
萼	è	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋâk	ŋâk	patella, flower cup [Jin]	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ŋauk ⁷ .	
蛾	é	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋǎ	ŋā	ŋā	ŋā	ŋâ	ŋâ	silkworm	Standard Sino-Viet. is nga. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen go ² , Chaozhou ŋo ² , Fuzhou ŋo ² .	0002 q
遏	è	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔât	ʔât	to suppress, repress		0313 l
餓	è	ŋājs	ŋājh	ŋājh	ŋǎh	ŋà	ŋà	ŋà	ŋà	ŋà	hungry [LZ]	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou go ⁶ , Fuzhou ŋo ⁶ .	0002 o
噩	è	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋâk	ŋâk	fear	= 愕 q.v.	0768 a-c
額	é	ŋhrāk	ŋhrāk	ŋhrāk	ŋhrāk	ŋhēk	ŋhēk	ŋhēk	ŋâik	ŋâik	be obstreperous	The word is used since Han with the meaning 'forehead' (which must be archaic - to judge from the drawing, but late attested). A later metaphorical meaning is 'cadre (of permanent officials)'. For *ŋh- cf. Xiamen hia ⁷ , Chaozhou hia ⁷ , Meixian ríak ⁷ .	0766 lj'
顎	è	ŋāk	ŋāk	ŋāk	ŋāk	ŋāk	ŋāk	ŋāk	ŋâk	ŋâk	a hard chin [Tang]	Possibly Austric in origin (cf. Tai hŋiak.B gum, gills', PAA *ŋVk 'eye-tooth').	
鵞	é	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋāj	ŋǎ	ŋā	ŋā	ŋā	ŋâ	ŋâ	goose [L.Zhou]	For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen gia ² , Chaozhou go ² , Fuzhou ŋie ² , Jianou ŋüē ² .	0002 p
鱷	è	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋhāk	ŋâk	ŋâk	crocodile [Jin]	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ŋauk ⁷ .	

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
叱	é	ḡōj	ḡwāj	ḡwāj	ḡwā	ḡwā	ḡwā	ḡwā	ḡwâ	ḡwâ	move; change		0019 d
莪	é	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡâ	ḡâ	mugwort (<i>Artemisia absinthum</i>)		0002 m
哦	é	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡâ	ḡâ	look, regard [L. Zhou]		0002 l
哦	é	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡâ	ḡâ	high, tall [Tang]	Also read MC ḡâ id. The graph occurs already in Yin inscriptions with the meaning 'to be hindered by an obstacle'.	
頰	è	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡât	ḡât	root of the nose [LZ]		0146 h
諤	è	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡâk	ḡâk	speak frankly and brusquely	For *ḡh cf. Fuzhou ḡauk ⁷ .	0788 k
闕	è	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡāt	ḡât	ḡât	to stop up, prevent [L.Zhou]	Also read *ḡat, MC ḡət (FQ 於歇) id. Probably a variant of the word earlier written as 遏 q.v.	0270 a
鶚	è	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡâk	ḡâk	osprey [LZ]	For *ḡh cf. Fuzhou ḡauk ⁷ .	0788 n
阿	ē	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡâ	ḡâ	slope	Also read hē and ā (hē as a loan for <S-01a93f>訶, ā as a transcription syllable) in Modern Chinese. During L.Zhou used also for a homonymous *ḡāj 'pillar, ridge-pole'.	0001 m
<S-01b13f>	ē	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡāj	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡâ	ḡâ	elegant, beautiful [L.Zhou]	Also read *ḡāj?, MC ḡâ (FQ 烏可) id. After Zhou usually used in the synonymous compound <S-01b13f>娜 *ḡāj-nāj id. (see 猗).	
恩	ēn	ḡōn	ḡōn	ḡōn	ḡōn	ḡōn	ḡōn	ḡōn	ḡan	ḡan	be kind	In Viet. cf. also a colloquial loan from the same source: o'n 'favour'.	0370 j
二	èr	nijs	nić	njəś	nəś	nís	núj	nì	nì	nzi	two	For early OC a reconstruction *nit-s is also possible. Viet. has an interesting opposition: nhị 'two' - nhì 'second' - the basis for it within Chinese is not clear. For *n- cf. Xiamen ʒi ⁶ , lí ⁶ , Chaozhou zi ⁶ , Fuzhou ne ⁶ , Jianou ni ⁶ .	0564 a-f
而	ér	nə	nə	nə	nə	nì	nì	nì	nì	nzi	particle by verbalizing, as, and yet, and	For *n- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ʒi ² , Chaozhou zi ² , Fuzhou i ² . The original meaning of the character is 'moustache, whiskers' (attested since Late Zhou); in some early texts (Shujing) also used for the second person pronoun *nhə 'thou' (see 爾, 乃).	
兒	ér	ḡe	ḡe	ḡe	né	né	né	né	né	nzi	child	For unaspirated *ḡ cf. Xiamen ʒi ² , Chaozhou zi ² , Fuzhou i ² .	0873 a-d
貳	èr	nijs	nić	njəś	nəś	nís	núj	nì	nì	nzi	= 二 q.v.		0564 g-h
睨	èr	nəks	nəh	nəh	nəh	nì	nì	nì	nì	nzi	look on with contempt, disdain	Also read *nrək, MC nək id.	
鱖	ér	nə	nə	nə	nə	nì	nì	nì	nì	nzi	eggs of fish	Also read *nuk, MC nük id.	

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
耳	ěr	nhəʔ	nhó	nhó	nhó	nhí	nhí	nhí	ní	ɳzi	ear	For initial *nh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen hi ⁶ , Chaozhou hĩ ⁴ , Fuzhou ɲe ⁶ , Jianou ɲeiŋ ⁶ , ɲeiŋ ⁸ . The character is used also for OC *nə(?)s, MC 𪛗 'sinew', written also as 餌.	0981 a
爾	ěr	nhejʔ	nhé	nhé	nhé	nhé	nhé	nhé	né	ɳzi	you, your	One of the 2d person pronouns beginning in *nh- (cf. also 乃 0359 a-b *nhəʔ, 汝 *nhaʔ). For *nh- cf. Jianou ni ⁸ (a colloquial form corresponding to MC 你 ɳí, a late dialectal variant of 爾). The original meaning of the character, according to Shuowen, is 'good-looking', 'bright-looking' - attested only within the rather late compound 麗爾 (MC liej-ńé) id.	
餌	ěr	nhəʔs	nhəh	nhəh	nhəh	nhì	nhì	nhì	ní	ɳzi	a k. of cake; fish bait; sinew [L.Zhou]	Both Mand. and Viet. point to a MC variant *ńí, OC *nhəʔ (unattested). Standard Sino-Viet. is nhĩ. For *nh cf. Fuzhou ne ⁵ .	0981 h
邇	ěr	nejʔ	né	né	né	né	né	né	né	ɳzi	be near		0359 c
乏	fá	brap	brap	brap	brap	bap	bap	bap	bwip	fwip	poor, emaciated [L.Zhou]		
罰	fá	bat	bat	bat	bwat	bwat	bwət	bwət	bwət	vwət	punishment, penalty, fine; to punish, to fine; pay a fine		0308 a-c
髮	fá	pat	pat	pat	pwat	pwat	pwət	pwət	pwət	fwət	hair		0276 i
汨	fá	pat	pat	pat	pwat	pwat	pwət	pwət	pwət	fwət	overflowed river	Also read *prat id.	
法	fǎ	prap	prap	prap	prap	pap	pap	pap	pwip	fwip	law, model	Viet. has also a colloquial loan from the same source: phép 'rule, permission; magic power'.	0642 k-m
發	fā	pat	pat	pat	pwat	pwat	pwət	pwət	pwət	fwət	to start out, go out, come forth; shoot	Also read bō, MC pwāt, OC *pāt in the reduplication *pāt-pāt 'to go pat-pat, to be splashing'. In Viet. cf. also colloquial words: phọt 'to spout, squirt, gush out', phụt 'to spring up, gush forth'. Further ST etymology is unclear: cf. perhaps Kham pət 'shot'.	0275 c
伐	fá fa	bat	bat	bat	bwat	bwat	bwət	bwət	bwət	vwət	to cut off, chop off, beat, attack	Also read fá in Mand. Possibly of Austroasiatic origin: cf. PAA *pa:t / *b(?)a:t 'sharp, cut', Thai bʔa:t to cut; pa:t to cut off uneven parts.	0307 a-e
凡	fán	bram (~ -əm)	bram	bram	bram	bam	bam	bam	bwim	vwem	all		0625 a
犯	fàn	bramʔ	brám	brám	brám	bám	bóm	bóm	bwóm	vwém	to commit a crime, to offend [L.Zhou]		0626 a
汎	fàn	phrams	phramh	phramh	phramh	phàm	phàm	phàm	phwim	fwèm	to float, drift, glide; ride (in a boat)	Somewhat later (since Late Zhou) we meet the character 汎 with the same reading and meaning 'to overflow, inundate; to disperse, float about' - which is probably the same word	0625 f

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
泛	fàn	ph(r)am s	ph(r)amh	ph(r)a mh	ph(r)a mh	phàm	phàm	phàm	phwìm	fwèm	to float [LZ]		0641 b
范	fàn	ban?	bám	bám	bwám	bwám	bwám	bwám	bwám	vwém	bee [LZ]	The original meaning is 'some kind of plant' (thus glossed in 0626 e Shuowen), but during Late Zhou the character is encountered with various adopted meanings, including loans for 帆 and 範 q.v. For *b cf. Jianou pin ⁶ .	
販	fàn	p(l)an?s	panh	panh	pwanh	pwàn	pwèn	pwèn	pwèn	fwèn	to trade, barter [L.Zhou]	Derived from 反 *p(l)an? 'to change' q.v.	0262 f
飯	fàn	ban?	bán	bán	bwán	bwán	bwán	bwán	bwán	vwén	eat; meal; give to eat [LZ]	Also read *ban?-s, MC bwèn, Pek. fàn "cooked rice or millet". For *b- cf. Xiamen pŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou puŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou puoŋ ⁶ , Jianou püin ⁶ .	0262 i
煩	fán	ban (~ - r)	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	to bother, annoy, bore, disturb	Attested already in Shujing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Final *-r is perhaps more probable because of the identity 蹠 = ... (264 b).	0264 a
樊	fán	ban	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	fence, hedge	During LZ also borrowed for a homonymous *ban "topsy-turvy, mixed"; for *bān, MC bwān, Pek. pán "strap, belt".	0263 a-c
蕃	fán	bar	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	be prosperous, rich	= 繁 q.v. Sometimes also used instead of 藩 *par q.v.	0195 m
繁	fán	bar	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	be abundant, numerous		0265 a-c
藩	fán	par	pan	pan	pwan	pwan	pwən	pwən	pwən	fwen	hedge, screen		0195 s
鞞	fán	ban	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	alum [Tang]	Standard Sino-Viet. is phàn.	
泮	fán	ban	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	uncoloured garment		0181 m
爇	fán	bar	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	to burn, roast		0195 i
璠	fán	bar	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	a k. of gem [LZ]		0195 j
膾	fán	bar	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	cooked sacrificial meet [LZ]		0195 k
蹠	fán	bar	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	paw [LZ]		0195 l
繫	fán	bar	ban	ban	bwan	bwan	bwən	bwən	bwən	vwen	beach wormwood (<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i> Bess.)		0265 d
汎	fàn	phrams	phramh	phram h	phram h	phàm	phàm	phàm	phwìm	fwèm			
反	fǎn	p(l)an?	pán	pán	pwán	pwán	pwán	pwán	pwán	fwén	to turn, return, turn around, turn against; on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, however	The series contains words with *-r-, thus medial *-l- in the phonetic is possible. It is possibly confirmed by the old Thai loanword *plian B 'to change, turn' (probably from 反 and not from 變 *pran-s q.v.), as well as by ST data.	0262 a

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
返帆	fǎn	p(l)anʔ	pán	pán	pwán	pwán	pwán	pwán	pwán	fwén	return	= 反 q. v.	0262 e
	fān	bram	bram	bram	bram	bam	bam	bam	bwim	vwem	sail [Han]	Also read fàn, MC bwim, OC *bram-s 'to sail, go on sail'. Viet. buôm is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is phàm. For *bh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou phanʔ, Fuzhou phunʔ, Jianou phonʔ.	0625 d
番	fān	phar	phan	phan	phwan	phwan	phwən	phwən	phwən	fwen	turn, succession [L.Zhou]	The character is attested during Early Zhou with other readings: *pār, *bār, MC pwâ, bwâ, Mand. pó 'be white' (Shujing); *pār, MC pwâ, Mand. pó 'be martial' (Shijing).	0195 b-c
幡	fān	phar	phan	phan	phwan	phwan	phwən	phwən	phwən	fwen	be waving about, changeable, versatile, frivolous	Xiesheng points to *-r, but the word rhymes in *-n in Shijing. A later meaning is 'banner, streamer'. Standard Sino-Viet. is phan.	0195 d
緋	fān	phar	phan	phan	phwan	phwan	phwən	phwən	phwən	fwen	confuse, disorderly [LZ]	Also read *bhar, MC bwən, Pek. fán id.	0195 h
	fān	phar	phan	phan	phwan	phwan	phwən	phwən	phwən	fwen	to fly		
幡	fān	phar	phan	phan	phwan	phwan	phwən	phwən	phwən	fwen	banner	Attested in bronze inscriptions.	0195 e-f
幡	fān	par	pan	pan	pwan	pwan	pwən	pwən	pwən	fwen	cover [LZ]		0195 g
妨	fáng	phanʔ	phanʔ	phanʔ	phwanʔ	phwanʔ	phwanʔ	phwanʔ	phwanʔ	fwanʔ	to obstruct, obstacle		0740 q
防	fáng	banʔ	banʔ	banʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	vwanʔ	to withstand; (what withstands:) a match; a dyke	For *b cf. Jianou ponʔ.	0740 z-a
房	fáng	banʔ	banʔ	banʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	vwanʔ	footstand; chamber	Regular Sino-Viet. is phòng. For *b- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou panʔ, Fuzhou punʔ, Jianou ponʔ.	0740 y
放	fàng	panʔs	panʔh	panʔh	pwanʔh	pwànʔ	pwànʔ	pwànʔ	pwànʔ	fwànʔ	to put away, put aside; neglect; banish	In Viet. cf. also a colloquial word: phông 'to take away, to carry away'.	0740 i
肪	fáng	banʔ	banʔ	banʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	vwanʔ	fat (Han)		
魴	fáng	banʔ	banʔ	banʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	bwanʔ	vwanʔ	bream	?Cf. PA *pǎ́ŋu.	0740 b'
仿	fǎng	phanʔ	phánʔ	phánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	fwánʔ	to imitate, resemble [Han]	In Viet. cf. also (as a colloquial loanword) phông 'statue, statuette'.	0740 v
紡	fǎng	phanʔ	phánʔ	phánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	phwánʔ	fwánʔ	twist, spin		0740 r
舫	fǎng	panʔs	panʔh	panʔh	pwanʔh	pwànʔ	pwànʔ	pwànʔ	pwànʔ	fànʔ	boat [LZ]	Also read *pān-s, MC pwànʔ, Pek. bàng id.	0740 g-h
訪	fǎng	phanʔ(?) s	phanʔh	phanʔh	phwanʔ	phwànʔ	phwànʔ	phwànʔ	phwànʔ	fwànʔ	to enquire, scrutinize, consult	Most modern dialects reflect an unattested MC form *phwánʔ with rising tone.	0740 t
方	fāng	panʔ	panʔ	panʔ	pwanʔ	pwanʔ	pwanʔ	pwanʔ	pwanʔ	fwanʔ	square, a regular thing, pattern; side; quarter, place, region, direction; just, just then, then, just now, now	The original meaning (defined in Shuowen and attested in Shijing) is 'a square raft'. A related word is 勝 *pān-s id. q. v.	0740 a-f

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
坊	fāng	baŋ	baŋ	baŋ	bwaŋ	bwaŋ	bwaŋ	bwaŋ	bwaŋ	vwaŋ	dyke [LZ]		0740 x
枋	fāng	paŋ	paŋ	paŋ	pwaŋ	pwaŋ	pwaŋ	pwaŋ	pwaŋ	fwāŋ	a k. of tree [LZ]	Also read *praŋ-s, MC pàiŋ, Pek. bing 'handle'.	0740 k
芳	fāng	phaŋ	phaŋ	phaŋ	phwaŋ	phwaŋ	phwaŋ	phwaŋ	phwaŋ	fwāŋ	fragrant plant, to smell		0740 s
昉	fāng	paŋʔ	páŋ	páŋ	pwáŋ	pwáŋ	pwáŋ	pwáŋ	pwáŋ	fwáŋ	beginning of dawn, dawn [L.Zhou]		0740 j
吠	fèi	bats	bać	baś	bwaś	bwaś	bwəj	bwəj	bwəj	vwəj	to bark	For *b- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou pui ⁶ , Fuzhou poi ⁶ , Jianou pü ⁶ .	0348 a
沸	fèi	pəts	pəć	pəś	pwəś	pwis	pwij	pwij	pwij	fwì	to bubble up; to be gushing, rushing	Also read *pət, MC püt, Pek. fú id.	0500 q
肺	fèi	phats (< phać *-ps)		phaś	phwaś	phwaś	phwəj	phwəj	phwəj	fwəj	lung	Also read *phāts, *bhāts, MC phwàj, bwàj, Mand. pèi 'be luxuriant'. Standard Sino-Viet. is phê.	0501 g
肥	féi	bəj	bəj	bəj	bwəj	bwij	bwij	bwij	bwij	vwi	be fat, rich	Viet. phê is a colloquial reading (cf. also reduplicated: phê phê); standard Sino-Viet. is phì (reduplicated: phì phì). For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pui ² , Fuzhou pui ² , pi ² , Jianou pü ² ; Siam. bhī (*'bi).	0582 a
腓	féi	bhəj	bhəj	bhəj	bhwəj	bhwij	bhwij	bhwij	bhwij	vwì	calf of leg, leg; decay	For *bh- cf. Fuzhou phi ² .	0579 q
費	fèi	phəts	phəć	phəś	phwəś	phwis	phwij	phwij	phwij	fwì	to waste (money), expenses [L.Zhou]	Also read *bhəts, MC bwij id. Also *prəts, MC pì as 'Bi' (toponym).	0500 s-t
廢	fèi	pats	pać	paś	pwaś	pwaś	pwəj	pwəj	pwəj	fwəj	to remove, reject, disregard, neglect	Also read *pat, *pat-s, MC pwət, pwəj '(perhaps:) great'.	0275 f
荆	fèi	bəjs	bəć	bəś	bwəś	bwis	bwij	bwij	bwij	vwì	to cut off the feet (legs)	Probably derived from 腓 *bəj 'calf of leg' q.v.	0579 m
匪	fěi	pəjʔ	pəj	pəj	pwəj	pwij	pwij	pwij	pwij	fwí	it is not, to be not	匪 as a negation is mostly used in Shijing (whereas Shujing has 非 as a main verb and 匪 as a subordinate negation). The two words (*pəj and *pəjʔ) are obviously related, although the -ʔ is not quite clear. § The original meaning of 匪 is 'basket', more usually written with the character 筐 q.v. The character 匪 is also used in EZ as a loan for 斐 *phəjʔ q. v. (thus in Shi 55.1).	0579 c
斐	fěi	phəjʔ	phəj	phəj	phwəj	phwij	phwij	phwij	phwij	fwí	be ornate, elegant		0579 i
菲	fěi	phəjʔ	phəj	phəj	phwəj	phwij	phwij	phwij	phwij	fwí	radish (<i>Brassia campestris</i>)	Since LZ also used for *phəj (MC phwij) 'fragrant'.	0579 l
誹	fěi	pəj	pəj	pəj	pwəj	pwij	pwij	pwij	pwij	fwì	slander	Also read *pəjʔ, MC pwij, Pek. fěi id.	0579 g
蜚	fěi	pəjʔ	pəj	pəj	pwəj	pwij	pwij	pwij	pwij	fwí	an evil-smelling insect wick damages crops	Also read *bəjʔ-s, MC bwij id.	0579 r
筐	fěi	pəjʔ	pəj	pəj	pwəj	pwij	pwij	pwij	pwij	fwí	a basket		0579 f

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
妃 非	fēi	phəj	phəj	phəj	phwəj	phwɨj	phwɨj	phwɨj	phwɨj	fwi	consort of a king	Also read *phəj-s, MC phòj id.	0581 a-c
	fēi	pəj	pəj	pəj	pwəj	pwɨj	pwɨj	pwɨj	pwɨj	fwi	an impersonal equational copula: it is not, to be not.	Etymologically *pəj is a contraction < 不 *pə + 維 *wɨj.	0579 a-b
飛 霏	fēi	pəj	pəj	pəj	pwəj	pwɨj	pwɨj	pwɨj	pwɨj	fwi	to fly		0580 a
	fēi	phəj	phəj	phəj	phwəj	phwɨj	phwɨj	phwɨj	phwɨj	fwi	to be going incessantly	With radical 173 兩 used for 'be falling incessantly, heavily (of snow)'; with radical 187 馬 used for 'be running unceasingly (of horses)'. During Early Zhou, the character is attested only as a loan for 霏 *phəj 'to be going, running incessantly' q.v.	0579 j
駢	fēi	pəj	pəj	pəj	pwəj	pwɨj	pwɨj	pwɨj	pwɨj	fwi	right horse in a team [L.Zhou]		0579 k
份	fèn	prən	prən	prən	prən	pin	pin	pin	pin	pin	of equal quality or quantity [LZ]	A later MC reading is bün.	0471 u
忿 氛	fèn	phən?	phán	phán	phwán	phwɨn	phwɨn	phwɨn	phún	fún	anger, indignation	Also read *phən?-s, MC phún, Mand. fèn id.	0471 g
	fén	bən	bən	bən	bwən	bwɨn	bwɨn	bwɨn	bün	vün	vapour, indications in sky [LZ]		0471 n
焚 墳	fén	bən	bən						bün	vün	to burn		0474 a-b
	fén	bhər	bhən	bhən	bhwən	bhwɨn	bhwɨn	bhwɨn	bün	vün	bank (of a river)	Probably (as 'high, raised bank') originally same word as 賁 'big, great' q.v. Also used for *bər?, MC bún (FQ 房吻), Mand. fèn 'be rich, fat (of soil)'. For initial *bh- cf. Chaozhou phun ² .	0437 m
憤	fèn	bər?	bén	bán	bwán	bwɨn	bwɨn	bwɨn	bún	vún	full of annoyance; full of dissatisfied eagerness		0437 n
奮	fèn	pərs	pənh	pənh	pwənh	pwɨn	pwɨn	pwɨn	pùn	fùn	to start up, rush up, exert	The original meaning is obviously 'to fly up' (attested in most contexts). Further etymology see under 飛.	0473 a
糞	fèn	pərs	pənh	pənh	pwənh	pwɨn	pwɨn	pwɨn	pùn	fùn	manure, excrements, faeces [L.Zhou]	In Viet. cf. also phàn id. (tone is irregular in both readings).	0472 a
粉	fén	bən (~ - r)	bən	bən	bwən	bwɨn	bwɨn	bwɨn	bün	vün	ram [Han]		
噴	fén	bhər	bhən	bhən	bhwən	bhwɨn	bhwɨn	bhwɨn	bün	vün	bit-plaque	Also read *phər, MC phün id.	0437 t
噴	fén	bər	bən	bən	bwən	bwɨn	bwɨn	bwɨn	bün	vün	to gush forth		0437 o
贛	fén	bhər	bhən	bhən	bhwən	bhwɨn	bhwɨn	bhwɨn	bün	vün	well-set (of fruit)	The proper meaning is 'abundant' = 贛 q.v.	0437 q
鼗	fén	bər	bən	bən	bwən	bwɨn	bwɨn	bwɨn	bün	vün	big military drum		0438 f
粉	fén	pən?	pən	pən	pwən	pwɨn	pwɨn	pwɨn	pún	fún	peeled grain	The later (and usual) meaning is 'flour'. The word is also used in compounds meaning 'noodles', thus it seems possible that Viet. bún 'vermicelli' is an independent loan from the same source.	0471 d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
分	fēn	pən	pən	pən	pwən	pwīn	pwīn	pwīn	pün	fün	to divide, separate	Also read *bən-s, MC bün, Mand. fèn, Viet. phân 'part, division, lot'.	0471 a-c
芬	fēn	phən	phən	phən	phwən	phwīn	phwīn	phwīn	phün	fün	be fragrant		0471 i
紛	fēn	phən	phən	phən	phwən	phwīn	phwīn	phwīn	phün	fün	be mixed, manifold		0471 h
粉	fēn	phən	phən	phən	phwən	phwīn	phwīn	phwīn	phün	fün	long garment		
奉	fèng	bhōŋ?	bhón	bhón	bhón	bhón	bhón	bhón	bóuŋ	vüŋ	hold with both hands; hold up, present, receive	Also read MC phóuŋ, OC *phōŋ? id. There are several related characters: 捧 pěng, MC phóuŋ, OC *phōŋ? 'to hold up with both hands' (attested since L. Chou), as well as 撻 féng, MC böuŋ, OC *bhōŋ id. (attested since Han). Although the latter MC reading is attested only in Jiyün, it is supported by Fuchou phuŋ ² (pointing to *bh-) and by the Vietnamese loanword bông 'to carry (a child) in one's arms' (note that the literary Sino-Viet. reading of 奉 is phụng). A very similar form is Viet. bu'ng 'to carry with both hands', possibly reflecting a variant *phōŋ (with even tone?).	1197 lz-a
俸	fèng	bhōŋ?s	bhōŋh	bhōŋh	bhōŋh	bhòn	bhòn	bhòn	bòuŋ	vüŋ	salary [Han]	Obviously a derivate of 奉 *bhōŋ? 'to hold up, receive' ('what is received).	1197 lc
逢	féng	b(r)ōŋ	b(r)ōŋ	b(r)ōŋ	b(r)ōŋ	boŋ	boŋ	boŋ	bóuŋ	vüŋ	be great; to meet with; as peng 2 "be going peng-peng (sound of drum)"	Cf. 封 *poŋ. Viet. phông is a colloquial reading (and, since it means 'to bulge, to swell', quite probably expressive and not borrowed from Chin.); standard Sino-Viet. is phùng (having all the Chinese meanings, but also 'to swell, bulge'). The character already in Shijing has a second reading *bhōŋ, MC buŋ 'sound of drum' (for *bh cf. Fuzhou phuŋ ²).	1197 o-q
鳳	fèng	brəms	brəmh	brəmh	brəmh	biùŋ	biùŋ	biùŋ	büŋ	vüŋ	phoenix		0625 j-m
縫	féng	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	bhōŋ	bóuŋ	vüŋ	to sew	For initial *bh- cf. Chaozhou phōŋ ² , Fuzhou phuŋ ² . A derived word (written in the same way) is OC *bhōŋ-s 'seam' (MC böuŋ, FQ 扶用, Pek. fèng; cf. also Min forms: Xiamen phaŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou phaŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou phōŋ ⁵).	1197 x
贖	fèng	phuŋs	phuŋh	phəuŋh	phəuŋh	phiùŋ	phùŋ	phùŋ	phüŋ	füŋ	a ritual object offered for the burial [L.Zhou]	May be of Austric origin, cf. PAA *PVŋ 'spirit', Thai bə:ŋ. A 'bloodthirsty spirit', PAN *buni 'invisible nature spirit'.	
丰	fēng	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phöuŋ	füŋ	be flourishing, elegant		1197 a-c
封	fēng	poŋ	poŋ	poŋ	poŋ	poŋ	poŋ	poŋ	pöuŋ	füŋ	be great; (raised earth:) boundary embankment; fief; altar	Cf. 逢 *boŋ.	1197 i-j
風	fēng	prəm	prəm	prəm	prəm	piuŋ	piuŋ	piuŋ	püŋ	füŋ	wind	Also read *prəm-s, MC püŋ (FQ 方鳳), Pek. fèng 'to criticize'. 0625 h-i	
蜂	fēng	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phōŋ	phöuŋ	füŋ	bee, wasp	Also read *bhōŋ, MC buŋ (FQ 薄紅) id.	1197 s-t

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鋒	fēng	phoŋ	phoŋ						phöuŋ	fün	point of weapon		1197 u
豐	fēng	phuŋ	phuŋ	phəuŋ	phəuŋ	phiuŋ	phuŋ	phuŋ	phün	fün	be abundant		1014 a-d
犂	fēng	p(r)oŋ	p(r)oŋ	p(r)oŋ	p(r)oŋ	poŋ	poŋ	poŋ	pöuŋ	fün	a sp. of cattle		
封	fēng	phoŋ	phoŋ	phoŋ	phoŋ	phoŋ	phoŋ	phoŋ	phöuŋ	fün	turnip (<i>Brassica rapa</i>)		1197 k
麩	fēng	ph(r)uŋ	ph(r)uŋ	ph(r)əu	ph(r)əu	phiuŋ	phuŋ	phuŋ	phün	fün	grain or buds boiled in water	Also read *ph(r)uŋ-s, MC phün id.	1014 e
佛	fó	bət	bət	bət	bwət	bwit	bwit	bwit	büt	vüt	be great	Also read *phət, MC phüt, Mand. fú in 仿佛 *phanʔ-phət 'be similar'. After Han the character is most widely used with the meaning 'Buddha' (< Sanskrit); for *b cf. Xiamen put ⁸ . Viet. bụt 'Buddha' is an older loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is phât.	0500 l
茱	fóu	bhə	bhə	bhə	bhwə	bhiw	bhəw	bhəw	bəw	vəw	plantago seed, plantain [<i>Plantago major asiatica</i>]	Attested only within the binome 茱苳 *bhə-ləʔ 'plantain'. For 0999 g *bh- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou phiu ² , Fuzhou pheu ² .	
缶	fǒu	puʔ	pú	pəw	pəw	píw	pəw	pəw	pəw	fəw	earthen jar	The meaning of Viet. phêu ('funnel') is somewhat aberrant, but still it seems likely to be borrowed from Chinese. The standard Sino-Viet. form is phâu.	1107 a-c
否	fǒu	pəʔ	pé	pé	pwé	píw	pəw	pəw	pəw	fəw	to do not, be wrong	Etymologically related to 不 *pə q.v.	
父	fù	baʔ	bá	bá	bwá	bwó	bwó	bwó	bú	vú	father, (relative of father's generation:) uncle	In early inscriptions the character is sometimes also used instead of 甫 *paʔ (honorific suffix). For initial *b- cf. Min forms: Xiamen pe ⁶ , Chaozhou pe ⁴ .	0102 a-e
付	fù	po(?)s	poh	pwah	pwah	pò	pò	pò	pù	fù	to hand over, give		0136 a-b
弗	fú	pət	pət	pət	pwət	pwit	pwit	pwit	püt	füt	indicative-volitional negative: cannot, does not want to, not	One of the OC *p-negations; see 不. Also used for *pət 'not...it, them' (a fusion of 不 *pə and 之 *tə); although this usage is the basic one during late Zhou, it is rarely met in early texts. The character has also a homonymous reading *pət 'gust of wind', which may be the original meaning of the graph.	0500 a-c
伏	fú	bək	bək	bək	bwək	bwik	buk	buk	bük	vük	to lie down; to put down, suppress, submit	Also used metaphorically: 'to lie down (before smb.)' > 'to admire, esteem'. For *b cf. Xiamen pək ⁸ .	0935 a-b
孚	fú	pho	pho	phwa	phwa	phwo	phwo	phwo	phü	fü	to trust, have confidence in, verify		1233 a-c
扶	fú	bha	bha	bha	bhwa	bhwo	bhwo	bhwo	bü	vü	a k. of tree (fu-su)	During Early Zhou attested only within 扶蘇 *bha-sā 'fu-su tree'. Since Late Zhou, however, the basic meaning 'to support, assist' is already attested, as well as a loan usage for *pa (MC pü, Pek. fū) 'breadth of 4 fingers'; *bha / *phā (MC bü. rho. Pek. fú. nū) 'to crawl'. For *bh- cf. Lonødu	0101 f

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												phu², phua², Yilan pho².	
佛	fú	phut	phwət	phwət	phwət	phwit	phwit	phwit	phüt	füt	indistinct, appear like [LZ]	Only in compounds.	0500 i-j
佛	fù	bət	bət	bət	bwət	bwit	bwit	bwit	büt	vüt	grieved, annoyed [LZ]	Also read *bət-s, MC bwij, Pek. fèi id.	0500 o
拂	fú	phət	phət	phət	phwət	phwit	phwit	phwit	phüt	füt	to offend, oppose	A somewhat later attested meaning (Late Zhou) is 'to stroke, brush, sweep off'.	0500 h
服	fú	bək	bək	bək	bwək	bwik	buk	buk	bük	vük	to submit, to yoke; [to subject to one's mental effort] > to think intently, reflect.	Probably same etymon as 伏 *bək 'to lie down, put down' q.v., for which there is evidence in favour of OC *b- (the Xiamen colloquial reading pək8). § The character is also used for a homonymous *bək 'clothes, garment'.	0934 d-f
芙	fú	bha	bha	bha	bhwa	bhwo	bhwo	bhwo	bü	vü	lotus [LZ]	Used only in the compound ...fu-rong. 芙 is probably = 扶 q.v.	0101 h
葦	fú	pəts	pəc	pəc	pwəc	pwis	pwij	pwij	pwij	fwì	be covering	The reading *pəts is used only in the compound 蔽葦 'be covering, umbrageous'. The character is also used for a self-standing OC *pət, MC püt (FQ 分勿), Pek. fú 'ceremonial apron, knee-covers' (= 巾 q.v.).	0501 c
阜	fù	bhu?	bhú	bhəw	bhəw	bhíw	bhəw	bhəw	bəw	vəw	be big and fat, ample; big mound, hill; 阜蟲 grasshopper	For *bh- cf. Fuzhou phau6.	1108 a-c
附	fù	bo(?)s	boh	bwah	bwah	bò	bò	bò	bü	vü	adhere to, to stick; be added to, adjoin	Probably related to 付 *po(?)s q.v.	0136 k
俘	fú	pho	pho	phwa	phwa	phwo	phwo	phwo	phü	fü	to capture; captive	Xiesheng points rather to *phu in OC; the expected phəw in MC could have been substituted by a dialectal reading phü.	1210 h
訃	fù	phoks	phoh	phwah	phwah	phwò	phwò	phwò	phü	fü	to announce the death of somebody [LZ]		1210 h
負	fù	bə?	bə	bə	bwə	bíw	bəw	bəw	bəw	vəw	to carry on the back, support	One of the later semantic developments is > 'to turn the back on' > 'to be ungrateful, disloyal'.	
赴	fù	phoks	phoh	phwah	phwah	phwò	phwò	phwò	phü	fü	to hasten to, go with a report to [LZ]		1210 i
浮	fú	bhu	bhu	bhəw	bhəw	bhiw	bhəw	bhəw	bəw	vəw	to float	For *bh cf. Xiamen phu², Chaozhou phu², Fuzhou phu², pheu².	1233 l-m
副	fù	phrək	phrək	phrək	phrək	phik	phik	phik	phik	fik	to rend, split	Also read *phək, MC phük id. Another reading is *phək-s, MC phəw, Mand. fù (hence Viet. phó) 'a k. of head-dress' (thus in Shi 47.1); since Han the word obtained the meaning 'next in rank, deputy' (it is not quite clear whether these two meanings of *phək-s > phəw are actually related to each	0933 s

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
匍	fú	bək	bək	bək	bwək	bwik	buk	buk	bük	vük	be crawling	other). Also read MC bḷk (FQ 蒲北), OC *bək id. Used only within a compound 匍匐 *bā- bək q.v.	0933 m
婦	fù	bəʔ	bé	bé	bwé	bíw	béw	béw	béw	véw	wife, lady, woman	Standard Sino-Viet. is phḷ. For *b- cf. Xiamen pu ⁶ , Chaozhou pu ⁴ , Jianou pü ⁶ .	
符	fú	bo	bo	bwa	bwa	bwo	bwo	bwo	bü	vü	amulet, talisman	Regular Sino-Viet. is phù.	0136 m
紱	fú	pət	pət	pət	pwət	pwit	pwit	pwit	püt	füt	silk band in which the seal was tied to the waist		0276 k
傅	fù	p(r)as	p(r)ah	p(r)ah	p(r)wah	pwò	pwò	pwò	pù	fù	assist, assistant	Also used for *b(r)a-s (MC bḷ, Pek. fù) 'reach to, come to; close to, approach'.	0102 l'ú
富	fù	pəks	pəh	pəh	pwəh	pìw	pəw	pəw	pəw	fəw	be rich, wealth	Cf. 福.	0933 r
幅	fú	pək	pək	pək	pwək	pwik	puk	puk	pük	fük	strap round the leg	With this meaning also read bī, MC pik, OC *prək. More widely used with the meaning 'wide', with an only reading fú, MC pük, OC *pək.	0933 k
復	fù	buk	buk	bəuk	bəuk	biuk	buk	buk	bük	vük	to come back, return, restore, renew; place name again'.	Used also for the derived *buk-s (MC bəw) 'repeatedly,	1034 d-f
腹	fù	puk	puk	pəuk	pəuk	piuk	puk	puk	pük	fük	belly; feeling, instinct		1034 h
福	fú	pək	pək	pək	pwək	pwik	puk	puk	pük	fük	benefit, favour, good fortune	Related to 富 *pək-s q.v.	0933 d-h
蝠	fú	pək	pək	pək	pwək	pwik	puk	puk	pük	fük	bat [Han]	Used only within the binome 蝙蝠 *pən-pək.	
賦	fù	pas	pah	pah	pwah	pwò	pwò	pwò	pù	fù	to give, distribute, promulgate; revenues, tax-contributions		0104 g-h
駙	fù	bo(?)s	boh	bwah	bwah	bò	bò	bò	bù	vù	additional horse [LZ]	= <S-01ab3f> q.v.	0136 l
縛	fú	bak	bak	bak	bwak	bwak	bwak	bwak	bwak	vwak	to fasten, tie [L.Zhou]	For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pak ⁸ , Fuzhou puok ⁸ . Regular Sino-Viet. is phoc. Besides Viet., cf. other Austric data: SBahn. *pɔ:k 'bundle', Mon buik 'encircle, put around', Tai phu:k 'tie' which suggest the Austric origin of the Chinese word.	0771 m
賻	fù	b(r)as	b(r)ah	b(r)ah	b(r)wah	bwò	bwò	bwò	bù	vù	money contribution to cost of burying [LZ]		0102 l'x'
覆	fù	phuk	phuk	phəuk	phəuk	phiuk	phuk	phuk	phük	fük	to overturn, violate, ruin	Also read *phək (? *phük), MC phḷk (FQ 匹北) id.; *phuk-s, MC phəw (FQ 敷救) 'to cover'.	1034 l-m
市	fù	pət	pət	pət	pwət	pwit	pwit	pwit	püt	füt	knee-covers		0501 a-b
剗	fú	phət	phət	phət	phət	phit	phit	phit	phüt	füt	to split, hack, chop		0500 f-g

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
幟	fú	phət	phət	phət	phwət	phwit	phwit	phwit	phüt	füt	wand with silk pennons carried in ritual dances [LZ]		0276 n
扶	fú	bha	bha	bha	bhwa	bhwo	bhwo	bhwo	bü	vü	a k. of tree [LZ]	Probably = 扶 q.v.	0101 g
拂	fù	phəts	phəc	phəs	phwəs	phwis	phwìj	phwìj	phwìj	fwì	bake in the sun		0500 r
罟	fú	bhu	bhu	bhəw	bhəw	bhiw	bhəw	bhəw	bəw	vəw	net for animals [LZ]	For *bh cf. Fuzhou pheu ² .	
附	fù	bo(?)s	boh	bwah	bwah	bò	bò	bò	bù	vù	intestines [Han]	Probably same word as 附 q.v. Also used (since LZ) for *po	0136 o
蕪	fú	pət	pət	pət	pwət	pwit	pwit	pwit	püt	füt	to eliminate, clear away; a screen	The original reading of the character must have been OC *phət (MC phüt) 'shrubby, dense' - attested only during LZ. During EZ the character is attested with the reading *pət 'to clear away; screen', which Schüssler regards as the same word as 蕪 *pət q.v.; also used for *pət '(perhaps): be large' and *pət '(perhaps): good fortune'; *pət 'head ornament' (in Yijing, not mentioned by Schüssler); in Zuozhuan also used as a loan for 緝 *pət 'rope' q. v.	0500 k
附	fù	bo(?)s	boh	bwah	bwah	bò	bò	bò	bù	vù	adjoin a recently dead person in the sacrifices to an earlier generation; bury two together [LZ]	= <S-01ab3f> q.v.	0136 j
袂	fú	phət	phət	phət	phwət	phwit	phwit	phwit	phüt	füt	expel noxious influences, purify [LZ]	Also read *pat-s, MC pwəj, Pek. fèi id.	0276 o
蚺	fù	bo(?)s	boh	bwah	bwah	bò	bò	bò	bù	vù	scales under belly of serpent [LZ]		0136 p
蜉	fú	bhu	bhu	bhəw	bhəw	bhiw	bhəw	bhəw	bəw	vəw	large ant, ephemerida [LZ]	For *bh cf. Fuzhou pheu ² .	1233 n
鳧	fú	bo	bo	bwa	bwa	bwo	bwo	bwo	bü	vü	wild duck		0137 a
鞞	fú	pət	pət	pət	pwət	pwit	pwit	pwit	püt	füt	knee-cover [LZ]		0276 l
蝮	fù	phuk	phuk	phəuk	phəuk	phiuk	phuk	phuk	phük	fük	venomous snake		1034 j
鮒	fù	bo(?)s	boh	bwah	bwah	bò	bò	bò	bù	vù	perch		0136 q
黻	fú	pət	pət	pət	pwət	pwit	pwit	pwit	püt	füt	emblem-adorned		0276 m
樽	fú	b(r)a	b(r)a	b(r)a	b(r)a	bo	bo	bo	bü	vü	a k. of tree [LZ]		0102 l-v'
甫	fǔ	pa?	pá	pá	pwá	pwó	pwó	pwó	pú	fú	honorific 2d part of personal name; be big, large, wide		0102 n-q

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
府	fǔ	poʔ	pó	pwá	pwá	pwó	pwó	pwó	pú	fú	treasury, repository; to store		0136 c
斧	fǔ	paʔ	pá	pá	pwá	pwó	pwó	pwó	pú	fú	axe	Viet. <i>búa</i> 'hammer' is an old loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is <i>phú</i> ʹ.	0102 h-i
俯	fǔ	poʔ	pó	pwá	pwá	pwó	pwó	pwó	pú	fú	bend the head, bend down [LZ]		0136 r
釜	fǔ	baʔ	bá	bá	bwá	bwó	bwó	bwó	bú	vú	cooking pot	Mod. 3d tone is irregular (4th tone would be expected). In LZ the meaning 'a measure' (< *'pot') is also attested.	0102 f-g
脯	fǔ	paʔ	pá	pá	pwá	pwó	pwó	pwó	pú	fú	dried meat		0102 r
蒲	fǔ	paʔ	pá	pá	pwá	pwó	pwó	pwó	pú	fú	an auspicious plant [Han]	The character is attested in LZ (Chuci), but only as a loan for 蒲 q.v.	0102 s
腐	fǔ	boʔ	bó	bwá	bwá	bwó	bwó	bwó	bú	vú	to rot, get spoiled [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is <i>hu</i> ʹ (both this reading and Mand. <i>fǔ</i> point to an unattested MC variant *pú or *phú).	0136 n
輔	fǔ	baʔ	bá	bá	bwá	bwó	bwó	bwó	bú	vú	to help, support; support, supporter; struts	Used also for a homonymous *baʔ 'upper jaw'. Modern 3d tone is irregular.	0102 v-x
撫	fǔ	phaʔ	phá	phá	phwá	phwó	phwó	phwó	phú	fú	to accomodate oneself to, follow; manage, handle	The original meaning 'lay the hand on' (whence 'manage, accomodate') is attested somewhat later, during LZ.	0103 p
发	fǔ	pət	pət	pət	pwət	pwit	pwit	pwit	püt	füt	cold, freezing		
附	fǔ	phoʔ	phó	phwá	phwá	phwó	phwó	phwó	phú	fú	the part of a bow where it is grasped [LZ]		0136 f
拊	fǔ	phoʔ	phó	phwá	phwá	phwó	phwó	phwó	phú	fú	lay the hand on, pat, comfort; handle, strike a musical instrument; a k. of drum		0136 g
簠	fǔ	pa	pa	pa	pwa	pwo	pwo	pwo	pü	fü	a round bronze vessel with flat plate-like top on massive stand	Also read *paʔ (MC pú, Pek. fǔ), *pa(?)s (MC pù, Pek. fù) id.	0102 u
黼	fǔ	paʔ	pá	pá	pwá	pwó	pwó	pwó	pú	fú	cloth or skirt embroidered with axe figures	= 斧	0102 t
夫	fū	pa	pa	pa	pwa	pwo	pwo	pwo	pü	fü	man, husband; suffix for men in various occupations	Also read OC *ba, MC bü (FQ 防無), Pek. fú 'this, that' (attested since Late Zhou); its etymology see under 彼.	0101 a-d
趺	fū	po	po	pwa	pwa	pwo	pwo	pwo	pü	fü	back side of foot [Jin]	A late graphic variant of 跗 q.v.	
鈇	fū	pa	pa	pa	pwa	pwo	pwo	pwo	pü	fü	axe [LZ]		0101 e
孵	fū	pho	pho	phwa	phwa	phwo	phwo	phwo	phü	fü	to hatch [Han]		
敷	fū	ph(r)a	ph(r)a	ph(r)a	ph(r)w	phwo	phwo	phwo	phü	fü	to extend, spread, dispose		0102 lʹ

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	ㄑㄉㄐ	ㄗㄨ	ㄅㄨ	ㄆㄉㄐ-1	ㄆㄉㄐ-2	ㄆㄉㄐ-3	ㄆㄨ	ㄆㄨ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
					a						of (an area), propagate		
膚	fū	pra	pra	pra	pra	po	po	po	pü	fü	human skin	Used also for a homonymous *pra 'fine, beautiful, admirable'; during Late Zhou also for *pra 'pork; cut meat'.	0069 g-i
浮	fū	pho	pho	phwa	phwa	phwo	phwo	phwo	phü	fü	raft, float [LZ]		0136 h
附	fū	po	po	pwa	pwa	pwo	pwo	pwo	pü	fü	a raft, a float [LZ]	Also read *bo? / *bō? (MC bú, b'w, Pek. fù, b'ou) 'a board on which body lies in coffin'.	0136 d
專	fū	ph(r)a	ph(r)a	ph(r)a	ph(r)w	phwo	phwo	phwo	phü	fü	diffuse, extend, spread out = 敷 q.v.		0102 p'-s'
跗	fū	po	po	pwa	pwa	pwo	pwo	pwo	pü	fü	back side of foot; cup (of flower) [L.Zhou]	Also written later (since Jin) as 趺.	0136 e
丐	gài	kāts	kāc	kās	kās	kās	kàj	kàj	kàj	kàj	to pray, beg	Also read *kāt, MC kât, Pek. ge id.	0313 a-c
蓋	gài	kāps	kāc	kās	kās	kās	kàj	kàj	kàj	kàj	to cover, conceal; a cover (of a car); why not, of course	Also read *gāp, MC yāp 'to thatch, to cover'.	0642 q-r
改	gǎi	kā?	kē	kē	kē	kē	kāj	kāj	kāj	kāj	to change		0936 a-c
垓	gāi	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	kāj	kāj	kāj	kāj	circumscription, territory [LZ]		0937 k
幹	gàn	kārs	kānh	kānh	kānh	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	body, substance, stem; occupations, duties; carry out, perform		0140 d
榦	gàn	kārs	kānh	kānh	kānh	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	posts in framework used in rearing earth walls; to correct; stem, stake; a k. of mulberry tree	Cf. 幹.	0140 e
𠂔	gàn	kāns	kānh	kānh	kānh	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	sunset, dusk, evening [LZ]		0139 f
紺	gàn	kāms	kāmh	kāmh	kāmh	kəm	kəm	kəm	kλm	kλm	purple		0606 k
敢	gǎn	kām?	kám	kám	kám	kám	kám	kám	kám	kám	to dare, take the liberty, presume		0607 a-c
感	gǎn	kām?	kóm	kóm	kóm	kóm	kóm	kóm	kλm	kλm	to sense, feel, touch	Also used (in Shijing 23,3) instead of 撼 *gām-s, MC γλm (FQ JY 胡紺), Pek. hàn 'to touch, move' (also read by Schüssler as *kām? and considered to be the same word, which is hardly plausible).	0671 l
𦵏	gǎn	kān?	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	black in the face [LZ]		0139 h
斡	gǎn	kār?	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	kán	slender bamboo [LZ]		0140 k
干	gān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	shield; to protect; place	The graph is also used for the homonymous *kān 'to strive	0139 a-b

	Путунхуа	AДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод name	Комментарии	GSR #
甘	gān	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	be sweet		0606 a-b
肝	gān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	liver [LZ]	Regular Sino-Viet. is can.	0139 l
柑	gān	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	orange, Citrus nobilis [Han]		0606 j
竿	gān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	a bamboo pole, rod	Viet. cần 'pole; lever' is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is can.	0139 k
乾	gān	ghar	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghen	ghen	ghen	gen	gjen	be creative	Sch.: 'perhaps: be associated with the forces of Heaven'. OC *ghar is also used as the name for the 1st hexagram in Yijing ('Heaven'). MC gen is not quite regular in this series (one would rather expect MC gən). For *gh- cf. Xiamen khian ² , Chaozhou khien ² , Fuzhou khien ² . Another frequent (and archaic) reading of the character is OC *kār, MC kân [FQ 古寒], Mand. gān 'to be dry' - whence, possibly, Viet. cần 'dry, shallow; on land, on shore' (although the tone is rather strange and a chance coincidence is not excluded); khan 'hoarse, husky, raucous; anhydrous'. Note that regular Sino-Viet. for MC kân is can.	0140 c
玕	gān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	a k. of precious stone		0139 g
𦉳	gān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	vermilion [LZ]		0139 i
港	gǎng	krōŋ?	króŋ	króŋ	króŋ	kọŋ	kọŋ	kọŋ	káuŋ	káuŋ	harbour, port [Tang]		
<S- 01a8 3f>	gāng	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	kọŋ	kọŋ	kọŋ	káuŋ	káuŋ	bamboo pole, cross-pole, cangue [L.Zhou]	Normal Sino-Viet. is công (from MC *káuŋ - unattested, but reflected as well in the Mand. variant reading gàng).	1172 u
岡	gāng	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	ridge		0697 a
缸	gāng	grōŋ	grōŋ	grōŋ	grōŋ	gọŋ	gọŋ	gọŋ	ɣauŋ	ɣauŋ	earthenware vessel [Han]	For *g cf. Jianou kaŋ ⁹ . Most dialects reflect an unattested form *krōŋ, MC *káuŋ.	
剛	gāng	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	be hard, firm		0697 b-d
崗	gāng	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ			
鋼	gāng	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	steel, cast iron [L.Zhou]	Sino-Viet. is cu'o'ng.	0697 h
犟	gāng	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	bull, stud		0697 f-g
告	gào	kūks	kūh	kōwh	kōwh	kəw	kàw	kàw	kàw	kàw	to tell, report, announce,	Also read *kūk, MC kok (FQ 古沃) id.	1039 a-d

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
皋 皐	gǎo	kū?	kú	kǎw	kǎw	kǎw	kǎw	kǎw	kǎw	kǎw	declare		
	gāo	kū	kū	kǎw	kǎw	kǎw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	be brilliant	Also written as 皓.	
羔	gāo	kāw (~ kū)	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	marsh, swamp	Also used for homonymous *kū 'be high' (a variant of 高 *kāw ?) and *kū 'be lazy'. During Late Zhou used also for *kū 'shore' and *gū (MC 𠄎w, FQ JY 乎刀, Pek. háo) 'to announce, cry out' (= 噪). The meaning 'marsh', although attested already in Shijing, is absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	1040 a-b
	gāo	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	lamb		1244 a
高 膏	gāo	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	be high	Etymologically related to 喬 *g(r)aw 'high, lofty'.	1129 a-c
	gāo	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	be fat, glossy; grease	Also read OC *kāw-s, MC kǎw id.	1129 i
椽	gāo	kū	kū	kǎw	kǎw	kǎw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	dipper, water-ladle [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is cao.	1040 c
	gè	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	each		0766 a-c
各 革	gé	krāk	krāk	krāk	krāk	kāk	kiāk	kiāk	kāk	kāk	hide (of animal)	Used also for a homonymous *krāk 'to change'.	0931 a-b
	gè	kājs	kājh	kājh	kǎh	kà	kà	kà	kà	kà	piece, one thing [L.Zhou]	The word was also frequently written as 箇. Final -j is somewhat strange in this xie-sheng series; it is, however, supported both by the MC reading and by the archaic Vietnamese loanword (the regular Sino-Viet. reading is cá).	0049 l'f
格	gé	krāk	krāk	krāk	krāk	kēk	kēk	kēk	kāk	kāk	to come, come to, go to, reach to, attain to	A later meaning is 'arrival' > 'manner, norm'.	0766 z
葛	gé	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	Dolichos creeper, Kudzu vine (Pueraria thunbergiana), used for making fibers.		0313 i
隔 箇	gé	krēk	krēk	krēk	kriēk	kiēk	kiēk	kiēk	kāk	kāk	distant, to separate [Han]		0855 f
	gè	kājs	kājh	kājh	kǎh	kà	kà	kà	kà	kà			
閣	gé	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	be one over the other	A later specialized meaning is: ("something put in layers") > 'book-stand; several-storeyed building'. Regular Sino-Viet. is cá. Schüssler thinks that the word is probably the same as 各 *kāk 'each' (q.v.): "each one for each one"?	0766 f
頤	gé	kōp	kōp	kōp	kōp	kōp	kōp	kōp	kap	kap	a clan name [L. Zhou]	The fanqie stems from Jiyun. Since Han the character is attested with a reading *gōp, MC 𠄎p (Jiyun) / *kōp, MC kap (Guangyun) 'chin, jaw'. Also used as a loan for 頤 q.v.	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
骼 哥	gè	krāk	krāk	krāk	krāk	kēk	kēk	kēk	käik	käik	bone (of an animal)		0766 l'c
	gě	kāj?	káj	káj	káj	ká	ká	ká	ká	ká	good, passable, suitable, possible, all right		0015 i
筈 戈 哥	gě	kāj?	káj	káj	káj	ká	ká	ká	ká	ká	shaft of an arrow (LZ)	Perhaps *kār?, cf. a variant reading MC kán.	0001 e
	gē	k ^w āj	kwāj	kwāj	kwāj	kwā	kwā	kwā	kwā	kwā	dagger-axe		0007 a-d
骼 割	gē	kāj	kāj	kāj	kāj	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	elder brother [Tang]	The character is attested since Han, but only as a variant of 歌 'song' (q.v.); the meaning 'elder brother' is quite late.	0001 p
	gē	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	armpit [LZ]	Also used for OC *krāk, MC kāk 'hind-leg, haunch'.	0766 d
歌 擱	gē	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	kāt	to injure	A somewhat later meaning (attested since L. Chou) is "to cut, clip". Viet. cắt is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is cát.	0314 d-e
	gē	kāj	kāj	kāj	kāj	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	to sing		0001 q-r
鶻 給	gē	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	kāk	to put, to place [Song]	Regular Sino-Viet. is cák. A very recent word, possibly a specialization of 𪛗 *kāk 'be one over the other' (q.v.).	
	gěi	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	pigeon [Tang]		
良 根 互 更 壚 哽 耿	gē	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	to provide for, furnish, supply [L. Zhou]	Mand. gěi is quite irregular; there exists, however, a regular (literary) reading jǐ.	0675 p
	gèn	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	refractory, obstinate, resist		0416 a
更 壚 哽 耿	gēn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	root, trunk		0416 b
	gèng	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	increasing moon		0881 a-c
哽 耿	gèng	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	to change, take over	Also read *krān-s, MC kāj 'again, still more'.	0745 a-b
	gèng	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	kōn	road		0881 h
哽 耿	gěng	krān?	krán	krán	krán	krén	krén	krén	káin	káin	to choke [LZ]		0745 c
	gěng	krén?	krén	krén	krén	krién	kién	kién	káin	káin	be brilliant; be wide awake		0809 a-b
梗	gěng	krān?	krán	krán	krán	krén	krén	krén	káin	káin	suffering	The character is used for several homonymous words: 1) "suffering, ill-being" which is the oldest meaning attested; 2) "to block, wedge up", attested since Late Zhou, and rendered in Sino-Viet. as canh; 3) "bough, stem, stalk; thorn" - attested since Han, and rendered in Sino-Viet. as càn. Other late meanings attested are "hard; stubborn" and "straight, straighten" (possibly derived from the 3d meaning listed above). Viet. also has the words ngành, ngành 'branch' and ngành 'barb (of a spear), fluke' - which are all traditionally written with the character 梗 and may be indeed borrowed from the same source (since Chinese stops	0745 e

	Путунхуа	AㄉК	КㄉК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПㄉК-1	ПㄉК-2	ПㄉК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
庚	gēng	krāŋ	krāŋ	krāŋ	krēŋ	kĕŋ	kĕŋ	kĕŋ	kăiŋ	kaiŋ	the 7th of the Heavenly Stems	may be in a certain layer of borrowings rendered as Viet. nasals). [Note that Viet. tones are quite irregular in all cases; moreover, the regular Sino-Viet. reading cánh has also an irregular tone].	0746 a-f
埂	gēng	krāŋ	krāŋ	krāŋ	krēŋ	kĕŋ	kĕŋ	kĕŋ	kăiŋ	kaiŋ	small mound, boundary between fields [Tang]	Also read *krāŋʔ, MC kăiŋ (FQ 古杏), Pek. gēng id. Perhaps related (through -r-derivation) to 岡 *kāŋ 'hill, ridge' q.v. [Cf. rather: PA *k'ori 'embankment, boundary', PK *kòráŋ id.].	
耕	gēng	krēŋ	krēŋ	krēŋ	kriēŋ	kiĕŋ	kiĕŋ	kiĕŋ	kaiŋ	kaiŋ	a plough		0808 a
羹	gēng	krāŋ	krāŋ	krāŋ	krēŋ	kĕŋ	kĕŋ	kĕŋ	kăiŋ	kaiŋ	soup		0747 a
共	gòng	goŋs	goŋh	goŋh	goŋh	gòŋ	gòŋ	gòŋ	gòuŋ	gùŋ	all together	Also read OC *koŋʔ, MC kóuŋ, Mand. gōng 'the gong jade, a bi-like jade (i.e. round with hole)'. Another Viet. loan from the same source must be Viet. cùng 'together' (perhaps, also, with a further semantic shift - cŭng 'also, too'?). For *g cf. Xiamen kiŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou kaŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou köüŋ ⁶ , Jianou koŋ ⁶ . ?Cf. PA *k'òmu 'offering, respect'.	
貢	gòng	kōŋs	kōŋh	kōŋh	kōŋh	kòŋ	kòŋ	kwòŋ	kùŋ	kùŋ	tribute, present		1172 g
升	gǒng	koŋʔ	kón	kón	kón	kón	kón	kón	kóuŋ	kúŋ	join the hands, present with both hands [Yin]		1182 a-b
拱	gǒng	koŋʔ	kón	kón	kón	kón	kón	kón	kóuŋ	kúŋ	join the hands, present with both hands		1182 e
工	gōng	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kwōŋ	kuŋ	kuŋ	work; merit; artisan		1172 a-c
弓	gōng	kʷəŋ	kwəŋ	kwəŋ	kwəŋ	kwīŋ	kwīŋ	kwīŋ	küŋ	küŋ	bow	Viet. cong ('curved, bent') is colloquial; the normal Sino-Viet. reading is cung ('bow'). In Viet. there is also a doublet còng.	0901 a-d
公	gōng	klōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kwōŋ	kuŋ	kuŋ	clan head, Gong; palace, court	Later also used for 'the whole clan' > 'public'.	1173 a-f
功	gōng	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kwōŋ	kuŋ	kuŋ	work, effort; achievement; merit		1172 d
攻	gōng	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kwōŋ	kuŋ	kuŋ	to work at, apply oneself to; well-worked, solid	Obviously = 工 q.v., thus the alternative MC reading koŋ must be secondary.	1172 e-f
供	gōng	koŋ	koŋ	koŋ	koŋ	koŋ	koŋ	koŋ	kóuŋ	küŋ	to furnish, provide, carry out, execute	Also read *koŋ-s, MC kòuŋ, Mand. gòng id.	1182 f
肱	gōng	kʷəŋ	kwəŋ	kwəŋ	kwəŋ	kwəŋ	kwəŋ	kwəŋ	kwΔŋ	kwΔŋ	upper arm, arm		0887 f
宮	gōng	kuŋ	kuŋ	kəuŋ	kəuŋ	kiuŋ	kuŋ	kuŋ	küŋ	küŋ	palace, mansion		1006 a-d
恭	gōng	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kwōŋ	kuŋ	kuŋ	to respect	Also read *koŋ, MC köüŋ id.; there is also an aberrant MC reading koŋ.	1182 l

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
躬	gōng	kuŋ	kuŋ	kəuŋ	kəuŋ	kiuŋ	kuŋ	kuŋ	kiuŋ	kiuŋ	body, person, self		1006 e-f
龔	gōng	kroŋ	kroŋ	kroŋ	kroŋ	koŋ	koŋ	koŋ	kōuŋ	kūŋ	sincerely respectful		1182 k
觥	gōng	k ^w rāŋ	kwṛāŋ	kwṛāŋ	kwṛēŋ	kwṛēŋ	kwṛēŋ	kwṛēŋ	kwäiŋ	kwaiŋ	a k. of drinking vessel, horn		0706 i
垢	gòu	kōʔ	kó	kwá	kwá	ków	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	filth	Mand. gòu and Viet. colloquial cáu reflect a 去聲 variant *kōʔ-s, MC *káw (regular Sino-Viet. is cá'u).	0112 d
媾	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	favor; second marriage	Probably the original meaning is 'crossing; encounter' and the word is identical etymologically to 邁 and 覲 q.v.	0109 e
搆	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	to cross, join (as weapons in fighting) [LZ]	See 覲 etc.	0109 f
詬	gòu	kōʔ	kó	kwá	kwá	ków	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	revile, disgrace [LZ]	Also read *khōʔ-s (MC kháw, Pek. kòu) and *xōʔ-s (MC xáw, Pek. hòu) id.	0112 f
雉	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	the crowing of the pheasant		0108 i
構	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	fabricate, build; come in contact with, come in conflict with; upper part of house, chamber	See 覲 etc.	0109 g
遘	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	to encounter, meet with, come in contact with, come into conflict with	= 覲 q.v.	0109 l-o
購	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	to barter, buy [L.Zhou]	Probably etymologically = 邁, 覲 q.v.	0109 k
媾	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	to meet; name of a hexagram	Attested in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary. The character is glossed as 遇 and is thus identical to 邁 q.v.	0112 e
葍	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	inner chamber	Used only in the compound 中葍 id. The original sense is 'cross, intertwine, trellis-work' (see 覲 etc.)	0109 a-d
覲	gòu	kōs	kōh	kwāh	kwāh	kòw	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	to encounter, meet with; come in contact with, come into conflict with	The word is also written as 邁 (q.v.). It also has a meaning 'lattice, lattice-work' (whence also 'upper part of house, chamber'), usually written as 構 or 葍. The primary meaning is probably 'lattice, cross-work' (it may be possible that the word is related to 筍 *kōʔ 'fishtrap', in which case one should reconstruct *kōʔ-s for Early Zhou), whence 'cross- wise > to come across, encounter'.	0109 j
狗	gǒu	kōʔ	kó	kwá	kwá	ków	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	dog [LZ]		0108 d
苟	gǒu	kōʔ	kó	kwá	kwá	ków	kəw	kəw	káw	káw	careless, lightly, it does not matter; if really, if		0108 h

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод only	Комментарии	GSR #
耇	gǒu	kō?	kó	kwá	kwá	ków	kəw	kəw	kÁw	kÁw	wized face of old age, old		0108 f-g
筍	gǒu	kō?	kó	kwá	kwá	ków	kəw	kəw	kÁw	kÁw	fishtrap		0108 e
勾	gōu	kō	kō	kwā	kwā	kōw	kəw	kəw	kΔw	kΔw	hook, be curved	The graph is rather late - before Song both 勾 and 句 were not distinguished. In the verbal meaning ('be curved') the character is sometimes glossed as MC kÁw, OC *kō-s - although the actual Shijing rhyme (246, 6) does not support it. Viet. also has kêu, khêu to pull with a stick; quèo, kèo hook - all most probably < Chinese, as well as Khmer ka:w 'to pull smth. with a hook or stick'.	0108 a-b
溝	gōu	kō	kō	kwā	kwā	kōw	kəw	kəw	kΔw	kΔw	ditch (between fields) [L.Zhou]		0109 h
鉤	gōu	kō	kō	kwā	kwā	kōw	kəw	kəw	kΔw	kΔw	hook	The word is the same as 勾 q.v.	0108 c
篔	gōu	kō	kō	kwā	kwā	kōw	kəw	kəw	kΔw	kΔw	bamboo cage [LZ]		0109 i
固	gù	kā(?)s	kāh	kāh	kāh	kò	kò	kò	kò	kò	secure, make sure; strong, firm		0049 f
故	gù	kās	kāh	kāh	kāh	kò	kò	kò	kò	kò	reason	Schüssler glosses the word as 'old one', thus hinting at the connection with 古 *kā? 'old'. But the word never rhymes in shang-sheng, and thus the meaning in these contexts is probably something like 'original' (< 'reason, origin'). ? Cf. Tib. khag 'object, importance, significance'.	0049 i-j
雇	gù	kā?s	kāh	kāh	kāh	kò	kò	kò	kò	kò	to hire [Han]	The original meaning of the graph was "a bird resembling a graph" (actually written as 雇 in the classics). The word *kā?-s 'to hire' (derived from 賈 *kā? 'merchant, buy' q.v.) appears only since Han.	0053 d-f
錮	gù	kās	kāh	kāh	kāh	kò	kò	kò	kò	kò	to stop, obstruct; chronic (disease) [LZ]		0049 le'
顧	gù	kā?s	kāh	kāh	kāh	kò	kò	kò	kò	kò	to regard, look at, turn the head to, consider, take care of; a sight		0053 g
牯	gù	kūk	kūk	kōuk	kōuk	kōuk	kōuk	kōk	kok	kok	pen, stable		1039 l
古	gǔ	kā?	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	be old, ancient		0049 a-e
谷	gǔ	klōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kwōk	kuk	kuk	valley; name for the East wind		1202 a-c
股	gǔ	kā? (~	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	thigh, leg		0051 a

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
		k ^w -)											
𦉳 骨 賈	gǔ	kā?	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	net		0049 m-n
	gǔ	kūt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kot	kot	bone		0486 a
	gǔ	kā?	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	to sell, buy	Viet. gá is an archaic loan (with a specialized meaning 'to pawn, pledge'); regular Sino-Viet. is cō'. Since Late Zhou the character was also used for *krā?-s 'price' (perhaps derived from *kā?); the latter word since the Han period was more usually written as 價.	0038 b
鼓	gǔ	kā?	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	the drum; to drum, beat, play.		0050 a-b
穀	gǔ	kōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kwōk	kuk	kuk	paper mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera); grain, cereal; be lucky, fortunate, good, auspicious		1226 h
𦉳 瞽 蠱	gǔ	k(l)ōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kwōk	kuk	kuk	nave of wheel	Cf. PA *kòlbèk 'V 'wheel hub'.	1226 j
	gǔ	kā?	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	eyeless, blind		0050 g
	gǔ	kā?	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	business, affair; perhaps some sort of evil magic effect (Schü.)	The original meaning is "noxious vermin in the food, in the stomach", attested since Late Zhou.	0052 a-b
扞 汨	gǔ	ŋūt	ŋwāt	ŋwāt	ŋwāt	ŋwāt	ŋwāt	ŋwāt	ŋot	ŋot	to shake, move, endanger		0487 b
	gǔ	kūt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kot	kot	bring into disorder	During LZ also attested with the meaning "to regulate, cause to communicate (e. g. rivers)" (which may be the original reading); also read *gūt ~ *wāt (MC ɣot, Pek. hu) 'to bubble up', *wrət (MC wit, Pek. yu) 'to flow'.	0304 f
澀 鹽	gǔ	kūt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kot	kot	dirt, to sully	Also read *gūt, MC ɣot id.	0496 o
	gǔ	kā?	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kó	perhaps: to handle, carry out; affairs; slack, remiss, defective	The original meaning 'salt; salty marsh' is attested only since Late Zhou.	0049 q
殺 呱 姑	gǔ	kā?	ká						kó	kó	ram		
	gū	k ^w ā	kwā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	be wailing		0041 b
	gū	kā	kā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	father's sister, aunt, mother-in-law	§ The original meaning is present already in early inscriptions (see Schüssler 203); in the classics, however, the character is used only as a loan for a homonymous *kā 'for a time, meanwhile'.	0049 g-h

	Пугунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												§ The OC *kā 'father's sister' seems to have no connections in Sino-Tibetan languages. It resembles the PA kinship term *āk'a, but the resemblance may be purely coincidental ("children's word").	
												§ The etymology of *kā 'meanwhile, for a time' is also not quite clear. The closest existing parallel is Tib. āga 'some, something, somebody', used also in the meaning 'sometimes' (but considered in this meaning to be a contraction of lan-āga). It seems probable that both the Chinese and the Tibetan words are derived from the common ST demonstrative stem *kǎ (see under 其), but the details are yet to be found out.	
孤	gū	k ^w ā	kwā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	be solitary, alone; fatherless, orphan		0041 c
沽	gū	kā	kā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	to buy, sell [LZ]	The original meaning is 'name of a river' (attested in inscriptions). During Late Zhou attested also as a loan for *kā? (MC kó, Pek.ˇ) 'summarily, careless'.	0049 k-l
蛄	gū	kā	kā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	cricket [LZ]		0049 o
辜	gū	kā	kā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	guilt, crime		0049 p
罟	gū	k ^w ā	kwā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	net		0041 d
觚	gū	k ^w ā	kwā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	a trumpet-shaped ritual vessel [LZ]		0041 f
輻	gū	k ^w ā	kwā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	big bone, curved bone [LZ]		0041 g
酤	gū	kā	kā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	buy or sell wine	Also read *kā-s, MC kò, Pek. gù id.; *gā?, MC yó, Pek. hù 'overnight wine'.	0049 b'
榘	gū	kā	kā	kā	kā	kō	kō	kō	ko	ko	a k. of tree [LZ]	Also read *khā, MC kho, Pek. kū id.	0049 g'
卦	guà	k ^w rēs	kwreḥ	kwreḥ	kwriēḥ	kwiè	kwiè	kwiè	kwà	kwà	trigram, hexagram (used in divination)	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Standard Sino-Viet. is quái.	0879 s
挂	guà	k ^w rēs	kwreḥ	kwreḥ	kwriēḥ	kwiè	kwiè	kwiè	kwà	kwà	to suspend [LZ]		0879 t
掛	guà	k ^w rēs	kwreḥ	kwreḥ	kwriēḥ	kwiè	kwiè	kwiè	kwà	kwà	to hang (smth.)	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Viet. qua'y is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is qua'i. The word is rather widely spread in Austroasiatic (in the shape kuaj and with the meanings 'carry on pole, shoulder or back'): the direction of borrowing here is rather	0879 u

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												hard to establish, but phonology rather suggests the Chinese form.	
誑	guà	k ^w rēs	kwreḥ	kwreḥ	kwriēḥ	kwīè	kwīè	kwīè	kwà	kwà	to deceive [L.Zhou]		
寡	guǎ	k ^w rāʔ	kwrá	kwrá	kwrá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	be single, resourceless, alone; unique	Regular Sino-Viet. is qua ¹ .	0042 a-b
副	guǎ	k ^w rājʔ	kwráj	kwráj	kwrá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	cut the meat from the bone, bare a skeleton [L.Zhou]	The 'knife' radical is a later addition.	0018 a.
瓜	guā	k ^w rā	kwrá	kwrá	kwrá	kwā	kwā	kwā	kwà	kwà	muskmelon (Cucumis melo)		0041 a
刮	guā	k ^w rāt	kwrát	kwrát	kwrát	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwat	kwat	to scrape, polish [L.Zhou]		0302 n
聒	guā	k ^w āt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwât	kwât	be talking noisily, be clamoring		0302 j
蝸	guā	k ^w rāj (< *krōj)	kwráj	kwráj	kwrá	kwā	kwā	kwā	kwà	kwà	snail	Also read *rōj, MC lwâ, Pek. luó id.; MC also has an irregular reading kwä. [L.Zhou]	0018 c
栝	guā	k ^w āt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwât	kwât	a k. of tree (cedar?)	During LZ used for homonymous *k ^w āt 'carpenter's square', *k ^w āt 'end of an arrow'. In Pek. also read ā.	0302 i
騮	guā	k ^w rāj	kwráj	kwráj	kwrá	kwā	kwā	kwā	kwà	kwà	yellow horse with black mouth	In MC also irregularly read kwä.	0018 b
怪	guài	k ^w rēs	kwreḥ	kwreḥ	kwreḥ	kwè	kwīè	kwīèj	kwàj	kwàj	be strange, unusual	Standard Sino-Viet. is quái.	0991 a
夬	guài	k ^w ēt	kwēt	kwjāt	kwīāt	kwīēt	kwīēt	kwīēt	kwiet	kwiet	archer's thimble	Also read *k ^w rāt-s, MC kwàj, Pek. guài 'to divide, make a breach'.	0312 a
貫	guàn	k ^w ān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwân	kwân	to go through the center of, to string; intimate with; to serve; tightly bound together	Also read *k ^w ān-s, MC kwân, Mand. guàn id. Since Han the word is also used to denote a bundle of stringed coins, whence the meaning 'coin' in modern dialects. Another rather recent meaning is 'string of documents' > 'document concerning the place of birth', 'native place'. A reading attested since LZ is *k ^w rān-s, MC kwàn, Pek. guàn 'be familiar, used to; usage' (later written as 慣).	0159 c
慣	guàn	k ^w rāns	kwranh	kwranh	kwranh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	familiar with, used [Han]	Written without the 'heart' radical during LZ, see 貫.	0159 c-d
盥	guàn	k ^w ānʔ (~ kwán-rʔ)	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	to wash hands	Also read *k ^w ānʔ-s, MC kwân, Pek. guàn id.	0161 a-c
灌	guàn	k ^w ārs	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	thickly growing bushes, bushy clumps	§ Schüssler for some reason considers this word to be a variant of 貫 *k ^w ān 'to go through the center' - which is both semantically and phonetically improbable.	0158 f

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												§ Other attested meanings are 'be clamoring' (within a reduplication and obviously onomatopoeic) and 'to pour'.	
												§ The basic meaning of the character is 'name of a river (Guanjiang)' (this is the gloss found in Shuowen); but during Early Zhou the only attested usage of it is for the homonymous 'thickly growing bushes', 'be clamoring' and 'to pour'.	
鸕	guàn	k ^w ārs	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	heron		0158 a-e
卬	guàn	k ^w rāns	kwrānh	kwrānh	kwrānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	two tufts of hair on child's head		0187 a
涓	guàn	k ^w āns	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	to bubble [LZ]		0157 f
裸	guàn	k ^w ārs	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	to pour out libation in sacrifice		0351 m
燿	guàn	k ^w ārs	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	to draw fire, make fire [LZ]		0158 g
璫	guàn	k ^w ārs	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	a k. of jade [LZ]		0158 h
管	guǎn	k ^w ān?	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	= 管 q. v.		0157 i
管	guǎn	k ^w ān?	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	flute, pipe	= 筧 q.v. Also used for a homonymous *k ^w ān? 'to manage'.	0157 h
館	guǎn	k ^w āns	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	kwàn	lodging house; to lodge		0157 k
瘃	guǎn	k ^w ān?	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	fatigue, be exhausted		0157 g
筧	guǎn	k ^w ān?	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	flute	= 管 q.v.	0257 r
館	guǎn	k ^w ān?	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	wheel-axle cap [LZ]	Also read *k ^w ān?-s (MC kwàn, Pek. àn) id.	0157 j
官	guān	k ^w ān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	office, magistrate; an official	Used also in a more abstract sense: 'function, organ' (e.g. 'sense organ' etc.).	0157 a-d
冠	guān	k ^w ān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	cap	Also read *k ^w ān-s, MC kwàn, Pek. guàn "put on a cap" (LZ).	0160 a
信	guān	k ^w ān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	servant, groom	Also read *k ^w rān, MC kwān, Pek. guān id.	0157 l
棺	guān	k ^w ān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	coffin [L.Zhou]	Also read *k ^w ān-s, MC kwàn, Mand. àn 'to put into a coffin' (whence a colloquial Viet. loan: quàn 'to leave the corpse in temporary shelter prior to burial').	0157 e
關	guān	k ^w rān	kwrān	kwrān	kwrān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	barrier, frontier gate	The first and original meaning of the graph is 'barrier, frontier gate'; but in Shi 1,1 it is used for a homonymous *k ^w rān 'to go guan-guan, sound made by a bird'. During LZ also used as a loan for <u>*ʔ^wrān</u> (MC ʔwān, Pek. wān) "to bend (e.g. the bow)".	0187 b-c

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
顰	guān	k ^w rēn	kwṛēn	kwṛēn	kwṛēn	kwṛēn	kwiṛēn	kwiṛēn					0481 a-b
觀	guān	k ^w ār	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	to watch, look at, observe	Also read *k ^w ār-s (MC kwàn, Pek. guàn) 'a sight' (during LZ also 'cause to see, show; aspect, scene'.	0158 i
迂	guàng	k ^w añʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	to deceive	Modern guàng goes back to a variant reading *k ^w añʔ-s, MC kwàn (FQ JY 古況). The character is also attested (during L.Zhou) with the reading *wanʔ(-s), MC wàn (FQ 于放) 'to walk, go' - obviously a variant (or derivate) of 往 *wanʔ q.v. For etymology see 狂, 誑.	0739 i
廣	guǎng	k ^w ānʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	kwánʔ	be extensive, wide, broad, vast	Viet. quǎng is a colloquial loan (with a modified meaning: 'space, distance'); standard Sino-Viet. is qua'ng.	0707 h-k
光	guāng	k ^w ān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	be bright, glorious; light, brightness, glory	Also read *k ^w ān-s, MC kwàn, Mand. guàng 'be extensive' (probably < *k ^w ānʔ-s, cf. 廣). Schüssler prefers to read it as *k ^w ān with level tone, but Karlgren seems to be right in distinguishing it phonetically from *k ^w ān 'be bright' (a level-tone rhyme for *k ^w ānʔs > EZ *k ^w ānʔ is quite normal). Viet. quáng 'to dazzle, blind' is a colloquial loan (reflecting an unattested *k ^w ān-s > MC *kwàn 'be bright, dazzle' ?); standard Sino-Viet. is quang.	0706 a-e
洸	guāng	k ^w ān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	be turbulent, rushing	Also read *ʔwān, MC ʔwān (FQ 烏光) id.	0706 f
桂	guì	k ^w ēs	kwēh	kwēh	kwiēh	kwièh	kwièh	kwièh	kwiej	kwiej	cinnamon tree [L.Zhou]		0879 d
貴	guì	kuts	kwác	kwás	kwás	kwiś	kwj	kwj	kwj	kjwì	precious, valuable; to esteem	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	0540 b
跪	guì	gh ^w ajʔ	ghwáj	ghwáj	ghwé	ghwé	ghwé	ghwé	gwé	gjwí	to kneel [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is quy. Also read *kh ^w ajʔ, MC khwé (FQ 去委) id. which points to *gh ^w -, despite the Min readings (Xiamen, Fuzhou kui ⁶ , Chaozhou kũ ⁴ , Jianou kũ ⁶).	0029 f
櫃	guì	gruts (~ -js)	grwác	grwás	grwás	gwiś	gwj	gwì	gwì	gjwì	box, coffer	In Early Chou written without the 75th radical: 匱. Another colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. quày 'counter, bar' (the word has this meaning in modern Mand., too). Regular Sino-Viet. is qūy. For *g cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou kui ⁶ , Chaozhou kũ ⁶ .	0540 h
劇	guì	k ^w rats	kwrać	kwraś	kwraś	kweś	kwèj	kwèj	kwèj	kjwèj	perhaps: to draw blood, bleed; to wound, damage [LZ]		0346 k
巖	guì	k ^w rats	kwrać	kwraś	kwraś	kweś	kwèj	kwèj	kwèj	kjwèj	small sacrificial table	Written as 巖 in Shijing.	0301 l
癸	guǐ	k ^w ijʔ	kwj	kwjój	kjwój	kjwíj	kjwíj	kjwí	kjwí	kjwí	the 10th of the Heavenly Stems		0605 a-d

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
軌	guǐ	kruʔ	krú	krów	krów	kíw	ków	ków	kwí	kjwí	wheel-axle ends	MC kwí is irregular (it presupposes OC *k ^w rəʔ, but the word clearly rhymes in *-uʔ). Cf. PA *kǐúru '(wheeled) vehicle'.	0992 k
鬼	guǐ	kujʔ	kwáj	kwáj	kwáj	kwíj	kwíj	kwíj	kwíj	kjwí	spirit, ghost (apparently not spirits of the deceased)		0569 a-c
詭	guǐ	k ^w ajʔ	kwáj	kwáj	kwé	kwé	kwé	kwé	kwé	kjwí	perverse, wily, treacherous		0029 b
篋	guǐ	kruʔ	krú	krów	krów	kíw	ków	ków	kwí	kjwí	a gui vessel		
危	gǔi	k ^w ajʔ	kwáj	kwáj	kwé	kwé	kwé	kwé	kwé	kjwí	oppose [LZ]		0029 c
墜	gǔi	k ^w ajʔ	kwáj	kwáj	kwé	kwé	kwé	kwé	kwé	kjwí	ruinous, dilapidated (e.g. wall)		0029 d
圭	guī	k ^w ē	kwē	kwē	kwiē	kwiēj	kwiēj	kwiēj	kwiej	kwiej	a gui jade tablet		0879 a-c
規	guī	k ^w e	kwe	kwe	kjwe	kjwe	kjwe	kjwe	kjwe	kjwi	a ruler (instrument); rule, plan	Attested already in Early Zhou bronze inscriptions, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.	0875 a
龜	guī	k ^w rə	kwɾə	kwɾə	kwɾə	kwi	kwij	kwi	kwi	kjwi	turtle, tortoise; bone oracle in general	A more archaic loan may be Viet. rùa 'tortoise' (with a simplification of the initial cluster).	0985 a-b
魃	guī	ʔ ^w rē	ʔwrē	ʔwrē	ʔwriē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwä	ʔwä	a k. of demon [LZ]	Since Han also used for *k ^w ē, MC kwiej, mod. guī 'porpoise' and *g ^w rē, MC ɣwä, mod. xié 'salmon' (for *g- cf. Jianou kai ⁹).	0879 g
歸	guī	k ^w əj	kwəj	kwəj	kwəj	kwij	kwij	kwij	kwij	kjwi	to return (to a place where one belongs); go to her new home	Viet. quay is colloquial (it is also used for 'return', but basically means 'turn, go round' - thus the Chinese origin is somewhat dubious; cf. also quây 'to surround, to turn'); standard Sino-Viet. is quy. The form obviously goes back to *k-wəj (it always rhymes in *-əj in Shijing) and must be related etymologically to 回 *wəj 'revolve' q.v.	0570 a-f
媯	guī	k ^w aj	kwaj	kwaj	kwe	kwe	kwe	kwe	kwe	kjwi	place and family name [LZ]		0027 g-j
珪	guī	k ^w ē	kwē	kwē	kwiē	kwiēj	kwiēj	kwiēj	kwiej	kwiej	a gui jade tablet		
棍	gùn	kūns	kwānh	kwānh	kwānh	kwən	kwən	kwən	kòn	kòn	club, stick, cudgel [Tang]	A somewhat earlier (Han) reading is OC *günʔ, MC ɣón, Mand. hùn 'to bind, make a bundle'.	
滾	gǔn	kūnʔ	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kón	kón	seethe, boil		
鯨	gǔn	kūn	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kwān	kon	kon	a big fish	Cf. PA *k`ùla.	0419 a-b
緼	gǔn	kūnʔ	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kwán	kón	kón	cord, string	Cf. PA *k`jùníʔ	0417 f
國	guó	k ^w āk	kwāk	kwāk	kwāk	kwāk	kwāk	kwāk	kwāk	kwāk	state, country		0929 o-p
過	guò	k ^w ājs	kwājh	kwājh	kwāh	kwà	kwà	kwà	kwà	kwà	to pass, pass over, transgress	Viet. qua is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is quá. In Shijing there occurs also a 平聲 reading *k ^w āj 'to pass by'. ?Cf. PA *kèju id.	0018 e

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
髻	guò	k ^w āt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	bind up the hair in a knot [LZ]	In Pek. also read guà.	0302 k
馘	guó	k ^w rōk	kwrōk	kwrōk	kwrōk	kwōk	kwiōk	kwiōk	kwäik	kwäik	cut-off ears (or heads?) of slain enemies, ear-tokens		0929 u
果	guǒ	k ^w āj?	kwáj	kwáj	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	fruit, result; also used in 果贏 "a kind of gourd"		0351 a-b
裹	guǒ	k ^w āj?	kwáj	kwáj	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	to bind, wrap up		0351 d
螺	guǒ	k ^w āj?	kwáj	kwáj	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwá	a k. of small wasp	Used only in the compound 螺贏 *k ^w āj?rōj?.	0351 c
郭	guō	k ^w āk	kwāk						kwâk	kwâk			0774 a-d
鍋	guō	k ^w āj	kwāj	kwāj	kwā	kwā	kwā	kwā	kwâ	kwâ	kettle [Han]		
慥	guō	k ^w āt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwât	kwât	stupid and self-willed	In Pek. also read guā.	0302 p
亥	hài	gē?	gē	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gǎj (~ ɣ-)	ɣǎj	the 12th of the Earthly Branches		0937 a-f
孩	hái	gē	gē	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gǎj	ɣǎj	baby, infant [L.Zhou]		0937 h
害	hài	ghāts	ghāc	ɣās	ɣās	ɣās	ɣāj	ɣāj	ɣāj	ɣāj	to harm, injure; harm, injury	Initial *gh- is reconstructed because the character is frequently used as a loan for 曷 *ghāt "interrogative pronoun" (q.v.).	0314 a-b
骸	hái	grē	grē	grē (~ ɣ-)	grē (~ ɣ-)	grē (~ ɣ-)	grē (~ ɣ-)	grē (~ ɣ-)	ɣāj	ɣāj	tibia; bones, remains [L.Zhou]		0937 z
海	hǎi	smē?	ṃé	ṃé	ṃé	hwé	hwé	hwéj	xǎj	xǎj	sea		0947 x-y
汗	hàn	gāns	gānh	gānh	gānh	gàn	gàn	gàn	ɣàn	ɣàn	sweat, perspiration; to perspire [L.Zhou]	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou kuā ⁶ , Fuzhou kaŋ ⁶ .	0139 t
含	hán	gēm	gēm	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	ɣɔm	ɣɔm	to hold in the mouth; hold back (e.g. anger)	In Viet. cf. also ngâm 'to hold in the mouth' (although the tone is different, and it may be just a chance coincidence).	0651 lí
旱	hàn	ghān?	ghán	ɣán	ɣán	ɣán	ɣán	ɣán	ɣán	ɣán	drought, dry	For *gh- cf. Xiamen ũā ⁶ , Chaozhou ũā ⁴ , Fuzhou aŋ ⁶ .	0139 s
函	hán	gēm	gēm	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	gēm (~ ɣ-)	ɣɔm	ɣɔm	to contain; container, box	Regular Sino-Viet. is hàm.	0643 a-f
悍	hàn	gāns	gānh	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gàn (~ ɣ-)	gàn (~ ɣ-)	gàn (~ ɣ-)	ɣàn	ɣàn	violent [LZ]		0139 lh'
捍	hàn	gāns	gānh	gānh	gānh	gàn	gàn	gàn	ɣàn	ɣàn	ward off; arm protection	cf. 干.	0139 lí
寒	hán	gān	gān	gān	gān	gān	gān	gān	ɣān	ɣān	be cold	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen kuā ² , Fuzhou kaŋ ² , Jianou kuiŋ ⁶ (< *gàn).	0143 a-c
漢	hàn	ŋjārs	ŋānh	ŋānh	ŋānh	hàn	hàn	hàn	xàn	xàn	the Han river; Han river in		0144 c

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
											the sky; the Milky Way		
撼	hàn	gāms	gāmh	gāmh	gāmh	gəm (~ (~ ɣ-)	gəm (~ (~ ɣ-)	gəm (~ (~ ɣ-)	ɣlm	ɣlm			
翰	hàn	gārs	gānh	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣàn	ɣàn	to spread (wings)	Also read *gān, MC ɣan (FQ 胡安) id. During E.Zhou used also for *gār(s) 'to support' (probably related to 乾 *kār-s q.v.). During Late Zhou applied also to a homonymous *gār(s) 'white (of a horse)'. Still later (since Han) the character used to transcribe other homonymous words: *gār(s) 'wing' (probably a semantic development of the basic meaning) and *gār(s) 'writing brush; calligraphy'.	0140 f-g
頤	hàn	ghēm?	ghēm	ɣēm	ɣēm	ɣēm	ɣēm	ɣēm	ɣlm	ɣlm	chin, lower jaw [L.Zhou]	For *gh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou am ⁴ . Also read *ghēm, MC ɣlm (FQ 胡男), whence Viet. hàm id.	0651 n'
韓	hán	gār	gān	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣân	ɣân	name of a county [L.Zhou]	Shuowen glosses the character as 'wall of a well', but there are no text examples for this meaning.	0140 h-i
扞	hàn	gāns	gānh	gānh	gānh	gàn	gàn	gàn	ɣàn	ɣàn	to protect; guard	Probably related to 干 *kān q.v.	0139 q-r
犴	hàn	ḡāns	ḡānh	ḡānh	ḡānh	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	prison [LZ]		0139 c'
邗	hán	gān	gān	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣân	ɣân	place name [LZ]		0139 v-x
軒	hán	gān	gān	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣân	ɣân	earth-worm [LZ]		0139 u
鉞	hàn	gāns	gānh	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣàn	ɣàn	armour [L.Zhou]	Also used for a homonymous *gāns 'lower lance-head' [Fangyen]; for *gāns, *kān (MC kân, Pek. gān) 'to hasten'; during Tang also used instead of 焊 'to solder, weld' q.v.	0139 y
閘	hàn	gāns	gānh	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣàn	ɣàn	gate [LZ]		0139 z-a
駟	hàn	gāns	gānh	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣàn	ɣàn	to bolt (as a horse) [Han]		0139 b'
翰	hán	gār	gān	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣân	ɣân	a bird with variegated feathers [LZ]		0140 j
厂	hàn	sḡāns	ḡānh	ḡānh	ḡānh	hàn	hàn	hàn	xàn	xàn	cliff	Attested only in inscriptions; since the character is phonetic in 雁 *ḡrān-s q.v., initial *sḡ- is probable.	0145 a-b
罕	hǎn	hān?	hán	hán	hán	hán	hán	hán	xán	xán	rare, seldom	The original meaning 'net' is attested only since Han.	0139 f'
曠	hǎn	sḡār?	ḡán	ḡán	ḡán	hán	hán	hán	xán	xán	to scorch	Also read *sḡār?-s, MC xán, Pek. hàn id.	0144 a
焊	hān	gāns	gānh	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gānh (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	gān (~ ɣ-)	ɣàn	ɣàn	to solder, weld [Tang]	During Tang used also instead of 爍 MC xán 'to scorch' -	

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
				γ-) γ-)	γ-) γ-)	γ-) γ-)	γ-) γ-)	γ-) γ-)				which is etymologically quite different.	
酣	hān	gām	gām	gām (~ γ-)	gām (~ γ-)	gām (~ γ-)	gām (~ γ-)	gām (~ γ-)	γâm	γâm	be tipsy, drunk	Mod. tone is irregular.	0606 g
鼾	hān	hān	hān	hān	hān	hān	hān	hān	xân	xân	to snore		
沆	hàng	gān?	gân	gân (~ γ-)	gân (~ γ-)	gân (~ γ-)	gân (~ γ-)	gân (~ γ-)	γân	γân	moisture of the dew (LZ)	Used only in compounds.	0698 f
杭	háng	ghān	ghān	γân	γân	γân	γân	γân	γân	γân	to go by boat, big boat	For *gh- cf. Jianou ㄐㄢˉ.	0698 e
頰	háng	gān	gân	gân	gân	gân	gân	gân	γân	γân	(perhaps:) to stretch the neck	Probably related to 亢 *kān 'neck, throat' (attested since Han).	0698 g
爍	hàn nǎn	snār? nar?	ṅán	ṅán	ṅán	hán	hán	hán	xán	xán	to scorch	Also read *snār?-s, MC xán (FQ 呼<S-01c878>) id. Same as 曠 0144 b q.v.; attested already in Yin inscriptions and in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary. In Shijing also used as a loan for OC *nar?, MC rén (FQ 人善), mod. rǎn 'to be reverent'.	0144 b
昊	hào	gū?	gú	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	γáw	γáw	be vast		1042 a
<S-01aa 3f>	hào	gū?	gú	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	γáw	γáw	be vast		
浩	hào	gū?	gú	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	gǎw (~ γ-)	γáw	γáw	be vast		1039 j
耗	hào	smāws	māwh	māwh	māwh	hwàw	hwàw	hwàw	xàw	xàw	to diminish, waste	In Hanshu there is also attested a reading *māw, MC mâw, Mand. máo 'to be exhausted, lost' (one of the words with negative *m-, thus a non-aspirated initial is probable) - which is obviously a basis for the derivate *s-māw-s (note that Sino-Viet. hao seems to reflect an unattested 平聲 *smāw, MC *xāw). The character 耗 is also sometimes used (since L.Chou) as a substitute of 眊 *māw 'bad eyesight'.	1137 k
毫	háo	gāw	gāw	gāw (~ γ-)	gāw (~ γ-)	gāw (~ γ-)	gāw (~ γ-)	gāw (~ γ-)	γâw	γâw	a single hair, thin hair [L.Zhou]	Since L.Chou the word is used also for a very small measure of length or weight, and in South China also as a small money unit.	1129 m
號	hào	ghāw (~ w-)	γāw	γāw	γāw	γāw	γāw	γāw	γâw	γâw	to shout, cry out, lament; used in 號咷 (perhaps) to moan	Also read *ghāw-s (~ wh-), MC γàw, Mand. hào, Viet. hiêu (with a somewhat unclear final reflex) 'calling, request' (whence later 'sign, emblem, trade mark > firm, trade	1041 q

	Путунхуа	Aㄨㄛ	Kㄨㄛ	ㄅ	ㄅ	ㄨㄛ-1	ㄨㄛ-2	ㄨㄛ-3	ㄅ	ㄅ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鄙	hào	gāw?	gáw	gáw (~ ㄩ-)	gáw (~ ㄩ-)	gáw (~ ㄩ-)	gáw (~ ㄩ-)	gáw (~ ㄩ-)	gáw (~ ㄩ-)	gáw	a place name	name'). For *gh- (*w-) cf. Xiamen au ² . Also read *xāk ^w , MC xāk (FQ <S-01a93f>各), Go, Kan kaku id. Since Late Zhou also used for *khrāw, MC khaw (FQ 口交), Pek. qiāo, Go keu, Kan kau 'a mountain name'.	
豪	háo	gāw	gāw	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw	porcupine [Han]		1129 n
壕	háo	gāw	gāw	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw (~ ㄩ-)	gāw	ditch, dike [L.Zhou]		1129 y
蠔	háo	ghāw	ghāw	ghāw	ghāw	ghāw	ghāw	ghāw	ghāw	ghāw	oyster [Tang]	Regular Sino-Viet. is hào. Viet. has also ngao 'oyster' - which may be another loan from the same source (with a substitution of stop > nasal, attested also in several other cases). For *gh cf. Xiamen o ² .	
好	hǎo	hū?	hú	hǎw	hǎw	hǎw	hǎw	hǎw	xǎw	xǎw	be good, fine	Also read *hū?-s, MC xǎw, Mand. hào, Viet. háo 'to love'. Viet. has also another loan from the same source (MC xǎw) - Viet. há 'u 'good, nice, delicious'; cf. also Viet. hiếu 'to like, love, be fond' (a contamination with 孝 q.v.?).	1044 a-e
禾	hé	g ^w āj	gwāj	gwāj (~ ㄩ-)	gwā (~ ㄩ-)	gwā (~ ㄩ-)	gwā (~ ㄩ-)	gwā (~ ㄩ-)	gwā (~ ㄩ-)	gwā	grain		0008 a-d
合	hé	gēp	gēp	gēp	gēp	gēp	gēp	gēp	ㄕ	ㄕ	be together, joined, harmonious; to put together, match	Also read *kēp, MC 𪛗 (FQ 古沓), Pek. gé id. The meaning 'to close' (as in hé-kou 合口 'close the mouth') is also archaic and probably reflected in Viet. colloquial cùp (the literary Sino-Viet. reading is hợ'p). Cf. other Viet. colloquial readings (possibly from the same source - but cf. also PAA *gap 'join' which may be ultimately related): góp 'to collect, contribute, concentrate)' (but for the latter cf. also 給 *kəp q.v.), hạp 'to suit, to agree', hợp 'to meet, gather, assemble'. For OC *g- cf. Xiamen ka?8.	0675 a-d
何	hé	ghāj	ghāj	yāj	yā	yā	yā	yā	yā	yā	(be) what?	Regular Sino-Viet. is hà. Cf. also Viet. há 'interrogative particle'. Initial *gh- is reconstructed on analogy with related interrogatives: 胡 *ghā (cf. Xiamen ㄨ, Chaozhou ou ²), 盍 *ghāp (Xiamen ap ⁸). The character is used also for OC *ghāj?, MC 𪛗 (FQ JY 下可), Mand. hē 'to carry, bear', usually written as 荷 q.v.	0001 f
劾	hé	gōk	gōk	gōk (~ ㄩ-)	gōk (~ ㄩ-)	gōk (~ ㄩ-)	gōk (~ ㄩ-)	gōk (~ ㄩ-)	ㄕ	ㄕ	to accuse, demand satisfaction [Han]	Also read *gōk-s, MC 𪛗 id. In Viet. also read hặc.	0937 x

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
和	hé	gh ^w āj	ghwāj	wāj	wā	wā	wā	wā	γwā	γwā	be harmonious, concordant, well blended	For *gh ^w - cf. Jianou o ² . Also read *gh ^w āj-s, MC γwā, Mand. hè, Viet. họa 'to respond in singing, join in'. In Viet. cf. perhaps also hua 'to follow, imitate'.	0008 e-j
河	hé	ghāj	ghāj	γāj	γā	γā	γā	γā	γâ	γâ	river; the Yellow River	River; the Yellow River. Initial *gh- is suggested by Fuzhou o ² (see RDFS 127). The original meaning was 'ford', cf. the external evidence.	0001 g-h
曷	hé	ghāt	ghāt	γāt	γāt	γāt	γāt	γāt	γât	γât	interrogative used mostly adverbially: why, how, when	Sometimes written as 害 (q.v.) § One of the OC interrogative pronouns beginning with *ghā- (see 何 *ghāj, 胡 *ghā, 盍 *ghāp : the latter ("why not") is reflected in Xiamen as ap ⁸ - which allows us to reconstruct aspirated *gh- for the whole set). See also 豈 *khəj?	0313 d
核	hé	grāk	grāk	grāk (~ γ-)	grāk (~ γ-)	gḗk (~ γ-)	giḗk (~ γ-)	giḗk (~ γ-)	γaik	γaik	kernel		0937 la'
盍	hé	ghāp	ghāp	γāp	γāp	γāp	γāp	γāp	γâp	γâp	to fit, join, unite	During Late Zhou, used for homonymous *ghāp 'door leaf', as well as for *ghāp, a contraction < *ghā(j)-pə 'why not'.	0642 n-o
涸	hé	gāk	gāk	gāk (~ γ-)	gāk (~ γ-)	gāk (~ γ-)	gāk (~ γ-)	gāk (~ γ-)	γâk	γâk	to become dry		
盒	hé	ghōp	ghōp	γōp	γōp	γōp	γōp	γōp	γap	γap	box, chest [Tang]	Regular Sino-Viet. is hap. See also 匣 *ghrāp. For *gh cf. Xiamen a? ⁸ , ap ⁸ , Chaozhou ap ⁸ , Fuzhou ak ⁸ .	
荷	hé	ghāj	ghāj	γāj	γā	γā	γā	γā	γâ	γâ	lotus; to scold, blame, reprimand	For *gh- cf. Xiamen o ² . Also used as a loan for *gāj?, MC γá, Pek. hè 'carry, sustain' (LZ).	0001 o
賀	hè	gājs	gājh	gājh (~ γ-)	gāh (~ γ-)	gā (~)	gā (~)	gā (~)	γâ	γâ	to congratulate		0015 j
赫	hè	hrāk	hrāk	hrāk	hrāk	hḗk	hḗk	hḗk	xâik	xâik	be majestic, imposing, haughty	Schüssler also gives the meaning 'be glowing, fiery', but does not give the usually postulated meaning 'red'. Still, the word probably meant originally 'bright red, glowing red' - which explains well all contexts.	
褐	hé	gāt	gāt	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	γât	γât	hair cloth, coarse cloth		0313 g
鶴	hè	gāk ^w	gāuk	gāuk (~ γ-)	gāuk (~ γ-)	gāuk (~ γ-)	gāk (~ γ-)	gāk (~ γ-)	γâk	γâk	crane		1117 b
盃	hé	g ^w āj	gwāj	gwāj (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	γwā	γwā	a k. of vessel, a he vessel		0008 k-m
駝	hé	gāt	gāt	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	γât	γât	felt [LZ]		0313 e

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蝎	hé	gāt	gāt	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	γât	γât	grubs in wood [LZ]	Also read MC xet 'scorpion'.	0313 f
鸚	hé	gāt	gāt	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	γât	γât	name of a bird [LZ]	Also used for *khât in *khât... 'name of a bird' (LZ).	0313 h
𪗇	hé	gh ^w āj	ghwāj	wāj	wā	wā	wā	wā	γwâ	γwâ			
<S- 01a9 3f>	hē	hāj	hāj	hāj	hā	hā	hā	hā	xâ	xâ	scold (LZ)		0001 j
訶	hē	hāj	hāj	hāj	hā	hā	hā	hā	xâ	xâ	shout, scold (Han)	= 呵 q. v.	0001 k-l
呵	hē	hāj	hāj	hāj	hā	hā	hā	hā	xâ	xâ			
喝	he hé	hât	hât	hât	hât	hât	hât	hât	xât	xât	to yell, cry (angrily) [LZ]	Regular Sino-Viet. is hát. The earliest attested usage of the character (Han) is for *ʔrâts, MC ʔāj, Mand. yè 'to cry (with a constrained voice)'. In modern Mand. the character is most frequently used for hē 'to drink' (with an unattested MC reading).	0313 k
黑	hēi	smāk	māk	māk	māk	hwāk	hwāk	hwāk	xak	xak	be black		0904 a-b
恨	hèn	gōnʔs	gōnh	gōnh (~ γ-)	gōnh (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	γλn	γλn	to hate, be angry [L.Zhou]	Probably a derivate from 很 q.v. Regular Sino-Viet. is hân; the initial gi- in the colloquial variant is rather strange (is it a chance coincidence?).	0416 f
痕	hén	gōn	gōn	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	γλn	γλn	scar; trace [Han]	Viet. hàn is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is ngán, reflecting 0416 g nasal assimilation.	
很	hěn	gōnʔ	gōn	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	gōn (~ γ-)	γλn	γλn	to oppose, be against; to hate, be malign		0416 e
恆	héng	gōŋ	gōŋ	gōŋ	gōŋ	gōŋ	gōŋ	gōŋ	γλŋ	γλŋ	be constant, go on	Also read *kōŋ-s, MC kŋ, Mand. gèng 'to spread out, reach everywhere'. A metaphorical usage of *kōŋ-s, attested already in Shijing, is 'light of the moon spreading out' > 'full moon, to increase to the full (of the moon)'. Viet. hàng 'moon' (poet.) obviously goes back to this usage, although the MC reading kŋ was substituted by the standard reading of the character, γλŋ.	0881 d-e
桁	héng	grāŋ	grāŋ	grāŋ (~ γ-)	grēŋ (~ γ-)	gēŋ (~ γ-)	gēŋ (~ γ-)	gēŋ (~ γ-)	γäiŋ	γaiŋ	wooden lid (to vessels) [LZ]	Also used for *gāŋ, MC yāŋ, Pek. hán 'foot fetters'.	0748 f
橫	héng	g ^w rāŋ	gwrāŋ	gwrāŋ	gwrēŋ	gwēŋ	gwēŋ	gwēŋ	γwäiŋ	γwaiŋ	cross-beam; horizontal, transversal [L.Zhou]	Also read *g ^w rāŋ-s, MC γwäiŋ, Mand. hèng, Viet. ngang, ngáng' 'contrary; to be contrary, to oppose'. One of the cases	0707 m

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X (~ ʎ-)	BX (~ ʎ-)	ПḏK-1 (~ ʎ-)	ПḏK-2 (~ ʎ-)	ПḏK-3 (~ ʎ-)	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
衡	héng	grāṅ	grāṅ						ʎäiṅ	ʎaiṅ	beam, crosspiece, yoke, steelyard, weights; east-west	of stop>nasal transition in Viet. borrowings; standard Sino-Viet. forms are hoành (< ʎwäiṅ), hoành (< ʎwäiṅ).	0748 h-i
弘	hóng	g ^w əṅ	gwəṅ	gwəṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwəṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwəṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwəṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwəṅ (~ ʎ-)	ʎwɔṅ	ʎwɔṅ	be extensive, vast, wide		0887 g
宏	hóng	g ^w rēṅ	gwrēṅ	gwrēṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwrīēṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwiēṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwiēṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwiēṅ (~ ʎ-)	ʎwəiṅ	ʎwəiṅ	be great	During LZ used for homonymous *g ^w rēṅ 'resounding'.	0887 h
洪	hóng	ghōṅ	ghōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎwōṅ	ʎuṅ	ʎuṅ	be great; inundation	For *gh cf. Chaozhou aṅ ² .	1182 o
紅	hóng	ghōṅ	ghōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎōṅ	ʎwōṅ	ʎuṅ	ʎuṅ	red, pink [LZ]	Cf. perhaps also Viet. hung 'reddish (of hair)'. For *gh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou aṅ ² , Fuzhou öüṅ ² , Jianou oṅ ⁹ .	1172 i
虹	hóng	gōṅ	gōṅ	gōṅ	gōṅ	gōṅ	gōṅ	gwōṅ	ʎuṅ	ʎuṅ	rainbow [LZ]	Also read *krōṅ-s, MC kəuṅ, mod. jiàng id. For OC *g cf. Jianou kəṅ ² ; other Min dialects reflect a strange variant *ghoṅs, MC *gòuṅ - cf. Xiamen khiṅ ⁶ , Chaozhou khiṅ ⁴ , Fuzhou khöüṅ ⁶ .	1172 j
訇	hóng	gōṅ	gōṅ	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwōṅ (~ ʎ-)	ʎuṅ	ʎuṅ	be disorderly		1172 k
鬪	hòng	gōṅs	gōṅh	gōṅh (~ ʎ-)	gōṅh (~ ʎ-)	gòṅ (~ ʎ-)	gòṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwòṅ (~ ʎ-)	ʎùṅ	ʎùṅ	quarrel, fight	Also read *grōṅ-s, MC ʎəuṅ id.	
鴻	hóng	gōṅ	gōṅ	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gōṅ (~ ʎ-)	gwōṅ (~ ʎ-)	ʎuṅ	ʎuṅ	wild goose		1172 g'
烘	hōng	hōṅ	hōṅ	hōṅ	hōṅ	hōṅ	hōṅ	hwōṅ	xuṅ	xuṅ	to burn; to dry (on fire)		1182 r
薨	hōng	smhəṅ	sməṅ	sməṅ	məṅ	hwəṅ	hwəṅ	hwəṅ	xwɔṅ	xwɔṅ	(perhaps:) be buzzing	The original meaning of the character is 'to die (of high officials)', although it is attested only since Han. During Early Zhou the character is used only within the onomatopoeic reduplication 薨薨 *smhəṅ-smhəṅ 'be buzzing'.	0902 g
后	hòu	ghō? ghō?s	ghó	ʎwá	ʎwá	ʎów	ʎəw	ʎəw	ʎáw	ʎáw	prince, sovereign, a major lord	Also read *ghō?-s, MC ʎəw id. For *gh- cf. Xiamen au ⁶ , Chaozhou au ⁴ .	0112 a-b
侯	hóu	gō	gō	gwā (~ ʎ-)	gwā (~ ʎ-)	gōw (~ ʎ-)	gəw (~ ʎ-)	gəw (~ ʎ-)	ʎɔw	ʎɔw	target; target shooter, archer; feudal lord	In older parts of Shijing used for *gō - a personal existential copula ("he/she/it has, is").	0113 a-d
厚	hòu	gō?	gó	gwá	gwá	gów	gəw	gəw	ʎáw	ʎáw	be thick, generous	Also read *gō?-s, MC ʎəw (FQ 胡邁) id. For *g- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou kau ⁶ , Chaozhou kau ⁴ , Jianou ke ⁸ .	0114 a-d
後	hòu	ghō?	ghó	ʎwá	ʎwá	ʎów	ʎəw	ʎəw	ʎáw	ʎáw	be afterwards, after, later	Also read *ghō?-s, MC ʎəw (FQ 胡邁) 'be behind, attend,	0115 a-c

	Пугунхуа	AㄉК	КㄉК	3X	BX	ПㄉК-1	ПㄉК-2	ПㄉК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
候	hòu	ghōʔs	ghōh	γwāh	γwāh	γò	γò	γò	γλw	γλw	to wait, serve	support'. For *gh- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou au ⁶ , Chaozhou, Jianou au ⁴ . Probably the same word as 後 (in its 去聲 reading) q.v. Viet. hâu is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is hâu.	0113 e
逅	hòu	grōʔs	grōh	grwāh	grwāh	gò (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	γλw	γλw	carefree and happy	Used in the compoundxie-hòu.	0112 c
喉	hóu	gh(r)ō	gh(r)ō	γwā	γwā	γōw	γēw	γēw	γλw	γλw	throat	For OC *gh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou au ² .	0113 f
猴	hóu	gō	gō	gwā	gwā	gōw	gēw	gēw	γλw	γλw	monkey [LZ]	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou kau ² , Jianou ke ² , ke ⁹ .	0113 g
篻	hóu	gō	gō	gwā	gwā	gōw	gēw	gēw	γλw	γλw			
猴	hóu	gō	gō	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	γλw	γλw	root of a feather [Shuowen]		0113 h
鏃	hóu	gō	gō	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	γλw	γλw	arrow with metal point	Also read *gō-s, MC γλw id.	0113 i
餼	hóu	gō	gō	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	gwā (~ γ-)	γλw	γλw	dried food, provisions		0113 j
蚶	hǒu	hōʔ	hó	hwá	hwá	hów	hèw	hèw	χλw	χλw	ant [LZ]		0108 n
互	hù	gā(ʔ)s	gāh	gāh (~ γ-)	gāh (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	γò	γò	intertwining, crossing; barrier; a stand (of crossing sticks) [LZ]		0054 a
戶	hù	gāʔ	gá	gá (~ γ-)	gá (~ γ-)	gó (~ γ-)	gó (~ γ-)	gó (~ γ-)	γó	γó	door; household	Regular Sino-Viet. is hô. Cf. also Viet. ngō 'gate' (one of the cases of Viet. rendering Chinese stops as nasals).	0053 a-b
互	hù	gā(ʔ)s	gāh	gāh (~ γ-)	gāh (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	gò (~ γ-)	γò	γò	shut in, stop up (of cold which freezes everything) [LZ]		0054 c
弧	hú	g ^w ā	gwā	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gō (~ γ-)	gō (~ γ-)	gō (~ γ-)	γo	γo	bow; bent, curved		0041 h
狐	hú	g ^w ā	gwā	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gō (~ γ-)	gō (~ γ-)	gō (~ γ-)	γo	γo	fox		0041 i
胡	hú	ghā	ghā	γā	γā	γō	γō	γō	γo	γo	dewlap	For *gh- (at least in *ghā 'how, when') cf. Xiamen ɔ ² , Chaozhou ou ² . Most frequently used for homonymous *ghā 'how, when' (etymology see under 曷.)	0049 la'
扈	hù	gāʔ	gá	gá (~ γ-)	gá (~ γ-)	gó (~ γ-)	gó (~ γ-)	gó (~ γ-)	γó	γó	a bird resembling a quail	The original meaning is "name of a city" (attested in Chunqiu). During Late Zhou borrowed for a number of homonyms meaning "to stop, check; to tend (e.g. horses); to	0053 c

	Пугунхуа	Aㄨㄛ	Kㄨㄛ	3X	BX	Пㄨㄛ-1	Пㄨㄛ-2	Пㄨㄛ-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
斛	hú	gōk	gōk	gōk (~ ㄅ)	gōk (~ ㄅ)	gōk (~ ㄅ)	gōk (~ ㄅ)	gwōk (~ ㄅ)	yuk	yuk	unit of measure (10 斗) [L.Zhou]	be covered with".	1225 f
瓠	hù	g ^w ā	gwā	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gō (~ ㄅ)	gō (~ ㄅ)	gō (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	bottle-gourd, melon	Also read *g ^w ā-s, MC ㄅ, Pek. ㄅ id.	0043 j
壺	hú	gā	gā	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	bottle gourd (Lagenaria leucantha); a pitcher	Viet. hũ is probably a late loan; regular Sino-Viet. is hô.	0056 a-d
湖	hú	ghā	ghā	ḡā	ḡā	ḡō	ḡō	ḡō	yo	yo	lake	For *gh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ㄅ², Chaozhou ou².	0049 lǐ
瑚	hú	gā	gā	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	a k. of sacrificial vessel [LZ]		0049 lí
葫	hú	gā	gā	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gō (~ ㄅ)	gō (~ ㄅ)	gō (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	gourd [LZ]		0049 lǐ'
糊	hú	gā	gā	gā	gā	gō	gō	gō	yo	yo	paste, starch-paste, glue [Han]	For *g- cf. Xiamen ㄅ², Chaozhou kou², Fuzhou ku², Jianou ku².	
蝴	hú	gā	gā	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	butterfly [L.Zhou]	Written as 胡 in L.Zhou (the 'insect' radical having been added later); used only within the compound 蝴蝶 *gā-lêp.	
扞	hú	wāt	wāt	wāt	wāt	wāt	wāt	wāt	yot	yot	to dig up (a grave) [LZ]	If the word is related to 窟 *khūt, one should rather reconstruct OC *ghūt here, despite the xiesheng connection with 曰.	0304 e
岵	hù	gā?	gá	gá (~ ㄅ)	gá (~ ㄅ)	gó (~ ㄅ)	gó (~ ㄅ)	gó (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	a tree-clad mountain		0049 v
怙	hù	gā?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	yo	yo	rely on, depend on; reliant, self-confident	For *g- cf. Xiamen ㄅ⁶.	0049 x
桓	hù	gā(?)s	gāh	gāh (~ ㄅ)	gāh (~ ㄅ)	gò (~ ㄅ)	gò (~ ㄅ)	gò (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	railings, fence [LZ]	= 互 q.v.	0054 b
祛	hù	gā?	gá	gá (~ ㄅ)	gá (~ ㄅ)	gó (~ ㄅ)	gó (~ ㄅ)	gó (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	blessing		0049 y-z
餽	hú	gā	gā	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	supply food to, feed [LZ]		0049 lí
鵜	hú	gā	gā	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	gā (~ ㄅ)	yo	yo	pelican [LZ]		0049 lǐm'
虎	hǔ	hlā?	há	há	há	hó	hó	hó	xó	xó	tiger		0057 a-e
琥	hǔ	hlā?	há	há	há	hó	hó	hó	xó	xó	tiger-shaped jade object [LZ]	= 虎 q.v.	0057 f

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
滸 乎	hǔ	snāʔ	ḡá	ḡá	ḡá	hó	hó	hó	xó	xó	river bank		0060 k
	hū	wā	wā	wā	wā	wō	wō	wō	yo	yo	in, on, with regard to	Obviously related to 于 *wa q.v. Also used for homonymous *wā 'postvb. interrogative particle', as well as for the interjection *wā (in bisyllabic exclamations; in this meaning also written as 摩).	0055 a-g
呼 忽	hū	swā	wā	wā	wā	hōw	hēw	hēw	xo	xo	to call, shout; call on, ask	Also read *swā-s, MC xò id. Regular Sino-Viet. is hô.	0055 h-i
	hū	smēt	(s)mēt	(s)mēt	mēt	hwēt	hwēt	hwēt	xot	xot	to destroy; careless, confused		0503 l
吻 滹 撫 撫	hū	smēt	(s)mēt	(s)mēt	mēt	hwēt	hwēt	hwēt	xot	xot	dark		
	hū	swā	wā	wā	wā	hōw	hēw	hēw	xo	xo	river name		
hū	smā	mā	mā	mā	hōw	hēw	hēw	xo	xo	great	The original meaning 'cover' is attested only since LZ.	0103 n	
hū	maʔ	má	má	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	mú	big, important; numerous; rich, beautiful	Cf. 撫, 撫. The character was originally designed for *ma (MC mü, Pek. wú) / *s-mā (MC xo, Pek. hū) / *s-maʔ (MC xú, Pek. xǔ) 'big slice of dried meat', but this word is attested only since LZ.	0103 o	
摩 化	hū	wā	wā	wā	wā	wō	wō	wō	yo	yo			
	huà	snrōjs	ḡrwājh	ḡrwājh	ḡrwāh	hwà	hwà	hwà	xwà	xwà	to transform, change	The earliest form was probably *snrōjs (changed to *snʷrājh already in E.Zhou).	0019 a-b
划	huá	gʷrāj	gwrāj	gwrāj	gwrā (~ ḡ-) (~ ḡ-)	gwā (~ ḡ-) (~ ḡ-)	gwā (~ ḡ-) (~ ḡ-)	gwā (~ ḡ-) (~ ḡ-)	ɣwà	ɣwà	to punt (a boat) [L.Zhou]		0007 e
畫	huà	wrēks	wrēh	wrēh	wriēh	wiè	wiè	wiè	ɣwà	ɣwà	to draw, draw a design, paint designs	A colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. vẽ 'to draw, design'. For *w cf. Xiamen ui ⁶ , Chaozhou ue ⁶ , Fuzhou ua ⁶ , Jianou ua ⁸ .	
華	huá	swrā	wrā	wrā	wrā	hwā	hwā	hwā	xwà	xwà	flower, blossom	Also read *wrā, MC ɣwà (FQ 戶花), Pek. huá 'blossoming, beautiful' (obviously related to *s-wrā). For *w- cf. Xiamen ua ² . Since Bei-chao (4th cent.) the common usage has preserved 華 with the reading *wrā (at that time already *ɣwā), and introduced the character 花 for the reading *swrā (at that time already *xwā).	0044 a-b
滑	huá	grūt	grwēt	grwēt	grwēt	gwēt	gwiēt	gwiēt	ɣwät	ɣwät	slippery, smooth	For *g- cf. Xiamen kut ⁸ , Chaozhou kuk ⁸ , Fuzhou kok ⁸ , Jianou 0486 e ko ⁸ .	
話	huà	ghʷrāts	ghwrāc	wrās	wrās	wās	wāj	wāj	ɣwäj	ɣwäj	speech, lecture	Standard Sino-Viet. is thoại (with unclear th-). For *ghʷ- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ue ⁶ , Fuzhou, Jioanou ua ⁶ .	0302 o
劃	huá	wrēk	wrēk	wrēk	wriēk	wiēk	wiēk	wiēk	ɣwajk	ɣwajk	to cut, harm [Tang]	For *w cf. Xiamen ui ⁷ , Chaozhou ue ⁷ , Fuzhou uak ⁸ . Also read *s-wrēk, MC xwajk id.	

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	Kㄉㄐ	ㄅ	BX	ㄆㄉㄐ-1	ㄆㄉㄐ-2	ㄆㄉㄐ-3	ㄆㄐ	ㄆㄐ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
譁 擻	huá	swrāj	wrāj	wrāj	wrā	hwā	hwā	hwā	xwā	xwā	shout		0044 d
	huà	g ^w rās	gwrāh	gwrāh	gwrāh	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	ɣwā	ɣwā	big [LZ]	= 擻 q.v.	0043 m
擻	huà	g ^w rās	gwrāh	gwrāh	gwrāh	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	ɣwā	ɣwā	big [LZ]		0043 l
驩 踝	huá	wrā	wrā	wrā	wrā	wā	wā	wā	ɣwā	ɣwā	red horse [L.Zhou]	Attested within the binome 驩騮 *wrā-ru.	0044 c
	huà	g ^w rājs	gwrājh	gwrājh	gwrājh	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	gwā (~ (~ ɣ-)	ɣwā	ɣwā	ankle [LZ]		0351 j
徊 淮 槐	huái	wōj	wōj	wōj	wōj	wōj	wōj	wōj	ɣoj	ɣoj			
	huái	ghrūj	ghrwōj	ɣrwōj	ɣrwōj	ɣwōj	ɣwiōj	ɣwiōj	ɣwāj	ɣwāj	name of a river	For *gh cf. Jianou uoi ⁹ .	0601 a-c
	huái	grūj	grwōj	grwōj	grwōj	grwōj (~ (~ ɣ-)	grwōj (~ (~ ɣ-)	grwōj (~ (~ ɣ-)	ɣwāj	ɣwāj	Sophora japonica [L.Zhou]	Also read *gūj, MC ɣoj id.	0569 i
壞 懷	huài	grūjs	grwōc	grwōs	grwōs	grwōs	grwōs	grwōs	ɣwāj	ɣwāj	to destroy, ruin	Also read *krūj-s, MC kwāj (FQ 古壞) id.	0600 d
	huái	grūj	grwōj	grwōj	grwōj	grwōj	grwōj	grwōj	ɣwāj	ɣwāj	bosom; to embrace; to have feelings for, cherish, yearn, think lovingly of, comfort	For initial *g- cf. Xiamen kui ² .	0600 c
幻	huàn	g ^w rēns	gwrēnh	gwrjān	gwrīān	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	deceit		
奐	huàn	swāns	wānh	wānh	wānh	hwàn	hwàn	hwàn	xwàn	xwàn	be abundant, sufficient [L.Zhou]	Since Han also used as a loan for 煥 and 換 q.v. In Shijing used only within the compound pan huàn "relaxed".	0167 a
宦	huàn	g ^w rāns	gwrānh	gwrānh	gwrānh	gwàn	gwàn	gwàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	servant; officer, official [LZ]	If related to 官 *k ^w ān q.v., *g ^w rān-s should be reconstructed.	0188 a-b
桓	huán	wār	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	be pillar-like; turn round, turn back	The word was also has a homonymous reading *wār "martial-looking", written in Shijing both as 桓 and as 丸, and in the sense "turn round" it is probably identical to 丸. The radicalless shape of the character is encountered already in Yin inscriptions, with the meaning "turn round". The original meaning of the character 桓 proper, however, was "pillar", attested only since Late Zhou.	0164 a-f
患	huàn	g ^w rāns	gwrānh	gwrānh	gwrānh	gwàn	gwàn	gwàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	calamity		0159 f
換	huàn	wāns	wānh	wānh	wānh	wàn	wàn	wàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	change [LZ]	During EZ attested only within the compoundpan-huàn "relaxed". For *w- cf. Xiamen uā ⁶ , Chaozhou uā ⁶ ,	0167 f

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	ㄑㄉㄐ	ㄗㄨ	ㄅㄨ	ㄆㄉㄐ-1	ㄆㄉㄐ-2	ㄆㄉㄐ-3	ㄆㄨㄎ	ㄆㄨㄎ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
涣	huàn	swāns	wānh	wānh	wānh	hwàn	hwàn	hwàn	xwàn	xwàn	disperse; be ample	Fuzhou uan ⁶ . Also attested within the compoundpan-huan "relaxed, slack".	0167 b
焕	huàn	swāns	wānh	wānh	wānh	hwàn	hwàn	hwàn	xwàn	xwàn	light, bright [L. Zhou]		0167 c
豢	huàn	g ^w rāns	gwrānh	gwrānh	gwrānh	gwàn	gwàn	gwàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	feed animals with grain, rear (for slaughter); grain-fed animal [LZ]		0226 o-p
瘕	huàn	wārs	wānh	wānh	wānh	wàn	wàn	wàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	ulcer [LZ]		0163 b
寰	huán	whrēn	whrēn	whrjān	whriān	whiēn	whiēn	whiēn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	royal domain proper [LZ]	Etymologically probably = *whrēn 'ring, circle' (see 環 etc.)	0256 s-t
環	huán	whrēn	whrēn	whrjān	whriān	whiēn	whiēn	whiēn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	ring	See 還 *whrēn. For *wh- cf. Xiamen khuan ² , Fuzhou khuan ² .	0256 n-p
鍤	huán	whrān	whrān	whrān	whrān	whān	whān	whān	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	name of an ancient weight	For *wh- cf. Fuzhou khuan ² .	0255 m
狙	huán	wār	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	martial	See 桓.	0164 j
萱	huán	wār	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	a k. of violet [LZ]		0164 k
遄	huàn	g ^w āns	gwānh	gwānh	gwānh	gwàn	gwàn	gwàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	escape, avoid [LZ]		0157 m
萑	huán	g ^w ān (~ w-, ~ -r)	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	ɣwān	ɣwān	a k. of sedge		0166 a
狙	huán	wār	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	badger	Also read *swār (MC xwān, Pek. huān) and *swar (MC xwān, Pek. xuān) id. Xiasheng points to *-r, but the word occurs only within one *-n-rhyme in Shijing.	0164 l
懷	huán	wrān	wrān	wrān	wrān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	quick-minded, prompt [LZ]	Also read *swran (MC xwen, Pek. xuān) id.	0256 x
環	huàn	wrāns	wrānh	wrānh	wrānh	wàn	wàn	wàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	to go into (e.g. buffcoat), to don [LZ]		0256 u
輓	huàn	wrāns	wrānh	wrānh	wrānh	wàn	wàn	wàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	to tear asunder between chariots [LZ]		0256 v
環	huán	whrēn	whrēn	whrjān	whriān	whiēn	whiēn	whiēn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	metal ring [LZ]	= 環 q.v.	0256 r
鬟	huán	whrēn	whrēn	whrjān	whriān	whiēn	whiēn	whiēn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	to put hair in a knot [Tang]	See 還 *whrēn. For *wh- cf. Fuzhou khuan ² .	
睥	huàn	g ^w rān?	gwrān	gwrān	gwrān	gwàn	gwàn	gwàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	protruding eyes [LZ]		0139 lj
緩	huǎn	wān?	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	relaxed; slow; late, to postpone [L.Zhou]	For *w cf. Xiamen uan ⁶ .	0255 l
睨	huǎn	g ^w rān?	gwrān	gwrān	gwrān	gwàn	gwàn	gwàn	ɣwàn	ɣwàn	(perhaps:) be shiny, sparkling	Also used in the die-sheng 睨睨 *gēn?-*g ^w rān? 'be beautiful'.	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
澣	huǎn	g ^w ār? (~ w-?)	gwán	gwán	gwán	gwán	gwán	gwán	γwán	γwán	to wash	The Old Chinese reconstruction is somewhat uncertain: labialised initials are not typical for this phonetic series. A reconstruction like *wār? or *whār? is thus also not excluded. Pek. 3d tone is irregular. Since Han (after *-r > -n) also sometimes written as (257 o).	0140 m
歡	huān	h ^w ār	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	xwān	xwān	to rejoice, enjoy		0158 j
謹	huān	h ^w ār	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	xwān	xwān	shout; joyous [LZ]	Also read *x ^w ar, MC xwən, Pek. xuān id.	0158 n
驩	huān	h ^w ār	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	hwān	xwān	xwān	= 歡 q. v.		0158 l
皇	huáng	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	γwāŋ	γwāŋ	be august, stately; to regulate, correct	Also used for a homonymous *wāŋ 'brown-and-white (of a horse)' (or is it rather *gh ^w āŋ - cf. 黃 *gh ^w āŋ 'yellow?').	0708 a-c
凰	huáng	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	γwāŋ	γwāŋ	female phoenix		0708 l
黃	huáng	gh ^w āŋ	ghwāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	γwāŋ	γwāŋ	be yellow, brown	For *gh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou ŋ ² , Fuzhou uoŋ ² , Jianou uaŋ ² (pointing to CC *γwāŋ).	0707 a-b
												§ A colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. vàng 'yellow; gold'.	
煌	huáng	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	γwāŋ	γwāŋ	be brilliant, splendid, magnificent	Maybe = 皇.	0708 g
遑	huáng	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	wāŋ	γwāŋ	γwāŋ	to take time, have time		0708 i
恍	huǎng	h ^w āŋ?	hwáŋ	hwáŋ	hwáŋ	hwáŋ	hwáŋ	hwáŋ	xwáŋ	xwáŋ	flurried; confused [LZ]		0706 j
晃	huǎng	gh ^w āŋ?	ghwáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	γwáŋ	γwáŋ	bright [Han]	Probably related to 光 q.v.	
恍	huǎng	smaŋ?	ṃáŋ	ṃáŋ	ṃáŋ	hwáŋ	hwáŋ	hwáŋ	xwaŋ?	xjwaŋ?	be distressed	The oldest attestation is in Shijing (where the word is written as 兄). During L. Zhou the word is used (interchanging with 慌 *smāŋ) as part of a compound 恍惚 *smaŋ-smōt, 恍惚 *smāŋ-smōt 'indistinct, confused'; since Han we already meet a variant writing 恍惚 - which may indicate the beginning of the merger of *sm- and *sw- > *wh-	0765 f
育	huāng	smāŋ	(s)ṃāŋ	(s)ṃāŋ	ṃāŋ	hwāŋ	hwāŋ	hwāŋ	xwāŋ	xwāŋ	diaphragm (LZ)		0742 y
荒	huāng	smāŋ	ṃāŋ	ṃāŋ	ṃāŋ	hwāŋ	hwāŋ	hwāŋ	xwāŋ	xwāŋ	be waste, wasting	Used also for homonymous *smāŋ 'be large, too large, excessive; be very old, senile' (probably derived from *māŋ 'great, extensive', see 芒, 茫). A colloquial loan from the same source is probably Viet. vắng 'deserted, solitary'.	0742 le'
還	huán hái	whrēn	whrēn	whrjān	whriān	whiēn	whiēn	whiēn	γwān	γwān	(to come full circle): to turn round, return	Also read *whēn, MC zjwen, Mand. xuán 'to turn around; agile'. OC *whrēn is obviously the same word as 環 *whrēn 'ring'. Rhymes and xie-sheng point unambiguously to *-ēn, thus MC -an is irregular (-ān would be normally expected) -	0256 k-m

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	Kㄉㄐ	3X	BX	Пㄉㄐ-1	Пㄉㄐ-2	Пㄉㄐ-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
涓	huán	yuán wār wan	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	γwān wən	γwān wen	river name	see, however, below. Also read *wan, MC wən (FQ 兩元), mod. yuán id.	0164 g-i
回	huí	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	γoj	γoj	to revolve, swerve, deflect	A later meaning is ('revolution' >) 'time, occasion, number of times'. For *w- cf. Jianou o ⁹ .	0542 a-b
悔	huì	smāʔ	ṃǎ	ṃǎ	ṃǎ	hwǎ	hwǎ	hwǎj	xój	xój	to regret, repent	Also read OC *smāʔ-s, MC xòj (FQ 荒內) id.; 'dark, obscure' (cf. 每 *māʔ).	0947 s
迴	huí	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	wāj	γoj	γoj	to revolve, go everywhere [LZ]		0542 c
喙	huì	ʎots	ʎwać	ʎwaś (~ ʎh-)	ʎwaś	hwǎ	hwǎj	hwǎj	xwǎj	xwǎj	to pant	Used for a homonymous word meaning "snout" in LZ. The MC reading xwǎj is irregular, as is the alternative MC reading čhwǎj (Pek. chù); we would rather expect MC śwǎj (< *ʎot-s) or ʎhwǎj (< *ʎhot-s).	0171 i
惠	huì	wīts	wíc	wjǎś	wiǎś	wiēś	wièj	wièj	γwǎj	γwǎj	be kind, compliant	In inscriptions and in Shujing also used for a homonymous (?) *wīts 'it should be, should be'. [Cf. Tib. 'os-pa 'worthy, fitting, favourable', Burm. wat 'duty' ?]	0533 a-d
匯	huì	ghūjʔ	ghwǎj	wǎj	wǎj	wǎj	wǎj	wǎj	γój	γój	whirling water, river	The word is attested already in Shujing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary. For *gh- cf. Chaozhou khui4 (written by another character and probably reflecting a variant *ghujʔ, see RDFS 122). Also read *khrūj, MC khwǎj (FQ 苦淮) id.	0601 d
會	huì	gh ^w āts	ghwǎć	wǎś	wǎś	wǎś	wǎj	wǎj	γwǎj	γwǎj	to join, come together	For *gh- cf. Xiamen ue ⁶ , e ⁶ , Chaozhou oi ⁶ . Also read *k ^w āts, MC kwǎj (FQ 古外), Mand. guì 'to put together, combine' (with a non-standard alternation *k ^w - : *gh ^w -). Etymologically probably same root as 括 *k ^w āt q.v.	0321 a-e
誨	huì	smāʔs	ṃǎh	ṃǎh	ṃǎh	hwǎ	hwǎ	hwǎj	xòj	xòj	to instruct		0947 u-v
蕙	huì	wīts	wíc	wjǎś	wiǎś	wiēś	wièj	wièj	γwǎj	γwǎj	a k. of tree (Coumarouna odorata) [L.Zhou]	Later (since Tang) also used for a homonymous MC γwǎj 'white orchid' (whence probably Viet. hué 'lily').	0533 f
穢	huì	ʔ ^w ats	ʔwać	ʔwaś	ʔwaś	ʔwaś	ʔwǎj	ʔwǎj	ʔwǎj	ʔjwǎj	dirt	Modern huì is irregular (a regular variant wèi also exists), as well as the SJ variant ai.	0346 i
繪	huì	gh ^w āts	ghwǎć	wǎś	wǎś	wǎś	wǎj	wǎj	γwǎj	γwǎj	apply several colors, make variegated	For *gh ^w cf. Xiamen ui ⁶ .	0321 k
曄	huì	swīts	wíc	wjǎś	wiǎś	hwieś	hwiej	hwiej	xwǎj	xwǎj	be small, tiny (of stars); be chirping, go ding-a-ling		0527 c
噦	huì	swāts	wǎć	wǎś	wǎś	hwǎś	hwǎj	hwǎj	xwǎj	xwǎj	tinkle (of bells)	Also used for a homonymous *swāt-s 'ample, deep' (e. g. chamber). In LZ read *ʔ ^w at, *ʔ ^w rat (MC ʔ ^w ət, ʔ ^w et, Pek. yuē)	0346 j

	Путунхуа	Aㄨㄥ	Kㄨㄥ	ㄅㄨ	ㄅㄨ	ㄆㄨㄥ-1	ㄆㄨㄥ-2	ㄆㄨㄥ-3	ㄆㄨㄥ	ㄆㄨㄥ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蜃	huì	gūjs	gwāc	gwās (~ gwās (~ gwās (~ gwə̀j (~ gwə̀j (~ γòj γ-)	γ-)	γ-)	γ-)	γ-)	γòj	γòj	chrysalis of the silk worm	'sound of vomiting'.	
蒼	huì	ʔwāts	ʔwāc	ʔwās	ʔwās	ʔwās	ʔwàj	ʔwàj	ʔwàj	ʔwàj	to screen	Mod. huì is irregular (based on analogy with 會).	
翻	huì	swāts	wāc	wās	wās	hwās	hwàj	hwàj	xwàj	xwàj	rustling (of wings)		0346 g
虺	huǐ	ɲujʔ	ɲwə̀j	ɲwə̀j	ɲwə̀j	hwíj	hwíj	hwíj	xwíj	xwí	snake-brood	Used also for *ɲūj, MC xoj (FQ ZhY 呼回, Pek. huī)	0572 a
毀	huǐ	h ^w ejʔ	hwé	hwé	hwé	hwé	hwé	hwé	xwé	xjwí	to destroy, ruin		0356 a
賄	huǐ	smə̀ʔ	mə̀	mə̀	mə̀	hwə̀	hwə̀	hwə̀j	xój	xój	to present, assign; valuables, dowry	The original phonetic (in bronze inscriptions) was 每 *mə̀ʔ.	0995 z
燬	huǐ	h ^w ejʔ	hwé	hwé	hwé	hwé	hwé	hwé	xwé	xjwí	blazing fire	In Shi 10,3 Schüssler considers the character to be a loan for 毀 *x ^w ejʔ 'dismantle, destroy', which is dubious.	0356 b
灰	huī	smə̀j	mə̀j	mə̀j	mə̀j	hwə̀j	hwə̀j	hwə̀j	xoj	xoj	ashes, lime [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is khôi (with irregular kh-). Viet. vôi may go back to PAA *Cə-pVr 'lime' and thus is probably just a fortuitous resemblance.	0950 a
恢	huī	smə̀j	(s)mə̀j	(s)mə̀j	mə̀j	hwə̀j	hwə̀j	hwə̀j	khøj	khøj	great, extend; complete [LZ]	MC kh- is not quite clear.	0950 b
麾	huī	sm(r)aj	m(r)aj	m(r)aj	m(r)e	hwe	hwe	hwe	xwe	xjwi	to signal; signal flag	In L.Zhou used also as a loan for *sm(r)aj 'quick'.	0017 i
徽	huī	smə̀j	mə̀j	mə̀j	m ^w ə̀j	hwíj	hwíj	hwíj	xwíj	xwí	be fine, good; to signalize, display; a rope made of two strands		0584 h
撫	huī	smaj	maj	maj	mə̀	hwe	hwe	hwe	xwe	xjwi	to signalize, manifest	The word is obviously the same as 麾 *smaj (q.v.), therefore in this case, despite xie-sheng, we have to reconstruct *sm-, not *sw-. Standard Sino-Viet. is huy.	0027 l
隳	huī	sloj	(s)l ^w aj	(s)l ^w aj	sjwe	sjwe	sjwe	sjwe	xwe	xjwi	destroy [L.Zhou]		0011 f
彗	huì suì	whits	whíć	whjəs	whjəs	whjís	whjij	whjì	zjwì	zjwì	broom; comet [L.Zhou]	Also read *whets, MC zjwèj id. Another Mand. reading, huì, is due to the graphic influence of 慧 (q.v.). Viet. chò 'i 'broom' is colloquial; the regular Sino-Viet. reading is tuê.	0527 a
渾	hún	gūr							yon	yon			0458 b
魂	hún	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	yon	yon	spiritual soul		0460 g
昏	hūn	smān	mān	mān	mān	hwān	hwān	hwān	xon	xon	to perish; be dark, benighted, stupid; darkness, dusk; a benighted one; stupidity	Also used for 婚 *smān q.v. (thus in Shi 35, 2; 51,3). For etymology see 昏 *smān 'stupid, darkened in mind'.	0457 j-1

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
婚	hūn	smən	ṃən	ṃən	ṃən	hwən	hwən	hwən	xon	xon	wife, in-laws, relations by marriage	Written as 昏 in Shi 35.2.	0457 m
昏	hūn	smən	(s)ṃən	(s)ṃən	ṃən	hwən	hwən	hwən	xon	xon	stupid, darkened in mind		0457 n
或	huò	whāk	whāk	whāk	whāk	whāk	whāk	whāk	ɣwək	ɣwək	some; somehow, perhaps	A -k derivation (distributive) from 有 *whəʔ 'there is'. In later times widely used in the meaning 'or, either' (< "some...some...").	0929 a-d
活	huó	gh ^w āt	ghwāt	wāt	wāt	wāt	wāt	wāt	ɣwāt	ɣwāt	life; keep alive; kuo 4 "be flowing lively"	For OC *gh ^w - cf. Min forms: Xiamen uaʔ ^s , Chaozhou ap ^s , Fuzhou uak ^s . Aldo used in a reduplication *k ^w āt-k ^w āt (MC kwāt, Pek. guo) 'to purl (as running water)'.	0302 m
貨	huò	sŋōjs	ŋwājh	ŋwājh	ŋwāh	hwà	hwà	hwà	xwà	xwà	property, goods, riches, wares; bribe, bribery		0019 c
禍	huò	gh ^w ājʔ	ghwāj	wāj	wáj	wá	wá	wá	ɣwá	ɣwá	trouble, problems, misfortune	Viet. has also a colloquial loan from the same source: va 'misfortune'. For *gh ^w - cf. Xiamen o ⁶ .	0018 f-g
獲	huò	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	ɣwāk	ɣwāk	catch, a trap		0784 l
獲	huò	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	ɣwāk	ɣwāk	to boil	Etymologically the same word - *wāk 'boiling device, large cauldron' - is attested during Late Zhou in the graphic shape 鑊. Standard Sino-Viet. is quǎc (an irregular reading). § A later attested meaning (reflected in the Shuowen) is 'to pour heavily (of rain)'.	0784 j
獲	huò	whrāk	whrāk	whrāk	whrāk	whĕk	whĕk	whĕk	ɣwạik	ɣwạik	to catch, take; hit, succeed	The word clearly rhymes in *-āk and xie-sheng is unmistakable, thus MC -ạik is irregular (*ɣwạik would be a normal reflex). OC *wh- is indicated by the aspirated reflex in Fuzhou khek ^s .	0784 d, a-c
缶	huó	g ^w āt	gwāt	gwāt	gwāt	gwāt	gwāt	gwāt	ɣwāt	ɣwāt	to unite, join	Also read *k ^w āt, MC kwāt, Pek. guo id.	0302 l
甌	huò	ŋar	ŋan	ŋan	ŋan	ŋan	ŋən	ŋən	ŋən	ŋjen	a boiler, a yan vessel	Also read *ŋarʔ, *ŋar-s (MC irregularly ŋén, nèn, Pek. yǎn, yàn) id.	0252 d
鑊	huò	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	wāk	ɣwāk	ɣwāk	boiling device, large cauldron [LZ]	Cf. 獲.	0784 i
火	huǒ	sməjʔ	ṃěj	ṃěj	ṃěj	hwěj	hwěj	hwěj	xwá	xwá	fire		0353 a-c
豁	huō	h ^w āt	hwāt	hwāt	hwāt	hwāt	hwāt	hwāt	xwāt	xwāt	empty [LZ]		0314 g
及	jí	gəp	gəp	gəp	gəp	gip	gip	gip	gip	gjiip	reach to, be equal to, succeed; together with	Regular Sino-Viet. is câp; another colloquial loan is kíp 'to be in time, come in time'. For *g cf. Chaozhou kip ^s , Fuzhou kik ^s .	0681 a-c
吉	jí	kit	kit	kjət	kjət	kjit	kjit	kjit	kjit	kjit	be auspicious, lucky, positive		0393 a-h
即	jí	ćit	cit	cjət	cjət	cjit	cjit	cjit	cjit	cjit	to approach, go to, apply		0399 a-c,

	Пугунхуа	AДК	KДК	3X	BX	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
岌 忌	jí	ɲh(r)əp	ɲh(r)əp	ɲh(r)əp	ɲh(r)əp	ɲhip	ɲhip	ɲhip			high mound [LZ]	For *ɲh cf. Fuzhou ɲekʔ.	923 a
	jì	ghəʔs	ghəh	ghəh	ghəh	ghì	ghì	ghì	gì	gì	to dread, hate; be cautious	Rhymes in 上聲 in the Shijing. Also read *kə(ʔ)s, MC kì, Mand. jì 'a final line filler particle' (not rhyming). A later meaning is '(dreadful event >) anniversary of death'.	0953 s-t
技 汲 季	jì	greʔ	gré	gré	gré	gé	gé	gé	gé	gjí	ability, talent	For *g cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jianou ki ⁶ , Chaozhou ki ⁴ .	0864 k
	jí	kəp	kəp	kəp	kəp	kip	kip	kip	kip	kjip	to draw water		0681 h
jì	kʷijs (~ - kwic ^{ts})			kwjás	kjwás	kjwiś	kjwij	kjwi	kjwi	kjwi	be youngest, young	[? Tib. khjeu 'small child, youngster']	0538 a
芰 亟 急	jì	gres	greh	greh	greh	gè	gè	gè	gè	gji	water-chestnut [LZ]		0864 l
	jí	kək	kək	kək	kək	kik	kik	kik	kik	kjik	be urgent		0910 a-b
jí	kəp	kəp	kəp	kəp	kip	kip	kip	kip	kip	kjip	be urgent, hurrying	Regular Sino-Viet. is cáp; another colloquial loan is kíp 'urgent, pressing'.	0681 g
既	jì	kəps	kəc	kəs	kəs	kiś	kij	kij	kij	kji	to complete, have done	Related to *gəp 'come to, reach', 暨 *grəp-s 'to reach to, bring with' q. v.	0515 c-f
紀	jì	k(r)əʔ	k(r)ə	k(r)ə	k(r)ə	kí	kí	kí	kí	kjí	leading thread, relator; record, to record	Also read *k(r)əʔ-s, MC kì (whence Pek. jì) id.	0953 i
計	jì	kīps	kīc	kjās	kiās	kiēs	kièj	kièj	kiej	kiej	to draw lines, to plan; to count [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is kē. Cf. also Viet. kē' 'enumerate, count; tell, narrate' (probably borrowed from the same source). ?Cf. PA *kijup'ù.	
疾	jí	ʒit	ʒit	ʒjət	ʒjət	ʒjit	ʒjit	ʒjit	ʒjit	ʒjit	be sick, suffering, aching; urgent; urgently, most; sickness, illness, suffering; health, physical state, energy		0494 a-c
級 記	jí	kəp	kəp	kəp	kəp	kip	kip	kip	kip	kjip	class, grade, rank [Han]		0681 i
	jì	kəs	kəh	kəh	kəh	kì	kì	kì	kì	kji	to commit to memory, to record	Regular Sino-Viet. is ký.	0953 j
寄	jì	kajs	kajh	kajh	keh	kè	kè	kè	kè	kji	lodging; give as residence, place at; commit to one's charge; entrust to; communicate; to place in exile [L.Zhou]	Derived from *kaj lodging-house, guest q.v. (1 a')	0001 x
祭	jì	ćets	ceć	cjas	cjas	cjes	cjèj	cjèj	cjèj	cjèj	to sacrifice, offer a sacrifice	During LZ also attested as *ćrèts (MC çaj, Pek. zhài) 'name of a state'.	0337 a-d

	Пугунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
棘	jí	kək	kək	kək	kək	kik	kik	kik	kik	kjik	wild jujube tree (<i>Ziziphus spinosus</i>); thorns; to needle, harass		0911 a-b
集	jí	ʒəp	ʒəp	ʒəp	ʒjəp	ʒjip	ʒjip	ʒjip	ʒjip	ʒjip	to come together, settle, perch; achieve	Also written as 輯 in Shi. This is somewhat confusing, because 輯 must have been originally a graphic variant of a synonymous, but phonetically different 揖 *cíp 'to cluster together' (q.v.). It is quite probable that the confusion of 輯 and 集 must be due to later scribes. Originally 集 must have had a sibilant *ʒ- and a labial vowel - both because of external parallels and the relationship with 萃 OC *ʒuts < *ʒup-s 'to collect, assemble'.	0691 a-c
嫉	jí	ʒit	ʒit							ʒjit	ʒjit		0494 e
極	jí	gək	gək	gək	gək	gik	gik	gik	gik	gjik	to reach the end, come to, attain; highest point, ridge-pole, limit; attainment, center, middle point, correctness	For *g cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou kik ⁸ , Chaozhou kek ⁸ , Jianou ki ⁸ .	0910 e-f
楫	jí	ćəp	cəp	cəp	cjəp	cjip	cjip	cjip	cjep	cjep	oar; to row	The Shi rhyme (3,1,4,3) quite explicitly attributes the word to the *-əp rhyme class; the reading *ćəp corresponds quite well to modern jí, but MC cjep is aberrant (cjip would be expected). The character was also used as a loan for 揖 *cíp 'to come together, cluster together', sometimes confused with 輯 (= 集) *ʒəp 'to collect, gather' q.v. (whence additional Sino-Japanese readings: Go zifu, Kan sifu).	0688 h-i
暨	jì	grəps	grəć	grəś	grəś	gis	gij	gi			to reach to, bring with, concur with; together with, and		0515 o
際	jì	ćets	ceć	cjaś	cjaś	cjes	cjèj	cjèj	cjèj	cjèj	junction, conjunction [LZ]		0337 f
瘠	jí	ʒek (~ ʒ- ʒek)		ʒek	ʒjek	ʒjek	ʒjek	ʒjek	ʒjek	ʒjek	emaciated; suffering		0852 c-d
稷	jì	cək	cək	cək	cjək	cjik	cjik	cjik	cjik	cjik	non-glutinous variety of broom-corn millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum effusum</i>); by some identified as <i>Setaria italica</i>	? Cf. PA *ʒiúgi 'millet'.	0922 b
冀	jì	krəjs	krəć	krəś	krəś	kiś	kij	ki	ki	kji	to hope, aspire to	Cf. 覲.	0603 a-b

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
劑	jì	ʒə̌js	ʒə́c	ʒə́s	ʒə́s	ʒə́s	ʒə̀j	ʒə̀j	ʒiej	ʒiej	notch, a small notch as sign of treaty [L.Zhou]	A rather strange MC reading cjwe (< *cój) is also attested. During Han time a meaning 'to cut' is also attested. Finally, since Wei the word is also attested in the meaning 'to compound (medicine)', which is rendered in Viet. as tē.	0593 h
輯	jí	ʒəp	ʒəp	ʒəp	ʒjəp	ʒjip	ʒjip	ʒjip	ʒjip	ʒjip	to collect, gather	Usually considered to be identical to 集 q.v. However, there is reason to think that 輯 was originally read *cíp (= 搦 *cíp 'to cluster together'), and the reading MC ʒjip is a result of later confusion with 集.	0688 d
擊	jí	kēk	kēk	kēk	kiēk	kiēk	kiēk	kiēk	kiek	kiek	to beat, strike; to attack		0854 b
濟	jì	ćə̌js	cə́c	cə́s	cə́s	cə́s	cə̀j	cə̀j	ćiej	ćiej	to ford, cross	Also used for a homonymous *cə̌j-s 'to stop, cease'; for *cə̌jʔ, MC ćiej (FQ 子禮), Pek. jǐ 'be numerous; be beautiful, dignified, stately' (normally reduplicated: *cə̌jʔ-cə̌jʔ).	
薊	jì	kēts (~ - ī-)	kēc	kjās	kiās	kiēs	kièj	kièj	kiej	kiej	sow-thistle [Han]	The character is attested since L. Zhou, but only as part of place names.	
覬	jì	krə̌js	krə́c	krə́s	krə́s	kiś	kij	kì	kì	kjì	to long for	Cf. 冀 'to hope'.	
薺	jì	ʒə̌jʔ	ʒə̀j	ʒə̀j	ʒə̀j	ʒə̀j	ʒə̀j	ʒə̀j	ʒiej	ʒiej	Capsella bursa pastoris	Min dialects reflect a variant with even tone, but contradicting aspiration: Chaozhou chi ² , Jianou ci ² .	0593 l
繼	jì	kēs (~ - ks)	kēh	kēh	kiēh	kièj	kièj	kièj	kiej	kiej	to continue, perpetuate		
霽	jì	ćə̌js	cə́c	cə́s	cə́s	cə́s	cə̀j	cə̀j	ćiej	ćiej	to lift, disappear (of clouds); clearing sky		0593 s
驥	jì	krə̌js	krə́c	krə́s	krə́s	kiś	kij	kì	kì	kjì			0603 c
塋	jí	ćit	ćit	cjət	cjət	cjit	cjit	cjit	cjit	cjit	burn or scorch earth around the grave; masonry		0923 c
笈	jí	gəp	gəp	gəp	gəp	gip	gip	gip	gip	gjiip	satchel [Han]	OC *grəp can be also reconstructed. Other attested MC readings are: MC gep, gəp (< *g(hr)ap), çhəp (with uncertain OC reconstruction). Viet. cập is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is cập.	0681 o
塋	jì	grəts (~ -ps, ~ - js)	grəc	grə́s	grə́s	giś	gij	gì	gì	gjì	to plaster	Also has a MC reading xì (FQ 許既), Pek. xì id. (with irregular initial, but pointing to the fact that OC *-r- here may be secondary, from a prefix); also used for homonymous OC *grəts (~-ps,-js) 'to take, collect' (thus in Shijing 20,3) and *grəts (~-ps,-js) 'to rest' (in Shijing 249,4).	0515 h
瘳	jì	kēts	kēc	kjās	kiās	kiēs	kièj	kièj	kiej	kiej	mad (e.g. dog) [LZ]		0279 g

	Пугунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
穉	jì	ćets	ceć	cjaś	cjaś	cjes	cjèj	cjèj	cjèj	cjèj	millet [LZ]		0337 e
几	jǐ	krəjʔ	krəj	krəj	krəj	kíj	kíj	kí	kí	kjí	stool	Also used for *krəj 'be stud-adorned'. Regular Sino-Viet. is ky'.	0602 a-b
脊	jǐ	cek (~ ć-)	cek	cek	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	fundamental principle	The original meaning is 'spine', attested only during Late Zhou; the character is used also in 脊令 name of a bird ('wagtail', Shijing), and during LZ as a loan for *ʒek (~ *ʒ-) 'to trample, oppress'.	0852 a
戟	jǐ	krak	krak	krak	krak	kek	kek	kek	käik	kjäik	a kind of lance with two blades, halberd		0785 a-b
涉	jǐ	ćəjʔ	ćəj	ćəj	ćəj	ćəj	ćəj	ćəj	ćiej	ćiej	river name		
倚	jǐ	kajʔ	káj	káj	ké	ké	ké	ké	ké	kjí	to pull aside		0001 y
肌	jī	krəj	krəj	krəj	krəj	kij	kij	ki	ki	kji	flesh [LZ]		0602 d-e
姬	jī	klə	kə	kə	kə	ki	ki	ki	ki	kji	the Ji clan; a lady of the Ji clan; a fine lady	Also read *lə, MC jī (FQ 與之) id.	0960 f-h
屐	jī	ghrek	ghrek	ghrek	ghrek	ghek	ghek	ghek	gäik	gjäik	wooden footwear [Han]	For *gh cf. Fuzhou khiak ⁸ .	
飢	jī	krəj	krəj	krəj	krəj	kij	kij	ki	ki	kji	be hungry, starve; hunger, famine	Cf. also 饑 *grən-s 'famine'.	0602 f
基	jī	kə	kə	kə	kə	ki	ki	ki	ki	kji	foundation, base; gatehouse base; settlement, lodging		0952 g-i
耜	jī	kij	kij	kjəj	kiəj	kiēj	kiēj	kiēj	kiej	kiej	to cultivate (field)		
幾	jī	kəj	kəj	kəj	kəj	kij	kij	kij	kij	kji	small	Also read *kəjʔ, MC kǐj, Pek. jǐ 'few, a while, how many'; *kəj 0547 a-b 'be near, close'.	
畸	jī	kaj	kaj	kaj	ke	ke	ke	ke	ke	kji	odd (number); odd, singular, exceptional; wing of an army [L.Zhou]		0001 z
箕	jī	kə	kə	kə	kə	ki	ki	ki	ki	ki	winnowing basket; name of a constellation in Sagittarius which marks the 7th of the 28th xiu (or "lunar mansions")		0952 f
畿	jī	gəj	gəj	gəj	gəj	gij	gij	gij	gij	gji	threshold	Mod. jī is irregular (qí would be normally expected).	
稽	jī	kij	kij	kjəj	kiəj	kiēj	kiēj	kiēj	kiej	kiej	to search, research, examine, comprehend	Used also for a homonymous *kij 'to reach to'; for *khijʔ, MC 0552 o khíej, Mand. jǐ 'to bow the head'.	
機	jī	kəj	kəj	kəj	kəj	kij	kij	kij	kij	kji	device, apparatus	One of the later meanings is 'circumstances, occasion' (reflected in Viet. co').	0547 c

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
績	jī	ćek	cěk						ciek	ciek	to spin; achievement, work, result		0868 v
蹟	jī	ćek	cek	cek	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	footprint, track		0868 u
雞	jī	kē	kē	kē	kiē	kiēj	kiēj	kiēj	kiej	kiej	chicken	Regular Sino-Viet. is kê.	0876 n-p
饑	jī	kəj	kəj	kəj	kəj	kij	kij	kij	kij	kji	famine, esp. want of grain		0547 k
躋	jī	ćōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	ciej	ciej			0593 p-q
筭	jī	kēj	kē	kē	kiē	kiēj	kiēj	kiēj	kiej	kiej	hair-pin		0586 a
躋	jī	ćōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	ciej	ciej	to ascend, rise; the mist rises	Also read *ćōj-s, MC ciej, Pek. jì id.	0593 r
齎	jī	ćōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	ciej	ciej	to furnish, give, bestow, grant	During late Zhou sometimes confused wuth 資 *cij 'property, resources'.	0593 u
齎	jī	ćōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	ciej	ciej	to add vinegar to vegetables, pickle [L.Zhou]		0593 t
羈	jī	kaj	kaj	kaj	ke	ke	ke	ke	ke	kji	lodging-house; passing guest [L.Zhou]		0001 la'
夾	jiá	krēp	krēp	krjāp	kriāp	kiēp	kiēp	kiēp	kāp	kap	to flank, be on both sides, assist, follow close to	Viet. gáp has a narrowed sense 'to pick up with chopsticks' (a usage also attested in Chinese, but in later periods). Regular Sino-Viet. is giáp. Another colloquial loan from the same source is probably Viet. xáp 'to approach, come near'. A colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. kê 'shelf'.	0630 a-c
架	jià	krājs	krājh	krājh	krāh	kà	kà	kà	kà	kà	shelf		
浹	jiá	cēp (~)	ć- cēp	cjāp	ciāp	ciēp	ciēp	ciēp	ciep	ciep	a complete cycle, all round [LZ]		0630 m
嫁	jià	krās	krāh	krāh	krāh	kà	kà	kà	kà	kà	to marry	A derivate from 家 *krā q.v. Regular Sino-Viet. is giá.	0032 e
價	jià	krājʔs	krājh	krājh	krāh	kā	kā	kā	kà	kà	price [LZ]	See 賈.	0038 c
稼	jià	krās	krāh	krāh	krāh	kà	kà	kà	kà	kà	grain, crop; to sow		0032 f
駕	jià	krājs	krājh	krājh	krāh	kà	kà	kà	kà	kà	yoke		0015 e-f
頰	jiá	kēp	kēp	kjāp	kiāp	kiēp	kiēp	kiēp	kiep	kiep	cheek, jowl		0630 h
鞞	jiá	krōp	krōp	krōp	krōp	kāp	kiēp	kiēp	kāp	kap	a k. of ceremonial apron		0675 j
甲	jiǎ	krāp	krāp	krāp	krāp	kāp	kāp	kāp	kap	kap	mail-coat, armor; the first of the Heavenly Stems	PST *quap, cf. Tib. khrab 'shield, buckler; coat of mail, scales', Burm. hráp 'a sea shell; male upper coat' (cf. also khjap 'coat of mail' < Tib.?); Kach. kop31 'a crust, rind, shell', makop31 'to cover, shield, defend'.	0629 a-d
假	jiǎ	krāʔ	krá	krá	krá	ká	ká	ká	ká	ká	to deceive	Used also for the homonymous *krāʔ 'be great'; sometimes glossed as 'to come, go', but, as Schüssler supposes, this may	0033 a-c

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	3X	BX	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												be a lexicographic ghost and the graph might have been intended as a loan for *krāk 格 q.v.	
罍	jiǎ	krāʔ	krá	krá	krá	ká	ká	ká	ká	ká	a k. of ritual vessel		0034 a-b
價	jiǎ	krāʔ	krá	krá	krá	ká	ká	ká	ká	ká	Catalpa [LZ]		0038 d
加	jiā	krāj	krāj	krāj	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	to add, attach, hit		0015 a-b
佳	jiā	krē	krē	krē	kriē	kiē	kiē	kiē	kä	kä	good [LZ]		0879 n
家	jiā	krā	krā	krā	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	house, household, family		0032 a
葭	jiā	krā	krā	krā	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	reed, sedge, rush		0033 e
嘉	jiā	krāj	krāj	krāj	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	be good, fine, excellent		0015 g-h
豕	jiā	krā	krā	krā	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	male pig, boar		0033 f
枷	jiā	krāj	krāj	krāj	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	flail [L. Zhou]	Also read *krāj-s, MC kà, Pek. jià 'a stand, support'.	0015 c
珈	jiā	krāj	krāj	krāj	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	a women's hair ornament, gem on hairpin		0015 d
笳	jiā	krāj	krāj	krāj	krǎ	kā	kā	kā	kā	kā	reed flute [Han]		
鷓鴣	jiā	go	go	gwa	gwa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gju	name of a bird [LZ]		0108 y
件	jiàn	granʔ	grán	grán	grán	gén	gén	gén	gén	gjen	part, thing, object [Han]	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen kiã ⁶ , Chaozhou kǎã ⁴ , Jianou kin ⁶ .	
見	jiàn	kēns	kēnh	kjānh	kiānh	kièn	kièn	kièn	kien	kien	to see, look at; see someone, have an audience; receive in audience	Also read *gēns (see 現). Viet. kén 'to choose, select' (< 'to look?') is possibly an early loan; regular Sino-Viet. is kièn.	0241 a-d
建	jiàn	kars	kanh	kanh	kanh	kàn	kèn	kèn	kèn	kjen	set up, establish	During LZ used also for a homonymous name of a constellation (Sagittarius).	0249 a
荐	jiàn	ʒōns	ʒōnh	ʒōnh	ʒōnh	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒien	ʒien	grass, herb [LZ]	MC also has a dialectal reading ʒòn (Mod. zùn) id.; used also for a homonymous OC *ʒōn-s 'to repeat, increase'.	0432 b
健	jiàn	gharʔs	ghanh	ghanh	ghanh	ghàn	ghèn	ghèn	gèn	gjen	strong	For *gh- cf. Fuzhou khian ⁶ (reflecting a variant *gharʔ?).	0249 g
僭	jiàn	cēms	cēmh	cjāmh	ciāmh	cièm	cièm	cièm	ciem	ciem	err, error; untruthful, falsehood		0660 l
劍	jiàn	kams	kamh	kamh	kamh	kàm	kəm	kəm	kəm	kjem	sword	Regular Sino-Viet. is kiém. ? Cf. PA *k`emá 'sharp, sharp tool'.	0613 i-j
澗	jiàn	krāns	krānh	krānh	krānh	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	a stream in a ravine	Perhaps related - through *r-prefixation - to OC 干 *kān 'river bank' q.v.	0191 i
箭	jiàn	céns	cenh	cjanh	cjanh	cjèn	cjèn	cjèn	cjèn	cjèn	small bamboo; arrow [L. Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is tièn.	0245 h
賤	jiàn	ʒhenʔs	ʒhenh	ʒhjanh	ʒhjanh	ʒhjàn	ʒhjèn	ʒhjèn	ʒjèn	ʒjèn	cheap; low, mean [LZ]	Probably related (or identical) with 儻 q.v.	0155 n

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
踐	jiàn	ʒan?	ʒán	ʒán	ʒján	ʒjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	to tread, trample	Xiesheng would indicate *-en?, but the word rhymes in *-an? in Shijing. In Shujing used also instead of 翦 *'cen?' 'to clip; to demolish' (q.v.).	0155 o
諫	jiàn	krāns	krānh	krānh	krānh	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	kàn	to remonstrate, admonish		0185 b-d
餞	jiàn	ʒan? (~-e-)	ʒán	ʒán	ʒján	ʒjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	to give a farewell feast; say farewell; presents of food	Also read *ʒan?-s, MC ʒjèn id.	0155 p
鍵	jiàn	gar?	gán	gán	gán	gán	gón	gón	gón	gjén	bolt of a lock [LZ]	= 韃 q.v. The character also has an irregular MC reading gén. 0249 i For *g cf. Xiamen kian ⁶ , Chaozhou kien ⁴ , Fuzhou kion ⁶ .	
濺	jiàn	ćens	cenh	cjanh	cjanh	cjèn	cjèn	cjèn	cjèn	cjèn	gush forth [LZ]	Also read *ćēn, MC cien id.	0155 s
鑑	jiàn	krāms	krāmh	krāmh	krāmh	kàm	kàm	kàm	kàm	kàm	big bowl, basin	Also read *grām-s, MC ʒàm, Pek. xiàn id.	0609 c
鑒	jiàn	krāms	krāmh	krāmh	krāmh	kàm	kàm	kàm	kàm	kàm	to mirror oneself; a mirror	Also read *krām, MC kām (FQ 古銜) id. Etymologically obviously = 監 *krām(s) 'look, watch' q.v.	
淺	jiàn	ʒhen?	ʒhén	ʒhján	ʒhján	ʒhjén	ʒhjén	ʒhjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	be shallow, small; unmailed (e.g. horse)	Related to 淺 q.v.	0155 l
鍵	jiàn	gar?	gán	gán	gán	gán	gón	gón	gón	gjén	door bar, bolt [LZ]	For *g- cf. Xiamen kian ⁶ , Chaozhou kien ⁴ , Fuzhou kion ⁶ . Also read *kar? (MC kán, Pek. jiǎn) "weary".	0249 h
諛	jiàn	ʒhen?	ʒhén	ʒhján	ʒhján	ʒhjén	ʒhjén	ʒhjén	ʒjén	ʒjén	insincere, artful (*shallow)	= 淺. Also read *ʒhen?-s, MC ʒjèn id.	0155 m
襴	jiàn	krēns	krēnh	krjānh	kriānh	kièn	kièn	kièn	kàn	kàn	fold, wrinkle [Tang]	A rather unique case of OC *kr- (> *kl- in some old dialect?) = Viet. l-; may be a chance coincidence.	
柬	jiǎn	krēn?	krén	krján	krián	kièn	kièn	kièn	kán	kán	select, distinguish [LZ]		0185 a
剪	jiǎn	ćen?	cén	cján	cján	cjén	cjén	cjén	cjén	cjén		= 翦 q.v.	0245 j
揀	jiǎn	krēn?	krén	krján	krián	kièn	kièn	kièn	kán	kán	select	= 柬 q.v.	0185 e
減	jiǎn	krīm?	krím	krjəm	kriəm	kiəm	kiəm	kiəm	kám	kám	to abridge, moderate	Also read *grīm?, MC ʒǎm. In Viet. cf. also a colloquial loan: kém 'less; weak, feeble'.	0671 g-h
儉	jiǎn	ghram?	ghrám	ghrám	ghrám	ghém	ghém	ghém	gém	gjém	to economize [LZ]	Mod. jiǎn is irregular (instead of *jiàn); for *gh cf. Xiamen khiam ⁶ , Chaozhou khiəm ⁴ .	0613 e
檢	jiǎn	kram?	krám	krám	krám	kém	kém	kém	kém	kjém	to inspect, prove, control	Not in Schüssler's dictionary (although attested already in Shujing). The original meaning (attested, however, only during Han) is 'a stamp on the ready-made book'.	0613 d
簡	jiǎn	krēn?	krén	krján	krián	kièn	kièn	kièn	kán	kán	bamboo slips	Also used for homonymous *krēn? 'to examine, select'; *krēn? 'be great' (thus in Shi 38.1). OC *krēn? 'examine' is perhaps related to 見 *kēn-s 'see' (through -r-infixation).	0191 d-e
繭	jiǎn	kīn? (~-ēn?)		kjén	kién	kién	kién	kién	kien	kien	silkworm, silkworm cocoon [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is kié' n.	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
齷	jiǎn	krēm?	krém	krjám	kriám	kiēm	kiēm	kiēm	kám	kám	lump of earth [Han]	Also read *cham (~ch-, -e-), MC chjem (FQ 七廉), Go, Kan sen 'buck, lye'.	
趺	jiǎn	kēn?	kén	kján	kián	kién	kién	kién	kíen	kíen	callus, corn [LZ]	A reading OC *ḡn̄n-s, MC ḡn̄n (FQ 吾甸), Pek. yàn meaning 'extremity of animals' paw' is also attested since Han; it accounts for g- in Goon.	0239 c
翦	jiǎn	céen?	cén	cján	cján	cjén	cjén	cjén	cjén	cjén	to clip		0245 i
蹇	jiǎn	kran?	krán	krán	krán	kén	kén	kén	kén	kjén	speaking frankly, loyally; speak with difficulty [LZ]		0143 e
蹇	jiǎn	kan?	kán	kán	kán	kán	kón	kón	kón	kjén	to walk lame	Also read OC *kran?, MC kén (FQ 九輦), Go, Kan ken id. Also used for a number of homonymous words meaning "difficulty" (EZ), "high, arrogant", "pull up" (LZ). See also 蹇 *khaj.	0143 f
擡	jiǎn	kran?	krán	krán	krán	kén	kén	kén	kén	kjén	to lift	Also read *kan?, MC kón, Pek. jiǎn id.	0143 i
謙	jiǎn	cán? (~ c-, ~ -e-)	cán	cán	cján	cjén	cjén	cjén	cjén	cjén	shallow [Han]	The word is probably a dialectal variant of 淺 q.v. - although very poorly attested and somewhat unclear.	
奸	jiān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kān	kân	kân	treacherous; disobey; violate [LZ]	Pek. jiān is due to confusion with 姦 q.v.	0139 c-d
尖	jiān	cem	cem	cjam	cjam	cjem	cjem	cjem	cjem	cjem	sharp point, edge [Liang]		
肩	jiān	kēn	kēn	kjān	kiān	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kien	kien	shoulder; to carry	During LZ also borrowed for *gēn / *gān (MC ḡien, ḡan, Pek. xián, hén) 'thin, emaciated'.	0240 a
姦	jiān	krān	krān	krān	krān	kān	kān	kān	kạn	kạn	be wicked		0184 a
兼	jiān	kēm	kēm	kjām	kiām	kjēm	kjēm	kjēm	kiem	kiem	to combine; at the same time	Regular Sino-Viet. is kiēm.	0627 a
堅	jiān	kīn	kīn	kjōn	kiōn	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kien	kien	be hard, solid, firm		0368 c
湔	jiān	céen	cen	cjan	cjan	cjen	cjen	cjen	cjen	cjen	throw water on, wash [LZ]		0245 f
菅	jiān	krān	krān	krān	krān	kān	kān	kān	kạn	kạn	a k. of white-flowered rush (used for ropes etc.)		0157 n
間	jiān	krēn	krēn	krjān	kriān	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kạn	kạn	be in the middle, inserted	Also read *krēn-s, MC kạn (FQ 古覓), Pek. jiàn 'to put in between, insert, alternate, supersede'; during LZ also *ghrēn, MC ḡn̄n, Pek. xián "leisure; peace" (written usually as 閒, which is the original form of the character, while 間 is a later corruption; the same word during EZ was written as 閑 q.v.; for *gh- cf. Xiamen an ² , in ² , Chaozhou õi ² , Fuzhou en ² , Jianou aiŋ ⁹).	0191 a-c
煎	jiān	céen	cen	cian	cian	cien	cien	cien	cien	cien	to fry [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is tiên (with irregular tone).	0245 ɔ

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
韃	jiān	kar	kan	kan	kan	kan	kən	kən	kən	kjen	sinew [LZ]	Also read *gar-s, MC gən, Pek. jiàn (also Xiamen kian ⁶ , Chaozhou kien ⁴ , Fuzhou kion ⁶) id.	0249 f
漸	jiān	cam	cam	cam	cjam	cjem	cjem	cjem	cjem	cjem	to seep into, get wet	Also read: jiàn, MC zjém, OC *zám? 'to advance gradually; gradually'; chán, MC zám, OC *zrām 'be craggy'.	0611 f
監	jiān	krām	krām	krām	krām	kām	kām	kām	kām	kām	to look at, watch, inspect, supervise; to mirror oneself; a mirror	Also read *krām-s, MC kām, Mand. jiàn id. A later meaning is 'inspection' > 'jail, prison' (whence Viet. giam id.). In Viet. cf. also giō'm 'to sound out'; khám 'prison'.	0609 a-b
艱	jiān	krən	krən	krən	krən	kən	kiən	kiən	kən	kən	distress, difficulty, hardship; distressing news; cause distress		0480 c-d
杆	jiān	kēn	kēn	kjān	kiān	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kien	kien	even, level [Shuowen]		0239 a
杆	jiān	kēn	kēn	kjān	kiān	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kien	kien	crosspiece of wood on top of pillar [LZ]	There is also a quite irregular MC reading kiej (Pek. jī) id. (no alternation -j/-n is expected in this series).	0239 i
豨	jiān	kēn	kēn	kjān	kiān	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kien	kien	pig or boar 3 years old [LZ]	= 豨 q.v.	0240 b-d
豨	jiān	kēn	kēn	kjān	kiān	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kien	kien	pig or boar 3 years old		0239 b
燿	jiān	cam	cam	cam	cjam	cjem	cjem	cjem	cjem	cjem	extinguish, destroy	Also written as 殲 in Shijing, which is probably a later graphic substitution: the writing 殲 would presuppose OCh. *c-.	0660 m
蘭	jiān	krēn	krēn	krjān	kriān	kiēn	kiēn	kiēn	kən	kən	a fragrant plant (Orchis?); lotus fruits		0191 f
韃	jiān	kar	kan	kan	kan	kan	kən	kən	kən	kjen	bow and arrow case [LZ]		0249 c
韃	jiān	kar	kan	kan	kan	kan	kən	kən	kən	kjen	red horse with yellow mane	Attested in bronze inscriptions. Also read *gar (MC (irregularly) gen, Pek. qián) id.	0249 d-e
鬣	jiān	cen	cen	cjan	cjan	cjen	cjen	cjen	cjen	cjen	hair-tufts at the temples [LZ]	Also read *cen-s, MC cjen, Pek. jiàn id.; *cen? (MC cjen, Pek. jiǎn) cut the hair.	0245 k
匠	jiàng	zhanɿ (~ zhanɿ ʒ-)	zhanɿ	zhanɿ	zhjanɿ	zhjàn	zhjàn	zhjàn	zjàn	zjàn	carpenter, master, skilful [LZ]	For aspiration cf. Min forms: Xiamen chīū ⁶ , Chaozhou chīē ⁶ , Fuzhou chion ⁵ .	0729 a
降	jiàng	krūŋs	krūŋh	krəuŋh	krəuŋh	kəuŋ	kəŋ	kiəuŋ	kəuŋ	kəuŋ	to descend, come down; to send down	Also read MC ɣəuŋ (FQ 下江), Mand. xiáng, Viet. hàng 'to submit'. There are some problems with OC reconstruction here: the Jian-ou reflex əŋ ⁶ seems to point to *ghrūŋ (other Min dialects have "literary" reflexes with h-), but the word is obviously a voiced counterpart of *krūŋ-s, thus perhaps a reconstruction *grūŋ would be preferable. An archaic Viet. loan from the same source is probably Viet. rúng 'to fall, to drop'. Cf. perhaps also Viet. xuống 'to descend, go down'.	1015 a-c

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
絳 講	jiàng	krūŋs	krūŋh	krəuŋh	krəuŋh	kə̀uŋ	kiə̀uŋ	kiə̀uŋ	kə̀uŋ	kə̀uŋ	be deep red [L.Zhou]		
	jiǎng	krōŋ?	krón	krón	krón	kón	kón	kón	kə̀uŋ	kə̀uŋ	to explain, discuss, investigate		1198 a
江 姜	jiāng	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kə̀uŋ	kə̀uŋ	river; Yang-zi River	Viet. sông 'river' may be an older loan from the same source.	1172 v
	jiāng	klaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kjaŋ	the Jiang clan; ladies in attendance		0711 a-b
將	jiāng	caŋ	caŋ	caŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	to take smth. or smb. along, to lead along; intend to; to take, hold, support; to go with, lead on, advance; course	Used also for *caŋ 'be great, grand, strong' (for etymology see 且); *caŋ 'to offer, offering' (perhaps a variation of the basic meaning); *čaŋ, MC cjaŋ (FQ JY 千羊), Mand. qiāng 'to beg, pray, ask'. Since Late Zhou a derivat is also attested: *caŋ-s, MC cjaŋ (FQ 子亮), Mand. jiàng, Viet. tú'o'ng 'army-leader, general'.	0727 f
僵 漿 薑 疆	jiāng	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kjaŋ	prostrate, fall	Also read *gaŋ, MC gaŋ, Pek. qiáng id.	0710 c
	jiāng	caŋ	caŋ	caŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	cjaŋ	congee, rice-water, drink		0727 v
	jiāng	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kjaŋ	ginger [L.Zhou]	Normal Sino-Viet. is khu'o'ng.	0710 d
	jiāng	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kaŋ	kjaŋ	limit, field boundary, boundary; to delimit; territory		0710 h-i
叫 校	jiào	kīws	kīwh	kjəwh	kiəwh	kièw	kièw	kièw	kiew	kiew	to call	Viet. kêu is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is khiêu.	1064 g
	jiào	grāws	grāwh	grāwh	grāwh	gə̀w	gə̀w	gə̀w	yə̀w	yə̀w	school [L.Zhou]	Probably related to 教 *krāw-s 'to teach, instruct' (q.v.). The earliest attested usage of 校 is for a word *krāw-s '(cage or crossed woodwork): footfetter, cangue' (Yijing).	1166 i
窖 較	jiào	krūks	krūh	krəwh	krəwh	kə̀w	kə̀w	kə̀w	kə̀w	kə̀w	cave, cellar		1039 o
	jiào	krāk ^w	krāuk	krāuk	krāuk	kə̀uk	kə̀uk	kə̀uk	kə̀uk	kə̀uk	side-bars of a carriage	Since Han used also as a loan for 交 (whence the standard modern reading, although the reading Pek. jué also exists).	1166 lb'
轎	jiào	gaws	gawh	gawh	gawh	gèw	gèw	gèw	gèw	gjèw	palanquin, litter [Han]	Also read *gaw, MC gew id.; originally derived from (or the same word as) 橋 *gaw 'bridge' q.v. For *g cf. Xiamen, Jianou kiau ⁶ , Chaozhou kie ⁶ , Fuzhou kieu ⁶ .	
嚼	jiáo	ʒhek ^w	ʒheuk	ʒhjak	ʒhjak	ʒhjak	ʒhjak	ʒhjak	ʒjak	ʒjak	to grind with teeth, bite [Han]	Aspirated *ʒh can be reconstructed because the word is quite probably related to *ʒhek ^w -s 'chew' q.v.	
徼 齣 角	jiào	kək ^w s	kəwh	kjəwh	kiəwh	kièw	kièw	kièw	kiew	kiew	limit		1162 d
	jiào	cek ^w s	cewh	cjawh	cjawh	cjèw	cjèw	cjèw	cjèw	cjèw	to empty (a cup)		1121 h
	jiào	krök	krök	krök	krök	kək	kək	kək	kək	kək	horn	Viet. gạc is colloquial (with a specialized meaning 'antlers'); another colloquial loanword from the same source is góc 'corner, angle' (cf. also hóc id.?). Regular Sino-Viet. is giác.	1225 a-c

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
狡 勦	jiǎo	krāw?	kráw	kráw	kráw	káw	káw	káw	káw	káw	be artful, crafty		1166 j
	jiǎo	ćew?	ćéw	cjáv	cjáv	cjéw	cjéw	cjéw	cjéw	cjéw	to make weary; to cut off	Also read *čhrēw, MC çaw, Pek. chāo 'snatch' (probably the original meaning of the graph).	1169 c
腳 矯	jiǎo	kak	kak	kak	kak	kak	kak	kak	kak	kjak	foot [LZ]		0776 g-h
	jiǎo	k(r)aw?	k(r)áw	k(r)áw	k(r)áw	kéw	kéw	kéw	kéw	kjéw	to forge, forger	The original meaning is 'to curve (smth. straight) / to straighten (smth. curved)' (whence 'to forge', although the latter meaning is attested earlier). See 矯.	1138 l
橋	jiǎo	k(r)aw?	k(r)áw	k(r)áw	k(r)áw	kéw	kéw	kéw	kéw	kjéw	to lift; curve up [L.Zhou]	An expressive root, reminding both 喬 *g(r)aw 'high' (q.v.) and 斛 *k(r)iw 'curved' (q.v.); possibly a contamination.	1138 j
噉 交	jiǎo	kēw?	kéw	kjáv	kiáv	kiéw	kiéw	kiéw	kiéw	kiéw	bright, distinct		
	jiāo	krāw	krāw	krāw	krāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	to compare; to cross, mix with, mingle, associate with		1166 a-b
姣 郊	jiāo	krāw?	kráw	kráw	kráw	káw	káw	káw	káw	káw	beautiful [LZ]	Also read *grāw, MC çaw, Pek. xiáo 'immoral'.	1166 f
	jiāo	krāw	krāw	krāw	krāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	suburbs, vicinity of town; suburban altar		1166 n
椒	jiāo	cew	cew	cjaw	cjaw	cjew	cjew	cjew	cjew	cjew	Chinese prickly ash, also called Szechuan or Japanese pepper (Xanthoxylum simulans), used as condiment	Also read *cēw, MC ciew id.; used as well in a die-sheng 椒聊 *cēw-rēw 'pepper plant'.	1031 q
焦	jiāo	ćew	cew	cjaw	cjaw	cjew	cjew	cjew	cjew	cjew	to burn, char [LZ]	Shuowen says phonetic is 集 *ʒəp; it is possible only if the latter graph was taken with the alternative reading *ćip (see under 集). The 焦 series clearly has a *ć- initial (see RDFS 247); as for *-ew (not -aw), see the rhyme for 譙 (ibid., 556). A later attested meaning is 'dark yellow color'.	1148 a
澆	jiāo	kēw	kēw	kjāw	kiāw	kiēw	kiēw	kiēw	kiēw	kiēw	to pour [Han]	The earliest attestation is in L.Zhou (Chuci), where the character means 'to rise (of waves)' (expr.).	1164 c
膠	jiāo	krīw	krīw	krjēw	kriēw	kiēw	kāw	kāw	kāw	kāw	to glue together; unite, in unison	Regular Sino-Viet. is giao. Besides Viet., borrowed in Khmer ka:w 'glue, gum, paste' and Tai ka:w 'glue'.	1069 s
驕	jiāo	kaw	kaw	kaw	kaw	kew	kew	kew	kew	kjew	be proud, arrogant, high	Also read *khaw, MC khew 'be vigorous'; *xaw, MC xew, Mand. xiāo in 歇驕 *xat-xaw 'short-muzzled dog'.	1138 o
子	jié	krat (~ - e-)	krat	krat	krat	ket	ket	ket	ket	kjet	rising straight and slender, as a lance; entire, undamaged	The original meaning is 'a k. of lance', attested during LZ.	0283 a
介	jiè	krēts	krēc	krjās	kriās	kiēs	kiěj	kiěj	kāj	kāj	be great, increasing	Used also for homonymous *krēts 'to assist' and *krēts	0327 a-c

	Пугунхуа	AДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
劫	jié	kap	kap	kap	kap	kap	kəp	kəp	kəp	kjəp	to rob, plunder [L.Zhou]	'armor'; during LZ also used for *krēt (MC kät, Pek. jia) 'obliquely'; 'sudden'. May be reconstructed as *krap and go back to ST *rop (~ua-) 'rob, assault'; however, may be also borrowed from Austric: cf. PAA *ko:p / *kə:p 'catch', Thai ko:p 'take with a handful', PAN *aŋkup 'scoop, handful'.	0642 h-i
屆	jiè	krəts	krēc	krās	krās	kās	kiěj	kiěj	käj	käj	to end up, arrive; end, limit		0510 b
芥	jiè	krəts	krēc	krjās	kriās	kiēs	kiěj	kiěj	käj	käj	mustard [LZ]	Viet. ca' i is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is giò' i. Cf. PJ *kàrásì 'mustard' < PA *kabro.	0327 j
拈	jié	kīt	kīt	kjət	kiāt	kiēt	kiēt	kiēt	kiet	kiet	to grasp	Also read *kit, MC kjit, Pek. ji id.	0393 n
界	jiè	krəts	krēc	krjās	kriās	kiēs	kiěj	kiěj	käj	käj	boundary, limit		0327 e
疥	jiè	krəts	krēc	krjās	kriās	kiēs	kiěj	kiěj	käj	käj	itch, scabby disease; intermittent fever [LZ]		0327 f-g
借	jiè	ciak	ciak	ciak	ciak	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	cjek	to borrow, allege	Also read *ciak-s, MC cjà (FQ 子夜) id.	0798 u
桔	jié	kīt	kīt	kjət	kiāt	kiēt	kiēt	kiēt	kiet	kiet	name of a medicinal plant; a well-sweep [LZ]		0393 o
桀	jié	grat	grat	grat	grat	get	get	get	get	gjet	a perch for fowls	Also used for a homonymous *grat 'remarkable, surpassing, hero'; for *krat (MC ket, Pek. jie) 'high'.	0284 a
訐	jié	kat	kat	kat	kat	kat	kət	kət	kət	kjət	accuse, denounce [LZ]	Also read *krat, MC ket, *krat-s, MC kèj (Pek. ji) id.	0300 a
捷	jié	zap	zap	zap	zjap	zjep	zjep	zjep	zjep	zjep	to defeat, win a victory, win booty; victory, booty	Also used for a homonymous *zap 'be quick, nimble, brisk'.	0636 b
傑	jié	grat	grat	grat	grat	get	get	get	get	gjet	of a surpassing quality	For *g cf. Xiamen kiat ^s , Chaozhou, Fuzhou kiek ^s .	0284 b
結	jié	kīt	kīt	kjət	kiāt	kiēt	kiēt	kiēt	kiet	kiet	to tie, tie up		0393 p
節	jié	ćit	cīt	cjət	ciāt	ciēt	ciēt	ciēt	ciet	ciet	knot, joint in plants; degree, to regulate; (?) be crest-like	Since Han also used with the meaning "(joint >) section; season; new season's festival" (= "joining parts of the year"). Viet. têt is a colloquial loan (only with the meaning 'new year's festival'); standard Sino-Viet. is tiết.	0399 e-f
截	jié	zēt	zēt	zjāt	ziāt	ziēt	ziēt	ziēt	ziet	ziet	to cut, trim, restraint, bring order to		0310 a-b
碣	jié	grat	grat	grat	grat	get	get	get	get	gjet	monolith		0313 q
竭	jié	grat	grat	grat	grat	get	get	get	get	gjet	to dry up	For *g cf. Xiamen kiet ^s , Chaozhou, Fuzhou kiek ^s .	0313 r
潔	jié	kēt	kēt	kjāt	kiāt	kiēt	kiēt	kiēt	kiet	kiet	be pure, purify [LZ]	See 絜.	0279 j
櫛	jié	ćrit	crit	cjət	çət	çit	çit	çit	çit	çit	to scrape; also jie 2 "comb"		0399 g
价	jiè	krəts	krēc	krjās	kriās	kiēs	kiěj	kiěj	käj	käj	great		0327 d

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
偈	jié	grat	grat	grat	grat	get	get	get	get	gjet	robust [LZ]	Also read *kat, MC kət id.; in Shijing used as a loan for 謁 *khrat q.v.	0313 p
袷	jié	kīt	kīt	kjōt	kiōt	kiēt	kiēt	kiēt	kiet	kiet	to carry in the skirt, lift up the skirt	Also read *krīt, MC kät (FQ 古黠), Pek. jiá id. Etymologically probably = 結 *kīt 'to tie, tie up' q.v.	0393 q
楬	jié	grat	grat	grat	grat	get	get	get	get	gjet	commemorative pole (over a grave); inscription [LZ]	Also read *khrāt, MC khat, Pek. qia 'a k. of musical instrument; wooden vase' [LZ].	0313 o
穢	jiè	krāts	krāc	krās	krās	kās	kāj	kāj	kāj	kāj	to castrate [LZ]		0314 c
解	jiě	krē?	kré	kré	krié	kiē	kiē	kiē	káj	káj	to unloose, take off	Used also for *grē? / *krē?-s, MC 𠵹 / kāj, Mand. xiè 'be slack, idle, careless' (also within 邈迺 *grē?s-g(r)ō?s 'be carefree and happy').	0861 a
皆	jiē	krāj	krāj	krāj	krāj	kāj	kiāj	kiāj	kāj	kāj	be complete, all; be together with, agree; all, together with		0599 a
接	jiē	cap	cap	cap	cjap	cjep	cjep	cjep	cjep	cjep	to join, to continue, to unite [L.Zhou]	The character is attested in Early Zhou only in a loan usage instead of 捷 *zap q.v.	0635 e
揭	jiē	kat	kat	kat	kat	kat	kət	kət	kət	kjət	to rise, raise, lift	Also read *krat (MC ket, FQ 居列), *gat (MC gət, FQ 其謁), *grat (MC get, FQ 渠列), *khrat (MC khet, FQ 丘謁) id., as well as *khrat-s (MC khèj, FQ 去例, Pek. qì) 'to lift one's clothes' (thus in Shi 34.1). Viet. cát is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is khiết. Cf. PAN *sakat 'rise, climb up' (Sag. 43).	0313 n
階	jiē	krīj	krīj	krjāj	kriāj	kiēj	kiēj	kiēj	kāj	kāj	steps, stairs		0599 d
嗟	jiē	ciaj	ciaj	ciaj	cjä	cja	cja	cja	cja	cja	to sigh; oh, alas		0005 n
喈	jiē	krāj	krāj	krāj	krāj	kāj	kiāj	kiāj	kāj	kāj	be in unison, do in unison	The character is also used in Shijing as a loan for 潛 *krāj 'chilly'.	0599 c
接	jiē	ćap	cap	cap	cjap	cjep	cjep	cjep	cjep	cjep	peg, tenon		0635 f
己	jǐ [qǐ]	klə?	kó	kó	kó	kí	kí	kí	kí	kjí	the 6th of the Heavenly Stems; self		0953 a-e
近	jìn	gər?	gón	gón	gón	gín	gín	gín	gín	gjin	be near, imminent	Also read *gər?-s, MC gín, Mand. jìn 'to come near to, keep close to'. In Viet. cf. also gàn 'near, close; adjacent, beside' (obviously from the same source). For *g cf. Xiamen kun ⁶ , Chaozhou kin ⁴ , Fuzhou köün ⁶ , Jianou küün ⁶ . For etymology cf. 幾 *kəj 'near' (an old *-r/-l variation?).	0443 g
勁	jìn	keŋs	keŋh	keŋh	kjeŋh	kjèn	kjèn	kjèn	kjèn	kjèn	strong [LZ]		0831 m
晉	jìn	cəns (~	cənh	cjənh	cjənh	cjin	cjin	cjin	cjin	cjin	to advance [LZ]	Used also for homonymous *cən-s 'name of a feudal state; butt-end of spear; to insert'.	0378 a-e

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	Kㄉㄐ	ㄅㄨ	Bㄨ	ㄆㄉㄐ-1	ㄆㄉㄐ-2	ㄆㄉㄐ-3	ㄆㄨㄎ	ㄆㄨㄎ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
進	jìn	ć-) cins (~ ć-, ~ - ars)	cinh	cjənh	cjənh	cjìn	cjìn	cjìn	cjìn	cjìn	to advance, enter		
禁	jìn	krəms	krəmh	krəmh	krəmh	kím	kím	kím	kím	kjím	to forbid, prohibit [L.Zhou]	Also read jīn, MC kim, OC *krəm 'to endure; be fit for' (a late 0655 k reading, since Tang).	
盡	jìn	ʒinʔ	ʒín	ʒjə́n	ʒjə́n	ʒjín	ʒjín	ʒjín	ʒjín	ʒjín	to do the utmost, exhaust oneself; completely, all	Also read *cinʔ, MC cjin id.	0381 a-b
緡	jìn	cəns (~ ć-)	cənh	cjənh	cjənh	cjìn	cjìn	cjìn	cjìn	cjìn	pale red		0378 g
堇	jìn	kəns	kənh	kənh	kənh	kìn	kìn	kìn	kìn	kjìn	aconite		0480 t
姪	jìn	g(r)əmʔ	g(r)əm	g(r)óm	g(r)óm	gím	gím	gím	gím	gjím	uncle's (mother's brother's) wife, aunt [Jiyun]	For *g cf. Xiamen kim ⁶ , Chaozhou kim ⁴ , Fuzhou keŋ ⁶ , Jianou keiŋ ⁶ . Cf. PA *gǎmo 'concubine, co-wife' (?).	
僅	jǐn	grəns	grənh	grənh	grənh	gìn	gìn	gìn	gìn	gjìn	barely [LZ]	For *g cf. Xiamen kin ⁶ , Fuzhou köüŋ ⁶ .	0480 m, z
緊	jǐn	kinʔ	kín	kjə́n	kjə́n	kjín	kjín	kjín	kjín	kjín	fast, durable [LZ]	Also used as a loan for 堅 *kīn q. v.	0368 g
錦	jǐn	kəmʔ	kóm	kóm	kóm	kím	kím	kím	kím	kjím	brocade		0652 e
謹	jǐn	kənʔ	kén						kín	kjín	be careful, attentive, observe carefully		0480 u
饑	jǐn	grəns	grənh	grənh	grənh	gìn	gìn	gìn	gìn	gjìn	famine	For *g cf. Fuzhou köüŋ ⁶ , Jianou köŋ ⁶ .	0480 r-s
藎	jǐn	ćru	cru	çəw	çəw	çiw	çəw	çəw	çəw	çəw	hemp stalk; good arrow [LZ]	Also used for *ʒōn (MC ʒwân, Pek. cuán) 'gather wood' [LZ].	0131 p
巾	jīn	krən	krən	krən	krən	kin	kin	kin	kin	kjin	scarf, towel	Regular Sino-Viet. is cân.	0482 a-c
今	jīn	k(r)əm	k(r)əm	k(r)əm	k(r)əm	kim	kim	kim	kim	kjim	now, today, this (day, month, year)		0651 a-e
斤	jīn	kər	kən	kən	kən	kin	kin	kin	kin	kjin	axe	Another Early Zhou reading attested is *kərs (MC kìn, Mand. jìn) in the reduplication *kərs-kərs 'to be clear-sighted'. Already in L. Zhou the graph occurs with the meaning 'balance, to weigh, measure of weight'; it is not clear whether this meaning is in any way related to the original meaning 'axe'.	0443 a-c
金	jīn	kəm	kəm	kəm	kəm	kim	kim	kim	kim	kjim	metal	Cf. also Viet. kēm 'zinc' (probably a separate loan from the same source).	0652 a-c
津	jīn	cin	cin	cjən	cjən	cjin	cjin	cjin	cjin	cjin	a ford; moist		0381 g
矜	jīn	kriŋ	kriŋ	kriŋ	kriŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ	kjiŋ	be pitiable; be vigorous	The original meaning is 'lance shaft' (attested during LZ).	0369 a

	Путунхуа	AДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
浸	jīn	cims	cimh	cjəmh	cjəmh	cjìm	cjìm	cjìm	cjìm	cjìm	to overflow, soak, wet	The readings are rather exceptional: in MC the character is also read gin (pointing to *grin < *grin); the word rhymes in *-in in Shijing which points to original *-iŋ. It also serves as a loan for 鰈 *k ^w rōn (q. v.) in Shijing.	0661 m
筋	jīn	kəŋ (~ - r)	kəŋ	kəŋ	kəŋ	kin	kin	kin	kin	kjin	nerve, sinew, tendon	Regular Sino-Viet. is cân.	0445 a
襟	jīn	krəm	krəm	krəm	krəm	kim	kim	kim	kim	kjim	overlap of a robe [LZ]		0655 l
徑	jìng	kēŋs	kēŋh	kēŋh	kiēŋh	kièŋ	kièŋ	kièŋ	kien	kien	small path, short-cut; diameter		0831 f
敬	jìng	kraŋs	kraŋh	kraŋh	kreŋh	kèŋ	kèŋ	kèŋ	kàiŋ	kjàiŋ	be cautious, careful, respectful		0813 a-f
靜	jìng	ʒeŋ?	ʒéŋ	ʒéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	be quiet, tranquil, peaceful; pure, good		0812 n'-s'
鏡	jìng	kraŋs	kraŋh	kraŋh	kreŋh	kèŋ	kèŋ	kèŋ	kàiŋ	kjàiŋ	mirror, looking glass [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is kình.	0752 c
競	jìng	graŋs	graŋh	graŋh	greŋh	gèŋ	gèŋ	gèŋ	gàiŋ	gjàiŋ	to struggle; be strong, aggressive	For *g cf. Chaozhou keŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou keŋ ⁶ (Xiamen kin ⁵ reflects a variant *kraŋs).	0754 a-d
井	jǐng	ceŋ?	céŋ	céŋ	cjéŋ	cjéŋ	cjéŋ	cjéŋ	cjéŋ	cjéŋ	a well	Regular Sino-Viet. is tí'nh.	0819 a-e
阱	jǐng	ʒeŋ?	ʒéŋ	ʒéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	ʒjéŋ	pit [LZ]		0819 i
景	jǐng	kraŋ?	kráŋ	kráŋ	kréŋ	kéŋ	kéŋ	kéŋ	káiŋ	kjáiŋ	to measure by the shadow; be great	A later meaning is ('smth. measured by the shadow' >) 'scene, landscape'.	0755 d
憬	jǐng	kraŋ?	kráŋ	kráŋ	kréŋ	kéŋ	kéŋ	kéŋ	káiŋ	kjáiŋ	be far away		0755 h
頸	jǐng	keŋ?	kéŋ	kéŋ	kjéŋ	kjéŋ	kjéŋ	kjéŋ	kjéŋ	kjéŋ	neck	Also read *geŋ?, MC gjéŋ id.	0831 n
京	jīng	kraŋ	kraŋ	kraŋ	kreŋ	keŋ	keŋ	keŋ	kàiŋ	kjàiŋ	hill; capital city		0755 a-c
涇	jīng	kēŋ	kēŋ	kēŋ	kiēŋ	kiēŋ	kiēŋ	kiēŋ	kien	kien	river channel [L.Zhou]	During Early Zhou the character is attested only as a river name. Regular Sino-Viet. is kinh. Originally 'vein' ('river channel' as 'vein of water'), cf. also <S-01c84a> *kēŋ 'vein of water', 經 *kēŋ 'warp'.	0831 g
荊	jīng	kreŋ	kreŋ	kreŋ	kreŋ	keŋ	keŋ	keŋ	kàiŋ	kjàiŋ	thorns, briar		0808 i-j
旌	jīng	ceŋ	ceŋ	ceŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	pennon, banner, flag		0812 v
莖	jīng	ghrēŋ	ghrēŋ	γrēŋ	γriēŋ	γiēŋ	γiēŋ	γiēŋ	γaiŋ	γaiŋ	stalk; sword hilt [LZ]	Modern jīng is quite irregular, as well as Min readings -	0831 u

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
晶	jīng	cēŋ (~ c)	cēŋ	cēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	bright [Han]	Chaozhou kheŋ ² , Fuzhou kheŋ ² (presupposing rather a variant *ghreŋ).	0820 a-b
菁	jīng	ceŋ	ceŋ	ceŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	a k. of grass	Used also for a homonymous *ceŋ 'be luxuriant, bushy'. Cf. also 菁 and 青.	0812 f'
經	jīng	kēŋ	kēŋ	kēŋ	kiēŋ	kiēŋ	kiēŋ	kiēŋ	kien	kien	to take as a norm, plan, practice	Schüssler: "perhaps: *to follow a line" (cf. 徑 *kēŋ). A somewhat later meaning is '(norm >) sacred book'.	0831 c-d
兢	jīng	kəŋ	kəŋ	kəŋ	kəŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ	kjiŋ	be cautious; be fearsome	Also read *gəŋ, MC giŋ id.	0888 a-b
精	jīng	ceŋ	ceŋ	ceŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	cjeŋ	fine and pure rice		0812 g'
鯨	jīng	graŋ	graŋ	graŋ	greŋ	geŋ	geŋ	geŋ	gäiŋ	gjäiŋ	whale [L.Zhou]	Modern Mand. jīng, as well as Fuzhou kiŋ ¹ point to a variant *kraŋ; therefore aspiration in Chaozhou kheŋ ² is probably secondary (due to the level tone) and does not point to OC *ghraŋ.	0755 f
驚	jīng	kraŋ	kraŋ	kraŋ	kreŋ	keŋ	keŋ	keŋ	käiŋ	kjäiŋ	be scared, attentive		0813 g
炯	jiǒng	k ^w ēŋ?	kwēŋ	kwēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwíeŋ	kwíeŋ	bright [L.Zhou]	Also read *g ^w ēŋ?, MC ywíeŋ (FQ 戶頂) id.	
罔	jiǒng	k ^w reŋ?	kwreŋ	kwreŋ	kwreŋ	kwéŋ	kwéŋ	kwéŋ	kwáŋ	kjwáŋ	name of an official	The character is present already in Shujing (although left out by Schüssler's dictionary). It is usually translated as 'bright', but this meaning is attested only since Han.	0763 a-b
褰	jiǒng	kh ^w ēŋ?	khwēŋ	khwēŋ	khwiēŋ	khwiēŋ	khwiēŋ	khwiēŋ	khwíeŋ	khwíeŋ	unlined hemp garment	Modern j- is irregular (q- would be expected).	0809 c
扃	jiǒng	k ^w ēŋ	kwēŋ	kwēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwiēŋ	kwien	kwien	bar (of gate or door); bolt		0842 d
臼	jiù	ghu?	ghú	ghów	ghów	ghíw	ghów	ghów	gów	gjów	mortar	For *gh cf. Xiamen khu ⁶ , Chaozhou khu ⁴ , Fuzhou kho ⁶ , Jianou khiu ⁶ .	1067 a
究	jiù	kus	kuh	kəwh	kəwh	kiw	kəw	kəw	kəw	kjəw	to go to the end, to the bottom of smth., to the extreme, search into, investigate		0992 o
咎	jiù	ghu?	ghú	ghów	ghów	ghíw	ghów	ghów	gów	gjów	blame, fault	For *gh- cf. Fuzhou kheu ⁵ (reflecting *ghu?-s).	1068 a-b
柩	jiù	gh ^w əʔs	ghwəh	ghəwh	ghəwh	ghwì	ghwì	ghwì			coffin [LZ]	For *gh ^w cf. Fuzhou kheu ⁶ (reflecting suffixless *gh ^w əʔ).	0993 g
救	jiù	kus	kuh	kəwh	kəwh	kiw	kəw	kəw	kəw	kjəw	to help, save	In Viet. also read cu'u (pointing to a 平聲 variant *ku?). Cf. 仇, 逵.	1066 m
就	jiù	ʒuks	ʒuh	ʒəwh	ʒjəwh	ʒjìw	ʒjìw	ʒjìw	ʒjəw	ʒjəw	to go to, come to, proceed; achieve, accomodate		1093 a
舅	jiù	gu?	gú	gów	gów	gíw	gów	gów	gów	gjów	uncle	The regular Sino-Viet. reading is cū'u. For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ⁶ , Chaozhou ku ⁴ , Fuzhou, Jianou kiu ⁶ .	1067 b

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
舊	jiu	g ^w əʂ	gwəh	gəwh	gəwh	gìw	gəw	gəw	gəw	gjàw	be old, ancient (not of people)	Regular Sino-Viet. is cù'u. Cf. also Viet. khú, khụ 'very old'. The original meaning of the graph was probably 'owl', but this usage is actually attested only since Han. For *g cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ku ⁶ , Fuzhou ko ⁶ , Jianou kiw ⁶ .	1067 c-e
九	jiǔ	k ^w əʔ	kwə	kəw	kəw	kíw	kəw	kəw	kəw	kjàw	be nine		0992 a
久	jiǔ	k ^w əʔ	kwə	kəw	kəw	kíw	kəw	kəw	kəw	kjàw	be long, a long time	May be related to 舊 *g ^w ə-s 'old' q.v. (although the latter does not rhyme in 上聲). [Or cf. Tib. sgug 'to wait' ?]	0993 a
灸	jiǔ	k ^w əʔ	kwə	kwə	kwə	kíw	kəw	kəw	kəw	kjàw	to prop up, raise against		
疾	jiǔ	k ^w əʂ									be anguished, in anguish		
糾	jiǔ	kiwʔ	kíw	kjàw	kjàw	kjív	kjív	kjív	kjív	kjív	be twisted, plaited	Modern 平聲 is irregular (jiǔ would be expected). Also read OC *kewʔ, MC kéw (FQ JY 舉夭), Pek. jiǎo in the binome 窈糾 *ʔəwʔ-kewʔ 'be elegant, beautiful'. Schüssler gives also a variant reading *gewʔ, and a variant meaning 'to examine' - which we were unable to trace. A possible etymology see under 繆, 斛.	1064 b-c
起	jiǔ	kiwʔ	kíw	kjàw	kjàw	kjív	kjív	kjív	kjív	kjív	be martial	Used only within the reduplication 起起 'be martial'. Schüssler (326) says: "perhaps this graph was meant to write JIAO 躑, JIU thus being a lexicographic ghost". The word is indeed synonymous with 躑 (OC *kawʔ 'be martial'), but there are many cases like that in OC; Schüssler's opinion is probably based on the definition in Shuowen (which says: "...read like <S-01f9f7>"). The latter character (meaning "a k. of tripod") is read *gaw, MC gew (FQ 巨 嬌) and the inaccuracy of Han "duruo" glosses is well known, thus there is no reason for doubting the validity of the traditional MC fanqie for 起. The reading *kiwʔ is also corroborated by the parallelism (in Shi 7.1) between 起起 and the reduplication 肅肅 (*sik ^w -sik ^w) in the first stanza.	1064 d
韭	jiǔ	k(r)uʔ	k(r)ú	k(r)əw	k(r)əw	kíw	kəw	kəw	kəw	kjàw	Chinese chive (<i>Allium odorum</i> , <i>A. tuberosum</i>)		1065 a-b
酒	jiǔ	cuʔ (~ c- cú)		cəw	cjàw	cjív	cjív	cjív	cjəw	cjəw	wine		1096 k
鳩	jiū	kru	kru	krəw	krəw	kiw	kəw	kəw	kəw	kjəw	name of a bird	Used also in compounds: 睢鳩 *cha-kru 'osprey', 鳩鳩 *li-j-kru 'cuckoo'. Although there are some doubts as to the original meaning of the word, it is glossed as 'dove' as early as in Shuowen. and means 'dove. niəon' in all modern	0992 n

	Пугунхуа	AДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
觚	jiū	kiw	kiw	kjəw	kjəw	kjiw	kjiw	kjiw	kjiw	kjiw	horn-shaped, long and curved	dialects (this meaning, as well as the reconstruction of medial *-r-, is supported by external evidence). Viet. cu is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is cu'u. [In Zuo Zhuan said to be used as a loan for 糾 or 逑 q.v.].	1064 f
繆	jiū	kriw	kriw	krjəw	krəw	kiw	kəw	kəw	kjiw	kjiw	down-curving	§ Probably a prefixed form (*r-kiw > *kriw) of the root also present in OC 觚 *kiw / *giw 'horn-shaped, long and curved' < PST *kīw q.v. Cf. also 糾 *kiw? 'be twisted, plaited'.	1069 h
句	jù	kos	koh	kwah	kwah	kwò	kwò	kwò	kù	kjù	sentence, clause [Han]	Viet. câu is colloquial (regular Sino-Viet. is cú) - probably under the influence of another reading of 句, MC kɰw - see under 勾.	0108 a-b
巨	jù	ga?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gò	gjù	great [LZ]	The original reading of the character must have been *k ^w a? 'carpenter's square' = 矩, but the loan for *ga? 'great' probably occurred early, because it accounts for several *ga-type syllables in the xiesheng series. For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ⁶ , Chaozhou ki ⁴ , Fuzhou köü ⁶ .	0095 a-b
局	jú	gok	gok	gok	gok	gok	gok	gok	gök	gjök	to bend, stoop	This is the original meaning of the character, which later came to be rendered by the graph 踞. Starting with Han the character 局 was used for a homonymous word *gok 'action, circumstance; meeting, party, office' (for *g cf. Xiamen kik ⁸ , Chaozhou kek ⁸ , Fuzhou kuok ⁸). Cf. also Viet. gục 'to bend down'.	1214 a
具	jù	gos	goh	gwah	gwah	gwò	gwò	gwò	gù	gjù	to hoard; be complete, be together; provide, arrange	For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ⁶ , Chaozhou ku ⁴ , Fuzhou köü ⁶ , Jianou kü ⁸ .	0121 a-c
拒	jù	ga?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gó	gjú	oppose, ward off [LZ]	For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ⁶ , Chaozhou ki ⁴ , Fuzhou köü ⁶ . Also used for *k ^w a? (MC kú, Pek. jǔ) 'troops drawn up in squares' (= 矩 q.v.).	0095 i
沮	jù	cas	cah	cah	cjah	cjò	cjò	cjò	cjò	cjù	marshy ground	Also borrowed for a homonymous *ca-s 'to stop, prevent; vanquish'; during LZ also used for *ʒa? (MC ʒjǒ, Pek. jù) 'to leak, ooze'.	0046 k-l
倨	jù	kas	kah	kah	kah	kò	kò	kò	kò	kjù	bent in an angle; arrogant [LZ]		0049 n'
俱	jù	ko	ko	kwa	kwa	kwo	kwo	kwo	kü	kjü	both, all, together [LZ]		0121 d
菊	jú	kuk	kuk						kük	kjök			1017 e
距	jù	ga?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gó	gjú	to oppose, resist; come to, = 拒 q.v. The original meaning 'spur' is attested only since		0095 q

	Пугунхуа	Aㄨㄢ	Kㄨㄢ	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇㄢ-1	ㄇㄢ-2	ㄇㄢ-3	ㄆㄢ	ㄆㄢ	Перевод reach	Комментарии Late Zhou. For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ⁶ , Chaozhou ki ⁴ , Fuzhou köü ⁶ .	GSR #
鉅	jù	ga?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gó	gjú	hard iron [LZ]		0095 r
聚	jù	ʒo?	ʒó	ʒwá	ʒjwá	ʒjwó	ʒjwó	ʒjwó	ʒjú	ʒjú	to gather, collect	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Also read *ʒo?-s, MC ʒjú id.	0131 k
劇	jù	ghrak	ghrak	ghrak	ghrak	ghek	ghek	ghek	gäik	gjäik	to intensify; extremity, difficulty [L.Zhou]	Another meaning - "to play; play, drama" - is attested since Tang. For *gh cf. Xiamen khiok ⁸ , Fuzhou khiok ⁸ , Jianou khi ⁸ .	0803 i
踞	jù	kas	kah	kah	kah	kò	kò	kò	kò	kjù	to squat		0049 l' r'
據	jù	kas	kah	kah	kah	kò	kò	kò	kò	kjù	to grasp; depend on, rely on	The regular Sino-Viet. reading is cú'; có' is used in one of the derived meanings ('cause, reason, pretext').	0803 f
橘	jú	k ^w it	kwit	kwjət	kjwət	kjwit	kjwit	kjwit	kjwit	kjwit	an orange	Viet. also has a colloquial loan from the same source: quít.	0507 g
鋸	jù	kas	kah	kah	kah	kò	kò	kò	kò	kjù	saw, to saw [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is cú'.	0049 l' s'
屨	jù	kros	kroh	krwah	krwah	kwò	kwò	kwò	kù	kjù	sandal	Cf. 鞮 *rō, *ro-s, *kro-s.	0123 q
遽	jù	gas (~ - ks)	gah	gah	gah	gò	gò	gò	gò	gjù	sudden, hurried [LZ]	For *g cf. Chaozhou kə ⁴ , Fuzhou köü ⁶ .	0803 c-d
瞿	jù	k ^w as	kwah	kah	kah	kò	kò	kò	kù	kjù	be anxious, circumspect	Also used as a loan for *g ^w a (MC gü, Pek. qú) 'a k. of lance'; for *g ^w cf. Fuzhou kü ² (Chaozhou khə ² is probably secondary).	0096 a-c
懼	jù	gh ^w as	ghwah	ghah	ghah	ghò	ghò	ghò	gù	gjù	to dread, feel apprehension	For *gh- cf. Xiamen khu ⁶ .	0096 i
扃	jú	kok	kok	kok	kok	kok	kok	kok	kök	kjök	barrow		1214 c
柜	jù	ga?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gó	gjú	a plant which has been variously identified, among others as: turmeric (Curcuma domestica); black millet; or wild lettuce		0095 j-m
糗	jù	ga?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gó	gjú	cakes (dumplings or threads) made of rice-flour and honey [LZ]		0094 n
𪔐	jù	ga?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gó	gjú	plough [LZ]		0095 o
詎	jù	gha?	ghá	ghá	ghá	ghó	ghó	ghó	ghó	gjú	how (used in the phraseyong-ju) [LZ]	Also read *gha?-s, MC gò, Pek. jù id. An aspirate is reconstructed because of a probable connection with 胡 *ghā etc.	0095 p
廣	jù	gla?	gá	gá	gá	gó	gó	gó	gò	gjù	upright posts of a drum or bell frame		0078 e-g

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
窶 咀 枸	jù	groʔ	gró	grwá	grwá	gwó	gwó	gwó	gú	gjú	straitened, in want		0123 o-p
	jǔ	ʒaʔ	zá	ʒá	ʒjá	ʒjó	ʒjó	ʒjó	ʒjǒ	ʒjú	chew [LZ]		0046 u
	jǔ	koʔ	kó	kwá	kwá	kwó	kwó	kwó	kú	kjú	a k. of tree (<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>)	During Late Zhou also used for *kō, MC kḗw, Pek. gōu 'crooked wood' (= 勾 q.v.).	0108 o
矩	jǔ	kʷaʔ	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwó	kwó	kwó	kú	kjú	carpenter's square; rule, law [LZ]		0095 c-e
莒	jǔ	kraʔ	krá	krá	krá	kó	kó	kó	kó	kjú	place name [LZ]	The meaning 'name of a plant', although probably original, is attested only since Han time.	0076 l
舉	jǔ	klaʔ	ká	ká	ká	kó	kó	kó	kó	kjú	to rise, surge, start; to lift, promote	Viet. also has gio' 'to show, to raise': is it a colloquial loanword from the same source? Derived with a *k-prefix from *laʔ, see 昇.	0075 a
柜 榧	jǔ	kʷaʔ	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwó	kwó	kwó	kú	kjú	gutter [LZ]		0095 f
	jǔ	koʔ	kó	kwá	kwá	kwó	kwó	kwó	kú	kjú	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i> ; a k. of tray or stand for dishes [LZ]		0121 e
筮	jǔ	kraʔ	krá	krá	krá	kó	kó	kó	kó	kjú	round basket	Viet. rá is an archaic loan; standard Sino-Viet. is cu'. The development *kr- > r- is somewhat strange, and it is possible that the actual loan source (despite the traditional writing of Viet. rá as 筮) is another Chinese word, 籬 *rhāj (MC lâ) 'deep basket (in part., for washing rice). [For the latter cf. perhaps also Viet. rê 'bamboo basket used as pad for hot pots']. Cf. PA *k'ùre 'basket'.	0076 j-k
踽 耦 萬 居	jǔ	kʷaʔ	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwó	kwó	kwó	kú	kjú	solitary, forlorn		0099 g
	jǔ	kʷaʔ	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwó	kwó	kwó	kú	kjú	a clan name		0099 e
	jǔ	kʷaʔ	kwá	kwá	kwá	kwó	kwó	kwó	kú	kjú	carpenter's square [LZ]	= 矩 q.v.	0099 f
	jū	ka	ka	ka	ka	ko	ko	ko	kō	kjü	to stay at, remain, dwell; part	Also used in a reduplication *ka-ka (Sch.: "perhaps: be unsociable, antisocial"), and also as an expressive particle *ka (with irregular MC reflex: MC ki, Mand. jī - perhaps OC *kə should be reconstructed?). Viet. cu' may in fact reflect an independent development of PAA *gu 'sit' (= Tai gi: 'be').	0049 l'c - d'
拘	jū	ko	ko	kwa	kwa	kwo	kwo	kwo	kü	kjü	to grasp, seize	During Late Zhou also used for *kō (MC kḗw, Pek. gōu) 'to cover; receive'; for *go (MC gü, Pek. qú) in the compound ...zhu-qú 'stump of a tree'.	0108 p
狙 疽 砮	jū	čas	chah							chjò			
	jū	cha	cha	cha	chja	chjo	chjo	chjo	chjō	chjü	ulcer [LZ]	Pek. jū is irregular (analogical).	0046 p
	iū	cha	cha	cha	chia	chio	chio	chio	chiö	chiü	rock covered with earth	Written alternatively as 岨.	0046 a

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蛆	jū	ća	ca	ca	cja	cjo	cjo	cjo	cjö	cjü	millipede [LZ]	Used in the compoundji-jū	0046 m
跼	jū	gok	gok	gok	gok	gok	gok	gok	göuk	gjük			1214 b
駒	jū	ko	ko	kwa	kwa	kwo	kwo	kwo	kü	kjü	colt, young horse		0108 r-s
鞠	jū	kuk	kuk	kəuk	kəuk	kiuk	kuk	kuk	kük	kjük	be exhausted, exhaustive	Also read *guk, MC gük (FQ 渠竹) id.; used also for a homonymous *kuk / *guk 'to nourish'.	1017 h
苴	jū	ća	ca	ca	cja	cjo	cjo	cjo	cjö	cjü	ripe hemp, straw	Also read OC *ča, MC chjö (FQ 七余), OC *ća?, MC cjó (FQ 子與) id.	0046 t
掬	jū	ko	ko	kwa	kwa	kwo	kwo	kwo	kü	kjü	to gather up, collect	Sch. also gives a MC reading kəw - which would be quite natural in this series, and seems to be supported by the Viet. reading, but we were unable to locate it in MC sources (in some Han sources the character is used for 救, MC kəw, but the reading kəw is not attested). Another archaic reading of 掬 is qiú, MC gəw, OC *gu 'be long and curved'.	
痾	jū	ko	ko	kwa	kwa	kwo	kwo	kwo	kü	kjü	crooked spine [LZ]		0108 q
置	jū	ća	cia	cia	cjä	cja	cja	cja	cja	cja	rabbit net	Modern jū is irregular, due to confusion with 狙疽咀沮 etc. (a regular reading jiē also exists).	0046 h
嫩	jū	čo	co	cwa	cjwa	cjwo	cjwo	cjwo	cjü	cjü	part of name of a constellation [LZ]		0131 i
榘	jū	ka	ka	ka	ka	ko	ko	ko	kö	kjü	a k. of tree	Also read *ka-s, MC kò, Pek. jü; *kha, MC khö, Pek. qū id.	0049 t'
琚	jū	ka	ka	ka	ka	ko	ko	ko	kö	kjü	gem worn as girdle- pendant		0049 p'
臄	jū	ka	ka	ka	ka	ko	ko	ko	kö	kjü	dried meat of birds, esp. pheasants [LZ]	Also read *ga, MC gö, Pek. qú id.	0049 u'
菹	jū	ća	cra	ça	ça	ço	ço	ço	cö	cü	to pickle	The modern reading is irregular (analogical).	0046 n'
隼	jū	ča	cha	cha	chja	chjo	chjo	chjo	chjö	chjü	osprey	Used only in 隼鳩 *cha-kru 'osprey'. The modern reading jū is secondary, due to the influence of 狙疽咀沮 etc.	0046 r-s
裾	jū	ka	ka	ka	ka	ko	ko	ko	kö	kjü	wide, ample [LZ]		0049 q'
諏	jū	čo	co	cwa	cjwa	cjwo	cjwo	cjwo	cjü	cjü	to make inquiries		
卷	juàn	k ^w ren?	kw ^{rén}	kw ^{rj} án	kw ^{rán}	kw ^{én}	kw ^{én}	kw ^{én}	kw ^{én}	kjw ^{én}	to roll, roll over, turn over	The word occurs only within one rhyming sequence in *-an?, but both xiasheng and external parallels are in favour of reconstructing *-en?. Used also within the binome 卷耳 *k ^w ren? nə? 'cocklebur' (Xanthium strumarium) ("bent ears"). § Also read *k ^w ren?-s, MC kw ^{én} (FQ 居倦), Mand. juàn 'reel, coil, volume'; *g ^w ren, MC gwen (FQ 巨員), Mand. quán	0226 a

	Путунхуа	AㄉК	КㄉК	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇㄉК-1	ㄇㄉК-2	ㄇㄉК-3	ㄆㄆК	ㄆㄆК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
倦	juàn	g ^w rens	gwrenh	gwrjan	gwranh	gwèn	gwèn	gwèn	gwèn	g ^w jwèn	tired [LZ]	'be bent, curved, curled; handsome, beautiful'. § In the latter meaning the word is written as 𦏧 in Shijing. § In Vietnamese colloquial readings are cuốn, cuộn, quẩn, quẩn, quẩn and quẩn; literary (Sino-Viet.) - quyê'n and quyên (the latter - for MC gwen).	0226 i-j
狷	juàn	k ^w ens	kwenh	kwjanh	kjwanh	kjwèn	kjwèn	kjwèn	kjwèn	kjwèn	pent up, reserved, cautious [LZ]		0228 e
絹	juàn	k ^w ens	kwenh	kwjanh	kjwanh	kjwèn	kjwèn	kjwèn	kjwèn	kjwèn	a k. of silk stuff [LZ]		0228 f
雉	juàn	ʒorʔ	ʒwán	ʒwán	ʒjwán	ʒjwén	ʒjwén	ʒjwén	ʒjwén	ʒjwén	fat (meat) [Han]		0235 a
睞	juàn	k ^w rens	kwrenh	kwrjan	kwranh	kwèn	kwèn	kwèn	kwèn	kjwèn	to look on longingly		0226 b-c
猥	juàn	k ^w rans	kwranh	kwranh	kwranh	kwèn	kwèn	kwèn	kwèn	kjwèn	reserved, cautious [LZ]		0256 b'
捐	juān	wen	wen	wjan	ʒwan	ʒwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	to sacrifice, to subscribe, to leave (smth. to smb.) [L.Zhou]	Mand. juān and Sino-Viet. quyên reflect a form like MC *kjwen - probably secondary, under the influence of other characters (cf. <S-01af3f>, 娟 etc.).	0228 g
鑄	juān	cor	cwan	cwan	cjwan	cjwan	cjwən	cjwən	cjwen	cjwen	chisel, sharp point [LZ]		0235 c
睞	juān	k ^w ēn	kwēn	kwjān	kwiān	kwiēn	kwiēn	kwiēn	kwien	kwien	glance at, look askance [LZ]	Also read *k ^w ēn-s, MC kwien, Pek. juàn id.	0228 i
蠲	juān	k ^w īn (~ - kwīn ēn)		kwjān	kwiān	kwiēn	kwiēn	kwiēn	kwien	kwien	millipede; be pure, clean, bright		
決	jué	k ^w ēt	kwēt	kwjāt	kwiāt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiet	kwiet	to open a passage	A somewhat later meaning is ('to open a passage, break through' >) 'to decide, determine, decisive'.	0312 b
掘	jué	g ^w at	gwat	gwat	gwat	gwat	gwət	gwət	gwət	g ^w jwət	to dig through	Also read *gut, MC güt id. For *g cf. Xiamen kut ⁸ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou kuk ⁸ .	0496 n,s
訣	jué	k ^w ēt	kwēt	kwjāt	kwiāt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiet	kwiet	farewell words [LZ]		0312 e
厥	jué	k ^w at	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwət	kwət	kwət	kjwət	his, her, its, their; (rarely) he, she, it, they		0301 c
絕	jué	ʒot	ʒwat	ʒwat	ʒjwat	ʒjwet	ʒjwet	ʒjwet	ʒjwet	ʒjwet	to cut off, cut across	A later adverbial usage is ('being cut off' >) 'absolutely, extremely'.	0296 a
馱	jué	k ^w ēt	kwēt	kwjāt	kwiāt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiet	kwiet	shrike [LZ]		0312 g
蕨	jué	k ^w at	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwət	kwət	kwət	kjwət	fern (pteridium aquilium)		0301 d
爵	jué	ček ^w	ceuk	cjauk	cjauk	cjauk	cjak	cjak	cjak	cjak	status, dignity, rank	Also used for a homonymous *ček ^w 'a k. of vessel, wine cup' (cf. 𪗇 *ček ^w s 'to empty a cup').	1121 a-d

	Пугунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
譎	jué	k ^w it	kwīt	kwjāt	kwiāt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiet	kwiet	treacherous, crafty, deceive		0507 l
蹶	jué	k ^w rats	kwrać	kwraś	kwraś	kweś	kwèj	kwèj	kwèj	kjwèj	be alert, make commotion; small sacrificial table	A later (LZ) attested reading is *k ^w at (MC k ^w ət, Pek. jué), *g ^w at (MC g ^w ət, Pek. jué) 'to stumble, fall; trample; pull out, tear up'.	0301 f-g
攫	jué	k ^w ak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kjwak	seize		0778 b
玦	jué	k ^w ēt	kwēt	kwjāt	kwiāt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiet	kwiet	half-circle shaped girdle- pendant [LZ]		0312 c
跣	jué	k ^w ēt	kwēt	kwjāt	kwiāt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiēt	kwiet	kwiet	make heavy traces in the earth (e.g. horse, when running fast) [LZ]		0312 f
僂	jué	g ^w it	gwit	gwjət	gjwət	gjwit	gjwit	gjwit	gjwit	gjwit	headless demon	See 僂 'vapours round the sun'.	
癩	jué	gūjʔ	gwāj	gwāj (~ γ-)	gwāj (~ γ-)	gwāj (~ γ-)	gwāj (~ γ-)	gwāj (~ γ-)	γój	γój	sick, deformed (e. g. tree), hunch-backed		
榘	jué	gh ^w at	ghwat	ghwat	ghwat	ghwat	ghwət	ghwət	gwət	gjwət	pillar, pole, post [L.Zhou]	In Han time also used for a homonymous *gh ^w at 'horse-bit' (cf. PA *kádù). Viet. cõt is colloquial; normal Sino-Viet. is quyêt. For *gh- cf. Fuzhou khuok ⁸ .	0301 j-k
藎	jué	ćot	cwat	cwat	cjwat	cjwet	cjwet	cjwet	cjwet	cjwet	bundle or sheaf of course grass [LZ]	Also read *ćot-s, MC cjwèj, Pek. zùi id.	0296 b
臄	jué	g(l)ak	gak	gak	gak	gak	gak	gak	gak	gjak	tongue		0803 h
璽	jué	k ^w at	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwət	kwət	kwət	kjwət	jerboa [LZ]		0301 e
爝	jué	ʒek ^w (~ a-)	zɛuk	zjauk	zjauk	zjauk	zjak	zjak	zjak	zjak	torch		1121 e
鏹	jué	k ^w ak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kwak	kjwak	big hoe [Han]		
玕	jué	krōk	krōk	krōk	krōk	kōk	kōk	kōk	kəuk	kəuk			
子	juē	k ^w at	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwat	kwət	kwət	kwət	kjwət	short [Tang]	A late character; also read MC küt id.	虞
擻	juē	g ^w at	gwat	gwat	gwat	gwat	gwət	gwət	gwət	gjwət	pull up, dig out [LZ]	Also used for *k ^w rat-s, MC kwèj, Pek. gui 'lift (the dress)' (LZ).	0301 i
覺	jué jiáo	krūk	krūk	krōuk	krōuk	kəuk	kōk	kōk	kəuk	kəuk	to awake; to rouse smb. into understanding; be straight	Also read *krūk-s, MC kəw, Pek. jiào 'to awake'.	1038 f
俊	jùn	curs	cwənh	cwənh	cjwənh	cjwìn	cjwìn	cjwìn	cjwìn	cjwìn	be great, eminent		0468 t
峻	jùn	surs	swənh	swənh	sjwənh	sjwìn	sjwìn	sjwìn	sjwìn	sjwìn	lofty		0468 z
浚	jùn	surs	swənh	swənh	sjwənh	sjwìn	sjwìn	sjwìn	sjwìn	sjwìn	be deep, profound	Also used for a homonymous toponym (thus in Shi 32,3). Modern jùn is secondary (under the influence of 俊浚峻)	0468 la'

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ΠḏK-1	ΠḏK-2	ΠḏK-3	PCK	ΠCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
郡	jùn	gurs	gwənh	gwənh	gwənh	gwìn	gwìn	gwìn	gùn	gjùn	district, province [Han]	etc.). Since Late Zhou the character is attested with the meaning 'to ladle out, take from' which seems to be archaic (judging by the external evidence); perhaps 'deep, profound' < 'scoopable' (?).	For *g cf. Xiamen kun ⁶ , Chaozhou kun ⁴ , Fuzhou kon ⁶ , Jianou 0459 g kōŋ ⁸ .
窘	jùn	grən?	grən						gín	gjín	be distressed, bothered		0459 l
菌	jùn	ghrun?	ghrwán	ghrwán	ghrwán	ghwín	ghwín	ghwín	gwín	gjwín	mushroom [LZ]	For *gh cf. Chaozhou khuŋ ⁴ . Viet. khuá' n reflects an unattested variant MC *khwín (reflected also in Fuzhou khuŋ ³).	0485 c
掬	jùn	kurs	kwənh	kwənh	kwənh	kwìn	kwìn	kwìn	kùn	kjùn	to pick, gather [Han]		
峻	jùn	curs	cwənh	cwənh	cjwənh	cjwìn	cjwìn	cjwìn	cjwìn	cjwìn	inspect, inspector (of fields)		0468 v
君	jūn	kur	kwən	kwən	kwən	kwìn	kwìn	kwìn	kün	kjün	lord, lady; prince, ruler; head.	Cf. Tib. bkur-ba 'veneration, worship', Kach. šākawn 'to praise, extol' < ST *kūr.	0459 a-c
均	jūn	k ^w in	kwín	kwjən	kjwən	kjwín	kjwín	kjwín	kjwín	kjwín	be well balanced, equal, alike		0391 c
軍	jūn	kur	kwən	kwən	kwən	kwìn	kwìn	kwìn	kün	kjün	army, troops		0458 a
囷	jūn	khun							khwin	khjwin	round granary, bin		0485 a
皸	jūn	kur	kwən	kwən	kwən	kwìn	kwìn	kwìn	kün	kjün	callosity, chap (on skin) [Han]	Also read *kur-s, MC kùn (FQ 居運) id.	
麋	jūn	krun	krwən	krwən	krwən	kwin	kwin	kwin	kwin	kjwin	(probably:) waterdeer	Cf. PA for *gə-rən.	0485 d-e
凱	kǎi	khōj?	khój	khój	khój	khój	khój	khój	kháj	kháj	name of the wind of the South	Perhaps s.w. as 豈 *khōj? 'be joyous' q.v.	0548 b
開	kāi	khōj	khōj	khōj	khōj	khōj	khōj	khōj	khaj	khaj	to open the way, open, free	Cf. perhaps also Viet. kho'i 'to enlarge, widen' (< 'open?'), khui 'to unpack' (?).	0541 a
看	kàn	khāns (~ khānh-rs)	khānh	khānh	khānh	khàn	khàn	khàn	khàn	khàn	to inquire, investigate; to see, look [Han]	Also read *khān (~-r), MC khān, Mand. kǎn 'to guard, preserve' [Sui].	0142 a
衍	kàn	khāns	khānh	khānh	khānh	khàn	khàn	khàn	khàn	khàn	be delighted		0139 p
坎	kǎn	khām?	khēm	khóm	khóm	khóm	khóm	khóm	khám	khám	pit; bury in a pit; be sounding kan-kan		0624 d
侃	kǎn	khān?	khán	khán	khán	khán	khán	khán	khán	khán	straight-forward [LZ]	Also read *khān?-s, MC khàn, Pek. kǎn id.	0141 a-c
顛	kǎn	khām?	khēm	khóm	khóm	khóm	khóm	khóm	khám	khám	hungry, emaciated	Also read *xām-s, MC xám id.	0671 m
刊	kān	khān	khān	khān	khān	khān	khān	khān	khān	khān	to cut down		0139 n-o
勘	kān	khāms	khēmh	khōmh	khōmh	khēm	khēm	khēm	khám	khám	to search, examine; to		

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
堪	kān	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khΛm	khΛm	prove [Tang]		0658 p
岷	kān	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khōm	khΛm	khΛm	rocky, precipitous	Also read *khrōm, MC khām id. During L.Zhou attested only within the die-sheng 岷巖 *kh(r)ōm-ŋəm id. (whence, through assimilation, two other MC readings: ŋΛm and ŋām); later (Qi) attested also separately. Cf. also 嶽 and 嶽 (the latter word, although very similar both phonetically and semantically, seems to have a different ST etymology).	0658 r
亢	kàng	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kāŋ	kâŋ	kâŋ	neck, throat [since Han]		0698 a
伉	kàng	khāŋs	khāŋh	khāŋh	khāŋh	khâŋ	khâŋ	khâŋ	khâŋ	khâŋ	high (e.g. gate)	During late Zhou used for homonymous *khāŋs 'equal, companion, mate; proud'.	0698 c
扛	káng	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kəuŋ	kəuŋ	to lift (heavy weights) [Han]	Modern gāng - as well as the more frequent reading káng - is irregular.	
抗	kàng	khāŋs	khāŋh	khāŋh	khāŋh	khân	khân	khân	khân	khân	to set up, lift up	Also read *ghāŋ, MC yāŋ (FQ 胡郎), Go gau, Kan kau id.	0698 b
康	kāng	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khân	khân	be at ease, have peace of mind; be prosperous, healthy; tranquility, peace; prosperity; ease		0746 h-j
慷	kāng	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khāŋ	khân	khân	emotion, grief; annoyed	Attested in the reduplication 慷慨 *khāŋ-khōts / 慨慷 *khōts- khāŋ.	0746 m
靠	kào	khūs (~ -ks)	khūh	khōwh	khōwh	khèw	khâw	khâw	khâw	khâw	to lean upon [Song]		
考	kǎo	khū?	khú	khéw	khéw	khéw	kháw	kháw	kháw	kháw	to achieve; to examine; examination; old age; father, deceased father, ancestor; old	Also used for a homonymous *khū? 'to strike; to beat, torture' which was later (since Wei) written with the radical 'hand' (<S-01ac3f>).	1041 d-i
克	kè	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khΛk	khΛk	be capable, predominate; to conquer, vanquish; be able, can, be willing		0903 a-g
刻	kè	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khΛk	khΛk	to engrave, cut, injure	Also used to denote a short time period (quarter of an hour), originally "a cut, notch". In Viet. there is also a colloquial loan: khác 'notch, nick'.	0937 v
咳	ké	khāks	khōh	khōh	khōh	khè	khè	khèj	khàj	khàj	cough	Mod. ké must reflect an unattested variant *khāk, MC khΛk.	0937 g
客	kè	khrāk	khrāk	khrāk	khrāk	khək	khək	khək	khäik	khäik	guest	Cf. PA *kàra (~ k'-) 'opposite, enemy' (PT *karak 'robber').	0766 ld'-f
恪	kè	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khāk	khâk	khâk	to respect, revere		0766 g

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
課	kè	kh ^w ājs	khwājḥ	khwājḥ	khwāḥ	khwà	khwà	khwà	khwà	khwà	task, lesson; tax [LZ]		0351 f
堞	kè	kh ^w ājs	khwājḥ	khwājḥ	khwāḥ	khwà	khwà	khwà	khwà	khwà	dust [LZ]		0351 e
可	kě	khāj?	kháj	kháj	khá	khá	khá	khá	khá	khá	to bear; can	Viet. khá is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is kha'.	0001 a-c
渴	kě	khāt	khāt	khāt	khāt	khāt	khāt	khāt	khāt	khāt	be thirsty	During LZ also used for *grat, MC get, Pek. jie 'dried up'.	0313 j,z
柯	kē	khāj	khāj						khâ	khâ	axe handle		
科	kē	kh ^w āj	khwāj	khwāj	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwâ	khwâ	hollow, cavity	The word is omitted from Schüssler's dictionary (although attested already in Yijing). The most common meaning (since L.Zhou) is 'class, division; field (of studies), subject' (a metaphoric usage of the original 'hollow, cavity?').	0008 n
苛	kē	gāj	gāj	gāj (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	γâ	γâ	to scold, blame, reprimand		
邁	kē	kh ^w āj	khwāj	khwāj	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwâ	khwâ	great or beautiful		0018 h
肯	kěn	khōḥ?	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	kháḥ	kháḥ	be willing	Standard Sino-Viet. is kháng.	0882 a-b
墾	kěn	khōḥ?	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	kháḥ	kháḥ	to clear land (for cultivation) [L.Zhou]		0416 m
懇	kěn	khōḥ?	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	kháḥ	kháḥ	to ask, beg, pray [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is khâ'n.	
坑	kēng	khṛāḥ	khṛāḥ	khṛāḥ	khṛēḥ	khḗḥ	khḗḥ	khḗḥ	khăiḥ	khăiḥ	pit [LZ]		0698 h
阮	kēng	khṛāḥ	khṛāḥ	khṛāḥ	khṛēḥ	khḗḥ	khḗḥ	khḗḥ	khăiḥ	khăiḥ	pit, hole [LZ]		0698 i
徑	kēng	khṛēḥ	khṛēḥ	khṛēḥ	khriēḥ	khiēḥ	khiēḥ	khiēḥ	khăiḥ	khăiḥ	shank bone of ox [Han]	Also read *ghṛēḥ, MC ɣaiḥ id.	0831 q-r
控	kòng	khōḥs	khōḥḥ	khōḥḥ	khōḥḥ	khòḥ	khòḥ	khwòḥ	khùḥ	khùḥ	to pull in; hasten to, appeal to		1172 la'
霽	kòng	rēḥ	rēḥ	rēḥ	riēḥ	liēḥ	liēḥ	liēḥ	lienḥ	lienḥ	rain dropping		0836 a-d
孔	kǒng	khōḥ?	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóḥ	khwóḥ	khúḥ	khúḥ	be great, much, very much, very	A later meaning (attested since Han and apparently reflected in colloquial Viet. hó'ng) is 'hollow, hole, cavity' (cf. 空 *khōḥ). Regular Sino-Viet. is khó'ng.	1174 a-b
恐	kǒng	khōḥ?	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóḥ	khóuḥ	khúḥ	to be afraid, fear	Also read *khōḥ?-s, MC khòuḥ (FQ 區用) id.	1172 ld'
空	kōng	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khwōḥ	khunḥ	khunḥ	be empty, hollow	Also read *khōḥ-s, MC khùnḥ (FQ 苦貢), Pek. kòng 'to exhaust'. As an object name, 'hole', usually read *khōḥ? (MC khúnḥ, FQ JY 苦動), although this reading is attested only since L. Zhou.	1172 h
箠	kōng	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khōḥ	khwōḥ	khunḥ	khunḥ			
叩	kòu	khō?	khó	khwá	khwá	khów	khèw	khèw	kháw	kháw	strike; attack, set to work upon [LZ]	Also read *khō?-s, MC kháw, Pek. kòu id.	0110 d
扣	kòu	khō?	khó	khwá	khwá	khów	khèw	khèw	kháw	kháw	strike; lay hold of [LZ]	= 叩 q.v. (with the same second reading *khō?-s)	0110 e
寇	kòu	khōs	khōḥ	khwāḥ	khwāḥ	khòw	khèw	khèw	khàw	khàw	to rob, robber		0111 a-b

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鉦	kòu	khō?	khó	khwá	khwá	khów	khèw	khèw	kháw	kháw	beat on some metal object, make a noise [LZ]	Cf. 叩.	0110 f
恂	kòu	khōs	khōh	khwāh	khwāh	khòw	khèw	khèw	khàw	khàw	stupid [LZ]		0108 j
𪔐	kòu	khōks	khōh						khàw	khàw			1226 q
口	kǒu	khō?	khó	khwá	khwá	khów	khèw	khèw	kháw	kháw	mouth		0110 a-c
衲	kōu	khō	khō	khwā	khwā	khōw	khēw	khēw	khaw	khaw	slit, indentation in garment [LZ]		0108 l
樞	kōu	khō	khō	khwā	khwā	khōw	khēw	khēw	khaw	khaw	pull up (as a dress) [LZ]	Also read *kho, MC khü, Pek. qū id.	0122 h
庫	kù	kh(l)ās	khāh	khāh	khāh	khò	khò	khò	khò	khò	store, treasury [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is khố.	0074 e
繇	kù	kh ^w ās	khwāh	khāh	khāh	khò	khò	khò	khò	khò	trousers, loin-cloth [L.Zhou]	Written also with the radical "cloth" (a later graph is 褲).	
苦	kǔ	khā?	khá	khá	khá	khó	khó	khó	khó	khó	be bitter	Also used for a homonymous *khā? 'sow-thistle' (Sonchus oleraceus?). Viet. khó is colloquial (used only in the sense '(bitter) > hard, difficult' - existing also in Chinese); regular Sino-Viet. is khố'.	0049 u
榘	kǔ	gā?	gá	gá (~ ɣ-)	gá (~ ɣ-)	gó (~ ɣ-)	gó (~ ɣ-)	gó (~ ɣ-)	γó	γó	a k. of tree	During Late Zhou borrowed for *khā? (MC khó, Pek. kǔ) 'of bad quality' (probably = 苦 q.v.).	0049 lh'
枯	kū	khā	khā	khā	khā	khō	khō	khō	kho	kho	withered, dried		0049 t
哭	kū	khōk	khōk	khōk	khōk	khōk	khōk	khwōk	khuk	khuk	to weep, wail [L.Zhou]		1203 a
剝	kū	kh ^w ās	khwāh	khāh	khāh	khò	khò	khò	khò	khò	cut open, cut to pieces		0043 f
揶	kū	kh ^w ā	khwā	khā	khā	khō	khō	khō	kho	kho	to insert the hand (and grasp) [LZ]		0043 g
跨	kuà	kh ^w rās	khwrāh	khwrāh	khwrāh	khwà	khwà	khwà	khwà	khwà	to step over, pass over [LZ]	Also read *kh ^w ā-s, MC khò, Pek. kù 'to squat over, have in one's power'.	0043 d
夸	kuā	kh ^w rā	khwrā	khwrā	khwrā	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwa	khwa	boast		0043 a
誇	kuā	kh ^w rā	khwrā	khwrā	khwrā	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwa	khwa	to boast	Regular Sino-Viet. is khoa.	0043 b
𪔐	kuā	kh ^w rāj	khwrāj	khwrāj	khwrāj	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwä	khwä	wry mouth [Shuowen]		0018 a
媵	kuā	kh ^w rā	khwrā	khwrā	khwrā	khwā	khwā	khwā	khwa	khwa	good, fine [LZ]		0043 c
快	kuài	kh ^w rāts	khwrāc	khwrās	khwrās	khwās	khwāj	khwāj	khwāj	khwāj	pleased, joyful, satisfied; swift [LZ]		0312 k
塊	kuài	khūjs (~ -ts)	khwōc	khwōs	khwōs	khwōs	khwēj	khwēj	khòj	khòj	lump of earth, piece, block [L.Zhou]	Tsiyün also gives a MC reading khwāj (whence Mand. kuài), OC *khrūjs (~-ts) id.	0569 g
膾	kuài	k ^w āts	kwāc	kwās	kwās	kwās	kwāj	kwāj	kwāj	kwāj	to mince (food)	Normal Sino-Viet. is khoái (with the same secondary aspiration as in Mand.).	
椀	kuǎn	kh ^w ān?	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	small table [LZ]		0257 s

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
款	kuǎn	kh ^w ār?	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	an item	Late Zhou meanings are "sincere, staunch"; "empty" (= 窳, thus probably *kh ^w ār?); "to knock, rap"	0162 a
窳	kuǎn	kh ^w ār?	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	hole, opening [LZ]		0162 b
寬	kuān	kh ^w ān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	khwān	be vast, large-minded, generous		0165 b
狂	kuáng	g ^w aŋ	gwaŋ	gwaŋ	gwaŋ	gwaŋ	gwaŋ	gwaŋ	gwaŋ	gwaŋ	be foolish, crazy	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen kəŋ ² , Fuzhou kuəŋ ² , Jianou kuaŋ ⁹ (Chaozhou khuəŋ ² is secondary).	0739 o-p
況	kuàng	smaŋs	maŋh	maŋh	maŋh	hwàŋ	hwàŋ	hwàŋ	xwàŋ	xjwàŋ	to increase; increasingly, moreover	Used also for a homonymous *smaŋs 'be distressing, distressed'. A later meaning (probably originating from compounds) is 'circumstance'. Mand. k- is quite irregular.	0765 g
誑	kuáng	k ^w aŋs	kwaŋh	kwaŋh	kwaŋh	kwàŋ	kwàŋ	kwàŋ	kwàŋ	kwàŋ	to deceive [L.Zhou]	Modern kuáng is an aberrant reading, due to graphic (and etymological) influence of 狂 *g ^w aŋ 'mad' q.v.	0739 x
壙	kuàng	kh ^w āŋs	khwāŋh	khwāŋ	khwāŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	grave pit		0707 n
曠	kuàng	kh ^w āŋs	khwāŋh	khwāŋ	khwāŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	khwàŋ	be vacant, desolate, widely separated; neglect	Regular Sino-Viet. is khoáng.	0707 o
礦	kuǎng	kh ^w rāŋ?	khwrǎŋ	khwrǎŋ	khwréŋ	khwěŋ	khwěŋ	khwěŋ	khwǎiŋ	khwǎiŋ	ore, mineral [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is khoáng.	
匡	kuāng	kh ^w aŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	to straighten out, assist	= 筐.	0739 m
框	kuāng	kh ^w aŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	frame [Tang]	Probably same word as 筐 *kh ^w aŋ q.v. Regular Sino-Viet. is khuông.	
筐	kuāng	kh ^w aŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	khwaŋ	square basket	= 匡 q.v.	0739 v
奎	kuí	kh ^w ē	khwē	khwē	khwiē	khwiēj	khwiēj	khwiēj	khwiej	khwiej	crotch of a man's legs; name of a constellation [LZ]		0879 i
揆	kuí	gh ^w ij?	ghwíj	ghwjóŋ	ghjwóŋ	ghjwíj	ghjwíj	ghjwí	gjwí	gjwí	to measure, take measures	MC has rising tone, although most dialects reveal reflexes of even tone (*gh ^w ij, MC *gjwi): cf. (besides Pek. kúi), Chaozhou, Fuzhou khui ² .	0605 e
逵	kuí	gru	gru	grəw	grəw	giw	gəw	gəw	gwi	gjwi	a thoroughfare	The rhymes in Shijing clearly show that 逵 belongs to the *-u-class; MC gwi is thus irregular (normally *gəw would be expected). For *g- cf. Fuzhou ki ² .	0989 a
葵	kuí	g ^w ij	gwij	gwjəj	gjwəj	gjwij	gjwij	gjwi	gjwi	gjwi	sunflower, or mallow [Malva verticillata]	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen kue ² , Fuzhou ki ² , Jianou kü ⁹ , kue ⁹ (Chaozhou khui ² is secondary).	0605 g
匱	kuì	gruts	grwəc	grwəs	grwəs	gwis	gwij	gwi	gwi	gjwi	box, coffer; defective, lacking	See 櫃 for the first meaning. Reason for devoicing in Mand. (kùi) is not clear.	0540 g
魁	kuí	khūj	khwəj	khwəj	khwəj	khwəj	khwəj	khwəj	khəj	khəj	spoon		0569 f

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
潰	kuì	whāts (~ whāc -js)	whā́s	whā́s	whā́s	whà̀j	whà̀j	γòj	γòj	γòj	be energetic, violent, turbulent	For *wh- cf. Chaozhou khui ⁴ .	0540 d
簣	kuì	gruts	grwác	grwás	grwás	gwis	gwij	gwì	gwì	gjwì	a bamboo basket	Identical to 匱, 蕘 q.v. The character is attested already in Shujing, but left out by Schüssler.	0540 j
夔	kuí	gruj	grwəj	grwəj	grwəj	gwij	gwij	gwi	gwi	gjwi	demon with only one foot; be reverently fearful	For *g cf. Fuzhou ki ² (Chaozhou khui ² must be secondary).	
馱	kuí	g ^w rə	gwrə	gwrə	gwrə	gwi	gwij	gwi	gwi	gjwi	cheekbone, bones of the face, face	Also read *g ^w ə, MC gəw id.	
蕘	kuì	gruts	grwác	grwás	grwás	gwis	gwij	gwì	gwì	gjwì	a k. of square basket [L.Zhou]	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Fuzhou kui ⁶ , Chaozhou kũ ⁶ 'box'. Identical to 匱 q.v.	0540 i
虧	kuī	kh ^w aj	khwaj	khwaj	khwe	khwe	khwe	khwe	khwe	khjwi	to wane, fail	Regular Sino-Viet. is khuy. The archaic loan khuây probably reflects a causative usage of the word ('to make wane, fail' > 'to forget; to relieve, alleviate').	0028 a
困	kùn	khūns	khwēnh	khwēn h	khwēn h	khwèn	khwèn	khwèn	khòn	khòn	be distressed		0420 a-b
搥	kǔn	khūn?	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	khwǎn	kón	kón	to beat, to pound		0420 d
坤	kūn	khūn (~ -r)	khwēn	khwēn	khwēn	khwēn	khwēn	khwēn	khon	khon	earth [LZ]		0421 a
昆	kūn	kūn	kwēn	kwēn	kwēn	kwēn	kwēn	kwēn	kon	kon	elder brother	Modern k- is irregular.	0417 a-b
括	kuò	k ^w āt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwāt	kwât	kwât	to bind, tie up, bring together	Also read Mand. guā; regular Sino-Viet. is quát. In E.Chou also used for a homonymous *k ^w āt 'end of an arrow'.	0302 h
廓	kuò	kh ^w āk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwâk	khwâk	wide, large, extravagant		0774 g
闊	kuò	kh ^w āt	khwāt	khwāt	khwāt	khwāt	khwāt	khwāt	khwât	khwât	be far apart		0302 q
鞞	kuò	kh ^w āk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwāk	khwâk	khwâk	leather		0774 h-i
刺	là	rāt	rāt	rāt	rāt	lāt	lāt	lāt	lât	lât	wicked [LZ]		0272 a-d
辣	là	rāt	rāt	rāt	rāt	lāt	lāt	lāt	lât	lât	bitter, not sweet [Tang]	In Viet. cf. also nhạt 'insipid, not salted' (written with the same character and possibly a colloquial loan from the same source - although nasalisation is not clear). For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen luat ⁸ , lua ⁸ , Chaozhou la ⁸ , Fuzhou lak ⁸ , Jianou luoi ⁸ , Jianyang lue ⁸ , Shaowu lai ⁶ .	
臘	là	rāp	rāp	rāp	rāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	winter sacrifice	For *r cf. Xiamen liap ⁸ , Chaozhou la ⁸ , Fuzhou lak ⁸ , Jianyang 0637 j la ⁸ , Shaowu lan ⁶ .	
蠟	là	rāp	rāp	rāp	rāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	wax [Jin]	Standard Sino-Viet. is lạp. For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou la ⁸ , Fuzhou lak ⁸ , Jianou la ⁸ .	
拉	lā	rāp	rāp	rāp	rāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	lāp	to break		0694 l

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
來	lái	rē	rē	rē	rē	lō	lō	lōj	lāj	lāj	to come; wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	There must have existed an OC variant *rē-s, reflected in some Shijing rhymes, as well as in Viet. <i>lại</i> (a colloquial form; standard Sino-Viet. is <i>lai</i>). For OC *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou <i>lai</i> ² , Fuzhou <i>li</i> ² , Jianou <i>le</i> ² , <i>lai</i> ⁹ , Jianyang <i>le</i> ² , Shaowu <i>li</i> ² . With the meaning 'Triticum' the graph was probably read *mrōk, being just a variant of 麥 q.v.	0944 a-e
萊	lái	rē	rē	rē	rē	lō	lō	lōj	lāj	lāj	pigweed (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	Viet. <i>lài</i> means 'jasmine'; regular Sino-Viet. is <i>lai</i> .	0944 j
賴	lài	rhāts	rhāc	rhās	rhās	lhās	lhāj	lhāj	lāj	lāj	to gain; lean on, depend on, rely on	For *rh- cf. Xiamen <i>nai</i> ⁶ , Chaozhou <i>lai</i> ⁴ , Fuzhou <i>lai</i> ⁵ .	0272 e
瀨	lài	rāts	rāc	rās	rās	lās	lāj	lāj	lāj	lāj	shallow water flowing rapidly over sand [LZ]		0272 f
籟	lài	rhāts	rhāc	rhās	rhās	lhās	lhāj	lhāj	lāj	lāj	tube [LZ]	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou <i>lai</i> ⁵ .	0272 g
駭	lái	rē	rē	rē	rē	lō	lō	lōj	lāj	lāj	(perhaps:) a tall horse		0944 m
賴	lài	rāts	rāc	rās	rās	lās	lāj	lāj	lāj	lāj	shade [LZ]	The original reading is *rāt(s), MC <i>lât</i> , <i>lāj</i> , Pek. <i>la</i> , <i>lài</i> 'Artemisia' (attested only since Han).	0272 h
婪	lán	rēm	rēm	rēm	rēm	lēm	lēm	lēm	lām	lām	covetous		
濫	làn	rāms	rāmh	rāmh	rāmh	lām	lām	lām	lām	lām	to go to excess, overflow	For *r cf. Xiamen <i>lam</i> ⁶ , Chaozhou <i>lam</i> ⁴ , Fuzhou <i>lan</i> ⁶ , Jianou <i>lan</i> ⁶ .	0609 j
闌	lán	rān	rān	rān	rān	lān	lān	lān	lān	lān	rail, fence; to bar	Occurs in bronze inscriptions (perhaps in the sense of 爛 *rān-s), but absent in Schüssler's dictionary. For *r- cf. Xiamen <i>lan</i> ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou <i>lan</i> ² , Jianou <i>luin</i> ⁹ .	0185 f-g
藍	lán	rām	rām	rām	rām	lām	lām	lām	lām	lām	indigo (<i>Polygonum tinctorium</i>)	The regular Sino-Viet. form is <i>lam</i> ; Viet. <i>chàm</i> points to some archaic cluster (*g-rām?). For *l- cf. Min forms: Xiamen <i>na</i> ² , Chaozhou <i>lam</i> ² , Fuzhou, Jianou <i>lan</i> ² .	0609 k
攔	lán	rān	rān	rān	rān	lān	lān	lān	lān	lān	to obstruct [Tang]	For *r cf. Xiamen <i>nua</i> ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou <i>lan</i> ² .	
瀾	lán	rān	rān	rān	rān	lān	lān	lān	lān	lān	big wave [LZ]	Also read *rān-s, MC <i>lān</i> , Pek. <i>lān</i> id. For *r- cf. Chaozhou <i>nua</i> ² , Fuzhou <i>lan</i> ² .	0185 k
籃	lán	rhām	rhām	rhām	rhām	lhām	lhām	lhām	lām	lām	a k. of basket [Han]	For *rh cf. Jianou, Jianyang <i>san</i> ² .	
欄	lán	rēns	rēnh	rjānh	riānh	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	a k. of tree [LZ]	The modern reading <i>lán</i> goes back to MC <i>lān</i> < *rān "railing, pen", attested since Han and obviously being a specialized usage of 闌 q.v.	0185 q
爛	làn	rāns	rānh	rānh	rānh	lān	lān	lān	lān	lān	be brilliant	A later meaning (attested since Han) is "overripe, overboiled". For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen <i>nua</i> ⁶ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou <i>lan</i> ⁶ .	0185 l-m
蘭	lán	rān	rān	rān	rān	lān	lān	lān	lān	lān	orchid	In E.Zhou attested only within the compound 芄蘭 *wān-	0185 n

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
調	lán	rān	rān	rān	rān	lān	lān	lān	lān	lān	to fib, cheat [Han]	rān 'Metaplexis stauntoni' q.v. For *r- cf. Xiamen lan ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou lan ² , Jianou luiŋ ² . The meaning "orchid" is attested since Late Zhou.	0185 o-p
懶	lǎn	rān?	rán	rán	rán	lǎn	lǎn	lǎn	lǎn	lǎn	lazy [Song]	For *r cf. Xiamen lan ³ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou lan ³ .	
覽	lǎn	rām?	rám	rám	rám	lám	lám	lám	lám	lám	to observe, contemplate [Han]	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lam ³ , Fuzhou, Jianou lan ³ .	0609 l
攬	lǎn	rhām?	rhám	rhám	rhám	lhám	lhám	lhám	lám	lám	take, seize	For *rh- cf. Jianou lan ⁸ .	0609 o
郎	láng	rhāŋ	rhāŋ	rhāŋ	rhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	double roof [LZ]	For *rh cf. Jianou soŋ ² , Jianyang soŋ ² .	0735 r
浪	làng	rāŋs	rāŋh	rāŋh	rāŋh	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	excessive, reckless	The original meaning of the character is 'wave', but it is attested only since Jin. For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen loŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou lan ⁴ , Fuzhou lauŋ ⁶ .	0735 k
狼	láng	rāŋ	rāŋ	rāŋ	rāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	wolf	For *r- cf. Xiamen nŋ ² , Chaozhou lan ² , Fuzhou loŋ ² , Jianou loŋ ⁹ .	0735 l-m
廊	láng	rāŋ	rāŋ	rāŋ	rāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	side-building, side-gallery [LZ]	For *r cf. Xiamen nŋ ² , Chaozhou lan ² , Fuzhou loŋ ² , Jianou loŋ ² .	0735 t
朗	lǎng	rāŋ?	rán	rán	rán	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	bright	Regular Sino-Viet. is lāng.	0735 h
牢	láo	rū	rū	rōw	rōw	lōw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	calf; pen (place for calves)	A later meaning is ('pen > ') 'jail, prison'. A more archaic loan from the same source may be Viet. rào 'fence, hedge' (perhaps also rø 'cage, trap?'). For *r- Cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lo ² , Fuzhou lo ² , Jianou lau ² .	1056 a-c
烙	lào	rhāk	rhāk	rhāk	rhāk	lhāk	lhāk	lhāk	lāk	lāk	to burn [LZ]	For *rh cf. Chaozhou lua ² ?	0766 n
勞	láo	rāw	rāw	rāw	rāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	to toil, tire	Also read *rāw-s, MC lāw (FQ 郎到) 'to recompense, reward a toil'. For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lo ² , Chaozhou lau ² , Fuzhou lo ² , Jianou lau ⁹ .	1135 a
酪	lào	rāk	rāk	rāk	rāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	a k. of acid soy made of rice or millet	For *r- cf. Xiamen lo ⁸ , Chaozhou lok ⁸ , Fuzhou lok ⁸ .	0766 p
潦	lào	rāw?	ráw	ráw	ráw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	puddle, pool		1151 u
癆	láo	rāws	rāwh	rāwh	rāwh	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	tuberculosis [Tang]	Mand. and Viet. point to a variant MC *lāw.	
澇	lào	rāws	rāwh	rāwh	rāwh	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	water stream [Jin]	Also read *rāw (> unattested MC lāw, whence mod. láo, Chaozhou lau ²), *rāw? > MC lāw; for *r cf. also Xiamen lo ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁶ . Attested already since Han (but only as a river name).	
醪	láo	rū	rū	rōw	rōw	lōw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	spirits with sediment		1069 r
老	lǎo	rhū?	rhú	rhōw	rhōw	lhōw	lháw	lháw	lǎw	lǎw	be old, grow old	For *rh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lau ⁶ , Chaozhou lau ⁴ , Fuzhou	1055 a-d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
栲	lǎo	rāw? (~ rū?)	rāw	rāw	rāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	basket [Tang]	lau ⁶ , Jianou se ⁶ . Attested only in the diesheng 栲栲 id. (OC *khū?-rū? ~ *khāw?-rāw?). For *r cf. Chaozhou lo ⁶ , Jianou lo ⁶ (both forms pointing to an unattested MC *lāw).	
撈	lāo	rāw	rāw	rāw	rāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	lāw	to grasp (smth. in the water) [Tang]	Modern tone is irregular: Min dialects unanimously point to *r-, not *rh- (cf. Xiamen lo ² , Chaozhou lau ² , Fuzhou lo ² , Jianou lau ² < *lāw).	
勒	lè	rāk	rāk	rāk	rāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	reins	For *r cf. Xiamen lik ⁸ , Chaozhou lek ⁸ , Fuzhou lek ⁸ .	0928 f-g
撻	lè	rhōt	rhwāt	rhwāt	rhwāt	lhwāt	lhwāt	lhwāt	lhwāt	lhwāt	to gather, pluck, pick	For *rh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lua ⁷ , Chaozhou luek ⁷ , Fuzhou luok ⁷ . Modern Pek. has several readings : besides lǔ also lè and luō; lǔ is quite irregular (reflecting an unattested variant MC *lwit?); lè and luō are probably dialectal variants.	0299 e
埭	lè lüè	rhot	rhwat	rhwat	rhwat	lhwet	lhwet	lhwet	lhwet	lhwet	channel, river-bed [LZ]	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou luok ⁷ .	0299 d
淚	lèi	ruts	rwə́c	rwə́s	rwə́s	lwiś	lwìj	lwìj	lwi	lwì	tear [Han]	Another loan from the same source is Viet. lụy 'tears'. For *r cf. Xiamen lui ⁶ , Fuzhou loi ⁶ , Chaozhou lui ⁴ .	0532 c
累	lèi	rojʔs	rwajh	rwajh	rwaś	lwaś	lwàj	lwàj	lwè	lwì	involve, implicate; labour, hardship [LZ]	Another reading is *rojʔ, MC lwé, Mand. lèi 'to heap up; multiple' (also attested since L.Zhou, and probably being the source of the derived *rojʔ-s). For *r in *rojʔ cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou lui ³ ; in *rojʔ-s - Xiamen, Chaozhou lui ⁶ , Fuzhou loi ⁶ . The character was also rather frequently used instead of 纍 *ruj 'to bind' q.v.	0577 r
雷	léi	rhūj	rhwə́j	rhwə́j	rhwə́j	lhwə́j	lhwə́j	lhwə́j	loj	loj	thunder	For *rh- cf. Jianou so ² , Jianyang sui ² .	0577 n-o
播	léi	rūj	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwə́j	lwə́j	lwə́j	loj	loj	to grind, rub [Tang]	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lui ² , Fuzhou löü ² .	
縲	léi	ruj	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwij	lwij	lwi	lwi	lwij	rope, bonds	For *r cf. Fuzhou lui ² .	0577 s
羸	léi	roj	rwaj	rwaj	rwe	lwe	lwe	lwe	lwe	lwij	lean, emaciated, weak	During L.Zhou used also for a homonymous *roj 'entangle'. For *r- cf. Fuzhou lui ² , Jianou luoi ⁹ .	0014 c
類	lèi	ruts	rwə́c	rwə́s	rwə́s	lwiś	lwìj	lwìj	lwi	lwì	be up to standards, good	Later normally used with the meaning 'standard > class, sort'. In E.Zhou used also for a homonymous *ruts 'name of a sacrifice'. Regular Sino-Viet. is loại.	0529 a
纍	léi	ruj	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwij	lwij	lwi	lwi	lwij	to wind round	For *r- cf. Min: Fuzhou lui ² . Since L.Zhou more frequently used with the meaning 'to bind (round)', 'large rope' (in the latter sense also written as 纍); rather frequently confused (for obvious graphic and phonetic reasons) with 累 *rojʔ q.v. Standard Sino-Viet. is luy. Etymology see under 纍 *rujʔ.	0577 f
甕	léi	rūj	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwə́j	lwə́j	lwə́j	loj	loj	a lei vessel, pitcher		0577 l-m

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
類 耒	lèi	ruts	rwə́c	rwə́s	rwə́s	lwís	lwìj	lwìj	lwì	ljwì	be up to standards, good		0529 a
	lěi	rujʔ	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwíj	lwíj	lwí	lwí	ljwí	plough, plough-handle	Also read *rūjʔ-s, MC løj id. Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Standard Sino-Viet. is lōy. For *r cf. Fuzhou lɔi⁶, Jianou lo⁶.	0578 a
磊	lěi	rūjʔ	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwə́j	lwə́j	lwə́j	lój	lój	heap of stones [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is lōi. Viet. so'i may go back to PAA *sə-ruajh (/kə-ruajh) 'pebbles, gravel' (= Thai krat id.) which may be in fact the source of the Chinese form.	0545 a
壘	lěi	rujʔ	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwíj	lwíj	lwí	lwí	ljwí	rampart [L.Zhou]	The character is sometimes used instead of 累 *ruj 'to bind' (q.v.); in Han time it was also used with the reading *rūj-s 'big stone' (also written as 礪; comments to Shanhaijing also note a level-tone reading *rhūj (=雷) in this meaning, but it is not attested in MC dictionaries).	
壘 藟	lěi	rujʔ	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwíj	lwíj	lwí	lwí	ljwí	creepers, lianes		0577 e
	lěi	rujʔ	rwə́j	rwə́j	rwə́j	lwíj	lwíj	lwí	lwí	ljwí	name of a plant: lei creeper	Min colloquial reflexes are not attested, but if the word is related to 壘 *ruj 'wind round, bind' (q.v.) > Fuzhou lui2, then we must reconstruct *r-.	0577 g
稜	léng	rəŋ	rəŋ	rəŋ	rəŋ	ləŋ	ləŋ	ləŋ	lɔŋ	lɔŋ	angle (= 稜); severe, awesome [Han]	For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou liŋ², Chaozhou leŋ².	
冷	lěng	rəŋʔ	rén	rén	rién	lién	lién	lién	lɔiŋ	lɔiŋ	cold [Han]	MC lɔiŋ is irregular (a retroflex vowel after l-) and probably dialectal in origin; there is, indeed, a MC reading lien, but it is used only in the reduplication lien-lien "a pure, 'icy', ling-ling sound". Viet. lạnh is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is lãnh. The word is most probably a late dialect variant of 涼 *raŋ q.v. For *r cf. Xiamen liŋ³, Chaozhou ne³, Fuzhou leŋ³, Jianou laiŋ³.	0823 h
力	lì	rək	rək	rək	rək	lik	lik	lik	lik	ljik	sinew; strength, force, power	In Viet. cf. also an earlier colloquial loan: sú'c 'strength, force'. For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lat⁸, Chaozhou lak⁸, Fuzhou lik⁸, Jianou li⁸.	0928 a-b
立	lì	rəp	rəp	rəp	rəp	lip	lip	lip	lip	ljip	to stand, stand up; to set up, establish, appoint	For *r- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lip⁸, Fuzhou lik⁸.	0694 a-d
吏 利	lì	rəʔs	rəh	rəh	rəh	lì	lì	lì	lì	ljì	an official	For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou li⁶, Chaozhou li⁴.	0975 g-j
	lì	rhijʔs	rhić	rhjə́s	rhjə́s	lhjís	lhjij	lhjì	lì	ljì	be advantageous, profitable	Standard Sino-Viet. is lɔ'i (there is also a variant reading lò'i). For *rh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lai⁶, Fuzhou le⁵.	0519 a-f
例 戾	lì	rats	rać	raś	raś	leś	lèj	lèj	lèj	ljèj	example; custom [LZ]	For *r- cf. Xiamen le⁶, Chaozhou li⁶, Fuzhou lie⁶.	0291 h
	lì	rəts	rəć	rəś	rəś	ləś	lèj	lèj	lièj	lièj	to come to, arrive, reach, settle; offense, fault	Also read *rət, MC liet, Pek. lie id.	0532 a

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
栗	lì	rhít	rhít	rhjət	rhjət	lhjit	lhjit	lhjit	lit	ljit	chestnut (<i>Castanea mollissima</i>)	For *rh- cf. Xiamen lik ⁷ , Fuzhou lek ⁷ . During LZ used for a homonymous *rit 'solid, compact, dense'.	0403 a-c
狸	lí	rhə	rhə	rhə	rhə	lhi	lhi	lhi	li	lji	= 狸 [LZ]		0978 i
荔	lì	rhejs	rhec	rhjaś	rhjaś	lhjeś	lhjèj	lhjèj	lè	lji	a k. of fruit [Han]	Also read *rhěj-s, MC liej id. For *rh cf. Fuzhou lie ⁵ .	
鬲	lì	rēk	rēk	rēk	riēk	liēk	liēk	liēk	liek	liek	a tripod; perhaps: serf	During Late Zhou also used as a loan for *krēk (MC kaik, Pek. ge) 'handful; yoke'.	0855 a-c
梨	lí	rəj (~ -ij)	rəj	rəj	rəj	lij	lij	li	li	lji	pear [LZ]	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lai ² , Fuzhou, Jianou li ² .	0519 h-i
犁	lí	rəj (~ -ij)	rəj	rəj	rəj	lāj	lāj	lāj	liej	liej	to plough; a plough [LZ]	For *r- cf. Xiamen lue ² , Chaozhou loi ² , Fuzhou lā ² , Jianou lai ² , Jianyang lai ² , Shaowu lie ² .	0519 g
粒	lì	rhəp	rhəp	rhəp	rhəp	lhip	lhip	lhip	lip	ljip	cereals, grain as food; live on grain	For *rh cf. Meixian lip ⁷ .	0694 f
痢	lì	rijs	rić	rjəs	rəs	liś	lìj	lìj	lì	lji	dysentery [Han]	For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou li ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ .	
慄	lì	rhít	rhít	rhjət	rhjət	lhjit	lhjit	lhjit	lit	ljit	be apprehensive, careful, trembling	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou lek ⁷ .	
蜆	lí	rij (~ -ə-)	rij	rjəj	rjəj	ljij	ljij	lji	li	lji	a k. of clam [Tang]	Used in the compound 蛤蜊 MC klap-li.	
屬	lì	rats	rać	raś	raś	leś	lèj	lèj	lèj	ljèj	to drag or trail something along	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen le ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ , Fuzhou la ⁶ . Schüssler gives the general meaning as 'to drag or trail something along and have it scraped or whetted', thus uniting several particular meanings attested in Early Zhou: 'to drag, train' (whence possibly a colloquial Viet. loan lê 'to drag'; cf. perhaps also Viet. lét 'to drag' - from a dialectal unattested variant MC *let ?); 'to wet clothes'; 'a ford'; 'whetstone, to grind'. The character is also used for homonymous words: *rats 'be cruel, wicked'; *rats 'epidemic, infectious disease' - whence Viet. lây 'contagious, infectious, to infect'. Standard Sino-Viet. is lê.	0340 a
犛	lí	rə	rə	rə	rə	li	li	li	li	lji	a long-haired ox, perhaps takin		
黎	lí	rəj	rəj	rəj	rəj	lāj	lāj	lāj	liej	liej	be black; be in large numbers, crowds	For *r cf. Xiamen le ² , Chaozhou loi ² , Fuzhou lā ² .	0519 k
曆	lì	rēk	rēk	rēk	riēk	liēk	liēk	liēk	liek	liek	calculate the course of (stars)	For *r cf. Xiamen la ⁸ , Chaozhou le ⁸ , Fuzhou lik ⁸ .	0858 h
歷	lì	rhēk	rhēk	rhēk	rhiēk	lhiēk	lhiēk	lhiēk	liek	liek	to go one after the other; to add up, count, calculate; a series of, point by point, in due course,	The word was later used in the meaning 'calendar' (sequence of days). Regular Sino-Viet. is lịch. For *rh cf. Jianou li ⁷ .	0858 e-g

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
罹	lí	raj	raj	raj	re	le	le	le	le	lji	calendrical, numerous net; drag into, involve;	See 離.	0024 a
勵	lì	rats	rać	raś	raś	leś	lèj	lèj	lèj	ljèj	trouble, anxiety to exert oneself;	For *r- cf. Xiamen le ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ , Fuzhou la ⁶ .	0340 c
隸	lì	rōts (~ - js)	rīć	rjōś	rāś	lōś	lèj	lèj	lièj	lièj	energetically subordinate, menial [LZ]	For *r cf. Xiamen le ⁶ , Fuzhou la ⁶ (Chaozhou ti ⁴ is quite irregular, probably under graphic influence of words like 逮, 隸). A rare case of an *r- in an *l-xiesheng series.	1241 m
厲	lì	rats	rać	raś	raś	leś	lèj	lèj	lèj	ljèj	epidemic, calamity; leper [LZ]	Cf. 厲.	0340 d
釐	lí	rə	rə	rə	rə	li	li	li	li	lji	to control, regulate, administer; to give		
離	lí	raj	raj	raj	re	le	le	le	le	lji	be separated	Also used for homonymous words: *raj 'to fasten in a net, get tangled, caught in a net' (obviously related to 羅 *rāj 'bird-net', 籬 *raj 'hedge'; sometimes written with another character, 罹 - which, however, has also a metaphoric meaning 'trouble, anxiety, sorrow' < 'drag into, involve'); *raj 'be hanging down'; in the die-sheng 流離 *ru-raj 'horned owl'. For OC *r cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou li ² , Fuzhou lie ² . There also exists a qu-sheng reading *raj-s, MC lè (FQ 力智) 'to separate'. Regular Sino-Viet. is ly. Viet. also has rò'i 'be separated, separate' - probably a more archaic loan from the same source.	0023 f
麗	lì	rēs	rēh	rēh	riēh	lièj	lièj	lièj	lièj	lièj	be beautiful; to attach, assign	For *r cf. Xiamen le ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ , Fuzhou la ⁶ .	0878 a-b
礪	lì	rats	rać	raś	raś	leś	lèj	lèj	lèj	ljèj	grindstone, grind	Cf. 厲.	0340 b
儷	lì	rēs	rēh	rēh	riēh	lièj	lièj	lièj	lièj	lièj	a pair; one of a pair, mate, companion.		0878 c
螻	lì	rats	rać	raś	raś	leś	lèj	lèj	lèj	ljèj	a stinging insect [LZ]	In MC used for a homonymous lèj 'oyster'. Standard Sino-Viet. is lê.	0340 e-f
霹	lì	rhēk	rhēk	rhēk	rhiēk	lhiēk	lhiēk	lhiēk	liek	liek	thunder strike [Han]	For *rh cf. Fuzhou lek ⁷ , lia ⁷ ?. Attested in the diesheng 霹靂 *phēk-rhēk.	
籬	lí	raj	raj	raj	re	le	le	le	le	lji	hedge	For *r- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou li ² , Fuzhou lie ² .	0023 g
茷	lì	rəp	rəp	rəp	rəp	lip	lip	lip	lip	ljip	enclosure for pigs [L.Zhou]	Also read *rəp, *grəp, MC lip, gip, Mand. li, jì 'a k. of plant (Heracleum lanatum)'. Viet. rəp is an archaic loanword (with a modified meaning: 'tent, booth'); standard Sino-Viet.	0694 g

	Путунхуа	AДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
裡	lí	rə	rə	rə	rə	li	li	li	li	lji	shovel	is lâp.	
詈	lì	rhes (~ - rhes ks)	rhes	rheh	rheh	lhè	lhè	lhè	lè	ljì	to revile	For *rh cf. Fuzhou lie ⁵ .	0872 a
縹	lí	raj	raj	raj	re	le	le	le	le	lji	scarf		0023 a
醜	lí	raj	raj	raj	re	le	le	le	le	lji	thin wine [L.Zhou]		0023 e
藜	lí	rāj	rāj	rāj	rāj	lāj	lāj	lāj	liej	liej	a k. of weed [LZ]	Usually identified with 萊 *rā 'Chenopodium' q.v.; may be a dialectal variant of the same root.	0519 m
灑	lí	raj	raj	raj	re	le	le	le	le	lji	drip, drop [L.Zhou]		0023 h
輾	lì	rēk ^w	rēuk	rjāuk	riāuk	liēuk	liēk	liēk	liek	liek	to break, crush under wheels	Also read *rāk ^w , MC lâk id.	1125 d
狸	lí	rhə	rhə	rhə	rhə	lhi	lhi	lhi	li	lji	a wild cat	For *rh cf. Jianou εε ² , Jianyang se ² . Since Late Zhou also written as 狸.	
璃	lí	raj	raj	raj	re	le	le	le	le	lji	see 琉璃	For *r cf. Xiamen le ² , Chaozhou li ² .	
李	lǐ	rhə?	rhó	rhó	rhó	lhí	lhí	lhí	lí	ljí	plum (<i>Prunus salicina</i>)	For *rh- cf. Min forms: Jianou se ⁶ , Jianyang se ⁵ , Shaowu sə ³ .	0980 a
里	lǐ	rə?	ró	ró	ró	lí	lí	lí	lí	ljí	village, neighborhood, community; measure of distance, about 1/2 km, or 1/3 of a mile; suffering	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou li ³ .	0978 a-b
理	lǐ	rə?	ró	ró	ró	lí	lí	lí	lí	ljí	to divide fields into sections	A later meaning is 'to regulate, control; to reason > reason, principle'. Viet. lē is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is lý (suggesting a MC variant *lì). For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Jianou li ³ .	0978 d
裡	lǐ	rhə?	rhó	rhó	rhó	lhí	lhí	lhí	lí	ljí	inside of garment, lining	For *rh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lai ⁶ , Chaozhou lai ⁴ .	0978 e-g
禮	lǐ	rīj?	rīj	rjāj	riāj	liēj	liēj	liēj	líej	líej	rites	For *r cf. Xiamen le ³ , Chaozhou loi ³ , Fuzhou lâ ³ . ? Cf. Tib. sri-zu, srid-zu 'reverence, esteem'; ri 'be worth'.	0597 d
鯉	lǐ	rə?	ró	ró	ró	lí	lí	lí	lí	ljí	carp	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou li ³ .	0978 j-k
醴	lǐ	rīj?	rīj	rjāj	riāj	liēj	liēj	liēj	líej	líej	sweet unclarified wine		0597 e-g
連	lián	ran	ran	ran	ran	len	len	len	len	ljen	go one after another	Also written as 漣 (with a narrowed meaning: 'be dripping continuously'). Standard Sino-Viet. is liên. For *r- cf. Xiamen lĩ ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou lien ² , Jianou liŋ ² . The original reading of the character was *ran? "a k. of carriage" (= 輦 q.v.; MC lén, Pek. liǎn), attested in LZ.	0213 a
廉	lián	rem	rem	rjam	ram	lem	lem	lem	lem	ljem	perhaps: be modest	The meaning 'angle', although most probably original, is attested only since Late Zhou. For *r cf. Xiamen liam ² ,	0627 l

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
煉	liàn	rēns	rēnh	rjānh	riānh	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	to melt, forge; to train [Han]	Chaozhou liəm ² , Fuzhou lieŋ ² , Jianou liŋ ⁹ . Written also with the 167th radical (metal). Obviously the same word as 練 q.v. Viet. rēn is an archaic loan; standard Sino-Viet. is (the same case as 練) luyệŋ with unclear labialisation.	
隣	lián	rīn	rīn	rjōnh	riōnh	liēn	liēn	liēn	lien	lien	to pity, pitiful	For *r- cf. Xiamen lin ² , Chaozhou lieŋ ² , Fuzhou leŋ ² .	0387 l-m
練	liàn	rēns	rēnh	rjānh	riānh	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	to boil (silk), to purify silk (by boiling)	Already in Shujing a metaphoric meaning ('to purify oneself, to improve oneself') is attested; later the word was widely used in the meaning 'to practise, exercise'. The source of labialisation in Viet. is not clear (there was certainly no labialisation in the Chinese source). For *r- cf. Xiamen lian ⁶ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou lieŋ ⁶ , Jianou liŋ ⁶ .	0185 i
蓮	lián	rēn	rēn	rjān	riān	liēn	liēn	liēn	lien	lien	lotus	Standard Sino-Viet. is liēn. For *r- cf. Xiamen lian ² , Chaozhou noi ² , Fuzhou lieŋ ² .	0213 d
斂	liàn	ram?	rám	rám	rám	lém	lém	lém	lém	ljém	to bring together, heap, gather	Also read *ram?-s, MC lèŋ (FQ 力驗), Pek. liàn id.	0613 l
殮	liàn	rams	ramh	ramh	ramh	lèm	lèm	lèm	lèm	ljèm	to shroud (corpse), to bury [Tang]	Possibly of Austric origin: cf. PAA *IVm 'wrap', PAN *lumiq 'to fold, hem'.	
聯	lián	ran	ran	ran	ran	len	len	len	len	ljen	join, bring together [LZ]	= 連 q.v.	0214 a
鍊	liàn	rēns	rēnh	rjānh	riānh	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	refine (metal) [LZ]	= 煉, 鍊 q.v. For *r- cf. Xiamen lian ⁶ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou lieŋ ⁶ .	0185 j
簾	lián	rem	rem	rjam	ram	lem	lem	lem	lem	ljem	bamboo screen, blind [Han]	Since Tang usually written as 帘. Standard Sino-Viet. is liēm. For *r- cf. Xiamen liam ² , Chaozhou liəm ² , Fuzhou lieŋ ² .	
鎌	lián	rem	rem	rjam	ram	lem	lem	lem	lem	ljem	sickle [Han]	Viet. lēm 'very sharp' is probably borrowed from the same source as liēm 'sickle'; regular Sino-Viet. is liēm. For *r- cf. Xiamen liam ² , Chaozhou liəm ² , Fuzhou lieŋ ² . Cf. also 鎌 *rem 'sharp'.	
戀	liàn	ron?s	rwanh	rwanh	rwanh	lwàn	lwèn	lwèn	lwèn	ljwèn	to long for [LZ]	For *r- cf. Xiamen luan ⁶ , Fuzhou luon ⁶ , Jianou lüin ⁶ . Probably derived from *ron? (178 k-l) q.v., hence *-n?-s.	0178 m
漚	liàn	rēns	rēnh	rjānh	riānh	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	lièn	boil silk [LZ]	= 練, 鍊 q.v.	0185 h
鎌	lián	rem	rem	rjam	ram	lem	lem	lem	lem	ljem	sharp, keen	Same word as 鎌 'sickle' q.v.	0627 m
藪	lián	ram	ram	ram	ram	lem	lem	lem	lem	ljem	a creeping plant	Also read *ram?, MC lém id.	0613 m
臉	liǎn	ram?	rám	rám	rám	lém	lém	lém	lém	ljém	cheek [Tang]	A later meaning is 'face > outlook, reputation'. For *r cf. Xiamen lian ³ , Chaozhou lieŋ ³ (with unclear reflex of *-n; cf. Xiamen lit. liam ³), Fuzhou lieŋ ³ , Jianou liŋ ³ .	
噠	liǎn	ran?	rán	rán	rán	lén	lén	lén	lén	ljén	a k. of sacrificial vessel [LZ]		0213 c

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
良	liáng	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	ljaŋ	be good	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen liəŋ ² , Chaozhou liəŋ ² , Fuzhou liəŋ ² , Jianou liəŋ ⁹ .	0735 a-d
亮	liàng	raŋʔs	raŋh	raŋh	raŋh	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	ljàŋ	light; (show the light:) to guide, assist	For OC *r- cf. Xiamen liəŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou liəŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou liəŋ ⁶ , Jianou liəŋ ⁶ . Cf. also 朗 *rāŋʔ, 景 *kraŋʔ 'bright', 爽 *sraŋʔ 'bright, dawn'.	0755 j
梁	liáng	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	ljaŋ	beam, pole; bridge, dam weir	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen niu ² , Chaozhou nio ² , Fuzhou liəŋ ² .	0738 a
涼	liáng	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	ljaŋ	be chilly	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen liəŋ ² , Chaozhou liəŋ ² , Fuzhou liəŋ ² .	0755 l
量	liáng	raŋs	raŋh	raŋh	raŋh	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	ljàŋ	a measure of capacity	The word is derived from *raŋ, MC laŋ, Mand. liáng, Viet. (colloquial) lù'o'ng 'to measure out'; the derived word is, however, attested earlier (already in Shujing), whereas *raŋ 'to measure' first appears only in L.Zhou texts. For *r in *raŋ cf. Xiamen liəŋ ² , Chaozhou nīē ² , Fuzhou liəŋ ² ; in *raŋs cf. Xiamen liəŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou liəŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou liəŋ ⁶ .	0737 a-c
梁	liáng	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	ljaŋ	spiked millet; sorghum; grain	Probably = 糧 q.v. (whence *r-).	0738 b-d
諒	liàng	raŋs	raŋh	raŋh	raŋh	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	ljàŋ	to trust; truly	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen liəŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou liəŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou liəŋ ⁶ .	0755 m
輛	liàng	raŋs	raŋh	raŋh	raŋh	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	làŋ	ljàŋ	chariot [LZ]	For *r cf. Xiamen liəŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou nīē ² (reflecting *raŋ), Fuzhou liəŋ ⁶ , Jianou liəŋ ⁸ .	0736 c
糧	liáng	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	raŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	ljaŋ	grain, yield of grain, provisions	For *r cf. Xiamen liəŋ ² , Chaozhou nīē ² , Fuzhou liəŋ ² , Jianou liəŋ ² .	0737 d-e
兩	liǎng	rhaŋʔ	rháŋ	rháŋ	rháŋ	lháŋ	lháŋ	lháŋ	láŋ	ljáŋ	a pair, two	For *rh cf. Xiamen nŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou no ⁴ , Fuzhou laŋ ⁶ . Also read *raŋ-s 'a carriage' (the Min dialects point here to *r-, not *rh- - thus the derivation of this word from *rhaŋʔ as "a pair of wheels" is not certain - moreover, the Chaozhou reading nīē ² here points to lack of *-ʔ in the original form; see 輛). Since Han time the word was used also for the name of a measure of weight (about 31 grams), whence Viet. lạng 'tael'. Standard Sino-Viet. is lǔ'ō'ng.	0736 a-b
料	liào	rēws	rēwh	rjāwh	riāwh	lièw	lièw	lièw	lièw	lièw	measurement, measure; material [Han]	Also read *rēw, MC liew id. (whence Viet. liêu 'dose (of medicine)'). The earliest attestation of the character is in Zhuangzi, where it is used instead of 撩 *rēw 'to pull, push' (q.v.). For *r cf. Xiamen liau ⁶ , Chaozhou liəu ⁶ , Fuzhou lau ⁶ , Jianou liau ⁶ .	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
聊	liáo	rīw	rīw	rjāw	riāw	liēw	liēw	liēw	liew	liew	will, wish that	A later semantic development is 'to risk, venture, hazardous'. Regular Sino-Viet. is liêu. For *r cf. Xiamen liau ² , Chaozhou liəu ² , Fuzhou lieu ² .	1114 u
僚	liáo	rēw	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liēw	liēw	liēw	liew	liew	government official; colleague of an official	Also read *rēw?, MC líew id.; used as well for a homonymous *rēw 'be fine, lovely'.	1151 h
寮	liáo	rēw	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liēw	liēw	liēw	liew	liew	small house, tent [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is liêu.	1151 i-l
撩	liáo	rēw	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liēw	liēw	liēw					
燎	liào	rēws	rēwh	rjāwh	riāwh	lièw	lièw	lièw	liew	liew	burnt-offering; torch; flame, burn; brilliant	Also read *rew, MC lew, *rew-s, MC lèw id.	1151 e
遼	liáo	rēw	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liēw	liēw	liēw	liew	liew	distant [LZ]	For *r cf. Xiamen liau ² , Chaozhou liəu ² , Fuzhou lieu ² .	1151 q
膾	liáo	rēw	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liēw	liēw	liēw	liew	liew	fat round the intestines	See also <S-01e73f> *rut.	1135 b
鏖	liáo	rēw	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liēw	liēw	liēw	liew	liew	bright silver [Han]	Also read *rēw-s, MC liew (FQ 力弔), Pek. liào id. Used also for a homonymous Han time word *rēw, -s 'foot fetters'.	
了	liǎo	rēw? (~ -ī-)	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liéw	liéw	liéw	liew	liew	to complete, fulfill [Han]	A late grammaticalized usage is for the modern perfective particle le. For *r- cf. Fuzhou lau ³ ; Siam. lêu.	
瞭	liǎo	rēw?	rēw	rjāw	riāw	liéw	liéw	liéw	liew	liew	bright (in part., of eyes) [L.Zhou]	Also read *rēw, MC liew (FQ 洛蕭) id.	1151 o
僚	liǎo	rew?	rēw	rjāw	rjāw	ljéw	ljéw	ljéw	léw	ljéw	bright [L.Zhou]	Also read *rēw, MC liew (FQ 落蕭) in the binome **** *rēw-rit 'cool'.	1151 m
療	liáo liào	raw	raw	raw	raw	lew	lew	lew	lew	ljew	to cure	Also read *raw-s, MC lèw, Pek. liào id.; sometimes written as 樂. For *r cf. Xiamen liau ⁶ , Chaozhou liəu ² , Fuzhou lieu ⁶ .	1151 f
列	liè	rhat	rhat	rhat	rhat	lhet	lhet	lhet	let	ljet	row, rank, order	For *rh- cf. Jianou lie ⁷ .	0291 a
劣	liè	rhot	rhwat	rhwat	rhwat	lhwet	lhwet	lhwet	lwet	ljwet	weak, inferior, to deteriorate [Han]	In Viet. cf. also synonymous words: sút, só't; standard Sino-Viet. is liêt. For *rh cf. Xiamen luat ⁷ , Chaozhou luek ⁷ , Fuzhou luok ⁷ , Jianou lüe ⁷ , Meixian lt ⁷ .	
冽	liè	rhat	rhat	rhat	rhat	lhet	lhet	lhet	let	ljet	be cold, cool	(Sch.: perhaps same word as 烈 'burning sensation > cold'). Used also within the die-sheng 栗冽 *rhit-rhat 'be cold'. Viet. rét is an archaic loan; standard Sino-Viet. is liêt.	0291 b
洌	liè	rat	rat	rat	rat	let	let	let	let	ljet	limpid		0291 c
烈	liè	rhat	rhat	rhat	rhat	lhet	lhet	lhet	let	ljet	to blaze, broil; be blazing, brilliant, illustrious; violent (burning)	Viet. rát is an archaic loan; standard Sino-Viet. is liêt. For *rh- cf. Fuzhou liek ⁷ .	0291 d
裂	liè	rat	rat	rat	rat	let	let	let	let	ljet	tear asunder, divide [LZ]	For *r- cf. Xiamen le ⁸ , li ⁸ , Chaozhou li ⁸ , Fuzhou liek ⁸ , Jianou lie ⁸ .	0291 f
獵	liè	rhap	rhap	rhap	rhap	lhép	lhép	lhép	lep	ljep	to hunt	Viet. ráp is an archaic loan; standard Sino-Viet. is lạp. OC *rh- is indicated by Jianou la ⁷ .	0637 e

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鬣 柳 荇	liè	rap	rap	rap	rap	lep	lep	lep	lep	ljep	mane, long beard; broom		0637 i
	liè	rats	rać	raś	raś	leś	lèj	lèj	lèj	ljèj	a k. of tree	Also read *rat, MC let, Pek. liè id.	0291 g
	liè	rat	rat	rat	rat	let	let	let	let	ljlet	a k. of rush used for making brooms [LZ]		0291 e
撮	liè	rap	rap	rap	rap	lep	lep	lep	lep	ljep	hold together, grasp [LZ]	Has also a later (Tang) reading pointing to OC *rhāp: MC lâp, mod. là, Chaozhou laʔ ⁷ 'break (off)' .	0637 d
躡 吝 林	liè	rap	rap	rap	rap	lep	lep	lep	lep	ljep	tread, trample		0637 f
	lìn	rəns	rinh	rjənh	rənh	lìn	lìn	lìn	lìn	ljìn	to regret	For *r cf. Xiamen lìn ⁶ , Chaozhou liŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou leŋ ⁶ .	0475 t-u
	lín	rəm	rəm	rəm	rəm	lim	lim	lim	lim	ljim	forest, woods; forester; a kind of bell	For initial *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen na ² , Chaozhou lim ² , Fuzhou liŋ ² , Jianou leiŋ ² . Cf. also a derivative: OC *srəm 森 'thicket, grove'.	0655 a-d
淋 賃	lín	rəm	rəm	rəm	rəm	lim	lim	lim	lim	ljim	to pour [LZ]	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lim ² , Fuzhou liŋ ² .	0655 e
	lìn	nrəms	nrəmh	ŋəmh	ŋəmh	ɲim	ɲim	ɲim	ɲim	ɲim	to rent [LZ]	Modern dialects have irregular reflexes: l- (dissimilated) in Mand.; Min dialects reflect *ń- with secondary palatalisation, cf. Xiamen ɹim ⁶ , Chaozhou zim ⁴ , Fuzhou eŋ ⁶ .	0667 t
鄰 燐	lín	rən	rin	rjən	rən	lin	lin	lin	lin	ljin	neighbour, associate	For *r cf. Xiamen lín ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou liŋ ² .	0387 i
	lín	rən	rin	rjən	rən	lin	lin	lin	lin	ljin	ignis-fatuus (in the marshes) [Han]	A later meaning is ('sparkling thing' >) 'phosphorus'. For *r cf. Xiamen lín ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou liŋ ² .	0387 b
臨	lín	rəm	rəm	rəm	rəm	lim	lim	lim	lim	ljim	to approach; look down	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou lim ² , Fuzhou liŋ ² , Jianou leiŋ ² .	0669 e-g
鱗	lín	rhən	rhin	rhjən	rhjən	lhjin	lhjin	lhjin	lin	ljin	scales of fish or reptile [LZ]	For *rh cf. Jianou, Jianyang saiŋ ² , Meixian lín ¹ .	0387 k
麟	lín	rən	rən	rjən	rjən	ljin	ljin	ljin	lin	ljin	unicorn	Usually used within the compound 麒麟 *gə-rən 'unicorn' - a word probably of Altaic origin (cf. PA *gúri(-nV)).	0387 j
慄	lǐn	rəm? (~ -im?)	rəm	rəm	rəm	lím	lím	lím	lím	ljím	full of fear, respectful		0668 d
廩 令	lǐn	rəm?	rəm	rəm	rəm	lím	lím	lím	lím	ljím	granary, storehouse		0668 c
	líng	riŋ	reŋ	reŋ	reŋ	leŋ	leŋ	leŋ	leŋ	ljeŋ	be fine, good; to cause	Also read *riŋ, MC lieŋ (FQ 郎丁) id.; *riŋ-s, MC lèŋ (FQ 力政), Pek. ling, Viet. lĩnh 'to order, command'. Regular Sino-Viet. is linh. For *r- cf. MC lèŋ > Xiamen liŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou leŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou leŋ ⁶ , Jianou liaŋ ⁶ , leiŋ ⁶ .	0823 a-e
另	líng	rēŋs	rēŋh	rēŋh	riēŋh	lièŋ	lièŋ	lièŋ	lièŋ	lièŋ	different [post-Tang]	A late dialectal word (the MC reading comes from Zihui); Min dialects point to *r, cf. Xiamen liŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou leŋ ⁶ .	
伶	líng	rēŋ	rēŋ	rēŋ	riēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	comedian	For *r- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou liŋ ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² .	0823 g

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
冷	líng	rēŋ	rēŋ	rēŋ	riēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	lien	lien	pure, clear [LZ]	Also used for homonymous *rēŋ 'long and entangled; twisted together'.	0823 j
玲	líng	rēŋ	rēŋ	rēŋ	riēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ			a k. of jade [LZ]		0823 k
苓	líng	rīŋ	rīŋ	rīŋ	rīŋ	līŋ	līŋ	līŋ	lien	lien	name of a plant, perhaps licorice		0823 o
凌	líng	rəŋ	rəŋ	rəŋ	rəŋ	liŋ	liŋ	liŋ	liŋ	ljɪŋ	ice	During Late Zhou also used for homonymous *rəŋ 'maltreat, oppress'. For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou liŋ ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² .	0898 f
陵	líng	rəŋ	rəŋ	rəŋ	rəŋ	liŋ	liŋ	liŋ	liŋ	ljɪŋ	hill, mound	A somewhat later meaning is 'tomb' (< 'mound'). For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou liŋ ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² .	0898 c-d
鈴	líng	rhēŋ	rhēŋ	rhēŋ	rhiēŋ	lhiēŋ	lhiēŋ	lhiēŋ	lien	lien	a small bell, banner bell	For *rh cf. Chaozhou leŋ ¹ , Fuzhou liŋ ¹ .	0823 r-t
零	líng	rīŋ	rīŋ	rīŋ	rīŋ	līŋ	līŋ	līŋ	lien	lien	to fall, to rain	A later meaning (attested since Song) is 'zero'. For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Fuzhou liŋ ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² , Jianou laiŋ ² .	0823 u
靈	líng	rēŋ	rēŋ	rēŋ	riēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	liēŋ	lien	lien	be felicitous, divine, intelligent, excellent, auspicious	For *r- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou leŋ ² , Fuzhou, Xiamen liŋ ² , Jianou liaŋ ² .	0836 i
領	líng	rheŋ?	rhéŋ	rhéŋ	rhéŋ	lhéŋ	lhéŋ	lhéŋ	léŋ	ljéŋ	neck, collar	A later meaning (L.Zhou) is 'to lead, leader; to obtain, possess'; it is probably purely homophonic, not related to the meaning 'neck'. Regular Sino-Viet. is lính. For *rh cf. Jianou liaŋ ⁸ .	0823 f
嶺	líng	rheŋ?	rhéŋ	rhéŋ	rhéŋ	lhéŋ	lhéŋ	lhéŋ	léŋ	ljéŋ	mountain ridge [Han]	For *rh cf. Xiamen liŋ ⁶ .	
囷	líng	rīŋ							lien	lien			0823 i
六	liù	rhuk	rhuk	rhəuk	rhəuk	lhiuk	lhuk	lhuk	lük	ljük	be six, six	For *rh- cf. Jianyang so ⁸ , Shaowu su ⁷ , Meixian liuk ⁷ ; Siam. hok, Zhuang lək (*xrok).	1032 a-d
流	liú	ru	ru	rəw	rəw	liw	ləw	ləw	ləw	ljəw	to flow; float; flow away.	Schüssler (following some commentators) considers 流 in Shi 1 to be a loan for 摎 *riw 'to look for, seek' - but this is impossible due to rhyme considerations. For initial *r- (not *rh-) in OC cf. the Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou liu ² , Jianou liu ⁹ , Jianyang lau ² , Shaowu lou ² .	1104 a-b
琉	liú	ru	ru	rəw	rəw	liw	ləw	ləw	ləw	ljəw	mineral, glass [Han]	Attested in the diesheng 琉璃 *ru-raj id. For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou liu ² .	
留	liú	rhiw	rhiw	rhjəw	rhjəw	lhjiw	lhjiw	lhjiw	ləw	ljəw	to remain, tarry	For *rh cf. Jianyang seu ² .	1114 p-r
硫	liú	ru	ru	rəw	rəw	liw	ləw	ləw	ləw	ljəw	sulphur [Tang]	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou liu ² .	
榴	liú	rhiw (~ -u)	rhiw	rhjəw	rhjəw	lhjiw	lhjiw	lhjiw	ləw	ljəw	pomegranate [Han]	Initial *rh is not quite certain, indicated only by Guangzhou lau ¹ (as against Xiamen liu ² , lau ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou liu ² , Jianou liu ²).	
劉	liú	rhu	rhu	rhəw	rhəw	lhiw	lhəw	lhəw	ləw	ljəw	to slaughter, kill;	Standard Sino-Viet. is lu'u. For *rh cf. Jianyang seu ² .	1114 a'

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
瀏 颯	liú	ru	ru	rəw	rəw	liw	ləw	ləw	ləw	ljəw	slaughtering axe deep and clear		1114 l'c
	líu	ru (~ - iw)	ru	rəw	rəw	liw	ləw	ləw	ləw	ljəw	wind high up in the air		
柳	liǔ	riw?	ríw	rjəw	rəw	líw	ləw	ləw	ləw	ljəw	willow	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Jianou liu ³ .	1114 l-o
罾 溜	liǔ	ru?	rú	rəw	rəw	líw	ləw	ləw	ləw	ljəw	trap for catching fish		1114 x
	liū	rhiws	rhiwh	rhjəwh	rhjəwh	lhjiw	lhjiw	lhjiw			to gush forth [LZ]	For *rh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou liu ⁶ , Fuzhou leu ⁵ , lau ⁵ .	1114 v
弄	lòng	rōŋs	rōŋh	rōŋh	rōŋh	lòŋ	lòŋ	lwòŋ	lùŋ	lùŋ	perhaps: toy; play with	Mod. n- is secondary (assimilation). For *r cf. Xiamen lɔŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou loŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou löüŋ ⁶ , Jianou loŋ ⁶ .	1180 a-b
隆	lóng	ruŋ	ruŋ	rəuŋ	rəuŋ	liuŋ	luŋ	luŋ	lüŋ	ljüŋ	noble, excellent	Also used for a homonymous *ruŋ 'thunder, sound of thunder'. For *r- cf. Xiamen liɔŋ ² , Fuzhou lüŋ ² , Chaozhou loŋ ² .	1015 f
龍	lóng	roŋ	roŋ	roŋ	roŋ	loŋ	loŋ	loŋ	löuŋ	ljüŋ	dragon	Standard Sino-Viet. is long. For OC *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen liŋ ² , liɔŋ ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² , Fuzhou lüŋ ² , Jianou löŋ ² .	1193 a-e
籠	lóng	rōŋ	rōŋ	rōŋ	rōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ	lwōŋ	luŋ	luŋ	basket [LZ]	Also read *roŋ, MC löuŋ id. For *r cf. Xiamen loŋ ² , Chaozhou laŋ ² , Fuzhou löüŋ ² , Jianyang loŋ ² , Shaowu luŋ ² ; Siam. lùŋ; Jianou loŋ ³ reflects *rōŋ?	1193 l
聾 籠 聾 壘	lóng	rhōŋ	rhōŋ	rhōŋ	rhōŋ	lhōŋ	lhōŋ	lhwōŋ	luŋ	luŋ	deaf [LZ]	For *rh cf. Jianou, Jianyang soŋ ² , Shaowu suŋ ⁷ , Meixian luŋ ¹ .	1193 m-n
	lóng	rōŋ	rōŋ	rōŋ	rōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ	lwōŋ	luŋ	luŋ	frame; cage [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is long.	
	lóng	rōŋ	rōŋ	rōŋ	rōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ	lwōŋ	luŋ	luŋ	rub, polish		1193 k
	lǒng	rhoŋ?	rhóŋ	rhóŋ	rhóŋ	lhóŋ	lhóŋ	lhóŋ	l'óuŋ	ljúŋ	embankment, mound [Han]	The meaning 'valley' is not attested in Chinese, and is probably a later Viet. development (or is Viet. lüŋ 'valley' indigenous, and just homonymous with the borrowed lüŋ 'embankment?').	1193 f
攏 隴 婁	lǒng	roŋ?	rón	rón	rón	lón	lón	lón	l'óuŋ	ljúŋ	to collect, grasp [Jin]	For *r cf. Xiamen loŋ ³ , Chaozhou loŋ ³ , Fuzhou luŋ ³ .	
	lǒng	rhoŋ?	rhón	rhón	rhón	lhón	lhón	lhón	l'óuŋ	ljúŋ	mound [LZ]	= 壘. For *rh cf. Jianou löŋ ⁸ .	1193 g
	lóu	ro	ro	rwa	rwa	lwo	lwo	lwo	lü	ljü	to drag, trail	= 攏 q.v. Also read *rō, MC lw, Pek. lóu 'empty'. Since LZ borrowed for several other words: *ro? (MC lú, Pek. lǔ) 'bind, connect'; *rō 'name of a constellation; in heat (e. g. swine); *rō, *rō? 'mound, hillock'.	0123 a
攏	lóu	rō	rō	rwā	rwā	lōw	lōw	lōw	lɔw	lɔw	to pull, drag [L. Zhou]	Also read *ro, MC lü (FQ 力朱) id. For *r- cf. Xiamen lau ³ , Chaozhou lou ³ , Fuzhou leu ³ (all reflecting a variant *rō?). The latter is probably also reflected in Mand. as lǒu 'embrace, take hold'. Cf. 婁.	0123 d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
漏	lòu	rhōs	rhōh	rhwāh	rhwāh	lhōw	lhèw	lhèw	lḗw	lḗw	to leak	Also used for a homonymous *rhōs 'secluded'. Viet. also has a more archaic loan from the same source: rò 'to leak'. Regular Sino-Vietnamese is lâu. For *rh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou lau ⁶ , Fuzhou lau ⁵ .	0120 a
樓	lóu	rō	rō	rwā	rwā	lōw	lōw	lōw	lḗw	lḗw	storey, several-storeyed building [LZ]	Regular Sino-Viet. is lâu. For *r- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou lau ² , Jianou le ² .	0123 k
螻	lóu	rō	rō	rwā	rwā	lōw	lōw	lōw	lḗw	lḗw	mole-cricket; frog [LZ]		0123 l
鏤	lòu	rōs	rōh	rwāh	rwāh	lōw	lèw	lèw	lḗw	lḗw	carve, engrave; hard metal		0123 m
髑	lóu	rō	rō	rwā	rwā	lōw	lōw	lōw	lḗw	lḗw	skull [LZ]	For *r- cf. Fuzhou leu ² , Jianou le ⁹ .	0123 n
俛	lóu	rō	rō	rwā	rwā	lōw	lōw	lōw	lḗw	lḗw	bend; bend the body, hunchbacked [LZ]	Also read *roʔ (MC lú, Pek. lǔ) id.	0123 b
萋	lóu	rhō	rhō	rhwā	rhwā	lhōw	lhēw	lhēw	lḗw	lḗw	(perhaps:) Artemisia vulgaris	Also read *rho, *rhoʔ, MC lü (FQ 力朱), lú, Mand. lú, lǒu id. In modern Chin. the word means both 'Artemisia vulgaris' and 'betel' (Piper betle L.). Standard Sino-Viet. is lâu. For *rh- cf. Fuzhou leu ¹ .	0123 e
騰	lóu	corʔ	cwán	cwán	cjwán	cjwén	cjwén	cjwén	cjwén	cjwén	fat [LZ]		0235 b
鞮	lóu	rō	rō	rwā	rwā	lōw	lōw	lōw	lḗw	lḗw	a k. of shoe [LZ]	Also read *ro-s (MC lù, Pek. lù), *kro-s (MC kù, Pek. jù) id.	0123 i
篾	lǒu	rōʔ	ró	rwá	rwá	lów	lèw	lèw	lḗw	lḗw	a k. of bamboo basket [Han]	Also read *rō, MC lḗw; *roʔ, MC lú id. Standard Sino-Viet. is lâu. Viet. ró (cf. another variant: ró 'basket') reflects PAA *(kə)ruh / *(kə)roh 'basket' which may be the source of the Chinese word. For *r cf. Fuzhou leu ³ , Jianou le ³ .	
塿	lǒu	rōʔ	ró	rwá	rwá	lów	lèw	lèw	lḗw	lḗw	mound [LZ]		0123 j
陸	lù	ruk	ruk	rəuk	rəuk	liuk	luk	luk	lük	ljük	land (as opposed to water)	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lək ⁸ , Chaozhou lek ⁸ , Fuzhou lük ⁸ .	1032 f-g
鹿	lù	rōk	rōk	rōk	rōk	lōk	lōk	lwōk	luk	luk	sika deer; deer in general	For *r cf. Xiamen lək ⁸ , Fuzhou löük ⁸ , Jianou lu ⁸ (Chaozhou tek ⁸ is quite irregular).	1209 a-d
黷	lù	rhik ^w	rhiuk	rhjəuk	rhjəuk	liuk	liuk	liuk	lük	ljük	disgrace [LZ]	In Early Zhou attested as a loan for 黷 q.v. For *rh cf. Jianou lü ⁷ .	1069 u
碌	lù	rhōk	rhōk	rhōk	rhōk	lhōk	lhōk	lhwōk	luk	luk	precious (stone); rough, coarse	See 碌.	
祿	lù	rōk	rōk	rōk	rōk	lōk	lōk	lwōk	luk	luk	blessings	Also written without the radical in the bronze inscriptions. For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lək ⁸ , Chaozhou lok ⁸ , Fuzhou luok ⁸ .	1208 h
路	lù	rāks	rāh	rāh	rāh	lò	lò	lò	lò	lò	road, way	Also used for a homonymous *rāks 'be great'. For *r cf. Xiamen lə ⁶ , Chaozhou lou ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁶ .	0766 l '-m'
戮	lù	rik ^w	riuk	rjəuk	rjəuk	liuk	liuk	liuk	lük	ljük	to punish by death,		1069 v

	Путунхуа	AㄉК	КㄉК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПㄉК-1	ПㄉК-2	ПㄉК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод execute	Комментарии	GSR #
廬	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lā	lā	lā	lo	lo	food vessel	The meaning 'vessel' is attested only since Han (although it is no doubt original and is given by Shuowen). For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen l ² , Chaozhou lou ² , Fuzhou, Jianou lu ² . During Zhou the character is attested only as a loan for several homonymous words: *rā 'hound; black; cottage, house; lance shaft'.	0069 d
錄	lù	rok	rok	rok	rok	lok	lok	lok	löuk	ljük	to inscribe, to record [LZ]	For *r cf. Xiamen liok ⁸ , Chaozhou lok ⁸ , Fuzhou luok ⁸ .	1208 m
廬	lú	ra	ra	ra	ra	lo	lo	lo	lö	ljü	a hut, shelter; to lodge		0069 q
爐	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lā	lā	lā	lo	lo	stove, furnace	Regular Sino-Viet. is lô (Chinese origin is also quite clear for Khmer ល្ប: 'kiln'). The same character is used to transcribe Viet. tro 'ashes, cinders' (although this may be due purely to phonetic / semantic similarity). For *r- cf. Xiamen l ² , Chaozhou lou ² , Fuzhou lu ² .	0069 l
蘆	lú	rhā	rhā	rhā	rhā	lhō	lhō	lhō	lo	lo	reed, rush [LZ]	For *rh- cf. Min forms: Jianou su ² , Jianyang so ² .	
露	lù	rhāks	rhāh	rhāh	rhāh	lhò	lhò	lhò	lò	lò	to condense (into droplets), dew; let appear	In Viet. cf. also more archaic loans: ro' 'to drip, ooze', rō 'clear' (< 'let appear, be apparent'). Regular Sino-Viet. is lô. For *rh cf. Xiamen l ⁶ , Chaozhou lou ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁵ , Jianou su ⁶ .	0766 l'
鑪	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lā	lā	lā	lo	lo	stove, furnace [LZ]	= 爐 q.v.	0069 m
顛	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lō	lō	lō	lo	lo	skull [LZ]		0069 p
玆	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lō	lō	lō	lo	lo	black [LZ]		0077 f
瑒	lù	rhök	rhök	rhök	rhök	lhök	lhök	lhwök	luk	luk	precious (stone) [LZ]	Also read *rhok, MC löuk id. For *rh cf. Fuzhou lok ⁷ , Jianou lu ⁷ . After Zhou also written as 瑒.	1208 f
漉	lù	rök	rök	rök	rök	lök	lök	lwök	luk	luk	to filter, strain; to leak [L.Zhou]		1209 f
墟	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lō	lō	lō	lo	lo	black and hard soil		0069 j
籬	lù	rās (~ - ks)	rāh	rāh	rāh	lò	lò	lò	lò	lò	a k. of bamboo		0766 ls'
櫨	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lō	lō	lō	lo	lo	a k. of fruit tree [LZ]		0069 k
簠	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lō	lō	lō	ló	ló	lance shaft [LZ]		0069 n
纈	lú	rā	rā	rā	rā	lō	lō	lō	lo	lo	hempen threads		0069 o
鹵	lǔ	rhā?	rhá	rhá	rhá	lhó	lhó	lhó	ló	ló	salt; salty (e. g. land) [LZ]	For *rh- cf. Xiamen l ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁶ .	0071 a-b
虜	lǔ	rā?	rá	rá	rá	ló	ló	ló	ló	ló	captive, prisoner		0069 e
鹵	lǔ	rhā?	rhá	rhá	rhá	lhó	lhó	lhó	ló	ló	salt, bitter [Han]	For *rh cf. Xiamen l ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁶ .	

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
魯	lǔ	rā	rā	rā	rā	lō	lō	lō	lo	lo	(perhaps) be generous	Since Late Zhou used for *rā? (MC ló, Pek. lǔ) 'dull, blunt, simple' (for *r- cf. Xiamen lɔ³, Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Jianou lu³).	0070 a-d
櫓	lǔ	rā?	rá	rá	rǎ	lá	lá	lá	ló	ló	shield [LZ]	A later attested meaning is 'watch-tower' (< 'shield-tower?').	0070 e
亂	luàn	rōns	rwānh	rwānh	rwānh	lwàn	lwàn	lwàn	lwàn	lwàn	to rebell, make trouble, disorder	Used also for a homonymous *rōn-s 'to cross a river'. Regular Sino-Viet. is loạn. Another colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. lộn 'to confuse, confound, mixed'. For *r- cf. Xiamen luan⁶, Chaozhou lueŋ⁴, Fuzhou luaŋ⁶, Jianou luiŋ⁶.	0180 a-c
巒	luán	rōn	rwān	rwān	rwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	small peak [LZ]		0178 c
鑾	luán	rōn	rwān	rwān	rwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	bells on horse's trapping	Attested in bronze inscriptions.	0178 f-g
鸞	luán	rōn	rwān	rwān	rwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	phoenix; bell	Although the meaning 'phoenix' must be archaic (to judge from the graphic structure), it is attested only since Han; in E.Zhou the character only means 'little bells' (written as 鑾 in bronze inscriptions and later).	0178 h
樂	luán	rōn	rwān	rwān	rwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	emaciated	The original meaning is "the corners of the rim of an oval bell" (cf. 鑾), attested during LZ.	0178 d
卵	luǎn	rhōn?	rhwán	rhwán	rhwán	lhwán	lhwán	lhwán	lwán	lwán	egg [LZ]	For *rh- cf. Xiamen nŋ⁶, Chaozhou nəŋ⁴, Fuzhou lauŋ⁶, Jianou soŋ⁶.	0179 a
侖	lún	run	rwən	rwən	rwən	lwin	lwin	lwin	lwin	ljwin	to think, ponder [Han]	A late attested (but graphically primitive) variant of 論.	0470 a
倫	lún	run	rwən	rwən	rwən	lwin	lwin	lwin	lwin	ljwin	be assorted; principle, norm	For *r- cf. Xiamen lun², Fuzhou, Chaozhou luŋ², Jianou löŋ².	0470 c
崑	lún	rūn	rwən	rwən	rwən	lwən	lwən	lwən	lon	lon	name of the 崑崙 mountain	For *r cf. Xiamen lun², Chaozhou, Fuzhou luŋ².	0470 h-i
掄	lún	rūn	rwən	rwən	rwən	lwən	lwən	lwən	lon	lon	select		0470 j
淪	lún	run	rwən	rwən	rwən	lwin	lwin	lwin	lwin	ljwin	be rippling; to sink	Also used in the expression 淪胥 *run-sa 'indiscriminately'. Schüssler gives only the meaning 'be rippling', but the character also means 'to sink' (the latter meaning is attested already in Shijing). Regular Sino-Viet. is luán.	470 d
論	lùn	rūns	rwənh	rwənh	rwənh	lwəñ	lwəñ	lwəñ	lòn	lòn	to discuss [LZ]	Also read *rūn, MC lon, lwin, Mand. lún id. The character is found as early as in Shijing, but there only as a substitute for 倫 q.v. For *r cf. Xiamen lun⁶, Chaozhou luŋ⁴, Fuzhou lauŋ⁶, Jianou loŋ⁶.	0470 b
輪	lún	run	rwən	rwən	rwən	lwin	lwin	lwin	lwin	ljwin	wheel	For *r- cf. Xiamen lun², Fuzhou, Chaozhou luŋ², Jianou löŋ².	0470 f
洛	luò	rhāk	rhāk	rhāk	rhāk	lhāk	lhāk	lhāk	lāk	lāk	river name	For *rh cf. Jianou lɔ⁷.	0766 k-m

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
珞 絡 落	luò	rāk	rāk	rāk	rāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	small stones, trifling [LZ]	Also read *rēk, MC liek, Pek. li id.	0766 u
	luò	rāk	rāk	rāk	rāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	silk thread; cord	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou lɔʔʔ.	0766 o
	luò	rāk	rāk	rāk	rāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	to fall, drop, die	For *r cf. Xiamen loʔʔ, liɔkʰ, Chaozhou loʔʰ, Fuzhou lɔkʰ, Jianou lɔʰ. The word is used in modern Chinese in 落花 'fallen flowers' and 落花生 'earth-nut, Arachis hypogaea' (attested since Qing) - which is obviously related to Viet. lạc 'earth-nut' (although the direction of borrowing is not quite clear). Cf. perhaps also (as a more archaic loan) Viet. rắc 'to sprinkle, to dredge, to sow' ('to let fall').	0766 lq'
犖	luò	rhāk ^w	rhāuk	rhāuk	rhāuk	lhāuk	lhāk	lhāk	lɔuk	lɔuk	place name [LZ]	Shuowen glosses the character as "variegated cow", but it is not attested in this sense. Since Han it is attested (usually reduplicated) with the meaning 'clear, open'. One of the very rare (dialectal?) cases of MC l- in 2d division. For *rh cf. Fuzhou laukʔ.	
螺 羅	luó	rhōj	rhwāj	rhwāj	rhwā	lhwā	lhwā	lhwā	lwā	lwā	a k. of mollusc [Han]	For *rh cf. Jianou so², Jianyang sui².	
	luó	rāj	rāj	rāj	rǎ	lā	lā	lā	lā	lā	bird-net	Regular Sino-Viet. is la; Viet. là is a colloquial loan with the meaning 'fine silk' (one of the meanings of the word in later periods in Chinese is 'silk woven like a net, thinly woven silk'). An older loan from the same source is Viet. lu'ó'i 'net'. For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lo², Fuzhou, Jianou lɔ².	0006 a
騾	luó	rōj	rwāj	rwāj	rwā	lwā	lwā	lwā	lwā	lwā	mule [LZ]	An older loanword from the same source is Viet. lai 'half-bred, cross-bred'. For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lo², Fuzhou lɔ².	0577 t
蘿 籬	luó	rāj	rāj	rāj	rǎ	lā	lā	lā	lā	lā	Cuscuta; creeping plants	For *r- cf. Fuzhou, Jianou lɔ².	0006 b
	luó	rhāj	rhāj	rhāj	rhā	lhā	lhā	lhā	lā	lā	deep basket [Tang]	For *rh cf. Jianyang sue².	
籬 籬	luó	rāj	rāj	rāj	rǎ	lā	lā	lā	lā	lā	gong [Song]	For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou lo², Fuzhou lɔ².	
鶻 裸	luò	rāk	rāk	rāk	rāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	a k. of water-bird [Han]		0766 t
裸	luǒ	rōjʔ	rwāj	rwāj	rwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	naked, nude [LZ]	For *r- cf. Chaozhou lo³, Fuzhou luo³, Jianou lua³. A more archaic loan in Viet. is probably sói 'bald, hairless'.	0351 g-h
羸	luǒ	rōjʔ	rwāj	rwāj	rwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	a small wasp; a k. of mollusc	Used only in compound 螺羸 *kōjʔ-rōjʔ.	0014 b
羸	luǒ	rōjʔ	rwāj	rwāj	rwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	lwǎ	naked [LZ] (= 裸)	During EZ the character is attested only in compounds *kōjʔ-rōjʔ (> *k ^w ājʔ-) 'gourd'; *kōjʔ-rōjʔ (> *k ^w ājʔ-) 'wasp'.	0351 i
律	lù	rut	rwət	rwət	rwət	lwit	lwit	lwit	lwit	ljwit	row; pitch-pipe	A later meaning is 'pitch-pipe > regulator, law, rule'. For *r cf. Xiamen lutʰ, Chaozhou, Fuzhou lukʰ.	0502 c
綠	lù	rok	rok	rok	rok	lok	lok	lok	lök	ljük	green; name of a plant	A colloquial loan from the same source may be Viet. luóc	1208 k

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
慮	lù	ras	rah	rah	rah	lò	lò	lò	lò	ljù	to think of, ponder	'grey; very dirty'. For OC *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lik ⁸ , Chaozhou lek ⁸ , Fuzhou lük ⁸ , luok ⁸ . Regular Sino-Viet. is lự'. For *r- cf. Xiamen lu ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ , 0069 f Fuzhou löü ⁶ .	
閭	lú	ra	ra	ra	ra	lo	lo	lo	lö	ljü	village gate, street gate; village [LZ]	Used also as a loan for *ra 'come together, accumulate; a k. of battle array'.	0076 g
褸	lù	rhō	rhō	rhwā	rhwā	lhōw	lhēw	lhēw	lḏw	lḏw	a k. of clothes, robe overlap [Han]	For *rh cf. Chaozhou lau ¹ , Fuzhou löü ⁵ (reflecting *rhō-s).	
濾	lù	ras	rah	rah	rah	lò	lò	lò	lò	ljù	to filter, strain [Tang]	For *r cf. Chaozhou li ⁴ , Fuzhou löü ⁶ ; Xiamen lu ² points to a variant *ra, MC *lō.	
臚	lú	ra	ra	ra	ra	lo	lo	lo	lö	ljü	display, expose [LZ]		0069 r-s
驢	lù	ra	ra	ra	ra	lo	lo	lo	lö	ljü	donkey, ass [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is lu'. For *r cf. Xiamen lu ² , Chaozhou li ² , Fuzhou lö ² , Jianou lü ² .	
臍	lù	rut	rwət	rwət	rwət	lwit	lwit	lwit	lwit	ljwit	intestines [L.Zhou]	Used only within the compound 臍膂 *rut-rēw 'fat round the intestines', thus the borrowed character of Viet. ruôt is somewhat dubious.	0498 h
膾	lú	ro	ro	rwa	rwa	lwo	lwo	lwo	lü	ljü	a sacrifice in the 2d or 8th month [LZ]	Also read *rō, MC lḏw, Pek. lóu id.	0123 c
薏	lú	ra	ra	ra	ra	lo	lo	lo	lö	ljü	madder-plant		0069 u
鑣	lù	rhas	rhah	rhah	rhah	lhò	lhò	lhò	lò	ljù	inlay (e.g. inlay work in bronze or iron); file [Han]	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou löü ⁵ ; Chaozhou li ¹ (pointing to a 平聲 *rha). The character is attested already in Zhou bronze inscriptions, but in a slightly different shape (GSR 69 y-z).	0069 v
呂	lǚ	rha?	rhá	rhá	rhá	lhó	lhó	lhó	ló	ljú	backbone; pitch-pipe [LZ]	For *rh- cf. Xiamen lu ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ .	0076 a-c
侶	lǚ	ra?	rá	rá	rá	ló	ló	ló	ló	ljú	comrade [LZ]		0076 d
旅	lǚ	ra?	rá	rá	rá	ló	ló	ló	ló	ljú	to line up in a row, set forth, display; batallions (soldiers, workers), troops, cohorts, servants, multitude, file; colonnades	Used also for homonymous *ra? 'buffcoat' and *ra? 'to lodge'. For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lu ³ , Chaozhou li ³ , Fuzhou, Jianou lü ³ .	0077 a-e
屢	lǚ	rho?s	rhoh	rhwah	rhwah	lhò	lhò	lhò	lù	ljù	frequently, constantly, to repeat	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou löü ⁵ . Related to 數 *sro?, -s q.v.	0123 f
履	lǚ	rij?	ríj	rjój	rjój	ljíj	ljíj	ljí	lí	ljí	to step, tread, trample; blessings	Also read lǚ in Pek.; this is a secondary reading (due to confusion with 屢?).	
縷	lǚ	ro?	ró	rwá	rwá	lwó	lwó	lwó	lú	ljú	silk thread [L.Zhou]	Viet. lụa is a colloquial loan (probably of Late Han time); regular Sino-Viet. is lü.	0123 h
郢	lǚ	ra?	rá	rá	rá	ló	ló	ló	ló	ljú	place name	Attested only in Zhou bronze inscriptions.	0076 h-i

	Путунхуа	AḶK	KḶK	3X	BX	ПḶK-1	ПḶK-2	ПḶK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
椽	lǔ	raʔ	rá	rá	rá	ló	ló	ló	ló	ljú	beam supporting rafters of roof [Han]	Attested already in bronze inscriptions, but text examples appear only since Han.	0076 e-f
億	lǔ	raʔ	rá	rá	rá	ló	ló	ló	ló	ljú	passive [LZ]		0069 t
攀	lüán	ron	rwan	rwan	rwan	lwen	lwen	lwen	lwen	ljwen	connect, continue		0178 n
夔	lüǎn	ronʔ	rwán	rwán	rwán	lwén	lwén	lwén	lwén	ljwén	be beautiful, handsome	Also read *ronʔ-s, MC lwèn, Pek. lüàn id. Cf. 戀.	0178 k-l
夔	lüǎn	rōn	rwān	rwān	rwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwān	lwân	worn, emaciated	Also written as 夔 in Shijing; also read *ronʔ (MC lwén, Pek. lüán) "cut meat; cramped" [LZ].	0178 i-j
掠	lüè	rhak	rhak	rhak	rhak	lhak	lhak	lhak	lak	ljak	be rapacious	Also read *rhanʔ-s, MC làn, Pek. liàn id. For *rh- cf. Xiamen liaʔʔ; Siam. lak, Dioi thak (*dlak).	0755 k
略	lüè	rak	rak	rak	rak	lak	lak	lak	lak	ljak	to sharpen; to define, confine, regulate	For *r cf. Xiamen lioʔʔ, Chaozhou liak ⁸ , Fuzhou liok ⁸ .	0766 v
錡	lüè	rot	rwat	rwat	rwat	lwet	lwet	lwet	lwet	ljwet	name of an ancient weight [LZ]		0299 c
麻	má	mhrāj	mhrāj	mhrāj	mhrā	mhā	mhā	mhā	mạ	mạ	hemp (Cannabis sativa)	Standard Sino-Viet. is ma. For *mh- cf. Shaowu mai ⁷ .	0017 a-b
罵	mà	mhrā(?)	mhrāh	mhrāh	mhrāh	mhà	mhà	mhà	mạ	mạ	to scold [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is mạ; final -ng in the colloquial form is not quite clear. For *mh cf. Xiamen me ⁶ , Chaozhou me ⁶ , Fuzhou ma ⁵ , Jianou ma ⁶ .	
蟆	má	mrā	mrā	mrā	mrā	mā	mā	mā	mạ	mạ	frog [Han]	Used only within the compound 蝦蟆 *grā-mrā id.	0802 m
禡	mà	mhrā(?)	mhrāh	mhrāh	mhrāh	mhà	mhà	mhà	mạ	mạ	sacrifice in the open, in the camping place	For *mh cf. Fuzhou ma ⁵ .	0040 f-g
馬	mǎ	mrāʔ	mrá	mrá	mrá	má	má	má	mạ	mạ	horse	For *m- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou be ³ , Fuzhou, Jianou ma ³ .	0040 a-e
碼	mǎ	mrāʔ	mrá	mrá	mrá	má	má	má	mạ	mạ	measure of weight or length [Tang]	For *m cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ma ³ , Chaozhou be ³ .	
罵	mǎ	mrāʔ	mrá	mrá	mrá	má	má	má	mạ	mạ	revile, curse [LZ]	Also read *mrāʔ-s, MC mạ, Pek. mà id.	0040 h
媽	mā	mhāʔ	mhá	mhá	mhá	mhó	mhó	mhó	mó	mó	mother, mama [Tang]	A children's word with irregularities (the regular Mand. reading is mǔ); rather universal, thus Viet. má may be indigenous (although it is usually written by the Chinese graph 媽). In Viet. cf. also mợ 'aunt' (also written with the same graph). Initial *mh- is supported by Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Meixian, Guangzhou ma ¹ .	
埋	mái	mrō	mrō	mrō	mrō	mō	miō	miōj	māj	māj	to dig in, bury [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is mai (used also in a colloquial meaning ('digging tool' > 'spade'). Viet. moi, however, can go back to PAA *mu:l / *mɔ:l 'plant, dibble' - in which case the resemblance to Chinese is just a coincidence. For *m cf. Xiamen bai ² , Chaozhou, Jianou mai ² , Fuzhou muai ² .	0978 l

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
脈	mài	mhrēk	mhrēk	mhrēk	mhriēk	mhiēk	mhiēk	mhiēk	mạik	mạik	vein, duct [Han]	For *mh- cf. Xiamen be ⁷ , Meixian mak ⁷ . (The root means 'root' in Bai).	0848 a-b
麥	mài	mrōk	mrōk	mrōk	mrōk	mōk	miōk	miōk	mạik	mạik	wheat, barley	For *m- cf. Xiamen be ⁸ , Chaozhou be ⁸ , Fuzhou mak ⁸ , Jianou ma ⁸ . Possibly an Altaic loanword: cf. PA *m̥jurgu id.	0932 a-c
賣	mài	mrēʔs	mrēh	mrēh	mrēh	mẹ	mẹ	mẹ	mạ	mạ	to sell	Derived from 買 *mrēʔ 'to buy' q.v. For *m cf. Xiamen bue ⁶ , mai ⁶ , Chaozhou boi ⁶ , Fuzhou ma ⁶ , Jianou mai ⁶ .	1023 a-b
邁	mài	mrāts	mrāc	mrās	mrās	mās	māj	māj	mạj	mạj	to walk, move on, move along	Also used for a homonymous *mrāts 'be in disfavor'. For *m- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou mai ⁶ , Chaozhou mai ⁴ .	0267 d-f
霾	mái	mrō	mrō	mrō	mrō	mō	miō	miōj	mạj	mạj	(perhaps:) dust storm		0978 n
勸	mài	mrāts	mrāc	mrās	mrās	mās	māj	māj	mạj	mạj	perhaps: to encourage		0267 c
買	mǎi	mrēʔ	mré	mré	mríé	miệ	miệ	miệ	mạ	mạ	to buy [LZ]	For *m cf. Xiamen mai ³ , Chaozhou boi ³ , Fuzhou mǎ ³ , Jianou mai ³ .	
曼	màn	mans	manh	manh	manh	màn	mèn	mèn	mwèn	mwèn	be extending, spreading; long, wide; creeping plant	During LZ used for a homonymous *man-s slender, delicate; for *mān-s, MC mwàn, Pek. màn distant, unlimited.	0266 a-e
幔	màn	māns	mānh	mānh	mānh	màn	màn	màn	mwàn	mwàn	curtain, screen [LZ]	Sino-Viet. màn points to a MC variant *mwàn (OC *mān). For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ⁶ , Chaozhou maŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou maŋ ⁶ , Jianou muiŋ ⁶ .	0266 j
慢	màn	mrāns	mrānh	mrānh	mrānh	màn	màn	màn	màn	màn	slow; negligent	For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ⁶ , Chaozhou bueŋ ⁴ , maŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou maiŋ ⁶ , Jianou maiŋ ⁶ .	0266 h
漫	màn	māns	mānh	mānh	mānh	màn	màn	màn	mwàn	mwàn	all round, everywhere; free, careless [LZ]	The original meaning "to overflow, flow out" is also attested, but only since Han. For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ⁶ , Chaozhou maŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou maŋ ⁶ .	0266 n
蔓	màn	mans	manh	manh	manh	màn	mèn	mèn	mwèn	mwèn	creeping plants, to creep	Modern màn is analogous (cf. 幔, 慢 etc.). For *m cf. Xiamen man ⁶ , Chaozhou bueŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou maŋ ⁶ .	0266 d
瞞	mán	mār	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mwân	mwân	shut the eyes, be deluded; ashamed [LZ]	For *m- cf. Xiamen buan ² , Chaozhou mua ² , Fuzhou muaŋ ² , Jianou muiŋ ² . After the change of *-r to *-n the word became confused with 謾 *mān 'deceive' q.v.	0183 d
縵	mán	māns	mānh	mānh	mānh	màn	màn	màn	mwàn	mwàn	plain silk; plain, unadorned [LZ]		0266 k
饜	mán	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mwân	mwân	eel	Also read *man, MC mwæn id.	
蠻	mán	mrān	mrān	mrān	mrān	mān	mān	mān	mạn	mạn	Southern barbarian	Also used in the compound ...mian-mán 'small-looking, pretty, little'. For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ² , Fuzhou, Chaozhou maŋ ² .	0178 p
悞	mán	mār	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mwân	mwân	confused, stupid [LZ] (meaning not quite certain)	Also read *mārʔ, MC món, Pek. mǎn id.	0222 e

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
慢	mán	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mwân	mwân	trowel, to plaster [LZ]		0266 i
慢	màn	mrāns	mrānh	mrānh	mrānh	màn	màn	màn	màn	màn	to slight, insolent [LZ]		0266 e-g
鞦韆	mán	mār	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mwân	mwân	shoe, sole [LZ]	Also used as a loan for 鞦 and 韆 q.v.	0222 f
謾	mán	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mwân	mwân	to deceive [L.Zhou]	Also read *mrān, MC mən (FQ 莫還), Go men, Kan ban id., *mran, MC men, Pek. mián id.; since Han used also as a loan for 慢 *mrān-s 'negligent'. For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen buan2, Chaozhou mua2, Fuzhou muaŋ2, Jianou muiŋ2 (written usually as 瞞).	0266 o
滿	mǎn	mār?	mǎn	mǎn	mǎn	mǎn	mǎn	mǎn	mwán	mwán	satisfied, proud of oneself	A somewhat later meaning [L.Zhou] is 'full, to fulfill'. The word is absent from Schüssler's dictionary, although attested already in Shujing. For *m- cf. Xiamen mua3, buā3, Chaozhou mua3, Fuzhou muaŋ3, Jianou muiŋ3.	0183 c
忙	máng	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	mwāŋ	mwāŋ	see 蔓		0742 o
芒	máng	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	mwāŋ	mwāŋ	be vast; great, extensive	For *m cf. Fuzhou moŋ2, Jianou moŋ9.	0742 k
盲	máng	mrāŋ	mrāŋ	mrāŋ	mrēŋ	mēŋ	mēŋ	mēŋ	māiŋ	māiŋ	be blind		0742 q
茫	máng	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	mwāŋ	mwāŋ	great, extensive	= 芒 q.v.	0742 l'd'
彪	máng	mrōŋ	mrōŋ	mrōŋ	mrōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	məuŋ	məuŋ	shaggy dog	For *m- cf. Fuzhou maŋ2, Jianou maŋ9.	1201 a-b
夔	máng	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	māŋ	to exert oneself	The same word (with a somewhat extended meaning: 'to be busy, to fuss') occurs later (since Tang) in the graphic shape 忙. For *m cf. Xiamen baŋ2, Chaozhou maŋ2, Fuzhou moŋ2. The tone in Viet. ma'ng is irregular; standard Sino-Viet. is mang.	0902 f
莽	mǎng	māŋ?	mǎŋ	mǎŋ	mǎŋ	mǎŋ	mǎŋ	mǎŋ	mǎŋ	mǎŋ	thick grass, shrubs	The word rhymes regularly in the 魚 class in Chuci, thus pointing to an OC variant *mā? (it is also semantically aberrant: considered to be a Chu word meaning 'grass' in general). OC *māŋ? is absent from Schüssler's dictionary, although it is attested (with the basic meaning 'thick grass') already in Yijing. A later, derived meaning (occurring since Tang) is 'coarse, rude'.	0709 a
毛	máo	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	māw	māw	hair, fur	Viet. mào is a colloquial loanword (with a modified meaning: 'comb, crest (of bird)'); standard Sino-Viet. is mao. For OC *mh- cf. Meixian mau1, Yilan mo1. In EZ the word is also written as 旄 q.v. Also read *mhāw-s, MC mǎw (FQ 莫輶) id.	1137 a-b
矛	máo	mu	mu	məw	məw	miw	məw	məw	məw	məw	spear, lance	For *m cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou mau2, Jianou me2.	1109 a-b

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
冒	mào	mūʔs (~ -ks)	mūh	mōwh	mōwh	mòw	mèw	mèw	màw	màw	to cover	Used also for a homonymous *mūʔ-s 'be covetous'. For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen bō ⁶ , Chaozhou mau ⁴ , Fuzhou mō ⁶ , Jianou mau ⁶ .	1062 a-b
耄	mào	māws	māwh	māwh	māwh	màw	màw	màw	màw	màw	be very old, senile		1137 h
茅	máo	mrū	mrū	mrōw	mrōw	mōw	māw	māw	maw	maw	a k. of grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , var. major)	Min forms: Xiamen m ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou mau ² .	1109 c
茂	mào	mūʔs	mūh	mūh	mūh	mù	mù	mù	mλw	mλw	be flourishing, luxuriant, magnificent	The word clearly rhymes in *-ūʔ in Shijing, thus MC mλw is irregular (curiously enough mod. mào regularly reflects the unattested MC *māw). For *m cf. Xiamen bō ⁶ , Chaozhou mou ⁴ , Fuzhou mau ⁶ , Jianou me ⁶ .	1231 f
帽	mào	mūks	mūh	mōwh	mōwh	mèw	màw	màw	màw	màw	hat, cap [Han]	Viet. mũ is a Han-time loanword; standard Sino-Viet. is mào. For *m cf. Xiamen bō ⁶ , Chaozhou bo ⁶ , Jianou mo ⁶ . The word is quite probably of Austric origin, cf. Thai hmuak, PAA *mVk 'hat, cap'.	
貿	mào	mrō(?)s	mrōh	mrwāh	mrwāh	mò	mò	mò	mλw	mλw	to barter, exchange	Xiesheng would favour a reconstruction *mrū(?)s (with irregular development in MC - attested also in some other cases with labial initials); unfortunately there are no old rhymes for the word. Standard Sino-Viet. is mào; another old loan from the same source is probably Viet. mua 'to buy, purchase'. For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen bau ⁶ , Chaozhou mou ⁴ , Fuzhou mau ⁶ .	1114 j-k
貌	mào	mrāk ^w s	mrāwh	mrāwh	mrāwh	màw	màw	màw	màw	màw	appearance	Viet. mào is a colloquial loanword (with a modified meaning: 'appearance' > 'colour' - a rather usual change); standard Sino-Viet. is mào. For *m cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jianou mau ⁶ , Chaozhou mau ⁴ .	1171 b
髦	máo	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	māw	māw	be fine	The character is more frequently used synonymously with 毛 q.v. (thus in Shi 35.1).	1137 e
懋	mào	mōs (~ - ʔs)	mōh	mwāh	mwāh	mòw	mèw	mèw	mλw	mλw	to make efforts, be energetic, strive	Cf. 務 *mhoʔs.	1109 f-g
錨	máo	mraw	mraw	mraw	mraw	mew	mew	mew	mew	mew	anchor [Tang]	MC mew is taken from 正字通; some modern forms seem to point rather to *maw (OC *mrāw); cf. Xiamen biau ² , but Chaozhou, Fuzhou mau ² . Viet. neo is colloquial (with a peculiar development *m- > n-); standard Sino-Viet. is miêu.	
萹	mào	māws	māwh	māwh	māwh	màw	màw	màw	màw	màw	to cull vegetables	There is also a 平聲 reading *māw, MC mâw (FQ 莫袍), Pek. máo 'vegetable plants (esp. used in soup)'. It is obviously the source of derivation for *māw-s, but is itself attested only	1137 g

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
眊	mào	māk ^w	māuk	māuk	māuk	māuk	māk	māk	māk	māk	dull-sighted.	since Late Zhou.	
旄	máo	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	mhāw	māw	māw	pennon of ox-tails	Also read *māk ^w -s, MC māv; *mrāk ^w , MC māvuk id. Probably a specialization of *mhāw 'hair', see 毛. The character is also used for a homonymous *mhāw 'backward-sloping' (thus in Shi 37.1).	1137 i 0137 c-d
卯	mǎo	mhrū?	mhrú	mhrǎw	mhrǎw	mhrǎw	mhrǎw	mhrǎw	mǎw	mǎw	the 4th Earthly Branch	Viet. also has a colloquial loanword: meo with the same meaning. For *mh cf. Jianou mau ⁸ .	1114 a-e
茆	mǎo	mrū?	mrú	mrǎw	mrǎw	mrǎw	mǎw	mǎw	mǎw	mǎw	water-mallows (Brassenia peltata)	Also read *ru?, MC lǎw, Pek. liǔ id.	1114 f
昴	mǎo	mrū?	mrú	mrǎw	mrǎw	mrǎw	mǎw	mǎw	mǎw	mǎw	Pleiades which mark the 18th of the 28 xiu		1114 g-h
貓	māo	mhrāw	mhrāw	mhrāw	mhrāw	mhrāw	mhrāw	mhrāw	māw	māw	cat, wild cat	Also read *mhrāw, MC mew id. Viet. mèo is colloquial; standard Sino-Vietnamese is miêu. For *mh cf. Xiamen miau ¹ , Chaozhou nǐəu ¹ , Longdu māw ¹ ; Shaowu mau ⁷ , Guangzhou māu ¹ .	1159 c
沒	méi	mǎt	mǎt	mǎt	mǎt	mǎt	mǎt	mǎt	mot	mot	to make an end, disappear, exhaust	See comments to 殳. For *m cf. Xiamen but ⁸ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou muk ⁸ , Jianou mo ⁸ .	0492 b
妹	mèi	mhǎts	mhǎc	mhǎs	mhǎs	mhǎs	mhǎj	mhǎj	mòj	mòj	younger sister	For *mh- cf. Xiamen be ⁶ , Chaozhou mue ⁶ , Fuzhou muoi ⁵ , Jianou müe ⁶ .	0531 k-m
枚	méi	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	moj	moj	branch, board	For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou bue ² , Fuzhou muoi ² .	0546 a
沫	mèi	mhǎts	mhǎc	mhǎs	mhǎs	mhǎs	mhǎj	mhǎj	mwǎj	mwǎj	place name	During LZ used also for 'faint light; name of a star'. For *mh cf. Fuzhou muoi ⁵ .	0531 p
玫	méi	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	mǎj	moj	moj	a k. of pearl		0546 b
昧	mèi	mǎts	mǎc	mǎs	mǎs	mǎs	mǎj	mǎj	mòj	mòj	be twilighted, obscure, bewildered	For *m cf. Xiamen mui ⁶ , Fuzhou muoi ⁶ , Chaozhou bi ⁶ , Jianou mo ⁶ .	0531 n-o
眉	méi	mrǎj	mrǎj	mrǎj	mrǎj	mij	mij	mi	mi	mi	eyebrow; bank, coast; edge; moment	Standard Sino-Viet. is mi. For *m- cf. Xiamen mai ² , bai ² , Chaozhou bai ² , Fuzhou mi ² .	0567 a-c
梅	méi	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎj	moj	moj	Japanese apricot (Prunus mume), plum	Viet. me has a narrowed meaning 'tamarind' (cf. Chin. 酸梅 'tamarind', lit. 'sour plum'; note, however, that the Viet. word can go back to PAA *ʔəm-bVl 'tamarind' and the Chin. usage may be secondary - due to a chance resemblance with an independent Austroasiatic root). An older loanword is probably Viet. mo' 'apricot'. The regular Sino-Viet. reading is mai. For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen m ² , Chaozhou bue ² , Fuzhou muoi ² , Jianou mo ² ; Shaowu mei ² . Cf. PA *júmu.	0947 l

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
媚	mèi	mrəjʔs	mrə́c	mrə́s	mrə́s	miś	mìj	mì	mì	mì	be lovable, favoured	See 媿 *məjʔ fine, nice, 美 *mrəjʔ beautiful, pretty.	0567 d-e
媒	méi	mā	mā	mā	mā	mā	mā	māj	moj	moj	match-maker, go-between	Regular Sino-Viet. is mōi. For *m cf. Xiamen m², Chaozhou bue², Fuzhou muoi².	0948 c
寐	mèi	mijʂ	mić	mjə́s	mjə́s	mjiś	mjiʂ	mji	mji	mji	to sleep		0531 i-j
楣	méi	mrəj	mrəj	mrəj	mrəj	mij	mij	mi	mi	mi	cross-beam [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is mi.	0567 f
煤	méi	mā	mā	mā	mā	mā	mā	māj	moj	moj	charcoal [L.Zhou]	For *m- cf. Chaozhou bue², Fuzhou muoi², Jianou mo², Shaowu mei². Probably the same word as 塵 *mā 'dust' q.v.	0948 d
黴	méi	māj	māj	māj	māj	māj	māj	māj	moj	moj	mould	For *m cf. Xiamen mi², Chaozhou bue², Fuzhou mi², muoi².	
塵	méi	mā	mā	mā	mā	mā	mā	māj	moj	moj	dust	Cf. 煤 *mā 'charcoal'.	
鞞	mèi	mhāts	mhā́c	mhā́s	mhā́s	mhā́s	mhə̀j	mhə̀j	mòj	mòj	a madder-dyed ceremonial apron of leather (鞞鞞)	During LZ also read *mhā́t-s, *mhrā́t-s (MC mòj, māj) 'a k. of 0531 q music of the Eastern barbarians'. For *mh- cf. Fuzhou muoi³.	
每	měi	māʔ	má	má	má	má	má	māj	mój	mój	each, every	For *m cf. Xiamen mui³, Fuzhou muoi³, Chaozhou mue³, Jianou mo³. Standard Sino-Viet. is mōi. Also used for a homonymous 每 *māʔ 'dark, confused'.	0947 i-k
美	měi	mrəjʔ	mrə́j	mrə́j	mrə́j	míj	míj	mí	mí	mí	be beautiful, handsome	Standard Sino-Viet. is mǎ (also used for the toponym: America). For *m- cf. Mín forms: Xiamen bi³, Chaozhou mui³, Fuzhou, Jianou mi³. Cf. also 媿 *məjʔ 'fine, nice', 徽 *s-məj 'good'.	0568 a-c
洩	měi	mārʔ	mán	mán	mán	mán	mán	mán	mój	mój	be level, smooth; smoothly flowing water		0222 l
門	mén	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mon	mon	gate, door	A later meaning is ('gate, house') > 'home, origin; school, sect'. For *m cf. Xiamen mŋ², Chaozhou muŋ², Fuzhou muoŋ², Jianou moŋ²; Shaowu mən².	0441 a-c
捫	mén	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mon	mon	to lay hands on, hold		0441 e
悶	mèn	māns	mānh	mānh	mānh	mānh	mānh	mānh	mòn	mòn	melancholy, sorrow	For *m cf. Xiamen bun⁶, Chaozhou buŋ⁶, Fuzhou moŋ⁶, Jianou mŋ⁶. Absent from Schüssler's dictionary, although attested already in Yijing. The character is also used (since L.Zhou) for *mān, MC mon, Mand. mén 'to be stuffy, stifling, close, airless' (both readings may be actually related).	0441 d
懣	mèn	mārʔ	mán	mán	mán	mán	mán	mán	mwán	mwán	grieved [LZ]	Also read *mārʔ, *mārʔ-s id. (MC món, mòn, Pek. mēn, mèn).	0183 g
瞶	mén	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mon	mon	blinded, confused	Also read *smān, MC xün id. For etymology see 瞶 *smān.	
櫛	mén	mār	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mon	mon	a k. of elm [LZ]	Also read *mar, MC mwān, Pek. wén id.; *mār (MC mwān, Pek. mán), *mār-s (MC mwān, Pek. mán), *mar (MC mwān,	0183 e

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
璚	mén	mār	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mān	mon	mon	red gem; red millet	Pek. wén 'resin, gum' (LZ).	
孟	mèng	mrāŋs	mrāŋh	mrāŋh	mrēŋh	mèŋ	mèŋ	mèŋ	māiŋ	māiŋ	the eldest (of siblings)	Related to 兄 *smraŋ 'elder brother' q. v. In later epochs the word is sometimes used with the meaning 'rough, rude; strong, robust' (thus also in Viet.) - which may actually reflect a contamination with (or a derivation from) 猛 *mrāŋ? q.v. For *m cf. Xiamen biŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou meŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou maiŋ ⁶ .	0761 e-f
氓	méng	mrēŋ (~ -ēŋ)	mrēŋ	mrēŋ	mrēŋ	mēŋ	miēŋ	miēŋ	māiŋ	māiŋ	population, people		0742 u
虻	méng	mrāŋ	mrāŋ	mrāŋ	mrēŋ	mēŋ	mēŋ	mēŋ	māiŋ	māiŋ	name of a plant (Fritillaria)	The character may be also written with 亡 in the upper part and 虫 (or two 虫's) below; its original meaning (attested, however, only since Late Zhou) is 'horsefly, gadfly'.	0742 t
萌	méng	mrēŋ	mrēŋ	mrēŋ	mriēŋ	miēŋ	miēŋ	miēŋ	māiŋ	māiŋ	bud, young shoot, to sprout [L.Zhou]	A reconstruction *mrēŋ is also possible (hsiehsheng would suggest *mrāŋ, but in this case the MC form would be irregular). Regular Sino-Viet. is manh; another loan from the same source is possibly Viet. mǒng 'bud, germ'.	0760 g
盟	méng	mraŋ	mraŋ	mraŋ	mreŋ	meŋ	meŋ	meŋ	māiŋ	māiŋ	covenant, sworn agreement	Modern méng is irregular (míng should be expected). For *m cf. Xiamen miŋ ² , Chaozhou meŋ ² , Fuzhou meŋ ² .	0760 e-f
夢	mèng	mhəŋs	mhəŋh	mhəŋh	mhəŋh	mhìŋ	mhìŋ	mhìŋ	mùŋ	mùŋ	to dream	Also read *mhəŋ, MC mǔŋ (FQ 莫中), Pek. méng 'be blind to, unenlightened' (cf. 蒙). Cf. also Viet. mo' 'to dream' (with a loss of the final nasal after a nasal initial). For *mh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen baŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou maŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou maöŋ ⁵ , moŋ ⁵ (cf. also 懵 MC mùŋ, Fuzhou moŋ ⁵ 'dark, obscure, silly').	0902 a-c
蒙	méng	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mwōŋ	muŋ	muŋ	to cover, darken	For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen bəŋ ² , Chaozhou moŋ ² , Fuzhou muŋ ² , Jianou moŋ ⁹ . Also means 'stupidity, ignorance'; one of a number of *MVN-type words with the general meaning 'dark, obscure' etc. (see also 盲, 夢, 儂, 懵). Viet. mù is one of the loanwords having lost the final nasal through dissimilation with the nasal initial; standard Sino-Viet. is mông). We should note that Viet. mù also means 'dense fog' - in which sense it is probably a contamination with another Chinese source, 霧 *mho(k)s q.v.	1181 a
懵	méng	mhəŋ	mhəŋ	mhəŋ	mhəŋ	mhìŋ	mhìŋ	mhìŋ	müŋ	müŋ	stupid, ignorant [Han]	Also read *mhəŋ-s, MC mùŋ; *mhōŋ, MC muŋ id.; sometimes also used for 儂 *mhəŋ 'stupid' (q.v.). For *mh cf. Fuzhou moŋ ⁵ . Probably identical to 夢 'dream; dark' (q.v.).	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												In Viet. cf. also mò' (with a dissimilative loss of the final nasal) 'dim, blear, opaque'.	
饜	méng	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mōŋ	mwōŋ	muŋ	muŋ	full (e.g. food vessel)		1181 f
饜	méng	mhēŋ	mhēŋ	mhēŋ	mhēŋ	mhēŋ	mhēŋ	mhēŋ	mΛŋ	mΛŋ	stupid, silly [Han]	For *mh cf. Fuzhou muŋ ¹ .	
猛	měng	mrāŋ?	mráŋ	mráŋ	mréŋ	mějŋ	mějŋ	mějŋ	máŋŋ	máŋŋ	cruel, fierce, awe-inspiring	For *m cf. Xiamen me ³ , mi ³ , Chaozhou me ³ , Fuzhou meŋ ³ , Jianou moŋ ³ .	0761 g
蠓	měng	mōŋ?	móŋ	móŋ	móŋ	móŋ	móŋ	mwóŋ	múŋ	múŋ	mosquito, small flying biting insect [LZ]	For *m cf. Xiamen baŋ ³ , Fuzhou möŋ ³ . Also read *mōŋ, MC muŋ id.	1181 e
秘	mì	prits	príc	prjəs	prəs	piś	pj̄	pì	pì	pì	secret [Han]	In Modern Chinese the 秘密 character is usually written (through distortion) as 秘. The reading mì is influenced by 密 (because of the widespread compound 秘密 'secret'). In Viet. bí 'secret' is literary, but the colloquial bí 'too difficult to understand' may also go back to the same Chinese word.	0405 m
秘	mì	prits	príc	prjəs	prəs	piś	pj̄	pì	pì	pì	secret [Han]	See 秘 *prits.	
迷	mí	mhj̄ (~ ē)	mhj̄	mhjəj̄	mhiəj̄	mhiēj̄	mhiēj̄	mhiēj̄	miej	miej	to go astray	For *mh cf. Xiamen be ¹ .	0598 e
密	mì	mhrít	mhrít	mhrjət	mhrət	mhit	mhit	mhit	mit	mit	be quiet	Used also for a homonymous *mhrít 'be dense'; later used usually with the meaning 'quiet > secret, conceal'. Cf. also Viet. mịch 'quiet, calm', which may be an older loan from the same source. For *mh cf. Jianou mi ⁷ .	0405 p-q
覓	mì	mhēk (~ -k ^w)	mhēk	mhiēk	mhiēk	mhiēk	mhiēk	mhiēk	miek	miek	to seek, hunt for, want to have	Viet. mách (there is also a variant méc) is colloquial, with a somewhat modified meaning: 'to sneak'; regular Sino-Viet. is mịch. For *mh cf. Meixian me ⁷ .	
蜜	mì	mit	mit	mjət	mjət	mjit	mjit	mjit	mjit	mjit	honey [LZ]	In Viet. cf. also mựt 'jam, sweetmeat' (possibly a colloquial loan from the same source). For *m cf. Xiamen bit ⁸ , Chaozhou bik ⁸ , Fuzhou mik ⁸ .	0405 r
彌	mí	mej	me	me	mje	mje	mje	mje	mje	mji	complete, fulfill; extensively, long	Also read *mej? (MC mjé, Pek. mǐ) 'to finish'. For *m- cf. Xiamen mi ² , Fuzhou mi ² , Jianou mi ⁹ .	0359 m-n
糜	mí	m(r)aj	m(r)aj	m(r)aj	m(r)e	me	me	me	me	mi	rice gruel; destroy, crush	For *m- cf. Xiamen be ² , Chaozhou mue ² , Fuzhou mi ² .	0017 g
謎	mí	mīj	mīj	mjəj̄	miəj̄	miēj̄	miēj̄	miēj̄	miej	miej	riddle [Tang]	For *m cf. Xiamen me ² ; most Min forms (Chaozhou mi ⁴ , Fuzhou me ⁶ , Jianou mi ⁶) reflect *mīj-s.	
麋	mí	mrij	mrij	mrjəj̄	mrəj̄	mij	mij	mi	mi	mi	David's deer (Elaphurus davidianus)	Cf. 麋 *mēj 'fawn'.	0598 f-g
彌	mí	mej	me	me	mje	mje	mje	mje	mje	mji	be filling	Also read *mej?, MC mjé (FQ 綿婢) and *mēj? (MC míe) id. Sch: "perhaps s.w. as 彌".	0359 o
麋	mí	mēj	mē	mē	miē	miēj̄	miēj̄	miēj̄	miej	miej	fawn [LZ]		0360 e

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
擗	mí	m(r)aj	m(r)aj	m(r)aj	m(r)e	me	me	me	me	mi	the part of a bell which is beaten [L.Zhou]		0017 j
米	mǐ	mhĭjʔ (~ mhĭj ē)		mhjǝj	mhiǝj	mhiéj	mhiéj	mhiéj	míej	míej	peeled grain, rice	Regular Sino-Viet. is mē; Viet. mạ 'rice seedlings' is somewhat different semantically and not quite clear phonetically (vowel, tone) - thus a purely chance resemblance is not excluded. For *mh- cf. Jianou mi ⁸ .	0598 a-c
弭	mǐ	mejʔ	mé	mé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjí	bow with the ends not bound with string and lackered but capped with bone or ivory	Also used for a homonymous *mejʔ 'to stop; cease' (= 彌 q. v.)	0360 a-c
敕	mǐ	mejʔ	mé	mé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjí	to complete, fulfill		0598 h-j
靡	mǐ	majʔ	máj	máj	mé	mé	mé	mé	mé	mí	there is no, without	Sch. writes: "Occurs only in Shi, together with the synonymous 無. Wherever there is a contrast between the two, 靡 tends to be subordinated to the main verb (nom., adj.), while in 85% of all occurrences, 無 is the main verb." During Late Zhou the character was used for a number of homophonous words ("small"; "let fall", "squander, prodigal", "exhaust", "rub", "obey", "connect" - see GSR).	0017 h
溼	nǐ	mejʔ	mé	mé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjé	mjí	to wash [LZ]		0360 d
面	miàn	mhens	mhenh	mhjanh	mhjanh	mhjèn	mhjèn	mhjèn	mjèn	mjèn	face; to face; face to face	Viet. men is a colloquial loanword (with the meaning 'to face' > 'to approach'); regular Sino-Viet. is diện. For *mh- cf. Xiamen bin ⁶ , Chaozhou miŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou meŋ ⁵ , Jianou miŋ ⁶ .	0223 a
眠	mián	mīn	mīn	mjǝn	miǝn	miēn	miēn	miēn	mien	mien	shut the eyes	Also read *mīnʔ, MC mién, Pek. miǎn 'befool'. For *m- cf. Xiamen bin ² , Chaozhou miŋ ² , Fuzhou mien ² , Jianou meŋ ² .	0457 e
綿	mián	men	men	mjan	mjan	mjen	mjen	mjen	mjen	mjen	see 綿		
綿	mián	men	men	mjan	mjan	mjen	mjen	mjen	mjen	mjen	be long, drawn-out	Also used for a homonymous *men 'fine, soft, delicate' (in E.Zhou texts only in 綿蠻 *men-mrān 'be delicate', but later used also independently). A later meaning is 'long threads' > 'cotton' (since Tang often written as 棉). Viet. mền 'blanket' is a colloquial loanword (cf. Chin. 棉被 'blanket'); standard Sino-Viet. is miên. For the meaning 'soft, delicate' cf. also Viet. mịn 'fine, soft' (although both the final and the tone are rather unusual for a loanword). For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen mi ² , Fuzhou mien ² , Jianou miŋ ² .	0225 a-b
檣	mián	men	men	mjan	mjan	mjen	mjen	mjen	mjen	mjen	lath supporting the eaves [LZ]		0224 b

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
麵	miàn	mēns	mēnh	mjānh	miānh	mièn	mièn	mièn	mien	mien	wheat flour; noodles [Jin]	Viet. mì is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is mièn. For *m cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou mi ⁶ , Fuzhou mien ⁶ , Jianou miŋ ⁶ .	
免	miǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mwán	mén	mén	mén	mén	mén	to escape, avoid, exempt [L.Zhou]	MC mén is not quite regular (*mén would be normally expected). For *m- cf. Xiamen bian ³ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou mien ³ , Jianou miŋ ³ . Also read *mər-s, MC mǔn, Mand. wèn 'to mourn, mourning'.	0222 a
沔	miǎn	men?	mén	mján	mján	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	richly flowing (stream)		0247 c-d
勉	miǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mán	mén	mén	mén	mén	mén	to strive, insist, make effort	Viet. mǎn is a colloquial loanword (with a somewhat modified meaning 'to strive' > 'to love, like, esteem'); regular Sino-Viet. is mièn. For *m- cf. Xiamen bian ³ , Chaozhou mien ³ , Fuzhou mien ³ . As in some other cases, MC mén is not quite regular (*mwán would be a normal reflex of *mar?).	0222 c
偏	miǎn	men?	mén	mján	mján	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	to turn from, abandon [LZ]		0223 b
冕	miǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mwán	mén	mén	mén	mén	mén	ceremonial cap	MC mén instead of the regularly expected *mwán.	0222 d
湍	miǎn	men?	mén	mján	mján	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	to steep in (e.g. wine)		0223 c
緬	miǎn	men?	mén	mján	mján	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	mjén	thin, drawn-out; distant [LZ]		0223 d
𠂇	miǎn	mēn?	mén	mján	mián	mién	mién	mién	mien	mien	hidden [Shuowen]		0247 a
俛	miǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mán	mén	mén	mén	mén	mén	bend the head, bend down [LZ]	MC mén is irregular instead an expected *mwán.	0222 b
𠂇	miǎn	mēn?	mén	mján	mián	mién	mién	mién	mien	mien	to look askance [LZ]	Also read *mēn?-s, MC mien, Pek. miàn id.	0247 b
妙	miào	mews	mewh	mjawh	mjawh	mjèw	mjèw	mjèw	mjèw	mjèw	strange, supernatural; beautiful [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is điêu. For *m cf. Xiamen biau ⁶ , Chaozhou miəu ⁶ , Fuzhou mieu ⁶ .	1158 b
苗	miáo	m(r)aw	m(r)aw	m(r)aw	m(r)aw	mew	mew	mew	mew	mew	grain in the blade; sprout, shoots	For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen biau ² , Chaozhou miəu ² , Fuzhou mieu ² , Jianou miao ² .	1159 a
描	miáo	mraw	mraw	mraw	mraw	mew	mew	mew	mew	mew	to draw (a line) [Tang]	For *m cf. Xiamen mio ² , Chaozhou miəu ² , Fuzhou mieu ² .	
廟	miào	mraw(?) s	mrawh	mrawh	mrawh	mèw	mèw	mèw	mèw	mèw	ancestral temple	In Viet. also read miêu (perhaps pointing to a variant MC *mév, OC *mraw?). For *m cf. Xiamen bio ⁶ , Chaozhou bie ⁶ , Fuzhou mieu ⁶ , Jianou miao ⁶ .	1160 a-c, 1159 b
秒	miǎo	mew?	mév	mjáv	mjáv	mjév	mjév	mjév	mjév	mjév	the utmost end [LZ]		1158 c-d
眇	miǎo	mew?	mév	mjáv	mjáv	mjév	mjév	mjév	mjév	mjév	be small, insignificant, weak-sighted		1158 a
秒	miǎo	mew?	mév	mjáv	mjáv	mjév	mjév	mjév	mjév	mjév	a small unit (of time or weight) [Sui]	For *m cf. Xiamen biau ³ , Chaozhou miəu ³ , Jianou miao ³ .	
滅	miè	met	met	mjat	mjat	mjet	mjet	mjet	mjet	mjet	to extinguish, annihilate,	For *m- cf. Xiamen miat ⁸ , Chaozhou mik ⁸ , Fuzhou miek ⁸ ,	0294 b

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蔑	miè	mēt	mēt	mjāt	miāt	miēt	miēt	miēt	miet	miet	destroy	Jianou mie ⁸ . For etymology cf. 蔑 *mēt 'destroy, extinguish'.	0311 a-e
篾	miè	mēt	mēt	mjāt	miāt	miēt	miēt	miēt	miet	miet	strips of bamboo skin		0311 k
滅	miè	met	met	mjat	mjat	mjet	mjet	mjet	mjet	mjet	lay the hand on [LZ]		0294 c
幪	miè	mēt	mēt	mjāt	miāt	miēt	miēt	miēt	miet	miet	covering	Also read *mēk, MC miek, Pek. mi id.	0311 f
懷	miè	mēt	mēt	mjāt	miāt	miēt	miēt	miēt	miet	miet	to despise		0311 g
民	mín	min	min	mjøn	mjøn	mjin	mjin	mjin	mjin	mjin	people	For *m cf. Xiamen min ² , Fuzhou, Chaozhou miŋ ² , Jianou miŋ ² .	0457 a-b
旻	mín	mrən	mrən	mrən	mrən	min	min	min	min	min	be austere, stern		0475 n
緡	mín	mrən	mrən	mrən	mrən	min	min	min	min	min	string, line		0457 x
皿	mǐn	mraŋ?	mraŋ	mraŋ	mreŋ	méŋ	méŋ	méŋ	máiiŋ	máiiŋ	vessel, dish, bowl [LZ]	Modern mǐn is irregular. For *m cf. Xiamen biŋ ³ , Fuzhou miŋ ³ , Jianou meŋ ³ .	0761 a-d
泯	mǐn	min?	mín	mjøn	mjøn	mjin	mjin	mjin	mjin	mjin	be confused, disorderly, trouble		0457 c
敏	mǐn	mā?	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎj	mín	mín	be diligent, exert oneself	The reading *mā? can be established because the character is used in Shijing as a loan for 拇 *mā? 'big toe'. The development to MC mín is completely irregular and may just point to a word replacement in MC. For *m- in mín (presupposing some OC form like *mrən? or *mrin?) cf. Xiamen bin ³ , Chaozhou mieŋ ³ , Fuzhou miŋ ³ .	1251 q
閔	mǐn	mrən?	mrén	mrén	mrén	mín	mín	mín	mín	mín	be distressed; exert oneself		0475 q-r
閩	mǐn	mrən	mrən	mrən	mrən	min	min	min	min	min	certain tribes of the South	Also read *mən, MC mün id.	0441 i
憫	mǐn	mrən?	mrén	mrén	mrén	mín	mín	mín	mín	mín			0475 s
黽	mǐn	miŋ?	míŋ	míŋ	míŋ	míŋ	míŋ	míŋ	mjin	mjin	to make an effort, strive	Used only within the compound 黽勉 *miŋ?-mar? id. (see 勉). The basic reading of the character is OC *mrin, MC maiŋ (FQ 武幸) 'toad' (attested only since Han).	
名	míng	mheŋ	mheŋ	mheŋ	mhjeŋ	mhjeŋ	mhjeŋ	mhjeŋ	mjeŋ	mjeŋ	to name; name; inscription	Voiceless *mh- is indicated by Shaowu miaŋ ⁷ .	0826 a-c
命	mìng	mriŋs	mriŋh	mriŋh	mriŋh	mìŋ	mìŋ	mìŋ	mǎiiŋ	mǎiiŋ	to order, command, appoint; order, degree, charge, mandate	Also used metaphorically: '(heavenly) order' > 'fate, lot, life'. Viet. mạng is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is mệnh. Min forms reflect *m-: Xiamen mia ⁶ , biŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou mia ⁶ , Fuzhou, Jianou miaŋ ⁶ . The word regularly rhymes in *-in in Shijing, hence the reconstruction *mriŋ-s for Early Zhou.	0762 a-b
明	míng	mraŋ	mraŋ	mraŋ	mreŋ	meŋ	meŋ	meŋ	mǎiiŋ	mǎiiŋ	be bright, enlightened,	Regular Sino-Viet. is minh; Viet. mai (with a variant mo'i)	0760 a-d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	ЗХ	ВХ	ПḏК-1	ПḏК-2	ПḏК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
											clear, pure, manifest	means 'tomorrow' and may be a colloquial (distorted) borrowing from MC in the special usage: 明日 mǎiṅ-rít 'tomorrow'. For *m- cf. Xiamen mi ² , Chaozhou meṅ ² , Fuzhou miṅ ² , Jianou miṅ ² , maṅ ² . The original meaning must be 'clear eye-sight' (whence 'bright, pure', etc.); the meaning 'eye-sight' is actually rather widely attested during L. Zhou.	
冥	míng	mēṅ	mēṅ	mēṅ	miēṅ	miēṅ	miēṅ	miēṅ	mien	mien	be dark	For *m- cf. Xiamen mi ² , Chaozhou me ² , Fuzhou miṅ ² , Jianou maṅ ² .	0841 a
鳴	míng	mreṅ	mreṅ	mreṅ	mreṅ	meṅ	meṅ	meṅ	mǎiṅ	mǎiṅ	to sing, make sounds (of animals and musical instruments)	For *m- cf. Min: Xiamen biṅ ² , Chaozhou meṅ ² , Fuzhou miṅ ² .	0827 a-c
螟	míng	mēṅ	mēṅ	mēṅ	miēṅ	miēṅ	miēṅ	miēṅ	mien	mien	insect damaging grain		0841 d
謬	miù	mriws	mriwh	mrjəwh	mrəwh	mìw	məw	məw	mjiw	mjiw	to err, be mistaken	For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen biu ⁶ , Fuzhou mieu ⁶ , Jianou miu ⁶ . Attested already in Shujing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.	1069 m
末	mò	māt	māt	māt	māt	māt	māt	māt	mwât	mwât	end, finish, result, the last	For *m- cf. Xiamen bua ⁸ , Chaozhou muek ⁸ , Fuzhou muak ⁸ , Jianou muoi ⁸ , Meixian mat ⁸ .	0277 a
歿	mò	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mot	mot	to die, perish [Han]	Not quite clear is the relationship of this word to 沒 *māt q.v. (the words would seem identical, but the Jian-ou dialect preserves a distinction: 沒 mo ⁸ vs. 歿 mu ⁷ . Standard Sino-Viet. is môt.	0492 c, 503 k
沫	mò	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mwât	mwât	foam, froth; spittle [LZ]	For *mh- cf. Fuzhou muak ⁷ . Also read *māt-s, MC mwàj, Pek. mèi 'to finish' (LZ) (derived from 末 *māt q.v.); 'a place name'.	0277 b
陌	mò	mrāk	mrāk	mrāk	mrāk	mək	mək	mək	măik	măik	west-east-going path between fields [LZ]		0781 g
秣	mò	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mwât	mwât	to feed grain to horses	For initial *mh- cf. Fuzhou muak ⁷ .	0277 c
莫	mò	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	be luxuriant (usually reduplicated)	The proper original meaning is probably 'sombre, dark' (cf. the Shuowen gloss); the actual attestations in Early Zhou have the meaning 'luxuriant' (of bushes, plants) or 'tranquil' (of people). It is hard to distinguish this word etymologically from 黑 *smāk 'black' (ST *māk) q.v. § The character is also used for *māks, MC mò (FQ JY 莫故), Mand. mù 'name of a plant'; *māk, MC mâk 'to plan, deliberate'; but its most frequent usage is for a word *māk, MC mâk, Mand. mò 'none, nothing; in no way' (in Shijing,	0802 a-c

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												not in Shujing where instead 亡 *maŋʔ is used) - which is morphologically a distributive derivate from 無 *ma 'there is no; of all, none'. The latter has preserved reflexes in Min (q.v.), which allows us to reconstruct non-aspirated *m- in 莫 *māk.	
麼 摩	mó	mājʔ	máj	máj	má	má	má	má	mwá	mwá	small [L.Zhou]		0017 d
	mó	māj	māj	māj	mā	mā	mā	mā	mwâ	mwâ	rub; touch; crush, extinguish [L.Zhou]	= 磨 q.v.	0017 e
摹 模	mó	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhō	mhō	mhō	mo	mo	to copy, imitate [Han]	Probably = 模 q.v.	
	mó	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhō	mhō	mhō	mo	mo	model, pattern [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is mô; the final -âu in mâu is rather strange in this case. For *mh cf. Guangzhou mou ¹ .	0802 j
膜	mó	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	mâk	mâk	membrane, film [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is mô; reason for the loss of -k is not quite clear (perhaps confusion with another, later reading of the character - MC mo, Mand. mō, which is a loan usage instead of 摸 q.v.).	0802 k
墨	mò	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mɿk	mɿk	black-branding	A somewhat later attested (but probably original) meaning of the word is 'ink, black gum, sepia'. For *m- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou bak ⁸ , Fuzhou möuk ⁸ , Jianou mɛ ⁸ .	0904 c
磨	mó	māj	māj	māj	mā	mā	mā	mā	mwâ	mwâ	to grind, polish	Also read *māj-s, MC mwâ (FQ 摸臥), Mand. mò 'grinding stone'. Regular Sino-Viet. is ma. For *m- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou bua ² , Fuzhou mo ² , Meixian, Guangzhou mo ² , Shaowu mai ² (for 'grinding stone': Xiamen bo ⁶ , mo ⁶ , Fuzhou mo ⁶ , Chaozhou bo ⁶ , Jianou mo ⁶).	0017 f
默 謨	mò	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mɿk	mɿk	silent [LZ]	For *mh cf. Jianou mɛ ⁷ .	0904 d-e
	mó	mā	mā	mā	mā	mō	mō	mō	mo	mo	counsel, scheme	Modern mó is irregular (*mú would be expected). For *m cf. Fuzhou muo ² , Jianou mu ⁹ .	0802 l
魔	mó	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhō	mhō	mhō	mwâ	mwâ	ghost, devil [Wei]	The word (*mhā in Late Old Chinese) is a contraction of 魔羅 *mhā-lā < Sanskr. māra 'spirit of death, evil ghost'. For *mh cf. Chaozhou mo ¹ , Guangzhou mo ¹ .	
覘 覘 鑊	mò	mrēk	mrēk	mrēk	mriēk	miēk	miēk	miēk	mɿk	mɿk	look on, examine	Also read *mēk, MC miek id.	0848 d
	mò	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	mâk	mâk	be suffering	For *m cf. Fuzhou mok ⁸ , Jianou mo ⁸ .	0802 q
抹	mò	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	māk	mâk	mâk	name of a sword [L.Zhou]	Used only in a compound name of a sword: 鑊耶 *māk-lia (first mentioned in a story by Zhuangzi, and etymologically not quite clear).	
抹	mǒ	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mhāt	mwât	mwât	to smear [Tang]	For *mh cf. Xiamen bua ^{7?} , Chaozhou bua ^{7?} , Fuzhou maök ⁷ , muak ⁷ , Jianou muoi ⁷ , Meixian mat ⁷ .	

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
摸	mō	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhā	mhō	mhō	mhō	mo	mo	to touch, grope, feel [Wei]	Also read *mhāk, MC mâk id. The character is sometimes (since Tang) used instead of 摹 *mhā, MC mo 'to copy, imitate' q.v. Standard Sino-Viet. is mô; another colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. mò 'to grope, fumble'. For *mh cf. Xiamen mo ¹ , boŋ ¹ , Chaozhou mou ¹ , Fuzhou muo ¹ .	
牟	móu	mu	mu	məw	məw	miw	məw	məw	məw	məw	barley	During LZ written as 麩, while 牟 is used for homonymous words 'encroach upon; double; a k. of clay vessel'.	1110 a
眸	móu	m(r)u	m(r)u	m(r)əw	m(r)əw	miw	məw	məw	məw	məw	pupil of the eye		1110 c
謀	móu	mə	mə	mə	mwə	miw	məw	məw	məw	məw	to plan, counsel	Regular Sino-Viet. is mu'u. For *m cf. Xiamen mɔ ² , Chaozhou mou ² , Fuzhou meu ² , Jianou me ⁹ .	0948 f
某	mǒu	məʔ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mów	mǎw	mǎw	máw	máw	someone, so-and-so	For *m cf. Xiamen bɔ ³ , Chaozhou mou ³ , Fuzhou mu ³ , Jianou me ³ .	0948 a-b
木	mù	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhōk	mhwōk	muk	muk	tree	Initial *mh- is suggested by Meixian muk ⁷ .	1212 a-d
目	mù	mhuk	mhuk	mhəuk	mhəuk	miuk	mhuk	mhuk	mük	mük	eye, eyesight	For *mh cf. Meixian muk ⁷ .	1036 a-c
沐	mù	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mwōk	muk	muk	to wash hair		1212 e
牧	mù	mək	mək	mək	mwək	mwik	muk	muk	mük	mük	pasture; herdsman	For *m- cf. Xiamen bok ⁸ , Chaozhou mok ⁸ , Fuzhou muk ⁸ .	1037 a-c
墓	mù	mhāks	mhāh	mhāh	mhāh	mhò	mhò	mhò	mò	mò	tomb, graveyard	Standard Sino-Viet. is mô; cf. also other probable borrowings from the same source: ma 'funeral', mô 'tomb'. For *mh- cf. Xiamen bɔŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁴ , Fuzhou muo ⁵ , muoŋ ⁵ .	0802 f
幕	mù	mhāk	mhāk	mhāk	mhāk	mhāk	mhāk	mhāk	māk	māk	(Sch.:) (perhaps) mat	The usual later meaning of the word is 'curtain'. For *mh cf. Meixian mək ⁷ . Note that Mand. mù, as well as Min forms: Xiamen mɔ ⁶ and Chaozhou mo ⁴ point to a variant *mhāk-s, MC *mò (unattested).	0802 o
慕	mù	māks	māh	māh	māh	mò	mò	mò	mò	mò	be loving, beloved	For *m- cf. Xiamen mɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁴ , Fuzhou muo ⁶ .	0802 h-i
暮	mù	māks	māh	māh	māh	mò	mò	mò	mò	mò	late	For *m cf. Xiamen mɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁴ , Fuzhou muo ⁶ .	0802 d
穆	mù	mik ^v	miuk	mjəuk	mjəuk	miuk	miuk	miuk	mük	mük	be solemn, dignified, stately		1035 a-b
霖	mù	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mōk	mwōk	muk	muk	drizzle		1212 f
母	mǔ	məʔ	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mów	mǎw	mǎw	máw	máw	mother	For initial *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen bo ³ , Chaozhou bo ³ , Fuzhou, Jianou mu ³ .	0947 a-e
牡	mǔ	m(r)ūʔ	m(r)ú	m(r)ǎw	m(r)ǎ	mów	mǎw	mǎw	máw	máw	male animal	MC máw is irregular: *máw would be regularly expected (since -áw can go back to *-ōʔ or *-rōʔ, in this case *mrūʔ is also possible).	1063 a-c
姆	mǔ	məʔs	məh	məh	məh	mè	mè	mèj	màw	màw	female instructor, aged woman [L.Zhou]	The word is obviously derived from 母 *məʔ 'mother' q.v. Since Jin another word is attested: 姥 with a reading MC mó,	0947 f

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
拇	mǔ	mō?	mó	mwá	mwá	mów	mèw	mèw	máw	máw	big toe	Mand. mǔ 'old woman'. It is probably just a dialectal or expressive variant of 母 (but it has influenced the reading of 姆 in Mand.). The standard reading of 姆 in Viet. is mǎu, while 姥 is read as lǎo (corresponding to a Northern Chin. reading lǎo due to confusion with 老 'old').	0947 g
畝	mǔ	mā?	mǎ	mǎ	mǎ	mów	mǎw	mǎw	máw	máw	acre	For *m cf. Xiamen bɔ ³ , Chaozhou bou ³ , Fuzhou mu ³ .	0949 a
啞	nà	nūt	nwət	nwət	nwət	nwət	nwət	nwət	not	not	slow of speech [LZ]	Also read OC *nrōt, MC ɳwət; OC *not, MC ɳwet; OC *nrot, MC ɳwet id.	0695 k-m
納	nà	nəp	nəp	nəp	nəp	nəp	nəp	nəp	ɳap	ɳap	bring in, take in, put into; bring in tribute; bring in reports	For *n cf. Xiamen lap ⁸ , Chaozhou nap ⁸ , Fuzhou nak ⁸ , Meixian nap ⁸ .	0695 h
拏	ná	nrā	nrā	ṇā	ṇā	ṇō	ṇō	ṇō	ṇa	ṇa	to handle; take [LZ]		0094 b'- c'
那	nǎ nà	nār	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nâ	nâ	(Sch.?) perhaps: be rich	In oldest texts the character is used only with the meaning 'to be rich' (sometimes within a compound 猗那 *?ār-nār id.). The pronominal meaning (at first only interrogative) appears only during Late Zhou - as a synonym for 奈 *nāts 'so what?' (q.v.). Later, during Wei, the character is used for a (probably related) interrogative *nǎ > MC nǎ, Mand. nuǒ (colloq. nǎ) 'how, what'. Finally, since Tang demonstrative usage is witnessed: MC nǎ, Mand. nuò (colloq. nà) 'that'. The standard Sino-Viet. reading is nǎ; nǎy may be an old loanword, or else may be just a rather universal pronominal stem (in Viet. cf. also nó 'he', nọ 'other').	0350 a
耐	nài	nəs	nəh	nəh	nəh	nè	nè	něj	nəj	nəj	patient, to endure [L.Zhou]	For *n cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou nai ⁶ , Chaozhou nai ⁴ . Sometimes also used instead of 能 *nə 'to be able' (q.v.).	
柰	nài	nāts	nāc	nās	nās	nās	nāj	nāj	nāj	nāj	expedient, resource	The homonymous (and probably original) reading *nāt-s 'a k. of fruit (wild plum)' is attested only since Han. For *n- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou, Chaozhou nai ⁶ , Jianou nai ⁴ .	0318 a-b
乃	nǎi	nhə?	nhə	nhə	nhə	nhə	nhə	nhəj	nəj	nəj	then, and then, now; your (possess.)	Regular Sino-Viet. is nǎi; cf. perhaps also nay 'now, at present, at this time'. For *nh- cf. Chaozhou nai ⁴ .	0945 a-c
奶	nǎi	nhrej?	nhré	nhé	nhie	nhiej	nhiej	nhiej	nǎ	nǎ	breast, breast milk [post-Tang]	Also written as 孃 q.v.; also read *nhēj?, MC niej id. For *nh cf. Xiamen liŋ ¹ , ni ¹ , Longdu nǎj ¹ (*nhēj), Chaozhou ni ⁴ .	
迺	nǎi	nhə?	nhə	nhə	nhə	nhə	nhə	nhəj	nəj	nəj	then, thereupon	= 乃 q. v.	0946 a-d
孃	nǎi	nhrej?	nhré	nhé	nhie	nhiej	nhiej	nhiej	nǎ	nǎ	mother [Tang]	A Chu word according to Guangyun. Cf. also 奶.	

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
男	nán	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nəm	nəm	man, male person; a feudal title	For *n cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lam ² , Fuzhou naŋ ² .	0649 a-c
南	nán	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nēm	nəm	nəm	South	Used also for *nēm 'a k. of song and dance' (Sch.: perhaps same word as 'South'). For *n- cf. Chaozhou, Xiamen lam ² , Fuzhou, Jianou naŋ ² .	0650 a-c
難	nán	nār	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	be difficult	Also read *nār-s, MC nān, Mand. nān, Viet. nān 'difficulty; to balk'. For *n- cf. Xiamen lan ² , Chaozhou laŋ ² , Fuzhou naŋ ² , Jianou nuŋ ² (*nār-s: Xiamen lan ⁶ , Chaozhou laŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou naŋ ⁶ , Jianou nuŋ ⁶).	0152 d-g
赧	nǎn	nrān?	nrán	ṅán	ṅán	ṅán	ṅán	ṅán	ṅán	ṅán	to become red (from shame etc.) [LZ]	For *n- cf. Fuzhou, Jianou naŋ ³ . Possibly related (with *-n-suffixation) to 怩 *nrəj 'ashamed' (in the reduplication 怩怩 *nru-nrəj) q.v.	0216 b
慙	nǎn	nar?	nán	nán	nán	nén	nén	nén	nén	ṅzén	be fearful, respectful	Also read *nār? id. with irregular MC reflex nán (nán would be normally expected), Pek. nǎn.	0152 h
囊	náng	nāŋ	nāŋ	nāŋ	nāŋ	nāŋ	nāŋ	nāŋ	nāŋ	nāŋ	sack, bag	For *n cf. Fuzhou noŋ ² , Jianou noŋ ⁹ , Chaozhou laŋ ³ (with irregular tone).	0730 l
曩	nǎng	nāŋ?	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ	in past time		0730 k
撓	náo	ŋhrēw	ŋhrēw	ŋhrjāw	ŋhriāw	ŋhiēw	ŋhāw	ŋhāw	ṅaw	ṅaw	to scrape; to make disorder [LZ]	Precise OC reconstruction is somewhat difficult in this case. Xiasheng strongly suggests a velar initial; so does also a parallel MC reading xāw (suggesting a variant with *sŋ- > x-; the final, however, is quite irregular). We may think that the word was influenced by 呶 *nrū > MC ṅao 'to be disorderly, clamoring'; let us note, however, that the latter must have had a *n-, while for 撓 the Min dialects indicate aspiration (cf. Fuzhou, Chaozhou nau ²). The oldest attested meaning of the character is 'crooked, bent' (already in Yijing - although the word is absent from Schüssler's dictionary). During Late Zhou it is attested only in the meaning 'make disorder, confusion'; only since Tang the meaning 'to scrape' is witnessed (although it is reflected in most modern dialects).	1164 s
鬧	nào	nrūs	nrūh	ṅəwh	ṅəwh	ṅəw	ṅəw	ṅəw	ṅəw	ṅəw	noisy, to clamour [Tang]	For *n cf. Xiamen lau ⁶ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Jianou nau ⁶ . Most probably a derivate from 呶 *nrū q.v.	
惱	nǎo	nāw?	náw	náw	náw	náw	náw	náw	náw	náw	to be angry, upset [Tang]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nǎo. The word is quite probably of Austric origin: besides Viet., cf. Khmer srəŋaoh 'be nostalgic'.	

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
腦	nǎo	nūʔ (~ - āwʔ)	nú	nǎw	nǎw	nǎw	nǎw	nǎw	nǎw	nǎw	brain [L.Zhou]	For *n- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Jianou nau ³ , Fuzhou nɔ ³ .	
嘍	nāo	nrū	nrū	ŋəw	ŋəw	ŋəw	ŋəw	ŋəw	ŋəw	ŋəw	be disorderly, clamoring	Also written with the "heart" radical. Probably related to 鬧 q.v.	
訥	nè	nūt	nwət	nwət	nwət	nwət	nwət	nwət	not	not	inarticulate, illiterate [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is nôt; initial d- in the colloquial reading is not quite clear.	0695 j
內	nèi	nūps	nwə́c	nwə́s	nwə́s	nwə́s	nwə̀j	nwə̀j	nòj	nòj	inside, interior; within	Viet. nấp (cf. also núp 'to take cover, shelter') may be just a chance coincidence; otherwise, it must be a very archaic loan, or else a loan from some aberrant dialect. The regular Sino-Viet. form is nôi. For *n cf. Xiamen lai ⁶ , Chaozhou lai ⁴ , Fuzhou nöü ⁶ , Jianou no ⁶ .	0695 e-g
餓	něi	nhūjʔ	nhwə́j	nhwə́j	nhwə́j	nhwə́j	nhwə́j	nhwə́j	nój	nój	be hungry [LZ]	For *nh- cf. Jianou nuinj ⁷ . Used also for a homonymous *nūjʔ 'to rot (of fish)'.	0354 d
嫩	nèn	nūrs	nwə́nh	nwə́nh	nwə́nh	nwə̀n	nwə̀n	nwə̀n	nòn	nòn	mild, unripe, young [Liang]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nôn. For *n- cf. Chaozhou luŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou nauŋ ⁶ , Jianou nɔŋ ⁶ ; Xiamen zun ⁶ reflects a variant *nur-s (MC *núwìn).	
能	néng	nə	nə	nə	nə	nə	nə	nəj	nɒŋ	nɒŋ	to be capable, have ability	Zhou rhymes point unambiguously to *nə, but the form with -ŋ is also archaic (cf. the external parallels). A regular MC reflex is attested in the FQ 奴來 *nɒj - cf. perhaps Viet. nō 'i' 'to be able (to do smth.)' (although the tone is not clear). For *n- cf. Min reflexes: Xiamen liŋ ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² , Fuzhou neŋ ² , Jianou naiŋ ⁹ .	0885 a-e
尼	ní	nrəj	nrəj	ŋəj	ŋəj	ŋij	ŋij	ŋi	ŋi	ŋi	near, close [LZ]	For *n- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ni ² , Jianou ni ⁹ . Also used for OC *nəj-s, MC nièj 'stop, obstruct'.	0563 a
呢	ní	nrəj	nrəj	ŋəj	ŋəj	ŋij	ŋij	ŋi	ŋi	ŋi	wool, felt [Song]	The character is attested only since Tang; besides the meaning 'wool, felt', it is also used as an onomatopoeic word (for birds' chirping), as well as (with a reading Mand. ne, Viet. nê) as a phrase-final interrogative particle. Viet. ní is colloquial; the standard Sino-Viet. reading is ni.	
侏	ní	nrəj	nrəj	ŋəj	ŋəj	ŋij	ŋij	ŋi	ŋi	ŋi	ashamed		0563 b
泥	ní	nəj	nəj	nəj	nəj	nəj	nəj	nəj	niej	niej	mire, mud, (to plaster)	For *n- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou ni ² , Fuzhou nə ² , Jianou nai ² . Also read *nəjʔ, MC níej, Mand. ní 'be plentiful, numerous'. Standard Sino-Viet. is nê.	0563 d
倪	ní	ŋē	ŋē	ŋē	ŋiē	ŋiēj	ŋiēj	ŋiēj	ŋiej	ŋiej	young and weak [LZ]	Used also for homonymous *ŋē 'limit, boundary'; also used as a loan for *ŋē 'look asance' and 涯 *ŋrē 'river bank'.	0873 f
逆	nì	ŋrak	ŋrak	ŋrak	ŋrak	ŋek	ŋek	ŋek	ŋäik	ŋjäik	to go against, meet,	In Viet. cf. also ngu'ɔc 'contrary, opposite'. For *ŋ- cf. Min	0788 c-e

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ-1	ㄇ-2	ㄇ-3	ㄏ	ㄏ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
匿	nì	nrək	nrək	ṅək	ṅək	ṅik	ṅik	ṅik	ṅik	ṅik	receive; oppose to conceal; what is concealed, secluded	forms: Xiamen gik ⁸ , Chaozhou ṅek ⁸ , Jianou ṅe ⁸ . For *n cf. Fuzhou nik ⁸ , Chaozhou nek ⁸ .	0777 l-m
溺	nì	nhēk ^w	nhēuk	nhjāuk	nhiāuk	nhiēuk	nhiēk	nhiēk	niek	niek	to sink, go under	For *nh- cf. Jianou ni ⁷ .	1123 d
暱	nì	nrək	nrək	ṅək	ṅək	ṅik	ṅik	ṅik	ṅit	ṅit	near, familiar with	MC ṅit reflects an old dialect variant *nrrik > *nr̄it. For *n- cf. Fuzhou nik ⁸ , Chaozhou nek ⁸ .	0777 n
膩	nì	nrijs	nrić	ṅjəs	ṅəs	ṅis	ṅj	ṅj	ṅi	ṅi	fat, slippery	For *n- cf. Xiamen ni ⁶ , Chaozhou ni ⁴ , Fuzhou ne ⁶ .	0564 j
霓	ní	ṅē	ṅē	ṅē	ṅiē	ṅiēj	ṅiēj	ṅiēj	ṅiej	ṅiej	rainbow [LZ]	For *ṅ cf. Fuzhou ṅä ² , Jianou ṅi ² .	0873 m
怒	nì	nīk ^w	nīuk	ṅjəuk	nīəuk	nīēuk	nīēk	nīēk	niek	niek	be hungry, desirous		1031 p
妳	nǐ	nēj?	né	né	nié	niéj	niéj	niéj	niej	niej	mother [MC]	The character is first encountered within a name in bronze inscriptions.	0359 d-f
擬	nǐ	ṅə?	ṅó	ṅó	ṅó	ṅí	ṅí	ṅí	ṅí	ṅjí	to determine, consider, suppose	The word is attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. For *ṅ cf. Xiamen gi ³ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Jianou ṅi ³ .	0956 d
彌	nǐ	nēj?	né	né	nié	niéj	niéj	niéj	niej	niej	numerous		0359 g
彌	nǐ	nēj?	né	né	nié	niéj	niéj	niéj	niej	niej	dead father's tablet and temple; place name		0359 h
年	nián	nhīn	nhīn	nhjān	nhiān	nhiēn	nhiēn	nhiēn	nien	nien	harvest, crop; year	For *nh cf. Shaowu nin ⁷ , Chaozhou hī ² .	0364 a-d
念	niàn	nīms	nīm̄h	ṅjəmh	nīəmh	niēm	niēm	niēm	niem	niem	to think of, remember, remind; care about	In Viet. cf. also niēm 'sentiment, feeling' (pointing to an unattested MC *niem < *nīm ?). For *n- cf. Min forms: Xiamen liam ⁶ , Chaozhou liəm ⁴ , Fuzhou nier ⁶ , Jianou niṅ ⁶ , naṅ ⁶ .	0670 a-c
拈	nián	nhēm	nhēm	nhjām	nhiām	nhiēm	nhiēm	nhiēm	niem	niem	to pinch, take by fingers [Tang]	Cf. 捻, 鑷. For *nh cf. Xiamen ni ¹ , liam ¹ , Chaozhou niəm ¹ , liəm ¹ , Fuzhou nier ¹ , Jianou niṅ ¹ , Meixian níam ¹ , Guangzhou nim ¹ .	0618 o
黏	nián	nhrem	nhrem	nhjam	nhjam	nhjem	nhjem	nhjem	ṅem	ṅem	glutinous, to stick [Han]	Cf. 粘. For *nh- cf. Chaozhou niəm ¹ , liəm ¹ .	
粘	nián	nhēm	nhēm	nhjām	nhiām	nhiēm	nhiēm	nhiēm	niem	niem	glutinous [Jin]	Obviously connected (but not identical) with 黏 q.v. For *nh cf. Chaozhou liam ¹ .	
捻	niǎn	nhēm?	nhēm	nhjām	nhiām	nhiēm	nhiēm	nhiēm	niem	niem	to pinch, take by fingers [Han]	Also read *nhēp, MC niep, Mand. niē id. (= 鑷 q.v.); for *nh cf. Xiamen liap ⁷ , Chaozhou niəp ⁷ , Fuzhou niek ⁷ , Jianou nie ⁷ , Meixian níap ⁷ . Viet. nhúm 'pinch (of salt, etc.)' is a colloquial loan; standard Sino-Vietnamese readings of the character are niêp and nām.	
碾	niǎn	nran?	nrán	ṅán	ṅán	ṅén	ṅén	ṅén	ṅén	ṅén	to crush, grind [Wei]	Written with the "foot" radical during LZ. Also read OC *nran?-s, MC nèn, Mand. niàn, Viet. nán. Standard Sino-Viet. is nhiên; cf. also Viet. nén 'to compress, squeeze'; nèn	0201 c

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
輦	niǎn	ranʔ	rán	rán	rán	lén	lén	lén	lén	ljén	handcart, cart drawn by two men	'to ram down; to beat, crush'; nhiên 'well-kneaded'. For *n- cf. Xiamen lian ³ , Fuzhou nier ³ (Chaozhou tier ³ is quite irregular). Pek. niǎn is quite irregular (dissimilation?). For *r cf. Xiamen lian ³ , Chaozhou lier ³ , Fuzhou lier ³ .	0215 a
踉 娘	niǎn niáng	nārʔ nraŋ	nǎn nraŋ	nǎn ŋaŋ	nǎn ŋaŋ	nǎn ŋaŋ	nǎn ŋaŋ	nǎn ŋaŋ	nién ŋaŋ	nién ŋaŋ	tread, trample girl [Tang]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nu'o'ng. For *n- cf. Xiamen niũ ² , Chaozhou niẽ ² , Fuzhou nion ² , Jianou niɔŋ ² , niɔŋ ⁹ .	0453 n
尿	niào	nēws (~ -ī-, ~ - k ^v s)	njāwh	niāwh	nièw	nièw	nièw	niew	niew	niew	to urinate, urine [Tang]	Viet. t- is rather strange here, so Viet. tiê' u may be quite independent from the Chinese word. Another possible explanation of the Viet. word would be a contraction of the Chinese euphemism for 'urine, urinating' 小便 (MC sjéw-bjèn), see 小. For *n cf. Xiamen zio ⁶ , Chaozhou zie ⁶ (reflecting an unattested variant MC *nèw, OC *news), Fuzhou nieu ⁶ , Jianou niau ⁶ .	
鳥 𪗇	niǎo niǎo	tīwʔ nhēwʔ	tíw nhéw	tjǎw nhjáw	tiǎw nhíaw	tiéw nhiéw	tiéw nhiéw	tiéw nhiéw	tíew níew	tíew níew	bird to flirt [Tang]	Initial n- in Mand. is quite enigmatic. For *nh cf. Jianou nüε ³ , Fuzhou lit. nieu ³ ; a variant *nhēw // *nhew is reflected in Chaozhou hieu ² , Fuzhou nio ¹ .	1116 a
涅	niè	nīt	nīt	ŋjǎt	niǎt	niēt	niēt	niēt	niet	niet	black sediment in muddy water		0404 j
臬 聶	niè niè	ŋret nhrap	ŋret nhrap	ŋrjat ŋhap	ŋrat ŋhap	ŋet ŋhep	ŋet ŋhep	ŋet ŋhep	ŋet ŋep	ŋjet ŋep	law promise [LZ]	The original meaning is 'target', attested during LZ. For *nh cf. Xiamen liap ⁷ , Chaozhou ni ⁷ , niap ⁷ , Fuzhou niek ⁷ . 0638 a Also read *tap, MC cép 'slice of meat'.	0285 a-b
孽	niè	ŋrat	ŋrat	ŋrat	ŋrat	ŋet	ŋet	ŋet	ŋet	ŋjet	shoots from a tree-stump; a tall hairdo; retribution, punishment	The original meaning is 'concubine's son', attested only since LZ.	0289 g
藥	niè	ŋrat	ŋrat	ŋrat	ŋrat	ŋet	ŋet	ŋet	ŋet	ŋjet	stump of a tree, shoots from stump of a tree	Also read *ŋāt, MC ŋāt, Pek. e id.	0289 j
齧	niè	ŋhēt	ŋhēt	ŋhjāt	ŋhiāt	ŋhiēt	ŋhiēt	ŋhiēt	ŋjet	ŋjet	gnaw, crunch in the teeth [LZ]	For *ŋh- cf. Xiamen giet ⁷ , Fuzhou ŋiak ⁷ , ŋak ⁷ , Jianou ŋia ⁷ , ŋa ⁷ .	0279 e.
躡	niè	nhrep	nhrep	ŋhjap	ŋhjap	ŋhjep	ŋhjep	ŋhjep	ŋep	ŋep	to tread, step; follow stealthily [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nhiép. For *nh cf. Fuzhou niek ⁷ , Yilan diep ⁷ .	0638 b
鑷	niè	nhēp	nhēp	nhjāp	nhiāp	nhiēp	nhiēp	nhiēp	niep	niep	tweezers, pincers; to pinch, pincer [Han]	Also read *nhrep, MC ŋep id. Standard Sino-Viet. is nhiép. For *nh cf. Fuzhou niek ⁷ , Chaozhou niap ⁷ .	
茶 艸	nié niè	nějʔ ŋēt	né ŋēt	né ŋjāt	nié ŋiāt	niēj	niēj	niēj	niej	niej	ample, luxurious unstable	During LZ also used for *nēt (MC niet, Pek. niè) 'oblivious'.	0359 i 0285 d

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	ЗХ	ВХ	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
闌	niè	ḡret	ḡret	ḡrjat	ḡrat	ḡet	ḡet	ḡet	ḡet	ḡjet	vertical post in middle of gate [LZ]	Also read *ḡēt, MC ḡiet, Pek. niè id.	0285 c
釅	niè	ḡret (~ - a-)	ḡret	ḡrjat	ḡrat	ḡet	ḡet	ḡet	ḡet	ḡjet	yeast [LZ]		0289 i
蟹	niè	ḡret (~ - a-)	ḡret	ḡrjat	ḡrat	ḡet	ḡet	ḡet	ḡet	ḡjet	inauspicious, unhappy [LZ]	Cf. 孽.	0289 h
佞	nìng	nēḡs	nēḡh	nēḡh	niēḡh	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	eloquent, clever, specious		0838 a
寧	níng	nēḡ	nēḡ	nēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	be tranquil, at ease	For *n- cf. Min forms: Xiamen liḡ², Chaozhou leḡ², Fuzhou niḡ². § The meaning 'be calm, tranquil' is often related to 'soul, spirit, heart' (cf. e.g. the development of the Turkic root *t̪in or ST *n̪Vm). This makes it possible to derive the Chinese word from PST *niḡ (Tib. sñiḡ 'spirit, mind' etc.) § The character 寧 is also used for a homonymous OC *nēḡ 'why (in rhetorical questions)'. For *ḡ cf. Xiamen ḡiḡ², Chaozhou ḡeḡ², Fuzhou ḡiḡ².	0837 a-f
凝	níng	ḡəḡ	ḡəḡ	ḡəḡ	ḡəḡ	ḡiḡ	ḡiḡ	ḡiḡ	ḡiḡ	ḡjiḡ	to freeze, consolidate	For *ḡ cf. Xiamen ḡiḡ², Chaozhou ḡeḡ², Fuzhou ḡiḡ².	0956 h
盜	níng	nēḡ	nēḡ	nēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ	niēḡ			
牛	niú	ḡuə	ḡwə	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡiw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡjəw	bovine, cattle, cow, ox	For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ḡu², Fuzhou ḡu², Jianou niu².	
糝	nìu	nrus	nruh	ḡəwh	ḡəwh	ḡiw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	mixed		1105 f
扭	niǔ	nhruk	nhruk	ḡhəuk	ḡhəuk	ḡhiuk	ḡhuk	ḡhuk	ḡük	ḡük	ashamed [LZ]	For *nh cf. Fuzhou nek⁷, Jianou nü⁷, Xiamen liok⁷.	1076 k
扭	niǔ	nru?	nrú	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡiw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	to twirl, rotate [Han]	For *n cf. Xiamen liu³, niu³, Chaozhou, Fuzhou niu³.	
紐	niǔ	nru?	nrú	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡiw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	knot; to tighten (rope) [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nũ'u. For *n cf. Xiamen liu³, niu³, Chaozhou, Jianou, Fuzhou niu³.	1076 g
鈕	niǔ	nru?	nrú	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡiw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	ḡəw	button [Han]	For *n cf. Xiamen liu³, Fuzhou niu³.	
農	nóng	nūḡ	nūḡ	nəuḡ	nəuḡ	nəuḡ	nəuḡ	nōḡ	noḡ	nuḡ	agriculture; peasant, farmer; to cultivate	Also used for a homonymous *nūḡ 'be vigorous, energetic'. For *n- cf. Xiamen nḡ², Chaozhou loḡ², Fuzhou noḡ², Jianou noḡ⁹.	1005 a-f
濃	nóng	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nwōḡ	nuḡ	nuḡ	thick, rich (e.g. dew)	Also read *nrōḡ, MC ḡōuḡ id. For *n cf. Xiamen loḡ², Chaozhou loḡ², Fuzhou nūḡ², Jianou nōḡ².	1005 i
膿	nóng	nhūḡ	nhūḡ	nhəuḡ	nhəuḡ	nhəuḡ	nhəuḡ	nhōḡ	noḡ	nuḡ	pus [Han]	For *nh- cf. Shaowu nuḡ⁷, Jianou noḡ⁶ (reflecting a variant *nhūḡ-s).	1005 h
穠	nóng	nroḡ	nroḡ	ḡoḡ	ḡoḡ	ḡoḡ	ḡoḡ	ḡoḡ	ḡōuḡ	ḡiḡ	(perhaps:) be gorgeous	Cf. Fuzhou nuḡ², Jianou nōḡ². Probably same word as 濃 q.v.	1005 k
醴	nóng	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nōḡ	nwōḡ	nuḡ	nuḡ	strong (e. g. drink) [LZ]	Same word as 濃 q.v.	1005 j
耨	nòu	nōks	nōh	nwāh	nwāh	nòw	nəw	nəw	nλw	nλw	to hoe, to weed [LZ]	For *n cf. Xiamen no⁶, Chaozhou nou⁶, Fuzhou naü⁶, Jianou ne⁶.	1223 f

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
奴 怒	nú	nhā	nhā	nhā	nhā	nhō	nhō	nhō	no	no	slave [LZ]	For *nh- cf. Chaozhou noŋ ¹ .	0094 l-n
	nù	nā?	ná	ná	ná	nó	nó	nó	nó	nó	be angry	Also read *nā?-s, MC nò (FQ 乃故) - whence mod. nù. For *n- cf. Min readings: Xiamen nɔ ⁶ , Fuzhou no ⁶ , Chaozhou nou ⁶ , Jianou nu ⁶ .	0094 la'
駑 孥	nú	nā	nā	nā	nā	nō	nō	nō	no	no	bad horse [LZ]		0094 lf'
	nú	nā	nā	nā	nā	nō	nō	nō	no	no	wife and children	For *n- cf. Fuzhou, Jianou nu ² .	0094 v-x
弩 筈	nú	nā	nā	nā	nā	nō	nō	nō	no	no	flint arrowhead	Also read *nā?, MC nó, Pek. nǔ id. See also 弩.	0094 ld'
	nú	nā	nā	nā	nā	nō	nō	nō	no	no	cage [LZ]	Also read *nā?, MC nó, Pek. nǔ; *nrā, MC nā, Pek. ná id.	0094 le'
努	nǔ	nā?	ná	ná	ná	nó	nó	nó	nó	nó	to make an effort, try [Han]	For *n cf. Xiamen nɔ ³ , Fuzhou, Jianou nu ³ .	
	nǔ	nhā?	nhá	nhá	nhá	nhó	nhó	nhó	nó	nó	cross-bow [LZ]	Viet. ná reflects PAA *sə-na / *pə-na 'cross-bow' (= PAN *panah) id., which must be the source of the Chinese word; a later backloan is Viet. nó' id.; standard Sino-Viet. is nō. In Chinese the word is witnessed since Late Zhou (Zhouli), but already in Shujing we meet a word 弩 *nā?, *nā, MC nó, no, Mand. nǔ, Viet. nō 'flint arrowhead' - which may be historically the same word. For *nh- cf. Xiamen lo ⁶ , Jianou noŋ ⁸ .	0094 z
暖	nuǎn	nōr?	nón	nón	nón	nón	nón	nón	nwán	nwán	warm [LZ]	The character was originally read *swan (MC xwən, FQ Jiyün 許元, Mod. xuān), the latter reading preserved only in some compounds (meaning 'mild,soft'). It must have had that reading in a poem of Qu Yuan (Tian Wen), where it rhymes with 寒. The word *nōr? was originally written with the phonetic 熨 and with the radicals "fire" or "water"; a confusion became possible after the merger of *-r and *-n. For *n- cf. Xiamen luan ³ , Chaozhou nuen ³ , Fuzhou nuan ³ , Jianou nɔŋ ³ .	0238 i
	nuǎn	nōr?	nón	nón	nón	nón	nón	nón	nwán	nwán	hot water [LZ]	= 暖 q.v. Also read *nōr?-s, MC nwán, Pek. nuàn id.	0238 h
溷 挪	nuó	nār (~ -j)	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nâ	nâ	to move, bring [Tang]	The Chinese word is attested quite late, and its origin is rather obscure; note that simultaneously late a similar word, 拿 Mand. ná 'to take, carry, bring' is attested (without any MC prototype). For *n- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lo ² , Chaozhou no ² , Fuzhou, Jianou no ² .	
	nuó	nār	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nâ	nâ	rich, ample, fine	For *nh cf. Jianou nɔ ⁷ .	0777 f
諾 攤	nuò	nhāk	nhāk	nhāk	nhāk	nhāk	nhāk	nhāk	nâk	nâk	to agree, say yes, obey	For *n- cf. Fuzhou nɔ ² , Jianou nɔ ⁹ . Also read *nār? (MC ná, Pek. nuó) id.; a later attested (LZ) reading is *nār 'to expel	0152 k
	nuó	nār	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nâ	nâ	rich, ample, fine		

	Путунхуа	AДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
女	nǚ	nraʔ	nrá	ɳá	ɳá	ɳó	ɳó	ɳó	ɳó	ɳú	woman, wife, girl, daughter; female (of persons)	demons and noxious influences'. Also read *nraʔ-s, MC ɳò, Mand. nǚ 'to give someone a wife'. Used also within the compound 女蘿 *nraʔ-rāj 'dodder (Cuscuta)'. The same root is obviously present in 娘 OC *nraŋ, MC ɳaŋ, Mand. niáng 'young lady, woman'. Unaspirated *n- is suggested by Min forms: for 女 cf. Xiamen lu ³ , Chaozhou ni ³ , Fuzhou nü ³ ; for 娘 cf. Xia. niũ ² , Chaozhou niē ² , Fuzhou nioŋ ² , Jianou niŋ ² , niŋ ⁹ . § The character is rather frequently used to denote the second person pronoun *nhaʔ (instead of 汝 q.v.) - thus, e.g., in 17.2, 17.3, 27.3.	0094 a-e
糝	nǚ	nraʔ	nrá	ɳá	ɳá	ɳó	ɳó	ɳó	ɳó	ɳú	cakes (dumplings or threads) made of rice-flour and honey [LZ]		0094 f
虐	nüè	ɳhak ^w	ɳhauk	ɳhauk	ɳhauk	ɳhauk	ɳhak	ɳhak	ɳak	ɳjak	to coerce, oppress; be violent, tyrannical, coercive	For *ɳh- cf. Jianou ɳio ⁷ , Meixian ɳio ⁷ .	1118 a-b
瘧	nüè	ɳhak ^w	ɳhauk	ɳhauk	ɳhauk	ɳhauk	ɳhak	ɳhak	ɳak	ɳjak	ague	For *ɳh- cf. Meixian ɳio ⁷ .	1118 c
哦	ò	ɳāj	ɳāj	ɳāj	ɳǎ	ɳā	ɳā	ɳā	ɳâ	ɳâ	to sing, chant [Han]	For *ɳ cf. Fuzhou ɳo ² , Jianou ɳo ⁹ .	
喔	o	ʔrök	ʔrök	ʔrök	ʔrök	ʔök	ʔök	ʔök	ʔauk	ʔauk	sound of cackling [L. Zhou]	Usually reduplicated; first attested in Chuci. In Mand. the word is also read wō and wò.	
漚	òu	ʔōs	ʔōh	ʔwāh	ʔwāh	ʔōw	ʔēw	ʔēw	ʔλw	ʔλw	to steep, soak	During LZ also loaned for *ʔō, MC ʔλw, Pek. ōu 'sea-gull'.	0122 k
偶	ǒu	ɳōʔ	ɳó	ɳwá	ɳwá	ɳów	ɳèw	ɳèw	ɳλw	ɳλw	one of a pair, mate, counterpart	A somewhat later meaning is '*match (of a person)' > 'statue, idol'. For *ɳ- cf. Xiamen ɳo ³ , Chaozhou ɳou ³ , Fuzhou ɳeu ³ , Jianou ɳe ³ . During LZ also used for *ɳō(ʔ)-s, MC ɳλw, Pek. òu 'luck, unexpected' (if the word is actually derived from *ɳōʔ 'match', it should be reconstructed as *ɳōʔ-s).	0124 n
嘔	ǒu	ʔō	ʔō	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔōw	ʔēw	ʔēw	ʔλw	ʔλw	babble (as a child) [LZ]	Also used for *ʔōʔ, MC ʔλw, Pek. ōu 'vomit'.	0122 i
毆	ǒu	ʔōʔ	ʔó	ʔwá	ʔwá	ʔów	ʔèw	ʔèw	ʔλw	ʔλw	beat [LZ]		0122 j
耦	ǒu	ɳōʔ	ɳó	ɳwá	ɳwá	ɳów	ɳèw	ɳèw	ɳλw	ɳλw	one of a pair, mate, counterpart	= 偶 q.v.	0124 o
藕	ǒu	ɳhōʔ	ɳhó	ɳhwá	ɳhwá	ɳhów	ɳhèw	ɳhèw	ɳλw	ɳλw	lotos root [Han]	Tone in Xiamen, Fuzhou ɳau ⁶ points most probably to *ɳh-.	
膈	ǒu	ɳōʔ	ɳó	ɳwá	ɳwá	ɳów	ɳèw	ɳèw	ɳλw	ɳλw	clavicle [LZ]	Also read *ɳo, MC ɳü, Pek. yú id.	0124 j-k
樞	ōu	ʔō	ʔō	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔōw	ʔēw	ʔēw	ʔλw	ʔλw	a thorny elm (Hemiptelea davidii)	In Yijing also used for OC *tho, MC čhü, Pek. chū 'pivot'.	0122 q
甌	ōu	ʔō	ʔō	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔōw	ʔēw	ʔēw	ʔλw	ʔλw	bowl [LZ]		0122 l

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
謳 怕 派	ōu	ʔō	ʔō	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔōw	ʔōw	ʔōw	ʔΛw	ʔΛw	sing [LZ]		0122 m
	pà	phrāks	phrāh	phrāh	phrāh	phà	phà	phà	phà	phà	fear		0782 l
	pài	phrēs (~ -ks)	phrēh	phrēh	phriēh	phiē	phiē	phiē	phà	phà	branch (of a river); to delegate, send, detach [Jin]		
俳	pái	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	boj	boj	to go to and fro [LZ]	Attested (in Xunzi) in the diesheng 俳徊 *bhāj-wāj; Karlgren gloss MC bāj 'dwarf' (< *brāj ?) (Xunzi) is not quite clear. Both characters are also written with radical 60. For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phai².	0579 v
俳 排	pái	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	boj	boj			0579 t
	pái	brāj	brāj	brāj	brāj	bāj	biāj	biāj	bāj	bāj	rank, order; to expel, prohibit [L.Zhou]	The character is also used for 'raft' in Modern Chinese (as well as in Southern dialects), sometimes written as 排, but its antiquity is questionable. Cf. Viet. bè 'raft, float'. For *b- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Jianou pai², Fuzhou pā² (lit. pai²); Siam. bhē (*bē).	0579 x
牌 拍 判	pái	brē	brē	brē	briē	biē	biē	biē	bä	bä	tablet, card, dice [Song]	For *b- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pai², Jianou pai⁹, Fuzhou pā².	
	pāi	phrāk	phrāk	phrāk	phrāk	phĕk	phĕk	phĕk	phäik	phäik	to hit, knock [L.Zhou]		0782 m-n
	pàn	phāns	phānh	phānh	phānh	phàn	phàn	phàn	phwàn	phwàn	to divide; to distinguish, judge, decide	All the listed meanings are attested since L.Zhou; the only earlier attestation (in Shijing) is within the die-sheng 判渙 *phāns-hʷāns 'be relaxed, slack'.	0181 d
叛	pàn	bāns	bānh	bānh	bānh	bàn	bàn	bàn	bwàn	bwàn	to desert, revolt [LZ]	For *b cf. Xiamen puan⁶, Chaozhou puen⁴, Fuzhou puan⁶, Jianou puin⁸. Pek. pàn is irregular (just as for 畔 q.v.)	0181 l
盼	pàn	phrōns	phrōnh	phrōnh	phrōnh	phĕn	phiĕn	phiĕn	phàn	phàn	black and white well contrasted		0471 x
畔	pàn	bāns	bānh	bānh	bānh	bàn	bàn	bàn	bwàn	bwàn	be relaxed	During Early Zhou attested only within the binome 畔援 *bān(s)-wan 'be relaxed'. Since Late Zhou attested already with the basic meaning 'field boundary; locality'. Pek. pàn is irregular (probably under the influence of 判, 洋 etc.).	0181 k
槃 盤	pán	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bwân	bwân	to amuse oneself; joy	The original meaning is "basin", attested since LZ = 盤 q.v.	0182 d
	pán	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bwân	bwân	a dish, basin	A later meaning is 'game-board; game, hand (in a game)'. Viet. ván is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is bàn. For *b- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou puā², Fuzhou puan², Jianou puin²; Siam. bhān (*bān).	0182 e-f
磐 蟠	pán	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bwân	bwân	big stone, rock [LZ]	For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phuen².	0182 g
	pán	bhār	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bwân	bwân	to curl	For *bh cf. Jianou phuin².	0195 o

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
洋	pàn	phāns	phānh	phānh	phānh	phān	phān	phān	phwàn	phwàn	curved shore, shore; semi-circular pool	Also used for a homonymous *phāns 'to dissolve, melt' (thus in Shi 34.3).	0181 f
泮	pán	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bwân	bwân	tray [LZ]	Probably = 槃, 盤 q.v.	0181 j
泮	pàn	phāns	phānh	phānh	phānh	phān	phān	phān	phwàn	phwàn	a half [LZ]	Possibly related to 半 q.v.	0181 g
泮	pàn	phāns	phānh	phānh	phānh	phān	phān	phān	phwàn	phwàn	semi-circular pool [LZ]	= 泮 q.v.	0181 i
鞞	pán	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bwân	bwân	big belt	Attested since Yijing.	0182 i
潘	pān	phār	phān	phān	phān	phān	phān	phān	phwân	phwân	rice water [LZ]		0195 n
攀	pān	phrān	phrān	phrān	phrān	phān	phān	phān	phān	phān	to pull [LZ]		0263 d
仿	páng	bāṅ	bāṅ	bāṅ	bāṅ	bāṅ	bāṅ	bāṅ	bwāṅ	bwāṅ	irresolute walk, hesitating [LZ]	Also used as a loan for 髣 q.v.	0740 le'
胖	pàng	phāns	phānh	phānh	phānh	phān	phān	phān	phwàn	phwàn	part of animal body used in sacrifices [L.Zhou]	Used also for *bān, MC bwân (FQ 蒲官) 'large, thick'; *prān?, MC pán (FQ 補縮) 'meat from the side of animal body' (all FQ-s are taken from Jiyun). The standard usage nowadays is for a word pàng 'thick, fleshy' (without MC and OC fixation).	
旁	páng	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bwāṅ	bwāṅ	side; on all sides, everywhere	Also read *bhāṅ-s, MC bwāṅ, mod. bàn bhāṅ 'to go side by side; companion'. Also written as 傍 and 傍. For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phaṅ ² , Longdu phon ² (Fuzhou phaṅ ⁶ also reflects *bh-, but has an aberrant reflex of the rising tone).	0740 f'-i'
傍	páng	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bāṅ	bāṅ	side [Han]	For *bh- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou phaṅ ² , Longdu phon ² . There is also a derived reading *bhāṅ-s, MC bàn (FQ 蒲浪), Pek. bàng 'to come to the side, to approach'. Min dialects seem in this case to reflect a variant *bhāṅ? (Fuzhou phaṅ ⁶ - from *bhāṅ-s normally *phaṅ ⁵ would be expected). See also 旁.	0740 m'
傍	páng	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bwāṅ	bwāṅ	side	= 旁 q.v.; also read *bhāṅ-s, MC bwāṅ, Mand. bàn 'to go side by side; companion'.	0740 o'
膀	páng	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bāṅ	bāṅ	urinary bladder [Han]	Used within the compound 膀胱 id.; for *bh cf. Yilan phon ² . The basic modern reading bǎng 'arm' is late (attested only after Tang).	
螃	páng	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bhāṅ	bwāṅ	bwāṅ	multiped [Tang]	For *bh cf. Jianou phaṅ ² .	
鏘	páng	phāṅ	phāṅ	phāṅ	phāṅ	phāṅ	phāṅ	phāṅ	phāṅ	phāṅ	to plane, pare [Tang]	A quite late word (with irregular modern reading: *pāṅ would be expected). In modern times the character is only used for an English loanword bàng 'pound of sterling'.	
逢	páng	brōṅ	brōṅ	brōṅ	brōṅ	bōṅ	bōṅ	bōṅ	bāuṅ	bāuṅ	a family name [L.Zhou]	The character is a variant of 逢 q.v., but attested only as a family name and (later) in an onomatopoeic reduplication	

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
滂	pāng	phāŋ	phāŋ	phāŋ	phāŋ	phāŋ	phāŋ	phāŋ	phwāŋ	phwāŋ	be voluminous, falling profusely (of rain, snow, tears)	*brōŋ-brōŋ 'sound of drum'.	0740 ll'
刨	páo	bhrū	bhrū	bhrēw	bhrēw	bhēw	bhāw	bhāw	baw	baw	to plane, plane [Tang]	For *bh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou phau ² .	
庖	páo	brū	brū	brēw	brēw	bēw	bāw	bāw	baw	baw	kitchen		1113 e
泡	pào	bhrū	bhrū	bhrēw	bhrēw	bhēw	bhāw	bhāw	baw	baw	foam [Han]	For *bh cf. Chaozhou pha ⁴ , Fuzhou phau ⁶ (corresponding to an unattested variant MC *bāw). Also read *phrū, MC phaw, mod. pāo id.; MC baw, mod. (irreg.) pào 'water spring'.	
砲	pào	phrāws (~ -ūs)	phrāwh	phrāw h	phrāw h	phạw	phạw	phạw	phạw	phạw	catapult [Jin]		
匏	páo	brū	brū	brēw	brēw	bēw	bāw	bāw	baw	baw	gourd; calabash cup	The Viet. reading is early; the literary norm is biêu. For *b- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Fuzhou pau ² , Jianou pū ⁹ . Besides Viet. cf. also Kui pha:w.B, Khmer lba:w 'pumpkin'; PAN *impu 'container, gourd' implies that borrowing was in Chinese < AA.	1113 f
袍	páo	bhū	bhū	bhēw	bhēw	bhēw	bhāw	bhāw	bāw	bāw	long robe, tunic	Also read *bhū-s, MC bāw 'lapel of coat' (LZ). For *bh cf. Chaozhou phau ² , Longdu pho ² .	1113 i
奔	pào	phrūs (~ phrūh -ks)	phrūh	phrēw h	phrēw h	phệw	phạw	phạw	phạw	phạw	to be yeasty, become sour		
跑	pǎo	bhrū	bhrū	bhrēw	bhrēw	bhēw	bhāw	bhāw	baw	baw	to run, hurry [Han]	Probably = 刨 'scrape' (in fact 'to scrape the earth with feet'); for *bh- cf. Fuzhou phau ² . Modern pǎo and Xiamen, Chaozhou phau ³ reflect an unattested MC variant *phạw.	
炮	páo pào	phrūs bhrū	phrūh	phrēw h	phrēw h	phệw	phạw	phạw	phạw baw	phạw baw	to roast	Related to 焐 *bh(r)u 'to roast; to steam' (where *bh- is corroborated by Fuzhou phu ² , pheu ²). Also used in 炮** *bhrū-xrū 'be shouting and brawling'. Read also *phrū-s, MC phaw (FQ 匹貌) id.	1113 g
悻	pèi	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bāt	bot	bot	comet	Also read *bāts, MC bøj id.	0491 a
沛	pèi	pāts	pāc	pās	pās	pās	pāj	pāj	pwāj	pwāj	uprooted, fallen down		0501 f
佩	pèi	bās (~ - ks)	bāh	bāh	bāh	bề	bề	běj	bøj	bøj	to hang on the belt; belt pendant	For *b- cf. Fuzhou puoi ⁶ , Chaozhou pue ⁴ ; modern pèi is quite irregular.	0951 a-c
配	pèi	phəjs	phēc	phās	phās	phās	phěj	phěj	phøj	phøj	counterpart, be the equal or counterpart of; to be worthy of		

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
培	péi	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bāj	boj	boj	to bank up with earth [L.Zhou]	For *b- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pue ² , Fuzhou puoi ² , Jianou po ⁹ . There is also a reading *bōʔ, MC bálw, Mand. pǒu 'small hill, bank' (identical to 部 q.v.). Viet. has also a colloquial loan from the same source: vùi 'hide in the ground, bank up with earth'.	
陪	péi	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bāj	boj	boj	accompany, support	For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pue ² , Fuzhou puoi ² , Jianou po ² . 0999 b	
裴	péi	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	boj	boj	long robe [Han]	For *bh cf. Fuzhou phui ² .	
賠	péi	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bāj	boj	boj	to compensate [Tang]	Historically probably just a variant of 陪 q.v.	
轡	pèi	prits	príc	prjə́s	prə́s	pís	pìj	pì	pì	pì	reins	The word does not occur in rhymes, and the OC phonetics is not quite clear: it can be *prits ~ *-əts ~ *-ijs ~ *əjs.	
旆	pèi	bāts	bāc	bās	bās	bās	bāj	bāj	bwāj	bwāj	streamer	Cf. PA *páda 'flag, standard'.	0501 d
坏	pēi	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bā	bāj	boj	boj	fill up, obstruct (e. g. a hole).		
盆	pén	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bhān	bon	bon	tub [L.Zhou]	For *bh- cf. Xiamen phun ² , Chaozhou phun ² .	0471 s-t
朋	péng	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	baŋ	baŋ	a string of cowries, a pair; associate, peer, friend	For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phen ² , Yilan phiəŋ ² , Longdu phāŋ ⁶ . Cf. PAN *tabaŋ 'help, assist'.	0886 a-e
彭	péng	bāŋ	bāŋ	bāŋ	bāŋ	bāŋ	bāŋ	bāŋ	bwāŋ	bwāŋ	forceful, overbearing	Also read *bhrāŋ, MC bājŋ id. (whence Pek. péng; for *bh cf. Min readings: Xiamen phī ² , lit. phiŋ ² , Chaozhou phē ² , Fuzhou, Jianou phaŋ ²); *pāŋ, MC pwāŋ 'very, much'; 'be going pang-pang (of rhythmically trampling feet or hoofs)'. The alternation *bh- / *p- is not quite clear - perhaps we deal here with a confusion of originally different roots and should reconstruct *bāŋ, with the form *bhrāŋ influenced by 彭 q.v.	0750 a-d
棚	péng	bāj	bāj	bāj	bāj	bāj	bāj	bāj	baŋ	baŋ	bamboo and wooden tent [Sui]	Also read *brāj, MC bājŋ, bājŋ id. For *b cf. Xiamen pī ² (lit. piŋ ²), Chaozhou pē ² , Fuzhou paŋ ² .	
蓬	péng	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhwāj	buŋ	buŋ	a k. of tumble weed	For *bh- cf. Xiamen phaŋ ² , Chaozhou phon ² , Fuzhou phun ² . Also used for a homonymous *bhāj 'be luxuriant' (perhaps related to 豐 *phuŋ id.)	1197 y
澎	péng	bhrāŋ	bhrāŋ	bhrāŋ	bhrāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bājŋ	bājŋ	to swell, broaden [Jin]	Also read *bhrāŋs, MC bājŋ id. For *bh cf. Xiamen phon ² , Chaozhou phē ² , Fuzhou phaŋ ² .	
篷	péng	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhwāj	buŋ	buŋ	mat; sail [Han]	For *bh- cf. Xiamen phaŋ ² , Chaozhou phon ² , Fuzhou phun ² .	
鵬	péng	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	bhāj	baŋ	baŋ	a fabulous great bird [LZ]	For *bh cf. Xiamen phiŋ ² .	0886 j
芄	péng	bhām	bhām	bhām	bhām	bhām	bhām	bhām	buŋ	buŋ	be dense, densely growing	Also read OC *bhām, MC būŋ, Pek. féng id. For *bh cf. Fuzhou phun ² . The later character 鬢 MC buŋ 'dishevelled hair' (also read as phun ² in Fuzhou) is probably a variant of	0625 g

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
棚	péng	bhāŋ	bhāŋ	bhāŋ	bhāŋ	bhāŋ	bhāŋ	bhāŋ	bλŋ	bλŋ	to help, trust; friend, comrade	the same morpheme. Also read *bhāŋ-s, MC bλŋ id.; *phāŋʔ, MC pháŋ 'help, trust'.	0886 f
棚	pèng	pāŋs	pāŋh	pāŋh	pāŋh	pəŋ	pəŋ	pəŋ	pλŋ	pλŋ	to bury	Modern p- is irregular (bèng would be expected).	
蚌	péng	bhrāŋ	bhrāŋ	bhrāŋ	bhrēŋ	bhệŋ	bhệŋ	bhệŋ	băiŋ	băiŋ	a small crab [Han]	For *bh cf. Fuzhou phaŋʔ.	
捧	pěng	phoŋʔ	phónʔ	phónʔ	phónʔ	phónʔ	phónʔ	phónʔ	phóuŋ	phúŋ	hold with both hands [L.Zhou]	See 奉.	1197 lb'
抨	pēng	phrēŋ	phrēŋ	phrēŋ	phriēŋ	phiệŋ	phiệŋ	phiệŋ	phăiŋ	phaiŋ	to clap, knock; to denounce, accuse [Han]	Also read *bhrēŋ, MC băiŋ id. (for *bh cf. Xiamen phīʔ).	
砰	pēng	phrēŋ	phrēŋ	phrēŋ	phriēŋ	phiệŋ	phiệŋ	phiệŋ	phaiŋ	phaiŋ	rumble [LZ]		0825 g
烹	pēng	phrāŋ	phrāŋ	phrāŋ	phrēŋ	phệŋ	phệŋ	phệŋ	phăiŋ	phaiŋ	to boil		0751 a
澎	pēng	bhrāŋ	bhrāŋ	bhrāŋ	bhrēŋ	bhệŋ	bhệŋ	bhệŋ	băiŋ	băiŋ	sound of waves [Han]	For *bh- cf. Xiamen phoŋʔ, Fuzhou phaŋʔ. Also read *phrāŋ, MC phăiŋ, mod. pēng id. Used either as a place name, or in the dieshengs 澎湃, 澎濞 denoting the sound of waves.	
评	pēng	phrēŋ	phrēŋ	phrēŋ	phriēŋ	phiệŋ	phiệŋ	phiệŋ	phaiŋ	phaiŋ	to send, to cause		0825 e
皮	pí	bhaj	bhaj	bhaj	bhe	bhe	bhe	bhe	be	bi	hide, fur, animal skin	Cf. perhaps also Viet. va'y 'fish scale, thin skin'. For *bh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen pheʔ, Chaozhou phueʔ, Fuzhou phuiʔ, Jianou phüəʔ.	0025 a-c
屁	pì	phijs (~ -ts)	phić	phjəs	phjəs	phjis	phjij	phji	phji	phji	fart, wind (in the stomach)		
枇	pí	bijjs	bić	bjəs	bjəs	bjis	bjij	bji	bji	bji	comb [Han]	For *b cf. Fuzhou peʔ, Jianou piʔ. Read as *bij, MC bji, modern pí in 枇杷 *bij-brā (Han) 'Eriobotrya japonica Lindl.'. During LZ the character is attested only as a loan for 匕 *pijʔ 'spoon'.	
毗	pí	bij	bij	bjəj	bjəj	bjij	bjij	bji	bji	bji	to enlarge, strengthen		0566 u
疲	pí	bhraj	bhraj	bhraj	bhre	bhe	bhe	bhe	be	bi	weary, exhausted; emaciated [L.Zhou]	For *bh- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou, Chaozhou, Jianou phiʔ. Medial *-r- is reconstructed because the same word is frequently written in Han times as 罷 (OC *brēʔ or *breʔ).	0025 d
紕	pí	bej	be	be	bje	bje	bje	bje	be	bi	braid	Also read *bij-s (MC bji) id. During LZ used also for *phij (MC phji, Pek. pī) 'inferior silk stuff'; *phij / *phej (MC phje) / *pīj (MC piej, Pek. bī) 'error'.	0566 t
埤	pí	be	be	be	bje	bje	bje	bje	bje	bji	to accumulate, increase	During LZ also read *beʔ, MC bjé, Pek. bi 'low ground' (which is probably the original meaning of the character).	0874 k
脾	pí	bhe	bhe	bhe	bhje	bhje	bhje	bhje	be	bi	tripe (as food), spleen	For *bh cf. Chaozhou phiʔ, Longdu phuaiʔ.	0874 h
辟	pì	bek	bek	bek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	corrective measures, punishment	Also read: MC pjek (必益), OC *pek 'anyone who has the	0853 a-c

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												authority to take corrective measures and to give orders, i.e. the king, feudal lords, governing officials: sovereign, governing official, the authorities'. Frequently used as a loan for: 璧 *pek 'a circular object'; 闢 *bek 'to open up'; 擗 *bek 'to beat the breast' (thus in Shi 26,4); 僻 *phek 'be depraved, perverse'.	
闢	pì	bek	bek	bek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	to open, open up, enlarge	Sometimes written without the radical as 辟.	0853 k
臄	pí	bij	bij	bjəj	bjəj	bjij	bjij	bji	bji	bji	ox's stomach	Also read *bīj, MC biej 'navel'.	0566 l' -g
擗	pì	bek	bek	bek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	bjek	to beat the breast	Written as 辟 in Shijing.	0853 j
貌	pí	bij	bij	bjəj	bjəj	bjij	bjij	bji	bji	bji	a wild animal, possibly some k. of panther or leopard		0566 l h'
𪔐	pì	bhēk	bhēk	bhēk	bhiēk	bhiēk	bhiēk	bhiēk	biek	biek	tile	For *bh- cf. Xiamen phia? ⁸ .	0853 n
疋	pǐ	phit	phit	phjət	phjət	phjit	phjit	phjit	phjit	phjit	head (of cattle), numerative [L.Zhou]	= 疋 q.v. The graph 疋 is (during Han time) also applied to OC *sra, MC ʃö (FQ 所蒞), Pek. shū, Go siyo, Kan so / *sraʔ, MC ʃó (FQ 疏舉) 'leg'; also considered to be the original graphic variant of 雅 *ŋrāʔ 'proper, refined' q.v.	0408 d
𪔑	pǐ	phijʔ	phíj	phjəj	phjəj	phíj	phíj	phí	phí	phí	be separated	Also read *bhijʔ, MC bji id.; later also *bij, MC bji 'ugly'.	0566 s
𪔒	pí	phrəʔ	phró	phrə	prə	phí	phíj	phí	phí	phí	big, great (used mostly in personal names) [L.Zhou]		
匹	pī	phit	phit	phjət	phjət	phjit	phjit	phjit	phjit	phjit	one of a pair, peer; measure word for horses; to match		0408 a-c
丕	pī	phrə	phrə	phrə	phrə	phi	phij	phi	phi	phi	be too much, overbearing; very, very much, great, grand		
批	pī	phij	phīj	phjəj	phīəj	phīēj	phīēj	phīēj	phiej	phiej	to hit (with the hand) [L.Zhou]	Later attested meanings are: 'to scrape'; 'to criticize; make an official decision'. Viet. phe 'party, camp, side' may be traced back to the Chinese word with the latter meaning (although there are semantic problems); standard Sino-Viet. is phê.	0566 l a'
披	pī	phaj	phaj	phaj	phe	phe	phe	phe	phe	phi	divide, disperse [LZ]	Also read *paj-s, MC pè, Pek. bì 'side supports (ropes on coffin)'.	0025 j
𪔓	pī	phaj	phaj	phaj	phe	phe	phe	phe	phe	phi	short sword, dagger [LZ]		0025 k
𪔔	pī	phēk	phēk	phēk	phiēk	phiēk	phiēk	phiēk	phiek	phiek	to cleave, cut [Nanchao]		

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
譬 片	pī	pheks	pheh						phjè	phjì	example; to compare		0853 t
	piàn	phēns	phēnh	phjānh	phiānh	phièn	phièn	phièn	phien	phien	partial, one-sided [LZ]	Also read *phān-s, MC phwàn, Pek. pàn "one half, one of two parts" (LZ)	0218 a
胼	pián	bēn	bēn	bjān	biān	biēn	biēn	biēn	bien	bien	hard skin on hands or feet [LZ]		0824 p
駢	pián	bīn	bīn	bjān	biān	biēn	biēn	biēn	bien	bien	two horses side by side; two side by side	Probably < *bīn, cf. the variant reading OC bēn, MC bien, as well as xiesheng. For *b cf. Chaozhou peŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou pieŋ ² , piŋ ² .	0824 n-o
獼	piàn	phens	phenh	phjanh	phjanh	phjèn	phjèn	phjèn	phjèn	phjèn	a k. of animal (monkey?) [LZ]	During Han applied to *pēn, MC pien, Pek. biān 'otter'.	0246 i
榎 編	pián	ben	ben	bjan	bjan	bjen	bjen	bjen	bjen	bjen	a k. of tree [LZ]	Also read *ben-s, MC bjèn, Pek. biàn id.	0221 b
	pián	bēn	bēn	bjān	biān	biēn	biēn	biēn	bien	bien	board under body in coffin	Also read *ben, MC bjen id. For etymology cf. 扁 *pēn? 'flat and thin' q.v.	
諛	pián	ben	ben	bjan	bjan	bjen	bjen	bjen	bjen	bjen	glib-tongued, insincere words	Also read *ben?, MC bjén, Pek. biàn id.	0246 m
蹠	pián	bhēn	bhēn	bhjān	bhiān	bhiēn	bhiēn	bhiēn	bien	bien	lame, limping [LZ]	Attested in the diesheng 蹠蹠 'limping'. For *bh cf. Yilan phien ² .	
偏	piān	phen	phen	phjan	phjan	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	be oblique, awry; side	A colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. xiên 'inclined, oblique'.	0246 h
篇	piān	phen	phen	phjan	phjan	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	writing slip, section in writing [LZ]		0246 j
翩	piān	phen	phen	phjan	phjan	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	fly about, fly to and fro; flutter (as a flag)		0246 k
篇	piān	phen	phen	phjan	phjan	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	phjen	name of a plant (a k. of Polygonum?) [LZ]	Also read *pēn, *pēn? (MC pien, pién, Pek. biān, biǎn) id.	0246 l
票	piào	phew	phew	phjaw	phjaw	phjew	phjew	phjew	phjew	phjew	to flicker, wave lightly [Han]	Since Ming the character is also used for piào (MC not attested; = Viet. phiêu) 'bill, ticket, ballot' (at first only within the combination 票擬).	1157 a-b
瓢	piáo	bhew	bhew	bhjaw	bhjaw	bhjew	bhjew	bhjew	bjew	bjew	a k. of gourd [LZ]	For *bh- cf. Xiamen phio ² , Chaozhou phieu ² , Longdu phiaw ² .	1157 k
藻 嫖	piáo	bhew	bhew	bhjaw	bhjaw	bhjew	bhjew	bhjew	bjew	bjew	duckweed [Tang]	For *bh cf. Fuzhou phieu ² , Yilan phio ² .	
	piāo	phew	phew	phjaw	phjaw	phjew	phjew	phjew	phjew	phjew	easy, mobile, elegant [Han]	Also read *phew-s, MC phjèw id. A later attested (post-Tang) reading is *bhew, MC bjew 'lecherous, lewd' > mod. piáo, Xiamen phiau ² , Chaozhou phiəu ² , Fuzhou phieu ² .	
漂	piāo	phew	phew	phjaw	phjaw	phjew	phjew	phjew	phjew	phjew	to toss about	A somewhat later attested meaning is 'to float'. Viet. phao is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is phiêu. Since Han the	1157 i

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
撇	piē	phēt	phēt	phjāt	phiāt	phiēt	phiēt	phiēt	phiet	phiet	to hit; to sweep off, go against, oppose [Han]	character has also obtained a reading *phew-s, MC phjèw, Mand. piào (with an irregular variant piǎo), Viet. phiêu 'to wash white, whiten'. A later meaning (since Tang) is ('a swept-off stroke' >) 'a comma-like graphic element in a character'. In modern Mand. the character also has a reading piē 'to throw off, throw away' (historically probably a dialectal variant of the same root). The standard Sino-Viet. reading is phách.	
貧	pín	bhrən	bhrən	bhrən	bhrən	bhin	bhin	bhin	bin	bin	be poor	For OC *bh- cf. Chaozhou phin ² .	0471 v
頻	pín	bhin	bhin	bhjən	bhjən	bhjin	bhjin	bhjin	bjin	bjin	perhaps: be on the edge, close to; urgent, critical; edge of water	Cf. 濱 *pin. For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phin ² , Yilan phin ² , Jianou phein ⁹ .	0390 a-b
嬪	pín	bin	bin	bjən	bjən	bjin	bjin	bjin	bjin	bjin	become wife to; queen; dead wife; concubine		0389 m-n
蘋	pín	bin	bin	bjən	bjən	bjin	bjin	bjin	bjin	bjin	name of a waterplant (Marsilea quadrifolia)	See under 菲.	
牝	pǐn	bin?	bín	bjən	bjən	bjin	bjin	bjin	bjin	bjin	female animal	Also read *bij?, MC bí id. (the form with *-n? is probably originally suffixed).	0566 i-j
品	pǐn	phrəm?	phrəm	phróm	phróm	phím	phím	phím	phím	phím	a kind, class, piece		0669 a-d
平	píng	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhenj	bhenj	bhenj	bäinj	bäinj	be level, even, just, peaceful	For *bh- cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou phing ² . The character is also used for a phonetically similar word: biàn, MC bjen, bän, OC *ben, *brēn-s 'to distinguish, discriminate, arrange properly'; obviously related to 辯 *bren? id. q.v. In Viet. the literary reading is binh. Another probable colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. phả'ng 'level, even, plane'. For *bh cf. Xiamen phin ² , Chaozhou phĩã ² , phen ² . Etymologically obviously = 平 q.v.	0825 a-b
坪	píng	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhenj	bhenj	bhenj	bäinj	bäinj	plain [Han]		
屏	píng	bhēnj	bhēnj	bhēnj	bhiēj	bhiēj	bhiēj	bhiēj	bienj	bienj	a protecting wall, screening wall, screen, protection	See RDFS 71 (for *bh- cf. Chao. phin ²). The character is also read as bǐng, MC pjén, pjèn, OC *peŋʔ, *peŋʔ-s 'to put away, remove' - which is most probably a different root, related to 并 *peŋ 'put together, combine' and 並 *bēŋʔ 'side by side'. The early Zhou graph is 𠄎; 瓶 is used since Han. For *b- cf. Xiamen pan ² (lit. pin ² , pin ²), Chaozhou pan ² , Fuzhou pin ² , Jianou pain ⁹ .	0824 f
瓶	píng	bēnj	bēnj	bēnj	biēj	biēj	biēj	biēj	bienj	bienj	bottle, jar		0824 i-j
萍	píng	bhēnj	bhēnj	bhēnj	bhiēj	bhiēj	bhiēj	bhiēj	bienj	bienj	duckweed [LZ]	For *bh cf. Xiamen phin ² , Chaozhou phĩẽ ² .	0825 d
評	píng	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhrenj	bhenj	bhenj	bhenj	bäinj	bäinj	to criticize, discuss [Han]	Also read *bhrenj-s, MC bänj (FQ 皮命) id. For *bh- cf. Min	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
馮	píng	bəŋ	bəŋ	bəŋ	bəŋ	biŋ	biŋ	biŋ	biŋ	biŋ	to walk across; to make solid	forms: Xiamen phiŋ ² , Chaozhou phen ² . Etymologically probably = 平 ("to level out with words").	0899 d
憑	píng	bəŋ	bəŋ	bəŋ	bəŋ	biŋ	biŋ	biŋ	biŋ	biŋ	to lean on, rely on	Also has a late MC reading büŋ, Mand. féng 'a personal name'. For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou paŋ ² , Fuzhou piŋ ² .	0899 e
餅	píng	bēŋ	bēŋ	bēŋ	biēŋ	biēŋ	biēŋ	biēŋ	bien	bien	bottle	For *b- cf. Xiamen paŋ ² , Chaozhou paŋ ² , Fuzhou piŋ ² , Jianou paiŋ ⁹ .	
媪	pīng	phenʂ	phenh	phenh	phjenh	phjèn	phjèn	phjèn	phjèn	phjèn	to inquire about the name (with a view to marriage)	With the radical 耳 attested already in Shijing (with a more general meaning 'to inquire').	0839 c
艷	pīng	phēŋ	phēŋ	phēŋ	phiēŋ	phiēŋ	phiēŋ	phiēŋ	phien	phien	yellowish green, light green [Han]		
朴	pò	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phwōk	phuk	phuk	rod, stick	= 朴 q.v.; in LZ also read OC phrōk, MC phauk 'simple, natural; big'.	1210 f
迫	pò	prāk	prāk	prāk	prāk	pək	pək	pək	päik	päik	to force, oppress, coerce		0782 k
破	pò	phājs	phājh	phājh	phāh	phà	phà	phà	phwà	phwà	to break, split		0025 o
婆	pó	bāj	bāj	bāj	bā	bā	bā	bā	bwâ	bwâ	saunter, dance (attested in a compound 婆娑 *bāj-sāj).	A later attested meaning is MC bwâ 'old woman', possibly traceable to *bhāj, cf. Chaozhou phua ² [but Xiamen po ² , Fuzhou po ² , Jianou po ⁹].	0025 q
粕	pò	phrāk	phrāk	phrāk	phrāk	phək	phək	phək	phäik	phäik	(wine) residue [Tang]	The word is attested only in conjunction with 糟 zāo 'wine', and only since Tang. Viet. bā is not a regular reflex.	0782 p
皤	pó	bār	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bwâ	bwâ	be white	Also read *pār, MC pwâ (FQ 博禾) id. Written as 皤 in Early Zhou.	0195 r
頗	pǒ	phājʔ	pháj	pháj	phá	phá	phá	phá	phwá	phwá	be slanting, partial	The original meaning is probably 'slanting, oblique' (attested in Chuci).	0025 p
膊	pō	phāk	phāk	phāk	phāk	phāk	phāk	phāk	phâk	phâk	shoulder	Also used for a homonymous *phāk 'to dismantle'.	0771 l
裒	póu	bhrō	bhrō	bhrā	bhrā	bhā	bhā	bhā	ɬw	ɬw	to collect, assemble, be together; all	The same word was later written as 掬 and 擗. The latter graph has also a MC reading ɬw (< *bhrū) which allows to reconstruct the cluster with *-r-. For *bh- cf. Fuzhou phau ⁶ (reflecting a variant *bhrōʔ), Jianou pha ⁹ .	1230 a
掬	póu	pōʔ	pó	pwá	pwá	pów	pəw	pəw	páw	páw	to beat, crush [LZ]	Modern pǒu is irregular. The character is also (since Han) used as a loan for 裒 *bhrō q.v.	
匍	pú	bā	bā	bā	bā	bō	bō	bō	bo	bo	be crawling	Also read *ba, MC bü, Pek. fú id. Used only within a compound 匍匐 *bā-bāk 'to crawl'. The Chinese origin of	0102 ll'-m'

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
圃	pú	pā?	pá	pá	pá	pó	pó	pó	pó	pó	vegetable garden; park	Viet. bò 'to crawl' is dubious, since the Viet. word is used independently; the regular Sino-Viet. reflex of 圃 is bò. Also read *pā?-s, MC pò, Pek. bù id.	0102 lz-b
葡 僕	pú	bhā	bhā	bhā	bhā	bhō	bhō	bhō	bo	bo	wine grape [Han]	Used only in 葡萄 id. For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phu ² .	
	pú	bōk	bōk	bōk	bōk	bōk	bōk	bwōk	buk	buk	servant; groom	In MC there also exists an irregular reading bok (FQ 蒲沃), but the word rhymes in *-ōk in OC, thus buk is the normal reflex. Regular Sino-Viet. is bōc. The character is also (since LZ) used for a homonymous *bōk 'hide, conceal'. For *b cf. Xiamen pɔk ⁸ , Chaozhou pɔk ⁸ , Fuzhou puk ⁸ .	1211 b-f
蒲 樸	pú	bhā	bhā	bhā	bhā	bhō	bhō	bhō	bo	bo	cattail (Typha latifolia)	For *bh cf. Chaozhou phu ² .	
	pú	bōk	bōk	bōk	bōk	bōk	bōk	bwōk	buk	buk	clumps of trees	Also read MC puk (FQ 博木), OC *pōk id. Also used in a compound: 樸橄 *bōk-sōk 'shrubby trees'. Another reading, attested as early as in Shujing, is *phrōk (MC phauk, FQ 匹角, Pek. pǔ) 'plain, unprocessed wood; to trim wood'.	1211 g-h
瀑	pù	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhwōk	buk	buk	sudden rain [LZ]	For *bh cf. Chaozhou phak ⁸ , Yilan phɔk ⁸ . Also read MC bằw, mod. bào id. - possibly meaning that the reading buk is irregular, instead of the expected *bâk (OC *bhāk ^w); the readings could have been confused under the graphic influence of 曝暴.	
曝	pù	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhōk	bhwōk	buk	buk	to dry in the sun [LZ]	Sometimes also written as 暴. For *bh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou phak ⁸ , Fuzhou phuo? ⁸ , Jianou phu ⁶ ; Siam. phāk (*bhāk).	1136 a-b
酺	pú	bā	bā	bā	bā	bō	bō	bō	bo	bo	a big drinking-bout [Han]	During LZ attested as a loan for *bā-s 'a malevolent and noxious deity'.	0102 lk'
怖 浦 普	pù	phās	phāh	phāh	phāh	phò	phò	phò	phò	phò	fear [LZ]		0102 m
	pǔ	phā?	phá	phá	phá	phó	phó	phó	phó	phó	river bank		0102 lf'
	pǔ	phā?	phá	phá	phá	phó	phó	phó	phó	phó	common, all, universal	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Presently used also as a shortened name for Prussia.	0072 a
溥 誦	pǔ	phā?	phá	phá	phá	phó	phó	phó	phó	phó	be vast, wide		0771 f
	pǔ	phā?	phá	phá	phá	phó	phó	phó	phó	phó	big, large, increase	Also read OC *pā?, MC pó; *phā?-s, MC phò id. Cf. 溥 *phā? be vast, wide, 布 *pās cloth; spread out (a mat); 誦 *phā, *pha spread out .	
仆 扑	pū	phoks	phoh	phwah	phwah	phwò	phwò	phwò	phù	phù	to fall prostrate [LZ]	Also read MC phlɔw, OC phōks; MC bɔk, OC *bhāk id.	1210 g
	pū	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phwōk	phuk	phuk	rod; stick		1210 e

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
撲 痛	pū	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phōk	phwōk	phuk	phuk	to beat, assault		1211 j-l
	pū	phā	phā	phā	phā	phō	phō	phō	pho	pho	to suffer	Sometimes also written as 鋪 (q.v.); also read *pha, MC phü, Pek. fū id.	0102 g'
鋪	pū pù	phā	phā	phā	phā	phō	phō	phō	pho	pho	to suffer	Also read *pha, MC phü, Pek. fū id. "Suffer" is the oldest meaning attested (already in Shijing), but certainly not the basic meaning of the character (it is a loan usage for 痛 q.v.). It is used for several homonymous words with the reading *phā - 'a k. of metallic ornament (animal's head)'; 'a k. of metallic vessel' (both attested only since Han); 'to spread out' (whence Viet. phō < 'to spread out (for show)'). Since Tang another reading is attested: (OC *phā-s), MC phò, Mand. pù, Viet. phỏ 'store, trading house' - probably a derivate from *phā with the meaning 'to spread out'.	0102 h'
圻	qí	gər	gən	gən	gən	gin	gin	gin	gij	gji	meaning not clear, occurs in 圻父 "minister of war"	During LZ used for homonymous *gər 'fief of 1000 li square imperial domain'.	0443 l
岐 迄	qí	ge	ge	ge	gje	gje	gje	gje	gje	gji	to stride		0864 h
	qì	hət	hət	hət	hət	hit	hit	hit	xit	xjit	to reach to, come to the point that		0517 k-l
其	qí	gə	gə	gə	gə	gi	gi	gi	gi	gji	this; his, her, its, their	For initial *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Fuzhou ki ² , Jianou ki ² , kɛ ² (Chaozhou khi ² is secondary). In early inscriptions *gə is more frequently used as a modal predicate: "might, will, probably, likely", but it is normally used as a pronoun in Shijing and Shujing. There also exists a variant reading *kə-s, MC kì (FQ JY 居吏), Mand. jì 'this, that' (occurring rarely, and with not very clear syntactic functions). Finally, there is a reading *kə, MC kì (FQ 居之), Mand. jī, used as a final prosodic (originally pronominal?) particle - also rather rare.	0952 a-e
奇	qí	kaj	kaj	kaj	ke	ke	ke	ke	ke	kji	odd, single, one of a pair	Missing from Schüssler's dictionary, although attested already in Yijing. A somewhat later [LZ] reading (obviously related to *kaj) is OC *gaj, MC ge, Mand. qí, Viet. kỳ 'extraordinary, strange'. For *g here cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ki ² (Chaozhou khi ² is secondary).	0001 s
歧 泣	qí	ge	ge	ge	gje	gje	gje	gje	gje	gji	bifurcating, forked [LZ]		0864 i
	qì	khɾəp	khɾəp	khɾəp	khɾəp	khɪp	khɪp	khɪp	khɪp	khjɪp	to weep, cry		0694 h
祁 契	qí	gij	gij	gɔj	gɔj	gij	gij	gji	gji	gji	be great, large, numerous	For *g- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ki ² (Chaozhou khi ² is secondary).	0553 i
	qì	khēts	khēc	khjās	khiās	khiēs	khiēj	khiēj	khiej	khiej	to carve, inscribe,	A later meaning is 'carving, notch; > side, angle'. Used also	0279 b

	Пугунхуа	AДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
											perforate	for a homonymous *khêts 'to be distressed'; also read *khêt, MC khiet (FQ 苦結), Pek. qiè, Viet. khiêt 'be separated'. Viet. khía is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is khê.	
祈	qí	gər	gən	gən	gən	gɪn	gɪn	gɪn	gɪj	gji	to pray, wish	For *g- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ki ² (Chaozhou khi ² is secondary).	0443 o
祇	qí	ge	ge	ge	gje	gje	gje	gje	gje	gji	earth spirit	Also used as a loan for *ke, MC cé, Pek. zhī 'only'.	0867 i
氣	qì	khəjs (~ -ts)	khəc	khəś	khəś	khiś	khij	khij	khij	khjì	vapour, odour, steam, gas	Attested already in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.	0517 c
耆	qí	grij	grij	grjəj	grəj	gij	gij	gi	gi	gji	old, aged	For *g- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ki ² (Chaozhou khi ² is secondary).	0552 l
訖	qì	kət	kət	kət	kət	kit	kit	kit	kit	kjit	finish, cease	Pek. qi is irregular.	0517 h
棄	qì	khləps	khəc	khəś	khəś	khiś	khij	khij	khij	khjì	to throw away, discard, reject, abandon	The character obviously has 葉 *lhap as phonetic, which accounts for the reconstruction of *-l-; this medial can possibly also explain the otherwise strange MC -j- (normally khjì would presuppose an OC form like *khić, but the word 棄 rhymes in *-əc in Shijing, the analysis in ROCP 572 being incorrect).	0535 a-b
淇	qí	gə	gə	gə	gə	gi	gi	gi	gi	gji	river name		
畦	qí	g ^w ē	gwē							ɣwiej	ɣwiej		0879 j
棋	qí	gə	gə	gə	gə	gi	gi	gi	gi	gji	chess [LZ]	Viet. cò' is archaic; regular Sino-Viet. is kỳ.	0952 t-u
琦	qí	gaj	gaj	gaj	ge	ge	ge	ge	ge	gji	to fondle, handle [LZ]	The meaning 'precious stone' is attested only since Han.	0001 t
祺	qí	gə	gə	gə	gə	gi	gi	gi	gi	gji	prosperity, fortunate		0952 y
旗	qí	gə	gə	gə	gə	gi	gi	gi	gi	gji	flag, banner [LZ]	The Viet. reading cò' is archaic; regular Sino-Viet. is kì (or kỳ). For *g- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ki ² .	0952 v
齊	qí	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒiej	ʒiej	be the same, equal, in line; place name	Standard Sino-Viet. is tê. Sometimes used as a loan for 齋 *ćrəj (thus in Shi 15.3, 24.2). For *ʒ cf. Xiamen cue ² , Fuzhou cä ² , Jianou ci ² , cai ² (Chaozhou chi ² is probably secondary).	0593 a-e
憩	qì	khrats	khrač	khraš	khraš	kheś	khèj	khèj	khèj	khjèj	to rest	Also written as 惕 (which also has a reading *khrat, MC khet, FQ 丘謁, Pek. qiè id.).	0329 a
錡	qí	gaj	gaj	gaj	ge	ge	ge	ge	ge	gji	cauldron, cooking pot	Also read *gajʔ, MC gé (FQ 渠綺 id.; the 平聲 reading is also applied to a homonymous *gajʔ 'a curved chisel'.	0001 v
臍	qí	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒiej	ʒiej	navel	For *ʒ- cf. Xiamen cai ² , Chaozhou ci ² , cai ² , Fuzhou sai ² .	0593 f
騎	qí	ghaj	ghaj	ghaj	ghe	ghe	ghe	ghe	ge	gji	to ride, sit astride [L.Zhou]	Also read *ghaj-s, MC gè, Mand. jì 'saddled horse; horse warrior'. Viet. cõ'i is colloquial (with a variant cõ'i); regular Sino-Viet. is ky. For *gh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou khia ² , Fuzhou khä ² .	0001 u
麒	qí	gə	gə	gə	gə	gi	gi	gi					0952 l b'

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
旂	qí	gər	gən	gən	gən	gìn	gìn	gìn	gìj	gji	banner, flag	For *g- cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou ki ² .	0443 p-s
	qì	khrip	khrip	khɾjəp	khɾəp	khìp	khìp	khìp	khìp	khjìp	juice		0694 i
頎	qí	gər	gən	gən	gən	gìn	gìn	gìn	gìj	gji	be tall		0443 m
蜺	qí	ghə	ghə	ghə	ghə	ghì	ghì	ghì	gì	gji	a k. of crab [Tang]	For *gh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou khi ² .	
騏	qí	gə	gə	gə	gə	gì	gì	gì			be black-mottled grey		0952 la'
鍼	qì	shīk ^w	shīuk	shjəuk	shiəuk	shiēuk	shiēk	shiēk	chiek	chiek	axe		1031 y
蟻	qí	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒəj	ʒiej	ʒiej	tree-grub	Only in the diesheng 蟻 ʒu-ʒəj id.	0593 g
乞	qǐ	khət	khət	khət	khət	khít	khít	khít	khít	khjít	to beg, ask for		0517 f
企	qǐ	khe?	khé	khé	khjé	khjé	khjé	khjé	khjé	khjí	to stand on tiptoe [LZ]	Also read *khe?-s, MC khjè id.	0862 a
杞	qǐ	khlə?	khó	khó	khó	khí	khí	khí	khí	khjí	Chinese matrimony vine (Lycium chinense); a kind of willow (Salix sinopurpurea)		0953 l-p
豈	qǐ	khəj?	khój	khój	khój	kháj	kháj	kháj	kháj	khjí	how, why?	Also read *khəj?, MC kháj (FQ 苦亥), Pek. kǎi 'be joyous'. OC *khəj? 'how, why' is most probably a voiceless correlate of pronouns with *gh- (see 曷, 何).	0548 a
起	qǐ	khə?	khó	khó	khó	khí	khí	khí	khí	khjí	to rise, raise, start		0953 r
	qǐ	khij?	khīj						khíej	khíej	to open, open up, start; enlighten; clear (of the sky); to kneel		0588 c-g
綺	qǐ	khaj?	kháj	kháj	khé	khé	khé	khé	khé	khjí	patterned silk [L.Zhou]		0001 lb'
	qǐ	kh(r)ə?	kh(r)ə	kh(r)ə	kh(r)ə	khí	khí	khí	khí	khjí	a k. of millet with white sprouts; name of an edible plant (some authors think it is chicory)		0953 q
七	qī	shit	shit	shjət	shjət	shjit	shjit	shjit	chjit	chjit	be seven		0400 a-d
	qī	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	chiej	chiej	consort, wife	Also read (although attested only since Late Zhou) *shəj-s, MC chiej (FQ 七計), Pek. qì 'to marry, take as wife'.	0592 a-d
戚	qī	shīk ^w	shīuk	shjəuk	shiəuk	shiēuk	shiēk	shiēk	chiek	chiek	be beloved; distressed	Also used for a homonymous *shīk ^w 'battle-axe', as well as within the compound 戚施 *shīk ^w -ʎaj 'toad'.	1031 f
淒	qī	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	shəj	chiej	chiej	to feel cold, be cold, chilly	Usually written with the radical "water" in Early Zhou.	0592 f
	qī	gə	gə	gə	gə	gì	gì	gì	gì	gji	stipulated time, time, limit	Also read *kə, MC kī (FQ 居之), Pek. jī 'a year, a full fixed time'. Regular Sino-Viet. is kỳ. Viet. also has giò 'hour; time'; khi 'time, case; when' - which may be loanwords from the same source (in different periods of history). For *g- cf.	0952 k, r- s

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	ㄑㄨㄥ	ㄒㄨㄥ	ㄒㄨㄥ	ㄑㄨㄥ-1	ㄑㄨㄥ-2	ㄑㄨㄥ-3	ㄑㄨㄥ	ㄑㄨㄥ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
棲	qī	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	siej	siej	to roost, rest; bird's nest	Xiamen ki ² (Chaozhou khi ² and modern Pek. qī are irregular).	0592 l
欺	qī	khə	khə	khə	khə	khi	khi	khi	khi	khji	to deceive [L.Zhou]		0952 q
萋	qī	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	shōj	chiej	chiej	be densely covering, luxuriant.		0592 g-h
漆	qī	shit	shit	shjət	shjət	shjit	shjit	shjit	chjit	chjit	lacquer tree, lacquer (Rhus vernicuflua)		0401 b
敲	qī	khaj	khaj	khaj	khe	khe	khe	khe	khe	khji	slanting [L. Zhou]	Also read *kaj, MC ke, Pek. jī id.	0001 l d'
毆	qī	khēk	khēk	khēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiēk	khiek	beat		0854 a
踣	qī	khaj	khaj	khaj	khe	khe	khe	khe	khe	khji	one-footed, lame [L.Zhou]	There is also a Han-time reading *k(r)ajʔ, MC ke (FQ 居綺), Pek. jǐ 'foot (of an insect)'. Also read *k(r)ajʔ, MC ke (FQ 居綺), Pek. jǐ 'foot (of an insect)'. Also used as a loan for 畸 q. v.	0001 l c'
顛	qī	shīk ^w	shīuk	shjōuk	shjōuk	shjōuk	shjōuk	shjōuk	shjōuk	shjōuk	wrinkle (the brow)	Also read *cik ^w , MC cjūk id.	1031 v
踣	qī	khaj	khaj	khaj	khe	khe	khe	khe	khe	khji	one horn turning up and one down [LZ]	Also used as a loan for 畸 q. v.	0001 l e'
恰	qià	khṛəp	khṛəp	khṛəp	khṛəp	khəp	khiəp	khiəp	khəp	khəp	exactly, very well [Tang]		0675 m
洽	qiá	grəp	grəp	grəp	grəp	gəp	giəp	giəp	yəp	yəp	accord with, cocordant; unite, assemble; accomplish	Mod. qià is quite irregular. The word is probably connected with 合 *gəp 'unite' q.v.	
欠	qiàn	kham	kham	kham	kham	khəm	khəm	khəm	khəm	khjəm	yawn [L.Zhou]		0624 a-b
前	qián	ʒən	ʒən	ʒjān	ʒiān	ʒiēn	ʒiēn	ʒiēn	ʒien	ʒien	be before, former	For *ʒ cf. Xiamen cī ² , Chaozhou cōi ² , Fuzhou seŋ ² .	0245 a-d
倩	qiàn	shəns	shənh	shənh	shənh	shən	shən	shən	chien	chien	be dark red		1250 c
虔	qián	ghran	ghran	ghran	ghran	ghen	ghen	ghen	gen	gjen	to cut, kill, be ferocious	Used also for a homonymous *ghran 'be reverent'. For *gh- cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou khien ² , Xiamen khian ² .	0198 a-b
鈐	qián	gh(r)am	gh(r)am	gh(r)a	gh(r)a	ghem	ghem	ghem	gem	gjem	chain, lock [Han]	For *gh cf. Xiamen khiam ² .	
鉗	qián	ghram	ghram	ghram	ghram	ghem	ghem	ghem	gem	gjem	pincers, to pinch [LZ]	Colloquial Viet. loans from the same source are kēm, kìm id. For *gh cf. Xiamen khī ² , Chaozhou khiəm ² , Fuzhou khien ² , Jianou khiŋ ² .	0606 i
歉	qiàn	khēm?	khém	khjám	khiám	khiém	khiém	khiém	khiém	khiém	deficient, modest	Also read OC *khrēm?, MC khəm (FQ 苦減); OC *khrēm?-s, MC khəm (FQ 口陷) (whence the Pek. falling tone) id. Probably the same root as 慊 *khēm? q.v.; see also 謙 *khēm modest, 歉 *khēm?, *khrēm?, *khrēms deficient, modest.	0627 e
潛	qián	ʒam	ʒam	ʒam	ʒjam	ʒjem	ʒjem	ʒjem	ʒjem	ʒjem	to dive	For *ʒ cf. Xiamen ciam ² , Fuzhou cien ² (but Chaozhou	0660 n

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
錢	qián	ʒan	ʒan	ʒan	ʒjan	ʒjen	ʒjen	ʒjen	ʒjen	ʒjen	money [Zhanguo]	chiam ²). The earliest attestation of the character is in Early Zhou for a 0155 j word *ćanʔ, MC cjen (FQ 即淺), Mand. jiǎn 'hoe, weeder'. The word *ʒan 'money' (also a measure of weight) appears during the late Zhanguo period, and is traditionally linked with *ćanʔ 'hoe' (either because hoes were used as exchange, or because money was manufactured in a hoe-like shape); this all seems rather dubious. Viet. also has a slang word sin 'money' - probably a later loan from the same source. For unaspirated *ʒ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou cī ² , Fuzhou cien ² , Jianou cin ² .	
黔	qián	ghram	ghram	ghram	ghram	ghem	ghem	ghem	gem	gjem	black [LZ]	Also read *ghrəm, MC gim id. For *gh cf. Fuzhou khien ² .	0651 r
<S- 01c5 3f>	qiàn	khens	khenh	khjanh	khjanh	khjèn	khjèn	khjèn	khjèn	khjèn	reprove, reprimand		0196 f-i
拑	qián	gh(r)am	gh(r)am	gh(r)a m	gh(r)a m	ghem	ghem	ghem	gem	gjem	pinch	For *gh- cf. Fuzhou khien ² .	0606 h
茜	qiàn	shīns	shīnh	shjānh	shiānh	shièn	shièn	shièn	chien	chien	madder [Han]	Probably related to ** *sin 'red-brownish' q.v., thus the usage of 西 as phonetic is obviously late.	
撻	qián	gran	gran	gran	gran	gen	gen	gen	gen	gjen	to lift up [Han]	Also read *kanʔ, MC kón (FQ 居偃) id. The character was used also in L. Zhou, but only as a loan for 榘 *kar-s 'lock, obstacle' (q.v.). The word *gran, *kanʔ 'to lift' is probably identical to 攀 *kranʔ (q.v.), thus we must reconstruct *-n here.	
燂	qián	lham	lham	lham	zham	zhem	zhem	zhem	zjem	zjem	to heat, blaze; to roast or boil soft	Also read *lhēm, MC dām id. (for *lh cf. Fuzhou than ²).	0646 d
淺	qiǎn	chenʔ (~ chén -a-)		chján	chján	chjén	chjén	chjén	chjén	chjén	be shallow, thin	The word does not occur in rhymes, and both *-enʔ and *-anʔ are possible; external evidence seems to be in favour of the former, and so does the loan for *ćēn (MC cien, Pek. jiān) 'to flow rapidly' (Chuci).	0155 k
遣	qiǎn	khenʔ	khén	khján	khján	khjén	khjén	khjén	khjén	khjén	to send to, send away	In LZ also read *khèn(?)s, MC khjèn, Pek. qiàn "convey (sacrificial meat) to the grave".	0196 b-d
慊	qiǎn	khēmʔ	khém	khjám	khiám	khiém	khiém	khiém	khiém	khiém	be dissatisfied, displeased	In L. Zhou also read *khēp, MC khiep, Pek. qiè, Go, Kan kefu. Cf. 歉.	0627 d
繾	qiǎn	khenʔ	khén	khján	khján	khjén	khjén	khjén	khjén	khjén	to cling to, closely attached	Used within the compound 繾綣 qiǎn-quan.	0196 e

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
譴	qiǎn	khens	khenh	khjanh	khjanh	khjèn	khjèn	khjèn	khjèn	khjèn	reproach, reprimand		
千	qiān	shīn	shīn	shjān	shiān	shiēn	shiēn	shiēn	chien	chien	be a thousand		0365 a-d
阡	qiān	shīn	shīn	shjān	shiān	shiēn	shiēn	shiēn	chien	chien	north-south going path between fields [LZ]		0365 e
牽	qiān	khīn	khīn	khjān	khiān	khiēn	khiēn	khiēn	khien	khien	to pull by the rope, to lead an animal		0366 k
嵌	qiān	khram	khram	khram	khram	khām	khām	khām	khām	khām	to encrust, inlay [Tang]	Used also for the homonymous MC khām (OC *khrām) 'deep pit'. Guangyun lists also an unclear MC reading 3ám. Tones are not clear: the MC form in Guangyun has 平聲, Mand. qiàn points to 去聲, while Viet. kha 'm - to 上聲.	
愆	qiān	khran	khran	khran	khran	khen	khen	khen	khen	khjen	to exceed, err, fail, lack		0197 b
鉛	qiān	lon	lwan	lwan	zwan	zwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	lead (metal)	Modern qiān is quite enigmatic.	0229 c
牽	qiān	kran?	krán	krán	krán	kén	kén	kén	kén	kjén	take, pluck [LZ]	Modern qiān is quite irregular (*jiān would be expected)	0143 d
遷	qiān	shan	shan	shan	shjan	shjen	shjen	shjen	chjen	chjen	to move to; remove, displace, transfer		0206 c
謙	qiān	khēm	khēm	khjām	khiām	khiēm	khiēm	khiēm	khien	khien	be modest	昏緝	0627 f
騫	qiān	khran	khran	khran	khran	khen	khen	khen	khen	khjen	be defective, injured		0143 h
籤	qiān	shem	shem	shjam	shjam	shjem	shjem	shjem	chjem	chjem	wooden stick, lot; toothpick [Chen]	Viet. tām 'toothpick', as well as thām 'vote, ballot' are colloquial loans; standard Sino-Viet. is thiēm / tiēm.	
汧	qiān	khēn	khēn	khjān	khiān	khiēn	khiēn	khiēn	khien	khien	water from a river running out and forming a stagnant pool [LZ]	Also read *khēn-s, MC khien, Pek. qiān id.	0239 d-e
芊	qiān	shīn	shīn	shjān	shiān	shiēn	shiēn	shiēn	chien	chien	flourishing, rich (e. g. country) [LZ]		0365 f
擊	qiān	khīn	khīn	khjān	khiān	khiēn	khiēn	khiēn	khien	khien	solid, firm [LZ]	Also read *khrīn, MC khān, Pek. qiān id. Also used as a loan for 牽 *khīn q. v.	0368 d
褰	qiān	khran	khran	khran	khran	khen	khen	khen	khen	khjen	tuck up the skirts	A somewhat later [LZ] meaning is 'trousers'.	0143 g
頤	qiān	khēn	khēn	khjān	khiān	khiēn	khiēn	khiēn	khien	khien	long-necked [LZ]	Also read *khrēn, MC (irregularly) khān, Pek. qiān id.	0240 e
戕	qiáng	zhan	zhan	zhan	zhjan	zhjan	zhjan	zhjan	zjan	zjan	kill; injure; maltreat; spear	For *zh cf. Chaozhou chan2, Fuzhou chion2.	0727 g-i
強	qiáng	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	gan	gjan	be strong	The character 強 was originally used for *ghan 'name of an insect: рисовый долгоносик (вредитель)' (thus in Shuowen and Erya), while *ghan 'strong' was written as **. Already in L.Chou 強 is used for *ghan 'to be strong', as well as for a related word *ghan? 'to make efforts, force; effort' (MC gán, Mand. qiǎng). Regular Sino-Viet. reflexes are: cu'ò'ng (<	0713 a-b

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
疆	qiáng	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	ghan	gan	gjan	be strong	*gan), cu'õ'ng (<*ganʔ). For *gh cf. Xiamen khiõŋ², Chaozhou khiãŋ², Longdu khiuŋ², Jianou khiõŋ³ (with unclear tone reflex). = 強 q.v. The character is also used in the reduplication *kaŋ- 0710 e-g kaŋ 'fierce' (thus in Shi 49.1). During LZ also used for *ghaŋʔ, MC gán 'to make an effort; compel' (a related form?).	
牆	qiáng	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒjan	ʒjan	mast [Jin]	For aspiration cf. Fuzhou chion².	
	qiáng	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒjan	ʒjan	wall	For *ʒh cf. Xiamen chǔ², Chaozhou chǐ², Fuzhou chion². Cf. 0727 j-m Khmer ʒəŋʒan 'wall' (< Chin. or vice versa?)	
薔	qiáng	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒjan	ʒjan	rose [Jin]	For *ʒh cf. Fuzhou chion².	
	qiáng	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒhjan	ʒjan	ʒjan	female court official [LZ]	For *ʒh cf. Fuzhou chion².	0727 lǐ
	qiǎng	shaŋʔ	shánʔ	shánʔ	shjánʔ	shjánʔ	shjánʔ	shjánʔ	chjánʔ	chjánʔ	to rob, take away [Tang]	Also read *shraŋʔ, MC cháŋ (FQ 初兩) id. The character is attested during Late Zhou, but only as a loan for 槍 q.v.	0703 g
繡	qiǎng	kaŋʔ	kánʔ	kánʔ	kánʔ	kánʔ	kánʔ	kánʔ	kánʔ	kjánʔ	string, cord	Modern q- is irregular.	0713 c
	qiǎng	kaŋʔ							kánʔ	kjánʔ			0713 d
	qiāng	khlan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khjan	name of a Western tribe	Attested already in Shijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. During Late Zhou (in Chuci) used also for a homonymous interjection.	0712 a-d
槍	qiāng	shaŋ	shaŋ	shaŋ	shjan	shjan	shjan	shjan	chjan	chjan	spear, dart [L.Zhou]	Also read *shraŋ, MC çhãŋ (FQ 楚庚), Mand. chēng 'comet'.	0703 i
	qiāng	chan	chan	chan	chjan	chjan	chjan	chjan	chjan	chjan	a square axe, hatchet		0727 d-e
	qiāng	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	krōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kōŋ	kəuŋ	kəuŋ	firm	Mod. q- is irregular.	1172 x
	qiāng	khroŋ	khroŋ	khroŋ	khroŋ	khōŋ	khōŋ	khōŋ	khəuŋ	khəuŋ	sound of trampling feet [L.Zhou]	Also read *khroŋ, MC khōuŋ (FQ JY 丘恭); the standard Pek. 1172 lǐ reading qióng goes back to an unattested MC *gōuŋ (<*ghroŋ).	
螳	qiāng	khan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khan	khjan	beetle		0712 e
	qiāng	shaŋ	shaŋ	shaŋ	shjan	shjan	shjan	shjan	chjan	chjan			
	qiào	shews	shewh	shjawh	shjawh	shjèw	shjèw	shjèw	chjèw	chjèw	similar [LZ]		1149 p
	qiào	shaws	shawh	shawh	shjawh	shjèw	shjèw	shjèw	chjèw	chjèw	high, precipitous [LZ]		1149 r
	qiáo	g(r)aw	g(r)aw	g(r)aw	g(r)aw	gew	gew	gew	gew	gjew	be tall	For initial *g- cf. Xiamen kiau², Fuzhou kieu² (Chaozhou khiəu² is secondary). The character is also used in inscriptions as a loan for 鷄 *kaw / *gaw 'a k. of pheasant'. See 高.	1138 a-b
殼	qiào	khro̯k	khro̯k	khro̯k	khro̯k	khō̯k	khō̯k	khō̯k	khəuk	khəuk	hard shell [Han]		1226 d-f
	qiáo	g(r)aw	g(r)aw	g(r)aw	g(r)aw	gew	gew	gew			tall [LZ]	For *g cf. Xiamen kiau², Fuzhou kieu², Jianou kiau²	1138 c

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
橋	qiáo	gaw	gaw	gaw	gaw	gew	gew	gew	gew	gjew	bridge [LZ]	(Chaozhou khiəu ² is secondary). Jiyün has also a reading MC khew (< *khaw) (FQ 丘襖) to gloss the oldest occurrence of the character in Shijing - but there it most probably stands for 喬 *gaw 'high, tall' q.v. Viet. cầu is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is kiêu. Another loan from the same source (with some semantic change) may be Viet. kèo 'cross-beam; rafter'. For *g- cf. Xiamen kio ² , Chaozhou kie ² , Fuzhou kio ² .	1138 g
樵	qiáo	ʒhew	ʒhew	ʒhjaw	ʒhjaw	ʒhjew	ʒhjew	ʒhjew	ʒjew	ʒjew	firewood; gather firewood	For *ʒh cf. Xiamen chiau ² .	1148 i
瞧	qiáo	ʒhew (~ ʒh- a-)	ʒhew (~ ʒh- a-)	ʒhjaw	ʒhjaw	ʒhjew	ʒhjew	ʒhjew	ʒjew	ʒjew	to gaze, observe [Wei]	For *ʒh cf. Xiamen chiau ² .	
翹	qiáo	gew	gew	gjaw	gjaw	gjew	gjew	gjew	gjew	gjew	be precariously high	Used in Shi in a reduplication: 翹翹. The etymological relation to 高 *kāw, 喬 *g(r)aw 'high' (q.v.) is not clear.	
巧	qiǎo	khṛū?	khṛú	khṛǎw	khṛǎw	khǎw	khǎw	khǎw	khǎw	khǎw	be artful, skilful, clever	Also read OC *khṛū?-s, MC khǎw id. Regular Sino-Viet. is xa' o.	1041 l
悄	qiǎo	shew?	shéw	shjáw	shjáw	shjéw	shjéw	shjéw	chjéw	chjéw	be grieved	In Viet. cf. also xüu 'to look sullen'. Standard Sino-Viet. is thiê' u.	1149 s
蹻	qiāo	kh(r)aw	kh(r)aw	kh(r)a w	kh(r)a w	khew	khew	khew	khew	khjew	to walk lifting the feet high [Song]	A late character; the same word was attested since Han being written by the character 躑 q.v.	
躑	qiāo	k(r)aw?	k(r)áw	k(r)áw	k(r)áw	kéw	kéw	kéw	kéw	kjéw	be martial	Also read *k(r)ak ^w , MC kak (FQ 居勺), Pek. jué, Go kaku, Kan kiyaku 'be conceited'. Goon g- is irregular (pointing to a variant *g(r)aw?). During Han the character was used also for *kh(r)aw, MC khew (FQ 去遙), Pek. qiāo, Go, Kan keu 'to walk lifting the feet high'.	1138 q
鶻	qiǎo què	shiak	shiak	shiak	shiak	shjek	shjek	shjek	chjak	chjak	magpie	Cf. PA *sakosako 'magpie'.	0798 n
妾	qiè	shap	shap	shap	shjap	shjep	shjep	shjep	chjep	chjep	servant girl, slave woman		0635 a-c
怯	qiè	kh(r)ap	kh(r)ap	kh(r)ap	kh(r)ap	khəp	khəp	khəp	khəp	khjəp	be afraid		0642 j
茄	qié	ghiaj	ghiaj	ghiaj	ghjä	ghja	ghja	ghja	ga	gja	egg-fruit [Jin]	The oldest attested meaning and reading is OC *krāj, MC kə (FQ 古牙), Mand. jiā 'lotus stalk' (Han); the meaning 'egg-fruit' is attested since Tsin. The MC reading ga is exceptional (-a normally does not occur after velars) and may be dialectal; thus the OC form for 'egg-fruit' could have been *ghaj. Viet. cà is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is già. For *gh- cf. Xiamen khe ² .	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
挈 悒	qiè	khēt	khēt	khjāt	khiāt	khiēt	khiēt	khiēt	khiet	khiet	to lift [LZ]		0279 c
	qiè	khrat	khrat	khrat	khrat	khēt	khēt	khēt	khēt	khjet	to rest	Also read *khrat-s, MC khèj, Pek. qì; during LZ also used for	0313 s
竊	qiè	shēt	shēt	shjāt	shiāt	shiēt	shiēt	shiēt	chiet	chiet	to steal	The phonetic is *set (MC sjet, Pek. xie) name of the ancestor	0309 a
謁	qiè	khat	khat	khat	khat	khat	khət	khət	khət	khjət	perhaps: martial, martial-looking	Also read *khrat, MC khet id. During LZ used for a	0313 m
篋 且	qiè	khēp	khēp	khjāp	khiāp	khiēp	khiēp	khiēp	khiep	khiep		box; basket	0630 o
	qiě	chia?	chiá	chiá	chjá	chjá	chjá	chjá	chjá	chjá	moreover, furthermore, in addition, as well as, and	Other readings: *cha (MC chjō, Pek. qū) 'obstruct'; *ca (MC	0046 a-g
鏗 切	qiē	khēt	khēt	khjāt	khiāt	khiēt	khiēt	khiēt	khiet	khiet	cut, cut through [LZ]		0279 f
	qiè qiè	shīt	shīt	shjāt	shiāt	shiēt	shiēt	shiēt	chiet	chiet	to cut	A later meaning (attested since L.Zhou and usually read as	0400 f
沁	qìn	shəms	shəmh	shəmh	shjəmh	shjìm	shjìm	shjìm	chjìm	chjìm	to leak [Tang]	Also used for a river name. Viet. thám is regular, but the	
芹	qín	ghər	ghən	ghən	ghən	ghin	ghin	ghin	gin	gjin	water dropwort (Oenanthe javanica), a vegetable, today 'celery'	For *gh cf. Xiamen khun ² , Chaozhou khiŋ ² , Fuzhou khün ² ,	0443 f
秦	qín	ʒin	ʒin	ʒjən	ʒjən	ʒjin	ʒjin	ʒjin	ʒjin	ʒjin	a kind of cereal; place name	For *ʒ cf. Xiamen cin ² , Fuzhou cin ² (but Chaozhou chin ²).	0380 a-d
琴	qín	gh(r)əm	gh(r)əm	gh(r)ə	gh(r)ə	ghim	ghim	ghim	gim	gjim	a musical instrument looking like a zither, but with 7 strings like a lute, hence "lute".	For initial *gh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou khim ² , Fuzhou khiŋ ² . The word does not have a Sino-Tibetan etymology, and it is tempting to compare it with Greek órganon (< *wórganom) 'a musical instrument (originally with strings)'. It is worth noting that the word is present in Iranian languages (cf. Pers. oryanūn), whence another musical instrument (see under 瑟 *srit) was supposedly borrowed. [On the other hand, cf. PA *kúma 'a musical instrument'].	0651 q
勤 禽	qín	ghən	ghən	ghən	ghən	ghin	ghin	ghin	gin	gjin	to toil, labor; be zealous	For *gh- cf. Xiamen khun ² , Chaozhou khiŋ ² , Fuzhou khün ² .	0480 x
	qín	ghəm	ghəm	ghəm	ghəm	ghim	ghim	ghim	gim	gjim	to catch, capture	The character is more frequently used (since L.Zhou) with the meaning 'wild bird(s)' ('smth. caught'), whereas for the meaning 'to catch, capture' one uses the character 擒. For *gh cf. Chaozhou khim ² , Fuzhou khiŋ ² . Sag. 30 compares Chin. with AN *-gem 'grasp in the fist'.	0651 j-m
擒	qín	ghəm	ghəm	ghəm	ghəm	ghim	ghim	ghim	gim	gjim	= 禽	For *gh cf. Xiamen khī ² , Chaozhou khim ² , Fuzhou khiŋ ² ,	0651 n

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
芩	qín	gh(r)əm	gh(r)əm	gh(r)ə m	gh(r)ə m	ghim	ghim	ghim	gim	gjim	name of a plant (Phragmites japonica)	Jianou khein ² . For *gh cf. Fuzhou khiŋ ² .	0651 o
蝥	qín	ʒin	ʒin	ʒjən	ʒjən	ʒjin	ʒjin	ʒjin	ʒjin	ʒjin	(apparently) name of an insect		0380 e
檣	qín	gh(r)əm	gh(r)əm	gh(r)ə m	gh(r)ə m	ghim	ghim	ghim	gim	gjim	a k. of plum [Song]	For *gh cf. Fuzhou khiŋ ² .	
寢	qǐn	shim?	shím	shjəm	shjəm	shjím	shjím	shjím	chjim	chjim	to lie down, sleep; a closed room or apartment; living quarters		0661 f-j
鏤	qǐn	shim?	shím	shjəm	shjəm	shjím	shjím	shjím	chjím	chjím	to carve, engrave [Song]	Also read *cem, MC cjem, Mand. jiān id. Standard Sino-Viet. is xām.	0661 k
侵	qīn	shim	shim	shjəm	shjəm	shjim	shjim	shjim	chjim	chjim	to invade		0661 c-d
欽	qīn	kh(r)əm	kh(r)əm	kh(r)ə m	kh(r)ə m	khim	khim	khim	khim	khjim	intense, attentive, reverent		0652 f
嶽	qīn	khəm	khəm	khəm	khəm	khim	khim	khim	khim	khjim	precipitous; mountain peak [L.Zhou]	OC *khrəm can be also reconstructed. During Late Zhou the word is attested only within the die-sheng 嶽岑 *kh(r)əm- ʒhrəm 'precipitous'; later it is attested both in a number of other compounds and separately (as 'high mountain peak'). Cf. also 嶽.	0652 k
親	qīn	shən	shən	shjən	shjən	shjin	shjin	shjin	chjin	chjin	be oneself; affectionate; personally, oneself; a close person, parent		0382 o-r
衾	qīn	kh(r)əm	kh(r)əm	kh(r)ə m	kh(r)ə m	khim	khim	khim	khim	khjim	a coverlet		0651 h
綰	qīn	shim	shim	shjəm	shjəm	shjim	shjim	shjim	chjim	chjim	thread	Also read *sem, MC sjem; *cim, MC cjim id.	0661 e
情	qíng	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	feelings	For *ʒ cf. Xiamen cī ² , Fuzhou ciŋ ² , Jianou cēiŋ ⁹ (but Chaozhou cheŋ ²).	0812 11'
晴	qíng	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ	ʒjeŋ		See 星.	
慶	qìng	khraŋs	khraŋh	khraŋh	khreŋh	khèŋ	khèŋ	khèŋ	khàŋ	khjäŋ	be happy, rejoice; felicitate		0753 a-b
磬	qìng	khēŋs	khēŋh	khēŋh	khiēŋh	khièŋ	khièŋ	khièŋ	khìeŋ	khìeŋ	musical stone		0832 c
擎	qíng	graŋ	graŋ	graŋ	greŋ	geŋ	geŋ	geŋ	gäŋ	gjäŋ	to lift [LZ]	Chaozhou kheŋ ² , khīā ² must be secondary: Fuzhou kiŋ ¹ points to an unattested variant *kraŋ.	0813 k
檠	qíng	graŋ	graŋ	graŋ	greŋ	geŋ	geŋ	geŋ	gäŋ	gjäŋ	frame for a bow [LZ]	Chaozhou kheŋ ² must be secondary (cf. Fuzhou kiŋ ¹ pointing to a variant *kraŋ).	0813 l

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
勍 頃	qíng	graŋ	graŋ	graŋ	greŋ	geŋ	geŋ	geŋ	gäiŋ	gjäiŋ	strong, powerful	Related to 競 *graŋ-s q.v.	0755 e
	qǐng	kh ^w en	khwen	khwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	be slanting, oblique	In earliest texts (as well as according to the Shuowen definition) identical to 頃 *kh ^w en q.v. Since Late Zhou the character was used also for *kh ^w enʔ (MC khjwén, FQ 去穎) 'a short moment of time' (since Han also for a homonymous *kh ^w enʔ 'measure of land' - about 6.67 hectares).	0828 a
請	qǐng	shenʔ	shén	shén	shjén	shjén	shjén	shjén	chjén	chjén	to invite, ask, request [L.Zhou]	Also read *ʒeŋs, MC ʒjèn, Mand. qìng (with irregular q-) 'name of a season (autumn)' [Han].	0812 k'
青	qīng	shēŋ	shēŋ	shēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	chien	chien	be blue, green	Also used for *cēŋ, MC cien (FQ JY 子丁), Pek. jīŋ 'be luxuriant, bushy'. The root resembles 生 OC *shreŋ < PST *chriaŋ 'fresh; green'; however, the latter is probably a derivate of *chǎr 'fresh', and 青 may have a quite different origin. OC *cēŋ 'luxuriant, bushy' is a variant of 菁 *ceŋ id. q.v.	0812 c' - d'
卿 清 傾	qīng	khraŋ	khraŋ	khraŋ	khreŋ	kheŋ	kheŋ	kheŋ	khäiŋ	khjäiŋ	minister		0714 o-p
	qīng	shen	shen	shen	shjen	shjen	shjen	shjen	chjen	chjen	be pure, clear		0812 í - j'
	qīng	kh ^w en	khwen	khwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	khjwen	be slanting; overturn, overthrow		0828 b
輕 窮	qīng	kheŋ	kheŋ	kheŋ	khjen	khjen	khjen	khjen	khjen	khjen	be light (not heavy)	Also means ('to consider light' >) 'to disdain, despise'.	0831 o
	qióng	guŋ	guŋ	gəuŋ	gəuŋ	giuŋ	guŋ	guŋ	güŋ	gjüŋ	destitution, poverty	A later semantic development is 'extremeness, extremity'. For *g- cf. Xiamen kiŋ ² , Fuzhou küŋ ² , Jianou köŋ ² (Chaozhou khion ² is secondary).	1006 g-h
瓊	qióng	gh ^w en	ghwen	ghwen	ghjwen	ghjwen	ghjwen	ghjwen	gjwen	gjwen	precious stone, precious	For *gh ^w - cf. Xiamen khiŋ ² , Chaozhou kheŋ ² , khuəŋ ² , Fuzhou khuəŋ ² .	0167 i
邛 范 蜚 蠓 穹	qióng	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	göuŋ	gjüŋ	mound	Used also for a homonymous *goŋ 'be distressed, distress'.	1172 s-t
	qióng	b(r)amʔ	b(r)ám	b(r)ám	b(r)ám	bám	bám	bám	bwám	bwém	a mould; rule, law		
	qióng	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	göuŋ	gjüŋ	cricket		1172 e'
	qióng	g ^w en	gwen	gwen	giwen	giwen	giwen	giwen	giwen	giwen	be alone, lonely, forsaken		0829 b
穹	qiōng	kh ^w əŋ	khwəŋ	khwəŋ	khwəŋ	khwiŋ	khwiŋ	khwiŋ	khüŋ	khjüŋ	high and vaulted, vault, hole		0901 e
囚 求	qiú	lhu	lhu	lhəw	zhəw	zhiw	zhəw	zhəw	zjəw	zjəw	to arrest; prisoner		1094 a-b
	qiú	gu	gu	gəw	gəw	giw	gəw	gəw	gəw	gjəw	to seek, ask for	For *g- cf. Min data: Xiamen, Fuzhou kiw ² , Jianou kiw ⁹ (Chaozhou khiw ² is secondary).	1066 a-d
泅 酋	qiú	lhu	lhu	lhəw	zhəw	zhiw	zhəw	zhəw	zjəw	zjəw	to swim [LZ]		1094 c
	qiú	ʒu (~ ʒ-) ʒu	ʒəw	ʒjəw	ʒjiw	ʒjiw	ʒjiw	ʒjəw	ʒjəw	ʒjəw	to achieve, end; leader,	During Late Zhou attested with the meaning 'wine-master'	1096 l-m

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄚ	ㄍㄨ	ㄓㄨ	ㄅㄨ	ㄆㄨㄚ-1	ㄆㄨㄚ-2	ㄆㄨㄚ-3	ㄆㄨㄚ	ㄆㄨㄚ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
球	qiú	ghu	ghu	ghəw	ghəw	ghiw	ghəw	ghəw	gəw	gjaw	chief of non-Chinese tribes (perhaps due to the influence of 酒 q. v. a k. of jade)	Probably 'round, globular jade' - cf. the later meaning of the graph 'globe, sphere, ball'. For *gh- cf. Xiamen khiu ² .	1066 f
裘	qiú	g ^w ə	gwə	gəw	gəw	giw	gəw	gəw	gəw	gjaw	fur garment	For *g- cf. Fuzhou kiu ² (Chaozhou has khiu ² with secondary aspiration, but the colloquial form is puzzling: hīū ²).	1066 e
球	qíu	g(r)u	g(r)u	g(r)əw	g(r)əw	giw	gəw	gəw	gəw	gjaw	gem-adorned		1066 n
球	qíu	gu	gu	gəw	gəw	giw	gəw	gəw	gəw	gjaw	to assemble, accumulate	The character 球 is also used in Shijing as a loan for 仇 gu 'mate, companion' q.v.	1066 k
遯	qiú	ʒu	ʒu	ʒəw	ʒjəw	ʒjiw	ʒjiw	ʒjiw	ʒjəw	ʒjəw	to collect, bring together	For *ʒ see 蝓.	1096 o
蝓	qíu	ʒu	ʒu	ʒəw	ʒjəw	ʒjiw	ʒjiw	ʒjiw	ʒjəw	ʒjəw	tree-grub	Only within 蝓 ʒu-ʒjəw id.	1096 n
丘	qiū	kh ^w ə	khwə	khəw	khəw	khiw	khəw	khəw	khəw	khjəw	hill		0994 a-c
秋	qiū	chiw	chiw	chjəw	chjəw	chjiw	chjiw	chjiw	chjəw	chjəw	autumn, fall		1092 a
蚯	qiū	khu	khu	khəw	khəw	khiw	khəw	khəw	khəw	khjəw	earthworm		0994 d
去	qù	khaʔ	khá	khá	khá	khó	khó	khó	khó	khjú	to put away, eliminate, remove	Also read *khaʔ-s, MC khò, Mand. qù, Viet. khú' 'to go away, leave'.	0642 a
劬	qú	g(r)o	g(r)o	g(r)wa	g(r)wa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gjü	to toil		0108 t
渠	qú	ga	ga	ga	ga	go	go	go	gö	gjü	be great, grand	The character is also used for homonymous words: 'outer rim of a wheel'; 'gutter' (since LZ). For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ² , Fuzhou kü ² (Chaozhou khi ² is secondary).	0095 g
趣	qù	choʔs	choh	chwah	chjwah	chjò	chjò	chjò	chjü	chjü	to hasten	Also read *chōʔ (MC chław, Pek. chǒu) 'manager of horses' (in 趣馬 *chōʔ-mrāʔ). Also used as a loan for 促 *chok (q.v.); 趣 could be actually also reconstructed as *choks, but connections with 上聲 words seem to be stronger (see also under 走).	0131 g-h
衢	qú	g ^w a	gwa	gwa	gwa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gjü	street, course [LZ]		0096 d
胸	qú	go	go	gwa	gwa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gjü	bent part of a slice of dried meat [LZ]	Used also for a homonymous *go 'far'.	0108 v
鞣	qú	go	go	gwa	gwa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gjü	curved exterior part of a yoke, gripping over the neck of the horse [LZ]		0108 x
鼃	qù	shuk (~ ch-)	shuk	shəuk	shjəuk	shiuk	shiuk	shiuk	chjüuk	chjüuk	a k. of toad [Han]		
簾	qú	g(r)a	g(r)a	g(r)a	g(r)a	go	go	go	gö	gjü	a coarse bamboo mat	Used within the diesheng 簾條 *g(hr)a-Lha 'a coarse bamboo mat'	0803 j
躍	qú	g ^w a	gwa	gwa	gwa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gjü	to go [LZ]		0096 e-f

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
絢	qú	go	go	gwa	gwa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gjü	cord ornatng nose of shoe [LZ]		0108 u
鉅	qú	ga	ga	ga	ga	go	go	go	gö	gjü	millipede [LZ]		0095 h
矍	qú	g ^w a	gwa	gwa	gwa	gwo	gwo	gwo	gü	gjü	lean, emaciated [LZ]	Also read *g ^w a-s, MC gù, Pek. jù id.	0096 h
取	qǔ	cho?	chó	chwá	chjwá	chjwó	chjwó	chjwó	chjú	chjú	to take, accept; collect (payment)	Also read *chō?, MC cháw id.; *cho?-s, MC chjü, Pek. qù 'to take wife'.	0131 a-d
鉤	qǔ	kho?	khó	khwá	khwá	khwó	khwó	khwó	khú	khjú	dexterous, skilful, fabricate [LZ]	Also read *khō?, MC kháw, Pek. kǒu id.	0108 z
曲	qū	khok	khok	khok	khok	khok	khok	khok	khöuk	khjüuk	be curved, bent	A later meaning (attested since Han) is 'musical piece, melody' (read as qǔ in Mand.); it is not clear, whether this meaning is related to the original 'be curved, bent'. [Bai khü6 has both meanings].	1213 a
屈	qū	khut	khwət	khwət	khwət	khwit	khwit	khwit	khüt	khjüt	to subdue; bend	Despite early attestation, the word is most likely of Austric origin, cf. PAA *gut, Thai gut, PAN *-kut 'bend, bent' (see Sag. 26).	0496 k
區	qū	kho	kho	khwa	khwa	khwo	khwo	khwo	khü	khjü	section, sort, item	During LZ also used for homonymous *kho 'conceal' (with a parallel not quite clear reading *ʔō, MC ʔaw, Pek. ōu).	0122 a-b
軀	qū	kho	kho	khwa	khwa	khwo	khwo	khwo	khü	khjü	body, person [LZ]		0122 g
驅	qū	kho	kho	khwa	khwa	khwo	khwo	khwo	khü	khjü	to drive (animals), gallop, drive out, drive away	Also read *kho-s, MC khü (FQ 區遇) id.	0122 c-f
岨	qū	cha	cha	cha	chja	chjo	chjo	chjo	chjö	chjü	earth-clad mountain		0046 n
全	quán	ʒhon	ʒhwan	ʒhwan	ʒhjwan	ʒhjwen	ʒhjwen	ʒhjwen	ʒjwen	ʒjwen	complete, all, to complete [L.Zhou]	For aspiration cf. Chaozhou chuen ² , Longdu chian ² , Jianou chüin ⁹ .	0234 a
券	quàn	kh ^w ans	khwanh	khwan	khwan	khwàn	khwèn	khwèn	khwèn	khjwèn	bond, deed, consisting of two halves (wooden parts) [LZ]	The series is basically in *-en, thus a reconstruction *kh ^w ren-s is not excluded (with irregular MC khwèn instead of normal *khwèn).	0226 l
泉	quán	ʒuar	ʒwan	ʒwan	ʒjwan	ʒjwen	ʒjwen	ʒjwen	ʒjwen	ʒjwen	source, spring	For *ʒ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou cūā ² , Fuzhou cuoŋ ² , Jianou cüin ² . The word always rhymes in *-ar (not *-or), thus the source of MC labialization is not quite clear (perhaps we should reconstruct *ʒar in OC).	0237 a-d
拳	quán	gh ^w ren	ghwren	ghwrja	ghwranghwen	ghwen	ghwen	ghwen	ghwen	ghwen	fist; strength	Schüssler (p. 500) thinks that the word is the same as 卷 *gh ^w ren 'be bent, curved, curled' q.v. ("what is curled" = "fist"), which is dubious. For *gh ^w - cf. Xiamen khun ² , Chaozhou khun ² , Longdu khian ² .	0226 g
痊	quán	chon	chwan	chwan	chjwan	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	become cured (of illness) [LZ]		0234 d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鳧	quán	g ^w ren	gwren	gwrjan	gwrán	gwen	gwen	gwen	gwen	gjwen	wriggle, move as a snake [LZ]		0226 h
銓	quán	čhon	chwan	chwan	chjwan	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	to weigh, to measure [LZ]		0234 g
勸	quàn	kh ^w ars	khwanh	khwan	khwan	khwàn	khwèn	khwèn	khwèn	khjwèn	to exhort, encourage, motivate	Regular Sino-Viet. is khuyên.	0158 s
權	quán	g ^w ar	gwan	gwan	gwan	gwen	gwen	gwen	gwen	gjwen	steelyard; balance of circumstances	Also used in the compound 權輿*g ^w ar-la 'to sprout; beginning'. Later widely used metaphorically for 'authority, power; acting (official)'. For *g- cf. Xiamen kuan ² , Fuzhou kuon ² , Jianou küin ⁹ (Chaozhou khuen ² is secondary).	0158 o
牲	quán	žon	žwan	žwan	zjwan	zjwen	zjwen	zjwen	zjwen	zjwen	faultless (one-coloured) sacrificial animal [LZ]		0234 c
鬃	quán	gh ^w ren	ghwren	ghwrja	ghwran	ghwen	ghwen	ghwen	ghwen	gjwen	chignon [LZ]	Also read *kh ^w ren, MC khwen, Pek. quān id. In EZ used only as a loan for 卷*g ^w ren "beautiful".	0226 e
蠶	quán	g ^w ar	gwan	gwan	gwan	gwen	gwen	gwen	gwen	gjwen	an insect which eats the leaves of melon plants [LZ]		0158 p
犬	quǎn	kh ^w in?	khwín	khwjǎn	khwiǎn	khwién	khwién	khwién	khwién	khwíen	dog		0479 a-d
吠	quǎn	k ^w in	kwín	kwjǎn	kwiǎn	kwién	kwién	kwién	kwien	kwien	small watering channels in fields, valley	Modern quǎn is secondary (on analogy with 犬).	0479 e
縲	quǎn	kh ^w an?	khwán	khwán	khwán	khwón	khwón	khwón	khwón	khjwén	to cling to, closely attached	Used within the compound qian-quǎn. Also read *kh ^w an?-s, MC khwèn, Pek. quàn id. Since the series is in *-en, a reconstruction *kh ^w ren? (with irregular development into MC khwón instead of *khwén) is not excluded.	0226 m
荃	quān	čhon	chwan	chwan	chjwan	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	a fragrant plant [LZ]		0234 f
圈	quān	kh ^w ren	khwren	khwrja	khwran	khwen	khwen	khwen	khwen	khjwen	ring, circle [L.Zhou]	Also read *g ^w ren?, MC gwén (with a variant reading gwón), Mand. juàn [Han] 'enclosure, sty'. Regular Sino-Viet. is khuyên.	0226 k
捲	quān	kh ^w ren	khwren	khwrja	khwran	khwen	khwen	khwen	khwen	khjwen	crooked wood; bowl made out of curving wood [LZ]	Also read *k ^w ren-s, MC kwèn, Pek. juàn "ring in nose of an ox".	0226 d
筌	quān	čhon	chwan	chwan	chjwan	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	chjwen	bamboo trap to catch fish		
卻	què	khak	khak	khak	khak	khak	khak	khak	khak	khjak	to withdraw, refuse, decline [Han]		0776 b-c
雀	què	ček ^w	ceuk	cjauk	cjauk	cjauk	csak	csak	csak	csak	sparrow	For OC *c- and -a- can also be reconstructed (there are no rhymes and hsieh-sheng connections for the word) - but the reconstruction *ček ^w seems preferable because the word is	1122 a-b

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
確	què	khṛāk ^w	khṛāuk	khṛāuk	khṛāuk	khḗuk	khōk	khōk	khəuk	khəuk	solid, firm	written as 爵 (*ček ^w) in Late Chou. Initial q- in Mandarin is unclear. The regular Sino-Viet. reflex is tu'ó'c; chóc is used in the compound chim chóc 'birds' (note that 雀 is also used as a general name for all small birds in Early Chinese).	1117 d
癩	qué	g ^w iaj	gwiaj	gwiaj	gjwä	gjwa	gjwa	gjwa	gwa	gjwa	lame [Song]	Standard Sino-Viet. is cài. For *g ^w cf. Xiamen ke ² , Jianou kiə ² (Chaozhou khue ² is secondary).	
缺	quē	kh ^w et	khwet	khjwat	khjwat	khjwet	khjwet	khjwet	khjwet	khjwet	to break, splinter	Also read *kh ^w ət, MC khwiet id. Since L.Zhou used also for a homonymous *kh ^w ət / *kh ^w et 'to lack, be missing'.	0312 h
闕	que què	kh ^w at	khwat	khwat	khwat	khwat	khwət	khwət	khwət	khjwət	look-out tower over gate; a hole	Also used for a homonymous *kh ^w at 'shortcoming, defect, defective'.	0301 h
群	qún	ghur	ghwən	ghwən	ghwən	ghwin	ghwin	ghwin	gün	gjün	be a group, herd	For *gh- cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou khun ² .	0459 d-e
裙	qún	ghur	ghwən	ghwən	ghwən	ghwin	ghwin	ghwin	gün	gjün	lower garment, skirt [Han]	For *gh cf. Xiamen khun ² .	0459 f
逡	qūn	shur	shwən						chjwin	chjwin			0468 r
然	rán	nan	nan	nan	ńan	ńen	ńen	ńen	ńen	ńzen	be like that, be like it, be so; consider to be so, to be true	For *n- cf. Min forms: Xiamen zien ² , lien ² , Chaozhou zien ² , Fuzhou ion ² . A suffixed form of *na, see 如.	0217 a
髯	rán	nham	nham	nham	ńham	ńhem	ńhem	ńhem	ńem	ńzem	beard, whiskers [LZ]	For *nh cf. Fuzhou ien ¹ .	0622 j-k
燃	rán	nhan	nhan	nhan	ńhan	ńhen	ńhen	ńhen	ńen	ńzen	burn [LZ]	For *nh- cf. Xiamen hiä ² .	0217 b
冉	rǎn	nam?	nám	nám	ńám	ńém	ńém	ńém	ńém	ńzém	advance, go gradually [LZ]		0622 a-d
染	rǎn	nam? (~ -em?)	nám	nám	ńám	ńém	ńém	ńém	ńém	ńzém	be soft	Somewhat later (since late Zhou) the character was also used for a homonymous *nam? (~-em?) 'to dye, smear; (dye >) infect'(with a variant *nam?-s, MC ńem). Viet. nhuộm is a standard reading; there also exists a colloquial loan nhuôm 'to dye'. For *n cf. Xiamen nĩ ³ , Chaozhou ziəm ³ , Fuzhou nien ³ , Jianou nin ³ .	0623 a
攘	ráng	nhaŋ	nhaŋ	nhaŋ	ńhaŋ	ńhaŋ	ńhaŋ	ńhaŋ	ńaŋ	ńzaŋ	to remove, steal; thief, plunderer; expel; thrust aside	For *nh- cf. Fuzhou ion ¹ . Also read *naŋʔ, MC ńaŋ 'to oppose; disturb'.	0730 e
瓢	ráng	naŋ	naŋ	naŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńzaŋ	soft part of gourd, fruit [Tang]	Also read *nraŋ, MC ńaŋ id. For *n cf. Xiamen nŋ ² , Chaozhou niŋ ² , Fuzhou noŋ ² , Jianou noŋ ² .	
讓	ràng	naŋs	naŋh	naŋh	ńaŋh	ńàŋ	ńàŋ	ńàŋ	ńàŋ	ńzàŋ	to yield, cede, accede; be modest	Standard Sino-Viet. is nhu'ò'ng. For *n cf. Xiamen niũ ⁶ , Chaozhou nĩ ⁶ , Fuzhou nion ⁶ , Chaozhou niŋ ⁶ .	0730 i
灑	ráng	naŋ	naŋ	naŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńaŋ	ńzaŋ	be rich with dew, with grain kernels		0730 f

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
壤	rǎng	naŋʔ	nán	nán	nán	nán	nán	nán	nán	ŋzáŋ	be mouldy, rich (of soil); soil	For *n cf. Xiamen ʒiŋ³, Chaozhou ziaŋ³, Fuzhou ioŋ³.	0730 d
繞	rào	ŋewʔ	ŋéw	ŋjáw	náw	néw	néw	néw	néw	ŋzéw	to wind round [LZ]	Also read *ŋewʔ-s, MC nèw, Mod. rào id. For *ŋ cf. Xiamen ʒiau⁶, Chaozhou ziəu³, Fuzhou nau³, nau⁶.	1164 k
繞	ráo	new (~ ŋ-)	new	ŋjaw	náw	néw	néw	néw	néw	ŋzew	intestinal worm		1164 m
饒	ráo	ŋew	ŋew	ŋjaw	náw	néw	néw	néw	néw	ŋzew	abundant, numerous [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nhiều. The character has also a number of later attested meanings: 'to forgive'; 'to chat'. Min dialects reflect an archaic *ŋ-: cf. Xiamen giau², Fuzhou ŋieu², Jianou ŋiau².	1164 o
擾	rǎo	nawʔ	náv	náv	náv	néw	néw	néw	néw	ŋzéw	be docile; to disturb, make merry	For *n cf. Xiamen ʒiau³, Chaozhou ziəu³, Fuzhou ieu³.	1152 a
熱	rè	ŋet	ŋet	ŋjat	nát	net	net	net	net	ŋzet	be hot	For *ń cf. Xiamen ʒuaʔ⁸, Chaozhou ziek⁸, Fuzhou iek⁸, Jianou 0330 j ie⁸.	
惹	rě	nhiaks	nhiah	nhiah	nhäh	nhà	nhà	nhà	nà	ŋzà	to provoke, cause [Liang]	For *nh cf. Xiamen na⁶, Chaozhou na⁴. Also read *nhak, MC rák id.	
人	rén	nin	nin	ŋjən	nən	nín	nín	nín	nín	ŋzin	human being, person, man; other persons, others; a person, someone	For initial *n- cf. Min forms: Xiamen laŋ², Chaozhou naŋ², Fuzhou nöüŋ², Jianou neŋ². The closest external parallel is probably Tib. nén, gnen 'a relative' - obviously derived from nie 'near' (= OC 邇 *nejʔ q.v.). Thus OC *nin is an old -n-derivate < *nej-n.	0388 a-e
刃	rèn	nərs	nənh	nənh	nənh	nún	nún	nún	nún	ŋzín	edge of a blade	For *n- cf. Xiamen ʒim⁶ (with quite irregular -m; cf. also Chaozhou zim³ - with the same irregularity plus irregular tone), Fuzhou eŋ⁶, Jianou nüiŋ⁶.	0456 a
仁	rén	nin	nin	ŋjən	nən	nín	nín	nín	nín	ŋzin	be kind, good	Probably = 人 q.v. For *n cf. Xiamen ʒin², lin², Chaozhou ziŋ², Fuzhou iŋ², Jianou iŋ².	0388 f-g
壬	rén	nəm	nəm	nəm	nəm	ním	ním	ním	ním	ŋzim	the 9th of the Heavenly Stems; be great	For *n cf. Chaozhou zim², Fuzhou iŋ².	0667 a-e
仞	rèn	nərs	nənh	nənh	nənh	nún	nún	nún	nún	ŋzín	a measure; to measure [LZ]		0456 b
任	rén	nəm (~ - im)	nəm	nəm	nəm	ním	ním	ním	ním	ŋzim	to carry on the shoulder; load	Also read *nəm-s (-im-s), MC ním (FQ 汝鳩), Mand. rèn (hence also Viet. nhâm, standard Sino-Viet. nhiệm) 'burden (of office), responsibility; to burden, charge (with responsibility)'. The character is used as well for OC *nəmʔ (~-imʔ), MC ním, Mand. rěn 'be flexible, insinuating, artful'. For OC *n- cf. the Min readings (for *ním): Xiamen ʒim⁶,	0667 f-h

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												Chaozhou im ⁴ , Fuzhou eŋ ⁶ , Jianou iŋ ⁶ .	
妊	rèn	nəms	nəmh	nəmh	ńəmh	ńim	ńim	ńim	ńim	ŋzim	pregnant [Han]		0667 i-k
紉	rèn	nər	nən	nən	ńən	ńin	ńin	ńin	ńin	ŋzin	to twist into a cord; to thread (a needle) [LZ]	In MC also read ńin, reflecting a dialectal development with secondary retroflexivisation of the initial.	0456 h
衽	rèn	nəm?	ńəm	ńəm	ńəm	ńim	ńim	ńim	ńim	ŋzim	skirts of robe, flaps, lapel	Also read *nəm?-s, MC ńim, Pek. rən. Cf. 紉 *nəm, *nrəm 'to weave'.	0667 n-o
輞	rèn	nərs	nənh	nənh	ńənh	ńin	ńin	ńin	ńin	ŋzin	piece of wood inserted in order to stop a wheel [LZ]	Also used for homonymous *nər-s 'measure of 8 chi; solid; soft, slack'.	0456 g
認	rèn	nərs	nənh	nənh	ńənh	ńin	ńin	ńin	ńin	ŋzin	to acknowledge, admit, recognize [Han]	For *n cf. Xiamen ɟin ⁶ , Chaozhou ɟiŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou neŋ ⁶ , Jianou nɛiŋ ⁶ .	0456 j
恁	rèn	nəm (~ - im)	nəm	nəm	ńəm	ńim	ńim	ńim	ńim	ŋzim	think		0667 q-r
紉	rén	nəm	nəm	nəm	ńəm	ńim	ńim	ńim	ńim	ŋzim	to weave	Also read *nrəm, MC ńim id.	0667 l-m
忍	rěn	nər?	ńən	ńən	ńən	ńin	ńin	ńin	ńin	ŋzin	be unfeeling, callous, unscrupulous	A somewhat later attested meaning is ('to be handled unscrupulously' >) 'to forbear from, to bear, suffer'. Standard Sino-Viet. is nhân. For *n cf. Xiamen ɟim ³ (with quite irregular -m; also read lun ³), Chaozhou zim ³ , Fuzhou iŋ ³ , Jianou nɛiŋ ³ .	0456 c
菘	rěn	nəm?	ńəm	ńəm	ńəm	ńim	ńim	ńim	ńim	ŋzim	a kind of big bean (Perilla ocimoides); soft		0667 s
稔	rěn	nim?	ńim	ŋjəm	ńəm	ńim	ńim	ńim	ńim	ŋzim	harvest, year		0670 d
仍	réng	nhəŋ	nhəŋ	nhəŋ	ńhəŋ	ńhiŋ	ńhiŋ	ńhiŋ	ńiŋ	ŋziŋ	be done repeatedly	For *nh cf. Fuzhou iŋ ¹ .	
扔	rēng	nhəŋ	nhəŋ	nhəŋ	ńhəŋ	ńhiŋ	ńhiŋ	ńhiŋ	ńiŋ	ŋziŋ	to pull, push	For *nh cf. Xiamen liŋ ¹ , Fuzhou neŋ ¹ .	0945 f
日	rì	nit	nit	ŋjət	ńət	ńit	ńit	ńit	ńit	ŋzit	sun; day	Min forms: Xiamen ɟit ⁸ , lit ⁸ , Chaozhou zik ⁸ , Fuzhou nik ⁸ , Jianou ni ⁸ .	0404 a-d
戎	róng	nuŋ	nuŋ	nəuŋ	ńəuŋ	ńiuŋ	ńuŋ	ńuŋ	ńüŋ	ŋzüŋ	weapon; military	For *n cf. Xiamen ɟiŋ ² , Fuzhou iŋ ² , Chaozhou zoŋ ² . The character is used also for a number of homonymous words: *nuŋ 'be great' (metaphorically used also for 'you' in the Daya section of the Shijing); *nuŋ 'aid, help'; *nuŋ 'bushy'. The latter meaning later evolved into 'soft fur, down, wool' and (since Tang) is denoted by the character 絨.	1013 a-d
											§ It is not to be excluded that with the meaning 'bushy' the character was actually read *noŋ: it is probably the same as 茸 *noŋ (MC ńöuŋ) 'soft, fluffy'; is used in the binome 蒙戎 (probably *mōŋ-noŋ), which rhymes in *-oŋ in Shi 37.3. Min readings are: Xiamen ɟiŋ ² , 茸 liŋ ² , Chaozhou zoŋ ² ,		

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
容	róng	lon	lon	lon	zɔŋ	zɔŋ	joŋ	joŋ	jöuŋ	jün	be generous, indulge; treat generously, with generosity; to refine, adorn	Also used for homonymous *lon 'ceremonial knife' and *lon 'to contain, hold'. The word also means '(what is contained) > interior, inside', and Viet. lòng may be an archaic (Han time) loan from this source; standard Sino-Viet. is dung.	1187 a
茸	róng	noŋ	noŋ	noŋ	ńoŋ	ńoŋ	ńoŋ	ńoŋ	ńöuŋ	ŋzũŋ	young shoots, young grass, young antlers; soft, fluffy [Han]	The word is not attested before Han, but is probably a variant of the root earlier written either as 戎 (q.v.) or as 氄 q.v.	1194 a
榮	róng	wreŋ	wreŋ	wreŋ	wreŋ	weŋ	weŋ	weŋ	wäiŋ	wäiŋ	flowering, prosperity	Cf. perhaps also Viet. vu'ò'ng 'to prosper'. For *w cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou iŋ², Chaozhou ioŋ².	0843 d
融	róng	Łuŋ	Łuŋ	ləuŋ	záuŋ	ziuŋ	juŋ	juŋ	jün	jün	hot air, steam, heat		1009 d
冗	rǒng	noŋ?	nóŋ	nóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóuŋ	ŋzũŋ	excessive; scattered; silly [Han]		
氄	rǒng	noŋ?	nóŋ	nóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóŋ	ńóuŋ	ŋzũŋ	bushy	See also 戎, 茸.	1195 a
肉	ròu	nhuk (~ nhik ^w)	nhuk	nhəuk	ńhəuk	ńhiuk	ńhuk	ńhuk	ńük	ŋzũk	meat, flesh	Archaic *nh- reflex is preserved in Qinjiang hiak ⁷ , Meixian níuk ⁷ .	1033 a-b
柔	róu	nu	nu	nəw	ńəw	ńiw	ńəw	ńəw	ńəw	ŋzəw	be soft, gentle	For *n cf. Xiamen ʒiu², Fuzhou iu², Chaozhou ziu².	1105 a
蹂	róu	nu	nu	nəw	ńəw	ńiw	ńəw	ńəw	ńəw	ŋzəw	tread, trample	Also read *nu?, MC ńəw, *nu-s, MC ńəw id.	1105 d
入	rù	nəp	nəp	nəp	ńəp	ńíp	ńíp	ńíp	ńíp	ŋzip	to enter, go into	For *n cf. Xiamen ʒip ⁸ , lip ⁸ , Chaozhou zip ⁸ , Fuzhou ik ⁸ .	0695 a-d
如	rú	na	na	na	ńa	ńo	ńo	ńo	ńö	ŋzũ	be like	There also exists a reading *na-s, MC ńò (FQ 人恕). Also used for a homonymous *na 'to go to'. Standard Sino-Viet. is nhu'. For *n- cf. Min readings: Xiamen ʒu ³ , Chaozhou zu ³ , Fuzhou ü ³ .	0094 g-i
茹	rú	na	na	na	ńa	ńo	ńo	ńo	ńö	ŋzũ	interlaced roots, grass roots	Used also for *na-s 'to examine, scrutinize' (thus in Shi 26,2); in the die-sheng 茹薏 *na-ra 'Chinese madder (Rubia cordiflora)'. Also read *na? (MC ńó, FQ 人渚), *na?-s (MC ńò, FQ 人恕), Pek. rǔ, rù 'to swallow'.	0094 r
儒	rú	no	no	nwa	ńwa	ńwo	ńwo	ńwo	ńü	ŋzũ	scholar, litteratus; dwarf		0134 c
褥	rù	nok	nok	nok	ńok	ńok	ńok	ńok	ńökuk	ŋzũk	thick mat [Han]	For *n cf. Xiamen ʒiak ⁸ , Chaozhou zok ⁸ , Fuzhou ük ⁸ .	
孺	rú	nos	noh	nwah	ńwah	ńwò	ńwò	ńwò	ńü	ŋzũ	child; be weak, mild		0134 d
濡	rú	no	no	nwa	ńwa	ńwo	ńwo	ńwo	ńü	ŋzũ	be wet; be glossy	During LZ also used for a homonymous *nho 'stop, tarry' (*nh- because of probable relation to 需 *snho id. q.v.).	0134 f-g
帛	rú	nra	nra	ŋa	ŋa	ŋo	ŋo	ŋo	ŋö	ŋü	wrapping silk band [LZ]	Probably identical with 裯 q.v. Modern rú is irregular, on analogy with 如 etc.	0094 o
沓	rù	na	na	na	ńa	ńo	ńo	ńo	ńö	ŋzũ	marsh	Also read *na-s, MC ńò, Mand. rù id. Standard Sino-Viet. is	0094 q

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
襦	rú	nra	nra	ṇa	ṇa	ṇo	ṇo	ṇo	ṇö	ṇü	rags		0094 p
駕	rú	na	na	na	ńa	ńo	ńo	ńo	ńö	ṇzü	quail [LZ]		0094 s
襦	rú	no	no	nwa	ńwa	ńwo	ńwo	ńwo	ńü	ṇzü	pliant, soft [LZ]	Also used for *nū / *nū-s (MC nâw, nâw, Pek. náo, nàò) 'shoulder, upper part of front leg (of animal)'; borrowed for 柄 *nə 'fungus' q.v.	0134 h
襦	rú	no	no	nwa	ńwa	ńwo	ńwo	ńwo	ńü	ṇzü	jacket [LZ]		0134 i
襦	rú	no	no	nwa	ńwa	ńwo	ńwo	ńwo	ńü	ṇzü	strong (e.g. spirits)	Also read *noʔ, MC nú, Pek. rǔ id.	0134 j
襦	rú	no	no	nwa	ńwa	ńwo	ńwo	ńwo	ńü	ṇzü	weak, timid [LZ]	Also used for *norʔ (MC ńwén, Pek. ruǎn) / *nōrʔ-s (MC nwân / nwâ, Pek. nuàn / nuò) id., due to semantic, graphic and phonetic similarity with 𩇛 q.v.	0134 e
汝	rǔ	nhaʔ	nhá	nhá	ńhá	ńhó	ńhó	ńhó	ńó	ṇzü	you	Also used for a homonymous river name (which is the original meaning of the character). Aspiration of the initial is established on circumstantial evidence (reading of the related, but later, graph 你, MC ní, in Jianou: ni ⁸). Frequently written as 女 in Early Zhou.	0094 j-k
乳	rǔ	noʔ	nó	nwá	ńwá	ńwó	ńwó	ńwó	ńü	ṇzü	milk, breast, to feed (a baby) with milk [L.Zhou]	For *ń- cf. Xiamen zu ³ , Chaozhou zu ³ , Fuzhou ü ³ .	0135 a
辱	rǔ	nok	nok	nok	ńok	ńok	ńok	ńok	ńöuk	ṇzüuk	disgrace, shame	For *n cf. Xiamen zɔk ⁸ , Chaozhou zok ⁸ , Fuzhou ük ⁸ .	1223 a
璵	ruán	nor	nwan	nwan	ńwan	ńwan	ńwən	ńwən	ńwen	ṇzwen	a k. of precious stone [LZ]	The original character was written with 𩇛 as phonetic.	0238 e-f
軟	ruǎn	norʔ	nón	nón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńwén	ṇzwén	soft, weak [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nhuyên. For *n- cf. Xiamen nŋ ³ , Chaozhou niŋ ³ , Fuzhou nuon ³ , Jianou nüin ³ .	0238 b
蠕	ruǎn	norʔ	nón	nón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńwén	ṇzwén	wriggle, move slightly [LZ]	A corruption of the character 𩇛 (which is also attested with same reading).	0238 d
𩇛	ruǎn	norʔ	nón	nón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńwén	ṇzwén	soft, weak [LZ]	= 軟 q.v.	0238 a
𩇛	ruǎn	norʔ	nón	nón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńón	ńwén	ṇzwén	wriggle, move slightly		
璵	rùi	dors	dwanh	dwanh	źwanh	źwèn	źwèn	źwèn	źwè	źwì	jade tablet as insignium	The modern reading rùi is quite irregular (shùi would be expected normally).	0168 p
睿	rùi	lots (~ Ł-)	lwać	lwaś	źwaś	źweś	jwèj	jwèj	jwèj	jwèj	perspicacious		0344 a
銳	rùi	Łots	Łwać	lwaś	źwaś	źweś	jwèj	jwèj	jwèj	jwèj	pointed, sharp [LZ]	During Early Zhou the character is attested (in Shujing) only with the reading *Łots, MC dwàj, Mand. dùì 'a kind of lance' (perhaps related to the basic reading *Łots). Viet. nhuê, although accepted as standard Sino-Vietnamese, has non-standard (dialectal) initial nasalisation - which is reflected	0324 f

	Путунхуа	AḶK	KḶK	3X	BX	ΠḶK-1	ΠḶK-2	ΠḶK-3	PCK	ΠCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												also in Chinese dialectal reflexes: Mand. rùi, Xiamen zui ⁶ , Chaozhou zue ⁴ etc. (all pointing to *ń-). For this reason it is tempting to consider normal Viet. nhọn 'sharp' as a dialectal loan from the same Chinese source (the initial and tone are the same, while final -n could be explained by nasal assimilation?).	
蚋	ruì	nots	nwać	nwaś	ńwaś	ńweś	ńwèj	ńwèj	ńwèj	ɳzwej	mosquito, gnat		0695 p, s
綉	ruí	nuj	nwəj	nwəj	ńwəj	ńwij	ńwij	ńwi	ńwi	ɳzwi	tassel, pennon, pendant		0354 e
蕤	ruí	nuj	nwəj	nwəj	ńwəj	ńwij	ńwij	ńwi	ńwi	ɳzwi	hanging bands of cap	= 綉, 蕤.	
叡	ruì	lots	lwać	lwaś	źwaś	źweś	jwèj	jwèj	jwèj	jwèj			
蕊	ruǐ	nojʔ	nwáj	nwáj	ńwáj	ńwáj	ńwáj	ńwáj	ńwé	ɳzwi	pistil, stamen [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is nhị. All Min dialects have an irregular l-: Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou lui ³ , Jianou lo ³ .	
閏	rùn	nuns (~ -urs)	nwənh	nwənh	ńwənh	ńwìn	ńwìn	ńwìn	ńwìn	ɳzwìn	intercalary month	For *n cf. Xiamen lun ⁶ , zun ⁶ , Chaozhou zun ⁴ , Fuzhou non ⁶ .	
潤	rùn	nuns (~ -rs)	nwənh	nwənh	ńwənh	ńwìn	ńwìn	ńwìn	ńwìn	ɳzwìn	to soak	For *n cf. Xiamen lun ⁶ , zun ⁶ , Chaozhou zun ⁴ , non ⁶ .	1251 p
惇	rún	nur	nwən	nwən	ńwən	ńwin	ńwin	ńwin	ńwin	ɳzwin	ox 7 feet tall		0464 m
若	ruò	nak	nak	nak	ńak	ńak	ńak	ńak	ńak	ɳzak	such, thus, like this, like that	A distributive (-k) derivation from 如 *na q.v. For *n cf. Xiamen zɔk ⁸ , Chaozhou zɔk ⁸ , Fuzhou iok ⁸ .	0777 a-e
弱	ruò	nhek ^w	nheuk	nhjauk	ńhauk	ńhauk	ńhak	ńhak	ńak	ɳzak	be weak; consider weak	For *nh- cf. Fuzhou iok ⁷ .	1123 a
蒨	ruò	nek ^w	neuk	njauk	ńauk	ńauk	ńak	ńak	ńak	ɳzak	rush used for making mats		1123 b
蕪	ruò	not	nwat	nwat	ńwat	ńwet	ńwet	ńwet	ńwet	ɳzwet	torch, torchlight; to burn [LZ]	A rather strange case of an *-o- in an *-e-series.	0330 k
颯	sà	səp	səp	səp	səp	səp	səp	səp	səp	səp	whistling of the wind		0680 a
灑	sǎ	srēʔ	sré	śé	śié	śiej	śiej	śiej	śá	śá	to sprinkle [L.Zhou]	Also read *srēʔ, *srēʔ-s, MC śé, śè, Mand. shài id.; in MC also an irregular reflex śá (due to confusion of -ǎ and -à) is attested. The same reading and meaning is often attributed to 洒 (q.v.) in Early Zhou, which is probably a mistake. Viet. ru'ó'i reflects PAA *Cə-riaj 'sprinkle' (= Tai rɔj.A, PAN *buReS), which may be the source of the Chinese word; a later backloan may be Viet. xa' 'to rinse'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sái.	
撒	sā	sāt	sāt	sāt	sāt	sāt	sāt	sāt	sāt	sāt	to scatter, disperse, throw [Tang]		

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
搬 洒	sā sǎ shǎi	sāt sǎr?	sāt sǎn	sāt sǎn	sāt sǎn	sāt sǎn	sāt sǎn	sāt sǎn	sāt sǎn	sāt sǎn	to slap from the side [LZ] to wash, wash clean	The character is probably originally just a variant of 洗 *sār? q.v., and as such also has a MC parallel reading sǐen, Mand. xiǎn. In one Shijing poem (1,III,18,2), however, it is glossed as *shūj?, MC chój, Mand. cǔi 'lofty, high' (which is somewhat dubious, because the rhyme seems to be non-labialized). It is also frequently confused with 灑 *srē? 'to sprinkle' q.v. - which is obviously a mistake, based on later semantic and phonetic confusion.	0319 g 0594 g-h
塞	sài	sǎk	sǎk	sǎk	sǎk	sǎk	sǎk	sǎk	sǎk	sǎk	to block	Also read *sǎk-s, MC sǎj (FQ 先代), Mand. sài, Viet. tái id. Used also for a homonymous word *sǎk 'be sincere, just, true' (written in Shijing with the 61t radical 心 instead of 土). Cf. PAN *-sek 'cram, crowd' (Sag. 46).	0908 a
賽 腮	sài sāi	sǎks (?) shǎ	sǎh shǎ	sǎh shǎ	sǎh shǎ	sǎh shǎ	sǎh shǎ	sǎj shǎj	sǎj shǎj	sǎj shǎj	jaws, lower part of face [Liang]	For *sh cf. Xiamen chí¹.	
鰓 散	sāi sàn	sǎ sǎn?s	sǎ sǎnh	sǎ sǎnh	sǎ sǎnh	sǎn sǎn	sǎn sǎn	sǎn sǎn	sǎn sǎn	sǎn sǎn	gills [Jin] to disperse	Also read *sǎn?, MC sǎn id. Viet. also has a colloquial loan from the same source: tan 'to dissolve, dissipate, disperse'.	0156 a-b
傘	sǎn	sǎn?	sǎn	sǎn	sǎn	sǎn	sǎn	sǎn	sǎn	sǎn	umbrella, sunshade [Han]	Originally written as 散 with the 120th radical. Viet. also has colloquial loans from the same source: tàn, tán 'umbrella'.	
糝	sǎn	sǎm?	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	rice (in grain); to add rice to gruel [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is tá m.	0647 f
三	sān	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	sǎm	be three	Also read sǎn, MC sǎm (FQ 蘇暫), OC *sǎm-s. The development *-ǎm > -ǎm is irregular (established by OC rhymes).	0648 a-c
桑	sāng	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	mulberry (either Morus nigra or alba)	Also used in a compound 桑扈 *sǎŋ-gǎ? 'name of a bird'.	0704 a
喪	sāng	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	sǎŋ	to mourn; burial	Also read *sǎŋ-s, MC sǎŋ (FQ 蘇浪), Mand. sǎŋ 'to lose, disappear, perish, ruin'. A reconstruction *snhǎŋ (suggested by hsieh-sheng) is not excluded - in that case, however, we have to suppose an irregular (dialectal) development in MC (a normal reflex would be MC *thǎŋ).	0705 a-d
掃 掃 搔	sǎo sǎo sǎo	sǎu? sǎu? sǎu	sǎu sǎu	sǎw sǎw	sǎw sǎw	sǎw sǎw	sǎw sǎw	sǎw sǎw	sǎw sǎw	sǎw sǎw	to sweep, brush See 掃. to scratch	Written originally as 掃.	1087 g 1087 f 1112 f

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
臊	sāo	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	sāw	sāw	fat of swine or dog	Also used for *shāw 'putrid smell', see 臊. For *sh cf. Xiamen cho ¹ , Fuzhou cho ¹ , Jianou chau ¹ .	1134 e
臊	sāo	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	shāw	sāw	sāw	putrid smell	For *sh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen cho ¹ , Fuzhou cho ¹ , Jianou chau ¹ .	1134 f
色	sè	srək	srək	ʃək	ʃək	ʃik	ʃik	ʃik	ʃik	ʃik	color, appearance, countenance, mien		0927 a
瑟	sè	srit	srit	ʃjət	ʃət	ʃit	ʃit	ʃit	ʃit	ʃit	a musical instrument with 25 strings, perhaps comparable to a zither, to distinguish it from 琴 'lute'.	Another meaning attested in Early Zhou is "(perhaps) be bright, fresh-looking". It is very tempting to etymologize OC *srit from an Indo-Arian source: either from Old Persian *ʒritaθra "a three-stringed musical instrument" (whence modern sitār in Iranian and Indian languages), or from Old Indian *sitra-, *sētra- 'string', see Turner 773, 783). Possibly < *s-ʔrā-s, cf. the other reading ʔaj 於轄 (probably a distortion instead of ʔà < *ʔrā-s). There also exist readings á and xià (without MC).	0411 a
嘎	shà	srās	srāh	ʃāh	ʃāh	ʃò	ʃò	ʃò	ʃà	ʃà			
沙	shā	srāj	srāj	ʃāj	ʃā	ʃā	ʃā	ʃā	ʃa	ʃa	sand	Also used for a homonymous *srāj 'satin (?)' (in inscriptions), later written as 紗 'muslin, a k. of cloth, thread, fibre'. Viet. has borrowed this word from two dialectal sources as Viet. sa and Viet. the. An older loan from the same source may be Viet. sọ'i 'filament, fibre, thread'. See 沙.	0016 a-c
紗	shā	srāj	srāj	ʃāj	ʃā	ʃā	ʃā	ʃā	ʃa	ʃa			
殺	shā	srāt	srāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	to kill	The MC form points to *srēt; however, both internal (relationship to ** *sāt 'to slap') and external (see below) data shows that *-ā- should be reconstructed (with a frequent type of irregular development in MC). The character also has a Late Zhou reading *srāt-s, MC ʃāj (FQ 所拜), Pek. shài 'to wound; to diminish'.	0319 d-e
鯊	shā	srāj	srāj	ʃāj	ʃā	ʃā	ʃā	ʃā	ʃa	ʃa	sandfish, mudfish		0016 d
檄	shā	srēt	srēt	ʃjāt	ʃiāt	ʃiēt	ʃiēt	ʃiēt	ʃāt	ʃāt	a k. of fragrant tree [LZ]	Also read *sret, MC ʃet, Pek. she id.	0319 f
殺	shā	srāt	srāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt	ʃāt			0319 d
篩	shāi	srij	srij	ʃjəj	ʃəj	ʃij	ʃij	ʃij	ʃi	ʃi	a k. of bamboo; bamboo sieve, filter [Tang]	Viet. rây is an archaic loanword; standard Sino-Viet. is su'.	
釀	shāi	sre	sre	ʃe	ʃe	ʃe	ʃe	ʃe	ʃe	ʃi	to strain off wine	Also read *sreʔ, MC ʃé; *sra, MC ʃö id.	0878 h
汕	shàn	srāns	srānh	ʃānh	ʃānh	ʃān	ʃān	ʃān	ʃan	ʃan	wicker trap		0193 d
訕	shàn	srān	srān	ʃān	ʃān	ʃān	ʃān	ʃān	ʃan	ʃan	vilify, slander [LZ]	Also read *srān-s, MC ʃan, Pek. shàn id.	0193 e
善	shàn	darʔ	dán	dán	ʔán	ʔén	ʔén	ʔén	ʔén	ʔén	be good, be good at, do	[? Tib. mčhor 'pretty, beautiful']	0205 a-c

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
擅	shàn	dans	danh	danh	ʒanh	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	well act on one's own authority, autocratic, presume [LZ]		0148 o
膳	shàn	dars	danh	danh	ʒanh	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	cooked food		0205 d-e
繕	shàn	darʔs	danh	danh	ʒanh	ʒàn	ʒən	ʒən	ʒèn	ʒèn	repair, put in order [LZ]	Probably derived from 善 *darʔ "good".	0205 f
壇	shàn	darʔ	dán	dán	ʒán	ʒén	ʒén	ʒén	ʒén	ʒén	a levelled area	The only existing rhyme (Shi 1, XV, 5, 2) points rather to *-nʔ, despite the xiesheng evidence.	0147 la'
壇	shàn	dans	danh	danh	ʒanh	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	ʒèn	earth-worm [LZ]		0148 p
騙	shàn	slans (~ λ-, ~ -e-, ~ -ars)	lanh	lanh	ʒanh	sèn	sèn	sèn	sèn	sèn	to castrate, geld [Wudai]		
摻	shǎn	srāmʔ	sróm	šóm	šóm	šóm	ʃiəm	ʃiəm	ʃám	ʃám	to grasp; to touch tenderly		0647 h
覘	shǎn	slamʔ	lam	lam	sám	sém	sém	sém	sém	sém	the time of a short glance, a moment		0617 i
山	shān	srān	srān	šān	šān	ʃiēn	ʃiēn	ʃiēn	ʃǎn	ʃan	mountain	The MC reading is irregular (*ʃan would be expected).	0193 a-c
芟	shān	srām	srām	šām	šām	ʃām	ʃām	ʃām	ʃam	ʃam	to mow, sickle		0610 a
扇	shān	hen	hen	hjan	hjan	hjen	hjen	hjen	sen	sèn	to fan [L. Zhou]	The word *xen 'to fan' is actually attested since Han; but already since L. Zhou a derivate *xen-s, MC sèn (FQ 式戰), Pek. shàn 'fan' was attested. The initial *x- is not quite secure here: it is based on Shuowen's determining here 翹 *xe-s as phonetic.	0212 a
煽	shān	hen	hen	hjan	hjan	hjen	hjen	hjen	sen	ʃen	blaze	The meaning 'blaze' is probably derived from '(blaze like a) fanned fire'; the word must be identical to 扇 *xen 'fan' q.v. There also exists a reading *xen-s, MC sèn (FQ 式戰), Pek. shàn id.	0212 b-c
漣	shān	srān	srān	šān	šān	ʃān	ʃān	ʃān	ʃan	ʃan	tears flowing	Also read *srānʔ (MC ʃan /also irregularly ʃǎn/, Pek. shǎn) id.	0156 c
羶	shān	tan	tan	tan	ćan	ćen	ćen	ćen	sen	ʃen	smell of sheep, rancid [LZ]	One of the cases of ś- < *t-.	0148 q-r
挺	shān	lan	lan	lan	śan	śen	śen	śen	śen	ʃen	supple [LZ]		0203 f
上	shàng	daŋʔ	dán	dán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	to rise	Also read *daŋʔ-s, MC ʒán (FQ 時亮), Mand. shàng 'upper part, above'. Standard Sino-Viet. has thu'õ'ng for *ʒán and thu'ò'ng for *ʒàn. For *d- cf. Min forms: Xiamen cū̃ ⁶ 'rise', Chaozhou cīē ⁴ 'rise', cīē ⁶ 'above', Fuzhou sion ⁶ 'rise, above', Jianou cion ⁶ id. Etymologically the word can hardly be kept	0726 a-d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
尚	shàng	daŋs	daŋh	daŋh	ʒaŋh	ʒàŋ	ʒàŋ	ʒàŋ	ʒàŋ	ʒàŋ	perhaps basically 'to continue, still; consider to continue, hope for, maybe'	separated from OC 拯 *təŋʔ 'to lift', 尚 *daŋ 'upwards' q. v.	0725 a-c
賞	shǎng	taŋʔ	tán	tán	ćaŋ	ćaŋ	ćaŋ	ćaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	to award, reward	A later semantic development is > 'to respect, enjoy'.	0725 n-p
商	shāng	taŋ	taŋ	taŋ	ćaŋ	ćaŋ	ćaŋ	ćaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	to trade; to measure	Both meanings are attested already in Yijing, but not mentioned by Schüssler. In Shujing the character is used as a loan for 賞 *taŋʔ 'to award, reward' (q.v.), and according to Shuowen, 章 *taŋ is phonetic in 商: all this makes the reconstruction of *t- probable, although the normal MC reflex would have been *ćaŋ: this is, therefore, one of the cases of dialectal ś- in MC.	0734 a-e
傷	shāng	ʎaŋ	ʎaŋ	ʎaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	be pained; injure	Also used metaphorically: 'to be pained, grieved, (later:) feel compassion'.	0720 lj'
裳	shāng	daŋ	daŋ	daŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒaŋ	lower garment, skirt	Modern shāng is irregular ("academic"); there also exists a more "colloquial" reading cháng. The character is also used for a homonymous *daŋ (usually reduplicated) "(perhaps:) be gorgeous".	0725 d
勺	sháo	dek ^w	deuk	djauk	ʒauk	ʒauk	ʒak	ʒak	ʒak	ʒak	ladle, cup [LZ]	Also read *tek ^w (MC ćak, Pek. zhuo) 'to ladle, serve wine'; borrowed for *tek ^w 'name of a piece of music'. During EZ attested only within the diesheng 勺藥 *dak ^w -lak ^w 'peony' (where -a- is proved by the rhyme, in spite of xiesheng). For unaspirated *d cf. Xiamen ciok ⁸ .	1120 a
邵	shào	daws	dawh	dawh	ʒawh	ʒèw	ʒèw	ʒèw	ʒèw	ʒèw	name of the 4th Zhou king (inscr.)		1131 t-y
哨	shào	shaws	shawh	shawh	shjawh	shjèw	shjèw	shjèw	chjèw	chjèw	with small and deformed opening (e.g. flask) [LZ]		1149 q
紹	shào	dawʔ	dáw	dáw	ʒáw	ʒéw	ʒéw	ʒéw	ʒéw	ʒéw	to continue, transmit, take over	See also 夭.	1131 z
韶	sháo	daw	daw						ʒew	zew	shao music		1131 la'-b'
少	shǎo	tewʔ	téw	tjáw	ćáw	ćéw	ćéw	śéw	śéw	śéw	be few, little	Also read *tewʔ-s, MC séw (FQ 失照), Mand. shào 'be junior, young' (Schüssler does not distinguish between these two meanings, glossing both of them as MC śéw). Sino-Viet. has both thiêu and thiê' u, but they are semantically confused. For OC *t- cf. Min forms: Xiamen cio ³ , Chaozhou cio ³ ,	1149 e-f

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄚ	ㄘㄉㄚ	ㄗㄨ	ㄅㄨ	ㄆㄉㄚ-1	ㄆㄉㄚ-2	ㄆㄉㄚ-3	ㄆㄚ	ㄆㄚ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
梢 燒	shāo	sēw	sēw	sjāw	siāw	siēw	siēw	siēw	siew	siew	to eliminate [LZ]		1149 x
	shāo	sɲew	ɲew	ɲjaw	ɲjaw	ʃjew	ʃjew	ʃjew	śew	ʃew	to burn, incinerate [L.Zhou]	Also read *sɲew-s, MC śew, Mand. shào 'to burn (grass for fertilizing land)'. Fuzhou cieü ³ .	1164 t
舌 社	shé	lat	lat	lat	zat	zet	zet	zet	zet	zet	tongue		0288 a
	shè	diaʔ	diá	diá	ʒá	ʒá	ʒá	ʒá	ʒá	ʒá	altar of the soil; sacrifice to the soil		0062 j
舍	shè	ʎiaʔ	ʎiá	ʎiá	śá	śá	śá	śá	śá	śá	to put away, let off, leave; bestow, grant	Also read *ʎiaʔ-s, MC śà, Mand. shè 'to rest, stop; lodging house'. Standard Sino-Viet. is xá, xa ¹ . Phonetic is 余 *La (as stated in Shuowen - although not accepted by Karlgren).	0048 a-b
射	shè	liaks	liah	liah	zäh	zà	zà	zà	zà	zà	to shoot	Also read *liak, MC źek (FQ 食亦) id. Sometimes used as a loan for 斲 *Liak 'be satiated', due to phonetic similarity.	0807 a-d
涉 蛇	shè	dap	dap	dap	ʒap	źep	źep	źep	źep	źep	to wade, cross a river		0634 a-e
	shé	liaj	liaj	liaj	zä	za	za	za	za	za	snake	Also read *laj (MC je, FQ 弋支, Mand. yí) in the compound 委蛇 *ʔaj-laj 'be compliant, gracious'.	0004 l
設	shè	slet (~ ʎ-, ~ h-, ~ sɲ-)	ʎet	ʎjat	śat	śet	śet	śet	śet	śet	to set up, establish	One of the later meanings is 'to entertain (guests)'. Standard Sino-Viet. is thiết.	0290 a
赦	shè	hiaks	hiah	hiah	hjäh	hjà	hjà	hjà	śà	śà	to reduce a penalty, to pardon, let off	Standard Sino-Viet. is xá.	0793 d
攝	shè	snap (~ -ep)	ɲap	ɲap	ɲap	śep	śep	śep	śep	śep	to assist; catch, hold, pinch between		0638 e
麝	shè	lias	liah	liah	zäh	zà	zà	zà	zà	zà	musk-deer (Moschus moschiferus)		
捨 奢	shě	ʎiaʔ	ʎiá	ʎiá	śá	śá	śá	śá	śá	śá	give up, let go [LZ]	= 舍 q.v.	0048 c
	shē	tia	tia	tia	čä	ča	ča	ča	śa	śa	extravagant [LZ]		0045 e-f
賒 鉞 甚	shē	ʎia	ʎia	ʎia	śä	śa	śa	śa	śa	śa	trade on credit [LZ]		0082 s-t
	shē	sliaj	ʎiaj	ʎiaj	śä	śa	śa	śa	śa	śa	short lance [L. Zhou]		0004 m
神	shén	dəmʔ	dóm	dóm	ʒóm	ʒím	ʒím	ʒím	ʒím	ʒím	excessive, very	Also read *dəmʔ-s, MC ʒim id.	0658 a
	shén	lən	lin	ljən	zən	zin	zin	zin	zin	zin	spirit, heavenly spirit, ancestral spirit		0385 j-k
賑 腎	shèn	dərʔ	dón	dón	ʒón	ʒín	ʒín	ʒín	ʒín	ʒín	sacrificial meat		0455 l
	shèn	ginʔ	gín	gjön	gjön	gjin	gjin	gjin	ʒín	ʒín	kidney	It is interesting to note the preservation of a velar in Chaozhou kiŋ ⁶ , Dongshan kian ⁶ .	0368 h
慎	shèn	dins	dinh	djənh	ʒənh	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	ʒin	be careful, cautious, take		0375 i

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод care	Комментарии	GSR #
渗	shèn	shrəms	shrəmh	ʃhəmh	ʃhəmh	ʃhìm	ʃhìm	ʃhìm	ʃim	ʃim	to leak, ooze [Liang]	Standard Sino-Viet. is thám. Cf. perhaps also Viet. tu'o'm 'to ooze, seep, to sweat'. For *sh cf. Chaozhou cham ¹ , Fuzhou chaŋ ¹ (reflecting *shrəm). See also 瀦.	
甚	shèn	dəm?	dóm	dóm	ʒóm	ʒím	ʒím	ʒím	ʒím	ʒím	berry (of mulberry tree)	Cf. PA *čamu (~ t̚-) 'a k. of tree, mulberry'.	0658 i
哂	shěn	slər?	l̥ən	l̥ən	sén	śín	śín	śín	śín	śín	to smile [LZ]	Initial *sl- is irregular in this series; perhaps we are dealing with *sər? with an irregular development in MC?	0594 i
審	shěn	təm?	tóm	tóm	ćóm	ćím	ćím	ćím	śím	śím	to investigate; minutely; really	Standard Sino-Viet. is thá' m.	0665 a
嬪	shěn	təm?	tóm	tóm	ćóm	ćím	ćím	ćím	śím	śím	aunt (father's younger brother's wife) [Song]	Standard Sino-Viet. is thá' m. For *t (without fricativization) cf. Xiamen cim ³ .	
瀦	shěn	thəm?	thóm	thóm	chóm	chím	chím	chím	chím	chím	moisture, humidity; to soak (up) [LZ]	Mand. shěn is probably due to the influence of 審 shěn (normally *chěn would be expected). Standard Sino-Viet. is thá' m. [Viet. thám is actually considered to be the standard Sino-Viet. reflex of 渗 q.v. - but the matter is still more complicated because Viet. thám is also a quite regular match for Chin. 沁 (MC ch̥im q.v.). We obviously deal with a manifold merger of several words, that are close to each other phonetically and semantically.]	0665 b
申	shēn	slən	l̥ən	ljən	sən	śin	śin	śin	śin	şin	the 9th of the Earthly Branches	Also used for *slhən 'to stretch, prolong, continue, repeat' (later usually written as 伸) > MC śin, but *slh- being indicated by Xiamen, Longdu chun ¹ .	0385 a-e
伸	shēn	slhən	sl̥ən	sljən	sjən	sjin	sjin	sjin	śin	şin	to stretch, prolong, continue, repeat (LZ)	See 申.	0385 f
身	shēn	snin	n̥in	ŋjən	ŋən	śin	śin	śin	śin	şin	body, person, self		0386 a-c
呻	shēn	slən	l̥ən	ljən	sən	śin	śin	śin	śin	şin	to chant, drone [LZ]		0385 g
深	shēn	ʃhəm	ʃhəm	ʃhəm	ʃhəm	ʃhim	ʃhim	ʃhim	śim	şim	be deep	For *ʃh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou chim ¹ (MC śim is thus a 'dialectal' form; normally ʃhim would be expected).	0666 c-d
宰	shēn	srin	srin	sjən	şən	şin	şin	şin	şin	şin	a k. of demon		
詵	shēn	sər	sən	sən	sjən	sjin	sjin	sjin	şin	şin	be numerous, long	The word is alternatively written as 駢 or 牲 in Shi. Schüssler (534) considers 莘 (in Shi 221,2) to be the same word, but it clearly means "long", not "numerous"; the character 莘 is also met as a name of state in a rhyme (Shi 236,6) where it clearly rhymes in *-in, not in *-ər, and the rhyming is confirmed by xie-sheng.	0478 n
盛	shèng	deŋ	deŋ	deŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	ʒeŋ	to put into, pack	= 成 q.v. Also read *deŋ-s, MC ʒeŋ (FQ 承正) 'full, complete,	0818 i-j

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												completeness' (attested since Late Zhou and obviously derived < *deŋ).	
聖	shèng	ʎeŋs	ʎeŋh	ʎeŋh	séŋh	séŋ	séŋ	séŋ	séŋ	seŋ	be wise		0835 lz-b
繩	shéng	ləŋ	ləŋ	ləŋ	záŋ	zíŋ	zíŋ	zíŋ	zíŋ	ziŋ	string, rope, line; to continue	Standard Sino-Viet. is thàng.	0892 b
晟	shèng	deŋs	deŋh	deŋh	zéŋh	zéŋ	zéŋ	zéŋ	zéŋ	zeŋ	well accomplished, beautiful [L.Zhou]	Probably derived from 成 *deŋ q.v.; the meaning 'bright' is attested later and must be secondary (< 'beautiful').	
省	shěng	sreŋʔ	sréŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	śáin	śáin	to inspect, examine, scrutinize	Also read *seŋʔ, MC sjéŋ, Mand. xǐng id. A later meaning is ('what is inspected' >) 'province'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tí'nh. Of Austric origin? - cf. Bahnar *tə-cəŋ, Khmer ʒəŋʒiŋ 'think, meditate'.	0812 l-p
升	shēng	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	ćəŋ	ćin	ćin	ćin	sin	sin	to climb, ascend, rise	Also used for a homonymous *təŋ (MC sin) 'a measure of capacity'. For *t- (without fricativization) cf. Xiamen cin ¹ , Fuzhou cin ¹ .	0897 a-c
生	shēng	shrēŋ	shrēŋ	shēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	śain	śain	to live; be alive, fresh; be born, grow; birth; life	Also read *shreŋ-s, MC śain (FQ 所敬) id. For *sh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen chī ¹ , Chaozhou chē ¹ , Fuzhou chian ¹ .	0812 a-b
昇	shēng	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	ćəŋ	ćin	ćin	ćin	sin	sin	to rise	= 升 q.v.	0897 c
牲	shēng	shreŋ	shreŋ	sheŋ	sheŋ	sheŋ	sheŋ	sheŋ	śain	śain	a sacrificial victim		0812 e-f
陞	shēng	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	ćəŋ	ćin	ćin	ćin	sin	sin	to rise [LZ]	A variant of 升 q. v.	0897 d
笙	shēng	srēŋ (~ - eŋ)	srēŋ	sēŋ	siēŋ	siēŋ	siēŋ	siēŋ	śain	śain	reed organ		0812 h
勝	shēng	ʎəŋ	ʎəŋ	ləŋ	səŋ	sin	sin	sin	sin	sin	be equal to one's task, keep up with, be worthy of	Also read *ʎəŋ-s, MC sin, Mand. shèng, Viet. thǎng 'to conquer, vanquish, overcome'.	0893 p
甥	shēng	sreŋ	sreŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	śain	śain	nephew; sister's son or daughter; son-in-law		0812 g
聲	shēng	heŋ	heŋ	heŋ	hjeŋ	hjeŋ	hjeŋ	hjeŋ	seŋ	seŋ	sound; note, fame	Viet. tiếng is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is thanh.	0822 a
鼪	shēng	sreŋ	sreŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	seŋ	śain	śain	weasel		
十	shí	gip	gip	gǽp	gǽp	gǽp	gǽp	gǽp	ʒip	ʒip	be ten	For unaspirated *g- cf. Xiamen cap ⁸ , Chaozhou cap ⁸ , Fuzhou sek ⁸ .	0686 a-d
士	shì	ʒrəʔ	ʒrə	ʒə	ʒə	ʒí	ʒí	ʒí	ʒí	ʒí	a male person, man; retainer, servant	Standard Sino-Viet. is sĩ. See also 仕 and 事.	0970 a-c
什	shí	gip	gip	gǽp	gǽp	gǽp	gǽp	gǽp	ʒip	ʒip	ten men, ten objects [LZ]	= 十.	0686 e
氏	shì	geʔ	gé	gé	gǽ	gǽ	gǽ	gǽ	ʒé	ʒí	a honorific suffixed to		0867 a-c

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод place names (e.g. fiefs), kinship terms, feudal and official titles. generation, epoch, age	Комментарии	GSR #
世	shì	slats (< *-ps)	ḷac	ḷas	śas	śes	śej	śej	śej	şej			0339 a-c
仕	shì	ʒrəʔ	ʒrə	ʒə	ʒə	ʒí	ʒí	ʒí	ʒí	ʒí	to take office, give office; serve	Same word as 士 *ʒrəʔ q.v.; related to 事 *ʒrəʔ-s q.v.	0970 d
市	shì	dhəʔ	dhə	dhə	ʒhə	ʒhí	ʒhí	ʒhí	ʒí	ʒí	market, market place	Regular Sino-Viet. is thj. For *dh- cf. Xiamen chi ⁶ , Chaozhou chi ⁴ , Fuzhou che ⁶ , Jianou chi ⁷ .	0963 a
石	shí	diak	diak	diak	ʒiak	ʒek	ʒek	ʒek	ʒek	ʒek	stone, rock	Min forms pointing to *ʒ: Xiamen cio ⁸ , Chaozhou cie ⁸ , Fuzhou sio ⁸ , Jianou cio ⁶ .	0795 a-c
示	shì	gijʔs	gić	gjəs	gjəs	gjis	gij	gij	zì	zì	ancestral tablet	MC ʒ- is irregular (due to confusion of ʒ- and ʒ-).	0553 a-g
式	shì	ʌək	ʌək	ḷək	śək	śik	śik	śik	śik	şik	to use, make use of, use as a model/norm, model		0918 f
事	shì	ʒrəʔs	ʒrəh	ʒəh	ʒəh	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	assignment, affair, service; to carry out an assignment, serve	The word is obviously related to 仕 *ʒrəʔ 'to work; serve, office' q.v.	0971 a-c
侍	shì	də(?)s	dəh	dəh	ʒəh	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	to accompany, wait upon		0961 x
室	shì	tit	tit	tjət	ćət	ćit	ćit	śit	śit	şit	house, hall	One of the cases of irregular development OC *t- > MC ś- (normally *ćit would be expected).	0413 j-l
恃	shì	dhəʔ	dhə	dhə	ʒhə	ʒhí	ʒhí	ʒhí	ʒí	ʒí	to depend on, rely on	For *dh cf. Chaozhou chi ⁴ .	0961 y
拭	shì	ʌhək	ʌhək	ʌhək	śhək	śhik	śhik	śhik	śik	şik	to wipe [LZ]	For *ʌh- here cf. Xiamen chit ⁷ , Chaozhou chik ⁷ , Fuzhou chek ⁷ .	0918 k
拾	shí	gip	gip	gjəp	gjəp	gjip	gjip	gjip	ʒip	ʒip	an archer's armlet	A later attested (since L.Zhou) meaning is 'to pick up, take'. The character is also attested (since L.Zhou) with the reading *gəp, MC gəp (FQ 極業) 'to change, alternate'.	0687 a
是	shì	deʔ	dé	dé	ʒé	ʒé	ʒé	ʒé	ʒé	ʒí	this is (linkverb or inverted demonstrative pronoun)	The Bai forms may also reflect 在 (q.v.); the form is translated as 是, 有 and 在. Etymology see under 之 *tə.	0866 a-c
柿	shì	ʒhrəʔ	ʒhrə	ʒhə	ʒhə	ʒhí	ʒhí	ʒhí	ʒí	ʒí	Diospyros, persimmon	Ming dialects point to aspiration, but have a quite unexpected velar reflex (Xiamen khi ⁶ , Fuzhou khe ⁶ , Jianou khi ⁶).	0554 h-i
食	shí	lək	lək	lək	zək	zik	zik	zik	zik	ʒik	to eat	Also read *lhək-s, MC zjì (FQ JY 祥吏) 'to feed, give to eat' (later usually written as 飼 in that meaning).	0921 a-c
時	shí	də	də	də	ʒə	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	ʒì	season, time	Used also for a homonymous *də 'this; now, then'; its etymology see under 之.	0961 z-ć

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
舐	shì	lajʔ (~ - eʔ)	láj	láj	zézé	zézé	zézé	zézé	zézé	zì	to lick		0867 f
逝	shì	dats	dać	daś	ʒaś	ʒés	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	to go, go away, pass; come to the point that	Occasionally written as 噬 in Shijing.	0287 m
視	shì	gijʔ	gíj	gíj	gíj	gíj	gíj	gíj	ʒí	ʒí	to see, look; to show, present	Also read *gijʔ-s, MC ʒì id.	0553 h
勢	shì	sɲets	ɲeć	ɲjaś	ɲjaś	śjes	śjèj	śjèj	śèj	śèj	energy, power; position		0330 l
嗜	shì	gijs	gić	gjəś	gjəś	gjiś	gji	gji	ʒì	ʒì	to enjoy		0552 p
筮	shì	dats	dać	daś	ʒaś	ʒés	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	yarrow, milfoil (<i>Achillea sibirica</i>); to divine by <i>Achillea</i> stalks		0336 a
試	shì	ʎhəks	ʎhəh	ʎhəh	śhəh	śhì	śhì	śhì	śì	śì	to test, try	Standard Sino-Viet. is thí. Also borrowed in Viet. as thu ¹ . For *ʎh- (which would normally yield MC ʎhì, replaced by a dialectal reflex) cf. Xiamen chí ⁵ , Chaozhou chí ⁵ , Fuzhou che ⁵ , Jianou chí ⁵ .	0918 n
實	shí	lit	lit	ljət	zət	zít	zít	zít	zít	zít	be solid, true; actually, really	Used also for *lit 'fruit'; *lit 'be rich'. The three meanings of 實 are probably one and the same word: 'fruit' > 'to be fruitful = rich'; 'to bring fruits > be effective, true'. Viet. has also a colloquial loanword thiêt 'real, genuine'.	0398 a-c
誓	shì	dats	dać	daś	ʒaś	ʒés	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	a formal statement, commitment, solemn declaration, oath; make a formal statement	Standard Sino-Viet. is thệ.	0287 k-l
適	shì	tek	tek	tek	ćek	ćek	ćek	ćek	śek	şek	to go, go to	Also read *têk (MC tiek, Pek. dì) 'be master over, control'; used as a loan for 嫡 *têk and 適 *trêk q. v. One of the cases of spirantization *t- > ś- (instead of ć-) in MC.	0877 s
噬	shì	dats	dać	daś	ʒaś	ʒés	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	to bite [LZ]	In EZ the character is attested only as a loan for 逝 *dats 'to reach' q. v.	0336 c
識	shì	tək	tək	tək	ćək	ćik	ćik	ćik	śik	şik	to know	A case of early (dialectal) fricativization *t- > *ć- > *ś-. The more archaic initial is preserved in another reading of the character, *tək-s, MC ʈì, Pek. zhì 'remember, record'.	0920 k
啞	shì	dats	dać	daś	ʒaś	ʒés	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	to bite		
寔	shí	dək	dək	dək	ʒək	ʒik	ʒik	ʒik	ʒik	ʒik	really, truly		0866 s
湜	shí	dək	dək	dək	ʒək	ʒik	ʒik	ʒik	ʒik	ʒik	be limpid, clear		0866 t
貫	shì	slats	lać	laś	śaś	śés	śèj	śèj	śèj	śèj	to lend, borrow; remit [LZ]	Also read *lats id. (with an irregular development > MC ʒà (Pek. shè) instead of *zèj).	0339 d

	Пугунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
澁 簪 史	shì	dat̪s	dać	daś	ʒaś	ʒeś	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	shore, bank of a river		0336 d
	shì	dat̪s	dać	daś	ʒaś	ʒeś	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	ʒèj	= 筮 q. v.		0336 b
	shǐ	srəʔ	srə	ʂə	ʂə	ʂí	ʂí	ʂí	ʂí	ʂí	secretary	A later attested, but no doubt archaic meaning is 'annals, history, record', which makes Schüssler's identification of 史 and 使 'send, cause' dubious.	0975 a-f
矢	shǐ	ʎhijʔ	ʎhíj	ʎhjəj	ʎhjəj	ʎhjíj	ʎhjíj	ʎhjí	sí	ʂí	arrow	Used also for a homonymous *ʎhijʔ 'to swear, make a solemn declaration; to line up, display, arrange'. For *ʎh- cf. Min forms: Fuzhou chi ³ , Chaozhou chi ³ .	0560 a-d
弛	shǐ	ʎajʔ	ʎáj	láj	sáj	sáj	sáj	sáj	sé	ʂí	unstring, slacken (e.g. a bow); release, be indulgent towards; remove; extend [L.Zhou]		0004 la'
豕	shǐ	ʎajʔ (tajʔ)							sé	ʂí	pig		
始 屎 尸	shǐ	ʎəʔ	ʎə	lə	sə	śí	śí	śí	śí	ʂí	to begin, commence		0976 e'
	shǐ	ʎijʔ	ʎíj	ljəj	səj	śíj	śíj	śíj	śí	ʂí	dung, excrement [L.Zhou]		0561 d
	shī	ʎij	ʎij	ljəj	səj	śíj	śíj	śí	śí	ʂi	corpse, representative of the dead	Also means 'to set forth (sacrificial dishes)' (Sch.: perhaps s.w. as above).	0561 a-b
失 屍	shī	ʎit	ʎit	ljət	sət	śít	śít	śít	śít	ʂit	to lose, fail, neglect	Standard Sino-Viet. is <i>thât</i> .	0402 a
	shī	ʎij	ʎij	ljəj	səj	śíj	śíj	śíj	śí	ʂi	corpse, representative of the dead	Originally written as a pure radical 44. Standard Sino-Viet. is <i>thi</i> .	0561 c
施	shī	ʎaj	ʎaj	laj	sé	sé	sé	sé	sé	ʂi	to apply, bestow, place	The character is also applied to a word *ʎaj-s, MC <i>jè</i> (FQ JY 以鼓), Mand. <i>yì</i> 'to extend to, reach, spread'; used also in an obscure compound 臧施 *shīk ^w -ʎaj 'toad'.	0004 li'
師	shī	srij	srij	ʂjəj	ʂəj	ʂíj	ʂíj	ʂíj	ʂi	ʂi	multitude, army; (person in charge of it:) master		0559 a-e
溼 詩 蝨 濕	shī	sləp	ləp	ləp	səp	śíp	śíp	śíp	śíp	ʂip	damp, wet (e. g. soil)		0693 a-e
	shī	tə	tə	tə	ćə	ćí	ćí	ćí	śí	ʂi	song, poem, ode, verse		0961 ld'
	shī	srit	srit	ʂjət	ʂət	ʂít	ʂít	ʂít	ʂít	ʂit	louse [L. Zhou]		0506 a
	shī	slip	lip	ljəp	səp	śíp	śíp	śíp	śíp	ʂip	damp, wet; also qi 4 "be dry, scorched"	Also used for a homonymous *slip (reduplicated: *slip-slip) 'to flop'.	0692 a
施 虱 使	shī	ʎaj	ʎaj	laj	sé	sé	sé	sé	sé	ʂi	name of a plant [L.Zhou]		0004 lm'
	shī	srit	srit	ʂjət	ʂət	ʂít	ʂít	ʂít	ʂít	ʂit			
	shǐ shì	srəʔ srəʔs	srə	ʂə	ʂə	ʂí	ʂí	ʂí	ʂí ʂì	ʂí ʂì	to send, employ, cause	Also read *srəʔ-s, MC ʂì, Mand. <i>shì</i> , Viet. <i>sú</i> 'envoy, ambassador'.	0975 n

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
受	shòu	duʔ	dú	dəw	ʒəw	ʒíw	ʒəw	ʒəw	ʒəw	ʒəw	to receive, accept		1085 a-c
狩	shòu	tuʔs	tuh	təwh	ɛəwh	ɛíw	ɛəw	ɛəw	səw	səw	to hunt		1099 c
售	shòu	dhus	dhuh	dhəwh	ʒhəwh	ʒhíw	ʒhəw	ʒhəw	ʒəw	ʒəw	to sell	Viet. thàu 'to bargain, contract' is a colloquial loan (together with Chaozhou chiu ² pointing to an unattested MC variant *ʒəw, OC *dhu); standard Sino-Viet. is thụ.	1091 e
壽	shòu	duʔ	dú	dəw	ʒəw	ʒíw	ʒəw	ʒəw	ʒəw	ʒəw	long life, old age; an aged one, old one; be long-lived, aged	?Cf. PA *ót'è 'old'.	1090 g-j
瘦	shòu	srus	sruh						səw	səw			1097 i
獸	shòu	tuʔs	tuh	təwh	ɛəwh	ɛíw	ɛəw	ɛəw	səw	səw	wild animal (non-aquatic mammal)	Probably same word as 狩 *tuʔs 'to hunt' (q.v.).	1100 a-f
手	shǒu	ʎhuʔ	ʎhú	ʎhəw	ʃhəw	ʃhíw	ʃhəw	ʃhəw	səw	səw	hand	For *ʎh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen chiu ³ , Chaozhou chiu ³ , Fuzhou chiu ³ .	1101 a-b
守	shǒu	tuʔ	tú	təw	ɛəw	ɛíw	ɛəw	ɛəw	səw	səw	to guard, keep	Also read *tuʔ-s, MC səw 'territory in somebody's guard, fief'. For *t (without fricativization) cf. Xiamen ciu ³ .	1099 a-b
首	shǒu	sluʔ	lú	ləw	səw	síw	səw	səw	səw	səw	head	Standard Sino-Viet. is thú'. Cf. perhaps also Viet. sọ 'cranium, skull'.	1102 a-c
收	shōu	hiw	hiw	hjəw	hjəw	hjiw	hjiw	hjiw	səw	səw	to gather up, collect, take possession; remove, retire		1103 a
束	shù	ʎok	ʎok	lɔk	sok	sok	sok	sok	sök	ʃük	to bind together; a bundle		1222 a-f
叔	shú	tik ^w (~ -uk)	tiuk (~ -uk)	tjəuk (~ -əuk)	ɛəuk (~ -əuk)	ɛíuk (~ -iuk)	ɛəuk	ɛəuk	suk	sük	third to second-to-last of brothers, junior	Also used for a homonymous *tik ^w (~*tuk) 'gather; harvest'. For *t- cf. Min forms: Xiamen cik ⁷ , Chaozhou cek ⁷ .	1031 b-d
述	shù	lut	lwət	lwət	zəwət	zəwit	zəwit	zəwit	zəwit	zəwit	to proceed, pass on, transmit	A possible etymology see under 退.	0497 e-f
恕	shù	snas	ṇah	ṇah	ṇah	sò	sò	sò	sò	ʃù	generous, indulgent; loyal [LZ]		0094 t
殊	shú	do	do	dwa	ʒwa	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒü	ʒü	decidedly, very	The original meaning "to die, kill" (also "cut off") is attested during LZ.	0128 s
條	shù	lik ^w	liuk	ljəuk	zəuk	ziuk	zək	zək	zük	zük	rapid, sudden [LZ]		1077 p
孰	shú	duk	duk	dəuk	ʒəuk	ʒiuk	ʒək	ʒək	ʒük	ʒük			1026 a
庶	shù	tas (~ -ks)	tah	tah	ɛah	ɛò	ɛò	ɛò	sò	ʃù	to hope, expect, it is hoped that	One of the cases of OC *t- > MC ʃ- in the 3d division. The character is also used for a homonymous *ta(k)-s 'be many, abundant'. *ta(k)-s 'hope' is possibly related (with *ə/*a gradation) to 識 *tək 'to know'.	0804 a-c
淑	shú	dik ^w	diuk	djəuk	zəuk	ziuk	zək	zək	zük	zük	be good		1031 j
術	shù	lut	lwət	lwət	zəwət	zəwit	zəwit	zəwit	zəwit	zəwit	procedure, device, art	Sch.: 'probably same word as 述'.	0497 d

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ-1	ㄇ-2	ㄇ-3	ㄏ	ㄏ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
菽	shú	snik ^w (~ t-)	ṅiuk	ṅjəuk	ṅəuk	śiuk	śuk	śuk	śük	śük	soybean (Glycine max.)		1031 g
塾	shú	duk	duk	dəuk	ʒəuk	ʒiuk	ʒuk	ʒuk	ʒük	ʒük	gate-room		1026 c
漱	shù	sroks	sroh	ʃwah	ʃwah	ʃwò	ʃwò	ʃwò	ʃəw	ʃəw	to rinse, to wash out [L.Zhou]	In MC we would rather expect ʃù; ʃəw is due to confusion of 1222 t -əw and -ù after retroflex initials. The character is also read *srök-s, MC sɔw id. Standard Sino-Viet. is tâu / thâu; the form sục either reflects an unattested MC variant *şauk (< *srök without the final *-s), or else is just a chance coincidence.	1222 t
數	shù	sroʔ sroʔs	sró	ʃwá	ʃwá	ʃwó	ʃwó	ʃwó	ʃú ʃù	ʃú ʃù	to calculate, evaluate	Also read *sroʔ-s, MC ʃù, Mand. shù, Viet. số 'figure, number; (metaph.) fate'. Other readings, attested since Late Zhou, are: *srök, MC şauk, Viet. sát (sic!) 'several times, repeatedly'; *shrok, MC chök, Mand. cù 'thin, thin-woven (e.g. net)'. Later meanings are: ('to make smth. ripe, ready' >) 'to process, prepare (in part., to tan /leather/)'; 'to learn thoroughly, by heart'. Standard Sino-Viet. is thực.	0123 r, 1207 a
熟	shú	duk	duk	dəuk	ʒəuk	ʒiuk	ʒuk	ʒuk	ʒük	ʒük	be ripe, fruitful, productive		1026 b
豎	shù	dhoʔs	dhoh	dhwah	ʒhwah	ʒhò	ʒhò	ʒhò	ʒù	ʒù	to stand, be in attendance	Probably related to 樹 q.v., whence *dh-	0127 e-g
樹	shù	dhoʔ	dhó	dhwá	ʒhwá	ʒhwó	ʒhwó	ʒhwó	ʒú	ʒú	to plant, place upright	A somewhat later meaning (attested since L.Zhou) is ('smth. planted' >) 'plant, tree'. Also read *dhoʔ-s, MC ʒù (FQ 常句) id. For OC *dh- cf. Min reflexes: Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou chiu ⁶ , Longdu chiaw ⁵ , Jianou chiu ⁶ . Related to 柱 *dhroʔ 'post, pillar' q.v.	0127 j-l
曙	shù	das (~ ks)	dah	dah	ʒah	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒù	morning dawn [L.Zhou]		0045 m'
贖	shú	lok	lok	lok	zok	zok	zok	zok	zök	zük	to redeem	Viet. chuộc is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is thực.	1023 t
𢶏	shú	do	do	dwa	ʒwa	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒü	ʒü	baton, a k. of lance		0130 a-b
封	shù	dhoʔs	dhoh	dhwah	ʒhwah	ʒhò	ʒhò	ʒhò	ʒù	ʒù	raise, put up so as to stand [Han]	Attested in Zhou inscriptions; root is identical to 豎 q.v.	0127 h-i
短	shú	do	do	dwa	ʒwa	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒü	ʒü	robe made of poor cloth [LZ]		0118 f
豎	shú	do	do	dwa	ʒwa	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒwo	ʒü	ʒü	attendant, young man [LZ]		0118 g
杼	shù	laʔ	lá	lá	zá	zó	zó	zó	zó	zú	remove [LZ]		0083 g
暑	shǔ	taʔ	tá	tá	chá	čo	čo	čo	só	şú	heat (of weather)	MC ś- is irregular: ć- would be normally expected (this is one of the cases of irregular OC *t- > MC ś-).	0045 x

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
黍	shǔ	slaʔ (~ λ-)	ḷá	ḷá	śá	śó	śó	śó	śó	ṣǔ	probably: glutinous millet (Panicum miliaceum)	During Late Zhou also used as a loan for a homonymous word meaning 'wine vessel'.	0093 a-d
署	shǔ	das	dah	dah	ʒah	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒǔ	office, occupation, service [LZ]	The Mand. tone is irregular (shù would be expected). Standard Sino-Viet. is thu'.	0045 r
鼠	shǔ	λhaʔ	λhá	λhá	śhá	śhó	śhó	śhó	śó	ṣǔ	rat, mouse	OC *λh (normally yielding th, but here having given a dialectal reflex *śh- > ś-) is reconstructed on the basis of Min forms: Xiamen chu ³ , Chaozhou chi ³ , Fuzhou, Jianou chü ³ .	0092 a
薯	shǔ	das	dah	dah	ʒah	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒǔ	patate, taro [Jin]	For *d cf. Xiamen cu ² , Chaozhou cə ⁴ , Fuzhou sü ² (going back to a variant *da, MC *ʒö).	
屬	shǔ	dok	dok	dok	ʒok	ʒok	ʒok	ʒok	ʒök	ʒük	to connect, attach, to be connected, belong	For *d cf. Chaozhou cuak ⁸ , Fuzhou sük ⁸ . Also read *tok, MC 1224 s cök, Mand. zhǔ, Viet. chúc 'to apply'.	1224 s
癩	shǔ	λaʔ	λá	ḷá	śá	śó	śó	śó	śó	ṣǔ	perhaps: painful, suffering		0092 b
朮	shū	lut	lwət	lwət	źwət	źwit	źwit	źwit	źwit	źwit	glutinous millet		0497 a-b
書	shū	ta	ta	ta	ća	ćo	ćo	ćo	śö	ṣü	writing, document; to write down	For *t- (without fricativization) cf. Min forms: Xiamen cu ¹ , Chaozhou ci ¹ , Fuzhou cü ¹ .	0045 t
梳	shū	sra	sra	śa	śa	śo	śo	śo	śö	ṣü	comb [Han]		
疏	shū	sra	sra	śa	śa	śo	śo	śo	śö	ṣü	coarse grain	During Late Zhou the character was also used for a homonymous *sra 'be distant, lead far, reach far' (earlier written with the 157th radical 足), as well as for *sra 'thin, thinned out; (to thin out) > to remove (obstacles)'. Since Han another reading is witnessed: *sra-s, MC śö, Mand. shù, Viet. só' 'footnote, word-for-word comment; to comment, provide explanation' (possibly derived from the original *sra 'thinned out' as 'to thin out text' > 'to comment thoroughly'). Viet. has also colloquial (and phonetically archaic) loans from the same source: thu'a 'thin, sparse'; thu'a 'to lodge a complaint, petition'.	0090 b-c
舒	shū	sla	ḷa	ḷa	śá	śó	śó	śó	śö	ṣü	be relaxed, slow, easy, lazy	Fuzhou chü ¹ may point rather to OC *slha, with irregular development > MC śö (normally *sjö would be expected).	0083 k
蔬	shū	sra	sra	śa	śa	śo	śo	śo	śö	ṣü	vegetable, grain [LZ]	= 疏 q.v.	0090 d
輸	shū	slo	ḷo	ḷwa	śwa	śwo	śwo	śwo	śü	ṣü	to transmit, tilt, overturn	A later meaning is ('to turn over' >) 'lose (a game, battle)'. Standard Sino-Viet. is thâu (Viet. thua reflects the Han form *śwa).	0125 s
姝	shū	tho	tho	thwa	ćhwa	ćhwo	ćhwo	ćhwo	ćhü	ćhü	be beautiful	Modern shū is irregular (*chū would be expected).	
紓	shū	sla	ḷa	ḷa	śá	śó	śó	śó	śö	ṣü	be relaxed, delayed, remiss	Also read *laʔ, MC źó, Pek. shù id.	0083 j

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
刷	shuā	srot	srwat	ṣwat	ṣwat	ṣwet	ṣwet	ṣwet	ṣwet	ṣwet	to rub, scrape [L.Zhou]	A later semantic development is 'to smear, paint > print'; Viet. loát 'to print' apparently reflects some dialectal form without *-s- (which would yield a MC form like lwet). Guangyün has both MC ṣwet and ṣwät (reflecting a neutralisation of -et and -ät after retroflex initials, especially in labialised syllables).	0298 a
帥	shuài	srut	srwät	ṣwät	ṣwät	ṣwit	ṣwit	ṣwit	ṣwit	ṣwit	to lead; to follow	Also read *srut-s, MC ṣwì id. Frequently written as **.	0499 a-c
率	shuài	srut	srwät	ṣwät	ṣwät	ṣwit	ṣwit	ṣwit	ṣwit	ṣwit	(perhaps) a leather band, and a sacrifice in which such a band was applied to animals	The original meaning is not attested in texts (and can be guessed only by the graphic structure of the character). Instead, in Early Zhou texts the character is used for homonymous words: *srut 'all (adv.)'; *srut 'to lead; to follow'. Since Late Zhou it was applied also to another word, OC *rut, MC lwit, Mand. lǚ 'portion, rate, proportion'. Standard Sino-Viet. readings are suát (for MC ṣwit) and luät (for MC lwit); suát, however, is used in the meaning 'portion, part', thus actually representing MC lwit. Besides, Viet. colloquial sôt 'at all', suôt 'throughout' (cf. also trót 'entire, whole') most probably go back to the same source (MC ṣwit, OC *srut 'all (adv.)').	0498 a-d
嗽	shuài	srök	srök	ṣök	ṣök	ṣök	ṣök	ṣök	ṣauk	ṣauk	suck, inhale		
衰	shuāi	sruj	srwəj	ṣwəj	ṣwəj	ṣwij	ṣwij	ṣwij	ṣwi	ṣwi	diminish, decline, decay [LZ]	Also read *shroj, MC ḥwe, Pek. chūi 'reduce, graduate'; *shūj, MC choj, Pek. cūi 'mourning clothes' (LZ).	0355 a
孿	shuàn	srōns	srwānh	ṣwānh	ṣwānh	ṣwàñ	ṣwàñ	ṣwàñ	ṣwàñ	ṣwàñ	twins [LZ]	Also read *sron-s, MC ṣwèn, Pek. shuàn id.	0178 q
膊	shuàn	don?	dwán	dwán	ṣwán	ṣwén	ṣwén	ṣwén	ṣwén	ṣwén	cut meat, slice [Han]	Also read *ton?, MC ćwén, Pek. zhuǎn id. During LZ attested only as a loan for *don (MC ṣwén, Pek. chuán) "potter's turning mould" and *dun (MC ṣwín, Pek. chún) / *tun? (MC ćwín, Pek. zhǔn) "femur".	0231 k
栓	shuān	shrōn	shrwān	ṣhwān	ṣhwān	ṣhwàñ	ṣhwàñ	ṣhwàñ	ṣwen	ṣwen	wooden nail [Tang]	In the specialized meaning ('wooden peg' >) 'latch (of door)' the character is now written as 闩. Viet. then is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is thuyên. For *sh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou chuā ⁵ , Fuzhou chaun ⁵ (all forms reflecting a variant *shrōn-s).	
爽	shuǎng	sraŋ?	srán	śán	śán	śán	śán	śán	śán	śán	be bright, dawn; active, clever	Used also for a homonymous *sraŋ? 'be faulty, deviant'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sa 'ng. Etymology of *sraŋ? 'bright' see under 亮.	0733 a-b
霜	shuāng	sraŋ	sraŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	hoarfrost		0731 g

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ΠḷK-1	ΠḷK-2	ΠḷK-3	PCK	ΠCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
雙 稅	shuāng	srōŋ	srōŋ	ʃōŋ	ʃōŋ	ʃōŋ	ʃōŋ	ʃōŋ	ʃauŋ	ʃauŋ	a pair		1200 a
	shuì	ʎots	ʎwać	ɭwas	śwas	śweś	śwèj	śwèj	śwèj	ʃwèj	to let loose, to free; to give goods, presents [LZ]	Also read *ʎōts, MC thwàj, Mand. tui "a mourning ritual ('letting away the deceased')". Cf. 脫 *ʎōt, 蛻 *ʎōts / *ʎots. More recent semantic developments are: 'to tax, tax' (= 'to let (smb.) give (smth.) away'), attested since Han; 'to hire, rent' (= 'to collect (things that are) given away'), attested since Tang. Viet. thuê is a colloquial loan; standard Sino-Viet. is thuế.	0324 i
睡	shuì	dojs	dwajh	dwajh	ʒweh	ʒwè	ʒwè	ʒwè	ʒwè	ʒwì	sleep [LZ]		0031 d
誰	shuí	duj	dwəj	dwəj	ʒwəj	ʒwij	ʒwij	ʒwi	ʒwi	ʒwi	who	For OC *d- cf. Min forms: Xiamen cui ² , Fuzhou sui ² .	0575 u
稅	shuì	ʎots	ʎwać	ɭwas	śwas	śweś	śwèj	śwèj	śwèj	ʃwèj	scarf	The character has also a quite irregular MC reading chjwèj (FQ 此芮).	0324 g
	shuǐ	tujʔ	twəj	twəj	ćwəj	ćwíj	ćwíj	ćwí	śwí	ʃwí	water, river	MC ś- is irregular; a clear indication of *t- is given by Min forms: Xiamen cui ³ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou cui ³ .	0576 a-c
澆 水	shuì	ʎots	ʎwać	ɭwas	śwas	śweś	śwèj	śwèj	śwèj	ʃwèj	to purify water [LZ]	In MC also irregularly read chjwèj (Pek. cùi).	0324 h
順	shuǐ	tujʔ	twəj	twəj	ćwəj	ćwíj	ćwíj	ćwí	śwí	ʃwí	water, river	MC ś- is irregular; a clear indication of *t- is given by Min forms: Xiamen cui ³ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou cui ³ .	0576 a-c
	shùn	luns	lwənh	lwənh	zwənh	zwìn	zwìn	zwìn	zwìn	zwìn	to follow, agree; be agreeable, compliant; favorable		0462 c
髻	shùn	tuns	twənh	twənh	ćwənh	ćwìn	ćwìn	ćwìn	śwìn	ʃwìn	a tuft of free-hanging, disorderly hair		
吮 朔	shǔn	lurʔ	lwén	lwén	zwén	zwín	zwín	zwín	zwín	zwín	lick [LZ]		0468 m
	shuò	ʃŋrāk	(s)ŋrāk	(s)ŋrāk	ŋrāk	ʃĕk	ʃĕk	ʃĕk	ʃauk	ʃauk	north; first day of the moon	Xiesheng points to *ʃŋ-, and rhymes (see GSR 204) - to *-āk; thus, MC ʃauk is completely irregular (normally we would expect *xăik).	0769 a
碩	shuò	diak	diak	diak	ʒiak	ʒek	ʒek	ʒek	ʒek	ʒek	be great, tall (perhaps also wonderful)	Modern shuò is irregular (there also exists a regular reading shí). A possible etymology see under 多.	0795 e-g
鑠 灼	shuò	slak ^w	ɭauk	ɭauk	śauk	śauk	śak	śak	śak	ʃak	be beautiful; to melt, fuse		1125 o
	shuō	tek ^w	teuk	tjauk	ćauk	ćauk	ćak	ćak	śak	ʃak	a marriage go-between	Also read *dek ^w , MC ʒak id. [LZ]	1120 e
說	shuō	ʎot	ʎwat	ɭwat	śwat	śwet	śwet	śwet	śwet	ʃwet	to explain, excuse, speak; speech, words, agreement	Also read *ʎot-s, MC śwèj (FQ 舍芮), Mand. shuì 'to halt, rest overnight'; often used instead of 脫 *ʎōt 'to take off, let loose' and 悅 *ʎot 'to delight in, be pleased'.	0324 q
巳	sì	lhəʔ	lhə	lhə	zhə	zhí	zhjí	zhjí	zjí	zjí	the 6th of the Earthly Branches		0967 a-c
四	sì	slhijʃ	sɭíc	sɭjəs	sjəs	sjiś	sjj	sji	sji	sji	four	For early OC a reconstruction *slhits is also possible. Vietnamese has a peculiar tone opposition: tú' 'four' - tu'	0518 a-d

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
寺	sì	lhəs (~ - ks)	lhəh	lhəh	zhəh	zhì	zhì	zhì	zjì	zjì	eunuch; official residence	'fourth' (cf. analogically for 二 'two'). In Early Zhou only the meaning 'eunuch' is attested. Already since Late Zhou the character was used with the meaning 'official residence' ('a place where eunuchs serve'), and much later - with the meaning 'Buddhist temple'. The Vietnamese word is a dialectal loan with the meaning 'pagoda, Buddhist temple' (with somewhat strange phonetics); regular Sino-Vietnamese is tậ'.	0961 m-o
伺	sì	slhə	sᄁə	sᄁə	sjə	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	to spy [LZ]	Also read *slhə-s, MC sjì id.	0972 f
似	sì	lhəʔ	lhə	lhə	zhjə	zhjì	zhjì	zhjì	zjì	zjì	to resemble, imitate	Standard Sino-Viet. is tậ'. Another loan from the same source is Viet. tậ'a 'like, similar'.	0976 h
兕	sì	lhijʔ	lhj	lhjə	zhəj	zhjì	zhjì	zhjì	zjì	zjì	wild water buffalo, water buffalo [Sch. according to Lefevvre; traditionally translated as "rhinoceros"]		0556 a
姒	sì	lhəʔ	lhə	lhə	zhjə	zhjì	zhjì	zhjì	zjì	zjì	wife of elder brother		0976 i-j
泗	sì	slhits (~ -js)	sljə	sljə	sjə	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	snivel, drivel from the nose		0518 g
祀	sì	lhəʔ	lhə	lhə	zhjə	zhjì	zhjì	zhjì	zjì	zjì	sacrifice; sacrificial cycle, year; to sacrifice		0967 d-h
俟	sì	ləʔ	lə	lə	zə	zì	jì	jì	zì	zì	to wait	The series obviously has lateral initials, so *zì would be a normal MC reflex; the reason for retroflexity in MC zì is unclear (the extremely rare MC phoneme z is attested only within this xiesheng series).	0976 m
耜	sì	lhəʔ	lhə	lhə	zhjə	zhjì	zhjì	zhjì	zjì	zjì	ploughshare, to plough		0976 k
嗣	sì	slhəs	sᄁəh	sᄁəh	sjəh	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	to succeed to, continue, follow		0972 k-m
肆	sì	slhəts (~ -ps)	sᄁə	sᄁə	sjə	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	to spread, set forth, arrange	Used also for homonymous words: "to be lax"; "then, thereupon"; "to maul"; "a set, row".	0509 h-l
飼	sì	lhəks	lhəh	lhəh	zhəh	zhì	zhì	zhì	zjì	zjì			
汜	sì	lhəʔ	lhə	lhə	zhjə	zhjì	zhjì	zhjì	zjì	zjì	branch of a river		0967 i-j
死	sǐ	sijʔ	sj	sjə	sjə	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	to die		0558 a-c
司	sī	slhə	sᄁə	sᄁə	sjə	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	sjì	to be in charge, manage; relation; supervisor		0972 a-e
私	sī	səj	səj	səj	sjəj	sjj	sjj	sjj	sjj	sjj	be private; to turn into one's own. keen for		0557 b

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
思	sī	sə	sə	sə	sjə	sjɿ	sjɿ	sjɿ	sjɿ	sjɿ	oneself; sister's husband to think, think of, long for, ponder, brood	Also read *sə-s, MC sji̯ (FQ 相吏) id. (in modern Chinese the 去聲 reading is lost). Another frequent use of the character is for a homonymous particle *sə - a pre-syllable word extender or prosodic particle; line filler at end of line.	0973 a
斯	sī	se	se	se	sje	sje	sje	sje	sje	sji	a near demonstrative: this, he, she, it, they	The basic meaning of the character is 'to lop off' (thus in Shi 141,1), but it is much more commonly used for the homonymous pronoun *se 'this'; later also for *se-s, MC sjè, Pek. sì 'completely'. OC *se is also rather frequently used as a prosodic syllable or word extender (see Schüssler 577-8). Shuowen's considering 其 *gə as phonetic is quite erroneous.	0869 a-b
絲	sī	sə	sə	sə	sjə	sjɿ	sjɿ	sjɿ	sjɿ	sjɿ	silk	Standard Sino-Viet. is ti. External data suggest rather *shə for OC; however, no modern dialect has preserved a special reflex of this phoneme (initial ch-).	0974 a-c
宋	sòng	sūŋs	sūŋh	səuŋh	səuŋh	səuŋ	səuŋ	sòŋ	sòŋ	sùŋ	geographical name (Song)		1004 a-c
送	sòng	sōŋs	sōŋh	sōŋh	sōŋh	sòŋ	sòŋ	swòŋ	sùŋ	sùŋ	to escort, follow after, go along	If MC sùŋ is an irregular (dialectal) development of OC *shōŋ-s (there are several cases like this), the word may be ultimately related with OC 從 *ʒhoŋ 'to follow' q.v.	1179 a
訟	sòng	lhoŋ	lhoŋ	lhoŋ	zhōŋ	zhōŋ	zhōŋ	zhōŋ	zjōuŋ	zjūŋ	to quarrel, litigate, sue	Also read *lhoŋ-s, MC zjōuŋ (FQ 似用) id. (whence the modern reading).	1190 b-c
誦	sòng	lhoŋs	lhoŋh	lhoŋh	zhōŋh	zhòŋ	zhòŋ	zhòŋ	zjōuŋ	zjūŋ	recitation, chant; admonition; oracular phrase		1185 o
悚	sǒng	soŋ?	són	són	sjón	sjón	sjón	sjón	sjóuŋ	sjúŋ	to fear [LZ]		1222 m
聳	sǒng	shoŋ?	shón	shón	shjón	shjón	shjón	shjón	sjóuŋ	sjúŋ	incite, encourage; scare, fear [LZ]	For *sh cf. Xiamen chin ⁵ (reflecting *shoŋ?-s).	1191 j
竦	sǒng	soŋ?	són	són	sjón	sjón	sjón	sjón	sjóuŋ	sjúŋ	perhaps: be apprehensive; to lift up, raise		1222 n
松	sōng	lhoŋ	lhoŋ	lhoŋ	zhōŋ	zhōŋ	zhōŋ	zhōŋ	zjōuŋ	zjūŋ	pine (Pinus tabulae formis)		1190 a
崧	sōng	slhuŋ	słuŋ	słəuŋ	səuŋ	siuŋ	suŋ	suŋ	sjūŋ	sjūŋ	be high	Viet. lōng may be an old loanword from *slhuŋ; however, since tones are different, it may be a chance coincidence. Standard Sino-Viet. for 崧 is tūng (pointing to a variant *zjūŋ < *lhuŋ ?).	1190 f
叟	sǒu	s(r)ō?	s(r)ó	swá	swá	sów	səw	səw	sáw	sáw	old man [LZ]		1097 a-c

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
嗾	sǒu	sōʔ	só	swá	swá	sów	səw	səw	sáw	sáw	to urge on (a dog)	Also read *sōʔ-s (MC sáw, Pek. sǒu), *shōʔ-s (MC chlǎw, Pek. cǒu) id.	1206 g
檉	sǒu	sōʔ	só	swá	swá	sów	səw	səw	sáw	sáw	grassy marshland [LZ]		0131 o
搜	sōu	sru	sru	şəw	şəw	şiw	şəw	şəw	şəw	şəw	numerous; look, examine		1097 d
夙	sù	suk	suk	səuk	sjəuk	siuk	siuk	siuk	sjük	sjük	early, early morning; soon		1030 a-c
俗	sú	lhok	lhok	lhok	zhok	zhok	zhok	zhok	zjök	zjök	custom, vulgar custom; vulgar, secular	Attested as early as in Shujing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	1220 a-b
素	sù	sās (~ sāks)	sāh	sāh	sāh	sò	sò	sò	sò	sò	(not be colored): be white, plain		0068 a
宿	sù	suk	suk	səuk	sjəuk	siuk	siuk	siuk	sjük	sjük	to stay overnight, lodge; to shrink, shrivel		1029 a-b
速	sù	sōk	sōk	sōk	sōk	sōk	sōk	swōk	suk	suk	to urge, invite	Also means 'rapid, quick' - a meaning obviously related to 'urge' and probably original ('urge' < 'hasten'), but attested only since Late Zhou.	1222 i-j
粟	sù	shok	shok	shok	shjok	shjok	shjok	shjok	sjök	sjük	Italian or fox-tail millet (Setaria italica); grain (rice or millet) in husk	For *sh cf. Xiamen chik ⁷ , Chaozhou chek ⁷ .	1221 a
肅	sù	sik ^w	siuk	sjəuk	sjəuk	siuk	siuk	siuk	sjük	sjük	be beating, beat; eager, fast	Often reduplicated, both in the sense 'solemn', 'very solemn' and 'eager, fast'. Schüssler translates the word in some passages (e.g. Shi 7.1) as 'be beating, beat', but it is probably just an expressive usage of the word in the meaning 'eager, fast' (sik ^w -sik ^w "we (beat down) eagerly" (the pegs of the rabbit-net). § The meanings 'eager' and 'concentrated, solemn' are historically quite close and there is no need to consider them as representing two homonymous words in OC.	1028 a-b
訴	sù	sṇāks	(s)ṇāh	(s)ṇāh	ṇāh	sò	sò	sò	sò	sò	to complain, denounce; to express, declare	In Early Zhou written as 愬. The reconstruction *sṇh- is suggested by xieh-sheng, but not very certain (regularly *xò would be expected in MC); at any rate, graphic similarity with 斥 *thiak q.v. is probably accidental. Standard Sino-Viet. is tǒ. A possible etymology see under 語.	0792 j, 769 c
愬	sù	sṇāks	(s)ṇāh	(s)ṇāh	ṇāh	sò	sò	sò	sò	sò	be careful, fearful; to complain		0769 b
檉	sù	sōk	sōk	sōk	sōk	sōk	sōk	swōk	suk	suk	clumps of trees	Used only within the compound 檉檉 *bök-sök.	1222 p
穌	sū	sā	sā	sā	sā	sō	sō	sō	so	so	gather into sheaves [Shuowen]		0067 a

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蘇	sū	sā	sā	sā	sā	sō	sō	sō	so	so	a k. of tree (in a compound)	Also used for a homonymous *sā 'to revive; tremble, fear' (in 0067 a-b Chuci also 'take').	
算	suàn	sōnʔ	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	to calculate, count; to consider, think about [L.Zhou]	Mand. suàn and Viet. toán reflect the MC variant *swàn < *sōnʔ-s. Viet. also has a colloquial loan from the same source: toan 'to consider, to attempt'.	0174 a
蒜	suàn	sōrs	swānh	swānh	swānh	swàn	swàn	swàn	swàn	swàn	garlic [Qi]	Viet. to'í is an interesting case of replacing MC -n by -i; it probably reflects a variant *swâj with the dialectal development *-r > -j. Standard Sino-Viet. is toán.	0175 b
筭	suàn	sōnʔs	swānh	swānh	swānh	swàn	swàn	swàn	swàn	swàn	counting tally	Attested in bronze inscriptions; = 算 q.v.	0173 a-b
篋	suǎn	sōnʔ	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	basket [LZ]		0174 b
篋	suǎn	sōnʔ	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	swán	bamboo vessel [LZ]		0174 c
酸	suān	sōr	swān	swān	swān	swān	swān	swān	swân	swân	be sour		0468 l e'
祟	sùi	suts	swə́c	swə́s	swə́s	swiś	swj̄	swj̄	sjwì	sjwì	ill luck, bad fate	Attested already in Yin inscriptions, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.	0528 a
隋	suí	slhōjʔ	sḷwáj	sḷwáj	ḷwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	shred sacrificial meat (which was buried after the sacrifice), a sacrifice of shred meat [L.Zhou]	Also read *slhōjʔ-s, MC sjwè / xwè, Pek. sùi, hùi id.	0011 b
歲	sùi	sw hats	swác	swás	sjwaś	sjweś	sjwèj	sjwèj	sjwèj	sjwèj	year; Jupiter	MC sjwèj is irregular (normally *xwèj would be expected). Standard Sino-Viet. is tué.	0346 a-e
碎	sùi	shūts	shwə́c	shwə́s	shwə́s	shwə́s	shwə́j	shwə́j	sòj	sòj	to break; splinter, broken piece	Colloquial Viet. tho'í reflects *sh-, thus parallelling the Min reflexes (Xiamen chui ⁵ , Fuzhou chöü ⁵ , Jianou cho ⁵). Standard Sino-Viet. is toái.	0490 n
遂	sùi	lhuts	lhwə́c	lhwə́s	zhwə́s	zhwiś	zhwj̄	zhwj̄	zjwì	zjwì	to advance, accomplish, achieve		0526 d-e
隧	sùi	lhuts	lhwə́c	lhwə́s	zhwə́s	zhwiś	zhwj̄	zhwj̄	zjwì	zjwì	turn round, revolve		0526 m
隨	suí	lhoj	lhwaj	lhwaj	zhwe	zhwe	zhwe	zhwe	zjwe	zjwi	to follow, go along	Viet. dôi is colloquial (with a strange tone); regular Sino-Viet. is tỳ.	0011 g
髓	sùi	slhojs	sḷwajh	sḷwajh	sjweh	sjwè	sjwè	sjwè	sjwè	sjwì	slippery		
髓	sùi	slhojs	sḷwajh	sḷwajh	sjweh	sjwè	sjwè	sjwè	sjwè	sjwì	slippery [L.Zhou]		0011 i
髓	suǐ	slhojʔ	sḷwáj	sḷwáj	sjwáj	sjwáj	sjwáj	sjwáj	sjwé	sjwí	marrow [L.Zhou]	For *slh-, besides MC s-, cf. Xiamen che ³ , Chaozhou chue ³ , Fuzhou choi ³ .	0011 h
綬	suī	snhuj	sṇwəj	sṇwəj	swəj	swij	swij	swij	sjwi	sjwi	to pacify, comfort	The proper meaning of the character is "strap fixed to carriage (to help ascending it)", given in Shuowen and attested in Lunyü (also written as 綬). This word is no doubt derived from *nuj (MC níwi, Pek. ruí) 'tassel, pennon,	0354 g

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
雖	suī	swhij	swij	swjəj	sjwəj	sjwij	sjwij	sjwi	sjwi	sjwi	be even, even though, although	pendant' which is also written as 綏 or as its graphic variant 綏, as well as 蕤 q.v. The character 綏 itself is more often used for a homonymous *snhuj 'pacify, peaceful'. The meaning of the character (as defined by Shuowen) is 'big lizard'. The word itself is perhaps related to the equational copula 唯 *wij 'to be' (q.v.) - a case of *s-derivation? For *swh-, besides MC s-, cf. Fuzhou chui ¹ .	0575 v-x
筍	sǔn	swhin?	swín	swjón	sjwón	sjwín	sjwín	sjwín	sjwin	sjwin	young bamboo, bamboo sprouts	A later writing variant is 筍.	
損	sǔn	swhān?	swǎn	swǎn	wǎn	swǎn	swǎn	swǎn	són	són	to diminish, subtract, subside	Standard Sino-Viet. is tô' n.	0435 a
孫	sūn	swān	(s)wān	(s)wān	wān	swān	swān	swān	son	son	grandson, descendant	The OC reconstruction presents some problems. MC son would normally presuppose OC *sūn - and this is the more or less commonly accepted reconstruction (see Schüssler 592 *suən, Baxter 790 *sun etc.). However, the word rhymes only with non-labialised *-ən or *-an in Shijing, which seems to favour a reconstruction like *swān in OC. This must be, then, a case of irregular development *sw- > s(w)- in the 1st division in MC (normally *xon would be expected). Shuowen regards 系 in 孫 as a semantic element, but it may in fact be phonetic - cf. its use in 鯨 *kwān.	0434 a-c
梭	suo	sōr	swān	swān	swān	swān	swān	swān	swâ	swâ	shuttle [Nanchao Song]	Viet. thoi is an archaic loanword (with -i for OC *-r); initial th- here perhaps indicates that we should reconstruct OC *shōr. Standard Sino-Viet. is thoa (NB: also with th-).	
所	suǒ	sra?	srá	śá	śá	śó	śó	śó	śó	śú	place, position, situation	Also widely used for an homonymous relative pronoun *sra? 'which, whom' (originally probably the same word as *sra? 'place').	0091 a-c
索	suǒ	sāk	sāk	sāk	sāk	sāk	sāk	sāk	sāk	sāk	rope	Used also for homonymous *sāk '(perhaps): be frightening, disquieting'; *sāk 'to search, demand, press'. Also read *srāk, MC śaik (FQ 山戟) id.	0770 a
瑣	suǒ	sōj?	swáj	swáj	swá	swá	swá	swá	swá	swá	be small, petty		0013 a-b
鎖	suǒ	sōj?	swáj	swáj	swá	swá	swá	swá	swá	swá	chain [Han]		
唆	suō	sōr	swān	swān	swān	swān	swān	swān	swâ	swâ	to urge, incite, induce [Tang]	Although the word is attested rather late, Viet. xui (cf. also a synonymous xúi) seems to be an archaic loan (preserving the final -i < *-r). Standard Sino-Viet. is toa.	
娑	suō	sāj	sāj	sāj	sā	sā	sā	sā	sâ	sâ	saunter, dance		0016 e

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
莎	suō	srāj	srāj	ṣāj	ṣā	ṣā	ṣā	ṣā	ṣa	ṣa	a k. of locust (only in compounds)	Since Han used also for *sōj, MC swâ, Pek. suō name of a plant (Cyperus).	0016 f
蓑	suō	sōj	swāj	swāj	swā	swā	swā	swā	swâ	swâ	raincoat made of straw or rush		0355 b
蓑	suō	sōj	swāj	swāj	swā	swā	swā	swā	swâ	swâ	= 蓑		0355 c
縮	suō	sruk	sruk	ṣouk	ṣouk	ṣiuk	ṣuk	ṣuk	ṣük	ṣük	to bind together; to collect; as su 4 "to strain wine" or "to bind, lash"		1029 c
傒	suō	sāj	sāj	sāj	sā	sā	sā	sā	sâ	sâ	onomatope depicting tipsy and continued dancing	Also read *shāj, MC châ, Pek. cuō id.	0005 k
逡	tà	lhōp	lhōp	lhōp	lhōp	dhōp	dhōp	dhōp	dḏp	dḏp	to reach to [Han]	Cf. 逡 *lhōp-s id.	0678 e
撻	tà	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thât	thât	to beat; be brisk		0271 d
躅	tà	dāp	dāp	dāp	dāp	dāp	dāp	dāp	dâp	dâp	to trample, stamp on [Han]	Possibly of Austroasiatic origin: cf. PAA *di:p / *dip 'beat, trample', Thai dup 'beat'.	0628 b
沓	tà	lōp	lōp	lōp	lōp	dōp	dōp	dōp	dḏp	dḏp	to babble		0677 a
牽	tà	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thât	thât	lamb [Shuowen]		0271 a
譖	tà	lōp	lōp	lōp	lōp	dōp	dōp	dōp	dḏp	dḏp	garrulous		0677 b
闥	tà	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thât	thât	door; room, door-room		0271 e
獺	tǎ	srhāt	ṛāt	ṛāt	ṛāt	thāt	thāt	thāt	thât	thât	otter [L.Zhou]	In MC also read thăt (FQ 他轄) id., a dialectal development of the same OC word.	0272 i
他	tā	slāj	lāj	lāj	lāj	thā	thā	thā	thâ	thâ	other, different		0004 l'c
它	tā	slāj	lāj	lāj	lāj	thā	thā	thā	thâ	thâ	other, different	The Yin meaning seems to have been: 'danger, harm, obstacle'.	0004 a-e
太	tài	thāts	thāc	thās	thās	thās	thāj	thāj	thāj	thāj	be too great, very great, grand; excessive; = 大 q.v.		0317 d-e
汰	tài	thāts	thāc	thās	thās	thās	thāj	thāj	thāj	thāj	to pass, surpass; be great, superior [L.Zhou]	Originally written with 大 in the right part. Also read *thāt, MC thāt id.; *dāts, MC dāj, Mand. dài 'to wash, wash away; discharge, eliminate'. With the latter meaning the character is nowadays also read as tài, and the Sino-Viet. loan tha'í demonstrates the same phonetic transfer. The same character is used to transcribe Viet. tha'y 'to throw' (< 'discharge?').	
抬	tái	dhō	dhō	dhō	dhō	dhō	dhō	dhōj	dḏj	dḏj	to carry, lift [Han]	Originally written with 臺 as phonetic; however, since both variants are late, a reconstruction *Lhō is also possible. For aspiration cf. Min reflexes: Xiamen, Fuzhou, Chaozhou thai ² ,	

	Путунхуа	Aㄨㄛ	Kㄨㄛ	3X	BX	Пㄨㄛ-1	Пㄨㄛ-2	Пㄨㄛ-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
苔	tái	Łhē	Łhē	Łhē	lhē	dhē	dhē	dhēj	dɿj	dɿj	moss [Han]	Jianou thai ⁹ . For *Łh- cf. Xiamen thi ² , Fuzhou thi ² , Jianou thai ² .	
泰	tài	thāts	thāc	thās	thās	thās	thāj	thāj	thāj	thāj	name of the West Wind; excessive, spread out and reach everywhere	A later attested meaning is 'calm, tranquil'. The character is traditionally used for the name of the Thai people and country.	0316 a
態	tài	snēs							thɿj	thɿj			0885 f
臺	tái	dhē	dhē	dhē	dhē	dhē	dhē	dhēj	dɿj	dɿj	terrace, tower	Used also for homonymous words *dhē 'servant, slave' and *dhē 'name of a plant'. For *dh cf. Chaozhou thai ² , Longdu thoj ² .	0939 a
炆	tái	Łē	Łē	lē (~ Łh-)	lē (~ lh-)	dē	dē	dēj	dɿj	dɿj	soot		
駘	tái	Łēʔ	Łé	lé (~ Łh-)	lé	dé	dé	dēj	dɿj	dɿj	loose, slack		
胎	tāi	Łē	Łē	lē (~ Łh-)	lē	thē	thē	thēj	thɿj	thɿj	phoetus [L.Zhou]	Since Han used also for a homonymous *Łē 'bottom, lower part of a vessel'; since Song - for a homonymous (MC thɿj) name of earthenware.	
炭	tàn	thārs (~ -ns)	thānh	thānh	thānh	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān	coal, charcoal [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is thán.	0151 a
覃	tán	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dɿm	dɿm	to extend, spread	For initial *lh- cf. Min: Xiamen tham ² , Fuzhou than ² . § The character is also used (since Early Zhou) for another word, OC *lam // *lamʔ, MC jem (FQ JY 余廉) // jém (FQ JY 以冉), Mand. yán // yǎn 'pointed, sharp'.	0646 a
痰	tán	lhām	lhām	lhām	lhām	dhām	dhām	dhām	dām	dām	phlegm [Tang]	For *lh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou tham ² , Fuzhou than ² . Since the character is late, a reconstruction *dhām is also possible.	
嘆	tàn	snārs	ṅānh	ṅānh	ṅānh	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān	to sigh, lament	Also read *snār, MC thān, Pek. tām id. Standard Sino-Viet. is thán.	0152 a
歎	tàn	snārs	ṅānh	ṅānh	ṅānh	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān		= 嘆	0152 c
潭	tán	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dɿm	dɿm	gulf, deep, abyss [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is dām. For *lh- cf. Chaozhou tham ² , Fuzhou than ² , Jianou thain ² .	0646 b
談	tán	lhām	lhām	lhām	lhām	dhām	dhām	dhām	dām	dām	to speak, chat	For *lh- cf. Chaozhou tham ² .	0617 l
壇	tán	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	altar	For *d- cf. Xiamen tuā ² , Chaozhou tūā ² , Fuzhou tan ² , Jianou tuin ⁹ .	0148 d
曇	tán	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dɿm	dɿm	cloudy sky [Han]	For *dh cf. Fuzhou than ² . The character is attested late, thus *lh- can also be reconstructed. In Buddhist transcriptions used within 曇摩 dhām-mâ "dharma".	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
檀 譚	tán	dhān	dhān	dhān	dhān	dhān	dhān	dhān	dān	dān	sandalwood	For *dh cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou thaŋ².	0148 e
	tán	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dɔm	dɔm	place name	The original meaning is 'to speak', attested only since LZ (as well as the loan usage for *lhēm 'great, comfortable'. For *lh- cf. Chaozhou tham², Fuzhou thaŋ².	0646 c
倅 鐔	tán	lām	lām	lām	lām	dām	dām	dām	dām	dām	be aflame, burning		0617 k
	tán	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dɔm	dɔm	knob or ring on sword handle.	For *lh cf. Fuzhou, Jianou thaŋ². Also read *ləm, MC jim; *lhəm, MC zjim id.	0646 e
罈	tán	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	lhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dhēm	dɔm	dɔm	an earthenware jar [Tang]	For *lh- cf. Xiamen tham², Fuzhou thaŋ². Since the character is late attested (and has also a number of graphic variants) *dhēm can also be reconstructed.	
坦 袒	tǎn	thān?	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	level; at ease		0149 d
	tǎn	dhān?	dhán	dhán	dhán	dhán	dhán	dhán	dán	dán	bare, naked [L.Zhou]	For *dh cf. Yilan than⁶. Standard Sino-Viet. is da 'n. Mand. t- perhaps points to an unattested MC variant *thān?; Viet. tr- is not clear.	0149 f
毳 菱 黹 儻 探	tǎn	slām?	(s)lám	(s)lám	lám	thám	thám	thám	thám	thám	carpet, tapestry [Jin]		
	tǎn	slām?	(s)lám	(s)lám	lám	thám	thám	thám	thám	thám	a k. of rush, sedge		0617 j
	tǎn	thēm?	thóm	thóm	thóm	thóm	thóm	thóm	thám	thám	black	Also read *dhēm?, MC dám id.	0658 n
	tǎn	thān?	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	thán	easy-going [LZ]	Also used for *dan, MC ʒen, Pek. chán 'irresolute' [LZ]	0148 c
	tān	lām	lām	lām (~ lh-)	lām	thām	thām	thām	thám	thám	to explore; draw upon oneself	Also read tàn in modern Mand. One of the later meanings is 'to call on, pay a visit'. Standard Sino-Viet. is thám (together with Mand. tàn pointing to an unattested MC variant *thám).	0666 f
貪 灘 噴 噴	tān	srhēm	rēm	rēm	rēm	thēm	thēm	thēm	thám	thám	be covetous, greedy		0645 a
	tān	snār	nār	nār	nār	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān	foreshore		0152 m
	tān	thēm?	thóm	thóm	thóm	thóm	thóm	thóm	thám	thám	numerous		0645 b
	tān	thār	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān	thān	exhausted, fagged out	Also used for a homonymous *thār 'numerous'; during Late Zhou borrowed for a word *thar? (MC chén, Pek. chǎn) 'slow, drawn-out, easy-going'.	0147 m
唐	táng	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	path in the temple	Also used for the homonymous *lhāŋ 'dodder' and *lhāŋ in the compound 唐棣 *lhāŋ-lhēTs 'wild plum' (thus in Shi 24,1). For *lh- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou thaŋ², Longdu thoŋ².	0700 a-b
堂	táng	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	hall; foundation of house; place name	For *d- cf. Xiamen tŋ², Chaozhou tŋ², Fuzhou toŋ².	0725 s
棠 塘	táng	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	pear (pirus betulaefolia)		0725 t
	táng	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	dam, dyke [LZ]	For *dh cf. Chaozhou thaŋ².	0700 c

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
糖	táng	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	to ward off; to approach [Tang]	A late word, thus the OC reconstruction is not quite secure. For *lh-(could be also *dh-) cf. Chaozhou thaŋ², thiŋ² (as opposed to Fuzhou toŋ²).	
糖	táng	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	lhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	sugar [Tang]	For *lh- cf. Xiamen thŋ², Chaozhou thiŋ², Fuzhou thoŋ², Jianou thoŋ²; Longzhou thīŋ, Zhuang tīŋ (*dhīŋ). Since the character is late, a reconstruction *dhāŋ is also possible.	
螳	táng	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dhāŋ	dāŋ	dāŋ	mantis [LZ]	For *dh cf. Chaozhou thaŋ².	0725 d'
倘	tǎng	thāŋ?	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	stop suddenly (LZ)	Also read *thāŋ, *thaŋ? id.	0725 k
湯	tāng	ḷāŋ	ḷāŋ	lāŋ	lāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	reckless	Also read *ḷāŋ, MC 𪛗 (FQ 式羊), Pek. shāng 'be swelling, swollen (of water)'. Since Late Zhou widely used for *ḷāŋ, MC thāŋ 'hot (boiling) water'.	0720 z-b
鎗	tāng	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	thāŋ	go 'tang' (of drums)		0725 e'
桃	táo	ḷhāw	ḷhāw	ḷhāw	lhāw	dhāw	dhāw	dhāw	dāw	dāw	peach (Prunus persica); also used in 桃蹊 "perhaps: be coming and going and seeing each other"	For aspirated *ḷh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou tho², Fuzhou, Jianou thau².	1145 u
逃	táo	ḷāw	ḷāw	lāw	lāw	dāw	dāw	dāw	dāw	dāw	to run away, escape	For *ḷ- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou to², Fuzhou to², Jianou tau².	1145 v
陶	táo	ḷhū	ḷhū	ḷhōw	lhōw	dhōw	dhāw	dhāw	dāw	dāw	pottery, mould; to mould	For *ḷh- cf. Chaozhou thau². Viet. lu 'large earthenware jar' is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is 𪛗. Also read *ḷaw, MC jew, mod. yáo "be happy, merry".	1047 d
萄	táo	ḷhū	ḷhū	ḷhōw	lhōw	dhōw	dhāw	dhāw	dāw	dāw	wine grape [Han]	Used only in 葡萄 id. For *ḷh- cf. Chaozhou tho².	
濤	táo	dhū	dhū	dhōw	dhōw	dhōw	dhāw	dhāw	dāw	dāw	big waves [Han]	Mod. tāo is irregular. For *dh cf. Chaozhou thau², thiu².	
討	tǎo	thū?	thú	thów	thów	thów	tháw	tháw	tháw	tháw	to punish	Since Late Zhou the word has also acquired the meaning 'to examine, make out'.	1073 d
叨	tāo	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	tāw	grieved, sorry	= 叨 q.v.; during LZ read *thāw, MC thāw 'covetous'.	1131 d
洩	tāo	ḷāw	ḷāw	lāw (~ ḷh-)	lāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	to pour water, wash	Modern 2d tone is irregular.	1145 s
掏	tāo	ḷhū	ḷhū	ḷhōw	lhōw	dhōw	dhāw	dhāw	dāw	dāw	to unearth, to dig up [Tang]	For aspiration cf. Chaozhou thau². The character is late, and a reconstruction *dhū is also possible.	
饕	tāo	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	thāw	eat voraciously		
特	tè	dhōk	dhōk	dhōk	dhōk	dhōk	dhōk	dhōk	dḷk	dḷk	male animal, bull	Used also for homonymous *dhōk 'be straight-rising'; *dhōk 'a match, a mate'. In later times the character was frequently used instead of 犗 *dhōk 'single; special' q.v. The regular Sino-Viet. form is 𪛗. For *dh cf. Yilan thiau²; Siam. thik,	0961 h'

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
慝	tè	snhāk	sṅāk	sṅāk	ṅāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thak	thak	evil	Zhuang tak (*dhik).	0777 o
植	tè	dhāk	dhāk	dhāk	dhāk	dhāk	dhāk	dhāk	dak	dak	single	After Chou written usually as 特 (q.v.), with a more broad meaning 'special'.	0919 f
騰	téng	Łhāṅ	Łhāṅ	Łhāṅ	lhāṅ	dhāṅ	dhāṅ	dhāṅ	dḷṅ	dḷṅ	to write down, record [Han]	For *Łh cf. Xiamen thiṅ², Chaozhou then².	
藤	téng	Łāṅ	Łāṅ	lāṅ	lāṅ	dāṅ	dāṅ	dāṅ	dḷṅ	dḷṅ	name of a creeping plant [Tang]	For unaspirated consonant cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou tin², Fuzhou teṅ². Since the character is attested late, a reconstruction *dāṅ is also possible.	
騰	téng	Łhāṅ	Łhāṅ	Łhāṅ	lhāṅ	dhāṅ	dhāṅ	dhāṅ	dḷṅ	dḷṅ	to rise, overcome	The word can be connected etymologically with 揚 *Łaṅ 'to lift, raise' q.v. For *Łh- cf. Xiamen thiṅ², Chaozhou then².	0893 v
騰	téng	Łāṅ	Łāṅ	lāṅ (~ Łh-)	lāṅ (~ lh-)	dāṅ	dāṅ	dāṅ	dḷṅ	dḷṅ	a fabulous flying snake; also te 4 "insect eating leaves of plants"		0893 u
嬌	thuō	slōjʔ	l̥wáj	l̥wáj	l̥wá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	beautiful	Also read *lōjʔ-s, MC dwà id.	
剃	tì	slēks	l̥eh	l̥eh	liēh	thièj	thièj	thièj	thiej	thiej	to shave hair [Han]	The original writing is #, and the word is clearly connected with 剔 *slēk 'to cut' q.v.	
悌	tì	Łājʔs	Łāc	lās (~ Łh-)	lās	dās	dəj	dəj	diēj	diēj	respectful towards elder brothers, fraternal [LZ]	Obviously derived from 弟 *Łājʔ q.v.; modern t- is irregular.	0591 f
涕	tì	λijʔ	λij	l̥jój (~ λh-)	liój	thiėj	thiėj	thiėj	thiej	thiej	tears	Also read *λijʔ-s, MC thiej (FQ 他計), whence Pek. ti.	0591 m
惕	tì	slēk	(s)l̥ēk	(s)l̥ēk	liēk	thiēk	thiēk	thiēk	thiek	thiek	to be anxious, to respect, to grieve		0850 i-j
啼	tí	dhē	dhē	dhē	dhiē	dhiēj	dhiēj	dhiēj	diej	diej	weep, howl [LZ]	For *dh cf. Chaozhou thi², Fuzhou thā², Jianou thi².	0877 g
提	tí	dhē	dhē	dhē	dhiē	dhiēj	dhiēj	dhiēj	diej	diej	to take, take up; be calm and thoughtful	For *dh- cf. Xiamen the², Fuzhou, Chaozhou thi².	0866 n
替	tì	thīts (~ λ-, ~ sl-, ~ sn-, ~ srh-, ~ -ōts, ~ -ē(k)s)	thíc	thjās	thiās	thiēs	thiēj	thiēj	thiej	thiej	to interrupt, remove, replace; to give up, miss, discard	There are no hsieh-sheng connections or rhymes for the word, thus the OC reconstruction is very uncertain. Viet. thay is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is thế.	
蹄	tí	dē	dē	dē	diē	diēj	diēj	diēj	diej	diej	animal's foot, hoof	For *d cf. Xiamen tue², Chaozhou toi², Fuzhou tā², Jianou tai².	0877 h
嚏	tì	tīts	tíc	tjās	tiās	tiēs	tiēj	tiēj	tiej	tiej	to gasp	For some reason absent in Schüssler's dictionary. Modern t-	0415 e

	Пугунхуа	Aㄉㄚ	Kㄉㄚ	ㄅㄨㄛ	BX	ㄆㄨㄛ-1	ㄆㄨㄛ-2	ㄆㄨㄛ-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
題	tí	dē	dē	dē	diē	diēj	diēj	diēj	diej	diej	forehead; heading [L.Zhou]	is irregular (*dì would be normally expected). For *d cf. Xiamen tue ² , Chaozhou toi ² , Fuzhou tä ² . The oldest attested usage is for OC *dēs, MC diēj, Mand. dì 'to see, look' (in Shijing).	
莠	tí	lhāj	lhāj	lhāj	lhāj	dhāj	dhāj	dhāj	diej	diej	a shoot	For *lh- cf. Fuzhou thä ² .	0551 k
帚	tì	thēks	thēh	thēh	thiēh	thiēj	thiēj	thiēj	thèj	thèj	comb-pin	Also read *tēk-s (MC tiej), *threk-s (MC irregularly thèj) id.	0877 e
稊	tí	Łhāj	Łhāj	Łhāj	lhāj	dhāj	dhāj	dhāj	diej	diej	wild millet; shoot, sprout	For *Łh- cf. Fuzhou thä ² .	0591 g
褹	tí	dē	dē	dē	diē	diēj	diēj	diēj	diej	diej	peace, happiness	Also read *de, MC źe; *te, MC cé id.	0866 e
褹	tì	slēks	l̥ēh	l̥ēh	liēh	thiēj	thiēj	thiēj	thèj	thèj	diapers; jacket open in front and worn outside a fur garment; also xi 2, "bare the upper body"		0850 m
鬚	tì	lhēks	lhēh	lhēh	lhiēh	dhiēj	dhiēj	dhiēj	diēj	diēj	false hair	Also read *slhek, MC sjek, Pek. xi id.; during LZ used as a loan for *slēk (MC thiek, Pek. tì - whence the basic modern reading of the graph), *slēk-s (MC thiej, Pek. tì) 'to cut off, cut to pieces'. Already in Shijing a corrupted graphic variant of the character (with 也 instead of 易) is attested.	0850 r
趯	tì	λēk ^w	λēuk	ljāuk (~ λh-)	liāuk	thiēuk	thiēk	thiēk	thiek	thiek	be jumping		1124 e
體	tǐ	srhāj?	r̥āj	r̥āj	r̥āj	thāj	thāj	thāj	thíej	thíej	body, form, shape, content		0597 i
醴	tǐ	thē?	thé	thé	thié	thiēj	thiēj	thiēj	thíej	thíej	clarified red spirits [LZ]	Later used within a compound 醴醐 *dhē-gā 'cream' (for *dh- cf. Fuzhou thi ²).	0866 i
剔	tī	slēk	(s)l̥ēk	(s)l̥ēk	liēk	thiēk	thiēk	thiēk	thiek	thiek	to cut		0850 h
梯	tī	λāj	λāj	l̥āj (~ λh-)	l̥āj	thāj	thāj	thāj	thiej	thiej	wooden steps, staircase [L.Zhou]		0591 l
踢	tī	slēk	(s)l̥ēk	(s)l̥ēk	liēk	thiēk	thiēk	thiēk	thiek	thiek	to kick [Han]	The character is attested earlier (in Chuci), but with rather obscure meaning.	
田	tián	lhīn	lhīn	lhjōn	lhiōn	dhiēn	dhiēn	dhiēn	dien	dien	field; field supervisor; measure word for fields; to hunt	For *lh- cf. Min forms (with secondary palatalization): Chaozhou chaŋ ² , Fuzhou cheŋ ² , Jianou chain ² ; Siam. thían, Zhuang tīn (*dhian). Used also for a homonymous (and possibly related) *lhīn 'to hunt'; for the derived *lhīn-s, MC dien (FQ 堂練) 'to cultivate, till; royal domain'.	0362 a-c
恬	tián	lhēm	lhēm	lhjām	lhiām	dhiēm	dhiēm	dhiēm	diem	diem	calm, tranquility	For *lh cf. Xiamen thiam ² , Fuzhou than ² .	0621 b
畝	tián	lhīns	lhīnh	lhjōnh	lhiōnh	dhiēn	dhiēn	dhiēn	dien	dien	cultivate the field	= 田 q. v. (also read *lhīn 'to hunt' during LZ).	0362 e-f
甜	tián	lhēm	lhēm	lhjām	lhiām	dhiēm	dhiēm	dhiēm	diem	diem	sweet [Han]	For *lh cf. Xiamen thī ² .	

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
填	tián	dīn?	dín	djǝn	diǝn	dién	dién	dién	dien	dien	exhausted	In Early Zhou also used for chén, MC dīn, OC *dhrin 'be long-lasting' (the latter is also sometimes written as 陳). Later the graph was more frequently used for tián, MC dien, OC *dhān (for *dh- cf. Xiamen thian ² , Chaozhou thien ²), Viet. dièn 'to fill up' - a word not attested in Early Zhou.	0375 u-v
闐	tián	dīn	dīn	djǝn	diǝn	dién	dién	dién	dien	dien	sound of a drum; drum		0375 q-r
瑱	tiàn	thīns	thīnh	thjǝnh	thiǝnh	thièn	thièn	thièn	thien	thien	jade pendant covering the ear	Also read *trin-s, MC tīn, Pek. zhèn id. During LZ the character is only attested with the latter reading meaning 'a k. of jade'.	0375 p
腆	tiǎn	thǝr?	thǝn	thǝn	thǝn	thǝn	thǝn	thǝn	thién	thién	(perhaps:) be excessive, too good	Also written as 珍 in Shi, which probably points to *-rʔ.	0476 d
舔	tiǎn	slēm?	lēm	ljám	liám	thiém	thiém	thiém	thiem	thiem	to lick [Tang]	Viet. liém must be an archaic loan (unless it is a chance coincidence); standard Sino-Viet. is thiém.	
覲	tiǎn	thēn? (~ thēn sl-, ~ ʃ-)		thjǎn	thiǎn	thién	thién	thién	thien	thien	perhaps: visage		0244 a
殄	tiǎn	dǝr?	dǝn	dǝn	dǝn	dǝn	dǝn	dǝn	dien	dien	to cease, put an end to, destroy	Modern tiǎn is irregular (*diàn would be expected).	0453 k
天	tiān	thīn	thīn	thjǝn	thiǝn	thiēn	thiēn	thiēn	thien	thien	sky, Heaven	Also used for a homonymous *thīn 'to brand the forehead'.	0361 a-c
添	tiān	thēm	thēm	thjām	thiām	thiēm	thiēm	thiēm	thiem	thiem	to add, increase [Han]	Originally written as 沾 (among other readings of this character q.v.). Standard Sino-Viet. is thiēm.	
佻	tiáo	ʎēw	ʎēw	ljāw (~ ʎh-)	liāw	diēw	diēw	diēw	diew	diew	be coming and going	Also read *ʎēwʔ, MC diēw id.; during Late Zhou used for *ʎēw, *ʎēw 'usurp; frivolous, reckless'.	1145 n
條	tiáo	liw	liw	ljǝw	liǝw	diēw	diēw	diēw	diew	diew	be extending branches, extend, long; branch	Also used for *liw 'orderly' (Sch.: "perhaps this is the same word: 'neatly branched = spread out'), as well as for *liw '(perhaps) a tree like Mallotus japonicus'; for *sliw, MC thieu 'to pull down branches'. For OC *l (not *lh-) cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Jianou tiauw, Chaozhou tiəuw, Fuzhou tieuw. Later, more abstract, meanings are: ('branch' >) 'article, clause, paragraph'.	1077 f
跳	tiào	ʎhēw	ʎhēw	ʎhjāw	lihāw	dhiēw	dhiēw	dhiēw	diew	diew	to jump [LZ]	For *ʎh cf. thieu ⁵ , Jianou thiau ⁶ - reflecting a variant *ʎhēw-s, MC diēw; another variant, *ʎhēw-s, MC thieu is reflected in mod. tiào and Xiamen thieu ⁵ .	1145 p
調	tiáo	dhīw	dhīw	dhjǝw	dhiǝw	dhiēw	dhiēw	dhiēw	diew	diew	to tune, adjust	For *dh cf. Chaozhou thiəuw ² . Also read *dhīw-s, MC diēw, Mand. diào, Viet. diêu '(smth. adjusted, tuned)' > 'air, tune, melody'.	1083 x
窈	tiǎo	ʎēw?	ʎēw	ljāw (~ liāw)	liāw	diēw	diēw	diēw	diew	diew	be elegant, beautiful	Used only in the compound 窈窕 'be elegant, beautiful'. The	1145 q

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
				Łh-)								modern reading tiǎo is irregular (*diào would be expected normally), influenced by cases like 挑挑跳 etc.	
挑	tiāo	ḗew	ḗew	ljāw (~ ḗaw ḗh-)		thiēw	thiēw	thiēw	thiew	thiew	to pick out, dig out; to pick up, carry on the shoulders [Han]	Used also for *Ḓēw?, MC diéw (FQ 徒了), Pek. (irr.) tiǎo 'to lift up; to arouse, provoke'.	1145 o
鐵	tiě	ḗhīt	ḗhīt	ḗhjēt	liēt	thiēt	thiēt	thiēt	thiet	thiet	iron	Viet. sắt is a colloquial loan (with a rather peculiar initial reflex); standard Sino-Viet. is thiết.	
帖	tiē	thēp	thēp	thjāp	thiāp	thiēp	thiēp	thiēp	thiep	thiep	card, tablet [Tang]	Also read tiě in Mand. The character is attested rather late, and the earliest attestations (Liang time) are for a homonymous *thēp, MC thiep (but in Mand. usually read as tiē) 'peaceful, subdued, to subdue'.	0618 q
貼	tiē	thēp	thēp	thjāp	thiāp	thiēp	thiēp	thiēp	thiep	thiep	to stamp, plaster [Han]		
廷	tíng	Łhēḅ	Łhēḅ	Łhēḅ	lhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dien	dien	= 庭	For *Łh- cf. Chaozhou then ² .	0835 d-g
亭	tíng	dēḅ	dēḅ	dēḅ	diēḅ	diēḅ	diēḅ	diēḅ	dien	dien	to settle, regulate [LZ]	For *d cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou tin ² , Chaozhou ten ² , Jianou taiḅ ⁹ .	0833 h
庭	tíng	Łhēḅ	Łhēḅ	Łhēḅ	lhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dien	dien	courtyard, court of a palace, mansion, temple	Used also for a homonymous *Łhēḅ 'be straight, upright'. For *Łh- cf. Xiamen thīā ² , Chaozhou then ² .	0835 h
停	tíng	dhēḅ	dhēḅ	dhēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dien	dien	to stop, to halt [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is đình. For *dh- cf. Xiamen thin ² , Chaozhou then ² , Fuzhou thin ² .	0833 i
蜓	tíng	Łhēḅ	Łhēḅ	Łhēḅ	lhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dien	dien	a k. of insect (cricket, dragonfly) [LZ]	For *Łh cf. Chaozhou then ² . Also read *Łhēḅ? / *Łhīḅ?, MC diēḅ / diēḅ id.	0835 n
挺	tǐng	Łhēḅ?	Łhēḅ	Łhēḅ	lhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	dhiēḅ	diēḅ	diēḅ	to pull out; stick out [LZ]	For *Łh cf. Yilan thāi ⁶ . Also used for *Łhēḅ?, MC thien ² 'straight' (whence the generalized modern reading tǐng).	0835 i
艇	tǐng	Łēḅ?	Łēḅ	léḅ (~ Ḓēḅ Łh-)	liēḅ (~ lh-)	diēḅ	diēḅ	diēḅ	diēḅ	diēḅ	small boat [Han]		
汀	tīng	thēḅ	thēḅ	thēḅ	thiēḅ	thiēḅ	thiēḅ	thiēḅ	thien	thien	island [LZ]		0833 f
聽	tīng	ḗēḅ	ḗēḅ	lēḅ (~ ḗēḅ ḗh-)	liēḅ	thiēḅ	thiēḅ	thiēḅ	thien	thien	to hear	Also read *ḗēḅ-s, MC thien ² (FQ 他定) 'to listen' (whence Viet. thính).	0835 ld'-e'
同	tóng	Łōḅ	Łōḅ	lōḅ	lōḅ	dōḅ	dōḅ	dwōḅ	duḅ	duḅ	to be the same, join, unite	For OC *Ł- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou tan ² , Fuzhou töüḅ ² .	1176 a-c
彤	tóng	dūḅ (~ l- dūḅ, ~Ł-)		dāuḅ	dāuḅ	dāuḅ	dāuḅ	dōḅ	doḅ	duḅ	be red		1008 e-f
桐	tóng	Łhōḅ	Łhōḅ	Łhōḅ	lhōḅ	dhōḅ	dhōḅ	dhwōḅ	duḅ	duḅ	empress tree (Paulownia tomentosa)	Also used in the compound 梧桐 *ḅā-Łhōḅ 'a k. of plane tree (Firmiana plantanifolia)'. For *Łh- cf. Xiamen than ² , Chaozhou than ² , thon ² , Fuzhou thōḅ ² .	1176 e-f
痛	tòng	slōḅs	lōḅh	lōḅh	lōḅh	thōḅ	thōḅ	thwōḅ	thùḅ	thùḅ	pain, sickness	Attested already in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's	1185 q

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ΠḏK-1	ΠḏK-2	ΠḏK-3	PCK	ΠCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
童 筒	tóng	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhwōŋ	duŋ	duŋ	a young person, fellow	For *dh- cf. Chaozhou thoŋ², Jianou thoŋ².	1188 o-q
	tóng	Łōŋ	Łōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ	dōŋ	dōŋ	dwōŋ	duŋ	duŋ	tube	Mod. tone is irregular (tóng would be expected). For *Ł- (unaspirated) cf. Xiamen tōŋ², Chaozhou, Jianou tōŋ², Fuzhou töüŋ².	1176 g
僮	tóng	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhwōŋ	duŋ	duŋ	(perhaps:) be ample	The meaning 'a non-adult person' is attested only since Late Zhou, although Shuowen gives it as the basic meaning. This is obviously the same word as 童 (q.v.), which enables us to reconstruct *dh- (although for the early meaning 'ample' it is not obvious). A recent usage is instead of 壯 as an ethnonym (Zhuang).	1188 r
銅	tóng	Łōŋ	Łōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ	dōŋ	dōŋ	dwōŋ	duŋ	duŋ	copper, brass, bronze [Han]	For *Ł- cf. Min forms: Xiamen tōŋ², Chaozhou tōŋ², Fuzhou töüŋ²; Siam. dhōŋ (*dōŋ).	1176 d
瞳	tóng	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhwōŋ	duŋ	duŋ	inexperienced, ignorant [LZ]	Since Han time used for homonymous *dhōŋ 'pupil of the eye' - which is most probably the original meaning of the character. For *dh- cf. Chaozhou thoŋ².	1188 s
舳	tóng	Łūŋ	Łūŋ	lōuŋ (~ Łh-)	lōuŋ (~ lh-)	dōuŋ	dōuŋ	dōŋ	doŋ	duŋ	red		
罟 桶	tóng	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhōŋ	dhwōŋ	duŋ	duŋ	a k. of net	Also read *thoŋ, MC čhöuŋ id.	1188 lc'
	tǒng	slōŋ?	(s)lōŋ	(s)lōŋ	lōŋ	thōŋ	thōŋ	thwōŋ	thúŋ	thúŋ	cask, barrel, pail [Han]	Also read *lōŋ?, MC dúŋ (FQ 徒總) id. Standard Sino-Viet. is	1185 p
通	tōng	slōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ	lōŋ	thōŋ	thōŋ	thwōŋ	thuŋ	thuŋ	to penetrate, pass through, communicate		1185 r-s
侗	tōng	łōŋ	łōŋ	lōŋ (~ łh-)	lōŋ	thōŋ	thōŋ	thwōŋ	thuŋ	thuŋ	stupid, ignorant		1176 j
投	tóu	dhō	dhō	dhwā	dhwā	dhōw	dhēw	dhēw	dɔw	dɔw	to throw; to throw to, to present; throw out, eject	For *dh- cf. Xiamen tho², Chaozhou thau².	0130 c
透	tòu	slōs	(s)lōh	(s)lŵāh	lŵāh	thòw	thèw	thèw	thɔw	thɔw	to penetrate, pass through [Sui]	The earliest attestation is during Han time (in Fangyan) for a word *slo, MC sú, Mand. shū 'afraid, scared'.	
頭	tóu	dhō	dhō	dhwā	dhwā	dhōw	dhēw	dhēw	dɔw	dɔw	head; beginning, end [LZ]	For *dh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou thau², Jianou the².	0118 e
斂	tóu	lō	lō	lwā	lwā	dōw	dēw	dēw	dɔw	dɔw	a k. of song [LZ]		0125 t
黈	tǒu	thō?	thó	thwá	thwá	thów	thèw	thèw	thɔw	thɔw	yellow [LZ]		0129 i
偷	tōu	slō	lō	lŵā	lŵā	thōw	thēw	thēw	thɔw	thɔw	steal; rude, mean [LZ]		0125 u
媮	tōu	slō	lō	lŵā	lŵā	thōw	thēw	thēw	thɔw	thɔw	to slight, despise [LZ]		0125 v
兔	tù	thās (~	thāh	thāh	thāh	thò	thò	thò	thò	thò	rabbit, hare	Cf. PA *t'ògsu 'hare'.	0063 a-b

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
		sl-, ~ ʃ-, ~ -ks)											
突	tú	ʃūt (~ sl-, ~ th-)	ʃwət	ḷwət (~ ʃh-)	thwət	thwət	thwət	thot	thot	suddenly		Also read *ʃūt (~ l-, dh-) id.; the original meaning of the graph is 'dig through, break through, protrude', attested only since Late Zhou.	0489 a
徒	tú	dhā	dhā	dhā	dhā	dhō	dhō	dhō	do	do	to walk on foot, footmen, footsoldiers; follower, adherent	OC *dh- is based only on Chaozhou thu ² and thus not very reliable. During Late Zhou used also for a homonymous *dhā 'vainly, mere, only; bare, naked'.	0062 e-f
屠	tú	dā	dā	dā	dā	dō	dō	dō	do	do	butcher [LZ]	For *d- cf. Chaozhou tou ² , Fuzhou tuo ² , tio ² .	0045 lí
荼	tú	ʃā	ʃā	lā	lā	dō	dō	dō	do	do	some kind of plant; bitter; a k. of rush, reed	Also read OC *ʃa, MC só, FQ 商居, Pek. shū 'a k. of jade vessel' [LZ]. For the meaning 'bitter plant' there exists a dialectal late OC reading *lia (MC ʒa, FQ 食遮). An irregular parallel MC reading (also going back to *ʃā) is ɕa; this reading branched off from the original OC *ʃā during late Han period and acquired the meaning 'tea'. At that time a special character for 'tea' (茶), being originally a variant of 荼, was also introduced. For *ʃ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou te ² , Fuzhou, Jianou ta ² ; Siam. ʒhā (*ʒā).	0082 x
途	tú	ʃhā	ʃhā	ʃhā	lhā	dhō	dhō	dhō	do	do	road [LZ]	For *ʃh cf. Chaozhou thu ² .	0082 v
菟	tú	dā (~ l-, ~ ʃ-)	dā (~ l-, ʃ-)	dā	dā (~ l-)	dó	dō	dō	do	do	name of a plant [LZ]		0063 c
塗	tú	ʃhā	ʃhā	ʃhā	lhā	dhō	dhō	dhō	do	do	to plaster; mud, plaster	For *ʃh- cf. Xiamen tho ² , Chaozhou thou ² , thu ² , Fuzhou thu ² , Jianou thu ² 'earth'.	0082 ld'
圖	tú	dā	dā	dā	dā	dō	dō	dō	do	do	to plan; a plan, map	For *d- cf. Xiamen tɔ ² , Chaozhou tou ² , Fuzhou tu ² .	0064 a-c
涂	tú	ʃā	ʃā	lā (~ ʃh-)	lā (~ lh-)	dō	dō	dō	do	do	path on bank of a canal; paved path [LZ]	= 途 q.v.	0082 u
椶	tú	ʃā	ʃā	lā (~ ʃh-)	lā (~ lh-)	dō	dō	dō	do	do	a k. of tree	Attested in Yin inscriptions.	0082 y-z
瘡	tú	dā	dā	dā	dā	dō	dō	dō	do	do	(perhaps:) be sore		0045 lj'
駢	tú	ʃōts	ʃwác	ḷwás (~ ʃh-)	ḷwás	thwás	thwàj	thwàj	thwàj	thwàj	withdraw, flee	Also read *ʃōts id.	0324 d
土	tǔ	thā?	thá	thá	thá	thó	thó	thó	thó	thó	land, soil	Also used for *dā? (MC dó, Pek. dù) roots of mulberry tree. Probably of Austric origin: cf. PAN *buRtaq 'earth, soil', PAA *tej 'earth', PMY *Ctau.A id. (cf. Sag. 8).	0062 a-c
吐	tǔ	thā?	thá	thá	thá	thó	thó	thó	thó	thó	to spit out	Also read *thā?-s, MC thò, Pek. tù id.	0062 d

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ΠḷK-1	ΠḷK-2	ΠḷK-3	PCK	ΠCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
秃 禿	tū tū	slōk ḷā	(s)lōk ḷā	(s)lōk lā (~ ḷh-)	lōk lā	thōk thō	thōk thō	thwōk thō	thuk tho	thuk tho	bald [Han] glutinous rice	Standard Sino-Viet. is thốc. Also read *ḷāʔ, MC thó, Pek. tú; *Lāʔ, MC dó, Pek. dù id.	1205 a 0082 b'
團	tuán	dhōn	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dwān	dwān	round; mass, sphere; group, party, troop [Han]	For *dh- cf. Xiamen thūāʔ, Chaozhou thueŋʔ, Fuzhou thuanʔ.	0231 n
象	tuàn	ḷōns (~ -rs)	ḷwānh	l̥wānh	l̥wānh	thwàn	thwàn	thwàn	thwàn	thwàn	"definitions" of the hexagrams in the Yijing		0171 a
剗	tuán	dhōn	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dwān	dwān	to cut [LZ]	For *dh cf. Fuzhou thuanʔ, Jianou thuiŋʔ. Used also as a loan for 專*ton 'alone'; Guangyun also has MC c̀wèn 'to cut meat'.	0231 c
博 搏	tuán tuán	dhōn dhōn	dhwān dhwān	dhwān dhwān	dhwān dhwān	dhwān dhwān	dhwān dhwān	dhwān dhwān	dwān dwān	dwān dwān	be grieved round, make round; collect [LZ]	For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thuanʔ. For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thuanʔ, Yilan thuanʔ.	0231 o 0231 p
溥 緣	tuán tuàn	dhōn ḷōns (~ -rs)	dhwān ḷwānh	dhwān l̥wānh	dhwān l̥wānh	dhwān	dhwān	dhwān	dwān	dwān	rich, plentiful (dew) black robe [LZ]	For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thuanʔ.	0231 q 0171 b
湍 退	tuān tuì	thōr slūts (~ ḷ-)	thwān l̥wāc	thwān l̥wās	thwān l̥wās	thwān	thwān	thwān	thwān	thwān	rushing water [LZ] to withdraw, retire	There is no hsieh-sheng evidence for the OC reconstruction, so the word is usually reconstructed with *th- (could be also *sn-, because Shuowen gives a parallel variant with 內 in the right part); Viet. lui (there is also a variant lùì), however, strongly suggests an initial lateral in OC. Regular Sino-Viet. is thoái. Somehow related may be also 述 *lut 'to proceed, pass' q.v.	0168 i 0512 a
蛻	tuì	ḷōts	ḷwāc	l̥wās	l̥wās	thwās	thwāj	thwāj	thwāj	thwāj	to throw off skin, shed hair / feathers; fade, lose colour [LZ]	Also read *ḷots, MC śwèj, *Lot, MC jwet id. Obviously related to 脫 *ḷōt q.v. MC also has irregular reflexes of the same root: MC thwà and MC thòn (Mand. tùn). The latter reading since Song has been transcribed by a special character, 褪 (the reading thòn is attested very late - in Yinyunchanwei) 'to put off (clothes), fade, wither, run (of colour)'. Standard Sino-Viet. readings are thoái (= MC thwāj), thué (= MC śwèj), nhué (= unattested MC *jwèj), thón (= MC 褪 thòn).	0324 e
頽	tuí	lūj	lwāj	lwāj	lwāj	dwāj	dwāj	dwāj	doj	doj	destructive wind, gale	Attested later with a more general meaning: 'to be destructive / destructed, deteriorate'. Viet. tòi is colloquial and has an irregular t-; standard Sino-Viet. is đôi.	0544 c

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ΠḷK-1	ΠḷK-2	ΠḷK-3	PCK	ΠCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
隳	tuí	lūj	lwāj	lwāj	lwāj	dwāj	dwāj	dwāj	doj	doj	be worn out, fagged out	In Early Zhou attested only within the binome 隳隳 *sŋj-lūj 'be fagged out'.	0544 a
魍 魍	tuí tuí	dhūj slūj? (~ λ-, ~ th-)	dhwāj lwāj	dhwāj lwāj	dhwāj lwāj	dhwāj thwāj	dhwāj thwāj	dhwāj thwāj	doj thój	doj thój	a mythical animal [Han] leg [Tang]	For *dh cf. Fuzhou thui ² .	
推 屯	tuī tún	thūj trun	thwāj trwən	thwāj ɸwən	thwāj ɸwən	thwāj ɸwin	thwāj ɸwin	thwāj ɸwin	thoj ɸwin	thoj ɸwin	push, push away difficult	Also read *thuj, MC čwi, Pek. chūi id. Also used (since L.Zhou) for OC *dūn, MC don, Mand. tún 'to assemble, gather; military settlement'. The latter word has a colloquial Viet. reading dôn, and a regular Sino-Viet. reading đôn; it is etymologically related to 受 *du? (q.v.).	0575 la' 0427 a-c
豚	tún	Łhūn	Łhwən	Łhwən	lhwən	dhwən	dhwən	dhwən	don	don	young pig	Viet. l'õn is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is đôn. For *Łh- cf. Xiamen thun ² , Chaozhou thun ² , Fuzhou thon ² .	0428 a-c
餽	tún	dūn	dwən	dwən	dwən	dwən	dwən	dwən	don	don	dumpling [Tang]	Attested within a late diesheng 餽餽. For *d cf. Chaozhou tun ⁴ , Fuzhou ton ⁶ (both reflecting a variant MC *dón).	
燉	tún	dūr (~ - n)	dwən	dwən	dwən	dwən	dwən	dwən	don	don	warm, to heat [Tang]	For *d cf. Xiamen tun ² , Chaozhou tun ² , Fuzhou ton ² . There is also a reading Mand. dùn (without a MC prototype) 'to boil, heat'. The word is also written as 炖 (q.v.) - for which Jiyūn gives somewhat different MC readings: thon and dón. Since the word is late attested, it is not clear whether one should reconstruct OC *-n or *-r. Viet. đun is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is đôn.	
臀	tún	dən (~ - r)	djən	dən	dən	dən	dən	dən	don	don	buttocks [LZ]	Labialization in MC is probably secondary. For *d- cf. Fuzhou ton ² ; Chaozhou tien ⁴ reflects an unattested variant *dən? (~-r?), MC *d'ien.	0429 b-c
菴 吞	tún tūn	dūn thən	dwən thīn	dwən thjən	dwən thən	dwən thən	dwən thən	dwən thən	don thΛn	don thΛn	confused, stupid to swallow [L.Zhou]	PST *dhən / *dhēn, cf. Tib. āthun (p. āthun̥s, i. āthun) 'to drink, suck, smoke'; LB *taŋ 'to drink' (?cf. also Burm. tæk id.); Lush. dāwn 'drink (poet.)'. See IST 125.	0427 f 0361 d
涇 沌	tūn tùn dūn	thūr dūn?	thwən dwǎn	thwən dwǎn	thwən dwǎn	thwən dwǎn	thwən dwǎn	thwən dwǎn	thon dón	thon dón	vomit [Han] Chaos (in the comp. hun-dun) [LZ]	Also used for *dūn, *dūn? 'confused, stupid'.	0427 h
佗	tuó	slājs	lājh	lājh	lāh	thà	thà	thà	thà	thà	to put the blame on, put a curse on	Written as ** in Yin inscriptions. Also read *lāj (MC dā, Pek. tuó) in the diesheng 委佗 *ʔʷaj-lāj 'easy, elegant'.	0004 h
拓 沲	tuò tuó	thāk lāj	thāk lāj	thāk lāj	thāk lā	thāk dā	thāk dā	thāk dā	thāk dā	thāk dā	to take up, lift to drop down, flow		0004 k

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
柝	tuò	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk			watchman's rattle	Attested in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	0792 e-g
唾	tuò	thōjs	thwājh	thwājh	thwāh	thwà	thwà	thwà	thwà	thwà	spit [LZ]		0031 m
駝	tuó	lhāj	lhāj	lhāj	lhā	dhā	dhā	dhā	dâ	dâ	camel [Han]	Usually in the compound 駱駝 'camel'. For *lh cf. Chaozhou tho².	
紕	tuó	lāj	lāj	lāj	lā	dā	dā	dā	dâ	dâ	bundle, many-threaded tresses		0004 j
穉	tuò	ḷāk	ḷāk	ḷāk (~ ḷh-)	ḷāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	to wither; withered leaves		0790 r
驪	tuó	dār	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dâ	dâ	bluish-black horse with white spots	There also exists MC dân (FQ 徒干), Pek. tán, Go dan, Kan tan - a regular development of the same OC *dār (MC dâ being a dialectal reflex with loss of *-r). Another old dialectal reading is OC *tār, MC tien (FQ 都年), Pek. diān, Go, Kan ten. Schüssler considers the word to be identical to OC 鼉 *dār 'alligator' ("an alligator-colored horse").	0147 l'd'
鼉	tuó	dār	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dān	dâ	dâ	alligator (Alligator sinensis)	A parallel (dialectal) MC reading is dân, Pek. tán id.	0147 l'e'-h'
妥	tuǒ	snōjʔ	ṇwáj	ṇwáj	ṇwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	tranquil, at ease, sit at ease		0354 a-c
橢	tuǒ	slōjʔ	ḷwáj	ḷwáj	ḷwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	narrow and oval [L.Zhou]		0011 c
媵	tuǒ	slōjʔ	(s)ḷwáj	(s)ḷwáj	ḷwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	thwá	beautiful [L.Zhou]	Also read *lōjʔ-s (MC dwà, Pek. duò) id.	0011 k
托	tuō	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	put on the palm of the hand; to hand, deliver [Tang]	The fanqie is taken from Jiyun.	
拖	tuō	slāj (~ ḷ-lāj)	lāj	lāj	lā	thā	thā	thā	thā	thā	to draw [L.Zhou]	Also read *slāj-s (~ ḷ-), MC thā, Pek. tuò; *lājʔ (~ ḷ-), MC dá, Pek. duò id.	0004 l'd', f'
託	tuō	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	thāk	to entrust, rely on; to charge with [LZ]		0780 e
脫	tuō	ḷōt	ḷwāt	ḷwāt	ḷwāt	thwāt	thwāt	thwāt	thwāt	thwāt	to take off, let loose	Also read *ḷōt, MC dwāt (FQ 徒活) id.; *ḷōts, MC thwāj, Mand. tù 'be gentle' (thus in Shi 23,3; this is a derived meaning: 'be gentle, relax' < 'be loose'). Viet. lôt is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is thoát. See also 蛻 稅.	0324 m
掇	tuō	ḷōt	ḷwāt	ḷwāt (~ ḷh-)	ḷwāt	thwāt	thwāt	thwāt	thwāt	thwāt	to take away [LZ]	Also read *ḷōt id.; obviously = 斂. Used also for a homonymous 'beat, kill (LZ); for *ḷōts, MC śwēj, Pek. shùì 'to wipe off' (LZ).	0324 l
娃	wá	ʔwre	ʔwre	ʔwre	ʔwriē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwä	ʔwä	a beautiful woman [Han]	Jap. also has the readings Go we, Kan wa, that, as well as Pek. wá, reflect an unattested MC variant *ʔwä (although the	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
襪	wà	mhat	mhat	mhat	mhwat	mhwat	mhwət	mhwət	mwət	w̃ət	socks, stockings [LZ]	Pek. tone is irregular even in this case). Absence of -t in Viet. is not clear (perhaps it is a quite recent loan from Baihua?). Standard Sino-Viet. is vət. For *mh- cf. Meixian mat ⁷ . During LZ written with radical 'skin'.	0311 l-m
瓦	wǎ	ŋhrōj?	ŋhrwáj	ŋhrwáj	ŋhrwǎ	ŋhwǎ	ŋhwǎ	ŋhwǎ	ŋwǎ	ŋwǎ	tile	Standard Sino-Viet. is ngōa. For *ŋh- cf. Xiamen hia ⁶ , Chaozhou hia ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋua ⁶ .	0020 a
哇	wā	ʔ ^w rē	ʔwrē	ʔwrē	ʔwriē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwǎ	ʔwǎ	to spit [L.Zhou]	Also irregularly read as MC ʔ ^w ǎ (FQ 烏瓜) id., whence the Pek. reading, as well as Go we, Kan wa.	0879 x
挖	wā	ʔrūt	ʔrwət	ʔrwət	ʔrwət	ʔwət	ʔwiət	ʔwiət	ʔwät	ʔwät	to dig [Han]	Originally written without the "hand" radical.	
蛙	wā	ʔ ^w rē	ʔwrē	ʔwrē	ʔwriē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwiē	ʔwǎ	ʔwǎ	frog [L.Zhou]	In MC also irregularly read as ʔwǎ (FQ 烏瓜) (whence Go we, Kan wa, Pek. wā).	0879 z
洼	wā	ʔ ^w ē											0879 k
外	wài	ŋōts	ŋwǎc	ŋwǎs	ŋwǎs	ŋwǎs	ŋwǎj	ŋwǎj	ŋwǎj	ŋwǎj	outside, external	Standard Sino-Viet. is ngoai. For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen gua ⁶ , Chaozhou gua ⁶ , Fuzhou ŋui ⁶ , Jianou ŋüε ⁶ .	
歪	wāi	ʔ ^w rē (~ - ōj, ~ -ij)	ʔwrē	ʔwrē	ʔwrē	ʔwē	ʔwiē	ʔwiēj	ʔwǎj	ʔwǎj	curved, oblique [Han]		
丸	wán	wār	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	small round object [L.Zhou]	The graph is attested already in Shijing, but only as a substitute for 桓 *wār q.v. (and actually rhymes in *-n - although only within one rhyme sequence - , which makes the reconstruction of *-r somewhat dubious). For *w- cf. Xiamen uan ² , Chaozhou i ² , Fuzhou uoŋ ² , Jianou ɔŋ ² .	0163 a
完	wán	gh ^w ān	ghwān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	to build ready, to complete	For *gh ^w - cf. Xiamen uan ² , Chaozhou ueŋ ² , Fuzhou uoŋ ² , Jianou üiŋ ⁹ (also Pek. wán instead the expected *huán).	0257 m
玩	wán	ŋōnʔs	ŋwānh	ŋwānh	ŋwānh	ŋwàn	ŋwàn	ŋwàn	ŋwàn	ŋwàn	plaything; to play with [LZ]	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen uan ³ , Chaozhou ŋueŋ ³ , Fuzhou ŋuaŋ ⁶ (Xiamen and Chaozhou point to a variant *ŋōn?).	0257 k
腕	wàn	ʔ ^w āns	ʔwānh	ʔwānh	ʔwānh	ʔwàn	ʔwàn	ʔwàn	ʔwàn	ʔwàn	wrist [LZ]		0260 m-n
萬	wàn	mans (~ -rs)	manh	manh	mwanh	mwàn	mwèn	mwèn	mwèn	wèn	be ten-thousand, myriad	Also used for a homonymous *mans (~-rs) 'a ritual dance'. Standard Sino-Viet. is vən (there also is a variant vàn). For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ⁶ , Chaozhou buen ⁶ .	0267 a-b
頑	wán	ŋrōn	ŋrwān	ŋrwān	ŋrwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	be stupid, foolish	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen guan ² , Chaozhou ŋueŋ ² , Fuzhou ŋuaŋ ² .	0257 g
剋	wán	ŋōn	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	cut so as to round the corners [LZ]		0257 h-i
阮	wán	ŋōn	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	avid [LZ]	Also read *ŋōn-s, MC ŋwàn, Pek. wàn id.	0257 j
芫	wán	wār	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	ɣwān	ɣwān	name of a plant (Metaplexis stauntoni)	Used only within the compound 芫蘭 *wān-rān "Metaplexis stauntoni" - which points rather to *-ān, despite the hsieh-sheng pointing to *-ār. Several explanations are possible. We	0163 d

	Путунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												may still reconstruct *wār-rān, violating the principle of compound rhyming (this is not a true die-sheng, because *rān 'orchid' is a separate word q.v.); we may think that the rhyme violation was due to the beginning shift *-r > -n (which by the time of Shijing started in words with labiovelar initials); finally, we may reconstruct 苑 *wān with an original *-n, allowing for an initial violation of the distinction between *-r and *-n in hsieh-sheng series. The second explanation seems by now the most likely one.	
纨	wán	wār	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	wān	γwān	γwān	thin white silk stuff [LZ]		0163 c
翫	wàn	ŋōns	ŋwānh	ŋwānh	ŋwānh	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	ŋwān	used to, familiar with, despise [LZ]		0257 l
宛	wǎn	? ^w an?	?wán	?wán	?wán	?wán	?wón	?wón	?wón	?jwén	be small	Also used for homonymous *? ^w an? 'piled up, pent up'; *? ^w an? 'be pliable, supple; to wither, elude'. The latter meaning is probably a variation of the basic meaning 'be curved, crooked', which is witnessed in texts only since Late Zhou. Standard Sino-Viet. is uyê'n.	0260 b
娩	wǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mwán	mwán	mwón	mwón	món	wén	to give birth	A later (LZ) meaning is "complaisant, mild". The character also has a dialectal MC reading mén (Pek. miǎn).	0222 g
挽	wǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mwán	mwán	mwón	mwón	mwón	wén	to pull [LZ]	For *m cf. Xiamen buan ³ , Chaozhou man ³ .	
婉	wǎn	? ^w ar?	?wán	?wán	?wán	?wán	?wón	?wón	?wón	?jwén	(perhaps:) be lovely	Despite the hsieh-sheng evidence, the word rhymes in *-an? in Shijing (due to the early merger of *-n and *-r in labialised syllables). Schüssler considers it to be just a graphic variant of 宛 q.v.	
晚	wǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mwán	mwán	mwón	mwón	mwón	wén	evening; late [LZ]	Regular Sino-Viet. is vān. For *m- cf. Xiamen buan ³ , Chaozhou, Jianou man ³ .	0222 h
莞	wǎn	g ^w ān	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	γwān	γwān	a rush-mat; Juncus, Cyperus	Also read *k ^w ān, MC kwān, Pek. guān id. During Late Zhou also used for *g ^w rān? "smile".	0257 q
輓	wǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mwán	mwán	mwón	mwón	mwón	wén	pull (a cart) [LZ]		0222 j
晚	wǎn	mar?	mán	mán	mwán	mwán	mwón	mwón	mwón	wén	lustrous, rich (e.g. colour) [LZ]		0222 i
彎	wān	? ^w rān	?wrān	?wrān	?wrān	?wān	?wān	?wān	?wān	?wān			
腕	wān	? ^w an?	?wán										
亡	wáng	maŋ	maŋ	maŋ	mwaŋ	mwaŋ	mwaŋ	mwaŋ	mwaŋ	wāŋ	to lose, have no; disappear, perish, flee	For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen boŋ ² , Chaozhou buaŋ ² . In some bone inscriptions the graph is used instead of the synonymous 罔 *maŋ? q.v. Etymology see under 無.	0742 a-f

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
王	wáng	whaŋ	whaŋ	whaŋ	whaŋ	whaŋ	whaŋ	whaŋ	waŋ	waŋ	king	Also read *whaŋ-s, MC wàŋ 'be king over, govern'. Standard Sino-Viet. is vu'o'ng. For *wh- cf. Chaozhou heŋ ² .	0739 a-h
妄	wàng	maŋs	maŋh	maŋh	mwaŋh	mwàŋ	mwàŋ	mwàŋ	mwàŋ	w̃aŋ	lawless; extravagant; foolish; rude; reckless [LZ]		0742 g-h
忘	wàng	maŋ	maŋ	maŋ	mwaŋ	mwaŋ	mwaŋ	mwaŋ	mwàŋ	w̃aŋ	to forget	Obviously same word as 亡 *maŋ 'to lose' q.v. It always rhymes in 平聲 in OC, and the variant *maŋ-s (whence MC m̀aŋ) must be dialectal. Cf. also Min readings: Xiamen boŋ ² , Chaozhou buaŋ ² reflecting *maŋ.	0742 i-j
旺	wàng	waŋs	waŋh	waŋh	waŋh	wàŋ	wàŋ	wàŋ	wàŋ	wàŋ	to blossom, flourish [Han]	For *w cf. Xiamen ɔŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou uaŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou uoŋ ⁶ .	
望	wàng	maŋs	maŋh	maŋh	mwaŋh	mwàŋ	mwàŋ	mwàŋ	mwàŋ	w̃aŋ	to look at from afar, look for, gaze at	Also read *maŋ, MC mwaŋ (FQ 武方) id. Also used for a homonymous *maŋ(s) 'the full moon; name of a sacrifice'. Standard Sino-Viet. is v̄oŋ; a more archaic loan is Viet. mong 'to expect, desire'. Viet. m̀uŋg, m̀oŋg 'first decade of the month' (= 'full moon') has parallels in Austroasiatic (PAA *mɔŋ 'moon, month') which is probably the source of OC *maŋ(s) 'full moon'. For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen boŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁶ .	0742 m-n
往	wǎng	waŋʔ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	to go, go ahead, march	For *w- cf. Xiamen ɔŋ ³ , Chaozhou uaŋ ³ , Fuzhou uoŋ ³ . Etymology see under 于.	0739 k
枉	wǎng	? ^w aŋʔ	?wáŋ	?wáŋ	?wáŋ	?wáŋ	?wáŋ	?wáŋ	?wáŋ	?wáŋ	curved, crooked [L.Zhou]	A later semantic development is ('curved' > 'wasted, in vain'). Cf. perhaps also Viet. v̄oŋg 'curved, arched'.	0739 q
罔	wǎng	maŋʔ	máŋ	máŋ	mwáŋ	mwáŋ	mwáŋ	mwáŋ	mwáŋ	w̃áŋ	there is no; none, nothing; perhaps: to outwit; wits, confusion	Synonymous with 亡 *maŋ; occurs rarely in Shijing, but frequently in Shujing.	0742 l
網	wǎng	mhaŋʔ	mháŋ	mháŋ	mhwaŋ	mhwaŋ	mhwaŋ	mhwaŋ	mwáŋ	w̃áŋ	net	The word m̀uŋg is used in Viet. only to denote a mosquito-net; standard Sino-Viet. is v̄oŋg. Another variant of the same root may be Viet. m̀aŋg 'membrane, web, cobweb' (Chin. 網 is used in that sense, too): both are widely represented in Austroasiatic, Thai and Miao-Yao, but absent in Sino-Tibetan, which makes the Austroasiatic origin of this word probable. For *mh cf. Xiamen baŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou maŋ ⁴ .	0742 la'
尙	wāng	? ^w āŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	curved [Han]		
汪	wāng	? ^w āŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	?wāŋ	pool; vast [LZ]		0739 r
未	wèi	məts	məc	məc	mwəc	mwí	mwí	mwí	mwí	w̃i	the 8th Earthly Branch; not yet, still not	In Viet., mùi (a more archaic loan) is used only in the sense '8th Earthly Branch'; the meaning 'not yet' is read with a standard Sino-Viet. reading v̄i. One of the OC *m-negations;	0531 a-f

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	ЗХ	ВХ	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
危	wéi	ŋoj	ŋwaj	ŋwaj	ŋwe	ŋwe	ŋwe	ŋwe	ŋwe	ŋjwi	dangerous, perilous	see 無 (etymologically 未 is a contraction < 毋 *mə + 既 *kəć < *kəp-s). For *m cf. Chaozhou bue ⁶ , Xiamen be ⁶ , Fuzhou muoi ⁶ . Absent from Schüssler's dictionary, although attested in Yijing (also in Shujing as a constellation name). For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen gui ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou ŋui ² , Jianou ŋü ⁹ .	0029 a
位	wèi	wrəts (< wrəć *-ps)	wrəć	wrəś	wrəś	wiś	wij	wì	wì	wì	position, place, seat; high position, throne	A rather unique case of prefixed *w- (for the root cf. 立 *rəp). Standard Sino-Viet. is vj.	0539 a
味	wèi	məts	məć	məś	mwəś	mwis	mwij	mwij	mwij	wì	taste [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is vj. Since the Chinese word also means (in later times) 'interest', Viet. muoi 'interesting' may be traced back to the same source. For *m- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou bi ⁶ , Fuzhou muoi ⁶ , Jianou mi ⁶ .	0531 g
為	wéi	waj	waj	waj	we	we	we	we	we	wi	to act as, be; make, do	An *-s-derivate from the word is OC *waj-s, MC wè (FQ 于偽), Pek. wèi 'for, on behalf', Viet. vj, vj. For initial *w- cf. Min forms: MC we - Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ² ; MC wè - Xiamen ui ⁶ , Fuzhou oi ⁶ , Jianou üe ⁶ . § Shuowen defines the character as "female monkey". Although this word is not attested in literature, it may be compared to PST *q ^w äj reflected in Kach. (D) woi 'monkey'; Moshang vi-sil; Rawang əwə; Trung a-koi; Kadu kwe id. (STC No 314 *(b)woy; dubious are Mikir ki-pi and Miri si-be).	0027 a-e
畏	wèi	ʔujɿs	ʔwəć	ʔwəś	ʔwəś	ʔwis	ʔwij	ʔwij	ʔwij	ʔjwi	to fear, be afraid; be fearsome, majestic		0573 a-c
胃	wèi	wəts	wəć	wəś	wəś	wis	wij	wij	wij	wì	stomach [Han]	The character is attested since L. Zhou, but only denoting a name of a constellation (the meaning 'stomach', although no doubt archaic, appears only since Han). For *w- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ui ⁶ , Fuzhou oi ⁶ , Chaozhou ui ⁴ .	0523 a-b
韋	wéi	wəj	wəj	wəj	wəj	wij	wij	wij	wij	wi	dressed hide, leather		0571 a-c
偽	wèi	ŋojs	ŋwajh	ŋwajh	ŋweh	ŋwè	ŋwè	ŋwè	ŋwè	ŋjwi	to cheat; false	Standard Sino-Viet. is nguy. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen gui ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋui ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋui ⁶ .	0027 k
唯	wéi	wij	wij	wjəj	zwəj	zwij	jwij	jwij	jwi	jwi	equational copula: to be, it is	Written during the Zhou period as 唯, 惟, 維 or simply 佳. The delimitative meaning ('only, solely') appears already in L.Chou.	0575 i-l
帷	wéi	wrij	wrij	wrjəj	wrəj	wij	wij	wi	wi	wi	curtain		0575 m

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
惟 圍	wéi	wij	wij	wjəj	zwəj	zwij	jwij	jwij	jwi	jwi	to think, consider		0575 n
	wéi	wəj	wəj	wəj	wəj	wij	wij	wij	wij	wi	a section of the realm	Later more widely used in the general meaning 'to surround, encircle'. Standard Sino-Viet. is vi. For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ² .	0571 g
渭 微	wèi	wəts	wəc	wəs	wəs	wis	wij	wij	wij	wi	river name		
	wéi	məj	məj	məj	mwəj	mwij	mwij	mwij	mwij	wi	be small; eclipsed	Min forms: Xiamen bi ² , Chaozhou mui ² , Fuzhou mi ² . Also used for a homonymous *məj 'it is not that, if it were not' - which is historically a contraction of 毋 *mə + 維 *wij.	0584 d-e
違	wéi	wəj	wəj	wəj	wəj	wij	wij	wij	wij	wi	to go against, disobey, oppose, resist; go far away, go too far, transgress, unwilling	For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ² .	0571 d-e
維	wéi	wij	wij	wjəj	zwəj	zwij	jwij	jwij	jwi	jwi	impersonal equational copula: to be, it is	Schüssler reconstructs the word with *-l- (*ljuəj), but it very clearly rhymes in *-ij in OC and thus must have possessed a labial initial. For initial *w- (not *wh-) cf. Xiamen i2, Chaozhou zui2, Fuzhou mi2 (the last two forms reflect a secondary Min nasalisation). § The word is alternatively written in Early Zhou as ** or 惟. § The original meaning and reading of the character is *wij 'to bind, tie' attested in Early Zhou (Shuowen glosses it as "cover of a carriage" - perhaps as "smth. tied"?). § The etymology of the copula is not quite clear: perhaps one should relate it to 為 *waj 'to do, make' q.v. (with *-aj / *-ij as old vowel alternation?).	0575 o-p
慰 緯	wèi	?uts	?wəc	?wəs	?wəs	?wis	?wij	?wij	?wij	?jwi	be comfortable		0525 d
	wèi	whəjʔs	whəc	whəs	whəs	whis	whij	whij	wij	wi	woof, weave [LZ]	Used also for *whəjʔ, MC wíj 'bind' (whence the modern reading with 3d tone). For *wh cf. Chaozhou hui ⁶ , Fuzhou hoi ⁵ .	0571 m
衛	wèi	wrats	wrac	wras	wras	wes	wəj	wəj	wəj	wəj	to defend; defense; guard; place name	For *w- cf. Xiamen ue ⁶ , Chaozhou ue ⁴ , Fuzhou uoi ⁶ .	0342 a-e
謂	wèi	wəts	wəc	wəs	wəs	wis	wij	wij	wij	wi	to say; call, be called	A suffixed form of 曰 *wat q.v. For *w cf. Xiamen ui ⁶ , Fuzhou oi ⁶ , Chaozhou ui ⁴ . Further etymology see under 云.	0523 d-e
薇	wéi	məj	məj	məj	mwəj	mwij	mwij	mwij	mwij	wi	name of an edible fern (Osmunda regalis)	The Mand. 1st tone may indicate *mh- (but may as well be a "learned" 平聲).	0584 f
闈	wéi	wəj	wəj	wəj	wəj	wij	wij	wij	wij	wi	gate		0571 o

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇᄁK-1	ㄇᄁK-2	ㄇᄁK-3	ㄆCK	ㄆCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
魏	wèi	ɲuj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwɨj	ɲwɨj	ɲwɨj	ɲwɨj	ɲjwi	high [LZ]	Also read *ɲuj-s, MC ɲwɨj id. For *ɲ cf. Xiamen gui ⁶ , Chaozhou ɲui ⁴ , gui ⁶ , Fuzhou ɲui ⁶ .	0569 k
巍	wéi	ɲuj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwɨj	ɲwɨj	ɲwɨj	ɲwɨj	ɲjwi	high, precipitous [LZ]	Cf. 崑 *ɲūj.	0569 s
崑	wéi	ɲūj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲwəj	ɲoj	ɲoj	be craggy; craggy height	§ During Early Zhou attested only within the binome 崔崑 *ʒūj-ɲūj. Guangyun gives only the reading MC ɲój, but other MC dictionaries have 平聲 ɲoj as well (e.g. YH 魚回), which is confirmed both by Shijing rhymes and the Pek. reading wéi. The word is expressive and obsolete in the modern language, but evidently related to other similar words in ɲ- (as MC 岷 ɲâ 'high, rocky' < *ɲāj, cf. Fuzhou, Jianou ɲo2; MC 巍 ɲwɨj 'high, outstanding' < *ɲuj-s, cf. Xiamen i6, Chaozhou ɲui4, i6, Fuzhou ɲui6), which allows us to reconstruct *ɲ- (not *ɲh-) in OC.	0569 j
嶼	wèi	dīn	dīn	djēn	diēn	diēn	diēn	diēn	dien	dien	rumble (of falling stones) [LZ]	Also read *tin, MC cín, Pek. zhēn id.	0375 h
蝟	wèi	wəts	wəc	wəc	wəc	wis	wɨj	wɨj	wɨj	wì	porcupine [Han]	For *w cf. Xiamen ui ⁶ , Fuzhou oi ⁶ , Chaozhou ui ⁴ .	0523 f
餵	wèi	? ^w ajs	?wajh	?wajh	?weh	?wè	?wè	?wè	?wè	?jwì	feed (an animal) [LZ]		0357 f
讐	wèi	wrats	wrac	wras	wras	wes	wèj	wèj	wèj	wèj	exaggerate [LZ]		0342 f
尾	wěi	məj?	məj	məj	mwəj	mwɨj	mwɨj	mwɨj	mwɨj	wí	tail	For OC *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen be ³ , Chaozhou bue ³ , Fuzhou muoi ³ , Jianou müe ³ .	0583 a-b
委	wěi	? ^w aj?	?wáj	?wáj	?wé	?wé	?wé	?wé	?wé	?jwí	to send, order; entrust [LZ]	Also used for a homonymous *? ^w aj? 'to bend, curve' (possibly a variant of 宛 *? ^w ar? q.v.). Note that the reading *? ^w aj? with all the listed meanings appears only since Late Zhou. Before that the character was only used for *? ^w aj (MC ?we, FQ 於為, Mand. wēi) in several compounds: 委遲 *? ^w aj-Łhəj 'be winding' (here it is usually written with the 9th radical), 委佗 *? ^w aj-lāj, 委蛇 *? ^w aj-laj 'be graceful, compliant, gracious'.	0357 a
媿	wěi	məj?	məj	məj	mwəj	mwɨj	mwɨj	mwɨj	mwɨj	wí	be beautiful	Cf. also 美 *mrəj? and 媚 *mrəj-s.	0583 c
偉	wěi	wəj?	wəj	wəj	wəj	wɨj	wɨj	wɨj	wɨj	wí	extraordinary, great [LZ]	For *w- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ³ .	0571 f
痿	wěi	? ^w aj	?waj	?waj	?we	?we	?we	?we	?we	?jwí	rheumatism or paralysis in the legs [LZ]		0357 c
葦	wěi	wəj?	wəj	wəj	wəj	wɨj	wɨj	wɨj	wɨj	wí	reed, rush (Phragmites communis)	For *w- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ³ .	0571 n
鮪	wěi	wrə?	wrə	wrə	wrə	wí	wɨj	wí	wí	wí	a k. of sturgeon		0995 y
湍	wěi	mái?	mái	mái	mwái	mwí	mwí	mwí	mwí	wí	flowing water		0583 d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
瘡	wěi	wrəʔ	wrə	wrə	wrə	wí	wíj	wí	wí	wí	wound		
煒	wěi	wəjʔ	wəj	wəj	wəj	wíj	wíj	wíj	wíj	wí	be brilliant, bright		0571 j
軌	wěi	ʔ ^w arʔ	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwén	ʔwén	ʔwén	ʔwé	ʔjwí	bent [LZ]		0163 e
豐	wěi	məjʔ	məj	məj	mwəj	mwíj	mwíj	mwíj	mwíj	wí	vigorous		0585 a
威	wēi	ʔuj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwij	ʔwij	ʔwij	ʔwij	ʔjwi	to overawe, terrorize; be awesome, majestic	Standard Sino-Viet. is uy.	0574 a-c
偎	wēi	ʔūj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔoj	ʔoj	to fondle		0573 e
萎	wēi	ʔ ^w aj	ʔwaj	ʔwaj	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔjwi	to wither		0357 d
透	wēi	ʔ ^w aj	ʔwaj	ʔwaj	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔwe	ʔjwi	tortuous movement, fluttering (of a flag) [LZ]		0357 e
煨	wēi	ʔūj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔwəj	ʔoj	ʔoj	glowing coals in brazier		0573 f
文	wén	mən	mən	mən	mwən	mwín	mwín	mwín	mün	wün	be striped, patterned, refined, accomplished, cultured	The character 文 is now reserved for the meaning 'text, literature; refined, cultured'; the original meaning 'stripes, ornament' is (since Tang) written 紋. For *m cf. Xiamen bun ² , Chaozhou bun ² . Viet. has another loan from the same source: văn 'striped'.	0475 a-g
汶	wèn	mənʔ	mən	mən	mwən	mwín	mwín	mwín	mún	wün	wipe off [LZ]	Also read *mənʔ-s, MC mün id.	0475 h
汶	wèn	məns	mənh	mənh	mwənh	mwín	mwín	mwín	mùn	wün	name of a river		0475 i
紋	wén	mrən	mrən	mrən	mrən	min	min	min	min	wín	precious stone [LZ]		0475 o-p
紊	wèn	məns	mənh	mənh	mwənh	mwín	mwín	mwín	mùn	wün	tangled, confused		0475 j
蚊	wén	mhən	mhən	mhən	mhwən	mhwin	mhwin	mhwin	mün	wün	mosquito [LZ]	For *mh- cf. Chaozhou bun ¹ ; Shaowu mən ⁷ .	0475 k-l
問	wèn	mhəns	mhənh	mhənh	mhwən	mhwin	mhwin	mhwin	mùn	wün	to ask, inquire	For *mh- cf. Xiamen mŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou muŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou muoŋ ⁵ , Jianou moŋ ⁶ .	0441 g-h
聞	wén	mən	mən	mən	mwən	mwín	mwín	mwín	mün	wün	to hear; to smell, perceive; as wen 4 "be heard, renowned"	For *m cf. Xiamen bun ² , Chaozhou bun ² .	0441 f
吻	wěn	mənʔ	mən	mən	mwən	mwín	mwín	mwín	mún	wün	cut the throat [LZ]		0503 n
吻	wěn	mənʔ	mən	mən	mwən	mwín	mwín	mwín	mún	wün	corner of lips, shut the lips [LZ]		0503 o
穩	wěn	ʔünʔ (~ - ʔwə́n rʔ)	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔón	ʔón	fast, stable; peaceful [Tang]		
溫	wēn	ʔün	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔwə́n	ʔon	ʔon	be warm; mild, meek	Used also (since L.Zhou) for a homonymous *ʔün 'to review, repeat'.	0426 c
獾	wēn	g ^w ār	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	gwān	ɣwān	ɣwān	a k. of pig [LZ]		0258 h

	Путунхуа	AㄉК	КㄉК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПㄉК-1	ПㄉК-2	ПㄉК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
				(~ ㄩ-)	(~ ㄩ-)	(~ ㄩ-)	(~ ㄩ-)	(~ ㄩ-)					
翁	wēng	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔwōŋ	ʔuŋ	ʔuŋ	light feathers, down [Han]	The character is used more extensively (also since Han) for a homonymous word *ʔōŋ 'old man, father'.	
螽	wēng	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔōŋ	ʔwōŋ	ʔuŋ	ʔuŋ	a k. of small bee [Han]	Used only in compounds: 螽 <S-01f9de> *ʔōŋ-shoŋ, 螽螽 *ʔit-ʔōŋ denoting a k. of small bee or gadfly, thus the borrowed nature of Viet. ong is questionable (cf. PAA *hɔ:ŋ / *ʔɔ:ŋ 'bee' = PAN *wani, *qawani id.). The standard Sino-Viet. reading of 螽 is ông.	
沃	wò	ʔūk	ʔūk	ʔəuk	ʔəuk	ʔəuk	ʔəuk	ʔōk	ʔok	ʔok	be glossy, look glossy (of leaves, plants)		1141 l
臥	wò	ŋhōjs	ŋhwājh	ŋhwājh	ŋhwāh	ŋhwà	ŋhwà	ŋhwà	ŋwà	ŋwà	lie down, sleep [L.Zhou]	For *ŋh- cf. Chaozhou ɔ ⁴ , Jianou ŋɔ ⁶ .	0009 a
握	wò	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔauk	ʔauk	grasp; a handful	Standard Sino-Viet. is ác.	1204 f
渥	wò	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔauk	ʔauk	to moisten, smear, paint		1204 g
斡	wò	ʔwāt	ʔwāt	ʔwāt	ʔwāt	ʔwāt	ʔwāt	ʔwāt	ʔwât	ʔwât	to roll, revolve [L. Zhou]	In Chuci used as a loan for 斡 *k ^w ân? q. v.	0140 l
齷	wò	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔauk	ʔauk	to be small, compact [Han]	Used basically in the die-sheng 齷齪 *ʔrōk-čhrok. Since Guang-yün also attested with the meaning 'to press teeth together' (which must be archaic).	
嵬	wò	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔauk	ʔauk	be or become restless [L.Zhou]	During L. Zhou used only (in Chuci) within the binome **促 *ʔrōk-čhok 'become restless'. Later (in Han time) the character was also used as name of a saint.	1204 c
幄	wò	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔrōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔauk	ʔauk	curtain [L. Zhou]		1204 e
踖	wo	ʔwāj	ʔwāj	ʔwāj	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔwâ	ʔwâ	to sprain [LZ]	Also read *ʔwāj-s, MC ʔwâ, Pek. wò id.	0357 g
嫫	wǒ	ʔwāj?	ʔwāj	ʔwāj	ʔwá	ʔwá	ʔwá	ʔwá	ʔwá	ʔwá	servant girl [LZ]		0351 n-o
我	wǒ ě	ŋhāj?	ŋháj	ŋháj	ŋhá	ŋhá	ŋhá	ŋhá	ŋá	ŋá	I, we; my, our (inclusive, according to Yakhontov)	The form 吾 *ŋhā? (a later subjective/objective counterpart of 我) is still used very rarely during Early Zhou; several times there occurs also an emphatic form <S-01c6b8> *ŋhāŋ "I for my part". Initial *ŋh- is suggested here by archaic Min forms: Chaozhou ua ³ , Jianou ŋuoi ⁸ // ue ⁸ (see ROCP 126).	0002 a-g
兀	wù	ŋüt	ŋwēt	ŋwēt	ŋwēt	ŋwēt	ŋwēt	ŋwēt	ŋot	ŋot	high and level [Han]	Used also for a homonymous word *ŋüt 'to cut off, shorten (limbs, etc. - e.g. in punishment)' = 刖 q.v.	0487 a
吾	wú	ŋhā	ŋhā	ŋhā	ŋhā	ŋhō	ŋhō	ŋhō	ŋo	ŋo	part of name	The usual meaning 'I, we' is attested only since Late Zhou. For *ŋh- see notes on 我.	0058 f-i
吳	wú	ŋuā	ŋuā	ŋuā	ŋuā	ŋuō	ŋuō	ŋuō	ŋo	ŋo	to shout	For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ɣɔ ² , Chaozhou ŋou ² , Fuzhou, Jianou ŋu ² .	0059 a-c
巫	wú	ma	ma	ma	mwa	mwo	mwo	mwo	mü	wü	shaman, magician [LZ]		0105 a

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
物	wù	mhət	mhət	mhət	mhwət	mhwit	mhwit	mhwit	müt	ṽüt	variety; variety of objects, objects, things	For *mh cf. Jianou o ⁷ , Longdu muat ⁷ .	0503 h-i
悟	wù	ṅās	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	awake, realize	For *ṅ- cf. Xiamen ṅo ⁶ , Chaozhou ṅo ⁴ , Fuzhou ṅuo ⁶ .	0058 j
務	wù	ṅāks	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	to turn against [LZ]	Probably = 晤 *ṅāk-s q.v.	0058 k
務	wù	mhoʔs	mhoh	mhwah	mhwah	mhò	mhò	mhò	mù	ṽù	affairs, business	During Early Zhou attested in the basic meaning only in Yijing; the character is several times attested as a loan for 侮 *moʔ q.v. For etymology see 懋 *mō(k)s (~-ʔs) 'make efforts'. For *mh cf. Xiamen bu ⁶ , Chaozhou bu ⁴ , Fuzhou o ⁵ .	1109 j
晤	wù	ṅāks	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	face to face, opposing each other	Etymology see under 御.	0058 l
梧	wú	ṅā	ṅā	ṅā	ṅā	ṅō	ṅō	ṅō	ṅo	ṅo	a k. of plane tree (Firmiana plantanifolia)	During E. Zhou attested only within the compound 梧桐 *ṅā-lhōṅ; later also attested separately. For *ṅ- cf. Xiamen gɔ ² , Chaozhou ṅo ² , Fuzhou ṅu ² .	0058 m
無	wú	ma	ma	ma	mwa	mwo	mwo	mwo	mü	ṽü	there is no, have no; don't!	Prohibitive usage of *ma is attested only since Shijing (see Schüssler 646); earlier it was only expressed by 毋 *mə. For initial *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen bɔ ² , Chaozhou bo ² , Fuzhou mo ² , Jianou mau ⁹ . Related negations in Chinese include 莫 *māk, 毋 *mə, 亡 *maŋ, 勿 *mət and some others.	0103 a-f
寤	wù	ṅās	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	to wake, awake	For *ṅ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ṅo ⁶ , Chaozhou ṅo ⁴ , Fuzhou ṅuo ⁶ . = 悟 q.v.	0058 n
誤	wù	ṅuās	ṅuāh	ṅuāh	ṅuāh	ṅuò	ṅuò	ṅuò	ṅò	ṅò	to err, make a mistake; deceive	For *ṅ- cf. Xiamen ṅo ⁶ , Chaozhou gou ⁶ , Fuzhou ṅuo ⁶ , Jianou ṅu ⁸ .	0059 d-e
蕪	wú	ma	ma	ma	mwa	mwo	mwo	mwo	mü	ṽü	overgrown with weeds [LZ]		0103 l
霧	wù	mhos (~ mhoh -ks)		mhwah	mhwah	mhwò	mhwò	mhwò	mù	ṽù	fog [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is vư; see also 蒙. For *mh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou bu ⁶ , Fuzhou muo ⁵ .	1109 t
驚	wù	mos	moh						mù	ṽù			1109 l
迕	wù	ṅāks	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	oppose, go against	See 御.	0060 g-h
鍤	wù	ʔāk ^w	ʔāuk	ʔāuk	ʔāuk	ʔāuk	ʔāk	ʔāk	ʔok	ʔok	silver, silvered		1141 m
譙	wú	ma	ma	ma	mwa	mwo	mwo	mwo	mü	ṽü	induce, advise [LZ]		0103 m
晤	wù	ṅāks	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅāh	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	ṅò	go against; encounter [LZ]	Probably = 晤 *ṅāk-s q.v.	0058 o
五	wǔ	ṅhāʔ	ṅhǎ	ṅhǎ	ṅhǎ	ṅhó	ṅhó	ṅhó	ṅó	ṅó	be five	For *ṅh- cf. Xiamen ṅo ⁶ , Chaozhou ṅou ⁴ , Fuzhou ṅo ⁶ , Jianou ṅu ⁶ , ṅu ⁸ .	0058 a-d
午	wǔ	ṅāʔ	ṅǎ	ṅǎ	ṅǎ	ṅó	ṅó	ṅó	ṅó	ṅó	the 7th of the Earthly Branches	During Late Zhou also used as a loan for homonymous *ṅāʔ 'to resist; crosswise'.	0060 a-e

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
伍	wǔ	ŋhā?	ŋhá	ŋhá	ŋhá	ŋhó	ŋhó	ŋhó	ŋó	ŋó	group of five [LZ]	= 五 q.v.	0058 e
武	wǔ	ma?	má	má	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	ǵú	be martial; footprint	For *m- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou bu³.	0104 a-e
侮	wǔ	mo?	mó	mwá	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	ǵú	to offend, insult, maltreat		0138 a-b
舞	wǔ	ma?	má	má	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	ǵú	to dance	Viet. múa is an archaic loanword; standard Sino-Viet. is vũ. For *m- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou bu³.	0103 g-h
撫	wǔ	ma?	má	má	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	ǵú	be great, tremendous	The original meaning 'taken aback, stupefied' (with a parallel reading *smā, MC xo, Pek. hū) is attested only since Late Zhou.	0103 j
鵠	wǔ	ma?	má	má	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	ǵú	parrot		0104 f
仵	wǔ	ŋā?	ŋá	ŋá	ŋá	ŋó	ŋó	ŋó	ŋó	ŋó	equal	Also read *ŋā?-s, MC ɲò, Pek. wù id.	0060 f
廡	wǔ	ma?	má	má	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	ǵú	be luxuriant	The original meaning 'big house' is attested only since Late Zhou	0103 i
甌	wǔ	ma?	má	má	mwá	mwó	mwó	mwó	mú	ǵú	jar [LZ]		0103 k
圻	wū	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	to plaster [LZ]		0097 z
汙	wū	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	impure, untidy	= 污.	
汚	wū	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	to soak; dirty	Also written as 汙 q.v. Another reading (attested in LZ) is *ʔwā (MC ʔwā, Pek. wā) 'impure, vile, mean (probably connected with *ʔwā); dig a hole in the ground'.	0097 b'- c'
屋	wū	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔōk	ʔwōk	ʔuk	ʔuk	roof, house		1204 a
烏	wū	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	crow	Later also attested in the sense ('black as a crow' >) 'black, very dark'.	0061 a-c
鳴	wū	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	alas [LZ]		0061 d
誣	wū	ma	ma	ma	mwa	mwo	mwo	mwo	mü	ǵü	to slander	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	0105 b
朽	wū	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	to plaster [LZ]	= 圻 q.v.	0097 a'
洿	wū	ʔwā	ʔwā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	stagnant water, pool; dirt; deep; dig a pit [LZ]		0043 k
勿	wù [+mò]	mət	mət	mət	mwət	mwit	mwit	mwit	müt	ǵüt	the injunctive-volitional negative: should not, don't	Also used for 毋之 *mə+tə "do not...it".	0503 a-g
毋	wú móu	mə	mə	mə	mwə	miw	məw	məw	mü	ǵü	injunctive-objective negative: should not, should not be expected to, absolutely don't	*mə is reconstructed because of the contraction 毋之 *mə-tə > 勿 *mət (MC mü is secondary, under the influence of 無 *ma). The reading *mə (MC məw, Pek. móu) is, in fact, attested, but only in the compoundmou-dui 'name of a kind of ritual cap' (LZ). Further etymology see under 無.	0107 a
戊	wù mǒu	mūʔs	mūh	məwh	məwh	mòw	mèw	mèw	mλw	ǵλw	the 5th of the Heavenly	MC mλw is irregular: mǎw would be normally expected (for 1231 a	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод Stems	Комментарии	GSR #
夕	xì	lhiak	lhiak	lhiak	zhiak	zhek	zhjek	zhjek	zjek	zjek	evening	the rhyming of this xiasheng series see under 茂). Modern wù is also irregular (there is also a regular reflex of mḁw - mod. mòu). For *m cf. Chaozhou bau ⁶ , Fuzhou muo ⁶ , Jianou mu ⁶ .	0796 a-d
系	xì	gēs (~ - ks)	gēh	gēh	giēh	gièj	gièj	gièj	yièj	yièj	bind [Han]	Cf. 係.	0876 a-b
係	xì	kēs (~ - ks)	kēh	kēh	kiēh	kièj	kièj	kièj	kiej	kiej	to bind, tie up	Modern xì is irregular (on analogy with 系).	0876 c
席	xí	lhiak	lhiak	lhiak	zhiak	zhjek	zhjek	zhjek	zjek	zjek	mat	A later meaning is 'sitting place; banquet'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tich.	0797 a
息	xí	sək	sək	sək	sjək	sjik	sjik	sjik	sjik	sjik	to rest	The original and more common now meaning is 'to breathe'; 0925 a but during Early Zhou the word is attested only with the meaning 'to rest'. In Shi 9,1 息 is obviously a miswriting of 思 (*sə, as a final particle) under the influence of the preceding character 休 'to rest'.	0925 a
細	xì	sēs	sēh	sēh	siēh	sièj	sièj	sièj	siej	siej	small, tiny; detailed [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is té.	
習	xí	lhəp	lhəp	lhəp	zhəp	zhip	zhip	zhip	zjip	zjip	to do repeatedly; practise, exercise	Viet. láp is an archaic loan; regular Sino-Viet. is tâp.	0690 a-b
翕	xì	həp	həp	həp	həp	hip	hip	hip	xip	xip	to bring together; get together, conform, be concordant	Also used for a homonymous *xəp '(perhaps): be roaring'.	0675 q
隙	xì	khvak	khvak	khvak	khvak	khek	khek	khek	khäik	khjäik	crack, crevice	Mod. x- is irregular (qi would be expected).	0787 c
錫	xí	slhək	sḷək	sḷək	liək	siək	siək	siək	siek	siek	tin; to give, to present with	MC siek reflects a dialectal form with *slh- > s- (the normal reflex would be *thiek - which is actually reflected in the Vietnamese colloquial loan thiéc, while standard Sino-Viet. is tich). The character has actually a more rare reading thiek, Mand. tì 'to cut (hair), to shear' (L.Zhou), which demonstrates a standard phonetic development. See also 賜.	0850 n-o
戲	xì	hajs	hajh	hajh	heh	hè	hè	hè	xè	xjì	to joke, play		0022 b
檄	xí	ghēk ^w	ghēuk	γjāuk	γiāuk	γiēuk	γiēk	γiēk	γiek	γiek	wooden table used for announcements [Han]	Later widely used for 'announcement, proclamation' in general. Another old meaning attested in Erya is 'branchless tree, stem'. For *gh cf. Fuzhou khik ⁸ (probably reflecting a variant *ghek ^w).	
襲	xí	lhəp	lhəp	lhəp	zhəp	zhip	zhip	zhip	ziip	ziip	to cover; additional robe		0689 a

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
肮	xì	khāŋʔ	khánʔ	khánʔ	khánʔ	khánʔ	khánʔ	khánʔ	khánʔ	khánʔ	over another; repeat thick, corpulent	Attested only since Tang, in the compound 肮髒. Also read OC *ghāŋʔ, MC ɣánʔ (FQ 胡朗) id. A more recent reading is āng (in the same compound) meaning 'dirty'.	
郤	xì	khvak	khvak										
烏	xì	siak	siak	siak	siak	sjek	sjek	sjek	sjek	sjek	shoe, slipper	Used for a homonymous *siak 'large'.	0799 a-d
紕	xì	khvak	khvak	khvak	khvak	khek	khek	khek	khäik	khjäik	coarse dolichos cloth	Modern initial x- is irregular (*qì would be normally expected).	0776 d
赭	xì	hrək	hrək	hrək	hrək	hik	hik	hik	xik	xjik	red [L.Zhou]	A Late Zhou dialectal word (attested only in Chuci); probably a variant of 赫 *xrək q.v.	
隰	xí	lhip	lhip	lhjəp	zhəp	zhip	zhip	zhip	zjip	zjip	low wet grounds, swamp	Viet. tháp is due to the influence of 濕 MC śip q.v.	0692 b
餼	xì	həjs (~ - ts)	həc	həs	həs	hiś	hij	hij	xij	xì	gift of animal or grain		0517 e
洗	xǐ	sārʔ	sən	sən	sən	sən	sən	sən	siej	siej	to wash, wash clean	See also 洒. In Viet. cf. perhaps also té 'to splash (water)'. to rejoice	0478 j
喜	xǐ	həʔ	hə						xí	xjí			0955 a-d
璽	xǐ	snhejʔ	sne	sne	sjé	sjé	sjé	sjé	sjé	sjí	seal [LZ]	Pek. xǐ is irregular (sǐ would be expected).	0359 j
泉	xǐ	slhəʔ	slo	slo	sjó	sjí	sjí	sjí	sjí	sjí	hemp		
兮	xī	gēj	gē	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	gē (~ ɣ-)	a postposed prosodic linefiller, "oh!"	Modern 1st tone is irregular (xí would be normally expected) and is due to the fact that the word is long obsolete. Its OC reading also presents some problems: the word is very frequently used as a "linefiller" in OC poetry, but never rhymes with any other word itself. It is theoretically possible to reconstruct *gē or *gēj; we prefer the latter reconstruction, because *-ēj is a much less abundant rhyme-class and the *-ēj-final could present at least some explanation for the lack of rhymes for 兮.	俶
西	xī	sār	sən	sən	sən	sən	sən	sən	siej	siej	West	Etymologically = 先 *sār q.v. (with a dialectal development *-r > -j). Note the nasalisation in Jianchuan.	0594 a-e
吸	xī	snəp (~ h-)	npəp	npəp	npəp	hip	hip	hip	xip	xip	to inhale, to absorb [L.Zhou]	In Viet. cf. also hó'p 'to sip', húp 'to drink (soup etc.)'.	0681 j
希	xī	həj	həj	həj	həj	hij	hij	hij	xij	xí	fine, thin-haired		0549 a
昔	xī	siak	siak	siak	siak	sjek	sjek	sjek	sjek	sjek	former times, ancient times; formerly, anciently, originally		0798 a-e
析	xī	sək	sək	sək	siək	siək	siək	siək	siek	siek	to cleave, split; disperse;		0857 a-b

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
											name of the god of the East, or the sacrificing to him		
奚	xī	ghē	ghē	γē	γiē	γiēj	γiēj	γiēj	γiej	γiej	slave, captive, prisoner	During Late Zhou used also for homonymous *ghē 'why, what'.	0876 d-f
悉	xī	sit	sit	sjət	sjət	sjit	sjit	sjit	sjit	sjit	all, everything		
惜	xī	siak	siak	siak	siak	sjek	sjek	sjek	sjek	sjek	to regret, be sorry; to like, be missing [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is tích.	0798 f
晞	xī	həj	həj	həj	həj	hij	hij	hij	xij	xi	to dry in the morning sunshine		0549 c
犀	xī	slhəj	sḷəj	sḷəj	ləj	səj	səj	səj	siej	siej	rhinoceros	Also used for the homonymous *slhəj 'melon seed' (thus in Shi 57.2).	0596 a-b
稀	xī	həj	həj	həj	həj	hij	hij	hij	xij	xi			
溪	xī	khē	khē	khē	khiē	khiēj	khiēj	khiēj	khiej	khiej	mountain stream, crevice [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is khê. Mand. has also a doublet (and more usual) reading xī (without a MC origin).	
熙	xī	slə	lə	lə	śə	śi	śi	śi	xi	xji	be splendid, resplendent	MC x- is irregular (*śi < *slə would be normally expected).	0960 j
嘻	xī	hə	hə	hə	hə	hi	hi	hi	xi	xji	oh	During Early Zhou (in Shijing) attested within an onomatopoeic compound *ʔə-xə 噫嘻; later also attested separately.	0955 e
嬉	xī	hə	hə	hə	hə	hi	hi	hi	xi	xji	to play, divert oneself [Han]		0955 g-h
膝	xī	sit	sit	sjət	sjət	sjit	sjit	sjit	sjit	sjit	knee (LZ)		0401 c
羲	xī	sɲaj	ɲaj	ɲaj	ɲe	he	he	he	xe	xji	a proper name		0002 y
蟋	xī	srit	srit	sjət	ʂət	ʂit	ʂit	ʂit	ʂit	ʂit	cricket	Used only in 蟋蟀 *srit-srut 'cricket'.	
犧	xī	sɲaj	ɲaj	ɲaj	ɲe	he	he	he	xe	xji	sacrificial animal, pure victim		0002 z
皙	xī	sək	sək	sək	siək	siək	siək	siək	siek	siek	(perhaps:) be white	The fanqie is taken from Jiyun.	0857 d
下	xià	ghrāʔ	ghrá	γrá	γrá	γá	γá	γá	γá	γá	to descend; down, below	Also read *ghrāʔ-s, MC γá (FQ 胡駕)'to descend; fall'. For *gh cf. Xiamen e ⁶ , Chaozhou e ⁴ , Fuzhou a ⁶ , Jianou a ⁸ .	0035 a-c
匣	xiá	ghrāp	ghrāp	γrāp	γrāp	γāp	γāp	γāp	γap	γap	box [Han]	= 柙. Regular Sino-Viet. is hāp; Viet. hōp may be a colloquial loan both from 匣 and from 盒 *ghāp (MC γap) q.v. For *gh cf. Xiamen a ⁷ , Chaozhou ap ⁸ , Fuzhou ak ⁸ .	0629 e
狎	xiá	ghrāp	ghrāp	γrāp	γrāp	γāp	γāp	γāp	γap	γap	be familiar with	For *gh cf. Xiamen a ⁷ , Chaozhou ap ⁸ , Fuzhou ak ⁸ .	0629 g
俠	xiá	krēp	krēp	krjāp	kriāp	kiēp	kiēp	kiēp	kāp	kāp	be on both sides [LZ]	= 夾 q.v. During Han time attested with reading *gēp, MC yiep (Pek. irregularly jie) 'a brave man' - which may be the original meaning of the character.	0630 k

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
柙	xiá	ghrāp	ghrāp	γrāp	γrāp	γāp	γāp	γāp	γap	γap	cage, box [LZ]	= 匣.	0629 f
夏	xià	grāʔs	grāh	grāh (~ γ-)	grāh (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	γà	γà	summer	Used also for *grāʔ, MC 𪛗 (FQ 胡雅) 'variegated; great; name of the Xia dynasty'. In Viet. there is also a colloquial reading hè.	0036 a-b
峽	xià	grēp	grēp	grjāp	griāp	giēp	giēp	giēp	γāp	γap	ravine, gorge [Han]	For *g- cf. Chaozhou kiap ⁸ (Xiamen kiap ⁷ reflects an unattested variant *krēp).	
狹	xiá	ghrēp	ghrēp	γrjāp	γriāp	γiēp	γiēp	γiēp	γāp	γap	narrow	Not in Schüssler's dictionary (although attested already in Shujing). Regular Sino-Viet. is hiēp; cf. perhaps also xép 'small, narrow'. For *gh cf. Xiamen ueʔ ⁸ .	0630 e
廈	xià	grāʔ	grá	grá	grá	gá	gá	gá	γá	γá	house, room [LZ]	Probably related to 家 *krā q.v.	0036 c-d
暇	xià	grās	grāh	grāh (~ γ-)	grāh (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	γà	γà	be at leisure, lazy		0033 g
瑕	xiá	grā	grā	grā (~ γ-)	grā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	γà	γà	be blemished, flawed		0033 h
遐	xiá	ghrā	ghrā	γrā	γrā	γā	γā	γā	γà	γà	to put far away, keep away	Also borrowed for an interrogative pronoun 'how, why' (which makes the reconstruction of *gh- possible).	0033 j
轄	xiá	grāt	grāt	grāt (~ γ-)	grāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	γat	γat	wheel-axle cap with linchpin [LZ]	= 鞶 q. v.	0314 f
霞	xiá	grā	grā	grā (~ γ-)	grā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	γà	γà	far, distant [LZ]	= 遐 q.v.	0033 k
苳	xià	grās	grāh	grāh (~ γ-)	grāh (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	γà	γà	rush [LZ]	Also read *gāʔ, MC 𪛗, Pek hù 'Rehmannia'.	0035 d
鞶	xiá	grāt	grāt	grāt (~ γ-)	grāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	gāt (~ γ-)	γat	γat	wheel-axle cap with linchpin		0282 a
嚇	xiǎ	hrāk	hrāk	hrāk	hrāk	hēk	hēk	hēk	xāik	xāik	scare		0779 b
呷	xiā	hrāp	hrāp	hrāp	hrāp	hāp	hāp	hāp	xap	xap	to gulp [Han]		
蝦	xiā	grā	grā	grā (~ γ-)	grā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	gā (~ γ-)	γà	γà	frog [Han]	Used only in the compound 蝦蟆 *grā-mrā id.	
弦	xián	ghīn	ghīn	γjēn	γiēn	γiēn	γiēn	γiēn	γien	γien	bow string; string of musical instrument [LZ]	For *gh- cf. Putian in ² .	0366 f
咸	xián	grēm (~ -ī-)	grēm	grēm	grēm	gēm	giēm	giēm	γām	γam	to complete, finish; unite; concordant; completely, all		0671 a-d
限	xiàn	ghrēnʔ	ghrēn	γrēn	γrēn	γēn	γiēn	γiēn	γán	γán	term, limit, boundary; to compart, prevent [L.Zhou]	Viet. ngăn is colloquial (with a frequent assimilatory nasalisation); standard Sino-Viet. is hạn. For *gh cf. Xiamen	0416 i-j

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
現	xiàn	gēns	gēnh	gĭānh	giānh	gièn	gièn	gièn	yièn	yièn	to appear, show up	an ⁶ , Fuzhou aiŋ ⁶ . Originally written with the same character as 見 *kēns, and obviously related to *kēns 'see, look at'. The separate graph 現 is attested since Tang.	0241 e
絃	xián	ghīn	ghīn	γĭān	yiān	yiēn	yiēn	yiēn	yiēn	yiēn	= 弦 q. v.		0366 g
莧	xiàn	grēns	grēnh	grĭānh	griānh	gièn (~ γ-)	gièn (~ γ-)	gièn (~ γ-)	γàn	γàn	a plant with red stem [LZ]	Also used for *g ^w rān?, MC γwán, Pek. huàn "smile" (probably as a corruption of 莞 q.v.)	0241 h
陷	xiàn	grōms	grōmh	grōmh	grōmh	gĕm (~ γ-)	giĕm (~ γ-)	giĕm (~ γ-)	γàm	γàm	to dig a pit; fall into a pit, get trapped	A later meaning is 'to entrap' > 'to besiege, occupy, harass etc.'. In Viet. cf. also (perhaps as colloquial loanwords) ho' m 'very deep'; hōm 'deep-set, hollow'.	0672 c-d
閑	xián	ghrēn	ghrēn	γrĭān	γriān	yiĕn	yiĕn	yiĕn	γàn	γàn	be moving slowly, lazy	During EZ the character is also used for two other OC words: *ghrān 'to restrain, train' and *ghrān 'be large'; in MC the reflexes should have been *γàn for 'lazy' and *γàn for the other meanings, but were apparently early confused. For *gh- see notes to 閒 (間). During Late Zhou the character was also applied to a homonymous *ghrēn "bar, enclosure; obstruct". Viet. has a nasal reflex of the initial stop; although such readings are usually colloquial, in this case it was accepted as standard Sino-Vietnamese.	0192 a-b
嫌	xián	gēm	gēm	gĭām (~ γ-)	giām (~ γ-)	giēm (~ γ-)	giēm (~ γ-)	giēm (~ γ-)	yiēm	yiēm	to suspect, doubt; to dislike, hate [L.Zhou]		0627 j
羨	xiàn	lhans	lhanh	lhanh	zhanh	zhèn	zhèn	zhèn	zjèn	zjèn	covet, desire; surplus, affluence	Also irregularly read in MC as zjèn (Pek. jiàn); during LZ borrowed for *lan (MC jen, Pek. yán) "oblong".	0207 a
閒	xiàn	grān?	grán	grán (~ γ-)	grán (~ γ-)	gân (~ γ-)	gân (~ γ-)	gân (~ γ-)	γán	γán	beautiful, refined		0191 g
銜	xián	grām	grām	grām	grām	gām	gām	gām	γam	γam	to carry in the mouth, harbor	For *g cf. Xiamen kam ² , Fuzhou kaŋ ² .	0608 a
線	xiàn	sars	sanh	sanh	sjanh	sjèn	sjèn	sjèn	sjèn	sjèn	thread [L.Zhou]	Hsieh-sheng and Sino-Viet. suggest rather an OC form like *sors, which would normally yield MC sjwèn, in which case loss of labialisation in MC would be secondary. On the other hand, the Sino-Viet. form can go back to a dialectal MC *sjwèn with secondary labialisation on analogy with 泉 (MC zjwen, q.v.). The choice between OC *sars and *sors is thus not quite clear. A more usual writing of this word (since Tang) is **. The same word with the specialized meaning 'gland' is now written as 腺.	0237 e

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ-1	ㄇ-2	ㄇ-3	ㄏ	ㄏ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
賢	xián	gīn	gīn	gǐān (~ ɣ-)	giān (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	ɣien	ɣien	be wise, worthy	Viet. giǎn is colloquial; regular Sino-Vietnamese is hiên. During LZ also used as a loan for *gīn-s, MC ɣien, Pek. xiàn 'hollow of a wheel nave'.	0368 e-f
憲	xiàn	hars	hanh	hanh	hanh	hàn	hèn	hèn	xèn	xjèn	law; model	Also used for a homonymous *xar-s "elated, rejoice".	0250 a-b
懸	xiàn	g ^w ēn	gwēn	gwǐān	gwiān	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	ɣwien	ɣwien	to hang, suspend	For *g ^w - cf. Min forms: Chaozhou kuǎi ² , Fuzhou keŋ ² . Also read (since L.Zhou) *g ^w ēns, MC ɣwien (FQ 黃絢), Pek. xiàn, Viet. huyêŋ, Xiamen kuǎi ⁶ , Chaozhou kũ ⁶ , Fuzhou kaiŋ ⁶ , Jianou küŋ ⁶ 'district'. Since in some texts (e.g. Shiji) the word is used as a synonym of the whole 天下, *g ^w ēn-s may be derived from *g ^w ēn as originally 'smth. suspended, derived from Heaven's will' (although, of course, this may be a folk etymology).	0248 a
獻	xiàn	sɰars	ɱanh	ɱanh	ɱanh	hàn	hèn	hèn	xèn	xjèn	to exhibit, display, present		0252 e-g
霰	xiàn	sēns	sēnh	sjānh	siānh	sièn	sièn	sièn	sien	sien	sleet		0156 d
鹹	xián	grōm	grōm	grōm	grōm	gōm	giōm	giōm	ɣām	ɣām	salt, salty	For *g cf. Xiamen kiam ² , Chaozhou kiām ² , Fuzhou keŋ ² , Jianou keiŋ ⁹ .	0671 f
覘	xiàn	ghēn?	ghén	ɣǐán	ɣián	ɣiēn	ɣiēn	ɣiēn	ɣien	ɣien	to be visible, be like	Also read *khēŋ ² -s, MC khien, Pek. qiàn id.	0241 f
𧈧	xián	gīn	gīn	gǐān (~ ɣ-)	giān (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	ɣien	ɣien	millipede [LZ]		0366 i
覷	xiàn	gēn?	gén	gǐán (~ ɣ-)	gián (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	giēn (~ ɣ-)	ɣien	ɣien	(perhaps:) be beautiful	Used only in the compound 覷睨 *gēn?-*g ^w rān? 'beautiful'.	0241 g
攔	xiàn	grēn?	grén	grǐán (~ ɣ-)	grían (~ ɣ-)	grǐēn (~ ɣ-)	grǐēn (~ ɣ-)	grǐēn (~ ɣ-)	ɣán	ɣán	forceful, energetic, fierce [LZ]		0191 j
漣	xiàn	hars	hanh	hanh	hanh	hàn	hèn	hèn	xèn	xjèn	name of a river	Attested in bronze inscriptions.	0250 c-d
濯	xián	grēn	grēn	grǐān (~ ɣ-)	grīān (~ ɣ-)	grǐēn (~ ɣ-)	grǐēn (~ ɣ-)	grǐēn (~ ɣ-)	ɣán	ɣán	to spy on, watch [LZ]		0191 h
蜆	xiǎn	hēn?	hén	hǐán	hián	hiēn	hiēn	hiēn	xién	xién	a k. of mussel (Corbicula leana) [modern]	Also read *gēn?, MC ɣien; *khēns, MC khien. The standard Sino-Viet. reading is quite irregular: nghiên. The usage of 蜆 for 'mussel' is quite recent; the earliest attested meaning of the character (in Erya) is 'a k. of silkworm', and the word may be actually a dialectal variant of the standard 繭 *kēn? 'silkworm' (q.v.). Cf. also Viet. kién 'ant' (borrowed from the same source?)	
銑	xiǎn	sār?	sén	sén	sén	sén	sén	sén	sien	sien	bright and well-polished metal		0478 h

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
險	xiǎn	hram?	hrám	hrám	hrám	hém	hém	hém	xém	xjém	precipitous (road), dangerous	Regular Sino-Viet. is hiê' m.	0613 f
癬	xiǎn	shar?	shán	shán	shján	shjén	shjén	shjén	sjén	sjén	scab [LZ]	For *sh- cf. Fuzhou chian ³ , Jianou chüin ³ .	0209 d
顯	xiǎn	hēn?	hén	hján	hián	hién	hién	hién	xien	xien	be bright, illustrious, clear, manifest		0242 a-b
眇	xiǎn	shar?	shán	shán	shján	shjén	shjén	shjén	sjén	sjén	rare, few	= 鮮 q.v.	0210 a
獮	xiǎn	snhen?	sḡén	sḡján	sján	sjén	sjén	sjén	sjén	sjén	autumnal hunt [LZ]	Cf. PA *sònu (PT *sonar) 'dog hunt'.	0359 k-l
		(~ snhar?)											
鞮	xiǎn	hēn?	hén	hján	hián	hién	hién	hién	xien	xien	strap forming part of horse's trappings [LZ]		0242 c
仙	xiān	san	san	san	sjan	sjen	sjen	sjen	sjen	sjen	immortal [LZ]		0193 f
先	xiān	sār	sān	sān	sān	sān	sān	sān	sien	sien	to go in front, go ahead; before, former	Also read *sār-s, MC sien (FQ 蘇佻) id. In OC the word must have been homonymous with 西 *sār 'west' (MC siej in the latter case must be a dialectal development) q.v.	0478 a-e
掀	xiān	har	han	han	han	han	hən	hən	xən	xjen	to lift [L.Zhou]		0443 y
鮮	xiān	shar	shan	shan	shjan	shjen	shjen	shjen	sjen	sjen	be fresh	Also read *sar? 'be rare, few; exceptional, special, good; solitary'. Viet. presents an interesting case of -i for OC -n < *- r (cf. an analogous case in 蒜 'garlic'). Standard Sino-Viet. is tiên. For *sh- cf. Min reflexes: Xiamen, Chaozhou chī ¹ .	0209 a-c
織	xiān	sam	sam	sam	sjam	sjem	sjem	sjem	sjem	sjem	fine-textured silk; thin, slender		0620 e
僊	xiān	san	san	san	sjan	sjen	sjen	sjen	sjen	sjen	be dancing about		0206 b
纖	xiān	sam	sam	sam	sjam	sjem	sjem	sjem	sjem	sjem	small		0620 d
向	xiàng	hanḡ	hanḡ	hanḡ	hanḡ	hàḡ	hàḡ	hàḡ	xàḡ	xjàḡ	to face, turn to, approach; direction, side	Frequently written as 鄉 in E.Zhou.	0715 a-d
巷	xiàng	grōḡs	grōḡh	grōḡh	grōḡh	gōḡ (~ γ-)	gōḡ (~ γ-)	gōḡ (~ γ-)	γàḡ	γàḡ	lane, street		1182 s
庠	xiáng	lhanḡ	lhanḡ	lhanḡ	zhánḡ	zhánḡ	zhanḡ	zhanḡ	zjanḡ	zjanḡ	school		0732 m
祥	xiáng	lhanḡ	lhanḡ	lhanḡ	zhánḡ	zhánḡ	zhanḡ	zhanḡ	zjanḡ	zjanḡ	be felicitous, lucky		0732 n-o
翔	xiáng	lhanḡ	lhanḡ	lhanḡ	zhánḡ	zhánḡ	zhanḡ	zhanḡ	zjanḡ	zjanḡ	go to and fro		0732 p
象	xiàng	lhanḡ?	lhánḡ	lhánḡ	zhánḡ	zhánḡ	zhánḡ	zhánḡ	zjánḡ	zjánḡ	elephant, ivory	Used also for an homonymous *lhanḡ? 'to delineate, outline; appearance, symbol'.	0728 a-d
項	xiàng	grōḡ	grōḡ	grōḡ (~ γ-)	grōḡ (~ γ-)	gōḡ (~ γ-)	gōḡ (~ γ-)	gōḡ (~ γ-)	γàḡ	γàḡ	neck, stretch the neck	A later meaning (connected with the original "neck"?) is 'class, rank, category'.	1172 y

	Путунхуа	AɿɿK	KɿɿK	ɿɿ	BX	ПɿɿK-1	ПɿɿK-2	ПɿɿK-3	PKK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
詳	xiáng	lhaŋ	lhaŋ	lhaŋ	žhaŋ	žhaŋ	zhaŋ	zhaŋ	zjaŋ	zjaŋ	to scrutinize, explain in detail		0732 q
像	xiàng	lhaŋ?	lhán	lhán	žhán	žhán	zhán	zhán	zjáŋ	zjáŋ	image, resemble, depict		0728 e
	xiàng	lhaŋ?	lhán	lhán	žhán	žhán	zhán	zhán	zjáŋ	zjáŋ	acorn		0728 f
嚮	xiàng	haŋs	haŋh	haŋh	haŋh	hàŋ	hàŋ	hàŋ	xàŋ	xjàŋ	to face, turn to, approach		0714 i
	享	xiǎng	haŋ?	hán	hán	hán	hán	hán	xán	xjáŋ	to enjoy use of smth.	Regularly rhymes in 平聲 in Shijing, thus a variant *haŋ must have also existed. Also written as 饗 ('enjoy a feast, have a feast, entertain').	0716 a-d
想	xiǎng	saŋ?	sán	sán	sján	sján	sján	sján	sján	sján	to think, believe, imagine [L.Zhou]		0731 d
饗	xiǎng	haŋ?	hán	hán	hán	hán	hán	hán	xán	xjáŋ			0714 j
	饗	xiǎng	snaŋ	ŋaŋ	ŋaŋ	ŋaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	śaŋ	bring food to (e. g. workers in field)	Also read *snaŋ?, MC śaŋ; *snaŋ-s, MC śaŋ id.	0730 c
相	xiāng	saŋ	saŋ	saŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	each other, mutually	Also read *saŋ-s, MC śaŋ (FQ 息亮), Mand. xiàng, Viet. tu'ó'ng 'to help, aid, assist; to look at, inspect' (later also: 'what is inspected' > 'appearance, physiognomy'). Most probably a *-ŋ-suffixed form of *sa, see 胥.	0731 a-c
香	xiāng	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	xàŋ	xjáŋ	fragrance, smell	Viet. has also a colloquial reading nhang (probably reflecting the same Chinese source with nasal assimilation).	0717 a
湘	xiāng	saŋ	saŋ	saŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	to boil		0731 e
	鄉	xiāng	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	xàŋ	xjáŋ	region, village		0714 c-h
	箱	xiāng	saŋ	saŋ	saŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	box; freight carriage		0731 f
	襄	xiāng	snhaŋ	sŋaŋ	sŋaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	to rise above, raise; carry through, achieve	Also used for a homonymous *snhaŋ 'to remove'.	0730 a
腳	xiāng	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	haŋ	xàŋ	xjáŋ	beef soup		
	驤	xiāng	snhaŋ	sŋaŋ	sŋaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	sjaŋ	horse with white hind legs	Used also for homonymous *snhaŋ 'to raise (one's head)' (= [Han] 囊); 'to run, trot'.	
睭	xián jiàn	grĕn	grĕn	grĵān (~ grĭān (~ grĭēn (~ grĭēn (~ grĭēn (~ grĭēn (~ gĵān							to spy on, watch		
孝	xiào	hrāws	hrāwh	hrāwh	hrāwh	hăw	hăw	hăw	xăw	xăw	be filial, pious, show filial devotion		1168 a-c
肖	xiào	sews	sewh	sjawh	sjawh	sjèw	sjèw	sjèw	sjèw	sjèw	to resemble (LZ)		1149 g
	效	xiào	grāws	grāwh	grāwh	grāwh	găw	găw	găw	yăw	yăw	to imitate	Also written as 倣 in E.Zhou. A later meaning (derived from 'imitate?') is 'to give results, be effective'. The word is probably related to 交 *krāw-s 'to compare' (q.v.).

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	Kㄉㄐ	ㄅㄨ	Bㄨ	ㄆㄉㄐ-1	ㄆㄉㄐ-2	ㄆㄉㄐ-3	ㄆㄨ	ㄆㄨ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
笑	xiào	shaws	shawh	shawh	shjawh	shjèw	shjèw	shjèw	sjèw	sjèw	to laugh, smile	For *sh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen chio ⁵ , Chaozhou chie ⁵ , Fuzhou chieu ⁵ .	1150 a
倣	xiào	grāws	grāwh	grāwh	grāwh	gàw	gàw	gàw	yàw	yàw	to imitate		1166 u
嘯	xiào	shīws (~ shīwh -k ^w s)		shjōwh	shiōwh	shièw	shièw	shièw	siew	siew	to wail; blow, whistle	For *sh- cf. Xiamen chiau ⁵ .	1028 f
小	xiǎo	sew?	séw	sjáw	sjáw	sjéw	sjéw	sjéw	sjéw	sjéw	be small, little; young		1149 a-d
曉	xiǎo	snjēw?	ñéw	ñjáw	ñiáw	síéw	síéw	síéw	xíew	xíew	morning dawn; to enlighten, be enlightened		1164 f
宵	xiāo	saw	saw	saw	sjaw	sjew	sjew	sjew	sjew	sjew	night	Also used in the compound 宵遙 *saw-Ław 'be at ease, take one's ease'.	1149 h-i
消	xiāo	saw	saw	saw	sjaw	sjew	sjew	sjew	sjew	sjew	to melt, dissolve	A later meaning is '(dissolve >) disperse, spend'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tiêu.	1149 j
簫	xiāo	sīw	sīw	sjōw	siōw	siēw	siēw	siēw	siew	siew	ends of a bow [L.Zhou]	Since Han time the character is used for *shīw, MC siew, Mand. xiāo 'flute' (apparently related to 嘯 *shīw-s 'whistle').	1028 h
囂	xiāo	snjaw	ñaw	ñaw	ñaw	hew	hew	hew	xew	xjew			1140 a-b
邪	xié	lhia	lhia	lhia	zhă	zha	zha	zha	zja	zja	slant, swerve	The original reading must have been *lia, MC ja, Pek. yé 'a place name' (during LZ more usually written as 耶); a homonymous form is employed in Yijing as an interrogative particle *lhia (contraction of 也 + 乎 *lhiaj + wā). In post-Han time frequently written as 斜. Viet. lé is an archaic loanword (used only in the sense 'squint'); regular Sino-Viet. is tà. Cf. perhaps also xē 'to incline, decline'.	0047 a
協	xié	gēp	gēp	gjāp (~ ɣ-)	giāp (~ ɣ-)	giēp (~ ɣ-)	giēp (~ ɣ-)	giēp (~ ɣ-)	yiep	yiep	to adjust, harmonize; name for the East wind		0639 b-c
泄	xiè	slhat	słat	słat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	to leak out, ooze, to disperse	Used also for *lats, MC jèj (FQ 餘制), Mand. yì 'be dispersed, relieved; be moving slowly; be garrulous' (thus in Shi 33.1). During LZ frequently written as 洩. Possibly a loan from the same source (at least written with the same character' is Viet. tu'ót 'children's diarrhoea'.	0339 h
洩	xiè	slhat	słat	słat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	to leak, reduce [LZ]	= 泄 q. v. Also read *lat-s (MC jèj, Pek. yì) 'be dispersed; leisurely, comfortable' (LZ).	0338 b
屑	xiè	sīt	sīt	sjēt	siēt	siēt	siēt	siēt	siet	siet	small piece, crumb	The basic meaning ('small piece, crumb; to reduce to crumbs') is attested only since Late Zhou. The character is frequently used in the phrase 不屑 'to consider not (even as) a crumb' = 'to slight, not take into account'. Schüssler	

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
挾	xié	gēp	gēp	gĭāp	gĭāp	giēp	giēp	giēp	γiep	γiep	to encompass, embrace	regards 屑 in Shi 35.2 as a loan for 悉 *sit 'all, at all', which is rather dubious.	
脅	xié	hap	hap	hap	hap	hap	həp	həp	xəp	xjəp	sides (of the body); to attack, oppress	The second meaning ('attack, oppress') is attested already in 0639 e Shujing, but lacks in Schüssler's dictionary.	
偕	xié	krĭj	krĭj	krĭjāj	kriāj	kiēj	kiēj	kiēj	kāj	kāj	be plentiful	Mod. xié - under the influence of 諧 MC γāj. Probably the same word as 皆 *krĭj 'all'; further may be traced to the same ST root *rij as 師 *srij 'multitude' q.v. (cf. especially Tib. khri).	0599 b
斜	xié	lhia	lhia	lhia	zhă	zha	zha	zha	zja	zja	= 邪		
紕	xiè	slhat	sĭat	sĭat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	rope; to bind, tether [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is tiêt; Viet. têt means 'to plait, braid' (and has external Austric parallels: Bahn. *sat 'to weave mat', Tai sa:t 'mat'), thus its Chinese origin is somewhat dubious.	0339 i
楔	xiè	snhēt	snĕt	snĭāt	ŋiāt	siēt	siēt	siēt	siet	siet	wedge, piece of wood between the teeth of a corpse [LZ]		0279 i
鞋	xié	ghrē	ghrē	γrē	γriē	γiē	γiē	γiē	γă	γa	shoe(s) [Tang]	Also read γāj (FQ 戶皆) in MC (which is probably a dialectal variant). Regular Sino-Viet. is hâi; another Viet. colloquial loan from the same source is hia "mandarin's boots". For *gh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ue ² , Chaozhou oi ² , Fuzhou ä ² , Jianou ai ⁹ .	
頤	xié	ghīt	ghīt	γjăt	γiăt	γiēt	γiēt	γiēt	γiet	γiet	(perhaps:) to straighten the neck	For *gh cf. Fuzhou khik ⁸ (probably reflecting a variant *ghit).	0393 r-s
褰	xiè	krēs	krēh						kă	kă			0861 b
褻	xiè	snhet	snĕt	snĭjat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	garment next to body; to be familiar, disrespectful		0330 n
謝	xiè	lhiaks	lhiah	lhiah	zhăh	zhă	zhă	zhă	zjà	zjà	to give up	A later semantic development is 'to give up' > 'to thank, be thankful'.	0807 g
蟹	xiè	grē?	gré	gré (~ γ-)	gré (~ γ-)	gĕ (~ γ-)	gĕ (~ γ-)	gĕ (~ γ-)	γă	γă	crab [Han]	Normal Sino-Viet. is gia 'i: it is interesting that both this form and the colloquial cáy reflect a voiceless initial (possibly pointing to a variant *krē?).	0861 d
攜	xié	wē	wē	wē	wiē	wiēj	wiēj	wiēj	γwiej	γwiej	to take by the hand, lead, guide		0880 c

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
滌	xiè	slhat	sḷat	sḷat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	to cleanse	During LZ used also for *slhat 'leak' (= 洩, 泄 q. v.)	0339 l
獨	xiè	hat	hat	hat	hat	hat	hət	hət	xət	xjət	short-muzzled dog (= 馱)		0313 t
綯	xiè	slhat	sḷat	sḷat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	rope, fetters; reins [LZ]		0338 c
絜	xié	kēt	kēt	kjāt	kiāt	kiēt	kiēt	kiēt	kiet	kiet	pure, purify	During LZ written as 潔, the character 絜 is used for *kēt, *gēt (MC kiet, ȳiet), pek. jié, xié 'to bind; to measure, moderate'.	0279 d
薤	xiè	grās (~ ōj)	grāh	grāh (~ γ-)	grāh (~ γ-)	gḗ (~ γ-)	giḗ (~ γ-)	giḗ (~ γ-)	γāj	γāj	some k. of Allium		
齧	xiè	grēts	grēc	grjās (~ γ-)	griās (~ γ-)	giēs (~ γ-)	giēj (~ γ-)	giēj (~ γ-)	γāj	γāj	to make a creaking sound as of gnashing teeth [LZ]		0327 h
襜	xié	gīt	gīt	gjāt	giāt	giēt	giēt	giēt	ȳiet	ȳiet	to carry in a tucked-up skirt	A voiced derivate from 袪 *kīt q.v.	0393 y
躐	xiè	sṅhēt	sṅēt	sṅjāt	ṅiāt	siēt	siēt	siēt	siet	siet	to march about (be restlessly at work) [LZ]	Also read *sṅhāt, MC sāt, Pek. sa id.	0289 f
寫	xiě	slhia?	sḷiá	sḷiá	sjá	sjá	sjá	sjá	sjá	sjá	to disburden, relieve	A later semantic development is > 'to depict, describe'.	0799 f-g
歇	xiē	hat	hat	hat	hat	hat	hət	hət	xət	xjət	to rest; to finish, expire	The meaning 'finish, expire; stop, rest' is attested since L.Chou; in Shijing the character is used only within 歇驕 *xat-xaw 'a short-muzzled dog'. Standard Sino-Viet. is irregular: yēt.	0313 u
噤	xiē	hap	hap	hap	hap	hap	həp	həp	xəp	xjəp	shut (e. g. mouth)		0639 f
辭	xiē	sṅhet	sṅet	sṅjat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	to correct, control, govern	Attested only in bronze inscriptions.	0289 a-c
信	xìn	slhins (~ -əns)	sḷjnh	sḷjnh	sjnh	sjnh	sjnh	sjnh	sjnh	sjnh	to believe, trust	Used also for an homonymous *slhən-s (~ -in-s) 'be staying one more night, staying two nights'. Most OC rhymes for 信 are in 平聲, and Schüssler may be right in reconstructing zero suffix (*slhin) for EZ. Viet. tin also points to *slhin (although the standard Sino-Viet. form is tín). The word *slhin-s 'trust, believe' may be related to 神 *lən 'spirit'; in this case *s-lhən-s must be reconstructed.	0384 a
鬻	xìn	hrəns	hrənh	hrənh	hrənh	hìn	hìn	hìn	xìn	xjìn	smear (w. ritual blood); hostilities [L.Zhou]	Hsieh-sheng connections of the word are not clear, and there are no early rhymes with it, thus the OC reconstruction allows for several variants: *hrəns, *hrins, *sṅrəns, *sṅrins (even *hərs or *sṅərs can not be excluded). Bearing in mind that 半 (or, in another graphic variant, 分) may be phonetic here, and that OC *sm- sometimes yields MC delabialised x-, a reconstruction *smrən-s would be also	0446 a-b

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
心	xīn	səm	səm	səm	sjəm	sjim	sjim	sjim	sjim	sjim	heart, mind	possible. Standard Sino-Viet. is tâm.	0663 a-b
辛	xīn	sin	sin	sjən	sjən	sjin	sjin	sjin	sjin	sjin	the 8th of the Heavenly Stems	Used also for a homonymous *sin 'be bitter, pungent, painful'.	0382 a-f
昕	xīn	hər	hən	hən	hən	hin	hin	hin	xin	xjin	early morning [L.Zhou]		0443 h
欣	xīn	hər	hən	hən	hən	hin	hin	hin	xin	xjin	to rejoice, make merry	Viet. ho 'n is colloquial (with an irregular tone); standard Sino-Viet. is hân.	0443 i
新	xīn	sin	sin	sjən	sjən	sjin	sjin	sjin	sjin	sjin	be new	In Viet. cf. also a more archaic loan: tin, tín 'news'.	0382 k-m
薪	xīn	sin	sin	sjən	sjən	sjin	sjin	sjin	sjin	sjin	firewood, brushwood		0382 n
歆	xīn	həm	həm	həm	həm	him	him	him	xim	xjim	to enjoy, indulge, be elated	In Viet. also read as hám (reflecting an unattested MC reading with falling tone?).	0653 j
刑	xíng	gīŋ	gīŋ	gīŋ (~ γ-)	gīŋ (~ γ-)	gīŋ (~ γ-)	gīŋ (~ γ-)	gīŋ (~ γ-)	γien	γien	model, example; be a model, an example; imitate; punishment		0808 b-c
行	xíng	grāŋ	grāŋ	grāŋ	grēŋ	gēŋ	gēŋ	gēŋ	γäin	γäin	to go, march, travel; road	For initial *g- in *grāŋ cf. Min forms: Xiamen kiā², Chaozhou 0748 a-d kīā², Fuzhou kian², Jianou kian⁹. § Also read *grāŋ-s, MC γäin (FQ 下孟), Mand. xìng, Viet. hánh; Schüssler glosses this derivative (for E.Zhou) as 'to go round on inspection tour'; in later times it is used as a deverbative 'conduct, behaviour'. The character is also used for *ghāŋ, MC γāŋ (FQ JY 寒岡), Mand. háng, Viet. hàng 'row, rank' (hence also 'row of goods, wares' > 'merchandise, market'; for initial *gh- here cf. Fuzhou auŋ⁶, Jianou ɔŋ⁶ 'row of trees' from a related form, MC <S-01d33f> γāŋ).	0748 a-d
形	xíng	gēŋ	gēŋ	gēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	γien	γien	form, figure, shape	Attested already in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary. Etymologically probably the same word as 刑 *gēŋ q.v.	0808 d
杏	xìng	grāŋ?	grán	grán (~ γ-)	grēŋ (~ γ-)	gēŋ (~ γ-)	gēŋ (~ γ-)	gēŋ (~ γ-)	γäin	γäin	apricot-tree [L.Zhou]		0749 a-c
邢	xíng	gēŋ	gēŋ	gēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	γien	γien	place name		
姓	xìng	seŋs	seŋh	seŋh	seŋh	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	family, kinsmen; nobility		0812 q-r
幸	xìng	grēŋ?	gréŋ	gréŋ (~ γ-)	gríēŋ (~ γ-)	gríēŋ (~ γ-)	gríēŋ (~ γ-)	gríēŋ (~ γ-)	γäin	γäin	luck, fortunate [LZ]		0810 a-b
性	xìng	seŋs	seŋh	seŋh	seŋh	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	sjèŋ	nature		0812 s

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
涇	xíng	gēŋ	gēŋ	gēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	γien	γien	ravine, defile [LZ]		0831 l
𦵑	xíng	gēŋ	gēŋ	gēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	giēŋ (~ γ-)	γien	γien	whetstone		0808 f
苻	xìng	grāŋ?	grán	grán (~ γ-)	grén (~ γ-)	gẹŋ (~ γ-)	gẹŋ (~ γ-)	gẹŋ (~ γ-)	γáin	γáin	a k. of vegetable (Nymphoides peltalum)	The Viet. word means 'onion'; regular Sino-Viet. is hạnh.	0748 e
醒	xǐng	shēŋ?	shén	shén	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	sien	sien	to become sober [L.Zhou]	Also read *shēŋ, *shēŋ-s, MC sien (FQ 桑經), sien (FQ 蘇佞)	0812 b'
星	xīng	shēŋ	shēŋ	shēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	shiēŋ	sien	sien	star; asterism, constellation	The character was also used in Early Zhou for another word, *ʒeŋ 'to become clear (of sky)' (MC ʒjeŋ, Mand. qíng, Viet. tình; despite Schüssler, this word is quite distinct etymologically from *shēŋ 'star'). Since Han this word was denoted by a different character, 晴. For the latter, standard Sino-Viet. is tình, but there also exists a colloquial loan from the same source, Viet. tạnh; for unaspirated *ʒ cf. Xiamen cī², Chaozhou cē², Fuzhou saŋ², ciaŋ², Jianou caŋ². § For OC *sh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen chī¹, Chaozhou chē¹.	0812 x-y
腥	xīng	sēŋ	sēŋ	sēŋ	siēŋ	siēŋ	siēŋ	siēŋ	sien	sien	rank smell	Also read *sēŋ-s, MC sien id. The word is also used for a homonymous *sēŋ(-s) 'grainy grease, grease'.	0812 a'
興	xīng	həŋ (~ sŋ-)	həŋ	həŋ	həŋ	hiŋ	hiŋ	hiŋ	xiŋ	xjiŋ	to raise; start; prosper; rise	Also read *xəŋ-s (-sŋ-), MC xiŋ, Mand. xiŋ, Viet. hù'ng 'to be related, interested, inspired'.	0889 a-d
騏	xīng	sin	sin	sjən	sjən	sjin	sjin	sjin	sjeŋ	sjeŋ	be red-brownish	Also used for a homonymous *sin 'be well-adjusted (of horn and wood of bow)'. Xiasheng suggests that the original OC form was *sin; it should have yielded MC *sjin; the form sjeŋ thus represents a dialectal development.	0821 c
雄	xióng	whəŋ	whəŋ	whəŋ	whəŋ	whiŋ	whiŋ	whiŋ	füŋ	füŋ	male of birds and small animals	For *wh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen hiŋ², Chaozhou hioŋ², Fuzhou hüŋ².	0887 l
熊	xióng	whəm	whəm	whəm	whəm	whim	whim	whim	füŋ	füŋ	black bear (Ursus torquatus)	Viet. hùm means 'tiger', but is phonetically very close to OC *whəm 'bear' and probably borrowed from this source; regular Sino-Viet. is hùng. Cf. also Viet. vâm 'elephant'? For *wh- cf. Xiamen him² (lit. hioŋ²), Chaozhou him², Fuzhou hüŋ², Jianou xöŋ² (note the archaic -m-forms).	0674 a-b
凶	xiōng	sŋoŋ	ŋoŋ	ŋoŋ	ŋoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	xöuŋ	xjüŋ	be inauspicious, baleful, bad	Viet. giông is colloquial (with a somewhat strange initial reflex). Another colloquial loan is huông 'run of ill-luck'.	1183 a

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												Regular Sino-Viet. is hung.	
兄	xiōng	smraŋ	ṃraŋ	ṃraŋ	ṃreŋ	hweŋ	hweŋ	hweŋ	xwäiŋ	xjwäiŋ	elder brother		0765 a-e
兇	xiōng	sŋoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	xöuŋ	xjüŋ	to fear [LZ]		1183 b
匈	xiōng	sŋoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	xöuŋ	xjüŋ	breast [LZ]	Also used for a homonymous *sŋoŋ 'to shout, bawl'.	1183 d
洶	xiōng	sŋoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ			to rush, as water [LZ]	Also read *sŋoŋʔ, MC xǒuŋ, Pek. xiǒng id.	1183 g
胸	xiōng	sŋoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	ṇoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	hoŋ	xöuŋ	xjüŋ	breast, chest [L.Zhou]	Regular Sino-Viet. is hung (in fact, Viet. hông 'hip, side, flank' may be a chance coincidence - because of the semantic difference).	1183 e-f
秀	xiù	slhuʔs	sḷuh	sḷəwh	səwh	sìw	səw	səw	sjəw	sjəw	to flower and set ears		1095 a-b
嗅	xiù	hus	huh	həwh	həwh	hìw	həw	həw	xəw	xjəw	to smell [L.Zhou]		1088 c
繡	xiù	sik ^w s	siwh	sjəwh	sjəwh	sjìw	sjìw	sjìw	sjəw	sjəw	to embroider; embroidery	Viet. thêu is a colloquial loan (initial th- is somewhat strange - perhaps it indicates that OC had *sh- here, with an irregular development > MC s- instead of ch-); standard Sino-Viet. is tú.	1028 e
琇	xiù	slhuʔs	sḷuh	sḷəwh	səwh	sìw	səw	səw	sjəw	sjəw	a k. of precious stone	Also read *slhuʔ (MC sjéw) id.	1095 c
褻	xiù	lhus	lhuh	lhəwh	zhəwh	zhìw	zhəw	zhəw	zjəw	zjəw	sleeve	Since Han usually written as 袖. The character 褻 is also read as *lus (MC jèw, FQ JY 余救, Pek. yòu) 'sleeved robe, full dress' (obviously related to *lhus; thus in Shi 37.4) and *lus 'big, tall'.	1079 n-o
朽	xiǔ	huʔ	hú	həw	həw	híw	həw	həw	xəw	xjəw	to rot, decay	In LZ used for a homonymous *xuʔ 'be forgotten'.	1041 m
滌	xǐu	slhiwʔ	sḷíw	sljəw	sjəw	sjíw	sjíw	sjíw	sjəw	sjəw	wash rice; urinate		
糴	xǐu	suʔ	sú	səw	sjəw	sjíw	sjíw	sjíw	sjəw	sjəw	wash		1112 h
休	xiū	hu	hu	həw	həw	hìw	həw	həw	xəw	xjəw	to rest, be happy, lucky	A possible etymology see under 熏.	1070 a-f
咻	xiū	hu	hu	həw	həw	hìw	həw	həw	xəw	xjəw	clamour [LZ]		1070 g
修	xiū	slhiw	sḷiŋ	sljəw	sjəw	sjìw	sjìw	sjìw	sjəw	sjəw	to prepare, cultivate, put in order	A later meaning is also ('to prepare oneself >') 'enter into church, religion'.	1077 d
羞	xiū	snho	sṇo	sṇwa	sjwa	sjwo	sjwo	sjwo	sjü	sjü	shame, disgrace	For *snh-, besides MC s-, cf. Xiamen chiu ¹ .	1076 h-j
脩	xiū	slhiw	sḷiŋ	sljəw	sjəw	sjìw	sjìw	sjìw	sjəw	sjəw	dry up, dry out; be long		1077 e
旭	xù	h(r)ok	h(r)ok	h(r)ok	h(r)ok	hok	hok	hok	xöuk	xjük	descriptive of the rising sun		
序	xù	lhaʔ	lhá	lhá	zhá	zhó	zhó	zhó	zjó	zjú	to arrange in a row, arrange, order; succeed	Used also for *lhaʔ 'space along North-South running walls at the side of a hall, galleries' (Sch.: 'probably same word as 序). A later meaning is ('ordering' >) 'preface'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tų'.	0083 h
卹	xù	swhit	swit	swjət	sjwət	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	solicitude, care about [LZ]	Also read *swhət, MC sot 'rub, brush'.	0410 f-h

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
恤	xù	swhit	swit	swjət	sjwət	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	to take care, be anxious, zealous		0410 e
洫	xù	swhit	swit	swjət	sjwət	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	xwik	xjwik	moat	The word presents some phonetic problems: it must have been originally read *swhik, with a regular development into Early Zhou *swhit - whence the attested Shijing rhyme with 匹; MC xwik thus reflects an unexpected dialectal archaism.	0410 d, 930 a
徐	xú	lha	lha	lha	zhá	zhó	zhó	zhó	zjǒ	zjü	slow, gently, walk slowly [LZ]	Probably connected with 舒 *sla slowly, leisurely, easy, relax.	0082 p
敘	xù	lha?	lhá	lhá	zhá	zhó	zhó	zhó	zjǒ	zjǔ		= 序 q.v.	0082 o
婿	xù	sēs	sēh	sēh	siēh	siēj	siēj	siēj	siej	siej	son-in-law [LZ]	Phonetic is 胥 *sa, so the MC reading siej is not quite clear (modern xù would also point to some sort of *-a final; however, it may have been influenced by other characters with 胥 as phonetic).	0090 i
絮	xù	snhas	sṇah	sṇah	sjah	sjò	sjò	sjò	sjò	sjù	coarse raw silk, floss [LZ]	Also used as a loan for *snra-s (MC 澑, Pek. chù) 'to season, to flavour (e.g. the soup)' [LZ].	0094 u
緒	xù	lha?	lhá	lhá	zhá	zhó	zhó	zhó	zjǒ	zjǔ	work; line of succession, continue	The word is identical to 序 *lha? (q.v.); usage of 者 as phonetic is strange (perhaps we deal with some graphic aberration).	0045 s
蓄	xù	ḷhuk	ḷhuk	ḷhəuk	l̥əuk	ṭhiuk	ṭhuk	ṭhuk	ṭhük	ṭhük	to store, hoard	Probably same as 畜 *ḷhuk ("хранить" - "охранять, воспитывать").	1018 c-d
續	xù	lhok	lhok	lhok	zhok	zhok	zhok	zhok	zjök	zjük	to continue, connect		1023 u
勸	xù	smok	(s)mok	(s)mok	mok	hwok	hwok	hwok	xök	xjük	to exert oneself		1217 a
愔	xù	ḷhuk	ḷhuk	ḷhəuk	l̥əuk	hiuk	huk	huk	xük	xjük	= 畜		1018 e
筭	xù	lha?	lhá	lhá	zhá	zhó	zhó	zhó	zjǒ	zjǔ	fine, good-tasting (e.g. wine)	Also read *la? (MC jǒ, Pek. yǔ) id.	0089 n
鱖	xù	lha?	lhá	lhá	zhá	zhó	zhó	zhó	zjǒ	zjǔ	tench		0089 o-p
勗	xù	smok							xök	xjük			
芎	xù	lha?	lhá						zjǒ	zjǔ			
栩	xǔ	sw(r)a?	w(r)á	w(r)á	hɣw(r)á	hɣwó	hɣwó	hɣwó	xú	xjú	Mongolian oak (Quercus mongolica)		0098 c
許	xǔ	sṇa?	ṇá	ṇá	ṇá	hó	hó	hó	xó	xjú	to promise, confirm, permit; quantity	Also read *sṇā?, MC xó, Mand. hǔ in an onomatopoeic reduplication *sṇā?-sṇā? 'some k. of sound'.	0060 i-j
煦	xǔ	ho?	hó	hwá	hwá	hwó	hwó	hwó	xú	xjú	warm [L. Zhou]	Also read *xo?-s, MC xǔ (FQ 香句), Pek. xù id.	0108 l'c
媼	xǔ	ho?	hó	hwá	hwá	hwó	hwó	hwó	xú	xjú	merry [LZ]		0108 l'b'

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
罍 滑	xǔ	swaʔ	wá	wá	hǰwá	hǰwó	hǰwó	hǰwó	xú	xǰú	ceremonial cap		0097 l-d'
	xǔ	saʔ	sá	sá	sjá	sjó	sjó	sjó	sjó	sjú	be dripping, flowing; to strain; abundant, luxuriant		0090 f
詡	xǔ	sw(r)aʔ	w(r)á	w(r)á	hǰw(r)á	hǰwó	hǰwó	hǰwó	xú	xǰú	self-asserting, energetic; far-reaching [LZ]		0098 d
穡	xǔ	saʔ	sá	sá	sjá	sjó	sjó	sjó	sjó	sjú	grain ripe so as to drop its kernels [LZ]		0090 g
鄔	xǔ	smaʔ	ṃá	ṃá	ṃá	hwó	hwó	hwó	xó	xǰú	place name	A rather strange case: *xú would be expected in MC. The character is attested only in inscriptions, and is usually taken to be a variant of the same state name as 許 *sjaʔ (attested in Zuozhuan; MC xó, Pek. xǔ). It may be, in fact, a quite different toponym, and the MC reading xó may be artificial.	0103 q-r
糲 吁	xǔ	saʔ	sá	sá	sjá	sjó	sjó	sjó	sjó	sjú	sacrificial grain [LZ]	Also read *sraʔ, MC só, Pek. shǔ id.	0090 h
	xū	swa	wa	wa	hǰwa	hǰwo	hǰwo	hǰwo	xū	xǰü	be pained; alas, oh!	Also read *wa-s, MC fù (FQ 王遇), Go, Kan u id. The word is frequently written as 盱 or 于 in the classics.	0097 t
戌 胥	xū	swhit	swit	swjət	sjwət	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	sjwit	the 11th Earthly Branch		
	xū	sa	sa	sa	sja	sjo	sjo	sjo	sjö	sjü	mutually, each other, together; to aid, assist	Used also for homonymous *sa 'a foreman (in charge of 10 laborers)' and *sa 'to linger, take one's time; expect'. Also read *saʔ, MC sjó (FQ 私呂) id.	0090 e
訏 虛	xū	swa	wa	wa	hǰwa	hǰwo	hǰwo	hǰwo	xū	xǰü	be extensive, wide, large		0097 v-x
	xū	hla	ha	ha	ha	ho	ho	ho	xö	xǰü	modest	In E.Zhou also used for *xla 'name of an asterism comprised of beta Aquarii and alpha Equilei'; *khla, MC khö 'ruin, ruin-mound' (also read - probably secondarily - as xö in MC, whence also the Viet. reading hu'). A somewhat later attested (since L.Zhou) usage of the character is for a homonymous word *xla 'empty; vain, false, unreal'.	0078 a
須	xū	so	so	swa	sjwa	sjwo	sjwo	sjwo	sjü	sjü	beard, whiskers; place name	Also used for homonymous *so 'to wait'; *so 'necessary'. Viet. tua is a rather archaic loan (going back to the Han-time form *sjwa) with a specialized meaning: 'fringe, tassel; feelers (of certain animals)'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tu. Schüssler reconstructs *s-n- in this xie-sheng series, probably because of the identity 須 = 需 'wait' q.v.	0133 a-c
需	xū	snho	sno	sṃwa	sjwa	sjwo	sjwo	sjwo	sjü	sjü	tarry; wait [LZ]	The word was originally written as 須 q.v., so it is possible that we should reconstruct *so here. The character actually	0134 a

	Путунхуа	AㄉК	КㄉК	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇㄉК-1	ㄇㄉК-2	ㄇㄉК-3	ㄆㄆК	ㄆㄆК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
嘘	xū	hla	ha	ha	ha	ho	ho	ho	xö	xjü	to blow, exhale [LZ]	has other attested readings: *nor? / *nör? (MC <i>ńwén</i> / <i>nwán</i> , Pek. <i>ruǎn</i> / <i>nuǎn</i>) 'weak, supple' - by phonetic and graphic confusion with 𩇛 q. v. A not quite clear case.	
墟	xū	khla	kha	kha	kha	kho	kho	kho	khö	khjü	ruins; gully, gulf [LZ]	Also read *xla-s, MC <i>xö</i> , Pek. <i>xü</i> id.	0078 d
鬚	xū	sho	sho	shwa	shjwa	shjwo	shjwo	shjwo	sjü	sjü	beard [LZ]	For *sh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou <i>chiu</i> ¹ .	0133 d
响	xū	ho	ho	hwa	hwa	hwo	hwo	hwo	xü	xjü	exhale, breathe on; cry out; spit out [LZ]	Also read *xo-s, MC <i>xü</i> , Pek. <i>xü</i> id.	0108 la'
盱	xū	swa	wa	wa	hjwa	hjwo	hjwo	hjwo	xü	xjü	lift the eyes and regard	Also used for 吁 *swa "oh!"; for a homonymous *swa "pained".	0097 u
萼	xū	swra	wra	wra	hjwra	hjwo	hjwo	hjwo	xö	xjü	flower [LZ]	Most probably a variant of 華 *swrā q. v. There exists also a parallel reading MC <i>khwā</i> - either < *k-(s)wrā or, more probably, on analogy with the phonetic 夸 *kh ^w rā.	0043 e
婁	xū	so	so	swa	sjwa	sjwo	sjwo	sjwo	sjü	sjü	elder sister [LZ]		0133 e
歔	xū	hla	ha	ha	ha	ho	ho	ho	xö	xjü	sigh, sob [LZ]		0078 c
繻	xū	snho	sno	sṇwa	sjwa	sjwo	sjwo	sjwo	sjü	sjü	frayed silk	Also read *nho, MC <i>nü</i> , Pek. <i>ru</i> id.	0134 b
玄	xuán	g ^w in	gwīn	gwjān	gwiān	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	γwien	γwien	be dark-colored, black		0366 a-b
				(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)					
眩	xuàn	g ^w in	gwīn	gwjān	gwiān	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	γwien	γwien	troubled sight, delude, deceive [LZ]	Also read *g ^w in-s, MC <i>γwien</i> , Pek. <i>xuàn</i> id.	0366 d
				(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)					
旋	xuán	when	when	whjan	whjan	whjen	whjen	whjen	zjwen	zjwen	to turn round	See 還 *whrēn (etymologically the same root). During Tang the same character with an additional 167th radical obtained the meaning 'lathe, turnery'; it has also an additional 去聲 reading MC <i>zjwèn</i> , Mand. <i>xuàn</i> , Viet. <i>tiện</i> .	0236 a-b
煖	xuàn	swan	wan	wan	hjwan	hjwan	hwən	hwən	xwən	xjwen	warm [LZ]	Also applied to *nör? 'warm', see under 暖.	0255 i-j
鉉	xuàn	g ^w in?	gwīn	gwjān	gwiān	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	γwien	γwien	bar passed through ears of a ting vessel in order to lift it		0366 e
				(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)					
懸	xuán	g ^w ēn	gwēn	gwjān	gwiān	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	γwien	γwien	suspend, hang [LZ]	= 縣. For *g ^w cf. Chaozhou <i>kuai</i> ² , Fuzhou <i>keŋ</i> ² .	0248 b
泫	xuàn	g ^w in?	gwīn	gwjān	gwiān	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	γwien	γwien	to flow [LZ]		0366 c
				(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)					
璇	xuán	when	when	whjan	whjan	whjen	whjen	whjen	zjwen	zjwen	beautiful		0236 c
璇	xuán	when	when	whjan	whjan	whjen	whjen	whjen	zjwen	zjwen	a k. of precious stone [LZ]		0236 d-e
鞞	xuàn	g ^w ēns	gwēnh	gwjānh	gwiānh	gwiēn	gwiēn	gwiēn	γwien	γwien	pure (of jade)	The character is defined in Shuowen as "strap for fixing a yoke", but is attested only as a loan for a homonymous word	0228 j

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
				(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)	(~ ɣ-)				in Shijing.	
選	xuǎn	sonʔ	swán	swán	sjwán	sjwén	sjwén	sjwén	sjwén	sjwén	to choose, select	Also read *sonʔ-s, MC sjwèn (FQ 息綯) id. During Early Zhou the character was mostly used for *sōnʔ (*sōrʔ ?), MC swán, Mand. suàn 'to count' - which later started to be written as 算 q.v. In Han time the character was also used for *srōt, MC şwət, Mand. shuā 'a small measure of weight'. ? Cf. Tib. gson 'hear, perceive'.	0433 f
暄	xuǎn	swarʔ	wán	wán	hjwán	hjwán	hjwón	hjwón	xwón	xjwén	brilliant, conspicuous	Xiesheng points to *-r, but the word rhymes in *-n in Shijing.	0164 q
烜	xuǎn	swarʔ	wán	wán	hjwán	hjwán	hjwón	hjwón	xwón	xjwén	to dry in the sun	Also read *swar (MC xwən, Pek. xuān) id.; MC also has a variant xwé (Pek. hǔi) id.	0164 r-s
宣	xuǎn	swarʔ	wán	wán	hjwán	hjwán	hjwón	hjwón	xwón	xjwén	= 暄 q.v.		0164 y
宣	xuān	swhar	swan	swan	sjwan	sjwen	sjwen	sjwen	sjwen	sjwen	to display, proclaim, spread	Also used for a homonymous *swhar 'a measure of volume, cubit'.	0164 t-v
軒	xuān	han	han	han	han	han	hən	hən	xən	xjen	Sch.: "perhaps: rising tall"	During L.Chou used to denote the rising front of a carriage; since Han also a meaning 'penthouse, terrace' is attested. The reason for labialisation in Mand. is not clear. Also read *xan-s, MC xən, Mand. xiàn '(thick) slice of meat' [L.Chou].	0139 g'
喧	xuān	swarʔ	wán	wán	hjwán	hjwán	hjwón	hjwón	xwón	xjwén	= 暄 q.v.		0164 x
喧	xuān	swhan	swan	swan	sjwan	sjwan	sjwən	sjwən	xwən	xjwen	warm [Jin, Nanzhao]	See 暖.	
諼	xuān	swan	wan	wan	hjwan	hjwan	hjwən	hjwən	xwən	xjwen	forget		0255 k
墳	xuān	swan	wan	wan	hjwan	hjwan	hjwən	hjwən	xwən	xjwen	ocarina [LZ]		0227 d
儼	xuān	swran	wran	wran	hjwran	hjwen	hjwen	hjwen	xwen	xjwen	nimble, smart		0256 z
誼	xuān	swar	wan	wan	hjwan	hjwan	hjwən	hjwən	xwən	xjwen	clamour [LZ]		0164 z
駟	xuān	h ^w ēn	hwēn	hwjān	hwiān	hwiēn	hwiēn	hwiēn	xwien	xwien	bluish-black horse	Also read *x ^w ēn-s, MC xwien, Pek. xuàn id.	0228 k
穴	xuè	whīt	whīt	whjāt	whiāt	whiēt	whiēt	whiēt	ɣwiet	ɣwiet	cave	For initial *wh- cf. Fuzhou coll. khok ^s (equivalent of the lit. hiek ^s) (the reflex is missing in Starostin 1989, p. 122), reflecting "Common Chinese" *ɣh ^w iet.	0409 a-b
血	xuè	swīt	wīt	wjāt	wiāt	hwiēt	hwiēt	hwiēt	xwiet	xwiet	blood	Viet. also has tiēt 'animal blood' - an archaic loan (with t- regularly representing OC *s-, which was already lost in MC).	0410 a-c
削	xuè	sek ^w	seuk	sjauk	sjauk	sjauk	sjak	sjak	sjak	sjak	to scrape, destroy	Also read OC sek ^w -s, MC sjèw id. During LZ also used for *srēw-s, MC şaw 'zone comprising districts at a certain distance from the capital'.	1149 c'
學	xué	ghrūk	ghrūk	ɣrōuk	ɣrōuk	ɣōuk	ɣōk	ɣōk	ɣauk	ɣauk	to learn, understand	For *gh cf. Xiamen oʔ ^s , Chaozhou oʔ ^s , Fuzhou ok ^s , Jianou ɔ ^s .	1038 a-c
譏	xuè	şjak ^w	ɳauk	ɳauk	ɳauk	hauk	hak	hak	xak	xjak	to ridicule, jest	Probably derived from 虐 *ɳak ^w 'cruel, oppress, maltreat'.	1118 d

	Пугунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
雪	xuě	sot (swhat)	swat	swat	sjwat	sjwet	sjwet	sjwet	sjwet	sjwet	snow	A later meaning (since LZ) is 'wash, bathe'. The one Shijing rhyme occurrence of this character indicates -ot, but xiesheng connections (phonetic is a shortened form of 皤 whits, as still seen in the xiaozhuan script) would rather indicate *swhat.	0297 a-b
薛	xuē	sᄇhet	sᄇet	sᄇjat	sjat	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	sjet	place name [LZ]	The original meaning is 'name of a plant', attested only since Han.	0289 d-e
威	xuē	smet	mᄇet	mᄇjat	mᄇjat	hwjet	hwjet	hwjet	xjwet	xjwet	extinguish, destroy		0294 a
畜	xù (chù)	ᄇhuk	ᄇhuk	ᄇhəuk	lᄇuk	hiuk	huk	huk	xük	xjük	to nourish, support. cherish	Also read *ᄇhuk-s, MC xəw id. MC x- is a dialectal development of *ᄇh-; the regular reflexes MC ʰük, ʰəw (FQ 丑救) are also attested. Also written as 愾 (thus in Shi 35.5).	1018 a-b
旬	xún	whin	whin	whjən	whjən	whjin	whjin	whjin	zjwin	zjwin	ten, ten days, a decade	Also used for a homonymous word *whin 'everywhere, all round'.	0392 a-d
迅	xùn	sins	sinh	sjənh	sjənh	sjìn	sjìn	sjìn	sjìn	sjìn	rapid, sudden [LZ]	Labialisation in the alternative MC reading sjwìn is not quite clear; initially also *slh- or *snh- can be reconstructed.	0383 b
巡	xún	lhun	lhwən	lhwən	zhwən	zhwin	zhwin	zhwin	zjwin	zjwin	to go around, to patrol, inspect	Attested already in Shijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	0462 e
徇	xùn	whin	whin	whjən	whjən	whjin	whjin	whjin	zjwin	zjwin	go everywhere, all round	Also read *whin-s, MC zjwìn, Pek. xùn id.	0392 e-f
洵	xún	swhin	swin	swjən	sjwən	sjwin	sjwin	sjwin	sjwin	sjwin	be sincere; certainly	Also considered to be read *swīn, MC xwien 'to be far away' (thus in Shi 31,5). In the meaning "sincere" more often written as 恂.	0392 l
殉	xùn	whins	whinh	whjənh	whjənh	whjin	whjin	whjin	zjwìn	zjwìn	to accompany in death, bury alive along with, die for; devote oneself, wholly given up to [LZ]		0392 g-i
訊	xùn	sins (~ - əns, ~ - ərs)	sinh	sjənh	sjənh	sjìn	sjìn	sjìn	sjìn	sjìn	to interrogate, to question, inquire		0383 c
訓	xùn	sluns	lᄇwənh	lᄇwənh	śwənh	śwìn	śwìn	śwìn	xùn	xjùn	to instruct; comply		0422 d
尋	xún	lhəm	lhəm	lhəm	zhəm	zhim	zhim	zhim	zjim	zjim	a measure (8 尺)	During Early Zhou used also for homonymous *lhəm 'to warm up' and *lhəm 'renew'. The meaning 'to seek, search' emerges during Late Zhou (it is not quite clear whether it is archaic or somehow derived from 'renew?'), but becomes widely spread only since Jin. Modern Chinese has also a more standard reading xún. Viet., besides standard tàm, has	0662 a

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
馴	xún	lhun	lhwən	lhwən	zhwən	zhwin	zhwin	zhwin	zjwin	zjwin	to move forward gradually	another loan from the same source: tim 'to seek, search, look for'. A later meaning (since Han) is ('moving forward normally' >) 'docile, well-behaved, easy to manage'. The word is attested already in Yijing, but is absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	0462 f
荀	xūn	swhin	swin	swjən	sjwən	sjwin	sjwin	sjwin	sjwin	sjwin	name of a plant [LZ]		0392 o
勳	xūn	hun	hwən	hwən	hwən	hwīn	hwīn	hwīn	xūn	xjün	merit	Attested already in bronze inscriptions and in Shujing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.	0461 f
熏	xūn	hun	hwən	hwən	hwən	hwīn	hwīn	hwīn	xūn	xjün	to make smoke; befumed	OC rhymes are ambiguous: *hur can not be completely excluded (although the reconstruction *hun seems more probable). Regular Sino-Viet. is huân.	0461 a-c
牙	yá	ᵑrā	ᵑrā	ᵑrā	ᵑrǎ	ᵑā	ᵑā	ᵑā	ᵑa	ᵑa	tooth, tusk, (ivory)	Standard Sino-Viet. is nha. For *ᵑ- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ge², Fuzhou, Jianou ᵑa².	0037 a-b
亞	yà	ʔrāks	ʔrāh	ʔrāh	ʔrǎh	ʔà	ʔà	ʔà	ʔa	ʔa	next in line, second, inferior		0805 a-d
芽	yá	ᵑrā	ᵑrā	ᵑrā	ᵑrǎ	ᵑā	ᵑā	ᵑā	ᵑa	ᵑa	sprout [Han]	For *ᵑ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ge², Chaozhou ge², Fuzhou ᵑa². Etymologically probably = 牙 q.v.	0037 d
軋	yà	ʔrət	ʔrət	ʔrət	ʔrət	ʔət	ʔiət	ʔiət	ʔat	ʔat	to creak, grate; to crush joints (as punishment) [L. Zhou]		0280 a
訝	yà	ᵑrās	ᵑrāh	ᵑrāh	ᵑrǎh	ᵑà	ᵑà	ᵑà	ᵑa	ᵑa	meet, receive; astonished [LZ]		0037 e
衙	yá	ᵑrā	ᵑrā	ᵑrā	ᵑrǎ	ᵑā	ᵑā	ᵑā	ᵑa	ᵑa	place name [LZ]	Also used for *ᵑ(hr)a (MC ᵑö, Pek. yǔ) 'to go' (Chuci).	0058 s
迓	yà	ᵑrās	ᵑrāh	ᵑrāh	ᵑrǎh	ᵑà	ᵑà	ᵑà	ᵑa	ᵑa	meet, receive		0037 f
姪	yà	ʔrāks	ʔrāh	ʔrāh	ʔrǎh	ʔà	ʔà	ʔà	ʔa	ʔa	name of a wife's sister in relation to another wife's sister [Han]	Etymologically probably = 亞 q.v.	
揠	yà	ʔrāt	ʔrāt	ʔrāt	ʔrāt	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔāt	ʔat	ʔat	to pull out, thin out [L. Zhou]		0253 m
啞	yǎ	ʔrāk	ʔrāk	ʔrāk	ʔrāk	ʔək	ʔək	ʔək	ʔaik	ʔaik	be laughing, go ha-ha	Also read (irregularly) MC ʔaik (FQ 於革) id.; during Late Zhou used for *ʔrāʔ, MC ʔá (FQ 烏下), Pek. yǎ, Go e, Kan a 'mute' and *ʔrā(k)-s (MC ʔà, FQ 衣嫁, Pek. yà) 'sigh (interjection)'. For *ᵑ- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ᵑa³, Chaozhou ᵑa³. Sometimes (since Han) used as a loan for 鴉 q.v.	0805 f
雅	yǎ	ᵑrāʔ	ᵑrǎ	ᵑrǎ	ᵑrǎ	ᵑǎ	ᵑǎ	ᵑǎ	ᵑa	ᵑa	proper, refined; a k. of song and dance		0037 g

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
庠	yǎ	ŋrāʔ	ŋrǎ	ŋrǎ	ŋrǎ	ŋǎ	ŋǎ	ŋǎ	ŋǎ	ŋǎ	covered galleries on both sides of yard, horse-shed [LZ]		0037 c
丫	yā	ʔrā (~ - āj)	ʔrā	ʔrā	ʔrǎ	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔa	ʔa	bifurcation; a k. of hair-knot [Tang]		
押	yā	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔāp	ʔāp	ʔāp	ʔap	ʔap	to seal, stamp [LZ]		0629 h
鴉	yā	ʔrā	ʔrā	ʔrā	ʔrǎ	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔa	ʔa	crow [L.Zhou]	A -r-infixed variant of 烏 *ʔā 'crow' q.v.	0037 h
鴨	yā	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔāp	ʔāp	ʔāp	ʔap	ʔap	duck [Sui]		
壓	yā	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔrāp	ʔāp	ʔāp	ʔāp	ʔap	ʔap	to press, compress; get close, approach [L.Zhou]	Cf. also Viet. ẹp 'crushed, flattened' (probably borrowed from the same source). Regular Sino-Viet. is áp.	0616 h
桎	yā	ʔrā	ʔrā	ʔrā	ʔrǎ	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔa	ʔa	fork (of tree, plant), bifurcation [Song]	Also read MC ʔǎ (FQ 烏可) id. This reading seems to indicate that we should reconstruct OC variants *ʔājʔ and *ʔrāj (not *ʔrā, despite xiesheng) - which may be possible, because of the word's late attestation.	
妍	yán	ŋhēn	ŋhēn	ŋhjān	ŋhiān	ŋhiēn	ŋhiēn	ŋhiēn	ŋien	ŋien	beautiful [Han]	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ŋien ¹ .	
言	yán	ŋan	ŋan	ŋan	ŋan	ŋan	ŋən	ŋən	ŋən	ŋjen	to speak, say; talk, words, saying; place name	For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen gian ² , Chaozhou ŋan ² , Fuzhou 0251 a-d ŋioŋ ² . § The character 言 is also used for a homonymous particle (OC ŋan) whose meaning is much debated. Some authors think that it means 'there; and so' (at the beginning of poetry lines); others think that it sometimes represents a form of the 1st person pronoun (and is thus related to 我, 吾 q.v.). It is also attested within an expressive reduplication 言言 *ŋan-ŋan 'to be high' (in Shijing). § Finally, 言 occurs in Early Zhou texts (with the same reading *ŋan) as a phonetic variant of the pronominal predicate 然 *nan (q.v.) after velars, *-h (< *-Ks) and *-ʔ [thus, e.g., in Shi 26,4] (see Schüssler 503). It seems also to occur after -ć (< *-Ts) which is phonetically strange (perhaps reflecting a facultative articulation of -ć as -jh?). § The word 言 'speak' is no doubt related to 語 *ŋaʔ q.v.	
岩	yán	ŋrām	ŋrām	ŋrām	ŋrām	ŋām	ŋām	ŋām	ŋam	ŋam	be high, rocky, lofty	Viet. nhám is a colloquial loan with a somewhat modified meaning ('rocky' > 'rough, uneven, rugged'); standard Sino-Viet. is nham.	
延	yán	ʔan	ʔan	lan	zan	zen	jen	jen	jen	jen	to extend, prolong, continue; delay; invite	Regular Sino-Viet. is diên. An archaic loan from the same source is Viet. lan 'to spread, extend'.	0203 a

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
沿	yán	lon	lwan	lwan	zwan	zwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	to follow along (e.g. a river)		0229 b
炎	yán	wam (?)	wam	wam	wam	wem	wem	wem	fem	fem	to blaze, burn	MC fem points to OC *wam, but the xiesheng series is basically a lateral one, thus OC *lam with an irregular development (MC fem instead of the expected *jem) may be also reconstructed.	0617 a-b
彦	yàn	ḡrans	ḡranh	ḡranh	ḡranh	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡjèn	adorned, talented, fine		0199 a
研	yán	ḡhēn	ḡhēn	ḡhjān	ḡhiān	ḡhiēn	ḡhiēn	ḡhiēn	ḡhien	ḡhien	to grind, polish; to explore	Attested as early as in Yijing (in the meaning 'explore, investigate'), but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. There is also a reading *ḡhēn-s, MC ḡhien, Mand. yàn 'a device for grinding ink', first attested during Han and more frequently written as 硯 (with Min reflexes: Xiamen hī ⁶ , Chaozhou ĩ ⁶ , Fuzhou ḡhien ⁵). Viet. has also a colloquial reading ḡhien, but standard Sino-Viet. is ḡhien with the 1st tone (all three readings are very much confused in Viet.). For *ḡh- cf. Xiamen gian ¹ , Fuzhou ḡhien ¹ , ḡhien ⁵ , Meixian ḡhan ¹ .	0239 g-h
唁	yàn	ḡrans	ḡranh	ḡranh	ḡranh	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡjèn	to console		0251 e
宴	yàn	ʔēnʔ	ʔén	ʔján	ʔián	ʔién	ʔién	ʔién	ʔien	ʔien	be at ease, rest, feast	= 燕 q.v. Also read *ʔēnʔ-s, MC ʔien (FQ 於甸) (whence Pek. yàn) id.	0253 b-c
晏	yàn	ʔrāns	ʔrānh	ʔrānh	ʔrānh	ʔàn	ʔàn	ʔàn	ʔàn	ʔàn	bright; pleasant; peaceful, mild	The reading MC ʔien 'peace, rest' is due to contamination with 燕 q. v. During Late Zhou the character was also used for *ʔrān-s / *ʔān-s (MC ʔàn / ʔān, Pek. yàn / àn) 'late'.	0146 f
鄆	yàn	ʔans	ʔanh	ʔanh	ʔanh	ʔàn	ʔèn	ʔèn	ʔèn	ʔjèn	place name	Attested in inscriptions.	0253 h-i
雁	yàn	ḡrāns	ḡrānh	ḡrānh	ḡrānh	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	wild goose	For *ḡ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen gan ⁶ , Chaozhou ḡan ⁴ , Fuzhou ḡan ⁶ , Jianou ḡan ⁶ .	0186 a-b
厭	yàn	ʔem	ʔem	ʔjam	ʔjam	ʔjem	ʔjem	ʔjem	ʔjem	ʔjem	be content, satisfied, tranquil	The fanqie is taken from Jiyün. The word is better known (although attested only since Late Zhou) with the readings *ʔem-s, MC ʔjèm (FQ 於豔), Pek. yàn 'to be satiated' and *ʔep, MC ʔjep (FQ 於葉), Go, Kan efu 'to stop up; satiate'. The latter reading (*ʔep) during Early Zhou is attested only within the compound 厭浥 *ʔep-ʔəp 'be wet' (thus in Shi 17.1). Since Late Zhou attested also in the graphic form 饜.	0616 c
筵	yán	ʔan	ʔan	lan	zán	zén	jen	jen	jen	jen	bamboo mat		0203 b
燕	yàn	ʔēns	ʔēnh	ʔjānh	ʔiānh	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔien	ʔien	swallow	Also used for a homonymous word: OC *ʔēnʔ-s, MC ʔien, Mand. yàn 'be at ease, rest, feast'. There also exist readings: *ʔēnʔ, MC ʔien, Mand. yǎn (Sch.: 'either something like	0243 a-b

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	ЗХ	ВХ	ПḏК-1	ПḏК-2	ПḏК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												"nice", or a reduplicative syllable for 婉 q.v.', used in the combination 燕婉 *ʔēnʔ-ʔʷanʔ); *ʔēn, MC ʔien (FQ 烏前), Mand. yān - name of a province. The regular Sino-Vietnamese reflex is yēn; the colloquial én is used only in the compound chim én 'swallow'. Viet. also has yēn 'calm, peaceful, quiet', obviously borrowed from MC ʔien - although the tone is not clear.	
諺	yàn	ḡrans	ḡranh	ḡranh	ḡranh	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡèn	ḡjèn	proverb, saying, vulgar talk [LZ]		0199 b
顏	yán	ḡrān	ḡrān	ḡrān	ḡrān	ḡān	ḡān	ḡān	ḡan	ḡan	the appearance of a face; face, countenance; color	For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen gan², Chaozhou ḡueḡ², Fuzhou ḡaḡ², Jianou ḡaiḡ², ḡai⁹.	0199 c
嚙	yàn	ʔēns	ʔēnh	ʔjānh	ʔiānh	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔien	ʔien	to swallow [Han]		0243 c
嚴	yán	ḡam	ḡam	ḡam	ḡam	ḡam	ḡəm	ḡəm	ḡəm	ḡjem	be strict, majestic; reverent	For *ḡ cf. Xiamen ḡiam², Chaozhou ḡiam², Fuzhou ḡieḡ², Jianou ḡiḡ⁹.	0607 h-j
巖	yán	ḡrām	ḡrām	ḡrām	ḡrām	ḡām	ḡām	ḡām	ḡam	ḡam	rocky, lofty, precipitous; be high	Also read *ḡ(r)əm, MC ḡim id. For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen giam², Chaozhou ḡan², Fuzhou ḡie², Jianou ḡaḡ².	0607 l
饜	yàn	ʔems	ʔemh	ʔjamh	ʔjamh	ʔjèm	ʔjèm	ʔjèm	ʔjèm	ʔjèm		Also read *ʔem, MC ʔjem; a variant of 厭 q.v.	0616 d
驗	yàn	ḡ(r)ams	ḡ(r)amh	ḡ(r)am	ḡ(r)am	ḡèm	ḡèm	ḡèm	ḡèm	ḡjèm	to verify [LZ]	For *ḡ cf. Xiamen giam⁶, Chaozhou ḡiam⁶, Fuzhou ḡieḡ⁶.	0613 h
艷	yàn	lams	lamh	lamh	zámh	zèm	jèm	jèm	jèm	jèm	beautiful	In OC *L- as well as *-e- can also be reconstructed.	
鹽	yán	lam (~ - em)	lam	lam	zám	zém	jem	jem	jem	jem	salt		0609 n
彥	yàn	ḡāns	ḡānh	ḡānh	ḡānh	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	ḡàn	coarse, rude		
𦘔	yàn	ʔem	ʔem						ʔjem	ʔjem			0616 a-b
紕	yán	Łan	Łan	lan	zán	zén	jen	jen	jen	jen	square crown on top of ceremonial cap [LZ]		0203 c
鷓	yàn	ʔrāns	ʔrānh	ʔrānh	ʔrānh	ʔàn	ʔàn	ʔàn	ʔan	ʔan	name of a bird [LZ]		0146 g
曠	yàn	ʔēns	ʔēnh	ʔjānh	ʔiānh	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔien	ʔien	sun shining without clouds		0243 d
鷓	yàn	ʔrāns	ʔrānh	ʔrānh	ʔrānh	ʔàn	ʔàn	ʔàn	ʔan	ʔan	name of a bird [LZ]	= 鷓 q.v.	0146 i
讌	yàn	ʔēns	ʔēnh	ʔjānh	ʔiānh	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔien	ʔien	converse [LZ]		0243 e
奄	yǎn	ʔramʔ	ʔrám	ʔrám	ʔrám	ʔém	ʔém	ʔém	ʔém	ʔjém	be spreading over, covering; extensively	In the narrow sense 'to cover with the hand(s), arm(s)' the word is written (since Late Zhou) as 掩. The standard Sino-Viet. reading is yé' m.	0614 a
兗	yǎn	lonʔ	lwán	lwán	zwán	zwén	jwén	jwén	jwén	jwén	place name		0229 d

	Путунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
衍	yǎn	lanʔ	lán	lán	zán	zén	jén	jén	jén	jén	be overflowing, abundant, extensive		0197 a
偃	yǎn	ʔanʔ	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔón	ʔón	ʔón	ʔjén	bend down; lie down		0253 g
掩	yǎn	ʔramʔ	ʔráam	ʔráam	ʔráam	ʔém	ʔém	ʔém	ʔém	ʔjém			0614 b
眼	yǎn	ŋrənʔ	ŋrón	ŋrón	ŋrón	ŋǒn	ŋiǒn	ŋiǒn	ŋǎn	ŋán	eye-hole, hole; eye	Also read *ŋənʔ, MC 𦉳, Mand. ǎn 'convex'. In Bai the word means both 'hole' and 'eye'.	0416 l
演	yǎn	ʔarʔ	ʔán	lán	zán	zén	jén	jén	jén	jén	to display, demonstrate, practice [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is diǎn.	0450 k-l
堰	yǎn	ʔanʔ	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔón	ʔón	ʔón	ʔjén	gutter, latrine drain [LZ]	Also read *ʔanʔ-s, MC ʔən, Pek. yàn id.	0253 d-f
剡	yǎn	lamʔ	lám	lám	zám	zém	jém	jém	jém	jém	rising high		0617 d-e
鯪	yǎn	ʔənʔ	ʔén	ʔján	ʔián	ʔién	ʔién	ʔién	ʔien	ʔien	lizard		0253 l
鰻	yǎn	ʔanʔ	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔón	ʔón	ʔón	ʔjén	a k. of mud-fish		0253 j-k
嶽	yǎn	ŋarʔ	ŋán	ŋán	ŋán	ŋán	ŋón	ŋón	ŋón	ŋjén	hill top	Also irregularly read in MC as ŋén.	0252 h
咽	yān	ʔins	ʔinh	ʔjənh	ʔiənh	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔièn	ʔien	ʔien	to swallow [LZ]	ʔin, MC ʔien (FQ 烏前), Pek. yān 'throat' (LZ); *ʔēt, MC ʔiet (FQ 烏結), Pek. yè 'to obscure' (the latter reading attested since Han). The earliest attestation is in Shijing for *ʔin / *ʔwīn (MC ʔjin, ʔwien, Pek. yīn, yuān) 'beat of the drum'.	0370 h
淹	yān	ʔram	ʔram	ʔram	ʔram	ʔem	ʔem	ʔem	ʔem	ʔjem			0614 c
焉	yān	ʔan	ʔan	ʔan	ʔan	ʔen	ʔen	ʔen	ʔen	ʔjen	how; final particle	In the sense of "(with)in it" usually read as MC fien (a quite irregular case of fī- without labialisation). MC ʔen (/fien) should be derived from *ʔan (although normally MC *ʔən would be expected), because the word is clearly derived from 於 *ʔa.	0200 a
腌	yān	ʔam	ʔam	ʔam	ʔam	ʔam	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔjem		Also MC ʔep (FQ 於輒), OC ʔap. There also exists a pinyin ā (without a MC origin).	
煙	yān	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjənh	ʔiənh	ʔiēn	ʔiēn	ʔiēn	ʔien	ʔien	smoke [LZ]		0483 h
羊	yáng	lan	lan	lan	zán	zán	jan	jan	jan	jan	sheep, (goat)		0732 a-d
佯	yáng	lan	lan	lan	zán	zán	jan	jan	jan	jan	to feign, deceive [LZ]		0732 e
怏	yàng	ʔanʔ	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán	ʔán			disconcerted, discontented	Also read *ʔanʔ-s, MC ʔan id. (whence modern yàng).	0718 d
佯	yáng	lan	lan	lan	zán	zán	jan	jan	jan	jan	walk irresolutely, hesitate [LZ]		0732 f
洋	yáng	lan	lan	lan	zán	zán	jan	jan	jan	jan	be wide, ample, grand	Used mainly in relation to water-flow; later came to mean 'ocean'.	0732 h
恙	yàng	lhanʂ	lhanh	lhanh	zhanh	zhàn	zhàn	zhàn	zhàn	jàn	disease, disaster	Cf. 痒 *lhanʂ. For *lh- cf. Fuzhou ionʂ.	0732 g

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
揚	yáng	Ḥaŋ	Ḥaŋ	laŋ	záŋ	záŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	to rise; to raise, set forth, extol, make known; to stir	Standard Sino-Viet. is du'o'ng. Another probable loan from the same source is Viet. nâng 'to raise, elevate' (with nasal assimilation, attested also in some other cases). The same word can be also written as 颺 in the classics ('to rise (of wind)' etc.). Used also for *Ḥaŋ 'forehead; metal frontlet of a horse'.	0720 j-o
陽	yáng	Ḥaŋ	Ḥaŋ	laŋ	záŋ	záŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	sunshine, sunshiny place	Specific meanings attested in archaic literature are: (sunshiny place) > 'South slope of a mountain; North slope of a valley or river, South; 10th month'. A homonymous word rendered by the same character is *Ḥaŋ 'be elated'. Viet. has also a word nắng 'sunny' - which may be an earlier loan from the same source (with nasal assimilation). The character is also (since Han) sometimes written as 昷 without the radical.	0720 e-g
楊	yáng	Ḥaŋ	Ḥaŋ	laŋ	záŋ	záŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	poplar (<i>Populus tomentosa</i>)		0720 q-r
樣	yàng	laŋs	laŋh	laŋh	záŋh	záŋ	jàŋ	jàŋ	jàŋ	jàŋ	form, shape		
颺	yáng	Ḥaŋ	Ḥaŋ	laŋ	záŋ	záŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ	jaŋ			0720 p
痒	yáng	lhaŋ	lhaŋ	lhaŋ	zháŋ	zháŋ	zhaŋ	zhaŋ	zjaŋ	zjaŋ	be sick, suffering		
漾	yàng	laŋs	laŋh	laŋh	záŋh	záŋ	jàŋ	jàŋ	jàŋ	jàŋ	long (like a river)		0732 k-l
仰	yǎng	ŋaŋʔ	ŋáŋ	ŋáŋ	ŋáŋ	ŋáŋ	ŋáŋ	ŋáŋ	ŋáŋ	ŋjáŋ	to look up	See <S-01c6b8>, 昂. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen giŋʔ³, Chaozhou ŋiaŋʔ³, 0699 c Fuzhou ŋioŋʔ³, Jianou ŋioŋʔ³.	
養	yǎng	lhaŋʔ	lhán	lhán	zhán	zhán	zhán	zhán	ján	ján	to nourish, feed, rear	Also read *lhaŋʔ-s, MC jaŋ, Mand. yàng 'to keep, support'; used also for a homonymous *lhaŋʔ 'be longing, grieved'. OC *lh- (which would normally yield MC zj-) is indicated only by Xiamen ioŋ⁶.	
癢	yǎng	laŋʔ	lán	lán	záŋ	záŋ	ján	ján	ján	ján	to itch [LZ]		0732 r
央	yāng	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔjaŋ	middle, center	Used also for a homonymous *ʔaŋ (also with a variant *ʔraŋ, MC ʔäiŋ) 'to be tinkling, chiming, striking (e. g. bells)'.	0718 a-b
泱	yāng	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔjaŋ	be deep and wide		0718 g
殃	yāng	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	calamity; damage, destroy [LZ]		0718 e
秧	yāng	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔjaŋ	young shoots, seedlings [Tang]		
鴛	yāng	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔjaŋ			0718 h
癌	yán ái	ŋrēm	ŋrēm	ŋrēm	ŋrēm	ŋēm	ŋiēm	ŋiēm	ŋäm	ŋäm	cancer	Attested only after Tang; the reading yán is now considered	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
爻	yáo	grāw	grāw	grāw (~ grāw (~ gāw (~ gāw (~ gāw (~ ɣaw ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-)	ɣaw	change [LZ]	archaic, the origin of ái being unclear.	1167 a-c					
肴	yáo	grāw	grāw	grāw (~ grāw (~ gāw (~ gāw (~ gāw (~ ɣaw ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-)	ɣaw	viands [LZ]	Mod. yáo is irregular (*xiáo would be expected).	1167 d					
姚	yáo	Ław	Ław	law	záw	zew	jew	jew	jew	jew	beautiful; a family name [LZ]		1145 d-f
要	yào	ɣew	ɣew	ɣjaw	ɣjaw	ɣjew	ɣjew	ɣjew	ɣjew	ɣjew	waist, waist-band	Used also for a homonymous *ɣew 'to meet, make appointment; contract'. [Sch.: "perhaps same word, 'to connect, tighten - like a waist-band'" - rather dubious]. Regular Sino-Viet. is yêu.	1142 a
淆	yáo	grāw	grāw	grāw (~ grāw (~ gāw (~ gāw (~ gāw (~ ɣaw ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-) ɣ-)	ɣaw	to mix, mix up [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is hào.						
堯	yáo	ŋēw	ŋēw	ŋjāw	ŋiāw	ŋiēw	ŋiēw	ŋiēw	ŋiew	ŋiew	proper name	The meaning 'high' is attested during Late Zhou. For *ŋ cf. Fuzhou ŋieu ² , Jianou iau ⁹ .	1164 a
藥	yào	lak ^w	lauk	lauk	záuk	záuk	jak	jak	jak	jak	to give medicine, cure	Also used in the diesheng 勺藥 *dak ^w -lak ^w 'peony'.	1125 p
耀	yào	Łek ^w s	Łewh	ljawh	záwh	zèw	jèw	jèw	jèw	jèw			1124 k
鷓鴣	yào	Ławs	Ławh	lawh	záwh	zèw	jèw	jèw	jèw	jèw	kite [Han]	Also read *Ław, MC jew, Mand. yāo 'a k. of pheasant' [Han].	1144 m
鑰	yào	lhak ^w	lhauk	lhauk	zhauk	zhauk	zhak	zhak	jak	jak	key, lock [Han]	For *lh- cf. Chaozhou iak ⁷ , Meixian jk ⁷ .	
繇	yáo	Ław	Ław	law	záw	zew	jew	jew	jew	jew	be abundant, luxuriant	Also used for a homonymous interjection.	1144 n
咬	yǎo	ŋhrāw?	ŋhráw	ŋhráw	ŋhráw	ŋhǎw	ŋhǎw	ŋhǎw	ŋáw	ŋáw	to bite [Han]	For *ŋh- cf. Fuzhou ŋa ⁶ .	1166 g
窈	yǎo	ɣēw?	ɣéw	ɣjǎw	ɣiǎw	ɣiéw	ɣiéw	ɣiéw	ɣiew	ɣiew	be elegant, beautiful	Used only in compounds: 窈窕 'be elegant, beautiful'; 窈窕 id.	1115 i
舀	yǎo	lu (~ Ł-)	lu	ləw	záw	zìw	jiw	jiw	jəw	jəw	to scoop hulled grain from mortar	Also has a variant OC *law? (~ *Ł-), MC jéw, Pek. yǎo.	1078 a
鸞	yǎo	law?	láv	láv	záw	zèw	jéw	jéw	jéw	jéw	call of the pheasant hen	OC reconstruction is dubious: the word does not occur in rhymes, and xiesheng would suggest rather something like *luj or *wij.	
么	yāo	ɣīw	ɣīw	ɣjəw	ɣiəw	ɣiēw	ɣiēw	ɣiēw	ɣiew	ɣiew	small [Han]		1115 a
夭	yāo	ɣaw	ɣaw	ɣaw	ɣaw	ɣew	ɣew	ɣew	ɣew	ɣjew	be delicate, slender	Used also in the binome 夭紹 *ɣaw-daw? 'beautiful'. Also read *ɣaw?, MC ɣéw(FQ 於兆), Pek. yǎo 'to kill prematurely'. Since Late Zhou the meaning 'be beautiful; consider beautiful, love' was usually written by the character 妖. The latter also means 'ghostly, supernatural': whether it is just a semantic development of the original meaning or an	1141 a-c

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												independent word is not quite clear.	
												§ Since Late Zhou the character is also attested with a reading *ʔawʔ, MC ʔáw (FQ 烏皓), Pek. ǎo 'young, young age' (possibly related to *ʔawʔ 'kill prematurely' = 'kill in a young age').	
妖	yāo	ʔaw	ʔaw	ʔaw	ʔaw	ʔew	ʔew	ʔew	ʔew	ʔjew	be beautiful	See 夭.	1141 d-e
腰	yāo	ʔew	ʔew	ʔjaw	ʔjaw	ʔjew	ʔjew	ʔjew	ʔjew	ʔjew	waist, waist-band	Originally written as 要.	1142 b
嘤	yāo	ʔew	ʔew	ʔjaw	ʔjaw	ʔjew	ʔjew	ʔjew	ʔjew	ʔjew	be sounding like a locust		1142 c
曳	yè	lats	lać	laś	záś	zéś	jèj	jèj	jèj	jèj	to drag, trail		0338 a
夜	yè	lias	liah	liah	zhā	zhà	jà	jà	jà	jà	night		0800 j-k
耶	yé	lhia	lhia	lhia	zhā	zhā	zha	zha				A variant of 邪 q.v.	0047 b
液	yè	liak	liak	liak	ziak	zjek	jjek	jjek	jek	jek	liquid, fluid, juice [Han]	There is also a reading MC sék (Tsiyün), OC *sliak 'to be soaked' (attested in L.Chou).	0800 n-o
業	yè	ŋap	ŋap	ŋap	ŋap	ŋap	ŋəp	ŋəp	ŋəp	ŋjəp	work, deed, achievement; be awe-inspiring, terrifying; horizontal board of bell stand	For *ŋ cf. Xiamen giap ⁸ , Chaozhou ŋjəp ⁸ , Fuzhou ŋiek ⁸ , Jianou ŋie ⁸ .	0640 a
葉	yè	lhap	lhap	lhap	zhap	zhəp	zhəp	zhəp	jəp	jəp	leaves, foliage, generation	Initial *lh- is suggested by Proto-Min *ŋhiap / *ziap (with secondary nasalisation) > Xiamen hio ⁸ , Chaozhou hie ⁸ , Fuzhou nuok ⁸ , Jianou cia ⁸ . The variant with *z-, besides Jianou, is reflected in the Bai forms.	0633 d
曄	yè	w(r)ap	w(r)ap	w(r)ap	w(r)ap	wap	wap	wap	həp	həp	= 燁	A later variant of 燁 q.v.	
謁	yè	ʔat	ʔat	ʔat	ʔat	ʔat	ʔət	ʔət	ʔət	ʔjət	announce; go to see, inspect [LZ]		0313 x
鄴	yè	ŋap	ŋap						ŋəp	ŋjəp			
也	yě	lhiajʔ	lhiaj	lhiaj	zhá	zhá	zhá	zhá	já	já	postposed particle, marking a pause as well	Min dialects point here to Late Old Chinese *jh- (cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ia ⁶ , Fuzhou ia ⁵), which is impossible in a xie-as stating an objective fact. sheng series with lateral affricates: therefore, *lh- is to be reconstructed. The resonant reconstruction is also probable because of attested reductions of 也 + 乎 *lhiajʔ + wā to *lhia (耶) or *lha (與) q.v.	0004 g
野	yě	liaʔ	liá	liá	zá	zá	já	já	já	já	grassland, prairie; uncultivated land	During Late Zhou used also for *laʔ, MC ʒó [irregularly instead of *ʒó], Pek. shù 'field hut'	0083 l-o
噎	yē	ʕit	ʕit	ʔjət	ʕiət	ʕiēt	ʕiēt	ʕiēt	ʕiet	ʕiet	choke		0395 b
掖	yè yì	liak	liak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	armpit	See notes to 亦.	0800 l

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
弋	yì	Łək	Łək	lək	zək	zik	jik	jik	jik	jik	to shoot with stringed arrow; clan name		0918 a-b
刈	yì	ŋats	ŋac	ŋas	ŋas	ŋas	ŋəj	ŋəj	ŋəj	ŋjəj	to cut, mow, reap; control, regulate, govern	Also written as <S-01c6a1> without the knife radical; sometimes also written in Shijing as 艾 (q.v.). For *ŋ cf. Xiamen ŋai ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋai ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋie ⁶ , Jianou ŋi ⁶ .	0347 a-b
亦	yì	lhiak	lhiak	lhiak	zhiak	zhek	zhjek	zhjek	jek	jek	also, furthermore, then, and	The graph is originally a drawing of two armpits, being homophonous with 掖 'armpit' q.v. OC *lh is reflected irregularly as MC j-; aspiration is revealed by Min reflexes, Xiamen ia ⁷ , Chaozhou ia ⁶ (reflecting *lhiak-s).	0800 a-c
夷	yí	ləj	ləj	ləj	zəj	zij	ji	ji	ji	ji	be level	Used also for homonymous *ləj 'name of non-Chinese tribes; 0551 a-c barbarian' and *ləj 'be at rest, at ease, peaceful'; somewhat later also for *ləj 'rule, custom'. Viet. li 'level; motionless' is an archaic loan; regular Sino-Viet. is di. Another old loan from the same source may be Viet. lo'i 'to loosen, slacken, ease'.	0551 a-c
佚	yì	Łit	Łit	ljət	zət	zit	jit	jit	jit	jit	to let go, fail	A somewhat later meaning is 'to live in retirement, seclusion' (obviously derived from the basic meaning). In later times the word was frequently confused with 逸 yì 'to relax, be at ease' (thus also in Schüssler's dictionary); the latter word, however, securely rhymes in *-et in OC and must be reconstructed as *let (or *Łet), the MC reading jit being due to later confusion.	0402 b
坡	yí	ŋəp	ŋəp	ŋəp	ŋəp	ŋip	ŋip	ŋip	ŋip	ŋjip	dangerous [LZ]		0681 k
役	yì	wek	wek	wek	zwek	zwek	jwek	jwek	jwek	jwek	to exert, do service, do labour	Standard Sino-Viet. is dīch.	0851 a
抑	yì	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔjik	to restrain; be dignified	Used also for homonymous words: *ʔik 'be beautiful'; *ʔik 'a particle (perhaps: "however")'. The word is phonetically exceptional because it regularly rhymes in *-it in Shijing (thus indicating Early OC *ʔik, not *ʔək).	0915 a
侑	yì	lit (~ Ł-, lit ~ -ə-)	lit	ljət	zət	zit	jit	jit	jit	jit	row of pantomime [LZ]		0397 a
宜	yí	ŋaj	ŋaj	ŋaj	ŋe	ŋe	ŋe	ŋe	ŋe	ŋji	be correct, proper, right; ought	Viet. ngay is an archaic loan; standard Sino-Viet. is nghi. For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen gi ² , Chaozhou ŋi ² , Fuzhou ŋie ² , Jianou ŋi ³ . Shuowen considers 多 to be phonetic here, which is hardly correct (it is rather a semantic element: "much under the roof" = "reason, correctness"). Related to 義 *ŋaj-s	0021 a-g

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
易	yì	leks	leh	leh	zeh	zè	jè	jè	jè	jì	be easy; at ease; neglect	'righteous, true' q.v. Also read OC *lek, MC jek, Mand. yì 'to change'. Viet. dẽ is colloquial, and another colloquial loanword from the same source (MC jè) must be Viet. dẽ' 'to despise' (< 'consider easy, neglect'). An archaic (WH) loan from the same source may be Viet. lẹ 'swift, rapid, easy(-going)'. Regular Sino-Vietnamese readings are dị (< MC jè), dịch (< MC jek).	0850 a-e
奕	yì	liak	liak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	be great, ample, abundant, magnificent	Cf. 亦.	0800 d
姨	yí	ləj	ləj	ləj	zəj	zij	jij	jij	ji	ji	sister-in-law	Regular Sino-Viet. is di.	0551 e
帘	yì	liak	liak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	baldachin [LZ]		0800 e
弈	yì	liak	liak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	chess [LZ]	Also used for homonymous *liak 'curtain'.	0800 f
疫	yì	wek	wek	wek	zwek	zwek	jwek	jwek	jwek	jwek	epidemic [L.Zhou]		0851 c
浥	yì	ʔəp	ʔəp	ʔəp	ʔəp	ʔip	ʔip	ʔip	ʔip	ʔjip	be wet	Used only within the compound 厭浥 *ʔep-ʔəp id.	0683 h
益	yì	ʔek	ʔek	ʔek	ʔjek	ʔjek	ʔjek	ʔjek	ʔjek	ʔjek	to add, increase		0849 a-b
訑	yí	ʔaj	ʔaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	conceited [L.Zhou]	Fanqie stems from Jiyun. Used only in the reduplication *ʔaj-ʔaj. Also read *ʔāj, MC dā (FQ JY 唐何), Pek. tuó, Go da, Kan ta 'to deceive' (L. Zhou).	0004 q
異	yì	ʔəks	ʔəh	ləh	zəh	zi	jì	jì	jì	jì	be different, aberrant, remarkable	An older loanword (from a source like WH *ləh) is Viet. lạ 'strange, foreign'.	0954 a-c
瘳	yí	ləj	ləj	ləj	zəj	zij	jij	jij	ji	ji	injure, to wound		0551 g
移	yí	ʔaj	ʔaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	to transfer, move	A more archaic Viet. loanword is dò'i 'to move, to transfer'.	0003 q
翌	yì	ʔək	ʔək	lək	zək	zik	jik	jik	jik	jik			0912 a-d
贻	yí	ʔə	ʔə	lə	zə	zi	jì	jì	jì	ji	to transmit, bequeathe, hand down, bestow, to give		0976 v
逸	yì	let	let	ljat	zat	zat	jət	jət	jit	jit	to relax, be at ease, lazy, idle, dissolute	See notes to 佚.	
意	yì	ʔəks	ʔəh	ʔəh	ʔəh	ʔi	ʔi	ʔi	ʔi	ʔjì	to think		0957 a
義	yì	ɲajs	ɲajh	ɲajh	ɲeh	ɲè	ɲè	ɲè	ɲè	ɲjì	be right, righteous, proper	A derivate from 宜 *ɲaj q.v. Viet. nghĩa is a rather archaic reading (preserving the late Han-time a-vocalism, but having already lost the final *-j), but is accepted as standard Sino-Viet. For *ɲ- cf. Chaozhou ɲi ⁴ , Fuzhou ɲie ⁶ .	0002 r-t
肄	yì	lhəps	lhíç	lhjəś	zhjəś	zhíś	zhj	zhj	jì	jì	toil, to toil	The word is an obvious derivate of *lhəp 習 'to practise' q.v., thus we can safely reconstruct *lh-	0509 g

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
裔	yì	lats (~ Ł-, ~ -e-)	lać	laś	zaś	ześ	jèj	jèj	jèj	jèj	border; posterity, descendants [LZ]	would rather expect zjì in this case; jì must be an old dialectal reading). This reconstruction is corroborated by the usage of 肄 for a homonymous *lhəc 'a shoot', probably < *lhəj-s and related to 莢 *lhəj q.v. // Actually, it is not excluded that in the meaning 'shoot' *lhić should be reconstructed (which could also yield MC jì, but agrees better with Shijing rhymes).	0333 a
疑	yí	ŋə	ŋə	ŋə	ŋə	ŋi	ŋi	ŋi	ŋi	ŋji	be suspicious, doubt	For *ŋ cf. Xiamen gi², Chaozhou ŋi², gi², Fuzhou ŋi². Viet. also has a more archaic loanword from the same source: ngò'. Also read *ŋək, MC ŋik 'to fix on, settle, stand firm'.	0956 a
億	yì	ʔək	ʔək	ʔək	ʔək	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔjik	be one hundred thousand		0957 e
儀	yí	ŋaj	ŋaj	ŋaj	ŋe	ŋe	ŋe	ŋe	ŋe	ŋji	proper conduct, demeanor, manner, dignity	= 宜 q.v.	0002 u
縊	yì	ʔeks	ʔeh	ʔeh	ʔjeh	ʔjè	ʔjè	ʔjè	ʔjè	ʔjì	to strangle [L.Zhou]	Probably related to 噉 <S-01c8ed> *ʔrēks q.v.	0849 g
遺	yí	luj	lwəj	lwəj	zəwəj	zəwəj	zwəj	zwəj	zwəj	jwì jwì	to leave, hand down; spare; reject, throw away; neglect		0540 m-n
頤	yí	lə	lə	lə	zə	zi	ji	ji	ji	ji	chin	Also used for a homonymous *lə 'to nourish'.	0960 c
翳	yì	ʔijs	ʔić	ʔjās	ʔiās	ʔiēs	ʔiěj	ʔiěj	ʔiej	ʔiej	dead wood	Also read *ʔij, MC ʔiej (FQ 烏系). The basic meaning of the character is 'shade, protection; darkness, purblind', but it is attested only since Late Zhou.	0589 f
翼	yì	Łək	Łək	lək	zək	zik	jik	jik	jik	jik	wing	Used also for a number of homonymous words: *Łək 'be orderly; respectful'; *Łək 'bright'; *Łək 'next-following, next day, tomorrow'.	0954 d
臆	yì	ʔ(r)ək	ʔ(r)ək	ʔ(r)ək	ʔ(r)ək	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔjik	breast, chest [Han]		0957 i
彝	yí	ləj	ləj	ləj	zəj	zij	jij	jij	ji	ji	ritual, norm; ritual vessel; name of the West wind	Also written as 夷 (with which - in the meaning 'be level' - it is possibly related).	
藝	yì	ŋets	ŋeć	ŋjaś	ŋjaś	ŋjes	ŋjèj	ŋjèj	ŋjèj	ŋjèj	to plant, cultivate; skill	In MC we have a rare case of preserving ŋ before j (one would rather expect MC *ńèj). Viet. has also a colloquial reading nghè. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen ge⁶, Chaozhou goi⁶, Fuzhou ŋie⁶.	0330 f
議	yì	ŋajs	ŋajh	ŋajh	ŋeh	ŋè	ŋè	ŋè	ŋè	ŋjì	to plan, give thought to; criticise	Schüssler considers the word to be = 義 ('make or think to be right'). The standard Sino-Viet. reading is nghì. For *ŋ- cf.	0002 v

	Пугунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии Chaozhou ɲi ⁴ , Fuzhou ɲie ⁶ .	GSR #
譯 嚙 匪	yì	ɬiak	ɬiak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	to translate, explain [Han]		0790 f
	yì	ɲets	ɲeć	ɲjaś	ɲjaś	ɲjeś	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	speak in the sleep [LZ]		0330 i
	yí	ɬaj	ɬaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	ewer; ewer-shaped (sauceboat-shaped) ritual vessel [L.Zhou]		0004 n-p
杙 捩 洑 帛 柁 洩 豨 豨 豨	yì	ɬək	ɬək	lək	zək	zik	jik	jik	jik	jik	stake, pole		0918 e
	yì	lats	lać	laś	zaś	ześ	jèj	jèj	jèj	jèj	to pull; oar [LZ]	Also read *lat, MC jet, Pek. ye id.	0339 e
	yí	ɬit	ɬit	ljət	zət	zit	jit	jit	jit	jit	to rush forth	Probably the same as 佚 *Lit 'to let go' (q.v.).	0402 c
洩 柁 洩 豨 豨 豨	yì	ɲets	ɲeć	ɲjaś	ɲjaś	ɲjeś	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	method, rule [LZ]		0331 a
	yì	lats	lać	laś	zaś	ześ	jèj	jèj	jèj	jèj	oar [LZ]	= 捩 q. v.	0339 f
	yí	ləj	ləj	ləj	zəj	zij	jij	jij	ji	ji	snivel	Also read *sləj-s, MC thiej id.	0551 f
豨 豨 豨	yí	ɲāns	ɲānh	ɲānh	ɲānh	ɲàn	ɲàn	ɲàn	ɲàn	ɲàn	wild dog	?Cf. PA *ɲindó 'dog'.	0139 l-d'
	yí	ɬaj	ɬaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	move, remove [L.Zhou]	= 移 q.v.	0003 r-s
	yí	ɬaj	ɬaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	rice or millet broth [L.Zhou]; (Shuowen:) a k. of spirits made of millet		0004 ls, k
豨 場	yì	ɲets	ɲeć	ɲjaś	ɲjaś	ɲjeś	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	to sow, plant, cultivate	= 豨 q.v. Also read (LZ) *sɲets = 勢 q. v.	0330 a-d
	yì	lek	lek	lek	zek	zek	jek	jek	jek	jek	raised borders between fields, balks		0850 g
掩	yí	ɬaj	ɬaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	lower hem of robe [L.Zhou]		0004 lh'
詒	yí	ɬə	ɬə	lə	zə	zi	ji	ji	ji	ji	to transmit, bequeathe, hand down, bestow, to give	Also written as 貽. Since Han also used as a loan for 給 *Ləʔ 'to deceive'.	
嗑	yì	ʔrəks	ʔrəh	ʔrəh	ʔriəh	ʔiè	ʔiè	ʔiè	ʔà	ʔà	to choke, throttle [L.Zhou]	Etymologically = 隘 q.v. The character is also used for OC *ʔek, MC ʔjek (FQ 伊昔), Pek. yì, Go yaku, Kan eki 'throat'.	0849 c
攄 勦 熠 瘞	yí	ɬaj	ɬaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	a clothes' stand		0004 ln'
	yì	lats	lać	laś	zaś	ześ	jèj	jèj	jèj	jèj	toil, fatigue, sufferance		0339 k
	yì	ləp	ləp	ləp	zəp	zip	jip	jip	jip	jip	to flash		0690 f
藝 圍 擇	yì	ʔrats	ʔrać	ʔraś	ʔraś	ʔeś	ʔèj	ʔèj	ʔèj	ʔjèj	to bury (i.e. sacrifice by burying)		0332 a
	yì	ɲets	ɲeć	ɲjaś	ɲjaś	ɲjeś	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	ɲjèj	to sow, plant	= 藝 q. v.	0330 e
	yì	ɬiak	ɬiak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	turn round		0790 b
擇	yì	ɬiak	ɬiak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	be relaxed, pleased,		0790 c

	Пугунхуа	Aㄨㄢ	Kㄨㄢ	ㄅ	BX	Пㄨㄢ-1	Пㄨㄢ-2	Пㄨㄢ-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
噎	yì	ŋits	ŋíc	ʔjǎ́s	ʔiǎ́s	ʔiḗs	ʔiè̀j	ʔiè̀j	ʔiej	ʔiej	delighted be gloomy, dark (of the sky)		0395 i
殪	yì	ŋits	ŋíc	ʔjǎ́s	ʔiǎ́s	ʔiḗs	ʔiè̀j	ʔiè̀j	ʔiej	ʔiej	to kill		0395 j
斃	yì	ɬiak	ɬiak	liak	ziak	zjek	jek	jek	jek	jek	be tired of, weary	Another reading of the character is *Lǎks, MC dò (FQ 徒故), Pek. dù 'to destroy' (there is also a MC FQ 當故 suggesting a MC variant *tò (reflected also in Go tu) - which is either a mistake or a late dialectal form; t- is completely irregular in this phonetic series).	0790 d
鬱	yì	ŋijs	ŋíc	ʔjǎ́s	ʔiǎ́s	ʔiḗs	ʔiè̀j	ʔiè̀j	ʔiej	ʔiej	to grow thickly (of trees)	During L. Zhou attested only within the synonymous binome **鬱 *ŋíc-ʔwǎ́c; separately attested only since Jin.	
饜	yì	nār	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nān	nâ	nâ	pickled meat with bones in it [LZ]	Also read *nār, MC niej, Pek. ní id.	0152 l
筵	yí	ɬaj	ɬaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	slant, deflect [L.Zhou]		0004 r
乙	yǐ	ʔrət	ʔrət	ʔrət	ʔrət	ʔit	ʔit	ʔit	ʔit	ʔjit	the 2d of the Heavenly Stems		0505 a-e
已	yǐ	lǎʔ	lǎ	lǎ	zǎ	zǎ	ǎ́	ǎ́	ǎ́	ǎ́	to cease, end, finish, complete	Used also for a homonymous interjection *lǎʔ 'oh!'; sometimes used as a loan for 以 *lǎʔ.	
以	yǐ	lǎʔ	lǎ	lǎ	zǎ	zǎ	ǎ́	ǎ́	ǎ́	ǎ́	to take, use, employ	For *l- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou i3.	0976 b
矣	yǐ	hǎʔ	hǎ	hǎ	hǎ	hǎ	hǎ	hǎ	hǎ	hǎ	post-verbal injunctive particle	The xie-sheng series of 矣 is basically laryngeal (see ROPS 286, 296), thus the anomal MC reading hǎ must be a result of secondary voicing (< *hǎ); despite Shuowen, 以 can not be phonetic here.	0976 l
池	yǐ	ɬaj	ɬaj	laj	ze	ze	je	je	je	ji	slant, deflect	Also read *ɬajʔ, MC jé, Pek. yǐ id.	0004 r
倚	yǐ	ʔajʔ	ʔáj	ʔáj	ʔjé	ʔjé	ʔé	ʔé	ʔé	ʔjí	pull aside, lead astray	The meaning 'lean upon, rely upon, leaning to one side' is attested during Late Zhou. In Zhuangzi also used as a loan for 奇 'strange' q.v.	0001 lʔ
偯	yǐ	ʔǎʔ	ʔǎj	ʔǎj	ʔǎj	ʔǎj	ʔǎj	ʔǎj	ʔǎj	ʔǎj	sobs at end of lamentation [LZ]		0550 j
椅	yǐ	ʔaj	ʔaj	ʔaj	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔji	Catalpa (Schüssler: Idesia polycarpa)		0001 g'
旃	yǐ	ʔajʔ	ʔáj	ʔáj	ʔjé	ʔjé	ʔé	ʔé	ʔé	ʔjí	luxuriant [Chuci]	Considered to be a variant of 倚 q.v.	0001 l'
蟻	yǐ	ŋhajʔ	ŋháj	ŋháj	ŋhé	ŋhé	ŋhé	ŋhé	ŋé	ŋjí	ant	For *ŋh- cf. Xiamen hia ⁶ , Chaozhou hia ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋje ⁶ . Cf. PAN *aNay 'insect, termite, white ant'.	0002 x
脍	yǐ	ɬajʔ	ɬáj	láj	zé	zé	jé	jé	jé	jí	to disembowel, dismember [L.Zhou]	Also read *ɬhajʔ, MC ʔhé, Pek. chí id.	0004 g'

	Пугунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
苡	yǐ	ləʔ	lə	lə	zə	zɛ	ʃɛ	ʃɛ	ʃɛ	ʃi	plantain	Used in the binome 苡苡 *bhə-ləʔ; see 苡. ?Cf. PA *bjola 'spiraea'.	0976 f-g
飫	yǐ	ʔ(r)os	ʔ(r)oh	ʔ(r)wah	ʔ(r)wah	ʔwò	ʔwò	ʔwò	ʔò	ʔjü	to be satiated	The character is attested in Shijing (but for some reason is absent in Schüssler's dictionary), where it rhymes in *-oh (< *-o(k)-s) - which is also supported by xiasheng, thus OC *ʔ(r)o-s is securely reconstructed. MC ʔò is an irregular reflex. This is certainly the same word as 飫 *ʔ(r)o-s 'be satiated', also attested in old texts and having a regular MC reflex ʔü.	
輶	yǐ	ʔajʔ	ʔáj	ʔáj	ʔjé	ʔjé	ʔé	ʔé	ʔé	ʔji	sides of carriage box [L.Zhou]		0001 lí
一	yī	ʔit	ʔit	ʔjət	ʔjət	ʔjit	ʔjit	ʔjit	ʔjit	ʔjit	be one, single, whole	As in some other cases, Viet. has secondary nasalisation of the initial.	0394 a-d
伊	yī	ʔij	ʔij	ʔjəj	ʔjəj	ʔjj	ʔjj	ʔji	ʔji	ʔji	personal equational copula: it is, they are; he, she, it, they	A rather universal personal stem, thus Viet. is not necessarily borrowed.	0604 a-c
衣	yī	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔij	ʔij	ʔij	ʔij	ʔji	clothes, garment, gown	Also read *ʔəj-s, MC ʔij (FQ 於既), Pek. yi 'to wear'. Sometimes the character is also used for the homonymous 依 *ʔəj q.v.	0550 a-e
依	yī	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔəj	ʔij	ʔij	ʔij	ʔij	ʔji	to lean on, rely on, depend on	Also used for a homonymous *ʔəj '(perhaps:) be fertile'.	0550 f
呷	yī	ʔij	ʔij	ʔjəj	ʔjəj	ʔjj	ʔjj	ʔji	ʔji	ʔji	forced laugh [LZ]		0604 d
揖	yī	ʔip	ʔip	ʔjəp	ʔjəp	ʔjip	ʔjip	ʔjip	ʔjip	ʔjip	to bow, salute	Used also for OC *ćip (in Shi 5,3), MC cjip (FQ JY 即入), Pek. jí 'to cluster together'. The word rhymes in *-ip and should be kept distinct from the phonetically and semantically similar 集 *ʔəp q.v., although all kinds of confusions (early and late) were possible - see under 集.	0688 g
噫	yī	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔi	ʔi	ʔi	ʔi	ʔji	alas, oh	Also used in compound with 嘻 *xə (ʔə-xə) id., as well as a loan for 抑 *ʔək q.v. There also exists a late (Tang time) reading ʔäj (FQ 烏界), Pek. ài, Go e, Kan ai 'to yawn'.	0957 b
醫	yī	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔə	ʔi	ʔi	ʔi	ʔi	ʔji	to cure, medicine [L.Zhou]		0958 a
猗	yī	ʔaj	ʔaj	ʔaj	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔji	(perhaps) be lush	Used also for a homonymous *ʔaj 'first syllable of exclamations; a prosodic final particle', as well as for *ʔājʔ, MC ʔá (FQ JY 倚可), Pek. ě, Go, Kan a in the compound 猗儻 *ʔājʔ-nājʔ (or actually *ʔārʔ-nārʔ ?) 'be supple and rich, graceful and rich' (with an alternative 平聲 reading *ʔāj-nāj,	0001 h'

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇᄁK-1	ㄇᄁK-2	ㄇᄁK-3	ㄆCK	ㄆCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
崎	yī	ʔaj	ʔaj	ʔaj	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔe	ʔji	place name [Han]	Character attested in bronze inscriptions with unclear meaning.	0001 lj'-k
黦	yī	ʔij	ʔij	ʔjəj	ʔiəj	ʔiēj	ʔiēj	ʔiēj	ʔiej	ʔiej	dark, blackish [Song]	The character is attested since Han, but only as part of place names; a lexical meaning is only attested since Song. Also read OC *ʔij, MC ʔji (FQ 於脂), Go, Kan i id.	
鷺	yī	ʔij	ʔij	ʔjəj	ʔiəj	ʔiēj	ʔiēj	ʔiēj	ʔiej	ʔiej	a k. of water fowl		0589 g
邑	yì [+è]	ʔəp	ʔəp	ʔəp	ʔəp	ʔip	ʔip	ʔip	ʔip	ʔjip	settlement, town, city		0683 a-e
印	yìn	ʔins	ʔinh	ʔjənh	ʔjənh	ʔjìn	ʔjìn	ʔjìn	ʔjìn	ʔjìn	to press; seal [Han]	Also borrowed in Viet. as in 'to print, impress', as well as nhán, nhân 'to press' (with a frequently occurring nasal assimilation).	
吟	yín	g(r)əmʔ	g(r)óm	g(r)óm	g(r)óm	gím	gím	gím	gím	gjím	obstruct, shut	The character also has a later reading MC ɲim, mod. yín 'murmur, chant' - quite possibly original, but attested late. For *ɲ here cf. Fuzhou ɲiŋ², Jianou ɲeiŋ⁹, ɲeiŋ⁶.	0651 s
垠	yín	ɲən	ɲən	ɲən	ɲən	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲjin	raised border, dyke [LZ]		0416 h
胤	yìn	lərs	linh	ljənh	zənh	zín	jìn	jìn	jìn	jìn	to follow; successor, heir, posterity		0451 a-b
寅	yín	ɬər	ɬən	lən	zən	zín	jìn	jìn	jìn	jìn	3rd of the Earthly Branches; be respectful, polite		0450 a-g
淫	yín	ləm	ləm	ləm	zəm	zím	jim	jim	jim	jim	be excessive, licentious, dissolute		0657 b
銀	yín	ɲrən	ɲrən	ɲrən	ɲrən	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲjin	silver	For *ɲ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen gun², Chaozhou ɲiŋ², Fuzhou ɲüŋ², Chaozhou ɲöŋ².	0416 k
允	yín	ləm (~ ɬ-)	ləm	ləm	zəm	zím	jim	jim	jim	jim	walk		0656 a
狎	yín	ɲən	ɲən	ɲən	ɲən	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲjin	to quarrel (as dogs) [LZ]		0251 g
閼	yín	ɲrən	ɲrən	ɲrən	ɲrən	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲin	ɲjin	affable, reasonable [LZ]		0251 f
慙	yìn	ɲhrəns (~ -ins)	ɲhrənh	ɲhrənh	ɲhrənh	ɲhin	ɲhin	ɲhin	ɲin	ɲjìn	be willing	For *ɲh cf. Fuzhou ɲöŋ⁵.	1251 b
尹	yǐn	wiŋʔ	wín	wjəŋ	zəwəŋ	zəwín	jwín	jwín	jwín	jwín	be straight	The character does not occur in rhymes, and the xiesheng evidence is also perplexing; therefore, a number of reconstructions are possible (*wiŋʔ, *lunʔ, *lurʔ).	1251 l-n

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
引	yǐn	Ḳinʔ	Ḳín	ljə́n	zə́n	zín	jín	jín	jín	jín	to pull, lead on, induce, encourage, prolong		0371 a
蚓	yǐn	Ḳənʔ	Ḳón	ljə́n	zə́n	zín	jín	jín	jín	jín	earthworm [LZ]	Viet. giun (there also exists a phonetic variant trùn) reflects PAA *Cə-lun / *kə-lun (= PAN *gelaŋ) which is the probable source of the Chinese form. Regular Sino-Viet. is dân. Xiesheng suggests rather *Ḳinʔ, but the word is attested late - already after the confusion of *-r and *-n - and is also written as 蟻, so we prefer the reconstruction *Ḳənʔ.	0371 c
飲	yǐn	ʔəmʔ	ʔóm	ʔóm	ʔóm	ʔím	ʔím	ʔím	ʔím	ʔjím	to drink	Also read *ʔəmʔ-s, MC ʔim (FQ 於禁) 'to give to drink'.	0654 a
隱	yǐn	ʔənʔ	ʔón	ʔón	ʔón	ʔín	ʔín	ʔín	ʔín	ʔjín	to correct	Also means 'suffering, painful'. A reconstruction OC *ʔərʔ is also possible (no OC rhymes for the word are attested). The more usual meaning of the character is 'to hide'; it occurs in texts since Late Zhou.	0449 a
鞵	yǐn	Ḳinʔs	Ḳinh	ljə́nh	zə́nh	zín	jèn	jèn	jùn	jùn	pulling-strap for carriage	Derived from 引 *Ḳinʔ q. v.	0371 b
因	yīn	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjən	ʔjən	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	to rely on, depend on, follow; therefore	Used also for a homonymous *ʔin 'name of the god of the South, or of the sacrificing to him'.	0370 a-c
姻	yīn	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjən	ʔjən	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	relatives by marriage		0370 f
音	yīn	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔim	ʔim	ʔim	ʔim	ʔjim	sound; note; fame		0653 a-b
殷	yīn	ʔər	ʔən	ʔən	ʔən	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjin	to determine	Final *-r in this hsieh-sheng series is somewhat uncertain (rhymes are ambiguous), thus *-n is also not excluded. The character is also used for a homonymous *ʔər 'a large crowd, in crowds', as well as for the onomatopoeic *ʔərʔ (MC ʔin, FQ JY 倚謹, Pek. yǐn) 'making the sound of thunder'; during L. Zhou it was also applied to OC *ʔrən, MC ʔän (FQ 烏閑), Pek. yān, Go en, Kan an 'dark red'.	0448 a-d
茵	yīn	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjən	ʔjən	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	a floor-mat		0370 d
陰	yīn	ʔ(r)əm	ʔ(r)əm	ʔ(r)əm	ʔ(r)əm	ʔim	ʔim	ʔim	ʔim	ʔjim	shade, covered; North slope (of a mountain)	Also read yìn, MC ʔim, OC *ʔ(r)əm-s 'to shelter'. In OC *ʔəm is not excluded: if it is so, Viet. râm 'shade, shady' could be an old loan from the same source.	0651 y-z
喑	yīn	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔəm	ʔim	ʔim	ʔim	ʔim	ʔjim	dumb; silent	Also read *ʔəm, MC ʔəm id.	0653 d
駟	yīn	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjən	ʔjən	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	ʔjin	horse of mixed grey and white colour		0370 g
闔	yīn	ʔrən (~ - in)	ʔrən	ʔrən	ʔrən	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjin	wall for protection of city gate		0483 f
迎	yíng	ŋraŋ	ŋraŋ	ŋraŋ	ŋreŋ	ŋeŋ	ŋeŋ	ŋeŋ	ŋäiŋ	ŋjäiŋ	to go to meet	Also read *ŋraŋ-s, MC ŋäiŋ, Mand. yìng id. (this is the traditional reading in Shijing; the 平聲 reading is considered	0699 d

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	Kㄉㄐ	ㄗㄨ	ㄅㄨ	Пㄉㄐ-1	Пㄉㄐ-2	Пㄉㄐ-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
映	yìng	ʔraŋʔs	ʔraŋh	ʔraŋh	ʔreŋh	ʔèŋ	ʔèŋ	ʔèŋ	ʔàin	ʔjàin	ray, beam, light [Han]	to be attested only since Late Zhou - for a reason which is not quite clear). Viet. nghinh is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is nghênh. For *ŋ cf. Xiamen ŋia ² , Chaozhou ŋeŋ ² , Fuzhou ŋiŋ ² , Jianou ŋiaŋ ² .	
盈	yíng	leŋ	leŋ	leŋ	zéŋ	zéŋ	jeŋ	jeŋ	jeŋ	jeŋ	to fill, satisfy	There is also a reading MC ʔán, OC *ʔánʔ. For initial *-l- cf. Min forms: Xiamen iā ² , Chaozhou ieŋ ² , Fuzhou iŋ ² .	0815 a-b
硬	yìng	ŋrāŋs	ŋrāŋh	ŋrāŋh	ŋrēŋh	ŋèŋ	ŋèŋ	ŋèŋ	ŋàin	ŋàin	hard [Song]	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen ŋi ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋe ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋaiŋ ⁶ .	
熒	yíng	wēŋ	wēŋ	wēŋ	wiēŋ	wiēŋ	wiēŋ	wiēŋ	ɣwien	ɣwien	dazzle, confuse, delude	Also read *wēŋʔ (MC ɣwíeŋ), *wēŋ-s (MC ɣwíeŋ) id.	0843 a
瑩	yíng	wreŋ	wreŋ	wreŋ	wreŋ	wen	wen	wen	wäin	wäin	a k. of precious stone	Also read *ʔwēŋ-s, MC (with irregular loss of labialisation) ʔieŋ (FQ 烏定), Go yau, Kan ei id.	0843 k
縈	yíng	ʔwēŋ	ʔweŋ	ʔweŋ	ʔweŋ	ʔweŋ	ʔweŋ	ʔweŋ	ʔjweŋ	ʔjweŋ	to entwine	Modern second tone is secondary (a "learned" fanqie tone of 營); yíng would be normally expected.	0843 h
螢	yíng	wēŋ	wēŋ	wēŋ	wiēŋ	wiēŋ	wiēŋ	wiēŋ	ɣwien	ɣwien	glow-worm [LZ]	For *w- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou iŋ ² , Chaozhou ioŋ ² .	0843 i
營	yíng	wen	wen	wen	zwen	zwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	to lay out, plan, build	Also used for a homonymous onomatopoeic *wen 'be buzzing about'. The Viet. loanword (having a later derived meaning 'palace; military camp') is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is doanh.	0843 f
蠅	yíng	lən	lən	lən	zən	zín	jin	jin	jin	jin	a fly	Viet. lằŋ 'bluebottle' is archaic, reflecting a form like WH *lən. A later loan from the same source is probably Viet. nhằŋ 'bluebottle' (nh- reflecting MC j- with assimilatory nasalisation); regular Sino-Viet. is dằŋ.	0892 a
贏	yíng	leŋ (~ ㄌ-)	leŋ	leŋ	zéŋ	zéŋ	jeŋ	jeŋ	jeŋ	jeŋ	surplus; receive (as guests)		0816 f-g
縈	yíng	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bān	bwān	bwān	girdle-satchel [LZ]		0182 h
影	yǐng	ʔraŋʔ	ʔráŋ	ʔráŋ	ʔréŋ	ʔéŋ	ʔéŋ	ʔéŋ	ʔáin	ʔjàin	image, picture [L.Zhou]		0756 a
穎	yǐng	wenʔ	wén	wén	wén	wén	wén	wén	jwén	jwén	point of an ear of grain		0828 c
郢	yǐng	ㄌeŋ							jén	jén			
英	yīng	ʔraŋ	ʔraŋ	ʔraŋ	ʔreŋ	ʔen	ʔen	ʔen	ʔain	ʔjain	be brilliant; ornament; flower		0718 k
嬰	yīng	ʔen	ʔen						ʔjen	ʔjen			0814 a-b
應	yīng	ʔən	ʔən	ʔən	ʔən	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjin	to face, respond; receive	Also read *ʔən-s, MC ʔin, Viet. ú'ng id.	0890 d
膺	yīng	ʔrən	ʔrən	ʔrən	ʔrən	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔin	ʔjin	breast, chest; breast-plate, belly-band (for horse); (to turn the chest:) to resist,		0890 e

	Путунхуа	Aᄁᄁ	Kᄁᄁ	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇᄁᄁ-1	ㄇᄁᄁ-2	ㄇᄁᄁ-3	ㄆᄁᄁ	ㄆᄁᄁ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鷹	yīng	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔiŋ	ʔiŋ	ʔiŋ	ʔiŋ	ʔjiŋ	withstand		0890 c
鸚	yīng	ʔrēŋ	ʔrēŋ	ʔrēŋ	ʔriēŋ	ʔiēŋ	ʔiēŋ	ʔiēŋ	ʔaiŋ	ʔaiŋ	eagle, falcon		0814 g
用	yòng	loŋs	loŋh	loŋh	zəŋh	zəŋ	jəŋ	jəŋ	jəuŋ	jüŋ	parrot		1185 a-e
庸	yóng	loŋ	loŋ	loŋ	zəŋ	zəŋ	jəŋ	jəŋ	jəuŋ	jüŋ	to use; obey; to sacrifice	In Viet. also read dùng (pointing to a MC variant *jəuŋ ?).	1185 x
喁	yóng	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəuŋ	ŋjüŋ	to sing harmoniously	Alternative readings are *ŋə, MC ŋü, Pek. yú and *ŋəʔ, MC	0124 m
											[L.Zhou]	ŋáw, Pek. ǒu. A later attested meaning is 'to breathe using gills (of fish)'.	
顛	yóng	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəŋ	ŋəuŋ	ŋjüŋ	be big, impressive, imposing		0124 p
永	yǒng	wraŋʔ	wráŋ	wráŋ	wréŋ	wéŋ	wéŋ	wéŋ	wáŋ	wáŋ	be perpetual, long lasting, forever	For *w- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Fuzhou iŋ³, Chaozhou iəŋ³.	0764 a-f
甬	yǒng	loŋʔ	lón	lón	zón	zón	jón	jón	jəuŋ	jüŋ	suspension ring at top of bell		1185 h-i
泳	yǒng	wraŋs	wraŋh	wraŋh	wreŋh	wèŋ	wèŋ	wèŋ	wàŋ	wàŋ	to wade, swim	Modern 3d tone is probably secondary, under influence of 永 q.v.	0764 j-k
俑	yǒng	loŋʔ	lón	lón	zón	zón	jón	jón	jəuŋ	jüŋ	grave figures [LZ]		1185 j
勇	yǒng	loŋʔ	lón	lón	zón	zón	jón	jón	jəuŋ	jüŋ	courage, valor		1185 k, f-g
涌	yǒng	loŋʔ	lón	lón	zón	zón	jón	jón	jəuŋ	jüŋ	to gush forth (as a spring)		1185 l
蛹	yǒng	loŋʔ	lón	lón	zón	zón	jón	jón	jəuŋ	jüŋ	chrysalis [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is dŭng; nhŭng is a colloquial loan with nasal assimilation.	1185 m
踴	yǒng	loŋʔ	lón	lón	zón	zón	jón	jón	jəuŋ	jüŋ		See 踊.	1185 n
踊	yǒng	loŋʔ	lón	lón	zón	zón	jón	jón	jəuŋ	jüŋ	to jump	Since Han also written as 踴. The character has also a homonymous reading *loŋʔ 'shoes for criminals with lopped toes'.	
邕	yōng	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəuŋ	ʔjüŋ	city moat		1184 a-b
雍	yōng	ʔəŋʔ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəuŋ	ʔjüŋ	to cover, conceal	Also read *ʔəŋʔ-s, MC ʔəuŋ, Pek. yòng.	1184 h
擁	yōng	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəuŋ	ʔjüŋ	embrace, seize; cover, conceal; to embrace a concept (Schu.)		1184 k
墉	yōng	loŋ	loŋ	loŋ	zəŋ	zəŋ	jəŋ	jəŋ	jəuŋ	jüŋ	high wall, wall	Also used within a rather enigmatic compound 墉兮 *loŋ-gěj	1185 z
雍	yōng	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ʔəuŋ	ʔjüŋ	to grow thick [Jiyun]	The character is used also for Pek. wèng 'name of a plant'	

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	ɜX	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
離	yōng	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔöuŋ	ʔjüŋ	be harmonious, concordant; moat	(without MC spelling and etymology). Also used for OC *ʔoŋʔ, *ʔoŋʔ-s (MQ ʔöuŋ, ʔöuŋ, Pek. yòng) 'to cover'. In Shujing *ʔoŋ 'concordant' is usually written as 雍.	1184 c-g
癰	yōng	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	ʔöuŋ	ʔjüŋ	abscess [L.Zhou]		1184 l
又	yòu	wəʔs	wəh	wəh	wəh	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	to repeat; again, still, further	For *w- cf. Min forms: Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jianou iu ⁶ , Chaozhou iu ⁴ . Sometimes written as 有 (although the words are probably not related).	
尤	yóu	wə	wə	wə	wə	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	guilt, fault, blame	Sometimes written as 誅 (thus in Shi 27.3). For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu ² .	0996 a-c
右	yòu	wəʔ	wə	wə	wə	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	be right (side), be to the right	The concept of 'right' (as well as 'left!') in Chinese is closely connected with 'help, assist': we thus have related or identical words 佑 wəʔ-s (MC həw, Mand. yòu) 'to aid, support' (this word has even transferred its 去聲 to 右 which otherwise should have been read MC həw, Mand. yǒu), 友 wəʔ (MC həw, Mand. yǒu with regular 上聲) 'friend'. All these words have reflexes of *w- (not *wh-) in Min dialects: cf. 右,佑 > Xiamen iu ⁶ , Chaozhou iu ⁴ , Fuzhou eu ⁶ , Jianou iu ⁶ , 友 > Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu ³ .	
幼	yòu	ʔiws (~ - ʔiwh k ^v s)		ʔjəwh	ʔjəwh	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	be young		1115 f
由	yóu	ʔu	ʔu	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	to follow, follow along, from		1079 a
佑	yòu	wəʔs	wəh	wəh	wəh	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	to aid, support, assist, help, wait on; honor, appreciate	See 右 for etymology.	
侑	yòu	wəʔs	wəh	wəh	wəh	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	to offer, sacrifice; offer a drink, encourage to drink	Sch.: perhaps same word as 佑 ('to help').	
油	yóu	lu	lu	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	oil [Han]	The character is attested since LZ with the meaning 'flow, overflow' - which is most probably just a variant of 游 q.v. - hence the reading *lu, not *ʔu. The meaning 'oil' is only attested since Han. Regular Sino-Vietnamese is du.	1079 c
囿	yòu	whəks	whəh	whəh	whəh	whìw	whəw	whəw	həw	həw	park, garden	Also read *whək, MC fük, Pek. yù id. Etymologically probably the same word as 域 *whək q.v.	
柚	yòu	ʔus (~ - ʔuh ks)		ləwh	zəwh	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	pomelo	Also used as a loan for *ʔhuk, MC ðük, Pek. zhu 'a cylinder for the warp on the weaving apparatus'.	1079 b

	Путунхуа	AJK	KJK	3X	BX	ПJK-1	ПJK-2	ПJK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
祐游	yòu	wəʔs	wəh	wəh	wəh	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	help, assist	A variant of 佑 attested in Yijing.	
	yóu	lu	lu	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	to float, swim; to wander about, ramble	With the meaning 'wander about, ramble, divert oneself' usually written as 遊. For OC *l- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu2.	1080 f
猶	yóu	lu	lu	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	be like, equal	Also used for *lu 'plan' (also written as 猷), which may be the same word ('planning' as 'levelling, equalling?'), and adverbially as 'still, yet' (also probably the same word < *likewise'). In Shi 196 Schüssler takes 猶 as a loan for 由 (*Lu) which is rather unlikely. The original usage of the graph must have been for a homonymous *lu 'a k. of monkey', but this is attested only since Han.	1096 r-s
郵	yóu	wə	wə	wə	wə	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	inspector's hut in the fields; post station [LZ]	During Early Zhou the character is attested only as a loan for 尤 'fault' q.v. For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu2.	
猷遊	yóu	lu	lu	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw			1096 t-x
	yóu	lu	lu	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	to float, wander about, ramble, divert oneself		1080 g
鼪	yòu	lus (~ Ł- luh)		ləwh	zəwh	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	weasel		1079 d
誅友	yóu	wə	wə	wə	wə	wìw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	guilt, fault, blame	More usually written as 尤.	0996 d
	yǒu	wəʔ	wə	wə	wə	wíw	wəw	wəw	həw	həw	be friendly; friend; companion	Etymology see under 右 *wəʔ. For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu3.	
有	yǒu	whəʔ	whə	whə	whə	whíw	whəw	whəw	həw	həw	impers. existential copula: there is, to have	Other attested meanings (obviously derived from the basic one) are "to possess, take possession; be rich; section of the realm (*possession)". § For *wh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen u6, Chaozhou u4, Fuzhou o6.	
酉	yǒu	luʔ	lú	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	10th of the Earthly Branches		1096 a-g
莠牖	yǒu	luʔ	lú	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	weeds; bad		1095 d
	yǒu	luʔ (~ Ł- lú , ~ -iwʔ)		ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	window		1082 a
黝	yǒu	ʔiwʔ	ʔíw	ʔjəw	ʔjəw	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	ʔjìw	dark blue, bluish black [L.Zhou]		1115 h
卣	yǒu	lu	lu	ləw	zəw	zìw	jìw	jìw	jəw	jəw	flask, bottle; wine (in bronze inscriptions)	The meaning attributed to the character later is 'wine bottle'. 1081 a-f	

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
攸	yōu	lu (~ - iw)	lu	ləw	zəw	ziw	jəw	jəw	jəw	jəw	place; which, who, where		1077 a-b
幽	yōu	ʔiw	ʔiw	ʔjəw	ʔjəw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	be dark, black; solitary		1115 c-e
悠	yōu	lhu	lhu	lhəw	zhəw	zhiw	zhəw	zhəw	jəw	jəw	be far away, distant, long-trailing; longing, persistent	One of the cases of irregular (dialectal) development of OC *lh- > MC j- (normally zjəw would be expected). Modern dialects almost uniformly point to an aspirated (voiceless) initial, cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu ¹ , Meixian jiu ¹ , Mand. yōu.	1077 c
憂	yōu	ʔu	ʔu	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔiw	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔjəw	be anxious, to grieve, be sorry		1071 a
優	yōu	ʔu	ʔu	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔiw	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔjəw	be ample, wide; pleasant		1071 d
呦	yōu	ʔiw	ʔiw	ʔjəw	ʔjəw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	ʔjiw	do 'you-you'		1115 g
應	yōu	ʔu	ʔu	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔiw	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔəw	ʔjəw	a doe		1072 a-b
誘	yōu yòu	luʔ	lu	ləw	zəw	ziw	jiw	jiw	jəw	jəw	to entice, seduce, guide	In Mand. also read yòu - which reflects an unattested MC reading *jəw, also reflected in the literary Sino-Viet. form dṽ.	1095 e
于	yú	wa	wa	wa	wa	wo	wo	wo	hü	hü	to go; be in, to; to enlarge	Min dialects have not preserved the word, but the clearly related 往 *wanʔ 'to go' has Min reflexes: Xiamen ɔŋ3, Chaozhou uan3, Fuzhou uon3, allowing to reconstruct *w- (not *wh-) [the reconstruction in RDFS p. 158 is incorrect - as well as the observation on the previous page that only OC *wh- can go back to ST *ʔ ^w - the problem needs further investigation]. § Also used as an interjection (especially in the combination 于嗟 *wa-ciaj).	0097 a-g
予	yú	ʔa	ʔa	la	za	zo	jo	jo	jö	jü	I, we	Also written as 余; used as well for OC *laʔ, MC jó (FQ 余呂 'to present, give' (= 與 q.v.)).	0083 a-b
玉	yù	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋök	ŋjök	jade	For *ŋ cf. Xiamen gik ⁸ , Chaozhou gek ⁸ , Fuzhou njük ⁸ , Jianou njü ⁸ - but Yilan giäk ⁷ points to a possibility of reconstructing *ŋh-.	1216 a-c
聿	yù	lut	lwət	lwət	zwət	zwit	jwit	jwit	jwit	jwit	writing brush, writing implement	Basically used for homonymous *lut 'following, thereupon'.	0502 a-b
余	yú	ʔa	ʔa	la	za	zo	jo	jo	jö	jü	I, we	= 予 q.v.	0082 a-e
育	yù	lhuk	lhuk	lhəuk	zhəuk	zhiuk	zhuk	zhuk	jük	jük	to give birth, rear, raise, bring up, nourish	For *lh- (yielding dialectal *jh- instead of a more regular *zh-) cf. Jianou ü ⁷ , Meixian juk ⁷ .	1020 a
芋	yù	was	wah	wah	wah	wò	wò	wò	hü	hü	taro, Colocasia [LZ]	For *w- cf. Xiamen ɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou ou ⁶ , Fuzhou uo ⁶ , Jianou ü ⁶ .	0097 o

	Пугунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
於	yú	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔā	ʔō	ʔō	ʔō	ʔo	ʔo	oh!	The character is attested already in Shijing, but only as a loan for 宇 q.v. The character is also widely used for OC *ʔa, MC ʔō (FQ 央居), Mand. yú (2d tone under the influence of a synonymic 于 *wa q.v.), Viet. o', Go o, Kan yo 'to be in, on, from etc.'. Viet. ô and o' are both colloquial readings (ô is of course onomatopoeic and need not necessarily be borrowed from Chinese); standard Sino-Viet. forms are ô (for MC ʔo) and u' (for MC ʔō).	0061 e-f
盂	yú	wha	wha	wha	wha	who	who	who	fü	fü	a bowl	For *wh- cf. Chaozhou hu².	0097 k-m
與	yú	lo (~ Ł-)	lo (~ Ł-)	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	pull, drag [LZ]	Also used inxü-yú 'a short while' [LZ].	0126 a
俞	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	yes, agree		0125 a-b
昱	yù	luk (~ Ł- luk)	luk	ləuk	zəuk	ziuk	juk	juk	jük	jük	bright [Han]		
禺	yú	ŋo	ŋo	ŋwa	ŋwa	ŋwo	ŋwo	ŋwo	ŋü	ŋjü	a k. of fish [LZ]	The original usage is said to be for a word *ŋo-s (MC ŋü, Pek. yù) 'monkey' (attested only in Liji).	0124 a-b
竽	yú	wa	wa	wa	wa	wo	wo	wo	fü	fü	reed organ [LZ]		0097 n
娛	yú	ŋhua	ŋhwa	ŋhwa	ŋhwa	ŋhwo	ŋhwo	ŋhwo	ŋü	ŋjü	to rejoice, make merry	For *ŋh- cf. Chaozhou u².	0059 g
浴	yù	lok	lok	lok	zok	zok	jok	jok	jök	jük	to bathe, wash [LZ]		1202 f
域	yù	whək	whək	whək	whək	whik	whik	whik	fük	fük	boundary, territory	For *wh- cf. Xiamen hik⁸, Chaozhou hok⁸, Meixian vet⁷.	0929 e-f
御	yù	ŋraks	ŋrah	ŋrah	ŋrah	ŋò	ŋò	ŋò	ŋò	ŋjü	to drive; to direct, manage; serve, present	Also read *ŋraks, MC ɲà, Mand. yà 'to meet, welcome; provide against' (this reading makes probable the reconstruction of *-r- in *ŋrak-s > MC ɲò). Schüssler reconstructs both words with a final glottal stop (*-ʔh) - obviously as a result of relating them to 禦 *ŋ(hr)a? (q.v.). The rhymes, however, allow only to reconstruct *-s or *-ks; in the latter case both words could be related to 逆 *ŋrak 'go against; meet' (q.v.), and we could reconstruct the earliest OC forms as *ŋrak-s and *ŋrāk-s respectively. The root belongs to a very rich "word family", which includes forms with different affixes: suffixed *-k or *-ŋ (sometimes with a further suffixed *-s) or prefixed *-r- (frequently turning into an infix). Cf. 迓 *ŋrāk-s 'to meet, receive', 逆 *ŋrak 'go to meet, oppose', 迎 *ŋraŋ 'to meet', 晤 *ŋāk-s 'to meet', 悟 *ŋāk-s 'to oppose', 迕 *ŋāk-s 'to go against', 禦 *ŋ(r)a? 'to	0060 l-o

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
敌	yù	ḡaʔ	ḡá	ḡá	ḡá	ḡó	ḡó	ḡó	ḡó	ḡjú	a sounding box (shaped like a lying tiger)	withstand, hinder'.	0058 q-r
欲	yù	lhok	lhok	lhok	zhok	zhok	zhok	zhok	jök	jük	to want, wish, desire	Regular Sino-Viet. is dục. Viet. chúc must have been borrowed from an intermediate stage like EH *zhok. Min dialects (Fuzhou öi ⁵ , Jianou o ⁵) reflect a suffixed form *lhok-s.	1202 d
雩	yú	wa	wa	wa	wa	wo	wo	wo	fü	fü	pray for rain [LZ]		0097 q-s
魚	yú	ḡha	ḡha	ḡha	ḡha	ḡho	ḡho	ḡho	ḡö	ḡjü	fish	For *ḡh- cf. Xiamen hi ² , Chaozhou hi ² .	0079 a-f
喻	yù	los	loh	lwah	zwah	zwò	jwò	jwò	jü	jü	to compare; comparison, metaphor, explanation [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. is dụ; for the nasalisation cf. Chinese dialectal forms: Xiamen lu ⁶ , Chaozhou zu ⁴ (pointing to *ń-).	0125 c
寓	yù	ḡos	ḡoh	ḡwah	ḡwah	ḡwò	ḡwò	ḡwò	ḡü	ḡjü	to dwell, live, dwelling [L.Zhou]	For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen ḡ ⁶ , Chaozhou ḡo ⁴ , Fuzhou ḡü ⁶ .	0124 c-e
愉	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	to enjoy		0125 f
渝	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	to change		0125 h
腴	yú	lo (~ Ł-)	lo (~ Ł-)	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	fat on belly; intestines; fat [LZ]		0126 e
隅	yú	ḡo	ḡo	ḡwa	ḡwa	ḡwo	ḡwo	ḡwo	ḡü	ḡjü	angle, corner		0124 i
馭	yù	ḡraks	ḡrah	ḡrah	ḡrah	ḡò	ḡò	ḡò	ḡò	ḡjü	to drive	= 御 q.v.	0080 a-b
愚	yú	ḡo	ḡo	ḡwa	ḡwa	ḡwo	ḡwo	ḡwo	ḡü	ḡjü	be ignorant, stupid	For *ḡ- cf. Xiamen ḡ ² , Chaozhou ḡo ² , Fuzhou ḡü ² , Jianou ḡe ² .	0124 g
愈	yù	loʔ	ló	lwá	zwá	zwó	jwó	jwó	jú	jú	be increasing, pressing		0125 d-e
榆	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	white elm		0125 g
瑜	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	a k. of precious stone [LZ]		0125 i
瘀	yù	ʔas	ʔah	ʔah	ʔah	ʔò	ʔò	ʔò	ʔò	ʔjü	blood congestion [LZ]		0061 h
虞	yú	ḡua	ḡua	ḡua	ḡua	ḡuo	ḡuo	ḡuo	ḡü	ḡjü	gamester	Min forms: Xiamen ḡu ² , Fuzhou ḡü ² , Chaozhou ḡo ² . Used also for a homonymous *ḡua 'to be anxious, foresee, consider' (cf. Tib. sḡo 'to bless' ?)	0059 h-i
裕	yù	loks	loh	lwah	zwah	zwò	jwò	jwò	jü	jü	be indulgent, abundant, opulent		1202 h
遇	yù	ḡos	ḡoh	ḡwah	ḡwah	ḡwò	ḡwò	ḡwò	ḡü	ḡjü	to meet with, encounter	For *ḡ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ḡu ⁶ , Chaozhou ḡo ⁴ , Fuzhou, Jianou ḡü ⁶ . Also used as a loan for 愚 *ḡo 'stupid' q.v.	0124 h
逾	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	to pass on, pass over, leap over; transgress	= 踰 q.v.	0125 o
預	yù	las	lah	lah	zah	zò	jò	jò	jò	jü	see 豫.		

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
漁 獄	yú	ŋha	ŋha	ŋha	ŋha	ŋho	ŋho	ŋho	ŋö	ŋjü	to fish	= 魚.	0079 g-n
	yù	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋok	ŋök	ŋjük	prosecution, law suit, criminal case	For *ŋ cf. Xiamen gik ⁸ , Chaozhou gek ⁸ , Fuzhou ŋük ⁸ .	1215 a-b
蝸 諛 餘	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	snail [LZ]	A parallel (dialectal) reading is MC zü, Pek. chú id.	0125 r
	yú	lo (~ Ł-)	lo (~ Ł-)	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	flatter [LZ]		0126 f
禦	yú	Ła	Ła	la	zá	zó	jo	jo	jö	jü	surplus, left over; superfluous	In Viet. cf. also thù'a 'surplus, superfluous' - an archaic loan reflecting the Han form *z(i)a.	0082 l
	yù	ŋ(r)a?	ŋ(r)á	ŋ(r)á	ŋ(r)á	ŋó	ŋó	ŋó	ŋó	ŋjú	to defend, object, oppose, prevent; exorcise	See the discussion under 御. Viet. ò'a is a rather archaic (Han time) colloquial loanword; standard Sino-Viet. is 禦' (note that both in Mand. and in Viet. the tone had been influenced by 御).	0060 p-q
覩 諭	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	look for, desire [LZ]	Also read *lo-s, MC jü, Pek. yù.	0125 l
	yù	lo(?s)	loh	lwah	zwah	zwò	jwò	jwò	jü	jü	to decree; ordinance, decree [L.Zhou]		0125 m
豫	yù	las	lah	lah	zah	zò	jò	jò	jö	jü	to be happy, rejoice, enjoy	= 譽; Perhaps related to 舒 *sla 'leisurely, easy' q.v. Used also for a homonymous *la-s 'beforehand, formerly' (this meaning is attested already in Shujing, but not mentioned by Schüssler; since Late Zhou also written as 預).	0083 e
燠	yù	ʔuk	ʔuk	ʔøk	ʔøk	ʔiuk	ʔuk	ʔuk	ʔük	ʔjük	be warm	The series contains basically words in *-ik ^w , but *ʔuk 'warm' explicitly rhymes in *-uk in Shi (see RDFS 556).	1045 d
輿	yú	la	la	la	zá	zó	jo	jo	jö	jü	beginning (in the compound quan-yu); the (lifted) top part of a carriage, carriage box, carriage	The meaning 'vehicle, carriage; carrier, carry on the shoulders' is attested since Late Zhou.	0089 j
歟	yú	lha	lha	lha	zha	zho	zho	zho	jö	jü	final interrogative particle [LZ]	See 輿.	0089 e
譽	yù	la	la	la	zá	zó	jo	jo	jö	jü	to be happy, rejoice, enjoy	Also used for the derived *la-s (MC jò, Pek. yù) 'renown, fame, praise'.	0089 i
鬱	yù	ʔut	ʔwət	ʔwət	ʔwət	ʔwit	ʔwit	ʔwit	ʔüt	ʔjüt	be dense, fragrant; wild plum (Schue.); heart oppressed, depressed; anxious		0495 b
杆 玕 昇	yú	wha	wha	wha	wha	who	who	who	fü	fü	bath tub; big cup [LZ]	= 盂 q.v.	0097 i
	yú	wa	wa	wa	wa	wo	wo	wo	fü	fü	a k. of precious stone [LZ]		0097 j
	yú	la	la	la	zá	zó	jo	jo	jö	jü	to lift [L.Zhou]	See also 舉.	0089 a

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
恣 嶠	yù	ᄁas	ᄁah	lah	zah	zò	jò	jò	jò	jù	pleased		0082 g-h
	yú	ᄁo	ᄁo	ᄁwa	ᄁwa	ᄁwo	ᄁwo	ᄁwo	ᄁü	ᄁjü	corner or bend of a hill [LZ]		0124 f
揄 畬	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	pull towards oneself	Also read *lōʔ, MC dᄁw id.	0125 p
	yú	ᄁa	ᄁa	la	za	zo	jo	jo	jö	jü	field in the 3rd (2nd?) year of cultivation		0082 f
裔 罟	yù	wit	wit	wjət	zwət	zwit	jwit	jwit	jwit	jwit	to pierce		0507 a
	yù	wək	wək	wək	wək	wik	wik	wik	fük	fük	fishing net		0929 j
餘 箭 絨	yú	ᄁa	ᄁa	la	za	zo	jo	jo	jö	jü	a proper name	Attested already in Yin inscriptions.	0082 i-k
	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	opening, small gate [LZ]	Also read *lō, MC dᄁw, Pek. tóu id.	0125 q
域	yù	wək	wək	wək	wək	wik	wik	wik	wik	wik	(perhaps): bundle of 20 threads		0929 n
	yù	wək	wək	wək	wək	wik	wik	wik	fük	fük	a fabulous nocuous water animal, water demon	Also read *wək, MC ɣwak id.	0929 r
踰 踰 通	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	sheep [L.Zhou]	Standard Sino-Viet. unknown.	0125 k
	yú	lo	lo	lwa	zwa	zwo	jwo	jwo	jü	jü	leap or pass over		0125 n
璵 齷	yù	wit	wit	wjət	zwət	zwit	jwit	jwit	jwit	jwit	to follow, come to; come to the point of, be on the point of		0507 b-d
	yú	la	la	la	za	zo	jo	jo	jö	jü	a k. of gem [LZ]		0089 f
旗	yù	ʔos	ʔoh	ʔwah	ʔwah	ʔwò	ʔwò	ʔwò	ʔü	ʔjü	be satiated	Also read *kho, MC khü, Pek. qū id. (with a rather strange alternation of initials).	0122 p
	yú	la	la	la	za	zo	jo	jo	jö	jü	falcon banner; bending upwards, curling upwards (of hair)		0089 l-m
鷓 鴒	yù	wit	wit	wjət					jwit	jwit			0507 f
	yú	ᄁo	ᄁo	ᄁwa	ᄁwa	ᄁwo	ᄁwo	ᄁwo	ᄁü	ᄁjü	uneven, irregular (e.g. spokes in wheel) [LZ]	Also read *ᄁō, MC ᄁᄁw, Pek. óu id.	0124 l
鷲 於 宇	yù	las	lah	lah	zah	zò	jò	jò	jò	jù	a kind of crow		0089 k
	yù	ʔas	ʔah	ʔah	ʔah	ʔò	ʔò	ʔò	ʔò	ʔjü	tray [LZ]		0061 g
羽	yǔ	waʔ	wá	wá	wá	wó	wó	wó	fú	fú	eaves; abode; (place to live:) estate, territory		0097 h
	yǔ	w(r)aʔ	w(r)á	w(r)á	w(r)á	wó	wó	wó	fú	fú	plumes, wings, feathers	Medial *-r- can not be reconstructed on pure Chinese evidence; it must be postulated because of the Tib. parallel.	0098 a-b
禹	yǔ	waʔ	wá	wá	wá	wó	wó	wó	fú	fú	a proper name	Used also (in LZ) as a loan for 矩 *k ^w aʔ q.v. Shuowen says	0099 a-c

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	ㄑㄉㄐ	ㄗㄨ	ㄅㄨ	ㄆㄉㄐ-1	ㄆㄉㄐ-2	ㄆㄉㄐ-3	ㄖㄨ	ㄖㄨ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												the meaning of the graph is 'insect', but there are no text examples for this.	
囹	yǔ	ㄏㄚ?	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	prison; imprison [LZ]		0058 p
圉	yǔ	ㄏ(ㄖ)ㄚ?	ㄏ(ㄖ)ㄚ́	ㄏ(ㄖ)ㄚ́	ㄏ(ㄖ)ㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	frontier, border	The original meaning of the root is probably 'restrain, enclose' (attested during Late Zhou), and it is possibly = 禦 *ɳ(hr)a? q.v.	0081 a-c
庾	yǔ	ㄌㄚ?	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	stacks in the field	During LZ also used for a homonymous word meaning 'a measure of capacity'.	0126 b
嫗	yǔ	ㄗㄚ?	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	to warm with the body (as a mother a child) [LZ]	Also read *ㄗㄚ?-s, MC ㄗㄚ́, Pek. yǔ id.	0122 o
瘡	yǔ	ㄌㄚ?	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	sickness, suffering	Since Han the meaning 'convalesce' is attested.	0125 j
與	yǔ	ㄌㄚ?	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	be with, join company, associate with; with, and	A somewhat later (but attested already in L.Zhou) reading is *ㄌㄚ?-s, MC ㄌㄚ́ (FQ 羊茹), Mand. yù, Viet. dụ 'to participate, take part'. The character 與 is also used in Shijing for OC *la (MC jö, FQ 以諸, Mand. yú), translated by Schüssler as: "perhaps: be rich". A reading *lha (MC jö, Pek. yú) is attested since Late Zhou as a contraction of 也 + 乎 (*lhaj + *wā). For etymology cf. 以.	0089 b-d
語	yǔ	ㄏㄚ?	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	to talk, tell	Also used for *ㄏㄚ?-s, MC ㄏㄚ́, Pek. yǔ 'to tell' (LZ). For *ɳ- cf. Xiamen gu ³ , Chaozhou gi ³ , Fuzhou nü ³ , Jianou nü ³ .	0058 t-u
俣	yǔ	ㄏㄚㄚ?	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	(perhaps:) be great, numerous	Usually reduplicated. = 麤 q.v.	0059 f
偶	yǔ	ㄨㄚ?	ㄨㄚ́	ㄨㄚ́	ㄨㄚ́	ㄨㄚ́	ㄨㄚ́	ㄨㄚ́	ㄏㄨ́	ㄏㄨ́	circumspect [LZ]		0099 d
斛	yǔ	ㄌㄚ?	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	a measure of capacity [LZ] Cf. 庾.		0126 c
楛	yǔ	ㄌㄚ?	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	a k. of Catalpa tree		0126 d
偻	yǔ	ㄗㄚ?	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	ㄗㄚ́	bend the body; humpback [LZ]		0122 n
嘯	yǔ	ㄏㄚㄚ?	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	in crowds, numerous	= 俣 q.v.	0059 j-k
缺	yǔ	ㄌㄚ?	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	ㄌㄚ́	a measure [LZ]	= 與, 庾 q.v.	0126 g
麤	yǔ	ㄏㄚㄚ?	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	numerous	= 俣 q.v.	
鋸	yǔ	ㄏㄚ?	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	ㄏㄚ́	disparate, like irregular and uneven tooth [LZ]	Used in the compound *ㄗㄚㄚ?-ㄏㄚ?	0058 v

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
迂 紆 淤	yū	ʔ ^w a	ʔwa	ʔwa	ʔwa	ʔwo	ʔwo	ʔwo	ʔü	ʔjü	to bend, deflect	Also read *wa, MC fūi, Pek. yú id.	0097 p
	yū	ʔ ^w a	ʔwa	ʔwa	ʔwa	ʔwo	ʔwo	ʔwo	ʔü	ʔjü	bent, crooked [LZ]		0097 y
	yū	ʔa	ʔa	ʔa	ʔa	ʔo	ʔo	ʔo	ʔö	ʔjü	silt; be full of silt, stale (of water) [Han]	Also read *ʔa-s, MC ʔò, Mand. yù (= Viet. ú) id.	
菸 元	yū	ʔa	ʔa	ʔa	ʔa	ʔo	ʔo	ʔo	ʔö	ʔjü	withered [LZ]		0061 i
	yuán	ŋon	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	be at the head, first, eldest, principal	Standard Sino-Viet. is nguyên; Viet. ngọn may reflect a variant *ŋon-s. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen guan ² , Chaozhou ŋueŋ ² , Fuzhou ŋuoŋ ² , Jianou ŋüiŋ ² .	0257 a-c
垣 怨	yuán	war	wan	wan	wan	wan	wən	wən	wən	wjen	wall		0164 m
	yuàn	ʔ ^w ans	ʔwanh	ʔwanh	ʔwanh	ʔwàn	ʔwèn	ʔwèn	ʔwèn	ʔjwèn	to resent, bear resentment, dissatisfaction		0260 c
爰	yuán	wan	wan	wan	wan	wan	wən	wən	wən	wjen	(in it, to it): there, then	Replaces 于之; also used for homonymous *wan 'alas'; *wan 'be slow'; sometimes written instead of 援 *wan 'to lift, encourage'. Etymology see under 于.	0255 a-c
原	yuán	ŋor	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	spring, source; origin; high plain	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen guan ² , Chaozhou ŋueŋ ² , Fuzhou ŋuoŋ ² , Jianou ŋüiŋ ² .	0258 a-b
員	yuán	wran	wran	wran	wran	wen	wen	wen	wen	wen	circle, circumference; recur	Also read *wən, MC fūin, Mand. yún 'a final particle with unclear meaning'. The meaning 'circle, round' in later times (beginning since Late Zhou) was more usually written as 圓. For *w- cf. Xiamen ɿ ² , uan ² , Chaozhou i ² , ueŋ ² , Fuzhou ieŋ ² , uoŋ ² .	0227 a-b
袁	yuán	wan	wan	wan	wan	wan	wən	wən	wən	wjen	place name [LZ]	Shuowen defines the character as "long robe". For *w cf. Xiamen uan ² , Chaozhou ueŋ ² , Fuzhou uoŋ ² .	0256 a
院	yuàn	wrans	wranh	wranh	wranh	wèn	wèn	wèn	wèn	wèn	court, hall [LZ]	Also read *wān, MC ɣwān id. For *w cf. Xiamen ian ⁶ , Chaozhou i ⁶ , Fuzhou ieŋ ⁶ .	0257 u
媛	yuàn	wans	wanh	wanh	wanh	wàn	wèn	wèn	wèn	wjèn	a beauty	During LZ borrowed for OC *wan (MC wən, Pek. yuán) 'distracted, embarrassed'.	0255 g
援	yuán	wan	wan	wan	wan	wan	wən	wən	wən	wjen	to pull, lift, encourage; assist	Also read *wran-s, MC wèn (whence Viet. việŋ) id. For *w- cf. Xiamen uan ² ; Chaozhou ueŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou uoŋ ⁶ (< *wran-s).	0255 e
爰 園	yuán	wran	wran	wran	wran	wen	wen	wen	wen	wen	to flow [LZ]		0255 h
	yuán	whan	whan	whan	whan	whan	whən	whən	wən	wjen	garden, park	Standard Sino-Viet. is viên. For *wh- cf. Xiamen hŋ ² , Fuzhou huoŋ ² , Chaozhou hŋ ² , Jianou xüiŋ ² . Some old loanwords from Chinese, as well as Bai forms, point to the existence of an archaic variant *s-whan.	0256 b
圓 源	yuán	wran	wran	wran	wran	wen	wen	wen	wen	wen		See 員.	0227 c
	yuán	ŋor	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	spring, source	= 原 q.v. Another colloquial Viet. reading is nòn 'spring,	0258 c

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
猿	yuán	wan	wan	wan	wan	wan	wən	wən	wən	wjen	a k. of monkey [LZ]	Viet. ngòi 'canal; spring' may reflect an unattested dialectal variant with a development *-r > -j (the MC form would be *ŋ ^w əj). The standard Sino-Viet. form is nguyên.	0256 c
愿	yuàn	ŋors	ŋwanh	ŋwanh	ŋwanh	ŋwàn	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwèn	be attentive, sincere	Viet. ngoan is a colloquial loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is nguyên. Etymologically perhaps = 願 q.v.	0258 d
鳶	yuán	lon (~ - r)	lwan	lwan	zwan	zwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	hawk, kite		0230 a
緣	yuán	Łon (~ - r)	Łwan	lwan	zwan	zwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	hem (of robe) [L.Zhou]	Cf. also a colloquial loan in Viet.: viền 'to hem, to border'. Also used for homonymous *Łon (-r) 'to go along, follow; reason, destination' and *Łon (-r) 'to climb a tree'.	0171 d
輓	yuán	wan	wan	wan	wan	wan	wən	wən	wən	wjen	carriage pole, thill [LZ]	For *w cf. Xiamen uan ² , Chaozhou ueŋ ² , Fuzhou uoŋ ² .	0256 e
願	yuàn	ŋors	ŋwanh	ŋwanh	ŋwanh	ŋwàn	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwèn	to long for, wish	OC rhymes are somewhat ambiguous (allow as well for a reconstruction *ŋons), but xie-sheng speaks strongly in favour of *ŋors. Viet. has also a parallel colloquial reading nyên. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen an ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋueŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋuoŋ ⁶ , Jianou ŋiŋ ⁶ .	0258 f
驢	yuán	ŋor	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	bay horse with white belly		0258 g
𠵼	yuàn	ʔ ^w anʔ	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔjwén	to turn over in bed [Shuowen]		0260 a
芫	yuán	ŋon	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	name of a poisonous plant [LZ]		0257 d
𦉳	yuán	wan	wan	wan	wan	wan	wən	wən	wən	wjen	stand for a bell or musical stone [LZ]		0256 d
蝻	yuán	Łon (~ - r)	Łwan	lwan	zwan	zwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	jwen	young locust [LZ]		0171 c
喂	yuàn	ʔ ^w əns	ʔwēnh	ʔwjānh	ʔwiānh	ʔwièn	ʔwièn	ʔwièn	ʔwien	ʔwien	bad, spoiled (e.g. food) [LZ]		0256 l'c
圓	yuán	wran	wran	wran	wran	wen	wen	wen	wen	wen	round	= 員 q.v.	0256 y
諛	yuán	ŋor	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	quiet talk [LZ]		0258 e
龜	yuán	ŋon	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	turtle [LZ]	Also read *ŋōn, MC ŋwân, Pek. wán id.	0257 e-f
邊	yuán	ŋor	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwan	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋwən	ŋjwen	a plain [LZ]	Cf. 原	0259 a-b
遠	yuǎn	whanʔ	whán	whán	whán	whán	whən	whən	wən	wjén	be far away, distant, far-reaching, extending	Also read *whanʔ-s, MC wən, Mand. yuàn 'to keep at a distance, keep away'. For *wh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen hŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou hŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou huŋ ⁶ . Etymology see under 遠.	0256 f-g

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
窻苑	yuǎn	ʔ ^w an	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔjwen	small hole [LZ]		0260 h
	yuān	ʔ ^w anʔ	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwán	ʔwón	ʔwón	ʔwón	ʔjwén	pent up (feelings), oppressed	Also read *ʔut, MC ʔüt, Pek. yu id.; *wənʔ, MC fún, Pek. yùn "full of ornaments (e. g. shield)". The original meaning of *ʔ ^w anʔ is "trees with rich foliage, umbrageous", attested in LZ.	0260 d
冤	yuān	ʔ ^w ar	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔjwen	curved, crooked; unjust [L.Zhou]		0261 a
淵	yuān	ʔ ^w īn	ʔwīn	ʔwjən	ʔwiən	ʔwiēn	ʔwiēn	ʔwiēn	ʔwien	ʔwien	be deep; profound	Also used in the onomatopoeic reduplication *ʔ ^w īn-ʔ ^w īn 'sound of the drum'.	0367 a-c
鴛	yuān	ʔ ^w an	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔjwen	mandarin duck		0260 e
蛄	yuān	ʔ ^w ēn	ʔwēn	ʔwjān	ʔwiān	ʔwiēn	ʔwiēn	ʔwiēn	ʔwien	ʔwien	small worm [Shuowen]	A variant of 蛄 q.v.	0228 a
	yuān	ʔ ^w ān	ʔwān	ʔwān	ʔwān	ʔwān	ʔwān	ʔwān	ʔwân	ʔwân	disused, dried up (e.g. well) [LZ]		0260 f
蜎	yuān	ʔ ^w en	ʔwen	ʔwjān	ʔjwān	ʔjwen	ʔjwen	ʔjwen	ʔjwen	ʔjwen	be bending, crawling	Also read *ʔ ^w enʔ (MC ʔjwén, Pek. yuǎn), *ʔ ^w ēn (MC ʔwien, Pek. yuān), *gwenʔ (MC gjwén, Pek. juàn) id.	0228 b
鵠	yuān	ʔ ^w an	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwan	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔjwen	name of a bird resembling a pheasant [LZ]	Used only within the compoundyuān-chu.	0260 k
月	yuè	ŋot	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋjwət	moon; month	Min forms: Xiamen geʔ ^s , ŋeʔ ^s , Chaozhou gueʔ ^s , Fuzhou ŋuok ^s , Jianou ŋüe ^s .	0306 a-f
刖	yuè	ŋot	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋjwət	to cut off, amputate	Also read *ŋüt, MC ŋot (FQ 五忽), *ŋröt, MC ŋwat (FQ 五刮) id.	0306 h-j
岳	yuè	ŋrök	ŋrök	ŋrök	ŋrök	ŋōk	ŋōk	ŋōk	ŋauk	ŋauk	mountain, peak	= 嶽	1227 a
	yuè	Łot	Łwat	łwat	źwat	źwet	jwet	jwet	jwet	jwet	to delight in, be pleased	During Early Zhou usually written as 說 q.v.	0324 o
軌	yuè	ŋot	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwat	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋwət	ŋjwət	cross-bar at end of carriage-pole [LZ]	Also read *ŋüt, MC ŋot, Mod. wu id.	0487 f
越	yuè	wat	wat	wat	wat	wat	wət	wət	wət	wjet	to go on, go beyond, transgress	Another colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. vu'ot 'to surpass, go beyond'. Standard Sino-Viet. is viêt (this word is also used in the shortened name of Vietnam = "Trans-south"). For *w- cf. dialectal forms: Xiamen uat ^s , Chaozhou uek ^s , Fuzhou ok ^s , Meixian jat ^s .	0303 e
粵	yuè	wat	wat	wat	wat	wat	wət	wət	wət	wjet	an initial particle (= 曰)	Used also for the tribe name *wat (earlier written as 越).	0305 a
	yuè	rāk ^w	rāuk	rāuk	rāuk	lāuk	lāk	lāk	lāk	lāk	be pleasant, delighted, happy, glad; to enjoy.	For initial *r- cf. Chaozhou lak ^s , Fuzhou lok ^s . There exists also a synonymous reading *ŋrāk ^w -s (with prefixed *ŋ-), MC ŋàw (FQ JY 魚教). The character has also a reading *ŋrāk ^w , MC ŋauk (FQ 五角), Mand. yuè, Viet. nhac 'music' (which is the original meaning of the graph); for initial *ŋ- cf. Min	1125 a-c

	Путунхуа	Aᄁᄁ	Kᄁᄁ	ᄃᄃ	BX	Пᄁᄁ-1	Пᄁᄁ-2	Пᄁᄁ-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												forms: Xiamen gak ⁸ , Chaozhou gau ⁸ , Fuzhou ɲok ⁸ . § The character also has a reading *raw-s, MC lèw (FQ JY 力照) 'to cure' - probably as a loan for 療 (although the latter has a 平聲 reading in MC and does not occur in Early Zhou texts).	
閱	yuè	Łot	Łwat	lwat	źwat	źwet	jwet	jwet	jwet	jwet	to examine; to count	Used also for a homonymous *Łot 'opening, hole', as well as instead of the homonymous 悅 *Łot 'to delight in, be pleased'. [Fuzhou üok ⁷ seems to indicate *lhot - contradicting the xiesheng evidence].	0324 p
嶽	yuè	ɲrök	ɲrök	ɲrök	ɲrök	ɲōk	ɲōk	ɲōk	ɲauk	ɲauk	peak, mountain; spirit of the mountain	= 岳. For *ɲ- cf. Xiamen gak ⁸ , Chaozhou ɲak ⁸ , Fuzhou ɲok ⁸ , Jianou ɲa ⁸ .	1215 c
躍	yuè	Łek ^w	Łeuk	ljauk	źauk	źauk	jak	jak	jak	jak	to leap, jump, bounce		1124 f
簫	yuè	lek ^w	leuk	ljauk	źauk	źauk	jak	jak	jak	jak	bamboo tube; flute		1119 c
戛	yuè	wat	wat	wat	wat	wat	wət	wət	wət	wjet	a k. of axe	= 鉞 q.v.	0303 a-c
扞	yuè	ɲot	ɲwat	ɲwat	ɲwat	ɲwat	ɲwət	ɲwət	ɲwət	ɲjwət	to break [LZ]		0306 g
鉞	yuè	wat	wat	wat	wat	wat	wət	wət	wət	wjet	battle-axe		0303 d
爚	yuè	lak ^w	lauk	lauk	źauk	źauk	jak	jak	jak	jak	to shine, melt, disperse		1119 f
曰	yuē	wat	wat	wat	wat	wat	wət	wət	wət	wjet	to say; be called, is said	For *w- cf. Fuzhou uak ⁸ , uok ⁸ , Jianou ua ⁶ .	0304 a-d
約	yuē	ʔak ^w (~ - e-)	ʔauk (~ - e-)	ʔauk (~ ʔjauk)	ʔauk (~ ʔjauk)	ʔauk (~ ʔjauk)	ʔak	ʔak	ʔak	ʔjak	to bind	Later usually used with a metaphorically transformed meaning: ('to bind' >) 'to contract, agree; to estimate'.	1120 m
雨	yǔ yù	wha?	whá	whá	whá	whó	whó	whó	fú fù	fú fù	precipitation, rain	Also read *wha?-s, MC fù (FQ 王遇) 'to rain upon, fall'. For *wh- cf. Xiamen hɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou hou ⁴ , Jianou xü ⁶ .	0100 a-e
云	yún	wən	wən	wən	wən	win	win	win	fün	fün	to say	The character was the original drawing of *whən 'cloud' (see 0460 a 雲). The meaning "to say" must have been a loan of the character for a word related to 曰 *wat, 謂 *wəts 'say, speak'. These words have *w- (cf. 曰 Fuzhou uak ⁸ , uok ⁸ , Jianou ua ⁶ ; 謂 Xiamen ui ⁶ , Fuzhou oi ⁶ , Chaozhou ui ⁴), therefore the reconstruction *wən seems the most plausible. § During the Eastern Zhou period, however, the character is used only to denote a homonymous modal (?) particle, the meaning of which is much debated. Schüssler (ibid.) thinks it may have been derived from 有 *whə? and mean "there being it, happen that, come to", but most commentators prefer simply to ignore it in translations.	
勻	yún	win	win	wjən	źwən	źwin	jwin	jwin	jwin	jwin	little, few [Han]	Later used for homonymous *win 'even, uniform'.	0391 a-b

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
孕 芸	yùn	ləŋs	ləŋh	ləŋh	zəŋh	zəŋ	jəŋ	jəŋ	jəŋ	jəŋ	pregnant	Regular Sino-Viet. is du'ng.	0945 j
	yún	wən	wən	wən	wən	wín	wín	wín	fün	fün	be numerous, ample	During Late Zhou used for homonymous *wən 'fragrant plant' (which is probably the original meaning of the character).	0460 f
耘 雲	yún	wən	wən	wən	wən	wín	wín	wín	fün	fün	to weed		0460 e
	yún	whən	whən	whən	whən	whín	whín	whín	fün	fün	cloud	For *wh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen hun ² , Chaozhou hŋ ² , Fuzhou huŋ ² .	0460 b
慍 暈	yùn	ʔuns	ʔwənh	ʔwənh	ʔwənh	ʔwìn	ʔwìn	ʔwìn	ʔün	ʔjün	to hate; hate, wrath		0426 e
	yùn	whərs	whənh	whənh	whənh	whín	whín	whín	fün	fün	vapour, halo [LZ]	For *wh cf. Xiamen hun ⁶ , Chaozhou hiŋ ² (reflecting a variant *whər, MC *fün).	0458 c
筠 運	yún	wrin	wrin	wrjən	wrən	wín	wín	wín	wín	wín	rind of the bamboo		0391 j
	yùn	wərs	wənh	wənh	wənh	wìn	wìn	wìn	fün	fün	to move, transfer, activate; (movement >) fate	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Another loan from the same source is Viet. vậ 'move a heavy thing to another place'. Standard Sino-Viet. is vậ. For *w cf. Xiamen un ⁶ , Chaozhou uŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou oŋ ⁶ .	0458 d
熨	yùn	ʔuts	ʔwəc	ʔwəs	ʔwəs	ʔwis	ʔwìj	ʔwìj	ʔwìj	ʔjwì	to apply (a medicine) [Han]	Since Jin used in the combination 熨斗 (MC ʔwìj-táw, ʔüt-táw) 'flat-iron, smoothing-iron' which is most probably a Turkic loanword (Turk. *ütü(g)). Standard Sino-Viet. readings are úy (for ʔwìj), uát (for ʔüt). Mand. has the readings wèi (< ʔwìj), yù (< ʔüt) and a quite irregular reading yùn.	0525 c
韻	yùn	wəns	wənh	wənh	wənh	wìn	wìn	wìn	fün	fün	rhyme [Han]	Standard Sino-Viet. is vậ. For *w cf. Xiamen un ⁶ , Chaozhou uŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou oŋ ⁶ .	
云	yún	wən	wən	wən	wən	wín	wín	wín	fün	fün	appearance of flowing, to flow	Also read *wən, MC ɣon, Pek. hún id.	
畇	yún	wín	wín	wjən	zəwən	zəwín	jwín	jwín	jwín	jwín	to clear land for cultivation into even plots	Also read *whín, MC zjwín; *swhín, MC sjwín id.	0392 j
惛	yùn	ʔurʔ (~ - ʔwənh nʔ)	ʔwən	ʔwən	ʔwín	ʔwín	ʔwín	ʔún	ʔjún	ʔjún	thick inside [Tang]		
纒	yún	wrən	wrən	wrən	wrən	wín	wín	wín	wín	wín	loop through which a rope is passed (in fixing a target) [LZ]		0227 f
餽	yùn	wərs	wənh	wənh	wənh	wìn	wìn	wìn	fün	fün	bring supply of food to		
允	yún	lurʔ	lwən	lwən	zəwən	zəwín	jwín	jwín	jún	jún	to trust; be true, sincere		0468 a-c
隕	yǔn	wrənʔ	wrən	wrən	wrən	wín	wín	wín	wín	wín	to drop, fall		0227 g-h
殞	yǔn	wrənʔ	wrən	wrən	wrən	wín	wín	wín	wín	wín	drop, lose (e.g. life);		0227 e

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
質	yŭn	wrənʔ	wrén	wrən	wrén	wín	wín	wín	wín	wín	destroy [LZ] to rain, fall down like rain; fall to the ground [LZ]		0227 i
雜	zá	zḗp	zḗp	zḗp	zḗp	zḗp	zḗp	zḗp	zAp	zAp	mixed		0691 d
匝	zā	cāp (~ ㄘ-)	cāp	cāp	cāp	cāp	cāp	cāp	cAp	cAp	a round, a circle		0679 a-c
嚙	zā	ㄘāp	cāp	cāp	cāp	cāp	cāp	cāp	cAp	cAp	bite; sting and suck (as a mosquito)	Also used for *čhəmʔ, MC chám, Pek. cǎn 'to have in mouth'.	0660 f
再	zài	ㄘās	cāh	cāh	cāh	cè	cè	cèj	cAj	cAj	twice; again, and again		0941 a-c
在	zài	zḗhəʔ	zḗh	zḗh	zḗh	zḗh	zḗh	zḗh	zAj	zAj	be in, at, etc.; to exist; ('be into smth.' =) to examine	In old texts occurs also with the meaning 'to examine' (Sch.: perhaps same word = 'to be into smth.'). The word is probably related to 存 *čhān 'to be, exist' (through -n-derivation), which allows us to reconstruct an aspirated *čh- in OC (arguments for *čh- in 存 see in RDFS 99).	0943 i-k
載	zài	ㄘās (~ - ks)	cāh	cāh	cāh	cè	cè	cèj	cAj	cAj	to load, carry; pour, fill in; conveyance; to wear	With the meaning 'to wear' the character has also a rather obscure MC reading tāj (a dialectal variant of cāj?). Also read *čḗ(k)-s, MC ㄘāj (FQ 昨代), Pek. zài 'a load' (although this meaning is sometimes also read with a voiceless initial). The character is also used for a homonymous *čḗ(k)-s 'to initiate, start work; undertaking' (perhaps related to 作 *čāk 'act, do, make'); for *čḗʔ, MC cāj (FQ 作亥), Pek. zǎi 'a turn, a year'; sometimes also instead of 再 *čḗ(k)-s 'twice, again' (q.v.). Old Chinese rhymes point to *-(k)-s (EZ -h) rather than *-ʔ-s (EZ -ʔh) (although there are some dubious cases). Strangely enough, Sino-Vietnamese has reversed MC tones: it has ta' i for 'to carry' (MC cāj), but tái for 'year' (MC cāj).	0943 a'- b'
宰	zǎi	cāʔ (~ ㄘ-)	cá	cá	cá	cá	cá	cáj	cAj	cAj	steward, chamberlain, minister		0965 b-d
災	zāi	cā (~ ㄘ-)	cā	cā	cā	cā	cā	cāj	cAj	cAj	disaster, accident		0940 a-d
哉	zāi	ㄘā	cā	cā	cā	cā	cā	cāj	cAj	cAj	postverbal particle or exclamation indicating indignation, wonder, surprise and rhetorical questions	In Shujing used also with the meaning 'to begin' - perhaps just a graphic loan for 載 *čḗ-s q.v.	0943 v-x
栽	zāi	zḗs (~ -)	zāh	zāh	zāh	zè	zè	zèj	zAj	zAj	to board, erect building frames	The character also has readings *čḗ, *čḗ (MC cAj, zAj) 'to plant', but it is not quite clear how they are related.	0943 y

	Путунхуа	АДК ks)	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
贊	zàn	cāns	cānh	cānh	cānh	càn	càn	càn	càn	càn	to assist, approve	A somewhat later meaning is ('to approve, assist verbally') > 'to flatter'. This meaning since LZ was denoted by the same character with an addition of the 149th radical 言. Regular Sino-Viet. is tán; labialisation in Viet. chuâ'n is not clear.	0153 a-b
瓚	zàn	ʒān?	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	an inferior kind of jade; jade libation ladle		0153 d-e
讚	zàn	cāns	cānh	cānh	cānh	càn	càn	càn	càn	càn	praise, approve [LZ]	See 贊.	0153 c
攢	zǎn	ʒōn	ʒwān	ʒwān	ʒwān	ʒwān	ʒwān	ʒwān	ʒwān	ʒwān	to collect, gather [L. Zhou]	Guangyun only has a fanqie 在玩 pointing to MC ʒwān < *ʒōn-s; the MC reading ʒwān is taken from Zihui. The modern alternative reading zǎn is quite irregular.	0153 l
葬	zàng	cāns (~ ć-)	cānh	cānh	cānh	càn	càn	càn	càn	càn	to bury, inter		0702 a
臟	zàng	ʒhāns	ʒhānh	ʒhānh	ʒhānh	ʒhàn	ʒhàn	ʒhàn	ʒàn	ʒàn	interior parts, viscera [Tang]	A late word: etymologically probably the same as 藏 *ʒhāns 'store, treasure' ('inner treasures').	
駟	zǎng	cān?	cán	cán	cán	cán	cán	cán	cán	cán	horse-dealer [LZ]	The word has a parallel reading *ʒā?, MC ʒó, Pek. zù; since Han the meaning 'powerful horse' is attested.	0046 m'
臧	zāng	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	be good	Xiesheng suggests *ć-, but this is one of the very few cases when external evidence contradicts internal reconstruction of palatals (see below); thus OC *cān is also not to be excluded.	0727 f'
贓	zāng	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	cān	stolen things, loot, booty [L.Zhou]		0727 h'
灶	zào	cūs	cūh						càw	càw			
皂	zào	ʒū?	ʒú	ʒów	ʒów	ʒów	ʒáw	ʒáw	ʒáw	ʒáw	soft, not ripe	Original meaning is 'acorn, black-dyeing fruit' (attested during LZ); during LZ used also for homonymous *ʒū? 'menial; stable; 12 horses'.	1054 a-b
造	zào	ʒhū?	ʒhú	ʒhów	ʒhów	ʒhów	ʒháw	ʒháw	ʒáw	ʒáw	to make, do, act; construct	Also (with consonant alternation and suffix): *chū?-s > *shū?-s (MC chāw, Mand. cào) 'to come, arrive, appear'.	1051 a-c
鑿	záo	ʒhāk ^w	ʒhāuk	ʒhāuk	ʒhāuk	ʒhāuk	ʒhāk	ʒhāk	ʒâk	ʒâk	to bore, chisel out	For *ʒh cf. Xiamen chak ^s , chok ^s , Fuzhou chök ^s , Dongshan chak ^s . Also used for *cāk ^w , MC cāk, Mand. zuò 'to be shining, brilliant'.	1128 a
阜	zào	ʒū?	ʒú	ʒów	ʒów	ʒów	ʒáw	ʒáw	ʒáw	ʒáw	acorn, black-dyeing fruit		
早	zǎo	cū?	cú	ców	ców	ców	cáw	cáw	cáw	cáw	early	PST *cōw, cf. Burm. cāwh 'early', Kach. ʒau33 id. (see IST 54).	1049 a
蚤	zǎo	cū?	cú	ców	ców	ców	cáw	cáw	cáw	cáw	flea		1112 d

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
棗	zǎo	cū? (~ ㄘ-)	cú	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	Chinese jujube (<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>)	Standard Sino-Viet. is ta' o.	1050 a
藻	zǎo	cāw?	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	cǎw	algae; aquatic plants		1134 n, 1169 e
遭	zāo	cū (~ ㄘ-)	cū	cāw	cāw	cāw	cāw	cāw	cāw	cāw	to meet, encounter		1053 h
仄	zè	crək	crək	çək	çək	çik	çik	çik	çik	çik	slanting, oblique [LZ]		0924 c-d
則	zé	ćāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	çak	çak	norm; take as a norm	In archaic inscriptions used also for 'a type of small fief'; also widely used as a connective (adversative) 'consequently, then, otherwise'. The original meaning is probably 'side' (> 'right side, norm').	0906 a-b
責	zé	crēk	crēk	çēk	çiēk	çiēk	çiēk	çiēk	çaik	çaik	to request, reprove, hold responsible	Also read *crēk-s, MC ㄘḗ, Mand. zhài 'debt'.	0868 m-n
擇	zé	ḷāk	ḷāk	lāk (~ ḷh-)	lāk (~ lh-)	dāk	dāk	dāk	ḍaik	ḍaik	to choose, select		0790 n
澤	zé	ḷāk	ḷāk	lāk (~ ḷh-)	lāk (~ lh-)	dāk	dāk	dāk	ḍaik	ḍaik	a marsh; to enrich, benefit; also shi 4 "to lay open the ground"		0790 o
簣	zé	crēk	crēk	çēk	çiēk	çiēk	çiēk	çiēk	çaik	çaik	a mat		0868 q
賊	zéi	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ḡhāk	ʒak	ʒak	to injure, damage; bandit	Regular Sino-Viet. is tặc. For *ḡh cf. Xiamen chat ⁸ , Chaozhou chak ⁸ , Fuzhou chek ⁸ , Jianou che ⁶ .	0907 a-b
譖	zèn	crəms	crəmh	çəmh	çəmh	çim	çim	çim	çim	çim	to slander		
曾	zēng	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	çḷḡ	çḷḡ	late, remote	Sch.: "The character also occurs in Shi 255 at the beginning of lines, its meaning is not clear; although it is often glossed by zé 則 (*ćāk), it can not be its synonym. Perhaps *cāḡ was simply meant to represent *ḡḡḡ" - which is the second reading of the character 曾. As for *ḡḡḡ (MC ʒḷḡ, Mand. cén), its "meaning is much debated, perhaps - 'always, ever' with past tense". For *ḡ cf. Xiamen cīḡ ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou ceḡ ² .	0884 a-b
增	zēng	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	çḷḡ	çḷḡ	to increase, add to		0884 c
憎	zēng	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	cāḡ	çḷḡ	çḷḡ	to hate		0884 d
乍	zhà	ḡrāks	ḡrāh	ḡāh	ḡāh	ḡḡ	ḡḡ	ḡḡ	ḡà	ḡà	suddenly; finally [L.Zhou]		0806 a-e
咋	zhà	ḡrāks	ḡrāh	ḡāh	ḡāh	ḡḡ	ḡḡ	ḡḡ	ḡà	ḡà	hurriedly, suddenly [LZ] = 乍		0806 f
詐	zhà	ḡrāks	ḡrāh	ḡāh	ḡāh	ḡḡ	ḡḡ	ḡḡ	ḡà	ḡà	name of a winter sacrifice		
詐	zhà	ćrāks	crāh	cāh	cāh	çḡ	çḡ	çḡ	çà	çà	commit treachery	Cf. perhaps also Viet. trác 'to deceive' (reflecting an	0806 g

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蜡	zhà	ʒhrāks	ʒhrāh	ʒhāh	ʒhāh	ʒhò	ʒhò	ʒhò	ʒà	ʒà	name of a winter sacrifice	unattested *ćrāk?). Further cf. perhaps Lush. suak 'pseudo-, false, bastard' - although the ST protoform is not quite clear.	0798 y
吒宅	zhā	trāks							tà	tà			
寨	zhài	ʒrēj	ʒrē	ʒē	ʒiē	ʒiēj	ʒiēj	ʒiēj	ʒà	ʒà		See 柴.	
砦	zhài	ʒrēs	ʒrēc	ʒjās	ʒiās	ʒiēs	ʒiēj	ʒiēj	ʒà	ʒà		See 柴.	
寮	zhài	ćrēts	crēc	cjās	ciās	ciēs	ciēj	ciēj	çà	çà	to suffer, hurt	The word clearly contains *-e-, but is attested only once in a Shijing *-ac rhyme.	0337 h
窄	zhǎi	ćrāk	crāk	çāk	çāk	çāk	çāk	çāk	çaik	çaik	narrow [Wei]		
摘	zhāi	trēk	trēk	tēk	tiēk	tiěk	tiěk	tiěk	ṭaik	ṭaik	to extract, deduct [Han]	Also read *thēk, MC thiek, Mand. tì 'to upset, set into motion' (Han).	0877 p
齋	zhāi	ćrōj	crōj	cōj	cōj	cōj	ciōj	ciōj	çaj	çaj	to be on diet, to abstain from meat; be (religiously) pure	Regular Sino-Viet. is trai. Schüssler does not include the word, although it occurs as early as in the Shi (15.3, written as 齋).	0593 y
佔	zhàn	threm	threm	ṭhjam	ṭhjam	ṭhjem	ṭhjem	ṭhjem	them	them	look, observe [LZ]		0618 f
棧	zhàn	ʒrān?	ʒrān	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	ʒán	carriage box made of lath or bamboo	Also read *ʒrān-s, MC ʒan id. (MC also has an irregular variant ʒán). A somewhat later meaning is 'flooring (on a mountain pass)', whence probably Viet. sàn 'floor, flooring'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sàn.	0155 d
戰	zhàn	tars	tanh	tanh	ćanh	ćen	ćen	ćen	ćen	çèn	to fight, battle; be trembling, afraid		0147 r
躔	zhán	tran	tran	ṭan	ṭan	ṭen	ṭen	ṭen	ṭen	ṭen	difficult and impeded	In Early Chou attested only within the combination 屯躔 *trun-tran id. In later times, however, attested also in other combinations (namely, 躔回 id.). Also read OC *dran-s, MC dèn id.; OC *tan?, MC sén (dialectally instead of *ćen) id. The normal Sino-Viet. reading is chuyên (with labialisation due to the influence of 屯); chen is colloquial. Cf. also Viet. chèn 'to bar, obstruct (the way)' - which can go back to MC dèn.	0148 i
輶	zhàn	ʒrēn?	ʒrén	ʒján	ʒián	ʒiēn	ʒiēn	ʒiēn	ʒán	ʒán	sleeping-carriage [LZ]	Also irregularly read in MC as ʒan id.	0208 e
展	zhǎn	tran?	trán	ṭán	ṭán	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	true, indeed	Also used for *tran-s, MC tèn 'a robe' (thus in Shi 47.3).	0201 a
斬	zhǎn	ćrām?	crám	çám	çám	çám	çám	çám	çám	çám	to cut off, cut up, destroy	The MC reading would rather point to *ćrēm?; however, both xiesheng and rhymes point to *ćrām? with irregular	0611 a

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
盞	zhǎn	crēn?	crén	cjǎn	ciǎn	ciĕn	ciĕn	ciĕn	çǎn	çǎn	bowl [Han]	MC development. Viet. chém is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is tra 'm. The character is witnessed already in bronze inscriptions. Regular Sino-Viet. is tra 'n. Cf. 璣. The word may have an Austric source - cf. Khmer ca:n, Tai ?ʒa:n 'bowl, dish' (but a Chinese source of those words is also possible).	0155 f-g
輾	zhǎn	tran?	trán	ṭán	ṭán	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	roll over	A half-reduplication, in Shi used only within the compound 輾轉 *tran?-tron? id. [W.Baxter would rather reconstruct *tren? because of the "e-o"-binomial rule.]	0201 b
琖	zhǎn	crēn?	crén	cjǎn	ciǎn	ciĕn	ciĕn	ciĕn	çǎn	çǎn	jade cup [LZ]		0155 e
燂	zhǎn	tar?	tán	tán	cán	cén	cén	cén	çén	çén	a k. of tree [LZ]	Also used for *dar?, MC ʒén, Pek. shàn 'coffin' [LZ].	0147 s
燂	zhǎn	tar?	tán	tán	cán	cén	cén	cén	çén	çén	to heat; to flame [LZ]	Also read *thar?, MC chén, Pek. chǎn id.	0147 t
皴	zhǎn	tran?	trán	ṭán	ṭán	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	pellicle [LZ]	Also read *tan?, MC cén id.	0148 h
禮	zhǎn	tran?	trán	ṭán	ṭán	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	single, simple, to bare the upper body		
占	zhān	tem	tem	tjam	cam	cem	cem	cem	çem	çem	to interpret, prognosticate	Schüssler (812-813) considers 占 to be the same word as 瞻 (q.v.); hsieh-sheng evidence is, however, against it. Since Han the graph is also used for a close phonetically *tem-s, MC cèm, Mand. zhàn 'to seize, capture, occupy' (Viet. chiêm). Viet. also has a word điềm 'augury, omen; foretoken, prognostic' which may be an old loan from the same source (although the tone is somewhat strange).	0618 a-b
沾	zhān	tem	tem	tjam	cam	cem	cem	cem	çem	çem	to moisten [LZ]		0618 c
詹	zhān	tam	tam	tam	cam	cem	cem	cem	çem	çem	garrulous		0619 a
氈	zhān	tan	tan	tan	cán	cén	cén	cén	çen	çen	felt [LZ]		0148 l
瞻	zhān	tam	tam	tam	cam	cem	cem	cem	çem	çem	to look at, gaze		0619 c
旃	zhān	tan	tan	tan	cán	cén	cén	cén	çen	çen	a k. of flag	Also used for *tan 'postverbal particle' (= 之焉).	0150 c
饘	zhān	tan	tan	tan	cán	cén	cén	cén	çen	çen	gruel, thick congee [LZ]		0148 m
鱧	zhān	tran	tran	ṭán	ṭán	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	ṭén	a kind of sturgeon (Acipenser mikadoi)		0148 j
鷗	zhān	tan	tan	tan	cán	cén	cén	cén	çen	çen	a k. of hawk or falcon [LZ]		0148 n
丈	zhàng	dran?	drán	dán	dán	dán	dán	dán	dán	dán	respected person; measure of earth [L.Zhou]	Both meanings are probably derived from 長 *tran? 'to become long, grow up; elder, senior' (q.v.) ("elder, senior" > "respected person"; "to measure length" > "measure of earth, measure of length"). The meaning "respected person" gave	0722 a

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
杖	zhàng	dhraŋʔ	dhraŋ	ḏháŋ	ḏháŋ	ḏháŋ	ḏháŋ	ḏháŋ	ḏáŋ	ḏáŋ	staff	rise (as early as in Han) to a narrower meaning "father-in-law". In this sense the word was borrowed in Viet. as du'ò'ng 'stepfather; husband of one's aunt or sister' (the regular Sino-Viet. rendering of 丈 is tru'ò'ng). Viet. nạng may be an old loan from Chinese (if we assume nasal metathesis): the usage of the Viet. word exactly parallels Chinese meanings ("staff, crutch; to push"). Standard Sino-Viet. is tru'ò'ng. For *dh- cf. Fuzhou thionʔ, Jianou thionʔ ⁶ .	0722 b
掌	zhǎng	taŋʔ	táŋ	táŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	palm of the hand		0725 j
張	zhāng	traŋ	traŋ	ṭaŋ	ṭaŋ	ṭaŋ	ṭaŋ	ṭaŋ	ṭaŋ	ṭaŋ	to make long, stretch, string	Regular Sino-Viet. is tru'o'ng. Cf. perhaps also Viet. giǎng 'to spread, stretch', giu'o'ng 'to spread' (although the gi-reflex is rather strange here). A rather late semantic development in Chin. is 'smth. spread out' > 'sheet (of paper), page' - hence Viet. tru'o'ng, trang 'page'.	0721 h
章	zhāng	taŋ	taŋ	taŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	çaŋ	be splendid; to display; emblem, insignium	Used later mostly with the meaning 'chapter (of a book)' (< 'emblem, insignium').	0723 a-d
彰	zhāng	taŋ	taŋ	taŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	çaŋ	to display	A variant of 章 q.v.	0723 e
璋	zhāng	taŋ	taŋ	taŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	ćáŋ	çaŋ	insignium, jade tablet		0723 h-i
暫	zhàn zàn	ʒāms	ʒāmh	ʒāmh	ʒāmh	ʒàm	ʒàm	ʒàm	ʒàm	ʒàm	be rash; temporary, provisional		0611 d-e
召	zhào	drawʔs	drawh	ḏawh	ḏawh	ḏèw	ḏèw	ḏèw	ḏèw	ḏèw	to call, summon	Also read *daw(?)s, MC ʒèw (FQ 寔照) 'name of a county, Shao' (thus in Shi 16.1).	1131 e-h
兆	zhào	Łhewʔ (~ -a-)	Łhéw	Łhjáv	lhjáv	ḏhjéw	ḏhjéw	ḏhjéw	ḏéw	ḏéw	(perhaps:) a million	The basic reading of the character is a homonymous *Łhewʔ (~-a-) 'omen, picture of cracks on oracle bone'; it is attested, however, only since Late Zhou.	1145 a
棹	zhào	Łēk ^w s	Łēwh	ljāwh	liāwh	dièw	dièw	dièw	ḏàw	ḏàw	oar, to paddle	The word was originally [L.Zhou] written as 櫂, which allows to reconstruct *Łēk ^w -s. After Han the reading changed to *ḏièw (with dialectal retroflexity, sometimes occurring in former lateral hsieh-sheng series), which enabled its writing as 棹 (attested only since Tsing). The character 櫂 has also a late (Han) reading *Łēk ^w , MC ḏək, Mand. zhuó 'a k. of bowl, vessel'. Viet. chèo is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is trạo. A similar word is rather widely spread in Austric: Thai ʔce:w.A 'to row', Khmer ce:w 'row, oar', Mon tasu 'paddle': phonology suggests a very late	

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
照	zhào	taws	tawh	tawh	ćawh	ćèw	ćèw	ćèw	ćèw	çèw	be brilliant, visible; to shine	(post-MC) borrowing from Chinese for all these forms. Also written as 炤; an obvious derivate from 昭 *taw q.v.	1131 n-o
罩	zhào	trāk ^w s	trāwh	tāwh	tāwh	tậw	tậw	tậw	tậw	tậw	basket for covering and thus catching fish	Cf. PA *t'ốbru(-k'V) 'net'.	1126 i
肇	zhào	draw?	dráw	đaw	đaw	đéw	đéw	đéw	đéw	đéw	to delineate	Also used for a homonymous *draw? (~Lh-, ~-e-)	1146 a-c
趙	zhào	drew?	dréw							đéw	đéw		1149 u-v
權	zhào	Ĺēk ^w s	Ĺēwh	ljāwh	liāwh	dièw	dièw	dièw	đaw	đaw			1124 q
爪	zhǎo	crū?	crú	çǎw	çǎw	çǎw	çǎw	çǎw	çǎw	çǎw	claw	Cf. PA *čǎǎru (~ -a) 'to scratch, claw'.	1111 a-b
沼	zhǎo	taw?	táw	táw	ćaw	ćéw	ćéw	ćéw	ćéw	çéw	pond, pool		1131 p
招	zhāo	taw (~ -ew)	taw	taw	ćaw	ćew	ćew	ćew	ćew	çew	to beckon, summon		1131 l
昭	zhāo	taw	taw	taw	ćaw	ćew	ćew	ćew	ćew	çew	be bright, illustrious; to manifest, enlighten	Sch. gives also a reading MC ćéw 'be bright, glorious', which I was unable to locate anywhere. Another reading of the character is OC *daw, MC źew 'shrined on the left side of the temple'.	1131 m
釗	zhāo	kew	kew	kjaw	kjaw	kjew	kjew	kjew	ćew	çew	a proper name	Attested in Shujing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary; also read *kēw, MC kiew, Pek. jiāo. The meaning 'cut' is only witnessed in Shuowen.	1163 a
盪	zhāo	tew	tew	tjaw	ćaw	ćew	ćew	ćew	ćew	çew	vessel		1165 d-e
鋸	zhāo	taw	taw	taw	ćaw	ćew	ćew	ćew	ćew	çew	big sickle		1131 r
折	zhé	tat	tat	tat	ćat	ćet	ćet	ćet	ćet	çet	to cut off, break off; decide	Also read *dat, MC źet (for *d- cf. Chaozhou ci? ⁸ , Fuzhou siek ⁸ , Jianou cie ⁶).	0287 a-b
哲	zhé	trat	trat	ṭat	ṭat	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	be wise, clever		0287 c
蜚	zhé	trat	trat	ṭat	ṭat	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	to sting [LZ]		0287 g
摺	zhé	tap (~ -ep)	tap	tap	ćap	ćep	ćep	ćep	ćep	çep	to fold [Song]	The character is attested since Han, when it was read *rēp (MC ɭap, Mand. lā) 'to break'.	
蔗	zhè	tiaks	tiah	tiah	ćäh	ća	ća	ća	ća	çà	sugar cane [Han]		
謫	zhé	trēk	trēk	tēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tiēk	tăik	tăik	to blame, punish	Also read *drēk, MC đăik id.	0877 r, u
柘	zhè	tiaks	tiah	tiah	ćäh	ća	ća	ća	ća	çà	a k. of mulberry tree	Cf. 蔗 q.v.	0795 l
慙	zhé	trat	trat	ṭat	ṭat	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	ṭet	= 哲 q.v.		0287 d-f

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
蟄者	zhé	drip	drip	ḏjəp	ḏəp	ḏip	ḏip	ḏip	ḏip	ḏip	be hibernating, clustering	Modern zhé is irregular (*zhí would be normally expected).	0685 g
	zhě	tia?	tiá	tiá	ćá	ćá	ćá	ćá	ćá	ćá	(perhaps:) a nominalizer	The word is probably pronominal in origin, having the same root as 之 *tə (q.v.).	0045 a-c
赭	zhě	tia?	tiá	tiá	ćá	ćá	ćá	ćá	ćá	ćá	red paint	Regular Sino-Viet. is gia ¹ ; ḏo ¹ is an archaic loanword.	0045 d
	zhē	tia	tia	tia	ćă	ća	ća	ća	ća	ća	intercept, stop		0804 d
暫	zhē	tat	tat	tat	ćat	ćet	ćet	ćet	ćet	ćet	bright	Also read *tat-s, MC cėj, Pek. zhi id.	0287 i-j
	zhèn	tərs	tinh	tjənh	ćənh	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	pregnant		0455 q
振	zhèn	tərs	tinh	tjənh	ćənh	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	to shake, rouse, alarm; to marshal	Also used for a homonymous *tər-s 'from' (?) (Shi 290,8), as well as for *tər (MC ćin, FQ JY 之人, Pek. zhèn) 'be numerous, in a flock; majestic'. In both meanings can be also written as 震. The meaning 'to hold up' given in Shuowen is attested only since Han.	0455 p
	朕	zhèn	Łhəŋ?	Łhəŋ	Łhəŋ	lhəŋ	ḏhín	ḏhín	ḏhín	ḏím	ḏím	my, our; I	MC -m is exceptional in this hsieh-sheng series; it probably substitutes the original *-ŋ in the -iŋ final with the rising tone (the final *-əŋʔ, MC -iŋ is normally avoided).
陣	zhèn	ḏhrins	ḏhrinh	ḏhjənh	ḏhjənh	ḏhjìn	ḏhjìn	ḏhjìn	ḏin	ḏin		See 陳.	0373 f
	zhèn	tər?	tón	tón	ćón	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	to endow, succour	Also read *tər?-s, MC ćin, Pek. zhèn id.	0455 r
震	zhèn	tərs	tinh	tjənh	ćənh	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	to shake	See 振.	0455 s
	鎮	zhèn	trins	trinh	tjənh	ťənh	ťin	ťin	ťin	ťin	press down, put down, keep down, control [LZ]	Also read *trin, *trin? (MC țin, țin, Pek. zhèn, zhěn) 'precious thing' [LZ]	0375 f
搯	zhèn	kins	kinh	kjənh	kjənh	kjìn	kjìn	kjìn	ćin	ćin	to wipe [LZ]		0377 g
	棧	zhèn	Łhəŋ?	Łhəŋ	Łhəŋ	lhəŋ	ḏhín	ḏhín	ḏhín	ḏín	ḏín	horizontal pieces in a frame for silkworms	
搥	zhèn	trəms	trəmh	ťəmh	ťəmh	ťim	ťim	ťim	ťim	ťim	to strike		0658 e
	絊	zhèn	Łhin?	Łhín	Łhjəŋ	lhjəŋ	ḏhjín	ḏhjín	ḏhjín	ḏín	ḏín	rope by which cattle are led [LZ]	= 371 d q. v.
枕	zhěn	təm?	tóm	tóm	ćóm	ćim	ćim	ćim	ćim	ćim	headrest, pillow	Also read *təm?-s, MC ċim (FQ 之任) id.	0656 g
	疹	zhěn	thərs	thinh	thjənh	ćhənh	ćhìn	ćhìn	ćhìn	ťhìn	ťhìn	to suffer	Attested in Shijing (during Late Zhou - with the meaning 'fever'), but not in Schüssler's dictionary.
鎮	zhěn	tin?	tín	tjəŋ	ćón	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	dense, fine-textured (e. g. stuff) [LZ]		0375 c
畛	zhěn	tər?	tón	tón	ćón	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	ćin	path between fields, field dyke	There is also a quite irregular MC reading čin (FQ 側鄰); if it is not a late aberration (instead of *ćin), it may point to the existence of a dialectal OC form *ćin 'boundary' - which can be compared with Burm. ćáñh 'boundary', Lush. ćin 'limit,	0453 d

	Путунхуа	AᄇK	KᄇK	3X	BX	ПᄇK-1	ПᄇK-2	ПᄇK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
眇	zhěn	tərʔ	tən	tən	ón	ín	ín	ín	ín	çin	calm gaze hiding inner anger, keep one's temper	boundary' < PST *c(r)in (~-c).	0453 c
軫	zhěn	tərʔ	tən						ín	çin	back board of a carriage		0453 g-h
稊	zhěn	tinʔ	tín	tjən	ón	ín	ín	ín	ín	çin	dry and compact (e. g. wood) [LZ]	Also read *tin (MC çin, Pek. zhēn), *dīn-s (MC dièn, Pek. diàn) id.	0375 b
鬢	zhěn	tinʔ	tín	tjən	ón	ín	ín	ín	çin	çin	black (hair)		0375 d
珍	zhēn	tər	tin	tjən	ón	ín	ín	ín	tin	tin	precious thing, precious		0453 i
貞	zhēn	tren	tren	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	to test, try out, correct	Used also for a homonymous (perhaps originally same word) *tren 'lower trigram of divinatory hexagram'. A later semantic development is ('tried out, corrected' >) 'chaste, pure'.	0834 g-i
真	zhēn	tin	tin	tjən	ón	ín	ín	ín	ín	çin	true, real, sincere [LZ]		0375 a
針	zhēn	kim	kim	kjəm	kjəm	kjim	kjim	kjim	çim	çim	needle, pin	Written originally as 鍼.	
偵	zhēn	threŋ	threŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	teŋ	to watch, be on the watch [L.Zhou]	Also read *threŋ-s, MC thèn; *trēŋ-s, MC tain id. Modern Mand. zhēn and standard Sino-Viet. trinh are secondary readings, due to confusion with 貞 q.v.	0834 k
斟	zhēn	təm	təm	təm	ém	ím	ím	ím	ím	çim	to ladle out, serve		0658 h
榛	zhēn	çrin	crin	cjən	çən	çin	çin	çin	çin	çin	hazel (Corylus heterophylla)		0380 f
臻	zhēn	çrin	crin	cjən	çən	çin	çin	çin	çin	çin	to come, reach		0380 h
藜	zhēn	çrin	crin	cjən	çən	çin	çin	çin	çin	çin	be full, abundant		0380 i
鍼	zhēn	kim	kim	kjəm	kjəm	kjim	kjim	kjim	çim	çim			0671 o
正	zhèng	teŋs	teŋh	teŋh	céŋh	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	çèŋ	to be straight, correct; govern; determine	Also read *teŋ, MC céŋ, Mand. zhēng 'center of target; first (month)' (= Viet. chiéng, although the Viet. tone corresponds rather to MC cèŋ). Viet. chiéng is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is chính. A loan from another dialectal source is probably Viet. giéng 'the first month of the lunar year'.	0833 j-n
政	zhèng	teŋs	teŋh	teŋh	céŋh	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	çèŋ	to govern; government; government official	A specialized usage of 正 q.v.	0833 r-s
症	zhèng	teŋs	teŋh	teŋh	céŋh	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	çèŋ	defect, illness, vice [Song]		
掙	zhèng	çreŋs	creŋh	çeŋh	çiēŋh	çièŋ	çièŋ	çièŋ	çaiŋ	çaiŋ	to break out, elude, get out [Ming]	A very late word; there also exists a reading Mand. zhēng, Viet. tranh. It may be an emphatic (dialectal?) variant of 爭 q.v.	

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
証	zhèng	tɛŋs	tɛŋh	tɛŋh	céŋh	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	cèŋ	remonstrate		0833 u
鄭	zhèng	dhreŋs	dhreŋh	ᄁheŋh	ᄁheŋh	ᄁhèŋ	ᄁhèŋ	ᄁhèŋ	ᄁèŋ	ᄁèŋ	place name [LZ]	For *dh cf. Jianou thian ⁹ .	0363 e
證	zhèng	təŋs	təŋh	təŋh	céŋh	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	proof, witness [L.Zhou]		0883 n
拯	zhěng	təŋʔ	tón	tón	céŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	to lift up		0896 i
整	zhěng	tɛŋʔ	tén	tén	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	to arrange, dispose		0833 t
征	zhēng	tɛŋ	tɛŋ	tɛŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	çɛŋ	to march, march against, go on a campaign		0833 o-q
爭	zhēng	crēŋ	crēŋ	çɛŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	çaiŋ	çaiŋ	to fight, quarrel		0811 a-b
崢	zhēng	ʒrēŋ	ʒrēŋ	ʒɛŋ	ziēŋ	ziēŋ	ziēŋ	ziēŋ	ʒaiŋ	ʒaiŋ	high, precipitous		0811 c
蒸	zhēng	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	céŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	çɪŋ	brushwood (as firewood)		0896 k
徵	zhēng	trəŋ	trəŋ	təŋ	təŋ	tɪŋ	tɪŋ	tɪŋ	tɪŋ	tɪŋ	to examine, verify; summon		0891 a
蒸	zhēng	təŋ	təŋ	təŋ	céŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	cìŋ	çɪŋ	to steam	Used also for several homonymous words (*təŋ) meaning: 'to offer, offer gifts, offer a sacrifice; winter sacrifice'; 'be many, numerous'; 'be splendid, grand'.	0896 h
鉦	zhēng	tɛŋ	tɛŋ	tɛŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	céŋ	çɛŋ	a k. of bell	Viet. chiêng 'gong' is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is chinh.	0833 v-x
績	zhēng	crēŋ	crēŋ	çɛŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	ciēŋ	çaiŋ	çaiŋ	roll up, tuck in (e. g. pendants)		0812 l'
至	zhì	tits	tić	tjəś	ćəś	ćis	ćij	ći	ći	çì	to come to, get to, arrive at, reach to		0413 a-c
志	zhì	təs (~ - ks)	təh	təh	ćəh	ći	ći	ći	ći	çì	goal, purpose, will, wish		0962 e
制	zhì	kets	keć	kjaś	kjaś	kjes	kjèj	kjèj	ćèj	çèj	to cut out, formulate; restrict, train	Also means 'mourning (for parents)' - because of the specially cut mourning clothes.	0335 a
治	zhì	Łhəs	Łhəh	Łhəh	lhəh	ᄁhì	ᄁhì	ᄁhì	ᄁì	ᄁì	to work, make, regulate, govern	Also read *Łhə, MC ᄁi (FQ 直之) id. Later semantic developments are ('to regulate' >) 'to cure, heal; to punish'.	0976 z
炙	zhì	tiak	tiak	tiak	ćiak	ćek	ćek	ćek	ćek	çek	to roast, broil	Also read *tiak-s, MC ća, Pek. zhè id.	0791 a
直	zhí	drək	drək	ᄁək	ᄁək	ᄁik	ᄁik	ᄁik	ᄁik	ᄁik	be straight		0919 a
姪	zhí	drit	drit	ᄁjət	ᄁət	ᄁit	ᄁit	ᄁit	ᄁit	ᄁit	nephew, niece [L.Zhou]	Also read *ᄁit, MC diet (FQ 徒結) id.	0413 o-p
峙	zhì	drəʔ	dró	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁí	ᄁí	ᄁí	ᄁí	ᄁí	to pile up, accumulate, provide	Attested in Shijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	0961 q
致	zhì	trits	trić	tjəś	təś	tis	tij	tij	tì	tì	to bring, bring about, effect		0413 d
值	zhí	drəks	drəh	ᄁəh	ᄁəh	ᄁì	ᄁì	ᄁì	ᄁì	ᄁì	to hold upright	A derivate of 直 *drək q.v. Some later semantic developments are 'to stay upright > wait in turn, be on duty;	0919 h

	Путунхуа	AДК	KДК	3X	BX	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												upright position > value, price'. In MC only the reading ㄉì is attested; nevertheless, both Pek. zhí and Viet. trự'c (colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is trỉ), as well as variant readings in Jap. (Go diki, Kan tiyoku) point to an unattested variant MC *đik < *drək.	
秩	zhì	Łhit	Łhit	Łhjət	lhjət	đhjít	đhjít	đhjít	đít	đít	be orderly; regulate; be pure		0402 f
執	zhí	tip	tip	tjəp	ćəp	ćíp	ćíp	ćíp	ćíp	çíp	to hold, seize, take	Another possible loan from the same source is Viet. chóp, chộp 'to seize, grab, steal'; cf. also chộp 'to catch, seize, grab'.	0685 a-e
痔	zhì	drəs	drəh	ɖəh	ɖəh	ɖì	ɖì	ɖì	ɖì	ɖì	haemorrhoids [L.Zhou]		0961 t
窒	zhì	trit	trit	tjət	tət	tít	tít	tít	tít	tít	to stop up	Also read *tít, MC tiet, Pek. die 4.	0413 h
智	zhì	tres	treh	təh	təh	tè	tè	tè	tè	tì	wisdom	Derive from 知 *tre q.v.	0863 b-c
痣	zhì	təs	təh	təh	ćəh	ćì	ćì	ćì	ćì	çì	mole [Liang]	Etymologically probably = 志 q.v. (*'sign').	
蛭	zhì	tít	tít	tjət	ćət	ćít	ćít	ćít	ćít	çít	leech [Han]	Also read *tít, MC tiet (FQ 丁結), *trit, MC tít (FQ 丁悉) id.	
稚	zhì	Łhəjʔ	Łhój	Łhój	lhój	đháj	đháj	đháj	đì	đì	to sow late; unripe, young, childish	Originally (and throughout Early Zhou) written with the phonetic 犀. Falling tone in MC is secondary (the word rhymes in 上聲 in Shijing). Standard Sino-Viet. is trỉ.	0575 y
置	zhì	trəks	trəh	təh	təh	tì	tì	tì	tì	tì	to place, set up	Possibly related to 著 *trak q.v.	0919 g
雉	zhì	Łhijʔ	Łhíj	Łhjój	lhjój	đhjíj	đhjíj	đhjíj	đí	đí	pheasant		0560 e-h
撫	zhí	tiak	tiak	tiak	ćiak	ćek	ćek	ćek	ćek	çek	to pluck, select [L.Zhou]		0804 e
滯	zhì	dhrats	dhrač	ɖhas	ɖhas	ɖhes	ɖhèj	ɖhèj	ɖèj	ɖèj	discard, left over	The meanings attested during LZ are: "coagulate; block, obstruct; accumulate, collect". For *dh- cf. Jianou thi ⁶ ; Xiamen the ⁵ reflects an unattested variant *thrat-s, MC thè.	0315 b
製	zhì	kets	keć	kjas	kjas	kjes	kjèj	kjèj	ćèj	çèj	to cut out, to fashion (a garment) [LZ]	= 制 q. v.	0335 b
質	zhí	tít	tít	tjət	ćət	ćít	ćít	ćít	ćít	çít	be solid, simple; make pledges or assurances of good faith	A later meaning is ('be solid' >) 'matter, substance'. Fanqie 陟利 tì is also attested.	0493 a
職	zhí	tək	tək	tək	ćək	ćík	ćík	ćík	ćík	çík	only, simply; office, duty	Schüssler's dictionary lists only the adverbial usage (in Shijing), but the homonymous *tək 'office, duty' is also archaic (occurs as early as in Shijing).	0920 g-h
躑	zhí	drek	drek	ɖek	ɖek	ɖek	ɖek	ɖek	ɖek	ɖek	hold in the step, hesitate [LZ]		0363 f
阨	zhì	Łhajʔ	Łháj	Łháj	lhé	đhé	đhé	đhé	đé	đí	avalanche (Schu.); slope; fall down, collapse [L.Zhou]		0004 z

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
伎 杻	zhì	kes	keh	keh	kjeh	kjè	kjè	kjè	cé	çì	be wicked, malignant		0864 d
	zhì	Łhajʔ	Łháj	Łháj	lhé	ḍhé	ḍhé	ḍhé	ḍé	ḍí	cleave wood following the fibres	Also read *łhajʔ, MC ʔhé, Pek. chí id.; loan (L.Zhou) for *Łaj, 0004 y MC je, Pek. yí 'a tree resembling a white poplar'.	
帙 桎	zhì	Łhit	Łhit	Łhjət	lhjət	ḍhjit	ḍhjit	ḍhjit	ḍit	ḍit	small satchel		
	zhì	tit	tit	tjət	ćət	ćít	ćít	ćít	ćít	çit	foot fetters		0413 i
陟	zhì	træk	træk	tək	tək	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	ʔik	to ascend, die; raise, promote		0916 a-c
	zhí	dhæk	dhæk	dhæk	ʒhæk	ʒhik	ʒhik	ʒhik	ʒik	ʒik	clay, clayey	Also read *thæk-s, MC çhì id.	0919 c
豨 彘	zhì	drats (~ -e-; ~ Łh-)	drać	ḍas	ḍas	ḍes	ḍej	ḍej	ḍej	ḍej	wild boar		0334 a
	zhì	teks	teh	teh	ćeh	ćè	ćè	ćè	ćè	çì	to place, put down	The word is not attested in rhymes, and the final reconstruction is somewhat uncertain. 真 as phonetic is surprising here: it is not a *-r-series, and we would expect something like MC *čîn if this were the case. A possible hypothesis is that 真 here is a graphic distortion of 直 (OC *dræk); the MC reading ćè is also not entirely regular in this case (one would rather expect *čì < *təks) - but we may guess that 直 was chosen as a "phonosemantic" element here, because of the similarity of OC 真 *teks 'to put, place' and 置 *trəks 'to put, set up' (cf. the definition in Shuowen).	0375 x-y
蹇 躓	zhì	trits	trić	tjəs	təs	ʔis	ʔij	ʔij	ʔi	ʔi	to slip, trip		0415 a-c
	zhí	trip (~ - əp)	trip	tjəp	təp	ʔip	ʔip	ʔip	ʔip	ʔip	to hobble, bind the front feet (of a horse)		0685 a
熱	zhí	tip	tip	tjəp	ćəp	ćip	ćip	ćip	ćip	çip	be terrifying; scared stiff, stupefied	Also read *tep, MC ćep id.	0685 h
贄 臚	zhí	tips	tić	tjəs	ćəs	ćis	ćij	ći	ći	çì	ceremonial gift		0685 m
	zhí	tiak	tiak	tiak	ćiak	ćek	ćek	ćek	ćek	çek	to step; sole, back of foot [L.Zhou]	Also written with 石 in the right part.	
止	zhǐ	təʔ	tə	tə	ćə	ćí	ćí	ćí	ćí	çí	to stop, settle	In Early Zhou used also for a homonymous *təʔ 'hammer for a sounding box', as well as for the homonymous final particle *təʔ - which can be both enclitic and stressed (rhyming) (Schüssler writes about the non-enclitic one: "perhaps it marks the situation of the verb it follows as contemporaneous with the situation of the following verb:	

	Пугунхуа	AДК	KДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												while, when, and") and is probably historically the same word as *təʔ 'to stop, settle'. The word may be somehow related to 遮 *tia 'to stop, prevent, intercept' (although the morphological derivation pattern is not quite clear) q. v., with further ST parallels.	
只	zhǐ	keʔ	ké	ké	kjé	kjé	kjé	kjé	cé	ci	prosodic particle	Sch.: 'Meaning not clear, perhaps a variant of 止 *təʔ' (the latter statement is dubious, because 只 obviously had a velar initial in OC, see ROPS 284). In later literature the particle means 'only, merely'.	0865 a
旨	zhǐ	kijʔ	kíj	kjəj	kjəj	kjij	kjij	kjí	ci	ci	be fine, fine tasting, good		0552 a-e
芷	zhǐ	təʔ	tə	tə	cé	ci	ci	ci	ci	ci	a fragrant plant [LZ]		0961 j
咫	zhǐ	keʔ	ké	ké	kjé	kjé	kjé	kjé	cé	ci	foot (8 inches) [LZ]		0865 d
指	zhǐ	kijʔ	kíj	kjəj	kjəj	kjij	kjij	kjí	ci	ci	to point	Hsieh-sheng and initial c- < *k- point to an *-i-vowel in OC; however, the only Shijing rhyme (51.1) points rather to *-əjʔ, and hence, *təjʔ. Not quite clear.	0552 f
祉	zhǐ	thrəʔ	thrə	thə	thə	thí	thí	thí	thí	thí	blessings		0961 k
紙	zhǐ	tejʔ	té	té	cé	ci	ci	ci	ci	ci	paper [Han]	Regular Sino-Viet. is chi'.	
趾	zhǐ	təʔ	tə	tə	cé	ci	ci	ci	ci	ci	foot		0961 g
沚	zhǐ	təʔ	tə	tə	cé	ci	ci	ci	ci	ci	islet		0961 h-i
侈	zhǐ	tajʔ	táj	táj	cé	ci	ci	ci	ci	ci	confident [L.Zhou]		0003 h
之	zhī	tə	tə	tə	cé	ci	ci	ci	ci	ci	This; he, she, it, they, them. The basic meaning of the character is 'to go, proceed' (reflected as 'to go out' in the Shuowen gloss, but occurring in texts only with the normal meaning 'to go, proceed'); the use of 之 for a pronoun is secondary, due to homonymy.	The word is used normally either as an object pronoun ('him', 'her', etc.), or as a marker of possession or attribution (as in Shi 1,1) - probably reflecting different usages of a single original morpheme. Sometimes it also occurs as a demonstrative attribute 'this' - but Schüssler is probably right in thinking that in such cases it is actually written instead of the demonstrative 時 *də (which, just as 是 *deʔ 'this', is also etymologically related).	0962 a-b
支	zhī	ke	ke	ke	kje	kje	kje	kje	cé	ci	= 枝		0864 a
卮	zhī	ke (~ te)	ke (~ te)						cé	ci			
汁	zhī	kip	kip	kjəp	kjəp	kjip	kjip	kjip	ci	ci	juice, sap; melting snow [LZ]		0686 f

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
枝	zhī	ke	ke	ke	kje	kje	kje	kje	́e	ᄁi	branch, limb		0864 b
知	zhī	tre	tre	ᄁe	ᄁe	ᄁe	ᄁe	ᄁe	ᄁe	ᄁi	to know, understand		0863 a
肢	zhī	ke	ke	ke	kje	kje	kje	kje	́e	ᄁi	limb [LZ]		0864 c
芝	zhī	tə	tə	tə	́ə	́i	́i	́i	́i	ᄁi	a k. of mushroom		0962 c
胝	zhī	trəj (~ - ij)	trəj	təj	təj	tij	tij	tᄁ	tᄁ	tᄁ	hard and horny skin (on hands and feet) [LZ]		0590 k
祗	zhī	tij (~ -əj)	tij	tjəj	́əj	́ij	́ij	́i	́i	ᄁi	to reverence		0590 p
脂	zhī	kij	kij	kjəj	kjəj	kjij	kjij	kji	́i	ᄁi	fat, grease	Attested already in Shijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.	0552 g
隻	zhī	tek (~ - ia)	tek	tek	́ek	́ek	́ek	́ek	́ek	ᄁek	one, one of a pair [Han]	The regular Sino-Viet. form is chích.	
織	zhī	tək	tək	tək	́ək	́ik	́ik	́ik	́ik	ᄁik	to weave; be woven		0920 f
觶	zhī	tar	tan	tan	́an	́en	́en	́en	́e	ᄁi	a k. of ritual vessel, cup [LZ]	Also read *tar-s, MC cê, Pek. zhì id.	0147 l'c
仲	zhòng	druŋs	druŋh	ᄁəuŋh	ᄁəuŋh	ᄁiùŋ	ᄁùŋ	ᄁùŋ	ᄁùŋ	ᄁùŋ	the middle, second (of three or more)	Obviously related to 中 *truŋ 'middle' q.v.	1007 f-i
重	zhòng	dhronʔ	dhron	ᄁhón	ᄁhón	ᄁhón	ᄁhón	ᄁhón	ᄁóuŋ	ᄁúŋ	be heavy	For *dh- cf. Jianou thōŋ ⁶ . Also read *dhron, MC ᄁouŋ, Mand. chóng, Sino-Viet. trùŋ 'be double, multiple' (for *dh- here cf. Fuzhou thūŋ ²). The latter word is also borrowed in colloquial Viet. as chông 'pile; to pile up' (the same meaning, going back to *'be double, multiple', is present in Chinese as well). Chin. *dhronʔ also meant ('to consider heavy' =) 'to attach importance, to esteem'; in the latter meaning Viet. had borrowed the Chinese word in the shape of chuông.	1188 a
眾	zhòng	tunʔs	tunh	təuŋh	́əuŋh	́iùŋ	́ùŋ	́ùŋ	́ùŋ	́ùŋ	be numerous, all; multitude, common people		1010 a-d
鍾	zhòng	tronʔs	tronh	təŋh	təŋh	tòn	tòn	tòn	tòuŋ	tùŋ	sound of drums [LZ]	Also read *tōŋ-s, MC tùŋ id. The meaning 'milk' is attested only since Han, and according to Pulleyblank [CSOC] is a Xiongnu loanword.	1188 c
冢	zhǒng	tronʔ	trón	tón	tón	tón	tón	tón	tóuŋ	túŋ	be great (Schu.); mound, peak		1218 h-i
腫	zhǒng	tonʔs	tonh	tonh	́onh	́òn	́òn	́òn	́òuŋ	́ùŋ	be swollen, inflated [L.Zhou]	Mand. zhǒng reflects an unattested MC *́òuŋ (<*tonʔ?). Cf. also <S-01f9e1>.	1188 e
種	zhǒng	tonʔ	tón	tón	́ón	́ón	́ón	́ón	́óuŋ	́úŋ	seeds; cereals	Also read *tonʔ-s, MC ́òuŋ (FQ 之用), Mand. zhòng 'to sow' The word also means 'kind. sort. race' (<'seed'). which	1188 d

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
踵	zhǒng	toŋʔ	tón	tón	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	heel; (heel of a carriage:) backmost part of carriage shaft on which rests the cross-piece carrying the carriage box	is reflected in a colloquial Viet. loanword (from another dialectal source) giǒng 'kind, sort; race, breed, strain'.	1188 f, u- v
中	zhōng	truŋ	truŋ	təuŋ	təuŋ	tʰiuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰün	tʰün	be in the middle; just, correct; make a legal decision	Also read *truŋ-s, MC tʰün, Mand. zhòng 'to hit the middle' (L.Zhou). Standard Sino-Viet. is trung (for tʰün), trúng (for tʰün). Cf. also 仲 *druŋ-s 'the one in the middle'.	1007 a-e
忠	zhōng	truŋ	truŋ	təuŋ	təuŋ	tʰiuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰün	tʰün	faithful, loyal [L.Zhou]		1007 k
盅	zhōng	thruŋ	thruŋ	tʰəuŋ	tʰəuŋ	tʰiuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰüŋ	tʰüŋ	empty	Also read *dhruŋ, MC dʰün id. Mod. zhōng is secondary (on analogy with 中).	1007 o
衷	zhōng	truŋ	truŋ	təuŋ	təuŋ	tʰiuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰuŋ	tʰün	tʰün	to correct, just	Attested already in Shijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Etymologically probably = 中, and attested during Late Zhou with the meanings 'inner garment; middle, medium; to surround'.	1007 j
終	zhōng	tʰuŋ	tʰuŋ	təuŋ	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	to end, terminate; complete, persist; end	In Viet. cf. perhaps also xong 'to finish, end'.	1002 e
鍾	zhōng	toŋ	toŋ	toŋ	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	to collect, gather; chong 2 "to reconfirm, renew"	Also used for a homonymous *toŋ 'a k. of vessel' (which is the basic meaning of the graph).	1188 g-i
鐘	zhōng	toŋ	toŋ	toŋ	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	a bell	In Viet. also read as chuông.	1188 x
螽	zhōng	tʰuŋ	tʰuŋ	təuŋ	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	ción	locust or grasshopper		1002 f
媼	zhóu	ʎhu	ʎhu	ʎhəw	ləw	tʰiw	tʰəw	tʰəw	tʰəw	tʰəw	be agitated, anxious	Also read *ʎhu, MC dəw id.; modern zhóu is irregular.	1079 e
宙	zhòu	ʎhus	ʎhuh	ʎhəwh	lhəwh	dʰiw	dʰəw	dʰəw	dəw	dəw	canopy of heaven, world [LZ]		1079 g
冑	zhòu	ʎhus	ʎhuh	ʎhəwh	lhəwh	dʰiw	dʰəw	dʰəw	dəw	dəw	helmet	Attested in Shijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.	1079 i-l
紂	zhòu	druŋ	druh						dəw	dəw			
冑	zhòu	ʎhus	ʎhuh	ʎhəwh	lhəwh	dʰiw	dʰəw	dʰəw	dəw	dəw	helmet	Also used for "descendant, i.e. eldest son of principal wife".	1079 h
晝	zhòu	triws	triwh	tjəwh	təwh	tʰw	təw	təw	təw	təw	time of daylight, morning, day	Standard Sino-Viet. is trú. OC *-iw-s is reconstructed because the word is sometimes written (as a loan) as 調 in Shi.	0847 a-d, 1075 a
軸	zhóu	ʎhuk	ʎhuk	ʎhəuk	lhəuk	dʰiuk	dʰuk	dʰuk	dük	dük	axle, shaft	The occurrences of 軸 in Shijing are not quite clear (Schüssler glosses it as a loan for 迪 *ʎikʷ (q.v.), which is dubious because the rhyme is obviously in *-uk; it emerges in the basic meaning only since Late Zhou. It is, however,	1079 p

	Пугунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												obviously the same word as 柚 *Łhuk (MC ḍük, Mand. zhú) 'a cylinder for the warp on the weaving apparatus', attested in Shijing.	
縐	zhòu	ćrus	cruh	çəwh	çəwh	çiw	çəw	çəw	çəw	çəw	crinkle, crepe		0132 f
肘	zhǒu	tru? (~ - trú iw?)		ʈəw	ʈəw	ʈiw	ʈəw	ʈəw	ʈəw	ʈəw	wrist, elbow		1073 a
帚	zhǒu	tu?	tú	təw	ćəw	ćiw	ćəw	ćəw	ćəw	çəw	to sweep [Ji]		1087 a-d
州	zhōu	tu	tu	təw	ćəw	ćiw	ćəw	ćəw	ćəw	çəw	province	Same as 洲; cf. 周.	1086 a-c
舟	zhōu	tu	tu	təw	ćəw	ćiw	ćəw	ćəw	ćəw	çəw	boat		1084 a-e
周	zhōu	tu	tu	təw	ćəw	ćiw	ćəw	ćəw	ćəw	çəw	to encircle; circle, bend (of the road); everywhere	The rhymes in Shijing are contraversial and make us suspect that the word originally had two readings: § a) *tu with the meaning 'curve (of the road), circle (of the road)' (cf. the rhyme in 123.2); § b) *tiw with the meaning 'Zhou' (territory, state and dynasty) (cf. the rhyme in 153.2). § The latter meaning was probably the original meaning of the graph (although the Shuowen gloss is somewhat obscure), and it explains why the 周 series basically contains *-iw-words, as well as the loan-usage of 周 instead of 彫 *tiw 'carve' in early inscriptions (see Schüssler 128). The former meaning (etymologically probably = 州洲 *tu q.v.) led to occasional confusion of the signs 周 and 舟 *tu in Shijing, as well as to the presence of some *-u-words in the 周 phonetic series. For etymology see 州 (cf. especially Tib. lam-mdo 'end of the road or its juncture with another' = OC 道周).	1083 a-e
洲	zhōu	tu	tu	təw	ćəw	ćiw	ćəw	ćəw	ćəw	çəw	island in a river	= 州; see 周.	1086 d
啁	zhōu	triw (~ - triw u)		tjəw	təw	ʈiw	təw	təw	təw	təw	to laugh at, mock [L.Zhou]	Also read OC *triw (~*trū), MC ʈaw (FQ 陟交), Go teu, Kan tau id.	1083 j
粥	zhōu	tuk	tuk	təuk	ćəuk	ćiuk	ćuk	ćuk	ćük	çük	rice gruel		1024 a
竹	zhú	truk	truk	təuk	təuk	ʈiuk	ʈuk	ʈuk	ʈük	ʈük	bamboo	Used also for a homonymous (or identical?) *truk 'a k. of creeper'.	1019 a-b
住	zhù	tro(?)s	troh	tʷah	tʷah	tʷò	tʷò	tʷò	tù	tù	to stay, dwell, reside [LZ]	Also read *dro(?)s, MC ḍù id.	0129 g
佇	zhù	dra?	drá	ḍá	ḍá	ḍó	ḍó	ḍó	ḍó	ḍú	to stand	Perhaps related to 處 *tha? 'to stay' q.v.	0084 c-d
助	zhù	ʒras	ʒrah	ʒah	ʒah	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒò	ʒù	to help	Cf. 勛 *ʒra.	0046 z
杼	zhù	Łhas	Łhah	Łhah	lhah	ḍhò	ḍhò	ḍhò	ḍò	ḍù	shuttle	The original reading of the character must have been *la?	0083 f

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
												(MC ʒó, Pek. shù) 'oak', attested during Late Zhou, when also another reading, *la(?)s (MC ʒò, Pek. shù) 'trough' is attested. The usage of the character for *ʔha-s 'shuttle' in Shijing must be secondary.	
注	zhù	to(?)s	toh	twah	ćwah	ćò	ćò	ćò	ćù	ćù	to conduct water, pour; be led to, flow to	Also read *tro(?)s, MC ʔù, Pek. zhù id.	0129 c
竺	zhú	truk	truk	ʔəuk	ʔəuk	ʔiuk	ʔuk	ʔuk	ʔük	ʔük	bamboo [Han]	A variant of 竹 q.v. During Late Zhou the character is attested (inChuci) as a variant of 篤 *tük 'thick' q.v.; since Han used also in the transcription 天竺 *[x]ēn-tük = "Hinduka" (India).	1019 f
柱	zhù	dhro?	dhró	ᄁhwá	ᄁhwá	ᄁhwó	ᄁhwó	ᄁhwó	ᄁú	ᄁú	post, pillar [L.Zhou]	For *dh- cf. Xiamen thiau6, Chaozhou thiau4, Fuzhou theu6. Etymology see under 樹.	0129 h
祝	zhù	tuk	tuk	təuk	ćəuk	ćiuk	ćuk	ćuk	ćük	ćük	prayer; invoker	Also used for a homonymous *tuk 'to attach'; read as well as *tuks, MC ćəw, Mand. zhòu 'to curse'.	1025 a-e
逐	zhú	ʔhuk	ʔhuk	ʔhəuk	ʔhəuk	ᄁhiuk	ᄁhuk	ᄁhuk	ᄁük	ᄁük	to pursue (animals, not men)		1022 a-c
註	zhù	tros (~ - ks)	troh	ʔwah	ʔwah	ʔwò	ʔwò	ʔwò	ʔù	ʔù	to comment, annotate [Han]	Also read *to(k)-s, MC ćù id. Regular Sino-Viet. is chú.	0129 d
貯	zhù	tra?	trá	ʔá	ʔá	ʔó	ʔó	ʔó	ʔó	ʔú	to store; store, supplies; ownership, possessions; storehouse	The Mand. and Viet. forms probably point to an unattested MC variant *ᄁó (< *draʔ).	
箸	zhù	dras	drah	ᄁah	ᄁah	ᄁò	ᄁò	ᄁò	ᄁò	ᄁù	chopstick [LZ]	Also read *tras, MC ʔò (FQ 陟慮) id. The character is attested in Xunzi as a substitute of 著 'clear' q.v. Viet. ᄁua is an old loanword (< Han *ᄁ(i)a); regular Sino-Viet. is chu'.	0045 j
築	zhú	truk	truk	ʔəuk	ʔəuk	ʔiuk	ʔuk	ʔuk	ʔük	ʔük	to stamp earth, earth up, build		1019 d-e
燭	zhú	tok	tok	tok	ćok	ćok	ćok	ćok	ćök	ćük	torch, candle; shine [L. Zhou]	An archaic Viet. loan from the same source is ᄁuốc 'torch'.	1224 e
宁	zhù	dra?	drá	ᄁá	ᄁá	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁú	space between gate and gate-screen [LZ]	Also read *dra, MC ᄁö, Pek. chú id.	0084 a-b
紵	zhù	dra?	drá	ᄁá	ᄁá	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁú	coarse cloth; Boehmia nivea, a plant producing fibers		0084 e
羴	zhù	dra?	drá	ᄁá	ᄁá	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁó	ᄁú	lamb		0084 f
鉉	zhù	tro(?)s	troh	ʔwah	ʔwah	ʔò	ʔò	ʔò	ʔù	ʔù	mineral [LZ]		0129 f
鼻	zhù	tos	toh	twah	ćwah	ćwò	ćwò	ćwò	ćù	ćù	horse with white left foot		1232 a

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
主	zhǔ	toʔ	tó	twá	ćwá	ćwó	ćwó	ćwó	ćú	ćú	person in charge, master	A more archaic loan in Viet. is chúa 'lord, prince' (cf. the Eastern Han Chinese form *ćwaʔ).	0129 a
拄	zhǔ	troʔ	tró	ṭwá	ṭwá	ṭwó	ṭwó	ṭwó	ṭú	ṭú	to prop up, support [LZ]		0129 e
渚	zhǔ	taʔ	tá	tá	ća	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćú	islet (in a river)		0045 k
煮	zhǔ	taʔ	tá	tá	ća	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćú	to boil [L.Zhou]		0045 l-m
貯	zhǔ	traʔ	trá	ṭá	ṭá	ṭó	ṭó	ṭó	ṭó	ṭú	to store, to heap [LZ]		0084 g-k
朱	zhū	to	to	twa	ćwa	ćwo	ćwo	ćwo	ćü	ćü	be red, scarlet		0128 a-c
侏	zhū	to	to	twa	ćwa	ćwo	ćwo	ćwo	ćü	ćü	dwarf [LZ]		0128 d
株	zhū	tro	tro	ṭwa	ṭwa	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭü	ṭü	tree root, tree trunk		0128 f
珠	zhū	to	to	twa	ćwa	ćwo	ćwo	ćwo	ćü	ćü	pearl		0128 e
著	zhū	tras (~ - ks)	trah	ṭah	ṭah	ṭò	ṭò	ṭò	ṭò	ṭü	appear, visible, manifest	During EZ the character is attested only with the above meaning (Yijing) or as a loan for 宁 *draʔ q.v. (Shijing). During Late Zhou, however, the standard readings are *trak-s 'place, position', *trak 'to place, put, apply' (MC ṭak, Pek. zhuō / zhāo) and *drak (MC ḏak, Pek. zhuo) 'attach'.	0045 n'
蛛	zhū	tro	tro	ṭwa	ṭwa	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭü	ṭü	spider [LZ]		0128 g-j
誅	zhū	tro	tro	ṭwa	ṭwa	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭü	ṭü	to punish, execute; to blame, curse, reproach	Attested already in Shijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Standard Sino-Viet. is chu.	0128 k
銖	zhū	do	do	dwa	ǰwa	ǰwo	ǰwo	ǰwo	ǰü	ǰü	24-th part of an ounce liang.		
諸	zhū	ta	ta	ta	ća	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćü	all, forms plurals, especially for persons to whom respect is due	Used also for a homonymous particle *ta (Sch.: 'meaning not clear'), as well as for a fusion of 之 *tə + 於 *ʔa (= *ta).	0045 p
豬	zhū	tra	tra	ṭa	ṭa	ṭo	ṭo	ṭo	ṭö	ṭü	small pig [LZ]	The character is attested already in Shijing, but only as a loan for ** *tra 'pool' q.v.	0045 h
藷	zhū	ta	ta	ta	ća	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćó	ćü	taro [Han]	Usually in the compound 藷蔗 *ta-tia(k)s]. Cf. 薯 *da-s [Han] sweet potato.	
邾	zhū	tro	tro	ṭwa	ṭwa	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭwo	ṭü	ṭü	place name [LZ]		0128 m-o
瀦	zhū	tra	tra	ṭa	ṭa	ṭo	ṭo	ṭo	ṭö	ṭü	stagnant water, pool [LZ]; pool, drain into (Schu.)		0045 k'
鏃	zhuá	trōt	trwāt	ṭwāt	ṭwāt	ṭwāt	ṭwāt	ṭwāt	ṭwāt	ṭwāt	sharp iron point at end of whip [LZ]	Also used for *trot-s, MC ṭwèj, Pek. zhù 'needles used as tallies' [LZ].	0295 j
髻	zhuā	ćrōj	crwāj	ćwāj	ćwā	ćwā	ćwā	ćwā	ćwā	ćwā	a k. of hair knot worn by women in mourning		0012 g
撰	zhuàn	ǰrōnʔ	ǰrwán	ǰwán	ǰwán	ǰwán	ǰwán	ǰwán	ǰwán	ǰwán	to arrange, collect, put in	Also read *ǰronʔ, MC ǰwén, Mand. zhuàn id. Attested	0433 g

	Путунхуа	AᄁK	KᄁK	3X	BX	ПᄁK-1	ПᄁK-2	ПᄁK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод order, compile, compose	Комментарии already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Regular Sino-Viet. is soan.	GSR #
篆	zhuàn	ᄁhon? (~ -r?)	ᄁhwán	ᄁhwán	lhwán	ᄁhwén	ᄁhwén	ᄁhwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	a style of writing, ornament [L.Zhou]		0171 g
瑑	zhuàn	ᄁhon? (~ -r?)	ᄁhwán	ᄁhwán	lhwán	ᄁhwén	ᄁhwén	ᄁhwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	carved design on jade insignium [LZ]		0171 f
𪚩	zhuàn	ᄁhon? (~ -r?)	ᄁhwán	ᄁhwán	lhwán	ᄁhwén	ᄁhwén	ᄁhwén	ᄁwen?	ᄁwen?	carved, decorated [LZ]	Also read *ᄁhon? (-r?), MC ᄁhwén, Pek. chuàn id.; = 篆, 瑑. The character since Han is used as a variant of q.v., from which it was originally quite distinct.	0171 h
縛	zhuàn	dron?	drwán	ᄁwán	ᄁwán	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	bundle; roll and wrap up [LZ]	Probably related to 轉 *tron? q.v.	0231 j
轉	zhuǎn	tron?	trwán	ᄁwán	ᄁwán	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	ᄁwén	to turn round;turn away, throw away, cast off	More archaic loans in Viet. are probably tròn 'round', trồn 'all, entire, whole'. See also 傳.	0231 e
專	zhuān	ton	twan	twan	ᄁwan	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	alone, by oneself	Not in Schüssler's dictionary (although attested in Yijing and in Yin inscriptions). A later meaning is 'studious, industrious' (< 'acting by oneself').	0231 a-b
磚	zhuān	ton	twan	twan	ᄁwan	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	brick [Han]	Originally written with radical 土.	
筭	zhuān	ton	twan	twan	ᄁwan	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	to divine by aid of bamboo slips [LZ]		0231 d
鱓	zhuān	ton	twan	twan	ᄁwan	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	ᄁwen	a k. of fish [LZ]	Also read *ton?, MC ᄁwén, Pek. zhuǎn id.; *don?, MC ǰwén, Pek. shuàn "another k. of fish".	0231 l
壯	zhuàng	ᄁraᅅs	cranᅅh	ᄁaᅅh	ᄁaᅅh	ᄁàᅅ	ᄁàᅅ	ᄁàᅅ	ᄁàᅅ	ᄁàᅅ	be strong		0727 n
妝	zhuāng	ᄁraᅅ	craᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	adorn [Han]		0727 o-p
狀	zhuàng	ǰraᅅs	ǰraᅅh	ǰaᅅh	ǰaᅅh	ǰàᅅ	ǰàᅅ	ǰàᅅ	ǰ àᅅ	ǰ àᅅ	form, shape, appearance.		0727 s
莊	zhuāng	craᅅ	craᅅ						ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ			0727 q
裝	zhuāng	ᄁraᅅ	craᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	ᄁaᅅ	to wear, put on; to feign, pretend [Han]	Viet. ta'ng is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is trang. Since the Chinese word has also (a rather recent) meaning 'to stuff, to cram', Viet. colloquial tọng id. could also be borrowed from the same source.	0727 lí
惴	zhuì	tors	twanh	twanh	ᄁwanh	ᄁwèn	ᄁwèn	ᄁwèn	ᄁwè	ᄁwì	be terrified, fearful	Also read *thor?, MC ᄁhwén, Pek. chuǎn "wriggle (as a worm)" (LZ)	0168 o
綴	zhuì	trots	trwac	ᄁwas	ᄁwas	ᄁweś	ᄁwèj	ᄁwèj	ᄁwèj	ᄁwèj	sew, stitch; tie, connect; adjunct; token, badge	Also read *trot, MC ᄁwet, Pek. zhuo id.	0295 b
墜	zhuì	ᄁhuts	ᄁhwac	ᄁhwac	lhwac	ᄁhwiś	ᄁhwij	ᄁhwij	ᄁwì	ᄁwì	to fall, fail, lose	Used also in biological terminology: 'to lose (foetus), make an abortion'.	0526 g

	Пугунхуа	AḷK	KḷK	3X	BX	ПḷK-1	ПḷK-2	ПḷK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
贅	zhuì	tots	twac	twaś	ćwaś	ćwes	ćwèj	ćwèj	ćwèj	ćwèj	unite, together	The character has additional meanings in LZ texts ('excrescence'; 'superfluous').	0343 a
捶	zhuì	dhrojs	dhrwajh	ḍhwajh	ḍhweh	ḍhwè	ḍhwè	ḍhwè	ḍwè	ḍwi	press down, crush [LZ]	Probably derived from 錘 *dhroj q.v.	0031 h
佳	zhuī	tuj	twəj	twəj	ćwəj	ćwij	ćwij	ćwi	ćwi	ćwi	a k. of dove	Also used as a loan for 崔 *ɕūj q. v.	0575 a-d
追	zhuī	truj	trwəj	ṭwəj	ṭwəj	ṭwij	ṭwij	ṭwi	ṭwi	ṭwi	to pursue (men, not animals), to escort; to recollect, be mindful of; also dui 1 "to carve"		0543 d-g
錐	zhuī	tuj	twəj	twəj	ćwəj	ćwij	ćwij	ćwi	ćwi	ćwi	awl		0575 g
騅	zhuī	tuj	twəj	twəj	ćwəj	ćwij	ćwij	ćwi	ćwi	ćwi	horse of mixed grey and white color	Schüssler considers 騅 to be the same word as ** *tuj 'a k. of bird' (q.v.), as "horse of the color of zhui birds".	0575 h
肫	zhūn	tun	twən	twən	ćwən	ćwin	ćwin	ćwin	ćwin	ćwin	sincere, diligent		0427 m
迤	zhūn	trun	trwən	ṭwən	ṭwən	ṭwin	ṭwin	ṭwin	ṭwin	ṭwin	be impaired (of movement)	Normally used in the reduplication 迤邐 *trun-tran id.	
灼	zhuó	tek ^w	teuk	tjauk	ćauk	ćauk	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	be brilliant		1120 f
卓	zhuó	trāk ^w	trāuk	ṭauk	ṭauk	ṭauk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭauk	ṭauk	be splendid, great	In Early Zhou texts written with the 9th radical 人.	1126 a
拙	zhuó	tot	twat	twat	ćwat	ćwet	ćwet	ćwet	ćwet	ćwet	stupid		0496 i
斫	zhuó	tak	tak	tak	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	to cut, hack [LZ]		0795 k
茁	zhuó	trut	trwət	ṭwət	ṭwət	ṭwit	ṭwit	ṭwit	ṭwit	ṭwit	to sprout	There are two other MC readings with ɕ- (probably dialectal): MC ɕwät (FQ 鄒滑) and ɕwet (FQ 側劣).	0496 j
捉	zhuo	ćrōk	crōk	çōk	çōk	çōk	çōk	çōk	çauk	çauk	to grasp; hold in the hand [LZ]		1219 e
酌	zhuó	tek ^w	teuk	tjauk	ćauk	ćauk	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	to pour into a cup	Regular Sino-Viet. is chu'ó'c. With consonant alternation cf. OC 勺, 杓 *dek ^w 'to pour; ladle'.	1120 d
啄	zhuó	trōk	trōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭauk	ṭauk	to peck	Also read *tōk, MC tuk, Mod. du id.	1218 b
琢	zhuó	trōk	trōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭauk	ṭauk	to carve, chisel		1218 f
輟	zhuò	trot	trwat	ṭwat	ṭwat	ṭwet	ṭwet	ṭwet	ṭwet	ṭwet	stop, cease [LZ]	Modern ch- is irregular.	0295 e
濁	zhuó	drōk	drōk	ḍōk	ḍōk	ḍōk	ḍōk	ḍōk	ḍauk	ḍauk	be muddy	Regular Sino-Viet. is trọc.	1224 p
擢	zhuó	Ľēk ^w	Ľēuk	ljāuk (~ lh-)	liāuk (~ diēuk)	diēk	diēk	diēk	ḍauk	ḍauk	to pull up, pull out, select [L. Zhou]	MC ḍauk is a dialectal reading: *diēk would be normally expected in this xiesheng series.	1124 g
梲	zhuó	tot	twat	twat	ćwat	ćwet	ćwet	ćwet	ćwet	ćwet	short pillars, supporting rafters of house [LZ]	The character is also used as a loan for 銳 and 脫 q.v.; the reading *tot is therefore dubious. This could be an irregular MC reflex (ćwet instead of *śwet < OC *λot).	0324 n
斲	zhuó	ćrak	crak	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	ćak	to cut off		0798 o
椽	zhuó	trōk	trōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭōk	ṭauk	ṭauk	to beat, strike; castrate	The same word is also written as 斲, 椽 and 啄 (q.v.).	1218 c-d

	Пугунхуа	АДК	КДК	ЗХ	ВХ	ПДК-1	ПДК-2	ПДК-3	РСК	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
杓 字	zhuō	dek ^w	deuk	djauk	ʒauk	ʒauk	ʒak	ʒak	ʒak	ʒak	ladle, cup	Cf. 酌.	1120 b
	zì	ʒəʔs	ʒəh	ʒəh	ʒjəh	ʒjì	ʒjì	ʒjì	ʒjì	ʒjì	to breed, nurture; love, cherish	Possibly derived from 子 *cəʔ 'child' q.v. (but the meaning 'cherish, love' seems to have a separate etymology; cf. also 慈 *ʒə 'affectionate, loving'). A later meaning (since Han) of the same word is 'character, letter' (reflected in Viet. as chũ'). Regular Sino-Viet. is tɸ'.	0964 n-o
自	zì	ʒits (~ ʒ- ʒic , ~ -js)		ʒjəʃ	ʒjəʃ	ʒjiʃ	ʒjì	ʒjì	ʒjì	ʒjì	to start from, come from, follow; from	Used also for a homonymous *ʒits (~ -j-s)'self'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tɸ'.	
漬 眚	zì	ʒeks	ʒeh	ʒeh	ʒjeh	ʒjè	ʒjè	ʒjè	ʒjè	ʒjì	to steep, soak		
	zì	ʒejʃ	ʒec	ʒjaʃ	ʒjaʃ	ʒjes	ʒjèj	ʒjèj	ʒjè	ʒjì	eye socket [LZ]	Also read *ʒēj-s, MC ʒiej, Pek. jì id.	0358 s
截 髀	zì	črəs	crəh	çəh	çəh	çì	çì	çì	çì	çì	cut-up meat		
	zì	ʒejʃ	ʒec	ʒjaʃ	ʒjaʃ	ʒjes	ʒjèj	ʒjèj	ʒjè	ʒjì	carcass, bones of an animal [LZ]		0358 r
子	zǐ	cəʔ	cá	cá	cjə	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	child, son, daughter, young person; prince; a polite substitute for 'you'	Also read *cəʔ-s, MC cjì, Mand. zì 'to treat as a son'. Related is 字 *ʒəʔ-s 'to breed' q. v. The character is also used for an homonymous word *cəʔ 'the first of the Earthly Branches' (in Sino-Viet.: tý).	0964 a-j
姊	zǐ	čəjʔ (~ - j)	cəj	cəj	cjəj	cjìj	cjìj	cjì	cjì	cjì	elder sister; cousin (Schuessler)	Regular Sino-Viet. is ti'.	0554 b-c
梓 紫	zǐ	čəʔ	cá	cá	cjə	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	Catalpa (Catalpa ovata)		0965 a
	zǐ	čejʔ	cé	cé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjì	violet, purple [LZ]	Standard Sino-Viet. is tu'.	0358 j
訾 訛	zǐ	čejʔ	cé	cé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjì	to be slanderous	Also read *čej (MC cje, Pek. zǐ) 'to measure, limit' [LZ].	0358 k-l
	zǐ	čejʔ	cé	cé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjé	cjì	defame, slander		
仔 孜	zǐ	cə	cə	cə	cjə	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	burden	Also read MC cjì, OC *cəʔ id.	0964 k
	zǐ	cə	cə	cə	cjə	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	be diligent		0964 l
咨 茲	zǐ	cij	cij	cjəj	cjəj	cjij	cjij	cjì	cjì	cjì	to sigh, moan; oh	Used also for a homonymous *cij 'to consult'.	0555 e
	zǐ	cə	cə	cə	cjə	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	this; here; then, and so		0966 a
茲 滋	zǐ	cə	cə	cə	cjə	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	cjì	this; here; then, and so		0966 b-f
	zǐ	cəj	cəj							cjì			0966 h
資 貲	zǐ	cij	cij	cjəj	cjəj	cjij	cjij	cjì	cjì	cjì	property, resources		0555 h
	zǐ	čej	ce	ce	cje	cje	cje	cje	cje	cjì	property, thing of value [LZ]	Since Han is attested with the meaning 'to pay penalty'.	0358 m
髭 髻	zǐ	čej	ce	ce	cje	cje	cje	cje	cje	cjì	moustache [LZ]		0358 n-o
	zǐ	cij	cij	cjəj	cjəj	cjij	cjij	cjì	cjì	cjì	sacrificial grain	Also used for *ʒjì-s, MC ʒiej, Pek. jì 'a k. of liquor'.	0555 g

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
觜	zī	ćej	ce	ce	cje	cje	cje	cje	cje	cji	beak [LZ]	During LZ attested only within the compound 觜.... zi-hui 'name of a constellation'. MC also has an irregular reading cjwe (Pek. zūi) (?OC *ćoj).	0358 t
鱒	zī	ćrə	crə	çə	çə	çi	çi	çi	çi	çi	a k. of fish (Mugilidae)	Standard Sino-Viet. is tri.	
縱	zòng	coŋs	coŋh	coŋh	cjoŋh	cjòŋ	cjòŋ	cjòŋ	cjòuŋ	cjüŋ	to release, let off; indulgent, licentious; granted that, even though	During Late Zhou used also for *coŋ 'perpendicular, longitudinal' (earlier written as 從), as well as for *coŋʔ, MC cjóuŋ, Mand. zǒng 'hasty, quick; multitude, crowd' (usually reduplicated: *coŋʔ-coŋʔ). In Viet. the usage of tung for 'cast, throw' is colloquial: standard Sino-Viet. is túng.	1191 h
總	zǒng	cōŋʔ	cóŋ	cóŋ	cóŋ	cóŋ	cóŋ	cwóŋ	cún	cún	to bundle, tie together	In Shijing (18.3) the character is believed to be a loan for OC *cōŋ, MC cuŋ, Mand. zōng 'bundle of 80 threads' (Schüssler does not distinguish between these two readings), later usually written with another character (MC FQ 子紉). The two words are obviously related (perhaps just dialectal variants). The same word is also written as 稷 q.v.	1199 i-k
宗	zōng	ćūŋ	cūŋ	cəuŋ	cəuŋ	cəuŋ	cəuŋ	cōŋ	coŋ	cuŋ	lineage, royal clan, clan; lineage founder, high ancestor, venerable one; ancestral temple; ancestral; to venerate, honor		1003 a
稷	zōng	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cwōŋ	cuŋ	cuŋ	sheaf, bundle	= 總 q.v.	1177 e
豨	zōng	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cōŋ	cwōŋ	cuŋ	cuŋ	a small pig (half or one year old)	Also read *coŋ, MC cjōuŋ (FQ 即容) id.	1191 k
奏	zòu	cōs	cōh	cwāh	cwāh	còw	cəw	cəw	cłw	cłw	to hasten forward, bring forward, offer; make reports; play music		1229 a
騶	zòu	ćru	cru	çəw	çəw	çiw	çəw	çəw	çəw	çəw	groom	Also read *ǰru-s (MC ǰəw, Pek. zòu) 'to run' (LZ) = 騶 q.v. (probably a related word).	0132 g
走	zǒu	ćōʔ	có	cwá	cwá	ców	cəw	cəw	cłw	cłw	to run, make run, gallop	Probably related to 趣 *ćhoʔ-s, *ćhōʔ (q.v.) which allows to reconstruct *ć-	0119 a-c
陬	zōu	ćō	cō	cwā	cwā	cōw	cəw	cəw	cłw	cłw	angle, corner [LZ]	Also read *ćo, MC cǰü, Pek. jū id.	0131 l
擻	zōu	ćō	cō	cwā	cwā	cōw	cəw	cəw	cłw	cłw	beat night watches [LZ]	Also read *ćo (MC cǰü, Pek. jū id.); *ćruʔ (MC çəw, Pek. zǒu) id.	0131 m
緱	zōu	ćō	cō	cwā	cwā	cōw	cəw	cəw	cłw	cłw	dark-brown [LZ]	Also read *ćo-s (MC cǰü, Pek. jū), *ćro (MC çəw, Pek. zōu) id.	0131 n

	Путунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПСК	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
齒 齧	zōu	ćru	cru	çəw	çəw	çiw	çəw	çəw	çəw	çəw	teeth shutting against each other		0132 h
驟	zòu zhòu	źrus	zruh	zəwh	zəwh	zìw	zèw	zèw	zèw	zèw	be fast-running; fast-running (e. g. horse); quickly, suddenly	Cf. 驟.	0131 q
足	zú	ćok	cok	cok	cjok	cjok	cjok	cjok	cjök	cjük	leg, foot	Also very frequently used for a homonymous *ćok 'be sufficient, enough'.	1219 a-b
卒	zú	cut	cwət	cwət	cjwət	cjwit	cjwit	cjwit	cjwit	cjwit	to finish, end, exhaust	In L.Zhou used also for *cüt, MC cot (FQ 臧沒), Pek. zú 'soldier' (which, in the later meaning of 'chess pawn' was borrowed in Viet. as chót); *shūt, MC chot 'brusque'. A still later (Han) reading is *shūt, MC chot (FQ 倉沒), Mand. cù, Viet. chọ't 'sudden(ly)' (cf. also Viet. thoạt 'as soon as', thoát 'quickly, suddenly'). Regular Sino-Vietnamese forms are: tót (for MC cjwit), thót (for MC chot).	0490 a
族	zú	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	zōk	clan, family; clansmen, troops belonging to a clan	The original meaning of the character is 'a bundle of arrows' (later written with 金 as radical), but already since early Zhou it was applied to homonymous *zōk 'clan'.	1206 a-c
詛 嶽	zù	ćras	crah	çah	çah	çò	çò	çò	çò	çù	to swear an oath, curse		0046 x
	zú	zut	zwət	zwət	zjwət	zjwit	zjwit	zjwit	zjwit	zjwit	craggy mass; precipice	Not in Schüssler's dictionary (although attested in Shijing). The Viet. form has a wrong tone, and may be influenced by chót 'end, last' (< Chin. 卒 q.v.).	0490 c
猝 阻	zú	cüt	cwət	cwət	cwət	cwət	cwət	cwət	cot	cot	to grasp, pull [L.Zhou]	Also read *cut, MC cjwit id. Standard Sino-Viet. is tót.	0490 b
	zǔ	ćra?	crá	çá	çá	çó	çó	çó	çó	çú	be in straits, in difficulties; be difficult; straits, defiles	? Cf. Burm. a-cha 'smth. spoiled; smth. faulty'.	0046 y
俎	zǔ	ćra?	crá	çá	çá	çó	çó	çó	çó	çú	sacrificial table; sacrifice by placing meat on a table		0046 v
祖	zǔ	ćā?	ćá	ćá	ćá	có	có	có	có	có	deceased grandfather, ancestor; sacrifice to the spirit of the road	Cf. PA *ăčV id.	0046 b' - c'
組	zǔ	ćā?	ćá	ćá	ćá	có	có	có	có	có	silk string		0046 e' - g'
租 租	zū	ćā	cā	cā	cā	cō	cō	cō	co	co	rent, tax		0046 d'
	zū	ćā	cā	cā	cā	cō	cō	cō	co	co	straw; bedding or packing of straw (for objects presented) [LZ]	Also read *ča, MC chjö, Pek. qū; *ća, MC cjö, Pek. jū id. Same word as 苴 q.v.	0046 q'
纂	zuǎn	cōn?	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	zwán	zwán	red silk belt [L. Zhou]	Also used (since Jin) for a homonymous *cōn (or *zōn = 攢	0174 d

	Путунхуа	Aㄉㄐ	Kㄉㄐ	ㄗㄨ	Bㄨ	ㄆㄉㄐ-1	ㄆㄉㄐ-2	ㄆㄉㄐ-3	ㄆㄑ	ㄆㄑ	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
鑽	zuǎn	cōn	cwān	cwān	cwān	cwān	cwān	cwān	cwān	cwān	to pierce, incise [L.Zhou]	q.v. ?) 'to collect, gather'. Also read *cōn-s, MC cwān, Mand. zuàn 'sharp instrument, tool for piercing, incising'. In the specialized meaning 'diamond for cutting glass' (attested rather late) it was borrowed in Viet. as xoàn. Standard Sino-Viet. is toa 'n. Sometimes also used as a loan for 攢 *zōn 'to collect, gather' q.v.	0153 h-i
鑽	zuǎn	cōn?	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	cwán	to continue		0153 f
最	zuì	cōts	cwāc	cwās	cwās	cwās	cwāj	cwāj	cwāj	cwāj	collect, accumulate; to the highest degree [LZ]		0325 a-b
罪	zuì	zūj?	zwāj	zwāj	zwāj	zwāj	zwāj	zwāj	zój	zój	crime, offence, guilt		0513 a-b
醉	zuì	cuts	cwēc	cwēs	cjwēs	cjwís	cjwìj	cjwì	cjwì	cjwì	be drunk	Standard Sino-Viet. is túy; say is somewhat aberrant and may be just a coincidence.	0490 h
蕞	zuì	zōts	zwāc	zwās	zwās	zwās	zwāj	zwāj	zwāj	zwāj	small [LZ]		0325 c
嘴	zuǐ	coj?	cwáj	cwáj	cjwáj	cjwáj	cjwáj	cjwáj	cjwé	cjwí	beak [Han]	Originally written as 觜 (q.v.) and also read OC *céj, MC cje (FQ 即移) 'a horn-shaped curl on the head of birds and cats'.	
媵	zuī	cūj (~-r)	cwēj	cwēj	cwēj	cwēj	cwēj	cwēj	coj	coj	genitalia of a baby		
尊	zūn	cūn?	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cón	cón	many together		0430 j
尊	zūn	cūn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	con	con	to honor; to perform the 宜 yi sacrifice; honorable; ritual vessel		0430 a-h
樽	zūn	cūn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	cwēn	con	con	wine-cup, wine-vessel		0430 i
遵	zūn	cun	cwən	cwən	cjwən	cjwin	cjwin	cjwin	cjwin	cjwin	to go along, follow; according to		0430 q
作	zuò	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	to act, do, make, create; to act as, be; to start working, start; be active, agitate	Also read *cāk-s, MC (irregularly) cāk (FQ 則箇) id.	0806 l
坐	zuò	zōj?	zhwáj	zhwáj	zhwá	zhwá	zhwá	zhwá	zwá	zwá	to sit	For *zōh- cf. Yilan che ⁶ .	0012 a
昨	zuó	zāk	zāk	zāk	zāk	zāk	zāk	zāk	zāk	zāk	the previous day, yesterday [LZ]		0806 s
柞	zuò	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	cāk	a kind of oak (Quercus serrata)	Also read *zāk, MC zāk id.	0806 p-q
座	zuò	zōjs	zwājh	zwājh	zwāh	zwà	zwà	zwà	zwà	zwà	seat; platform, court [Wei]	A derivate from 坐 *zōj? 'to sit' (q.v.).	
祚	zuò	zāks	zāh	zāh	zāh	zò	zò	zò	zò	zò	blessings		0806 h
昨	zuò	zāks	zāh	zāh	zāh	zò	zò	zò	zò	zò	to reward, to give prosperity, confer a fief		0806 i

	Пугунхуа	AḏK	KḏK	3X	BX	ПḏK-1	ПḏK-2	ПḏK-3	PCK	ПCK	Перевод	Комментарии	GSR #
座	zuò	ʒōj	ʒwāj	ʒwāj	ʒwā	ʒwā	ʒwā	ʒwā	ʒwâ	ʒwâ	ulcer [L.Zhou]		0012 b
笮	zuó	ʒāk	ʒāk	ʒāk	ʒāk	ʒāk	ʒāk	ʒāk	ʒâk	ʒâk	bamboo rope		0806 v
夔	zuò	ćōjs	cwājḥ	cwājḥ	cwāḥ	cwà	cwà	cwà	cwâ	cwâ	to sham (e.g. an obeisance)	Also read *ćrāj-s (or *ćrōj-s with secondary delabialisation?), MC çà, Pek. zhà id.	0012 d
左	zuǒ	cājʔ	cáj	cáj	cǎ	cá	cá	cá	câ	câ	be left (side), be to the left	In some inscriptions glossed also as 'to oppose' which is rather dubious. Etymologically connected is 佐 OC *cājʔ-s, MC çà, Mand. zuǒ (phonetically under the influence of 左) 'to help, assist' q.v.	0005 a-d
佐	zuǒ	cājʔs	cājḥ	cājḥ	cāḥ	cǎ	cǎ	cǎ	câ	câ	to help, assist, aid	Morphologically derived from 左 *cājʔ q.v. (but semantically "assist" seems to be the original meaning).	0005 e