

Authors

Compiled by Sergei Starostin
<http://starling.rinet.ru>

Converted to dictionary format by lxs602
<https://github.com/lxs602/Chinese-Mandarin-Dictionaries>

Dynasties

Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Spring and Autumn period (722-479 B.C.) and Western Zhou period (1046-771 B.C.)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.) and Era of Warring States (481/475/403-221 B.C.)
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Western Han (206 B.C. - 9 A.D.).
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	Eastern Han (25-220 A.D.) and Xin Dynasty (9-23 A.D.)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	Three Kingdoms (220-280 A.D.)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	Jin Dynasty (265-420 A.D.)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	Southern and Northern Dynasties (420-589 A.D.)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) and Sui Dynasty (581-618 A.D.)

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Short Introduction

The Tower of Babel (ToB) is an international, Web-based project on historical and comparative linguistics - so far, the biggest and most comprehensive of its kind to be found on the Internet.

ToB began life in 1998 as the personal homepage of Sergei Anatolyevich Starostin (1953-2005), who, until his untimely demise on 09.30.2005, had been Russia's leading specialist in diachronical studies and unofficial head of the so-called "Moscow school of comparative linguistics"...

Today, a decade since its humble origins, ToB has turned into a massive resource, containing huge amounts of information on almost all of Eurasia's language families and slowly starting to venture beyond the relatively well researched linguistic groups into other parts of the world. Not only that, but ToB attempts to present the existing historical links between all of these groups, trying to look less like a jumbled mess of incoherent data and more like a scientifically organized, hierarchical structure; less like merely an encyclopaedia of knowledge and more like a viable tool for further research in the prehistory of mankind.

The database site... was developed by S. A. Starostin and by Yu. Bronnikov. Technical details: the core of the program is S. A. Starostin's own database system written in Clipper and C and supporting a number of database formats (dBase, Clipper, FoxPro), as well as a specific internal file format. The system (STARLING) is also available for Windows and DOS and includes many more capabilities not present in the Internet version. The Web part is a CGI system written in TCL by Yu. Bronnikov: it accepts queries, processes the answers and handles the whole interface. The font (TIMESTAR.TTF) was designed by S. Bolotov. The Web design was done by Artem Kozmin and Anatoli Starostin. The system development was

assisted by a grant from the Russian State University of the Humanities, as well as by a Soros Foundation grant, project PCD874. The original databases were created with financial assistance of the Russian Foundation of Basic Research, project 99-06-80474. Currently the work is being done in cooperation with the Santa Fe Institute as part of the "Evolution of Human Language" (EHL) project.

From S. Starostin's original introduction: "Internet publishing is special. On one hand, you do not need to go through the usual tortures of paper publishing, and you can easily show everything you have to everyone else. On the other hand, this results in a lot of really raw working materials going public. I do ask the readers to be condescending and accept the proposed databases for what they are: a collection of etymologies open to discussion and corrections. All valuable additions and notes will be placed on the Web." Please send your comments to the address:

gstarst@rinet.ru

屐|5C50|U+5C50

Character:	屐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghrek
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrek
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghrek
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghrek
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gäik
English meaning :	wooden footwear [Han]
Comments:	For *gh cf. Fuzhou khiak ⁸ .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	峭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shaws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shawh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shawh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjawh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjèw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjèw
English meaning :	high, precipitous [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отвесный (о горах); опасный; 2) сильный; 3) жестокий; суровый
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3580
Karlgren code:	1149 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	峽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xià
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grjāp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	griāp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	giēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	giēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	giēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣäp
English meaning :	ravine, gorge [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	теснины, ущелье; пролив
Comments:	For *g- cf. Chaozhou kiap ⁸ (Xiamen kiap ⁷ reflects an unattested variant *krēp).
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	4995

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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峻|5CFB|U+5CFB

Character:	峻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	surs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjwìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjwìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjwìn
English meaning :	lofty
Russian meaning[s]:	1) высокий, возвышенный, большой; отвесный, утесистый; опасный; 2) строгий; 3) вспыльчивый; 4) жестокий; 5) быстро; весьма; стремглав
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	6311
Karlgren code:	0468 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Russian meaning[s]:	嘉峪關 горный проход Цзяюйгуань (в провинции Ганьсу)
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	1363

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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峨|5CE8|U+5CE8

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	é
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋâ
English meaning :	be high
Russian meaning[s]:	высокий; высъ; выситься (<i>о горах</i>)
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Fuzhou, Jianou ŋɔ ² .
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	6768
Karlgren code:	0002 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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峰|5CF0|U+5CF0

Character:	峰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fēng
Russian meaning[s]:	горный пик, горная вершина
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	2552

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	téw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	téw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	téw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tǎw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tǎw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tǎw
English meaning :	island
Russian meaning[s]:	остров; островной
Comments:	Attested in Shujing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	4488
Karlgren code:	1116 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

峴|5CF4|U+5CF4

Character:	峴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xian
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	差
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shrāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shrāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣhāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣhā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣhā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣhā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhā
English meaning :	divergence, difference, distinction
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ошибаться; ошибка; 2) разница; различаться; [chà] недоставать; уступать, быть хуже; плохой; [chāi] 1) командировать, дать поручение; 2) поручение; 3) посланец; курьер; 4) заключенный, преступник; [cī] 1) беспорядочный; неровный; 2) разница; 3) порядок; ранг; [cuō] см. 蹤
Shuowen gloss:	貳也.左不相值也.從左傘.
Comments:	<p>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 disinction between').</p> <p>Another reading of the character, also attested very early, is OC shrāj, MC çhe (FQ 楚宜), Pek. cī, Viet. si 'be graduated, of different length', normally in synonymous compounds: 參差 *shrəm-shrāj, 差池 *shrāj-Łaj. Viet. also has a reading sái 'be dislocated; opposed' (pointing to an unattested MC variant çhā ?). A later attested reading is *chāj (*shāj), MC chā, mod. cuo 1 to rub = 磕 *chāj to file, polish q.v.</p>
Radical:	48

Four-angle index:	94
Karlgren code:	0005 f-g
Vietnamese reading:	sai
Shijing occurrences:	1.2, 28.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	席
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhiak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhiak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhiak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhiak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhjek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhjek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhjek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjek
English meaning :	mat
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цыновка, мат, подстилка; плетеный; постлать, застелить; 2) пост; место (за столом; на заседании; в театре); 3) банкет; 4) парус; 5) воспользоваться; 6) Си (фамилия)
Comments:	A later meaning is 'sitting place; banquet'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tịch.
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3873
Karlgren code:	0797 a
Vietnamese reading:	tiệc
Shijing occurrences:	26.3_

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	師
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srij
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂej
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂi
English meaning :	multitude, army; (person in charge of it:) master
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дивизия; дивизионный; войско; 2) наставник, учитель; мастер; учить; 3) подражать, учиться у...; пример, образец; 4) Ши (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	二千五百人為師。從◆。從#.#四◆眾意也。
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3916
Karlgren code:	0559 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	su'
Shijing occurrences:	2.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	庫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh(l)ās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khò
English meaning :	store, treasury [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	казначейство; амбар, склад; арсенал
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is khő.
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	2606
Karlgren code:	0074 e
Vietnamese reading:	kho

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	庭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhiēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhiēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhiēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dien
English meaning :	courtyard, court of a palace, mansion, temple
Russian meaning[s]:	1) двор; площадка (<i>перед залом или храмом</i>); 2) суд; присутствие; 3) семья, домашний очаг
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *Łhēŋ 'be straight, upright'. For *Łh- cf. Xiamen thiā ² , Chaozhou theŋ ² .
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	6642
Karlgren code:	0835 h
Vietnamese reading:	d_inh
Shijing occurrences:	38.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	座
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zuò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ōjs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wājh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝwâ
English meaning :	seat; platform, court [Wei]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сиденье, место, кресло; трон; 2) подставка, платформа; 3) счетный суффикс больших предметов: зданий, гор, лесов, городов, мостов и т. п.
Comments:	A derivate from 坐 *ȝōj? 'to sit' (q.v.).
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	284
Vietnamese reading:	tòa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	弱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ruò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhek ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nheuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhjauk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhauk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhauk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńhak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńhak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńak
English meaning :	be weak; consider weak
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слабый, бессильный, хилый; слабое место, недостаток; 2) молодой, малолетний; нежный, деликатный; мягкий; 3) терять; 4) меньше, без малого; с минусом
Comments:	For *nh- cf. Fuzhou iok ⁷ .
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	4636
Karlgren code:	1123 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	徒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	do
English meaning :	to walk on foot, footmen, footsoldiers; follower, adherC/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) идти пешком; 2) пешком; 3) пехотинец, воин; 3) последователь, ученик; адепт; компания; группа последователей; 4) толпа, масса; 5) пустой, голый; невооруженный; 6) каторжная тюрьма, каторжные работы; 7) зря, попусту; напрасный; 8) только, лишь; 9) Ты (фамилия)
Comments:	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'.
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	5803
Karlgren code:	0062 e-f

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	徑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kēŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kēŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kēŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiěŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiěŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiěŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kὶεŋ
English meaning :	small path, short-cut; diameter
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тропинка, дорожка; 2) кратчайший, прямой; 3) диаметр окружности; 4) до конца, вм. 竟; 5) 25-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	122
Karlgren code:	0831 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	徐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lha
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lha
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lha
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zha
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zho
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zho
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zho
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjö
English meaning :	slow, gently, walk slowly [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) медленный; 2) серьезный; важный; 3) спокойный; с достоинством; 4) замедлить; 5) отпустить, ослабить; 6) Сюй (фамилия)
Comments:	Probably connected with 舒 *sla slowly, leisurely, easy, relax.
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	8310
Karlgren code:	0082 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	恙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhaŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhaŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhaŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhaŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhànŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhàŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhàŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jàŋ
English meaning :	disease, disaster
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нездоровье, недомогание; 2) печаль, горе
Comments:	Cf. 痒 *lhaŋ. For *lh- cf. Fuzhou ion5.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8349
Karlgren code:	0732 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

→|4E00|U+4E00

Character:	→
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?it
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?it
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?jit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?jit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?jit
English meaning :	be one, single, whole
Russian meaning[s]:	1) один, единица; 2) единство; одинаковый; объединить; 3) весь; целиком; 4) раз...; как только...; 5) при повторении глагола обозначает однократность действия
Comments:	As in some other cases, Viet. has secondary nasalisation of the initial.
Radical:	1
Four-angle index:	1
Karlgren code:	0394 a-d
Go-on:	iti
Kan-on:	itu
Japanese reading:	ichi;itsu;hitotsu
Vietnamese reading:	nhất
Jianchuan Bai:	ji6, ji5
Dali Bai:	ji6, ji5

Bijiang Bai:	e6
Shijing occurrences:	25.1, 25.2, 40.2, 40.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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乙|4E59|U+4E59

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rət
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?rət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?it
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?it
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?it
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?it
Fanqie:	衣𦨇
Rhyme class:	質
English meaning :	the 2d of the Heavenly Stems
Russian meaning[s]:	1) второй знак десятеричного цикла; второй, литер Б; 2) один, вм. —; 3) точки, запятые (<i>проставляемые при чтении текста без пунктуации</i>); 4) корректурный знак вставки
Shuowen gloss:	象春艸木冤曲而出陰氣. 尚彊. 其出乙乙也. 與丨同意. 乙承甲象人頸. 凡乙之屬皆從乙.
Radical:	5
Four-angle index:	7777
Karlgren code:	0505 a-e

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Character:	丁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēŋ trēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tieŋ tɕaiŋ
Fanqie:	低經 [a] 知耕 [b]
Rhyme class:	青 [a] 庚 [b]
English meaning :	4th Heavenly Stem; to beat, strike
Russian meaning[s]:	1) четвертый циклический знак десятеричного цикла; четвертый; 2) совершеннолетний (о мужчине); призывник; душа, едок; подушный; взрослый рабочий (рабочник); 3) слуга, дворовый; 4) подходить; подходящий; как раз; как раз в (какой-л. момент); 5) иероглиф; буква; 6) гвоздь; макушка, вм. 钉 и 頂; 7) нести на себе; навлекать на себя; подвергаться; 8) Т-образный, тавровый; 9) Дин (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	夏時萬物皆丁實. 象形. 丁承丙. 象人心. 凡丁之屬皆從丁.
Comments:	A somewhat later meaning (attested since Jin) is 'nail, peg' - more usually written as 钉. Within the onomatopoeic reduplication 丁丁 "go zheng zheng, sound of beating" the character is read as *trēŋ, MC tɕaiŋ (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)."

Radical:	1
Four-angle index:	2925
Karlgren code:	0833 a-d
Go-on:	tiyau
Kan-on:	tei
Japanese reading:	chō;tei;hinoto;ataru
Vietnamese reading:	d_inh
Shijing occurrences:	7.1_-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	七
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjit
Fanqie:	砌一
Rhyme class:	質
English meaning :	be seven
Russian meaning[s]:	1) 7 (цифра); седьмой; июль; семь раз, семью...; 2) неделя
Shuowen gloss:	陽之正也. 從一. 微陰. 從中. 衰出也. 凡七之屬皆從七.
Radical:	1
Four-angle index:	7188
Karlgren code:	0400 a-d
Go-on:	siti
Kan-on:	situ
Japanese reading:	shichi;nanatsu
Vietnamese reading:	thát
Jianchuan Bai:	čhi6
Dali Bai:	čhi6
Bijiang Bai:	chi6
Shijing occurrences:	20.1_, 32.3, 32.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	乃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nhé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nhé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nhé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nhéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	náj
English meaning :	then, and then, now; your (possess.)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перед <i>сказуемым</i> то, тогда, и тогда; именно; только тогда; 2) на месте связки именно и есть, является ничем иным, как...; 3) в начале предложения но вот; зато, напротив; однако, но; в то время, прежде; 4) дреvn. ты, твой; 5) дреvn. эмфатическая частица
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is nǎi; cf. perhaps also nay 'now, at present at this time'. For *nh- cf. Chaozhou nai4.
Radical:	4
Four-angle index:	4609
Karlgren code:	0945 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	nãy
Shijing occurrences:	29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 51.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	九
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǔ jiū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷθ? [kru?]
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kéw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kíw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kéw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kéw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kéw kəw
Fanqie:	紀有 [a] 基優 [b] 奇尤 [c]
Rhyme class:	有 [a] 尤 [b]
English meaning :	be nine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) девять; девятый; 2) множество, все
Shuowen gloss:	陽之變也. 象其屈曲究盡之形. 凡九之屬皆從九.
Radical:	5
Four-angle index:	7727
Kan-on:	0
Jianchuan Bai:	ćí1
Dali Bai:	ćí1
Bijiang Bai:	ćí1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liǎo le
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rēw ^l (~ -ī-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	riāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	liéw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	liéw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	líew
English meaning :	to complete, fulfill [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) закончить, завершить; решить; разрешить; понять; 2) конечный суффикс возможности или невозможности совершения действия; [-le] 1) глагольный суффикс совершенного вида (законченности действия); 2) конечная частица предложения, подчеркивающая а) категоричность суждения; б) становление состояния; в) законченность действия
Comments:	A late grammaticalized usage is for the modern perfective particle le. For *r- cf. Fuzhou lau ³ ; Siam. l̄eu.
Radical:	6
Four-angle index:	3031

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Character:	一一
Modern (Beijing) reading:	èr
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nijs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	njəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńi
English meaning :	two
Russian meaning[s]:	1) два; второй; 2) двойной; дважды; 3) второй номер, помощник
Comments:	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 , li ⁶ , Chaozhou zi ⁶ , Fuzhou ne ⁶ , Jianou ni ⁶ .
Radical:	7
Four-angle index:	2
Karlgren code:	0564 a-f
Vietnamese reading:	nhị
Jianchuan Bai:	ne6

Dali Bai:	ne6
Shijing occurrences:	44.1, 44.2, 58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	njən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńin
English meaning :	human being, person, man; other persons, others; a person, someone
Russian meaning[s]:	1) человек, люди; человеческий; человечный; очеловечить; по-человечьи; 2) лицо, субъект, особа, персона, личность; 3) другой, другие, кто-то, кто-либо (обычно после глаголов в качестве прямого дополнения, часто не переводится); все; 4) дреен. подневольные, служилый люд; 5) Жэнь (фамилия; входит также в двойные фамилии); 6) ядро, зерно (плода), см. 仁
Shuowen gloss:	天地之性最貴者也. 此籀文.象臂脰之形.凡人之屬皆從人. [365]
Comments:	For initial *n- cf. Min forms:Xiamen laŋ ² , Chaozhou naŋ ² , Fuzhou nöüŋ ² , Jianou neɪŋ ² . The closest external parallel is probably Tib. nénen, gnen 'a relative' - obviously derived from né 'near' (= OC 邇 *nej? q.v.). Thus OC *nin is an old -n-derivate < *nej-n.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	4777
Karlgren code:	0388 a-e

Vietnamese reading:	nhân
Jianchuan Bai:	jī7
Dali Bai:	ní7
Bijiang Bai:	ní7
Shijing occurrences:	3.1, 6.3_, 27.3, 27.4, 28.4_, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 32.2_, 32.3, 32.4, 34.4, 38.2, 38.4_, 40.2, 40.3, 42.3, 45.1_, 45.2, 47.3, 49.1, 49.2, 50.3_, 51.3_, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 54.3, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3, 57.1, 57.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	入
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rù [rǔ] [rì]
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nəp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nəp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nəp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńip
Fanqie:	日力
Rhyme class:	緝
English meaning :	to Cr, go into
Russian meaning[s]:	1) входить, вступать; вводить; проникать; вклиниваться; 2) подходить; достигать, доходить; 3) принять участие; войти (<i>в дело, в пай</i>); 4) поступления, доходы; ввоз, импорт; 5) внутри; 6) заходит; закат; 7) попасть; оказаться подходящим; 8) см. 入聲; [гъ] 1) засунуть, положить не туда, куда надо; 2) дать тайком; 3) провалиться, свалиться в...; упасть (<i>напр. в грязь</i>)
Shuowen gloss:	內也. 象從上俱下也. 凡入之屬皆從入.
Comments:	For *n cf. Xiamen ȝip ⁸ , lip ⁸ , Chaozhou zip ⁸ , Fuzhou ik ⁸ .
Radical:	11
Four-angle index:	6367

Karlgren code:	0695 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	nhập
Shijing occurrences:	40.2, 40.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prēt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prjāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	priāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	piēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	piēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	piēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pät
English meaning :	eight
Russian meaning[s]:	1) восемь; восьмой; восемью; 2) все; везде, повсюду
Radical:	12
Four-angle index:	6359
Karlgren code:	0281 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	bát
Jianchuan Bai:	pia6
Dali Bai:	pia6
Bijiang Bai:	ćua6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	几
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krəj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kréj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kréj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kréj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kí
English meaning :	stool
Russian meaning[s]:	столик
Comments:	Also used for *krəj 'be stud-adorned'. Regular Sino-Viet. is ky` .
Radical:	16
Four-angle index:	7677
Vietnamese reading:	ghé

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tāw
English meaning :	knife
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нож; меч; бритва; 2) древн. монета (в форме меча); 3) резец для письма; 4) кипа (бумаги)
Comments:	Viet. dao is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is d_ao. A related form is probably 鉛 *taw 'big sickle' q.v. (with further parallels).
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	4176
Karlgren code:	1131 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	dao
Jianchuan Bai:	-tǎ4
Dali Bai:	-ta5
Bijiang Bai:	-ti4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiew
English meaning :	cunning, wily [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) коварный, подлый; 2) держать во рту (в зубах), вм. 囮; 3) Дяо (фамилия)
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	4174

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

力|529B|U+529B

Character:	力
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lik
English meaning :	sinew; strength, force, power
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сила; энергия; мощь; могущество; 2) способности, данные; возможности; ресурсы; 3) усилия; прилагать усилия, трудиться; усиленно, упорно; энергично, изо всех сил; 4) физическая работа; рабочая сила; чернорабочий; 5) Ли (фамилия)
Comments:	In Viet. cf. also an earlier colloquial loan:sú'c 'strength, force'. For *r- cf. Min forms:Xiamen lat ⁸ , Chaozhou lak ⁸ , Fuzhou lik ⁸ , Jianou li ⁸ .
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4670
Karlgren code:	0928 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	lu'c
Jianchuan Bai:	-χi2

Bijiang Bai:	χὶ2
Shijing occurrences:	38.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologikoeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	píj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pjéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pjéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pjíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pjíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pjí
English meaning :	spoon
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ложка; черпак, ковшик; 2) кортик, кинжал; наконечник стрелы
Radical:	21
Four-angle index:	6921
Karlgren code:	0565 a, 566 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	+
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gip
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gip
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gjəp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gjəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gjip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gjip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gjip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒip
English meaning :	be ten
Russian meaning[s]:	1) десять; десятикратный; из десяти; 2) октябрь; 3) целиком, полностью, на 100%
Comments:	For unaspirated *g- cf. Xiamen cap ⁸ , Chaozhou cap ⁸ , Fuzhou sek ⁸ .
Radical:	24
Four-angle index:	2225
Karlgren code:	0686 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	thập
Jianchuan Bai:	cε2
Dali Bai:	ci2
Bijiang Bai:	čer2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	卜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǔ [pú] [bū] [+bó]
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	puk
Fanqie:	補屋
Rhyme class:	屋
English meaning :	divine by bone or tortoise shell oracle
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гадать; гадание; 2) предвидеть, знать заранее; предвиденное; 3) уст. выбирать по гаданию (<i>напр. место жилья, соседей, службы</i>); 4) Бу (<i>фамилия</i>)
Shuowen gloss:	灼剥龜也. 象灸龜之形. 一曰. 象龜兆之從橫也. 凡卜之屬皆從卜.
Radical:	25
Four-angle index:	1953
Karlgren code:	1210 a-d
Shijing occurrences:	50.2, 58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wə?̪s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wəw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	fiəw
English meaning :	to repeat; again, still, further
Russian meaning[s]:	1) опять, еще; еще раз; еще один; снова, опять; 2) союз между сказуемыми (часто с удвоением) и, да, да и; 3) усилительный союз перед сказуемым да; и; тем более; 4) союз, отделяющий дробь от целого, меньшее деление от большего; 5) в начале фразы показатель абзаца и далее, дальше; затем, итак; 6) древн. правая рука
Comments:	For *w- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jianou iu ⁶ , Chaozhou iu ⁴ . Sometimes written as 有 (although the words are probably not related).
Radical:	29
Four-angle index:	6407

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	☰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sēm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sēm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sēm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sēm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sâm
English meaning :	be three
Russian meaning[s]:	1) три; третий; 2) тройной; 3) три месяца, квартал; [sàn] трижды; [sā] втроем, троє
Comments:	Also read sàn, MC sâm (FQ 蘇暫), OC *sēm-s. The development *-ēm > -âm is irregular (established by OC rhymes).
Radical:	1
Four-angle index:	8
Karlgren code:	0648 a-c
Go-on:	san
Kan-on:	san
Japanese reading:	san;mitsu
Vietnamese reading:	tam
Jianchuan Bai:	sǎ4
Dali Bai:	sa4
Bijiang Bai:	sǎ4
Shijing occurrences:	20.2, 21.1, 50.3, 58.4, 58.5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ma
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ma
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ma
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mü
English meaning :	= 無 q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0106 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kháw
English meaning :	beat [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0108 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ōʔs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gōh (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gōh (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gὸ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gὸ (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gὸ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣ₳w
English meaning :	revile, insult, disgrace [LZ]
Comments:	Also read *xōʔ-s (MC xὶw, Pek. hòu) id. This is probably the same root as 詣 *kōʔ, *khōʔ-s, *xōʔ-s (q.v.) - which makes the reconstruction of *-ʔ-s probable.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0108 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hwǎ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hów
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xáw
English meaning :	ant [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0108 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kho?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khú
English meaning :	dexterous, skilful, fabricate [LZ]
Comments:	Also read *khō?, MC khíw, Pek. kǒu id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0108 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sùì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhojs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	s ^h wajh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	s ^h wajh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jweh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jwè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jwè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jwè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjwè
English meaning :	slippery [L.Zhou]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0011 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sl(h)ōj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	(s)l̥wāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	(s)l̥wāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l̥wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thwā
English meaning :	beautiful [L.Zhou]
Comments:	Also read *l(h)ōj?-s (MC dwâ, Pek. duò) id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0011 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hwǎ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hów
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xáw
English meaning :	disgrace, insult [LZ]
Comments:	A variant of the same root as 詬 q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0112 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žü
English meaning :	robe made of poor cloth [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0118 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žü
English meaning :	attendant, young man [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0118 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1193 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zuò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cójs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cwājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cwājh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cwà
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cwā
English meaning :	to sham (e.g. an obeisance)
Comments:	Also read *crāj-s (or *crōj-s with secondary delabialisation?), MC cà, Pek. zhà id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0012 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?aw
English meaning :	a k. of thorny elm
Comments:	In Yijing also used for OC *tho, MC čhü, Pek. chū 'pivot'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0122 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)o
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)o
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lü
English meaning :	hunchbacked [LZ]
Comments:	Used in the compoundju-lü.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0123 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	pull towards oneself, scoop out (as a mortar)
Comments:	Also read *lō?, MC díw, Pek. dòu.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0125 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	opening, small gate [LZ]
Comments:	Also read *lō, MC dɿw, Pek. tóu id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0125 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)ō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dʌw
English meaning :	a k. of song [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0125 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tro?s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	troh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tōh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tōh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tü
English meaning :	post or stand on which to suspend musical instrument
Comments:	Attested in Yin inscriptions.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0127 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tro
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tro
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	two
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	two
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	two
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tü
English meaning :	jump forward [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0128 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žü
English meaning :	24th part of an ounce (liang) [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0128 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

圜|5702|U+5702

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hùn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грязный, мутный; 2) отхожее место; свинарник; хлев; 3) скотина, домашние животные
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1879
Karlgren code:	0425 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

娘|57CC|U+57CC

Character:	娘
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0735 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	堲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ít
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjit
English meaning :	burn or scorch earth around the grave; masonry
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0923 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	埕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chéng
Russian meaning[s]:	большой глиняный сосуд для вина (без ручек)
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	300

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	埒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lè lüè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhot
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhwat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhwat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhwat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhwet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhwet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhwet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lwet
English meaning :	channel, river-bed [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) низкая стена (ограда); 2) рамки, пределы; 3) равный, одинаковый; быть равным; 4) горный поток
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou luok ⁷ .
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	3216
Karlgren code:	0299 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

垺|57BA|U+57BA

Character:	垺
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1233 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

壘|57BC|U+57BC

Character:	壘
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0851 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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坛|57B8|U+57B8

Character:	坛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

嫉|5A2D|U+5A2D

Character:	嫉
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0938 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

奐|5B6C|U+5B6C

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

宦|5BA7|U+5BA7

Character:	宦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ph(r)a
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ph(r)a
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ph(r)a
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ph(r)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phü
English meaning :	diffuse, extend, spread out
Russian meaning[s]:	дреен. распространять, см. 敷
Comments:	= 敷 q.v.
Radical:	41
Four-angle index:	3187
Karlgren code:	0102 p'-s'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

屛|5C56|U+5C56

Character:	屛
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0595 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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峩|5CF7|U+5CF7

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂin
English meaning :	a k. of demon
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	帨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shùì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λots
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λwać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	śwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śwes
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śwēj
English meaning :	scarf
Russian meaning[s]:	полотенце; повязка, платок
Comments:	The character has also a quite irregular MC reading chjwèj (FQ 此芮).
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	7398
Karlgren code:	0324 g
Shijing occurrences:	23.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

麷|5EAE|U+5EAE

Character:	麷
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1096 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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庵|5EAC|U+5EAC

Character:	庵
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1201 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

絅|5F33|U+5F33

Character:	𦵃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

彧|5F67|U+5F67

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
English meaning :	perhaps; be luxuriant
Russian meaning[s]:	узорный; разноцветный
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	6897
Karlgren code:	0929 y

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

惄|605D|U+605D

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiá
Russian meaning[s]:	пренебрегать, не обращать внимания
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8441

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

死|6B7B|U+6B7B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	síj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sjéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjí
English meaning :	to die
Russian meaning[s]:	1) смерть; умереть; сдохнуть, пасть (<i>о скоте</i>); мертвый, дохлый, павший; 2) причинить смерть, убить, казнить; 3) погибнуть, пасть за...; быть убитым; 4) смертельный; до самой смерти, до гробовой доски; не щадя жизни; решительный, отважный; 5) заслуживающий смерти; смертный; 6) неподвижный, стоячий (<i>о воде</i>); сплошной; 7) недействующий; закрытый; забитый; глухой; намертво; 8) трафаретный, шаблонный; 9) тупой; инертный; упрямый; 10) неразлучный, верный до конца, преданный до смерти; неизменный (<i>напр. о друзьях</i>); 11) весьма; в высшей степени; 12) результативный суффикс глаголов, означающих смерть
Radical:	78
Four-angle index:	6989
Karlgren code:	0558 а-с
Vietnamese reading:	tu`'
Jianchuan	

Bai:	ší1
Dali Bai:	ší1
Bijiang Bai:	ší1
Shijing occurrences:	23.1, 23.2, 31.4, 35.1_, 45.1, 45.2, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

氖|6C16|U+6C16

Character:	氖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nai
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nha?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nhá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nhó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nhó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nhó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńo
Fanqie:	如語
Rhyme class:	語
English meaning :	you
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ты; 2) сокр. р. Жухэ (в провинции Хэнань); 3) Жу (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	水. 出弘農盧氏. 還歸山東. 入淮. 從水. 女聲.
Comments:	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 ńí, in Jianou:ni ⁸). Frequently written as 女 in Early Zhou.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8789
Karlgren	0094 j-k

code:	
Shijing occurrences:	10.1, 10.2, 17.2, 17.3, 27.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	汗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χān
English meaning :	sweat, perspiration; to perspire [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пот, испарина; 2) нательный; [hán] несдержаный, разнузданный
Comments:	For *g- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Chaozhou kuã ⁶ , Fuzhou kan ⁶ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2356
Karlgren code:	0139 t
Go-on:	gan
Kan-on:	kan
Japanese reading:	kan+;ase+
Vietnamese reading:	hān
Jianchuan Bai:	ŋa ⁷
Dali Bai:	ŋa ⁷
Bijiang Bai:	ŋa ⁷

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

Character:	汙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?wā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?əw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?əw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?o
English meaning :	impure, untidy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стоячая вода; жидкая грязь; грязный; марать, пачкать; 2) осквернять; клеветать; позорить; 3) растлить, обесчестить; 4) алчный; алчность; жадность; коррупция; 5) прийти в упадок; пасть; 6) тусклый, матовый; 7) родимое пятно; синяк; [wù] очистить, отмыть грязь; [wā] 1) заболоченная низина, трясина; 2) яма; копать землю; [yū] согнуться; гнутий; [yú] сокр. Юшуй (река в провинции Хэнань)
Comments:	= 汚.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3240

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	江
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kəuŋ
English meaning :	river; Yang-zí River
Russian meaning[s]:	1) большая река; 2) р. Янцзы; 3) 3-е число (в телеграммах); 4) Цзян (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	江水.出蜀湔氐徼外#山.入海.從水.工聲. [517]
Comments:	Viet. sông 'river' may be an older loan from the same source.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	93
Karlgren code:	1172 v
Vietnamese reading:	giang
Jianchuan Bai:	kū4
Dali Bai:	kü5
Bijiang Bai:	tő7
Shijing occurrences:	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 22.1, 22.2, 22.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	池
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	źe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	źe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	de
English meaning :	pond, pool, moat
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пруд; водоем; городской ров с водой; 2) банка для электробатареи; 3) ямка, лунка
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is trì. Unaspirated *Ł- is witnessed by Min reflexes: Xiamen, Chaozhou ti2, Fuzhou tie2, Jianou ti9 and must be reconstructed in this case (although normally *Ł- > MC j- in this position). The character is also used in the die-sheng 差池 *shraj-Łaj 'be uneven'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7263
Karlgren code:	0004 t-u
Vietnamese reading:	d_ia
Shijing occurrences:	28.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

沵|6C50|U+6C50

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṣān
English meaning :	wicker trap
Russian meaning[s]:	1) со́кр. Сватоу (<i>norm</i>); 2) плетенка из бамбука для ловли рыбы
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	980
Karlgren code:	0193 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	汚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	? ^{wā}
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?o
English meaning :	to soak; dirty.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стоячая вода; жидккая грязь; грязный; марать, пачкать; 2) осквернять; клеветать; позорить; 3) растлить, обесчестить; 4) алчный; алчность; жадность; коррупция; 5) прийти в упадок; пасть; 6) тусклый, матовый; 7) родимое пятно; синяк; [wù] очистить, отмыть грязь; [wā] 1) заболоченная низина, трясина; 2) яма; копать землю; [yū] согнуться; гнутий; [yú] сокр. Юйшуй (река в провинции Хэнань)
Shuowen gloss:	**也.從水.于聲.一曰小池為汚.一曰涂也.
Comments:	Also written as 汚 q.v. Another reading (attested in LZ) is *? ^w rā (MC ?wā, Pek. wā) 'impure, vile, mean (probably connected with *? ^{wā}); dig a hole in the ground'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4466
Karlgren code:	0097 b' - c'
Shijing	

occurrences: 2.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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汱|6C5B|U+6C5B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xun
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phrams
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phramh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phramh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phramh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phàm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phàm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phàm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwìm
English meaning :	to float, drift, glide; ride (in a boat)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плавать, носиться по воде; 2) широкий, обширный; 3) общий; всеобъемлющий, всеобщий, все-, пан-, вм. 泛, 漫
Comments:	Somewhat later (since Late Zhou) we meet the character 漫 with the same reading and meaning 'to overflow, inundate; to disperse, float about' - which is probably the same word as 漢.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7725
Karlgren code:	0625 f
Shijing occurrences:	26.1, 44.1, 44.2, 45.1, 45.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	灰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sməj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	məj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	məj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	məj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwəj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwəj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwəj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xoj
English meaning :	ashes, lime [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зола, пепел; 2) известь; 3) пепельный, серый (<i>цвет</i>); 4) разбить; 5) 10-е число (<i>в телеграммах</i>)
Comments:	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.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5472
Karlgren code:	0950 a
Vietnamese reading:	vôi
Jianchuan Bai:	xui4
Dali Bai:	xui5
Bijiang Bai:	śu4,-fü4-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	牟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	móu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)u
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)u
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)əw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)əw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)iw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)əw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)əw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	məw
English meaning :	barley
Russian meaning[s]:	1) забирать, захватывать; 2) мычать; 3) ячмень
Comments:	During LZ written as 麉, while 牟 is used for homonymous words 'encroach upon; double; a k. of clay vessel'.
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	2490
Karlgren code:	1110 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)in?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)ín
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)jén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)jén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)jín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)jín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)jín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bjín
English meaning :	female animal
Russian meaning[s]:	самка животных
Comments:	Also read *b(h)ij?, MC bjí id. (the form with *-n? is probably originally suffixed).
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	6988
Karlgren code:	0566 i-j
Shijing occurrences:	50.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	百
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	päik
English meaning :	one hundred
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сто; увеличивать в сто раз; стократный; 2) множество, все; многочисленный; 3) повсюду, везде; со всех сторон; 4) Бо (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	十也.從一白.數.十十為一百.百白也.十百為一貫.貫章也.古文百. [137]
Radical:	106
Four-angle index:	1656
Karlgren code:	0781 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	bá(ch)
Jianchuan Bai:	pε6
Dali Bai:	per6
Bijiang Bai:	pa6
Shijing occurrences:	12.1, 33.4, 54.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

竹|7AF9|U+7AF9

Character:	竹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	truk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	truk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	təuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	t̪iuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	t̪uk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	t̪uk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	t̪ük
English meaning :	bamboo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бамбук; 2) трубка; бамбуковые музыкальные инструменты; 3) дощечки для письма; анналы, записи; 4) Чжу (фамилия)
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous (or identical?) *truk 'a k. of creeper'.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	2978
Karlgren code:	1019 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	trúc
Shijing occurrences:	55.1, 55.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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米|7C73|U+7C73

Character:	米
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhīj? (~ ē)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhīj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhjéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhiéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhiéj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhiéj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhiéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	míej
English meaning :	peeled grain, rice
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рис в зернах; очищенное зерно; обрушенный рис; крупа; 2) зерновые; 3) сокр. метр; 4) Ми (фамилия)
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is mě; 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 .
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	5306
Karlgren code:	0598 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	mạ
Jianchuan Bai:	me1

Dali Bai:	mer1-, me1
Bijiang Bai:	mi1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

糸|7CF8|U+7CF8

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mì
Russian meaning[s]:	древн. шелковая нить; [sī] см. 絲
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8254

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	缶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pu?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	péw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	péw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	píw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	péw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	péw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	péw
English meaning :	earthen jar
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глиняная амфора; 2) древн. глиняный барабан
Comments:	The meaning of Viet. phếu ('funnel') is somewhat aberrant, but still it seems likely to be borrowed from Chinese. The standard Sino-Viet. form is phẫu.
Radical:	121
Four-angle index:	994
Karlgren code:	1107 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	phếu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

旃|65C3|U+65C3

Character:	旃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćen
English meaning :	a k. of flag
Russian meaning[s]:	1) флаг с изогнутым древком; 2) войлок; войлочный, ковровый; 3) <i>конечная</i> <i>частица, соответствующая</i> 之 + 焉 <i>его, их; от него; от них; там</i>
Comments:	Also used for *tan 'postverbal particle' (= 之焉).
Radical:	70
Four-angle index:	4015
Karlgren code:	0150 c
Go-on:	sen
Kan-on:	sen
Japanese reading:	sen;akahata;kore

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

旄|65C4|U+65C4

Character:	旄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	máo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mâw
English meaning :	pennon of ox-tails
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бунчук; 2) престарелый, глубокий старик, см. 鬚
Comments:	Probably a specialization of *mhāw 'hair', see 毛. The character is also used for a homonymous *mhāw 'backward-sloping' (thus in Shi 37.1).
Radical:	70
Four-angle index:	7224
Karlgren code:	0137 c-d
Shijing occurrences:	37.1, 53.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	旂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gər
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gij
English meaning :	banner, flag
Comments:	For *g- cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou ki ² .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0443 p-s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	戔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dəŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dəŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dəŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žəŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žəŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žəŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žəŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žəŋ
English meaning :	well accomplished, beautiful [L.Zhou]
Comments:	Probably derived from 戌 *deŋ q.v.; the meaning 'bright' is attested later and must be secondary (< 'beautiful').
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Go-on:	ziyau
Kan-on:	sei
Japanese reading:	sei;jō;akiraka

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	桿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhəŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhéŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhérŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhéŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhíŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhíŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhíŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	díŋ
English meaning :	horizontal pieces in a frame for silkworms
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0893 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

桉|6849|U+6849

Character:	桉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	an
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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栲|6832|U+6832

Character:	栲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kaǒ
English meaning :	raisin tree (<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>)
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1041 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	桮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	laǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāw? (~ rū?)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lǎw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lǎw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lǎw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lǎw
English meaning :	basket [Tang]
Comments:	Attested only in the diesheng 桮桮 id. (OC *khū?-rū? ~ *khāw?-rāw?). For *r cf. Chaozhou lo ⁶ , Jianou lō ⁶ (both forms pointing to an unattested MC *lāw).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	榎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
English meaning :	name of a thorny tree, perhaps wild jujube (<i>Ziziphus spinosus</i>)
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0551 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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栖|6816|U+6816

Character:	栖
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0594 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	捌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)ač
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)aś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)aś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)eś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lěj
English meaning :	a k. of tree
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сладкий каштан; 2) расти рядами (о деревьях)
Comments:	Also read *r(h)at, MC let, Pek. liè id.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2868
Karlgren code:	0291 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'waké 'pot'*. (2018).

桺|682B|U+682B

Character:	桺
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0432 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	桎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćít
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćít
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćít
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćít
English meaning :	foot fetters
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ножные колодки; 2) связывать, сковывать; обуздывать; 3) препятствовать; заваливать
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	258
Karlgren code:	0413 i
Go-on:	siti
Kan-on:	situ
Japanese reading:	shitsu;shichi;ashikase

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

桄|6844|U+6844

Character:	桄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhān
Russian meaning[s]:	梅檀 <i>бом.</i> сандаловое дерево (<i>Santalum album</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4016

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

梅|6834|U+6834

Character:	梅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhān
Russian meaning[s]:	梅檀 <i>бом.</i> сандаловое дерево (<i>Santalum album</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4016

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	栝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwāt
English meaning :	a k. of tree (cedar?)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кедр; 2) наугольник
Comments:	During LZ used for homonymous *kʷāt 'carpenter's square', *kʷāt 'end of an arrow'. In Pek. also read ā.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1305
Karlgren code:	0302 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

粢|6825|U+6825

Character:	粢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
Russian meaning[s]:	мельница для зерна*
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	9999

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

欸|6B2C|U+6B2C

Character:	欸
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0937 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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𠁧|6B88|U+6B88

Character:	𠁧
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0930 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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跣|6BE8|U+6BE8

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiǎn
English meaning :	glossy
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0478 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thᾶn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thᾶn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thᾶn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thᾶn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thᾶn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thᾶn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thᾶn
English meaning :	easy-going [LZ]
Comments:	Also used for *d(h)an, MC žen, Pek. chán 'irresolute' [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0148 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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?|?

Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)āns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)ānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dān
English meaning :	let loose, free of care [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0148 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tran?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈén
English meaning :	single, simple [LZ]
Comments:	Also read *tran?-s, MC ʈèn, Pek. zhàn 'bare, undecorated (robe)' (LZ). During Early Zhou the character is attested only in Shijing as a loan for 祖 *dhān? q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0148 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćen
English meaning :	a k. of flag, banner
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0148 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śen
English meaning :	keen sense of smell [LZ]
Comments:	Probably = 犷 q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0148 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

?|?

Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	n(h)ar (?)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	n(h)an
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	n(h)an
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)an
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)en
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)en
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)en
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńen
English meaning :	burn (?)
Comments:	The character is attested only in inscriptions as a personal name and its precise meaning and reading is unclear; it can hardly be identified with 燃 *nhan 'burn' because of the final consonant.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0152 i-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zuǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cōn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cwān
English meaning :	group of 100 families [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0153 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ōn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝwān
English meaning :	bundles of rods [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0153 j-k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝān
English meaning :	bore through [Shuowen]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0154 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chrēn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chrén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çhjǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çhiǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çhiěn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çhięń
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çhięń
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhǎn
English meaning :	to plane [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0155 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝan? (~ -e-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝján
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝjén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝjén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝjén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjén
English meaning :	narrow [LZ]
Comments:	Also read *ćan (~-e-), MC cjen, Pek. jiān id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0155 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sars
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sanh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjèn
English meaning :	thread [Han]
Comments:	A late variant of 線 q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0155 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	h ^w ārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hwānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hwānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hwānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwān
English meaning :	cry out [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0158 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	quán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h) ^w ar
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)wan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)wan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)wen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)wen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)wen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gwen
English meaning :	walk with bent body [Shuowen]
Comments:	Attested in bronze inscriptions, but with unclear meaning.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0158 q-r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)ar
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)an
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)an
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)an
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)an
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wən
English meaning :	to change fields [Shuowen]
Comments:	Attested only in Yin inscriptions.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0164 n-p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)wān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwān
English meaning :	mountain sheep [Shuowen]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0165 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)ān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)ān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)ān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwâ̄n
English meaning :	encircling wall [Shuowen]
Comments:	Attested in bronze inscriptions.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0167 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	h ^w ēŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hwēŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hwēŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hwieŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwiɛŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwiɛŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwiɛŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwieŋ
English meaning :	distant [LZ]
Comments:	Also has a dialectal MC reading xwìen (Pek. xuàn) id. The series is clearly in *-eŋ, and the graphic connection of and 奚 may be secondary or accidental.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0167 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	h ^w ēns (~ -ŋs)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hwēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hwjānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hwiānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwiɛn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwiɛn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwiɛn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwien
English meaning :	insist, eager [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0167 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tōr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tōn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tōn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tōn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tōn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tōn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tōn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	twâñ
English meaning :	black straight robe [LZ]
Comments:	Cf. 端.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0168 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

專|5C08|U+5C08

Character:	專
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ton
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	twan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćwen
English meaning :	alone, by oneself
Russian meaning[s]:	1) специальный, особый; 2) абсолютный, единственный, монопольный; узурпировать, завладевать монопольно; 3) сосредоточивать (напр. мысли); отдаваться всецело; усердно заниматься; Чжуань (фамилия)
Comments:	Not in Schüssler's dictionary (although attested in Yijing and in Yin inscriptions). A later meaning is 'studious, industrious' (< 'acting by oneself').
Radical:	41
Four-angle index:	3217
Karlgren code:	0231 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	chuyên

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	將
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàng jiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćaŋ ćaŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	caŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	caŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjaŋ cjaŋ
English meaning :	to take smth. or smb. along, to lead along; intend to; to take, hold, support; to go with, lead on, advance; course
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полководец; генерал; высший комсостав; командовать войсками, предводительствовать, вести; 2) король (в шахматах); [jiāng] 1) в будущем; вот-вот; сейчас же; показатель будущего времени; 2) показатель объекта действия на месте перед сказуемым, ср. 把; 3) брать, держать, нести; 4) вести, стоять во главе; 5) объявлять шах; 6) близко к...; без малого; 7) только что; только-только; 8) или же, либо же; 9) и (союз); 10) суффикс усиления действия; 11) подносить, подавать; 12) поддерживать, помогать; 13) кормить, содержать; 14) отдыхать; [qiāng] просить
Shuowen gloss:	帥也.從寸.醬省聲. [121]
Comments:	Used also for *ćaŋ 'be great, grand, strong' (for etymology see 且); *ćaŋ 'to offer, offering' (perhaps a variation of the basic meaning); *ćhaŋ, MC chjaŋ (FQ JY 千羊), Mand. qiāng 'to beg, pray, ask'. Since Late Zhou a derivate is also attested: *ćaŋ-s, MC cjaŋ (FQ 子亮), Mand. jiàng, Viet. tú'o'ng 'army-leader, general'.
Radical:	41
Four-angle index:	3202

Karlgren code:	0727 f
Vietnamese reading:	tu'o'ng
Shijing occurrences:	4.2_, 12.2_, 28.2_, 38.1, 58.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	屠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	do
English meaning :	butcher [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) быть, убивать; забивать скот; мясник; 2) устраивать избиение (кровавую расправу); 3) Ту (фамилия)
Comments:	For *d- cf. Chaozhou tou ² , Fuzhou tuo ² , tio ² .
Radical:	44
Four-angle index:	1617
Karlgren code:	0045 i'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

屨|5C5C|U+5C5C

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выдвижной ящик; 2) стелька; подседельник; потник
Radical:	44
Four-angle index:	839

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

扉|5C5D|U+5C5D

Character:	扉
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0579 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	չ(h)ruŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	չ(h)ruŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	չ(h)əuŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	չ(h)əuŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	չ(h)iŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	չ(h)uŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	չ(h)uŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	չüŋ
English meaning :	to pile, pile on, pile high
Russian meaning[s]:	1) высокий; 2) возвышенный; <i>вежл.</i> благородный, Ваш; 3) уважать, почитать; поклоняться; 4) расцвет; 5) собираться, скопляться; 6) помочь; возместить; наполнить; 7) Чун (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	A later metaphoric meaning is ('to pile high' >) 'to esteem, to revere'.
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	8193
Go-on:	zuu
Kan-on:	siyuu
Japanese reading:	sū;tattobu;agameru;oeru;owaru
Vietnamese reading:	sùng
Shijing occurrences:	51.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

崆|5D06|U+5D06

Character:	崆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kōng
Russian meaning[s]:	Кунтун (гора в провинции Ганьсу)
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	112

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

崎|5D0E|U+5D0E

Character:	崎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) неровный, зубчатый; 2) обрывистый, крутой
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3008

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

崛|5D1B|U+5D1B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jué
Russian meaning[s]:	вздыматъся, выдаваться; выдающийся
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	1016

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

崖|5D16|U+5D16

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yá
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обрыв; скала; 2) край, предел
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	178
Karlgren code:	0879 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	崢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝaiŋ
English meaning :	high, precipitous
Russian meaning[s]:	вздыматъся; возвышенный; превосходить
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3294
Karlgren code:	0811 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

崑|5D11|U+5D11

Character:	崑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kūn
Russian meaning[s]:	Куньшань (название горы и уезда в провинции Цзянсу)
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	6966
Karlgren code:	0417 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pəŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pəŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pəŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pʌŋ
English meaning :	to collapse; die (of a prominent person)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обвал горы; рассесться, обрушиться; 2) крах; упадок; 3) умереть (<i>об императоре</i>)
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3494
Karlgren code:	0886 m
Vietnamese reading:	băng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	崔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝo(j)
English meaning :	be craggy, rocky
Russian meaning[s]:	1) высокая гора; обрывистый; 2) упустить время (удобный случай); [суй] Цуй (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	大高也.從山.隹聲.
Comments:	Used either in a reduplication 崔崔 *ȝ(h)ūj-ȝ(h)ūj 'be craggy, craggily high' or within a synonymous binome 崔嵬 *ȝ(h)ūj-ȝ(h)ūj id. 1st tone in Pek. is irregular (a "learned" fanqie pronunciation)."
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	914
Karlgren code:	0575 d'
Shijing occurrences:	3.2

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Character:	崑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rūn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rwēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rwēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rwēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lwēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lwēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lwēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lon
English meaning :	name of the 崑崙 mountain
Russian meaning[s]:	Куньлунь
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen lun ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou lun ² .
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3717
Karlgren code:	0470 h-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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崤|5D24|U+5D24

Character:	崤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiáo
Russian meaning[s]:	сокр. Сяошань (горы в провинции Хэнань)
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3515

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	崧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhunj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sɿunj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sɿəunj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)əunj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)iunj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)unj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)unj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjünj
English meaning :	be high
Comments:	Viet. lóng may be an old loanword from *slhunj; however, since tones are different it may be a chance coincidence. Standard Sino-Viet. for 崧 is tùng (pointing to a variant *zjünj < *lhunj ?).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1190 f
Vietnamese reading:	lóng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	崗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kāŋ
Russian meaning[s]:	перевал (горный); холм, сопка; [gāŋ] караульный пост; постовой
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3733

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	巢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	չ(h)rēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	չ(h)rēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	չ(h)jāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	չ(h)iāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	չ(h)iēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	չ(h)āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	չ(h)āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	չaw
English meaning :	nest
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гнездо (<i>птицы</i>); логово; притон; приютиться, устроиться; 2) ЧАО (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Viet. tô` is quite irregular phonetically and may have nothing to do with the Chinese word (cf. Katu *soh 'nest'); standard Sino-Viet. is sào.
Radical:	47
Four-angle index:	5379
Karlgren code:	1169 a
Vietnamese reading:	tô`
Shijing occurrences:	12.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	常
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)aŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)aŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žaŋ
English meaning :	to perpetuate, have/be forever
Russian meaning[s]:	1) постоянный, частый; повсюду, повсеместно; часто, неизменно, регулярно; 2) обычный, повседневный, обыкновенный; нормальный; будничный; обычательский; рядовой, средний; 3) правила, этические нормы; 4) некогда, когда-то, вм. 評; 5) Чан (фамилия)
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3879
Karlgren code:	0725 e
Vietnamese reading:	thu'ò'ng
Jianchuan Bai:	cõ7-

Dali Bai: cou7-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	帶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tāts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tāc
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tās
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tās
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tās
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tāj
English meaning :	belt, sash
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пояс; кушак; лента; 2) иметь при себе; носить (напр. часы); 3) принести; унести; отнести, передать; 4) стоять во главе, командовать; водить за собой; вести; 5) получить новое качество (признак); 6) притворить, закрыть; 7) выделения (у женщин); 8) зона, пояс; 9) с, вместе с..., и
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is d_ái.
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3893
Karlgren code:	0315 a
Vietnamese reading:	d_ai

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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帳|5E33|U+5E33

Character:	帳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) занавеска; полог; шатер; палатка; разбивать шатер; завешивать; 2) счет, опись, см. 賬
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	5660
Karlgren code:	0721 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	帷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wrij
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wrij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wrjəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wrəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wi
English meaning :	curtain
Russian meaning[s]:	1) палатка; полог; 2) завеса, штора; заслонять
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	871
Karlgren code:	0575 m
Shijing occurrences:	58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	康
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khāŋ
English meaning :	be at ease, have peace of mind; be prosperous, healthy; tranquility, peace; prosperity; ease
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мир; процветание; благополучие; радость; здоровье; сила; 2) широкий, проезжий; 3) пустой, порожний; 4) сокр. Сикан (<i>провинция</i>); 5) Кан (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	5561
Karlgren code:	0746 h-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	庸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łoŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łoŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	loŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žoŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žoŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	joŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	joŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jöuŋ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пользоваться; использовать на службе; пригодный, нужный; 2) обычный, рядовой, средний, заурядный; 3) вульгарный, пошлый; 4) туповатый; 5) заслуги, труды; 6) как?, каким образом?; разве...?; 7) нанимать на работу, см. 傭
Comments:	to use, employ, need; be meritorious; clan name
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	3663
Karlgren code:	1185 x
Shijing occurrences:	48.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	庶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tas (~ -ks)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śō
English meaning :	to hope, expect, it is hoped that
Russian meaning[s]:	1) толпа, масса; простой народ; множество; все; 2) дети наложницы, побочные дети; 3) приближаться к идеалу; почти; рядом, близко; подавать надежды; надеяться
Comments:	One of the cases of OC *t- > MC ś- 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'.
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	8568
Karlgren code:	0804 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 57.4

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	庵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?əm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?əm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?əm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?əm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?əm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?əm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?əm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ʌm
English meaning :	small pagoda [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хижина; <i>перен.</i> кабинет; студия; 2) буддийский скит
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	7280
Vietnamese reading:	am

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	庾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo? (~ Ł-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ló (~ Ł-)
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jū
English meaning :	stacks in the field
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скирды; сложить в скирды; 2) дреvн. хлебная мера в 16 доу; 3) Юй (фамилия)
Comments:	During LZ also used for a homonymous word meaning 'a measure of capacity'.
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	5111
Karlgren code:	0126 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	張
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	traŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	traj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	taŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	taŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	taŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	taŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	taŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	taŋ
English meaning :	to make long, stretch, string
Russian meaning[s]:	1) натягивать (лук); напрягать; растягивать; расстилать, развертывать; 2) раскрывать, разинуть (<i>рот</i>); 3) большой; увеличивать, расширять; преувеличивать, хвастать; 4) организовать; поставить; установить (<i>силки</i>); 5) смотреть, глазеть; 6) лист (<i>бумаги</i>); <i>счетный суффикс предметов с широкой поверхностью</i> ; 7) Чжан (<i>фамилия</i>); [zhàng] 1) устроить; установить; предложить; 2) раздуваться; вздутый живот, <i>вм.</i> 脹
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is tru'o'ng. Cf. perhaps also Viet. giăng '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'.
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	5661
Karlgren code:	0721 h

Vietnamese
reading:

chǎng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	強
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	għaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	għan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	għaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	għaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	għaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	għaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	għaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gaŋ
English meaning :	be strong
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сильный, мощный, здоровый; усиливать; оздоровлять; 2) насиовать; насильственно; силой; 3) стараться; напрягаться, приналечь на...; 4) грубый, дерзкий; упрямый; упорный; 5) быть сильнее; быть лучше; превосходить; 6) больший; с лишним, с излишком; с плюсом; больше; 7) Цян (фамилия); [qiǎng] 1) заставлять, принуждать; 2) через силу, насильно, силком; необоснованный; [jiàng] самовольно; вопреки всему
Comments:	The character 強 was originally used for *għaŋ 'name of an insect: рисовый долгоносик (вредитель)' (thus in Shuowen and Erya), while *għaŋ 'strong' was written as **. Already in L.Chou 強 is used for *għaŋ 'to be strong', as well as for a related word *għaŋ? 'to make efforts, force; effort' (MC gáŋ, Mand. qiǎng). Regular Sino-Viet. reflexes are: cu'o'ng (< *gaŋ), cu'o'ng (< *gaŋ?). For *gh cf. Xiamen khioŋ ² , Chaozhou khiaŋ ² , Longdu kħiuŋ ² , Jianou khioŋ ³ (with unclear tone reflex).
Radical:	57
Four-angle	8729

index:	
Karlgren code:	0713 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	gu'ø'ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì suì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whits
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whic
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whjəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whjəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whjiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whjij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whjì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjwì
English meaning :	broom; comet [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) метла; 2) комета
Comments:	Also read *whets, MC zjwèj id. Another Mand. reading, hùi, is due to the graphic influence of 慧 (q.v.). Viet. chô`i 'broom' is colloquial; the regular Sino-Viet. reading is tuê.
Radical:	58
Four-angle index:	848
Karlgren code:	0527 a
Vietnamese reading:	chô`i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

彬|5F6C|U+5F6C

Character:	彬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bīn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) совершенный, отделанный (о сочинении); ирон. красноречие; вычурность (изложения); 2) Бинь (фамилия)
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	4086
Karlgren code:	0474 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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彩|5F69|U+5F69

Character:	彩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cǎi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разноцветный, пестрый, узорчатый; 2) яркий, блестящий; 3) выигрыш; приз
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	4087

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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彫|5F6B|U+5F6B

Character:	彫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tīw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tīw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiew
English meaning :	carved, engraved; to carve
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гравировать, вырезать, вм. 雕; 2) опадать; прийти в упадок, вм. 凋; 3) украшать
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is d_iêu.
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	4083
Karlgren code:	1083 r-s
Vietnamese reading:	d_éo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	得
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dé děi dǎi dě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tak
Fanqie:	多黑
Rhyme class:	職
English meaning :	to find, get; booty, bounty
Russian meaning[s]:	1) получить; обрести, добыть; заполучить, овладеть; 2) подвернуться (<i>напр. о случае</i>); 3) удалось, вышло; достичь; достижение, удача; плюс, положительная сторона; успешно закончить; готово; приготовить; 4) можно, разрешается; иметь право; 5) ладно, хватит, будет; 6) глагольный суффикс, выражющий пригодность кого-л., чего-л. для предполагаемого действия, иногда с оттенком риторического вопроса; 7) самодовольный; 8) договориться; [-de] 1) глагольный инфикс между основой глагола и суффиксом, выражющий возможность совершения действия; 2) суффикс сказуемого, сопровождаемого обстоятельством, характеризующим действие; [děi] 1) должно, следует; быть должностным; придется, необходимо; 2) требуется, потребуется (<i>о времени, деньгах</i>); [dǎi] подвергаться, испытывать
Shuowen gloss:	行有所得也. 從彳. ??聲.
Comments:	Another loan from the same source is Viet. d_ụ'o'c 'to obtain, get'.

Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	3154
Karlgren code:	0905 d
Vietnamese reading:	d_ăc
Jianchuan Bai:	ti6
Dali Bai:	ti6
Bijiang Bai:	di6
Shijing occurrences:	1.2_, 43.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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徙|5F99|U+5F99

Character:	徙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xǐ
English meaning :	to move towards
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переселять(ся), перемещать(ся); переезжать; 2) проходитъ; черезъ
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	5831
Karlgren code:	0871 a-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	從
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhɔŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhɔŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhɔŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhɔŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhɔŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhɔŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhɔŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒjöŋ
English meaning :	to go along with, follow
Russian meaning[s]:	1) следовать; последовать за...; сопровождать; 2) слушаться, подчиняться; второстепенный, побочный; 3) заняться (чем-л.); посвятить себя (чему-л.); 4) начиная с...; из; от; с; 5) до сих пор; всегда; перед отрицанием никогда еще...; 6) Цун (фамилия); [cóng] вольготный; довольный; [zòng] 1) по боковой линии, побочный (родственник); 2) стар. заместитель; [zōng] вдоль; с севера на юг; меридиан, долгота, см. 縱
Comments:	For *ʒh cf. Xiamen chioŋ ² , Chaozhou choŋ ² , Longdu chuiŋ ² . Also read *ʒhoŋs, MC ʒjöŋ (FQ 疾用), Mand. zòng 'follower, attendant, suite'; used for *coŋ, MC cjoŋ (FQ JY 將容), Mand. zōng 'longitudinal' (later written as 縱). See also 送.
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	5851
Karlgren code:	1191 d-g
Shijing occurrences:	17.3_, 31.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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徘|5F98|U+5F98

Character:	徘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pái
Russian meaning[s]:	徘徊 1) ходить взад и вперед; бродить; 2) блуждание; колебание; нерешительность
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	2729
Karlgren code:	0579 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	御
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋraks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋraḥ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋrah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋrah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋō
English meaning :	to drive; to direct, manage; serve, present /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) править лошадьми; кучер; 2) управлять (править) страной; 3) императорский, высочайший; 4) подносить, подавать; 5) давать отпор, сопротивляться, вм. 禦; 6) Юй (фамилия); [yà] дреvн. встречать
Shuowen gloss:	使馬也.從お御.古文御.從又馬. [77]
Comments:	Also read *ŋraks, MC ŋà, Mand. yà 'to meet, welcome; provide against' (this reading makes probable the reconstruction of *-r- in *ŋrak-s > MC ŋò). SchüSSLer reconstructs both words with a final glottal stop (*-ʔh) - obviously as a result of relating them to 禦 *ŋ(h)r)aʔ (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. 遂 *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', 遮 *ŋāk-s 'to go against', 禦 *ŋ(h)r)aʔ 'to withstand, hinder'.
Radical:	60

Four-angle index:	2082
Karlgren code:	0060 l-o
Go-on:	go
Kan-on:	giyo
Japanese reading:	go;gyo;osameru;haberu;fusegu;o;mi
Vietnamese reading:	n'
Shijing occurrences:	12.1_, 35.6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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徠|5FA0|U+5FA0

Character:	徠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lai
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0944 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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徜|5F9C|U+5F9C

Character:	徜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chāng
Russian meaning[s]:	徜徉 1) бродить; бродяжничать, скитаться; 2) колебаться; нерешительный
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	3775

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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恿|607F|U+607F

Character:	恿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒng
Russian meaning[s]:	慾 慾 подстрекать, возбуждать, провоцировать
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8435

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	患
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h) ^w rāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wrānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwrānh (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwrānh (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwān (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwān
English meaning :	calamity
Russian meaning[s]:	1) страдать; болеть; страдание; 2) несчастье, бедствие; 3) быть озабоченным; горевать; сожалеть; опасаться; 4) Хуань (фамилия)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8419
Karlgren code:	0159 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

悉|6089|U+6089

Character:	悉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
English meaning :	all, everything
Russian meaning[s]:	1) знать; ознакомиться; офиц. ознакомиться (с документом); 2) полностью, целиком, сполна; досконально, подробно; 3) все; все; 4) Си (фамилия)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8462

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	悠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jəw
English meaning :	be far away, distant, long-trailing; longing, persistC/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) забота, печаль; опечаленный; быть расстроенным; 2) далекий, отдаленный; долгий; вечный; 3) рвануть; с силой тряхнуть
Shuowen gloss:	憂也.從心.攸聲.
Comments:	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.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8476
Karlgren code:	1077 c
Shijing occurrences:	1.2, 30.2, 33.3, 39.4, 54.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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您|60A8|U+60A8

Character:	您
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nín
Russian meaning[s]:	вежл. Вы
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8494

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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惋|60CB|U+60CB

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wàn
Russian meaning[s]:	досадовать; огорчаться
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	7040

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

惢|60B4|U+60B4

Character:	惢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cùi
Russian meaning[s]:	страдание, горе; чахнуть с горя
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	2306
Karlgren code:	0490 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

愬|60E6|U+60E6

Character:	愬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diàn
Russian meaning[s]:	держать в памяти, заботиться (беспокоиться) о...
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	1265

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

悽|60BD|U+60BD

Character:	悽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Russian meaning[s]:	печаль, скорбь; печалиться; жалеть
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8801
Karlgren code:	0592 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	情
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	3əŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	3əŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	3əŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	3jəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	3jəŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	3jəŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	3jəŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	3jəŋ
English meaning :	feelings
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чувства, эмоции; любовь, страсть; личные отношения; симпатии; стремления; 2) обстоятельства, детали, факты; дело, положение, обстановка; 3) интерес
Comments:	For *ʒ cf. Xiamen cǐ ² , Fuzhou ciŋ ² , Jianou cəŋ ⁹ (but Chaozhou cheŋ ²).
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3607
Karlgren code:	0812 l'
Vietnamese reading:	tình

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

憤|60BB|U+60BB

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xìng
Russian meaning[s]:	гнев; злость; разгневаться; возненавидеть
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	2435

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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悵|60B5|U+60B5

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chàng
Russian meaning[s]:	разочароваться, огорчиться; досадовать
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	5657
Karlgren code:	0721 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	惜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	siak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	siak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	siak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	siak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjek
English meaning :	to regret, be sorry; to like, be missing [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жалеть, сожалеть; жалость; 2) любить; влюбиться; 3) скучиться; скупой
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tich.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	1488
Karlgren code:	0798 f
Vietnamese reading:	tiếc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ākʷs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)āwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)āwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dāw
English meaning :	(perhaps:) to feel grief, suffer
Russian meaning[s]:	печалиться, скорбеть, сокрушаться; жалеть, сочувствовать
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	2263
Karlgren code:	1126 1
Shijing occurrences:	30.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

惱|60D8|U+60D8

Character:	惱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wang
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0742 b'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	惕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sl(h)ēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	(s)lēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	(s)lēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	liēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thiek
English meaning :	to be anxious, to respect, to grieve
Russian meaning[s]:	1) настороженный, бдительный; 2) уважение, благоговение; 3) бояться
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	4405
Karlgren code:	0850 i-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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惆|60C6|U+60C6

Character:	惆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chōu
Russian meaning[s]:	惆悵 огорченный; грустный; разочарованный
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3801
Karlgren code:	1083 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	惟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wij
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wjəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zwəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zwij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jwi
English meaning :	to think, consider
Russian meaning[s]:	1) думать, вспоминать; 2) только, лишь; однако, ср. 唯; 3) грам. слово в начале предложения для выделения подлежащего, ср. 維
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	864
Karlgren code:	0575 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

悸|60B8|U+60B8

Character:	悸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jì
English meaning :	to move with shaking movement
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0538 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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惚|60DA|U+60DA

Character:	惚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hū
Russian meaning[s]:	1) внезапно, см. 忽; 2) неясный, туманный, неразличимый
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8446
Karlgren code:	0503 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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惇|60C7|U+60C7

Character:	惇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dūn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) щедрый, великодушный; ласковый; 2) укрепить, усилить (<i>доверие</i>)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3054
Karlgren code:	0464 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	戚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shīk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shīuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shjēuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shiēuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shiēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chiek
English meaning :	be beloved; distressed
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скорбный; грустный; озабоченный; 2) гневный; 3) родня; 4) древн. секира, топор; 5) Ци (фамилия); [сù] торопиться, спешить
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *shīk ^w 'battle-axe', as well as within the compound 戚施 *shīk ^w -λaj 'toad'.
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6866
Karlgren code:	1031 f
Shijing occurrences:	43.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

戛|621B|U+621B

Character:	戛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiā
English meaning :	perhaps: the blade of a dagger-axe and the like; sounding box; to strike an instrument to subject to rules
Russian meaning[s]:	1) длинная секира; 2) ударить; ткнуть
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6786
Karlgren code:	0504 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	扈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣó
English meaning :	a bird resembling a quail
Russian meaning[s]:	1) следовать за...; свита; 2) насилино; 3) сдерживать; 4) Xy (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	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 be covered with"."
Radical:	63
Four-angle index:	7141
Karlgren code:	0053 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	掠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lüè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhak
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lak
English meaning :	be rapacious
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грабить, похищать, отнимать; 2) срезать угол; пройти наискось; 3) быть палками; пыттать
Comments:	Also read *rhaŋ-s, MC làŋ, Pek. liàng id. For *rh- cf. Xiamen liaʔ7; Siam. lak, Dioi thak (*dlak).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8220
Karlgren code:	0755 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	控
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khōŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khōŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khōŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khōŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khὸŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khὸŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwὸŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khùŋ
English meaning :	to pull in; hasten to, appeal to
Russian meaning[s]:	1) натягивать; обуздывать; вести, управлять; 2) жаловаться, апеллировать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	116
Karlgren code:	1172 a'
Vietnamese reading:	khống
Shijing occurrences:	54.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	捲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	juǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) свертывать, скручивать; завивать; скатывать; сверток, закрутка, см. 卷; 2) собирать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	7075

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	掖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yè yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	liak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	liak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	liak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žiak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žjek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jjek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jjek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jek
English meaning :	armpit
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поддерживать; подхватывать под руки; 2) подмышка, ем. 腋; 3) боковой; флигель; [yē] 1) спрятать; 2) связать, скатать; оправиться, подтянуть одежду
Comments:	See notes to 亦.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6343
Karlgren code:	0800 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	探
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tàn tān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λ(h)ēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λ(h)ēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lēm (~ λh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lēm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thēm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thēm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thēm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thám
English meaning :	to explore; draw upon oneself
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выискивать; нащупывать; выслеживать; 2) шпионить, разведывать; 3) навестить, проведать; 4) допытываться, узнавать; [tān] пробовать (рукой); испытывать
Comments:	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).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5265
Karlgren code:	0666 f
Vietnamese reading:	thám

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	接
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cap
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cap
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cap
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjap
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjap
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjap
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjap
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjer
English meaning :	to join, to continue, to unite [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) соединять(ся); сходиться, сближаться; встречаться; соприкасаться; смыкать(ся); стык, соединение; 2) непрерывно, слитно, подряд; без перерыва, друг за другом; 3) получать, принимать; 4) принимать гостей, устраивать прием; встречать; 5) продолжать; сменять (напр. на посту); 6) прививать (деревья)
Comments:	The character is attested in Early Zhou only in a loan usage instead of 捷 *ʒ(h)ap q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8796
Karlgren code:	0635 e
Vietnamese reading:	tiếp

Jianchuan Bai:	ća6
Dali Bai:	ća6-
Bijiang Bai:	-ća6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	捷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ap
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ap
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ap
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jap
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jap
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jap
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jap
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjep
English meaning :	to defeat, win a victory, win booty; victory, booty
Russian meaning[s]:	1) военная победа; одержать победу; успех; 2) трофеи; 3) быстрый, проворный; сметливый, находчивый; 4) Цзе (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *ȝ(h)ap 'be quick, nimble, brisk'.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5901
Karlgren code:	0636 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	捧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pěng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phoŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phóŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phóŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phóŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phóŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phóŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phóŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phóŋ
English meaning :	hold with both hands [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) брать обеими руками; вежл. принимать обеими руками, почтительно получать; 2) поддерживать, помогать; покровительствовать
Comments:	See 奉.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2455
Karlgren code:	1197 b'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	掘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jué
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g ^w at
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gwat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gwət
English meaning :	to dig through
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рыть, копать; 2) возвышаться, см. 崛
Comments:	Also read *gut, MC güt id. For *g cf. Xiamen kut ⁸ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou kuk ⁸ .
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1018
Karlgren code:	0496 n,s
Vietnamese reading:	quật

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

措|63AA|U+63AA

Character:	措
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuò
Russian meaning[s]:	1) распорядиться; принять меры; меры; 2) приготовить; 3) разместить; расположить; 4) собрать; 5) отказаться от...; отбросить, откинуть
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1490
Karlgren code:	0798 x

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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搥|6371|U+6371

Character:	搥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ái
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отталкивать; 2) оттягивать (<i>время</i>); пропустить; 3) подвергаться; формант пассива, <i>вм.</i> 挨
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	176

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	掩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ram?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rám
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rám
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?rám
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ém
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ém
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ém
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ém
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прикрывать рукой; затыкать (<i>напр. уши</i>); 2) закрывать, заслонять; прятать, скрывать; скрытый; скрытно; 3) нападать врасплох; внезапно схватить
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	7279
Karlgren code:	0614 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	掉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhēw?̄s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhēwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhjāwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiāwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhièw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhièw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhièw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dìew
English meaning :	to fall down; to shake [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) трясти; качать(ся), шатать(ся); 2) вилять (хвостом); 3) упасть, свалиться; опасть (о листве); 4) потерять; 5) обменять(ся); 6) терять цвет, линять; 7) глагольный суффикс, указывающий на падение, утрату, исчезновение, как результат действия
Comments:	For *dh cf. Jianou thɔ ⁶ . Also read *dhēw?, MC díew (FQ 徒了) id.; *n(h)rāk ^w (~-ē-), MC ɳauk (FQ 女角) id.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2265
Karlgren code:	1126 m
Jianchuan Bai:	?-thi4

Dali Bai:	tua2
Bijiang Bai:	tua6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	掃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sǔ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	séw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	séw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	séw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sǎw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sǎw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sáw
English meaning :	to sweep, brush
Russian meaning[s]:	мести, выметать, сметать; подметать; [sào] 1) метла; 2) уничтожить, сбить; 3) убить (напр. надежды)
Comments:	Written originally as 埽.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3890
Karlgren code:	1087 g
Jianchuan Bai:	?cho6
Dali Bai:	su1
Bijiang Bai:	?tho6
Shijing occurrences:	46.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	挂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷrēs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwrēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwrēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwriēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwię̃
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwię̃
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwię̃
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwä̃
English meaning :	to hang (smth.)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вешать; быть на весу, висеть; <i>перен.</i> быть нерешенным (спорным); 2) прицепить, подвесить; 3) впитывать (<i>напр. чернила</i>); 4) регистрировать, записывать; 5) заходить (<i>о судне</i>); 6) держать в памяти, помнить о...; беспокоиться за...; думать о...
Comments:	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')
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1957

Karlgren code:	0879 u
Vietnamese reading:	qua`y
Jianchuan Bai:	kua6
Dali Bai:	kua6
Bijiang Bai:	qo6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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𠁧|636B|U+636B

Character:	𠁧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mén
English meaning :	to lay hands on, hold
Russian meaning[s]:	трогать; разглаживать; прикрывать (рукой); искать, нащупывать; пробовать; исследовать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3363
Karlgren code:	0441 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	推
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thwēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thwēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thwēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thwēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thoj
English meaning :	push, push away
Russian meaning[s]:	1) толкать; отталкивать; 2) продвигать, проталкивать; выдвигать, выделять, выбирать; 3) отказываться, уклоняться; уступать; 4) доискиваться, исследовать; разузнавать; 5) ссылаться на...; выводить, заключать
Comments:	Also read *thuj, MC čhwí, Pek. chūi id.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	868
Karlgren code:	0575 a'

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Character:	揃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ūn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)wēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)wēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)wēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)wēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)wēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lon
English meaning :	select
Russian meaning[s]:	выбирать, отбирать; [lūn] 1) размахивать; размахнуться; потрясать (напр. кулаками); 2) сорить (деньгами)
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3714
Karlgren code:	0470 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

Character:	授
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shòu
English meaning :	to give, to hand
Russian meaning[s]:	1) давать, передавать, вручать; дарить; отдавать (<i>приказ</i>); 2) преподавать; учить (<i>чему-л.</i>); 3) лишить (<i>должности</i>), уволить (<i>со службы</i>)
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6047
Karlgren code:	1085 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	挣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhèng zhēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	črēŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	crēŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çēŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ciēŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ciɛŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ciɛŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ciɛŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çàiŋ
English meaning :	to break out, elude, get out [Ming]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вырываться, освобождаться; барахтаться; 2) добывать, зарабатывать; 3) бороться, вм. 爭
Comments:	A very late word; there also exists a reading Mand. zhēng, Viet. tranh. It may be an emphatic (dialectal?) variant of 爭 q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3297
Vietnamese reading:	tránh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	採
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shē?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cháj
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собирать, срывать; 2) отбирать, выбирать; 3) применять; останавливаться на...; 4) см. 瞄
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5278
Karlgren code:	0942 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

掬|63AC|U+63AC

Character:	掬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jú
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пригоршня, горсть; взять пригоршней; 2) взять; схватывать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4355
Karlgren code:	1017 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	排
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	biēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	biēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bäj
English meaning :	rank,order; to expel,prohibit [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расставлять в порядке; разместить (расположить) в ряд; 2) тип. набирать; набор; ряд; порядок; линия; 3) воен. взвод; 4) выталкивать, изгонять; искоренять; бойкотировать; анти-; 5) толкнуть; распахнуть (дверь); 6) ставить на сцене (пьесу); 7) дрессировать; тренировать; 8) плот
Comments:	The character is also used for 'raft' in Modern Chinese (as well as in Southern dialects), sometimes written as 槌, but its antiquity is questionable. Cf. Viet. bè 'raft, float'. For *b- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Jianou pai ² , Fuzhou pā ² (lit. pai ²); Siam. bhē (*bē).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2730
Karlgren code:	0579 x
Vietnamese	

reading:

bài

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	掏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhū
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dâw
English meaning :	to unearth, to dig up [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выбирать, отбирать; брать; 2) вынимать, доставать; 3) рыть; копать; ковырять
Comments:	For aspiration cf. Chaozhou thau ² . The character is late, and a reconstruction *dhū is also possible.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4308
Vietnamese reading:	d_ào

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	har
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	han
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	han
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	han
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	han
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xən
English meaning :	to lift [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) приподнять, откинуть; 2) сбросить; сорвать, стащить
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4808
Karlgren code:	0443 y
Go-on:	kon
Kan-on:	ken
Japanese reading:	ken;kon;kin;agaru;ageru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	捻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	niǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhēm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhjām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nhiām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nhiéṁ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nhiéṁ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nhiéṁ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	níem
English meaning :	to pinch, take by fingers [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) растирать пальцами, катать; мять; крутить; 2) жгутик; фитиль; 3) факельщики (постанцы на севере Китая, 1865 - 1868 гг.); [niē] мять; ковырять, вм. 捏
Comments:	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 nièp and nǎm.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8427
Vietnamese reading:	nhúm

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

捩|6369|U+6369

Character:	捩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lie
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	捨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	χia?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	χiá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	liá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sǎ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sá
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sá
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sá
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śa?
English meaning :	give up, let go [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бросить, отбросить; отказаться от...; 2) отпустить; оставить; простить; 3) кроме
Comments:	= 舍 q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1311
Karlgren code:	0048 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

捺|637A|U+637A

Character:	捺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nà
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крепко придавить, прижать, сжать; приложить (<i>печать</i>); 2) прошивать, стегать; 3) откидная черта вправо (<i>в китайской каллиграфии</i>)
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8200

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bets
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	beć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bjaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bjas
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bjeś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bjèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bjęj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bjęj
English meaning :	be worn out, broken
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рваный, истрепанный; испорченный; разорванный; ломать, портить; 2) ве́жл. мой, наш; 3) устать
Comments:	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'.
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6207
Karlgren code:	0341 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	tê

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	áo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)āw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)āw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋâw
English meaning :	to amuse oneself
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бродить; гулять, шататься, развлекаться; 2)Ao (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Another meaning: (perhaps) 'be tall' (Zheng X.).
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6214
Karlgren code:	1130 a-b
Go-on:	gau
Kan-on:	gau
Shijing occurrences:	26.1, 30.1_, 57.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	救
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kus
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kuh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kəwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kəwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kìw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kèw
English meaning :	to help, save
Russian meaning[s]:	1) спасать(ся), выручать, помогать; избавлять от...; 2) прекращать; останавливать, удерживать
Comments:	In Viet. also read cu'u (pointing to a 平聲 variant *ku ?). Cf. 仇, 迹.
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6241
Karlgren code:	1066 m
Vietnamese reading:	cú'u
Jianchuan Bai:	ki2
Dali Bai:	ki3
Bijiang Bai:	ki2
Shijing occurrences:	35.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

教|6559|U+6559

Character:	教
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāo jiào
English meaning :	to teach, instruct, set an example
Russian meaning[s]:	1) учить, обучать; просвещать; наставлять; обучение, учеба; образование; наставление; учение; <i>вежл.</i> Ваши указания; Ваш совет; Ваше мнение; 2) религия, религиозное учение; секта; 3) заставлять; давать возможность; пусть, пускай; 4) в пассивных конструкциях пишется вместо 师; [ljiāo] преподавать
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6187
Karlgren code:	1167 h-l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	敗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brāts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brāć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bāś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bāj
English meaning :	to go to ruin; the ruin, defeat
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разбить; быть разбитым; потерпеть (понести) поражение; поражение; 2) испортить(ся); разрушить(ся); искалечить(ся), изувечить(ся); рваный; сломанный; нарушить; 3) испорченный, протухший, разложившийся; 4) запустение, упадок; прийти в упадок
Comments:	For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou <i>pai</i> ⁶ ; Siam. bhāi (*bāi). With consonant alternation: *prāts, MC pàj (FQ 補邁)'to ruin, destroy'.
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6252
Karlgren code:	0320 f-g
Vietnamese reading:	bại
Shijing occurrences:	16.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

啟|555F|U+555F

Character:	啟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qǐ
English meaning :	to open, open up, start; enlighten; clear (of the sky); to kneel
Russian meaning[s]:	1) открывать; начинать; 2) развивать; 3) излагать; открыться (кому-л.); объявлять; объявление
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1407
Karlgren code:	0588 c-g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)ə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)é
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)é
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)é
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)é
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)é
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)éj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mín
English meaning :	be diligentl exert oneself
Russian meaning[s]:	1) понятливый, умный; ловкий, гибкий; 2) подбодрять; стимулировать
Comments:	The reading *m(h)ə? can be established because the character is used in Shijing as a loan for 捶*m(h)ə? 'big toe'. The development to MC míν is completely irregular and may just point to a word replacement in MC. For *m- in míν (presupposing some OC form like *mrən? or *mrin?) cf. Xiamen bin ³ , Chaozhou mier ³ , Fuzhou miŋ ³ .
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6235
Karlgren code:	1251 q

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Character:	敘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lha?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjö
Russian meaning[s]:	1) излагать; говорить, беседовать; изложение; повествовать; пересказывать; 2) предисловие; объяснение, объяснительная статья (к чужому или своему литературному произведению); 3) порядок, последовательность; располагать по порядку; 4) аттестовать (чиновников); продвигать по службе; награждать, поощрять; 5) пирорвать, быть на банкете
Comments:	= 序 q.v.
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6054
Karlgren code:	0082 o

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	敕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srhək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈhik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈhik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈhik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈhik
Russian meaning[s]:	1) указ, декрет; высочайшее повеление; приказывать, повелевать; 2) заговор, заклинание; 3) быть начеку, насторожиться
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6238
Karlgren code:	0917 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)a?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)á
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)á
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)á
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)ó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)ó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)ó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋ᷑
English meaning :	a sounding box (shaped like a lying tiger)
Russian meaning[s]:	древн. цимбалы
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6164
Karlgren code:	0058 q-r
Go-on:	go
Kan-on:	giyo
Japanese reading:	go;gyo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	斜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhia
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhia
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhia
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhä
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zha
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zha
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zha
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zja
English meaning :	= 邪
Russian meaning[s]:	1) косой; наклонный; скат, склон; 2) неправильный; еретический; извращенный; [yé] Е (название долины в провинции Шэньси)
Radical:	68
Four-angle index:	2662

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	斛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gōk (~ γ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gōk (~ γ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gōk (~ γ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gōk (~ γ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwōk (~ γ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	γuk
English meaning :	unit of measure (10 斗) [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	мера зерна (в древности 10 斗 дой, в настоящее время 5 дой)
Radical:	68
Four-angle index:	2655
Karlgren code:	1225 f
Vietnamese reading:	hộc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	斬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćrām?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	crām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çáṁ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çáṁ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çáṁ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çáṁ
English meaning :	to cut off, cut up, destroy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обезглавить; казнить; отрубить; отрезать; 2) прекратить, оборвать; 3) разом, вместе; все как один; 4) см. 崩
Comments:	The MC reading would rather point to *ćrēm?; however, both xiesheng and rhymes point to *crām? with irregular MC development Viet. chém is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is tra`m.
Radical:	69
Four-angle index:	1992
Karlgren code:	0611 a
Vietnamese reading:	chém

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	族
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝuk
English meaning :	clan, family; clansmen, troops belonging to a clan
Russian meaning[s]:	1) род; родовой; племя, клан; поколения рода; всем родом; вместе; сородичи; 2) биол. род; 3) ♂реевн. казнить всю родню виновного; [сù] наконечник стрелы
Shuowen gloss:	矢鋒也.東之族族也.從矢.从所以標眾.眾矢之所集. [312]
Comments:	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 *ȝ(h)ōk 'clan'.
Radical:	70
Four-angle index:	5039
Karlgren code:	1206 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	tôc
Shijing occurrences:	11.3_

[關於 / 关于](#) [About](#)

旋|65CB|U+65CB

Character:	旋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	when
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	when
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjwen
English meaning :	to turn round
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вращать(ся); крутить(ся); двигаться по орбите; 2) повернуть; закрутить; завернуть; обойти; 3) вернуться, возвратиться; 4) моментально, мгновенно; сейчас же; и тут же; и затем; и далее; 5) мочиться; [xuán xuàn] 1) кружиться вихрем; вихрь; 2) см. 鏈
Comments:	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 zjwèn, Mand. xuàn, Viet. tiễn.
Radical:	70
Four-angle index:	5883
Karlgren code:	0236 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	toàn
Jianchuan Bai:	cuǐ2

Dali Bai:	-jui3
Bijiang Bai:	ʒuẽ2
Shijing occurrences:	54.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	旌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
English meaning :	pennon, banner, flag
Russian meaning[s]:	1) знамя, флаг; бунчук; 2) знак отличия; отличать, прославлять
Radical:	70
Four-angle index:	395
Karlgren code:	0812 v
Shijing occurrences:	53.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

旎|65CE|U+65CE

Character:	旎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ni
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0563 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	晝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	triws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	triwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjəwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	təwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	t̪iw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	t̪èw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	t̪èw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	t̪èw
English meaning :	time of daylight, morning, day
Russian meaning[s]:	день; днем
Shuowen gloss:	日之出入.與夜為介.從晝省.從日.籀文晝. [117]
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is trú. OC *-iw-s is reconstructed because the word is sometimes written (as a loan) as 調 in Shi.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	39
Karlgren code:	0847 a-d, 1075 a
Vietnamese reading:	tru'a
Shijing occurrences:	10.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	晚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mar?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwán
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwén
English meaning :	evening; late [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вечер; поздно; опоздать; 2) поздний (напр. о злаках); 3) младший; 4) пожилой
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is vǎn. For *m- cf. Xiamen buan ³ , Chaozhou, Jianou man ³ .
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	7571
Karlgren code:	0222 h
Vietnamese reading:	muộn
Jianchuan Bai:	me1
Dali Bai:	me1
Bijiang Bai:	mer1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	晤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋāks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
English meaning :	face to face, opposing each other
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лично увидеться (встретиться); навестить, нанести визит; лично, при личном свидании; 2) понятливый
Comments:	Etymology see under 御.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1216
Karlgren code:	0058 l
Kan-on:	go
Japanese reading:	gu;go;au

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ər
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)ən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)ən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)in
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)in
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)in
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ǵin
English meaning :	early morning before sunrise, morning
Russian meaning[s]:	1) утро; рано; рассвет; 2) ЧЭНЬ (<i>созвездие</i>)
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	5643
Karlgren code:	0455 h-j
Go-on:	zin
Kan-on:	sin
Japanese reading:	shin;jin;asa;ashita;toki

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

晦|6666|U+6666

Character:	晦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
English meaning :	be dark, obscure
Russian meaning[s]:	1) последний день лунного месяца; 2) темный, мрачный; ночь; 3) несчастливый; зловещий
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	4763
Karlgren code:	0947 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	晞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	həj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	həj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	həj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	həj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xi̯j
English meaning :	to dry in the morning sunshine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) утренние солнечные лучи; светать; 2) сушить на солнце; 3) таять, исчезать
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	3866
Karlgren code:	0549 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	曹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒū (~ ʐ-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒəw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒâw
English meaning :	servants
Russian meaning[s]:	1) компания, группа; формант множественного числа личных местоимений в вэньяне; 2) ист. ведомство, учреждение; ведомственный; 3) Цао (название древнего удела); 4) Цао (фамилия)
Comments:	For *ʒ cf. Xiamen co ² , Fuzhou cɔ ² (Chaozhou chau ² is probably secondary).
Radical:	73
Four-angle index:	1536
Karlgren code:	1053 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

勗|52D7|U+52D7

Character:	勗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Russian meaning[s]:	побуждать; поощрять; подбодрять; возбуждать; стараться
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4689

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	望
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	māŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	māŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwaŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwàŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwàŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwàŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwàŋ
English meaning :	to look at from afar, look for, gaze at
Russian meaning[s]:	1) смотреть вдаль; наблюдать; 2) мечтать, надеяться; 3) слава, репутация; 4) стар. день полнолуния, 15-е число лунного месяца; 5) вм. 往
Comments:	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 vong; a more archaic loan is Viet. mong 'to expect, desire'. Viet. mùng, mồng 'first decade of the month' (= 'full moon') has parallels in Austroasiatic (PAA *məŋ 'moon, month') which is probably the source of OC *maŋ(s) 'full moon'. For *m- cf. Min forms: Xiamen bəŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁶ .
Radical:	74
Four-angle index:	307
Karlgren code:	0742 m-n
Vietnamese reading:	mong
Shijing	

occurrences: 28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 50.2, 58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	raŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	raŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	raŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	reŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	laŋ
English meaning :	beam, pole; bridge, dam weir
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мост; перила; 2) стропила; балка, перекладина; 3) выгиб, выступ, выступающая часть; 4) запруда для ловли рыбы; 5) Лян (<i>название княжества</i>); 6) Лян (<i>династия 502 - 556 гг.</i>); 7) Лян (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	For *r- cf. Min forms:Xiamen niu ² , Chaozhou nio ² , Fuzhou lion ² .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5238
Karlgren code:	0738 a
Shijing occurrences:	35.3

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	梯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λ(h)āj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λ(h)āj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lāj (~ λh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lāj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thāj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thiej
English meaning :	wooden steps, staircase [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лестница; ступени; подниматься, восходить; 2) перен. опора, основание
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4651
Karlgren code:	0591 l
Jianchuan Bai:	-thi4
Dali Bai:	-the4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

梢|68A2|U+68A2

Character:	梢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) верхушка дерева; макушка; 2) рулевое весло; корма, см. 艄; 3) проигранные деньги; 4) дирижерская палочка
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3590
Karlgren code:	1149 y

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	梓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cé?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjí
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjí
English meaning :	Catalpa (Catalpa ovata)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. катальпа (Catalpa ovata); 2) резать, гравировать по дереву; 3) плотничать; плотник; 4) родина, место рождения; 5) Цзы (фамилия)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2424
Karlgren code:	0965 a
Go-on:	si
Kan-on:	si
Japanese reading:	shi;azusa
Shijing occurrences:	50.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

梵|68B5|U+68B5

Character:	梵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) буддийский; санскрит; Индия; 2) чистый, возвышенный
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	7726

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

桿|687F|U+687F

Character:	桿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gān
Russian meaning[s]:	cm. 杆
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2364

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	桶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǒng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sl(h)ōŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	(s)lōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	(s)lōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thúŋ
English meaning :	cask, barrel, pail [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	ведро; бочка; бадья, бак
Comments:	Also read *l(h)ōŋ?, MC dūŋ (FQ 徒總) id. Standard Sino-Viet. is thu`ng.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3638
Karlgren code:	1185 p
Vietnamese reading:	thùng
Jianchuan Bai:	thǔ3
Dali Bai:	thǔ3
Bijiang Bai:	thǔ2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

榤|68B1|U+68B1

Character:	榤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǔn
Russian meaning[s]:	порог (<i>y ðveru</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1874
Karlgren code:	0420 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	梧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋo
English meaning :	a k. of plane tree (<i>Firmiana platanifolia</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	бот. дриандра, павлония (<i>Firmiana platanifolia</i>)
Comments:	During E. Zhou attested only within the compound 梧桐 *ŋā-lhōŋ; later also attested separately. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen gɔ ² , Chaozhou ηo ² , Fuzhou ηu ² .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1222
Karlgren code:	0058 m
Kan-on:	go
Japanese reading:	gu;go;aogiri;tsukaeru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	梗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gěng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krāŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kréŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kǎŋ
English meaning :	suffering
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стебель, ствол (<i>растений</i>); 2) колючий кустарник, колючки; колоть; 3) завалить, закупорить; 4) твердый; упрямый, упорный; 5) суть; в общих чертах; 6) болезнь; 7) прямой; выпрямить, вытянуть; 8) 23-е число (<i>в телеграммах</i>)
Comments:	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 <i>canh</i> ; 3) "bough, stem, stalk; thorn" - attested since Han, and rendered in Sino-Viet. as <i>cành</i> . Other late meanings attested are "hard; stubborn" and "straight, straighten" (possibly derived from the 3d meaning listed above). Viet. also has the words <i>ngánh</i> , <i>ngàn</i> 'branch' and <i>nganh</i> '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 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 <i>cánh</i> has also an irregular tone]."
Radical:	75

Four-angle index:	6431
Karlgren code:	0745 e
Vietnamese reading:	canh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

械|68B0|U+68B0

Character:	械
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiè
Russian meaning[s]:	1) оружие; 2) аппарат; приспособления; 3) орудия пытки; кандалы; связать; заковать; 4) интрига; трюк; 5) схема
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	6816

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

梃|6883|U+6883

Character:	梃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǐng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) палка, трость; дубина; прямой; 2) стебель; ветка; 3) штука (о пулеметах)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	6640
Karlgren code:	0835 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	棄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khləps
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khịj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khjì
English meaning :	to throw away, discard, reject, abandon
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бросить, отбросить; оставить, покинуть; отказаться от..., воздержаться от...; 2) упразднить, отменить; 3) забыть; 4) продать
Comments:	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 *-əć in Shijing, the analysis in ROCP 572 being incorrect).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5359
Karlgren code:	0535 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	10.2_

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	梭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sōr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sōn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sōn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sōn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sōn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sōn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sōn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	swâ
English meaning :	shuttle [Nanchao Song]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) челнок (<i>ткацкого станка</i>); 2)ходить, сновать, мелькать
Comments:	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-).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	6321
Vietnamese reading:	thoi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pəuŋ
English meaning :	a wooden beater, mallet [Tang]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	梅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	méi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mə̄
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mə̄
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mə̄
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mə̄
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mə̄
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mə̄
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mə̄j
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	moj
English meaning :	Japanese apricot (<i>Prunus mume</i>), plum
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слива, чернослив; ягоды (<i>общее понятие</i>); 2) сифилис; 3) см. 霉
Comments:	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.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4766
Karlgren code:	0947 l
Vietnamese reading:	me

Shijing occurrences: | 20.1, 20.2, 20.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

櫃|6894|U+6894

Character:	櫃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhī
Russian meaning[s]:	櫃子 <i>бом.</i> гардения цветущая (<i>Gardenia florida</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	7134

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	條
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	līw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	līw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	liēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	diēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	diēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	diēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diew
English meaning :	be extending branches, extend, long; branch
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ветка, ветвь; отрасль; 2) статья, параграф, пункт; 3) постатейно, по пунктам; по порядку; порядок; 4) записка; 5) полоса; <i>счетный суффикс для имен существительных, обозначающих длинные предметы, продолжительные явления и некоторых животных</i> ; 6) Тяо (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	小枝也.從木.攸聲. [249]
Comments:	Also used for *līw 'orderly' (Sch.: "perhaps this is the same word: 'neatly branched = spread out') ¹ , as well as for *līw '(perhaps) a tree like Mallotus japonicus'; for *sliw, MC thieu 'to pull down branches'. For OC *l (not *lh-) cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Jianou tiau ² , Chaozhou tiəu ² , Fuzhou tieu ² . Later, more abstract, meanings are: ('branch' >) 'article, clause, paragraph'."
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	5256
Karlgren code:	1077 f

Vietnamese reading:	d_iêu
Shijing occurrences:	10.1, 10.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	梨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rəj (~ -ij)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	li
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	li
English meaning :	pear [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	груша
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lai ² , Fuzhou, Jianou li ² .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5240
Karlgren code:	0518 h-i
Vietnamese reading:	lê

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

梟|689F|U+689F

Character:	枭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāo
English meaning :	perhaps: owl
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сова; 2) сильный; отважный; 3) контрабандист (<i>проводящий соль</i>); 4) отрубить голову; 5) Сяо (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5241
Karlgren code:	1070 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	椀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w ān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwān
English meaning :	small table [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0257 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

𣓂|6882|U+6882

Character:	𣓂
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1066 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	欲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhok
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhok
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhok
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhok
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhok
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhok
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhok
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jöuk
English meaning :	to want, wish, desire
Russian meaning[s]:	1) желать, хотеть, стремиться; домогаться; желание; жажда; страсть; 2) быть готовым к...; намереваться; 3) желая...; если хочешь; для того, чтобы...; для; 4) мягкий; послушный; 5) любить
Comments:	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.
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4803
Karlgren code:	1202 d
Vietnamese reading:	chúc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	殺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Russian meaning[s]:	1) убить, умертвить; причинить смерть; казнить, отрубить голову; 2) рубить (врагов), прорубаться; пробиваться (через вражеский строй); драться, воевать; 3) испортить (напр. настроение); 4) саднить, раздражать; 5) добыть на охоте, принести охотничий трофей; 6) крайне, очень; в высшей степени; 7) перен. уморить, помереть (напр. со смеху); 8) связать, привязать; 9) узурпировать, присвоить; 10) окончить, привести к концу; окончание; последний; 11) подвести итог; [shài shā] 1) уменьшать, убавлять; снизить (в ранге); сбавить; уменьшиться, ослабеть; 2) разница, различие; 3) спешить, торопиться; быстрый
Radical:	79
Four-angle index:	6145

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij 'eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	?
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṣāt
English meaning :	to kill
Comments:	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 ṣāj (FQ 所拜), Pek. shài 'to wound; to diminish'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0319 d-e
Jianchuan Bai:	śa6

Dali Bai:	śa6
Bijiang Bai:	śa6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	háo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)āw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)āw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣāw
English meaning :	a single hair, thin hair [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) волосок, шерстинка; <i>перен.</i> крошечный, ничтожный; нота; 2) <i>перед отрицанием</i> ни на волосок, ни на иоту, никакого не...; 3) xao (<i>название меры</i>) а) 1/1000 часть 丈 (китайского дюйма) = 0,032 мм; б) 1/100000 часть 斤 (китайского фунта) = 0,0037301 грамма; 4) <i>кант.</i> <i>диал.</i> 10 фэнь, гривенник; 5) веревка, поддерживающая безмен; 6) <i>обр.</i> писчая кисть; 7) Xao (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	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.
Radical:	82
Four-angle index:	7225
Karlgren code:	1129 m
Vietnamese	

reading:

hào

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

毬|6BEC|U+6BEC

Character:	毬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiú
Russian meaning[s]:	шар, мяч; ком, см. 球
Radical:	82
Four-angle index:	7238

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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氹|6C2B|U+6C2B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qing
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

涎|6D8E|U+6D8E

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xián
Russian meaning[s]:	слюна; выпускать слюнки; [xiàn] прилипать; приставать, надоедать
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6652

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	涼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	raŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	raŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	raŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	reŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	laŋ
English meaning :	be chilly
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прохладный, свежий; 2) летний, легкий (напр. об одежде); 3) проветривать; охлаждать; остывать; остуженный; 4) ист. Лян (название нескольких царств на территории нынешней провинции Ганьсу); 5) Лян (фамилия)
Comments:	For *r- cf. Min forms:Xiamen liŋ ² , Chaozhou liaŋ ² , Fuzhou liŋ ² .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8224
Karlgren code:	0755 1
Shijing occurrences:	41.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	淳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ur
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)un
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)un
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)un
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)un
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)un
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)un
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žwin
English meaning :	thick, solid, big [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чистый, простой; 2) верный, преданный; 3) Чунь (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also used during L. Zhou for a homonymous *d(h)ur "each consisting of..., each of a pair" (in enumeration); for *tur, MC čwin (FQ JY 朱倫), Pek. zhūn 'to pour (out)'. The basic meaning of *d(h)ur since Han is "pure, with no admixture".
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3056
Karlgren code:	464 e
Go-on:	zjun
Kan-on:	sjun

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

淙|6DD9|U+6DD9

Character:	淙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cong
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	液
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)iak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)iak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)iak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)iak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)jek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	j(h)jek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	j(h)jek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jek
English meaning :	liquid, fluid, juice [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	жидкость; сок; слюна; влага; выделять жидкость; превращать в жидкость, разжижать
Comments:	There is also a reading MC śek (Tsiyün), OC *sliak 'to be soaked' (attested in L.Chou).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6345
Karlgren code:	0800 n-o
Vietnamese reading:	dịch

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	淡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ām?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)ām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)ām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)ām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dǎm
English meaning :	insipid
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слабый; жидкий; пресный; 2) бледный, неинтересный; безразличный; безжизненный; 3) скучный, тощий (о доходах); 4) азот
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5495
Karlgren code:	0617 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	淌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tāng
Russian meaning[s]:	валы, большие волны; [tāng] 1) течь, стекать; капать; 2) лить (слезы)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3777

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?a
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?a
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?a
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?a
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?o
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?o
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?o
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ö
English meaning :	silt; be full of silt, stale (of water) [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грязь, ил; 2) засоряться, затягиваться (напр. о пруде, озере); застой; засорение
Comments:	Also read *?a-s, MC ?ö, Mand. yù (= Viet. ú') id.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8761
Vietnamese reading:	ú'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	添
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thjam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thjam
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thjem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thjem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thjem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thiem
English meaning :	to add, increase [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) увеличить; добавить, дополнить; дополнительно; 2) заполнять (напр. бланк); 3) все более и более; 4) родить (ребенка)
Comments:	Originally written as 沾 (among other readings of this character q.v.). Standard Sino-Viet. is thiêm.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8333
Vietnamese reading:	thêm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	čhen? (~ -a-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	chján
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	chján
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	chjén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	chjén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chjén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjén
English meaning :	be shallow, thin
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мелкий; мелководье, мель; посадить (сесть) на мель; 2) неглубокий, поверхностный; простой, элементарный; 3) вульгарный, пошлый; 4) светлый, бледный (<i>о цвете</i>)
Comments:	The word does not occur in rhymes, and both *-en? and *-an? are possible; external evidence seems to be in favour of the former, and so does the loan for *céñ (MC cien, Pek. jiān) 'to flow rapidly' (Chuci).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6801
Karlgren code:	0155 k
Go-on:	sen
Kan-on:	sen
Japanese reading:	sen+;asai+

Vietnamese reading:	thiê`n
Jianchuan Bai:	čhī1
Dali Bai:	čhi1
Shijing occurrences:	34.1, 35.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	清
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shenj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sheŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shenj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjenj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjenj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjenj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjenj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjenj
English meaning :	be pure, clear
Russian meaning[s]:	1) светлый, прозрачный, чистый; ясный, понятный; 2) честный, безупречный, непорочный; 3) рассчитаться; упорядочить; вчистую, сполна; 4) очистить, вычистить; 5) Цинская (Маньчжурская) династия (1644 - 1911 гг.); цинский, маньчжурский
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3615
Karlgren code:	0812 i'-j'
Vietnamese reading:	thanh
Shijing occurrences:	47.3

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Character:	淇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)ə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)ə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)i
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)i
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)i
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gi
English meaning :	river name
Russian meaning[s]:	сокр. Цишуй (река в провинции Хэнань)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7875
Shijing occurrences:	39.1_, 48.1, 48.2, 48.3, 55.1, 55.2, 55.3, 58.1_, 58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lín
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rəm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lim
English meaning :	to pour [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поливать, орошать; промочить; промокнуть; 2) гоноррея; [lìn] 1) капать; просачиваться; 2) фильтровать, цедить; [lún] разг. промокнуть
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou lim ² , Fuzhou liŋ ² .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5151
Karlgren code:	0655 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	涯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yá
English meaning :	river bank
Russian meaning[s]:	1) берег; 2) предел, граница
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	177
Karlgren code:	0879 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ik ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)iuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)jəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)əuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)iuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)uk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)uk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒük
English meaning :	be good
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чистый, ясный; 2) добродетельный; нравственный; 3) привлекательный; милый
Shuowen gloss:	清湛也.從水.叔聲.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5947
Karlgren code:	1031 j
Shijing occurrences:	1.1, 28.4, 47.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	涮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вымочить; вымыть (<i>напр. посуду</i>); выполоскать; 2) вареный; сварить; 3) лгать, обманывать
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2857

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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淞|6DDE|U+6DDE

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sōng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сокр. р. Сунцзян (в провинции Цзянсу); 2) сокр. Усун, шанх. диал. Вузунг (название крепости в устье р. Янцзы)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8654

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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淹|6DF9|U+6DF9

Character:	淹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yān yàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мочить; намокать; погрузить(ся) в воду; утонуть; утопить; 2) задерживать(ся), застревать; 3) получить раздражение (о коже); выпот; 4) проникать; глубокий, основательный (об эрудиции, знаниях); [yān] задерживаться, оставаться; мешкать, медлить; застрять
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7280
Karlgren code:	0614 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	涸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)āk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)āk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gāk (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gāk (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gāk (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gāk (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gāk (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣâk
English meaning :	to become dry
Russian meaning[s]:	1) высыхать; высохший; пересыхать, иссыкать; 2) обеднеть, оскудеть
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1841

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

混|6DF7|U+6DF7

Character:	混
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hùn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) смутный; хаотический; беспорядочный; смешанный; 2) размешивать, смешивать; сбалтывать; 3) пережить кое-как (<i>напр. трудный год</i>); кое-как справиться (закончить); как попало, кое-как; 5) опрометью [бежать]; [hún] мутный, нечистый; испорченный; неопрятный; [hún] неясный, непонятный, запутанный; [gǔn] 混混 бить ключом
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6965
Karlgren code:	0417 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?wīn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wīn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wjēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wiēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wiēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wiēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wiēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?wien
English meaning :	be deep; profound
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пучина, бездна; омут; бездонный, глубокий; 2) поток; 3) Юань (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used in the onomatopoeic reduplication *?wīn-?wīn 'sound of the drum'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2050
Karlgren code:	0367 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	28.4_, 50.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	漸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>сокр. р.</i> Сихэ (<i>в провинции Хэнань</i>); 2) рисовый отстой; вода после промывки риса
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2003
Karlgren code:	0857 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chiej
English meaning :	to feel cold, be cold, chilly
Russian meaning[s]:	1) холодный, леденящий; холод; 2) ветер с дождем; ненастный; 3) скорбный; скорбеть, печалиться, см. 懷
Comments:	Usually written with the radical "water" in Early Zhou."
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8804
Karlgren code:	0592 f
Shijing occurrences:	27.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	渚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ta?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćő
English meaning :	islet (in a river)
Russian meaning[s]:	остров на реке, отмель
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1615
Karlgren code:	0045 k
Shijing occurrences:	22.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'waké 'pot'*. (2018).

涵|6DB5|U+6DB5

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hán
Russian meaning[s]:	1) погрузить(ся) в воду; намочить; намокнуть; 2) вместительный, обширный; 3) велиководушный, снисходительный; 4) болотистый
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	964
Karlgren code:	0643 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ruts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rwəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rwəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rwəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lwiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lwìj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lwìj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lwì
English meaning :	tear [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	слезы; плакать
Comments:	Another loan from the same source is Viet. lụy 'tears'. For *r cf. Xiamen lui ⁶ , Fuzhou loi ⁶ , Chaozhou lui ⁴ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4972
Karlgren code:	0532 c
Vietnamese reading:	lệ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	淫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yín
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)əm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)əm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)əm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ź(h)əm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ź(h)im
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	j(h)im
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	j(h)im
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jim
English meaning :	be excessive, licentious, dissolute
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0657 b
Vietnamese reading:	dâm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	táo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мыть рис; сполоскивать, промывать; 2) отбирать; отбор лучшего; 3) шалить; 4) дренаж
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4310

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)un
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)wən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)wən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)wən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)win
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)win
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)win
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lwin
English meaning :	be rippling; to sink
Russian meaning[s]:	1) утонуть; исчезнуть, погибнуть; 2) зыбь; волны; струи; 3) тащить, тянуть за собой
Comments:	Also used in the expression 淪胥 *r(h)un-sa 'indiscriminately'. SchüSSLER gives only the meaning 'be rippling', but the character also means 'to sink' (the latter meaning is attested already in Shujing). Regular Sino-Viet. is luân.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3716
Karlgren code:	470 d
Vietnamese reading:	lún

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	深
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λhəm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λhəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	λhəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śim
English meaning :	be deep
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глубокий; глубина; стать глубоким; углубить(ся); 2) сокровенный; таинственный; 3) темный (<i>о цвете</i>); 4) сильно, очень, весьма
Comments:	For *λh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou chim ¹ (MC śim is thus a 'dialectal' form; normally ʈhim would be expected).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5266
Karlgren code:	0666 c-d
Vietnamese reading:	thâm
Jianchuan Bai:	sɛ4
Dali Bai:	si4
Bijiang Bai:	šer4
Shijing occurrences:	34.1, 35.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	淮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghrūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrwēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χrwēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χrwēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χwēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χwiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χwiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χwāj
English meaning :	name of a river
Russian meaning[s]:	сокр. р. Хуайхэ
Comments:	For *gh cf. Jianou uoi ⁹ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	911
Karlgren code:	0601 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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淨|6DE8|U+6DE8

Character:	淨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чистый; прозрачный; чистый вес, нетто; 2) очищать(ся); непорочный, целомудренный; 3) кастрировать; 4) обрить наголо; дочиста; догола; 5) полностью; 6) исключительно, только
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3301
Karlgren code:	0811 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grāw (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grāw (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣāw
English meaning :	to mix, mix up [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	смешанный, хаотичный; смутный
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is hào.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3517
Vietnamese reading:	xáo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

淄|6DC4|U+6DC4

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
Russian meaning[s]:	Цзы (река в провинции Шаньдун)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1797

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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涪|6DAA|U+6DAA

Character:	涪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fú
Russian meaning[s]:	сокр. р. Фухэ (в провинции Сычуань)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1234

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	淬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shūts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shwēć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shwēś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shwēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shwēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chòj
English meaning :	to temper; to melt [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	закалка; закаливать (<i>сталь</i>); погружать в воду
Comments:	Viet. tr- here is rather enigmatic; standard Sino-Viet. is tōi (also irregular). See also 烙.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2313
Karlgren code:	0490 f
Vietnamese reading:	trui

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

涿|6DBF|U+6DBF

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuō
Russian meaning[s]:	1) капать, течь по капле; 2) быть, стучать
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5616
Karlgren code:	1218 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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淦|6DE6|U+6DE6

Character:	淦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gàn
Russian meaning[s]:	Гань (река в провинции Цзянси)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	369

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phrāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phrāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phrāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phrēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phäiŋ
English meaning :	to boil
Russian meaning[s]:	1) варить; стряпать; 2) жарить (в масле с соей); 3) испугать, вспугнуть
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8592
Karlgren code:	0751 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	焉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?an
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?an
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?an
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?an
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?en
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?en
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?en
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?en
English meaning :	how; final particle
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>вэньянь как?</i> ; какой?; что?; где?; откуда?; разве?; 2) <i>в этом, от (из) этого; там; туда; оттуда; 3) древн. конечная частица, выражаящая категоричность или сомнение; 4) вм. 然: а) как формант наречий; б) в значении таков же; одинаковый; 5) древн. вм. 也 для выделения члена предложения, иногда с инверсией; 6) древн. то, тогда; поэтому, вм. 則</i>
Comments:	In the sense of "(with)in it" usually read as MC <i>hen</i> (a quite irregular case of h- without labialisation). MC ?en (/hen) should be derived from *?an (although normally MC *?ən would be expected), because the word is clearly derived from 於 *?a."
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	4474
Karlgren code:	0200 a
Shijing occurrences:	40.1, 40.2, 40.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	焊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	han
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)āns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gānh (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gānh (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gān (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gān (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gān (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣān
English meaning :	to solder, weld [Tang]
Comments:	During Tang used also instead of 煥 MC xān 'to scorch' - which is etymologically quite different
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	hàn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

烽|70FD|U+70FD

Character:	烽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fēng
Russian meaning[s]:	сигнальный костер; маяк
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	2553
Karlgren code:	1187 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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烯|70EF|U+70EF

Character:	烯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	爽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sraŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sráŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂáŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂáŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂáŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂáŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂáŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂáŋ
English meaning :	be bright, dawn; active, clever
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *sraŋ? 'be faulty, deviant'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sa`ng. Etymology of *sraŋ? 'bright' see under 亮.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0733 a-b
Go-on:	siyau
Kan-on:	sau
Japanese reading:	sō;shō;sawayaka;akiraka>tagau
Vietnamese reading:	sáng
Shijing occurrences:	58.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	牽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khīn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khīn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khjēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khiēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khiēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khiēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khiēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khien
English meaning :	to pull by the rope, to lead an animal
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тащить (тянуть) на веревке; 2) затронуть, коснуться; 3) вовлечь; захватить; втянуть; 4) удерживать, непускать, мковывать; 5) сшить; 6) Цянь (фамилия)
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	2495
Karlgren code:	0366 k
Jianchuan Bai:	khē4
Dali Bai:	khe4
Bijiang Bai:	qhēr4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	犁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rēj (~ -īj)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	liej
English meaning :	to plough; a plough [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плуг, соха; пахать; 2) пестрый; 3) темный, черный; 4) Ли (фамилия)
Comments:	For *r- cf. Xiamen lue ² , Chaozhou loi ² , Fuzhou lä ² , Jianou lai ² , Jianyang lai ² , Shaowu lie ² .
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	2488
Karlgren code:	0519 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wak 'pot'*. (2018).

猜|731C|U+731C

Character:	猜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cāi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сомневаться, подозревать; 2) угадывать; предполагать; 3) злой
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	3610

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	猛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	měng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrāŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mréŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	méŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	méŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	méŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	máiŋ
English meaning :	cruel, fierce, awe-inspiring [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) свирепый, злой, жестокий; хищный; яростный, ожесточенный; строгий; 2) внезапно; 3) Мэн (фамилия)
Comments:	For *m cf. Xiamen me ³ , mi ³ , Chaozhou me ³ , Fuzhou meŋ ³ , Jianou moŋ ³ .
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	681
Karlgren code:	0761 g
Vietnamese reading:	mãnh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

猖|7316|U+7316

Character:	猖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chāng
Russian meaning[s]:	неистовствовать, безумствовать; бешеный
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	1511
Karlgren code:	0724 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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猺|7313|U+7313

Character:	猺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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獰|7319|U+7319

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēng
Russian meaning[s]:	獰 獹 свирепый, зверский, злой
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	3299

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	率
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srut
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srwət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂwət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂwət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂwɪt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂwɪt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂwɪt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂwɪt
English meaning :	(perhaps) a leather band, and a sacrifice in which such a band was applied to animals
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вести, предводительствовать, стать во главе; 2) руководствоваться, основываться на...; на основании; 3) небрежный, невнимательный; 4) простой, невзыскательный; 5) в общем, в общих чертах; [lù] 1) норма; коэффициент; тариф; 2) закон; 3) мат. отношение; 4) Люй (в именах)
Comments:	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. lù 'portion, rate, proportion'. Standard Sino-Viet. readings are suất (for MC ʂwɪt) and luật (for MC lwit); suất, however, is used in the meaning 'portion, part', thus actually representing MC lwit. Besides, Viet. colloquial sорт 'at all', suốt 'throughout' (cf. also trót 'Cre, whole') most probably go back to the same source (MC ʂwɪt, OC *srut 'all (adv.)').
Radical:	95
Four-angle	

index:	2319
Karlgren code:	0498 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	sót

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	主
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	to?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćü
English meaning :	person in charge, master
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хозяин; глава семьи; владелец; 2) владыка, государь, царь; начальник; 3) бог, божество; христ. господь; 4) место таблички с именем покойника; 5) субъект; собственный, свой; 6) важный, главный, основной; возглавлять; 7) стоять за, высказываться в пользу (чего-л.); 8) считать главным; 9) предвещать
Comments:	A more archaic loan in Viet. is chúa 'lord, prince' (cf. the Eastern Han Chinese form *ćwa?).
Radical:	3
Four-angle index:	354
Karlgren code:	0129 a
Go-on:	su
Kan-on:	siyu

Japanese reading:	shu;nushi;omo;aruji
Vietnamese reading:	chu`
Jianchuan Bai:	-ci1-
Dali Bai:	-ci1-
Bijiang Bai:	-t̪i1-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

乍|4E4D|U+4E4D

Character:	乍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒ(h)rāks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒ(h)rāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒ(h)āh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)āh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)ɔ̄
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)ɔ̄
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)ɔ̄
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒà
English meaning :	suddenly; finally [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) внезапно, вдруг; невзначай; 2) впервые; только что; 3) собраться (с духом), набраться (храбрости)
Radical:	4
Four-angle index:	2025
Karlgren code:	0806 a-e
Go-on:	ziya
Kan-on:	sa
Japanese reading:	ja;sa;tachimachi;nagara

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

乏|4E4F|U+4E4F

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)rap
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)rap
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)rap
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)rap
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)ap
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)ap
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)ap
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwip
English meaning :	poor, emaciated [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нехватать, недоставать; недостаток, нехватка, отсутствие; 2) бедный; нуждающийся; 3) усталый, изнуренный; утомляться, уставать; 4) непригодный; бесполезный; бесполезный; 5) приводить в негодность; запускать; 6) аннулировать
Radical:	4
Four-angle index:	6441
Go-on:	bofu
Kan-on:	hafu
Japanese reading:	bō;toboshii

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	乎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	yo
English meaning :	in, on, with regard to
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>вопросительная частица в эньяне, соответствующая разговорному</i> 嘴; 2) <i>конечная частица, подчеркивающая утверждение, вопрос, восклицание, соответствует разговорному</i> 呢, 嘛; 3) <i>междометие;</i> 4) <i>предлог, вм.</i> 於 <i>в на, от, к</i>
Comments:	Obviously related to *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 噩).
Radical:	4
Four-angle index:	3244
Karlgren code:	0055 a-g
Go-on:	o, go
Kan-on:	ko
Japanese	go;ko;ka;ya

reading:	
Shijing occurrences:	25.1, 25.2, 36.1, 36.2, 48.1, 48.2, 48.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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[關於 / 关于 About](#)

以 | 4EE5 | U+4EE5

Character:	以	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǐ	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lə?	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lé	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lé	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zé	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zé	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jí	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jí	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jí	
English meaning :	to take, use, employ	
Russian meaning[s]:	<p>1) а) его; это; им; этим; ему; этому; <i>вводит прямой или инструментальный объект</i> (<i>перед сказуемым или после дополнения</i>), <i>переводимый винительным, творительным или дательным падежами</i>; б) <i>входит в состав многих глаголов, указывая на непосредственное положение после них прямого дополнения</i> (<i>вместо обычного для них дательного</i>); 2) <i>происходить из-за...; так как; вследствие того, что...; из-за; по той причине, что...; на том основании, что...; судя по...; по; согласно с...; в зависимости от...; вводит обстоятельство</i> (<i>причину, основание, мотивировку</i>) <i>перед подлежащим предложением или между подлежащим и сказуемым</i>; 3) а) <i>чтобы этим, чтобы таким образом; чтобы; и этим, и таким образом; так что; вводит обстоятельство цели или результата</i> <i>после прямого дополнения</i> (<i>или сказуемого</i>) <i>предложения</i>; б) <i>входит в состав модальных слов, ср. 可以; в) входит в состав сложных целевых союзов</i>; 4) а) <i>входит в состав концовок обстоятельственных конструкций места и времени в случае, если граница времени или места фиксирована лишь с одной стороны</i>; б) <i>образует ряд наречий места и времени с таким же значением</i>; 5) <i>древн. причина, повод; основание</i>; 6) <i>древн. держаться; практиковать; использовать</i>; 7) <i>древн. считать, полагать, думать</i>; 8) <i>древн. распространяться</i>; 9) <i>древн. делать, поступать</i>; 10) <i>древн. и, с; вместе с...</i>; 11) <i>древн. и конец, и все; уже, вм. 已</i>; 12) <i>И (фамилия)</i></p>	
Shuowen		

gloss:	用也.從反巳.賈侍中說.已意已實也.象形. [746]
Comments:	For *l- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou i3.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7806
Go-on:	i
Kan-on:	i
Japanese reading:	i;mochiiru;motte;omou;yue;yori
Vietnamese reading:	dĩ
Shijing occurrences:	3.2, 3.3, 13.1, 13.2, 15. 1, 15.2, 15.3, 17.2, 17.3, 22.1_, 26.1, 26.2, 27.4, 28.2, 28.4, 31.2, 31.3, 35.1, 35.3_, 35.5, 35.6, 37.2_, 39.4, 42.3, 49.1, 49.2, 50.1, 50.2, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 57.3, 58.1, 58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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[關於 / 关于 About](#)

付|4ED8|U+4ED8

Character:	付
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	po(?)s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	poh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	poh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	poh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pü
English meaning :	to hand over, give
Russian meaning[s]:	1) передавать, вручать; предавать (напр. забвению); доверять; 2) платить, выплачивать; 3) отправлять, посыпать; 4) сокр. вм. 副
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	3121
Karlgren code:	0136 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	仔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjɪ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjɪ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjɪ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjɪ
English meaning :	burden
Russian meaning[s]:	нести бремя; нести обязанности; ответственный; [zī] сын; молодняк (животных); [zāi] кант. диал. маленький; молодняк (животных)
Comments:	Also read MC cjɪ, OC *cə? id.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	3039
Karlgren code:	0964 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

Character:	仕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ré
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)á
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)í
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)í
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)í
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝí
English meaning :	to take office, give office; serve
Russian meaning[s]:	служить (на государственной службе); служба; служебная карьера; продвижение по службе
Comments:	Same word as 士 *ȝ(h)rə? q.v.; related to 事 *ȝ(h)rə?-s q.v.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	139
Karlgren code:	0970 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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他|4ED6|U+4ED6

Character:	他
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thâ
English meaning :	other, different /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	он, она, оно; [tā tuō] 1) другой, иной; чужой, посторонний; 2) в другое место; в другом месте
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7257
Karlgren code:	0004 c'
Bijiang Bai:	li3 (這)
Shijing occurrences:	45.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

仗|4ED7|U+4ED7

Character:	仗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) опираться, полагаться (<i>на что-л.</i>); 2) оружие (<i>общее понятие</i>); сражаться; 3) схватить, держать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6417

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	代
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Ł(h)ēks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Ł(h)ēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lēh (~ Łh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)ēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ɛ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ɛ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ɛj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dłj
English meaning :	to substitute, take place of, supercede
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заменять, замещать; замена; взамен (кого-л.); за; для; 2) быть представителем; представитель, агент; от имени; 3) сменяться; смена, поколение; 4) эпоха; эра; династия; 5) Дай (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used for 'generation' (<'superceding'). Probable loans from the same source are Viet. d_ô'i 'to change, to exchange, to alter'; Viet. d_ô'i 'life, existence; generation'.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	6717
Karlgren code:	0918 i-j
Vietnamese reading:	d_ái

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	令
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rīŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	reŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	reŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	reŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
English meaning :	be fine, good; to cause
Comments:	Also read *rīŋ, MC liēŋ (FQ 郎丁) id.; *riŋ-s, MC lèŋ (FQ 力政), Pek. lìng, Viet. lệnh 'to order, command'. Regular Sino-Viet. is linh. For *r- cf. MC lèŋ > Xiamen liŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou leŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou leŋ ⁶ , Jianou liŋ ⁶ , leŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0823 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	lành
Shijing occurrences:	32.2

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	仙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	san
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	san
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	san
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjen
English meaning :	immortal [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) даосский отшельник; святой; 2) транскр. цент (американский)
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	977
Karlgren code:	0193 f
Vietnamese reading:	tiên

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	仞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	n(h)ərs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	n(h)ənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	n(h)ənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)ənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)in
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)in
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)in
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńin
English meaning :	a measure; to measure [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ᶯревн. жэнь (мера длины в 8 чи); 2) наполнять; полный
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	4209
Karlgren code:	0456 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	充
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thuŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thuŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thəuŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhəuŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhiuŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhunŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhunŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhünŋ
English meaning :	to fill, full
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полный, переполненный; переполняться; наполнять; 2) быть назначенным [на должность]; служить, находиться на должности, выполнять обязанности (функции); 3) подделывать; заменять одно другим; притворяться, казаться, выдавать себя за...; выступать под видом (<i>в качестве</i>); 4) быть сосланным (<i>на каторгу</i>); отбывать наказание; 5) Чун (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	10
Four-angle index:	7513
Karlgren code:	1011 a
Shijing occurrences:	37.4, 55.2

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	兄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	smraŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mraŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mraŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mreŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hweŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hweŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hweŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwäiŋ
English meaning :	elder brother
Russian meaning[s]:	1) старший брат; старший; 2) вежл. уважаемый друг (<i>в обращении к сверстникам</i>)
Radical:	10
Four-angle index:	7372
Karlgren code:	0765 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	huynh
Shijing occurrences:	26.2, 35.2, 39.2, 49.1_, 51.1, 51.2, 58.5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	n(h)am?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	n(h)ám
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	n(h)ám
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)ám
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)ém
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)ém
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)ém
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńém
English meaning :	advance, go gradually [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	Жань (фамилия);冉冉 надвигаться, приближаться (напр. о старости); постепенно, незаметно
Radical:	13
Four-angle index:	4020
Karlgren code:	0622 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chrēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chrēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	chēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	chiēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	chiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	chiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chäik
English meaning :	to record, write down
Russian meaning[s]:	1) книга; том; реестр, папка; 2) <i>ист.</i> патент на должность; свидетельство на титул
Radical:	12
Four-angle index:	4007
Karlgren code:	0845 a-f
Vietnamese reading:	sách

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	冬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tūŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tūŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēuŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēuŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tēuŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tēuŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	toŋ
English meaning :	winter
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зима; зимний; зимой; 2) 2-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	14
Four-angle index:	8873
Vietnamese reading:	d_ông
Jianchuan Bai:	tū4-
Dali Bai:	tū5-
Shijing occurrences:	35.6_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	āo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rāw (~ ?rēw, ~ ?rū, ~ ?riw)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?rāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?āw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?āw
English meaning :	hollow, concave
Russian meaning[s]:	впадина, углубление, выемка, ухаб; яма; дупло; вогнутый, вдавленный; впалый
Comments:	Attested since Jin/Liang, thus the OC final is not clear. Also read *?rēp (~?rēp, ?rīp), MC ?äp (FQ 烏洽) id. The latter is the basic fanqie of Guangyun; the reading MC ?aw is given in Jiyun.
Radical:	17
Four-angle index:	1942

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

琅|7405|U+7405

Character:	琅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	láng
English meaning :	a kind of precious stone
Russian meaning[s]:	1) драгоценный; <i>вежл.</i> Ваш; 2) звон, позвякивание (<i>яшмы</i>)
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	5775
Karlgren code:	0735 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

琊|740A|U+740A

Character:	琊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ya
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	球
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gəw
English meaning :	a k. of jade
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шар; мяч; 2) сфера; глобус; 3) <i>древн.</i> ударная пластинка из яшмы
Comments:	Probably 'round, globular jade' - cf. the later meaning of the graph 'globe, sphere, ball'. For *gh- cf. Xiamen khiu ² .
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	5552
Karlgren code:	1066 f
Vietnamese reading:	câu
Jianchuan Bai:	ćho2
Dali Bai:	ćhou2
Bijiang Bai:	ćho2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	理
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ré
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ré
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ré
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lí
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lí
English meaning :	to divide fields into sections
"Russian meaning[s]:	1) упорядочить, привести в порядок; починить, поправить; 2) управлять, ведать (<i>делами</i>); 3) понимать, вникать; 4) принцип, закон; теория; истина; 5) резон, мотив, мотивировка; 6) справедливость; высший принцип; закон природы; идеал; идеальное "ли" (<i>высшее идеальное начало в сунском неоконфуцианстве</i>); верный; 7) разум; рациональный; по разумению; 8) принимать к сердцу, обращать внимание; 9) Ли (<i>фамилия</i>)"
Comments:	A later meaning is 'to regulate, control; to reason > reason, principle'. Viet. lẽ is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is lý (suggesting a MC variant *lì). For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Jianou li ³ .
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	425
Vietnamese	

reading:	lě
Jianchuan Bai:	-li3
Dali Bai:	-lu3
Bijiang Bai:	-le1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	現
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gēns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gjānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	giānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	giěn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	giěn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	giěn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝien
English meaning :	to appear, show up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ныне, теперь, в настоящее время; 2) очевидный; современный; наличный; 3) проявляться, обнаруживать(ся); появляться; явиться; 4) реальный; 5) потерять лицо
Comments:	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.
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	7414
Karlgren code:	0241 e
Vietnamese reading:	hiện

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h) ^{wā}
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣo
English meaning :	bottle-gourd, melon
Russian meaning[s]:	тыква, тыква-горлянка
Comments:	Also read *g(h) ^{wā} -s, MC ɣò, Pek. hù id.
Radical:	97
Four-angle index:	4873
Karlgren code:	0043 j
Shijing occurrences:	57.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	píng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	biēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	biēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	biēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	biēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bieŋ
English meaning :	bottle, jar
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бутыль, бутылка; флакон; 2) ваза; кувшин
Comments:	The early Zhou graph is 饼; 瓶 is used since Han. For *b- cf. Xiamen pan ² (lit. piŋ ² , pin ²), Chaozhou paŋ ² , Fuzhou piŋ ² , Jianou pain ⁹ .
Radical:	98
Four-angle index:	7755
Karlgren code:	0824 i-j
Vietnamese reading:	bình
Jianchuan Bai:	piɛ7

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	瓷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝhij
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝhij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝhjəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhjəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝhij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝhji
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝji
English meaning :	porcelain, china [Jin]
Russian meaning[s]:	фарфор; фарфоровые изделия, вм. 磁
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tu'.
Radical:	98
Four-angle index:	7766
Vietnamese reading:	sú'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhjam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhjam
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhjem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhjem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhjem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diem
English meaning :	sweet [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сладкий, вкусный; 2) привлекательный
Comments:	For *lh cf. Xiamen thĩ ² .
Radical:	135
Four-angle index:	1025

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	產
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shrēn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shrén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂhjān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhiǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhiěn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂhiěn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂhiěn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂǎn
English meaning :	to produce, production, smth. produced [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) родить; роды; породить, произвести; 2) производить; производство; продукция; 3) имущество, собственность
Comments:	Mand. ch- points to a variant with *çh- in MC (evidence of *shr-, not sr- in OC). Viet. săn is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is sa`n.
Radical:	100
Four-angle index:	392
Karlgren code:	0194 a
Vietnamese reading:	să̂n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	略
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lüè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lak
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lak
English meaning :	to sharpen; to define, confine, regulate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) немножко; едва-едва, чуть-чуть; 2) краткий, сокращенный; опустить, пропустить; 3) основной смысл; общий; в общем; 4) грабить, отнимать; 5) план; стратегия; 6) упорядочить; управлять
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen lio ⁷⁸ , Chaozhou liak ⁸ , Fuzhou liok ⁸ .
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	1391
Karlgren code:	0766 v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

珪|7566|U+7566

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) участок поля; полоса; 2) поле в 50 ми
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	163
Karlgren code:	0879 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	畢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pjət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pjít
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pjít
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pjít
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pjít
English meaning :	fork
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кончить(ся), закончить(ся), окончить; окончание; заключение; в заключение; конец; до конца; сполна; все; все; совершенно; 2) Би (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *pit 'to finish, complete'. This meaning can be connected with 閉 *pít, *pít-s and 閥 *prit-s 'to close, shut'.
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	2569
Karlgren code:	0407 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	異
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ɬəks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɬəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɿ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jɿ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jɿ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jɿ
English meaning :	be different aberrant, remarkable
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отличный, несходный; отличаться; иной; чуждый; чужеземный, иностранный; 2) странный, необычайный; непринятый; дивиться, изумляться; 3) отделяться (<i>напр. от семьи</i>); изменять(ся); относиться особенно, выделять среди других; особое отношение; 4) особый, специфичный, исключительный; 5) И (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	An older loanword (from a source like WH *ləh) is Viet. là 'strange, foreign'.
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	7855
Karlgren code:	0954 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	dị
Shijing occurrences:	42.3_-

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	疏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sra
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sra
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṣö
English meaning :	coarse grain
Russian meaning[s]:	1) редкий, разреженный; разредить, разделить; 2) далекий; дальний; разноситься далеко; доходить, достигнуть; 3) грубый; небрежный, халатный, нерадивый; 4) устраниТЬ (препятствие); производить расчистку (фарватера); 5) помогать; 6) Шу (фамилия); [shù] 1) докладывать; излагать по пунктам; 2) разрядка, подстрочный комментарий; объяснять, комментировать
Comments:	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 ṣō, Mand. shù, Viet. só 'footnote, word-for-word commenta to commenta 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'.
Radical:	103
Four-angle	

index:	7606
Karlgren code:	0090 b-c
Vietnamese reading:	so'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)rəs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)rəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)əh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)əh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ɪ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ɪ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ɪ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dɪ
English meaning :	haemorrhoids [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	геморрой
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	3168
Karlgren code:	0961 t
Vietnamese reading:	trĩ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wakē 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	痕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ēn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gēn (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gēn (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gēn (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gēn (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gēn (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣʌn
English meaning :	scar; trace [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	шрам, рубец; след, знак; пятно
Comments:	Viet. hǎn is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is ngắn, reflecting nasal assimilation.
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	5771
Karlgren code:	0416 g
Vietnamese reading:	hǎn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije skoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	疵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝhej
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝhe
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝhe
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhje
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhje
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝhje
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝhje
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝje
English meaning :	flaw, shortcoming
Russian meaning[s]:	1) порок, изъян, дефект, недостаток; 2) ненавидеть; 3) оклеветать
Comments:	For *ȝh- cf. Xiamen chu ² , Chaozhou chə ² .
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	6979
Karlgren code:	0358 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	痊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	quán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chon
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chwan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	chwan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	chjwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	chjwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	chjwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chjwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjwen
English meaning :	become cured (of illness) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выздороветь, поправиться; 2) вылечить; 3) отпустить (о боли)
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	341
Karlgren code:	0234 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	痍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ləj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ləj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jíj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jí
English meaning :	injure, to wound
Russian meaning[s]:	рана; ранить
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	5120
Karlgren code:	0551 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

皎|768E|U+768E

Character:	皎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎo
English meaning :	be bright
Russian meaning[s]:	ясный, светлый; чистый, белый; бледный; освещать, озарять (о луне)
Radical:	106
Four-angle index:	6377
Karlgren code:	1166 y

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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盞|76D4|U+76D4

Character:	盞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuī
Russian meaning[s]:	шлем
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	698

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	盒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χēp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χēp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χʌp
English meaning :	box, chest [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	коробка, коробок, шкатулка; футляр
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is hộp. See also 匣 *ghrāp. For *gh cf. Xiamen a? ⁸ , ap ⁸ , Chaozhou ap ⁸ , Fuzhou ak ⁸ .
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	640
Vietnamese reading:	hộp

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žəŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žəŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žəŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žəŋ
English meaning :	to put into, pack
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цветущий, роскошный, обильный, полный; процветание; процветать; 2) ве́жл. Ваш; 3) Шэн (фамилия); [chéng] 1) наполнить, набить; 2) вместить, удержать
Comments:	= 成 q.v. Also read *dəŋ-s, MC žəŋ (FQ 承正) 'full, complete, completeness' (attested since Late Zhou and obviously derived < *d(h)eŋ).
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	711
Karlgren code:	0818 i-j
Shijing occurrences:	15.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

眷|7737|U+7737

Character:	眷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	juàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) любить; заботиться; 2) семья, родные
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	1701

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tuŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tuŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təuŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćəuŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćiuŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćùŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćùŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćüŋ
English meaning :	be numerous, all; multitude, common people
Russian meaning[s]:	1) толпа, масса; множество; все; всеобщий; 2) рядовой, обычный
Radical:	143
Four-angle index:	5567
Karlgren code:	1010 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	chúng
Shijing occurrences:	54.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	眼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)rēn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)rēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)rēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)rēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)éñ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)iéñ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)iéñ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋéñ
English meaning :	eye-hole, hole; eye [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глаз; взор; зрение; 2) кругозор, эрудиция; проницательность; 3) основной пункт, важнейший момент; 4) глазок; отверстие, дырка; 5) счетный суффикс предметов с отверстием; 6) пробел; пауза (в музыке); 7) свободное поле на шашечной доске
Comments:	Also read *ŋ(h)éñ?, MC ŋlín, Mand. én 'convex'. In Bai the word means both 'hole' and 'eye'.
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	5764
Karlgren code:	0416 l
Vietnamese reading:	nhᾶn
Jianchuan	ŋui1

Bai:	
Dali Bai:	ui1
Bijiang Bai:	v̑1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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眶|7736|U+7736

Character:	眶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuàng
Russian meaning[s]:	глазная впадина
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	767
Karlgren code:	0739 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	眸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	móu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)(r)u
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)(r)u
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)(r)əw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)(r)əw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)iw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)əw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)əw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	məw
English meaning :	pupil of the eye
Russian meaning[s]:	зрачок
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	2491
Karlgren code:	1110 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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眺|773A|U+773A

Character:	眺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiào
Russian meaning[s]:	пристально смотреть, глазеть, наблюдать, уставиться
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	7521
Karlgren code:	1145 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	硫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ru
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ru
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ləw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ləw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ləw
English meaning :	sulphur [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	xum. cepa (S)
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou liu ² .
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	7608

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

硃|7843|U+7843

Character:	硃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhū
Russian meaning[s]:	1) киноварь; красный; 2) наложить резолюцию (<i>красной тушью</i>); 3) подпись императора (<i>на указе</i>)
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	5348

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gēŋ (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	giēŋ (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	giēŋ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	giēŋ (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	giēŋ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣieŋ
English meaning :	whetstone
Russian meaning[s]:	точильный камень, оселок
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	2838
Karlgren code:	0808 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	祥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhaŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhanŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhanŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhanŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhanŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjaŋ
English meaning :	be felicitous, lucky
Russian meaning[s]:	1) доброе предзнаменование; счастье, добро; 2) <i>древн.</i> <i>жертвоприношение</i>
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	2508
Karlgren code:	0732 n-o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	票
Modern (Beijing) reading:	piào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phew
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phew
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phjaw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phjaw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phjew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phjew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phjew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phjew
English meaning :	to flicker, wave lightly [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) билет; квитанция; расписка; ордер; талон; карточка; повестка; ярлык; чек; банкноты; 2) бюллетень (баллотировочный); голос (<i>при счете</i>); 3) партия (<i>товара</i>); 4) похищенное лицо (<i>с целью выкупа</i>)
Comments:	Since Ming the character is also used for piào (MC not attested; = Viet. phiếu) 'bill, ticket, ballot' (at first only within the combination 票擬).
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	8170
Karlgren code:	1157 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	phiếu

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	祭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ceć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjèj
English meaning :	to sacrifice, offer a sacrifice
Russian meaning[s]:	приносить жертву (духам или предкам); молиться; обрядовый, ритуальный
Comments:	During LZ also attested as *crēts (MC çäj, Pek. zhài) 'name of a state'.
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	8205
Karlgren code:	0337 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	té

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	移
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	je
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	je
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	je
English meaning :	to transfer, move
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переселять(ся); переносить, передвигать, перемещать; переложить на (кого-л.); <i>соответствует приставке пере-</i> <i>перед глаголом</i> ; 2) переменить; 3) двинуть (<i>напр. рукой</i>); 4) применить; 5) переслать отношение; послать официальную бумагу
Comments:	A more archaic Viet. loanword is dò'i 'to move, to transfer'.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	4163
Karlgren code:	0003 q
Vietnamese reading:	di

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	窒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tít
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tít
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tít
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tít
English meaning :	to stop up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заваливать; затыкать; преграждать; 2) задыхаться
Comments:	Also read *tít, MC tiet, Pek. die 4.
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	277
Karlgren code:	0413 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	窕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Ł(h)ēw?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Ł(h)ēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljāw (~ Łh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dīew
English meaning :	be elegant, beautiful
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тонкий, мелкий; 2) скрытый, глубокий, сокровенный; 3) мягкий, податливый, гибкий; грациозный, изящный; красивый; 4) несерьезный, пустой
Shuowen gloss:	深肆極也。從穴。兆聲。讀若挑。
Comments:	Used only in the compound 窕窕 'be elegant, beautiful'. The modern reading tiǎo is irregular (*diào would be expected normally), influenced by cases like 挑眺眺 etc.
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	7533
Karlgren code:	1145 q
Shijing occurrences:	1.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

笠|7B20|U+7B20

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì
English meaning :	bamboo hat, splint hat
Russian meaning[s]:	шляпа из бамбуковой щепы (<i>от дождя, у крестьян</i>)
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	555
Karlgren code:	0694 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	笨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bēr?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bón
English meaning :	rough, dull, stupid [Song/Qing]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грубы́й (<i>напр. о работе</i>); 2) неуклю́жий, неловкий; негибкий; 3) негодный; 4) тупой; глупый
Comments:	For *b cf. Xiamen pun ⁶ , Fuzhou poŋ ⁶ . Also read *pēr?, MC pón (FQ 布忖) id. Since the character is late, OC *n? is also possible. Another attested meaning is 'bamboo root', probably a loan usage for 本 *pēr? 'root'.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	5298

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	笛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Ł(h)īk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Ł(h)īuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljēuk (~ Łh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iēuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diek
English meaning :	flute [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	флейта; дудочка; играть на флейте; свисток; гудок
Comments:	The graph 笛 is used since Han; the earlier graph was 箴.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1815
Vietnamese reading:	d_ich

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'waké 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	第
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhējs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhējh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhējh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dièj
English meaning :	order, rank [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ряд; порядок; серия; ранг, степень; показатель порядковых числительных; 2) дом, усадьба; жилище; 3) но, только; допустим даже, что...
Comments:	For *Łh cf. Jianou thi ⁸ .
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	4657
Karlgren code:	0591 e
Vietnamese reading:	d_ê

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

符|7B26|U+7B26

Character:	符
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)o
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)o
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bü
English meaning :	amulet, talisman
Russian meaning[s]:	1) совпадать; соответствовать; согласовывать, подлаживать(ся); 2) удостоверять; верительная бирка, удостоверение; условный знак; амулет
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is phù.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	3135
Karlgren code:	0136 m
Vietnamese reading:	bùa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	笙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srēŋ (~ -eŋ)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂiēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	siēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂiēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	siēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂainj
English meaning :	reed organ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) свирель; 2) рогожка (цыновка) на сиденье
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	404
Karlgren code:	0812 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

筭|7B1E|U+7B1E

Character:	筭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chī
Russian meaning[s]:	бить (палками); пороть (плетьми); палка; батог
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1443

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

笮|7B2E|U+7B2E

Character:	笮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zuó
Russian meaning[s]:	канат из волокон бамбука
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	3723
Karlgren code:	0806 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	粒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r̥əp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r̥əp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r̥əp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r̥əp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lip
English meaning :	cereals, grain as food; live on grain
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зерно, ядро, крупинка; 2) счетный суффикс небольших по размеру круглых предметов (зерен, бус, пуговиц и т. п.)
Comments:	For *rh cf. Meixian lip ⁷ .
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	547
Karlgren code:	0694 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	粗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	žhā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	žhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	žhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žó
English meaning :	rough [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грубый, необработанный; 2) невежественный; 3) простой; грубый; 4) толстый; плотный; 5) черновой; кое-как; вчерне; поверхностный
Comments:	A parallel reading is *čhā, MC *cho (whence modern cū).
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	605
Karlgren code:	0046 h'
Jianchuan Bai:	chu4
Dali Bai:	chu4
Bijiang Bai:	čhü4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	粕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phrāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phrāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phrāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phrāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phäik
English meaning :	(wine) residue [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	糟粕 1) винный осадок, барда; 2) дрянь, отбросы
Comments:	The word is attested only in conjunction with 糟 zāo 'wine', and only since Tang. Viet. bã is not a regular reflex.
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	1636
Karlgren code:	0782 p
Vietnamese reading:	bã

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	辮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwān
English meaning :	bonds, ties [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) аркан; путы; веревка для треножения лошадей; 2) стреножить, связать; 3) споткнуться о...
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	2467

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

絃|7D43|U+7D43

Character:	絃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghīn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghīn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χjēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χiēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χiēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χiēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χiēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χien
English meaning :	= 弦 q. v.
Russian meaning[s]:	см. 弦 1) и 2)
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8689
Karlgren code:	0366 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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統|7D71|U+7D71

Character:	統
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǒng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) объединять; соединять; обобщать; унифицировать; итог, целое; всеобщий; общий; вообще; 2) управлять, руководить; контролировать; господствовать; владеть; 3) конец нити (кокона); начало ряда; последовательность, система
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	7515
Karlgren code:	1011 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

紮|7D2E|U+7D2E

Character:	紮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhá
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать; обвязывать; бинтовать; связка; сноп; 2) останавливаться, поселиться; располагаться; [zā] затянуть; подвязать; связать (<i>напр. плот</i>)
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8287

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	紹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)aw?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)áw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)áw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)áw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)éw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)éw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)éw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žéw
English meaning :	to continue, transmit, take over
Russian meaning[s]:	1) продолжать, наследовать, преемствовать; 2) рекомендовать; посредничать; 3) сокр. Шаосин (<i>город в провинции Чжэцзян</i>)
Comments:	See also 夂.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1354
Karlgren code:	1131 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

繩|7D3C|U+7D3C

Character:	繩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fù
English meaning :	rope
Russian meaning[s]:	канат, веревка; тяж (для опускания гроба)
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	4665
Karlgren code:	0500 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

氹|7D40|U+7D40

Character:	氹	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chù	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trut	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trwət	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʈwət	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈwət	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈwit	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈwit	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈwit	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈwit	
English meaning :	to bend [LZ]	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) недоставать; нехватка; 2) сметывать, сшивать	
Comments:	Not quite reliable:	sometimes considered just a graphic variant of 屈 *khut q.v.; Pek. chù has an aberrant initial.
Radical:	120	
Four-angle index:	1013	
Karlgren code:	0495 g	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	細
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sēs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	siēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sièj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sièj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sièj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sìej
English meaning :	small, tiny; detailed [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тонкий; мелкий; жидкий; крошечный; 2) нежный; тонкий; изящный; 3) детальный, подробный; подробно, внимательно, тщательно, детально
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is té.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1722
Vietnamese reading:	tí

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

紳|7D33|U+7D33

Character:	紳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shēn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шэньши (<i>джентри</i>); местные влиятельные люди; чиновники на покое; 2) чиновничий пояс; связывать
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	2646
Karlgren code:	0385 h-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	組
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	čā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cǎ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	có
English meaning :	silk string
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шелковая лента; шнур; пояс, кушак; шнурок; бахрома; плести; 2) группа; кружок; звено; секция; 3) организовать, образовать, сформировать
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	609
Karlgren code:	0046 e' - g'
Shijing occurrences:	38.2_, 53.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	累
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	roj?̄s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rwajh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rwajh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lwaś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lwàj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lwàj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lwè
English meaning :	involve, implicate; labour, hardship [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вовлекать, впутывать; 2) бремя, обуза; тяготы; угнетать; 3) уставать, утомляться (<i>от чего-л.</i>); 4) быть в долгах; долг, задолженность; [léi] 1) наваливать, нагромождать; 2) многократно, несколько раз подряд; [léi] 1) связывать, <i>вм.</i> 累; путы (<i>для преступника</i>), <i>вм.</i> 縲; 2) излишний, ненужный; 3) затруднительный, обременительный
Comments:	Another reading is *roj?, MC lwé, Mand. lěi 'to heap up; multiple' (also attested since L.Zhou, and probably being the source of the derived *roj?-s). For *r in *roj? cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou lui ³ ; in *roj?-s - Xiamen, Chaozhou lui ⁶ , Fuzhou loi ⁶ . The character was also rather frequently used instead of 累 *ruj 'to bind' q.v.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8262
Karlgren code:	0577 r

Vietnamese
reading:

lụy

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	終
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tunj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tunj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təunj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćəunj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćiuŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćuŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćuŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćüŋ
English meaning :	to end, terminate; complete, persist; end
Russian meaning[s]:	1) конец, окончание; окончить(ся), закончить(ся); 2) до конца; весь, целый, круглый (<i>напр. год</i>); в конце концов; в конечном счете; когда-нибудь; <i>перед отрицанием</i> никогда не...; так и не...; никоим образом не...; 3) финал, заключение; 4) кончиться; кончина; умереть; смерть; 5) <i>древн.</i> поскольку; и; 6) номер музыкальной программы; 7) период в 12 лет; 8) Чжун (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	In Viet. cf. perhaps also xong 'to finish, end'.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8875
Vietnamese reading:	chung
Shijing occurrences:	28.4, 30.1, 40.1, 50.2, 55.1, 55.2

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Character:	繼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	slat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	slat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjet
English meaning :	rope; to bind, tether [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	ПОВОДОК; СВЯЗЫВАТЬ
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tiết; Viet. té̄t 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.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	9999
Karlgren code:	0339 i
Vietnamese reading:	té̄t
Shijing occurrences:	47.3

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Character:	紱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pət
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	püt
English meaning :	silk band in which the seal was tied to the waist
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0276 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

鉢|7F3D|U+7F3D

Character:	鉢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	[pāt]
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwât
English meaning :	bowl
Comments:	A Sanskrit loanword (< Skr. pātra), attested since Tsin.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	bát

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	羞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snho
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sŋo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sŋwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjü
English meaning :	shame, disgrace
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стыд, позор; стыдиться, стесняться, робеть; стыдить, позорить; робкий; пристыженный; 2) изысканные кушанья, яства
Comments:	For *snh-, besides MC s-, cf. Xiamen chiu ¹ .
Radical:	123
Four-angle index:	536
Karlgren code:	1076 h-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

犮|7F9A|U+7F9A

Character:	犮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Russian meaning[s]:	антилопа (Nomorhaedus cripus)
Radical:	123
Four-angle index:	2067

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	żək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jǐk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jǐk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jík
Fanqie:	移力
Rhyme class:	職
Russian meaning[s]:	завтра, на другой день
Shuowen gloss:	?
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	553
Karlgren code:	0912 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

翎|7FCE|U+7FCE

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Russian meaning[s]:	крылья; перья, плюмаж
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	3315

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	習
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhəp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhəp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhəp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjip
English meaning :	to do repeatedly; practise, exercise
Russian meaning[s]:	1) упражняться; повторять; усваивать, овладевать; 2) усваивать привычку; привычка, обычай; привычный, знакомый; 3) практиковать; 4) Си (фамилия)
Comments:	Viet. lăp is an archaic loan; regular Sino-Viet. is tập.
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	1640
Karlgren code:	0690 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	lăp
Shijing occurrences:	35.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

耜|801C|U+801C

Character:	耜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhjé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhjí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhjí
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjí
English meaning :	ploughshare, to plough
Russian meaning[s]:	сошник, лемех
Radical:	127
Four-angle index:	1456
Karlgren code:	0976 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	聊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rīw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rīw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	riēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	liēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	liēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	liew
English meaning :	will, wish that
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пока, пока что; кое-как, слегка; 2) вероятно; я полагаю; 3) опираться; опора; 4) беззаботный; безрассудный; 5) шуметь в ушах; 6) Ляо (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	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 .
Radical:	128
Four-angle index:	2099
Karlgren code:	1114 u
Vietnamese reading:	liêu
Shijing occurrences:	39.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

聆|8046|U+8046

Character:	聆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Russian meaning[s]:	слушать(ся); внимать; понимать, воспринимать
Radical:	128
Four-angle index:	2069

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	脯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pa?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pü
English meaning :	dried meat
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сущеное мясо; 2) сухие фрукты; сущеные овощи
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3655
Karlgren code:	0102 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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脖|8116|U+8116

Character:	脖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Russian meaning[s]:	шея; затылок, загривок
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3065

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

脣|8123|U+8123

Character:	脣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chún
Russian meaning[s]:	губы; губной
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3560
Karlgren code:	0455 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	脫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λōt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λwāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l̥wāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l̥wāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thwāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thwāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thwāt
English meaning :	to take off, let loose
Russian meaning[s]:	1) снимать (<i>шляпу, платье</i>); раздеваться; обнажить, сбросить кожу; выплыться; сдирать мясо с костей; 2) сложить с себя; избавиться от..., освободиться; избежать; не стесняться; вольный, свободный; 3) пренебречь, упустить; утратить; потерять; 4) просочиться; разгласить; 5) суффикс глаголов, указывающих завершенность действия с падением или утратой чего-л.; [тио] покинуть, оставить, бросить; порвать с...
Comments:	Also read *L(h)ōt, MC dwāt (FQ 徒活) id.; *λ(h)ōts, MC thwāj, Mand. tūi 'be gentle' (thus in Shi 23,3; this is a derived meaning: 'be gentle, relax' < 'be loose'). Viet. löt is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is thoát. See also 脫, 稅.
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	7397
Karlgren code:	0324 m
Vietnamese reading:	löt

Jianchuan Bai:	lui4, the6
Dali Bai:	lui5
Bijiang Bai:	lui4, thua4
Shijing occurrences:	23.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wak 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

脩|8129|U+8129

Character:	脩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiū
English meaning :	dry up, dry out; be long
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вяленое мясо; 2) жалованье учителю, плата за обучение, <i>вм.</i> 修
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3571
Karlgren code:	1077 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

脰|8130|U+8130

Character:	脰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dλw
English meaning :	neck [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	шея
Comments:	Probably derived from 頭 *dhō q.v.
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	559
Karlgren code:	0118 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ər?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)én
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)én
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)én
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)ín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)ín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)ín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ǵín
English meaning :	sacrificial meat
Russian meaning[s]:	древн. жертвенное мясо
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	5640
Karlgren code:	0455 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	春
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	toŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	toŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	toŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	coŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	coŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	coŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	coŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śoŋ
English meaning :	to pound with a pestle
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обдирать (зерно); толочь; 2) трамбовать (землю)
Comments:	MC ś- is dialectal; cf. archaic Min forms pointing to *č- < *t-: Xiamen ciŋ ¹ , Fuzhou cüŋ ¹ .
Radical:	134
Four-angle index:	1047
Karlgren code:	1192 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologiješkoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	舵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhāj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dā
English meaning :	rudder, steering-wheel [Tang]
Comments:	Viet. lái is a very archaic loanword (not later than Han-time); regular Sino-Viet. is d_à. For *lh cf. Chaozhou tho ² (reflecting a variant *lhāj).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	lái

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

舷|8237|U+8237

Character:	舷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xián
Russian meaning[s]:	борт судна
Radical:	137
Four-angle index:	8686

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

舶|8236|U+8236

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Russian meaning[s]:	1) морская джонка; 2) импортный
Radical:	137
Four-angle index:	1634

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lon
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lwan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	źwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	źwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	źwen
English meaning :	boat [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	лодка; корабль; судно; пароход
Radical:	137
Four-angle index:	1417
Karlgren code:	0229 e-f
Vietnamese reading:	thuyễn
Jianchuan Bai:	jǐ7-
Dali Bai:	je7-
Bijiang Bai:	ńa7

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṣā
English meaning :	a k. of locust (only in compounds)
Russian meaning[s]:	бот. осока; [shā] зоол. кузнецик
Comments:	Since Han used also for *sōj, MC swâ, Pek. suō name of a plant (<i>Cyperus</i>).
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4072
Karlgren code:	0016 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	莞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gʷān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χwān
English meaning :	a rush-mat; Juncus, Cyperus
Russian meaning[s]:	громко, раскатисто (о смехе); [wān] см. 莞
Comments:	Also read *kʷān, MC kwān, Pek. guān id. During Late Zhou also used for *g(h)ʷrān? "smile".
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	7306
Karlgren code:	0257 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

莘|8398|U+8398

Character:	莘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xīn
Russian meaning[s]:	бот. подлесник, копытень (Asarum sieboldi); [shēn] 1) множество; 2) длина; длинный; 3) Шэнь (фамилия)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2433
Karlgren code:	0382 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

孳|8378|U+8378

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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莢|83A2|U+83A2

Character:	莢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiá
Russian meaning[s]:	стручок
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5004
Karlgren code:	0630 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	莖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghrēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χrēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χriēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χiēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χiēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χiēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χaiŋ
English meaning :	stalk; sword hilt [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стебель; ствол; 2) рукоять (<i>напр. меча</i>)
Comments:	Modern jīng is quite irregular, as well as Min readings - Chaozhou kheŋ ² , Fuzhou kheŋ ² (presupposing rather a variant *ghreŋ).
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	130
Karlgren code:	0831 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	莽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)āŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)āŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)āŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)āŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)āŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)āŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)āŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	máŋ
English meaning :	thick grass, shrubs
Russian meaning[s]:	1) травы, густые заросли; 2) грубый, неотесанный
Comments:	The word rhymes regularly in the 魚 class in Chuci, thus pointing to an OC variant *m(h)āŋ? (it is also semantically aberrant: considered to be a Chu word meaning 'grass' in general). OC *m(h)āŋ? is absent from Schüller'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'.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2755
Karlgren code:	0709 a
Vietnamese	

reading: māng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	莫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	māk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	māk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	māk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	māk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	māk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	māk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mâk
English meaning :	be luxuriant (usually reduplicated)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) запретительное отрицание не, нельзя; 2) не иметь, нет; 3) нет ничего, что было бы...; нет таких, кто был бы... (больше, лучше и т. д.); 4) пустыня, пустынные степи; 5) спокойствие; молчание; 6) сокр. Москва; 7) Мо (фамилия); [mù] 1) вечер, вм. 暮; 2) палатка, шатер, вм. 幕
Shuowen gloss:	日且冥也.從日在莽中.莽亦聲.
Comments:	<p>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 *smēk 'black' (ST *mēk) q.v.</p> <p>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, not in Shujing where instead 亡 *maŋ? 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.</p>

Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4893
Karlgren code:	0802 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	2.2_, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 30.2, 32.4, 35.1, 40.1, 41.3, 51.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	菖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kra?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kǒ
English meaning :	place name [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сокр. Цзюйсянь (уезд в провинции Шаньдун); 2) Цзюй (древнее княжество)
Comments:	The meaning 'name of a plant', although probably original, is attested only since Han time.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1453
Karlgren code:	0076 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

莊|838A|U+838A

Character:	莊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) деревня; хутор; посевы; 2) землевладелец; 3) хлебороб, крестьянин; 4) фирма; лавка; контора; 5) степенный; достойный; серьезный; 6) сокр. Чжуанцзы (<i>философ</i>); 7) Чжуан (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	141
Karlgren code:	0727 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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苺|8393|U+8393

Character:	苺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mei
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

莉|8389|U+8389

Character:	莉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	li
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	莠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lu?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	léw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zíw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jíw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jíw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jéw
English meaning :	weeds; bad
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сорные травы, плевелы; 2) злой, плохой, порочный; дурные привычки
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4621
Karlgren code:	1095 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	荷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χâ
English meaning :	lotus; to scold, blame, reprimand
Comments:	For *gh- cf. Xiamen o ² . Also used as a loan for *g(h)āj?, MC χā, Pek. hè 'carry, sustain' (LZ).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0001 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

荻|837B|U+837B

Character:	荻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dí
Russian meaning[s]:	тростник сахароцветный (Miscanthus sacchariflorus)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5457
Karlgren code:	0856 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	荼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	do
English meaning :	some kind of plant; bitter;a k. of rush, reed
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. осот (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>); 2) камыш; 3) вредить, губить; яд
Comments:	Also read OC *łā, MC sö, 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 žā, FQ 食遮). An irregular parallel MC reading (also going back to *Łā) is dą; this reading branched off from the original OC *Łā during late Han period and acquired the meaning 'tea'. At that time a special character for 'tea' (茶), being originally a variant of 茶, was also introduced. For *Ł- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Chaozhou te ² , Fuzhou, Jianou ta ² ; Siam. žhā (*žā).
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	8318
Karlgren code:	0082 x
Shijing occurrences:	35.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	莆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pa?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pü
English meaning :	an auspicious plant [Han]
Comments:	The character is attested in LZ (Chuci), but only as a loan for 蒲 q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0102 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	覓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàan
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rēns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grjānh (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	griānh (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gièn (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gièn (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gièn (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣǎn
English meaning :	a plant with red stem [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	бот. бархатник, петуший гребешок (<i>Amaranthus mangostanus</i>)
Comments:	Also used for *g(h)ʷrān?, MC ɣwán, Pek. huàn "smile" (probably as a corruption of 莞 q.v.)"
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	7452
Karlgren code:	0241 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	<u>處</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chù chǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tha?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhō
English meaning :	to stay, keep still, dwell; to determine a place to dwell by oracle
Russian meaning[s]:	1) место; расположение; местность; местами; 2) суффикс отвлеченных существительных; [чӯ] 1) помещать(ся); располагать(ся); жить; 2) решать, определять; приговаривать, налагать (взыскания); управлять, распоряжаться; 3) управление; отдел; присутственное место; 4) отдыхать; жить на покое; 5) иметь пристанище; устроиться; 6) относиться, обращаться
Comments:	Also read *tha?-s, MC čhō (FQ 昌據), Mand. chù 'place, room'. Sino-Vietnamese readings are: xu`' (< čhō), xú' (< čhō). Cf. also a voiced variant 署 *d(h)a(?)s 'to place, position'; see also 佇.
Radical:	141
Four-angle index:	6341
Karlgren code:	0085 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	chõ

Shijing occurrences:	19.3_, 29.1_, 31.3_, 37.2_, 38.1_, 39.3_
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

彪|5F6A|U+5F6A

Character:	彪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	biāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тигренок; 2) полосы на шкуре тигра; 3) пестрый, разукрашенный
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	7506
Karlgren code:	1106 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	蛇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	liaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	liaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	liaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žä
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ža
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ža
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ža
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ža
English meaning :	snake
Russian meaning[s]:	1) змея; 6-й знак Зодиака; 2) ядовитый (о змее); 3) ползти, пресмыкаться
Comments:	Also read *laj (MC je, FQ 戈支, Mand. yí) in the compound 委蛇 *?waj-laj 'be compliant, gracious'.
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	7023
Karlgren code:	0004 1
Vietnamese reading:	xà
Bijiang Bai:	čher1
Shijing occurrences:	18.1_, 18.2, 18.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

蛙|86C0|U+86C0

Character:	蛙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhù
Russian meaning[s]:	1) книжный (древесный) червь; червоточина; 2) точить; источенный; сгнить
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	362

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

蚶|86B6|U+86B6

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hān
Russian meaning[s]:	蚶子 устрица, съедобный моллюск (<i>Arca inflata</i>)
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	1031

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ko
English meaning :	cricket [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	蝼蛄 зоол. медведка (<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i>)
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	1282
Karlgren code:	0049 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

虧|86B5|U+86B5

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	he
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蛆|86C6|U+86C6

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ća
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ca
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ca
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cja
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjö
English meaning :	millipede [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	сорохоножка; [qū] личинка (<i>мухи</i>)
Comments:	Used in the compoundji-jū
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	611
Karlgren code:	0046 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	蛋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dān
English meaning :	egg [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) яйцо; 2) <i>анат.</i> яйцо; 3) <i>бран.</i> выродок; 4) дань (<i>название племен, см. 蟹</i>)
Comments:	A late variant of 弹 'pellet, ball' with a specialized meaning.
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	8743

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

胙|86B1|U+86B1

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rāks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)āh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)āh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝà
English meaning :	name of a winter sacrifice
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khəw
English meaning :	earthworm
Russian meaning[s]:	земляной червь (Perichaeta communissima)
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	496

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

姈|86C9|U+86C9

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ling
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0823 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	術
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lut
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lwət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žwət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žwit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žwit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žwit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žwit
English meaning :	procedure, device, art
Russian meaning[s]:	техника; технические приемы; способ, прием; сноровка, искусство; искусный
Comments:	Sch.: 'probably same word as 述'.
Radical:	144
Four-angle index:	2973
Karlgren code:	0497 d
Vietnamese reading:	thuật

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

袞|889E|U+889E

Character:	袞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǔn
English meaning :	royal robe, ceremonial robe, emblazoned robe
Russian meaning[s]:	1) парадное платье императора; облачение; <i>перен.</i> император; канцлер; 2) множество; 3) большой
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5744
Karlgren code:	0418 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	被
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhaj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bháj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bháj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bháj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bháj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bháj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bháj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bé
English meaning :	to cover; coverlet, head-dress
Russian meaning[s]:	1) одеяло; покрывать(ся) одеялом, одевать(ся); <i>перен.</i> распространять(ся) на...; 2) подвергаться; <i>префикс пассивности в глаголе или глагольной конструкции;</i> 3) <i>показатель действующего лица в пассивных конструкциях;</i> 4) Бэй (фамилия); [р̄] 1) набросить, накинуть; носить в накидку; 2) растрепать; растрепанный, всклокоченный, <i>вм.</i> 披
Shuowen gloss:	寢衣.長一身有半.從衣.皮聲. [394]
Comments:	Also read MC bē, 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. bìa id. (reflecting the original -a-vocalism). For initial *bh- cf. Min readings: Xiamen phe ⁶ , Chaozhou phue ⁴ , Fuzhou phui ⁶ , Jianou phüe ⁶ .
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	6088
Karlgren	

code:	0025 e
Vietnamese reading:	bị
Jianchuan Bai:	-po3
Dali Bai:	-po3
Bijiang Bai:	-po2
Shijing occurrences:	13.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	祖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dǎn
English meaning :	bare, naked [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обнажать, раздевать; сбросить платье; 2) покрывать, укрывать (кого-л.)
Comments:	For *dh cf. Yilan than ⁶ . Standard Sino-Viet. is da`n. Mand. t- perhaps points to an unattested MC variant *thān?; Viet. tr- is not clear.
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	16
Karlgren code:	0149 f
Vietnamese reading:	trân

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

袖|8896|U+8896

Character:	袖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiù
Russian meaning[s]:	рукав; прятать в рукав; карманный (умеющийся в рукаве)
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	1803
Karlgren code:	1079 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	袍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	páo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhū
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bâw
English meaning :	long robe, tunic
Russian meaning[s]:	халат; платье
Comments:	Also read *bhū-s, MC bâw 'lapel of coat' (LZ). For *bh cf. Chaozhou phau ² , Longdu pho ² .
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	7105
Karlgren code:	1113 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

袋|888B|U+888B

Character:	袋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łēks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	də̂
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	də̂
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	də̂j
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dàj
English meaning :	bag, sack [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мешок; сумка; кошелек; карман; 2) 煙袋 трубка
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is d_ai; another colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. túi. For *Ł- cf. Fuzhou tɔi ⁶ ; Siam. dhái (*dai).
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5689
Vietnamese reading:	d_ăy

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	覓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhēk (~ -k ^w)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhiēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mie ^k
English meaning :	to seek, hunt for, want to have
Russian meaning[s]:	искать, отыскивать
Comments:	Viet. mách (there is also a variant méc) is colloquial, with a somewhat modified meaning: 'to sneak'; regular Sino-Viet. is mīch. For *mh cf. Meixian met ⁷ .
Radical:	147
Four-angle index:	7455
Vietnamese reading:	mách

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	規
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w e
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwe
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwe
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kjwe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kjwe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kjwe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kjwe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kjwe
English meaning :	a ruler (instrument ; rule, plan
Russian meaning[s]:	1) циркуль; 2) норма, правило, образец; 3) установление, порядок; 4) выправлять; 5) планировать; 6) подражать, копировать
Comments:	Attested already in Early Zhou bronze inscriptions, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.
Radical:	147
Four-angle index:	7433
Karlgren code:	0875 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

訪|8A2A|U+8A2A

Character:	訪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phaŋ(?)s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phaŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phaŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwaŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwàŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwàŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwàŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwàŋ
English meaning :	to enquire, scrutinize, consult
Russian meaning[s]:	1) навещать, посещать; наносить визит; 2) расспрашивать, спрашивать; доискиваться; 3) совещаться, советоваться
Comments:	Most modern dialects reflect an unattested MC form *phwáŋ with rising tone.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	4222
Karlgren code:	0740 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologiješkoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	訝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)rās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)rāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)rāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)rāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)à
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)à
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)à
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋà
English meaning :	meet, receive; astonished [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	изумляться; высказывать изумление (недоверие)
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	3254
Karlgren code:	0037 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	訣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jué
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷēt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwjāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwiāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwiēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwiēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwiēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwiet
English meaning :	farewell words [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разлука; расставание; прощание; 2) секрет; секретное средство (метод); заговор, заклятье
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	5086
Karlgren code:	0312 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	訥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	n(h)ūt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	n(h)wēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	n(h)wēt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	n(h)wēt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	n(h)wēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	n(h)wēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	n(h)wēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	not
English meaning :	inarticulate, illiterate [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	быть медлительным в речи, запинаться; заика; косноязычный; [nà] см. 呐
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is nôt; initial d- in the colloquial reading is not quite clear.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	3959
Karlgren code:	0695 j
Vietnamese reading:	dốt

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	許
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sŋā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xō
English meaning :	to promise, confirm, permit; quantity
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разрешить, позволить; допустить; 2) обещать; 3) надеяться, чаять, ожидать; 4) помолвить, просватать; 5) вероятно, по всей вероятности; может быть; 6) столько-то; с чем-то, с лишком; излишок; 7) очень, весьма; 8) Сюй (фамилия); [hў] э-эх! (коллективный трудовой возглас)
Comments:	Also read *sŋā?, MC xó, Mand. hǔ in an onomatopoeic reduplication *sŋā?-sŋā? 'some k. of sound'.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	2388
Karlgren code:	0060 i-j
Vietnamese reading:	hú'a
Shijing occurrences:	54.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

Character:	設
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slet (~ ɬ-, ~ h-, ~ sŋ-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	let
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	set
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	set
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	set
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	set
English meaning :	to set up, establish
Russian meaning[s]:	1) учредить, основать; 2) устроить, установить, приготовить; расставить; поставить (западню); 3) поставить вопрос; предложить; 4) приготовить, быть наготове; 5) поставить угощение; угощение; 6) если предположим, что...; если бы...; если бы, например...
Comments:	One of the later meanings is 'to Crtain (guests)'. Standard Sino-Viet. is thiết.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	6117
Karlgren code:	0290 a
Vietnamese reading:	thết
Shijing occurrences:	43.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	訟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhoŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhoŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhoŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhoŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhoŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhoŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhoŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjöŋ
English meaning :	to quarrel, litigate, sue
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тяжба; судиться; спорить; 2) обвинять; 3) публичный, открытый; 4) воспевать, прославлять, вм. 頌
Comments:	Also read *lhoŋ-s, MC zjöŋ (FQ 似用) id. (whence the modern reading).
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	8651
Karlgren code:	1190 b-c
Shijing occurrences:	17.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

訛|8A1B|U+8A1B

Character:	訛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	é
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)ōj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)wāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)wāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋwâ
English meaning :	move; change; false; act, work
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0019 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

訴|8A22|U+8A22

Character:	訴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xīn
Russian meaning[s]:	радость, удовольствие, <i>вм.</i> 欣; [xī] подниматься (<i>о нарах</i>)
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1985
Karlgren code:	0443 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

豉|8C49|U+8C49

Character:	豉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Russian meaning[s]:	продукты и приправы из бобов; бобовый, соевый
Radical:	151
Four-angle index:	6060

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhūn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	don
English meaning :	young pig
Russian meaning[s]:	поросенок
Comments:	Viet. lợ'n is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is d_ôn. For *Łh- cf. Xiamen thun ² , Chaozhou thuŋ ² , Fuzhou thoŋ ² .
Radical:	152
Four-angle index:	5572
Karlgren code:	0428 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	lợ'n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	販
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	p(l)an?̄s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	panh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	panh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwàn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwèn
English meaning :	to trade, barter [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	торговать с лотка, выносить на продажу; заниматься перепродажей; спекулировать, барышничать
Comments:	Derived from 反 *p(l)an?̄ 'to change' q.v.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	5969
Karlgren code:	0262 f
Go-on:	hon
Kan-on:	han
Japanese reading:	han;hisagu;akinau

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	責
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zé zhài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćrēk ćrēks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	crēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ciēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ciēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ciēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ciēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çaik çä
English meaning :	to request, reprove, hold responsible
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нести ответственность, отвечать за...; ответственность, обязанность; 2) призывать к ответу, спрашивать с..., взыскивать; 3) требовать; 4) допрашивать, выпытывать; 5) упрекать, укорять, бранить; 6) наказывать плетьми, пороть; [zhài] устн. вм. 債
Comments:	Also read *ćrēk-s, MC çä, Mand. zhài 'debt'.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	7930
Karlgren code:	0868 m-n
Vietnamese reading:	trách

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	貫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w ān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwān
English meaning :	to go through the center of, to string; intimate with; to serve; tightly bound together
Russian meaning[s]:	1) веревка для нанизывания монет; связка монет из 1000 чохов; 2) нанизать; пронизать; попасть (напр. стрелой); просверлить, проткнуть насеквоздь; 3) осознать, постичь; 4) один за другим, последовательно; подряд, кряду; 5) списки населения; место происхождения (прописки); 6) дело, служба; порядок, правила; 7) привыкнуть, см. 慣; 8) яп. кан (<i>мера веса в 3,75 кг</i>); 9) Гуань (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also read *k ^w ān-s, MC kwān, Mand. àn 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 document' > 'document concerning the place of birth', 'native place'. A reading attested since LZ is *k ^w rān-s, MC kwàن, Pek. àn 'be familiar, used to; usage' (later written as 慣).
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	7986

Karlgren code:	0159 c
Vietnamese reading:	quan

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	貨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sŋōjs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋwājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwājh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwā
English meaning :	property, goods, riches, wares; bribe, bribery
Russian meaning[s]:	1) товар, груз; 2) богатство; 3) продавать; 4) давать взятку; взятка; 5) Хо (фамилия)
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8044
Karlgren code:	0019 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

貪|8CAA|U+8CAA

Character:	貪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srhēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rēm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rēm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thēm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thōm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thēm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thlām
English meaning :	be covetous, greedy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жадный, алчный, корыстолюбивый, ненасытный; 2) страстно желать, жаждать; позариться на...; 3) разузнавать, прощупывать, см. 探
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8008
Karlgren code:	0645 a
Vietnamese reading:	tham

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	貧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pín
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhrən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhrən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhrən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhrən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bin
English meaning :	be poor
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бедный; бедность, нужда; 2) недостаточность; недостаточный; 3) подлый; вульгарный; 4) я (монах о себе)
Comments:	For OC *bh- cf. Chaozhou phin ² .
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8031
Karlgren code:	0471 v
Vietnamese reading:	bân
Shijing occurrences:	40.1_, 58.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	赧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nrān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nrān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɳǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳán
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɳán
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɳán
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɳán
English meaning :	to become red (from shame etc.) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	краснеть от стыда, стыдиться
Comments:	For *n- cf. Fuzhou, Jianou naŋ ³ . Possibly related (with *-n-suffixation) to 愚 *nrəj 'ashamed' (in the reduplication 愚愚 *nru-nrəj) q.v.
Radical:	155
Four-angle index:	5958
Karlgren code:	0216 b
Go-on:	nen
Kan-on:	dan
Japanese reading:	dan;tan;nen;akarameru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	赦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hiaks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hiah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hiah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hjäh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hjà
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hjà
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hjà
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śà
English meaning :	to reduce a penalty, to pardon, let off
Russian meaning[s]:	1) амнистия; пощадить; пощада; простить, освободить, помиловать; 2) Шэ (фамилия)
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is xá.
Radical:	155
Four-angle index:	6255
Karlgren code:	0793 d
Vietnamese reading:	tha

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	té
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	té
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćí
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćí
English meaning :	foot
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пальцы (<i>на ногах</i>); стопа; 2) нога; копыто; 3) следы ног; <i>перен., поэт.</i> стопы; 4) фундамент, базис, <i>вм.</i> 隰, 址
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	471
Karlgren code:	0961 g
Go-on:	si
Kan-on:	si
Japanese reading:	shi;ashi;ato
Shijing occurrences:	11.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	趺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	po
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	po
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pü
English meaning :	back side of foot [Jin]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поджать под себя ноги; 2) см. 跤
Comments:	A late graphic variant of 跤 q.v.
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	5064
Go-on:	fu
Kan-on:	fu
Japanese reading:	fu;ashi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	輶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	è
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?riēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?iēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?iēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?iēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?qik
English meaning :	yoke [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	ярмо, хомут
Comments:	= 厄, 抨.
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	7056
Karlgren code:	0844 d-e
Go-on:	yaku
Kan-on:	aku
Japanese reading:	aku;yaku;kubiki
Jianchuan Bai:	-ne7
Dali Bai:	-le7
Bijiang Bai:	-li1-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

軟|8EDF|U+8EDF

Character:	軟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ruǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nor?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nón
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nón
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńón
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńón
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńón
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńón
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńwén
English meaning :	soft, weak [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мягкий; эластичный; 2) ласковый, добрый; уступчивый; 3) мягкотелый, слабый; нежный; обмякнуть, стать слабым
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is nhuyễn. For *n- cf. Xiamen nŋ ³ , Chaozhou nŋ ³ , Fuzhou nuŋ ³ , Jianou nüŋ ³ .
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	4811
Karlgren code:	0238 b
Vietnamese reading:	nhũn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

這|9019|U+9019

Character:	這
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhè
Russian meaning[s]:	это, этот
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6460

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

逍|900D|U+900D

Character:	逍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāo
"English meaning :	used in 逍遙 "be at ease, take one's ease""
Russian meaning[s]:	бродить, шататься, странствовать; беззаботный, свободный
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6535
Karlgren code:	1149 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	通
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thuŋ
English meaning :	to penetrate, pass through, communicate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) доводить до (о дороге); связываться, сообщаться; проезжий; 2) проходить сквозь; пропускать; проникать; сквозной; насквозь; ходячий, находящийся в обращении; 3) понять; постигнуть, познать; проницательный; сведущий, опытный; эрудированный, развитой; 4) установить отношения, дружить; вступить в связь, сойтись; 5) ставить в известность, уведомлять; 6) весь, целый; общий, всеобщий; циркулярный; 7) успешный; благополучный, счастливый; весело, легко; 8) развитой; процветающий; 9) раз; 10) Тун (фамилия)
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6536
Karlgren code:	1185 r-s

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	逗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ōw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ōw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	d̄w
English meaning :	to stop, linger [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) останавливаться; задерживаться; откладывать; медлить, оставаться; ждать; 2) идти окольным путем; увиливать, избегать; 3) завлекать, соблазнять; возбуждать; 4) фраза, вм. 讀
Comments:	A probable loan from the same source is Viet. d_õ 'to stop; to perch, alight'.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6454
Vietnamese reading:	d_âu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	連
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ran
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ran
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ran
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ran
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	len
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	len
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	len
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	len
English meaning :	go one after another
Russian meaning[s]:	1) соединяться; соприкасаться; прымыкать; связываться; связь, отношение; 2) следовать беспрерывно; сплошной; непрерывный; поточный; подряд, кряду; 3) воен. рота, батарея, эскадрон; 4) древн. трудный; 5) служебное слово, оформляет дополнение, вынесенное на место впереди глагола; 6) даже; 7) вместе с...; и; а также; 8) Лянь (фамилия)
Comments:	Also written as 漣 (with a narrowed meaning: 'be dripping continuously'). Standard Sino-Viet. is lién. For *r- cf. Xiamen lî ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou lieŋ ² , Jianou linj ² . The original reading of the character was *ran? "a k. of carriage" (= 輦 q.v.; MC lén, Pek. liǎn), attested in LZ."
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6512
Karlgren code:	0213 a
Vietnamese reading:	liên

Shijing
occurrences:

58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	速
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	swōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	suk
English meaning :	to urge, invite
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скоро; скорый, ускоренный, поспешный; ускорять, торопить; скорость; 2) звать, приглашать
Comments:	Also means 'rapid, quick' - a meaning obviously related to 'urge' and probably original ('urge' < 'hasten'), but attested only since Late Zhou.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6574
Karlgren code:	1222 i:j
Shijing occurrences:	17.2, 17.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	<u>逝</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ač
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)as
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)as
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)eš
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)ěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)ěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žěj
English meaning :	to go, go away, pass; come to the point that
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уходить, проходить; покидать; 2) умереть, скончаться
Comments:	Occasionally written as 噩 in Shijing.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6489
Karlgren code:	0287 m
Shijing occurrences:	29.1, 29.2, 35.3, 44.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	逐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhuk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dük
English meaning :	to pursue (animals, not men)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) следовать за..., преследовать; гнаться за...; гоняться; наперегонки; 2) изгонять; изгнание; ссылка; 3) один за другим, последовательно
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6580
Karlgren code:	1022 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	trục

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

逕|9015|U+9015

Character:	逕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìng
English meaning :	perhaps; for a long time
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тропинка, пешеходная дорожка; 2) ближайший путь; идти напрямик; прямо, напрямик; 3) сразу, на месте
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6449
Karlgren code:	0831 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

逞|901E|U+901E

Character:	逞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chěng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) своевольничать; делать по-своему; 2) получить удовлетворение; удовлетворить; быть довольным; 3) демонстрировать; показывать; хвастаться, щеголять (чем-л.); 4) до конца, в полной мере; 5) освободиться (от чего-л.); разрешить
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6452
Karlgren code:	0835 x

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	造
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒāw
English meaning :	to make, do, act; construct
Russian meaning[s]:	1) создавать, творить; строить, устанавливать; делать; изготавливать, фабриковать; учреждать; 2) сторона (<i>на суде</i>); 3) эпоха, период; время; 4) торопиться; торопливый, спешный; 5) положить начало, начать; начало; 6) подделывать; фальсифицировать; [zào cào] 1) идти к..., направляться; посетить; 2) достижения, успехи
Comments:	Also (with consonant alternation and suffix)*chū?-s > *shū?-s (MC chāw, Mand. cào) 'to come, arrive, appear'.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6461
Karlgren code:	1051 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	tạo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	透
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sl(h)ōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	(s)lōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	(s)lwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thlw
English meaning :	to penetrate, pass through [Sui]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пройти насквозь, пронизать; проникнуть до конца (повсюду); 2) обнаруживать, проявлять; передавать сведения; разглашать; гласный; повсюду; 3) просвечивать насквозь; 4) до конца; крайне, в высшей степени
Comments:	The earliest attestation is during Han time (in Fangyan) for a word *slo, MC sū, Mand. shū 'afraid, scared'.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6564
Vietnamese reading:	thấu

[關於 / 关于](#) [About](#)

Character:	逢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	féng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(r)oŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(r)oŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(r)oŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(r)oŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	boŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	boŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	boŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	böŋ
"English meaning :	be great; to meet with; as peng 2 "be going peng-peng (sound of drum)"
Russian meaning[s]:	1) встретиться; натолкнуться; 2) происходить, случаться; 3) когда бы ни...; всякий раз, как...; 4) большой, обширный; [péŋ] бум-бум (звукоподражание барабанному бою)
Comments:	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 phun ²).
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6508
Karlgren code:	1197 o-q
Go-on:	bu
Kan-on:	hou
Japanese	bu; hō; au

reading:	
Vietnamese reading:	phông
Shijing occurrences:	26.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

逖|9016|U+9016

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tì
English meaning :	be distant, far away
Russian meaning[s]:	удалиться; далекий; держать в отдалении от...
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6575
Karlgren code:	0856 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

逛|901B|U+901B

Character:	逛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гулять; бродить, слоняться, шататься; 2) ходить по...
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6451

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	途
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	do
English meaning :	road [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	дорога, путь, тропа; по пути, дорогой
Comments:	For *Łh cf. Chaozhou thu ² .
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6628
Karlgren code:	0082 v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	部
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bó
English meaning :	part, department [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отдел, раздел; часть; разбивать на части (отделы); 2) возглавлять, руководить; подчиняться; подчиненные; подведомственные органы; части; 3) министерство; министерский
Comments:	For *b cf. Xiamen po ⁶ , Chaozhou pou ⁴ , Fuzhou puo ⁶ , Jianou pu ⁶ . The character has also a reading pōu, MC báw, OC *b(h)ə? 'small hill', which, although also attested late, must be more archaic for this graph (the -ā- vocalism is not regular in this series).
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2138
Vietnamese reading:	bô

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Character:	郭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guō
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пригород, предместье; окрестности города; 2) внешняя стена города; 3) внешняя часть; наружный; 4) Го (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2168
Karlgren code:	0774 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	都
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dōu dū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	to
English meaning :	outer city, settlement outside of city wall
Russian meaning[s]:	1) все; все; всегда; везде; 2) все равно; грамматическое слово перед сказуемым, указывает, что действие его распространяется на все подлежащие или на все обстоятельства в равной мере; и то, все равно; 3) вообще; в общем; [dū] 1) столица; крупный город; 2) изящный; утонченный; 3) прекрасный, благоустроенный; 4) древн. крупный район, крупная область; 5) бормотать, см. 嘟; 6) Ду (фамилия)
Comments:	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."
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2145
Karlgren code:	0045 e'-g'
Go-on:	tu

Kan-on:	to
Japanese reading:	to;tsu;miyako;atsumeru;atsumaru;suberu;subete;aa
Vietnamese reading:	d_ô
Shijing occurrences:	53.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

酈|9157|U+9157

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
English meaning :	be drunk, mad
Russian meaning[s]:	1) буйствовать в пьяном виде; 2) пить запоем
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	969

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	野
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lia?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	liá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	liá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zá
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	já
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	já
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	já
English meaning :	grassland, prairie; uncultivated land
Comments:	During Late Zhou used also for *la?, MC չօ [irregularly instead of *չօ], Pek. shù 'field hut'
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0083 l-o
Vietnamese reading:	dă
Shijing occurrences:	23.1, 23.2, 28.1_, 54.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

釵|91F5|U+91F5

Character:	釵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chāi
Russian meaning[s]:	шпилька для волос, головная булавка
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	6410

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kháw
English meaning :	beat on some metal object, make a noise [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пуговица; застежка; застегивать; 2) хим. кобальт (Co)
Comments:	Cf. 叩.
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	1062
Karlgren code:	0110 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	釣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēk ^w s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjāwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiāwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiɛw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiɛw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiɛw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiɛw
English meaning :	to angle
Russian meaning[s]:	удить; рыболовный крючок; перен. выманивать, выуживать; добывать обманом
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	4259
Karlgren code:	1120 k
Shijing occurrences:	24.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鉤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thons (~ -rs)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thwanh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thwanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćhwanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćhwèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćhwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćhwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćhwèn
English meaning :	bracelet [Wudai]
Russian meaning[s]:	браслет
Comments:	Etymologically probably the same as 穿 q.v. ('smth. stringed').
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	2779
Vietnamese reading:	xuyến

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'waké 'pot'*. (2018).

釭|91ED|U+91ED

Character:	釭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gōng
Russian meaning[s]:	втулка колеса; [gāng] фонарь, лампа
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	82

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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釁|91E9|U+91E9

Character:	釁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	閂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pīts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pīc
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pjēs
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	piēs
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	piēs
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	piěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	piěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	piěj
English meaning :	to shut, obstruct
Russian meaning[s]:	1) закрыть; затворить, замкнуть; 2) блокировать; преградить; завалить; прекратить
Comments:	Also read MC piet, OC *pīt id. Cf. also 閃 *prits.
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3413
Karlgren code:	0412 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	陪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	péi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bē
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bē
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	boj
English meaning :	accompany, support
Russian meaning[s]:	1) составить компанию; сопровождать; присутствовать; 2) возмещать, вознаграждать, <i>вм.</i> 賠; приносить в приданое; 3) двойной, сугубый
Comments:	For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pue ² , Fuzhou puoi ² , Jianou po ² .
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	1229
Karlgren code:	0999 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	陵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	linj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	linj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	linj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	linj
English meaning :	hill, mound
Russian meaning[s]:	1) холм; курган, мавзолей, гробница; 2) осквернять; вторгаться; переступать; переходить через...; 3) постепенно разрушаться, приходить в упадок; 4) Лин (фамилия)
Comments:	A somewhat later meaning is 'tomb' (<'mound'). For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou linj ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² .
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	6289
Karlgren code:	0898 c-d
Vietnamese reading:	lăng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	陳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhrən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhrin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dìn
English meaning :	to set forth, set out, spread out, array, arrange, marshall, display
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расставлять (располагать) в порядке; ряд, строй, порядок; 2) излагать, сообщать; 3) старый, устарелый; залежавшийся; выдержаненный (<i>напр. о вине</i>); 4) Чэнь (<i>династия 557 - 588 гг.</i>); 5) Чэнь (<i>название древнего княжества</i>); 6) Чэнь (<i>фамилия</i>); [zhén] вм. 隊
Comments:	For *dh- cf. Chaozhou thiŋ ² . Also read (since L.Zhou) *dhrən-s, MC dìn (FQ 直刃), Mand. zhèn, Viet. trận 'battle array; combat'. This derivative later started being written as 隊.
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	5404
Karlgren code:	0373 a
Vietnamese reading:	trần
Shijing occurrences:	31.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	陸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ruk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ruk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	luk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	luk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lük
English meaning :	land (as opposed to water)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) суша; материк; континент; холмы; возвышенность; наземный, сухопутный; 2) сухопутные силы; армия; 3) связный, непрерывный; 4) Лу (фамилия); [liù] шесть (прописью)
Comments:	For *r- cf. Min forms:Xiamen liɔk ⁸ , Chaozhou lek ⁸ , Fuzhou lük ⁸ .
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	236
Karlgren code:	1032 f-g
Go-on:	roku
Kan-on:	riku
Japanese reading:	riku;oka;kuga;agaru
Shijing	56.3_

occurrences:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	陰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yīn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?(r)əm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?(r)əm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?(r)əm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?(r)əm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?im
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?im
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?im
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?im
English meaning :	shade, covered; North slope (of a mountain)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Инь (женское начало в природе по древней натурфилософии); женский; луна; лунный; отрицательный; слабый; темный; пассивный; 2) пасмурное небо, ненастная погода; тень; теневой; северный склон горы; южный берег реки; 3) обратная сторона, изнанка; 4) вдавленный; врезанный; 5) закрывать; скрывать, утаивать, прятать; секретный; сокровенный; тайный; молчать; 6) лукавый; злой; черный (замысел); замышлять против (кого-л.); 7) физ. катод, отрицательный полюс; отрицательный; 8) загробный мир; 9) половые органы; 10) Инь (фамилия); [yīn] 1) покровительствовать, вм. 蔽; 2) погребать, хоронить; [ān] древн. шалаш у могилы (где жили во время траура)
Comments:	Also read yīn, MC ?im, OC *?(r)əm-s 'to shelter'. In OC *?rəm is not excluded: if it is so, Viet. râm 'shade, shady' could be an old loan from the same source.
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	8669
Karlgren code:	0651 y-z
Vietnamese	

reading:	âm
Shijing occurrences:	30.4, 35.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

碑|9674|U+9674

Character:	碑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pí
Russian meaning[s]:	паралет (<i>на стена</i>)
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	2282
Karlgren code:	0874 i-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	陶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	táo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhū
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dâw
English meaning :	pottery, mould; to mould
Russian meaning[s]:	1) керамика, гончарные изделия; обжигать; 2) перен. перевоспитывать, просвещать; 3) грустные думы; 4) радостно, весело; 5) Тао (фамилия)
Comments:	For *Łh- cf. Chaozhou <i>thau</i> ² . Viet. <i>lu</i> 'large earthenware jar' is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is <i>d_ão</i> . Also read *Ław, MC <i>jew</i> , mod. <i>yáo</i> "be happy, merry"."
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	4307
Karlgren code:	1047 d
Vietnamese reading:	lu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	陷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rēms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rēmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grēmh (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grēmh (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gəm (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	giəm (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	giəm (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣäm
English meaning :	to dig a pit; fall into a pit, get trapped
Russian meaning[s]:	1) упасть в яму, провалиться; погрузиться; обрушиться; 2) занять, оккупировать; оккупированный; пасть (о крепости); 3) погубить; запутать; 4) волчья яма; западня; 5) 30-е число (в телеграммах)
Comments:	A later meaning is 'to Cap' > 'to besiege, occupy, harass etc.'. In Viet. cf. also (perhaps as colloquial loanwords) ho` m 'very deep'; hõm 'deep-set, hollow'.
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	1042
Karlgren code:	0672 c-d
Vietnamese reading:	hãm

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Character:	陬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	c&w
English meaning :	angle, corner [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) окраина, захолустье; уединенный уголок; уединенный; 2) собираться вместе; жить вместе; 3) подошва горы; 4) первый лунный месяц, январь
Comments:	Also read *ćo, MC cjü, Pek. jū id.
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	5921
Karlgren code:	0131 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	què
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćek ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ceuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjauk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjauk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjauk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjak
English meaning :	sparrow
Russian meaning[s]:	воробей (Passer montanus); пташка
Comments:	For OC *c- and -a- can also be reconstructed (there are no rhymes and hsieh-sheng connections for the word) - but the reconstruction *ćek ^w seems preferable because the word is written as 爵 (*ćek ^w) in Late Chou. Initial q- in Mandarin is unclear. The regular Sino-Viet. reflex is tu'o'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).
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	950
Karlgren code:	1122 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	chóc
Jianchuan	co6

Bai:	
Dali Bai:	co6
Bijiang Bai:	co6
Shijing occurrences:	17.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sot (~ slh-, ~ snh-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjwet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjwet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjwet
English meaning :	snow
Comments:	A later meaning (since LZ) is 'wash, bathe'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0297 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	tuyết
Jianchuan Bai:	sui6
Dali Bai:	sue6
Bijiang Bai:	sue6
Shijing occurrences:	41.1, 41.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

雩|96E9|U+96E9

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)a
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)a
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)a
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)a
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)o
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)o
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)o
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ħü
English meaning :	pray for rain [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	летнее моление о дожде
Radical:	173
Four-angle index:	4450
Karlgren code:	0097 q-s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	章
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	taŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	taŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	taŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
English meaning :	be splendid; to display; emblem, insignium
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глава; 2) статья; литературное произведение; докладная записка; 3) музыкальная пьеса; 4) знак, значок; орден; герб; 5) печать; 6) порядок; регламент; правила; устав; уставной; форменный; 7) ясный, явный; проявить; 8) разукрашенный, яркий; красивый; 9) Чжан (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Used later mostly with the meaning 'chapter (of a book)' (< 'emblem, insignium').
Radical:	117
Four-angle index:	2239
Karlgren code:	0723 a-d
Go-on:	siyau
Kan-on:	siyau

Japanese reading:	shō;aya;shirushi;akiraka
Vietnamese reading:	chu'o'ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	竟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìng
English meaning :	come to an end, Crely
Russian meaning[s]:	1) в конце концов; конец, итог; окончательно, совершенно; 2) окончить, закончить; довести до конца; 3) расследовать; вникнуть до конца; 4) конец, предел; граница, <i>вм.</i> 境; 5) до конца; так и...; <i>в эньяне перед сказуемым часто указывает длительность действия;</i> 6) все-таки, несмотря ни на что; только и...
Radical:	117
Four-angle index:	7403
Karlgren code:	0752 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	頂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	téŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	téŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tíeŋ
English meaning :	top of head; top, summit
Russian meaning[s]:	1) макушка головы; вершина, верхушка; крыша; нести на голове; 2) шарик на шапке чиновника; <i>счетный суффикс шапок и паланкинов</i> ; 3) в высшей степени, весьма, крайне; 4) нагнуть голову; бить лбом; подставить лоб (<i>напр. ветру</i>); отражать, давать отпор; 5) подпирать, поддерживать; 6) впереди; 7) раньше, до; 8) подменять, подставлять
Comments:	Not in SchüSSLer's dictionary (although attested already in Yijing).
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8091
Karlgren code:	0833 e
Vietnamese reading:	d_i`nh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	頃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w eŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khweŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khweŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
English meaning :	be slanting, oblique
Russian meaning[s]:	1) короткий промежуток времени, момент; только что; 2) цин (мера земли в 100 м., около 6,67 га); [qǐng] наклонный, косой, вм. 傾
Shuowen gloss:	頭不正也.從匕頁. [385]
Comments:	In earliest texts (as well as according to the Shuowen definition) identical to 傾 *kh ^w eŋ q.v. Since Late Zhou the character was used also for *kh ^w eŋ? (MC khjwéŋ, FQ 去穎) 'a short moment of time' (since Han also for a homonymous *kh ^w eŋ? 'measure of land' - about 6.67 hectares).
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8119
Karlgren code:	0828 a
Shijing occurrences:	3.1, 20.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋha
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋha
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋha
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋha
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋho
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋho
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋho
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋö
English meaning :	fish
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рыба; рыбный; рыбий; 2) рыболовство, рыбное дело; рыболовный; 3) обр. письмо; 4) 6-е число (в телеграммах); 5) Юй (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	水蟲也.象形.魚尾與燕尾相似.凡魚之屬皆從魚. [575]
Comments:	For *ŋh- cf. Xiamen hi ² , Chaozhou hi ² .
Radical:	195
Four-angle index:	8577
Karlgren code:	0079 a-f
Vietnamese reading:	ngu'
Jianchuan Bai:	ŋü4
Dali Bai:	ŋü5
Bijiang Bai:	ŋü4
Shijing occurrences:	10.3, 43.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鳥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	niǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tīw?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tīw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjéw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiéw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiéw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tíew
English meaning :	bird
Russian meaning[s]:	птица; птичий; птичий полет; в форме птицы, птицеобразный
Shuowen gloss:	長尾禽總名也.鳥之足以匕.從匕.凡鳥之屬皆從鳥.
Comments:	Initial n- in Mand. is quite enigmatic.
Radical:	196
Four-angle index:	4490
Karlgren code:	1116 a
Vietnamese reading:	d_iê` u
Shijing occurrences:	2.1, 32.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ló
English meaning :	salt; salty (e. g. land) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) солончаки; соленые колодцы (водоемы); 2) рассол; 3) грубый, неотесанный; небрежный; 4) негодный; 5) тупой, глупый, <i>вм.</i> 魯; 6) захватывать (уводить) в плен, <i>см.</i> 膏
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Xiamen lō ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁶ .
Radical:	197
Four-angle index:	1918
Karlgren code:	0071 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鹿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	luk
English meaning :	sika deer; deer in general
Russian meaning[s]:	1) олень (<i>Cervus sika</i>); 2) императорская власть; 3) амбар, склад; 4) Лу (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen lōk ⁸ , Fuzhou löük ⁸ , Jianou lu ⁸ (Chaozhou tek ⁸ is quite irregular).
Radical:	198
Four-angle index:	6937
Karlgren code:	1209 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	lôc
Shijing occurrences:	23.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	麥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	miēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	miēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mäik
English meaning :	wheat, barley
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пшеница, хлебные злаки; 2) Май (фамилия)
Comments:	For *m- cf. Xiamen be ⁸ , Chaozhou be ⁸ , Fuzhou mak ⁸ , Jianou ma ⁸ . Possibly an Altaic loanword: cf. PA *m̥iurgu id.
Radical:	199
Four-angle index:	6279
Karlgren code:	0932 a-c
Jianchuan Bai:	mi6
Dali Bai:	mi6
Bijiang Bai:	mi6
Shijing occurrences:	48.2_, 54.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	麻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	má
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhrāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhrāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhrāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mä
English meaning :	hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) конопля; пакля; лен; кунжут; гашиш; 2) одурманиться; онемение; оцепенеть; паралич; 3) рябины, осины; 4) 6-е число (в телеграммах); 5) Ма (фамилия)
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is ma. For *mh- cf. Shaowu mai ⁷ .
Radical:	200
Four-angle index:	6914
Karlgren code:	0017 a-b
Go-on:	me
Kan-on:	ba
Japanese reading:	ma+;asa+
Vietnamese reading:	mè

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Character:	傍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	páng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bâŋ
English meaning :	side [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бок, сторона, обочина; сбоку; 2) ключ [иероглифа]; 3) близиться, приближаться к...; дело идет к (напр. к вечеру), вм. 旁; 4) опираться; 5) посторонний; чужой; другой, вм. 旁; 6) Пан (фамилия)
Comments:	For *bh- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou phaŋ2, Longdu phoŋ2. There is also a derived reading *bhāŋ-s, MC bâŋ (FQ 蒲浪), Pek. bàng 'to come to the side, to approach'. Min dialects seem in this case to reflect a variant *bhāŋ? (Fuzhou phauŋ6 - from *bhāŋ-s normally *phauŋ5 would be expected). See also 旁.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	4242
Karlgren code:	0740 m'

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B̥lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	傳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	p(r)as
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	p(r)ah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	p(r)ah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	p(r)wah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pü
English meaning :	assist, assistant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) учитель, наставник; учить; 2) помогать, поддерживать; 3) приближаться; примыкать; близкий, вм. 附; 4) накладывать (краску); 5) Фу (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used for *b(r)a-s (MC bù, Pek. fù) 'reach to, come to; close to, approach'.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	3190
Karlgren code:	0102 u'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	備
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brə?̪s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bìj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bì
English meaning :	be ready, complete, perfect, ample
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подготовить, приготовить, иметь наготове; быть готовым; запасти; готовый; полный; полностью; совершенный; 2) детальный, подробный; 3) предупреждать, предотвращать; 4) для, ради
Comments:	For *b- cf. Xiamen, Jianou pi ⁶ , Fuzhou pe ⁶ , Chaozhou pi ⁴ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	3628

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

出|51FA|U+51FA

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thut
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thwət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thwət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhwət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhwit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhwit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhwit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhwit
English meaning :	to come out, go out, go away
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выходить; вылезать; происходить из...; выходить; выход; 2) выдавать; выпускать, издавать; вывозить; экспорт; 3) производить, рождать; 4) выдаваться из...; превосходить; 5) выйти из...; прекратить, перестать; 6) превысить, превзойти (напр. лимит); 7) израсходовать; расход; 8) вне, снаружи; [-chu] [-chū] глагольный суффикс, указывающий, что действие направлено наружу
Comments:	Also read *thut-s, MC čhwì (FQ 尺𧈧) 'to bring out, send out, hand out'.
Radical:	17
Four-angle index:	1008
Karlgren code:	0496 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	xuất
Jianchuan Bai:	-čhi6

Dali Bai:	-ší6
Bijiang Bai:	čher6
Shijing occurrences:	29.3, 29.4_, 39.2, 39.3, 39.4, 40.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

凸|51F8|U+51F8

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Russian meaning[s]:	выпуклый; выдаваться; выпячиваться; кочка, бугор; горбина, насыпь
Radical:	17
Four-angle index:	1943

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	刊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khān
English meaning :	to cut down
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гравировать, резать; 2) печатать; издавать журнал; выпуск, издание; 3) подчищать, стирать, соскребать; уничтожать; 4) рубить (напр. деревья)
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2863
Karlgren code:	0139 n-o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	加
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kā
English meaning :	to add, attach, hit
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прибавлять (кому-либо что-л.); добавать, увеличивать; складывать; плюс; сложение, в дополнение; 2) превышать, превосходить; быть больше на...; превозмочь; 3) жаловать, повышать; 4) присоединяться к...
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	1071
Karlgren code:	0015 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	gia

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Character:	功
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kūŋ
English meaning :	work, effort; achievement merit
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заслуга, подвиг; доблесть; достоинство; отличник; искусный, тонкий; 2) дело; страда; труд, занятие, работа; 3) результат, эффект; достижение, успех; 4) прилежание; заниматься, трудиться; 5) дреевн. траурный; траур
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4672
Karlgren code:	1172 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

包|5305|U+5305

Character:	包
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prū
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pəw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pāw
English meaning :	to wrap, envelope
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обертывать, завертывать; упаковывать; перевязывать (рану); 2) обертка, тара; узел, сверток; 3) пачка, пакетик; <i>счетное слово для предметов в упаковке</i> ; 4) обнимать, окружать, охватывать; заключать (в себе), вмещать; 5) брать подряд, заключать контракт; гарантировать, обязаться, взять на себя полностью; нанять целиком, зафрахтовать; 6) оптом, гуртом, целиком; 7) Бао (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Attested in Shi, but omitted by Schüssler.
Radical:	20
Four-angle index:	7098
Karlgren code:	1113 a
Vietnamese reading:	bao
Jianchuan Bai:	pao4

Dali Bai:	po5
Bijiang Bai:	po4
Shijing occurrences:	23.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	匆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shrōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shrōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈʂʰauŋ
English meaning :	window [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	быстро, поспешно; торопливо; в спешке
Comments:	= 窗.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8408
Karlgren code:	1199 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'waké 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	北
Modern (Beijing) reading:	běi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pək
Fanqie:	補黑 [a] 布誨 [b]
Rhyme class:	職 [a] 隊 [b]
English meaning :	North
Russian meaning[s]:	1) север; Норд; северный; идти на север; 2) потерпеть поражение; [bò] нарушать; [bèi] 1) разделять, разграничивать; различный; 2) спина, вм. 背
Shuowen gloss:	??也. 從二. 人相背. 凡北之屬皆從北.
Comments:	For etymology see 背 *pēk-s 'back'.
Radical:	21
Four-angle index:	6987
Karlgren code:	0909 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	bắc,â
Jianchuan Bai:	pi6
Dali Bai:	pi6
Shijing occurrences:	40.1, 41.1, 41.2, 48.2, 57.4

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cēp (~ č-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	сар
English meaning :	a round, a circle.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обходить кругом; обращаться; кругооборот; 2) целый, один; один раз
Radical:	22
Four-angle index:	799
Karlgren code:	0679 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

仟|4EDF|U+4EDF

Character:	仟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiān
Russian meaning[s]:	тысяча (прописью)
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	2330

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	半
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwān
English meaning :	half
Russian meaning[s]:	половина; пол-, полу-; наполовину; делить пополам
Comments:	Attested already in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary. There is also a Han reading *phān-s, MC phwān (FQ JY 普半) 'big board'.
Radical:	24
Four-angle index:	2461
Karlgren code:	0181 a
Vietnamese reading:	bán

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

卉|5349|U+5349

Character:	卉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
English meaning :	plants, grass
Russian meaning[s]:	1) травы; растительность; 2) множество
Radical:	24
Four-angle index:	2767

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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卡|5361|U+5361

Character:	𢃠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiǎ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) застрять; подавиться; 2) таможня; 3) застава, караул, кордон; [qiá] 1) зажать; 2) вставить; поставить между; [kǎ] 1) карточка (<i>визитная, поздравительная</i>); 2) картон; 3) калория; 4) автомашина
Radical:	25
Four-angle index:	1974

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhān zhàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tem tems
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tem
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćam
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćem ćem
Fanqie:	支淹 [a] 至豔 [b]
Rhyme class:	鹽 [a] 豔 [b]
English meaning :	to interpret, prognosticate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гадать; предсказывать; 2) размышлять; обдумывать; [zhàn] 1) занять, оккупировать, захватить, завладеть, <i>вм.</i> 占; 2) занимать, составлять
Shuowen gloss:	視兆問也. 從卜. 從口.
Comments:	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 ćem, Mand. zhàn 'to seize, capture, occupy' (Viet. chiém). Viet. also has a word d_iěm 'augury, omen; foretoken, prognostic' which may be an old loan from the same source (although the tone is somewhat strange).

Radical:	25
Four-angle index:	1245
Karlgren code:	0618 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	chiêm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	卯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhrū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhrū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhréw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhréw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mháw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mháw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	máw
Fanqie:	姥咬
Rhyme class:	巧
English meaning :	the 4th Earthly Branch
Russian meaning[s]:	1) 4-ый циклический знак из 12; четвертый; апрель; 2) время от 5 до 7 часов утра; утренний, ранний; 3) <i>texh.</i> паз, гнездо
Shuowen gloss:	冒也. 二月萬物冒地而出. 象開門之形. 故二月為天門. 凡卯之屬皆從卯.
Comments:	Viet. also has a colloquial loanword: méo with the same meaning. For *mh cf. Jianou mau ⁸ .
Radical:	26
Four-angle index:	2098
Karlgren code:	1114 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	mǎo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

卮|536E|U+536E

Character:	卮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кубок, чаша; 2) см. 框
Radical:	26
Four-angle index:	7133

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	去
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kha?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khö
English meaning :	to put away, eliminate, remove
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уходить; отправляться, идти; 2) уйти из...; уехать из...; удалиться от...; отстоять, быть на расстоянии от...; у, из, от; 3) отстранить (<i>от должности</i>); отбросить; отменить; удалить; отрубить, отрезать; 4) прошедший, прошлый; прошлое; 5) направлять, посыпать; командировать; 6) сокр. цойшэн, 4-ый тон (<i>в пекинской номенклатуре</i>); 7) театр. выступать в роли, играть роль (кого-л.); 8) вспомогательный глагол а) выделяет сказуемое с указанием на удаление действия от говорящего лица; б) вводит обстоятельство цели; 9) глагольный суффикс а) направления действия (<i>от говорящего лица</i>); б) продолжительности действия
Comments:	Also read *kha?-s, MC khö, Mand. qù, Viet. khú' 'to go away, leave'.
Radical:	28
Four-angle index:	8636
Vietnamese	khu`'

reading:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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可|53EF|U+53EF

Character:	可
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khāj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khā
English meaning :	to bear; can
Russian meaning[s]:	1) можно; мочь; разрешается, позволяется; возможно; 2) но, однако; все же; лишь; 3) подходящий, годный; заслуживающий, достойный; как раз, точка в точку; подходить (к чему-л.); 4) примерно, приблизительно; пожалуй; 5) как?, почему бы?, зачем бы?; разве?; 6) однако, то; в самом деле; 7) Кэ (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	肯也.從口#.#亦聲.凡可之屬皆從可. [204]
Comments:	Viet. khá is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is kha`.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2979
Karlgren code:	0001 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	khá
Shijing	

occurrences: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 26.2, 26.3, 29.3, 46.1, 46.2, 46.3, 55.1, 55.2, 58.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	古
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kǎ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kǎ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kǎ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kó
English meaning :	be old, ancienti/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) древний; древность; древние времена; 2) старинный; античный; антик; 3) изящный; вычурный; 4) сокр. Куба; 5) Гу (фамилия)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1270
Karlgren code:	0049 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	cô`
Jianchuan Bai:	ku1
Dali Bai:	ku1
Bijiang Bai:	kü1, gü1
Shijing occurrences:	27.3, 27.4, 29.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	右
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wíw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wéw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wéw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	héw
English meaning :	be right (side), be to the right
Russian meaning[s]:	1) правая сторона; правый; направо; 2) вышеизложенный, ранее упомянутый (в тексте); 3) почитать, высоко ценить, придавать значение; содействовать, помогать; 4) сильный; 5) запад; западный; 6) второй
Shuowen gloss:	助也.從口又.
Comments:	The concept of 'right' (as well as 'left') in Chinese is closely connected with 'help, assist': we thus have related or identical words 佑 wè-s (MC héw, Mand. yòu) 'to aid, support' (this word has even transferred its 去聲 to 右 which otherwise should have been read MC héw, Mand. yǒu), 友 wè? (MC héw, 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 .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1108
Vietnamese	hũ'u

reading:	
Shijing occurrences:	1.2, 38.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	傑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	get
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	get
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	get
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	get
English meaning :	of a surpassing quality
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выдающийся, талантливый; особенный; талант; 2) герой; рыцарь; велиководушный
Comments:	For *g cf. Xiamen kiat ⁸ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou kiek ⁸ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	5222
Karlgren code:	0284 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

傀|5080|U+5080

Character:	傀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuǐ
Russian meaning[s]:	деревянная кукла; идол; петрушка; марионетка; [gui] 1) большой, великий; 2) удивительный, чудовищный
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7467
Karlgren code:	0569 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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偷|5096|U+5096

Character:	偷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грубый; подлый, низкий; 2) обездоленный, бездомный
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	1121

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sǎn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sǎn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sǎn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sǎn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sān
English meaning :	umbrella, sunshade [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	зонт; парашют
Comments:	Originally written as 散 with the 120th radical. Viet. also has colloquial loans from the same source:tàn, tán 'umbrella'.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	2327
Vietnamese reading:	ta`n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grāws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grāwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grāwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grāwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gàw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gàw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gàw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χàw
English meaning :	to imitate
Russian meaning[s]:	подражать, копировать, вм. 效
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	6243
Karlgren code:	1166 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	最
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zùi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cōts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cwāć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cwāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cwāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cwāś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cwāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cwāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cwāj
English meaning :	collect, accumulate; to the highest degree [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) весьма, чрезвычайно, очень; самый; высочайший; верховный; 2) всего, в итоге, итого; 3) собираться
Radical:	73
Four-angle index:	5927
Karlgren code:	0325 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khēj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khéj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khéj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khéj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kháj
English meaning :	name of the wind of the South
Russian meaning[s]:	1) победа; победить; победный; триумф, торжество; 2) мирный, спокойный, благодатный, тихий
Comments:	Perhaps s.w. as 廂 *khēj? 'be joyous' q.v.
Radical:	16
Four-angle index:	7678
Karlgren code:	0548 b
Shijing occurrences:	32.1, 32.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	割
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kât
English meaning :	to injure
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отрезать, отделить; 2) прирезать (<i>землю от себя другому</i>); 3) урезать, скостить, уменьшить (<i>напр. ренту</i>); 4) косить, жать; 5) погубить (<i>напр. репутацию</i>)
Comments:	A somewhat later meaning (attested since L. Chou) is "to cut, clip". Viet. cắt is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is cát."
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2822
Karlgren code:	0314 d-e
Vietnamese reading:	cắt

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

剗|5274|U+5274

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kai
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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創|5275|U+5275

Character:	創
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuàng
English meaning :	to start work
Russian meaning[s]:	1) создавать, творить, изобретать; начинать; 2) наказывать, штрафовать; [chuāng] рана; ранить
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2817
Karlgren code:	0703 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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剩|5269|U+5269

Character:	剩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèng
Russian meaning[s]:	остаток; излишек; излишний; избыток; оставаться
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2895

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	勞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	láo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lâw
English meaning :	to toil, tire
Russian meaning[s]:	1) труд, работа; трудиться, работать; 2) тяжелый, утомительный; утруждать(ся), уставать, изнурять(ся); 3) заслуга; [lào] благодарить за труды
Comments:	Also read *rāw-s, MC lâw (FQ 郎到) 'to recompense, reward toil'. For *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lo ² , Chaozhou lau ² , Fuzhou lɔ ² , Jianou lau ⁹ .
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4741
Karlgren code:	1135 a
Shijing occurrences:	28.3, 32.1_, 32.3, 33.2, 57.3_, 58.5_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

勝|52DD|U+52DD

Character:	勝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèng shēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	χəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	χəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	səŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	šíŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	šíŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	šíŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	šíŋ
English meaning :	be equal to one's task, keep up with, be worthy of
Russian meaning[s]:	1) победа; побеждать; триумф; одержать верх, выиграть, одолеть; победный, триумфальный; побежденный; прошлый (<i>о династии</i>); 2) превосходить; прекрасный, блестящий, превосходный; знаменитый; достопримечательность; лучше, чем...; важнее, чем...; быть сильным (<i>в чем-л.</i>); 3) легко, весело; 4) историческое место; реликвия; 5) женская прическа; 6) Шэн (<i>фамилия</i>); [shēng] 1) справиться с... (<i>напр. с работой</i>); соответствовать (<i>напр. служебному положению</i>); подходить для..., годиться; 2) до конца
Comments:	Also read *χəŋ-s, MC šíŋ, Mand. shèng, Viet. thắng 'to conquer, vanquish, overcome'.
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4752
Karlgren code:	0893 p
Vietnamese	

reading: thǎng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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勛|52DB|U+52DB

Character:	勛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xun
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	博
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pâk
English meaning :	be wide
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обширный, широкий; богатый; всеобщий; 2) расширить; распустить (напр. пояс); 3) знающий, начитанный, эрудированный; 4) широко, в больших масштабах; отовсюду; 5) приобретать, заполучать; 6) азартные игры; 7) Бо (фамилия)
Radical:	24
Four-angle index:	3192
Karlgren code:	0771 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	厥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jué
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w at
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwət
English meaning :	his, her, its, their; (rarely) he, she, it, they
Russian meaning[s]:	1) он, тот, этот, данный; его; 2) удушье; одышка; задыхаться, <i>вм.</i> 瘳
Radical:	27
Four-angle index:	4820
Karlgren code:	0301 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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啻|557B|U+557B

Character:	啻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chì
English meaning :	only
Russian meaning[s]:	1) только; 2) с отрицанием а) не что иное, как....; б) не только
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1339
Karlgren code:	0877 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喀|5580|U+5580

Character:	喀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kà
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подавиться, поперхнуться; рыгать; 2) сокр. г. Кашгар
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1409
Karlgren code:	0766 o'-p'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swar?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwán
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hjwén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hjwén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwén
English meaning :	= 喷 q.v.
Russian meaning[s]:	кричать, галдеть
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	31
Karlgren code:	0164 x

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	啼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diej
English meaning :	weep, howl [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плакать; выть; визжать; 2) каркать
Comments:	For *dh cf. Chaozhou thi ² , Fuzhou thä ² , Jianou thi ² .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3899
Karlgren code:	0877 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喊|558A|U+558A

Character:	喊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	громко кричать, звать; крик
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6843

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	喝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hē hé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xāt
English meaning :	to yell, cry (angrily) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пить; 2) о! (восклицание удивления); [hé] кричать; звать
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is hát. The earliest attested usage of the character (Han) is for *ʔrāts, MC ʔàj, 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).
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4280
Karlgren code:	0313 k
Vietnamese reading:	hét

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thor?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thón
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thón
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhón
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhón
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhón
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhón
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhwén
English meaning :	to puff, short of breath [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) часто и тяжело дышать; задыхаться; астма; 2) дыхание
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3676
Karlgren code:	0168 j
Go-on:	sen
Kan-on:	sen
Japanese reading:	sen;zen;aegu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

喂|5582|U+5582

Character:	喂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wèi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>междометие эй!</i> , алло!; 2) кормить, содержать, см. 餵; 3) бояться, см. 畏
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5625
Karlgren code:	0523 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喜|559C|U+559C

Character:	喜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xǐ
English meaning :	to rejoice
Russian meaning[s]:	1) радость, веселье; счастье, удача; веселый, радостный; счастливый; своевременный (<i>напр. дождь</i>); радостное событие, праздник; праздничный; 2) любить; находить удовольствие в...
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1236
Karlgren code:	0955 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	喪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sāŋ
English meaning :	to mourn; burial
Russian meaning[s]:	траур; носить траур; траурный; похороны; [sàng] умереть, погибнуть; лишиться; терять(ся)
Comments:	Also read *sāŋ-s, MC sāŋ (FQ 蘇浪), Mand. sàŋ 'to lose, disappear, perish, ruin'. A reconstruction *snhāŋ (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 *thāŋ).
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5632
Karlgren code:	0705 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	tang
Shijing occurrences:	31.3, 35.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	喔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?rōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?əuk
English meaning :	sound of cackling [L. Zhou]
Comments:	Usually reduplicated; first attested in Chuci. In Mand. the word is also read wō and wò.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Go-on:	aku
Kan-on:	aku
Japanese reading:	aku

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

喇|5587|U+5587

Character:	喇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	la
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喋|558B|U+558B

Character:	喋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dié
Russian meaning[s]:	1) болтать; болтовня; болтливость; 2) сочиться (напр. кровью); [zhà dié] заглатывать, глотать (о птицах)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5165

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喃|5583|U+5583

Character:	喃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喳|55B3|U+55B3

Character:	<u>喳</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chā
Russian meaning[s]:	喳喳 1) пение птиц; гомон; 2) шепот
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	51

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	單
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tār
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tān
English meaning :	single, unit
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нечетный, непарный; 2) единичный; единица; разряд единиц; 3) простой; ординарный; 4) список; счет; 5) худой, слабый; 6) единственно, только; в отдельности; [shǎn] Шань (фамилия, собственное имя)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2587
Karlgren code:	0147 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	d_o'n

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喟|559F|U+559F

Character:	喟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuì
Russian meaning[s]:	вздыхать; вздох; ox!, ax!; одышка
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3538

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	唾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thōjs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thwājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thwājh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thwà
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thwā
English meaning :	spit [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	прям., перен. плевать; плевок; с пренебрежением
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	407
Karlgren code:	0031 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

喿|55B2|U+55B2

Character:	𠮾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喚|559A|U+559A

Character:	喚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кричать; звать; приглашать; 2) называть, обзывать; 3) приказывать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4914

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	喻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	los
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	loh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	to compare; comparison, metaphor, explanation [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) метафора, аллегория; иносказательный; говорить метафорами; намекать; 2) сравнивать; сравнение; 3) уяснить, понять; быть сведущим; быть сильным в...; знать толк в (чем-л.); 4) Юй (фамилия)
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is dù; for the nasalisation cf. Chinese dialectal forms: Xiamen lu ⁶ , Chaozhou zu ⁴ (pointing to *ní-).
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8770
Karlgren code:	0125 c
Vietnamese reading:	nhu`

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Character:	喬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(r)aw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(r)aw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(r)aw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(r)aw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gew
English meaning :	be tall
Russian meaning[s]:	1) высокий; возвышенный; величественный; 2) гордый, заносчивый; 3) маскироваться под..., гримироваться, рядиться; 4) Цяо (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	高而曲也.從夭.從高省.
Comments:	For initial *g- cf. Xiamen kiau ² , Fuzhou kieu ² (Chaozhou khiəu ² is secondary). The character is also used in inscriptions as a loan for 鶲 *kaw / *gaw 'a k. of pheasant'. See 高.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	3758
Karlgren code:	1138 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	9.1

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哩|55B1|U+55B1

Character:	哩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	li
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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啾|557E|U+557E

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiū
Russian meaning[s]:	звукоподражание плачу ребенка, писку комара, свисту птицы
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5460
Karlgren code:	1092 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	喉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh(r)ō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gh(r)ō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χΛw
English meaning :	throat
Russian meaning[s]:	гортань, горло; глотка
Comments:	For OC *gh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou au ² .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5047
Karlgren code:	0113 f
Jianchuan Bai:	ku7-
Dali Bai:	ku7-
Bijiang Bai:	-qü7

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

喫|55AB|U+55AB

Character:	喫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khiēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khiēk
English meaning :	to eat, drink, swallow [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	см. пить
Comments:	Karlgren gives a LZ reading *khrāts (MC khàj) 'energetic' - very dubious and not attested elsewhere. The reading *khēk is attested since Han; modern chī is quite irregular.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4930
Karlgren code:	0279 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	喙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λ(h)ots
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λ(h)wać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwaś (~ λh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwaś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwəj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwəj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwəj
English meaning :	to pant
Russian meaning[s]:	клюв; морда
Comments:	Used for a homonymous word meaning "snout" in LZ. The MC reading xwəj is irregular, as is the alternative MC reading čhwəj (Pek. chùi); we would rather expect MC śwəj (< *λot-s) or ʈhwəj (< *λhot-s)."
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5600
Karlgren code:	0171 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wij
English meaning :	a section of the realm
Russian meaning[s]:	1) окружать; осаждать; обхват; охват; вокруг; со всех сторон; обойти кругом; 2) облава; осада; 3) ловля (зверей); 4) мерка (для измерения окружности); 5) полог (на постелью)
Comments:	Later more widely used in the general meaning 'to surround, encircle'. Standard Sino-Viet. is vi. For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ² .
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1848
Karlgren code:	0571 g
Vietnamese reading:	vây

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Character:	堯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋjāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋjēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋjēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋjēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋiew
English meaning :	proper name
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Яо (легендарный император Китая, 2156 г. до н. э.); 2) высокий, выдающийся; возвышенный, славный; 3) Яо (фамилия)
Comments:	The meaning 'high' is attested during Late Zhou. For *ŋ cf. Fuzhou ŋieu ² , Jianou iau ⁹ .
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	7312
Karlgren code:	1164 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	堪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khēm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khēm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khēm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khēm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khēm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khʌm
English meaning :	be equal to, able to bear
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выносить, терпеть; 2) мочь, быть в состоянии; годиться
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	756
Karlgren code:	0658 p
Vietnamese reading:	kham

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	場
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ɿanŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɿanŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	daŋ
English meaning :	unploughed fields in mountains,i.e. a meadow
Russian meaning[s]:	1) площадь; арена, сцена; 2) место; помещение; 3) цех; 4) театральное представление, сеанс, спектакль; 5) счетный суффикс для явлений природы, процессов и т. д.
Comments:	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 d- < *ɿ- (normally *jaŋ would be expected); for unaspirated *ɿ- cf. Xiamen tiū ² , Chaozhou tīe ² , Fuzhou tiong ² , Jianou tiəŋ ⁹ .
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	4381
Karlgren code:	0720 x
Vietnamese	tru'ò'ng

reading:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

Character:	堤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiej
English meaning :	dike, dam [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дамба, плотина; 2) предупреждать; остерегаться
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	5861
Karlgren code:	0866 k
Vietnamese reading:	d_ê

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

堰|5830|U+5830

Character:	堰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàn
Russian meaning[s]:	дамба, плотина, запруда
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	816

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	報
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pū?s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pūh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pūh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pūh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pū
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pū
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pū
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pâw
English meaning :	to plait, interweave
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отплатить, воздать должное; воздаяние; мзда; 2) доносить; докладывать; информировать; извещать; заявлять; доклад; донесение, рапорт; извещение; заявка; 3) газета; пресса; 4) результат
Comments:	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.
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	5955
Karlgren code:	1058 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	báo
Shijing occurrences:	29.2_ , 29.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	堡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pǔ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pāw
English meaning :	small fort, stronghold [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крепостца, городок; 2) деревня, селение (в собственных именах)
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	217

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

堦|581D|U+581D

Character:	堦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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堠|5820|U+5820

Character:	堠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hou
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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壹|58F9|U+58F9

Character:	壹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) единственный; одиночный; однажды; 2) один (<i>прописью, вм. —</i>); 3) объединить; единство
Comments:	= — q.v.
Radical:	33
Four-angle index:	576
Karlgren code:	0395 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣo
English meaning :	bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria leucantha</i>); a pitcher
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чайник (для чая и вина); фляга; 2) наливать в чайник; 3) Ху (фамилия)
Comments:	Viet. hũ is probably a late loan; regular Sino-Viet. is hô.
Radical:	33
Four-angle index:	518
Karlgren code:	0056 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	hũ
Bijiang Bai:	vu2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	奠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)īŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)īŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)īŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)īŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)īŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)īŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)īŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dien
English meaning :	to put down, set forth, offer
Comments:	MC has also a parallel reading dìeŋ (either a dialectal development of *d(h)īŋ-s, or reflecting an old variant *d(h)ēŋ-s). For etymology cf. 整.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0363 a-d
Shijing occurrences:	15.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

婷|5A77|U+5A77

Character:	婷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ting
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	媚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrəj?̩s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrəjh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrəjh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrəs
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	miš
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mìj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mì
English meaning :	be lovable, favoured
Russian meaning[s]:	1) привлекательный, миловидный; 2) льстивый; льстить, угоджать, заискивать; заигрывать
Comments:	See 媚 *məj? fine, nice, 美 *mrəj? beautiful, pretty.
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	1682
Karlgren code:	0567 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	婿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sēs [ē?]
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	siēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	siěj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	siěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	siěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	siej
English meaning :	son-in-law [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) муж дочери, зять; 2) муж
Comments:	Phonetic is 胥 *sa, so the MC reading sīej 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).
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	3567
Karlgren code:	0090 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	媒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	méi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mə̄
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mə̄
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mə̄
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mə̄
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mə̄
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mə̄
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mə̄j
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	moj
English meaning :	match-maker, go-between
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сват, сваха; посредник; посредничать; 2) возбуждать, проводить; проводник; фермент; закваска; возбудитель; 3) приманка, ловушка
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is môi. For *m cf. Xiamen m ² , Chaozhou bue ² , Fuzhou muoi ² .
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	5180
Karlgren code:	0948 c
Vietnamese reading:	mai
Shijing occurrences:	58.1_-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	媛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)ans
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)anh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)anh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)anh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)àn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)èn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)èn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wèn
English meaning :	a beauty
Russian meaning[s]:	красавица
Comments:	During LZ borrowed for OC *w(h)an (MC wèn, Pek. yuán) 'distracted, embarrassed'.
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	5980
Karlgren code:	0255 g
Shijing occurrences:	47.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

媧|5AA7|U+5AA7

Character:	媧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wā
Russian meaning[s]:	女媧 <i>миф. Нюйва (сестра сказочного императора Фуси)</i>
Radical:	39
Four-angle index:	3854

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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孳|5B73|U+5B73

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
Russian meaning[s]:	народить, расплодить; выкормить; размножиться
Radical:	39
Four-angle index:	3089
Karlgren code:	0966 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ren
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ren
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)jan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝen
English meaning :	timid [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слабый, болезненный; 2) плохой, дурной
Comments:	Also read *ȝ(h)rēn, MC ȝän, Pek. chán id.
Radical:	39
Four-angle index:	3040
Karlgren code:	0208 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	寒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χān
English meaning :	be cold
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зима; зимний; мороз; морозный; стужа, холод; холодный; озябнуть, дрожать (<i>от холода</i>), трястись; похолодеть (<i>от ужаса</i>); 2) остыть, охладеть (<i>к чему-л.</i>); 3) заморозить (<i>дело</i>); прийти в запустение; бедный, убогий, жалкий, бесприютный; 4) унич. мой; 5) 14-у число (<i>в телеграммах</i>); 6) Хань (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	For *g- cf. Min forms:Xiamen kuã ² , Fuzhou kaŋ ² , Jianou kuiŋ ⁶ (< *gān).
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	8872
Karlgren code:	0143 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	hàn
Shijing occurrences:	32.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	富
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	puks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	puh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pəwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pəwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pìw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pèw
English meaning :	be rich, wealth
Russian meaning[s]:	1) богатство; богатый; обильный; зажиточный; <i>сокр. уст.</i> кулак; 2) урожайный, щедрый (<i>о земле</i>); 3) в расцвете (<i>лет</i>); в зрелом возрасте; 4) обогатить, сделать богатым; озолотить; 5) Фу (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Cf. 福.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	1734
Karlgren code:	0933 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	寓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋos
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋoh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋwò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋwò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋü
English meaning :	to dwell, live, dwelling [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) проживать; останавливаться; приютиться; жить на чужбине; жилище, квартира; помещение (напр. для приезжих); 2) поручать, доверять; 3) иносказательный, метафорический; аллегория
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋo ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋü ⁶ .
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	4000
Karlgren code:	0124 c-e
Vietnamese reading:	ngu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	寐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)ijs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)ić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)jəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)jəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)jiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)jjj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)jì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjì
English meaning :	to sleep
Russian meaning[s]:	спать
Shuowen gloss:	臥也.從夢省.未聲.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	5331
Karlgren code:	0531 i-j
Shijing occurrences:	1.2, 26.1, 30.3_, 30.4, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3, 58.5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zūn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cūn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cwēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cwēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cwēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cwēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cwēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cwēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	con
English meaning :	to honor; to perform the 宜 yi sacrifice; honorable; ritual vessel
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уважать, почитать, благоговеть; почтенный, знатный, высокопоставленный; вежл. Вы; Ваш; 2) чаша, чарка; 3) счетный суффикс для артиллерийских орудий, статуй
Radical:	41
Four-angle index:	3177
Karlgren code:	0430 a-h
Vietnamese reading:	tôn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhəm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjim
English meaning :	a measure (8 尺)
Comments:	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 xín. Viet., besides standard tâm, has another loan from the same source:tim 'to seek, search, look for'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0662 a
Go-on:	zimu

Kan-on:	simu
Vietnamese reading:	tâm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	就
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒ(h)uks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒ(h)uh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒ(h)əwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jəwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jìw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jìw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jìw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒjèw
English meaning :	to go to, come to, proceed; achieve, accomodate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подойти близко, приблизить(ся), пододвинуть(ся) к...; 2) занять (<i>место, пост</i>); становиться на... (<i>напр. точку зрения</i>); 3) перейти; стать; 4) сопутствовать; попутно, вместе с...; 5) успешно завершить; успех; 6) сейчас же, немедленно; на месте; 7) то, тогда, в таком случае; <i>перед</i> <i>сказуемым</i> в <i>главном предложении</i> <i>подчеркивает связь с действием временного, условного, причинного придаточного</i> ; 8) только; 9) даже; 10) именно; как раз
Radical:	43
Four-angle index:	7543
Karlgren code:	1093 a
Vietnamese reading:	tụ'u
Shijing occurrences:	35.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嵌|5D4C|U+5D4C

Character:	嵌	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiān	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khrām	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khrām	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khrām	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khrām	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khām	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khām	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khām	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khām	
English meaning :	to encrust, inlay [Tang]	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) оправа; оправлять; инкрустация; 2) конопатить, заделывать (щели); 3) глубокий (об ущелье)	
Comments:	Used also for the homonymous MC khām (OC *khrām) 'deep pit'. Guangyun lists also an unclear MC reading ㄔㄧㄤ. Tones are not clear:	the MC form in Guangyun has 平聲, Mand. qiān points to 去聲, while Viet. kha`m - to 上聲.
Radical:	46	
Four-angle index:	4798	
Vietnamese reading:	kha`m	

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嵐|5D50|U+5D50

Character:	嵐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lán
Russian meaning[s]:	туман в горах
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	7662

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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歲|5D34|U+5D34

Character:	歲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wei
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0574 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	嵇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kīj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kīj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kiej
English meaning :	to cultivate (field)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сокр. Цзишань (гора в провинции Хэнань); 2) Цзи (фамилия)
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	988

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	巽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xùn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уступать; уступчивый, мягкий; скромный, см. 遂; 2) Сюнь (<i>название триграмм в Ицзине</i>); 3) юго-восток
Radical:	49
Four-angle index:	7860
Karlgren code:	0433 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	幅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	puk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	puk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pük
English meaning :	strap round the leg
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полотнище; полоса материи; полоса, свиток (<i>картина, надпись</i>); <i>счетный суффикс для картин и плакатов</i> ; 2) край, граница; пограничная линия
Comments:	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.
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	1729
Karlgren code:	0933 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	帽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mūks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mūh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mēwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mēwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mèw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	māw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	māw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	māw
English meaning :	hat, cap [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шляпа; шапка; 2) наконечник; колпак; капсюль
Comments:	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'.
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	1694
Vietnamese reading:	mũ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

幘|5E40|U+5E40

Character:	幘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zheng
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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幃|5E43|U+5E43

Character:	幃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полог; 2) мешочек с ароматическими веществами; 3) см. 幌
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	2538
Karlgren code:	0571 h-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	幾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kij
English meaning :	small
Comments:	Also read *kəj?, MC kíj, Pek. jǐ 'few, a while, how many'; *kəj 'be near, close'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0547 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	廊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	láng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lāŋ
English meaning :	side-building, side-gallery [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	веранда, терраса, галерея; коридор
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen nŋ ² , Chaozhou laŋ ² , Fuzhou lŋ ² , Jianou lŋ ² .
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	2208
Karlgren code:	0735 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	廁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćhrəks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chrəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çhəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çhəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çhì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çhì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çhì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhì
English meaning :	toilet; enclosure for pigs [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	отхожее место; [cè cì] вмешаться; включиться в...; интересоваться; [cè] бок, край, сторона, вм. 側
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *ćhrəks 'to interfere' (attested since Han). Viet. also has a reading xi` a; standard Sino-Viet. is sí.
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	2919
Karlgren code:	0906 g
Vietnamese reading:	xía

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

廂|5EC2|U+5EC2

Character:	廂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) боковая пристройка, флигель; 2) окраина, пригород; 3) ложа (<i>в театре</i>); купе (<i>в поезде</i>)
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	1672

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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巠|5EC4|U+5EC4

Character:	巠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiù
English meaning :	a stable
Russian meaning[s]:	конюшня
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	7559

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	弼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bit
English meaning :	to help, aid, assist
Russian meaning[s]:	1) помогать; помощник; 2) выпрямлять, выправлять; 3) дреvн. рамка для выправления лука
Comments:	For *b cf. Xiamen pit ⁸ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou pik ⁸ .
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	4623
Karlgren code:	0406 e-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	péng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)āŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)āŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)āŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)āŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)āŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)āŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)āŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwâŋ
English meaning :	forceful, overbearing
Russian meaning[s]:	1) удары барабана, барабанный бой; 2) долговечный; 3) см. 彭彭; 4) Пэн (фамилия); [páng] сбоку; вблизи, вм. 旁
Comments:	Also read *bhrāŋ, MC bāŋ id. (whence Pek. péng; for *bh cf. Min readings: Xiamen phī ² , lit. phīŋ ² , Chaozhou phē ² , Fuzhou, Jianou phaŋ ²); *pāŋ, MC pwâŋ '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.
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	4075
Karlgren code:	0750 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	復
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)uk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)uk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)əuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)əuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)iuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)uk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)uk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bük
English meaning :	to come back, return, restore, renew; place name
Russian meaning[s]:	1) возвращаться; восстанавливать, реставрировать; вернуться к старому; взяться за старое; 2) отвечать; ответ, см. 覆; 3) снова, опять, еще; повторять; 4) избавить(ся), освободить(ся) (от повинности); 5) двойной, см. 複; 6) Фу (фамилия)
Comments:	Used also for the derived *b(h)uk-s (MC bəw) 'repeatedly, again'.
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	6265
Karlgren code:	1034 d-f
Shijing occurrences:	58.2

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Character:	循
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xún
English meaning :	to follow something that is pre-determined, inspection tour
Russian meaning[s]:	1) послушный, покорный; следовать за...; повиноваться; соблюдать; согласно с..., по...; 2) вращаться, циркулировать; обходить кругом (вокруг); 3) приспособиться, идти проторенным путем
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	1690
Karlgren code:	0465 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

徨|5FA8|U+5FA8

Character:	徨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
Russian meaning[s]:	彷徨 1) бродить; блуждать; 2) колебания, шатания; блуждания
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	326
Karlgren code:	0708 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

惑|60D1|U+60D1

Character:	惑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huò
English meaning :	to deceive, err
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сомневаться, подозревать; 2) заблуждаться; вводить в заблуждение; 3) совращать; 4) сеять смуту; смута; соблазн
Comments:	Cf. PA *uk`è 'stupid'.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8482
Karlgren code:	0929 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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惡|60E1|U+60E1

Character:	惡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	è
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?āk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?āk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?āk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?āk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?āk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?āk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?āk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?âk
English meaning :	evil, evil-doer
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зло; преступление; дурной, скверный, гадкий; дурного поведения; безобразный; грубый; 2) болезнь; 3) грязь; нечистоты; 4) крайне, весьма; [ё] отвращение; тошнота; [wù] 1) ненавидеть; гнушаться; 2) задеть; разгневать; [wū] 1) как; какой; где; 2) <i>междометие</i> ах!, увы!
Comments:	Also read ?āk-s, MC ?ò (FQ 烏路), Mand. wù, Viet. ó 'to hate'.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8352
Karlgren code:	0805 h
Go-on:	aku
Kan-on:	aku

Japanese reading:	aku;u;o;warui;nikumu;aa
Vietnamese reading:	ác

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	悲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bēi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pi
English meaning :	be unhappy, pained
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скорбеть, горевать, убиваться, оплакивать; горе, скорбь; боль; страдание; 2) жалеть, сожалеть; сочувствие, жалость, сострадание
Comments:	This is probably a suffixed form of the root, present in 憤 *b(h)ər? 'full of annoyance, full of dissatisfied eagerness'.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8423
Karlgren code:	0579 u
Shijing occurrences:	14.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

閥|60B6|U+60B6

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mēns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mēnh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mēnh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mòn
English meaning :	melancholy, sorrow
Russian meaning[s]:	скучать, тосковать; унывать, хандрить; [mēn] 1) душный; палящий; 2) тушить, томить; парить; настоять (чай); 3) закрытый; накрыть крышкой
Comments:	For *m cf. Xiamen bun ⁶ , Chaozhou buŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou moŋ ⁶ , Jianou mɔŋ ⁶ . Absent from Schüssler's dictionary, although attested already in Yijing. The character is also used (since L.Zhou) for *mēn, MC mon, Mand. mén 'to be stuffy, stifling, close, airless' (both readings may be actually related).
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3459
Karlgren code:	0441 d
Vietnamese reading:	muộn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	惠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)īts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)īc
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)jēś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)iēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)iēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)iěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)iěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝwīeј
English meaning :	be kind, compliant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) доброта, милость; благодетельствовать; благоприятствовать; оказывать честь; милостивый; веҗсл. Ваш; 2) подарить; пожаловать (чем-л.), удостоить; 3) умный; остроумный, өм. 慧; 4) Хуй (фамилия)
Comments:	In inscriptions and in Shujing also used for a homonymous (?) *w(h)īts 'it should be, should be'. [Cf. Tib. 'os-pa 'worthy, fitting, favourable', Burm. wat 'duty' ?]
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8503
Karlgren code:	0533 a-d
Shijing occurrences:	28.4, 30.2, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3

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愜|611C|U+611C

Character:	愜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiè
Russian meaning[s]:	1) довольный; удовлетворенный; 2) веселый
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	804
Karlgren code:	0630 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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愬|6123|U+6123

Character:	愬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lèng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) остылбенелый, отупевший; 2) неотесанный, неловкий; грубый; 3) скоропалительно; без раздумья
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	4235

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	惺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xīng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) умный; прозорливый; 2) спокойный; бесстрашный; [xǐng] очнуться; понять
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	398

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	愕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	è
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋhāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋhāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋhāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
English meaning :	scared [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) испуг; изумление; 2) прямая (правдивая) речь
Comments:	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ɳauk ⁷ , Jianou ɳɔ ⁷ .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	4447
Karlgren code:	0788 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	惰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ōj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)wāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)wāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dwā
English meaning :	be lazy, negligent careless; useless
Russian meaning[s]:	ленивый
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3518
Karlgren code:	0011 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	惻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chrək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chrək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çhək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çhək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çhik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çhik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çhik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhik
English meaning :	to pity
Russian meaning[s]:	убиваться, печалиться, горевать, болеть душой; соболезновать; сочувствовать, жалеть; сострадание
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	2914
Karlgren code:	0906 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tors
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	twanh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćwè
English meaning :	be terrified, fearful
Russian meaning[s]:	беспокойство; боязнь; тревожный
Comments:	Also read *thor?, MC ćhwén, Pek. chuǎn "wriggle (as a worm)" (LZ)"
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3677
Karlgren code:	0168 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

慨|6168|U+6168

Character:	慨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǎi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) воодушевляться, приободряться; возбуждаться; возмущаться; 2) быть великодушным; 3) скорбеть, жалеть, печалиться
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	7556
Karlgren code:	0515 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	惱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nāw?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	nāw
English meaning :	to be angry, upset [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	гнев; раздражение; досада; огорчение; досадовать; раздражаться; гневаться, негодовать
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is nǎo. The word is quite probably of Austric origin: besides Viet., cf. Khmer srə̄nəoh 'be nostalgic'.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	1909
Vietnamese reading:	nǎo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

復|610E|U+610E

Character:	愾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Russian meaning[s]:	упрямый; упрямиться, упорствовать; отвергать
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	6264
Karlgren code:	1034 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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惶|60F6|U+60F6

Character:	惶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
English meaning :	be brilliant, splendid, magnificC/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	испугаться; бояться, впасть в панику
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	324

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	愉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	to enjoy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) довольный, счастливый; 2) радовать(ся); веселить(ся)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8772
Karlgren code:	0125 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

愀|6100|U+6100

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) внезапно измениться в лице; побледнеть; покраснеть; 2) печальный
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	5462
Karlgren code:	1092 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	喝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khrat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khrat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khrat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khrat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khet
English meaning :	to rest
Comments:	Also read *khrat-s, MC khèj, Pek. qì; during LZ also used for *khāt-s, MC khâj, Pek. kài 'to desire; hasty'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0313 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	käik
English meaning :	a kind of lance with two blades, halberd
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дрэвн. трезубец с длинным средним зубом; колоть; раздражать; 2) указывать вытянутыми пальцами обеих рук; тыкать пальцем (напр. в гневе)
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6761
Karlgren code:	0785 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	kích

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

扉|6249|U+6249

Character:	扉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fēi
Russian meaning[s]:	навесная дверь, калитка
Radical:	63
Four-angle index:	2734
Karlgren code:	0579 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khet
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khet
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khjat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khjat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khjet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khjet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khjet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhet
English meaning :	to trail, drag
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тащить, извлекать; вытаскивать; 2) задерживать, препятствовать
Comments:	Also read *khet-s, MC čhèj, Pek. chì id.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3271
Karlgren code:	0335 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	掌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	taŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	táŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	táŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćáŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćáŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćáŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćáŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćáŋ
English meaning :	palm of the hand
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ладонь; ударить ладонью; лапа; 2) держать в руках; руководить, ведать, заведывать, управлять; контролировать; 3) Чжан (фамилия)
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3266
Karlgren code:	0725 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	描
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mraw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mraw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mraw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mraw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mew
English meaning :	to draw (a line) [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) описывать; рисовать, срисовывать; копировать, обводить (контуры); подводить (брови); 2) целиться, вм. 瞄
Comments:	For *m cf. Xiamen mio ² , Chaozhou miəu ² , Fuzhou mieu ² .
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1747

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	揀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krēn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krjǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kriǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiέn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiέn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiέn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kăń
English meaning :	select
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выбирать, отбирать; 2) взять; подобрать; получить без трудов, подобрать чужое, см. 捲
Comments:	= 束 q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5399
Karlgren code:	0185 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

揩|63E9|U+63E9

Character:	揩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kāi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вытира́ть (напр. слезы); 2) втира́ть, натира́ть
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1652

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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揉|63C9|U+63C9

Character:	揉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гнуть; мять; 2) тереть; подчищать; 3) сообщить, рассказать, поделиться; 4) тянуться
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5230
Karlgren code:	1105 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	揆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh ^w ij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghwíj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghwjéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghjwéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghjwíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghjwíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghjwí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gjwí
English meaning :	to measure, take measures
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рассчитывать, прикидывать в уме; 2) принцип; 3) дело; служба; 4) канцлер, премьер
Comments:	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 .
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5024
Karlgren code:	0605 e
Shijing occurrences:	50.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

撢|63CD|U+63CD

Character:	撢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zou
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	插
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chrēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chrēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çhjāp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çhiāp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çhiēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çhiēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çhiēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhäp
English meaning :	shovel [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вставлять, втыкать; втискивать; вонзать; водружать (знаки); 2) посадить (рассаду); привить (черенок); 3) втереться, втиснуться; вмешиваться; 4) вкладной, вставной; вкладыш, вставка
Comments:	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.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1060
Karlgren code:	0631 b
Vietnamese reading:	tháp

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	揣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thor?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thón
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thón
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhón
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhón
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhón
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhón
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhwé
English meaning :	to measure, estimate
Comments:	Also read *thor?-s, MC čhwè id.; *tōr?, MC twā id.; *tōr?, MC twā 'shake, move'. Modern chuǎi is not quite regular (ch්ui would be expected).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	提
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diej
English meaning :	to take, take up; be calm and thoughtful
Russian meaning[s]:	1) держать в руке; брать; поднимать; ручной; 2) поднимать, повышать; поощрять; 3) выдавать; переводить (<i>деньги</i>); 4) держаться за руки; сотрудничать; 5) упоминать; говорить о...; [dī] бросить
Comments:	For *dh- cf. Xiamen the ² , Fuzhou, Chaozhou thi ² .
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5866
Karlgren code:	0866 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	握
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?rōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?rōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?rōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?rōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?rōuk
English meaning :	grasp; a handful
Russian meaning[s]:	1) держать; хватать; зажимать в руке; пригоршня; 2) сжать (пожать) руку; рукопожатие; 3) владеть; брать в свои руки, управлять
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is ác.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	266
Karlgren code:	1204 f
Go-on:	aku
Kan-on:	aku
Japanese reading:	aku;nigiru
Vietnamese reading:	võc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	捐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ip
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ip
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jəp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?jip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?jip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?jip
English meaning :	to bow, salute
Russian meaning[s]:	1) приветствовать сложением рук; откланяться; поклон; 2) сделать подарок, поднести; 3) уступить
Comments:	Used also for OC *čip (in Shi 5,3), MC c̥ip (FQ JY 卽入), Pek. jí 'to cluster together'. The word rhymes in *-ip and should be kept distinct from the phonetically and semantically similar 集 *č(h)əp q.v., although all kinds of confusions (early and late) were possible - see under 集.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2685
Karlgren code:	0688 g
Shijing occurrences:	5.3 –

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	揭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kət
English meaning :	to rise, raise, lift
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вскрывать; разоблачать; разгадывать; 2) объявлять; публиковать; 3) высоко поднять; 4) ободрять, соскоблить, снять; 5) занимать, брать взаймы; [qì] поднимать платье (<i>напр. переходя вброд реку</i>)
Comments:	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).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4292
Karlgren code:	0313 n
Vietnamese reading:	cát
Shijing	34.1_, 57.4_

occurrences:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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揮|63EE|U+63EE

Character:	揮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) махать, размахивать; смахнуть; 2) приводить в движение, двигать; руководить; действовать (<i>чем-л.</i>); 3) разбрасывать, рассеивать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2615
Karlgren code:	0458 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

捶|6376|U+6376

Character:	捶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) забивать, приколачивать; колотить; 2) бить кулаками, колотить; наказывать батогами
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	411

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	援
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wən
English meaning :	to pull, lift, encourage; assist
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выдвигать; поддерживать; 2) поддерживать, помогать; спасать; 3) основываться на...; на основании; 4) приводить, цитировать
Comments:	Also read *wran-s, MC wèn (whence Viet. viễn) id. For *w- cf. Xiamen uan ² ; Chaozhou ueŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou uoŋ ⁶ (< *wran-s).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5976
Karlgren code:	0255 e
Vietnamese reading:	viễn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

揪|63EA|U+63EA

Character:	揪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiū
Russian meaning[s]:	1) схватить, словить, поймать, держать; 2) крутить; скручивать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5464

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	換
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	γwān
English meaning :	change [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) менять(ся), обменивать(ся); обмен, размен (денег); 2) перемещать(ся); сменять(ся); заменять
Comments:	During EZ attested only within the compoundpan-huàn "relaxed". For *w- cf. Xiamen uã ⁶ , Chaozhou uã ⁶ , Fuzhou uaŋ ⁶ ."
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4915
Karlgren code:	0167 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

摒|6452|U+6452

Character:	摒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bing
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	揚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
English meaning :	to rise; to raise, set forth, extol, make known; to stir
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поднять руку; поднять; вздымать; 2) возвышать, прославлять; 3) повышать (голос); усиливать (звук); 4) довольный, самодовольный; горделивый; 5) просеивать, веять; 6) обмахивать(ся) (веером); 7) распространять(ся); обнародовать
Comments:	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 麪 in the classics ('to rise (of wind)' etc.). Used also for *Łan 'forehead; metal frontlet of a horse'.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4387
Karlgren code:	0720 j-o
Go-on:	yau
Kan-on:	yau
Japanese	

reading:	yō+;ageru+;agaru+
Vietnamese reading:	dang
Shijing occurrences:	47.2, 47.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	敞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thāŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thánj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thánj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čháŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhánj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhánj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhánj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čháŋ
English meaning :	high, level land
Russian meaning[s]:	1) открывать, обнаруживать; выказывать; открытый; откровенный; 2) широкий; высокий и ровный; 3) веселый, приятный; 4) нестесненный; без удержану
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6203
Karlgren code:	0725 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	敦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dūn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tūr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tūn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tūn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tūn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tūn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tūn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tūn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ton
English meaning :	be thick, ample, generous; to consider thick, weighty; to mass, mass troops, heap on, put pressure on
Russian meaning[s]:	1) щедрый; большой; увеличивать; 2) искренний, сердечный; честный; 3) подлинный, настоящий; 4) укреплять; 5) Дунь (фамилия); [dùn] хаос; хаотический; [duī] торопить, понуждать; [duī] дреен. сосуд (для проса)
Comments:	There also exists a variant (dialectal) MC reading toj (Go tai, Kan tui) id.; another attested reading is OC *dōr, MC dwān, Pek. tuán 'be plentiful'.
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6188
Karlgren code:	0464 p-q
Go-on:	ton
Kan-on:	ton
Shijing occurrences:	40.3-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	敢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kām?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kām
English meaning :	to dare, take the liberty, presume
Russian meaning[s]:	1) смеяться, осмелиться, решиться; дерзать; <i>важн.</i> осмелюсь...; смею ли...; 2) храбрый, смелый; 3) вероятно; непременно
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6176
Karlgren code:	0607 a-c
Go-on:	kan
Kan-on:	kan
Japanese reading:	kan;aete
Jianchuan Bai:	kǎ3
Dali Bai:	ka3
Shijing occurrences:	19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 51.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	散
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sān?š
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sān
English meaning :	to disperse
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разойтись; разбрестись; рассеяться; 2) разбрасывать; распространять; 3) увольнять; освобождать от работы; 4) рассеивать, разгонять (<i>напр. скуку</i>); 5) освобождать; 6) раздавать; распределять; [sān] 1) распускать, разгонять; разрозненный, рассыпанный; вразброс; 2) рассеянный (<i>о характере</i>); 3) свободный; праздный; негодный, никчемный; 4) простой стиль; проза; 5) мед. порошок; 6) Сань (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also read *sān?, MC sán id. Viet. also has a colloquial loan from the same source:tan 'to dissolve, dissipate, disperse'.
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6193
Karlgren code:	0156 a-b
Vietnamese	

reading: ta`n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	斑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pān
English meaning :	spot, variegated [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	пестрый, пятнистый; полосатый
Radical:	67
Four-angle index:	319
Karlgren code:	0190 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	斐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fěi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phəj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phéj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwíj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwíj
English meaning :	be ornate, elegant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) украшения; узоры, жилки; черты, линии; 2) разукрашенный; элегантный; отделанный; 3) Фэй (фамилия)
Radical:	67
Four-angle index:	6405
Karlgren code:	0579 i
Shijing occurrences:	55.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	斯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	se
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	se
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	se
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sje
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sje
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sje
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sje
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sje
English meaning :	a near demonstrative:this, he, she, it, they
Shuowen gloss:	析也.從斤.其聲.詩曰.斧以斯之. [717]
Comments:	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.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0869 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	5.1, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3

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Character:	普
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phó
English meaning :	common, all, universal
Russian meaning[s]:	1) всеобщий, универсальный; 2) популярный; повсеместный; повсюду; 3) сокр. Пруссия
Comments:	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Presently used also as a shortened name for Prussia.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1482
Karlgren code:	0072 a
Vietnamese reading:	phô`

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

晰|6670|U+6670

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Russian meaning[s]:	ясный, отчетливый
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	2001

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	晴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝenj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝenj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝenj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝenj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝenj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝenj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝenj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝenj
Russian meaning[s]:	1) солнечный день, ведро; проясниться (<i>о погоде</i>); 2) прийти в себя (<i>от гнева</i>)
Comments:	See 星.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	3605

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	晶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cēŋ (~ c)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ciēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ciēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ciēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ciēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cieŋ
English meaning :	bright [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	кристалл; кристаллический; прозрачный, светлый, блестящий; сверкание, блеск
Comments:	A rather late attested word; perhaps a dialectal (?) variant of 靜 *zēŋ? q.v.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1471
Karlgren code:	0820 a-b
Go-on:	siyau
Kan-on:	sei
Japanese reading:	shō;akiraka

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	景
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kraŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kráŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kráŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kréŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	káiŋ
English meaning :	to measure by the shadow; be great
Russian meaning[s]:	1) светлый; блестящий; <i>перен.</i> благоприятный; 2) вид, пейзаж; живописный; 3) положение, обстоятельства, обстановка; 4) большой; 5) почитать, уважать; 6) Цзин (фамилия); [yǐng] тень, <i>вм.</i> 影
Comments:	A later meaning is ('smth. measured by the shadow' >) 'scene, landscape'.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	8225
Karlgren code:	0755 d
Vietnamese reading:	ca` nh
Shijing occurrences:	44.1_, 50.2

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Character:	暑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ta?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śō
English meaning :	heat (of weather)
Russian meaning[s]:	жара; жаркий; разгар лета, жаркий сезон
Comments:	MC ś- is irregular:ć- would be normally expected (this is one of the cases of irregular OC *t- > MC ś-).
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1618
Karlgren code:	0045 x
Go-on:	sjo
Kan-on:	sjo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	智
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tres
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	treh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	teh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	teh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tè
English meaning :	wisdom
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ум, мудрость; разум; умный, мудрый; умудренный; 2) знать, понимать; 3) <i>сокр.</i> Чили
Comments:	Derive from 知 *tre q.v.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1507
Karlgren code:	0863 b-c
Vietnamese reading:	trí

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

晾|667E|U+667E

Character:	晾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liang
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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晷|6677|U+6677

Character:	晷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǐ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тень (<i>от солнца</i>); солнечные часы; 2) время
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1413

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	曾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zēng céng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	сәŋ
English meaning :	late, remote
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прибавлять, увеличивать; 2) Цзэн (фамилия); [céng] некогда, когда-то, в свое время; <i>указывает на неоднократное (в прошлом) совершение действия</i>
Comments:	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 (*cák), it can not be its synonym. Perhaps *cēŋ was simply meant to represent *zēŋ" - which is the second reading of the character 曾. As for *zēŋ (MC ձալ, Mand. céŋ), its "meaning is much debated, perhaps - 'always, ever' with past tense". For *ձ cf. Xiamen cŋ ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou ceŋ ² ."
Radical:	73
Four-angle index:	1525
Karlgren code:	0884 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	替
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thīts (~ λ(h)-, ~ sl(h)-, ~ sn(h)-, ~ srh-, ~ -ēts, ~ -ē(k)s)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thīc
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thjēś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thiēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thiēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thiēj
English meaning :	to interrupt, remove, replace; to give up, miss, discard
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заменять; подменять; сменять; 2) вместо, за, для; 3) приходить в упадок; 4) пренебрегать
Comments:	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 thé.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1547
Vietnamese reading:	thay

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	期
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gi
English meaning :	stipulated time, time, limit
Russian meaning[s]:	1) срок; время; срочный; на срок; периодический; 2) обусловить сроком; обусловить (связать) контрактом; 3) надеяться, чаять, ожидать; [jī] 1) целый год; 2) годичный траур
Comments:	Also read *kə, MC ki (FQ 居之), Pek. jī 'a year, a full fixed time'. Regular Sino-Viet. is kỵ. 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. Xiamen ki ² (Chaozhou khi ² and modern Pek. qī are irregular).
Radical:	74
Four-angle index:	3501
Karlgren code:	0952 k, r-s
Go-on:	go
Kan-on:	ki
Japanese	ki;go

reading:	
Vietnamese reading:	cũ'
Shijing occurrences:	48.1, 48.2, 48.3, 58.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'.* (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	朝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháo zhāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhr̥aw traw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhr̥aw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhaw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhaw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dew t̥ew
English meaning :	to go/come to court, come for an audience
Russian meaning[s]:	1) императорский двор; 2) династия; 3) императорское правительство; 4) явиться на прием (аудиенцию); аудиенция (у императора); 5) быть повернутым (обращенным) к...; повернуться лицом к...; к..., на...; [zhāo] 1) утро; 2) день; однажды
Comments:	For *dh- cf. Chaozhou chiəu ² , Longdu chiaw ² . Viet. chào is colloquial, and has another colloquial variant châu; the regular Sino-Viet. form is triều. Also used for zhāo, MC t̥ew [FQ 陟遙], OC *traw 'morning' (Sino-Viet. triêu). The character also has a graphic variant 晁 - which is a late Han-time graphic distortion of [], that was used since Late Zhou parallelly with 朝.
Radical:	74
Four-angle index:	3481
Karlgren code:	1143 a-c
Go-on:	deu
Kan-on:	teu

Japanese reading:	chō+;asa+
Vietnamese reading:	chào
Shijing occurrences:	51.2, 57.3_, 58.5_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	棺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwân
English meaning :	coffin [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	гроб; класть в гроб
Comments:	Also read *kʷān-s, MC kwân, Mand. àn 'to put into a coffin' (whence a colloquial Viet. loan:quàn 'to leave the corpse in temporary shelter prior to burial').
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1463
Karlgren code:	0157 e
Vietnamese reading:	quan

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

棕|68D5|U+68D5

Character:	棕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zōng
Russian meaning[s]:	пальма, пальмовое дерево
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	8189

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	táng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)āŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)āŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)āŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dāŋ
English meaning :	pear (<i>pirus betulaefolia</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дикая груша (<i>Pirus betulaefolia</i>); 2) Тан (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5197
Karlgren code:	0725 t
Shijing occurrences:	16.1, 16.2, 16.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	棘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kik
English meaning :	wild jujube tree (<i>Ziziphus spinosus</i>); thorns; to needle, harass
Russian meaning[s]:	1) терновник; терния; иглы; 2) затруднения
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5384
Karlgren code:	0911 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	32.1, 32.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cū? (~ c-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cāw
English meaning :	Chinese jujube (<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. жу́жуб (Zizyphus vulgaris, китайский финик); 2) Цзао (фамилия)
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is ta`o.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5385
Karlgren code:	1050 a
Vietnamese reading:	táo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	椅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?aj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?aj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?aj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?e
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?e
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?e
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?e
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?e
English meaning :	Catalpa (Schüssler: Idesia polycarpa)
Russian meaning[s]:	стул
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3018
Karlgren code:	0001 g'
Shijing occurrences:	50.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	棟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tōŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tōŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tōŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tōŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tùŋ
English meaning :	ridge-pole, ridge of roof
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поперечная балка, перекладина; 2) счетный суффикс зданий; 3) Дун (фамилия)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5405
Karlgren code:	1174 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

棵|68F5|U+68F5

Character:	棵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kē
Russian meaning[s]:	ствол дерева; счетный суффикс деревьев
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5373

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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森|68EE|U+68EE

Character:	森
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sēn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дремучий (густой) лес; чаща; сень, тень; 2) густой; множество, скопление; 3) строгий, тщательный
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5155
Karlgren code:	0664 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	棧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝān
English meaning :	carriage box made of lath or bamboo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) склад, кладовая; 2) постоянный двор; подворье для приезжих; 3) настил на горных переходах; 4) Чжань (фамилия); [zhàn jiàn] загон для скота, хлев, стойло
Comments:	Also read *ȝ(h)rān-s, MC ȝān id. (MC also has an irregular variant ȝān). A somewhat later meaning is 'flooring (on a mountain pass)', whence probably Viet. sàn 'floor, flooring'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sạn.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	6797
Karlgren code:	0155 d
Vietnamese reading:	sàn

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Character:	棹	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhaò	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ɿ(h)ēkʷs	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɿ(h)ēwh	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljāwh (~ ɿh-)	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	liāwh (~ lh-)	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iɛw	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iɛw	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iɛw	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɖàw	
English meaning :	oar, to paddle	
Comments:	The word was originally [L.Zhou] written as 桨, which allows to reconstruct *ɿ(h)ēkʷ-s. After Han the reading changed to *d(h)iɛw (with dialectal retroflexity, sometimes occurring in former lateral hsieh-sheng series), which enabled its writing as 棹 (attested only since Tsin). The character 桨 has also a late (Han) reading *ɿ(h)ēkʷ, MC ɖauk, Mand. zhuó 'a k. of bowl, vessel'. Viet. chèo is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is trào. A similar word is rather widely spread in Austric:	Thai ?ce:w.A 'to row', Khmer ce:w 'row, oar', Mon tasu 'paddle': phonology suggests a very late (post-MC) borrowing from Chinese for all these forms.
Radical:	0	

Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	chèo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	棒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brōŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bóŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bóŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bóŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	báuŋ
English meaning :	stick, cane, pole [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дубинка; батог; барабанная палочка; бить палкой; 2) початок кукурузы
Comments:	For *b- cf. Min forms:Xiamen paŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou pauŋ ⁶ , Jianou pəŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2456

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	樓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	siej
English meaning :	to roost, rest; bird's nest
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отдохать; найти приют, приютиться; сидеть на насесте; приют, пристанище; насест; птичье гнездо; 2) перен. постель; место ночлега
Comments:	For *sh cf. Fuzhou chä ¹ , Jianou chai ⁵ (the latter reflecting a variant *shēj-s).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	8802

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	棣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhāts (~ -js, ~ -ps)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhāć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhāś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diej
English meaning :	wild plum
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. таволга японская (<i>Kerria japonica</i>); 2) перен. брат, братья, вм. 弟; 3) Ди (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used in the die-sheng 唐棣 *lhāŋ-*lhāTs (which allows us to reconstruct *lh-). Sometimes used as a loan for 逮 *l(h)ēps 'to reach, be perfect' q.v. (thus in Shi 26.3).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5558
Karlgren code:	0509 f
Shijing occurrences:	24.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	棋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gi
English meaning :	chess [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	шахматы; китайские шашки; [jī] основание, основа, вм. 基
Comments:	Viet. cò' is archaic; regular Sino-Viet. is kỳ.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	7870
Karlgren code:	0952 t-u
Vietnamese reading:	cò'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	棍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kūns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwēnh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwēnh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kòn
English meaning :	club, stick, cudgel [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) палка, трость; 2) бран. дубина, бездельник, нахал; 3) бродяга; хулиган
Comments:	A somewhat earlier (Han) reading is OC *g(h)ūn?, MC չón, Mand. hùn 'to bind, make a bundle'.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	6961
Vietnamese reading:	côn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

植|690D|U+690D

Character:	植
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сажать, выращивать; 2) учреждать, устанавливать; 3) опираться на (<i>палку, nosox</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	743
Karlgren code:	0919 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	椒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cew
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cew
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjew
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjew
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjew
English meaning :	Chinese prickly ash, also called Szechuan or Japanese pepper (<i>Xanthoxylum simulans</i>), used as condiment /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перец; перечное дерево; 2) вершина горы; крутой, отвесный; 3) крайний, последний
Comments:	Also read *cēw, MC ciew id.; used as well in a die-sheng 椒聊 *cēw-rēw 'pepper plant'.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5946
Karlgren code:	1031 q
Vietnamese reading:	tiêu
Jianchuan Bai:	-ci1
Dali Bai:	-ci7
Bijiang Bai:	-ce7

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

椎|690E|U+690E

Character:	椎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuí zhuī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) молоток; било; ударять, бить (молотком); 2) тупой, глупый
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	890
Karlgren code:	0575 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	棉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	men
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	men
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjen
English meaning :	see 繸
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хлопчатник, хлопок; 2) вата; ватный
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3882

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	棚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	péng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bʌŋ
English meaning :	bamboo and wooden tC[Sui]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) навес на столбах; шалаш; тент; временная постройка; 2) потолок; 3) страп. воен. отделение в четырнадцать человек
Comments:	Also read *brēŋ, MC baiŋ, bəŋ id. For *b cf. Xiamen pĩ ² (lit. piŋ ²), Chaozhou pẽ ² , Fuzhou paŋ ² .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3492

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	楮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thra?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thrá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʈhá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈhá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈhó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈhó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈhó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈhő
English meaning :	paper tree, <i>Broussonetia kasinoki</i> [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. бумажное дерево (<i>Broussonetia kasinoki</i>); 2) бумага; 3) Чу (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *tā?, MC tó id. Regular Sino-Viet. is chu`'.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1609
Karlgren code:	0045 i
Vietnamese reading:	dó

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	款
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w ār?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwǎn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwǎn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwǎn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwǎn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwǎn
English meaning :	an item
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сумма; деньги; расходы; статья расхода; 2) отдел, пункт, параграф, рубрика; 3) надписывать (<i>картину, произведение</i>); 4) угождать, подать (<i>гостю</i>); радушный, гостеприимный; удерживать, оставлять (<i>гостя</i>); 5) искренний, чистосердечный; правдивый; 6) навестить, нанести визит; 7) достигнуть, дойти до...; 8) стиль, фасон, мода; 9) медлительно-важный, степенный; достойный; 10) показной
Comments:	Late Zhou meanings are "sincere, staunch"; "empty" (= 空, thus probably *kh ^w ār?); "to knock, rap""
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4849
Karlgren code:	0162 a
Vietnamese	

reading: | khoa`n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

欺|6B3A|U+6B3A

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khi
English meaning :	to deceive [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обманывать(ся), дурачить, надувать; самообольщаться; самообман; обманчивый; 2) оскорблять, обижать; быть обиженным; 3) пользоваться...
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4846
Karlgren code:	0952 q
Go-on:	ko
Kan-on:	ki
Japanese reading:	gi+;azamuku+

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	欽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qīn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh(r)əm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kh(r)əm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kh(r)əm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kh(r)əm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khim
English meaning :	intense, attentive, reverentl/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) почитать, уважать; 2) императорский, высочайший
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	4791
Karlgren code:	0652 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	殘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒān
English meaning :	to hurt
Russian meaning[s]:	1) калечить, увечить; увечный; инвалидность; 2) вредить, портить, разрушать; испорченный, дефектный; разбитый; 3) остатки; остаточный; в остатке; заходящий (<i>о светилах</i>); гаснущий (<i>о лампе</i>); умирающий; замирающий (<i>о звуке</i>); недоеденный; недопитый; непрожитый (<i>о годах</i>); 4) лютый, жестокий; бесчеловечный, безжалостный; зверский; 5) казнить; умертвить
Comments:	Later meanings are also 'decline, fade, etc.' For *ʒh cf. Xiamen, chan ² , Chaozhou chaŋ ² , Longdu chān ² .
Radical:	78
Four-angle index:	6796
Karlgren code:	0155 c

Vietnamese | tàn
reading:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

殖|6B96|U+6B96

Character:	殖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhí
English meaning :	to plant, cultivate; be level
Russian meaning[ss]:	1) сажать, сеять; насаждать; 2) заселять, колонизировать; 3) приумножать; размножать(ся); 4) богатеть; преуспевать
Radical:	78
Four-angle index:	742
Karlgren code:	0919 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	壳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiào què
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khrōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khrōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khrōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khrōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khəuk
English meaning :	hard shell [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	твёрдая оболочка; скорлупа, раковина, панцырь; кора; гильза патрона
Radical:	79
Four-angle index:	6149
Karlgren code:	1226 d-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sl(h)ām?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	(s)lām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	(s)lām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thām
English meaning :	carpet, tapestry [Jin]
Russian meaning[s]:	ковер
Radical:	82
Four-angle index:	7237
Vietnamese reading:	tha`m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

氮|6C2E|U+6C2E

Character:	氮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

氯|6C2F|U+6C2F

Character:	氯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	l}
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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氱|6C2C|U+6C2C

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ya
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	港
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǎng jiǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krōŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kójŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kójŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kójŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	káuŋ
English meaning :	harbour, port [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гавань, бухта; залив; устье реки; 2) рукав [реки], проток; [gǎng] сокр. г. Гонконг
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7097
Vietnamese reading:	ca` ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	游
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ziw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jəw
English meaning :	to float, swim; to wander about, ramble
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плавать, плыть; пловучий; течь; течение; текущий; 2) гулять; развлекаться; увеселительный; 3) бродить, странствовать; путешествовать; 4) праздный; незанятый; 5) бродячий, бездомный; без определенных занятий; 6) Ю (фамилия)
Comments:	With the meaning 'wander about, ramble, divert oneself' usually written as 遊. For OC *l- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu2.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3050
Karlgren code:	1080 f
Go-on:	yu
Kan-on:	iu
Vietnamese reading:	du

Shijing occurrences: | 9.1, 26.1_, 35.4_, 39.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	湔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céñ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cen
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjen
English meaning :	throw water on, wash [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мыть(ся); смывать; 2) сокр. р. Цзяньцзян (в провинции Сычуань)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2848
Karlgren code:	0245 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	渡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dās (~ -ks)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dò
English meaning :	to cross (a river), ford [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переправляться через реку; переправа, перевоз; 2) яп. выдать, передать
Comments:	Hsieh-sheng suggests *dāk-s, but the word is rather late attested, and may go back to *dā-s; the old Vietnamese loanword d_ò 'ferry, ferry-boat' may go back to an unattested 平聲 *dā. The regular Sino-Vietnamese reflex of 渡 is d_ô. For *d cf. Fuzhou to ⁶ ; Siam. dhă (*dā).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6023
Karlgren code:	0801 b
Go-on:	do
Kan-on:	to

Japanese reading:	to;wataru;watasu
Vietnamese reading:	d_ò

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	渲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) капать (<i>тушью на бумагу</i>); 2) накладывать несколько слоев краски (<i>при рисовании</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	37

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

湧|6E67|U+6E67

Character:	湧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) клокотать, бурлить, кипеть; бить (о воде); фонтанировать; вырваться наружу, хлынуть; 2) подскочить, подняться (о ценах)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4748
Karlgren code:	1185 u-v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

湊|6E4A|U+6E4A

Character:	湊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	còu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chàw
English meaning :	come together, unite
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собирать(ся), накоплять(ся); сходиться, стекаться; 2) совпадать; кстати; 3) сблизить(ся), приблизить(ся); 4) протянуть; 5) см. 膳
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5019
Karlgren code:	1229 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ga
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ga
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ga
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ga
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	go
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	go
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	go
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gö
English meaning :	be great, grand
Russian meaning[s]:	1) водосточная труба (канава); 2) большой, великий; 3) он
Comments:	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 khî ² is secondary).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5160
Karlgren code:	0095 g
Vietnamese reading:	cù'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	渥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?rōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?əuk
English meaning :	to moisten, smear, paint
Russian meaning[s]:	1) смачивать; орошать; увлажнять; 2) щедрый; благодетельствовать, осыпать (<i>милостями, щедротами</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	268
Karlgren code:	1204 g
Go-on:	aku
Kan-on:	aku
Japanese reading:	aku;uruou;atsui
Shijing occurrences:	38.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

渣|6E23|U+6E23

Character:	渣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhā
Russian meaning[s]:	выжимки; гуща; отбросы
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	54

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	減
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krīm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krīm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krjě́m
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krié́m
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kié́m
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kié́m
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kié́m
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kǎ́m
English meaning :	to abridge, moderate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уменьшать(ся), убавлять(ся); снижать(ся); сокращать(ся); сокращенный; вычитать; 2) Цзянь (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *grīm?, MC ҳাম. In Viet. cf. also a colloquial loan:kém 'less; weak, feeble'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6851
Karlgren code:	0671 g-h
Vietnamese reading:	gia`m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

湛|6E5B|U+6E5B

Character:	湛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàn
"English meaning :	be soaking; also dan 1 "be sunk in, steeped in, rejoicing""
Russian meaning[ss]:	1) глубокий; плотный; обильный, щедрый; 2) светлый, чистый; 3) Чжань (фамилия); [dān] радостный, см. 耽
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	761
Karlgren code:	0658 l-m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	湘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	səŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	səŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	səŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjan̩
English meaning :	to boil
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сокр. р. Сянцзян (в провинции Хунань); 2) сокр. пров. Хунань
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1671
Karlgren code:	0731 e
Shijing occurrences:	15.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	渤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhət
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhət
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bot
English meaning :	foam, foamy [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	渤海 Boхайский (Печилийский) залив (<i>Желтого моря</i>)
Comments:	For *bh cf. Fuzhou phuok ⁸ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4696
Vietnamese reading:	bợt

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	湖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ḡā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ḡā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ḡō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ḡō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ḡō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ḡo
English meaning :	lake
Russian meaning[s]:	озеро
Comments:	For *gh- cf. Min forms:Xiamen ɔ ² , Chaozhou ou ² .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3475
Karlgren code:	0049 j'
Vietnamese reading:	hở
Jianchuan Bai:	ko7
Dali Bai:	ko7
Bijiang Bai:	-qo7-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

涇|6E6E|U+6E6E

Character:	涇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yīn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) затонуть; исчезнуть; 2) затопить; завалить, запрудить; 3) стародавний, давно прошедший
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	197
Karlgren code:	0483 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	召
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)raw?̄s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)rawh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)awh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)awh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)èw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)èw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)èw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dèw
English meaning :	to call, summon
Russian meaning[s]:	1) звать; созывать; 2) вызывать, приглашать; [shào] Шао (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *daw(?)-s, MC ȝèw (FQ 寔照) 'name of a county, Shao' (thus in Shi 16.1).
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1344
Karlgren code:	1131 e-h
Vietnamese reading:	triệu
Shijing occurrences:	16.1, 16.2, 16.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

ঠ|53EE|U+53EE

Character:	ঠ
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dīng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) предписывать, приказывать; велеть; 2) повторять; 3) жалить, кусать (<i>о насекомых</i>); засиживать (<i>о мухах</i>)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2928

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	叩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khō̄
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kháw
English meaning :	strike; attack, set to work upon [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стучаться, спрашивать (осведомляться) о...; 2) кланяться; бить челом, класть земные поклоны
Comments:	Also read *khō?-s, MC khètw, Pek. kòu id.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2084
Karlgren code:	0110 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	叨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tāw
English meaning :	grieved, sorry
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жаждать, желать; алчный, жадный; 2) удостоиться (<i>внимания</i>); 3) причинить (<i>беспокойство</i>); [dāo] 叻 叻 распространяться, много говорить
Comments:	= 夔 q.v.; during LZ read *thāw, MC thāw 'covetous'.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4177
Karlgren code:	1131 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

𠮩|53FC|U+53FC

Character:	𠮩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	司
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sɿə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sɿə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)ji
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)ji
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)ji
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjɪ
English meaning :	to be in charge, manage; relation; supervisor
Russian meaning[s]:	1) управлять, заведовать, ведать; управляющий; 2) департамент; управление, ведомство; 3) князек; 4) Сы (фамилия)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3304
Karlgren code:	0972 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	ty

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

匱|53F5|U+53F5

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pō
Russian meaning[s]:	древн. нельзя, невозмжно
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	775

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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叫|53EB|U+53EB

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kīws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kīwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjēwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kièw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kièw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kièw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kièw
English meaning :	to call
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кричать; стрекотать; петь; 2) звать, призывать, вызывать; 3) называть, называться; 4) заказать, закупить (напр. угощение); 5) заставлять; посылать; дать возможность; <i>служебный побудительный глагол; 6) вспомогательный глагол пассивных предложений, вводим действующее лицо (часто сопровождается 給)</i>
Comments:	Viet. kêu is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is khiếu.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2668
Karlgren code:	1064 g
Vietnamese reading:	kêu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	另
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lìng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rēŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rēŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	riēŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liɛŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	liɛŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	liɛŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	liɛŋ
English meaning :	different [post-Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) другой; специальный; особо, отдельно; изолированно; отделить, отрезать; отделиться; 2) нуль, вм. 零
Comments:	A late dialectal word (the MC reading comes from Zihui); Min dialects point to *r, cf. Xiamen liŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou leŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4730

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ke?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ké
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ké
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kjé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kjé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kjé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kjé
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cé
English meaning :	prosodic particle
Russian meaning[s]:	только, лишь, всего лишь; но; но только; [zhǐ] счетное слово вм.隻
Shuowen gloss:	語已詞也.從口.象氣下引之形.凡只之屬皆從只. [87]
Comments:	Sch.: 'Meaning not clear, perhaps a variant of 止 *tə?' (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'.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	7914
Karlgren code:	0865 a
Vietnamese reading:	chi`
Shijing occurrences:	4.1, 28.4, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3, 45.1, 45.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	史
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	s्रə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sրé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂí
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂí
English meaning :	secretary
Russian meaning[s]:	1) история; исторический; анналы; летопись; 2) историограф, летописец; дреөн. хранитель библиотеки; 3) Ши (фамилия)
Comments:	A later attested, but no doubt archaic meaning is 'annals, history, record', which makes Schüssler's identafication of 史 and 使 'send, cause' dubious.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6419
Karlgren code:	0975 a-f
Vietnamese reading:	su`'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	叱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhit
English meaning :	revile [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разносить, распекать, бранить, кричать (<i>на кого-л.</i>); 2) орать, галдеть; отгонять криком
Comments:	Xiesheng would rather point to *shit, so the MC reading could be irregular (instead of expected *chjit).
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	7189
Karlgren code:	0400 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	台
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tái
"English meaning :	I, me; also tai 1 "rounded (back)"
Russian meaning[s]:	1) высокий, уважаемый; эпист. Вы; Ваш; 2) сокр. написание 臺; [yí] 1) древн. я; 2) вм. 怡
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1425

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	句
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kos
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	koh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kü
English meaning :	sentence, clause [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) предложение, фраза; 2) счетный суффикс слов; 3) остановить(ся); [gōu gòu] 1) согнуться; крюк, см. 勾; 2) Гоу (фамилия)
Comments:	Viet. câu is colloquial (regular Sino-Viet. is cú) - probably under the influence of another reading of 句, MC klaw - see under 勾.
Radical:	20
Four-angle index:	4312
Karlgren code:	0108 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	câu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

叭|53ED|U+53ED

Character:	叭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phät
English meaning :	an interjection
Russian meaning[s]:	фонетический знак без значения
Comments:	Attested only since Tang (the fanqie is taken from Jiyun).
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6361

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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叻|53FB|U+53FB

Character:	叻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	le
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	四
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhijs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	slić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sljəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jīj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jī
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjì
English meaning :	four
Russian meaning[s]:	1) четыре; четвертый; четырежды; 2) четыре страны света; со всех сторон; во все стороны; повсюду; 3) сокр. апрель
Comments:	For early OC a reconstruction *slhits is also possible. Vietnamese has a peculiar tone opposition:tú' 'four' - tu' 'fourth' (cf. analogically for 二 'two').
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1893
Karlgren code:	0518 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	tú'
Jianchuan Bai:	ší6
Dali Bai:	ší6
Bijiang Bai:	si6
Shijing occurrences:	53.1_, 57.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjəw
English meaning :	to arrest; prisoner
Russian meaning[s]:	1) арестант; арестовать, посадить в тюрьму; арестантский, тюремный; 2) пленный, пленник
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1858
Karlgren code:	1094 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	tù

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	外
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋōts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋwāć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwāś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋwāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋwāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋwāj
English meaning :	outside, external
Russian meaning[s]:	1) внешний, наружный; снаружи; периферия; вне, за, из-за; 2) сверх, ультра-; 3) граница; заграничный, иностранный; внешние сношения; чужеземный; чужой, посторонний; 4) побочный; 5) родной (по женской линии); 6) левый; налево; 7) второстепенный; 8) непосвященный; 9) кроме, исключая
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is ngoại. For *ŋ- cf. Min forms:Xiamen gua ⁶ , Chaozhou gua ⁶ , Fuzhou ŋui ⁶ , Jianou ŋüε ⁶ .
Radical:	36
Four-angle index:	1963
Vietnamese reading:	ngoài
Jianchuan Bai:	ŋua6-
Dali Bai:	ua6-

Shijing | 40.2, 40.3
occurrences:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	央
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?aŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?aŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?aŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?aŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?aŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?aŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?aŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?aŋ
English meaning :	middle, center
Russian meaning[s]:	1) центр, середина; половина; 2) конец; окончиться; 3) просить
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *?aŋ (also with a variant *?raŋ, MC ?äɪŋ) 'to be tinkling, chiming, striking (e. g. bells)'.
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	5096
Karlgren code:	0718 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	渭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)əts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)əć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)əś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)əś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)iś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ìj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ìj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wìj
English meaning :	river name
Russian meaning[s]:	Вэй (река, крупнейший приток Хуанхэ)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3542
Shijing occurrences:	35.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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渦|6E26|U+6E26

Character:	渦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wō
Russian meaning[s]:	1) водоворот; омут; 2) ямочки (<i>на щеках</i>); [гуō] Гохэ (<i>река в провинции Аньху́й</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3855

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	湯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thāŋ
English meaning :	reckless
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кипяток; суп; бульон, отвар; обваривать; нагревать, подогревать; кипящий; горячий; 2) тронуть, касаться; 3) Тан (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *λāŋ, MC śāŋ (FQ 式羊), Pek. shāng 'be swelling, swollen (of water)'. Since Late Zhou widely used for *λāŋ, MC thāŋ 'hot (boiling) water'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4391
Karlgren code:	0720 z-b'
Jianchuan Bai:	x᷑4
Dali Bai:	xer4
Bijiang Bai:	x᷑4
Shijing occurrences:	58.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	渴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khāt
English meaning :	be thirsty
Comments:	During LZ also used for *g(h)rat, MC get, Pek. jie 'dried up'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0313 j,z
Vietnamese reading:	khát
Jianchuan Bai:	kha6
Dali Bai:	kha6
Bijiang Bai:	q hü6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

湍|6E4D|U+6E4D

Character:	湍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thōr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thōn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thōn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thōn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thōn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thōn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thōn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thwân
English meaning :	rushing water [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0168 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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渺|6E3A|U+6E3A

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) широкое водное пространство, необъятная водная гладь; 2) далекий; неясный; 3) маленький, ничтожный
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4060
Karlgren code:	1158 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	測
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	čhrək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chrək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çhək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çhək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çhik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çhik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çhik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhik
English meaning :	to fathom, measure
Russian meaning[s]:	1) измерять глубину, мерить глубину; делать съемку (местности); 2) прикидывать; вычислять; предполагать, предвидеть
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2917
Karlgren code:	0906 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

湃|6E43|U+6E43

Character:	湃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pài
Russian meaning[s]:	шум (плеск) волн
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2557

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	渝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	to change
Russian meaning[s]:	1) изменять, менять; 2) сокр. г. Чунцин
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8782
Karlgren code:	0125 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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渾|6E3E|U+6E3E

Character:	渾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hún
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мутный, грязный; 2) хаотический; смешанный; расплывчато; 3) целиком, полностью; в общем и целом; 4) держать про себя; таить; [hùn] 1) упасть; 2) большой; 3) смешанный, пестрый
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2618
Karlgren code:	0458 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расти, произрастать; растить, выкармливать; питать; 2) увеличиваться; наполняться; еще более; множество; обилие; 3) наливаться соком; сок, сочный; влажный, сырой; 4) брызгать, бить фонтаном; 5) мутный; грязный; черный (о жидкости)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8701
Karlgren code:	0966 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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❖|FFFD|U+FFFD

Character:	❖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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溉|6E89|U+6E89

Character:	溉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gài
English meaning :	to rinse, wash
Russian meaning[s]:	1) орошать, поливать; 2) мыть, промывать
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7558
Karlgren code:	0515 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	渙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwān
English meaning :	disperse; be ample
Russian meaning[s]:	1) растекаться, разлиться; разбрестись, рассеяться; 2) сверкать, блестеть, см. 煥; 3) мощный (о потоке воды)
Comments:	Also attested within the compoundpan-huan "relaxed, slack"."
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4917
Karlgren code:	0167 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	涵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)en?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)én
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)ján
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)ján
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)jén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)jén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)jén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjén
English meaning :	to steep in (e.g. wine)
Russian meaning[s]:	предаваться пьянству, пить запоем; гуляка, пьяница
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1916
Karlgren code:	0223 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

潛|6E63|U+6E63

Character:	潛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐn
Russian meaning[s]:	潛潛 беспорядок; беспорядочный; сбивчивый (о мыслях)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1577

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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湄|6E44|U+6E44

Character:	湄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mèi
Russian meaning[s]:	отлогий берег реки (озера)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1683
Karlgren code:	0567 g-h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

湲|6E72|U+6E72

Character:	湲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)ran
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)ran
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)ran
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ran
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)en
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)en
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)en
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wen
English meaning :	to flow [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	катиться, течь (о волнах, воде)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5981
Karlgren code:	0255 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	漚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tronjs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tronjh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʈonjh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈonjh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈòn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈòn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈòn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈõuŋ
English meaning :	sound of drums [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	МОЛОКО, КУМЫС
Comments:	Also read *tōŋ-s, MC tūn id. The meaning 'milk' is attested only since Han, and according to Pulleyblank [CSOC] is a Xiongnu loanword.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	464
Karlgren code:	1188 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

湟|6E5F|U+6E5F

Character:	湟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
Russian meaning[s]:	низкое (болотистое) место
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	332
Karlgren code:	0708 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	焙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bē(?)s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bòj
English meaning :	to dry on fire [Tang/Qing]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сушить на огне; обжаривать; обжигать; 2) искусственно выводить
Comments:	For *b- cf. Min forms: Chaozhou pue ⁶ , Fuzhou puoi ⁶ , Jianou po ⁶ . The fanqie is taken from Jiyun.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	1232

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

熒|711A|U+711A

Character:	熒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fén
English meaning :	to burn
Russian meaning[s]:	сжигать; поджигать; уничтожать (огнем)
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5486
Karlgren code:	0474 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	焦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćew
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cew
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjaw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjaw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjew
English meaning :	to burn, char [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обжечься; ожог; обожженный; 2) пережарить, пересушить; сжечь; опаленный; пахнущий гарью; 3) бурый, выгоревший (<i>о цвете</i>); 4) волноваться; печалиться; страдающий; 5) Цзяо (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Shuowen says phonetic is 集 *3(h)əp; 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 謙 (<i>ibid.</i> , 556). A later attested meaning is 'dark yellow color'.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8556
Karlgren code:	1148 a
Go-on:	seu

Kan-on:	seu
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

焰|7130|U+7130

Character:	焰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàn
Russian meaning[s]:	пламя; языки огня
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	1044

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	無
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ma
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ma
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ma
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mü
English meaning :	there is no, have no; don't!
Russian meaning[s]:	1) не иметь; отсутствовать; лишенный; без-; 2) не, нет; еще нет; 3) нельзя, не надо, не смей; 4) <i>древн. междометие о!</i> ; 5) У (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	亡也.從亡.#聲. [634]
Comments:	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.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8547
Karlgren code:	0103 a-f
Jianchuan Bai:	-mo1

Dali Bai:	mu1
Bijiang Bai:	-mu1
Shijing occurrences:	2.2, 17.2, 17.3, 23.3, 26.1, 27.3, 29.3, 32.2, 35.1, 49.1, 49.2, 51.3, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 54.4, 57.3, 58.1, 58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	然
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńen
English meaning :	be like that, be like it, be so; consider to be so, to be true
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подтверждать; соглашаться; одобрять; разрешать; да!; так!; 2) таков, именно таков; правильно, верно, так; 3) однако; но; все же; 4) суффикс качественного сказуемого, также наречия и прилагательного; 5) дреvn. об этом; в этом, здесь, вм. 焉; 6) концовка уподобительных конструкций, соответствующая 一様; 7) дреvn. и, то, тогда, вм. 乃; 8) хотя, вм. 雖然; 9) жечь; жарить, вм. 燃; 10) Жань (фамилия)
Comments:	For *n- cf. Min forms:Xiamen zien ² , lien ² , Chaozhou zien ² , Fuzhou ion ² . A suffixed form of *na, see 如.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8595
Karlgren code:	0217 a
Shijing occurrences:	30.2, 47.2, 50.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ta?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	có
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćő
English meaning :	to boil [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	варить
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8576
Karlgren code:	0045 l-m
Jianchuan Bai:	cü1
Dali Bai:	cü1
Bijiang Bai:	ćü1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

焜|711C|U+711C

Character:	焜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kūn
Russian meaning[s]:	焜耀 пылать, сверкать, ярко гореть
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	6962
Karlgren code:	0417 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	牌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	briē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	biē
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	biē
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	biē
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bä
English meaning :	tablet, card, dice [Song]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) номерная дощечка, табличка, ярлык; этикетка; торговая (фабричная) марка; 2) косточка для игры (<i>в домино, мацзян</i>); игровые карты
Comments:	For *b- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou pai ² , Jianou pai ⁹ , Fuzhou pä ² .
Radical:	91
Four-angle index:	2283
Vietnamese reading:	bãi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

犄|7284|U+7284

Character:	犄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ji
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	犀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sɿēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sɿēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɿēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	siej
English meaning :	rhinoceros
Russian meaning[s]:	1) носорог; 2) твердый, крепкий
Comments:	Also used for the homonymous *slhēj 'melon seed' (thus in Shi 57.2).
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	2474
Karlgren code:	0596 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	57.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	猶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ziw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jəw
English meaning :	be like, equal
Comments:	Also used for *lu 'plan' (also written as 獻), 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.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1096 r-s
Shijing occurrences:	21.2_, 58.3

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猥|7325|U+7325

Character:	猥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wěi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) множество (<i>разнородное</i>), скопище; 2) многообразный; смешанный; беспорядочный; 3) низкий; вульгарный; 4) собачий лай; 5) и тогда
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	5629
Karlgren code:	0573 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	猴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χΛW
English meaning :	monkey [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	мартышка, обезьяна
Comments:	For *g- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou kau ² , Jianou ke ² , ke ⁹ .
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	5049
Karlgren code:	0113 g
Vietnamese reading:	hởu
Jianchuan Bai:	χo7-
Dali Bai:	ou7-
Bijiang Bai:	ŋo7-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

猩|7329|U+7329

Character:	猩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xīng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) человекообразная обезьяна; 2) красный
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	400
Karlgren code:	0812 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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珐|743A|U+743A

Character:	珐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fā
Russian meaning[s]:	эмаль
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	8646

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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琪|742A|U+742A

Character:	琪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Russian meaning[s]:	драгоценный камень; драгоценный
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	7868
Karlgren code:	0952 x

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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琳|7433|U+7433

Character:	琳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lín
English meaning :	a kind of precious stone
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0655 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tauk
English meaning :	to carve, chisel
Russian meaning[s]:	гранить, полировать (<i>драгоценные камни</i>)
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	5612
Karlgren code:	1218 f
Shijing occurrences:	55.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	琥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hlā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xó
English meaning :	tiger-shaped jade object [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	печатка из нефрита в форме тигра
Comments:	= 虎 q.v.
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	7492
Karlgren code:	0057 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

琵|7435|U+7435

Character:	琵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pí
Russian meaning[s]:	китайская гитара
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	6935

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	琶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bä
English meaning :	Used in the diesheng 琵琶 MC bji-bä 'a 4-stringed musical instrument [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	琵琶 китайская гитара (лютня)
Comments:	For *b- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jianou pi ² -pa ² , Chaozhou pi ² -pe ² .
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	7136

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qín
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh(r)əm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gh(r)əm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gh(r)əm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gh(r)əm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gim
"English meaning :	a musical instrument looking like a zither, but with 7 strings like a lute, hence "lute"."
Russian meaning[s]:	лютня полукруглая; струнный инструмент (<i>общее название</i>)
Shuowen gloss:	禁也.神農所作.洞越.練朱五弦.周時加二弦.象形.凡琴之屬皆從琴.古文琴.從金.
Comments:	For initial *gh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou khim ² , Fuzhou khin 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. orgānūn), whence another musical instrument (see under 瑟 *srīt) was supposedly borrowed. [On the other hand, cf. PA *kúma 'a musical instrument].
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	2794
Karlgren code:	0651 q
Shijing	

occurrences: 1.3, 50.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	琯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwān
English meaning :	= 管 q. v.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) род флейты-пикколо (из камня); 2) полировать яшму (металл)
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	1458
Karlgren code:	0157 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	琛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λhəm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λhəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	λhəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ləm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	t̪him
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	t̪him
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	t̪him
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	t̪him
English meaning :	a precious object
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0666 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	琦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ge
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ge
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ge
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ge
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ge
English meaning :	to fondle, handle [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	драгоценный; необыкновенный, незаурядный; редкость; драгоценная безделушка
Comments:	The meaning 'precious stone' is attested only since Han.
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	3005
Karlgren code:	0001 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

琨|7428|U+7428

Character:	琨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kūn
English meaning :	a precious stone
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0417 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	甥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srenj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srenj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂeŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂeŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂeŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂeŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂeŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂäiŋ
English meaning :	nephew; sister's son or daughter; son-in-law
Russian meaning[s]:	1) племянник (сын сестры); 2) зять; 3) внук (со стороны дочери); 4) двоюродный брат (по женской линии)
Radical:	100
Four-angle index:	4734
Karlgren code:	0812 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

甦|7526|U+7526

Character:	甦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sū
Russian meaning[s]:	оживать, пробуждаться
Radical:	100
Four-angle index:	6438

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wrēks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wrēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wrēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wriēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wiè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wiè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wiè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwã
English meaning :	to draw, draw a design, paint designs
Russian meaning[s]:	1) картина; рисунок; 2) рисовать; нарисованный; 3) написать; подписаться; [huá] 1) разграничить, размежевать; 2) составить план, спроектировать; 3) черта, штрих кистью (в каллиграфии), см. 劃
Comments:	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 .
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	65
Vietnamese reading:	hoa
Jianchuan Bai:	vε2
Dali Bai:	ver2
Bijiang Bai:	uã2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	番
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phar
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwən
English meaning :	turn, succession [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) очередь, раз; 2) дежурство, смена; сменяться; 3) иноплеменники; чужеземцы; чужестранный
Comments:	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).
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	1768
Karlgren code:	0195 b-c
Vietnamese reading:	phiên

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	痢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rijs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lì
English meaning :	dysentry [Han]
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou li ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	ly

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	痛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slōŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lōŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lōŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lōŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thùŋ
English meaning :	pain, sickness
Russian meaning[s]:	1) боль; больно; болезненный; болеть; болезнь; рана; 2) сожалеть; сочувствовать; 3) крайне; очень; сильно
Comments:	Attested already in Yijing, but absent in Schüssler's dictionary.
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	3641
Karlgren code:	1185 q
Jianchuan Bai:	?sū3
Dali Bai:	?si3
Bijiang Bai:	?sō2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	痣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	təs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	təh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	č̄i
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	č̄i
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	č̄i
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	č̄i
English meaning :	mole [Liang]
Russian meaning[s]:	родимое пятно
Comments:	Etymologically probably = 志 q.v. (*'sign').
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	8346
Go-on:	si
Kan-on:	si
Japanese reading:	shi;aza;hokuro

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

痙|75D9|U+75D9

Character:	痙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìng
Russian meaning[s]:	судороги, конвульсии
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	129

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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痘|75D8|U+75D8

Character:	痘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)òw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)èw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)èw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	[d̥aw]
English meaning :	smallpox [Ming]
Russian meaning[s]:	натуральная оспа
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	561
Vietnamese reading:	d_âu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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瘤|75DE|U+75DE

Character:	瘤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǐ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) камни (в печени); засорение кишечника, завал; 2) негодяй; хулиган; злодей; люмпен
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	1423

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	təŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	təŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	təŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	təŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	təŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	təŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	təŋ
English meaning :	to ascend, rise, go up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) восходить, подняться (взойти) на...; 2) продвинуть, возвысить; 3) внести (поместить, зарегистрировать) в...; 4) созреть, поспеть (<i>напр. о хлебах</i>); 5) немедленно, тотчас же; 6) брать, получать
Comments:	Probably related to 涅 *təŋ? to lift up, 上 *daiŋ? rise, raise, *days up, above, on, over, 尚 *daiŋ upwards q. v.
Radical:	105
Four-angle index:	583
Karlgren code:	0883 e-h
Vietnamese reading:	d_ăng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	發		
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fā		
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pat		
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pat		
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pat		
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwat		
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwat		
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwət		
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwət		
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwət		
English meaning :	to start out, go out, come forth; shoot		
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выпускать, выбрасывать; метить; стрелять; 2) отправлять, посыпать, отряжать, командировать; отправляться, трогаться в путь, выступать; 3) выдавать; давать; выплачивать;пускать в продажу; 4) открывать; начинать, предпринимать;пускать (в ход); 5) подниматься (<i>трогаться в путь</i>); 6) обнаруживать(ся); проявлять(ся); оглашать, опубликовывать; издавать; распространять; 7) зарождаться; распускаться; производить; 8) почувствовать; сделаться, стать (<i>каким-л.</i>); 9) разбогатеть; 10) сильный, резкий (<i>о ветре</i>)		
Comments:	Also read bō, MC pwât, OC *pāt in the reduplication *pāt-pāt 'to go pat-pat, to be splashing'. In Viet. cf. also colloquial words:phot 'to spout, squirt, gush out', phút 'to spring up, gush forth'. Further ST etymology is unclear:	cf. perhaps Kham pət 'nshot'.	
Radical:	105		
Four-angle index:	6137		
Karlgren	0275 c		

code:	
Vietnamese reading:	phát
Jianchuan Bai:	fɛ6
Dali Bai:	fer6, fa6
Bijiang Bai:	fa6, fer6
Shijing occurrences:	25.1, 25.2, 35.3, 57.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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皖|7696|U+7696

Character:	皖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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皓|7693|U+7693

Character:	皓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hào
Russian meaning[s]:	1) светлый, блестящий; свет, сияние; 2) белый, седой; 3) 19-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	106
Four-angle index:	1317
Karlgren code:	1039 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	皺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cūn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shur
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shun
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shun
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjun
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjun
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjun
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjun
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjwin
English meaning :	a fissure, chap (in skin) [Liang]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Go-on:	siyun
Kan-on:	siyun
Japanese reading:	shun;hibi;akagire;shiwa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	盜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)āws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)āwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)āwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dāw
English meaning :	to rob; thief, scoundrel
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грабить, воровать; присваивать; 2) разбойник, пират, бандит; 3) воровато, исподтишка, тайком; 4) осквернить, развратить
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	693
Karlgren code:	1133 a
Vietnamese reading:	d_ao
Jianchuan Bai:	ta3
Dali Bai:	ta3
Bijiang Bai:	die2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	短
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tōn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	twān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	twān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	twān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	twān
English meaning :	be short
Russian meaning[s]:	1) короткий, краткий; 2) недоставать, нехватать; 3) быть должным, оставаться в долгу; 4) недостаток, порок, минус; 5) выискивать недостатки; придираться; клеветать
Radical:	111
Four-angle index:	560
Karlgren code:	0169 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

硝|785D|U+785D

Character:	硝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) селитра; 2) дубить
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	3582

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	硬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yìng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋrāŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋrāŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋrāŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋrēŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋɛŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋɛŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋɛŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋɛŋj
English meaning :	hard [Song]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жесткий; крепкий, твердый; твердеть, отвердеть; 2) тугой; сильный; напряженный; насилино; 3) упрямо; упрямый; вопреки всему, наоборот
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen ŋi ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋe ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋaiŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	6426
Jianchuan Bai:	ŋε2
Dali Bai:	ŋer3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

硯|786F|U+786F

Character:	硯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тушечница (<i>письменный прибор для растираания туши</i>); 2) перен. школа
Comments:	See 研.
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	7422

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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稍|7A0D|U+7A0D

Character:	稍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) немного, слегка; хоть немного; 2) понемногу, постепенно; 3) паек, рацион
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	3591
Karlgren code:	1149 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

稈|7A08|U+7A08

Character:	稈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	солома, стебель злака
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	2365

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	程
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chéng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhenj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhenj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhenj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhenj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhenj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhenj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhenj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	đenj
English meaning :	norm, standard
Russian meaning[s]:	1) правило; устав; программа; порядок (ðня); 2) образец, норма; соразмерять с; 3) путь, дорога, путешествие; маршрут; 4) время, момент, см. 程子; 5) Чэн (фамилия)
Comments:	For *Łh-, besides MC đ-, cf. Xiamen thi ² , Fuzhou thian ² .
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	303
Karlgren code:	0835 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	稅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λots
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λwać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwas
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	śwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śweś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śwèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śwèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śwèj
English meaning :	to let loose, to free; to give goods, present [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) налог; пошлина; облагать налогом; 2) освобождать; отпрягать (лошадь); перен. отдохнуть, остановиться; 3) дарить; передавать
Comments:	Also read *λōts, MC thwāj, Mand. tùi "a mourning ritual ('letting away the deceased')". Cf. 脫 *λōt, 蜕*λōts / *λots. More recent semantic development are: 'to tax, tax' (= 'to let (smb.) give (smth.) away'), attested since Han; 'to hire, rC (= 'to collect (things that are) given away'), attested since Tang. Viet. thuê is a colloquial loan; standard Sino-Viet. is thué."
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	7400
Karlgren code:	0324 i
Vietnamese reading:	thuê

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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稀|7A00|U+7A00

Character:	稀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) редкий, жидкий; тонкий; разбавленный; поредеть; 2) редкостный, редкий; малочисленный; диковинный; 3) очень, страшно (<i>только о плохом</i>)
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	3869

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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窘|7A98|U+7A98

Character:	窘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jùn
English meaning :	be distressed, bothered
Russian meaning[s]:	1) затруднения; в бедственном положении; трудный; 2) поспешно, быстро; срочный
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	1134
Karlgren code:	0459 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shrōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shrōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂhōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈʂʰauŋ
English meaning :	window
Russian meaning[s]:	1) окно; витрина; 2) перен. учеба
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	1903
Jianchuan Bai:	chuǎ4-
Dali Bai:	cho4-
Bijiang Bai:	chuǎ4-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologiješkoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

窖|7A96|U+7A96

Character:	窖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krūks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krūh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krēwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krēwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kèw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kàw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kàw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kàw
English meaning :	cave, cellar
Russian meaning[s]:	1) погреб; 2) глубокий, тайный
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	1323
Karlgren code:	1039 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	童
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	duŋ
English meaning :	a young person, fellow
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подросток; отрок; ребенок; 2) голый, без растительности; лысый, плешивый; 3) безрогий; 4) ист. раб, обращенный в рабство за преступление; 5) Тун (фамилия)
Comments:	For *dh cf. Chaozhou thoŋ ² , Jianou thoŋ ² .
Radical:	117
Four-angle index:	444
Karlgren code:	1188 o-q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

竣|7AE3|U+7AE3

Character:	竣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jùn
Russian meaning[s]:	кончить, завершить, выполнить; [quán] вносить поправки, исправлять
Radical:	117
Four-angle index:	6310
Karlgren code:	0468 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	等	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	děng	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēŋ?	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	téŋ	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	téŋ	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	téŋ	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	téŋ	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	téŋ	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	téŋ	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	táŋ	
English meaning :	rank, degree, grade, class [L. Zhou]	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ранг, степень; класс, сорт; порядок; 2) ряд, категория, группа; компания; подобный; такие, как...; <i>грамматическое слово, завершающее перечисление</i> ; 3) формант множественности местоимений в вэньяне; 4) равный; одинаковый; сравнивать; 5) ожидать, ждать; требовать; 6) к тому времени, как...; тогда, когда...; начальный глагол в обстоятельствах времени, часто с последующим ㄔ (для прошедшего времени) или 再 (для будущего)	
Comments:	There is also a MC reading tíj < *tē?. It is not quite clear which reading is original:	the final -éŋ? 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.
Radical:	118	
Four-angle index:	3169	
Karlgren code:	0961 i'	
Vietnamese reading:	d_ă`ng	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

策|7B56|U+7B56

Character:	策
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cè
Russian meaning(s):	1) замысел, план; стратегия; политика; спланировать, подготовить; 2) бамбуковая дощечка для письма; книга; докладная записка; 3) приказывать; отдавать приказом; приказ о назначении (смещении); 4) плетка, кнут, нагайка; стегать, подстегивать, подгонять; 5) посох; трость; 6) Цэ (фамилия)
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	5386
Karlgren code:	0868 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	筆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prət
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pit
English meaning :	writing brush, instrument for writing [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кисть; перо; карандаш; 2) черта (в иероглифе); 3) автограф, сочинение; 4) писать, записывать; 5) счетное слово для счетов, торговых сделок и денежных сумм
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is bút.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	2583
Karlgren code:	0502 d
Vietnamese reading:	viết

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	筐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w aŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwaŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwaŋ
English meaning :	square basket
Russian meaning[s]:	плетенка, корзина
Shuowen gloss:	飯器也.
Comments:	= 匂 q.v.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	771
Karlgren code:	0739 v
Shijing occurrences:	3.1_, 15.2, 20.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	筒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dunj
English meaning :	tube
Russian meaning[s]:	1) трубка; труба; цилиндр; 2) почтовый ящик (тумба)
Comments:	Mod. tone is irregular (tóng would be expected). For *Ł- (unaspirated) cf. Xiamen tɔŋ ² , Chaozhou, Jianou toŋ ² , Fuzhou töüŋ ² .
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	3789
Karlgren code:	1176 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	答
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	тлр
English meaning :	respond to, answer
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ответить; ответ; 2) ответить (на поклон); отдать (визит); 3) отзоваться, откликнуться
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1188
Karlgren code:	0676 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	筍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǔn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swhin?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swín
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swjén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjwín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjwín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjwin
English meaning :	young bamboo, bamboo sprouts
Comments:	A later writing variant is 筍.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Jianchuan Bai:	šuǐ1
Dali Bai:	šui1
Bijiang Bai:	-šuě1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

筋|7B4B|U+7B4B

Character:	筋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kən (~ -r)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kin
English meaning :	nerve, sinew, tendon
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мускулы, мышцы; жилы; сухожилия; мышечный, мускульный; 2) волокна, прожилки; 3) перен. физическая сила
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is cān.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	4698
Karlgren code:	0445 a
Vietnamese reading:	gân
Jianchuan Bai:	ćī4
Dali Bai:	ćē5
Bijiang Bai:	ćī4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

筏|7B4F|U+7B4F

Character:	筏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fá
Russian meaning[s]:	плот
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	6759

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

筑|7B51|U+7B51

Character:	筑
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1019 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	粟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shok
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shok
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shok
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjok
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjok
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjok
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjok
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjöuk
English meaning :	Italian or fox-tail millet (<i>Setaria italica</i>); grain (rice or millet) in husk
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>сетария, просо</i> (<i>Setaria italica</i>); 2) <i>стар. хлеба, зерновые</i> ; 3) <i>жалованье (чиновнику)</i> ; 4) <i>гусиная кожа (от холода)</i> ; 5) <i>Су (фамилия)</i>
Comments:	For *sh cf. Xiamen chik ⁷ , Chaozhou chek ⁷ .
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	5313
Karlgren code:	1221 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	粥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tuk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćiuks
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćük
English meaning :	rice gruel
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рисовый отвар; кашица; перен. черствая корка; 2) кормить; бесплатное питание (<i>благотворительное</i>)
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	4627
Karlgren code:	1024 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

絞|7D5E|U+7D5E

Character:	绞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вить, обвязывать; закручивать; затягивать; 2) удавить, удушить, повесить; 3) срочный, спешный
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	6387
Karlgren code:	1166 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

結|7D50|U+7D50

Character:	結
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kīt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kīt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjēt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kiet
English meaning :	to tie, tie up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать, завязывать узел; узел; связывать с...; 2) заключать (союз, договор); завязывать (отношения, знакомство); 3) завязь; 4) плод, результат; итог; подводить итог; 5) закрыть (счет); [jiē] прочный, крепкий; отвердеть
Shuowen gloss:	締也.從糸.吉聲. [647]
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1199
Karlgren code:	0393 p
Vietnamese reading:	kết

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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絨|7D68|U+7D68

Character:	絨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тонкий холст; 2) шерстяная материя; сукно; бархат; 3) шелковое мулине
Comments:	See 戎.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	6812

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

絶|7D55|U+7D55

Character:	絶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jué
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ot
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjwet
English meaning :	to cut off, cut across
Russian meaning[s]:	1) оборвать(ся), прервать(ся); разрыв; 2) отрезать (<i>пути</i>); быть отрезанным; одинокий; не иметь выхода; глухой; крайний, безвыходный; 3) окончить(ся), исчерпать(ся); окончательный; выйти, кончиться; оставаться без...; лишиться; отказаться от...; быть забытым; 4) не иметь себе равного; непревзойденный; невиданный, небывалый по...; превосходный; исключительный; единственный; 5) в высшей степени, крайне; абсолютно, решительно; 6) перед отрицанием отнюдь, ни в коем случае, никак
Comments:	A later adverbial usage is ('being cut off' >) 'absolutely, extremely'.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	7153
Karlgren code:	0296 a
Vietnamese	

reading: tuyêt

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjé
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjé
English meaning :	violet, purple [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) фиолетовый; бордо; коричневый; 2) Цзы (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tu`'.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8289
Karlgren code:	0358 j
Vietnamese reading:	tía

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snhas
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sṇah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sṇah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjō
English meaning :	coarse raw silk, floss [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) очески хлопка; слежавшаяся вата; отбитый чесаный хлопок; вата; ватный; подбивать ватой, ставить на вату; подложить вату; подбивать; наслаждаться; 2) пух (<i>растений</i>); сережки (<i>растений</i>); 3) тянутся; тягучий; нудный, назойливый, надоедливый
Comments:	Also used as a loan for *snra-s (MC ṭhō, Pek. chù) 'to season, to flavour (e.g. the soup)' [LZ].
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8261
Karlgren code:	0094 u

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Character:	絲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjì
English meaning :	silk
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шелковая нить; шелк; шелковый; 2) нити; проволока; паутина; струйки; тонкие стружки; 3) струна; струнные музыкальные инструменты; 4) одна стотысячная; сотая часть миллиметра; ничтожное количество, иота; 5) тонкий узор; тонкий; 6) думы, <i>вм.</i> 想
Comments:	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-).
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8256
Karlgren code:	0974 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	to'
Shijing occurrences:	18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 24.3, 27.3_, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 58.1

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	絡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	luò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lâk
English meaning :	silk thread; cord
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обвязывать; перевязывать, завязывать (<i>пакет</i>); нить, шнур; 2) нервы и кровеносные сосуды; фибрь; 3) путы
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou lɔʔ ⁷ .
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1403
Karlgren code:	0766 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	給
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gěi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kəp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kəp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kəp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kip
English meaning :	to provide for, furnish, supply [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) давать, предоставлять; 2) управляет косвенным дополнением, переводимым дательным падежом; 3) в обстоятельствах цели управляет косвенным дополнением, сопровождаемым уточняющим и часто непереводимым глаголом; 4) в построениях пассива вводит активно действующее лицо; 5) перед глаголом а) подчеркивает его пассивный, страдательный характер; б) указывает, что действие делается для кого-то; [jǐ] 1) снабжать, предоставлять, давать; 2) богатый, обильный; 3) острый на язык
Comments:	Mand. gěi is quite irregular; there exists, however, a regular (literary) reading jǐ.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1180
Karlgren code:	0675 p
Go-on:	kofu

Kan-on:	kifu
Vietnamese reading:	cáp

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

絢|7D62|U+7D62

Character:	绚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuàn
Russian meaning[s]:	узоры на материи; пестрый, цветастый
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	4337
Karlgren code:	0392 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

絏|7D70|U+7D70

Character:	絏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dié
Russian meaning[s]:	пенька, идущая на изготовление траурной одежды
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	259
Karlgren code:	0413 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	絳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krūŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krūŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krēuŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krēuŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kə̄ùŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiə̄ùŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiə̄ùŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kàuŋ
English meaning :	be deep red [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) темнокрасный (вишневый) цвет; румяный; 2) 3-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	2545
Go-on:	kou
Kan-on:	kau
Japanese reading:	kō;aka;akai

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	善
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ar?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)án
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)án
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)án
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)én
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)én
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)én
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žén
English meaning :	be good, be good at, do well
Russian meaning[s]:	1) добро; добрый; 2) хороший, прекрасный; хорошо; 3) искусный (в чем-л.); быть склонным (расположенным, способным) к...; находчивый; 4) благотворительствовать; благотворительность; 5) одобрять; любить; 6) улучшать; приводить в порядок; 7) Шань (фамилия)
Comments:	[? Tib. mchor 'pretty, beautiful']
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1204
Karlgren code:	0205 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	thiện
Shijing occurrences:	32.2, 54.3, 55.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	翔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhaŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjan
English meaning :	go to and fro
Russian meaning[s]:	1) парить, кружить; взлетать; высоко; 2) детальный; подробный, вм. 詳
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	3318
Karlgren code:	0732 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:		
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xì	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	həp	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	həp	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	həp	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	həp	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hip	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hip	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hip	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xip	
English meaning :	to bring together; get together, conform, be concordant	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) соединять(ся); собирать(ся); единодушно, вместе, все; 2) закрывать; 3) тянуть, вытянуть	
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *xəp '(perhaps)	be roaring'.
Radical:	124	
Four-angle index:	3329	
Karlgren code:	0675 q	
Go-on:	kofu	
Kan-on:	kifu	
Japanese reading:	ko;kyū;atsumaru;osameru;au	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

耋|800B|U+800B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dié
English meaning :	high age, old
Russian meaning[s]:	старик семидесяти лет; старец (от 70 до 80 лет)
Radical:	125
Four-angle index:	270
Karlgren code:	0413 r-s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	聒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwāt
English meaning :	be talking noisily, be clamoring
Russian meaning[s]:	кричать; оглушать криком; гомон
Radical:	128
Four-angle index:	1303
Karlgren code:	0302 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	肅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sik ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	siuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sjœuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjœuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	siuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	siuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	siuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjük
Fanqie:	胥郁
Rhyme class:	屋
English meaning :	be beating, beat; eager, fast
Russian meaning[s]:	1) строгий; торжественный; суровый; важный; величавый; 2) принять срочные меры; 3) подавить, уничтожить; 4) почтительный; смиренный; 5) приглашать (гостей); 6) Су (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	持事振敬也. 從聿在{片爿}上. 戰戰兢兢也.
Comments:	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."
Radical:	129

Four-angle index:	2051
Karlgren code:	1028 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 21.1, 21.2, 24.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	腕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?wāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?wān
English meaning :	wrist [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) локоть; рука от локтя до кисти; 2) искусство, ловкость
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	7042
Karlgren code:	0260 m-n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

腔|8154|U+8154

Character:	腔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полость (<i>грудная; брюшная</i>); грудь; туша; 2) тон, тембр; мелодия; говор; произношение
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	117

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

腋|814B|U+814B

Character:	腋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yè
English meaning :	armpit
Russian meaning[s]:	подмышки; пазуха (у растений)
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	6344
Karlgren code:	0800 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

腑|8151|U+8151

Character:	腑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǔ
Russian meaning[s]:	внутренности
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3133

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	腎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gin?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gín
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gjén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gjén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gjín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gjín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gjín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	źín
English meaning :	kidney
Russian meaning[s]:	анат. 1) почки; 2) яичко, семенные железы
Comments:	It is interesting to note the preservation of a velar in Chaozhou kij ⁶ , Dongshan kian ⁶ .
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3569
Karlgren code:	0369 h
Vietnamese reading:	thận
Bijiang Bai:	žér1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

脹|8139|U+8139

Character:	脹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вспученный живот; 2) вздуться; распухнуть; расшириться
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	5659

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	腆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thər?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	théն
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	théն
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	théն
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	théն
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	théն
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	théն
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thiéն
English meaning :	(perhaps:) be excessive, too good
Russian meaning[s]:	1) толстый; обильный; богатый; 2) хороший, прекрасный; 3) выпячивать; 4) пристыженный; устыдиться
Comments:	Also written as 肜 in Shi, which probably points to *-r?.
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	7896
Karlgren code:	0476 d
Go-on:	ten
Kan-on:	ten

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	脾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhe
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhe
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhe
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhje
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhje
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhje
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhje
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	be
English meaning :	tripe (as food), spleen
Russian meaning[s]:	анат. селезенка
Comments:	For *bh cf. Chaozhou phi ² , Longdu phuai ² .
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	2286
Karlgren code:	0874 h
Vietnamese reading:	tỳ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?am
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?am
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?am
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?am
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?am
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?əm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?əm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?əm
Russian meaning[s]:	соленье; рассол; [āŋ ā] грязный, вонючий
Comments:	Also MC ?ep (FQ 於輒), OC ?ap. There also exists a pinyin ā (without a MC origin).
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	7279

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	féi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhwəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhwij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhwij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwij
English meaning :	calf of leg, leg; decay
Russian meaning[s]:	1) икры ног; 2) избегать, уклоняться
Comments:	For *bh- cf. Fuzhou phi ² .
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	2731
Karlgren code:	0579 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo (~ Ł-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo (~ Ł-)
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	fat on belly; intestines; fat [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	жир; жирное мясо; жирный, тучный; обильный
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	5110
Karlgren code:	0126 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	舒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sla
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	la
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	la
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	śa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śö
English meaning :	be relaxed, slow, easy, lazy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вытягивать; распространяться; развертывать, расстилать; разгладить; 2) неторопливый, медлительный; спокойный
Comments:	Fuzhou chü ¹ may point rather to OC *slha, with irregular development > MC śö (normally *sjö would be expected).
Radical:	135
Four-angle index:	3023
Karlgren code:	0083 k
Shijing occurrences:	23.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

舜|821C|U+821C

Character:	舜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shùn
English meaning :	hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	Шунь (имя легендарного императора, 2255-2204 г. до н. э.)
Radical:	136
Four-angle index:	2520
Karlgren code:	0469 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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菩|83E9|U+83E9

Character:	菩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pú
Russian meaning[s]:	санскр. транскрипционный знак без значения
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1235

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	萃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)uts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwị
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjwị
English meaning :	to collect, assemble
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скопление; скопляться; макка; 2) разрастаться (<i>о трапе</i>); 3) см. 倍 1
Comments:	OC ȝ(h)ut-s < *ȝ(h)up-s; see 集.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2315
Karlgren code:	0490 m
Go-on:	zui
Kan-on:	sui

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

菴|83F8|U+83F8

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yān
Russian meaning[s]:	табак, <i>вм.</i> 煙; [у́] вянутъ, увядатъ
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	8762

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	萍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	píng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhiēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhiēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhiēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhiēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bien
English meaning :	duckweed [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. ряска (<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>); 2) неустойчивый, нетвердый; 3) сокр. г. Пинсян (в провинции Цзянси)
Comments:	For *bh cf. Xiamen phiŋ ² , Chaozhou phiẽ ² .
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2386
Karlgren code:	0825 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

波|83E0|U+83E0

Character:	波
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bō
Russian meaning[s]:	шпинат
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	6100

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	菅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kān
English meaning :	a k. of white-flowered rush (used for ropes etc.)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пырей, темеда трехтычинковая (<i>Themeda triandra</i>); 2) цыновка из пырея; 3) бот. посконник китайский (<i>Eupatorium sinensis</i>)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1465
Karlgren code:	0157 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chiej
English meaning :	be densely covering, luxuriant.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) густой, разросшийся; 2) цветущий; обильный; внушительный
Shuowen gloss:	草盛.從草.妻聲.詩曰.莽莽萋萋.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	8805
Karlgren code:	0592 g-h
Shijing occurrences:	2.1 _

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	菁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
English meaning :	a k. of grass
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цветущий, пышный; 2) цветок порея
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *cəŋ 'be luxuriant, bushy'. Cf. also 蓿 and 青.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	3616
Karlgren code:	0812 f'
Go-on:	siyau
Kan-on:	sei
Japanese reading:	shō;sei;aona

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	華
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swrā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwā
English meaning :	flower, blossom
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цвет, цветок; 2) цветущий; роскошный, блестящий, великолепный; разукрашенный; вежл. Ваш; 3) Китай; китайский (в противоположность 洋 заморский, иностранный); китайцы (национальность); 4) Xya (фамилия); [huā] цветы, цветок, см. 花
Shuowen gloss:	榮也從草#.凡華之屬皆從華. [275]
Comments:	Also read *wrā, MC ɣwā (FQ 戶花), Pek. huá 'blossoming, beautiful' (obviously related to *swrā). For *w- cf. Xiamen ua ² . Since Bei-chao (4th cC) 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).
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2560
Karlgren code:	0044 a-b
Vietnamese	

reading:	hoa
Jianchuan Bai:	-xua4, xo4
Dali Bai:	xo5-, xu05, xua6
Bijiang Bai:	xo4, xu4
Shijing occurrences:	6.1_, 24.1_, 24.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	菱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. водяной орех (<i>Trapa natans</i>); 2) ромбовый, ромбовидный
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	6298
Karlgren code:	0898 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	著
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tras (~ -ks)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tō
English meaning :	appear, visible, manifest
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сочинять, составлять; 2) очевидный, ясный; 3) известный, знаменитый; 4) отъявленный; [zhuó zháo -zhe] см. ?
Comments:	During EZ the character is attested only with the above meaning (Yijing) or as a loan for 宁 *d(h)ra? 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'.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1622
Karlgren code:	0045 n'

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	萊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ə̄
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)ə̄
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)ə̄
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)ə̄
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)ə̄
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ə̄
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ə̄j
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ləj
English meaning :	pigweed (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. гусиные лапки; 2) поле под паром; невозделанные поля; 3) сорняки; 4) полоть сорняки; 5) Лай (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Viet. lài means 'jasmine'; regular Sino-Viet. is lai.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5305
Karlgren code:	0944 j
Vietnamese reading:	lài

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

菰|83F0|U+83F0

Character:	菰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	萌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	méng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)rēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)rēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)rēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)riēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)iēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)iēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)iēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	māŋ
English meaning :	bud, young shoot, to sprout [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) давать почки; почки (<i>растения</i>); пускать ростки; зачинаться; зарождаться; эмбриональный; 2) народ, население, вм. 民
Comments:	A reconstruction *m(h)rēŋ is also possible (hsiehsheng would suggest *m(h)rāŋ, but in this case the MC form would be irregular). Regular Sino-Viet. is manh; another loan from the same source is possibly Viet. mõng 'bud, germ'.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	3479
Karlgren code:	0760 g
Vietnamese reading:	măng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	菌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghrun?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrwén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghrwén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghrwén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghwín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghwín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghwín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gwín
English meaning :	mushroom [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гриб; плесень, ржавчина (на растениях); 2) микробы, бактерии, бациллы
Comments:	For *gh cf. Chaozhou khuŋ ⁴ . Viet. khuâ`n reflects an unattested variant MC *khwín (reflected also in Fuzhou khuŋ ³).
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1877
Karlgren code:	0485 c
Vietnamese reading:	khuâ`n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snik ^w (~ t-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɳiuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	njəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	šíuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śük
English meaning :	soybean (<i>Glycine max.</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	горох; бобы; бобовые
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5949
Karlgren code:	1031 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	菲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fěi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phəj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phéj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwíj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwíj
English meaning :	radish (<i>Brassia campestris</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>название овоща, род брюквы;</i> 2) слабый; тонкий; маленький; скучный; <i>вежл.</i> мой; [fēi] душистый, ароматный; цветущий
Comments:	Since LZ also used for *phəj (MC phwíj) 'fragrant'.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2738
Karlgren code:	0579 l
Shijing occurrences:	35.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

菊|83CA|U+83CA

Character:	菊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jú
Russian meaning[s]:	хризантема, астра
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4356
Karlgren code:	1017 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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萸|8438|U+8438

Character:	萸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	萎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wēi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?waj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?waj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?waj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?we
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?we
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?we
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?we
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?we
English meaning :	to wither
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вянутъ, сохнуть; увядший, сухой; 2) одряхлеть, ослабеть; [wěi wēi] əm. 歲
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	8852
Karlgren code:	0357 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	萄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	táo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhū
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dâw
English meaning :	wine grape [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	виноград
Comments:	Used only in 葡萄 id. For *Łh- cf. Chaozhou thɔ ² .
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4311

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	菜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shēʔs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chàj
English meaning :	vegetables, edible plants
Russian meaning[s]:	1) овощи, зелень; 2) блюдо, кушанье; стол; угождение
Shuowen gloss:	草之可食者.從草.采聲.
Comments:	Connected etymologically with 采 *shēʔ 'to gather, pluck' q.v.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5281
Karlgren code:	0942 e-f
Jianchuan Bai:	chi3
Dali Bai:	chi3
Bijiang Bai:	chi2
Shijing occurrences:	1.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	萇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)raŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)raŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	daŋ
English meaning :	gooseberry or kiwifruit (<i>Actindia chinensis</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) 萇楚 кустарник; крапива; 2) кант. диал. род фрукта, известного под названием янтао; 3) Чан (фамилия)
Comments:	Used only in the combination 萇楚 *d(h)raŋ-shra?.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5665
Karlgren code:	0721 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

菔|83D4|U+83D4

Character:	菔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	菟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ā (~ l(h)-, ~ Ł(h)-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ă (~ l(h)-, Ł(h)-)
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)ă
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ă (~ l(h)-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ă
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ă
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	do
English meaning :	name of a plant [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	бом. повилика (Cuscuta japonica)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	7585
Karlgren code:	0063 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	虛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hla
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ha
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ha
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ha
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ho
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ho
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ho
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xö
English meaning :	modest
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пустой; полый; дутый; 2) ложный, фальшивый; 3) нереальный; мнимый; призрачный, номинальный; 4) скромный; готовый воспринять; 5) очистить, сделать свободным; вакантный; 6) опуститься, одряхлеть
Comments:	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'.
Radical:	141
Four-angle index:	502
Karlgren code:	0078 a
Vietnamese reading:	hu'
Shijing	41.1, 41.2, 41.3, 50.2_

occurrences:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

蛟|86DF|U+86DF

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) миф. водяной дракон; 2) акула, <i>вм.</i> 鮫
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	6389
Karlgren code:	1166 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	蛙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?wre
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wrē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wrē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wriē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wiē
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wiē
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wiē
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?wä
English meaning :	frog [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	лягушка; лягушечий; перен. непристойный, развратный
Comments:	In MC also irregularly read as ?wə (FQ 烏瓜) (whence Go we, Kan wa, Pek. wā).
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	170
Karlgren code:	0879 z
Go-on:	we
Kan-on:	wai
Japanese reading:	e;wa;a;wai;kaeru;kawazu;sawagashii

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	蛭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjøt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćøt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćít
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćít
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćít
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćít
English meaning :	leech [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	медицинская пиявка (Hirudo)
Comments:	Also read *tīt, MC tiet (FQ 丁結), *trit, MC ćit (FQ 丁悉) id.
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	260
Jianchuan Bai:	ćí6
Dali Bai:	ćí6
Bijiang Bai:	-ci6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蛔|86D4|U+86D4

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huí
Russian meaning[s]:	蛔蟲 аскариды (<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>)
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	1822
Karlgren code:	0542 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蛛|86DB|U+86DB

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tro
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tro
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	two
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	two
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	two
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tyü
English meaning :	spider [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	паук
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	5353
Karlgren code:	0128 g-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蛤|86E4|U+86E4

Character:	蛤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gé
Russian meaning[s]:	устрица
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	1181
Karlgren code:	0675 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蛐|86D0|U+86D0

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qū
Russian meaning[s]:	сверчок; [qú] земляной червяк
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	1817

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

虧|86DE|U+86DE

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuò
Russian meaning[s]:	улитка
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	1306

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

街|8857|U+8857

Character:	街
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiē
Russian meaning[s]:	улица
Radical:	144
Four-angle index:	2957
Karlgren code:	0879 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	裁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhē
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhē
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒʌj
English meaning :	to regulate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кроить, выкраивать; покрой, фасон; 2) отрезать, ампутировать; сокращать, уменьшать; 3) решать; распоряжаться; 4) складывать, слагать (<i>напр. стихи</i>); 5) только тогда (вм. 纔)
Comments:	For *ʒh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou chai ² .
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	6826
Karlgren code:	0943 c'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	裂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	let
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	let
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	let
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	let
English meaning :	tear asunder, divide [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разорвать(ся); распороть(ся); лопнуть; разорванный; распоротый; 2) расщепить; расколоть; 3) кроить (<i>материю</i>)
Comments:	For *r- cf. Xiamen le? ⁸ , li? ⁸ , Chaozhou li? ⁸ , Fuzhou liek ⁸ , Jianou lie ⁸ .
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5683
Karlgren code:	0291 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wake 'pot'*. (2018).

袱|88B1|U+88B1

Character:	袱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fú
Russian meaning[s]:	простыня для завертывания платья; узел (с <i>платьем</i>)
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	4956

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	覃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhēm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhēm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhēm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dʌm
English meaning :	to extend, spread
Russian meaning[s]:	1) простираясь до...; обширный, широкий; 2) 13-е число (в телеграммах); 3) Тань (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	長味也.徒#.鹹省聲.詩曰.實𧈧實吁.#古文𧈧.#篆文𧈧省.
Comments:	For initial *lh- cf. Min: Xiamen tham ² , Fuzhou thaŋ ² . The character is also used (since Early Zhou) for another word, OC *lam // *lam?, MC jem (FQ JY 余廉) // jém (FQ JY 以冉), Mand. yán // yǎn 'pointed, sharp'.
Radical:	146
Four-angle index:	2250
Karlgren code:	0646 a
Shijing occurrences:	2.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	視
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)íj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)jéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)jéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)jíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)jíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)jí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ží
English meaning :	to see, look; to show, present /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) смотреть; рассматривать, наблюдать; осматривать; инспектировать, контролировать; 2) зрение; зрительный; видеть; видимый; 3) рассматривать как..., обращаться как ...; 4) в зависимости от...; 5) сопоставлять, сличать, сравнивать; в сравнительных конструкциях заменяет 比較; 6) давать указания, поучать, вм. 示; 7) давать, вносить; 8) жить, существовать
Comments:	Also read *g(h)ij?-s, MC ží id.
Radical:	147
Four-angle index:	7441
Karlgren code:	0553 h
Shijing occurrences:	54.2

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Character:	註
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tros (~ -ks)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	troh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	twò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	twò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tü
English meaning :	to commenta annotate [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) толковать, комментировать; снабжать примечаниями; комментарий; аннотация; примечание; сноска; 2) регистрировать, записывать; инвентаризировать
Comments:	Also read *to(k)-s, MC cù id. Regular Sino-Viet. is chú.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	355
Karlgren code:	0129 d
Vietnamese reading:	chua

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

詠|8A60|U+8A60

Character:	詠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒng
English meaning :	to chant, sing
Russian meaning[s]:	петь, напевать; скандировать; декламировать
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	5517
Karlgren code:	0764 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	評
Modern (Beijing) reading:	píng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhreŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhreŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhreŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhreŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bheŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bheŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bheŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bäiŋ
English meaning :	to criticize, discuss [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	оценивать, критиковать; обсуждать; определять; критика, рецензия
Comments:	Also read *bhreŋ-s, MC bāiŋ (FQ 皮命) id. For *bh- cf. Min forms:Xiamen phin ² , Chaozhou phen ² . Etymologically probably = 平 ("to level out with words")."
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	2379
Go-on:	biyau
Kan-on:	hei
Japanese reading:	hyō;agetsurau

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	詞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjɪ
"Russian meaning[s]:	1) слово; выражение; термин; грам. часть речи; речь (<i>текст речи</i>); текст, слова (напр. песни); литературное сочинение (произведение); 2) либретто; 3) "цы", стансы"
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	3305
Karlgren code:	0972 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	證
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhèng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	teŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	teŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	teŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	céŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	céŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	céŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	céŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	céŋ
English meaning :	remonstrate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) увещевать; наставлять; выговаривать; 2) см. 證
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	485
Karlgren code:	0833 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

誥|8A41|U+8A41

Character:	誥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǔ
Russian meaning[s]:	комментировать древние тексты; комментарий, толкование
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1274

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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❖|FFFD|U+FFFD

Character:	❖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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詔|8A54|U+8A54

Character:	詔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhào
English meaning :	to tell, declare
Russian meaning[s]:	1) императорский указ (манифест); 2) наставлять, направлять
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1346
Karlgren code:	1131 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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謂|8A5B|U+8A5B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	čras
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	crah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	čah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çō
English meaning :	to swear an oath, curse
Russian meaning[s]:	заклинать; заклятье; проклинать; проклятье
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	599
Karlgren code:	0046 x

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	詐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćrāks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	crāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çà
English meaning :	commit treachery
Russian meaning[s]:	обманывать; хитрить, лукавить; вымогать, шантажировать; надувать; притворный, ложный; обман, подлог; [zhǎ] зондировать, прощупывать (<i>на словах</i>)
Comments:	Cf. perhaps also Viet. trác 'to deceive' (reflecting an unattested *ćrāk?). Further cf. perhaps Lush. suak 'pseudo-, false, bastard' - although the ST protoform is not quite clear.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	2027
Karlgren code:	0806 g
Go-on:	siya
Kan-on:	sa
Japanese reading:	sa+;itsuwaru;azamuku
Vietnamese reading:	trá

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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舐|8A46|U+8A46

Character:	舐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	téj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tāj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	téj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	téj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tíej
English meaning :	scold
Russian meaning[s]:	клеветать, злословить, бесчестить, чернить; поносить, бранить
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	6694
Karlgren code:	0590 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	訴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sŋ(h)āks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	(s)ŋāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	(s)ŋāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sò
English meaning :	to complain, denounce; to express, declare
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жаловаться, наговаривать; обвинять; жалоба, кляуза; 2) сообщать, излагать, говорить; 3) Су (фамилия)
Comments:	In Early Zhou written as 懇. The reconstruction *sŋh- 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 tố. A possible etymology see under 語.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	2021
Karlgren code:	0792 j, 769 c
Vietnamese reading:	to`
Shijing occurrences:	26.2-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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診|8A3A|U+8A3A

Character:	診
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhěn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) осматривать (больного); ставить диагноз; 2) наблюдать, исследовать
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	4097
Karlgren code:	0453 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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詞|8A36|U+8A36

Character:	𠎵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xâ
English meaning :	shout, scold (Han)
Russian meaning[s]:	браниТЬ, выговаривать; поносить
Comments:	= 嘴 q. v.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	2983
Karlgren code:	0001 k-l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	諏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	paj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	paj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	paj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pe
English meaning :	one-sided (e.g. words), insincere [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	неправильный, несправедливый
Comments:	Also read *paj-s, MC pè, Pek. bì id.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	6086
Karlgren code:	0025 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	象
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhaŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lháŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lháŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjáŋ
English meaning :	elephant, ivory
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слон; слоновая кость; слон (<i>фигура в шахматах</i>); 2) изображение, образ, форма, фигура; внешний вид; портрет, картина; статуя; 3) признак; явление; феномен; 4) походить; подражать; изображать; олицетворять; символ
Comments:	Used also for an homonymous *lhaŋ? 'to delineate, outline; appearance, symbol'.
Radical:	152
Four-angle index:	5620
Karlgren code:	0728 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	tu'ɔ'ng
Jianchuan Bai:	sū7
Dali Bai:	śa4

Bijiang Bai:	?thǒ1
Shijing occurrences:	47.1, 47.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiew
English meaning :	sable
Russian meaning[s]:	соболь (Mustela melampus)
Radical:	153
Four-angle index:	1352
Karlgren code:	1131 c'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	貯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tra?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trä
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈő
English meaning :	to store; store, supplies; ownership, possessions; storehouse
Russian meaning[s]:	собирать, накоплять, делать запасы
Comments:	The Mand. and Viet. forms probably point to an unattested MC variant *dő (< *dra?).
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	2953
Vietnamese reading:	trũ'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	貼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thjāp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thiāp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thiēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thiēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thiēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thiep
English meaning :	to stamp, plaster [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) наклеить; 2) пополнить, возместить; 3) установленный; соответствующий; прочный; 4) близкий, родной
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	1258
Jianchuan Bai:	ćha6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

Character:	貳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	èr
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nijs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	njəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńi
English meaning :	= 二 q.v.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) два (прописью); удвоить; вторичный; двойной; 2) замена, дубль; заместитель, дублер; помощник; 3) подозрение, сомнение; неискренний, двуличный; 4) отличаться; 5) удаляться; 6) Эр (фамилия)
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	6728
Karlgren code:	0564 g-h
Shijing occurrences:	58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	貽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ɻə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɻə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʐə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʐi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jɪ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jɻ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jɻ
English meaning :	to transmit, bequeathe, hand down, bestow, to give
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подарить; передать по наследству; передать; 2) навлекать, вызывать; причинять
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	1436
Karlgren code:	0976 v
Shijing occurrences:	42.2, 42.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	贲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pēr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pon
English meaning :	be ardC brave
Russian meaning[s]:	1) храбрец (<i>также</i> 虎贲); 2) Бэнь (<i>фамилия</i>); [pì bì] 1) украшение; укращение; 2) ясный, светлый; веjсл. Ваш; [fén] большой; [fèn] разбитый, потерпевший поражение, вм. 債
Shuowen gloss:	飾也.從貝.#聲. [279]
Comments:	Sch.: probably s. etymon as 奔. Sometimes written as 墳 (q.v.), or as 貁 (q.v.). Another graphic variant (with the 207th radical, "drum") is used in the combination with 鼓 'drum' ("big drum"). The character 贁 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 fén, MC bün (FQ 符分), OC *b(h)ər 'to be great'."
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8001
Karlgren	

code:

0437 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	費
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phəts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwịj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwịj
English meaning :	to waste (money), expenses [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тратить, расходовать; расточать; расходы; убытки; ущерб; 2) излишний, ненужный; 3) широкий, щедрый; 4) Фэй (фамилия); [bì] сокр. Бисянь (уезд в провинции Шаньдун)
Comments:	Also read *bhəts, MC bwịj id.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8033
Karlgren code:	0500 s-t
Vietnamese reading:	phí

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	賀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ājs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gājh (~ γ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gāh (~ γ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ γ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ γ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ γ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	γā
English meaning :	to congratulate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поздравлять, желать счастья; 2) дарить, преподносить подарки; 3) Хэ (фамилия)
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	7963
Karlgren code:	0015 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	貴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kuts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwij
English meaning :	precious, valuable; to esteem
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дорогой, ценный; благородный; уважаемый; <i>вежл.</i> Ваш; 2) ценить, уважать; 3) <i>сокр.</i> Гуйчжоу (<i>провинция</i>); 4) Гуй (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from SchüSSLer's dictionary.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	7941
Karlgren code:	0540 b
Vietnamese reading:	qúy, quí

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	買
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrē?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mré
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mré
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrié
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mié
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mié
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mié
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mä
English meaning :	to buy [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	купить, приобрести
Comments:	For *m cf. Xiamen mai ³ , Chaozhou boi ³ , Fuzhou mä ³ , Jianou mai ³ .
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	7968
Vietnamese reading:	mãi
Jianchuan Bai:	mɛ2
Dali Bai:	mer3
Bijiang Bai:	ma1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	biǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prem?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pré·m
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prjám
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prám
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pém
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pém
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pém
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pém
English meaning :	to diminish, weaken
Russian meaning[s]:	1) унижать; осуждать, порицать; снижать; 2) понижать в должности; разжаловать; уволить; 3) колоть; игла
Comments:	In MC also read pím. Sino-Viet. biěm reflects rather MC *pèm, but there seems also to exist a regular reflex biē` m < *pém.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	6444
Karlgren code:	0641 d
Vietnamese reading:	biěm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrō(?)s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrōh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrōh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m᷑
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m᷑
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m᷑
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	m᷑w
English meaning :	to barter, exchange
Russian meaning[s]:	1) покупать; менять; торговать; торговля; коммерция; 2) перен. слепой; слепо, безрассудно
Comments:	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 mâu; 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 .
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8030
Karlgren code:	1114 j-k
Go-on:	mu, mo
Kan-on:	bou

Japanese reading:	bō;motomeru;akinau
Vietnamese reading:	mǎo
Shijing occurrences:	58.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λ(h)āks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λ(h)āh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lēh (~ λh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thə
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thə
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thəj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thìj
English meaning :	borrow, lend
Russian meaning[s]:	1) давать взаймы; пускать деньги в рост; ссужать; 2) брать взаймы; бүхг. кредит; пассив; 3) освободить (от наказания); прощать, вм. 寬貸
Comments:	Initial d- in some modern dialects is quite irregular.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8042
Karlgren code:	0918 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	越
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wət
English meaning :	to go on, go beyond, transgress
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переходить; перешагнуть, перейти (напр. границы); 2) превосходить, превышать; нарушать (напр. правила); 3) сверх, еще более; 4) падать; гибнуть, рушиться; 5) восходить; подниматься; 6) плести (напр. цыновку); 7) сокр. Вьетнам; 8) древн. начальная частица предложения; 9) Юэ (древнее княжество и название народности); 10) провинция Чжэцзян; 11) Юэ (фамилия)
Comments:	Another colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. vu'o't 'to surpass, go beyond'. Standard Sino-Viet. is viet (this word is also used in the shortened name of Vietnam = "Trans-south"). For *w- cf. dialectal forms: Xiamen uat ⁸ , Chaozhou uek ⁸ , Fuzhou ok ⁸ , Meixian jat ⁸ ."
Radical:	156
Four-angle index:	5826
Karlgren	

code:	0303 e
Go-on:	woti, weti
Kan-on:	wetu
Japanese reading:	ochi;echi;etsu;koeru;koeru;kosu;koko;aa
Vietnamese reading:	vát

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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超|8D85|U+8D85

Character:	超
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перепрыгнуть; перешагнуть; перелететь через...; <i>перен.</i> выйти за пределы, превысить; 2) выдаватьсь, превзойти; <i>употребляется как приставка</i> сверх-, над-, супер-, ультра-; 3) вне очереди; сверх нормы; внеочередной; 4) независимый, вольный, свободный; 5) далекий; 6) спасти, выручить
Radical:	156
Four-angle index:	5809
Karlgren code:	1131 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	趁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thərs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	chənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	chìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	chìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈhìn
English meaning :	to run after, rush after, pursue [Wei]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гнаться, преследовать; 2) воспользоваться (напр. случаем); 3) сесть на...; ехать на... (напр. поезд); 4) разыскать, найти; взять
Radical:	156
Four-angle index:	5819
Vietnamese reading:	sán

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

跔|8DCE|U+8DCE

Character:	跔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	距
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ga?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gō
English meaning :	to oppose, resist; come to, reach
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расстояние, дистанция; отстоять от...; 2) дреvн. идти к...; достигать; 3) отталкивать, давать отпор; 4) шпоры (<i>nemuxa</i>); 5) большой, огромный
Comments:	= 拒 q.v. The original meaning 'spur' is attested only since Late Zhou. For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ⁶ , Chaozhou ki ⁴ , Fuzhou köü ⁶ .
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	825
Karlgren code:	0095 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	跋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwât
English meaning :	to tread on, trample; to stumble
Russian meaning[s]:	1) идти по траве; тащиться; 2) вытащить; 3) задняя часть ноги; 4) послесловие (литературный жанр); 5) жестокий
Comments:	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).
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	5908
Karlgren code:	0276 b
Shijing occurrences:	54.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

跚|8DDA|U+8DDA

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sān
Russian meaning[s]:	蹒跚 хромать; заплетаться (о ногах)
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	4009

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

跑|8DD1|U+8DD1

Character:	跑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhrū
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhrū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhrēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhrēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bāw
English meaning :	to run, hurry [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бежать; скакать; кататься (<i>на коньках</i>); 2) убежать, скрыться; 3) прибыть, прийти; 4) вести дела (торговлю) с...; [páo] 1) бежать; 2) скрести землю когтями (<i>о животных</i>)
Comments:	Probably = 刽 '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 *phāw.
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	7100

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	跌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Ł(h)īt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Ł(h)īt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljēt (~ Łh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	liēt (~ lh-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diet
English meaning :	to slip, stumble; miss, make a mistake [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) споткнуться; упасть навзничь; опрокинуться; падать (напр. о ценах); 2) лягать, брыкаться; 3) ошибаться; ошибка; 4) быстро идти; 5) задержка (перерыв) в изложении
Comments:	Since Han the character is also used for a homonymous *Ł(h)īt 'sole of foot'.
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	5074
Karlgren code:	0402 j
Vietnamese reading:	d_iết
Jianchuan Bai:	cue6
Dali Bai:	to6-
Bijiang Bai:	to6

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	跛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pāj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwâ'
English meaning :	be lame
Comments:	Also read (during L.Zhou) *p(r)aj-s, MC pè (FQ 彼義), Pek. bì, Go, Kan hi 'to lean to one side'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0025 m
Go-on:	ha
Kan-on:	ha
Japanese reading:	ha;hi;ashinae

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

跆|8DC6|U+8DC6

Character:	跆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tai
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	失
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śit
English meaning :	to lose, fail, neglect
Russian meaning[s]:	1) потерять, утратить; лишиться; упустить; пропустить; потеря, пропажа; 2) ошибка, промах; погрешность; погрешить против...; заблуждение; 3) заблудиться; уклониться, уйти от...
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is thăt.
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	5072
Karlgren code:	0402 a
Vietnamese reading:	thiệt

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	no
English meaning :	slave [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) раб; слуга; рабский; 2) уст. я (к властям)
Comments:	For *nh- cf. Chaozhou noŋ ¹ .
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	5951
Karlgren code:	0094 l-n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhrēj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhré
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋhē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhié
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhiéj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋhiéj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋhiéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
English meaning :	breast, breast milk [post-Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) молоко; груди; сосцы, вымя; кормить грудью; 2) сокр. госпожа, мать
Comments:	Also written as 嫩 q.v.; also read *nhēj?, MC níej id. For *nh cf. Xiamen lin ¹ , ni ¹ , Longdu nāj ¹ (*nhēj), Chaozhou ni ⁴ .
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	4614

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ləŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ləŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zəŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zɪŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jɪŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jɪŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jɪŋ
English meaning :	pregnant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) беременная; забеременеть; 2) зародиться, возникнуть
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is du'ng.
Radical:	39
Four-angle index:	3073
Karlgren code:	0945 j
Vietnamese reading:	ĩnh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	它	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tā	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slāj	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lāj	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lāj	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lā	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thā	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thā	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thā	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thâ	
English meaning :	other, different /td>	
Russian meaning[s]:	оно, он, она (о неодушевленных предметах), вм. 他; [tuō] иной, другой; чужой	
Comments:	The Yin meaning seems to have been:	'danger, harm, obstacle'.
Radical:	40	
Four-angle index:	7013	
Karlgren code:	0004 a-e	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekaitajskoj fonologij 'eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka. in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 About

Character:	尼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ní
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nrəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nrəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɳəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɳij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɳi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɳi
English meaning :	near, close [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	бу́дь. монахиня; [ní] остановить
Comments:	For *n- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ni ² , Jianou ni ⁹ . Also used for OC *nēj-s, MC nièj 'stop, obstruct'.
Radical:	44
Four-angle index:	6997
Karlgren code:	0563 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ga?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gō
English meaning :	great [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) огромный, громадный; 2) бесчисленный; во множестве; 3) как?, каким образом?, см. 谶; 4) см. 矩 1); 5) Цзюй (фамилия)
Comments:	The original reading of the character must have been *kʷa? '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 .
Radical:	48
Four-angle index:	822
Karlgren code:	0095 a-b

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Character:	巧克
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khrū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khrū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khréw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khréw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kháw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kháw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kháw
English meaning :	be artful, skilful, clever
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ловкий; искусный; сноровка; отлично, хорошо; искусственная работа; 2) фальшивый; 3) случайно; кстати; 4) 8-е число (в телеграммах)
Comments:	Also read OC *khrū?-s, MC khàw id. Regular Sino-Viet. is xa`o.
Radical:	48
Four-angle index:	4429
Karlgren code:	1041 l
Vietnamese reading:	khiếu
Shijing occurrences:	57.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	左
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zuǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cāj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cā
English meaning :	be left (side), be to the left
Russian meaning[s]:	1) левый; влево, налево; 2) плохой; неправильный; ошибочный; 3) отклоняться; расходиться (напр. во мнениях); 4) помогать; помощник; вспомогательный, побочный; 5) привести доказательство, подкрепить аргументом; 6) восточная сторона; 7) нижеследующий; ниже (по должности); 8) Цзо (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	◆手相左也.從◆工.凡左之屬皆從左.
Comments:	In some inscriptions glossed also as 'to oppose' which is rather dubious. Etymologically connected is 佐 OC *cāj?-s, MC cā, Mand. zuǒ (phonetically under the influence of 左) 'to help, assist' q.v.
Radical:	48
Four-angle index:	104
Karlgren code:	0005 a-d
Vietnamese	ta`

reading:	
Shijing occurrences:	1.2, 38.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

市|5E02|U+5E02

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhí
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒí
English meaning :	market, market place
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рынок, базар; рыночный; торговые сделки; котировка на рынке; торговать; продавать; покупать; приобретать; привлекать к себе; 2) город; городской; городского стандарта (о мерах); 3) Ши (фамилия)
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is thi. For *dh- cf. Xiamen chi ⁶ , Chaozhou chi ⁴ , Fuzhou che ⁶ , Jianou chi ⁷ .
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3920
Karlgren code:	0963 a
Vietnamese reading:	chó'

Jianchuan Bai:	ci1
Dali Bai:	ci1
Bijiang Bai:	žēr1-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	布
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pò
English meaning :	cloth
Russian meaning[s]:	1) холст; полотно; материя; мануфактура; 2) расставлять, располагать; распределять; 3) опубликовывать, объявлять; распространять; вводить; 4) монета; валюта; 5) сокр. большевики; 6) Бу (фамилия)
Comments:	Cf. 滉 *phā? be vast, wide, 鋪 *phā, *pha spread out, 謂 *pā?, *phā?, *phā?s big, large, increase.
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3860
Karlgren code:	0102 j-l
Shijing occurrences:	58.1

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	平
Modern (Beijing) reading:	píng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhrenj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhrenj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhrenj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhrenj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhenj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhenj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhenj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bäiŋ
English meaning :	be level, even, just, peaceful
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ровный; горизонтальный; равнина; уровень; 2) равный; средний; в среднем; сравнять; поровну; 3) обычный, рядовой, заурядный; 4) справедливый, беспристрастный; 5) мир; мирный, спокойный; успокоиться, утихомириться; умиротворить; усмирить; подавить; покорить; 6) весы, безмен; равновесие; взвесить; уравновесить; 7) фон. пин (название тона); 8) сокр. стар. г. Бэйпин; 9) Пин (фамилия)
Comments:	For *bh- cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou phing ² . The character is also used for a phonetically similar word: biànn, MC bjen, bän, OC *ben, *brēn-s 'to distinguish, discriminate, arrange properly', obviously related to 緯 *bren? id. q.v. In Viet. the literary reading is bình. Another probable colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. phă` ng 'level, even, plane'.
Radical:	51
Four-angle index:	2376
Karlgren code:	0825 a-b
Vietnamese	

reading:	bǎng
Jianchuan Bai:	pɛ7
Dali Bai:	per7-, per2
Bijiang Bai:	pã7-, pa7
Shijing occurrences:	24.2, 24.3, 31.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	幼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?iws (~ -k ^w s)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?iwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jəwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jəwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jìw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?jìw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?jìw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?jǐw
English meaning :	be young
Russian meaning[s]:	1) младенец; младенческий; детство; молодой, юный; слабый, зачаточный; 2) Ю (фамилия)
Radical:	52
Four-angle index:	4723
Karlgren code:	1115 f
Vietnamese reading:	áu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	biàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)rens
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)renh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)rjanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)ranh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)èn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)èn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)èn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bèn
English meaning :	a cap
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>древн.</i> церемониальный головной убор; 2) военный чин; офицер; 3) спешить, торопиться, <i>вм.</i> 卍
Comments:	Karlgren considers 卍 and 卍 to be variants of one and the same character, which seems dubious. The character 卍 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 卍 was an *-en-series, while 卍 was an *-ar-series, and they were confused later, after *-r > -n, due to graphic similarity. Thus, 卍 "fly" (considered to be a loan for 卍 q.v.) must be reconstructed as *phar (MC phwən, Pek. fān) and is probably the original reading of the character, while 卍 (q.v.) must be reconstructed as *b(h)rens with the original meaning "cap".
Radical:	55
Four-angle index:	2761
Karlgren code:	0220 a
Shijing	

occurrences: 55.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	弘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h) ^w əŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwəŋ (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwəŋ (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwəŋ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwəŋ (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwəŋ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwʌŋ
English meaning :	be extensive, vast, wide
Russian meaning[s]:	1) большой, обширный; распространять(ся); увеличивать(ся); развивать(ся); 2) Хун (фамилия)
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	8622
Karlgren code:	0887 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	弗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pət
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	püt
Fanqie:	夫物
Rhyme class:	物
English meaning :	indicative-volitional negative:cannot, does not want to, not
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нельзя; не быть в состоянии; не желать; не; 2) американский доллар (\$); 3) уст. хим. фтор, см. 氟; 4) сокр. вольт
Shuowen gloss:	橋也. 從丿. 從乚. 從韋省.
Comments:	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."
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	4658
Karlgren	

code:	0500 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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[關於 / 关于 About](#)

必|5FC5|U+5FC5

Character:	必
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pjət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pjɪt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pjɪt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pjɪt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pjɪt
English meaning :	be necessary, must
Russian meaning[s]:	1) непременно, обязательно; часто указывает на будущее время; 2) с последующим отрицанием ни в коем случае, никак
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8510
Karlgren code:	0405 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	37.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wù mòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mū?s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mūh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mēwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mēwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	màw
Fanqie:	暮候
Rhyme class:	宥 [a] 有 [b]
English meaning :	the 5th of the Heavenly Stems
Russian meaning[s]:	5-й циклический знак десятеричного цикла
Shuowen gloss:	中宮也。象六甲五龍相拘絞也。戊承丁。象人脅。凡戊之屬皆從戊。
Comments:	MC màw is irregular: màw would be normally expected (for the rhyming of this xiesheng series see under 茂). Modern wù is also irregular (there is also a regular reflex of màw - mod. mòu). For *m cf. Chaozhou bau ⁶ , Fuzhou muo ⁶ , Jianou mu ⁶ .
Radical:	62
Four-angle	6836

index:	
Karlgren code:	1231 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	打
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǎ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	téŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	téŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tíeŋ
English meaning :	to hit, strike, beat [L.Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) быть; ударять; молотить; сражаться; 2) играть в... (на...); ударять в...; 3) разбить (посуду); 4) наладить, упорядочить; 5) завязать (узел); заплести (косу); 6) сколотить (компанию); 7) сделать, сфабриковать; ковать; 8) поесть платье (о моли); 9) колотиться (о сердце); быть в возбуждении; 10) рассчитать, сосчитать; считать на счетах; 11) отгадывать; 12) добыть, обзавестись; купить; 13) собрать, снять (об урожае); 14) из, от; 15) глагол, указывающий на введение в действие того или иного предмета или средства; [dá] дюжина
Comments:	Also read OC *trēŋ?, MC tāiŋ id. The strange -ŋ-less reading is first attested in Zhengyün (FQ 都瓦 = *tá). Most Sino-external systems reflect the latter reading; note, however, Viet. d_ánh 'to beat, hit' which probably directly reflects MC téŋ (although with an aberrant tone).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2935

Vietnamese reading:	d_a`
Jianchuan Bai:	tɛ6
Dali Bai:	ter6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhiŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńhiŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńhiŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńiŋ
English meaning :	to pull, push
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бросать, метать; 2) выбрасывать; [rēng] 1) принудить; втянуть; 2) подталкивать, торопить
Comments:	For *nh cf. Xiamen lin ¹ , Fuzhou neŋ ¹ .
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4612
Karlgren code:	0945 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

軻|8EFB|U+8EFB

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kē
Russian meaning[s]:	осъ; скат
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	2993

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	軸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ɿhuk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɿhuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɿhəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	đük
English meaning :	axle, shaft
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ось; центральный стержень; вал; обр. важное место, узел; 2) палочка для навертывания свитка; счетный суффикс для китайских картин
Comments:	The occurrences of 軸 in Shijing are not quite clear (SchüSSLER glosses it as a loan for 迪 *ɿ(h)i ^w (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, obviously the same word as 柚 *ɿhuk (MC đük, Mand. zhú) 'a cylinder for the warp on the weaving apparatus', attested in Shijing.
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	1804
Karlgren code:	1079 p
Vietnamese reading:	trục
Shijing occurrences:	56.3-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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軼|8EFC|U+8EFC

Character:	軼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обгонять; превосходить; 2) растерять; рассеять(ся); разрозненный, вм. 佚; 3) натолкнуться, толкнуть
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	5077
Karlgren code:	0402 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	辜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ko
English meaning :	guilt, crime
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вина; преступление; осуждение; 2) провиниться; быть виноватым перед...; быть неблагодарным; 3) Гу (фамилия)
Radical:	160
Four-angle index:	2429
Karlgren code:	0049 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	逮	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dài	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhēps	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhēc	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhēs	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēs	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēs	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhēj	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhēj	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dàj	
English meaning :	to come to, reach, come forward; be perfect	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) арестовать, схватить; 2) догонять; 3) до, к (о сроке), к тому времени, когда, см. 追; [dì] 逮逮 мирный, спокойный	
Comments:	MC has also a parallel (originally dialectal) reading diēj (FQ 特計) id. Viet. tó'i is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is d_ai. During Early Zhou sometimes written as 楊 (thus in Shi 26.3), which allows to reconstruct *lh-. OC *lhēp-s is an *-s-derivate from OC *lhēp 'to reach' (attested since Han: 遣 MC dlp, Pek. dài, q.v.).	
Radical:	162	
Four-angle index:	6578	
Karlgren code:	0509 c-d	
Vietnamese reading:	tó'i	
Shijing	26.3	

occurrences:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

Character:	達
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gru
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gru
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	giw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gwi
English meaning :	a thoroughfare
Russian meaning[s]:	большая проезжая дорога
Shuowen gloss:	九達道也.
Comments:	The rhymes in Shijing clearly show that 達 belongs to the *-u-class; MC gwi is thus irregular (normally *gəw would be expected). For *g- cf. Fuzhou ki2.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6450
Shijing occurrences:	7.2_-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	週
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhōu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обходить (объезжать) кругом; обращение, оборот; круговорот; 2) годовщина; 3) неделя; еженедельный
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6544

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	逸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	let
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	let
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jit
English meaning :	to relax, be at ease, lazy, idle, dissolute
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скрыться, убежать; исчезать; 2) утратить; утраченный (<i>напр. текст</i>); 3) освобождать, выпускать на волю; 4) жить на покое (в <i>уединении</i>); 5) мир, покой; отдых; безделье; праздный; 6) проступок; совершить проступок; 7) распущенний; безудержный; 8) необычный, небывалый; 9) быстрый, стремительный; понести (<i>о лошади</i>)
Comments:	See notes to 佚.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6618

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	進
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cins (~ ć-, ~ -ərs)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cinh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjìn
English meaning :	to advance, Cr
Russian meaning[s]:	1) идти вперед; продвигаться, наступать; прогрессировать; прогресс; 2) входить; ввозить; вводить; поступать; поступление; приход; 3) продвигать, выдвигать; рекомендовать; повысить (напр. в чине); 4) подносить, предлагать; представлять (начальнику); 5) глагольный суффикс, указывающий на направление действия внутрь
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6455
Vietnamese reading:	tiến

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

透|9036|U+9036

Character:	透
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wēi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?waj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?waj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?waj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?we
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?we
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?we
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?we
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?we
English meaning :	tortuous movement fluttering (of a flag) [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0357 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	è
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋhāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋhāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋhāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋâk
English meaning :	suddenly
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сокр. пров. Хубэй; 2) граница; 3) честный, прямой; 4) Ao (фамилия)
Comments:	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ɳauk ⁷ .
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2186
Karlgren code:	0788 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	郵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wi w
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wə w
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wə w
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	fiəw
English meaning :	inspector's hut in the fields; post station [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) почта; почтовый, пересыпать по почте; 2) шалаш на поле (<i>для сторожа</i>); 3) тем более, еще более, <i>вм.</i> 尤; 4) Ю (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	During Early Zhou the character is attested only as a loan for 尤 'fault' q.v. For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou iu ² .
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2124

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鄉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	haŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	haŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	haŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	haŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	haŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	haŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	haŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xaŋ
English meaning :	region, village
Russian meaning[s]:	1) деревня; село; поселок; деревенский; местный; 2) родная деревня, родина; земляк; 3) волость; волостной; 4) ист. округ; административная единица в 12500 дворов; [xiàng] 1) направляться к..., см. 向; 2) в старину, встарь; некогда
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2215
Karlgren code:	0714 c-h
Vietnamese reading:	hu'o'ng
Shijing occurrences:	48.1_-

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

𩚣|90FE|U+90FE

Character:	𩚣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ans
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?anh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?anh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?anh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?àn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?èn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?èn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?èn
English meaning :	place name
Comments:	Attested in inscriptions.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0253 h-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	酣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ām
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gām (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gām (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gām (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gām (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gām (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣām
English meaning :	be tipsy, drunk
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пьяниствовать; кутеж, попойка; веселье; развеселиться, разойтись; безудержный; 2) напряженный; 3) длительный; 4) обильный
Comments:	Mod. tone is irregular.
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	1026
Karlgren code:	0606 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

酥|9165|U+9165

Character:	酥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sū
Russian meaning[s]:	1) творог, сыр; 2) печенье из муки и масла; 3) размягчиться, размякнуть
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	5409

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	量
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáng liàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rangs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	raŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	raŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	reŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lèŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lèŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lèŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lāŋ
English meaning :	a measure of capacity
Russian meaning[s]:	1) измерять, мерить; вешать; 2) совещаться, советоваться; 3) соразмеряться с...; [liàng] 1) мера; вес; 2) характер, натура; размах
Comments:	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 liɔŋ ² , Chaozhou niẽ ² , Fuzhou lion ² ; in *rangs cf. Xiamen liaŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou liaŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou lion ⁶ .
Radical:	166
Four-angle index:	442
Karlgren code:	0737 a-c
Vietnamese	lụ'o'ng

reading:	
Jianchuan Bai:	liǎ4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

鈔|9214|U+9214

Character:	鈔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chào
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бумажные деньги; кредитки; 2) документ; расписка, квитанция; 3) судовая пошлина; [chāo] 1) переписывать, снимать копию, <i>вм.</i> 抄; 2) грабить, отнимать
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	4054

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	鈕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	niǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nru?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nrú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɳéw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	níw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɳéw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɳéw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɳéw
English meaning :	button [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) застежка; скрепка; кнопка; пуговица, пуговка; застегнуть; 2) Ню (фамилия)
Comments:	For *n cf. Xiamen liu ³ , Fuzhou niu ³ .
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	528

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

鈣|9223|U+9223

Character:	鈣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gài
Russian meaning[s]:	хим. кальций (Ca)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	4424

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

鈉|9209|U+9209

Character:	鈉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	na
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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鈞|921E|U+921E

Character:	鈞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jūn
English meaning :	weight of 30 jin
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цзюнь (<i>мера веса, равная 30 цзинь</i>); 2) эпист. Вы, Ваш (<i>к начальнику</i>); 3) уравнивать, вм. 均; 4) гончарный круг; 5) Цзюнь (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	4274
Karlgren code:	0381 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	鈍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ūns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)wēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wēnh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wēnh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dòn
English meaning :	blunt [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тупой; притупиться; 2) глупый; несообразительный; 3) неудачный
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	7242
Karlgren code:	0427 i
Jianchuan Bai:	tua3
Dali Bai:	tui3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鈴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh(r)am
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gh(r)am
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gh(r)am
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gh(r)am
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gem
English meaning :	chain, lock [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) замок; запор; замкнуть на замок; 2) приложить печать; утверждать; 3) древко секиры
Comments:	For *gh cf. Xiamen khiam ² .
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	2788

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鉢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pa
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pa
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pü
English meaning :	axe [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	секира, топор
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	5063
Karlgren code:	0101 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	钣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pán
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pán
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pán
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pán
English meaning :	metal plate, plaque [LZ]
Comments:	See 版.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0262 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	閔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)rən?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)rén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)rén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)rén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)ín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)ín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)ín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mín
English meaning :	be distressed; exert oneself
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скорбь; горе; горевать, убиваться; жалеть; 2) траур; траурный; 3) стараться; 4) подбодрять; 5) Минь (фамилия)
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3444
Karlgren code:	0475 q-r
Shijing occurrences:	26.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	閨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nuns (~ -urs)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nwənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nwənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńwənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńwìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńwìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńwìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńwìn
English meaning :	intercalary month
Russian meaning[s]:	високосный год, добавочный тринадцатый месяц (по лунному календарю); добавочный, прибавочный; лишний
Comments:	For *n cf. Xiamen lun ⁶ , ȝun ⁶ , Chaozhou zun ⁴ , Fuzhou noŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3368
Vietnamese reading:	nhuận

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	開
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kāi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khʌj
English meaning :	to open the way, open, free
Russian meaning[s]:	1) открывать; отворять; 2) выпускать, освобождать; 3) начинать; основывать, учреждать; 4) разрабатывать, эксплуатировать; 5) держать, содержать; 6) исключать, отбрасывать; 7) выступать, трогаться; пускаться в путь; 8) править; 9) вскрыть, сделать отверстие; 10) распуститься, расцвести, раскрыться; 11) составить (<i>напр. счет</i>); написать; перечислить, изложить (<i>на бумаге</i>); прописать рецепт; 12) кипеть; кипящий; кипяченый; 13) распространять; расстилать; 14) подавать (<i>на стол</i>); 15) расходовать; ассигновывать; тратить; 16) разделить на равное число частей; 17) сокр. карат; [-kai] глагольный суффикс, указывающий, что действие имеет оттенок отделения, разделения (<i>соответствует русским приставкам от-, раз-, у-</i>)
Comments:	Cf. perhaps also Viet. kho'i 'to enlarge, widen' (< 'open'?), khui 'to unpack' (?).
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3411

Karlgren code:	0541 a
Go-on:	ke, kai
Kan-on:	kai
Japanese reading:	kai;hiraku;hirakeru;aku;akeru
Vietnamese reading:	khai
Jianchuan Bai:	khi4
Dali Bai:	khi4
Bijiang Bai:	qhĩ4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	閑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghrēn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χrjān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χriān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χiēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χiēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χiēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χän
English meaning :	be moving slowly, lazy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) изгородь, барьер; огороженное место; ограждать; сдерживать; 2) обученный, вышколенный; 3) досуг; праздный, вм. 閒; 4) посторонний
Comments:	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 *χän for 'lazy' and *χän for the other meanings, but were apparently early confused. For *gh- see notes to 閑 (閑). 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."
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3428
Karlgren code:	0192 a-b

Vietnamese
reading:

nhàn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	間
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krēn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krjān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kriān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kän
English meaning :	be in the middle, inserted
Russian meaning[s]:	1) промежуток, щель; интервал; часть помещения, сруб; отсек; отделение; купе; цех; счетный суффикс для комнат; 2) послелог в обстоятельствах времени и места (часто с 在 в начале оборота) в значениях а) в течение; за (напр. истекший год); б) в, между, в промежутке; [jiàn] 1) разлучать, разделять, разобщать, разъединять; 2) смешиваться; переплеться (напр. о растениях); 3) разведывать, шпионить; 4) пропустить; через; 5) Цзянь (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *krēn-s, MC kän (FQ 古覓), Pek. jiàn 'to put in between, insert, alternate, supersede'; during LZ also *ghrēn, MC Ӄ än, 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 , iŋ ² , Chaozhou öř ² , Fuzhou eŋ ² , Jianou aiŋ ⁹)."
Radical:	169
Four-angle	3386

index:	
Karlgren code:	0191 a-c
Go-on:	ken
Kan-on:	kan
Japanese reading:	kan;ken;aida;ma
Vietnamese reading:	gian

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

間|9592|U+9592

Character:	間
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xián
English meaning :	to put in between, insert, alternate, supersede
Russian meaning[s]:	1) праздный; незанятый, свободный; досужий; свободное время, досуг; 2) беззаботный, спокойный; ленивый; бездельничать; безделье; 3) посторонний, не имеющий отношения; [jiān jiàn] см. 間
Comments:	See 間.
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3415

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

閥|958E|U+958E

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hóng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ворота (арка) в начале улицы; 2) обширный; емкий, вместительный; пузатый (<i>o cosudē</i>); 3) велиководушный
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3463
Karlgren code:	0887 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	隊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ūts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)wēć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)wēś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dōj
English meaning :	team, troop; mass, group [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отряд; команда; группа; эскадрилья; подразделение; часть; 2) строй, шеренга; 3) толпа; масса; 4) 11-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	5609
Karlgren code:	0526 f
Vietnamese reading:	d_ ôi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	階
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krīj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krīj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krjēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kriōj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	käj
English meaning :	steps, stairs
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лестница, ступени; 2) этап; 3) степень, класс, ранг; 4) основание, опора; отправной пункт
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	1651
Karlgren code:	0599 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	隋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhōj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	s]wāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	s]wāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l̥wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thwā
English meaning :	shred sacrificial meat (which was buried after the sacrifice), a sacrifice of shred meat [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Суйская династия (589 - 619 г.); 2) Суй (фамилия); [duó] см. 墮
Comments:	Also read *slhoj?-s, MC sjwè / xwè, Pek. sùi, hùi id.
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	3519
Karlgren code:	0011 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	陽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
English meaning :	sunshine, sunny place
Russian meaning[s]:	1) солнце; солнечные лучи; тепло; свет; солнечный; южный (о склонах горы); северный (о береге реки); 2) явный, открытый, очевидный; выпуклый; 3) мужское начало природы, Ян; положительный; мужской; 4) притворяться (кем-л.); делать вид, что..., вм.佯; 5) мир живых, этот свет; 6) 7-е число (в телеграммах); 7) Ян (фамилия)
Comments:	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 *Łan 'be elated'. Viet. has also a word nǎng 'sunny' - which may be an earlier loan from the same source (with nasal assimilation). The character is also (since Han) sometimes written as 易 without the radical.
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	4385
Karlgren code:	0720 e-g
Go-on:	yau

Kan-on:	yau
Japanese reading:	yō;hi;atataka;akiraka;itsuwari
Vietnamese reading:	du'o'ng
Shijing occurrences:	19.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	隅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)o
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)o
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋü
English meaning :	angle, corner
Russian meaning[s]:	1) угол; 2) уединенное место; захолустье; далекие края
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	3996
Karlgren code:	0124 i
Shijing occurrences:	42.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	隆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ruiŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ruiŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rəuiŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəuiŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liuŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	luŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	luŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lüŋ
English meaning :	noble, excellent
Russian meaning[s]:	1) высокий; возвышенный; большой; 2) щедрый; 3) процветающий; процветание; 4) изобилие, избыток; 5) Лун (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *ruŋ 'thunder, sound of thunder'. For *r- cf. Xiamen liɔŋ ² , Fuzhou lüŋ ² , Chaozhou loŋ ² .
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	401
Karlgren code:	1015 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

隍|968D|U+968D

Character:	隍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
English meaning :	moat
Russian meaning[s]:	городской ров (<i>сухоў</i>)
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	327
Karlgren code:	0708 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

陲|9672|U+9672

Character:	陲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)oj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)waj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)waj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)we
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)we
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)we
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)we
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝwe
English meaning :	far end
Russian meaning[s]:	邊陲 граница; пограничная область
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	410
Karlgren code:	0031 b-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	隄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiej
English meaning :	bank, dyke [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дамба, плотина; 2) предупреждать; остерегаться
Comments:	There is also an irregular reading mod. tí (reflected also in Min dialects: Xiamen the ² , Fuzhou thi ² - a late loan from Mandarin?).
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	5865
Karlgren code:	0866 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋrāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋrānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋrānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋrānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋǎn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋǎn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋǎn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋǎn
English meaning :	wild goose
Russian meaning[s]:	казарка белолобая (Anser albifrons); дикий гусь (символ письма); обр. гонец
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Min forms:Xiamen gan ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋan ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋan ⁶ , Jianou ŋaiŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	866
Karlgren code:	0186 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	34.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǎ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋrā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋá
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋá
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋá
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋá
English meaning :	proper, refined; a k. of song and dance
Russian meaning[s]:	1) изящный, изысканный; 2) просвещенный, культурный; 3) правильный, канонический, классический; 4) <i>вежл.</i> Ваш; 5) издавна; исконный, давнишний; обычно, постоянно; с <i>последующим отрицанием</i> никогда; 6) оды (2-я и 3-я часть Шицзин); 7) очень, весьма; 8) Я (фамилия); [уā] ворона, <i>вм.</i> 鴉
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ŋa ³ , Chaozhou ŋia ³ . Sometimes (since Han) used as a loan for 鴉 q.v.
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	867
Karlgren code:	0037 g
Go-on:	ge

Kan-on:	ga
Japanese reading:	ge;ga;miyabiyaka;motoyori;karasu
Vietnamese reading:	nhᾶ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	雄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xióng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whiŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whiŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whiŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ħüŋ
English meaning :	male of birds and small animals
Russian meaning[s]:	1) петух; птица-самец; самец; 2) мужественный, сильный; воинственный; геройский
Comments:	For *wh- cf. Min forms:Xiamen hioŋ ² , Chaozhou hioŋ ² , Fuzhou hüŋ ² .
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	907
Karlgren code:	08871
Shijing occurrences:	33.1, 33.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	集
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒ(h)əp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒ(h)əp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒ(h)əp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)jip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒip
English meaning :	to come together, settle, perch; achieve
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собираться; вместе; собрание, сорище; рынок, ярмарка; 2) собирать, составлять; сборник, собрание сочинений; сборный, сводный; 3) смешиваться; 4) согласие, гармония; 5) закончить; закончиться успехом; 6) стая птиц на дереве; сесть (о птице)
Shuowen gloss:	#:群鳥在木上也從#木.集:#或省,
Comments:	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 捱 *čip '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(h)- and a labial vowel - both because of external parallels and the relationship with 萃 OC *ʒuts < *ʒup-s 'to collect, assemble'.
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	5174
Karlgren code:	0691 a-c

Go-on:	zifu
Kan-on:	sifu
Shijing occurrences:	2.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	雇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāʔs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kò
English meaning :	to hire [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	нанимать; наемный; [hù] см. 雇
Comments:	The original meaning of the graph was "a bird resembling a graph" (actually written as 扰 in the classics). The word *kāʔ-s 'to hire' (derived from 賈 *kāʔ 'merchant, buy' q.v.) appears only since Han."
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	912
Karlgren code:	0053 d-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

雯|96EF|U+96EF

Character:	雯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wen
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	hün
English meaning :	cloud
Russian meaning[s]:	1) облако, туча; кучно; 2) сокр. провинция Юньнань; Юнь (фамилия)
Comments:	For *wh- cf. Min forms:Xiamen hun ² , Chaozhou hŋ ² , Fuzhou huŋ ² .
Radical:	173
Four-angle index:	8672
Karlgren code:	0460 b
Jianchuan Bai:	ŋü7
Dali Bai:	vu7
Bijiang Bai:	mi7-
Shijing occurrences:	47.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

勣|97CC|U+97CC

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ren
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	項
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grōŋ (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grōŋ (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gōŋ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gōŋ (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gōŋ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χáuŋ
English meaning :	neck, stretch the neck
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тыльная часть шеи; шея; 2) пункт, рубрика; абзац; статья; денежная сумма; <i>счетный суффикс дел, денежных сумм</i> ; 3) мат. член; 4) род, сорт, категория; <i>счетный суффикс категории</i> ; 5) большой, мощный; 6) Сян (фамилия)
Comments:	A later meaning (connected with the original "neck"?) is 'class, rank, category'."
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8064
Karlgren code:	1172 y
Vietnamese reading:	hạng

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	順
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	luns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lwənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	źwìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	źwìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	źwìn
English meaning :	to follow, agree; be agreeable, compliant; favorable
Russian meaning[s]:	1) следовать; идти по...; по; 2) последовательный, по порядку; 3) соглашаться; слушаться, быть покорным; послушный; благонамеренный; 4) благоприятный; благополучный; приятный; быть по сердцу; удобный; попутный; кстати; 5) мягкий
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8090
Karlgren code:	0462 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	須
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	so
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ø
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjü
English meaning :	beard, whiskers; place name
Russian meaning[s]:	1) должно, следует, необходимо, обязательно; нужно; нуждаться в...; 2) ждать, медлить; остановиться; 3) в конечном счете; во всяком случае; решительно; 4) вероятно, пожалуй; 5) древн. усы; 6) древн. сюй (название травы); 7) Сюй (фамилия)
Comments:	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 identataty 須 = 需 'wait' q.v.
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8103
Karlgren code:	0133 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	tua
Shijing	34.4, 39.4

occurrences:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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飧|98E7|U+98E7

Character:	飧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sūn
English meaning :	cooked cereal
Russian meaning[s]:	ужин; пища; есть
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	5788
Karlgren code:	0436 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

飪|98EA|U+98EA

Character:	飪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rěn
Russian meaning[s]:	хорошо сварить; состряпать
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	296
Karlgren code:	0667 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	飯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ban?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bwán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bwán
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bwén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bwén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwén
English meaning :	eat; meal; give to eat [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	вареный рис; рисовая каша; еда, пища, стол; [fän] есть, кушать; кормить
Comments:	Also read *ban?-s, MC bwèn, Pek. fàn "cooked rice or millet". For *b- cf. Xiamen pj ⁶ , Chaozhou puŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou puoŋ ⁶ , Jianou püŋ ⁶ ."
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	5963
Karlgren code:	0262 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	餕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dūn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dwēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dwēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dwēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dwēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dwēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dwēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	don
English meaning :	dumpling [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	餕餕 ушки (пельмени) с куриным мясом (в суне)
Comments:	Attested within a late diesheng 餕餕. For *d cf. Chaozhou tun ⁴ , Fuzhou ton ⁶ (both reflecting a variant MC *dón).
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	7244

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	飲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?əm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?ém
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?ém
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ím
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ím
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ím
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ím
English meaning :	to drink
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пить, глотать; напиток; выпивать; выпивка; 2) скрывать, таить в себе; 3) подвергнуться, пострадать от...; 4) утопить, погрузить(ся); [yìn] поить
Comments:	Also read *?əm?-s, MC ?ím (FQ 於禁) 'to give to drink'.
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	4810
Karlgren code:	0654 a
Jianchuan Bai:	ෂ1
Dali Bai:	ෂි1
Bijiang Bai:	ෂ1
Shijing occurrences:	39.2, 39.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	飭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srhək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	t̥hik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	t̥hik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	t̥hik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	t̥hik
English meaning :	to strengthen, confirm; make ready
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дать приказание, распорядиться, приказать; 2) запрещать; 3) исправлять; приводить в порядок; направлять
Comments:	A somewhat specialized usage of this word ('decree') was later usually denoted by the character 教 (originally also written with the radical/phonetic 力).
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	4729
Karlgren code:	0921 g
Vietnamese reading:	sắc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	馮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	píng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	biŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	biŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	biŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	biŋ
English meaning :	to walk across; to make solid
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переходит реку вброд; 2) опираться, полагаться, <i>вм.</i> 憑; 3) скакать галопом; [féng] Фэн (фамилия)
Comments:	Also has a late MC reading büŋ, Mand. féng 'a personal name'. For *b cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou paŋ ² , Fuzhou piŋ ² .
Radical:	187
Four-angle index:	4595
Karlgren code:	0899 d
Vietnamese reading:	băng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	馭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋraks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋraḥ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋraḥ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋraḥ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋõ
English meaning :	to drive
Russian meaning[s]:	1) править (лошадьми), см. 御; 2) сдерживать, обуздывать, держать в повиновении
Comments:	= 御 q.v.
Radical:	187
Four-angle index:	5933
Karlgren code:	0080 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	黃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh ^{wāŋ}
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghwāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwāŋ
English meaning :	be yellow, brown
Russian meaning[s]:	1) желтый; желтеть; желтизна; 2) золотой, золотисто-желтый; <i>перен.</i> императорский, дворцовый; 3) желторотый; молокосос; дитя; 4) изжелта-седой; старик; 5) <i>сокр.</i> р. Хуанхэ; 6) <i>астр.</i> сокр. эклиптика; 7) хим. сокр. сера; 8) <i>миф.</i> сокр. Хуанди; 9) разг. не выйти, не получиться; 10) Хуан (<i>фамилия</i>)
Shuowen gloss:	地之色也.從田.#聲.#,古文光.凡黃之屬皆從黃.
Comments:	For *gh- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Chaozhou ɳ ² , Fuzhou uoŋ ² , Jianou uaŋ ² (pointing to CC *ɣwāŋ). A colloquial loan from the same source is Viet. vàng 'yellow; gold'.
Radical:	201
Four-angle index:	8143
Karlgren code:	0707 a-b

Vietnamese reading:	hoàng
Jianchuan Bai:	ŋü7
Dali Bai:	ŋü7
Bijiang Bai:	ŋo7
Shijing occurrences:	2.1, 3.3_, 27.1, 27.2, 32.4, 58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	黍	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǔ	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sla? (~ λ-)	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lá	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lá	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sá	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gó	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gó	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gó	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gó	
Fanqie:	書語	
Rhyme class:	語	
English meaning :	probably:	glutinous millet (Panicum miliaceum)
Russian meaning[s]:	клейкое просо	
Shuowen gloss:	禾屬而黏者也。以大暑而種。故為之黍。從禾。雨省聲。孔子曰。黍可為酒。禾入水也。凡黍之屬皆從黍。	
Comments:	During Late Zhou also used as a loan for a homonymous word meaning 'wine vessel'.	
Radical:	202	
Four-angle index:	5539	
Karlgren code:	0093 a-d	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hēi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	smēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xλk
English meaning :	be black
Russian meaning[s]:	1) черный; темный; темнеть; 2) мрачный; темный; ночной; 3) скрытый; тайный, нелегальный; 4) преступный; злобный; 5) Хэй (фамилия)
Radical:	203
Four-angle index:	8528
Karlgren code:	0904 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	hắc
Jianchuan Bai:	xi6
Dali Bai:	xi6
Bijiang Bai:	xi6
Shijing occurrences:	41.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

亂|4E82|U+4E82

Character:	亂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	luàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rōns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rwānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rwānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rwānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lwān
English meaning :	to rebell, make trouble, disorder
Russian meaning[s]:	1) беспорядок, хаос; смута; смятение; бунт; 2) беда, несчастье; [luán] 1) смешать(ся), спутать(ся); взбунтоваться; безобразничать; 2) кое-как, в беспорядке; как попало; 3) разврат; развратничать; 4) дреен. приводить в порядок, упорядочивать; 5) муз. кода
Comments:	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 luan ⁶ , Chaozhou luen ⁴ , Fuzhou luan ⁶ , Jianou luiŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	5
Four-angle index:	6909
Karlgren code:	0180 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	lᾶn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

傭|50AD|U+50AD

Character:	傭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yong
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1185 y

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

債|50B5|U+50B5

Character:	債
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhài
Russian meaning[s]:	занимать, брать в долг; долг, заем
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7935

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	傲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋāws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋāwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋāwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋāwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋāw
English meaning :	be arrogant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дерзкий, грубый; 2) заносчивый; гордый, кичливый
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen go ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋau ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋɔ ⁶ , Jianou ŋau ⁶ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	6217
Karlgren code:	1130 d
Vietnamese reading:	ngạo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	傳	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuán	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhrön	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhrwan	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhwan	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwan	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwen	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhwen	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhwen	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dwen	
English meaning :	to transmit, hand over	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) передавать; сообщать; пропагандировать; проповедывать; 2) проводить (напр. тепло); 3) заразить, передать инфекцию; 4) вызвать, предложить явиться (напр. в суд); [zhuàn] 1) повествование; повесть; история; 2) летопись Цзочжуань; летопись; хроника; биография; мемуары; комментарий; 3) почтовая станция	
Comments:	Also read *dhrön-s, MC dwèn, Mand. zhuàn, Viet. chuyện 'story, tale, records'. The latter word is alternatively glossed in MC as ȶwèn - which is actually a derivate from 轉 *tron? q.v. Vietnamese forms with ch- are colloquial:	
Radical:	9	
	regular Sino-Viet. forms are truyền and truyện. For *dh- cf. Xiamen th̥ŋ ² , Chaozhou thueŋ ² , Jianou thüin ⁹ .	

Four-angle index:	3220
Karlgren code:	0231 f-i
Vietnamese reading:	chuyêñ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	僅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grəns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gìn
English meaning :	barely [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) только; едва лишь; всего лишь; 2) мало; редко
Comments:	For *g cf. Xiamen kin ⁶ , Fuzhou köüŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	418
Karlgren code:	0480 m, z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	傾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w eŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khweŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khweŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khjweŋ
English meaning :	be slanting; overturn, overthrow
Russian meaning[s]:	1) наклонять(ся); наклон, склонение; склоняться к...; 2) выливать; вываливать; перен. изливать (напр. душу); 3) опрокидывать, ниспровергать; разрушать; 4) симпатизировать; одобрять; сближаться; пристрастие; уклон; 5) плавить металлы; [kēng] разорять; вредить; губить
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	8120
Karlgren code:	0828 b
Vietnamese reading:	khuynh

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

催|50AC|U+50AC

Character:	催
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shwēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shwēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shwēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shwēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	choj
English meaning :	urge, repress
Russian meaning[s]:	побуждать, подгонять, торопить
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	916
Karlgren code:	0575 lj'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	傷	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shāng	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λαŋ	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λαŋ	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laŋ	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	śan	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śan	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śan	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śan	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śan	
English meaning :	be pained; injure	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ранить; рана; травма; 2) вредить, губить; 3) скорбеть	
Shuowen gloss:	創也.從人.殤省聲. [381]	
Comments:	Also used metaphorically:	'to be pained, grieved, (later:) feel compassion'.
Radical:	9	
Four-angle index:	4396	
Karlgren code:	0720 j'	
Vietnamese reading:	thu'o'ng	
Shijing occurrences:	3.3_, 14.3	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

傻|50BB|U+50BB

Character:	傻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǎ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глупый, дурак, идиот; 2) простодушный, бесхитростный, наивный
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	6304

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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惣|50AF|U+50AF

Character:	惣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zong
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	僇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhi ^k w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhiuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhjœuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhjœuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhiuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhiuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhiuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lük
English meaning :	disgrace [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бесчестить, позорить; позор; 2) вм. 罴
Comments:	In Early Zhou attested as a loan for 罴 q.v. For *rh cf. Jianou lü ⁷ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	4112
Karlgren code:	1069 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

剗|527F|U+527F

Character:	剗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	cm. 勸
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2883
Karlgren code:	1169 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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剽|527D|U+527D

Character:	剽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	piào
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грабить; 2) угрожать, запугивать; 3) живой; ловкий; быстрый; 4) средний (<i>по величине</i>)
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2921
Karlgren code:	1157 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

募|52DF|U+52DF

Character:	募
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǔ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) созывать; вербовать; набор, призыв (<i>в армию</i>); 2) собирать по подписке
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4751
Karlgren code:	0802 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	勦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiaǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céw?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	céw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjáw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjáw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjéw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjéw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjéw
English meaning :	to make weary; to cut off
Comments:	Also read *čhrēw, MC čhaw, Pek. chāo 'snatch' (probably the original meaning of the graph).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1169 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

勤|52E4|U+52E4

Character:	勤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qín
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gin
English meaning :	to toil, labor; be zealous
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прилежание; быть прилежным, стараться; усердие; усердствовать; усердный; трудиться; служить; обслуживать; быть услужливым; 2) почтительность; почитать, уважать; ценить; вежливый, почтительный
Comments:	For *gh- cf. Xiamen khun ² , Chaozhou kħiŋ ² , Fuzhou khüŋ ² .
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4674
Karlgren code:	0480 x

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Character:	勢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sjets
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋeč
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋjaš
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńjaš
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śješ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śjèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śjèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śèj
English meaning :	energy, power; position
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сила, влияние, авторитет, мощь; власть; энергия, напор; 2) положение, условия, обстоятельства; позиция; вид; форма; состояние; тенденция; 3) удобный случай; по ходу вещей; повидимому; 4) мужские половые органы
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4756
Karlgren code:	0330 1
Vietnamese reading:	thé

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghūj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghwéj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wéj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wéj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χój
English meaning :	whirling water, river
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переводить деньги; перевод; 2) стекаться, собираться
Comments:	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 *ghuj?, see RDFS 122). Also read *khrūj, MC khwæj (FQ 苦淮) id.
Radical:	22
Four-angle index:	773
Karlgren code:	0601 d
Go-on:	we
Kan-on:	kwai

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	嗟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ciaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ciaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ciaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjä
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cja
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cja
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cja
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cja
English meaning :	to sigh; oh, alas
Russian meaning[s]:	восклицание сожаления, жалости; ой!
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	97
Karlgren code:	0005 n
Go-on:	sa
Kan-on:	siya
Japanese reading:	sa;sha;aa;nageku
Shijing occurrences:	3.1, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 25.1, 25.2, 31.1, 58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嗨|55E8|U+55E8

Character:	嗨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hai
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嗓|55D3|U+55D3

Character:	嗓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǎng
Russian meaning[s]:	сев. диал. 1) горло, гортань; 2) голос
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5252

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嗉|55E6|U+55E6

Character:	嗉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嗎|55CE|U+55CE

Character:	嗎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ma
Russian meaning[s]:	конечная частица вопросительных предложений, см. 麼; [mǎ] фонетический знак без значения
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4588

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	嗜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ijs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)jəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)jəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)jiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)jiⱥ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)ji
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒi
English meaning :	to enjoy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пристраститься, любить, иметь склонность; 2) алчность, жадность; скупость
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1587
Karlgren code:	0552 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嗇|55C7|U+55C7

Character:	嗇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sè
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скопой, алчный; скряга; быть скупым; 2) запасать, копить; 3) дреевн. амбар, житница
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1825
Karlgren code:	0926 a-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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噠|55D1|U+55D1

Character:	噠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hé
Russian meaning[s]:	嗑嗑 1) многословие, болтовня; 2) звуки смеха
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	726
Karlgren code:	0642 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhəs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sləh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sɬəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjì
English meaning :	to succeed to, continue, follow
Russian meaning[s]:	1) продолжать, преемствовать, наследовать; наследник, потомок; 2) следующий, наступающий (о где); потом, впоследствии, в будущем
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3308
Karlgren code:	0972 k-m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嗤|55E4|U+55E4

Character:	嗤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chī
Russian meaning[s]:	смеяться над..., зубоскалить
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8723

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嗯|55EF|U+55EF

Character:	嗯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ng
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	鳴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?ā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?ā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?o
English meaning :	alas [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	ах!, увы!
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4484
Karlgren code:	0061 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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喻|55E1|U+55E1

Character:	喻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wēng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жужжанье; жужжать; 2) мычать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3347

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嗅|55C5|U+55C5

Character:	嗅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hus
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	huh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	həwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	həwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hìw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xəw
English meaning :	to smell [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	нюхать; обонять, чуять
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4975
Karlgren code:	1088 c
Vietnamese reading:	khú'u
Jianchuan Bai:	chu1
Dali Bai:	chu1
Bijiang Bai:	ʈhü2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嗰|55C6|U+55C6

Character:	嗰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiàng
Russian meaning[s]:	поперхнуться, закашляться; задохнуться, не перевести дух; [qiāng] клевать, долбить клювом
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1119

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嗥|55E5|U+55E5

Character:	嗥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1040 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嗉|55C9|U+55C9

Character:	嗉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sù
Russian meaning[s]:	зоб (<i>nmiučy</i>)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8258

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wən
English meaning :	garden, park
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сад; парк; огород; 2) кабаре; эстрадный театр; 3) императорская могила
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is viên. For *wh- cf. Xiamen hŋ ² , Fuzhou huŋ ² , Chaozhou hŋ ² , Jianou xüŋ ² . Some old loanwords from Chinese, as well as Bai forms, point to the existence of an archaic variant *s-whan.
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1883
Karlgren code:	0256 b
Vietnamese reading:	vu'ò'n
Jianchuan Bai:	-suǎ4

Dali Bai:	-sua5
Bijiang Bai:	-suã4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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圓|5713|U+5713

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wran
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wran
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wran
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wran
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wen
Russian meaning[s]:	1) круг; круглый; окружность; 2) удовлетворительный, полный; 3) сгладить, закруглить; 4) монета, денежная единица; иена; доллар; юань, вм. 元
Comments:	See 員.
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1896
Karlgren code:	0227 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	塞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sək
English meaning :	to block
Russian meaning[s]:	зavalить; заградить; [sāi] закупорить; пробка; [sài] крепость; застава; граница
Comments:	Also read *sēk-s, MC sìj (FQ 先代), Mand.ài, Viet. tái id. Used also for a homonymous word *sēk 'be sincere, just, true' (written in Shujing with the 61t radical 心 instead of 土). Cf. PAN *-sek 'cram, crowd' (Sag. 46).
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	210
Karlgren code:	0908 a
Vietnamese reading:	tắc
Shijing occurrences:	28.4, 50.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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塑|5851|U+5851

Character:	塑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sù
Russian meaning[s]:	лепить из глины; глиняная статуэтка (фигура)
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	204

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	塘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	táng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dâŋ
English meaning :	dam, dyke [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плотина, насыпь; 2) квадратный пруд, водоем
Comments:	For *dh cf. Chaozhou than ² .
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	1330
Karlgren code:	0700 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	塗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	do
English meaning :	to plaster; mud, plaster
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грязь; грязный; 2) замазать, вымарать; закрасить; 3) затереть, зашпаклевать; 4) дорога; в дороге; дорожный; 5) Ту (фамилия); [chá] мазать, натирать; оттирать
Comments:	For *Łh- cf. Xiamen tho ² , Chaozhou thou ² , thu ² , Fuzhou thu ² , Jianou thu ² 'earth'.
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	247
Karlgren code:	0082 d'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

塚|585A|U+585A

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhong
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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塔|5854|U+5854

Character:	塔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǎ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thâp
English meaning :	tower, Buddhist tower [Jin]
Russian meaning[s]:	пагода; башня
Comments:	A loan from Sanskr. stūpa.
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	1184
Karlgren code:	0676 c
Vietnamese reading:	tháp

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	填
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)īn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)īn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)jéñ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iéñ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iéñ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iéñ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iéñ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	díen
English meaning :	exhausted
Russian meaning[s]:	1) набить, наполнить; засыпать; подложить; дополнить; 2) вписать, заполнить (бланк, анкету); 3) грохот, гул
Comments:	In Early Zhou also used for chén, MC dín, OC *dhrin 'be long-lasting' (the latter is also sometimes written as 陳 *dhrən - but only in Shi, where the -ən and -in finals merged after dental initials). Later the graph was more frequently used for tián, MC dien, OC *dhēn (for *dh- cf. Xiamen thian ² , Chaozhou thien ²), Viet. d_iền 'to fill up' - a word not attested in Early Zhou.
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	7901
Karlgren code:	0375 u-v
Vietnamese	

reading: | d_iěn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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塌|584C|U+584C

Character:	塌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tā
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обвалиться; рухнуть; осесть; свесить; поникнуть; 2) под землей; подземный
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	3332

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	塊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khūjs (~ -ts)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwējh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwējh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khōj
English meaning :	lump of earth, piece, block [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кусок; глыба; обломок; 2) участок (земли); 3) юань; рубль; доллар; 4) счетный суффикс участков земли, посуды, штучных предметов, кусков
Comments:	Tsiyün also gives a MC reading khwāj (whence Mand. kuài), OC *khrūjs (~-ts) id.
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	7462
Karlgren code:	0569 g
Vietnamese reading:	khối

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

塉|5862|U+5862

Character:	塉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

壙|5852|U+5852

Character:	壙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shí
English meaning :	wall-holes (for fowl)
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0961 j'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

瑩|584B|U+584B

Character:	瑩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yīng
English meaning :	a kind of precious stone
Russian meaning[s]:	могила; семейное кладбище
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	198
Karlgren code:	0843 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	奥地
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?uk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?uk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?əuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?əuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?iuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?uk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?uk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ük
English meaning :	bay, cove (in bank of stream)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глубокий; потайной; таинственный; 2) важный, основной; 3) юго-западный угол дома; внутренние покой; 4) свиной загон (хлев); 5) сокр. Австрия; [уù] закругление (берега)
Comments:	Also read *?ük-s, MC ?åw (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.
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	4905
Karlgren code:	1045 a
Vietnamese reading:	úc
Shijing occurrences:	55.1, 55.2, 55.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jià
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kà
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kà
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kà
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kà
English meaning :	to marry
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выйти замуж; выдать замуж (дочь); замужня; приданое; 2) <i>перен.</i> переложить на (кого-л.); взвалить; отнести на чужой счет
Comments:	A derivate from 家 *krā q.v. Regular Sino-Viet. is giá.
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	5597
Karlgren code:	0032 e
Vietnamese reading:	ga`

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嫉|5AC9|U+5AC9

Character:	嫉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) завидовать; ревновать; 2) ненавидеть
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	5036
Karlgren code:	0494 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gjam (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gjam (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gjam (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gjam (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gjam (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣiem
English meaning :	to suspect, doubt; to dislike, hate [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подозревать; подозрение; усомниться; внушать подозрение, быть на подозрении; казаться; 2) быть недовольным; испытывать отвращение; ненавидеть; 3) обижаться; обида; 4) близкий
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	5445
Karlgren code:	0627 j
Vietnamese reading:	hiém

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	媾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kλw
English meaning :	favor; second marriage
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вступить во второй брак; 2) дружить; заключить (<i>мир</i>)
Comments:	Probably the original meaning is 'crossing; encounter' and the word is identical etymologically to 邇 and 觀 q.v.
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	4029
Karlgren code:	0109 e
Go-on:	ku
Kan-on:	kou
Japanese reading:	ku;kō;au;yoshimi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	媽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mó
English meaning :	mother, mama [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мать; 2) няня, мамка; служанка
Comments:	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 mó' 'aunt' (also written with the same graph). Initial *mh- is supported by Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou, Meixian, Guangzhou ma ¹ .
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	4594
Vietnamese reading:	má

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媼|5ABC|U+5ABC

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	старуха; старая дева
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	673

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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❖|FFFD|U+FFFD

Character:	❖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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媳|5AB3|U+5AB3

Character:	媳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сноха; 2) се ^в . <i>диал.</i> жена
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	8385

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嫂|5AC2|U+5AC2

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	жена старшего брата; замужняя женщина; тетушка
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	6016

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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媿|5AB2|U+5AB2

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пара, чета; 2) соперничать, быть равным
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	6969

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嵩|5D69|U+5D69

Character:	嵩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sōng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сокр. Суншань (священная гора в провинции Хэнань); 2) высочайший; величественный
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	3753
Karlgren code:	1012 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嵯|5D6F|U+5D6F

Character:	嵯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuó
Russian meaning[s]:	嵯峨 1) горные высоты, кряжи; 2) Цоэ (гора в провинции Шаньси)
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	96

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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幌|5E4C|U+5E4C

Character:	幌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huǎng
Russian meaning[s]:	полог; легкая палатка
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	7343

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	幹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kān
English meaning :	body, substance, stem; occupations, duties; carry out, perform
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ствол; стебель, стержень; магистраль; 2) корпус, тело; 3) способности; работоспособность; сокр. кадры; 4) делать, работать; заниматься (<i>чем-либо</i>); дело, профессия; 5) испортиться (<i>о вещи</i>); не удастся (<i>о деле</i>)
Radical:	51
Four-angle index:	2369
Karlgren code:	0140 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	廉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rem
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rem
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ram
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lem
English meaning :	perhaps: be modest
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бескорыстие; бескорыстный, честный; 2) умеренность; умеренный; бережливый, экономный; 3) рассмотреть; вникнуть; 4) угол; край; грань; сторона; 5) Лянь (фамилия)
Comments:	The meaning 'angle', although most probably original, is attested only since Late Zhou. For *r cf. Xiamen liam ² , Chaozhou liəm ² , Fuzhou lieŋ ² , Jianou lin ⁹ .
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	5446
Karlgren code:	0627 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	廈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xià (shà)
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gá
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gá
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gá
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χá
English meaning :	house, room [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) здание, дворец, хоромы; 2) сокр. г. Амой
Comments:	Probably related to 家 *krā q.v.
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	6278
Karlgren code:	0036 c-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

弑|5F12|U+5F12

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Russian meaning[s]:	убивать (только об отце, князе)
Radical:	56
Four-angle index:	6727
Karlgren code:	0918 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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彙|5F59|U+5F59

Character:	彙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
English meaning :	category, class; numerous
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0524 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	傍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	páng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwāŋ
English meaning :	side
Comments:	= 旁 q.v.; also read *bhāŋ-s, MC bwāŋ, Mand. bàn 'to go side by side; companion'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0740 o'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	微
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	məj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	məj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	məj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwij
English meaning :	be small; eclipsed
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крошечный, маленький; слегка; 2) тонкий; глубокий; скрытый, сокровенный; скрыть, спрятать; приходить в упадок; 3) мелкий, низкий; плохой; мой; 4) разведывать, разузнавать; 5) не; не иметь; не быть, не являться; 6) 5-е число (в телеграммах); 7) Вэй (фамилия)
Comments:	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 母 *mə + 維 *wij.
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	6245
Karlgren code:	0584 d-e
Shijing occurrences:	26.1, 26.5_, 36.1_, 36.2_

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	愚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋü
English meaning :	be ignorant, stupid
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глупый, тупой; 2) темный, невежественный; 3) обманывать, дурачить; 4) ве́жл. я
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen ² , Chaozhou ŋo ² , Fuzhou ŋü ² , Jianou ŋe ² .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8440
Karlgren code:	0124 g
Vietnamese reading:	ngu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	意
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?əks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?əh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?əh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?əh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ì
English meaning :	to think
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мысль, идея; думы, помыслы; желание, стремление, намерение; умысел; 2) давать волю своим желаниям; думать; создавать воображением; предполагать, казаться; 3) может быть; или; 4) сокр. Италия
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8373
Karlgren code:	0957 a
Vietnamese reading:	ý

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	3ə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	3ə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	3ə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	3jə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	3ji
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	3ji
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	3ji
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	3ji
English meaning :	affectionate, loving
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глубокая любовь; ласка; 2) любовь к маленькому (слабому, младшему); материнская любовь; 3) мать; 4) магнит, вм. 磁; 5) Цы (фамилия)
Comments:	For *3 cf. Xiamen cu ² , Fuzhou cü ² (Chaozhou chi ² is probably secondary).
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8501
Karlgren code:	0966 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	感
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kēm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kém
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kém
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kém
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kém
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kém
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kám
English meaning :	to sense, feel, touch
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чувствовать, ощущать; чувство, ощущение; настроение; 2) возбудить, растрогать; быть тронутым, растрогаться; 3) простуда; занемочь; 4) 27-е число (в телеграммах); [hàn] см. 撼
Comments:	Also used (in Shijing 23,3) instead of 撼 *g(h)əm-s, MC ɣl̥im (FQ JY 胡紺), Pek. hàn 'to touch, move' (also read by SchüSSLer as *kēm? and considered to be the same word, which is hardly plausible).
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8483
Karlgren code:	0671 1
Vietnamese reading:	ca`m
Shijing occurrences:	23.3

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B̥lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	想
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	san?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sáŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sáŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjáŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjáŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjáŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjáŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjáŋ
English meaning :	to think, believe, imagine [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) думать; помышлять; прикидывать в уме; 2) вспоминать; тосковать; мечтать; надежда; 3) стремиться, намереваться; хотеть; ожидать; 4) изыскивать, подыскивать (<i>напр. средство</i>)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8381
Karlgren code:	0731 d
Vietnamese reading:	tu'o`'ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	愛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?əjs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?əjh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?əjh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?əs
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?əs
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?əj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?əj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ʌj
English meaning :	to hold dear, to love
Russian meaning[s]:	1) любить; любовь; любимый; 2) пристраститься к...; любить; 3) поддаваться чувству, легко предаваться (чему-л.); 4) скопой; скупиться; 5) милость, благодеяние; 6) [Ваша] дочь, вм. 媳; 7) сокр. Эйре (Ирландия); 8) Ай (фамилия)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	6332
Karlgren code:	0508 a
Go-on:	o, ai
Kan-on:	ai
Japanese reading:	ai;itōshimu;itoshimu;mederu;oshimu
Vietnamese reading:	ái

Dali Bai:	e6
Shijing occurrences:	42.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	惹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhiaks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhiah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhiah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhäh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhà
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńhà
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńhà
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńà
English meaning :	to provoke, cause [Liang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вызывать (напр. чувство, действие); волновать; возбуждать; задевать, задирать (кого-л.); 2) навлекать на себя; 3) вмешиваться, совать свой нос
Comments:	For *nh cf. Xiamen na ⁶ , Chaozhou na ⁴ . Also read *nhak, MC ńak id.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8369

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

愁|6101|U+6101

Character:	愁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chóu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тоска, грусть, печаль; беспокойство; подавленный; скорбный, тосклиwyй; 2) плакать от горя; голосить; 3) тяжелый; серый, бесцветный
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8465
Karlgren code:	1092 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	愈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ló
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	be increasing, pressing
Russian meaning[s]:	1) превосходить, перекрывать; 2) выздороветь; излечить(ся); исцелить(ся) от...; 3) еще более; тем более, тем паче
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8508
Karlgren code:	0125 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	慎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ins
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)inh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)jənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)ənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)in
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)in
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)in
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒin
English meaning :	be careful, cautious, take care
Russian meaning[s]:	1) остерегаться; быть осторожным (осмотрительным); быть внимательным; быть предусмотрительным; 2) колебаться, быть в нерешительности; медлить; 3) смотри!, берегись!; 4) Шэнь (фамилия)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	7906
Karlgren code:	0375 i
Shijing occurrences:	28.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

慌|614C|U+614C

Character:	慌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) находиться в смятении (тревоге); беспокойный, нервный; 2) торопливый; вспыхах, как попало; 3) темный, мрачный; [huāng] очень, в высшей степени
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	7602
Karlgren code:	0742 g'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	慄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhjət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhjít
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhjít
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhjít
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lit
English meaning :	be apprehensive, careful, trembling
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дрожать от страха; цепенеть; трепетать; 2) уважать
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou lek ⁷ .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	5207

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?uns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ün
English meaning :	to hate; hate, wrath
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гневаться; 2) чувствовать себя обиженным
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	663
Karlgren code:	0426 e
Shijing occurrences:	26.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

憤|613E|U+613E

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kài
Russian meaning[s]:	гнев; возмущение; [хì] глубокий вздох
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	7638
Karlgren code:	0517 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	愴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shraŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shraŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂhaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂhaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂhaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhaŋ
English meaning :	be grieved, afflicted
Russian meaning[s]:	тосковать, скорбеть, убиваться
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	1120
Karlgren code:	0703 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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愧|6127|U+6127

Character:	愧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuì
English meaning :	be ashamed
Russian meaning[s]:	стыд; стыдиться; стыдно
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	7466
Karlgren code:	0569 l-m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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愍|610D|U+610D

Character:	愍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жалеть, соболезновать; сострадание, сожаление; 2) горе, печаль; 3) сильный, крепкий
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8480
Karlgren code:	0457 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	愆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khran
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khran
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khran
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khran
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khen
English meaning :	to exceed, err, fail, lack
Russian meaning[s]:	1) проступок; ошибка; грех; 2) просрочка; просрочить
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8430
Karlgren code:	0197 b
Shijing occurrences:	58.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

愷|6137|U+6137

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǎi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) веселый, жизнерадостный; 2) радостный; победный; триумф, см. 凱
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	567
Karlgren code:	0548 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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戡|6221|U+6221

Character:	戡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kān
English meaning :	to kill
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0658 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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戢|6222|U+6222

Character:	戢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
English meaning :	to fold up, gather in
Russian meaning[s]:	1) убрать; сложить (напр. оружие); 2) скрыться, спрятаться; засада; 3) запретить, прекратить; 4) Цзи (фамилия)
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6764
Karlgren code:	0688 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	搓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	châ
English meaning :	to spin, twist [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тереть, оттирать; потирать (руки); 2) сучить (веревку)
Comments:	The character is also used instead of 磨 q.v. Standard Sino-Viet. is tha.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	101
Vietnamese reading:	xe
Jianchuan Bai:	chu3, cho6
Dali Bai:	cho6
Bijiang Bai:	chu4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

搞|641E|U+641E

Character:	搞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gāo
Russian meaning[s]:	разг. вм. 弄; 1) получить; добиться; 2) делать; заниматься; 3) отдавать себе отчет, понимать; 4) интересоваться; [qiāo] стучать, колотить, см. 敲
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3748

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	塘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	táng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dâŋ
English meaning :	to ward off; to approach [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ставить преграду; противиться; отражать; 2) защищаться (<i>от ветра, дождя, снега</i>); 3) грубо оскорблять; 4) исполнять свои обязанности формально
Comments:	A late word, thus the OC reconstruction is not quite secure. For *lh-(could be also *dh-) cf. Chaozhou than ² , thiŋ ² (as opposed to Fuzhou toŋ ²).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1332
Go-on:	dau
Kan-on:	tau

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	搭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	təp
English meaning :	to beat, hit [Wei]
Comments:	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 d_áp 'to take (train, plane) etc.', there also exists a word d_áp 'to embank, bank up; build' - which may have ultimately the same source. A more dubious case is Viet. d_áp 'to beat, thrash' (it should be rather considered as genuine because of tonal discrepancy).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	d_áp

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

搽|643D|U+643D

Character:	搽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chá
Russian meaning[s]:	натирать(ся); намазать(ся) (напр. краской); растирать; [сā] см. 擦
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8307

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	搬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwān
English meaning :	to carry, transport
Russian meaning[s]:	1) передвигать, перевозить, переставлять; 2) переезжать, менять квартиру; 3) подговаривать, подстрекать
Comments:	Attested since Song; a late specialization of 般 q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6133
Jianchuan Bai:	pā7, piɛ7
Dali Bai:	pa7
Bijiang Bai:	pie7

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	搏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pâk
English meaning :	to beat
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хлопать рукой; 2) подраться; 3) схватить; поймать; взять
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3193
Karlgren code:	0771 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	搜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sru
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sru
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂəw
English meaning :	numerous; look, examine
Russian meaning[s]:	шарить, искать; обыскивать; разыскивать; разведывать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6014
Karlgren code:	1097 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	搔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sū
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sāw
English meaning :	to scratch
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чесать(ся); скрести; царапать; скоблить; 2) см. 騷
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8746
Karlgren code:	1112 f
Shijing occurrences:	42.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	損
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǔn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swhēn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swéñ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swéñ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wéñ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	swéñ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	swéñ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	swéñ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	són
English meaning :	to diminish, subtract, subside
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вредить, портить; ранить; губить; 2) уменьшать, урезывать, сокращать; уменьшаться, идти на убыль; 3) терять; потеря, убыток; 4) слабеть; слабый; 5) пренебрежительно отзываться, высмеивать; обижать; пренебрежительный; оскорбительный, обидный (<i>о слове, выражении</i>); 6) бесчеловечный, безжалостный
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tō`n.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	7961
Karlgren code:	0435 a
Vietnamese reading:	sún

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	搶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shaŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sháŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sháŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjáŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjáŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjáŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjáŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjáŋ
English meaning :	to rob, take away [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отнимать; грабить; урвать; захватить; насилино; 2) спорить; конкурировать; [qiāng] идти против ветра; [chuāng] биться (лбом о землю)
Comments:	Also read *shraŋ?, MC chái (FQ 初兩) id. The character is attested during Late Zhou, but only as a loan for 槍 q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1122
Karlgren code:	0703 g
Jianchuan Bai:	čhã3
Dali Bai:	čha3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	搖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáo
English meaning :	to shake, be agitated
Russian meaning[s]:	1) трясти; качать; колебать; махать; качаться; расшатываться; 2) возбуждать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1002
Karlgren code:	1144 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
 in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

搗|6417|U+6417

Character:	搗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бить, колотить; выколачивать; толочь, разбивать; 2) возмущать; нарушать (<i>порядок</i>); нападать; 3) обнаружиться, вскрыться
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4489

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	構
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kàw
English meaning :	to cross, join (as weapons in fighting) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тянуть; тянуться; доставать рукой; 2) навлекать; вовлекать; 3) завязать; связаться; 4) конструировать, строить, вм. 構
Comments:	See 觀 etc.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4026
Karlgren code:	0109 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	敬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kraŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kraŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kraŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kreŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kèŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kāŋ
English meaning :	be cautious, careful, respectful
Russian meaning[s]:	1) почитать, уважать; почтительно, с уважением; благоговейно; 2) эпист. офиц. иметь честь; 3) осторожный, осмотрительный; 4) преподносить, предлагать; 5) 24-е число (в телеграммах); 6) Цзин (фамилия)
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6232
Karlgren code:	0813 a-f
Vietnamese reading:	kính

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	斟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	təm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	təm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćim
English meaning :	to ladle out, serve
Russian meaning[s]:	1) наливать (ковшом); черпать, цедить (вино); 2) соразмеряться; сообразоваться с...; совещаться
Radical:	68
Four-angle index:	2651
Karlgren code:	0658 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	新
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xīn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjin
English meaning :	be new
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обновлять; новый, свежий; только что; заново; современный; новорожденный; 2) новобрачный
Comments:	In Viet. cf. also a more archaic loan:tin, tín 'news'.
Radical:	69
Four-angle index:	2004
Karlgren code:	0382 k-m
Vietnamese reading:	tân
Jianchuan Bai:	ší4
Dali Bai:	ší5
Bijiang Bai:	sě4
Shijing occurrences:	35.2, 35.3, 35.6, 43.1, 43.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	暗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	àn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?əms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?əmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?əmh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?əmh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?əm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?əm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?əm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ʌm
English meaning :	dark [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) темный, мрачный; стемнеть; мрак; сумерки; 2) темнота, невежество; 3) втайне, втихомолку; секретный, тайный
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1499
Karlgren code:	0653 h
Vietnamese reading:	ám

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

暉|6689|U+6689

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huī
Russian meaning[s]:	солнечный свет
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	2611
Karlgren code:	0458 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	暇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xià
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grāh (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grāh (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gὰ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gὰ (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gὰ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣὰ
English meaning :	be at leisure, lazy
Russian meaning[s]:	досуг, свободное время; бездельничать
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	5986
Karlgren code:	0033 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	量
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whərs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	hün
English meaning :	vapour, halo [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ореол вокруг солнца (луны); сияние; 2) потемнело в глазах; кружится голова, укачивает; угореть; [yūn] 1) потерять сознание, упасть в обморок; 2) ирон. толкаться, ходить, как очумелый
Comments:	For *wh cf. Xiamen hun ⁶ , Chaozhou hin ² (reflecting a variant *whər, MC *hün).
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	2619
Karlgren code:	0458 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nuǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nōr?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nόn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nόn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nόn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nόn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nόn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nόn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	nwǎn
English meaning :	warm [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) теплый; разогревать; греться; 2) <i>перен.</i> поставить угощение; лично поздравить (<i>напр. с новосельем, браком</i>)
Comments:	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 奚 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 nueŋ ³ , Fuzhou nuaq ³ , Jianou nɔŋ ³ ."
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	5975
Karlgren code:	0238 i

Go-on:	nan
Kan-on:	dan

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	<u>暄</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swhan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjwən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjwən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwən
English meaning :	warm [Jin, Nanzhao]
Russian meaning[s]:	солнечное тепло; теплая погода
Comments:	See 暖.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	33
Go-on:	kon
Kan-on:	kwen

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

暘|6698|U+6698

Character:	暘
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0720 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	會
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh ^w āts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghwāć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wāś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwāj
English meaning :	to join, come together
Russian meaning[s]:	1) союз, общество; собрание, заседание; комиссия, комитет; встретиться, собраться; совместно, сообща; 2) уметь, смочь; 3) случиться, произойти; может случиться, что...; случай; 4) средоточие, центр; главный город; 5) проникнуться; вникнуть, понять, уразуметь; 6) миг, мгновение; удобный случай; 7) однажды, как-то раз (в это время); [kuài] 1) учитывать; вычислять; расчет; бухгалтерский учет; 2) Куай (фамилия)
Comments:	For *gh- cf. Xiamen ue ⁶ , e ⁶ , Chaozhou oi ⁶ . Also read *k ^w āts, MC kwāj (FQ 古 外), Mand. guì 'to put together, combine' (with a non-standard alternation *k ^w - : *gh- :)
Radical:	73
Four-angle index:	1514
Go-on:	we

Kan-on:	kuwai
Japanese reading:	kai;e;au
Vietnamese reading:	hởi
Shijing occurrences:	55.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

榔|6994|U+6994

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	láng
Russian meaning[s]:	бом. арековая пальма (Areca catechu)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2205

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	業
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋap
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋap
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋap
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋap
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋap
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋəp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋəp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋəp
English meaning :	work, deed, achievement be awe-inspiring, terrifying; horizontal board of bell stand
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дело; занятие, профессия, специальность; промысел; работа; предприятие; промышлять, заниматься (<i>чем-л.</i>); 2) учение, учеба; курс обучения; программа обучения; школа; дреен. доски для книг; 3) имущество, собственность (<i>обычно недвижимая</i>); 4) уже; 5) будд. карма; 6) уст. филос. функция; 7) боязливый
Comments:	For *ŋ cf. Xiamen giap ⁸ , Chaozhou ɳiəp ⁸ , Fuzhou ɳiek ⁸ , Jianou ɳie ⁸ .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5356
Karlgren code:	0640 a

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Character:	楚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shra?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shrá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂhá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂhó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂhó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂhó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhō
English meaning :	be thick, dense, rich, variegated; thorns, thorny bush or tree; place name
Russian meaning[s]:	1) терновник; 2) палка для наказания; страдать; боль; больно; 3) Чу (<i>название древнего княжества</i>); 4) провинции Хунань и Хубэй
Shuowen gloss:	叢木.一名荊也.從林.疋聲. [271]
Comments:	Also read *shra?-s, MC çhō (FQ 瘡據) id. In bronze inscriptions the graph is also attested as a substitute for 肄 *sa 'to be engaged; foreman' (q.v.).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5888
Karlgren code:	0088 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	9.2_, 50.1, 50.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

楷|6977|U+6977

Character:	楷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǎi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) образец, модель; устав; 2) уставной почерк кайшу
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1654

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

楠|6960|U+6960

Character:	楠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nán
Russian meaning[s]:	бом. род кедра (Machilus Nanmu)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3837

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	楔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sŋhēt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sŋēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sŋjāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋjāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	siēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	siēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	siēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	siet
English meaning :	wedge, piece of wood between the teeth of a corpse [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) столб, кол; клин; вбивать клин; выбивать, вышибать; <i>тех.</i> дюбель, разгон; 2) вишня (<i>дерево</i>)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4931
Karlgren code:	0279 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	<u>極</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gik
English meaning :	to reach the end, come to, attain; highest point, ridge-pole, limit; attainment center, middle point, correctness
Russian meaning[s]:	1) в высшей степени; крайне; крайний; 2) конек крыши; 3) крайняя оконечность, полюс; 4) кончиться; дойти до конца, доводить до предела
Comments:	For *g cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou kik ⁸ , Chaozhou kek ⁸ , Jianou ki ⁸ .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	71
Karlgren code:	0910 e-f
Vietnamese reading:	cụ'c
Shijing occurrences:	54.4_, 58.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

椰|6930|U+6930

Character:	椰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yé
Russian meaning[s]:	кокосовая пальма (Cocos nucifera)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2165

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

概|6982|U+6982

Character:	概
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gài
Russian meaning[s]:	1) резюме; обобщать; 2) экстракт; общее, основное; 3) в общем, примерно; вообще, все; 4) состояние, признак
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	7557
Karlgren code:	0515 j-k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	楊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łaŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	záŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jaŋ
English meaning :	poplar (<i>Populus toment sa</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тополь; название разных деревьев семейства ивовых; 2) Ян (фамилия)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4389
Karlgren code:	0720 q-r
Vietnamese reading:	du'o'ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

槓|6968|U+6968

Character:	槓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēn
English meaning :	support
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0834 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	楫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćəp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cəp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cəp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjep
English meaning :	oar; to row
Russian meaning[s]:	весло
Comments:	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 揝 *ćip 'to come together, cluster together', sometimes confused with 輯 (= 集) *ʒ(h)əp 'to collect, gather' q.v. (whence additional Sino-Japanese readings: Go zifu, Kan sifu).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2686
Karlgren code:	0688 h-i
Go-on:	sefu

Kan-on:	sefu
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	楞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	léng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грань, ребро; 2) во всяком случае, все же; во что бы то ни стало; 3) безрассудно, зря; 4) лес, лесоматериалы; лесосплав
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4236

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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楓|6953|U+6953

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fēng
Russian meaning[s]:	бом. 1) ликвидамбра тайваньская (<i>Liquidambra formosana</i>); 2) клен
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	7659
Karlgren code:	0625 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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楹|6979|U+6979

Character:	楹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yíng
English meaning :	pillar
Russian meaning[s]:	колонна; столб, подпорка
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	692
Karlgren code:	0815 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	榆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	white elm
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вяз (Ulmus); 2) сокр. г. Шанъхайгуань; 3) Юй (фамилия)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	8779
Karlgren code:	0125 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

棟|695D|U+695D

Character:	棟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liàn
Russian meaning[s]:	мелия (Melia japonica, дерево и плод)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5400

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	楣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	méi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)rəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)rəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)rəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)rəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)ij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)ij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)i
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mi
English meaning :	cross-beam [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) притолока у дверей (окна); попечная балка у двери; 2) глава (опора семьи)
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is mi.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1681
Karlgren code:	0567 f
Vietnamese reading:	mè

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	楷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gā (~ g-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ g-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ g-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ g-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ g-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χó
English meaning :	a k. of tree
Russian meaning[s]:	плохо сделанный, грубый
Comments:	During Late Zhou borrowed for *khā? (MC khó, Pek. kǔ) 'of bad quality' (probably = 苦 q.v.).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1296
Karlgren code:	0049 h'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	仲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	druŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	druŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dəuŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dəuŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	diùŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dùŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dùŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dūŋ
English meaning :	the middle, second (of three or more)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) внутри; средний; средний месяц сезона; второй (из трех); 2) Чжун (фамилия)
Comments:	Obviously related to 中 *trūŋ 'middle' q.v.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	2628
Karlgren code:	1007 f-i
Shijing occurrences:	28.4, 31.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	件
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gran?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gén
English meaning :	part, thing, object [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) предмет, вещь; 2) счетный суффикс вещей, дел, платья
Comments:	For *g- cf. Min forms:Xiamen kiā ⁶ , Chaozhou kīā ⁴ , Jianou kin ⁶ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	2471
Jianchuan Bai:	khō4
Dali Bai:	khou4
Bijiang Bai:	khū4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	任
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rèn rén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nəm nəms (~ -im)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńim ńim
English meaning :	to carry on the shoulder; load
Russian meaning[s]:	1) служба, долг, обязанность, задача; 2) должность; 3) назначить; уполномочить; 4) попустительствовать; пусть себе...; пускай...; 5) любой; какой угодно; 6) доверять; [rén] 1) ноша, поклажа; нести ношу; 2) переносить, стерпеть, вынести; справиться; 3) искренний, откровенный; 4) Жэнь (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also read *nəm-s (-im-s), MC ńim (FQ 汝鳩), Mand. rèn (hence also Viet. nhậm, standard Sino-Viet. nhiêm) 'burden (of office), responsibility; to burden, charge (with responsibility)'. The character is used as well for OC *nəm? (~-im?), MC ńim, Mand. rěn 'be flexible, insinuating, artful'. For OC *n- cf. the Min readings (for *ńim) Xiamen ȝim ⁶ , Chaozhou im ⁴ , Fuzhou eŋ ⁶ , Jianou iŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	290
Karlgren code:	0667 f-h
Vietnamese	nhậm

reading:	
Shijing occurrences:	28.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

仰|4EF0|U+4EF0

Character:	仰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋanŋ̠
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋáŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋáŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋáŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋáŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋáŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋáŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋáŋ
English meaning :	to look up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) смотреть вверх; вверх; запрокинуть голову; выпить, принять (лекарство); 2) уважать; смотреть с надеждой; 3) офиц. надеюсь, что Вы...; предлагаю Вам; 4) опираться (полагаться, рассчитывать) на...; 5) Ян (фамилия)
Comments:	See 廿, 昂. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen giŋ ³ , Chaozhou ŋianŋ ³ , Fuzhou ŋioŋ ³ , Jianou ŋiŋ ³ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	2112
Karlgren code:	0699 c
Go-on:	gau
Kan-on:	giyau

Japanese reading:	gyō;kō;ao;ōse
Vietnamese reading:	ngũ'o'ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	妣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phíj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phjéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phjéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phjíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phjíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phjí
English meaning :	be separated
Russian meaning[s]:	разлучиться, расстаться
Comments:	Also read *bhij?, MC bjí id.; later also *b(h)ij, MC bji 'ugly'.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	6925
Karlgren code:	0566 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	份
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pin
English meaning :	of equal quality or quantity [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) часть, доля, пай; доза; порция; 2) экземпляр (<i>книги, документа</i>); 3) жребий, удел; [fēn] вм. 分
Comments:	A later MC reading is bùn.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	4194
Karlgren code:	0471 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	企
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khe?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khjé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khjé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khjé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khjé
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khjé
English meaning :	to stand on tiptoe [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стать на носки (на цыпочки); 2) с надеждой смотреть, чаять, надеяться; желать; 3) ждать с нетерпением
Comments:	Also read *khe?-s, MC khjè id.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	477
Karlgren code:	0862 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

假|4F0B|U+4F0B

Character:	假
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Russian meaning[s]:	Цзи (фамилия)
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	6351

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	光
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w āŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
English meaning :	be bright, glorious; light, brightness, glory
Russian meaning[s]:	1) свет; ясный, светлый; излучение, сияние; блестящий, гладкий; 2) слава, блеск; блестящий, славный; 3) добро, милость, снисхождение; вежл. Ваша милость; Ваш; 4) дочиста, без остатка; 5) нагой; обнажить, выставить напоказ; 6) только; 7) Гуан (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *k ^w āŋ-s, MC kwāŋ, Mand. guàng 'be extensive' (probably < *k ^w āŋ?-s, cf. 廣). SchüSSLER prefers to read it as *k ^w āŋ with level tone, but KARLGLREN seems to be right in distinguishing it phonetically from *k ^w āŋ 'be bright' (a level-tone rhyme for *k ^w āŋ-s > EZ *k ^w āŋh is quite normal). Viet. quáng 'to dazzle, blind' is a colloquial loan (reflecting an unattested *k ^w āŋ-s > MC *kwāŋ 'be bright, dazzling' ?); standard Sino-Viet. is quang.
Radical:	10
Four-angle index:	7333
Karlgren	0706 a-e

code:	
Vietnamese reading:	quáng
Jianchuan Bai:	kuǎ1-
Dali Bai:	kua6-
Bijiang Bai:	qǎ1-, kuǎ1-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sŋoŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋoŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋoŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋoŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hoŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hoŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hoŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xöuŋ
English meaning :	to fear [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жестокий, злой; злодей; 2) запугивать, угрожать
Radical:	10
Four-angle index:	7359
Karlgren code:	1183 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	兆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhew? (~ -a-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhéw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhjáw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhjáw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhjéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhjéw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhjéw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	déw
English meaning :	(perhaps:) a million
Russian meaning[s]:	1) предвествье, признак; предсказание; гадание; 2) миллион; сто миллионов; мириады, великое множество; 3) Чжао (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	The basic reading of the character is a homonymous *Łhew? (~-a-) 'omen, picture of cracks on oracle bone'; it is attested, however, only since Late Zhou.
Radical:	10
Four-angle index:	7516
Karlgren code:	1145 a
Vietnamese reading:	triệu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	先
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sēr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sien
English meaning :	to go in front, go ahead; before, former
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прежний; давний; прежде, раньше; впереди; предшествующий; предыдущий; <i>последог в обстоятельствах времени</i> до, перед тем, как, вм. 前; 2) предшественники; предки; скончавшийся, покойный; 3) заблаговременно, предварительно, заранее; накануне, перед; раньше всех; опередить, сделать заранее; 4) господин, вм. 先生; 5) сокр. шиллинг; 6) 1-е число (<i>в телеграммах</i>); 7) Сянь (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also read *sēr-s, MC sien (FQ 蘇佃) id. In OC the word must have been homonymous with 西 *sēr 'west' (MC siej in the latter case must be a dialectal development q.v.
Radical:	10
Four-angle index:	7345
Karlgren code:	0478 a-e
Shijing occurrences:	28.4

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B̥lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	全
Modern (Beijing) reading:	quán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝhon
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝhwan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝhwan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhjwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝhwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝhwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝwen
English meaning :	complete, all, to complete [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) весь, целый; все-; обще-; 2) полностью; все, целиком; совершенно; 3) защитить; сохранить в целости; охранять; обеспечить; 4) обеспеченность; безопасность; 5) быть совершенно очевидным; 6) Цюань (фамилия)
Comments:	For aspiration cf. Chaozhou chueŋ ² , Longdu chian ² , Jianou chüin ⁹ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	334
Karlgren code:	0234 a
Vietnamese reading:	toàn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	共
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	goŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	goŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	goŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	goŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gòŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gòŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gòŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gōŋ
English meaning :	all together
Russian meaning[s]:	1) совместно, сообща; общими силами; 2) в общем итоге; итого; всего; 3) сокр. компартия; коммунизм; коммунистический; [gōng] 1) почтительно, вм. 恭; 2) давать, снабжать, вм. 供; 3) сообща участвовать в...
Comments:	Also read OC *koŋ?, MC kōŋ, 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 - cÙng 'also, too' ?). For *g cf. Xiamen kiŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou kaŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou köüŋ ⁶ , Jianou koŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	12
Four-angle index:	7847
Karlgren code:	1182 c-d

Vietnamese | cộng
reading:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cé̄s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cèj
English meaning :	twice; again, and again
Russian meaning[s]:	1) снова, еще раз; вторично, опять; повторно; 2) затем, потом; после чего, после этого; в дальнейшем; 3) еще (со сравнительной степенью); 4) префикс повторного действия, соотвествующий приставкам пере-, ре-
Radical:	12
Four-angle index:	4022
Karlgren code:	0941 a-c
Jianchuan Bai:	ce6
Dali Bai:	ce6
Bijiang Bai:	ti2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	冰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pɪŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pɪŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pɪŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pɪŋ
English meaning :	ice
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лед; ледяной; ледовитый; мороз; холод; морозить; замерзать; замороженный; 2) чистый, непорочный; [níng] замерзать, застывать, вм. 凝
Radical:	15
Four-angle index:	5503
Karlgren code:	0899 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	34.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	列
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	let
English meaning :	row, rank, order
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ряд, шеренга; строй; ставить в ряд; располагать по порядку; перечислять; 2) отделять; 3) префикс собирательности или множественности; 4) сокр. Ленин; ленинский; 5) Ле (фамилия)
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Jianou lie ⁷ .
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2865
Karlgren code:	0291 a
Vietnamese reading:	liệt

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	刑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)īŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)īŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gīŋ (~χ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gīŋ (~χ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gīŋ (~χ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gīŋ (~χ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gīŋ (~χ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χieŋ
English meaning :	model, example; be a model, an example; imitate; punishment /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) казнь; пытка; наказание; казнить; орудия казни (пытки); 2) уголовный; уголовное право, уголовный кодекс
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2836
Karlgren code:	0808 b-c
Vietnamese reading:	hình

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h) ^w rāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wrāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwrāj (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwrā̃ (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwā̃ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwā̃ (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwā̃ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwā
English meaning :	to punt (a boat) [L.Zhou]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0007 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	刎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wěn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)ən?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)én
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)én
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mūn
English meaning :	cut the throat [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	перерезать горло, покончить жизнь самоубийством
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2874
Karlgren code:	0503 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	歇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xət
English meaning :	to rest; to finish, expire
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отдохать; отдых; стать на отдых; переночевать; приостановить работу; передохнуть; 2) остановить(ся), прекратить(ся)
Comments:	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:yết.
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4829
Karlgren code:	0313 u
Vietnamese reading:	hết

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	歲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sùi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swhats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjweś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjwèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjwèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjwèj
Fanqie:	須銳
Rhyme class:	霽
English meaning :	year; Jupiter
Russian meaning[s]:	1) число лет, возраст; (столько-то) лет; 2) год; начало года; новый год; 3) урожай; 4) Юпитер (планета)
Shuowen gloss:	木星也. 越歷二十八宿宣遍陰陽十二月一次. 從步. 戌聲. 律歷書名五星為五步.
Comments:	MC sjwèj is irregular (normally *xwèj would be expected). Standard Sino-Viet. is tué.
Radical:	77
Four-angle index:	6853
Karlgren code:	0346 a-e
Vietnamese reading:	tuô`i
Jianchuan Bai:	sua6
Dali Bai:	sua6
Bijiang Bai:	sua6
Shijing occurrences:	58.4, 58.5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	h ^w ej?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hwé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hwé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hjwé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hjwé
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwé
English meaning :	to destroy, ruin
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разрушить, разломать, разбить; 2) оклеветать, оговорить; злословить; оскорблять; 3) убиваться, горевать
Radical:	79
Four-angle index:	6111
Karlgren code:	0356 a
Vietnamese reading:	hu`y

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēns (~ -rs)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēnh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēnh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tièn
English meaning :	to protect
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зал; дворец; храм; 2) дворцовый; утвержденный двором; 3) образцовый (об изданиях книг); 4) зад; задний, последний; арьергард; замыкать [колонну]; быть задним (отстающим); 5) утвердить, установить; умиротворить, навести порядок; 6) яп. эпист. Вы, Ваш
Comments:	Also read *dēns (~-rs); used as well for a homonymous *tēns (~-rs) 'to sigh, groan'. A later meaning is 'hall, temple' (*'protecting place'), whence Viet. d_ền (colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is d_iện).
Radical:	79
Four-angle index:	6150
Karlgren code:	0429 d
Vietnamese	

reading: | d_ēn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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毓|6BD3|U+6BD3

Character:	毓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Russian meaning[s]:	1) родить; выкормить; 2) миф. Юй (обожествленный женский предок Иньской родовой общины)
Radical:	80
Four-angle index:	7609
Karlgren code:	1021 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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键|6BFD|U+6BFD

Character:	键
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jian
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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溢|6EA2|U+6EA2

Character:	溢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
English meaning :	to inundate, overwhelm
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переливаться (<i>через край</i>); быть переполненным; чрезмерный; полная пригоршня; 2) мера веса в 24 лана
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	709

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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溯|6EAF|U+6EAF

Character:	溯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	su
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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滓|6ED3|U+6ED3

Character:	滓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǐ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) осадок; отбросы; 2) подонки (<i>общества</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2432

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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溶|6EB6|U+6EB6

Character:	溶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) растворять (<i>в воде</i>); растворяться; раствор; 2) мощный, полый (<i>о воде</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1374
Karlgren code:	1187 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	滂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwâŋ
English meaning :	be voluminous, falling profusely (of rain, snow, tears)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ливень; литься ливнем; 2) литься ручьем (о слезах)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4251
Karlgren code:	0740 '
Shijing occurrences:	41.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'waké 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	源
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋor
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋon
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋon
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋon
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋon
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋon
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋon
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋʷən
English meaning :	spring, source
Russian meaning[s]:	1) источник, ключ, родник; 2) начало, происхождение; 3) до корня, досконально; 4) Юань (фамилия)
Comments:	= 原 q.v. Another colloquial Viet. reading is nồn 'spring, source'. Viet. ngòi 'canal; spring' may reflect an unattested dialectal variant with a development *-r > -j (the MC form would be *ŋʷəj). The standard Sino-Viet. form is nguyên.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8250
Karlgren code:	0258 c
Vietnamese reading:	ngòi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	溝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kʌw
English meaning :	ditch (between fields) [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) канава; арык; ров; траншея, окоп; колея; 2) течь в..., втекать
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4030
Karlgren code:	0109 h
Jianchuan Bai:	kho4
Dali Bai:	kü5
Bijiang Bai:	khü4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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漢|6EC7|U+6EC7

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dian
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	滅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	met
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	met
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mjat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mjat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mjet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mjet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mjet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjet
English meaning :	to extinguish, annihilate, destroy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тушить (огонь); гаснуть; 2) погрузиться, утонуть; исчезнуть; 3) уничтожить, стереть с лица земли
Comments:	For *m- cf. Xiamen miat ⁸ , Chaozhou mik ⁸ , Fuzhou miek ⁸ , Jianou mie ⁸ . For etymology cf. 蔑 *mēt 'destroy, extinguish'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6864
Karlgren code:	0294 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	溥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phó
English meaning :	be vast, wide
Russian meaning[s]:	1) огромный, широкий; простор; 2) повсюду, везде, см. 普; 3) Пу (фамилия)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3197
Karlgren code:	0771 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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溢|6E98|U+6E98

Character:	溢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kè
Russian meaning[s]:	вдруг; внезапный
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	731
Karlgren code:	0642 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	溼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slep
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ləp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	śəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śip
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śip
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śip
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śip
English meaning :	damp, wet (e. g. soil)
Russian meaning[s]:	CM. 濡
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	252
Karlgren code:	0693 a-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	溺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhēk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhēuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhjāuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nhīāuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nhīēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nhīēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nhīēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	niek
English meaning :	to sink, go under
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тонуть, погружаться; топить; 2) пристраститься; предаваться (чему-л.), погрязнуть; [niào] мочиться; моча, см. 尿
Comments:	For *nh- cf. Jianou ni ⁷ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4639
Karlgren code:	1123 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	溫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ūn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?on
English meaning :	be warm; mild, meek
Russian meaning[s]:	1) теплый, ласковый; обогреть, обласкать; 2) повторять, усваивать; 3) неинтересный, бледный; 4) тяжелодум; 5) Вэнь (фамилия)
Comments:	Used also (since L.Zhou) for a homonymous *?ūn 'to review, repeat'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	674
Karlgren code:	0426 c
Go-on:	on
Kan-on:	on
Vietnamese reading:	ôn
Jianchuan Bai:	uī4-
Shijing occurrences:	28.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	滑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grūt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grwēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grwēt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grwēt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwiēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwiēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χwät
English meaning :	slippery, smooth
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гладкий, скользкий; скользить; поскользнуться; 2) хитрый; вкрадчивый; изворотливый; 3) Xya (<i>фамилия</i>); [huá gǔ] смешной, комичный
Comments:	For *g- cf. Xiamen kut ⁸ , Chaozhou kuk ⁸ , Fuzhou kok ⁸ , Jianou ko ⁸ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3551
Karlgren code:	0486 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

準|6E96|U+6E96

Character:	準
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǔn
English meaning :	relate; law
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ровный; уровень, ватерпас; 2) правило, образец, стандарт; 3) соответствовать, подходить; точный; согласно, по; 4) разрешать, позволять; допускать к исполнению обязанностей, см. 准; 5) обязательно, непременно; 6) мишень; 7) нос; 8) Чжунь (фамилия)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2235
Karlgren code:	0467 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	溜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhiws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhiwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhjəwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhjəwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhjìw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhjìw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhjìw
English meaning :	to gush forth [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) течь, стекать; водосточный желоб; сорваться (<i>с привязи</i>); упасть; покатиться (<i>напр. о ценах</i>); 2) бродить, гулять; 3) убежать, ускользнуть; 4) скользкий; гладкий; скользить; 5) скользнуть взглядом; 6) приготовить в соусе
Comments:	For *rh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou liu ⁶ , Fuzhou leu ⁵ , lau ⁵ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1763
Karlgren code:	1114 v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

滄|6EC4|U+6EC4

Character:	滄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) голубой; синий; 2) студеный, холодный
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1127
Karlgren code:	0703 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

滔|6ED4|U+6ED4

Character:	滔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tāo
English meaning :	be swelling up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разливаться, выходить из берегов; захлестывать; 2) бурный; мощный; великий
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1056
Karlgren code:	1078 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	溪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khiē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khiej
English meaning :	mountain stream, crevice [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	ручей; горный поток
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is khē. Mand. has also a doublet (and more usual) reading xī (without a MC origin).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4942
Vietnamese reading:	khe

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

溧|6EA7|U+6EA7

Character:	溧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	li
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

溴|6EB4|U+6EB4

Character:	溴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	煎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céñ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cen
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjen
English meaning :	to fry [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выпаривать; подсушивать на огне; поджаривать; жареный; 2) засахаривать; засахаренный
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tiĕn (with irregular tone).
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8590
Karlgren code:	0245 g
Vietnamese reading:	chiên

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	煙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?īn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?īn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?iēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?iēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?iēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?iēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ien
English meaning :	smoke [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дым; 2) табак; опиум
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	195
Karlgren code:	0483 h
Jianchuan Bai:	-śɛ4, jǐ1
Dali Bai:	-je4, je6
Bijiang Bai:	-je4, -jo4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	煩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)an (~ -r)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)an
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)an
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwən
English meaning :	to bother, annoy, bore, disturb
Russian meaning[s]:	1) надоедать, докучать, приставать; докучливый, назойливый, надоедливый; нудный, скучный; 2) перегруженный мелочами; сложный; 3) затруднять, обременять; вежл. затруднять просьбой; 4) обеспокоенный; беспокоить(ся), волновать(ся)
Comments:	Attested already in Shujing, but absent from SchüSSLer's dictionary. Final *-r is perhaps more probable because of the identity 蹕 = ... (264 b).
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8114
Karlgren code:	0264 a
Vietnamese reading:	phiền

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	煤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	méi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mə̄
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mə̄
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mə̄
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mə̄
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mə̄
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mə̄
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mə̄j
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	moj
English meaning :	charcoal [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) каменный уголь; уголь; 2) зола; сажа; нагар
Comments:	For *m- cf. Chaozhou bue ² , Fuzhou muoi ² , Jianou mo ² , Shaowu mei ² . Probably the same word as 墓 *mə̄ 'dust' q.v.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5179
Karlgren code:	0948 d
Jianchuan Bai:	me2
Dali Bai:	me2
Bijiang Bai:	me2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	煉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rēns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	riānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lièn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lièn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lièn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lien
English meaning :	to melt, forge; to train [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	плавить, выплавлять; обжигать; рафинировать
Comments:	Written also with the 167th radical (metal). Obviously the same word as 練 q.v. Viet. rèn is an archaic loan; standard Sino-Viet. is (the same case as 練) luyễn with unclear labialisation.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5401
Vietnamese reading:	rèn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	照
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	taws
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tawh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tawh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćawh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćèw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćèw
English meaning :	be brilliant, visible; to shine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) освещать; светить(ся); свет; 2) отражать; 3) фотографировать; 4) уведомлять, ставить в известность; уведомление; дип. нота; 5) удостоверение; диплом; паспорт; 6) сопоставлять, сличать; 7) офиц. согласно сего; в соответствии с просьбой; 8) полностью, сполна; в срок; в установленном порядке; 9) в соответствии с..., согласно; по; 10) переписывать, снимать копию; 11) вежл. наблюдать, иметь под наблюдением; хлопотать
Comments:	Also written as 照; an obvious derivate from 昭 *taw q.v.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8575
Karlgren code:	1131 n-o
Vietnamese reading:	chiếu
Shijing	

occurrences: 29.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

煜|715C|U+715C

Character:	煜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пламя; 2) сверкать; блеск; блестящий; 3) цветущий; обильный
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	551

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

燬|716C|U+716C

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жарить, палить; греть на огне; 2) плавить, сплавлять (<i>металлы</i>)
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	4390
Karlgren code:	0720 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ho?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hwá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xǔ
English meaning :	warm [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	теплый; <i>перен.</i> ласковый, добрый; милосердный
Comments:	Also read *xo?-s, MCxǔ (FQ 香句), Pek. xù id.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8594
Karlgren code:	0108 c'
Go-on:	ku
Kan-on:	ku

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	煌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)āŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)āŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwâŋ
English meaning :	be brilliant, splendid, magnific
Russian meaning[s]:	светлый, сияющий
Comments:	Maybe = 皇.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	329
Karlgren code:	0708 g
Go-on:	wau
Kan-on:	kuwau
Japanese reading:	kō;ō;kagayaku;akiraka

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	煥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwān
English meaning :	light, bright [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	пылающий; ослепительный, блестящий; сверкать; пылать; блестеть
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	4916
Karlgren code:	0167 c
Go-on:	kuwan
Kan-on:	kuwan
Japanese reading:	kan;akiraka

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

煞|715E|U+715E

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shā
Russian meaning[s]:	1) убивать, <i>вм.</i> 煙; 2) крепко связать (затянуть); 3) уменьшать, сокращать; умерять; 4) тормозить; остановить, прекратить; 5) <i>восклицательная частица</i> ; [shā shà] 1) собрать; закончить; заключительный, финальный; 2) исключительно, крайне; весьма; [shà] 1) закрыть, завалить; закупорить; 2) кто?; какой?; 3) злой дух; зловещий
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8600

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wēi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?oj
English meaning :	glowing coals in brazier
Russian meaning[s]:	1) печь, жарить; пылать; 2) огонь; горячая зола
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5630
Karlgren code:	0573 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	煖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hjwən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hjwən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xwən
English meaning :	warm [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	Сюань (фамилия); [nuǎn] теплый; греть, см. 暖
Comments:	Also applied to *nōr? 'warm', see under 暖.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5146
Karlgren code:	0255 i-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

爺|723A|U+723A

Character:	爺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yé
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отец; 2) господин, барин; 3) хозяин
Radical:	88
Four-angle index:	2166

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	牒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)ēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)jāp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iāp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diep
English meaning :	tablet
Russian meaning[s]:	1) табличка для письма; запись; бумага, официальный документ; повестка; письмо; удостоверение; депеша; 2) родословные записи; 3) Де (фамилия)
Radical:	91
Four-angle index:	5169
Karlgren code:	0633 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	猷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jəw
Russian meaning[s]:	план; планировать, составлять планы; замысел
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	4954
Karlgren code:	1096 t-x

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

獅|7345|U+7345

Character:	獅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shī
Russian meaning[s]:	лев
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	3917

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)an
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)an
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)an
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)an
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)an
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wən
English meaning :	a k. of monkey [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	обезьяна; человекообразная обезьяна
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is viēn.
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	5743
Karlgren code:	0256 c
Vietnamese reading:	vu'q'n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

猾|733E|U+733E

Character:	猾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huá
English meaning :	to disturb
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вызывать беспорядки (<i>в стране</i>); 2) хитрый, коварный; предательский
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	3549
Karlgren code:	0486 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	瑚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣo
English meaning :	a k. of sacrificial vessel [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	珊瑚 коралл
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	3468
Karlgren code:	0049 i'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	瑕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grā (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grā (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣa
English meaning :	be blemished, flawed
Russian meaning[s]:	1) порок, изъян; недостаток; пятно; брак; 2) опозорить, запятнать; 3) совершить проступок
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	5984
Karlgren code:	0033 h
Shijing occurrences:	39.3, 44.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	瑟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂit
English meaning :	a musical instrument with 25 strings, perhaps comparable to a zither, to distinguish it from 琴 'lute'.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гусли (в глубокой древности в 50, позже в 25 струн); 2) множество; 3) сильный; 4) чистый, свежий; 5) см. 索
Shuowen gloss:	庖犧所作弦樂也.從琴.必聲.
Comments:	Another meaning attested in Early Zhou is "(perhaps) be bright, fresh-looking". It is very tempting to etymologize OC *srit from an Indo-Aryan source: either from Old Persian *əritaera "a three-stringed musical instrument" (whence modern sitār in Iranian and Indian languages), or from Old Indian *sitra-, *sētra- 'string', see Turner 773, 783)."
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	8516
Karlgren code:	0411 a
Shijing occurrences:	1.3, 50.1_, 55.1, 55.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	瑞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ruì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ors
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)wanh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žwè
English meaning :	jade tablet as insignium
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скипетр; 2) счастливое предзнаменование; счастливый, благоприятный; 3) сокр. Швеция; Швейцария
Comments:	The modern reading rùi is quite irregular (shùi would be expected normally).
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	3673
Karlgren code:	0168 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

瑁|7441|U+7441

Character:	瑁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mèi
English meaning :	a kind of jade
Russian meaning[s]:	черепаховый*
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	9999
Karlgren code:	1062 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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暉|743F|U+743F

Character:	暉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hui
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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瑙|7459|U+7459

Character:	瑙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	мнн. агат
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	1907

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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瑛|745B|U+745B

Character:	瑛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ying
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	瑜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	a k. of precious stone [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) драгоценные камни; 2) блеск нефрита (драгоценных камней)
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	8768
Karlgren code:	0125 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	當
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tāŋ
English meaning :	to rest on, be on; should, ought
Russian meaning[s]:	1) быть, становиться, делаться (<i>кем-л.</i>); являться, действовать в качестве; служить; 2) сопротивляться, противостоять; стать поперек дороги, <i>вм.</i> 檻; 3) соответствовать, равняться (<i>чему-л.</i>); 4) принять за (вместо...), счесть за...; 5) данный, надлежащий; тот же самый; здесь же; 6) должно, следует; 7) конечно, безусловно, разумеется; 8) произойти в, случиться вовремя; <i>вспомогательный глагол при обстоятельствах времени или места, переводится в зависимости от заключительной части предложения;</i> [dàng] 1) соответствующий; данный; 2) ломбард; закладывать; заклад
Comments:	Also read *tāŋ-s, MC tāŋ, Mand. dàng, Viet. d_áng. The general meaning of the word is 'to match, correspond, suit' (with many particular applications).
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	1736
Karlgren	0725 q

code:	
Go-on:	tau
Kan-on:	tau
Vietnamese reading:	d_ang

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	畸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ke
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ke
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ke
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ke
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ke
English meaning :	odd (number); odd, singular, exceptional; wing of an army [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) неправильный (<i>напр. по форме</i>); ненормальный, уродливый; 2) неполный; остаток; дробь
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	3009
Karlgren code:	0001 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	瘀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?as
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?ah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?ah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?õ
English meaning :	blood congestion [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	мед. застой крови; внутреннее кровоизлияние
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	8762
Karlgren code:	0061 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	痰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhām
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dâm
English meaning :	phlegm [Tang]
Comments:	For *lh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou tham ² , Fuzhou than ² . Since the character is late, a reconstruction *dhām is also possible.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Jianchuan Bai:	tā7
Dali Bai:	thou3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	瘁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)uts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwị
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjwὶ
English meaning :	be suffering, exhausted
Russian meaning[s]:	изнуренный, истощенный; тяжко трудиться, изнурять себя
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	2314
Karlgren code:	0490 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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痱|75F1|U+75F1

Character:	痱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Russian meaning[s]:	онеметь; паралич
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	2292

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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痺|75FA|U+75FA

Character:	痺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Russian meaning[s]:	онеметь; паралич
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	2292

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	癡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wěi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?waj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?waj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?waj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?we
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?we
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?we
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?we
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?we
English meaning :	rheumatism or paralysis in the legs [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) паралич; 2) импотенция
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	8851
Karlgren code:	0357 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

痴|75F4|U+75F4

Character:	痴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chī
Russian meaning[s]:	cm. 癡
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	1081

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćrēn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	crēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çjǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ciǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ciěn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ciěn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ciěn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çǎn
English meaning :	bowl [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чарка; чашка; 2) <i>счетный суффикс ламп</i>
Comments:	The character is witnessed already in bronze inscriptions. Regular Sino-Viet. is tra`n. Cf. 琖. The word may have an Austric source - cf. Khmer ca:n, Tai ?3a:n 'bowl, dish' (but a Chinese source of those words is also possible).
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	710
Karlgren code:	0155 f-g
Vietnamese reading:	chén

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	盟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	méng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mraŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mraŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mraŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mreŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	meŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	meŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	meŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mäinj
English meaning :	covenant, sworn agreement /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) союз, лига; клятвенное обещание союза; 2) сейм (в Монголии)
Comments:	Modern méng is irregular (míng should be expected). For *m cf. Xiamen min ² , Chaozhou meŋ ² , Fuzhou meŋ ² .
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	684
Karlgren code:	0760 e-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

睛|775B|U+775B

Character:	睛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng
Russian meaning[s]:	хрусталик; зрачок
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	3606

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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睞|776B|U+776B

Character:	睞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Russian meaning[s]:	ресницы
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	5899
Karlgren code:	0636 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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睦|7766|U+7766

Character:	睦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mù
English meaning :	be harmonious
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дружественный; мирный; мир; дружба; дружить; 2) любить, быть привязанным; 3) My (фамилия)
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	235
Karlgren code:	1032 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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睞|775E|U+775E

Character:	睞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lai
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	督
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tūk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tūk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tēuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tok
English meaning :	inspect, control
Russian meaning[s]:	1) контролировать, надзирать; 2) стоять во главе, руководить, управлять; 3) выговаривать, взыскивать; 4) сокр. вице-король; генерал-губернатор; военный губернатор
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	1702
Karlgren code:	1031 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	督
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tūk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tūk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tēuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tok
Russian meaning[s]:	1) контролировать, надзирать; 2) стоять во главе, руководить, управлять; 3) выговаривать, взыскивать; 4) <i>сокр.</i> вице-король; генерал-губернатор; военный губернатор
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	1702

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	睹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tó
English meaning :	to see [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	видеть; смотреть; рассматривать
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	1606
Karlgren code:	0045 c'-d'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

睂|776A|U+776A

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) см. 皋; 2) анат. яички, testikuly
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	2451

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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睬|776C|U+776C

Character:	睬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cǎi
Russian meaning[s]:	обращать внимание, считаться (с кем-л.)
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	5277

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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睜|775C|U+775C

Character:	睜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēng
Russian meaning[s]:	уставиться, таращить [глаза]
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	3296

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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睥|7765|U+7765

Character:	睥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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睭|7768|U+7768

Character:	睭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nì
Russian meaning[s]:	смотреть искоса, коситься
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	7361
Karlgren code:	0873 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	睢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перевести взор; не сводить глаз; 2) своевольно; произвольно; 3) Суй (фамилия)
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	863

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	矮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ǎi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rē?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ré
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?ré
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?rié
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ié
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ié
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ié
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ǎ
English meaning :	short, low, dwarfish [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) низкорослый, короткий; карлик, пигмей; 2) низкий, подлый
Comments:	Attested since Han (thus the phonetic reconstruction is somewhat dubious); *?ʷrē? is also possible (cf. parallel readings in SKor. oai and Jap. wai).
Radical:	111
Four-angle index:	8849
Go-on:	e
Kan-on:	ai
Japanese reading:	e;ai;wai

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	碎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sùi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shūts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shwēć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shwēś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shwēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shwēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sòj
English meaning :	to break; splinter, broken piece
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разбить(ся); осколки, обломки; разбитый; мелкий; вдребезги; 2) разрозненный; случайный; мелочи, пустяки; 3) болтовня; болтать
Comments:	Colloquial Viet. tho`i reflects *sh-, thus parallelling the Min reflexes (Xiamen chui ⁵ , Fuzhou chöü ⁵ , Jianou cho ⁵). Standard Sino-Viet. is toái.
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	2301
Karlgren code:	0490 n
Vietnamese reading:	tho`i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

碰|78B0|U+78B0

Character:	碰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pèng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) столкнуться; стукнуться; 2) налететь на...; наскочить; 3) встретиться; улучить (момент); 4) случиться; 5) ошибиться
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	506

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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碗|7897|U+7897

Character:	碗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	чашка; пиала
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	7038

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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碘|7898|U+7898

Character:	碘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dian
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	碌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	luk
English meaning :	precious (stone); rough, coarse
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мелкий камень; 2) трудный; неприятный
Comments:	See 環."
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	5527

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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碉|7889|U+7889

Character:	碉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diāo
Russian meaning[s]:	каменное здание (<i>tun постройки в Тибете</i>)
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	3799

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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硼|787C|U+787C

Character:	硼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	peng
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	碑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bēi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pre
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pre
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pre
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pre
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pe
English meaning :	stele [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	стела, мемориальная доска; монумент; надгробный памятник
Comments:	Viet. bia is colloquial; literary Sino-Viet. is bi.
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	2278
Karlgren code:	0874 d
Vietnamese reading:	bia

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	碓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tūjs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	twējh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twējh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	twēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	twèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tòj
English meaning :	mortar [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	толчая, ручная мельница; толочь; обдирать рис
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	859
Jianchuan Bai:	tui2-
Dali Bai:	tue3-
Bijiang Bai:	tui2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	祺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)ə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)ə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)i
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)i
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)i
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gi
English meaning :	prosperity, fortunate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) счастье, удача; 2) спокойствие, благоденствие; спокойный, благополучный
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	7873
Karlgren code:	0952 y

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	luk
English meaning :	blessings
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жалованье; карьера; 2) благополучие, счастье; 3) Лу (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also written without the radical in the bronze inscriptions. For *r- cf. Min forms:Xiamen lōk ⁸ , Chaozhou lok ⁸ , Fuzhou luok ⁸ .
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	5530
Karlgren code:	1208 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krəms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krəmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krəmh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krəmh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kìm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kìm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kìm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kìm
English meaning :	to forbid, prohibit [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) запрещать; запрет; запретный; запрещенное законом; 2) <i>стар.</i> местожительство императора; 3) отказаться от...; табу; воздерживаться от...; поститься; 4) заключить в тюрьму; [jìn] 1) выдержать, вытерпеть; 2) годиться для...
Comments:	Also read jīn, MC kim, OC *krəm 'to endure; be fit for' (a late reading, since Tang).
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	8202
Karlgren code:	0655 k
Vietnamese reading:	cấm

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	萬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mans (~ -rs)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	manh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	manh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwàn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwèn
English meaning :	be ten-thousand, myriad
Russian meaning[s]:	1) десять тысяч; тьма; мириады; бесчисленный, несметный; 2) все, всякие; все- (предфикс); 3) во что бы то ни стало; во всяком случае; перед отрицанием ни в коем случае, ни за что; 4) крайне, в высшей степени; 5) Вань (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *mans (~-rs) 'a ritual dance'. Standard Sino-Viet. is vạn (there also is a variant vàn). For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ⁶ , Chaozhou bueŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4001
Karlgren code:	0267 a-b
Go-on:	mon
Kan-on:	ban
Japanese reading:	man;ban;yorozu

Vietnamese reading:	muôn
Jianchuan Bai:	ŋü2
Dali Bai:	ŋü3
Bijiang Bai:	va4
Shijing occurrences:	38.1, 38.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qín
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghəm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gim
English meaning :	to catch, capture
Russian meaning[s]:	1) птицы, пернатые; 2) животное; 3) схватить, арестовать, вм. 擒
Comments:	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 khit ² . Sag. 30 compares Chin. with AN *-gem 'grasp in the fist'.
Radical:	114
Four-angle index:	3981
Karlgren code:	0651 j-m
Vietnamese reading:	câm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	稜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	léng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ləŋ
English meaning :	angle (= 棱); severe, awesome [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бруск; 2) грань; ребро; угол, выступ; 3) грозный, величественный
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou liŋ ² , Chaozhou leŋ ² .
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	6292

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	稚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhəj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhíj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dì
English meaning :	to sow late; unripe, young, childish
Russian meaning[s]:	малолетний; молодой, птенец
Comments:	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 trĩ.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	892
Karlgren code:	0575 y
Vietnamese reading:	tre`
Shijing occurrences:	54.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	稠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dru (~ -iw)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dru
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖi w
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɖəw
English meaning :	dense, numerous [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	густой, многолюдный; множество; [tiáo] привести в порядок, вм. 調
Comments:	For *d- cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou tiu ² (Chaozhou ciu ¹ may reflect an unattested variant *tru, MC *ʈəw).
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	3804
Karlgren code:	1083 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	稔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rěn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	n(h)im?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	n(h)ím
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	n(h)jém
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)ém
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ń(h)ím
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)ím
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ń(h)ím
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńím
English meaning :	harvest, year
Russian meaning[s]:	1) спелые колосья; спелый; жатва; урожайный; 2) сезон; год; 3) накапливаться, назревать [издавна]; 4) хорошо знать, быть опытным в...
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	8429
Karlgren code:	0670 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prəm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prém
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prém
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pím
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pím
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pím
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pím
English meaning :	to receive rations, provisions, grain
Russian meaning[s]:	1) доложить; 2) подавать прошение; прошение; 3) врожденные способности, природные данные; [lin] 1) см. 穩; 2) см. 懷
Comments:	There also exists a reading MC lím, OC *rəm? 'rations'.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	5416
Karlgren code:	0668 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

棵|7A1E|U+7A1E

Character:	棵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ke
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

窟|7A9F|U+7A9F

Character:	窟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kū
Russian meaning[s]:	пещера; яма; отверстие; логово; нора; землянка
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	1019
Karlgren code:	0496 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

窠|7AA0|U+7AA0

Character:	窠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ke
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

筷|7B77|U+7B77

Character:	筷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuài
Russian meaning[s]:	палочки для еды
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	5088

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	節
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cīt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjēt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ciēt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ciēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ciēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ciēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ciet
English meaning :	knot, joint in plants; degree, to regulate; (?) be crest-like
Russian meaning[s]:	1) коленце (бамбука); 2) колено; сочленение, сустав; членник; 3) подразделение, звено; 4) параграф; абзац; отрывок; 5) такт, ритм; 6) отрезок времени; сезон года; 7) праздник; 8) душевная чистота, целомудрие; 9) экономить; экономия; умеренность; регулировать; ограничивать, обуздывать; 10) пункт, вопрос; 11) счетный суффикс дел, вопросов; 12) верительная бирка (посла)
Comments:	Since Han also used with the meaning "(joint >) section; season; new season's festival" (= "joining parts of the year"). Viet. té̄t is a colloquial loan (only with the meaning 'new year's festival'); standard Sino-Viet. is tiết."
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	2095
Karlgren code:	0399 e-f
Vietnamese reading:	té̄t

Shijing
occurrences:

37.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	筠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)rin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)rin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)rjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)rən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)in
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)in
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)in
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	win
English meaning :	rind of the bamboo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зеленая кожица бамбука; 2) бамбук
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	4273
Karlgren code:	0391 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ač
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)aś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)aś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)eś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)ěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)ěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ǵěj
English meaning :	yarrow, milfoil (<i>Achillea sibirica</i>); to divine by Achillea stalks
Russian meaning[s]:	гадать (на бирках)
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	135
Karlgren code:	0336 a
Shijing occurrences:	58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

筭|7B67|U+7B67

Character:	筭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jian
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	raŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	raŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	raŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	reŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	leŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	laŋ
English meaning :	spiked millet; sorghum; grain
Russian meaning[s]:	просо; зерновые
Comments:	Probably = 糜 q.v. (whence *r-).
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	5317
Karlgren code:	0738 b-d
Jianchuan Bai:	-nia4
Dali Bai:	-nü1
Bijiang Bai:	-no2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

梗|7CB3|U+7CB3

Character:	梗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gēng jīng
Russian meaning[s]:	поздний неклейкий рис (<i>высший сорт</i>)
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	6432

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wət
English meaning :	an initial particle (= 穎)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) г. Кантон; пров. Гуандун; 2) юе (<i>название народности</i>), см. 越; 3) итак, так вот
Comments:	Used also for the tribe name *wat (earlier written as 越).
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	4439
Karlgren code:	0305 a
Go-on:	woti, weti
Kan-on:	wetu
Japanese reading:	ochi;echi;etsu;koko;aa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	經	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kēŋ	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kēŋ	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kēŋ	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēŋ	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēŋ	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēŋ	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēŋ	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kieŋ	
English meaning :	to take as a norm, plan, practice	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) проходить (через, сквозь, мимо); 2) пройти через, испытать; 3) заниматься; вести; эксплуатировать (предприятие); управлять; 4) текст. основа; продольный; 5) меридиан; долгота; 6) каноническая книга; сутра; 7) закон; неизменный порядок; разграничивать; 8) регулы; 9) терпеть, выносить; не бояться; 10) повеситься; 11) начальное слово в обстоятельствах времени, часто с <i>後 на конце обстоятельственного построения</i> по прошествии; после того, как...; после; через; 12) через посредство; 13) Цзин (фамилия)	
Comments:	Schüssler:	"perhaps: *to follow a line" (cf. 徑 *kēŋ). A somewhat later meaning is

		'(norm >) sacred book'."
Radical:	120	
Four-angle index:	127	
Karlgren code:	0831 c-d	
Vietnamese reading:	kinh	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	絹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	juàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w ens
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwenh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwjanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kjwanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kjwèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kjwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kjwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kjwèn
English meaning :	a k. of silk stuff [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	тонкий шелк; тафта; шелка
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3532
Karlgren code:	0228 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

綑|7D91|U+7D91

Character:	綑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kǔn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать, перевязывать, сплетать; плести, вязать; связка, пучок; 2) тесьма
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1875

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

綁|7D81|U+7D81

Character:	綁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎng
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pāŋ
English meaning :	to tie, tie together
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать; 2) перевязывать (<i>раны</i>); 3) арестовывать; 4) похищать
Comments:	A late character (the MC reading stems from Zihui). Probably a late dialectal variant of the word attested as 繩 (q.v.) in the Shuowen.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	2159

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

綏|7D8F|U+7D8F

Character:	綏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snhuj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sɳwəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sɳwəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)wəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)wɪj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)wɪj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)wɪj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjwi
English meaning :	to pacify, comfort
Russian meaning[s]:	1) успокоить, умиротворить; мир; уладить миром (напр. конфликт); 2) отвести войска, отступить; 3) древн. веревочные поручни (колесницы); 4) древн. флаг, знамя; 5) сокр. а) провинция Суйюань; б) город Гуйсуй; в) станция Пограничная
Shuowen gloss:	車中鞶也.從糸.妥聲. [662]
Comments:	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 跖). This word is no doubt derived from *n(h)uj (MC ńwi, Pek. rui) 'tassel, pennon, pendant' which is also written as 綏 or as its graphic variant 緾, as well as 蔴 q.v. The character 綏 itself is more often used for a homonymous *snhuj 'pacify, peaceful'."
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8870
Karlgren code:	0354 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

條|7D5B|U+7D5B

Character:	條
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	置
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trəks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	təh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tɿ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tɿ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tɿ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tɿ
English meaning :	to place, set up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) установить, учредить; устроить; 2) положить; 3) отложить, отбросить; 4) покупать
Comments:	Possibly related to 著 *trak q.v.
Radical:	122
Four-angle index:	744
Karlgren code:	0919 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trāk ^w s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trāwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tāwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tāwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tāw
English meaning :	basket for covering and thus catching fish
Russian meaning[s]:	1) покрышка, колпак; абажур; 2) бамбуковая плетенка, морда (для ловли рыбы); 3) покрывать; накинуть; накидка, плащ
Comments:	Cf. PA *t`őbru(-k`V) 'net'.
Radical:	122
Four-angle index:	2271
Karlgren code:	1126 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	罪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ūj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wéj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wéj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wéj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝój
English meaning :	crime, offence, guilt
Russian meaning[s]:	1) преступление; вина; грех; совершать преступление; 2) обвинять, винить; 3) мука, страдание
Radical:	122
Four-angle index:	2737
Karlgren code:	0513 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	tój

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	署
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)as
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)ah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)ah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)ò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)ò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)ò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žō
English meaning :	office, occupation, service [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	государственное учреждение; главное управление; управление, канцелярия; [shù] 1) подписывать, ставить подпись; 2) временно исполнять должность; вр. и. о.; 3) расположить, разместить
Comments:	The Mand. tone is irregular (shù would be expected). Standard Sino-Viet. is thó'.
Radical:	122
Four-angle index:	1619
Karlgren code:	0045 r
Vietnamese reading:	thó'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

義|7FA9|U+7FA9

Character:	義
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋajs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋajh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋajh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋeh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋè
English meaning :	be right, righteous, proper
Russian meaning[s]:	1) справедливость, долг, обязанности; чувство долга, принципиальность; справедливый, принципиальный; 2) правда; правое дело; правый; 3) честь; честность; беспристрастный, нелицеприятный, объективный; 4) благотворительный; бесплатный; коммунальный, публичный; 5) добровольный; 6) принцип, основное положение; суть; смысл, значение; 7) временный; фиктивный, фальшивый; искусственный; 8) названный, приемный; 9) обряд, вм. 儀; 10) сокр. Италия; итальянский; 11) И (фамилия)
Comments:	A derivate from 宜 *ŋaj 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 *ŋ- cf. Chaozhou ŋi ⁴ , Fuzhou ŋie ⁶ .
Radical:	123
Four-angle index:	6776
Karlgren	

code:	0002 r-t
Vietnamese reading:	nghĩa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhans
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhanh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjèn
English meaning :	covet, desire; surplus, affluence
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жаждать; томиться (по чему-л.); страстно желать; завидовать; 2) любить; восхищаться, восхвалять; 3) избыток, остаток; превзойти
Comments:	Also irregularly read in MC as ȝjèn (Pek. jiàn); during LZ borrowed for *lan (MC jen, Pek. yán) "oblong"."
Radical:	123
Four-angle index:	4852
Karlgren code:	0207 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	群
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghur
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghun
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghun
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghun
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghun
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghun
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghun
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gün
English meaning :	be a group, herd
Russian meaning[s]:	1) масса, толпа; сборище; скопище; стая; стадо, табун, косяк; компания; толпой, кучей, массой; множество; во множестве; скопляться, скучиваться; 2) устар. формант множественного числа
Comments:	For *gh- cf. Chaozhou, Fuzhou khuŋ ² .
Radical:	123
Four-angle index:	2515
Karlgren code:	0459 d-e
Shijing occurrences:	26.4

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Character:	聖	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèng	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λεŋs	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λεŋh	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	leŋh	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	šeŋh	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	šeŋ	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	šeŋ	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	šeŋ	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	šeŋ	
English meaning :	be wise	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мудрец; святой; совершенный; в совершенстве; 2) императорский; 3) в собственных именах:	сан-, санкт-, сант-
Radical:	128	
Four-angle index:	304	
Karlgren code:	0835 z-b'	
Vietnamese reading:	thánh	
Shijing occurrences:	32.2	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

聘|8058|U+8058

Character:	聘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǐn
English meaning :	to inquire
Russian meaning[s]:	1) приглашать; 2) сватать, посыпать свадебные подарки; свадьба; 3) осведомляться через посланного; [pìng] выдать замуж (<i>дочь</i>)
Radical:	128
Four-angle index:	4436

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	肆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhəts (~ -ps)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	słəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	słəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjì
English meaning :	to spread, set forth, arrange
Russian meaning[s]:	1) не знать предела; своевольничать, самодурствовать; распустить себя; распущенный; произвольный; 2) лавка; торговые ряды; рынок; 3) расставлять в порядке, раскладывать, выставлять; витрина; 4) применять; прилагать (напрягать) силы; пускать в ход; 5) смягчать; 6) держать, брать; пускать в дело; 7) попробовать, попытаться; 8) четыре (прописью)
Comments:	Used also for homonymous words: "to be lax"; "then, thereupon"; "to maul"; "a set, row"."
Radical:	129
Four-angle index:	2579
Karlgren code:	0509 h-l

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Character:	肄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhəps
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhịj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jì
English meaning :	toil, to toil
Russian meaning[s]:	1) упражняться; учиться; 2) тяжелый труд; 3) молодые ветви дерева
Shuowen gloss:	習也.從聿.聲.籀文肄.篆文肄.[117]
Comments:	The word is an obvious derivate of *lhəp 習 'to practise' q.v., thus we can safely reconstruct *lh- (although in MC one 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 *lhəć 'a shoot', probably < *lhəj-s and related to 黃 *lhēj q.v.
Radical:	129
Four-angle index:	2578
Karlgren code:	0509 g
Shijing occurrences:	10.2_ , 35.6_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	腱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kar
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kən
English meaning :	sinew [LZ]
Comments:	Also read *gar-s, MC gèn, Pek. jiàn (also Xiamen kian ⁶ , Chaozhou kien ⁴ , Fuzhou kiong ⁶) id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0249 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ew
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ew
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jaw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jaw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?jew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?jew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?jew
English meaning :	waist, waist-band
Russian meaning[s]:	1) талия; поясница; 2) промежуточный; середка; 3) пазуха; кошелек; [yào] подъем (<i>сапога</i>); голенище
Comments:	Originally written as 要.
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	8836
Karlgren code:	1142 b
Jianchuan Bai:	ji4-, jao4-
Dali Bai:	ji5-, jo5-
Bijiang Bai:	ẽ4-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łaŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dəŋ
English meaning :	intestines
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кишки; внутренности, утроба; 2) сердце; моральный облик
Comments:	For *Ł- cf. Xiamen tŋ ² , Chaozhou tŋ ² , Fuzhou tŋ ² , Jianou tŋ ² .
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	4388
Karlgren code:	0720 y
Jianchuan Bai:	cõ2
Dali Bai:	cou2
Bijiang Bai:	tõ2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	siēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	siēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	siēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	siēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sieŋ
English meaning :	rank smell
Comments:	Also read *sēŋ-s, MC sìeŋ id. The word is also used for a homonymous *sēŋ(-s) 'grainy grease, grease'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0812 a'
Vietnamese reading:	tanh
Jianchuan Bai:	śē4
Dali Bai:	śer4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sāi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shē
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shē
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sāj
English meaning :	jaws, lower part of face [Liang]
Russian meaning[s]:	щека
Comments:	For *sh cf. Xiamen chi ¹ .
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	8391

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kak
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kak
English meaning :	foot [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нога; ступня; основание (<i>предмета</i>); подошва (<i>горы</i>); 2) перевозка, переноска; 3) плата за доставку (<i>перевозку</i>); 4) остаток; осадок; 5) придаток; привесок; 6) доход, прибыль; разница (<i>в курсе</i>); 7) амплуа; персонаж; роль
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	2107
Karlgren code:	0776 g-h
Go-on:	kaku
Kan-on:	kiyaku
Japanese reading:	kyaku+;kyā+;ashi+

Vietnamese reading:	cú'o'c
Jianchuan Bai:	ko6
Dali Bai:	ko6
Bijiang Bai:	ko6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	腫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǒng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	toŋ?̪s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	toŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	toŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	coŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćōuŋ
English meaning :	be swollen, inflated [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) опухоль; опухать; 2) 2-е число (<i>в телеграммах</i>)
Comments:	Mand. zhǒng reflects an unattested MC *ćōuŋ (< *toŋ?). Cf. also ♦.
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	462
Karlgren code:	1188 e
Vietnamese reading:	thũng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	puk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	puk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	piuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	puk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	puk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pük
English meaning :	belly; feeling, instinct
Russian meaning[s]:	1) живот, брюшная полость; брюшной; брюхо; перед; спереди; 2) нутро; внутри; внутренний; глубинный; 3) обнимать, охватывать; 4) прятать, утаивать
Shuowen gloss:	厚也.從肉.#聲. [170]
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	6269
Karlgren code:	1034 h
Jianchuan Bai:	fü6
Dali Bai:	fü6
Shijing occurrences:	7.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

腺|817A|U+817A

Character:	腺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàn
Russian meaning[s]:	анат. железа
Comments:	See 線.
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	5509

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	腦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nū? (~ -āw?)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nǔ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	něw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	něw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	něw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nǎw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nǎw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	nǎw
English meaning :	brain [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) голова; 2) мозги; 3) рассудок, ум
Comments:	For *n- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Jianou nau ³ , Fuzhou nɔ ³ .
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	1910
Vietnamese reading:	nǎo
Jianchuan Bai:	no1
Dali Bai:	nü1-
Bijiang Bai:	nü1-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gu?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	géw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	géw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gíw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	géw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	géw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	géw
English meaning :	uncle
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дядя (<i>со стороны матери</i>); 2) свекор; 3) шурин (<i>брать жены</i>)
Comments:	The regular Sino-Viet. reading is cū'u. For *g- cf. Xiamen ku ⁶ , Chaozhou ku ⁴ , Fuzhou, Jianou kiu ⁶ .
Radical:	134
Four-angle index:	4736
Karlgren code:	1067 b
Vietnamese reading:	câu
Jianchuan Bai:	-có8
Dali Bai:	-cou4
Bijiang Bai:	-qi1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	艇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Ł(h)ēŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Ł(h)éŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	léŋ (~ Łh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	liéŋ (~ lh-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	díeŋ
English meaning :	small boat [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	лодка, ялик
Radical:	137
Four-angle index:	6639
Vietnamese reading:	d_indh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蒂|8482|U+8482

Character:	蒂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) черенок (<i>плода</i>), плодоножка; 2) корень (<i>дела</i>)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	3896

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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葷|8477|U+8477

Character:	葷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hūn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мясная пища; 2) овощи с резким запахом (лук, чеснок); 3) острый, злой (напр. язык); [xún] древн. вм. 獵
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2620
Karlgren code:	0458 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	落
Modern (Beijing) reading:	luò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lâk
English meaning :	to fall, drop, die
Russian meaning[s]:	1) опадать, отцветать; ронять (листья); 2) падать, спускаться; свалиться, упасть; выпасть из...; провалиться (на экзамене); 3) поблекнуть, увянуть; полинять, потерять цвет; 4) приходить в упадок; заброшенный, запущенный; 5) упасть, сократиться; стать редким; редкий; 6) только тогда; только что; 7) деревня, поселок; племя; 8) попасть, перейти (в руки); 9) собрать (в кучу); 10) конечный; последний; [lào] 1) спадать (о воде); 2) падать (о ценах); 3) снижаться; садиться (о птицах); 4) произойти, получиться (о неприятном); 5) оставаться, быть в остатке; [là] 1) забыть, упустить из виду; оставить (напр. вещи); 2) выпасть (из ряда); отстать, пропустить
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen lo ⁷ , liək ⁸ , Chaozhou lo ⁷ ⁸ , Fuzhou lək ⁸ , Jianou lɔ ⁸ . 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. răc 'to sprinkle, to dredge, to sow' ('to let fall').
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1405

Karlgren code:	0766 q'
Vietnamese reading:	lạc
Shijing occurrences:	58.3_, 58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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萱|8431|U+8431

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuān
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. златоцветник (<i>Hemerocallis flava</i>); 2) мать
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	38

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	葵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g ^w ij
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gwij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwjəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gjwəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gjwij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gjwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gjwi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gjwi
English meaning :	sunflower, or mallow [Malva verticillata]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мальва; подсолнечник; 2) вычислять, прикидывать, вм. 摆
Comments:	For *g- cf. Min forms: Xiamen kue ² , Fuzhou ki ² , Jianou kü ⁹ , kue ⁹ (Chaozhou khui ² is secondary).
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5026
Karlgren code:	0605 g
Go-on:	gi
Kan-on:	ki
Japanese reading:	gi;ki;aoi
Vietnamese reading:	qùy, qùi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	葦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wěi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wəj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wéj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wíj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wíj
English meaning :	reed, rush (<i>Phragmites communis</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	тростник, камыш
Comments:	For *w- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ³ .
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2542
Karlgren code:	0571 n
Go-on:	wi
Kan-on:	wi
Japanese reading:	i;ashi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	葫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)ā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gā (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣo
English meaning :	gourd [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чеснок (<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>); 2) тыква-горлянка (<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	3476
Karlgren code:	0049 k'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	葉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhap
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhap
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhap
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhap
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhap
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhap
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhap
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jep
English meaning :	leaves, foliage, generation
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лист, листва; тонкая пластиинка; лепесток; страница; листовой; слоистый; 2) период, эпоха; 3) 16-е число (в телеграммах); 4) Е (фамилия); [shē] 1) Шэсянь (уезд в провинции Хэнань); 2) Шэ (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	草木之葉也從草**聲.
Comments:	Initial *lh- is suggested by Proto-Min *níhiap / *z(h)iap (with secondary nasalisation) > Xiamen hio ⁸ , Chaozhou hie ⁸ , Fuzhou nuok ⁸ , Jianou cia ⁸ . The variant with *z(h)-, besides Jianou, is reflected in the Bai forms.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5173
Karlgren code:	0633 d
Vietnamese reading:	diệp

Jianchuan Bai:	se6
Dali Bai:	se6
Bijiang Bai:	šer6
Shijing occurrences:	2.1, 6.3, 34.1_, 58.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cāŋs (~ č-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cāŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cāŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cāŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cāŋ
English meaning :	to bury, inter
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хоронить, закапывать; 2) повредить; погубить
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	2758
Karlgren code:	0702 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	葛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kât
English meaning :	Dolichos creeper, Kudzu vine (<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>), used for making fibers.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. пuerария (<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>); 2) Гэ (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	緜綿.草也.從草.曷聲.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4297
Karlgren code:	0313 i
Shijing occurrences:	2.1, 4.1, 37.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	萼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	è
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋhāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋhāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋhāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋâk
English meaning :	patella, flower cup [Jin]
Russian meaning[s]:	венчик (<i>цветка</i>)
Comments:	For *ŋh cf. Fuzhou ɳauk ⁷ .
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4449

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

萬|8435|U+8435

Character:	萬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	葡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bo
English meaning :	wine grape [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) виноград; 2) соокр. Португалия
Comments:	Used only in 葡萄 id. For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phu ² .
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	4345

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	董
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǒng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tōŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	túŋ
English meaning :	to regulate, correct
Russian meaning[s]:	1) контролировать, надзирать; 2) исправлять; управлять; направлять; 3) член правления; директор; акционер; 4) предмет, вещь; 5) 1-е число (в телеграммах); 6) Дун (фамилия)
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is d_ô`ng.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	465
Karlgren code:	1188 l
Vietnamese reading:	d_úng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

葩|8469|U+8469

Character:	葩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pā
Russian meaning[s]:	цветы
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	7122

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	葭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kā
English meaning :	reed, sedge, rush
Russian meaning[s]:	камыш; камышевая дудочка (флейта)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5992
Karlgren code:	0033 e
Go-on:	ke
Kan-on:	ka
Japanese reading:	ka;ke;ashi
Shijing occurrences:	25.1_, 57.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	葆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	péw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	péw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	péw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pâw
English meaning :	protected, secure
Russian meaning[s]:	1) густой; густо, пышно; часто; 2) хвалить, превозносить; 3) хранить, сохранять, вм. 保
Comments:	= 保.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5185
Karlgren code:	1057 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	虞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋua
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋua
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋua
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋua
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋuo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋuo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋuo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋü
English meaning :	gamester
Russian meaning[s]:	1) считать, полагать, думать; предвидеть, быть готовым к...; 2) сомневаться; ошибаться; 3) опасение; беспокоиться; горе, несчастье; 4) довольный; 5) 7-е число (в телеграммах); 6) Юй (фамилия)
Comments:	Min forms:Xiamen gu ² , Fuzhou ŋü ² , Chaozhou ŋo ² . Used also for a homonymous *ŋua 'to be anxious, foresee, consider' (cf. Tib. sjo 'to bless' ?)
Radical:	141
Four-angle index:	4989
Karlgren code:	0059 h-i
Shijing occurrences:	25.1_, 25.2

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Character:	虜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)ā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)ā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)ā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)ō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lō
English meaning :	captive, prisoner
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пленник, пленный; 2) брать в плен; похитить; поймать; арестовать, см. 擄; 3) древн. раб
Radical:	141
Four-angle index:	4738
Karlgren code:	0069 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	號
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghāw (~ w-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χāw
English meaning :	to shout, cry out, lament used in 號咷 (perhaps) to moan
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прозвище, кличка; название (корабля; фирмы); называться; 2) магазин, фирма; 3) номер; знак, марка; помета; обозначение; обозначать; 4) труба, горн; сигнал; команда; 5) число месяца, дата; 6) счетный суффикс людей одного коллектива; 7) щупать пульс; [háo] 1) звать, кричать; голосить; 2) плакать, оплакивать; 3) петь, звучать; 4) 20-е число (в телеграммах)
Comments:	Also read *ghāw-s (~ wh-), MC χāw, Mand. hào, Viet. hiệu (with a somewhat unclear final reflex) 'calling, request' (whence later 'sign, emblem, trade mark > firm, trade name'). For *gh- (*w-) cf. Xiamen au ² .
Radical:	141
Four-angle index:	7496
Karlgren code:	1041 q

Vietnamese
reading:

hào

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	蛹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	loŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lóŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lóŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zónŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zónŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jónŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jónŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jōuŋ
English meaning :	chrysalis [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	куколка насекомого, кокон
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is dũng; nhộng is a colloquial loan with nasal assimilation.
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	3639
Karlgren code:	1185 m
Vietnamese reading:	nhộng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije skoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	蜓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhiēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhiēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhiēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dieŋ
English meaning :	a k. of insect (cricket, dragonfly) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	стремоза
Comments:	For *Łh cf. Chaozhou theŋ ² . Also read *Łhēŋ? / *Łhīŋ?, MC díeŋ / díen id.
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	6641
Karlgren code:	0835 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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𧈧|8708|U+8708

Character:	𧈧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tet
English meaning :	to sting [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жало; 2) разг. медуза
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	8734
Karlgren code:	0287 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蜀|8700|U+8700

Character:	蜀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǔ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гусеница шелковичного червя; 2) ист. царство Шу; 3) сокр. пров. Сычуань; сычуаньский; 4) Шу (фамилия)
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	4360
Karlgren code:	1224 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	é
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋâ
English meaning :	silkworm
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мотылек; ночная бабочка; 2) тонкие брови; <i>перен.</i> красавица; 3) Э (фамилия); [yǐ] муравей, см. 蟻
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is nga. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen go ² , Chaozhou ŋo ² , Fuzhou ŋɔ ² .
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	6772
Karlgren code:	0002 q
Vietnamese reading:	ngài
Shijing occurrences:	57.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	蛻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λōts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λwāć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lwāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thwāś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thwāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thwāj
English meaning :	to throw off skin, shed hair / feathers; fade, lose colour [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	сброшенная кожа (пресмыкающихся, куколок насекомых); сбрасывать кожу; линять; [yuè] молодые пчелы
Comments:	Also read *λōts, MC śwēj, *Łot, MC jwet id. Obviously related to 脱 *λōt q.v. MC also has irregular reflexes of the same root:
Radical:	142
	MC thwā and MC thòn (Mand. tún). 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 śwēj), nhué (= unattested MC *jwēj), thõn (= MC 褪 thòn).

Four-angle index:	7401
Karlgren code:	0324 e
Vietnamese reading:	thôi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	蜂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phon
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phon
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phon
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phon
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phon
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phon
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phon
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phöuŋ
English meaning :	bee, wasp
Russian meaning[s]:	пчела; оса; шмель
Comments:	Also read *bhōŋ, MC buŋ (FQ 薄紅) id.
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	2554
Karlgren code:	1197 s-t
Jianchuan Bai:	fū4
Dali Bai:	fü4
Bijiang Bai:	xū4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

蜃|8703|U+8703

Character:	蜃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèn
English meaning :	clam, oyster
Russian meaning[s]:	1) моллюски; раковины; 2) крупная устрица
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	8744
Karlgren code:	0455 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	蜆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hēn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hé̄n
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hjǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hiǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hié̄n
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hié̄n
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hié̄n
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xién
English meaning :	a k. of mussel (<i>Corbicula leana</i>) [modern]
Comments:	Also read *g(h)ēn?, MC xién; *khēns, MC khìen. The standard Sino-Viet. reading is quite irregular:ngħiēn. The usage of 蝆 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 蘭 *kēn? 'silkworm' (q.v.). Cf. also Viet. kiến 'ant' (borrowed from the same source?)
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	hé̄n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ij (~ -ə-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)ij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)jəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)jəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)ij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)ji
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	li
English meaning :	a k. of clam [Tang]
Comments:	Used in the compound 蛤蜊 MC кlr-li.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Go-on:	ri
Kan-on:	ri
Japanese reading:	ri;asari

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije skoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	衙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋrā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋā
English meaning :	place name [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>стар.</i> присутствие, приказ, учреждение; 2) представляться начальнику
Comments:	Also used for *ŋ(hr)a (MC ŋö, Pek. yǔ) 'to go' (Chuci).
Radical:	144
Four-angle index:	2961
Karlgren code:	0058 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

裟|88DF|U+88DF

Character:	裟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sha
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lats (~ Ł-, ~ -e-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źes
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jèj
English meaning :	border; posterity, descendants [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дальние потомки; 2) далекая окраина
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	3822
Karlgren code:	0333 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	裙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghur
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghun
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghun
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghun
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghun
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghun
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghun
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gün
English meaning :	lower garment skirt [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) юбка; передник; 2) женский; женщина
Comments:	For *gh cf. Xiamen khun ² .
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	1131
Karlgren code:	0459 f
Vietnamese reading:	quân

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	補
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pó
English meaning :	to mend, repair
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пополнить; укомплектовать; дополнительный; 2) возместить; уплатить; 3) занять вакансию; 4) укрепить; поддержать; 5) починить, залатать; заштопать; заплата; исправить
Comments:	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.
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	3650
Karlgren code:	0102 c'
Vietnamese reading:	bô`
Jianchuan Bai:	pu1

Dali Bai:	pu1
Bijiang Bai:	pü1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g ^w θ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gwə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	giw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gəw
English meaning :	fur garment /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) халат на меху; шуба; 2) искать; 3) Цю (фамилия)
Comments:	For *g- cf. Fuzhou kiu ² (Chaozhou has khiu ² with secondary aspiration, but the colloquial form is puzzling: hǐu ²).
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5688
Karlgren code:	1066 e
Shijing occurrences:	37.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćraŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	craŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çaŋ
English meaning :	to wear, put on; to feign, pretend [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) одеваться; одежда, платье; наряжаться; наряды; 2) рядиться под (кого-либо); маскироваться; изображать из себя; притворяться; прикидываться (кем-л.); 3) багаж, ручные вещи; упаковывать; укладывать(ся); 4) нагружать, грузить (судно, товар); погрузка; наполнять; положить в (напр. ящик, карман); набивать (напр. табаком); заряжать (оружие); 5) оборудовать (чем-л.); установить; снабдить; снаряdzić; оборудование, установка
Comments:	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.
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5676
Karlgren	0727 i'

code:	
Vietnamese reading:	ta`ng
Jianchuan Bai:	cõ4
Dali Bai:	co5-
Bijiang Bai:	ćă1-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	裡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r̥ə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r̥é
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r̥é
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r̥é
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhí
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lí
English meaning :	inside of garment lining
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подкладка; изнанка; 2) внутренняя сторона; внутри, в; 3) суффикс наречий, выражающих пространственные или временные отношения; 4) левая сторона; край
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Min forms:Xiamen lai6, Chaozhou lai4.
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5701
Shijing occurrences:	27.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

裊|88CA|U+88CA

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	niǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гибкий; стелющийся (как дым); 2) мягкий, нежный
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5684

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	裕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	loks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	loh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žwah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žwò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	be indulgentl abundant, opulC/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обильный, зажиточный, богатый; обеспечить изобилие; зажиточность; довольство; 2) свободный, вольготный; 3) всеобъемлющий; 4) великодушный
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	1366
Karlgren code:	1202 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	裒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	póu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhrō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhrō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhrā̄
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhā̄
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhā̄
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhā̄
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bʌw
English meaning :	to collect, assemble, be together; all
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собирать(ся); 2) сокращать(ся), уменьшать(ся)
Comments:	The same word was later written as 摧 and 拏. The latter graph has also a MC reading baw (< *bhrū) which allows to reconstruct the cluster with *-r-. For *bh- cf. Fuzhou phaü ⁶ (reflecting a variant *bhrō?), Jianou pha ⁹ .
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5727
Karlgren code:	1230 a
Go-on:	bu
Kan-on:	hou

Vietnamese reading:	bâu
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

覩|899C|U+899C

Character:	覩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiào
Russian meaning[s]:	1) торжественный прием, аудиенция; 2) пристально смотреть, всматриваться, см. 眺
Radical:	147
Four-angle index:	7443
Karlgren code:	1145 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	解
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krē?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kré
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kré
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krié
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kié
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kié
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kié
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kāj
English meaning :	to unloose, take off
Russian meaning[s]:	1) развязать, распустить; 2) снять (<i>платье</i>); 3) освободить от...; разрешить (<i>сомнение</i>); 4) утолить (<i>жажду</i>); 5) расчленить; разогнать, распустить; растворить; ликвидировать; разойтись; 6) разъяснить, растолковать; решить (<i>загадку</i>); понять, уразуметь; понимание, взгляд; 7) примирить(ся); разрядить (<i>напряжение</i>); 8) испражняться; 9) из, от; 10) Цзе (<i>фамилия</i>); [jiè] отправить под конвоем; отослать, препроводить; [xiè] Се (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Used also for *grē? / *krē?-s, MC չայ / kāj, Mand. xiè 'be slack, idle, careless' (also within 邂逅 *grē?s-g(r)o?s 'be carefree and happy').
Radical:	148
Four-angle index:	2482
Karlgren code:	0861 a

Vietnamese
reading:

gia`i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

託|8A6B|U+8A6B

Character:	託
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cha
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

該|8A72|U+8A72

Character:	該
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gāi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) следует, должно; быть должным; 2) заслуживать, стоить (чего-л.); достойный (чего-л.); 3) подлежащий, соответствующий; вышеуказанный; 4) быть в долгу; быть должным (кому-л. что-л.); 5) очередь (чья-л., напр. делать работу); 6) обладать в полной мере, иметь полностью
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	7813
Karlgren code:	0937 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	詳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhaŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhanj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhanj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhanj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhanj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjaŋ
English meaning :	to scrutinize, explain in detail
"Russian meaning[s]:	1) детально объяснить, изложить в деталях; "подробные объяснения смотри (там-то)"; докладная записка, письменное объяснение; 2) подробный, детальный; ясный; внимательно; точно; быть внимательным (скрупулезным)"
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	2501
Karlgren code:	0732 q
Vietnamese reading:	tu'ò'ng
Shijing occurrences:	46.2

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	試
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λhəks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λhəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	λhəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sì
English meaning :	to test, try
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пробовать, испытывать, экспериментировать; проба, испытание, опыт; 2) экзаменовать; экзамен; допытываться; исследовать; 3) сравнивать, сопоставлять; 4) пробовать (<i>на вкус</i>), отведывать
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is thí. Also borrowed in Viet. as thu`¹. For *λh- (which would normally yield MC tħì, replaced by a dialectal reflex) cf. Xiamen chi⁵, Chaozhou chi⁵, Fuzhou che⁵, Jianou chi⁵.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	6724
Karlgren code:	0918 n
Vietnamese reading:	thi

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	詩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ći
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ći
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ći
English meaning :	song, poem, ode, verse
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стихи, поэзия; стихотворный, поэтический; 2) вм. 持
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	3157
Karlgren code:	0961 d'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

詰|8A70|U+8A70

Character:	詰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié qí
English meaning :	to question, examine, control
Russian meaning[s]:	1) спрашивать; допрашивать; 2) укорять, выговаривать; порицать; 3) сдерживать, держать в границах; 4) кривой, согнутый; извилистый; исковерканный
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1192
Karlgren code:	0393 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	誇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w rā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwrā̄
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwā̄
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwā̄
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwā̄
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwā̄
English meaning :	to boast
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хвастать(ся); быть тщеславным; 2) хвалить, расхваливать; 3) большой; преувеличивать
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is khoa.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	4457
Karlgren code:	0043 b
Vietnamese reading:	khoe

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

誥|8A7C|U+8A7C

Character:	誥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hui
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

諳|8A63|U+8A63

Character:	諳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) достигнуть; достижение; степень (успеха); 2) посетить, навестить
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1580
Karlgren code:	0552 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	誠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chéng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)eŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)eŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)eŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)eŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)eŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)eŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)eŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒeŋ
English meaning :	truly, really
Russian meaning[s]:	1) честный, добросовестный; искренний; 2) истинный; действительно, на самом деле; по правде говоря; 3) если в самом деле...; если действительно...
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	6860
Karlgren code:	0818 h
Vietnamese reading:	thành

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	話
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh ^w rāts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghwrāć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wrāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wrāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wāś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χwāi
English meaning :	speech, lecture
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слова, выражения; 2) речь, язык, диалект; 3) разговор, беседа; разговаривать; 4) слово, завершающее конструкцию условного предложения
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is thoại (with unclear th-). For *gh ^w - cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ue ⁶ , Fuzhou, Jioanou ua ⁶ .
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1299
Karlgren code:	0302 o
Vietnamese reading:	vè

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	誅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tro
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tro
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	two
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	two
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	two
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tü
English meaning :	to punish, execute; to blame, curse, reproach
Russian meaning[s]:	1) наказывать; казнить, убивать; 2) упрекать, осуждать; 3) искоренять, очищать
Comments:	Attested already in Shijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Standard Sino-Viet. is chu.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	5349
Karlgren code:	0128 k
Vietnamese reading:	trù

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

詭|8A6D|U+8A6D

Character:	詭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷaj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwáj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwáj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwáj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwáj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwáj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwáj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwé
English meaning :	perverse, wily, treacherous
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хитрый, лукавый; лживый; хитрить; лгать, обманывать; 2) странный, необыкновенный; 3) спрашивать с..., взыскивать; 4) уклоняться, нарушать
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	7061
Karlgren code:	0029 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

詢|8A62|U+8A62

Character:	詢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xún
English meaning :	to consult
Russian meaning[sl]:	1) спрашивать; запрашивать, спрашиваются; расследовать вопрос; 2) допрашивать; допрос; 3) замышлять; замысел
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	4332
Karlgren code:	0392 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

誼|8A6E|U+8A6E

Character:	誼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	quán
Russian meaning[s]:	1) толковать, разъяснить; комментировать; пояснения, комментарий; 2) истинный
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	336

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	剛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)ot
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)wat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)wat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)wət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋwət
English meaning :	to cut off, amputate
Russian meaning[s]:	отрубать ноги (<i>наказание в древности</i>)
Comments:	Also read *ŋ(h)ūt, MC ŋot (FQ 五忽), *ŋ(h)rōt, MC ŋwət (FQ 五刮) id.
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2843
Karlgren code:	0306 h-j
Go-on:	goti
Kan-on:	guwetu
Japanese reading:	getsu; gochi; ashikiru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

劣|52A3|U+52A3

Character:	劣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhot
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhwat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhwat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhwat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhwet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhwet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhwet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lwet
English meaning :	weak, inferior, to deteriorate [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	слабый, недостаточный; плохой, дурной, низкий; порок; дефект; брак
Comments:	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 lüε ⁷ , Meixian löt ⁷ .
Radical:	19
Four-angle index:	4749
Vietnamese reading:	sút

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	匈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sŋoŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋoŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋoŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋoŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hoŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hoŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hoŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xöuŋ
English meaning :	breast [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грудь, вм. 胸; 2) сокр. Венгрия
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *sŋoŋ 'to shout, bawl'.
Radical:	20
Four-angle index:	4301
Karlgren code:	1183 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w aŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwanj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwanj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwanj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwanj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwanj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwanj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwanj
English meaning :	to straighten out, assist
Russian meaning[s]:	1) исправлять; приводить в порядок; 2) помогать; спасать; 3) Куан (фамилия)
Comments:	= 筐.
Radical:	22
Four-angle index:	765
Karlgren code:	0739 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhaŋs (~ ʒ-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhaŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhaŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhjaŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhjànŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhjànŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhjànŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒjànŋ
English meaning :	carpenter, master, skilful [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мастер; мастеровой, ремесленник; 2) окончание слов, означающих разные ремесленные специальности; 3) навык, ловкость, уменье, мастерство
Comments:	For aspiration cf. Min forms: Xiamen chǐū ⁶ , Chaozhou chǐě ⁶ , Fuzhou chion ⁵ .
Radical:	22
Four-angle index:	793
Karlgren code:	0729 a
Jianchuan Bai:	-cō2
Dali Bai:	-cō3
Bijiang Bai:	-cā4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	印
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yìn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ins
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?inh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?jin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?jin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?jin
English meaning :	to press; seal [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) печать; отиск; ставить печать; делать отпечаток (отиск); 2) печатать; печатный; типографский; 3) отпечаток, след (<i>напр. ноги</i>); оставить отпечаток; запечатлеть(ся); 4) сокр. Индия; индийский; 5) подавать весть; перекликаться; соединяться; 6) Инь (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	Also borrowed in Viet. as in 'to print, impress', as well as nhấn, nhện 'to press' (with a frequently occurring nasal assimilation).
Radical:	26
Four-angle index:	2089
Vietnamese reading:	áñ

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

危|5371|U+5371

Character:	危
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋoj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋwaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋwe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋwe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋwe
English meaning :	dangerous, perilous
Russian meaning[s]:	1) опасный; быть в опасности; ставить в опасное положение; вредить; 2) бояться; быть осторожным; 3) высокий; обрывистый; 4) прямой, правильный; 5) злокозненный, хитрый; 6) стропила, верхние жерди; 7) Вэй (название созвездия); 8) Вэй (фамилия)
Comments:	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 ɳui ² , Jianou ɳü ⁹ .
Radical:	26
Four-angle index:	7058
Karlgren code:	0029 a
Vietnamese reading:	ny

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

Character:	吉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjøt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kjøt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kjit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kjit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kjit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kjit
Fanqie:	基一
Rhyme class:	質
English meaning :	be auspicious, lucky, positive
Russian meaning[s]:	1) счастливый, благоприятный; сулящий счастье; счастливый день; праздничный; 2) свадьба; брачный; 3) хороший, добродетельный; 4) сокр. Гирин (<i>город и провинция</i>)
Shuowen gloss:	善也. 從土口.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1191
Karlgren code:	0393 a-h
Shijing occurrences:	20.1_, 23.1, 50.2

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	吏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rə?̪s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lì
English meaning :	an official
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мелкий чиновник, служащий; <i>древн.</i> делопроизводитель, писец; 2) Ли (фамилия)
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou li ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6421
Karlgren code:	0975 g-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	同
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	duŋ
English meaning :	to be the same, join, unite
Russian meaning[s]:	1) один и тот же; такой же; идентичный, одинаковый, общий; совпадать, быть общим; аналогичный; 2) вместе, сообща; вместе с..., с; 3) быть вместе; делить, разделять; 4) Тун (фамилия)
Comments:	For OC *Ł- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Chaozhou tan ² , Fuzhou töüŋ ² .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3778
Karlgren code:	1176 a-c
Go-on:	duu
Kan-on:	tou
Shijing occurrences:	21.1_, 35.1, 37.3_, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

吊|540A|U+540A

Character:	吊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diào
Russian meaning[s]:	1) 1000 чохов; связка медных монет; 100 медных монет (около 30 фэнь 分); 2) вм. 吊
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3876

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	吐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thó
English meaning :	to spit out
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выплюнуть, плонуть; 2) выложить, рассказать все начистоту; 3) выпустить (изо рта); отбросить; 4) слова; [tù] рвота; рвать; тошнить
Comments:	Also read *thā?-s, MC thò, Pek. tù id.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	145
Karlgren code:	0062 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	吁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xū yū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swa
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wa
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hjwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hjwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hjwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xü
English meaning :	be pained; alas, oh!
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ах, ох, увы! (<i>междометие</i>); вздыхать; вздох; 2) печалиться
Shuowen gloss:	驚也.從口.于聲.
Comments:	Also read *w(h)a-s, MC hù (FQ 王遇), Go, Kan u id. The word is frequently written as 盱 or 于 in the classics.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3236
Karlgren code:	0097 t
Go-on:	ku
Kan-on:	ku
Japanese reading:	u;ku;aa
Shijing occurrences:	3.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	各
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kâk
English meaning :	each
Russian meaning[s]:	1) каждый, всякий; все; 2) перед существительным служит показателем множественного числа
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1382
Karlgren code:	0766 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	các
Shijing occurrences:	54.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	向
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	haŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	haŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	haŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	haŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hànŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hànŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hànŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xàŋ
English meaning :	to face, turn to, approach; direction, side
Russian meaning[s]:	1) повернуться к...; в направлении; быть обращенным к...; в направлении, к; от; у; 2) прежде, ранее; до сих пор, дотоле; 3) склоняться в (чью-л.) пользу, быть на (чей-л.) стороне, питать пристрастие к...; 4) стремление, цель; устремленность, чаяние; 5) близко к...; 6) если бы...; 7) Сян (фамилия)
Comments:	Frequently written as 鄉 in E.Zhou.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3841
Karlgren code:	0715 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	hu'ó'ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	名
Modern (Beijing) reading:	míng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mheŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mheŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mheŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhjen
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjen
English meaning :	to name; name; inscription
Russian meaning[s]:	1) название; называть; номенклатура; номинальный; имя; именоваться; 2) слава, известность; известный, знаменитый; репутация, доброе имя; почетный; 3) имя существительное; 4) счетный суффикс для людей
Comments:	Voiceless *mh- is indicated by Shaowu mian ⁷ .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1340
Karlgren code:	0826 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	danh
Jianchuan	

Bai:	miɛ4
Dali Bai:	mer5
Bijiang Bai:	ńo4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	合
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gəp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gəp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gəp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gəp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gəp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gəp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gəp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χəp
English meaning :	be together, joined, harmonious; to put together, match
Comments:	Also read *kēp, MC kəp (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 họ'p). Cf. other Viet. colloquial readings (possibly from the same source - but cf. also PAA *gap 'join' which may be ultimately related)
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0675 a-d
	góp 'to collect, contribute, concentrate)' (but for the latter cf. also 紿 *kəp q.v.), hạp 'to suit, to agree', họp 'to meet, gather, assemble'. For OC *g- cf. Xiamen ka?8.

Go-on:	gofu
Kan-on:	kafu
Japanese reading:	gō;au;awasu;awaseru
Vietnamese reading:	cùp

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	吃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kət
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kət
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kit
English meaning :	speak with difficulty, stutter [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) есть; пить; 2) курить; 3) подвергаться, переносить; терпеть; 4) выносить, выдерживать; 5) нести (<i>ответственность</i>); 6) тратить, расходовать; 7) существовать за счет (<i>кого-л.</i>); кормиться (<i>чем-л.</i>); 8) быть податливым на (<i>уговоры</i>); 9) обманывать, мошенничать; 10) иметь осадку (<i>о судне</i>); 11) заслонять, отгораживать (<i>напр. о стене</i>); 12) к счастью; благодаря
Comments:	Since MC used for a word (of unclear origin) khjek / čhek (mod. chī) 'to eat'.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	7784
Karlgren code:	0517 g

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	后
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghō? ghō?s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	χwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	χwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	χōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	χəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	χəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χ́w χ́w
Fanqie:	菏藕
Rhyme class:	宥, 有
English meaning :	prince, sovereign, a major lord
Russian meaning[s]:	1) государь, правитель; императрица; 2) после, затем, вм. 後
Shuowen gloss:	繼體君也. 象人之形. 施令. 以告四方. 故𠙴之. 從一口. 發號者. 君后也. 凡后之屬皆從后.
Comments:	Also read *ghō?-s, MC χ́w id. For *gh- cf. Xiamen au ⁶ , Chaozhou au ⁴ .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1135
Karlgren code:	0112 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	hậu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

吆|5406|U+5406

Character:	吆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зазывать (<i>покупателей</i>), выкрикивать (<i>товар</i>); 2) прикрикнуть, накричать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8682

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	𠎵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ków
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	káw
English meaning :	revile, disgrace [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	стыдить; поносить, ругать
Comments:	Also read *khō?-s (MC khìw, Pek. kòu) and *xō?-s (MC xìw, Pek. hòu) id.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1137
Karlgren code:	0112 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	詹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tam
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tam
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćam
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćem
English meaning :	garrulous
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крайне, весьма; 2) смотреть; взгляд; 3) гадать; 4) снабжать; 5) Чжань (фамилия)
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1159
Karlgren code:	0619 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

諮詢|8A7B|U+8A7B

Character:	諮詢
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0766 j'-í'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjé
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjé
English meaning :	to be slanderous
Russian meaning[s]:	1) осуждать чужие недостатки; хулить; злословить; 2) недостаток; бедствие; болезнь; 3) ненавидеть, питать отвращение; 4) Цзы (фамилия); [cī] придиরаться; придирка
Comments:	Also read *céj (MC cje, Pek. zǐ) 'to measure, limit' [LZ].
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1157
Karlgren code:	0358 k-l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h) ^w rāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wrānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwrānh (~ γ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwrānh (~ γ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwān (~ γ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwān (~ γ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwān (~ γ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	γwān
English meaning :	feed animals with grain, rear (for slaughter); grain-fed animal [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) содержать скот; скотина; кормить зерном животных; 2) привлекать, соблазнять; давать взятку
Radical:	152
Four-angle index:	5607
Karlgren code:	0226 o-p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

貊|8C8A|U+8C8A

Character:	貊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mò
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>древн. мо (северные инородческие племена)</i> ; 2) спокойный, тихий; 3) <i>вм.</i> 陌
Radical:	153
Four-angle index:	1664
Karlgren code:	0781 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

貉|8C89|U+8C89

Character:	貉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hé [háo]
English meaning :	said to mean 'badger', but probably 'beaver'
Russian meaning[s]:	барсук; енот
Radical:	153
Four-angle index:	1398
Karlgren code:	0766 h-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

賊|8CCA|U+8CCA

Character:	賊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zéi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒʌk
English meaning :	to injure, damage; bandit
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разбойник, вор, бандит, преступник; 2) мятежник, смутьян; 3) вредитель; вредители злаков; вредить, губить, убивать; 4) нарушать; издеваться над...; кощунствовать над...; 5) хитрость; хитрый, ловкий
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is tăc. For *ʒh cf. Xiamen chat ⁸ , Chaozhou chak ⁸ , Fuzhou chek ⁸ , Jianou chε ⁶ .
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	6811
Karlgren code:	0907 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	giăc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	資
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cij
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cji
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cji
English meaning :	property, resources
Russian meaning[s]:	1) средства; капитал; фонды, ресурсы; 2) капитал, капиталисты; 3) заработка, оклад, плата; 4) характер; квалификация; ценз; 5) давать средства; снабжать; помогать
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8035
Karlgren code:	0555 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	賈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kó
English meaning :	to sell, buy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) торговать, вести торговлю; покупать; 2) купец; 3) навлечь на себя, накликать себе (беду); [jià] цена, см. 價; [jiǎ] Цзя (фамилия)
Comments:	Viet. gá is an archaic loan (with a specialized meaning 'to pawn, pledge'); regular Sino-Viet. is cô` . 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.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	7983
Karlgren code:	0038 b
Vietnamese reading:	gá
Shijing occurrences:	35.5

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	賄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	smē?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xój
English meaning :	to present assign; valuables, dowry
Russian meaning[s]:	1) взятка, подкуп; 2) богатство; 3) 10-е число (в телеграммах)
Comments:	The original phonetic (in bronze inscriptions) was 每 *mē?.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	3508
Karlgren code:	0995 z
Shijing occurrences:	58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	貲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ce
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ce
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cje
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cje
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cje
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cje
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cje
English meaning :	property, thing of value [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) богатство, средства; капитал, см. 資; 2) число; считать; 3) штрафовать; штраф
Comments:	Since Han is attested with the meaning 'to pay penalty'.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8043
Karlgren code:	0358 m
Go-on:	si
Kan-on:	si
Japanese reading:	shi;aganau

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	貨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lìn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nṛəms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nṛəmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nəmh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nəmh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	n̩im
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	n̩im
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	n̩im
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	n̩im
English meaning :	to rC[LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) арендовать; нанимать; брать напрокат; брать взаймы; 2) сдавать внаем; давать напрокат; ссужать; 3) батрак, наемный работник
Comments:	Modern dialects have irregular reflexes: 1- (dissimilated) in Mand.; Min dialects reflect *ní- with secondary palatalisation, cf. Xiamen ɿim ⁶ , Chaozhou zim ⁴ , Fuzhou eŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	7929
Karlgren code:	0667 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

賂|8CC2|U+8CC2

Character:	賂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
English meaning :	to contribute, present /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	подкуп, взятка; подкупать, давать взятку
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	1402
Karlgren code:	0766 k'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

賅|8CC5|U+8CC5

Character:	賅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gai
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0937 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

跡|8DE1|U+8DE1

Character:	跡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) след (отпечаток) ноги; 2) достижения; деяния; 3) следы, остатки; 4) идти по следу, преследовать; 5) изучать
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	8321
Karlgren code:	0800 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	跟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gēn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пятка; каблук; 2) следовать, идти вслед; идти с...; служить у; 3) догонять, настигать; 4) <i>сев. диал. в структуре обстоятельства (перед сказуемым) соответствует предлогам с, за, у, от; 5) между именами союз и</i>
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	5761

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	跨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w rās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwrāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwrāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwrāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwǎ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwǎ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwǎ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwǎ
English meaning :	to step over, pass over [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перешагивать, переходить; 2) сидеть верхом; верхом; 3) нести (что-л.) на руке; держать на весу; 4) привесить сбоку (<i>напр. меч</i>); боковой; 5) совмещать; 6) см. 跨
Comments:	Also read *kh ^w ā-s, MC khò, Pek. kù 'to squat over, have in one's power'.
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	4455
Karlgren code:	0043 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	路
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lò
English meaning :	road, way
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дорога; улица; путь; проспект; дорожный; уличный; 2) железная дорога; 3) путь, маршрут; в пути, в дороге; 4) жизненный путь, карьера; 5) округ; 6) воен. направление; 7) род, сорт, вид; 8) в чьем-л. вкусе, то, что нравится
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *rāks 'be great'. For *r cf. Xiamen lɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou lou ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁶ .
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	1385
Karlgren code:	0766 l'-m'
Vietnamese reading:	lộ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

跳|8DF3|U+8DF3

Character:	跳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhiāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhiēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhiēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diew
English meaning :	to jump [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подпрыгивать; прыгать, скакать; перепрыгнуть, перескочить; 2) перебежать; переменить (напр. профессию); 3) биться (напр. о сердце); сокращаться и расширяться; колебаться
Comments:	For *Łh cf. thieu ⁵ , Jianou thiau ⁶ - reflecting a variant *Łhēw-s, MC diew; another variant, *łhēw-s, MC thièw is reflected in mod. tiào and Xiamen thieu ⁵ .
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	7519
Karlgren code:	1145 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

踪|8DFA|U+8DFA

Character:	蹤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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跪|8DEA|U+8DEA

Character:	跪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghw ^w aj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghwáj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghwáj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghwáj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghwáj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghwáj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghwáj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gwé
English meaning :	to kneel [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	стоять на коленях; преклонить колени
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is qùy. Also read *khw ^w aj?, MC khwé (FQ 去委) id. which points to *ghw-, despite the Min readings (Xiamen, Fuzhou kui ⁶ , Chaozhou kūi ⁴ , Jianou kū ⁶).
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	7060
Karlgren code:	0029 f
Vietnamese reading:	qùy, qùi
Jianchuan Bai:	kü3
Dali Bai:	kü3
Bijiang Bai:	-ko4-

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跤|8DE4|U+8DE4

Character:	跤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) голень; 2) бороться; борьба; 3) споткнуться; упасть
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	6374

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

躲|8EB2|U+8EB2

Character:	躲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duǒ
Russian meaning[s]:	спрятаться, скрыться; уклониться от..., увернуться; отлынивать
Radical:	158
Four-angle index:	5246

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	較
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krāk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krāuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krāuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krāuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kāuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kāuk
English meaning :	side-bars of a carriage
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сравнивать, сопоставлять, сличать; сравнительно, относительно; 2) мат. разность; 3) ясный, очевидный; 4) в общих чертах, в основном; [jué] мериться (силами), состязаться, см. 角
Comments:	Since Han used also as a loan for 交 (whence the standard modern reading, although the reading Pek. jué also exists).
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	6381
Karlgren code:	1166 b'
Go-on:	kaku
Kan-on:	kaku
Japanese reading:	kaku;kuraberu
Shijing	

occurrences: 55.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	載	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zài	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cé̄s (~ -ks)	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēh	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēh	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēh	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cè	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cè	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cèj	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cèj	
English meaning :	to load, carry; pour, fill in; conveyance; to wear	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нагружать; груз; наполнять; класть в...; 2) перевозить на...; ехать на...; на; 3) помещать в (напр. газетах); записывать, регистрировать, заносить в книги; литература, книги; 4) ставить, выставлять; подавать (на стол); 5) превосходить; 6) начинать(ся); 7) снова, еще раз, вторично, вм. 再; 8) древн. так; в таком случае; то; [zǎi] год	
Comments:	With the meaning 'to wear' the character has also a rather obscure MC reading tìj (a dialectal variant of cíj?). Also read *cé(k)-s, MC ㄔj (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 *cé(k)-s 'to initiate, start work; undertaking' (perhaps related to 作 *cé(k)-s 'act, do, make'); for *cé?, MC cíj (FQ 作亥), Pek. zài 'a turn, a year'; sometimes also instead of 再 *cé(k)-s 'twice, again' (q.v.). Old Chinese rhymes point to *(k)-s (EZ -h) rather than *?-s (EZ -?h) (although there are some dubious cases). Strangely enough, Sino-Vietnamese has reversed MC tones:	
Radical:	159	

it has
ta`i
for 'to
carry'
(MC
cíj),
but tái
for
'year'
(MC
cíj).

Four-angle index:	6821
Karlgren code:	0943 a'-b'
Vietnamese reading:	ta` i
Shijing occurrences:	32.4, 54.1, 58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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轼|8EFE|U+8EFE

Character:	轼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Russian meaning[s]:	высокая перекладина на передке экипажа (колесницы); опереться на передок экипажа
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	6725
Karlgren code:	09181

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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軽|8F0A|U+8F0A

Character:	輕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Russian meaning[s]:	задняя низкая часть повозки; низкий
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	257
Karlgren code:	0413 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

❖|FFFD|U+FFFD

Character:	❖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
English meaning :	be weighed down
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

辟|8F9F|U+8F9F

Character:	辟		
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pì		
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bek		
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bek		
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bek		
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bjek		
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bjek		
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bjek		
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bjek		
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bjek		
English meaning :	corrective measures, punishment /td>		
Russian meaning[s]:	1) наказывать; наказание; 2) открывать; поднимать; 3) искоренять, уничтожать; устранивать, <i>вм.</i> 闢; 4) захолустье; отдаленный, захолустный, <i>вм.</i> 僻; [bì] 1) государь, монарх; князь; 2) вызвать, призвать; вызов, призыв (<i>на государственную службу</i>); 3) закон; 4) избегать, уклоняться от..., <i>вм.</i> 避; 5) искоренять, уничтожать		
Comments:	Also read:	MC pjek (必益), OC *pekk 'anyone who has the authority to take corrective measures and to give orders, i.e. the king, feudal lords, governing	璧 *pek 'a circular object'; 闢 *bek 'to open up'; 撙 *bek 'to beat the breast' (thus in Shi 26,4); 僻 *phekk 'be'

		officials:	depraved, perverse'.
Radical:	160		
Four-angle index:	2407		
Karlgren code:	0853 a-c		
Shijing occurrences:	26.4		

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	農
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nūŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nūŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nēuŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nēuŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nēuŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nēuŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	noŋ
English meaning :	agriculture; peasant, farmer; to cultivate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) земледелие; сельское хозяйство; 2) земледелец, крестьянин; 3) Нун (фамилия)
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *nūŋ 'be vigorous, energetic'. For *n- cf. Xiamen nɔŋ ² , Chaozhou lɔŋ ² , Fuzhou noŋ ² , Jianou noŋ ⁹ .
Radical:	161
Four-angle index:	5644
Karlgren code:	1005 a-f
Shijing occurrences:	57.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	運
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wərs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	fiün
English meaning :	to move, transfer, activate; (movement >) fate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) двигаться; вращаться; 2) передвигать; перевозить; транспортировать; 3) применять, пускать в ход; 4) судьба; 5) протяжение с севера на юг; 6) Юнь (фамилия)
Comments:	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from SchüSSLer's dictionary. Another loan from the same source is Viet. vẫn 'move a heavy thing to another place'. Standard Sino-Viet. is vận. For *w cf. Xiamen un ⁶ , Chaozhou uŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou oŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6518
Karlgren code:	0458 d
Vietnamese reading:	vận

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	遊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jiw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jəw
English meaning :	to float, wander about, ramble, divert oneself
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бродить, гулять; кочевать; путешествовать; бродячий, кочевой; подвижный, передвижной; 2) слоняться без дела; развлекаться; наслаждаться; беспутный; 3) действовать, легко управляться (<i>напр. с ножом</i>); 4) действовать молниеносно; партизанить; летучий; 5) плавать, см. 游; 6)ходить с проповедью, проповедовать (<i>свое учение</i>); 7) обращаться; учиться у...
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6524
Karlgren code:	1080 g

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	道
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhéw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dāw
English meaning :	road, way, route, method
Russian meaning[s]:	1) путь, дорога; орбита; подход; 2) метод, средство; принцип; 3) мораль, этика; справедливость; 4) учение; истина; логос; даос. Дао, высший абсолютный закон; даосизм; даосский; 5) молвить, сказать; произнести; заявить о...; принести (поздравления, извинения); 6) ист. округ (часть провинции); окружной; окружные власти; даетай, даоинь (начальник округа); 7) вести; вводить; направлять, см. 導; из; от; 8) полоса, царепина (на предмете); 9) сорт, ряд, толк; 10) счетный суффикс а) длинных предметов; б) приказов, руководств, указаний; в) для обозначения регулярного приема пищи; 11) Дао (фамилия)
Comments:	Since Chinese dentals are in some cases rendered by Viet. n-, we may compare also Viet. ne`o 'way, direction'. The word is most probably of Austric origin: cf. Yao ləu.6 'trail, road', Thai lu:.B 'road, way', PAA *lVw '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.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6480

Karlgren code:	1048 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	d_ao
Jianchuan Bai:	thu1
Dali Bai:	thu1
Bijiang Bai:	thü1
Shijing occurrences:	33.3, 35.2, 46.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	遂	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sùi	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhuts	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhwəć	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhwəś	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	z hwəś	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	z hwiś	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	z hwij	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	z hwij	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	z jwì	
English meaning :	to advance, accomplish, achieve	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) удовлетворить желание; исполниться по желанию, сбыться; 2) завершиться успехом; успех; 3) достигать; идти вперед; продвигаться; 4) следовать; в порядке, по порядку; 5) перед <i>сказуемым подчеркивает причинно-следственную или временную связь предложения с предыдущим:</i>	и следовательно, и тем самым, и отсюда, и так, и вслед за тем, и таким образом, и тогда, и в связи с этим
Radical:	162	
Four-angle index:	6582	
Karlgren code:	0526 d-e	
Shijing occurrences:	39.2, 58.5	

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Character:	達
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)āt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)āt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)āt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)āt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)āt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dāt
English meaning :	to break through (as growing grain); penetrate, come through; be born; communicate; come forward, become prominent
Russian meaning[s]:	1) достичь, дойти до...; 2) пройти, проникнуть; 3) постичь, познать, понимать; овладеть; 4) сообщить; довести до сведения; 5) развитой, разумный; проницательный; 6) Да (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *thāt, MC thāt, Pek. tà 'go to and fro'.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6499
Karlgren code:	0271 b-c.

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

逼|903C|U+903C

Character:	逼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) теснить, наседать; давить; 2) угрожать, доводить до крайности, вынуждать; крайне; 3) узкий и тесный
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6482
Karlgren code:	0933 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	違
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wij
English meaning :	to go against, disobey, oppose, resist; go far away, go too far, transgress, unwilling
Russian meaning[s]:	1) преступать; нарушать; ослушаться; идти вразрез; вопреки, в нарушение; 2) избегать, уклоняться; 3) быть в разлуке, находиться далеко; 4) проступок; ошибка, искажение
Comments:	For *w cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ui ² .
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6506
Karlgren code:	0571 d-e
Shijing occurrences:	19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 35.1_, 35.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	遐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghrā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɣrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɣrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɣā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɣā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɣā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣə
English meaning :	to put far away, keep away
Russian meaning[s]:	1) далекий, отдаленный; 2) давний; длительный; 3) покидать; исчезать; 4) почему, как
Comments:	Also borrowed for an interrogative pronoun 'how, why' (which makes the reconstruction of *gh- possible).
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6599
Karlgren code:	0033 j
Shijing occurrences:	10.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	遇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋos
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋoh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋwò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋwò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋü
English meaning :	to meet with, encounter
Russian meaning[s]:	1) встретиться [нечаянно]; натолкнуться; 2) попасть (в беду); подвергнуться; 3) случаться; в случае; 4) повезло, удалось; 5) принимать, обращаться с...; 6) достигать, равняться; 7) 4-е число (в телеграммах); 8) Юй (фамилия)
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Min forms: Xiamen ŋu ⁶ , Chaozhou ŋo ⁴ , Fuzhou, Jianou ŋü ⁶ . Also used as a loan for 愚 *ŋo 'stupid' q.v.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6552
Karlgren code:	0124 h
Go-on:	gu
Kan-on:	guu

Japanese
reading:

gū;au

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	遏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	è
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?āt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?āt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?āt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?āt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?āt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?āt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?āt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?āt
English meaning :	to suppress, repress
Russian meaning[s]:	1) останавливать, прекращать; предотвращать; 2) задержать, арестовать; 3) разрушать, подрывать; 4) Э (фамилия)
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6561
Karlgren code:	0313 l
Go-on:	ati
Kan-on:	atu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	過
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w ājs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwājh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwā
English meaning :	to pass, pass over, transgress
Russian meaning[s]:	1) проходить; переходить; проходить через; через, сквозь; проводить; 2) праздновать; 3) перейти через край; проступок, промах, ошибка; черезчур, слишком; 4) пройти (о времени); прошлое; через; 5) глагольный суффикс несовершенно-многократного вида; 6) перенести, стерпеть; суффикс в построениях возможности совершения действия; 7) пересчитывать; исчислять (напр. в фунтах); 8) посетить, навестить; [гиō] 1) см. гиō 1); 2) Го (фамилия); [-гуо] глагольный суффикс направления действия, означающий переход; соответствует русской приставке пере-
Comments:	Viet. qua is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is quá. In Shujing there occurs also a 平聲 reading *k ^w āj 'to pass by'. ?Cf. PA *kēju id.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6545
Karlgren code:	0018 e
Vietnamese reading:	qua

Jianchuan Bai:	ko2
Dali Bai:	kuo2, -ko4
Bijiang Bai:	-kuã2
Shijing occurrences:	22.3_, 56.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	遍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	biàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pēns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pjānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	piānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pièn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pièn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pièn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pien
English meaning :	= ♦ q.v.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) повсюду, повсеместно; повсеместный; 2) раз, разок
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6539
Karlgren code:	0246 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	遑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)āŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)āŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)āŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χwâŋ
English meaning :	to take time, have time
Russian meaning[s]:	1) суетиться, торопиться; бестолочь; бесцельный; 2) свободный, незанятый, праздный
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6453
Karlgren code:	0708 i
Shijing occurrences:	19.1_, 19.2, 19.3, 35.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	<u>逾</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jü
English meaning :	to pass on, pass over, leap over; transgress
Russian meaning[s]:	1) переходить через, переступать, переваливать; просрочить; 2) тем больше; еще более, см. 愈; 3) далекий; слишком далекий
Comments:	= 路 q.v.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6631
Karlgren code:	0125 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	遁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ūn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)wén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)wén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dón
English meaning :	to withdraw, escape
Russian meaning[s]:	1) убегать, сбегать; 2) прятаться, скрываться; избегать; [xùn] см. 遁
Comments:	Also read *l(h)ūn?-s, MC dòn id. In Viet. cf. also trốn 'to flee, escape' (probably a more archaic loan from the same source).
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6479
Karlgren code:	0465 e
Vietnamese reading:	d_ôn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

鄒|9112|U+9112

Character:	鄒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zōu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>ист. княжество Цзоу (в нынешней провинции Шаньдун); 2) Цзоу (фамилия)</i>
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2185

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	鄙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	haò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)āw?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)āw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣāw
English meaning :	a place name
Comments:	Also read *xākʷ, MC xâk (FQ 鄙各), Go, Kan kaku id. Since Late Zhou also used for *khrāw, MC khəw (FQ 口交), Pek. qiāo, Go keu, Kan kau 'a mountain name'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Go-on:	gau
Kan-on:	kau
Japanese reading:	kō;gō;kaku;kyō;akiraka

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	酬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒəw
English meaning :	to pledge with wine a second time
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отблагодарить, вознаградить; 2) угощать; пить (за здоровье хозяина)
Comments:	A later meaning is 'to recompense with gifts'. For *dh cf. Chaozhou chiu ² , Longdu chaw ² .
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	2784
Karlgren code:	1086 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	酪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lâk
English meaning :	a k. of acid soy made of rice or millet
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кумыс; 2) варенье; 3) вина, хмельное
Comments:	For *r- cf. Xiamen lōk ⁸ , Chaozhou lok ⁸ , Fuzhou lok ⁸ .
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	1392
Karlgren code:	0766 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

酩|9169|U+9169

Character:	酩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	míng
Russian meaning[s]:	酩 酩 мертвецки пьян; напиться вдребезги
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	1342

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

釉|91C9|U+91C9

Character:	釉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yòu
Russian meaning[s]:	глазурь
Radical:	165
Four-angle index:	1808

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

鉢|9237|U+9237

Character:	鉢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	鉗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghram
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghram
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghram
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghram
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gem
English meaning :	pincers, to pinch [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	щипцы; клещи; тиски; брать щипцами; защемлять
Comments:	Colloquial Viet. loans from the same source are kêm, kìm id. For *gh cf. Xiamen khī ² , Chaozhou khiəm ² , Fuzhou khieŋ ² , Jianou khit ² .
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	1024
Karlgren code:	0606 i
Vietnamese reading:	kiêm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鉸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwât
English meaning :	a metal bell [Tang]
Comments:	For *b cf. Xiamen pua? ⁸ , Chaozhou puek ⁸ , Fuzhou puak ⁸ (lit. pak ⁸).
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

鏽|923D|U+923D

Character:	鏽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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鉀|9240|U+9240

Character:	鉀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хим. калий (K); 2) панцырь, латы, вм. 甲
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	2634

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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鉢|923E|U+923E

Character:	鉢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	you
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	鉛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lon
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lwan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jwen
English meaning :	lead (metal)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) свинец (Pl); свинцовий; 2) белила
Comments:	Modern qiān is quite enigmatic.
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	1416
Karlgren code:	0229 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鉤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	k&w
English meaning :	hook
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крюк, крючок; серп; крючкообразный, кривой; согнуться; 2) поймать на крючок; завладеть; арестовать, задержать; потащить за собой; завлечь, соблазнить; 3) исследовать, изучить; 4) заметать (<i>иглои</i>)
Comments:	The word is the same as 勾 q.v.
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	4313
Karlgren code:	0108 c
Vietnamese reading:	câu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	鉑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	brāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	brāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bäik
English meaning :	folium gold; platinum [late]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) листовое золото; металл в листах; фольга; 2) хим. платина (Pt)
Comments:	Probably same word as 白 *brāk 'white' q.v.
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	1629
Vietnamese reading:	bạc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鈴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhiēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhiēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhiēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhiēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lieŋ
English meaning :	a small bell, banner bell
Russian meaning[s]:	колокольчик, бубенчик; звонок
Comments:	For *rh cf. Chaozhou leŋ ¹ , Fuzhou liŋ ¹ .
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	2062
Karlgren code:	0823 r-t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	鉉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)wīn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wīn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gwjéñ (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gwiéñ (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwiéñ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwiéñ (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwiéñ (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwíen
English meaning :	bar passed through ears of a ting vessel in order to lift it
Russian meaning[s]:	металлический шест (для переноса треножников)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	8684
Karlgren code:	0366 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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鉔|924D|U+924D

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рукоятка боевой секиры; 2) хим. висмут (Bi)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	8512

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	鉅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)a?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)á
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)á
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)á
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)ó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)ó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)ó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gó
English meaning :	hard iron [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) огромный, громадный; 2) закаленное железо; сталь; твердый; 3) крюк, крючок; 4) пила, см. 鋸; 5) как?, какой?, см. 言
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	823
Karlgren code:	0095 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鍼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phe
English meaning :	short sword, dagger [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) большая игла; 2) кортик, шпага; [pí] хим. бериллий (Be)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	6082
Karlgren code:	0025 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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鉢|923F|U+923F

Character:	鉢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diàn
Russian meaning[s]:	женские украшения (для волос); золотые украшения; инкрустация; оправа
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	1714

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

鉢|925A|U+925A

Character:	鉢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

闢|9598|U+9598

Character:	闢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhá
Russian meaning[s]:	шлюз, плотина; застава; барьер; затор (<i>на водном пути</i>); закрыть; запрудить
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3408

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	隘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?rēks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?rēh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?rēh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?riēh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?iè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?iè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?iè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?rā
English meaning :	be narrow
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ущелье, проход; дефиле; узкий; 2) стесненный; сдавленный; 3) узкий, ограниченный; недалекий
Comments:	The -s-less reading *?rēk, MC ?qik, Go yaku, Kan aku 'to be narrow, hinder' is attested since Late Zhou. The word is also written (since Han) as 隘.
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	706
Karlgren code:	0849 h
Go-on:	e
Kan-on:	ai
Japanese reading:	e;ai;yaku;aku;semai;fusagaru;kurushima;wazawai;nayami
Vietnamese reading:	a`i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	隔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kriēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kai̯k
English meaning :	distant, to separate [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) быть отделенным (отрезанным); отделяться; разлучаться; 2) отстоять от (чего-л.); 3) на той стороне; через; 4) не ладить; жить в отчуждении
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	3827
Karlgren code:	0855 f
Vietnamese reading:	cách

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	隕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǔn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)rən?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)rén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)rén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)rén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wín
English meaning :	to drop, fall
Russian meaning[s]:	1) упасть с высоты; низвергнуться; 2) погубить; погибнуть, <i>вм.</i> 隕
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	7960
Karlgren code:	0227 g-h
Shijing occurrences:	58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?oŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?óŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?óŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?óŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?óŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?óŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?óŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?öuŋ
English meaning :	to cover, conceal
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гармония, согласие, мир; мирный; ласковый, приветливый; 2) Юн (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *?oŋ?-s, MC ?öuŋ, Pek. yòng.
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	874
Karlgren code:	1184 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	juàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)or?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)wán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjwén
English meaning :	fat (meat) [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жирное мясо, лучшая говядина; 2) Цзюань (фамилия); [jùn] бравый, доблестный, вм. 俊
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	4042
Karlgren code:	0235 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhíj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhjéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhjéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhjíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhjíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dí
English meaning :	pheasant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) фазан (<i>Phasianus versicolor versicolor</i>); 2) чжи (<i>старая мера измерения площади городских стен, равная 3 чжсан длины на 1 чжсан высоты</i>)
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	883
Karlgren code:	0560 e-h
Vietnamese reading:	trĩ
Bijiang Bai:	-ᬁ1
Shijing occurrences:	33.1, 33.2, 34.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kλw
English meaning :	the crowing of the pheasant
Russian meaning[s]:	звукоподражание крику фазана
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	879
Karlgren code:	0108 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	雷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	léi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhwēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhwēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhwēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhwēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	loj
English meaning :	thunder
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гром; гроза; громовой; 2) мина; торпеда; фугас; 3) с шумом бить (ударять); 4) жужжание (<i>насекомых</i>); 5) Лэй (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Jianou so2, Jianyang sui2.
Radical:	173
Four-angle index:	1752
Karlgren code:	0577 n-o
Dali Bai:	lui7
Shijing occurrences:	19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 30.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)īns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)īnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)jēnh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iōnh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iĕn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iĕn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iĕn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dièn
English meaning :	lightning
Russian meaning[s]:	1) молния; молниеносный, срочный; 2) электричество; электрический; гальванический; 3) телеграф; по телеграфу; телеграмма; телеграфный; телеграфировать; 4) офиц. на Ваше усмотрение; удостоить вниманием, потрудиться рассмотреть
Comments:	A later meaning is 'electricity', whence probably Viet. d_èn 'lamp, light' (cf. perhaps also Viet. nến 'candle'? The regular Sino-Viet. reading of 電 is d_iĕn).
Radical:	173
Four-angle index:	7276
Karlgren code:	0385 m-n
Vietnamese reading:	d_èn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	雹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	báo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhrūk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhrūk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhrēuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhrēuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bəuk
English meaning :	hail [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	град
Comments:	For *bh- cf. Min forms: Xiamen phau? ⁸ , Chaozhou phak ⁸ , Fuzhou phök ⁸ , Jianou phau ⁶ .
Radical:	173
Four-angle index:	7117
Karlgren code:	1113 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	零
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rīŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rīŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rīŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rīŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	līŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	līŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	līŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lieŋ
English meaning :	to fall, to rain
Russian meaning[s]:	1) капли дождя; мелочь; мелочной; мелкий; 2) разрозненный, раздробленный, одиничный; 3) нуль (<i>ставится в многозначных числах, начиная с трехзначных, взамен отсутствующих разрядов</i>); нулевой; 4) вдребезги; 5) по частям; в розницу; 6) осыпаться, увядать, опадать
Comments:	A later meaning (attested since Song) is 'zero'. For *r- cf. Min forms:Xiamen, Fuzhou liŋ2, Chaozhou leŋ2, Jianou laiŋ2.
Radical:	173
Four-angle index:	2076
Karlgren code:	0823 u
Jianchuan Bai:	jí4
Dali Bai:	ní2
Bijiang Bai:	ní4

Shijing occurrences:	50.3
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

靖|9756|U+9756

Character:	靖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìng
English meaning :	be quiet, tranquil, peaceful, thoughtfully quiet; pure, good
Russian meaning[ss]:	1) успокоить, умиротворить, усмирить; водворить порядок; спокойный, мирный, тихий; 2) замышлять, строить план
Radical:	174
Four-angle index:	3603
Karlgren code:	0812 m'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

靴|9774|U+9774

Character:	革化
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuē
Russian meaning[s]:	сапоги (парадная китайская обувь)
Radical:	177
Four-angle index:	6985

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	靶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pং
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pং
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pং
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pং
English meaning :	reins
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мишень (на полигоне); 2) удила, узда
Comments:	Attested since Han; used also for a homonymous *prā-s 'target', read in Modern Chinese with an irregular 3d tone (bǎ).
Radical:	177
Four-angle index:	7124

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	預
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	las
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	záh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jõ
English meaning :	see 豫.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заранее, заблаговременно, предварительно; 2) подготовить, приготовить; 3) участвовать, принять участие, <i>вм.</i> 與; 4) иметь отношение, касаться
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8092

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	頑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋrōn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋrwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋrwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋrwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋwān
English meaning :	be stupid, foolish
Russian meaning[s]:	1) упорствовать; упрямый, упорный; непослушный; 2) тупой; глупый; 3) жадный; 4) играть, вм. 玩
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen guan ² , Chaozhou ŋueŋ ² , Fuzhou ŋuaŋ ² .
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8123
Karlgren code:	0257 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	頓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tūrs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	twēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twēnh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twēnh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	twèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	twèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tòn
English meaning :	hill
Russian meaning[s]:	1) останавливать(ся); остановка, пауза; 2) быть челом, кланяться; 3) упорядочить; приготовить; 4) раз; прием пищи; 5) немедленно, сейчас же; 6) хромать; <i>перен.</i> быть в тяжелом положении; 7) Дон (река); 8) Дунь (фамилия)
Comments:	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'.
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8121
Karlgren code:	0427 j
Shijing occurrences:	58.1

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

頃|980A|U+980A

Character:	頃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Russian meaning[s]:	повесив голову, с унылым видом
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8066
Karlgren code:	1216 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	頒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)ər
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)ən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)ən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wɪn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wɪn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wɪn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bün
English meaning :	be big (of fishes' heads)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) награждать, дарить; 2) раздавать, делить; 3) опубликовывать; обнародовать; 4) седой, с проседью
Comments:	The character is attested in Shijing, apparently as a loan for 賚 *b(h)ər q.v. Since, however, it is a hapax legomenon, the reconstruction *b(h)ər is somewhat dubious (xiesheng is rather in favour of *b(h)ən). Since Late Zhou the character is used only for OC *prān, MC pān (FQ 布還), mod. bān 'to distribute'.
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8106
Karlgren code:	0471 p-q

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頌|980C|U+980C

Character:	頌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sòng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) восхвалять, прославлять; воспевать; ода, панегирик, похвала; 2) ритуальные песни (гимны); 3) посыпать пожелание; <i>эпист.</i> желаю Вам; [róng] <i>древн.</i> 1) принимать, <i>вм.</i> 容; 2) общественный, общий, <i>см.</i> 公; 3) щедрый
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8141
Karlgren code:	1190 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	餌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhəks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjì
Russian meaning[s]:	кормить, выкармливать, выращивать (скот и птицу)
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	3307

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

飴|98F4|U+98F4

Character:	飴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
English meaning :	sweet rice cake
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сласти, лакомства; 2) кормить
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	1430

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	飽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	préw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	préw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	péw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	páw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	páw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	páw
English meaning :	be satiated, full
Russian meaning[s]:	1) насытиться; досыта, до отвала; 2) досыта вкусить; набраться; полностью испытать; 3) накормить; насытить; полный, достаточный; набитый
Comments:	Cf. also 鮑 *phrū(?) ⁻ s, MC phāw, mod. pào 'big, to extend, enlarge; swelling' (also read *bhrū(?) ⁻ s, MC bāw > Xiamen, Chaozhou pha ⁶ , Fuzhou phau ⁶ ; attested since Han); 齋 *phrū(?) ⁻ s 'tumor, swelling'.
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	7103
Karlgren code:	1113 d
Go-on:	heu
Kan-on:	hau
Japanese reading:	hō;akiru;akasu
Jianchuan	

Bai:	pu1
Dali Bai:	pu1
Bijiang Bai:	bü1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

飾|98FE|U+98FE

Character:	飾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shī
English meaning :	adorn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) украшать; украшения; 2) приукрашивать, прикрывать; отговорка; фальши; ложный; 3) наряд, убор; вещи (<i>дорожные</i>); [chì] см. 飾
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	3872
Karlgren code:	0921 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	馳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	de
English meaning :	be swift, race, gallop
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мчаться, быстро бежать, скакать галопом, нестись; 2) гнать (кого-л.); погонять; быстро направлять; спешно направляться; 3) передавать
Comments:	For *Łh (besides MC ɖ) cf. Chaozhou chi ² , Fuzhou thi ² .
Radical:	187
Four-angle index:	7259
Karlgren code:	0004 x
Shijing occurrences:	54.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

𩚩|99B1|U+99B1

Character:	𩚩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuó
Russian meaning[s]:	вьючить лошадь; нести на спине
Radical:	187
Four-angle index:	4886

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	馴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhun
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhwən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhwən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	z hwən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhwin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhwin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhwin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjwin
English meaning :	to move forward gradually
Russian meaning[s]:	1) приручать; ручной, смирный; послушный; ласковый; 2) постепенно, по порядку; 3) наставлять, вм. 訓
Comments:	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.
Radical:	187
Four-angle index:	2781
Karlgren code:	0462 f
Vietnamese reading:	thuần

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

髡|9AE1|U+9AE1

Character:	髡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kūn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>древн.</i> брить голову (<i>преступнику</i>); 2) подстригать деревья
Radical:	190
Four-angle index:	7288
Karlgren code:	0423 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	鳩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kru
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kru
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kəw
English meaning :	name of a bird
Russian meaning[s]:	1) голубь, горлица; 2) собираться; собирать, набирать (людей); 3) спокойствие; мирный; 4) скромный; убогий; унич. мой
Shuowen gloss:	鵠鵠.以鳥九聲.
Comments:	Used also in compounds: 眇鳩 *čha-kru 'osprey', 鳩鳩 *čij-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, pigeon' in all modern 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 紛 or 逃 q.v.].
Radical:	196
Four-angle index:	4551
Go-on:	ku
Kan-on:	kiu
Vietnamese	

reading:	cu
Jianchuan Bai:	-ki4
Dali Bai:	-ki4
Bijiang Bai:	-ki4
Shijing occurrences:	1.1_, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 58.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

麌|9E82|U+9E82

Character:	麌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐ
Russian meaning[s]:	зоол. кабарга китайская (<i>Moschus chinensis</i>)
Radical:	198
Four-angle index:	7710

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	téŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	téŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiéŋ
English meaning :	a three or four-legged tripod, cauldron, a ding vessel
Russian meaning[s]:	1) треножник (для варки пищи или ритуальный); 2) великий, грандиозный; 3) важнейший; 4) влиятельный; влиятельное лицо; 5) как раз в это время; только что; как раз; едва лишь
Radical:	206
Four-angle index:	2799
Karlgren code:	0834 a-f
Go-on:	tjau
Kan-on:	tei

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鼓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kó
English meaning :	the drum; to drum, beat, play.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) барабан; играть на барабане; барабанить; играть (на инструменте); 2) возбуждать; подбодрять, воодушевлять; 3) надувать; вслучить; вслученный; 4) раздувать (огонь)
Shuowen gloss:	郭也.春分之音.萬物郭皮甲而出.故曰鼓.從壺.從え又.え象垂飾.又象其手擊之也.周禮六鼓.雷鼓八面.靈鼓 六面.路鼓四面.**鼓,舉鼓,晉鼓皆兩面.凡鼓之屬皆從鼓籀文鼓 從古.
Radical:	207
Four-angle index:	6061
Karlgren code:	0050 a-b
Jianchuan Bai:	ku1
Dali Bai:	ku1
Bijiang Bai:	qü7
Shijing occurrences:	1.3, 31.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λha?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λhá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	λhá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sö
English meaning :	rat, mouse
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крыса, мышь; 2) печальный; скорбный; горевать
Comments:	OC *λh (normally yielding tħ, but here having given a dialectal reflex *sh- > ś-) is reconstructed on the basis of Min forms:Xiamen chu ³ , Chaozhou chi ³ , Fuzhou, Jianou chü ³ .
Radical:	208
Four-angle index:	6665
Karlgren code:	0092 a
Jianchuan Bai:	sü1
Dali Bai:	sü1
Bijiang Bai:	šü1
Shijing occurrences:	17.3, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	僧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sēng
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sʌŋ
English meaning :	Buddhist priest [Wei]
Russian meaning[s]:	буддийский монах, бонза
Comments:	Chin. 僧 is actually a contraction of 僧伽 MC sʌŋ-ga = Sanskr. saṅga, saṅgin 'a devotee' (NB: the same transcription is also used for Sanskr. siṅha 'lion').
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	1530
Vietnamese reading:	tăng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	僮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dun
English meaning :	(perhaps:) be ample
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мальчик, ребенок; 2) прислужник; ист. молодой раб; 3) несовершеннолетний; несмышеный; 4) тун (<i>народность в Китае</i>); 5) Тун (<i>фамилия</i>)
Shuowen gloss:	未冠也.從人.童聲. [365]
Comments:	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 壮 as an ethnonym (Zhuang).
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	449
Karlgren code:	1188 r
Shijing occurrences:	13.3 –

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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僥|50E5|U+50E5

Character:	僥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	счастье, удача; везет
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7321
Karlgren code:	1164 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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僖|50D6|U+50D6

Character:	僖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) радостный, веселый; веселиться; 2) осторожный, осмотрительный
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	1239

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	僭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjamh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjamh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjèm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjèm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjèm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cìem
English meaning :	err, error; untruthful, falsehood
Russian meaning[s]:	1) захватывать, занимать не по праву; 2) превысить (власть)
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	1594
Karlgren code:	0660 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	僚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)ēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)jāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)iāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)iēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)iēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	liew
English meaning :	government official; colleague of an official
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чиновники, сотрудники; 2) сослуживец, коллега; товарищ, друг
Comments:	Also read *r(h)ēw?, MC líew id.; used as well for a homonymous *r(h)ēw 'be fine, lovely'.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	8236
Karlgren code:	1151 h
Vietnamese reading:	liêu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	僕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	buk
English meaning :	servant; groom
Shuowen gloss:	給事者也.
Comments:	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 pōk ⁸ , Chaozhou pok ⁸ , Fuzhou puk ⁸ .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1211 b-f
Vietnamese reading:	bō
Shijing occurrences:	3.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	像
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhaŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lháŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lháŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zháŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjáŋ
English meaning :	image, resemble, depict
Russian meaning[s]:	1) внешний вид; фигура; портрет, снимок; образ; изображение; статуя; 2) подобный, схожий; походить, быть похожим; 3) вроде, как например, наподобие; как будто; 4) служебный глагол в конструкциях уподобления
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	5621
Karlgren code:	0728 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	僑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(r)aw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(r)aw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(r)aw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(r)aw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gew
English meaning :	tall [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) эмигрант, резидент; 2) жить за границей; гостить (в чужих краях)
Comments:	For *g cf. Xiamen kiau ² , Fuzhou kieu ² , Jianou kiau ⁹ (Chaozhou khiəu ² is secondary).
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	3762
Karlgren code:	1138 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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僱|50F1|U+50F1

Character:	僱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gù
Russian meaning[s]:	нанимать, см. 扁
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	913

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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僕|50CE|U+50CE

Character:	僕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuàn
Russian meaning[s]:	cm. 撰
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7863
Karlgren code:	0433 c-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	餽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàan
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grān (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grān (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gǎn (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gǎn (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gǎn (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣán
English meaning :	beautiful, refined
Russian meaning[s]:	свирепый; воинственный
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	3417
Karlgren code:	0191 g
Shijing occurrences:	55.1_, 55.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	競
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kiŋ
English meaning :	be cautious; be fearsome
Russian meaning[s]:	1) осторожный, осмотрительный; 2) бояться; боязливый; дрожащий, трепещущий; 3) почтительный
Comments:	Also read *gəŋ, MC giŋ id.
Radical:	10
Four-angle index:	7384
Karlgren code:	0888 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

凳|51F3|U+51F3

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dèng
Russian meaning[s]:	табурет; скамья
Radical:	16
Four-angle index:	7696

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	畫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wrēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wrēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wrēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wriēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χwāik
English meaning :	to cut, harm [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разграничить; расчертить; отнести к...; 2) изрезать; разрезать; 3) тереть; чиркнуть (спичкой); 4) асигновать, выделить; [huà] 1) определить; точно установить; 2) начертить; наметить план; 3) чертеж, план; штрих, черта
Comments:	For *w cf. Xiamen ui? ⁸ , Chaozhou ue? ⁸ , Fuzhou uak ⁸ . Also read *s-wrēk, MC xwāik id.
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2806

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

劂|5282|U+5282

Character:	劂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jué
Russian meaning[s]:	刳劂 1) кривой резец (<i>гравера</i>); 2) клише
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2878

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gruts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grwəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grwəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grwəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gwì
English meaning :	box, coffer; defective, lacking
Russian meaning[s]:	недостаток, нужда; [gui] см. 櫃
Comments:	See 櫃 for the first meaning. Reason for devoicing in Mand. (kùi) is not clear.
Radical:	22
Four-angle index:	811
Karlgren code:	0540 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	厭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?em
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?em
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jam
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?jem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?jem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?jem
English meaning :	be contente satisfied, tranquil
Russian meaning[s]:	1) приесться, надоесть; пресытиться; быть противным (надоедливым); 2) удовлетвориться; [yān] 1) мелькать; 2) роскошный, густой; 3) долго тянуться; долгий; спокойный
Comments:	The fanqie is taken from Jiyün. The word is better known (although attested only since Late Zhou) with the readings *?em-s, MC ?jèm (FQ 於豔), Pek. yàn 'to be satiated' and *?ep, MC ?jep (FQ 於葉), Go, Kan efu 'to stop up; satiate'. The latter reading (*?ep) during Early Zhou is attested only within the compound 厥浥 *?ep-?əp 'be wet' (thus in Shi 17.1). Since Late Zhou attested also in the graphic form 驁.
Radical:	27
Four-angle index:	4960
Karlgren code:	0616 c
Go-on:	en
Kan-on:	en;on;yō;akiru;itou;aku;osu;osaeru

Shijing
occurrences: 17.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	嗾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	só
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	swā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sów
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	síw
English meaning :	to urge on (a dog)
Comments:	Also read *sō?-s (MC sìw, Pek. sòu), *shō?-s (MC chìw, Pek. còu) id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1206 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嘀|5600|U+5600

Character:	嘀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dí
Russian meaning[s]:	шептать*
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	9999

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嘛|561B|U+561B

Character:	嘛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ma
Russian meaning[s]:	что?
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6915

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	嘗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)aŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)aŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žaŋ
English meaning :	to taste
Russian meaning[s]:	1) попробовать на вкус, отведать; 2) попытать;嘗試, пробовать; 3) однажды, в свое время уже...; некогда, когда-то; указывает на несовершенный или многократный вид следующего действия
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *d(h)aŋ 'autumnal sacrifice'.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1583
Karlgren code:	0725 f-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嗽|55FD|U+55FD

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sòu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кашель; кашлять, откашливать(ся); 2) см. 漱
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4835
Karlgren code:	1222 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	囁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ʌw
English meaning :	babble (as a child) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рвать; отрыгнуть; рвота; 2) звукоподражание лепету детей, щебетанью птиц, скрипу весел; [ði] волновать; раздражать; рассердить; [ði] воспевать, вм. 謳; [xū] 嘔囁 добрые (слова), ласковые (речи)
Comments:	Also used for *?ō?, MC ?l̥w, Pek. ǒu 'vomit'.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	778
Karlgren code:	0122 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	嘆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɳānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɳānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thān
English meaning :	to sigh, lament /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	см.歎
Comments:	Also read *snār, MC thān, Pek. tān id. Standard Sino-Viet. is thán.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	5135
Karlgren code:	0152 a
Vietnamese reading:	than
Shijing occurrences:	39.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	嘉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kā
English meaning :	be good, fine, excellC/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прекрасный; изящный; эпист. Ваш; 2) счастье, благополучие; счастливый; радоваться; радость; 3) хвалить; награждать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1075
Karlgren code:	0015 g-h
Shijing occurrences:	54.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

嚙|560D|U+560D

Character:	嚙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lou
Russian meaning[s]:	конечная модальная частица предложения, выражающая обиду, досаду или восхищение; [lóu] 嘍囉 см. 樓羅
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8810

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嘎|560E|U+560E

Character:	嘎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gā
Russian meaning[s]:	гоготать; хототать; ха-ха!; [gā] 嘎子 бран. балда; [gà] звукоподражание кудахтанью; [jiā] чириканье; писк цыплят
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6787

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	噉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	áo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)āw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)āw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋâw
English meaning :	to be clamoring
Russian meaning[s]:	噉噉 гам, гул голосов; шум, крики о помощи
Comments:	Sch.:perhaps same etymon as 敖 *ŋ(h)āw ('to be boisterous'?).
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	6215
Karlgren code:	1130 e-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嘵|5616|U+5616

Character:	嘵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zé
Russian meaning[s]:	1) щелкать языком; <i>междометие восхищения</i> ; 2) галдеть, громко спорить
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	7933
Karlgren code:	0868 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嘟|561F|U+561F

Character:	嘟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dū
Russian meaning[s]:	бормотать, ворчать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2146

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嘈|5608|U+5608

Character:	嘈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cáo
Russian meaning[s]:	шум, гам; шуметь, галдеть
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1538

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嚙|5610|U+5610

Character:	嚙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāo
Russian meaning[s]:	嚙嚙 <i>перен.</i> высоко метить; хвастаться своими широкими планами
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	4108
Karlgren code:	1069 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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𠁧|55F6|U+55F6

Character:	𠁧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhōn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dwâ̄n
English meaning :	round; mass,sphere; group, party, troop [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дружина; полк; 2) сплачиваться, объединяться; 3) группа, организация; сокр. делегация, союз; 4) круглый; кругом; в кружок; 5) комок; клубок
Comments:	For *dh- cf. Xiamen thūã ² , Chaozhou thuerj ² , Fuzhou thuanj ² .
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1850
Karlgren code:	0231 n
Vietnamese reading:	d_oàn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

圖|5716|U+5716

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	do
English meaning :	to plan; a plan, map
Russian meaning[s]:	1) план; карта; чертеж; чертить; 2) картина; иллюстрация; рисовать; 3) планировать, замышлять; задумывать; пытаться; попытка; замысел; 4) Ту (фамилия)
Comments:	For *d- cf. Xiamen tɔ ² , Chaozhou tou ² , Fuzhou tu ² .
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1844
Karlgren code:	0064 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	d_ô

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	塵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	drən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	drin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	djən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	đin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	đin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	đin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	đin
English meaning :	dust
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пыль; покрываться пылью; 2) мирская суeta; мирской, суетный; пошлость; 3) след (ноги); 4) уст. давно, долго
Comments:	For *d- cf. Xiamen tin ² , Chaozhou, Fuzhou tiŋ ² , Jianou tɕiŋ ² .
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	232
Karlgren code:	0374 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	塾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)uk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)uk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)əuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)əuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)iuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)uk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)uk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ǵük
English meaning :	gate-room
Russian meaning[s]:	1) боковой зал; 2) деревн. домашняя (частная) школа
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	246
Karlgren code:	1026 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

境|5883|U+5883

Character:	境
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) граница, предел; 2) страна, область; 3) место, местоположение; 4) состояние, положение, обстановка, обстоятельства, условия; 5) степень
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	7404
Karlgren code:	0752 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	墓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhāks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mò
English meaning :	tomb, graveyard
Russian meaning[s]:	могила
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is mò; cf. also other probable borrowings from the same source: ma 'funeral', mò 'tomb'. For *mh- cf. Xiamen bəŋ ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁴ , Fuzhou muo ⁵ , muoŋ ⁵ .
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	212
Karlgren code:	0802 f
Vietnamese reading:	ma`
Jianchuan Bai:	mi3
Dali Bai:	mo3-
Bijiang Bai:	-mo2

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

塾|588A|U+588A

Character:	塾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	diàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tīms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tīmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjēmh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēmh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiěm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiěm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiěm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiem
English meaning :	to submerge
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подпорка; подкладка, подушка, подстилка; рессора; 2) восполнить; доплатить; авансировать; уплатить (за кого-л.); 3) опуститься, пасть; 4) быть затопленным
Comments:	Later attested are the meanings 'throw down, overwhelm'; 'bottom' > 'support; pillow, mattress' (which makes probable the borrowed character of Viet. nêm - although the nasal initial is still strange). Standard Sino-Viet. is d_iém.
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	245
Karlgren code:	0685 o
Vietnamese reading:	nêm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

斂|5879|U+5879

Character:	斂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крепостной ров; 2) водосточный канал; 3) яма
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	199
Karlgren code:	0610 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

墅|5885|U+5885

Character:	墅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shù
Russian meaning[s]:	別墅 вилла, дача
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	203

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

壽|58FD|U+58FD

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)u?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)éw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)éw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)íw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)éw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)éw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žéw
English meaning :	long life, old age; an aged one, old one; be long-lived, aged
Russian meaning[s]:	1) долголетие; продолжительность жизни; возраст; 2) день рождения; поздравлять; подарки; 3) пить за здоровье, провозглашать тост; 4) погребальный (об убранстве, заготовленном при жизни); 5) Шоу (фамилия)
Comments:	?Cf. PA *ót` è 'old'.
Radical:	33
Four-angle index:	3103
Karlgren code:	1090 g-j
Vietnamese reading:	tho

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

夥|5925|U+5925

Character:	夥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huǒ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) компания, артель, партия, группа; сообща, совместно; в складчину, на паях; 2) много, множество; многочисленный
Radical:	36
Four-angle index:	4162

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	夢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mèng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhəŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhəŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhəŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhəŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhìŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhìŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhìŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	müŋ
English meaning :	to dream
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сон, сновидение; видеть сон; грезы, мечты, видения; 2) неясный, смутный
Shuowen gloss:	不明也.從夕.**省聲. [315]
Comments:	Also read *mhəŋ, MC müŋ (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 , monŋ ⁵ (cf. also 懵 MC müŋ, Fuzhou monŋ ⁵ 'dark, obscure, silly').
Radical:	36
Four-angle index:	4153
Karlgren code:	0902 a-c

Vietnamese reading:	mông
Jianchuan Bai:	mi3
Dali Bai:	mi3-
Bijiang Bai:	mi2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

夤|5924|U+5924

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yín
Russian meaning[s]:	1) продвинуться; 2) развивать(ся); 3) далекий; 4) почитать, благоговеть
Radical:	36
Four-angle index:	8162
Karlgren code:	0450 h-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	奪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ōt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)wāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)wāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dwāt
English meaning :	to rob, take away, snatch
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отнять силой; ограбить; завладеть; посягнуть, нарушить; лишить (чего-л.); 2) надбавка, наценка; 3) решить, определить; утвердить; 4) пропуск, пробел (в тексте)
Comments:	During LZ also used for *l(h)ōt-s, MC dwāj, Pek. dùi 'narrow passage'.
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	3170
Karlgren code:	0274 a
Vietnamese reading:	d_oat

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

廁|5969|U+5969

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lián
Russian meaning[s]:	туалетный ящик; ящик для благовоний*
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	9999

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嫡|5AE1|U+5AE1

Character:	嫡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dí
English meaning :	son of the principal wife, lawful heir
Russian meaning[s]:	законная жена; супруга; первая жена (в условиях феодального быта)
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	3795
Karlgren code:	0877 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

媯|5AE6|U+5AE6

Character:	媯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháng
Russian meaning[s]:	фeя*
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	9999

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嫩|5AE9|U+5AE9

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nūrs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nwēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nwēnh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nwēnh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nwèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	nòn
English meaning :	mild, unripe, young [Liang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нежный, мягкий; молодой, неокрепший; легкий (<i>напр. мороз</i>); 2) первоначальный, первичный; неопытный, неискушенный; 3) нежный, светлый (<i>оттенок</i>); 4) переваренный, слишком разваренный
Comments:	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 *níwìn).
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	6240
Vietnamese reading:	non
Jianchuan Bai:	jǐ ⁷
Dali Bai:	jí ⁷

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǚ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?o?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ü
English meaning :	to warm with the body (as a mother a child) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	старуха; мать
Comments:	Also read *?o?-s, MC ?ü, Pek. yù id.
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	789
Karlgren code:	0122 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	嫖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	piaō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phew
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phew
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phjaw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phjaw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phjew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phjew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phjew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phjew
English meaning :	easy, mobile, elegant [Han]
Comments:	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 .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嫘|5AD8|U+5AD8

Character:	嫘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	léi
Russian meaning[s]:	Лэй (фамилия)
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	8266

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嫣|5AE3|U+5AE3

Character:	嫣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pho
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pho
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phü
English meaning :	to hatch [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	высиживать яйца; вылупиться
Radical:	39
Four-angle index:	3082
Jianchuan Bai:	?vu6
Dali Bai:	?vu6
Bijiang Bai:	?uer6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

寘|5BDE|U+5BDE

Character:	寘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mò
Russian meaning[s]:	безмолвный, тихий; молчание, безмолвие, тишина
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	4903
Karlgren code:	0802 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	寧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	níng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	niēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	niēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	niēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	niēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	nieŋ
English meaning :	be tranquil, at ease
Russian meaning[s]:	1) спокойный, тихий; покой,тишь; 2) уйти на покой, вернуться в родные места; 3) сокр. г. Нанкин, вм. 宁; [nìng] 1) лучше, лучше уж; предпочитать; 2) разве, неужели
Shuowen gloss:	願詞也.從**甯聲. [203]
Comments:	<p>For *n- cf. Min forms:Xiamen liŋ², Chaozhou leŋ², Fuzhou niŋ².</p> <p>The meaning 'be calm, tranquil' is often related to 'soul, spirit, heart' (cf. e.g. the development of the Turkic root *t̪in or ST *nVm). This makes it possible to derive the Chinese word from PST *niŋ (Tib. sñiŋ 'spirit, mind' etc.)</p> <p>The character 宁 is also used for a homonymous OC *nēŋ 'why (in rhetorical questions)'.</p>
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	2939
Karlgren code:	0837 a-f

Shijing occurrences:	2.3, 29.1, 29.2
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	寡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǎ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷrā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwá
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwá
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwá
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwá
English meaning :	be single, resourceless, alone; unique
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вдова; старая дева; бобыль; одинокий; жить одиноко; 2) мало, редко, немного; меньшинство; быть в меньшинстве; сокращать, уменьшать; 3) дреvн. вежл. я, мой
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is qua`.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	4190
Karlgren code:	0042 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	goá
Shijing occurrences:	28.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

寥|5BE5|U+5BE5

Character:	寥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пустой, пустынnyй, уединенный, безлюдnyй; 2) редко, мало
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	4120
Karlgren code:	1069 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	實
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljøt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žít
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žít
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žít
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žít
English meaning :	be solid, true; actually, really
Russian meaning[s]:	1) истинный, подлинный, действительный, достоверный; конкретный; реальный; настоящий; факт; поистине, в самом деле; 2) материя; тело; полный, цельный; солидный; 3) мат. делимое, числитель; 4) осуществлять, проводить в жизнь; 5) плод (растения); урожай; доход; обильный; богатства; плоды, результат; 6) Ши (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	富也。從**貫。貫為貨物。[340]
Comments:	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 thiệt 'real, genuine'.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	7989
Karlgren code:	0398 a-c
Vietnamese	

reading:	thât
Shijing occurrences:	6.2_, 20.1, 20.2, 27.4, 28.3, 33.2, 40.1, 40.2, 40.3, 45.1, 45.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	寨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝàj
Russian meaning[s]:	1) частокол; блокгауз; баррикада из деревьев; 2) лагерь
Comments:	See 柴.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5249

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shim?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shím
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shjém
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjém
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjím
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjím
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjím
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjim
English meaning :	to lie down, sleep; a closed room or apartment living quarters
Russian meaning[s]:	1) спать; лежать; спальня; 2) внутренние покой; внутреннее помещение храма предков; 3) останавливать, прекращать; 4) безобразный
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	6041
Karlgren code:	0661 f-j
Jianchuan Bai:	chɛ1
Dali Bai:	cher1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	寤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
English meaning :	to wake, awake
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пробудиться, проснуться; 2) говорить во сне
Shuowen gloss:	寐覺而有言曰寤從夢省.吾聲.一曰晝見而夜夢也.
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Min forms:Xiamen ŋɔ6, Chaozhou ŋo4, Fuzhou ŋuo6. = 悟 q.v.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	1218
Karlgren code:	0058 n
Shijing occurrences:	1.2, 26.4, 30.3, 30.4, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chrēt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chrēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	çhjāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çhiāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çhiēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çhiēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çhiēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çhät
English meaning :	to examine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подробно исследовать; рассматривать; разбираться, выяснять; 2) разыскивать справку, обращаться за справкой (напр. в словарь), спрашивать; 3) ясный, очевидный; 4) сокр. провинция Чахар
Comments:	Another loan from the same source is Viet. xét 'to examine'. Standard Sino-Viet. is sát.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	8210
Karlgren code:	0337 j
Go-on:	seti
Kan-on:	satu
Japanese reading:	satsu;akiraka
Vietnamese	soát

reading:

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

Character:	對
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tūts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	twēc
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twēs
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twēs
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	twēs
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	twèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tòj
English meaning :	to respond, answer
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пара; парный; симметричный; составлять пару; подходить, быть хорошо подогнанным; 2) соответствовать; согласовываться; соответствовать действительности; 3) сверять, сопоставлять; 4) правильный; верно; да!, совершенно верно!; 5) подходящий (приятный) для...; соответствующий (напр. вкусу, склонности); 6) отвечать; в ответ; 7) противостоять; напротив, против; противоположный; 8) относиться к...; по отношению к...; 9) парные надписи (картины)
Comments:	Probably < earlier *tūp-s, cf. 苞 *tēp (< *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'.
Radical:	41
Four-angle index:	3094
Karlgren	0511 a-g

code:	
Vietnamese reading:	d_õi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	屢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǚ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rho?̄s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhoh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhoh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhoh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lǚ
English meaning :	frequently, constantly, to repeat
Russian meaning[s]:	неоднократно, многократно, много раз; часто
Comments:	For *rh- cf. Fuzhou löü ⁵ . Related to 數 *sro?, -s q.v.
Radical:	44
Four-angle index:	8822
Karlgren code:	0123 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嶺|5D84|U+5D84

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	высокий; высоко; [chán] обрывистый, крутой; остроконечный, см. 嶺
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	1995

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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巒|5D87|U+5D87

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qū
Russian meaning[s]:	崎嶇 неровная горная дорога; <i>перен.</i> трудности
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	777

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

幃|5E5B|U+5E5B

Character:	幃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhang
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	幣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bets
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	beć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bjaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bjaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bjeś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bjèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bjèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bjèj
English meaning :	a piece of silk, offering of silk, gift
Russian meaning[s]:	1) деньги; монета; валюта; 2) <i>стар. подношения (дань) шелком</i>
Comments:	For *b cf. Fuzhou pe ⁶ , Chaozhou pi ⁴ .
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3912
Karlgren code:	0341 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	幕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mâk
English meaning :	(Sch.:) (perhaps) mat
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шатер, палатка; занавес, экран; 2) акт (действие) пьесы; [mò] пустыня, вм. 漠; [màn] орел (<i>оборотная сторона монеты</i>)
Comments:	The usual later meaning of the word is 'curtain'. For *mh cf. Meixian mō ⁷ . Note that Mand. mù, as well as Min forms: Xiamen mō ⁶ and Chaozhou mo ⁴ point to a variant *mhāk-s, MC *mò (unattested).
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	3908
Karlgren code:	0802 o
Vietnamese reading:	mạc

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國|5E57|U+5E57

Character:	國
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	幔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	màn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwān
English meaning :	curtain, screen [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	занавес, полог; покрывало
Comments:	Sino-Viet. màn points to a MC variant *mwān (OC *mān). For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ⁶ , Chaozhou maŋ ⁴ , Fuzhou maŋ ⁶ , Jianou muŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	6030
Karlgren code:	0266 j
Vietnamese reading:	màn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	廓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khwāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwâk
English meaning :	wide, large, extravagant
Russian meaning[s]:	расширять(ся), увеличивать(ся); просторный, широкий, открытый; пустой
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	2172
Karlgren code:	0774 g
Jianchuan Bai:	khua6
Dali Bai:	khua6
Bijiang Bai:	qhua6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

廖|5ED6|U+5ED6

Character:	廖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáo
Russian meaning[s]:	Ляо (фамилия)
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	4118

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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弊|5F0A|U+5F0A

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bets
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	beć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bjaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bjaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bjeś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bjèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bjèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bjèj
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вред; зло; недостаток; 2) порок; злоупотребление; 3) усталый; истощенный
Comments:	See 敝.
Radical:	55
Four-angle index:	2757
Karlgren code:	0341 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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𦥑|5F46|U+5F46

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	biè
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дуга лука; 2) раздражаться, <i>вм.</i> 憋
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	4631

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	taŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	taŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	taŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
English meaning :	to display
Russian meaning[s]:	1) светлый, ясный; просвещенный; 2) очевидный, известный; 3) делать ясным; проявлять; 4) представлять (к награде); награждать
Comments:	A variant of 章 q.v.
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	4080
Karlgren code:	0723 e
Go-on:	siyau
Kan-on:	siyau
Japanese reading:	shō;akiraka;aya

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	徹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thret
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thret
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṭhjat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṭhjat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṭhjet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṭhjet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṭhjet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṭhet
English meaning :	to understand, penetrate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) достигать; 2) проникать; 3) вплоть до...; сплошной; сплошь, напролет; 4) отвести; убрать, см. 撒; 5) дреевн. десятина (налог); обложить десятиной; отбирать, отнимать; 6) приводить в порядок, упорядочить; 7) разрушать
Comments:	Also read MC ḏet, OC *dhret id. Another meaning (with the same two readings, and probably etymologically the same word) is 'to take away, clear away; to tax' (< *'penetrate').
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	6199
Karlgren code:	0286 c

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

懲|6147|U+6147

Character:	懲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yīn
English meaning :	be distressed
Russian meaning[s]:	1) печальный, скорбный; горевать; 2) заботливый, внимательный; 3) старательный, прилежный
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8473
Karlgren code:	0448 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	愿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋors
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋwanh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwàn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋwèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋwèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋʷən
English meaning :	be attentive, sincere
Russian meaning[s]:	1) честный, искренний; добрый; хороший; 2) почтительный, вежливый; 3) желать, <i>вм.</i> 願
Comments:	Viet. ngoan is a colloquial loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is nguyễn. Etymologically perhaps = 願 q.v.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8495
Karlgren code:	0258 d
Vietnamese reading:	ngoan

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

態|614B|U+614B

Character:	態
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tài
Russian meaning[s]:	1) состояние, положение; позиция; 2) внешность, наружность; 3) поведение, манеры; образ действий
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8488
Karlgren code:	0885 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	慷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khāŋ
English meaning :	emotion, grief; annoyed
Russian meaning[s]:	1) возбужденный, взволнованный; 2) щедрый, великодушный, широкий (<i>по натуре</i>)
Comments:	Attested in the reduplication 慷慨 *khāŋ-khēts / 慨慷 *khēts-khāŋ.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	5563
Karlgren code:	0746 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	慢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	màn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mǎn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mǎn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mǎn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mǎn
English meaning :	slow; negligent
Russian meaning[s]:	1) медленный; медлительный; медлить; 2) небрежный, ленивый; 3) надменный, гордый; презирать, пренебрегать; 4) распущенный
Comments:	For *m- cf. Xiamen ban ⁶ , Chaozhou bueŋ ⁴ , maŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou maiŋ ⁶ , Jianou maiŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	6028
Karlgren code:	0266 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	慣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷrāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwrānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwrānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwrānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwān
English meaning :	familiar with, used [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) привыкать; привычка; обычай; навык; 2) баловать (<i>демеј</i>)
Comments:	Written without the 'heart' radical during LZ, see 貴.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	7987
Karlgren code:	0159 c-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

惄|615F|U+615F

Character:	惄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tòng
Russian meaning[s]:	скорбеть, убиваться, чрезмерно горевать; убитый горем
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	4676
Karlgren code:	1188 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	慚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhām
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒâm
English meaning :	ashamed
Russian meaning[s]:	стыдиться; стыд
Comments:	For *ʒh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou cham ² .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8416

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

惨|6158|U+6158

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жестокий, бесчеловечный; 2) трагический; печалиться, скорбеть
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	4123
Karlgren code:	0647 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

慵|6175|U+6175

Character:	慵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yong
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	截
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ēt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)jāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)iēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝiet
English meaning :	to cut, trim, restraint, bring order to
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отрезать; разрезать; отрезок; разрез; по частям; мат. усекать; сечение; усеченный; 2) отрезать коммуникации; перехватить (<i>дорогу</i>); остановить, задержать; 3) быть в порядке
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	6819
Karlgren code:	0310 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	piē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phēt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phjāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phiāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phiēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phiēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phiēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phiet
English meaning :	to hit; to sweep off, go against, oppose [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отбросить, отставить; отмахнуться от...; отказываться от...; отделаться от...; 2) покинуть; забыть, оставить (вещь); 3) снимать (напр. сливы); [прѣ] 1) откидная черта вниз и влево (в каллиграфии); 2) скривить (напр. ром); сдвинуть на сторону
Comments:	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."
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6209
Vietnamese reading:	phét

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	摘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhāi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	taik
English meaning :	to extract, deduct [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собирать, снимать, срывать; 2) отбирать, делать выборки (извлечения); 3) сев. диал. снимать (шляпу); 4) сев. диал. дать взаймы, ссудить; брать взаймы; [dí zhāi] указать (напр. на недостатки); вскрыть, разоблачить
Comments:	Also read *thēk, MC thiek, Mand. tī 'to upset, set into motion' (Han).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3794
Karlgren code:	0877 p
Vietnamese reading:	trích

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

搣|6454|U+6454

Character:	搣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuāi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бросать (<i>на землю</i>); падать, сваливаться; 2) махать рукой; отмахиваться, отделываться от (<i>чего-л.</i>); бросить; 3) класть яйца (<i>о насекомых</i>)
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2320

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	撤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thret
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thret
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʈhjat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈhjat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈhjet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈhjet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈhjet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈhet
English meaning :	remove, take away [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) убрать; собрать (со стола); 2) снять (с должности); 3) отвергнуть; отменить; ликвидировать; 4) отвести назад; вернуть; эвакуировать; 5) ослабить
Comments:	Also read *dhret, MC ɖet id.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6201
Karlgren code:	0286 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	摸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mo
English meaning :	to touch, grope, feel [Wei]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) щупать; шарить; трогать; осязать; тереть; мять; гладить; ощупывать; идти (искать) ощущью; 2) предполагать, намечать; [mó] копировать, снимать копию; имитировать, вм. 摹
Comments:	Also read *mhāk, MC mâk id. The character is sometimes (since Tang) used instead of 摸 *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 .
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4896
Vietnamese reading:	mó

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	攫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ləw
English meaning :	to pull, drag [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собирать; привлекать к себе; заманивать; 2) утащить; увести; [lōu] 1) захватывать; 2) поднимать; подбирать (<i>напр. платье</i>); собирать; 3) брать в руки (в ведение); брать на комиссию (<i>товар</i>); 4) подбивать, подстрекать; подсказывать (<i>решение</i>); 5) считать на счетах; [lōu] обнимать, держать в объятьях
Comments:	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.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8814
Karlgren code:	0123 d
Go-on:	ru

Kan-on:	rou
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

咤|5412|U+5412

Character:	咤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhā
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гневно кричать; 2) чавкать, причмокивать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	7194

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yīn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?in
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?in
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?jin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?jin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?jin
English meaning :	to rely on, depend on, follow; therefore
Russian meaning[s]:	1) причина, повод, основание; 2) следовать, продолжать; преемствовать; 3) опираться (полагаться) на...; сообразоваться (считаться) с...; 4) вследствие (ввиду) того, что...; потому что...; так как...; из-за...; в зависимости от...; согласно, по причине
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *?in 'name of the god of the South, or of the sacrificing to him'.
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1860
Karlgren code:	0370 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	nhân
Shijing occurrences:	54.4

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B̥lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χoj
English meaning :	to revolve, swerve, deflect
Russian meaning[s]:	1) возвращаться; поворачивать обратно; обратный; 2) раз, очередь; 3) выпуск, глава (<i>напр. романа</i>); 4) счетный суффикс для повторяющихся явлений; 5) мусульманин; уйгур; дунгане; магометанство, ислам; 6) докладывать, сообщать; передавать; 7) покоряться; раскаиваться; 8) согнуть(ся); согнутый, искривленный; 9) Хуй (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	A later meaning is ('revolution' >) 'time, occasion, number of times'. For *w- cf. Jianou o ⁹ .
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1820
Karlgren code:	0542 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	hởi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

团|56DD|U+56DD

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	ребенок; мальчик
Radical:	31
Four-angle index:	1849

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

圳|5733|U+5733

Character:	圳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	地
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhajs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhajh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhajh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lheh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dì
English meaning :	earth
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Земля (<i>планета</i>); земной шар; земной; 2) земля; земельный; участок, угодье, поля; 3) район; место; положение; местный; 4) основа, основание; фон (<i>напр. картины, вышивки</i>); пол, низ; 5) основной характер, природа; степень, качество; [-de] 1) суффикс наречий, вм. 的; 2) суффикс глагольных обстоятельств, вм. ◆
Comments:	MC dì is irregular (*dè would be normally expected). Another irregularity is the Siam. loan dhī, pointing to PT *d- and rather OC *Łaj-s than *Łhaj-s (in RDFS 130 listed as a reflex of an unaspirated consonant).
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	7255
Karlgren code:	0004 b'
Vietnamese	

reading:	d_ia
Jianchuan Bai:	či3
Dali Bai:	či3
Bijiang Bai:	ži2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	在
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhə́
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒʌj
English meaning :	be in, at, etc.; to exist; ('be into smth.' =) to examine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) находиться (проживать) в...; 2) быть в живых; 3) входить в компетенцию; зависеть от...; решаться (кем-л.); 4) служебный глагол обстоятельства места и времени; 5) <i>входит в сочетания с наречиями, указывающими на область или сферу действия;</i> 6) <i>перед глаголами выступает как префикс продолжающегося состояния;</i> 7) с (чье-либо) точки зрения; 8) при повторении с последующим <i>則 в вэньяне остается без перевода или переводится безличной конструкцией</i>
Shuowen gloss:	存也.從土.才聲.
Comments:	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 *ʒhən 'to be, exist' (through -n-derivation), which allows us to reconstruct an aspirated *ʒh- in OC (argument for *ʒh- in 存 see in RDFS 99).
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	154
Karlgren code:	0943 i-k

Vietnamese reading:	tại
Shijing occurrences:	1.1, 13.3, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 21.1, 32.3, 38.1, 45.1, 45.2, 51.1, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	圭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w ē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwiē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwiej
English meaning :	a gui jade tablet
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скіпетр; нефритовая дощечка; 2) солнечные часы; 3) образец; 4) чистый; 5) щепотка
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	157
Karlgren code:	0879 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	55.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	坛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?wā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?o
English meaning :	to plaster [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	штукатурная лопатка; обмазывать, штукатурить
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	4464
Karlgren code:	0097 z

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

圯|572F|U+572F

Character:	圯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
Russian meaning[s]:	южн. диал. мост
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	7081

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

坛|5729|U+5729

Character:	坛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Russian meaning[s]:	насыпь, дамба; защититься плотиной от наводнения
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	3235

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	夙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	suk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	suk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	səuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	siuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	siuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	siuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjük
English meaning :	early, early morning; soon
Russian meaning[s]:	1) утро; утром; рано; 2) старый, стародавний; давнишний; 3) почитать, уважать, оказывать уважение
Shuowen gloss:	早敬也.從#夕.持事雖夕不休.早敬者也.#古文.#古文. [315]
Radical:	36
Four-angle index:	7652
Karlgren code:	1030 a-c
Shijing occurrences:	13.3, 17.1, 21.1, 50.3, 57.3, 58.5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	多
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duō duó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tâ
Fanqie:	德阿
Rhyme class:	歌
English meaning :	be much, many, all the...
Russian meaning[s]:	1) много; многочисленный; 2) прибавиться, увеличиться; быть в излишке; 3) в большинстве, большей частью; очень; 4) количество; величина, цифра; 5) свыше, более, с лишним; 6) одобрять, хвалить; 7) только; 8) До (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	重也. 從重夕. 夕者相繹也. 故為多. 重夕為多. 重日為疊. 凡多之屬皆從多.
Comments:	Cf. perhaps also Viet. colloquial dày, d_ ia 'many'.
Radical:	36
Four-angle index:	4157
Karlgren code:	0003 a-c

Vietnamese reading:	d_a
Jianchuan Bai:	?ći4
Dali Bai:	?ći5
Bijiang Bai:	?ti4
Shijing occurrences:	17.1, 26.4, 37.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	夷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ləj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ləj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ləj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ji
English meaning :	be level
Comments:	Used also for homonymous *ləj 'name of non-Chinese tribes; barbarian' and *ləj 'be at rest, at ease, peaceful'; somewhat later also for *ləj 'rule, custom'. Viet. lì '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'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0551 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	lì
Shijing occurrences:	14.3_-

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Character:	夸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w rā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kh ^w ā
English meaning :	boast
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прекрасный; 2) большой; преувеличивать, прикрашивать; прикрасы; хвастовство; хвастаться; 3) расточительство; 4) сокр. кварта (<i>мера</i>); 5) Куя (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	4453
Karlgren code:	0043 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)aŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)aŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)aŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)waŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wàŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wànŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wànŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwàŋ
English meaning :	lawless; extravagant; foolish; rude; reckless [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) безрассудный, опрометчивый; 2) безалаберный; беспорядочный; 3) беспутный; несуразный; сумасбродный; 4) всякий, все, вм. 凡
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	8799
Karlgren code:	0742 g-h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	奸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kān
English meaning :	treacherous; disobey; violate [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подделывать; фальшивый; вероломный, бесчестный; 2) совершать преступление; предавать; преступление; предатель; 3) распутство; распутничать; обесчестить; совратить
Comments:	Pek. jiān is due to confusion with 姦 q.v.
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	2355
Karlgren code:	0139 c-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	妃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fēi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwij
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwij
English meaning :	consort of a king
Russian meaning[s]:	1) супруга; 2) вторая жена императора; 3) принцесса (жена наследника или князя)
Comments:	Also read *phēj-s, MC phòj id.
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	7088
Karlgren code:	0581 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	好
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xāw
English meaning :	be good, fine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хороший, прекрасный; хорошо; ладно; браво!; быть в хороших отношениях; 2) здоровый; выздороветь, поправиться; здравствуйте; 3) красивый, изящный; удобный; удобно (что-либо делать); 4) годный; удобный; приятный для (чего-л.); образует прилагательные; 5) уметь; быть сильным в (чем-л.); 6) чрезвычайно; 7) разве; разве не....; совсем не...; 8) глагольный суффикс результата действия; 9) чтобы; чтобы удобнее...; [hào] любить; пристраститься к (чему-л.)
Shuowen gloss:	美也.從女子.
Comments:	Also read *hū?-s, MC xāw, Mand. hào, Viet. háo 'to love'. Viet. has also another loan from the same source (MC xāw) - Viet. hâ`u 'good, nice, delicious'; cf. also Viet. hiếu 'to like, love, be fond' (a contamination with 孝 q.v.?).
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	3044
Karlgren code:	1044 a-e

Vietnamese reading:	ha`o
Jianchuan Bai:	xu1
Dali Bai:	xu1
Bijiang Bai:	xu1
Shijing occurrences:	1.1, 7.2, 29.2_, 32.4, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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她|5979|U+5979

Character:	她
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tā
Russian meaning[s]:	она; ее
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	7262

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	摺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tap (~ -ep)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tap
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tap
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćap
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćap
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćap
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćap
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćep
English meaning :	to fold [Song]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) складывать; сгибать; складка; сгиб; изломанный, согнутый; 2) книжка, сложенная гармошкой; квитанционная книжка; квитанция, удостоверение
Comments:	The character is attested since Han, when it was read *r(h)ēp (MC lpr, Mand. lá) 'to break'.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1644
Vietnamese reading:	xép

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

𢚩|6451|U+6451

Character:	𢚩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	摧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝhūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝhwēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝhwēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhwēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝhwēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝhwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝhwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝo:j
English meaning :	to repress, oppress; to cut fodder
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разрушить, расколоть, сломать; 2) уничтожить; подавить
Comments:	Modern 1st tone is irregular (cuí would be expected). For *ȝh- cf. Fuzhou choi ² .
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	917
Karlgren code:	0575 Γ
Shijing occurrences:	40.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kran?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kén
English meaning :	take, pluck [LZ]
Comments:	Modern qiān is quite irregular (*jiǎn would be expected)
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0143 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tiak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tiak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tiak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćiak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćjek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćjek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćjek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćek
English meaning :	to pluck, select [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	поднять с земли, подобрать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8570
Karlgren code:	0804 e
Go-on:	siyaku
Kan-on:	seki
Japanese reading:	shaku;seki;hirou

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	掺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srəm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sr̥ém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sé̄m
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂé̄m
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sé̄m
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂí̄m
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂí̄m
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂám
English meaning :	to grasp; to touch tenderly
Russian meaning[s]:	1) держать; 2) нежный, тонкий; [cān] переплетать(ся); смешивать(ся), см. 參
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4124
Karlgren code:	0647 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

敲|6572|U+6572

Character:	敲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стучать; бить; выколачивать; 2) вымогать, шантажировать; 3) издеваться, высмеивать; 4) взвешивать; учитьвать
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6052
Karlgren code:	1129 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	幹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?wāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?wāt
English meaning :	to roll, revolve [L. Zhou]
Comments:	In Chuci used as a loan for 鎮 *kʷān? q. v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0140 1
Go-on:	wati
Kan-on:	watu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	旗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gi
English meaning :	flag, banner [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) флаг, знамя; 2) стар. знаменные войска; знаменный; маньчжурские войска; маньчжуры; 3) монг. аймак
Comments:	The Viet. reading cò' is archaic; regular Sino-Viet. is kì (or kè). For *g- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou ki ² .
Radical:	70
Four-angle index:	7876
Karlgren code:	0952 v
Vietnamese reading:	cò'
Jianchuan Bai:	ćí7
Dali Bai:	ćí7

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	旛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?aj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?áj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?áj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?jé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?jé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?é
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?é
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?é
English meaning :	luxuriant [Chuci]
Comments:	Considered to be a variant of 猶 q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0001 l'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	暢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λhaŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λhaŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	λhaŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	laŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tħaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tħaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tħaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tħaŋ
English meaning :	penetrate everywhere, protrude
Russian meaning[s]:	1) веселый; 2) ровный, спокойный; мягкий; 3) наполнять; удовлетворять; 4) проникнуть; достигнуть; 5) Чан (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	A later semantic development is ('to have penetrated' >) 'to be satisfied, contente. Standard Sino-Viet. is xu'ó'ng.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	4386
Karlgren code:	0720 v
Vietnamese reading:	su'ó'ng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	<u>暨</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grəps
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	giś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gì
English meaning :	to reach to, bring with, concur with; together with, and
Russian meaning[s]:	1) союз в вэньяне и; а также; 2) доходить; касаться, см. 及; 3) предел, см.
既	
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	55
Karlgren code:	0515 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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暝|669D|U+669D

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	míng
Russian meaning[s]:	темный; мрак; ночь
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	7836

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	榜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pāŋɿ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pāŋ
English meaning :	board, notice [Song]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) объявить; объявление; вывеска; 2) образец, пример; [bèng] 1) толкать багром лодку; лодочник; 2) быть (батогом или плетью)
Comments:	The earliest attestation is in Late Zhou (Chuci), where the character is read *prāŋs, MC pāŋ (FQ 北孟), Mand. bèng 'to push a boat (with a boat-hook)'. There is also a Han reading *brāŋ (MC Jiyun/ bāŋ (FQ 薄庚), Mand. bēng), used in the combination 榜檠 *brāŋ-grāŋ 'a tool for straightening the bow'.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4248
Karlgren code:	0740 p'-q'
Vietnamese reading:	báng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

榦|69A8|U+69A8

Character:	榦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zha
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	榕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) фикус Уайтта (<i>Ficus wightiana</i> , <i>смоковница</i>); 2) сокр. г. Фучжоу
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1372

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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槁|69C1|U+69C1

Character:	槁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	сухой, высохший, трухлявый, гнилой
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3749
Karlgren code:	1129 j-k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wreŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wreŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wreŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wreŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	weŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	weŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	weŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wäɪŋ
English meaning :	flowering, prosperity
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слава; честь; почет; почести; покрыть славой, прославить; славный, прославленный; вежл. Ваш; 2) цветущий; расцвет; цветение растений; великолепный, пышный; 3) инвалид войны, ветеран; 4) загнутые углы кровли; 5) Жун (фамилия)
Comments:	Cf. perhaps also Viet. vu'ø'ng 'to prosper'. For *w cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou iŋ ² , Chaozhou ioŋ ² .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5210
Karlgren code:	0843 d
Vietnamese reading:	vinh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

槓|69D3|U+69D3

Character:	槓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рычаг; шест (<i>для переноски тяжестей</i>); 2) точить (<i>напр. нож</i>); править (<i>бритью</i>); 3) быть резким, разговаривать запальчиво (резко)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	7927

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	構
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kìw
English meaning :	fabricate, build; come in contact with, come in conflict with; upper part of house, chamber
Russian meaning[s]:	1) строить, сооружать; конструировать; 2) завершить (окончить) успешно; 3) интриговать, завлекать, вм. 構; 4) примкнуть к...
Comments:	See 觀 etc.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4027
Karlgren code:	0109 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćrin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	crin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	çən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	çin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	çin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	çin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	çin
English meaning :	hazel (<i>Corylus heterophylla</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) орешник; 2) заросли
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5423
Karlgren code:	0380 f
Shijing occurrences:	38.4_, 50.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	権
Modern (Beijing) reading:	què
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бревенчатый мост; 2) обложить налогом (акцизным сбором); 3) казенная монополия
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	955

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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榻|69BB|U+69BB

Character:	榻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tà
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плетеная лежанка, кушетка; тахта; 2) наконечник для писчей кисти
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3337

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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樺|69AB|U+69AB

Character:	樺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sun
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	榴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhiw (~ -u)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhiw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhjəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhjəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhjiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhjiw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhjiw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ləw
English meaning :	pomegranate [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гранатовое дерево (<i>Punica granatum</i>); 2) өөен. граната
Comments:	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).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1762
Vietnamese reading:	lu'u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	槐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rwēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grwēj (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grwēj (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gwēj (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gwiēj (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gwiēj (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwāj
English meaning :	Sophora japonica [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) японская софора (<i>Sophora japonica</i> , дерево); 2) ясень (<i>Cladrastis amurensis</i>)
Comments:	Also read *g(h)ūj, MC ɣoj id.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	7470
Karlgren code:	0569 i
Vietnamese reading:	hởe

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	槍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shan̥
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shan̥
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shan̥
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjan̥
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjan̥
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjan̥
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjan̥
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjaŋ
English meaning :	spear, dart [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пика, копье; колья; 2) ружье, винтовка, см. 鐮; [chēng] 1) бить земные поклоны; 2) комета
Comments:	Also read *shrāŋ, MC չհայ (FQ 楚庚), Mand. chēng 'comet'.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1124
Karlgren code:	0703 i
Vietnamese reading:	thu'o'ng
Jianchuan Bai:	chō6
Dali Bai:	chü4
Bijiang Bai:	čho6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiè
Russian meaning[s]:	1) павильон; надстройка на башне; 2) чулан; 3) фехтовальный зал
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	3146
Karlgren code:	0807 e-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	槌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhruj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhrwəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖhwəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖhwəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖhwij
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖhwij
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖhwi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɖwi
English meaning :	club, cudgel; hammer [LZ]
Comments:	Originally (L.Zhou) written as 椎; the character 槌 appears somewhat later (during Han). Another Viet. loanword from the same source is dùi 'bludgeon, club, cudgel'. For *dh- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou thui ² .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Vietnamese reading:	chùy

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	榦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kān
English meaning :	posts in framework used in rearing earth walls; to correct; stem, stake; a k. of mulberry tree
Russian meaning[s]:	ствол дерева; сруб колодца
Comments:	Cf. 幹.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5247
Karlgren code:	0140 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwân
English meaning :	to amuse oneself; joy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) деревянное блюдо, см. 盤; 2) музыкальные инструменты; 3) большой
Comments:	The original meaning is "basin", attested since LZ = 盤 q.v."
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5254
Karlgren code:	0182 d
Shijing occurrences:	56.1, 56.2, 56.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

榪|69A3|U+69A3

Character:	榪
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1144 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	歉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khēm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khjām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khiām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khiéṁ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khiéṁ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khiéṁ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khiém
English meaning :	deficienti modest
Russian meaning[s]:	1) голодный, полуголодный; неурожайный; 2) недовольный; 3) недостаточный
Comments:	Also read OC *khrēm?, MC khám (FQ 苦減); OC *khrēm?-s, MC khām (FQ 口陷) (whence the Pek. falling tone) id. Probably the same root as 懈 *khēm? q.v.; see also 謙 *khēm modest, 歉 *khēm?, *khrēm?, *khrēms deficienti modest.
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4838
Karlgren code:	0627 e
Go-on:	ken
Kan-on:	ken

Japanese
reading:

ken;kan;akitaranai

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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歌|6B4C|U+6B4C

Character:	歌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kâ
English meaning :	to sing
Russian meaning[s]:	1) песня; гимн; петь; мелодия; воспевать; ода; 2) 5-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4813
Karlgren code:	0001 q-r
Vietnamese reading:	ca
Jianchuan Bai:	ko1
Dali Bai:	ko6
Bijiang Bai:	ko1
Shijing occurrences:	22.3_, 56.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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氤|6C33|U+6C33

Character:	氤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yūn
Russian meaning[s]:	cm. 氛
Radical:	84
Four-angle index:	7625

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	漳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Чжанхэ (<i>название нескольких рек</i>); 2) сокр. г. Чжанчжоу (<i>в провинции Фуцзянь</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2247

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	演
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łar?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jén
English meaning :	to display, demonstrate, practice [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) огласить, прочитать; произнести (речь), выступить; 2) показывать, демонстрировать; представлять, играть на сцене; 3) обучать(ся), тренировать(ся); практиковаться; учебный; 4) распространять(ся); развивать(ся); просторный; протяжный, широкий; развитие
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is diěn.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8161
Karlgren code:	0450 k-l
Vietnamese reading:	dàn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	滾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǔn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kūn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwéñ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwéñ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwéñ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwéñ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwéñ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwéñ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kón
English meaning :	seethe, boil
Russian meaning[s]:	1) клокотать, бурлить; быстро катиться (<i>о волнах</i>); 2) кипеть; кипящий, крутой; 3) вертеться, крутиться; скатиться; разг. выкатиться, убраться вон; 4) жарг. увильнуть (<i>от уплаты</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5745

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

漓|6F13|U+6F13

Character:	漓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	li
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wakē 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	滴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tiek
English meaning :	drop [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	капля; капать; стекать
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3796
Jianchuan Bai:	to6
Dali Bai:	tier3, to6
Bijiang Bai:	ća6, to4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

漩|6F29|U+6F29

Character:	漩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xuan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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漾|6F3E|U+6F3E

Character:	漾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плескаться; волноваться; волны; плеск; расплескать(ся); 2) 23-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5522
Karlgren code:	0732 s-t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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漠|6F20|U+6F20

Character:	漠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mò
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сыпучие пески; пустыня [Гоби]; беспределный, безграничный; 2) равнодушный, безразличный, индифферентный
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4901
Karlgren code:	0802 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	漬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)eks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)eh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)eh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jeh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjè
English meaning :	to steep, soak
Russian meaning[s]:	1) погружать (в жидкость); мочить; 2) пропитывать(ся); красить
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7939

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	漏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lìw
English meaning :	to leak
Russian meaning[s]:	1) протекать, просачиваться; пропускать (<i>воду, nap</i>); 2) проболтаться, разгласить; выдать себя; получить огласку; 3) пропустить, сделать описку; пропуск (<i>в тексте</i>); 4) водяные часы; 5) фистула, свищ; 6) вовлечь, заманить; соблазнить; 7) Лоу (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	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 .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3933
Karlgren code:	0120 a
Vietnamese reading:	láu

Jianchuan Bai:	χi3
Dali Bai:	χi3
Bijiang Bai:	χi2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	漂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	piāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phew
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phew
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phjaw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phjaw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phjew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phjew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phjew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phjew
English meaning :	to toss about
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плавать, носиться (<i>по воде</i>); 2) колыхаться (<i>на ветру</i>); 3) двигать; колыхать; [piāo] 1) отмывать (<i>хлопок</i>); промывать, прополаскивать; 2) белить (<i>ткань</i>); [piào] 1) уплыть; <i>перен.</i> прогореть; 2) красивый, хорошенъкий
Comments:	A somewhat later attested meaning is 'to float'. Viet. phao is colloquial; standard Sino-Viet. is phiêu. Since Han the character has also obtained a reading *phew-s, MC phjew, Mand. piào (with an irregular variant piāo), Viet. phiêu 'to wash white, whiten'.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8182
Karlgren code:	1157 i
Vietnamese	

reading: phao

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	漢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sŋārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xān
English meaning :	the Han river; Han river in the sky; the Milky Way
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Китай; китайский; 2) ист. Хань (название династии 206 г. до н. э. - 222 г. н. э.); ханьский; 3) Хань (река); 4) сокр. Ханькоу, Ухань; 5) Млечный Путь; 6) мужчина, парень
Shuowen gloss:	漾也.東為滄浪水.從水.難省聲.#古文漢如此.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5138
Karlgren code:	0144 c
Vietnamese reading:	hán
Jianchuan Bai:	xǎ2-
Dali Bai:	xa2-
Bijiang Bai:	xă2-

Shijing
occurrences: | 9.1, 9.2, 9.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	滿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mār?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mǎn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mǎn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mǎn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mǎn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwán
English meaning :	satisfied, proud of oneself
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полный; наполнить; полностью; доверху, сполна; 2) удовлетворять; получать удовлетворение; удовлетворяться; довольный, самодовольный; гордиться; рисоваться; 3) маньчжур; маньчжурский; сокр. Маньчжурия; 4) Мань (фамилия)
Comments:	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 mua ³ , buã ³ , Chaozhou mua ³ , Fuzhou muaiŋ ³ , Jianou muiŋ ³ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3940
Karlgren code:	0183 c
Vietnamese	mǎn

reading:	
Jianchuan Bai:	ma1
Dali Bai:	ma1
Bijiang Bai:	mie1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	滯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhrats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhrać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhāś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhāś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dēj
English meaning :	discard, left over
Russian meaning[s]:	1) застой; застойный; скопляться; сгущаться; застывать; засахариваться; закупорка; отсутствие сбыта; депрессия (рынка); 2) преграждать, препятствовать; не пропускать; задерживать; задержка; 3) невезение; несчастный (<i>о судьбе</i>)
Comments:	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."
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3895
Karlgren code:	0315 b

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Character:	漆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjit
English meaning :	lacquer tree, lacquer (<i>Rhus verniciflua</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. лаковое дерево (<i>Rhus vernicifera</i>); лак; лакировать; лакированный; черный; блестящий, лоснящийся; 2) Ци (фамилия); [qù] черный
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5538
Karlgren code:	0401 b
Jianchuan Bai:	čhi6
Dali Bai:	čhi6
Bijiang Bai:	či4-
Shijing occurrences:	50.1_-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	漱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sroks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sroh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣwah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣwah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣwò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣwò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣwò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṣèw
English meaning :	to rinse, to wash out [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полоскать рот; чистить зубы; промывать; 2) размывать
Comments:	In MC we would rather expect sū; sèw is due to confusion of -èw and -ù after retroflex initials. The character is also read *srōk-s, MC sìw id. Standard Sino-Viet. is tău / thău; the form súc either reflects an unattested MC variant *ṣauk (< *srōk without the final *-s), or else is just a chance coincidence.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4834
Karlgren code:	1222 t
Vietnamese reading:	súc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	漸	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćam	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cam	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cam	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjam	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjem	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjem	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjem	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjem	
English meaning :	to seep into, get wet	
Comments:	Also read:	jiān, MC ȝjém, OC *ȝ(h)am? 'to advance gradually; gradually'; chán, MC ȝám, OC *ȝ(h)rām 'be craggy'.
Radical:	0	
Four-angle index:	0	
Karlgren code:	0611 f	
Shijing occurrences:	58.4	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

漲|6F32|U+6F32

Character:	漲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разливаться; разлив, половодье; бить фонтаном; 2) расширяться, распространяться
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5662

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

漣|6F23|U+6F23

Character:	漣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lián
English meaning :	See 漣.
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рябь на воде; рябить; 2) плакать
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6516
Karlgren code:	0213 b
Shijing occurrences:	58.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	漕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ū (~ ȝ)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)əw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)əw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)əw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝâw
English meaning :	geographical name (Cáo city)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перевозка водой; сплав; движение грузов по речным путям; 2) хлебный налог; [cáo zào] Цао, Цзао (фамилия)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1542
Karlgren code:	1053 e
Shijing occurrences:	31.1, 39.4_, 54.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	màn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwān
English meaning :	all round, everywhere; free, careless [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разлив, наводнение; разливаться; 2) безудержный, распущенный; 3) сгнить, испортиться; 4) не; нечего и (напр. говорить); [mán] 1) долгий; безграничный; 2) безудержный; 3) неясный
Comments:	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 ."
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6034
Karlgren code:	0266 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

溧|6F2F|U+6F2F

Character:	溧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tà
Russian meaning[s]:	сокр. Тахэ (река в провинции Шаньдун); [lēi] сокр. Лэйхэ (река в провинции Шаньси)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8267

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ret
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ret
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖ(h)jat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)at
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)et
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)et
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)et
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	det
English meaning :	clear, limpid
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0286 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

漪|6F2A|U+6F2A

Character:	漪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yī
Russian meaning[s]:	рябь на воде
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3016

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	滬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hù
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сокр. город Шанхай; 2) Ху (река в провинции Цзянси)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7142

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	漁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋha
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋha
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋha
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋha
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋho
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋho
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋho
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋö
English meaning :	to fish
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ловить рыбу; рыболовство; 2) хватать без разбора; 3) промышлять обманом; 4) Юй (фамилия)
Comments:	= 魚.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8579
Karlgren code:	0079 g-n
Go-on:	go
Kan-on:	giyo
Japanese reading:	gyo+;ryō+;sunadoru;asaru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shrəms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shrəmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʂəmh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂəmh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʂ̂im
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʂ̂im
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʂ̂im
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʂ̂im
English meaning :	to leak, ooze [Liang]
Russian meaning[s]:	просачиваться, медленно протекать
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is thǎm. Cf. perhaps also Viet. tu'o'm 'to ooze, seep, to sweat'. For *sh cf. Chaozhou cham ¹ , Fuzhou chaj ¹ (reflecting *shrəm). See also 濕.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4128
Vietnamese reading:	ru'ó'm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)īk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)īuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)jāuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iōuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diek
English meaning :	to clean, clean out
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отмыть, смыть; вычистить; 2) вымести; <i>перен.</i> устраниТЬ, отбросить
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is d_ich.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5257
Karlgren code:	1077 x
Vietnamese reading:	sách

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

滷|6EF7|U+6EF7

Character:	滷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ló
English meaning :	salt, bitter [Han]
Comments:	For *rh cf. Xiamen lɔ ⁶ , Fuzhou lo ⁶ .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

熔|7194|U+7194

Character:	熔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плавить (<i>металл</i>); расплавленный; 2) форма для отливки металла
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	1373

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ší
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ší
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ší
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xī
English meaning :	be splendid, resplendent /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) свет; блеск; слава; расцвет; цветущий; процветающий; 2) широкий; 3) мирный; радостный; 4) забавляться, играть, вм. 戲
Comments:	MC x- is irregular (*ší < *slə would be normally expected).
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8611
Karlgren code:	0960 j
Go-on:	ki
Kan-on:	ki
Japanese reading:	ki; hiroi; akiraka

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	煽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hen
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hen
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śen
English meaning :	blaze
Comments:	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 śen (FQ 式戰), Pek. shàn id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0212 b-c
Go-on:	sen
Kan-on:	sen
Japanese reading:	sen;aoru;aogu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xióng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whəm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	fiün
English meaning :	black bear (<i>Ursus torquatus</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зоол. гималайский медведь (<i>Ursus torquatus</i>); 2) Сюн (фамилия)
Comments:	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 him ² (lit. hiɔŋ ²), Chaozhou him ² , Fuzhou hüŋ ² , Jianou xöŋ ² (note the archaic -m-forms).
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8609
Karlgren code:	0674 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	hùm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

熄|7184|U+7184

Character:	熄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) погасить; потушить; 2) уничтожить дочиста
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8384
Karlgren code:	0925 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)ēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)ēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)ēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)iēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)iēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)iēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)iēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwien
English meaning :	dazzle, confuse, delude
Russian meaning[s]:	блеск, сияние; сверкать; мерцание; поблескивать, мерцать; мигать; [yìng] вводить в заблуждение; заблуждаться
Comments:	Also read *w(h)ēŋ? (MC ɣwien), *w(h)ēŋ-s (MC ɣwien) id.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5479
Karlgren code:	0843 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	爾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ěr
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhej?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhé
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhé
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nhé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nhé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nhé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nhé
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	né
English meaning :	you, your
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ты; твой; 2) в конце фразы в вэньяне вот и все!, и только!; 3) суффикс наречий, вариант 然; 4) такой, таков; так; 5) близкий к...
Shuowen gloss:	麗爾,猶靡麗也.從**#.#,其孔.從𠀤聲此與爽同意. [128]
Comments:	One of the 2d person pronouns beginning in *nh- (cf. also 乃 *nhə?, 汝 *nha?). For *nh- cf. Jianou ni ⁸ (a colloquial form corresponding to MC 你 ní, 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 liēj-né) id.
Radical:	89
Four-angle index:	3941
Karlgren code:	0359 a-b
Jianchuan Bai:	no3

Dali Bai:	no3
Bijiang Bai:	na4
Shijing occurrences:	5.1, 33.4, 35.1, 35.2, 35.3, 35.5, 35.6, 54.4, 58.2, 58.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

搞|7292|U+7292

Character:	搞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kào
Russian meaning[s]:	дарить войскам скот; награждать за труды; награда
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	3747
Karlgren code:	1129 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	luò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhāk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhāuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhāuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhāuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhāuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lauk
English meaning :	place name [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пестрая корова; пестрый; 2) отчетливый, ясный; отличать
Comments:	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 1- in 2d division. For *rh cf. Fuzhou lauk ⁷ ."
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	2479

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	獄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋok
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋok
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋok
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋok
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋok
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋok
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋok
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋöuk
English meaning :	prosecution, law suit, criminal case
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тюрьма; ад; 2) тяжба; судиться; уголовное дело
Comments:	For *ŋ cf. Xiamen gik ⁸ , Chaozhou gek ⁸ , Fuzhou ŋük ⁸ .
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	4950
Karlgren code:	1215 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	ngục
Shijing occurrences:	17.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

獐|7350|U+7350

Character:	獐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhāng
Russian meaning[s]:	зоол. сайга (Moschus chinlo)
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	2244
Karlgren code:	0723 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáo
English meaning :	a kind of precious stone
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лучшая яшма; 2) чистый, драгоценный; <i>вежл.</i> Ваш; 3) перламутр
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	998
Karlgren code:	1144 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	瑣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sōj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	swā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	swā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	swā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	swā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	swā
English meaning :	be small, petty
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мелочь; обломки, обрывки; 2) низкий, подлый; грубый, вульгарный; 3) цепь; 4) звон драгоценных камней
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	8055
Karlgren code:	0013 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	37.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

瑪|746A|U+746A

Character:	瑪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǎ
Russian meaning[s]:	агат
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	4587

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

瑰|7470|U+7470

Character:	瑰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guī
English meaning :	a k. of precious stone
Russian meaning[s]:	1) превосходный, прекрасный, необыкновенный; 2) полудрагоценные камни
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	7463
Karlgren code:	0569 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

塘|746D|U+746D

Character:	塘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tang
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	甄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćin
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лепить (формовать) гончарные изделия; 2) исследовать; экзаменовать; сортировать; 3) Чжэнь (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	98
Four-angle index:	7750

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	疑惑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋi
English meaning :	be suspicious, doubt
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сомнение, недоверие; подозревать; догадываться; 2) удивляться; удивительный, странный; 3) похожий; одинаковый
Comments:	For *ŋ cf. Xiamen gi ² , Chaozhou ŋi ² , gi ² , Fuzhou ŋi ² . Viet. also has a more archaic loanword from the same source: ngo'. Also read *ŋ(h)ək, MC ŋik 'to fix on, settle, stand firm'.
Radical:	103
Four-angle index:	5890
Karlgren code:	0956 a
Vietnamese reading:	nghi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nüè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋhak ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋhauk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋhauk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhauk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhauk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋhak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋhak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋak
English meaning :	ague
Russian meaning[s]:	малярия; перемежающаяся лихорадка
Comments:	For *ŋh- cf. Meixian níək7.
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	846
Karlgren code:	1118 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wak 'pot'*. (2018).

癟|760D|U+760D

Character:	癟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáng
Russian meaning[s]:	болячка, язва, нарыв; кожные заболевания
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	4394
Karlgren code:	0720 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

瘋|760B|U+760B

Character:	瘋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fēng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сумасшедший; сумасшествие; 2) бешеный; бешенство, водобоязнь
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	7661

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	癒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lo?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ló
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jú
English meaning :	sickness, suffering
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вылечиться, исцелиться, поправиться; 2) болеть; болезнь, хворь; изъян; 3) еще более, вм. 愈
Comments:	Since Han the meaning 'convalesce' is attested.
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	8783
Karlgren code:	0125 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	瘼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)ārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)ānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)ānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwān
English meaning :	ulcer [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	паралич
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	4918
Karlgren code:	0163 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jìn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒin?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒín
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒjén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒjén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒjín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒjín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒjín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒjín
English meaning :	to do the utmost, exhaust oneself; completely, all
Russian meaning[s]:	1) закончить; исчерпать; отдать до конца; 2) истратиться; исчезнуть, иссякнуть; 3) выполнить, исполнить (напр. долг); осушить (напр. бокал); 4) крайний; крайне; до предела; полностью, совершенно; все; 5) Цзинь (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *cin?, MC cjín id.
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	718
Karlgren code:	0381 a-b

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Character:	監
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krām
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kām
English meaning :	to look at, watch, inspect, supervise; to mirror oneself; a mirror
Russian meaning[s]:	1) наблюдать, надзирать, инспектировать, контролировать; инспектор, контролер, ревизор; 2) тюрьма; [jiàn] 1) чин, чиновник; őревн. евнух; 2) смотреть, наблюдать; 3) стар. академия; воспитанник академии; 4) Цзянь (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *krām-s, MC kām, Mand. jiàn id. A later meaning is 'inspection' > 'jail, prison' (whence Viet. giam id.). In Viet. cf. also gió'm 'to sound out'; khám 'prison'.
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	628
Karlgren code:	0609 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	giám

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

瞄|7784|U+7784

Character:	瞄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	брать на прицел, целиться, наводить; прищуриться
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	1746

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

睽|777D|U+777D

Character:	睽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) быть в разлуке, см. 眇; 2) таращить глаза, уставиться
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	5023
Karlgren code:	0605 i-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	睿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ruì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lots (~ Ł-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lwać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źweś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jwèj
English meaning :	perspicacious
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мудрый, проницательный, прозорливый; просвещенный; проникновенный; 2) стар. высочайший
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	1698
Karlgren code:	0344 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	睡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ojs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)wajh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wajh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)weh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wè
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wè
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wè
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝwè
English meaning :	sleep [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	спать, уснуть
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	409
Karlgren code:	0031 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒjə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
English meaning :	a k. of stone; china [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) магнитный железняк; магнит; 2) фарфор; фаянс, вм. 盔
Comments:	For *ʒ cf. Xiamen cu ² , Fuzhou cü ² (Chaozhou chi ² is probably secondary).
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	8700

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

碟|789F|U+789F

Character:	碟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	die
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	碧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prek
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prek
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prek
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prek
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	päik
English meaning :	jade; azure, green [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) яшма; 2) лазоревый, голубовато-зеленый
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is bích.
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	1097
Karlgren code:	0782 s
Go-on:	hiyaku
Kan-on:	heki
Japanese reading:	hyaku;heki;aoi;midori
Vietnamese reading:	biếc

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

碳|78B3|U+78B3

Character:	碳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	碩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)iak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)iak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)iak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)iak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)jek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)jek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)jek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ǵek
English meaning :	be great, tall (perhaps also wonderful)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) большой, крупный; 2) зрелый, в расцвете лет; 3) камень, см. 石
Comments:	Modern shuò is irregular (there also exists a regular reading shí). A possible etymology see under 多.
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	8075
Karlgren code:	0795 e-g
Shijing occurrences:	38.2, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3, 57.1, 57.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	碣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)rat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)rat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)rat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)rat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)et
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)et
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)et
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	get
English meaning :	monolith
Russian meaning[s]:	1) круглая мемориальная плита, стела; 2) выситься, стоять (о горе)
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	4281
Karlgren code:	0313 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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禎|798E|U+798E

Character:	禎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēn
English meaning :	auspicious, good fortune
Russian meaning[s]:	счастливое предзнаменование
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	7995
Karlgren code:	0834 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	福
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	puk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	puk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pük
English meaning :	benefit, favour, good fortune
Russian meaning[s]:	1) удача, счастье; благополучие; счастливый, благоприятный; фортуна; рел. благословение (напр. неба); 2) перен. толщина; 3) сокр. г. Фучжоу; пров. Фуцзянь
Shuowen gloss:	備也。從示。◆聲。[3]
Comments:	Related to 富 *pək-s q.v.
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	1731
Karlgren code:	0933 d-h
Vietnamese reading:	phúc
Shijing occurrences:	4.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	禍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gh ^w āj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghwāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwā
Fanqie:	戶果
Rhyme class:	哿
English meaning :	trouble, problems, misfortune
Russian meaning[s]:	1) беда, бедствие, несчастье; зло; 2) губить; вредить; причинять зло; приносить несчастье
Shuowen gloss:	害也. 神不福也. 從示. 岔省聲.
Comments:	Viet. has also a colloquial loan from the same source:và 'misfortune'. For *gh ^w - cf. Xiamen o ⁶ .
Radical:	113
Four-angle index:	3852
Karlgren code:	0018 f-g
Vietnamese reading:	hỏa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	種
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǒng zhòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	toŋ? toŋ?s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tóŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tóŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cóŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cóŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cóŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cóŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćoŋ ćoŋ
English meaning :	seeds; cereals
Russian meaning[s]:	1) семя, семена; 2) раса; род; порода; 3) сорт, вид; 4) суффикс счетно-указательных слов, обозначающий разновидности; [zhòng] 1) сеять, засевать; обрабатывать землю; 2) прививать; прививка; 3) разводить (скот, рыбу)
Comments:	Also read *toŋ?-s, MC ćoŋ (FQ 之用), Mand. zhòng 'to sow'. The word also means 'kind, sort, race' (< 'seed'), which is reflected in a colloquial Viet. loanword (from another dialectal source) gióng 'kind, sort; race, breed, strain'.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	463
Karlgren code:	1188 d
Vietnamese reading:	chu` ng

Jianchuan Bai:	cū1, cū2
Dali Bai:	cü1, cü3
Bijiang Bai:	-cõ1, cõ2, cü4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	稱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhiŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhiŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhiŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhiŋ
English meaning :	to lift, raise; set forth, display; swear, proclaim
Russian meaning[sl]:	1) звать, называть; название; звание; называться; сказаться; говорить, сообщать; сообщается, что...; гласить; 2) хвалить, превозносить; одобрять; 3) взвешивать (<i>на весах</i>); 4) поднять; 5) Чэн (<i>фамилия</i>); [chèng chèn] 1) безмен, весы; 2) подходит к..., соответствовать; подходящий; 3) тягаться, стараться превзойти; [chèn] 1) быть богатым; 2) подходить, соответствовать
Comments:	Also read *thəŋ-s, MC čhiŋ (FQ 昌孕), Mand. chèng, chèn, Viet. xú'ng 'to be worthy of'.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	4034
Karlgren code:	0894 g
Go-on:	siyou

Kan-on:	siyou
Japanese reading:	shō+;hakaru;tonaeru;homeru;tataeru;ageru;kanau
Vietnamese reading:	xu'ng
Jianchuan Bai:	čhuǐ4
Dali Bai:	čhui4
Bijiang Bai:	chuǐ4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

窪|7AAA|U+7AAA

Character:	窪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wa
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0879 b'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

窩|7AA9|U+7AA9

Character:	窩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wō
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гнездо; логово, пещера; 2) дом, семья; 3) притон, вертеп; 4) яма; ямочка (<i>на щеках</i>); 5) укрывать краденое; 6) согнутый; сгибать, складывать; 7) неудача
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	3857

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	竭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grat
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	get
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	get
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	get
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	get
English meaning :	to dry up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) истощить(ся), исчерпать; истощить силы; 2) потерпеть неудачу
Comments:	For *g cf. Xiamen kiet ⁸ , Chaozhou, Fuzhou kiek ⁸ .
Radical:	117
Four-angle index:	4279
Karlgren code:	0313 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	端
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tōr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tōn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tōn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tōn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tōn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tōn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tōn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	twâñ
English meaning :	to begin
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крайность; оконечность; конец; 2) контрасты; 3) начало; причина, повод; 4) правильный, прямой; 5) официальный, парадный; порядок; 6) рассудить; проверить; 7) отрез (<i>материи</i>); кипа; кусок; 8) подавать, подносить (<i>еду</i>); 9) расправить, выпрямить; 10) дело, происшествие; 11) условие; 12) Дуань (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	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".
Radical:	117
Four-angle index:	3675
Karlgren code:	0168 d

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	管
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwān
English meaning :	flute, pipe
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заведовать, управлять; 2) заниматься, ведать; интересоваться; 3) трубка; дудка; флейта; 4) узкий, ограниченный; мой; 5) счетный суффикс кистей; 6) Гуань (фамилия)
Comments:	= 箕 q.v. Also used for a homonymous *kʷān? 'to manage'.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1466
Karlgren code:	0157 h
Vietnamese reading:	qua`n
Shijing occurrences:	42.2_-

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Character:	箕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ki
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ki
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ki
"English meaning :	winnowing basket; name of a constellation in Sagittarius which marks the 7th of the 28th xiu (or "lunar mansions")"
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сито, веялка; 2) корзина; совок; 3) созвездие Стрельца
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	7878
Karlgren code:	0952 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

箋|7B8B|U+7B8B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Russian meaning[s]:	1) письмо; бумага для письма; 2) сообщение; отношение
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	6802

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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筵|7B75|U+7B75

Character:	筵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łan
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	żen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jen
English meaning :	bamboo mat
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цыновка для сидения; 2) пир, банкет; угощение, яства
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	6653
Karlgren code:	0203 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	算
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sōn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swǎn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swǎn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	swǎn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	swǎn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	swǎn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	swǎn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	swǎn
English meaning :	to calculate, count; to consider, think about [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) считать, подсчитывать, исчислять; 2) рассчитывать, обдумывать, планировать; 3) предполагать, считать, полагать; можно считать, следует полагать; принимать за...; 4) число; счет; относить за счет (кого-л.)
Comments:	Mand. suàn and Viet. toán reflect the MC variant *swǎn < *sōn?-s. Viet. also has a colloquial loan from the same source:toan 'to consider, to attempt'.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	2753
Karlgren code:	0174 a
Vietnamese reading:	toán

Jianchuan Bai:	suǎ2
Dali Bai:	śui6
Bijiang Bai:	suǐ2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

籀|7B9D|U+7B9D

Character:	籀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qián
Russian meaning[s]:	1) щипцы; клещи; тиски; 2) выдергивать (гвозди); сжимать, зажимать
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1028
Karlgren code:	0606 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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箔|7B94|U+7B94

Character:	箔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бамбуковый занавес (<i>на дверь</i>); 2) лист (<i>металла</i>); 3) кормушка для шелковичных червей
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1638

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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筝|7B8F|U+7B8F

Character:	筝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бумажный змей; 2) цитра (с 12-13 струн)
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	3302

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	箸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dras
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	drah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɖõ
English meaning :	chopstick [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) палочки для еды; 2) см. 著
Comments:	Also read *tras, MC ʈō (FQ 陟慮) id. The character is attested in Xunzi as a substitute of 著 'clear' q.v. Viet. d_úa is an old loanword (< Han *d(i)a); regular Sino-Viet. is chu`'.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1626
Karlgren code:	0045 j
Vietnamese reading:	d_úa
Jianchuan Bai:	cü3
Dali Bai:	cü3
Bijiang Bai:	ćü2

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Character:	箇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kājs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kājh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kā
Russian meaning[s]:	1) см. 個; 2) 21-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1843

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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粹|7CB9|U+7CB9

Character:	粹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuì
Russian meaning[s]:	чистый, чистокровный, однородный
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	2311
Karlgren code:	0490 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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粽|7CBD|U+7CBD

Character:	粽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zòng
Russian meaning[s]:	треугольные пирожки из бамбуковых листьев с клейким рисом
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	8190

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	精
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjeŋ
English meaning :	fine and pure rice
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тонкий; отборный; точный; 2) хитроумный; искусный; 3) без примеси, чистый; совершенный, рафинированный; эссенция; экстракт; сущность; семя; сперма; очищать рис; рафинировать; 4) энергия; дух, душа; привидение; 5) очень, весьма; 6) дочиста, без остатка
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	3611
Karlgren code:	0812 g'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

綻|7DBB|U+7DBB

Character:	綻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) распороться; лопнуть; отвалиться, отстать; распоровшийся шов, прореха; 2) наесться, быть сытым
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5880

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

綰|7DB0|U+7DB0

Character:	綰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать; вступать в связь; 2) красный; 3) чиновный
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1464

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

綜|7D9C|U+7D9C

Character:	綜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zòng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать, сплетать; 2) собирать вместе; обобщать, резюмировать, см. 總; 3) неровный, складчатый, морщинистый
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8191

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	綽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuò chāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thak ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thauk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thauk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhauk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhauk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhak
English meaning :	be generous, indulgentl/td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) широкий, обширный; 2) щедрый; 3) излишки, избыток; достаток; доход; 4) схватывать
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	2268
Karlgren code:	1126 g-h
Shijing occurrences:	55.3_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

綾|7DBE|U+7DBE

Character:	綾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	líng
Russian meaning[s]:	набивной сатин; узорчатый шелк
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	6294

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	綠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rok
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rok
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rok
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rok
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lok
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lok
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lok
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	löuk
English meaning :	green; name of a plant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зеленый; черный (<i>о волосах</i>); 2) молодой; 3) сокр. хлор
Comments:	A colloquial loan from the same source may be Viet. luốc 'grey; very dirty'. For OC *r- cf. Min forms: Xiamen lik ⁸ , Chaozhou lek ⁸ , Fuzhou lük ⁸ , luok ⁸ .
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5529
Karlgren code:	1208 k
Vietnamese reading:	lục
Jianchuan Bai:	lü6
Dali Bai:	lü6
Shijing occurrences:	27.1, 27.2, 27.3, 55.1, 55.2, 55.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	緊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kin?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kín
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kjén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kjín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kjín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kjín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kjín
English meaning :	fast, durable [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тую связать, скрутить; тугой, плотный; тесный; близкий; крепко-накрепко; 2) настоятельный; срочный, экстренный; важный; 3) напряженный; критический; запутанный
Comments:	Also used as a loan for 堅 *kín q. v.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	8277
Karlgren code:	0368 g
Jianchuan Bai:	ćí3
Dali Bai:	ćí3
Bijiang Bai:	gí1

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	綴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trots
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trwać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṭwaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṭwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṭweś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṭwèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṭwèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṭwèj
English meaning :	sew, stitch; tie, connect; adjunct; token, badge
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шивать; связывать; подбирать (одно к другому); составлять; 2) прекращать, останавливать
Comments:	Also read *trot, MC ṭwet, Pek. zhuo id.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5941
Karlgren code:	0295 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	網	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǎng	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhaŋ?	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mháŋ	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mháŋ	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhwáŋ	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhwáŋ	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhwáŋ	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhwáŋ	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwáŋ	
English meaning :	net	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сеть, сетка, силок; поймать в сеть, выловить; сетчатый; 2) строгость (законов)	
Comments:	The word mùng is used in Viet. only to denote a mosquito-net; standard Sino-Viet. is võng. Another variant of the same root may be Viet. màng '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 .
Radical:	120	
Four-angle index:	3728	
Karlgren code:	0742 a'	
Vietnamese reading:	mùng	
Shijing		

occurrences: 43.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

綱|7DB1|U+7DB1

Character:	綱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gāng
English meaning :	guiding rope (of a net)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) главная веревка невода; 2) глава; начало; 3) основа, устои; руководящие начала; суть; 4) гильдия
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3732
Karlgren code:	0697 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	綺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khaj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kháj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kháj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kháj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kháj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kháj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kháj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khé
English meaning :	patterned silk [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расцвеченная материя; узорный шелк; узорный; 2) изящный, изысканный, прекрасный; пышный, роскошный; 3) Ци (фамилия)
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3019
Karlgren code:	0001 b'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	綢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dru
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dru
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖi w
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɖəw
English meaning :	be wrapped round, pressed tightly together, dense
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шелковая материя, шелка; 2) трудолюбивый, старательный; тщательный; 3) частый
Comments:	For *d- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou tiu ² .
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3806
Karlgren code:	1083 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	綿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	men
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	men
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjen
English meaning :	be long, drawn-out
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хлопок; вата; ватный, см. 棉; 2) длинный; тянуться; беспрерывный; непрестанно; 2) мягкий, слабый; тонкий; гибкий; нежный
Comments:	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 independent y). A later meaning is 'long threads' > 'cotton' (since Tang often written as 棉). Viet. mèn 'blanket' is a colloquial loanword (cf. Chin. 棉被 'blanket'); standard Sino-Viet. is miēn. 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 mieŋ ² , Jianou miŋ ² .
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3883
Karlgren code:	0225 a-b

Vietnamese reading:	mền
Jianchuan Bai:	mi4-
Dali Bai:	-mi2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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綵|7DB5|U+7DB5

Character:	絲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cǎi
Russian meaning[s]:	пестрый шелк; украшения из цветной материи
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5279

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	纶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lún
English meaning :	rope, cord
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шелковый шнурок; тесьма, лента; леска; 2) сплетать, скручивать; сучить; обматывать
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3715
Karlgren code:	0470 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	維	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wéi	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wij	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wij	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wjəj	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žwəj	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žwij	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwij	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwij	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jwi	
English meaning :	impersonal equational copula:	to be, it is
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать; связь; соединять; 2) нить, леска; 3) сохранять, соблюдать; 4) глагольная связка есть, является; 5) служебное слово в начале предложения, ритмически выделяющее подлежащее; 6) только, лишь, но; 7) в офиц. документах ставится перед датами в начале предложения	
Shuowen gloss:	車蓋維也.從糸.隹聲.	
Comments:	<p>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).</p> <p>The word is alternatively written in Early Zhou as ** or 惟.</p> <p>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"?).</p>	<p>perhaps one should relate it to 為 *waj 'to do, make' q.v. (with *aj / *-ij as old vowel alternation?)."</p>

	The etymology of the copula is not quite clear:
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	899
Karlgren code:	0575 o-p
Shijing occurrences:	2.1, 3.2, 3.3, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 15.2, 21.2, 24.3, 27.1, 27.2, 45.1, 45.2, 57.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	緒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lha?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjő
English meaning :	work; line of succession, continue
Russian meaning[s]:	1) конец нитки (клубка); 2) начало, истоки; 3) дело, занятие; 4) остатки, излишки
Comments:	The word is identical to 序 *lha? (q.v.); usage of 者 as phonetic is strange (perhaps we deal with some graphic aberration).
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1613
Karlgren code:	0045 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

縗|7DC7|U+7DC7

Character:	縗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zī
English meaning :	be black
Russian meaning[s]:	1) черный; темный; 2) монашеская ряса; монах
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1796
Karlgren code:	0969 e-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	綬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shòu
English meaning :	silk bands, silk ribbons (for tying)
Russian meaning[s]:	шнур (<i>на печати</i>); тесьма
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	6048
Karlgren code:	1085 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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❖|FFFD|U+FFFD

Character:	❖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shou
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fá
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)at
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)at
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)at
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wat
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wət
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wət
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwət
English meaning :	punishment penalty, fine; to punish, to fine; pay a fine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) наказывать, штрафовать; наказание, штраф; 2) откупиться
Radical:	122
Four-angle index:	2818
Karlgren code:	0308 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	phạt

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

翠|7FE0|U+7FE0

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бирюзовый, изумрудный; 2) зеленые перья (зимородка); зимородок
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	2317
Karlgren code:	0490 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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翡|7FE1|U+7FE1

Character:	翡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fěi
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зоол. зимородок; 2) малахит; малахитовый; зеленый
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	3339
Karlgren code:	0579 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	翟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Ł(h)ēk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Ł(h)ēuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljāuk (~ Łh-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	liāuk (~ lh-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diek
English meaning :	pheasant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) маньчжурский длиннохвостый фазан; 2) варвары, <i>вм.</i> 犹; [zhái] Чжай (фамилия)
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	934
Karlgren code:	1124 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	38.3_, 47.2_, 57.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	聞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwɪn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwɪn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwɪn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mün
"English meaning :	to hear; to smell, perceive; as wen 4 "be heard, renowned""
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слышать; узнавать; передавать; слухи, известия; 2) почуять; понюхать; обонять; 3) Вэнь (фамилия); [wèn] слава, известность; знаменитый
Comments:	For *m cf. Xiamen bun ² , Chaozhou buŋ ² .
Radical:	128
Four-angle index:	3409
Karlgren code:	0441 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	聚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)o?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjú
English meaning :	to gather, collect
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собираясь, сходиться; скапливаться, толпиться; собрание, сходка; 2) деревня, поселение; 3) собирать, накапливать
Comments:	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Also read *ȝ(h)o?-s, MC ȝjú id.
Radical:	128
Four-angle index:	5568
Karlgren code:	0131 k
Go-on:	zu
Kan-on:	sju
Vietnamese reading:	tụ

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	肇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)raw? (~ Łh-, ~ -e-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ráw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖ(h)áw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)áw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)éw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)éw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖ(h)éw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	déw
English meaning :	to delineate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) начинать; начало; возникать; производить; создавать; 2) исправлять; приводить в порядок; правильный
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *d(h)raw? (~Łh-, -e-) 'to begin, start, create, initiate, implement arrange'.
Radical:	129
Four-angle index:	2581
Karlgren code:	1146 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)o?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)ó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)wá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bū
English meaning :	to rot, get spoiled [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	гнилой; гнить, разлагаться
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is hu` (both this reading and Mand. fǔ point to an unattested MC variant *pú or *phú).
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3970
Karlgren code:	0136 n
Vietnamese reading:	vũ'a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	膀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	páng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bāŋ
English meaning :	urinary bladder [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	мочевой пузырь; [bāŋ] рука (<i>от плеча до кисти</i>), плечо; [pāŋ] вздуться, наливаться (<i>о мускулах</i>)
Comments:	Used within the compound 膀胱 id.; for *bh cf. Yilan phəŋ ² . The basic modern reading bǎng 'arm' is late (attested only after Tang).
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	4246

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	膏
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kâw
English meaning :	be fat, glossy; grease
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сало, жир; перен. соки; 2) паста, мазь; опиумная паста; 3) жирный, тучный; 4) благодения, милости; 5) сладкий
Comments:	Also read OC *kāw-s, MC kâw id.
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3536
Karlgren code:	1129 i
Vietnamese reading:	cao

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

膈|8188|U+8188

Character:	膈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gé
Russian meaning[s]:	1) диафрагма; 2) подмышка
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3828
Karlgren code:	0855 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	𦨇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	po
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phâk
English meaning :	shoulder
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous *phāk 'to dismantle'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0771 1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	腿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slūj? (~ λ-, ~ th-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l̥wēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l̥wēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l̥wēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thwēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thój
English meaning :	leg [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нога; 2) бедро; голень; 3) ножка (<i>мебели</i>); 4) окорок, ветчина
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	6597
Jianchuan Bai:	-thui3
Dali Bai:	-thui3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wake 'pot'*. (2018).

脅|8182|U+8182

Character:	脅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǚ
Russian meaning[s]:	спинной хребет, позвоночник
Radical:	130
Four-angle index:	3562

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	čāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cāŋ
English meaning :	be good
Russian meaning[s]:	1) добрый, прекрасный; хвалить; 2) добыча, награбленное добро; 3) раб, слуга; 4) Цзан (фамилия)
Comments:	Xiesheng suggests *č-, but this is one of the very few cases when external evidence contradicts internal reconstruction of palatals (see below); thus OC *cāŋ is also not to be excluded.
Radical:	131
Four-angle index:	6887
Karlgren code:	0727 f
Shijing occurrences:	33.4_, 50.2_, 54.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	臺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhē
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhē
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhē
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhē
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhē
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhē
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dʌj
English meaning :	terrasse, tower
Russian meaning[s]:	1) башня, вышка; 2) терраса; платформа, помост; 3) подмостки, сцена; 4) высокий, см. 台; 5) стоя; 6) см. 僮; 7) Тай (фамилия)
Comments:	Used also for homonymous words *dhē 'servant, slave' and *dhē 'name of a plant'. For *dh cf. Chaozhou thai ² , Longdu thoj ² .
Radical:	133
Four-angle index:	271
Karlgren code:	0939 a
Vietnamese reading:	d_ài
Shijing occurrences:	43.1, 43.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

與|8207|U+8207

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	la?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jó
English meaning :	be with, join company, associate with; with, and
Russian meaning[s]:	1) давать, предоставлять; управляет косвенным дополнением, переводимым дательным падежом, вм. 紿; 2) для, за, вм. 為; 3) вступать в союз; союзный; компания, содружество; помогать; ободрять; быть в хороших отношениях; быть заодно; 4) и; союз между существительными, вм. 和; 5) или; разделительный союз между глаголами; 6) с; 7) чем; или лучше; 8) следовать, слушаться; 9) ждать, ожидать; 10) принимать, обращаться с...; 11) Юй (фамилия); [у́] 1) участвовать в...; 2) вместе с ним; [у́] конечная вопросительная частица, вм. 敀
Comments:	A somewhat later (but attested already in L.Zhou) reading is *la?-s, MC jō (FQ 羊茹), Mand. yù, Viet. dù' 'to participate, take part'. The character 與 is also used in Shijing for OC *la (MC jō, FQ 以諸, Mand. yú), translated by Schüller as:
	"perhaps: be rich". A reading *lha (MC jō, Pek. yú) is attested since Late Zhou as a contraction of 也 + 乎 (*lhiaj + *wā). For etymology cf. 以."

Radical:	12
Four-angle index:	7880
Karlgren code:	0089 b-d
Go-on:	yo
Kan-on:	yo
Japanese reading:	yo;ataeru;kumisuru;azukaru;tomoni;to;yori
Vietnamese reading:	dũ'
Shijing occurrences:	21.2, 22.2_, 31.2, 31.4, 37.2_, 37.3, 39.1, 39.4, 50.2, 58.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	舔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slēm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	liém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ljām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	liām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thiéṁ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thiéṁ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thiéṁ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thiéṁ
English meaning :	to lick [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	лизать, пробовать на язык
Comments:	Viet. liém must be an archaic loan (unless it is a chance coincidence); standard Sino-Viet. is thiém.
Radical:	135
Four-angle index:	8331
Vietnamese reading:	liém
Jianchuan Bai:	ci1
Dali Bai:	ci1
Bijiang Bai:	?žér1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	舞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ma?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	má
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	má
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mú
English meaning :	to dance
Russian meaning[s]:	1) танцевать, кружиться, плясать; танец, пляска; 2) играть, забавляться; 3) жонглировать; 4) воодушевлять, поднимать; 5) злоупотреблять
Comments:	Viet. múa is an archaic loanword; standard Sino-Viet. is vu. For *m- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou bu ³ .
Radical:	136
Four-angle index:	2518
Karlgren code:	0103 g-h
Vietnamese reading:	múa
Shijing occurrences:	38.1_, 38.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

艋|824B|U+824B

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	měng
Russian meaning[s]:	舴艋 маленькая лодка, ялик, челнок
Radical:	137
Four-angle index:	680

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蓉|84C9|U+84C9

Character:	蓉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) лотос орехоносный (<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>); 2) сокр. г. Чэнду
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1375
Karlgren code:	1187 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

蒿|84BF|U+84BF

Character:	蒿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hāo
English meaning :	a kind of artemisia (<i>Artemisia apiacea</i>)
Russian meaning[sl]:	1) полынь; 2) подниматься (<i>об испарениях</i>), испаряться; 3) израсходоваться, уменьшиться; утомиться, устать
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	3755
Karlgren code:	1129 q-r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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席|84C6|U+84C6

Character:	席
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xí
English meaning :	perhaps: large, loose-fitting (clothes)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цыновка, рогожа, мат; 2) обширный, широкий
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	3875
Karlgren code:	0797 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	蓄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λhuk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λhuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	λhəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ləuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʈhiuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʈhuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʈhuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʈhük
English meaning :	to store, hoard
Russian meaning[s]:	собирать, накапливать; сберегать, хранить; накопление; вмешательство
Comments:	Probably same as 畜 *λhuk ("хранить" - "охранять, воспитывать")."
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1792
Karlgren code:	1018 c-d
Shijing occurrences:	35.6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	蒙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	méng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	muŋ
English meaning :	to cover, darken
Russian meaning[s]:	1) молодой, неопытный; детский; 2) невежественный, темный; <i>вежл.</i> я, мой; 3) неясный, скрытый; 4) получить от высшего, удостоиться; 5) получить, подвергнуться; 6) пренебрегать; рисковать; 7) покрывать; обернуть; заворачивать; 8) Мэн (фамилия); [ménɡ mēnɡ] обманывать, дурачить; одурманить; одуряющий; [měnɡ mēnɡ] сокр. Монголия; монгольский
Comments:	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, 傻, 懈). Viet. mù is one of the loanwords having lost the final nasal through dissimilation with the nasal initial; standard Sino-Viet. is móŋ). 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.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5579
Karlgren	1181 a

code:	
Vietnamese reading:	mù
Shijing occurrences:	37.3, 47.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

蒞|849E|U+849E

Character:	蒞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) достичь, прибыть; 2) присутствовать; посетить; 3) вступить (<i>в должностъ</i>); исполнять (<i>обязанности</i>)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	543
Karlgren code:	0520 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	蒲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bo
English meaning :	cattail (<i>Typha latifolia</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тростник, камыш; 2) полэти на четвереньках; 3) Пу (фамилия)
Comments:	For *bh cf. Chaozhou phu ² .
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	3659
Vietnamese reading:	bô

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

蒜|849C|U+849C

Character:	蒜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sōrs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	swānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	swān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	swān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	swān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	swān
English meaning :	garlic [Qi]
Comments:	Viet. to`i 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.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0175 b
Vietnamese reading:	to`i
Jianchuan Bai:	suǎ3
Dali Bai:	sua3
Bijiang Bai:	suǎ2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gài
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāps
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāc
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kās
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kās
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kās
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kāj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kāj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kāj
English meaning :	to cover, conceal; a cover (of a car); why not, of course
Russian meaning[s]:	1) покрыть, накрыть; крышка, зонт; 2) постелить, разостлать; одеяло; постель; 3) крыть (крышу); сооружать (строить) здание; 4) приложить, поставить (печать); 5) начальная частица в вэньяне ведь; 6) союз причины ибо; 7) вероятно, видимо; [гё] Гэ (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *gāp, MC չâp 'to thatch, to cover'.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	732
Karlgren code:	0642 q-r

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	təŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	təŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čiŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čiŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čiŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čiŋ
English meaning :	brushwood (as firewood)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пары, испарения; выпаривать; парить; варить на пару; 2) множество, масса; 3) древн. зимнее жертвоприношение; 4) древн. хворост; 5) 10-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	8523
Karlgren code:	0896 k
Jianchuan Bai:	cǐ4
Dali Bai:	ci5
Bijiang Bai:	tǐ4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

蓀|84C0|U+84C0

Character:	蓀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sūn
Russian meaning[s]:	душистое растение
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	8299
Karlgren code:	0434 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

蓓|84D3|U+84D3

Character:	蓓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bèi
Russian meaning[s]:	蓓蕾 бутон
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1228

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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菟|8490|U+8490

Character:	菟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sōu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собирать, коллекционировать, накапливать; 2) весенняя (осенняя) охота; 3) бот. марена, крап (Rubia cordifolia, var. mungista)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	7476
Karlgren code:	1098 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	蒼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	châŋ
English meaning :	be green, blue
Russian meaning[s]:	1) темноголубой; синий; лазоревый; зеленый; 2) сизый, седой; 3) Цан (фамилия)
Comments:	Cf. 青.
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	1129
Karlgren code:	0703 e
Go-on:	sau
Kan-on:	sau
Japanese reading:	sō

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	蓑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sōj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	swā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	swā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	swā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	swā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	swâ
English meaning :	raincoat made of straw or rush
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дождевой плащ из травы; 2) покрывать; 3) свисать (напр. о гроздах)
Radical:	140
Four-angle index:	5725
Karlgren code:	0355 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蓊|84CA|U+84CA

Character:	蓊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	weng
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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婉|873F|U+873F

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wan
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	蜜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mjət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mjit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mjit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mjit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjit
English meaning :	honey [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	мед; медовый; сладкий; засахаренный; в сиропе; перен. слощавый, лъстивый
Comments:	In Viet. cf. also mý't 'jam, sweetmeat' (possibly a colloquial loan from the same source). For *m cf. Xiamen bit ⁸ , Chaozhou bik ⁸ , Fuzhou mik ⁸ .
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	8758
Karlgren code:	0405 r
Vietnamese reading:	mật
Jianchuan Bai:	-ŋü1
Dali Bai:	-mi6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

蜻|873B|U+873B

Character:	蜻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qīng
Russian meaning[s]:	сверчок; кузнечик; цикада
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	3613
Karlgren code:	0812 e'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

𧔗|8722|U+8722

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	měng
Russian meaning[s]:	род небольшой саранчи (Oxua verox)
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	682

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

蜥|8725|U+8725

Character:	蜥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Russian meaning[s]:	蜥蜴 ящерица (Eumeces quinquelineatus)
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	2002

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蜴|8734|U+8734

Character:	蜴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
English meaning :	lizard
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0850 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蜘蛛|8718|U+8718

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhī
Russian meaning[s]:	蜘蛛 παγκ
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	1080
Karlgren code:	0863 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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蝕|8755|U+8755

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) затмение солнца (луны); 2) поедать, объедать, пожирать
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	8703
Karlgren code:	0921 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	quán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h) ^w ren
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)wren
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)wrjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)wran
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)wen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)wen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)wen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gwen
English meaning :	wriggle, move as a snake [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0226 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

蜩|8729|U+8729

Character:	蜩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tiáo
English meaning :	cicada
Russian meaning[s]:	цикады
Radical:	142
Four-angle index:	3807
Karlgren code:	1083 v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	裳
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)aŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)aŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)aŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)aŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žaŋ
English meaning :	lower garment skirt
Russian meaning[s]:	верхнее платье, юбка
Comments:	Modern shāng is irregular ("academic"); there also exists a more "colloquial" reading cháng. The character is also used for a homonymous *d(h)aŋ (usually reduplicated) "perhaps:) be gorgeous"."
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5677
Karlgren code:	0725 d
Shijing occurrences:	27.2_, 58.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

褂|8902|U+8902

Character:	褂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guà
Russian meaning[s]:	кофта; куртка, курма
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	1956

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	péi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhēj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	boj
English meaning :	long robe [Han]
Comments:	For *bh cf. Fuzhou phui ² .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	裹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷāj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāž
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwā
English meaning :	to bind, wrap up
Russian meaning[s]:	1) завернуть, обернуть, перевязать; обвязать; окружить; 2) бинт; 3) пакет, сверток; узел с вещами; 4) наполнить
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5752
Karlgren code:	0351 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	裸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	luǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rōj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rwāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rwāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lwā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lwā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lwā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lwā
English meaning :	naked, nude [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	голый; обнажить, нагота
Comments:	For *r- cf. Chaozhou lo ³ , Fuzhou luo ³ , Jianou lua ³ . A more archaic loan in Viet. is probably sói 'bald, hairless'.
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5366
Karlgren code:	0351 g-h
Vietnamese reading:	lõa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	製
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kets
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	keć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kjaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kjeś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kjèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kjèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	céj
English meaning :	to cut out, to fashion (a garment [LZ])
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вырабатывать, фабриковать; производить, изготавлять; 2) скроить, сшить (платье); 3) составлять, сочинять; 4) покрой; фасон; тип
Comments:	= 制 q. v.
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	5682
Karlgren code:	0335 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

裨|88E8|U+88E8

Character:	裨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bì
English meaning :	a kind of ceremonial robe
Russian meaning[s]:	1) восполнить; улучшить; выгода; 2) помогать; [pí] 1) помощник; 2) маленький, мелкий
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	2281
Karlgren code:	0874 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	褚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chǔ
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вата; подбивать ватой; 2) сумка, торба; 3) Чу (фамилия)
Radical:	145
Four-angle index:	1607

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	裯	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chóu	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dru	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dru	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dəw	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dəw	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	diw	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dəw	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dəw	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dəw	
English meaning :	(perhaps:) nightgown	
Russian meaning[s]:	полог; покрывать кровать; покрывало	
Comments:	SchüSSLER says:	possibly s. w. as 纓 ('wrapped around, cover), but the latter is certainly *driw, while 裕 obviously rhymes in *-u and has a parallel reading OC *tū, MC tāw (FQ 都牢), Pek. dāo.
Radical:	145	
Four-angle index:	3803	
Karlgren code:	1083 n	
Shijing occurrences:	21.2_	

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

誦|8AA6|U+8AA6

Character:	誦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sòng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhoŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhoŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhoŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhoŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhòŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhòŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhòŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjōŋ
English meaning :	recitation, chant; admonition; oracular phrase
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заучивать наизусть; декламировать; 2) воспевать, прославлять
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	3635
Karlgren code:	1185 o
Vietnamese reading:	tụng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

誌|8A8C|U+8A8C

Character:	誌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) записывать, отмечать; запечатлевать, увековечивать; запись, надпись; описание, обзор; монография; 2) список, реестр; каталог; 3) помета, отличительный знак; родимое пятно, <i>вм.</i> 痣
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	8345
Karlgren code:	0962 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	語
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋa?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋó
English meaning :	to talk, tell
Russian meaning[s]:	слова; языки; фраза; идиом, готовое выражение; пословица; разговаривать, беседовать; [yù] обращаться к..., говорить (кому-л.)
Comments:	Also used for *ŋa?-s, MC ŋó, Pek. yù 'to tell' (LZ). For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen gu ³ , Chaozhou gi ³ , Fuzhou ŋü ³ , Jianou ŋü ³ .
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1215
Karlgren code:	0058 t-u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

誣|8AA3|U+8AA3

Character:	誣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)a
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)a
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)a
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mü
English meaning :	to slander
Russian meaning[s]:	ложное обвинение, клевета; ложный
Comments:	Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	132
Karlgren code:	0105 b
Vietnamese reading:	vu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	如
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	na
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	na
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	na
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńö
English meaning :	be like
Russian meaning[s]:	1) походить; вроде; наподобие; 2) например; как то; 3) если, если бы; 4) или; 5) уехать (отправиться) в...
Shuowen gloss:	從隨也.從女.從口. [620]
Comments:	There also exists a reading *na-s, MC nō (FQ 人惄). Also used for a homonymous *na 'to go to'. Standard Sino-Viet. is nhu'. For *n- cf. Min readings: Xiamen ȝu ³ , Chaozhou zu ³ , Fuzhou ü ³ .
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	1083
Karlgren code:	0094 g-i
Vietnamese reading:	ná
Shijing	10.1, 10.3, 23.2, 24.2, 26.1, 26.5, 28.1, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 34.3, 35.2, 37.4, 38.2, 38.3, 47.1,

occurrences: | 47.2, 47.3, 51.3, 54.4, 55.1, 55.2, 55.3, 57.2 |

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tek ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	teuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjauk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćauk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćauk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćak
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćak
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śak
English meaning :	a marriage go-between [LZ]
Comments:	Also read *dek ^w , MC žak id.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1120 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒəʔs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒjəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒjɪ
English meaning :	to breed, nurture; love, cherish
Russian meaning[s]:	1) письменный знак; иероглиф; буква; слово; 2) записка; письмо; 3) удостоверение, документ; контракт; условие; 4) название; прозвище; кличка (<i>совершеннолетнего</i>); 5) помолвить (<i>дочь</i>); 6) родить детей; выращивать (кормить) детей; 7) любить (<i>как детей</i>)
Comments:	Possibly derived from 子 *cə? '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 tū'.
Radical:	39
Four-angle index:	3059
Karlgren code:	0964 n-o
Go-on:	zi

Kan-on:	si
Japanese reading:	ji+;aza+
Vietnamese reading:	chǔ'
Jianchuan Bai:	-ci3
Dali Bai:	-ci3
Bijiang Bai:	-3̃i2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	存
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒhēn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒhēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒhēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒhēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒhēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒhēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒon
English meaning :	to be among
Russian meaning[s]:	1) существовать; быть в живых; 2) оставаться; сохраняться; быть в остатке; 3) хранить, беречь, сберегать; запасать, накоплять; 4) скопляться; застояться; 5) вложить, сделать вклад, депонировать; 6) сделать визит, навестить
Comments:	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 chun ² , Chaozhou chuj ² , Longdu chun ² .
Radical:	39
Four-angle index:	3047
Karlgren code:	0432 a

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	宇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)a?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)á
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)á
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)á
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	fiü
English meaning :	eaves; abode; (place to live:) estate, territory
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стреха (навес) крыши; свод; 2) здание; 3) небо, небесный свод; мир; 4) внешность; манера держаться; 5) покров; покровительство; защита
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	3241
Karlgren code:	0097 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tu?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	téw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	céw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cíw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	céw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	céw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	séw
English meaning :	to guard, keep
Russian meaning[s]:	1) охранять, защищать, оборонять; 2) удерживать; сохранять; блюсти; держаться (чего-л.); 3) ждать; 4) <i>стар.</i> правитель; 5) душевная чистота; [shòu] зимняя охота, см. 狩
Comments:	Also read *tu?-s, MC séw 'territory in somebody's guard, fief'. For *t (without fricativization) cf. Xiamen ciu ³ .
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	3184
Karlgren code:	1099 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	宅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhrāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhrāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖhāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖhāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖhāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖhāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖhāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɖaik
English meaning :	to inhabit, reside, dwell; to settle
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жилище, квартира; резиденция; проживать; 2) могила; 3) занимать место; 4) питать (напр. надежду); утвердиться (в чем-л.)
Comments:	For *dh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou the? ⁸ , Fuzhou thek ⁸ .
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	7199

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?ān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?ān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ān
English meaning :	be calm, peaceful
Russian meaning[s]:	1) спокойный, мирный; безопасный; покой, благополучие; 2) успокоить, умиротворить; утешить; 3) веселый; благодушный; 4) комфортабельный, удобный; 5) устроить, поместить; устроиться, поселиться; 6) положить, установить; прикрепить, смонтировать; устроить; 7) питать (надежды); лелеять; 8) перед <i>сказуемым вопросительного предложения</i> где?; куда?; в чем?; как?; 9) сокр. ар; ампер; 10) стар. приветствие; 11) дреян. и тогда; 12) Ань (фамилия)
Comments:	Character also used for homonymous *?ān 'where'.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	8828
Karlgren code:	0146 a-c
Vietnamese	

reading: | an

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	寺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhəs (~ -ks)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zhəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zhì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zhì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zhì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjì
English meaning :	eunuch; official residence
Russian meaning[s]:	1) буддийский храм (монастырь); кумирня; 2) подворье; 3) ист. присутственное место; 4) евнух; священнослужитель; дреен. жрец
Comments:	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 tụ'.
Radical:	41
Four-angle index:	3155
Karlgren code:	0961 m-o
Vietnamese reading:	chùa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

尖|5C16|U+5C16

Character:	尖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cem
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cem
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjam
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjem
English meaning :	sharp point, edge [Liang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) острие, кончик, вершина; остроконечный, заостренный; заострять; острый; обр. проницательный; 2) лучший, отличный, превосходный; 3) корчма, чайная
Radical:	42
Four-angle index:	4934
Vietnamese reading:	tiêm
Jianchuan Bai:	ćī4
Dali Bai:	će5
Bijiang Bai:	cē4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

屹|5C79|U+5C79

Character:	屹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Russian meaning[s]:	выситься; крутой
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	7783

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	州
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćəw
English meaning :	province
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стар. округ; область; 2) остров посреди реки; 3) древн. селение в 2500 семей; 4) собираться; 5) Чжоу (фамилия)
Comments:	Same as 洲; cf. 周.
Radical:	47
Four-angle index:	2782
Karlgren code:	1086 a-c
Vietnamese reading:	châu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bram
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bram
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bram
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bram
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bam
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bam
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bam
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwim
English meaning :	sail [Han]
Comments:	Also read fān, MC bwìm, OC *bram-s 'to sail, go on sail'. Viet. buồm is colloquial; regular Sino-Viet. is phàm. For *bh cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou phan ² , Fuzhou phun ² , Jianou phon ² .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0625 d
Vietnamese reading:	buồm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij-českoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	并
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bìng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	peŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	peŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	peŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pjeŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pjèŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pjèŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pjèŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pjèŋ
English meaning :	to put together, combine, compare
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рядом, вместе с..., см. 並; 2) слить, объединить, см. 併
Comments:	In MC also read with even tone, pjeŋ, OC *peŋ.
Radical:	12
Four-angle index:	2393
Karlgren code:	0824 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	年
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhīn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhīn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhjēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	nhiēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	nhiēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	nhiēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	nhiēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	nien
Fanqie:	泥奸
Rhyme class:	先
English meaning :	harvest, crop; year
Russian meaning[s]:	1) год; годы, возраст; 2) урожай; 3) Новый год; новогодний; 4) Нянь (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	?
Comments:	For *nh cf. Shaowu nin ⁷ , Chaozhou hī ² .
Radical:	51
Four-angle index:	2547
Karlgren code:	0364 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	niên

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	式
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	śək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śik
English meaning :	to use, make use of, use as a model/norm, model
Russian meaning[s]:	1) норма; правило, закон; образец, модель, тип, форма; 2) формула; уравнение; 3) обряд, церемония; 4) учтивость, вежливость; 5) употреблять, пользоваться; 6) древн. вм. 輩; 7) древн. начальная эвфоническая частица
Radical:	56
Four-angle index:	6723
Karlgren code:	0918 f
Vietnamese reading:	thú'c
Shijing occurrences:	36.1, 36.2

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

弛|5F1B|U+5F1B

Character:	弛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λaj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λáj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	láj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sáj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sáj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sáj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sáj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sé
English meaning :	unstring, slacken (e.g. a bow); release, be indulgenttowards; remove; extend [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	отпустить, ослабить; распуститься
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	7260
Karlgren code:	0004 a'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

忙|5FD9|U+5FD9

Character:	忙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	máŋ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	māŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	māŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	māŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	māŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	māŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	māŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mâŋ
English meaning :	see 疊
Russian meaning[s]:	суетиться; хлопотать; быть занятым; торопиться, спешить; поскорее; пораньше; страда; занятость; хлопоты
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	749
Karlgren code:	0742 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

忖|5FD6|U+5FD6

Character:	忖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cǔn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shūn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shwěn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shwěn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shwěn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shwěn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shwěn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shwěn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chón
English meaning :	to measure, consider
Russian meaning[s]:	раздумывать, размышлять; соображать; задумчивый
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3120
Karlgren code:	0431 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:		
Modern (Beijing) reading:	róng	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nunj	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nunj	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nəunj	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńəunj	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńiuŋ	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńuŋ	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńuŋ	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńüŋ	
English meaning :	weapon; military	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) оружие; воин, солдат; война; военная колесница; военный, войсковой; боевой; 2) жуны (<i>некитайские, туркские племена Запада</i>); 3) великий; крупный; 4) Жун (<i>фамилия</i>); [nóng] вост. диал. ты, Вы	
Comments:	<p>For *n cf. Xiamen ȝioŋ², Fuzhou üŋ², Chaozhou zoŋ². 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); *nun 'aid, help'; *nuŋ 'bushy'. The latter meaning later evolved into 'soft fur, down, wool' and (since Tang) is denoted by the character 犝.</p> <p>It is not to be excluded that with the meaning 'bushy' the character was actually read *noŋ:</p>	<p>it is probably the same as 莰 *noŋ (MC ńöŋ) 'soft, fluffy'; is used in the binome 蒙戎 (probably *mōŋ-nong), which rhymes in *-oŋ in Shi 37.3. Min readings are: Xiamen ȝioŋ², 莲 liŋ², Chaozhou zoŋ², Fuzhou üŋ².</p>
Radical:	62	
Four-angle		

index:	6810
Karlgren code:	1013 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	nhung
Shijing occurrences:	37.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

認|8A8D|U+8A8D

Character:	認
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nərs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńin
English meaning :	to acknowledge, admit, recognize [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) знать; узнавать, распознавать; 2) признавать, сознавать; считать за собой (напр. долг); 3) допускать, позволять; утверждать, санкционировать
Comments:	For *n cf. Xiamen ȝin ⁶ , Chaozhou ziŋ ⁶ , Fuzhou neŋ ⁶ , Jianou neŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	8444
Karlgren code:	0456 j
Vietnamese reading:	nhận

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

誠|8AA1|U+8AA1

Character:	誠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiè
Russian meaning[s]:	1) заповедь; повеление; правило; наставление; 2) предостерегать; вразумлять; запрещать, <i>вм.</i> 戒
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	6815

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	誓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)aś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ź(h)aś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ź(h)eś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ź(h)ěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ź(h)ěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	źěj
English meaning :	a formal statement commitment solemn declaration, oath; make a formal statement /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	поклясться, присягнуть; клятва, присяга
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is thê.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1147
Karlgren code:	0287 k-l
Vietnamese reading:	thê

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

誤|8AA4|U+8AA4

Character:	誤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋuās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋuāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋuāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋuāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋuo̚
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋuo̚
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋuo̚
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋò
English meaning :	to err, make a mistake; deceive
Russian meaning[s]:	1) оши́бка; ошибочны́й; ошиба́ться; вводи́ть в заблужде́ние; по ошибке, ошибочно; 2) опаздыва́ть; задержи́вать(ся)
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen ŋɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou gou ⁶ , Fuzhou ŋuo ⁶ , Jianou ŋu ⁸ .
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	4984
Karlgren code:	0059 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

說|8AAA|U+8AAA

Character:	說
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shuō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	λot
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	λwat
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	śwat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śwet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śwet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śwet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śwet
English meaning :	to explain, excuse, speak; speech, words, agreement /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) говорить; разговаривать; вести разговор о...; разговор о том, как...; о (в заглавиях книг); 2) излагать, рассказывать; рассказ, сказание; 3) объяснять, толковать; объяснение; 4) учение, теория; версия; -изм (в терминах); 5) выговаривать, бранить; [tuō] см. 脱; [shuì] уговаривать, усовещивать; [yuè] радость; радоваться, вм. 悅
Comments:	Also read *λot-s, MC śwēj (FQ 舍芮), Mand. shùi 'to halt, rest overnight'; often used instead of 脱 *λōt 'to take off, let loose' and 悅 *Lot 'to delight in, be pleased'.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	7395
Karlgren code:	0324 q
Jianchuan Bai:	sua6, co2
Dali Bai:	sua6
Bijiang Bai:	co2

Shijing occurrences:	14.2_, 16.3_, 31.4_, 42.2, 50.3, 57.3, 58.3
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

誥|8AA5|U+8AA5

Character:	誥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gào
English meaning :	announcement address; to make an announcement /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) указ, рескрипт; 2) предписание (приказ) о назначении
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	1315
Karlgren code:	1039 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	誨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sməʔs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	məh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	məh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	məh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hwə̂
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hwə̂
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hwə̂j
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xòj
English meaning :	to instruct
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поучать, наставлять; совет, поучение; 2) наущать, учить дурному
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	4762
Karlgren code:	0947 u-v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	誘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒu yòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lu?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	léw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zíw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jíw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jíw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jéw
English meaning :	to Cce, seduce, guide
Russian meaning[s]:	1) искушать, соблазнять, совращать; завлекать, заманивать; 2) научать; 3) уводить
Comments:	In Mand. also read yòu - which reflects an unattested MC reading *jèw, also reflected in the literary Sino-Viet. form dù.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	4619
Karlgren code:	1095 e
Vietnamese reading:	dõ
Shijing occurrences:	23.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	誑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuáng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kʷaŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwaŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwaŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwaŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwàŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwàŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwàŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwàŋ
English meaning :	to deceive [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	ложь; обманывать; дразнить
Comments:	Modern kuáng is an aberrant reading, due to graphic (and etymological) influence of 狂 *gʷaŋ 'mad' q.v.
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	316
Karlgren code:	0739 x
Go-on:	kuwau
Kan-on:	kuwiyau
Japanese reading:	kyō;kō;taburakasu;azamuku

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

謂|8A9A|U+8A9A

Character:	謂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiào
English meaning :	to blame
Russian meaning[s]:	1) порицать, ругать; 2) высмеивать, издеваться
Radical:	149
Four-angle index:	3583
Karlgren code:	1149 t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	誦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phó
English meaning :	big, large, increase
Comments:	Also read OC *pā?, MC pó; *phā?-s, MC phò id. Cf. 滂 *phā? be vast, wide, 布 *pās cloth; spread out (a mat); 鋪 *phā, *pha spread out .
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	豪
Modern (Beijing) reading:	háo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)āw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)āw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gāw (~ ɣ-)
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣāw
English meaning :	porcupine [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отважный, дерзновенный, храбрый, героический; 2) человек выдающийся (<i>храбростью, талантом, богатством и т. д.</i>); 3) тухао, мироед; тиран; тиранический; насильтственный; 4) могучий; влиятельный; 5) разнозданный, своевольный; самодур; 6) волосок, щетинка, <i>вм.</i> 毫; 7) 4-е число (<i>в телеграммах</i>)
Radical:	152
Four-angle index:	5589
Karlgren code:	1129 n

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	狸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r̥ə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r̥ə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r̥ə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r̥ə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	li
English meaning :	a wild cat
Comments:	For *rh cf. Jianou ss ² , Jianyang se ² . Since Late Zhou also written as 狸.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wak 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	貌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrāk ^w s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrāwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrāwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrāwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mǎw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mǎw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mǎw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mǎw
English meaning :	appearance
Russian meaning[s]:	1) внешний вид, наружность, облик; по внешнему виду; внешне; 2) внешний, показной; 3) корректный, вежливый; [mò] рисовать, изображать
Comments:	Viet. màu 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 .
Radical:	153
Four-angle index:	7409
Karlgren code:	1171 b
Vietnamese reading:	màu

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bīn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pjən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pjin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pjin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pjin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pjin
English meaning :	visitor, guest; subjects
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гость, посетитель; 2) принимать, как гостя; обходиться вежливо; 3) подчиняться, покоряться; 4) Бинь (фамилия); [bìn] отступать, отказаться от...; бросить
Comments:	Also read bìn, MC pjìn, OC *pin-s 'to receive as a guest, treat as a guest'. Cf. PA *p'jünji (PJ *pina) 'other, foreign'.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8009
Karlgren code:	0389 a-f
Vietnamese reading:	tân

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	賑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tər?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cé̄n
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćín
English meaning :	to endow, succour
Russian meaning[s]:	1) помогать (материально), поддерживать, благотворительствовать; 2) богатый
Comments:	Also read *tər?-s, MC ćín, Pek. zhèn id.
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	5641
Karlgren code:	0455 r

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	賒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝia
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝia
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lia
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sä
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	śa
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	śa
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	śa
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śa
English meaning :	trade on credit [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) покупать (продавать) в кредит; 2) отодвинуть; отдалить; 3) далекий; долгий; 4) расточительный, <i>вм.</i> 奢
Radical:	154
Four-angle index:	8198
Karlgren code:	0082 s-t

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

赫|8D6B|U+8D6B

Character:	赫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hrāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hrāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hrāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hrāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xäik
English meaning :	be majestic, imposing, haughty
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пылающий; багровый; 2) гневаться; ярость, возмущение; 3) знаменитый; величественный, грандиозный; 4) устрашать, запугивать; страшный
Comments:	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.
Radical:	155
Four-angle index:	8323
Go-on:	kiyaku
Kan-on:	kaku
Japanese reading:	kyaku;kaku;akai;akiraka
Vietnamese reading:	hách

Shijing occurrences: | 38.3, 55.1, 55.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

趙|8D99|U+8D99

Character:	趙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhào
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Чжао (фамилия); 2) Чжао (название древнего княжества); 3) возвратить, вернуть (кому-л.)
Radical:	156
Four-angle index:	5816
Karlgren code:	1149 u-v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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趕|8D95|U+8D95

Character:	趕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гнать; изгонять; погонять (<i>скотину</i>); править (<i>экипажем</i>); 2) догонять; торопить(ся); спешить; быстро, поспешно; 3) служебный глагол <i>обстоятельства времени</i> к тому времени, как...; к; когда же...
Radical:	156
Four-angle index:	5813

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	蹠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gok
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gok
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gok
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gok
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gok
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gok
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gok
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	göuk
Russian meaning[s]:	согнутый; согнуться, скрючиться; скорчиться, съежиться (от холода)
Radical:	157
Four-angle index:	4171
Karlgren code:	1214 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	輔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)a?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)á
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)á
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bü
English meaning :	to help, support; support, supporter; struts
Russian meaning[s]:	1) помогать, поддерживать; помощник, консультант; 2) скулы; 3) отводы у повозки; 4) Фу (фамилия)
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *b(h)a? 'upper jaw'. Modern 3d tone is irregular.
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	3652
Karlgren code:	0102 v-x
Vietnamese reading:	phu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

輯|8F12|U+8F12

Character:	輯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhé
Russian meaning[s]:	1) концы перекладины экипажа; 2) самовластие, самоуправство; 3) всегда, постоянно, на каждом шагу; 4) внезапно, вдруг; 5) тогда, в таком случае, <i>вм.</i> 則
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	6903

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	輕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qīng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kheŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kheŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kheŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khjeŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khjeŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khjeŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khjeŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khjeŋ
English meaning :	be light (not heavy)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) легкий (<i>по весу</i>); легко, слегка; легкомысленно; 2) дешевый; тонкий; жидкий; 3) презирать, пренебрегать; третировать; игнорировать; 4) водород
Comments:	Also means ('to consider light' >) 'to disdain, despise'.
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	125
Karlgren code:	0831 o
Vietnamese reading:	khinh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	輓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)ar?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)án
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)án
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wán
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwén
English meaning :	pull (a cart) [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тащить, тянуть; 2) погребальный, траурный; 3) поздний, последний, вм. 晚
Radical:	159
Four-angle index:	7573
Karlgren code:	0222 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

辣|8FA3|U+8FA3

Character:	辣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	là
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lât
English meaning :	bitter, not sweet [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) острый; едкий; горький; 2) ожесточенный, яростный
Comments:	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 .
Radical:	160
Four-angle index:	5392
Vietnamese reading:	lát
Jianchuan	

Bai:	la5-
Dali Bai:	la5-
Bijiang Bai:	lo7-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	遠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whan?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whán
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wén
English meaning :	be far away, distant, far-reaching, extending
Russian meaning[s]:	1) далекий, дальний, отдаленный; далеко; вдаль; издалека; 2) намного, значительно; 3) долго; надолго; продолжительный; 4) дальновидный, прозорливый; [yuàn] удалять(ся); сторониться; отстранять(ся)
Comments:	Also read *whan?-s, MC wèn, 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 違.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6593
Karlgren code:	0256 f-g
Vietnamese reading:	viễn
Shijing occurrences:	28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 33.3, 35.2, 39.2, 51.1, 51.2, 54.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	邁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kōs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kōh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kòw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kàw
English meaning :	to encounter, meet with, come in contact with, come into conflict with
Comments:	= 觀 q.v.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0109 l-o
Go-on:	ku
Kan-on:	kou
Japanese reading:	ku;kō;au;mamieru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	<u>遜</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xùn
English meaning :	to withdraw, yield, be compliant
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уклониться, уйти; 2) уступить; отказаться в (чью-л.) пользу; 3) уступчивый; скромный; послушный, ручной; 4) уступать, быть хуже; 5) Сунь (фамилия)
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6625
Karlgren code:	0434 e-g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	遣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khen?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khján
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khján
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khjén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khjén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khjén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khjén
English meaning :	to send to, send away
Russian meaning[s]:	1) послать, командировать; отправить; 2) изгнать, сослать; выгонять, изгонять; 3) рассеять (<i>тоску</i>); развлечение
Comments:	In LZ also read *khèn(?)s, MC khjèn , Pek. qià̄n "convey (sacrificial meat) to the grave"."
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6468
Karlgren code:	0196 b-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

遙|9059|U+9059

Character:	遙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáo
Russian meaning[s]:	отдаленный, далекий; долгий; вдали; издалека; неясный
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6458
Karlgren code:	1144 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	<u>遞</u>
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ē?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)é
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)é
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)ié
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)iéj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iéj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)iéj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	díej
English meaning :	to submit, send; far [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) передавать, вручать; направить (кому-л.); адресовать; 2) сменяться; посменно, попеременно; заменять; по порядку; соразмерно; 3) далекий; далеко, вдали
Comments:	Also read *l(h)ē?-s, MC díej, Mand. dì id.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6616
Karlgren code:	0870 e
Vietnamese reading:	d_ê

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

遢|9062|U+9062

Character:	遢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ta
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	還
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhēp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhēp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhēp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhēp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhēp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dлр
English meaning :	to reach to [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	雜還 <small>многочисленный и запутанный; путаница; хаос</small>
Comments:	Cf. 達 *lhēp-s id.
Radical:	162
Four-angle index:	6567
Karlgren code:	0678 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

遯|905B|U+905B

Character:	遯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	鄙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prə?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	prə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pí
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	píj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pí
English meaning :	border area, countryside, hinterland
Russian meaning[s]:	1) окраина; захолустье; деревня; 2) дикий, некультурный; 3) подлый, низкий; 4) презирать, пренебрегать; 5) вежл. мой
Comments:	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.'
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2149

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

鄞|911E|U+911E

Character:	鄞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yín
Russian meaning[s]:	сокр. уезд Иньсянь (в провинции Чжэцзян)
Radical:	163
Four-angle index:	2125

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

酵|9175|U+9175

Character:	酵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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酸|9178|U+9178

Character:	酸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	suān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sōr
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sōn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sōn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sōn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sōn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sōn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sōn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	swâ̄n
English meaning :	be sour
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кислый; терпкий; прокиснуть; хим. кислота; 2) онемевший; ноющий; ныть, болеть; страдать; страдания; 3) печальный, горестный; скорбный; 4) ревновать; ревность; 5) бедный, скучный, вежл. мой; 6) высокомерный, чванный
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	6314
Karlgren code:	0468 e'
Jianchuan Bai:	suā4
Dali Bai:	sua4
Bijiang Bai:	?cā4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

酷|9177|U+9177

Character:	酷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kù
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жестокий, беспощадный; мучить, тиранить; 2) очень, сильно; 3) крепкий (<i>о вине</i>); сильный (<i>запах</i>); 4) ненавидеть
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	1319
Karlgren code:	1039 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

酴|9174|U+9174

Character:	酴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tú
Russian meaning[s]:	дрожжи, закваска; непроцеженное вино
Radical:	164
Four-angle index:	8309

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

鉸|9278|U+9278

Character:	鉸
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) скрепа, заклепка; 2) дверной шпингалет; дверные петли, шарнир; 3) ножницы; вырезать, выстригать
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	6373

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	銀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yín
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋrən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋrən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋrən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋrən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋin
English meaning :	silver
Russian meaning[s]:	1) серебро; серебряный; серебристый; хим. серебро (Ag); 2) серебряная монета; наличные деньги; 3) вознаграждение, гонорар; 4) ювелирные изделия; 5) граница, вм. 垠; 6) Инь (фамилия)
Comments:	For *ŋ- cf. Min forms:Xiamen gun ² , Chaozhou ŋiŋ ² , Fuzhou ŋün ² , Chaozhou ŋöŋ ² .
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	5760
Karlgren code:	0416 k
Jianchuan Bai:	jí7
Dali Bai:	ní7
Bijiang Bai:	ní7

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	銅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tóng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dwōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dunj
English meaning :	copper, brass, bronze [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	медь; хим. (Cu); бронза, латунь; медные изделия, бронзовая утварь; медный, бронзовый
Comments:	For *Ł- cf. Min forms:Xiamen tōŋ ² , Chaozhou tonŋ ² , Fuzhou töüŋ ² ; Siam. dhōŋ (*dōŋ).
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	3779
Karlgren code:	1176 d
Go-on:	duu
Kan-on:	tou
Japanese reading:	dō;akagane
Vietnamese reading:	d_õng
Jianchuan Bai:	tū7

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

銘|9298|U+9298

Character:	銘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	míng
Russian meaning[s]:	вырезать (выгравировать) надпись; запечатлеть, увековечить; мемориальная надпись, эпитафия (<i>на камне</i>)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	1341
Karlgren code:	0826 d-e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

銖|9296|U+9296

Character:	銖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)o
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)wa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ž(h)wo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žü
English meaning :	24-th part of an ounce liang.
Russian meaning[s]:	дреевн. чжу (мера веса, 1/48 ляна)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	5345

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

鎔|927B|U+927B

Character:	鎔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gè
Russian meaning[s]:	1) крючок; 2) хим. хром (Cr); [luò] брить
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	1384

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	銓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	quán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chon
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	chwan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	chwan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	chjwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	chjwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	chjwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chjwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjwen
English meaning :	to weigh, to measure [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) взвешивать; весы; 2) отбирать на должность; аттестовать
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	335
Karlgren code:	0234 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	衡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	grām
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	grām
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	grām
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	grām
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣām
English meaning :	to carry in the mouth, harbor
Russian meaning[s]:	1) удила, узда; держать во рту; 2) затаить, сдерживать(ся); 3) получить (приказ); 4) ранг; звание; должность; 5) сожалеть
Comments:	For *g cf. Xiamen kam ² , Fuzhou kaŋ ² .
Radical:	144
Four-angle index:	2958
Karlgren code:	0608 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

鋐|92A8|U+92A8

Character:	鋐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	an
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	銑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sār?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	síen
English meaning :	bright and well-polished metal
Russian meaning[s]:	1) блестящий (о металле); блеск (металлический); 2) резец; 3) чугун; 4) 16-е число (в телеграммах)
Radical:	167
Four-angle index:	7346
Karlgren code:	0478 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

閻|95A1|U+95A1

Character:	閻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	he
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0937 t-u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

閨|95A8|U+95A8

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) женская половина терема; гарем; 2) дверца
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3366
Karlgren code:	0879 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	閩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)rən
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)rən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)rən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)rən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)in
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)in
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)in
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	min
English meaning :	certain tribes of the South
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ист. минь (название племени на юге Китая); 2) сокр. провинция Фуцзянь; 3) сокр. р. Миньцзян (в провинции Фуцзянь)
Comments:	Also read *m(h)ən, MC mün id.
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3464
Karlgren code:	0441 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	閣		
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gé		
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kāk		
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kāk		
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kāk		
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kāk		
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kāk		
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kāk		
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kāk		
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kâk		
English meaning :	be one over the other		
Russian meaning[s]:	1) палаты; дворец; 2) правительственный орган; кабинет министров; 3) подставка; этажерка; [gē] отложить в сторону, положить, вм. 摶		
Comments:	A later specialized meaning is:	("something put in layers") > 'book-stand; several-storeyed building'. Regular Sino-Viet. is các. SchüSSLER thinks that the word is probably the same as 各 *kāk 'each' (q.v.)	"each one for each one"?"
Radical:	169		
Four-angle index:	3382		

Karlgren code:	0766 f
Vietnamese reading:	gác

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

閥|95A5|U+95A5

Character:	閥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fá
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мемориальные надписи о боевых заслугах (<i>при воротах дома</i>); 2) родовитый; заслуженный; знать (<i>существительное</i>); каста
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3449

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

閥|95A4|U+95A4

Character:	閥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gé
Russian meaning[s]:	1) боковая дверь; створка двери; половинка ворот; 2) см. 閣
Radical:	169
Four-angle index:	3379
Karlgren code:	0675 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	隙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khrak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khrak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khrak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khrak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khäik
English meaning :	crack, crevice
Russian meaning[s]:	1) трещина, щель; отверстие, дыра; 2) пустота; 3) промежуток; 4) свободное время; 5) удобный случай, возможность; 6) ссора; неприязнь; раздор; 7) подход, путь к (чему-л.); 8) прилегать, граничить
Comments:	Mod. x- is irregular (qì would be expected).
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	8229
Karlgren code:	0787 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

障|969C|U+969C

Character:	障
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) преграда, заграждение; 2) оплот; прикрытие; 3) экран; 4) плотина, насыпь
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	2242
Karlgren code:	0723 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	際
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćets
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ceć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjaś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjeś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjèj
English meaning :	juncture, conjunction [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) принимать; сноситься; встречать(ся); случиться; 2) межа, граница; предел; стык; промежуток; 3) случай, момент; 4) в тот момент, как...; как раз в то время, когда...
Radical:	170
Four-angle index:	8207
Karlgren code:	0337 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	雌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chéj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	che
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	che
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	chje
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	chje
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	chje
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chje
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chje
English meaning :	female of a species, female
Russian meaning[s]:	1) птица-самка; самка; женская особь; 2) женский; слабый
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	894
Karlgren code:	0358 f-g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

雒|96D2|U+96D2

Character:	雒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	luò
English meaning :	black horse with white mane
Russian meaning[ss]:	1) клеймить; 2) вороная лошадь с белой гривой; 3) вслух (читать); 4) Ло (река в провинции Хэнань); 5) вм. 洛
Radical:	172
Four-angle index:	862
Karlgren code:	0766 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snho
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sŋo
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sŋwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)jwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjü
English meaning :	tarry; wait [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	потребность, нужда, необходимость; необходимо; необходимый, нужный; нуждаться; потребно; требуется
Comments:	The word was originally written as 須 q.v., so it is possible that we should reconstruct *so here. The character actually has other attested readings: *nor? / *nōr? (MC ńwén / nwǎn, Pek. ruān / nuǎn) 'weak, supple' - by phonetic and graphic confusion with 奚 q. v. A not quite clear case.
Radical:	173
Four-angle index:	3680
Karlgren code:	0134 a

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

靼|977C|U+977C

Character:	靼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dá
Russian meaning[s]:	мять кожу
Radical:	177
Four-angle index:	17

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

鞅|9785|U+9785

Character:	鞅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǎng
English meaning :	used in 鞅掌 'be disconcerted'
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кожаный подъяремник; 2) см. 恹
Radical:	177
Four-angle index:	5099
Karlgren code:	0718 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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韶|97F6|U+97F6

Character:	韶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sháo
English meaning :	shao music
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прекрасный, изящный; 2) сокр. Шаогуань (<i>город в северной части пров. Гуандун</i>)
Radical:	180
Four-angle index:	1348
Karlgren code:	1131 a'-b'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	頗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phāj
English meaning :	be slanting, partial
Russian meaning[s]:	1) очень, весьма; сильно; значительно; 2) приблизительно; кое-что; 3) По (фамилия); [pō] неравный
Comments:	The original meaning is probably 'slanting, oblique' (attested in Chuci).
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8117
Karlgren code:	0025 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	領
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rheŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhéŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhéŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhéŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	léŋ
English meaning :	neck, collar
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шея; ворот, воротник; 2) вести, руководить; ведать, управлять; руководитель, вождь, глава; начальник; сокр. консул; 3) получать, брать; владеть, обладать; владение; 4) постигнуть; овладеть; 5) счетный суффикс предметов одежды с воротом
Comments:	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 lian ⁸ .
Radical:	181
Four-angle index:	8083
Karlgren code:	0823 f
Vietnamese reading:	lãnh
Shijing occurrences:	57.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	səp
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	səp
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	səp
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	səp
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	səp
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	səp
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	səp
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	słpr
English meaning :	whistling of the wind
Russian meaning[s]:	1) свист ветра; 2) прийти в упадок; увянуть
Radical:	182
Four-angle index:	7655
Karlgren code:	0680 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

餃|9903|U+9903

Character:	餃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	пельмени
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	6380

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	餅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	peŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	péŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	péŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pjéŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pjéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pjéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pjéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pjéŋ
English meaning :	cake, pie [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) блин; печенье; галета; круглый пирожок; 2) плитка; лепешка
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	2396
Vietnamese reading:	bánh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ěr
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nhəʔs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nhəh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nhəh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhəh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńhì
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńhì
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńhì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńi
English meaning :	a k. of cake; fish bait; sinew [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) приманка, наживка; 2) приманивать, завлекать; соблазнять, обманывать; 3) род блина
Comments:	Both Mand. and Viet. point to a MC variant *ńí, OC *nhəʔ (unattested). Standard Sino-Viet. is nhĩ. For *nh cf. Fuzhou ne ⁵ .
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	2674
Vietnamese reading:	nhu`'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

餉|9909|U+9909

Character:	餉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiǎng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) военный паек; продовольствие; жалование; 2) налоги, доходы казны; 3) посыпать в подарок [провизию]; угождать, кормить (<i>гостей</i>)
Radical:	184
Four-angle index:	3844
Karlgren code:	0715 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	prēk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	prēuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	prjāuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	priāuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	piēuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pāuk
English meaning :	be brown-and-white (of a horse)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пестрый; пятнистый, пегий; беспорядочный; смешанный; 2) раскритиковать; разгромить в споре; опровергнуть; 3) сбить (цену); 4) перегружать (товары)
Radical:	187
Four-angle index:	6394
Karlgren code:	1127 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

骯|9AAF|U+9AAF

Character:	骯
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

燄|9AB0|U+9AB0

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tou
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	máo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mâw
English meaning :	be fine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) челка (у ребенка); 2) конская грива; 3) выдающийся, богато одаренный; 4) бунчук, вм. 旄
Comments:	The character is more frequently used synonymously with 毛 q.v. (thus in Shi 35.1).
Radical:	190
Four-angle index:	7227
Karlgren code:	1137 e
Shijing occurrences:	45.1, 45.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	魁
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khūj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khoj
English meaning :	spoon
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глава, вожак, лидер, вождь; первыйший, главнейший; 2) большой, высокий; 3) первые четыре звезды в созвездии Большой Медведицы
Radical:	194
Four-angle index:	7480
Karlgren code:	0569 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

魂|9B42|U+9B42

Character:	魂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)ēn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)ēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)ēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)ēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)ēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χon
English meaning :	spiritual soul
Russian meaning[s]:	душа; дух; духовное начало в человеке, чувство
Radical:	194
Four-angle index:	7471
Karlgren code:	0460 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	鳴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	míng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mreŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mreŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mreŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mreŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	meŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	meŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	meŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mäɪŋ
English meaning :	to sing, make sounds (of animals and musical instrument)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) петь; кричать; пенье; крик; звук; звучать; 2) заставить звучать, заиграть на..., ударять; 3) говорить; возвещать; 4) жаловаться, плакать; 5) сигнал; салют
Shuowen gloss:	鳥聲也.從鳥口.
Comments:	For *m- cf. Min: Xiamen biŋ ² , Chaozhou meŋ ² , Fuzhou miŋ ² .
Radical:	196
Four-angle index:	4501
Karlgren code:	0827 a-c
Jianchuan Bai:	me ⁷
Dali Bai:	mer ⁷
Bijiang Bai:	ma ⁷
Shijing occurrences:	2.1, 34.2_, 34.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lon (~ -r)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lwan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jwen
English meaning :	hawk, kite
Russian meaning[s]:	1) коршун (<i>Milvus melanotis</i>); 2) бумажный змей
Radical:	196
Four-angle index:	4576
Karlgren code:	0230 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

鳳|9CF3|U+9CF3

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fèng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)rəms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)rəmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)rəmh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)rəmh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)iùŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)iùŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)iùŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	büŋ
English meaning :	phoenix
Russian meaning[s]:	1) миф. феникс (<i>самец</i>); жар-птица; разукрашенный; 2) обр. императрица; императорский; 3) Фэн (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	196
Four-angle index:	7653
Karlgren code:	0625 j-m
Vietnamese reading:	phụng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	麼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mó me
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)āj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)āj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)āj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)ǎ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)ǎ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)ǎ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)ǎ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwā
English meaning :	small [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	крошечный, маленький, незначительный; [má] разг. что?; какой?, вм. 甚麼; [-мо] суффикс ряда местоимений и наречий, часто вм. 末; [-ме] конечная частица предложения а) вопросительная; б) недоверия, сомнения; в) восклицания, усиления
Radical:	200
Four-angle index:	8628
Karlgren code:	0017 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	鼻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhits
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhjəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhjəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhjiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhjìj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhjì
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bjì
English meaning :	nose
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нос; 2) носик, ушко (<i>предмета</i>); 3) начало; первый
Comments:	For *bh- cf. Xiamen, Jianou phi ⁶ , Chaozhou phī ⁶ , Fuzhou phe ⁵ . Modern 2d tone is quite irregular.
Radical:	209
Four-angle index:	2709
Karlgren code:	0521 c
Jianchuan Bai:	pī7-
Dali Bai:	pi3-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

齊|9F4A|U+9F4A

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ʒəj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ʒəj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ʒəj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒəj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒəj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒəj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒəj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒiej
English meaning :	be the same, equal, in line; place name
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ровный; равный; равняться; ряд; рядовой, обычный; 2) вместе, заодно, сообща; 3) упорядочить, привести в порядок; держать в равновесии; 4) целиком, полностью; 5) глагольный суффикс результата действия, указывающий на законченность ряда одинаковых действий; 6) Ци (династия Северного Царства 549 - 579 гг.); 7) Ци (древнее княжество в нынешней провинции Шаньдун); сокр. провинция Шаньдун; 8) сокр. г. Цицикар; 9) Ци (фамилия); [zhāi] поститься; воздержание, см. 齋; [zī] траурное платье
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tê. Sometimes used as a loan for 齋 *crəj (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).
Radical:	210
Four-angle index:	2712
Karlgren code:	0593 a-e
Vietnamese	tày

reading:	
Shijing occurrences:	15.3, 24.2, 24.3, 57.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	億
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?ək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?ək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?ik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?ik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ik
English meaning :	be one hundred thousand
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сто миллионов; мириады, бесчисленное множество; 2) затевать; рассчитывать, обдумывать; гадать, строить предположения; 3) спокойный; в покое
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	8376
Karlgren code:	0957 e
Vietnamese reading:	ú'c
Jianchuan Bai:	ji8
Dali Bai:	ji4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	儀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋaj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋaj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋaj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋe
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋe
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋe
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋe
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋe
English meaning :	proper conduct, demeanor, manner, dignity
Russian meaning[s]:	1) церемониал, обряд, ритуал; 2) порядок; правила; 3) разрешать; 4) быть должностным, следует; 5) этика; нравы, обычаи; 6) внешний вид; манеры; 7) дар, подарок; 8) сокр. прибор, аппарат; 9) сомневаться; подозревать; 10) И (фамилия)
Comments:	= 宜 q.v.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	6778
Karlgren code:	0002 u
Shijing occurrences:	26.3, 45.1_, 52.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

僻|50FB|U+50FB

Character:	僻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pì
English meaning :	be depraved, perverse
Russian meaning[s]:	1) захолустье; уединенный; деревенский; 2) низкий, подлый; вульгарный, развратный; 3) необычный, редкий; 4) пристрастный, односторонний
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	2409
Karlgren code:	0853 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

僵|50F5|U+50F5

Character:	僵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kaŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kaŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kaŋ
English meaning :	prostrate, fall
Russian meaning[s]:	1) опрокинуться, повалиться, упасть; 2) окоченеть, одеревенеть
Comments:	Also read *gan, MC gaŋ, Pek. qiáng id.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	58
Karlgren code:	0710 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	價
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jià
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krāj <small>ŋ</small> s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krājh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krājh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kà
English meaning :	price [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	цена; стоимость; эквивалент; [-jia -ga] <i>диал. суффикс наречий</i>
Comments:	See 賈.
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7984
Karlgren code:	0038 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

儂|5102|U+5102

Character:	儂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nong
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

僧|5108|U+5108

Character:	僧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuài
Russian meaning[s]:	маклер, торговый посредник
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	1516

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	儉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghram?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrám
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghrám
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghrám
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghém
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghém
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghém
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gém
English meaning :	to economize [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) экономить; экономный, бережливый; простой; 2) недород, неурожай; недостаточный, скучный; 3) 28-е число (в телеграммах); 4) Цзянь (фамилия)
Comments:	Mod. jiǎn is irregular (instead of *jiàn); for *gh cf. Xiamen khiam ⁶ , Chaozhou khiəm ⁴ .
Radical:	9
Four-angle index:	7824
Karlgren code:	0613 e
Vietnamese reading:	kiêm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	凜
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǐn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мороз; холод; холодный; дрожать (<i>от холода</i>); 2) трепетать (<i>от страха</i>); внушающий страх, грозный
Radical:	15
Four-angle index:	5419

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

❖|FFFD|U+FFFD

Character:	❖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lin
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	劇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ghrak
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ghrak
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ghrak
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ghrak
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ghek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ghek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ghek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	gäik
English meaning :	to intensify; extremity, difficulty [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сильный; обостренный; обостряться; еще более; чрезвычайно, очень, сильно; 2) пьеса, спектакль; драма; драматический; 3) Цзюй (фамилия)
Comments:	Another meaning - "to play; play, drama" - is attested since Tang. For *gh cf. Xiamen khiok ⁸ , Fuzhou khiok ⁸ , Jianou khi ⁸ ."
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2899
Karlgren code:	0803 i
Vietnamese reading:	kịch

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	劈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phiēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phiek
English meaning :	to cleave, cut [Nanchao]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расколоть, разрубить; вскрыть ножом; 2) напротив (чего-л.); прямо (в упор, в лицо)
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	4188
Jianchuan Bai:	phi4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	劉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rhu
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rhu
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rhəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rhəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lhiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lhəw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lhəw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ləw
English meaning :	to slaughter, kill; slaughtering axe
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>древн. секира; убивать;</i> 2) <i>Лю (фамилия)</i>
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is lu'u. For *rh cf. Jianyang seu ² .
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2813
Karlgren code:	1114 a'
Vietnamese reading:	rìu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	劍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kams
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kamh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kamh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kamh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kàm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kèm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kèm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kèm
English meaning :	sword
Russian meaning[s]:	1) обоюдоострый меч; 2) зарубить, убить
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is kiém. ? Cf. PA *k`èmá 'sharp, sharp tool'.
Radical:	18
Four-angle index:	2911
Karlgren code:	0613 i-j
Vietnamese reading:	gu'o'm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

劙|528A|U+528A

Character:	劙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gui
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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勰|52F0|U+52F0

Character:	力田 勑心
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xie
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	厲	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lì	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rats	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rač	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	raś	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	raś	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	leś	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lèj	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lèj	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lèj	
English meaning :	to drag or trail something along	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) точить, оттачивать; 2) угнетать; жестокий, свирепый; суровый; злой; строгий; 3) подбодрять, стимулировать; 4) болезнь, припадок; 5) Ли (фамилия)	
Comments:	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. lết '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.
Radical:	27	
Four-angle	4002	

index:	
Karlgren code:	0340 a
Vietnamese reading:	lê
Jianchuan Bai:	ji3
Dali Bai:	ji3
Bijiang Bai:	ji2
Shijing occurrences:	34.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

喥|562E|U+562E

Character:	𠮧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lao
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	嘻嘻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xī
English meaning :	oh
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хи-хи!; хихикать; 2) ох-ох!; вздыхать
Comments:	During Early Zhou (in Shijing) attested within an onomatopoeic compound *ʔə-xə 嘻嘻; later also attested separately.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	1237
Karlgren code:	0955 e
Go-on:	ki
Kan-on:	ki
Japanese reading:	ki;aa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

僚|5639|U+5639

Character:	僚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáo
Russian meaning[s]:	чистый, звонкий (о голосе)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8232

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	嘲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trīw (~ -ū)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trīw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tjēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṭāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṭāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṭāw
English meaning :	to mock [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шутить; насмехаться, вышучивать; 2) щебетать, чирикать
Comments:	Modern cháo is irregular (reflects an unattested MC *dāw); the regular reading zhāo also exists. The word was earlier written as 嘲 q.v.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3482
Go-on:	teu
Kan-on:	tau
Japanese reading:	tō;chō;azakeru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嘿|563F|U+563F

Character:	嘿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hēi
Russian meaning[s]:	междометие эй!, эх!, эге!; [мò] молчать, вм. 默
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8529

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	嘴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zui
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćoj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cwáj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cwáj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjwáj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjwáj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjwáj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjwáj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjwé
English meaning :	beak [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) рот; клюв; носик; рыльце; 2) наконечник, мундштук; 3) горлышко; 4) выступ; 5) перен. язык, уменье говорить
Comments:	Originally written as 齿 (q.v.) and also read OC *ćej, MC cje (FQ 即移) 'a horn-shaped curl on the head of birds and cats'.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	3623
Jianchuan Bai:	ćui1-
Dali Bai:	ćui1-
Bijiang Bai:	ćo1-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

囉|5629|U+5629

Character:	囉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huá
Russian meaning[s]:	см. 謙; [huā] трах! (звукоподражание)
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2562

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	嘘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hla
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ha
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ha
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ha
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ho
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ho
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ho
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xö
English meaning :	to blow, exhale [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) отдуваться; медленно выдыхать; излучать тепло; отогревать дыханием; 2) вздыхать; 3) хвалить; [shí] фуй, фу! (<i>междометие</i>)
Comments:	Also read *xla-s, MC xö, Pek. xū id.
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	504
Karlgren code:	0078 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	噎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yē
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?it
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?it
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?jēt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?iēt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?iēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?iēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?iēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?iet
English meaning :	choke
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подавиться; горловая спазма; 2) икота; отрыжка
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	577
Karlgren code:	0395 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嘆|5657|U+5657

Character:	嘆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pu
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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噴|5674|U+5674

Character:	噴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pēn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) брызгать, извергать (жидкость); выпускать, источать; 2) выдыхать; фыркать; чихать
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	8003
Karlgren code:	0437 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嘶|5636|U+5636

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ржанье; ржать; 2) крик; кричать; охрипнуть
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2007
Karlgren code:	0869 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shīws (~ -k ^w s)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shīwh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shjēwh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shiēwh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shiēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shiēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sìew
English meaning :	to wail; blow, whistle
Russian meaning[s]:	свистеть; шипеть
Comments:	For *sh- cf. Xiamen chiau ⁵ .
Radical:	30
Four-angle index:	2053
Karlgren code:	1028 f
Shijing occurrences:	22.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

囉|5630|U+5630

Character:	囉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

墀|5880|U+5880

Character:	墀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chí
Russian meaning[s]:	каменная площадка лестницы; паперть; крыльцо; ступени
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	2475

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	墟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khla
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kha
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kha
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kha
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kho
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kho
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kho
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khö
English meaning :	ruins; gully, gulf [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) голый холм; городище; развалины города; 2) рынок; ярмарка; 3) селение, деревня
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	503
Karlgren code:	0078 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	增
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	сѧŋ
English meaning :	to increase, add to
Russian meaning[s]:	увеличить(ся); прибавить(ся); возрасти; усиливать(ся)
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	1526
Karlgren code:	0884 c
Vietnamese reading:	tăng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'waké 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fén
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhər
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhən
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhwən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhwɪn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhwɪn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhwɪn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bün
English meaning :	bank (of a river)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) могила, могильный холм; мавзолей; склеп; 2) насыпь, дамба; 3) великий; большой; [fěn] тучный (о земле)
Shuowen gloss:	墓也.從土.賁聲. [693]
Comments:	Probably (as 'high, raised bank') originally same word as 貁 'big, great' q.v. Also used for *bhər?, MC bün (FQ 房吻), Mand. fèn 'be rich, fat (of soil)'. For initial *bh- cf. Chaozhou phuŋ ² .
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	8002
Karlgren code:	0437 m
Shijing occurrences:	10.1, 10.2

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:		
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuì	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhuts	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhwəć	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhwəś	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	Ihwəś	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwis	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhwij	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhwij	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dwì	
English meaning :	to fall, fail, lose	
Russian meaning[s]:	1) упасть; рухнуть; свалиться; 2) прийти в упадок; погибнуть; 3) поступить, прийти (о письме начальствующей инстанции)	
Comments:	Used also in biological terminology:	'to lose (foetus), make an abortion'.
Radical:	32	
Four-angle index:	218	
Karlgren code:	0526 g	
Vietnamese reading:	trụy	

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	墮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	l(h)ōj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	l(h)wāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	l(h)wāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)wā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)wā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dwā'
English meaning :	dismantle, destroy
Russian meaning[s]:	1) падать; ронять; 2) спуститься; сесть (<i>о птице</i>); 3) прийти в упадок; 4) ленивый, <i>вм.</i> 惰; [hui] разрушать; разлагать
Comments:	Also read *sl(h)oij?, MC xwe, Pek. hūi id.
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	206
Karlgren code:	0011 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologiješkoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

墩|58A9|U+58A9

Character:	墩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dūn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) курган, насыпь; глыба; 2) накоплять; хранить; 3) колода, чурбан; 4) выдерживать (<i>вино</i>)
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	6189

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

墦|58A6|U+58A6

Character:	墦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fán
Russian meaning[s]:	могильный холм, насыпь
Radical:	32
Four-angle index:	1769

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

奭|596D|U+596D

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shì
English meaning :	be red
Russian meaning[s]:	1) красный (<i>от гнева</i>); сердитый; раскраснеться; 2) обильный
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	4992
Karlgren code:	0913 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	嬉
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hə
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hə
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hə
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hə
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hi
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hi
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hi
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xī
English meaning :	to play, divert oneself [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	забавляться, развлекаться; развлечение, забава; игра; веселый, шутливый
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	1242
Karlgren code:	0955 g-h
Go-on:	ki
Kan-on:	ki

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嫣|5AFB|U+5AFB

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xian
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ar
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)an
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)an
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)an
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)en
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)en
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ǵ(h)en
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ǵen
English meaning :	captivating; attached; affinitied, relatives [LZ]
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0147 y

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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嫵|5AF5|U+5AF5

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǔ
Russian meaning[s]:	ласкаться; кокетливый; соблазнительный
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	8552

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嬌|5B0C|U+5B0C

Character:	嬌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāo
Russian meaning[s]:	женственный; красивый; миловидный, нежный
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	3768

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

嬈|5B08|U+5B08

Character:	嬈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ráo
Russian meaning[s]:	кокетливый; миловидный, грациозный; [gǎo] 1) докучать, надоедать; 2) возбуждать, будоражить, см. 摾; [yǎo] 嬈嬈 нежный, изнеженный; расслабленный
Radical:	38
Four-angle index:	7329

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	寮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)ēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)jāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)iāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)iēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)iēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	liew
English meaning :	small house, tC[Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) изба, домик; комната; келья; 2) оконечка; 3) компаньон, коллега, вм. 僚
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is liêu.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	8244
Karlgren code:	1151 i-l
Vietnamese reading:	lêu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	寬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kh ^w ān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khwān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khwān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khwān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khwān
English meaning :	be vast, large-minded, generous
Russian meaning[s]:	1) просторный, широкий, обширный; 2) распустить, ослабить; свободный, вольготный; 3) великодушные, щедрость; быть щедрым (добрый); прощать, оказывать снисхождение; снисходительный
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	7458
Karlgren code:	0165 b
Shijing occurrences:	55.3, 56.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	審
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shěn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	təm?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tém
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tém
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cém
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cím
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cím
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cím
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śím
English meaning :	to investigate; minutely; really
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расследовать, ревизовать; вникать, доискиваться; допрашивать, вести следствие; судить; 2) действительно, в самом деле
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is thâ`m.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	1784
Karlgren code:	0665 a
Vietnamese reading:	thᾶm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	寫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiě
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	slhia?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sliá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sliá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)jä
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	s(h)já
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	s(h)já
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	s(h)já
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjá
English meaning :	to disburden, relieve
Russian meaning[s]:	1) писать; описывать; записывать, заносить (в книгу); 2) фрахтовать, нанимать; 3) подпинаться, выписать; 4) достать (напр. билет); 5) излить, выразить (чувство); 6) отливать (статую); писать (картину); 7) списывать, переписывать; имитировать
Comments:	A later semantic development is > 'to depict, describe'.
Radical:	40
Four-angle index:	4413
Karlgren code:	0799 f-g
Vietnamese reading:	ta`
Shijing occurrences:	39.4

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

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Character:	層
Modern (Beijing) reading:	céng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝəŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝəŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝəŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝʌŋ
English meaning :	layer [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слой; ярус; этаж; ступень; многослойный; многоэтажный; слой за слоем; порядок; 2) <i>перен.</i> дело; момент; вопрос; параграф, пункт
Comments:	Also borrowed in Viet. as tâng, tùng. For *ȝ cf. Xiamen ciŋ ² , Fuzhou ceŋ ² , Chaozhou caŋ ² , Jianou cain ⁹ .
Radical:	44
Four-angle index:	1534
Karlgren code:	0884 i
Vietnamese reading:	tâng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	履
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lǚ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)íj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)jéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)jéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)jíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)jíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)jí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lí
English meaning :	to step, tread, trample; blessings
Russian meaning[s]:	1) туфли, обувь; 2) топтать, попирать ногами; ходить по...; 3) поступать; выполнять; действовать, практиковать; 4) территория, земля; место; на месте; 5) благополучие, счастье
Shuowen gloss:	足所依也.從尸.服履者也.從お**.從舟.象履形.一曰尸聲.凡履之屬皆從履.古文履從頁.從足. [402]
Comments:	Also read lǚ in Pek.; this is a secondary reading (due to confusion with 屢?).
Radical:	44
Four-angle index:	6266
Shijing occurrences:	4.1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

嶝|5D9D|U+5D9D

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dèng
Russian meaning[s]:	дорога по горному склону, каменистая горная тропа
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	586

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	欽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qīn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khəm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khəm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khəm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khəm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khim
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khim
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khim
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khim
English meaning :	precipitous; mountain peak [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	欽峯 высокий (о горах); горные кручи
Comments:	OC *khrəm can be also reconstructed. During Late Zhou the word is attested only within the die-sheng 欽岑 *kh(r)əm-žhrəm 'precipitous'; later it is attested both in a number of other compounds and separately (as 'high mountain peak'). Cf. also 嶠.
Radical:	46
Four-angle index:	4793
Karlgren code:	0652 k

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幢|5E62|U+5E62

Character:	幢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuáng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стяг в форме зонта; знамя, бунчук; 2) этаж; 3) счетный суффикс домов; 4) шторка (в экипаже)
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	452
Karlgren code:	1188 e'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

幘|5E5F|U+5E5F

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Russian meaning[s]:	знамя, флаг, стяг
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	6752
Karlgren code:	0920 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	幡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phar
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwən
English meaning :	be waving about, changeable, versatile, frivolous
Russian meaning[s]:	ВЫМПЕЛ; СТЯГ
Comments:	Xiesheng points to *-r, but the word rhymes in *-n in Shijing. A later meaning is 'banner, streamer'. Standard Sino-Viet. is phan.
Radical:	50
Four-angle index:	1777
Karlgren code:	0195 d
Vietnamese reading:	phu'ó'n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	廢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	paś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pwaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pwaś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pwèj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pwèj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwèj
English meaning :	to remove, reject, disregard, neglect
Russian meaning[s]:	1) упразднить, аннулировать; отменить; денонсировать; низложить; отставить; 2) забросить, запустить; 3) изъять (<i>из употребления</i>); исключить (<i>из списков</i>); отбросить, отказаться от...; 4) приходить в негодность; ненужный, бесполезный; негодный; бракованный; 5) увечье; увечный; инвалид; 6) тратить зря; портить
Comments:	Also read *pat, *pat-s, MC pwət, pwèj '(perhaps:) great'.
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	6142
Karlgren code:	0275 f
Vietnamese reading:	phé

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	厨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dro
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dro
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɖwa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɖwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɖwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɖwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɖü
English meaning :	kitchen [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кухня; стряпать; 2) шкаф, см. 櫥
Comments:	A later meaning (since Liang) is 'wardrobe, cupboard' (more usually written as 櫃). Standard Sino-Viet. is trù. For *d- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou tu ² , Fuzhou tuo ² , Jianou tü ² , tiu ² .
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	3099
Karlgren code:	0127 m
Vietnamese reading:	tu`

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

廟|5EDF|U+5EDF

Character:	廟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mraw(?)s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrawh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrawh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrawh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mèw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mèw
English meaning :	ancestral temple
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кумирня (буддийская или даосская); храм (конфуцианский); монастырь; 2) подворье; монастырский; 3) зал во дворце
Comments:	In Viet. also read miếu (perhaps pointing to a variant MC *mew, OC *mraw?). For *m cf. Xiamen bio ⁶ , Chaozhou bie ⁶ , Fuzhou mieu ⁶ , Jianou miau ⁶ .
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	3484
Karlgren code:	1160 a-c, 1159 b
Vietnamese reading:	miếu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

廝|5EDD|U+5EDD

Character:	廝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sī
English meaning :	a servant, menial
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прислуга, челядь; 2) взаимно, <i>вм.</i> 相
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	2012
Karlgren code:	0869 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	廣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǎng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	k ^w āŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kwāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kwāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kwāŋ
English meaning :	be extensive, wide, broad, vast
Russian meaning[s]:	1) широкий, обширный; 2) сокр. пров. Гуандун; пров. Гуанси; г. Кантон; 3) Гуан (фамилия); [guàng] 1) ширина; в ширину; 2) с востока на запад; 3) расширяться
Shuowen gloss:	殿之大屋也.從#.黃聲.
Comments:	Viet. quāng is a colloquial loan (with a modified meaning: 'space, distance'); standard Sino-Viet. is qua`ng.
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	8149
Karlgren code:	0707 h-k
Vietnamese reading:	quāng
Shijing occurrences:	9.1_, 9.2_, 9.3_

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廠|5EE0|U+5EE0

Character:	廠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chǎng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) завод, фабрика; мастерская; верфь; 2) навес; 3) склад
Radical:	53
Four-angle index:	6205

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	彈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dàn tán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhār dhārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dân dǎn
English meaning :	pull string; play musical instrument [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) арбалет; 2) пуля; ядро; снаряд; 3) шар; пиллюя; [tán] 1) стрелять из арбалета; 2) пружинить; эластичный; упругий; 3) щелкать пальцами; 4) играть (на муз. инструментах); 5) обвинять (в контрольных органах); 6) подавлять
Comments:	Also read *dhār-s, MC dân [FQ 徒案], Mand. dàn, Viet. d_ạn 'bow; bullet, pellet; ball'. For *dh- cf. Chaozhou than ² , Putian than ² , Longdu thān ² .
Radical:	57
Four-angle index:	2594
Karlgren code:	0147 n
Vietnamese reading:	d_àn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	影
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?raŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ráŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?ráŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?réŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?éŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?éŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?éŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?ǎin
English meaning :	image, picture [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тень; отражение; затемнять, давать тень; отражаться; 2) копировать; снимать; 3) сокр. кино
Radical:	59
Four-angle index:	4089
Karlgren code:	0756 a
Vietnamese reading:	a`nh

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	德
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dé
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	tēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	tēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	tēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	tēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	tēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	tēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	tak
English meaning :	(inner strength, quality:) character, personality, personal ability, authority, good/bad intentions, virtue
Russian meaning[s]:	1) добродетель, мораль, нравственность; моральные качества; 2) добрые дела; милость, благодеяние; 3) сокр. Германия; немецкий; 4) Дэ (фамилия)
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	8339
Karlgren code:	0919 k-l
Vietnamese reading:	d_ú'c
Shijing occurrences:	29.3, 33.4, 35.1, 35.5, 58.4_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	徵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	trəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	trəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	təŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	təŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	t̪ɪŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	t̪ɪŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	t̪ɪŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	t̪ɪŋ
English meaning :	to examine, verify; summon
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вызывать, созывать; звать; требовать, просить; приглашать; 2) собирать; реквизировать; взимать (<i>налоги</i>); вербовать, набирать (<i>войска</i>); 3) доказывать, свидетельствовать, давать показания; доказательство; 4) искать, разыскивать; 5) Чжэн (<i>фамилия</i>); [zhi] ступень китайской гаммы
Radical:	60
Four-angle index:	6160
Karlgren code:	0891 a
Vietnamese reading:	tru'ng

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Character:	慶
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qìng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khranjš
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khranjh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khranjh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khrenjh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khèŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khèŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khèŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khāŋ
English meaning :	be happy, rejoice; felicitate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) праздник, торжество; праздничный, торжественный; 2) спровлять праздник; праздновать; поздравлять; чествовать; поздравление; 3) подносить подарки, награждать; восхвалять; 4) счастье; 5) Цин (фамилия)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	6327
Karlgren code:	0753 a-b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

慧|6167|U+6167

Character:	慧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huì
Russian meaning[s]:	умный, сообразительный; остроумный; мудрый; ум, мудрость; остроумие
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8360
Karlgren code:	0527 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	慮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ras
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rah
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rah
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rah
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lō
English meaning :	to think of, ponder
Russian meaning[s]:	1) думать, обдумывать; 2) беспокоиться; заботиться; печалиться; заботы; печаль; 3) сомневаться
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is lù ¹ . For *r- cf. Xiamen lu ⁶ , Chaozhou li ⁴ , Fuzhou löü ⁶ .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8399
Karlgren code:	0069 f
Vietnamese reading:	lo

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	慝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snhēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sŋēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sŋēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thʌk
English meaning :	evil
Russian meaning[s]:	1) зло; злой; таить зло; 2) развратный; 3) клеветать, губить
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8355
Karlgren code:	0777 o
Shijing occurrences:	45.2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	慕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	māh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	māh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	māh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mò
English meaning :	be loving, beloved
Russian meaning[s]:	1) думать о...; тосковать о...; 2) обожать, восхищаться; 3) Му (фамилия)
Comments:	For *m- cf. Xiamen mɔ ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁴ , Fuzhou muo ⁶ .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8329
Karlgren code:	0802 h-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	憂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?u
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?u
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?əw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?əw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?i w
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?əw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?əw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?əw
English meaning :	be anxious, to grieve, be sorry
Russian meaning[s]:	1) горе, печаль; тоска, меланхолия; горевать, печалиться о...; 2) беспокоиться, болеть за...; заботиться; забота, беспокойство; 3) быть в трауре
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	6328
Karlgren code:	1071 a
Shijing occurrences:	14.1, 14.2, 26.1_, 26.4, 26.5, 27.1, 27.2, 31.2, 39.4_, 40.1, 54.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

感|617C|U+617C

Character:	感
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) горе, печаль; 2) стыд; стыдиться
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8487
Karlgren code:	1031 x

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	慰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?uts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wịj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?wịj
English meaning :	be comfortable
Russian meaning[s]:	1) успокоить, утешить; обласкать; 2) выразить симпатию (соболезнование, сочувствие)
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8432
Karlgren code:	0525 d
Shijing occurrences:	32.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

惱|616B|U+616B

Character:	惱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sǒng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подстрекать; побуждать; взбудораживать; 2) испугаться
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8469

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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慾|617E|U+617E

Character:	慾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yù
Russian meaning[s]:	1) страсть; 2) похоть; 3) аппетит; 4) страстно желать, стремиться
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8457
Karlgren code:	1202 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	憧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thoŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thoŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thoŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čhoŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čhoŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čhoŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čhoŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čhöun
English meaning :	be hesitant, undecided
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нерешительность, колебания; 2) глупый, тупой, <i>вм.</i> 憨
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	448
Karlgren code:	1188 b'
Go-on:	siyu
Kan-on:	siyou
Japanese reading:	shō;shu;dō;akogareru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	憐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rīn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rīn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjēn
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	riēn
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	liēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	liēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lien
English meaning :	to pity, pitiful
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жалеть, сожалеть, сочувствовать; 2) любить
Comments:	For *r- cf. Xiamen lin ² , Chaozhou lieŋ ² , Fuzhou leŋ ² .
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	2527
Karlgren code:	0387 l-m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	憫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)rən?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)rén
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)rén
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)rén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)ín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)ín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)ín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mín
Russian meaning[s]:	жалеть, сочувствовать; огорчаться; жалость
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	3445
Karlgren code:	0475 s

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	憎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cēŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cēŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cəŋ
English meaning :	to hate
Russian meaning[s]:	ненавидеть; чувствовать отвращение; ненависть
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	1529
Karlgren code:	0884 d
Vietnamese reading:	tăng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	愬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kraŋ?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kráŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kráŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kréŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kéŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	káiŋ
English meaning :	be far away
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0755 h
Go-on:	kiyau
Kan-on:	kei
Japanese reading:	kei;kyō;akogareru;satoru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	憚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)ārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)ānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)ānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	d(h)ān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	d(h)ān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dān
English meaning :	to fear, dislike
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уклоняться, увертываться; 2) бояться, пугаться
Comments:	Also read *tār?-s 'toiled, exhausted' (= 148 l).
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	2589
Karlgren code:	0147 o

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	憤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fèn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)ər?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)én
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)ón
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wén
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wín
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wín
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wín
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bün
English meaning :	full of annoyance; full of dissatisfied eagerness
Russian meaning[s]:	1) воодушевляться; воодушевление, пыл, рвение, подъем; 2) возмущаться, негодовать; возмущение, негодование; 3) сердиться, гневаться; ненавидеть, не терпеть, см. 怒
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8004
Karlgren code:	0437 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

憔|6194|U+6194

Character:	憔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiáo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) страдать; скорбеть; 2) увядать; увядший; высохший, засохший
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8564
Karlgren code:	1148 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

𢚂|61AE|U+61AE

Character:	𢚂
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)a?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)á
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)á
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)wó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)wó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mü
English meaning :	be great, tremendous
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разочарованный, потерявший надежду; 2) пугаться; пугливый; 3) см. 嫩
Comments:	The original meaning 'taken aback, stupefied' (with a parallel reading *smā, MC xo, Pek. hū) is attested only since Late Zhou.
Radical:	61
Four-angle index:	8548
Karlgren code:	0103 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)i ^w k
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)iuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)jəuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)jəuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)iuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)iuk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)iuk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lük
English meaning :	to punish by death, execute
Russian meaning[s]:	1) убивать, казнить; обезглавить; 2) позор; позорить; 3) объединять
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6781
Karlgren code:	1069 v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	摩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	māj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	māj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mwâ
English meaning :	rub; touch; crush, extinguish [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тереть; стирать, уничтожать; отполировать; 2) играть (чем-л.); гладить (ощупывать) рукой; 3) предполагать, догадываться; 4) подойти вплотную к...; прилегать, сливаться; 5) не, еще не, <i>вм.</i> 没
Comments:	= 磨 q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3286
Karlgren code:	0017 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

摯|646F|U+646F

Character:	摯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) дарить, см. 贊; 2) достигать, доходить до предела; в высшей степени; 3) искренний
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3287
Karlgren code:	0685 k-l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	摹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mo
English meaning :	to copy, imitate [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	подражать, копировать; образец, копия
Comments:	Probably = 模 q.v.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3277

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

撞|649E|U+649E

Character:	撞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuàng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бить, ударять; стучать; 2) толкнуть; броситься на...; столкнуться; 3) встретиться с..., натолкнуться на...
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	450
Karlgren code:	1188 f'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	撲
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phuk
English meaning :	to beat, assault
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прихлопнуть; ударить; побить; заглушить; погасить (огонь); 2) рвануться; наброситься; напасть на...; 3) упасть навзничь; падать ниц; 4) посох, трость
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5131
Karlgren code:	1211 j-l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	撈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lâw
English meaning :	to grasp (smth. in the water) [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	вылавливать (из воды); черпать (воду)
Comments:	Modern tone is irregular: Min dialects unanimously point to *r-, not *rh- (cf. Xiamen lo ² , Chaozhou lau ² , Fuzhou lɔ ² , Jianou lau ² < *lâw).
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	4743

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

撐|6490|U+6490

Character:	撐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chēng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) с трудом подпирать (поддерживать); подпора; 2) растягивать; 3) наполнять, набивать; 4) переполнять; объедаться; 5) передвигать лодку шестами; шест; 6) красивый
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3259

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

撰|64B0|U+64B0

Character:	撰
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rōn?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)rwān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)wān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝwān
English meaning :	to arrange, collect, put in order, compile, compose
Russian meaning[s]:	составлять, сочинять; [xuǎn] выбирать, избирать, вм. 選
Comments:	Also read *ȝ(h)ron?, MC ȝwén, Mand. zhuàn id. Attested already in Yijing, but absent from Schüssler's dictionary. Regular Sino-Viet. is soạn.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	7865
Karlgren code:	0433 g
Vietnamese reading:	dọn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	撥
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwât
English meaning :	to dispose of, arrange, establish order
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перставлять; перевозить; 2) перекапывать (землю); 3) подстrekать, возбуждать; 4) ворошить (угли); прибавить (огонь в лампе); 5) играть (на гитаре); 6) удалить, отбросить; устраниТЬ; пресечь; 7) переводить (деньги), ассигновать, выдавать; 8) посыпать, направлять; 9) распределять; по частям; 10) лямка (для гроба); 11) головное украшение
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6140
Karlgren code:	0275 d

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	撓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	náo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋhrēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋhrēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋhrjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhriāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋhiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋhāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	nāw
English meaning :	to scrape; to make disorder [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) царапать, скрести; чесать; ерошить (волосы); теребить; 2) тревожить, беспокоить, раздражать, возмущать, волновать; 3) сгибаться, поддаваться; [nāo] 1) хватать; 2) убежать, уехать (<i>от кого-л.</i>)
Comments:	Precise OC reconstruction is somewhat difficult in this case. Xiesheng strongly suggests a velar initial; so does also a parallel MC reading xāw (suggesting a variant with *sŋ(h)- > x-; the final, however, is quite irregular). We may think that the word was influenced by 噉 *nrū > MC nāo '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).
Radical:	64

Four-angle index:	7323
Karlgren code:	1164 s
Vietnamese reading:	nào

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

撕|6495|U+6495

Character:	撕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sī
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разорвать; распороть; расколоть; 2) купить (<i>материи</i>); [xī] будить; приводить в сознание, см. 提撕
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	2008
Karlgren code:	0869 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	撩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	riāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	liēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	liēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	liēw
Russian meaning[s]:	1) брать, хватать; держать в руках; 2) дразнить, подстрекать, возбуждать; разжигать; интриговать; 3) подрубать (<i>ткань</i>); [liāo] 1) поднимать, приподнимать; 2) окачивать (<i>водой</i>); 3) окидывать (<i>взглядом</i>); [liào] 1) класть; 2) освободить, отпустить; 3) лягать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8237

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	撒
Modern (Beijing) reading:	sā
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sāt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sāt
English meaning : :	to scatter, disperse, throw [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) разбрасывать; рассыпать; рассеивать; разбрзгивать; 2) отпускать; распускать; пускать, выпускать; 3) прикидываться; [sā] распространять
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	6195
Dali Bai:	sa6-
Bijiang Bai:	sa6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	撮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shōt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shwāt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shwāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shwāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shwāt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shwāt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shwāt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chwāt
English meaning :	small cap
Russian meaning[s]:	1) брать в щепоть; щепотка; ничтожное количество; 2) цо (мера сыпучих тел, одна тысячная шэн); 3) сгребать, собирать; стягивать, делать в сборку; стянутый, собранный; 4) обобщать, резюмировать
Comments:	The original meaning ("pinch with the fingers, a pinch-ful") is attested only since LZ; also read *cōts (MC cwāj, Pek. zùi) 'pointed' (LZ)."
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	5929
Karlgren code:	0325 e

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	播
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	pānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	pān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	pān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pwâ̄
English meaning :	to spread out, scatter, sow; proclaim
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сеять; 2) бросать, разбрасывать; распространять; 3) переселяться; бежать; 4) веять, вм. 簸
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is bá.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1775
Karlgren code:	0195 p
Vietnamese reading:	vãi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pha?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phá
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phű
English meaning :	to accomodate oneself to, follow; manage, handle
Russian meaning[s]:	1) успокаивать, утешать; 2) гладить, щупать; 3) помогать, поддерживать; 4) овладеть; 5) правительственный комиссар, вм. 巡撫
Comments:	The original meaning 'lay the hand on' (whence 'manage, accomodate') is attested somewhat later, during LZ.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8549
Karlgren code:	0103 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

撚|649A|U+649A

Character:	撚
Modern (Beijing) reading:	niǎn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мять, крутить в пальцах; закрутить; щипать; 2) топтать, попирать; 3) изгонять; гнать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	8596

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

掘|64AC|U+64AC

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qiào
Russian meaning[s]:	вскрыть, взломать (напр. дверь); [qiāo] поднять; выдернуть (гвоздь)
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	7218

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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撙|6499|U+6499

Character:	撙
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǔn
Russian meaning[s]:	1) урезывать, уменьшать, экономить; 2) направляться, ехать
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	3182
Karlgren code:	0430 l

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

攢|64A2|U+64A2

Character:	攢
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0646 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

𢃤|64B3|U+64B3

Character:	𢃤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qin
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

敵|6575|U+6575

Character:	敵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhēk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhēk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	dhēk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiēk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhiēk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhiēk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhiēk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	diek
English meaning :	enemy; enmity
Russian meaning[s]:	1) враг, противник, неприятель; вражеский, неприятельский; враждебный; соперник; соревноваться; 2) партнер; пара; равняться; быть достойным один другого; равный, парный; 3) давать отпор; противиться
Comments:	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 *?dic, Old Khmer dik, Mon *d?i:k 'slave').
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6206
Karlgren code:	0877 q
Vietnamese reading:	d_ich

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

數|6577|U+6577

Character:	數
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ph(r)a
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ph(r)a
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ph(r)a
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ph(r)wa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phü
English meaning :	to extend, spread, dispose of (an area), propagate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) распространять; повсеместно, повсюду; 2) втирать, натирать; размазывать; накладывать; 3) излагать, докладывать; 4) хватать, быть достаточным; обильный, достаточный; покрывать (напр. о доходах и расходах)
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6230
Karlgren code:	0102 t'
Go-on:	fu
Kan-on:	fu
Japanese reading:	fu;shiku;noberu;amaneshi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

數|6578|U+6578

Character:	數
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sro? sro?s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sró
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	šwá
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	šwá
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	šwó
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	šwó
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	šwó
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	šü šü
English meaning :	to calculate, evaluate
Russian meaning[s]:	1) число, количество; цифра; 2) несколько, некоторые; 3) норма, критерий; 4) судьба; [shü] 1) считать; подсчитать, пересчитать; 2) порицать, обвинять; [shuò, разг. shù] неоднократно, много раз
Comments:	Also read *sro?-s, MC šü, 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 çhöuk, Mand. cù 'thin, thin-woven (e.g. net)'.
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6257
Karlgren code:	0123 r, 1207 a
Vietnamese reading:	sô`

Jianchuan Bai:	si4
Dali Bai:	si4
Bijiang Bai:	ší4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	暮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	māks
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	māh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	māh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	māh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mò
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mò
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mò
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mò
English meaning :	late
Russian meaning[s]:	1) закат, вечер; 2) поздний; 3) конец периода; 4) преклонный (<i>возраст</i>); старость; 5) поздняя любовь
Comments:	For *m cf. Xiamen mō ⁶ , Chaozhou mo ⁴ , Fuzhou muo ⁶ .
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1546
Karlgren code:	0802 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	暫
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhàn zàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)āms
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)āmh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)āmh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)āmh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ām
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ām
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)ām
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝām
English meaning :	be rash; temporary, provisional
Russian meaning[s]:	1) пока, временно; временный; 2) неожиданно, вдруг
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1543
Karlgren code:	0611 d-e
Vietnamese reading:	tạm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	暴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bāk ^w s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bāw
English meaning :	be oppressive, violent to oppress, overpower
Russian meaning[s]:	1) жестокий, бесчеловечный; насильственный; губить; жестоко обращаться; насилиничать; 2) быстрый, внезапный; 3) Бао (фамилия); [рù] 1) сушить на солнце; 2) выставлять напоказ; обнаруживать, вскрывать
Comments:	Also used in a compound:
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	5540
Karlgren code:	1136 a-b

Vietnamese reading:	bạo
Shijing occurrences:	30.1_, 58.5_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	曬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	nì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nrək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nrək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɳək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ɳik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ɳik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɳit
English meaning :	near, familiar with
Russian meaning[s]:	близкий, интимный; сблизиться
Comments:	MC ɳit reflects an old dialect variant *nrik > *nrit. For *n- cf. Fuzhou nik ⁸ , Chaozhou nek ⁸ .
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	792
Karlgren code:	0777 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	swhit
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	swit
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	swjət
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwət
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjwit
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjwit
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjwit
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjwit
English meaning :	the 11th Earthly Branch
Russian meaning[s]:	1) 11-ый циклический знак двенадцатеричного цикла; время от 7 до 9 часов вечера; ноябрь (<i>перед датой в телеграммах</i>); 2) северо-запад
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6838
Vietnamese reading:	tuất

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

戍|620D|U+620D

Character:	戍
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shù
English meaning :	be stationed at a military outpost (to secure allied or enemy territory)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) охранять границы; пограничный гарнизон; 2) жилье, жилище
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6871

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	成
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chéng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	deŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	deŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	deŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	žeŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	žeŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	žeŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	žeŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	žeŋ
English meaning :	to complete, achieve, succeed, build, establish, determine
Russian meaning[s]:	1) завершить, закончить; выполнить; успешно достичь цели; успех; завершение; 2) полный, законченный; целый; составить; дополнить до...; образовать; 3) созреть, спелый; зрелый; взрослый, совершеннолетний; 4) стать, сделаться; превратиться в...; 5) быть пригодным, годиться; годится, ладно; сойдет; хватит, достаточно; можно, возможно; 6) производится из... (от...); 7) приготовить; готовый; 8) решить, договориться; прекратить спор, помириться; 9) искренний, правдивый, см. 誠; 10) слой, ряд, ярус; 11) десятая часть, 10%; 12) древн. 10 ли (里); мера земли; 13) глагольный суффикс положительного результата действия; 14) Чэн (фамилия)
Shuowen gloss:	就也.從戌.丁聲.古文成.從午. [741]
Comments: Xiamen cň ² points to unaspirated *d-, but the forms Fuzhou chian ² , Yilan	

čhiā ² presuppose *dh-.	
Radical:	62
Four-angle index:	6858
Karlgren code:	0818 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	thành
Shijing occurrences:	4.3_, 12.3_, 31.4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	扣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kòu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khów
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kháw
English meaning :	strike; lay hold of [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вычитать, удерживать; вычет, удержание; 2) скидка; делать скидку; 3) застегивать; застежка; пуговица; узел; запор; 4) стучать(ся); 5) моток, клубок; 6) удерживать лошадей; взнуздать; задерживать; 7) покрывать
Comments:	= 呀 q.v. (with the same second reading *khō?-s)
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	1070
Karlgren code:	0110 e

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	扛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	káng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krōŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krōŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krōŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krōŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kōŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kəuŋ
English meaning :	to lift (heavy weights) [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нести на плечах; 2) перечить; [gāng] поднимать; поддерживать
Comments:	Modern gāng - as well as the more frequent reading káng - is irregular.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	87
Go-on:	kou
Kan-on:	kau
Japanese reading:	kō;ageru
Jianchuan Bai:	khǎ2
Dali Bai:	kha2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	托
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tuō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thāk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thāk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thāk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	thāk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thāk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thâk
English meaning :	put on the palm of the hand; to hand, deliver [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) подносить, подавать; поднос; 2) поддерживать; держать; подпирать; <i>теш.</i> подпорка, опора; 3) прокладка; прокладывать; 4) поручать, см. 訂
Comments:	The fanqie is taken from Jiyun.
Radical:	64
Four-angle index:	7196
Go-on:	taku
Kan-on:	taku
Japanese reading:	taku;azukeru;noseru

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	收
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shōu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hiw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hiw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	hjøw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	hjøw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hjiw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hjiw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hjiw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	śøw
English meaning :	to gather up, collect, take possession; remove, retire
Russian meaning[s]:	1) собирать; взимать; убирать хлеб; сбор; урожай; 2) получать; принимать; поступления, доходы; 3) втягивать; устраивать, пристраивать к месту; 4) приводить в порядок, прибирать; 5) скупать; 6) связывать, ограничивать; сдерживать; арестовывать, задерживать; ловить; 7) отбирать (<i>назад</i>); отзывать; 8) заканчивать; конечный, заключительный; ликвидировать; закрывать; 9) скрывать, прятать; покрывать; 10) усмирять
Radical:	66
Four-angle index:	6174
Karlgren code:	1103 a
Vietnamese reading:	thu

Jianchuan Bai:	si4
Dali Bai:	si5
Bijiang Bai:	ši4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	早
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zǎo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cū?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cēw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cēw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cāw
English meaning :	early
Russian meaning[s]:	1) утро; утренний; рано; 2) заранее; 3) прежде; давно
Comments:	PST *cēw, cf. Burm. cāw 'early', Kach. ဇားau33 id. (see IST 54).
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	2238
Karlgren code:	1049 a
Jianchuan Bai:	cu1
Dali Bai:	cu1
Bijiang Bai:	cui1

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologii i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kij?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kij
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjéj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kjéj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kjíj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kjíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćí
English meaning :	be fine, fine tasting, good
Russian meaning[s]:	1) значение, смысл; 2) стремление, цель, намерение; 3) эдикт, указ; 4) вкусный, отличный
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	1579
Karlgren code:	0552 a-e
Shijing occurrences:	35.6

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	旬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xún
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whjən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whjin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whjin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whjin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zjwin
English meaning :	ten, ten days, a decade
Russian meaning[s]:	1) декада, десятидневка; десятилетие; 2) полный, целый
Comments:	Also used for a homonymous word *whin 'everywhere, all round'.
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	4329
Karlgren code:	0392 a-d
Vietnamese reading:	tuân

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xù
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	h(r)ok
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	h(r)ok
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	h(r)ok
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	h(r)ok
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	hok
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	hok
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	hok
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xöuk
English meaning :	descriptive of the rising sun
Russian meaning[s]:	восходящее солнце
Radical:	72
Four-angle index:	7736
Go-on:	koku
Kan-on:	kiyoku
Japanese reading:	kyoku;koku;asahi;akiraka
Shijing occurrences:	34.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khok
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khok
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khok
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khok
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khok
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khok
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khok
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khöuk
English meaning :	be curved, bent /td>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кривой; изогнутый; извилистый; извилина, изгиб, излучина; 2) лицемерный; ненадежный; односторонний; 3) окраинный, захолустный; 4) обижать; обида; [qū] песня, песенка; ария
Comments:	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].
Radical:	73
Four-angle index:	1816
Karlgren code:	1213 a
Vietnamese reading:	khúc
Jianchuan Bai:	khü6
Dali Bai:	khü6

Bijiang Bai:	-kho4
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Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lats
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lać
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źaś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	żes
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jěj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jěj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jěj
English meaning :	to drag, trail
Russian meaning[s]:	тянуть, тащить; брать на буксир, вм. 拖
Radical:	73
Four-angle index:	6893
Karlgren code:	0338 a

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	有	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒu	
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whə?	
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whé	
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whé	
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whé	
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whéw	
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whéw	
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whéw	
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	héw	
English meaning :	impers. existential copula:	there is, to have
Russian meaning[s]:	1) иметь, обладать; есть, иметься (у кого-л., что-л.); имеется; водится; значится; жил-был; 2) бывает, случается; произойти; 3) получить; обзавестись (чем-л.); 4) некий, какой-то, кто-то; 5) разг. зажиточный, состоятельный; 6) разг. забеременеть; 7) древн. чей-то (мой, его и пр.); 8) древн. владетель, обладатель; 9) 25-е число (в телеграммах)	
Shuowen gloss:	不宜有也.春秋傳曰.日月有食之.從月.又聲. [314]	
Comments:	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 u ⁶ , Chaozhou u ⁴ , Fuzhou o ⁶ ."	
Radical:	74	
Four-angle index:	3504	
Vietnamese		

reading:	hū'u
Shijing occurrences:	4.1, 6.2, 8.1_, 9.1, 12.1, 15.3, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 22.1, 22.2, 22.3, 23.1, 23.2, 26.1, 26.2, 26.4, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 30.3, 31.2, 32.3, 32.4, 34.1, 34.2, 35.1, 35.2, 35.4, 35.6, 38.2, 38.4, 39.1, 39.2, 39.3, 42.2, 43.1, 43.2, 44.2, 46.1, 46.2, 46.3, 51.1, 51.2, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 54.3, 54.4, 55.1, 55.2, 55.3, 57.3, 57.4, 58.5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	朽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	hu?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	hú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	héw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	héw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	híw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	héw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	héw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	xéw
English meaning :	to rot, decay
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гнить, преть, разрушаться; гниль, труха; гнилой; 2) ветхий, дряхлый
Comments:	In LZ used for a homonymous *xu? 'be forgotten'.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4430
Karlgren code:	1041 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	朴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pò
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phuk
English meaning :	rod, stick
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бот. каркас (<i>Celtis sinensis</i> var. <i>japonica</i>); 2) простой, бесхитростный; [pú] см. 樸; [póu] Пуй (<i>фамилия</i>)
Comments:	= 扑 q.v.; in LZ also read OC phrōk, MC phauk 'simple, natural; big'.
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1964
Karlgren code:	1210 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	朱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhū
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	to
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	to
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twa
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwa
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćwo
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćwo
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćwo
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćü
English meaning :	be red, scarlet
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Чжу (фамилия); 2) красный; киноварь; 3) физ. сокр. джоуль, международная ватт-секунда
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5343
Karlgren code:	0128 a-c
Go-on:	su
Kan-on:	siyu
Japanese reading:	shu;aka;ake;akai
Shijing occurrences:	57.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	朵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duǒ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	tōj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	twāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	twāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	twāž
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	twā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	twā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	twā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	twā́
English meaning :	bunch (of flowers) [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гроздь, кисть; букет; 2) счетный суффикс для цветов; 3) двигать челюстями, жевать
Comments:	During Early Zhou attested with the meaning 'move (e.g. the jaw, in chewing) (Yijing)
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5242
Karlgren code:	0010 a-b
Vietnamese reading:	d_úa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	次
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shıjs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shić
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shjøś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjøś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjíj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjí
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjì
English meaning :	be second, next, following
Russian meaning[s]:	1) следующий, последующий; вице-; второстепенный, второочередной; следовать за...; 2) худший, уступающий; уступать, быть хуже, чем...; 3) постепенный; мат. степень; 4) порядок, очередность, последовательность; ряд; раз; ранг; 5) счетный суффикс для обозначения событий и особенно последовательного (порядкового) их числа (напр.войн, революций, съездов и т. п.); 6) стар. прибыть (к месту); остановиться; место; ночлег; ночлежка; 7) промежуток; между; во время, вм. 間; 8) накладка, парик
Comments:	Used also for an homonymous *shıjs 'camp, to camp'.
Radical:	15
Four-angle index:	4785
Karlgren code:	0555 a-b
Vietnamese	

reading: thú'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cǐ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	chéj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ché
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ché
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	chjé
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	chjé
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	chjé
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	chjé
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjé
English meaning :	this
Russian meaning[s]:	1) этот, такой, настоящий, данный; здесь; 2) так, таким образом; 3) и тогда
Radical:	77
Four-angle index:	6972
Karlgren code:	0358 a-b
Shijing occurrences:	43.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	樣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yàng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	laŋs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	laŋh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	laŋh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	záŋh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	záŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jáŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jáŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jáŋ
English meaning :	form, shape
Russian meaning[s]:	1) образец, фасон, модель; образчик; пример; примерный; пробный; 2) вид; способ; манера, стиль
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5521
Vietnamese reading:	dáng, ả

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

樟|6A1F|U+6A1F

Character:	樟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhang
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0723 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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槨|69E8|U+69E8

Character:	槨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	guǒ
Russian meaning[s]:	внешний гроб, саркофаг
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	2171
Karlgren code:	0774 e-f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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椿|6A01|U+6A01

Character:	椿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) столб; свая; забивать сваи; стучать; 2) <i>счетный суффикс работы, дела (обычно о трудном или непонятном)</i>
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1048

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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樞|6A1E|U+6A1E

Character:	樞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shū
English meaning :	a thorny elm (<i>Hemiptelea davidii</i>)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) центральный аппарат; высший правительственный орган; 2) важнейший, основной; 3) пробой и петли двери; шкворень, стержень; 4) первая звезда Большой Медведицы
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	788

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	標
Modern (Beijing) reading:	biāo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) верхние ветви дерева; наружное, показное; наружность; выявлять; 2) помета; помечать, обозначать, отмечать; знак, значок; этикетка, марка; путевой знак; буй, бакен, столб, флагок; 3) тип, образец; 4) надпись; заглавие; 5) <i>стар.</i> военная служба; 6) <i>стар.</i> полк
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	8177
Karlgren code:	1157 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	槽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cáo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	zū (~ ɿ-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	zū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	zəw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zəw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zəw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	zāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	zāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	zāw
English meaning :	wooden vessel, trough [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) кормушка (для животных), корыто; 2) длинная узкая выемка (впадина); желоб
Comments:	Since Song written also as 艋 in a specialized meaning: 'wooden boat, ship'. Standard Sino-Viet. is tào. For *z cf. Xiamen co ² , Jianou cau ² , Fuzhou sɔ ² (Chaozhou chau ² is probably secondary).
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	1539
Vietnamese reading:	tàu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	模
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mó
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mo
English meaning :	model, pattern [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) образец, форма; правило; образцовый; достойный подражания; 2) подражать, имитировать; [mú] литейная форма; модель
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is mó; the final -ău in mău is rather strange in this case. For *mh cf. Guangzhou mou ¹ .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4898
Karlgren code:	0802 j
Vietnamese reading:	mău

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	樓
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lóu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rō
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rō
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rwā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lōw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	l̥w
English meaning :	storey, several-storeyed building [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) двухэтажный (многоэтажный) дом; башня; 2) верхний этаж; мезонин; 3) трактир, харчевня, таверна; 4) Лоу (фамилия)
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is lâu. For *r- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou, Fuzhou lau ² , Jianou le ² .
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	8817
Karlgren code:	0123 k
Vietnamese reading:	lâu

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	樊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	b(h)an
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	b(h)an
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	b(h)an
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	b(h)wan
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wən
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	b(h)wən
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwən
English meaning :	fence, hedge
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уст. забор, загородка, живая изгородь, плетень, огороженное место; 2) переплетение, клеть, клетка; запутанный, сложный; 3) Фань (фамилия); [pán] карабкаться, лазить, взбираться, вм. 攀
Comments:	During LZ also borrowed for a homonymous *b(h)an "topsy-turvy, mixed"; for *b(h)ān, MC bwân, Pek. pán "strap, belt".
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	4933
Karlgren code:	0263 a-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

漿|69F3|U+69F3

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiang
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rāk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rāuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rāuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	rāuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lāuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lāk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lâk
English meaning :	be pleasant, delighted, happy, glad; to enjoy.
Shuowen gloss:	五聲八音總名.象鼓鞞.
Comments:	<p>For initial *r- cf. Chaozhou lak⁸, Fuzhou lok⁸. There exists also a synonymous reading *ŋrāk^w-s (with prefixed *ŋ-), MC ɳàw (FQ JY 魚教). The character has also a reading *ŋrāk^w, MC ɳauk (FQ 五角), Mand. yuè, Viet. nhạc 'music' (which is the original meaning of the graph); for initial *ŋ- cf. Min forms:Xiamen gak⁸, Chaozhou gau⁷⁸, Fuzhou ɳok⁸.</p> <p>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).</p>
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	1125 a-c
Shijing	1.3_

occurrences: |

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

關於 / 关于 [About](#)

Character:	樅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cōng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shoŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shoŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shoŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shjoŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shjoŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shjoŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shjoŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chjöuŋ
English meaning :	a tree kindred to fir and cypress; upward turned tooth-like hooks on bell frame
Russian meaning[s]:	бот. пихта
Radical:	75
Four-angle index:	5853
Karlgren code:	1191 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

榦|69ED|U+69ED

Character:	榦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qi
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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歐|6B50|U+6B50

Character:	歐
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ōu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) <i>сокр.</i> Европа; европейский; 2) рвать; рвота, <i>вм.</i> 嘔; 3) бить, колотить, <i>вм.</i> 殴; 4) <i>сокр.</i> ом; 5) Оу (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4796

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	歎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	snārs
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ɳānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ɳānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ɳānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	thān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	thān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	thān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	thān
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вздыхать, печалиться, вм. 嘆; 2) восхищаться
Comments:	= 嘆
Radical:	76
Four-angle index:	4833
Karlgren code:	0152 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

殮|6BA4|U+6BA4

Character:	殮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shāng
Russian meaning[s]:	умереть несовершеннолетним
Radical:	78
Four-angle index:	4399
Karlgren code:	0720 k'

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	毅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yì
English meaning :	be bold
Russian meaning[s]:	решительный, непоколебимый, твердый; решительно, упорно
Radical:	79
Four-angle index:	6147
Karlgren code:	0516 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?ō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?ó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?ów
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?èw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?èw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?áw
English meaning :	beat [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	драться, бить, избивать
Radical:	79
Four-angle index:	6115
Karlgren code:	0122 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ćaŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	caŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	caŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjan]
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjan]
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjan]
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjan]
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjan]
English meaning :	congee, rice-water, drink
Russian meaning[s]:	густая жидкость; сироп; отвар; клей; сок
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5512
Karlgren code:	0727 v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

潼|6F7C|U+6F7C

Character:	潼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tóng
Russian meaning[s]:	Тун (река в провинции Сычуань)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	456

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	澄
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chéng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	dhrəŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	dhrəŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	đhəŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	đhəŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	đhinj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	đhinj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	đhinj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	đinj
English meaning :	clear, limpid [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	чистый, прозрачный; [dèng] очищать, отстаивать (возду); отстояться
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is trù'ng. Viet. troŋ reflects PAA *(tə)laŋ 'clean, transparent' and may in fact have nothing to do with the Chinese word.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	592
Karlgren code:	0883 m
Vietnamese reading:	trong

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

潑|6F51|U+6F51

Character:	潑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pō
Russian meaning[s]:	1) выливать воду, проливать; брызгать; поливать, орошать; захлестывать; 2) дерзкий; грубый; сварливый; надоедливый; 3) живой; с живостью
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	6141

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	潦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)āw?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)āw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)āw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)āw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)āw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)āw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)āw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lāw
English meaning :	puddle, pool
Russian meaning[s]:	затоплять; погружаться в воду; быть затопленным; [lǎo] 1) потоки воды (на дороге); 2) проливной (о дожде); дождливый (о сезоне); [liáo] 1) неудачный, неблагоприятный; 2) небрежный; 3) стар. сокр. Ляохэ (река в провинции Ляоси)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8242
Karlgren code:	1151 u
Shijing occurrences:	15.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	潔
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jié
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kēt
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kēt
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjāt
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiāt
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēt
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēt
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēt
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kiet
English meaning :	be pure, purify [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чистый, прозрачный; чистить; мыть; содержать в чистоте; 2) совершенствовать
Comments:	See 紲.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	8273
Karlgren code:	0279 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	澆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiāo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kēw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kēw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kiew
English meaning :	to pour [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поливать; обливать, окачивать (водой); заливать (тоску вином); 2) худой, тощий; скучный; плохой, испорченный; 3) перен. скупой
Comments:	The earliest attestation is in L.Zhou (Chuci), where the character means 'to rise (of waves)' (expr.).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7330
Karlgren code:	1164 c
Dali Bai:	ćo5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	潭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhēm
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhēm
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhēm
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhēm
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhēm
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhēm
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhēm
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dám
English meaning :	gulf, deep, abyss [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) глубокий, скрытый; пучина; 2) везл. его; Ваш; 3) Тань (фамилия)
Comments:	Regular Sino-Viet. is d_àm. For *lh- cf. Chaozhou tham ² , Fuzhou than ² , Jianou thain ² .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	2258
Karlgren code:	0646 b
Vietnamese reading:	d_âm

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	潛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qián
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝam
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝam
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝam
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝjam
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝjem
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝjem
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝjem
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjem
English meaning :	to dive
Russian meaning[s]:	1) идти под водой; нырять; 2) прятаться, скрываться; тайный, секретный; 3) скрытый, потенциальный
Comments:	For *ȝ cf. Xiamen ciam ² , Fuzhou cieŋ ² (but Chaozhou chiam ²).
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1595
Karlgren code:	0660 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	渭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	srān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	srān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṣān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṣān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṣān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṣān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṣān
English meaning :	tears flowing
Russian meaning[s]:	1) литься (о слезах); плакать; 2) 15-е число (в телеграммах)
Comments:	Also read *srān? (MC ḫán /also irregularly ḫān/, Pek. shān) id.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3574
Karlgren code:	0156 c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	潮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cháo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	draw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	draw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	daw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	daw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dew
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dew
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dew
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dew
English meaning :	flood, tide [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) морской прилив (прибой); 2) влажный, сырой; сырость; 3) сокр. г. Чаочжоу; Чаочжоу-Сватоуский район (в провинции Гуандун)
Comments:	Also read triêu in Viet. (both readings are accepted as standard Sino-Viet.). For unaspirated *dr- cf. Min forms:Xiamen tio ² , Chaozhou tie ² , Fuzhou tieu ² , Jianou tiau ⁹ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3483
Karlgren code:	1143 d-e
Go-on:	deu
Kan-on:	teu
Japanese reading:	chō+;shio+
Vietnamese reading:	trào

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pēng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhrāŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhrāŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhrāŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhrēŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhēŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhēŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhēŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bäiŋ
English meaning :	sound of waves [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шум прибоя, рокот волн; 2) подъем воды; расширяться, разбухать
Comments:	For *bh- cf. Xiamen phəŋ ² , Fuzhou phəŋ ² . Also read *phrāŋ, MC phäiŋ, mod. pēng id. Used either as a place name, or in the dieshengs 澎湃, 澎湧 denoting the sound of waves.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	4078

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

潺|6F7A|U+6F7A

Character:	潺
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ren
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ren
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)jan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝen
English meaning :	to flow [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шум воды; 2) литься (о воде, слезах)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3042
Karlgren code:	0208 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	漬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kuì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whēts (~ -js)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whēć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whēś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whēś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whēś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	χōj
English meaning :	be energetic, violent
Russian meaning[s]:	1) прорвать(ся), разрушить(ся), испортить(ся), сломать(ся), уничтожить(ся); 2) расстекаться; рассыпать(ся); 3) выйти из себя, рассердиться
Comments:	For *wh- cf. Chaozhou khui ⁴ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	7950
Karlgren code:	0540 d
Shijing occurrences:	35.6_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	潤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nuns (~ -rs)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nwənh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	nwənh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńwənh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńwìn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńwìn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńwìn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńwìn
English meaning :	to soak
Russian meaning[s]:	1) увлажнять, мочить; влажный, мокрый; смачивать; 2) окрашивать; украшать; стилизовать; 3) выгодный; выгода, польза, прибыль; 4) вознаграждать, одаривать; благодетельствовать
Comments:	For *n cf. Xiamen lun ⁶ , ȝun ⁶ , Chaozhou zun ⁴ , noŋ ⁶ .
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3369
Karlgren code:	1251 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	澗
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krāns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krānh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kǎn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kǎn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kǎn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kǎn
English meaning :	a stream in a ravine
Russian meaning[s]:	горный поток, ручей в горах
Shuowen gloss:	山夾水也.從水間聲.一曰澗水.出弘農新安.東南入雒. [554]
Comments:	Perhaps related - through *r-prefixation - to OC 干 *kān 'river bank' q.v.
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	3393
Karlgren code:	0191 i
Shijing occurrences:	13.2, 15.1, 56.1_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	潘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phār
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phwâ̄n
English meaning :	rice water [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) вода от промывки риса; 2) Пань (фамилия)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	1781
Karlgren code:	0195 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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滕|6ED5|U+6ED5

Character:	滕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	téng
English meaning :	to bind, tie; band, cord
Russian meaning[s]:	1) Тэн (<i>древнее княжество</i>); 2) Тэн (<i>фамилия</i>)
Radical:	85
Four-angle index:	5547
Karlgren code:	0893 q

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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潯|6F6F|U+6F6F

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xun
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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潟|6F5F|U+6F5F

Character:	潟
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0799 e

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	熟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	d(h)uk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	d(h)uk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	d(h)əuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)əuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)iuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)uk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ʒ(h)uk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ʒük
English meaning :	be ripe, fruitful, productive
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хорошо сварить; состряпанный, готовый (<i>о пище</i>); 2) созреть, поспеть; спелый, зрелый, созревший; созревание хлебов; урожай; 3) обработанный, готовый (<i>о материалах</i>); 4) натренированный, обученный, квалифицированный; хорошо знакомый (<i>с чем-л.</i>); опытный; 5) внимательно, тщательно; вполне; хорошо, основательно; 6) тщательно заучить; хорошо знать; знакомый, известный; тщательно выученный, освоенный
Comments:	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 <i>thục</i> .
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8615
Karlgren code:	1026 b

Vietnamese reading:	thuộc
Jianchuan Bai:	cü2
Dali Bai:	cü2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	熬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	áo
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋāw
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋāw
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋāw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋāw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋāw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋāw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋāw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋâw
English meaning :	to boil
Russian meaning[s]:	1) сухо зажарить; 2) сварить; 3) терпеть (переносить) страдания; вытерпеть; 4) сетовать; [āo] 1) тушить, томить; 2) перен. раскинуть
Comments:	Attested since Late Zhou. For *ŋ- cf. Xiamen, Chaozhou ŋau ² , Fuzhou ŋɔ ² , Jianou ŋau ⁹ .
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8601
Karlgren code:	1130 h-i
Bijiang Bai:	ŋo2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	熱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	rè
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋet
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋet
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋjat
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ńat
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ńet
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ńet
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ńet
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ńet
English meaning :	be hot
Russian meaning[s]:	1) горячий, жаркий; жара; жариться, печься; разогревать; физ. теплота; тепловой; термический; термо-; 2) жар, повышенная температура; лихорадочный; 3) рвение, энтузиазм; быстрый; деятельный, энергичный; ходкий; 4) родной; любящий; близкий; 5) по горячим следам, на месте; свежий, новый; сейчас же, немедленно; 6) сокр. провинция Жэхэ; город Чэндэ
Comments:	For *ń cf. Xiamen ȝua ⁸ , Chaozhou ziek ⁸ , Fuzhou iek ⁸ , Jianou ie ⁸ .
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	8613
Karlgren code:	0330 j

Go-on:	netu, neti
Kan-on:	zetu
Vietnamese reading:	nhiệt
Jianchuan Bai:	-jǐ6
Dali Bai:	-né6
Bijiang Bai:	ní4

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	熨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yùn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	?uts
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	?wəć
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	?wəś
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	?wəś
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	?wiś
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	?wịj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	?wịj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	?wịj
English meaning :	to apply (a medicine) [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гладить (утюгом); 2) натирать(ся) (разогретым лекарственным средством)
Comments:	Since Jin used in the combination 熨斗 (MC ?wịj-tjíw, ?üt-tjíw) 'flat-iron, smoothing-iron' which is most probably a Turkic loanword (Turk. *ütü(g)). Standard Sino-Viet. readings are úy (for ?wịj), uất (for ?üt). Mand. has the readings wèi (< ?wịj), yù (< ?üt) and a quite irregular reading yùn.
Radical:	86
Four-angle index:	5481
Karlgren code:	0525 c
Vietnamese reading:	u`i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	luʔ (~ Ł-, ~ -iw?)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lú
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	léw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	zéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	zíw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jíw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jíw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jéw
English meaning :	window
Russian meaning[s]:	1) окно; оконный переплет; 2) просвечивать; 3) просвещать, учить
Radical:	91
Four-angle index:	3660
Karlgren code:	1082 a
Shijing occurrences:	15.3

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	犧
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)e
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)e
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)e
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)e
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)i
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)i
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)i
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	li
English meaning :	a long-haired ox, perhaps takin
Russian meaning[s]:	1) буйвол, тибетский як; 2) черный бык; 3) бунчук, см. 旄
Radical:	93
Four-angle index:	2473

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	獎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiǎng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) поощрять, премировать, награждать; премия, приз, награда; наградной; 2) хвалить, одобрять; 3) ободрять, воодушевлять; 4) помогать
Radical:	37
Four-angle index:	4919
Karlgren code:	0727 u

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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獮|7357|U+7357

Character:	獮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jué
Russian meaning[s]:	нейстовствовать, лютовать
Radical:	94
Four-angle index:	4824

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	瑩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yíng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	w(h)reŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	w(h)reŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	w(h)reŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)reŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	w(h)eŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	w(h)eŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	w(h)eŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wäɪŋ
English meaning :	a k. of precious stone
Russian meaning[s]:	1) полудрагоценный камень; шпат; 2) хрустальный; кристальный; 3) прозрачный, чистый; отчетливый (о звуке)
Comments:	Also read *?wēŋ-s, MC (with irregular loss of labialisation) ?lēŋ (FQ 烏定), Go yau, Kan ei id.
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	348
Karlgren code:	0843 k
Go-on:	wiyau
Kan-on:	wei
Japanese reading:	ei; yō; hikari; akiraka
Shijing occurrences:	55.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	璋
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	taŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	taŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	taŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	čaŋ
English meaning :	insignium, jade tablet
Russian meaning[s]:	стар. малый скипетр
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	2240
Karlgren code:	0723 h-i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	璃
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	raj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	raj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	raj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	re
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	le
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	le
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	le
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	le
English meaning :	see 琉璃
Russian meaning[s]:	стекло
Comments:	For *r cf. Xiamen le ² , Chaozhou li ² .
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	3976

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

❖|FFFD|U+FFFD

Character:	❖
Modern (Beijing) reading:	li
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

瑾|747E|U+747E

Character:	瑾
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jǐn
English meaning :	a kind of precious stone
Russian meaning[s]:	瑾瑜 хорошая яшма; драгоценность
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	416
Karlgren code:	0480 p

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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璀璨|7480|U+7480

Character:	璀璨
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuī
Russian meaning[s]:	блеск драгоценных камней
Radical:	96
Four-angle index:	915

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	畿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	g(h)əj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	g(h)əj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	g(h)əj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)əj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	g(h)iј
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	g(h)iј
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	g(h)iј
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	giј
English meaning :	threshold
Russian meaning[s]:	1) древн. земли вокруг столицы, царские владения; 2) порог дверей; место у дверей
Comments:	Mod. jī is irregular (qí would be normally expected).
Radical:	102
Four-angle index:	6835
Shijing occurrences:	35.2_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologij i eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	瘠
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jí
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ek (~ ȝ-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ȝ(h)ek
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ȝ(h)ek
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jek
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jek
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jek
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ȝ(h)jek
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ȝjek
English meaning :	emaciated; suffering
Russian meaning[s]:	1) худой, изможденный; 2) тощий (<i>о земле</i>); 3) вредить; губить
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	3558
Karlgren code:	0852 c-d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

瘩|7629|U+7629

Character:	瘩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dá
Russian meaning[s]:	чирей, прыщ
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	1190

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

瘟|761F|U+761F

Character:	瘟
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wēn
Russian meaning[s]:	эпидемия; падеж, мор
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	675

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

瘤|7624|U+7624

Character:	瘤
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liú
Russian meaning[s]:	опухоль; кровоподтек, синяк; желвак
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	1764

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	瘦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	shòu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) худой, тощий; постный (<i>о мясе</i>); неплодородный (<i>о земле</i>); худеть; худоба; чахнуть; 2) тонкий, легкий; ветхий; узкий (<i>об одежде</i>)
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	6019
Karlgren code:	1097 i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	瘡
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuāng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нарыва, язвы; болячка, фурункул, чирей; 2) колотая (резаная) рана; ссадина, порез
Radical:	104
Four-angle index:	1128
Karlgren code:	0703 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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癩|7622|U+7622

Character:	癩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ban
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ái
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)əj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋ(h)əj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋ(h)əj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)əj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)əj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)əj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋ(h)əj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋʌj
English meaning :	white
Russian meaning[s]:	белый; белоснежный
Comments:	Attested since Han.
Radical:	106
Four-angle index:	566

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

皺|76BA|U+76BA

Character:	𠂇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhòu
Russian meaning[s]:	1) морщины; складки; сморщеный; гофрированный; 2) наморщить, насупить, собрать в складки
Radical:	107
Four-angle index:	6095

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwân
English meaning :	a dish, basin
Russian meaning[s]:	1) тарелка, блюдо; поднос; таз; 2) компас; 3) счеты; 4) счетн. суффикс шахматн. партий; 5) все, целое; гуртом, оптом; передать полностью; 6) расследовать; проверять; 7) вращать(ся); свернуть(ся) (в кольцо, спираль); сложить (печку); круг; спираль; 8) блок, шкив; 9) котировка; стоимость; расходы; 10) быть в нерешительности, мешкать, медлить
Comments:	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 puã ² , Fuzhou puaj ² , Jianou puin ² ; Siam. bhān (*bān).
Radical:	108
Four-angle index:	700
Karlgren code:	0182 e-f

Vietnamese
reading:

ván

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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瞎|778E|U+778E

Character:	瞎
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiā
Russian meaning[s]:	1) слепой; кривой (<i>одноглазый</i>); ослепнуть, окриветь; 2) невежественный, неграмотный; безрассудный; 3) случайный; наудачу, кое-как
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	1327

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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瞞|7787|U+7787

Character:	瞞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǐ
Russian meaning[s]:	сомкнуть глаза, смежить очи
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	6573

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

瞞|778C|U+778C

Character:	瞞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kē
Russian meaning[s]:	задремать сидя, клевать носом
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	728

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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瞑|7791|U+7791

Character:	瞑
Modern (Beijing) reading:	míng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) закрыть глаза; спать; <i>перен.</i> умереть; 2) быть ослепленным (<i>кем-л.</i>)
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	7837
Karlgren code:	0841 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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眞|778B|U+778B

Character:	眞
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chēn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	thin
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	thin
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	thjən
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ćhən
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ćhin
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ćhin
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ćhin
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ćhin
Russian meaning[s]:	смотреть с гневом; гневаться, сердиться
Comments:	open the eyes wide, glare [LZ]
Radical:	109
Four-angle index:	7905
Karlgren code:	0375 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	礮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	cuō
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	shāj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	shāj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	shāj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	shā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	shā
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	shā
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	shā
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	chā
English meaning :	to rub, file, polish
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	磅
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bàng
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phâŋ
English meaning :	onomatopoeic (sound of noise) [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	фунт стерлингов; английский фунт (<i>единица веса</i>); [pāŋ] грохот камней
Comments:	Used only in onomatopaeic compounds. Also read *phrāŋ, MC phäiŋ (FQ 撫庚) id. Modern páŋ is irregular (*pāŋ would be expected). The most recent usage of the character is for bàng 'English pound' (whence 'to weigh' etc.).
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	4240

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	確
Modern (Beijing) reading:	què
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	khrāk ^w
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	khrāuk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	khrāuk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	khrāuk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	khāuk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	khōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	khōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	khəuk
English meaning :	solid, firm
Russian meaning[s]:	точный, достоверный, действительный; определенный, неизменный
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	952
Karlgren code:	1117 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	磊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	lěi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	r(h)ūj?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	r(h)wēj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	r(h)wēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	r(h)wēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	l(h)wēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	l(h)wēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	l(h)wēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lōj
English meaning :	heap of stones [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) груды камней; нагромоздить; 2) прямой, открытый
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is lõi. 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.
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	1090
Karlgren code:	0545 a
Vietnamese reading:	so`i

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	niǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	nran?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	nrán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ṇán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ṇán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ṇén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ṇén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ṇén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ṇén
English meaning :	to crush, grind [Wei]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) каменный каток для зерна; обрушивать (зерно); давить; раздавить; 2) ступка для лекарств
Comments:	Written with the "foot" radical during LZ. Also read OC *nran?-s, MC ነን, Mand. niàn, Viet. nǎn. Standard Sino-Viet. is nhuễn; cf. also Viet. néń 'to compress, squeeze'; nện 'to ram down; to beat, crush'; nhuễn 'well-kneaded'. For *n- cf. Xiamen lian ³ , Fuzhou nieŋ ³ (Chaozhou tieŋ ³ is quite irregular)."
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	5634
Karlgren code:	0201 c
Vietnamese reading:	nă̄n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

磕|78D5|U+78D5

Character:	磕
Modern (Beijing) reading:	kē
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ударяться (<i>о камнях</i>); стучать; бить (<i>в барабан</i>); 2) бить челом; [kè] щелкать (<i>семечки</i>)
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	727
Karlgren code:	0642 v

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	碼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mǎ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mrā?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mrā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mrā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mrā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	má
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	má
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	má
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mrā?
English meaning :	measure of weight or length [Tang]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) цифры; шифр; 2) ярд (<i>мера длины</i>); 3) см. 瑪
Comments:	For *m cf. Xiamen, Fuzhou ma ³ , Chaozhou be ³ .
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	4589

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	pán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	bhān
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bhān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bhān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	bhān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bhān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bhān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bhān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bwâ̄n
English meaning :	big stone, rock [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	скала, каменная глыба; крепкий, стойкий; прочный
Comments:	For *bh- cf. Chaozhou phueŋ ² .
Radical:	112
Four-angle index:	1101
Karlgren code:	0182 g

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

稿|7A3F|U+7A3F

Character:	稿
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) черновик; рукопись; корректура; 2) солома; 3) зарабатывать на жизнь; 4) торговаться
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	3750

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	稼
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jià
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	krās
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	krāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	krāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	krāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kǎ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kǎ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kǎ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kǎ
English meaning :	grain, crop; to sow
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хлеба; продукты земледелия; 2) сеять хлеб
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	5596
Karlgren code:	0032 f

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	𠂇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	gǔ
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kōk
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kōk
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kōk
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kōk
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kōk
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kōk
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kwōk
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kuk
English meaning :	paper mulberry (<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>); grain, cereal; be lucky, fortunate, good, auspicious
Russian meaning[s]:	1) хлеба; злаки; зерновые; просо (<i>на севере</i>); рис (<i>на юге</i>); кормить; 2) оклад содержания; 3) добро; прекрасный; счастливый; 4) объявить, сообщить; 5) жить; живой; 6) звукоподражание крику птицы
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	6146
Karlgren code:	1226 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	稽
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jī
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	kīj
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	kīj
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	kjēj
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēj
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	kiēj
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	kiēj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	kiēj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	kiej
English meaning :	to search, research, examine, comprehend
Russian meaning[s]:	1) расследовать; ревизовать; 2) инструктировать; 3) изучать, рассматривать; 4) оставлять; задерживать; оттягивать, мешкать; 5) спорить; браниться; 6) сопоставлять; исчислять; 7) достигнуть; 8) Цзи (<i>фамилия</i>); [qǐ] класть земной поклон, быть челом
Comments:	Used also for a homonymous *kīj 'to reach to'; for *khīj?, MC khíej, Mand. jǐ 'to bow the head'.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	1585
Karlgren code:	0552 o
Vietnamese reading:	kê

in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake ‘pot’*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	稷
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jì
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	cək
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cək
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cək
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjək
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjik
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjik
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjik
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjik
English meaning :	non-glutinous variety of broom-corn millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum effusum</i>); by some identified as <i>Setaria italica</i>
Russian meaning[s]:	1) гаолян, просо; 2) перен. престол, трон
Comments:	? Cf. PA *չիúgi 'millet'.
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	6307
Karlgren code:	0922 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	稻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dào
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	lhū? (~ Lh-)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	lhū
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lhéw
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhéw
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhéw
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhǎw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhǎw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dǎw
Fanqie:	惰老
Rhyme class:	皓
English meaning :	rice plant
Russian meaning[s]:	рис (культура); рис на корню (необрушенный)
Shuowen gloss:	稌也. 從禾. 翁聲.
Comments:	Viet. lúa is an archaic loanword; regular Sino-Viet. is d_ao. For aspiration cf. Jianou thau ⁶ .
Radical:	115
Four-angle index:	1055
Karlgren code:	1078 h-k
Vietnamese reading:	lúa

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B l'wak 'pot'*. (2018).

窯|7AAF|U+7AAF

Character:	窯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yáo
Russian meaning[s]:	1) печь; гончарня; 2) угольная шахта; 3) пещерное жилище, жилая пещера; 4) дом терпимости
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	8527
Karlgren code:	1144 b-c

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	窮
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qióng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	guŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	guŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gəuŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gəuŋ
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	giuŋ
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	guŋ
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	guŋ
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	güŋ
English meaning :	destitution, poverty
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бедность; нужда, нищета; бедный, обнищавший; обеднеть; несчастный, жалкий; 2) предел; довести до предела; кончать(ся); крайность; истощаться; иссякать; истощенный; 3) исследовать, выяснить; доискиваться
Comments:	A later semantic development is 'extremeness, extremity'. For *g- cf. Xiamen kiŋ ² , Fuzhou kün ² , Jianou köŋ ² (Chaozhou khioŋ ² is secondary).
Radical:	116
Four-angle index:	4625
Karlgren code:	1006 g-h
Vietnamese reading:	cùng
Shijing occurrences:	35.6_

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	箭
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	céns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	cenh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	cjanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	cjanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	cjèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	cjèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	cjèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	cjèn
English meaning :	small bamboo; arrow [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) стрела; 2) малорослый бамбук (<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>)
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is tiẽn.
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	2850
Karlgren code:	0245 h
Vietnamese reading:	tên
Jianchuan Bai:	ćī2
Dali Bai:	ćī3
Bijiang Bai:	cě2

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	箱
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiāng
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	səŋ
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	səŋ
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	səŋ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjan̩
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjan̩
English meaning :	box; freight carriage
Russian meaning[s]:	1) ящик; чемодан; сундук; 2) багажник
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	1676
Karlgren code:	0731 f
Jianchuan Bai:	šō4
Dali Bai:	śa5-
Bijiang Bai:	šō4-

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

範|7BC4|U+7BC4

Character:	範
Modern (Beijing) reading:	fàn
English meaning :	perhaps; plan
Russian meaning[s]:	1) образец, модель, стандарт, шаблон; 2) рамки; ограниченный рамками; 3) обычай, правило, закон
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	7032
Karlgren code:	0626 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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箴|7BB4|U+7BB4

Character:	箴
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhēn
English meaning :	needle; criticism
Russian meaning[s]:	1) усовещевать; предостерегать; наставлять; наставление; 2) игла (<i>швейная, медицинская</i>), вм. 针
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	6852
Karlgren code:	0671 n

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	篆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhuàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łhon? (~ -r?)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łhwán
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	Łhwán
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	lhwán
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	dhwén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	dhwén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	dhwén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	dwén
English meaning :	a style of writing, ornament [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) чжуань (древний почерк письма, применяется на печатях); 2) печать (служебная, именная); 3) орнамент вязью
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	5606
Karlgren code:	0171 g
Vietnamese reading:	triện

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	篇
Modern (Beijing) reading:	piān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phen
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phen
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phjen
English meaning :	writing slip, section in writing [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) брошюра; статья; сочинение; книга; 2) счетный суффикс для списков, сочинений
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	3708
Karlgren code:	0246 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

筭|7BC1|U+7BC1

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huáng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) бамбук; 2) бамбуковая чаша
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	333
Karlgren code:	0708 h

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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箆|7BA0|U+7BA0

Character:	箆
Modern (Beijing) reading:	chuí
Russian meaning[s]:	кнут; плети, батоги; пороть (бить) батогами
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	412

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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篌|7BCC|U+7BCC

Character:	篌
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hóu
Russian meaning[s]:	цитра
Radical:	118
Four-angle index:	5052

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	糊
Modern (Beijing) reading:	hú
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	gā
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	gā
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	gā
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	gā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	gō
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	gō
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	gō
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣo
English meaning :	paste, starch-paste, glue [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) клей, клейстер; крахмал; kleить; 2) глупый, дурацкий, безрассудный; 3) кое-как
Comments:	For *g- cf. Xiamen ko ² , Chaozhou kou ² , Fuzhou ku ² , Jianou ku ⁹ .
Radical:	119
Four-angle index:	3472
Vietnamese reading:	hở

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

締|7DE0|U+7DE0

Character:	締
Modern (Beijing) reading:	dì
Russian meaning[s]:	узел; крепко связывать, завязывать (узлом); тесная связь
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3902
Karlgren code:	0877 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	練
Modern (Beijing) reading:	liàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	rēns
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	rēnh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	rjānh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	riānh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	lièn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	lièn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	lièn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	lien
English meaning :	to boil (silk), to purify silk (by boiling)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) варить [шелк]; готовый шелк; 2) обучаться; упражняться, практиковаться; натренированный; обученный, квалифицированный; рафинированный; 3) отбирать, выбирать; 4) Лянь (фамилия)
Comments:	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 lien ⁶ , Jianou lin ⁶ .
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5402
Karlgren code:	0185 i
Vietnamese	

reading: luyên

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologičeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	緯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	wèi
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	whəj?š
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	whəjh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	whəjh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	whəš
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	whiš
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	whìj
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	whìj
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	wìj
English meaning :	woof, weave [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) уток (<i>ткани</i>); ткать; 2) поперечные линии; геогр. широта; параллель; 3) упорядочить, привести в порядок; 4) гадательные книги
Comments:	Used also for *whəj?, MC wíj 'bind' (whence the modern reading with 3d tone). For *wh cf. Chaozhou hui ⁶ , Fuzhou hoi ⁵ .
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	2540
Karlgren code:	0571 m

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

緻|7DFB|U+7DFB

Character:	緻
Modern (Beijing) reading:	zhì
Russian meaning[s]:	1) точный; точность; 2) тонкий, деликатный; мягкий; 3) плотный, густой
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	6158

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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緘|7DD8|U+7DD8

Character:	緘
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jiān
English meaning :	rope, seal
Russian meaning[s]:	1) связывать, обвязывать; 2) запечатывать [письмо, пакет]; конверт, письмо, пакет
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	6849
Karlgren code:	0671 i-j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	緬
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	m(h)en?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	m(h)én
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	m(h)ján
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)ján
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	m(h)jén
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	m(h)jén
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	m(h)jén
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mjén
English meaning :	thin, drawn-out; distant [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) мечтать; размышлять; припоминать; 2) даль; отдаленный, далекий; 3) сокр. Бирма
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	1915
Karlgren code:	0223 d

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

緝|7DDD|U+7DDD

Character:	緝
Modern (Beijing) reading:	qì
English meaning :	a row of, a hem; continuous
Russian meaning[sl]:	1) связывать; нарастить (<i>веревку</i>); продолжать; 2) спивать; подрубать; 3) задержать; разыскать; арестовать
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	2687
Karlgren code:	0688 b

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	編
Modern (Beijing) reading:	biān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	pēn
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	pēn
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	pjān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	piān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	piēn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	piēn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	piēn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	pien
English meaning :	to plait; arrange, compile, record [LZ]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) плести, заплетать; сплетать; связывать; 2) формировать, комплектовать; организовывать; располагать в порядке; 3) составлять (книгу); издавать; издание; брошюровать; том; часть (сочинения); складывать (песню); 4) фабриковать, измышлять; 5) Бянь (фамилия)
Comments:	Also read *pen, MC pjen id.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	3704
Karlgren code:	0246 e
Vietnamese reading:	biên

Jianchuan Bai:	p̩4
Dali Bai:	pi5

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	緣
Modern (Beijing) reading:	yuán
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	Łon (~ -r)
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	Łwan
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	lwan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	źwan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	źwen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	jwen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	jwen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	jwen
English meaning :	hem (of robe) [L.Zhou]
Comments:	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'.
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0
Karlgren code:	0171 d
Vietnamese reading:	duyên

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	線
Modern (Beijing) reading:	xiàn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	sars
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	sanh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	sanh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	sjanh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	sjèn
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	sjèn
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	sjèn
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	sjèn
English meaning :	thread [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) нить; леска; проволока; нитяный; вязаный; 2) линия; черта; трасса; линейный; 3) перен. нить; конец клубка; подход, ключ (напр. к вопросу)
Comments:	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 ɿjwen, 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.
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5510
Karlgren code:	0237 e
Vietnamese reading:	tuyễn

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

綢|7DDE|U+7DDE

Character:	綢
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duàn
Russian meaning[s]:	атлас
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	6124

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / 关于 About](#)

Character:	緩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	huǎn
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	wān?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	wān
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	wān
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	wān
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	wān
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	wān
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	wān
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ɣwān
English meaning :	relaxed; slow; late, to postpone [L.Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) медленный; медлить, мешкать; замедлить; отсрочить, отложить; медленно, постепенно; 2) медлительный; несрочный; не торопиться; нерадивый, ленивый; 3) смягчить; примирить; амортизировать
Comments:	For *w cf. Xiamen uan ⁶ .
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5979
Karlgren code:	0255 l
Vietnamese reading:	hoᾶn

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絀|7D9E|U+7D9E

Character:	絀
Modern (Beijing) reading:	duo
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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繩|7DD9|U+7DD9

Character:	繩
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ke
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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缈|7DF2|U+7DF2

Character:	缈
Modern (Beijing) reading:	miǎo
Russian meaning[s]:	далекий; туманный, неясный
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	4059

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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緹|7DF9|U+7DF9

Character:	緹
Modern (Beijing) reading:	tí
Russian meaning[s]:	1) шелковая ткань оранжевого цвета; 2) оранжевый (<i>цвет</i>)
Radical:	120
Four-angle index:	5868
Karlgren code:	0866 j

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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Character:	罵
Modern (Beijing) reading:	mà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	mhrā(?)s
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	mhrāh
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	mhrāh
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	mhrāh
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	mhং
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	mhং
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	mhং
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	mà
English meaning :	to scold [Han]
Russian meaning[s]:	ругать; ругаться
Comments:	Standard Sino-Viet. is mà; 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 .
Radical:	122
Four-angle index:	4596
Vietnamese reading:	măng

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	bà
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	brē?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	bré
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	bré
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	brié
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	bié
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	bié
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	bié
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	bǎ
English meaning :	to stop, cease, cancel [L. Zhou]
Russian meaning[s]:	1) перестать, прекратить; забастовать; приостановить; 2) отставить; уволить; [-ba] конечная частица предложения или фразы, подчеркивающая оттенки предположения, решительности или приказания; [pí] усталость; усталый, см. 疲
Comments:	Also read MC bέ, 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'.
Radical:	122
Four-angle index:	7027
Karlgren code:	0026 a
Vietnamese reading:	bãi

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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羯|7FAF|U+7FAF

Character:	羯
Modern (Beijing) reading:	jie
Radical:	0
Four-angle index:	0

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoy sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

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翚|7FE9|U+7FE9

Character:	
Modern (Beijing) reading:	piān
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	phen
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	phen
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	phjan
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	phjan
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	phjen
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	phjen
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	phjen
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	phjen
English meaning :	fly about, fly to and fro; flutter (as a flag)
Russian meaning[s]:	1) быстро лететь; 2) переворачиваться
Radical:	124
Four-angle index:	3319
Karlgren code:	0246 k

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologijeskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

[關於 / About](#)

Character:	耦
Modern (Beijing) reading:	ǒu
Preclassic Old Chinese: (10 th - 6 th cent B.C.)	ŋō?
Classic Old Chinese: (5 th - 3 rd cent B.C.)	ŋó
Western Han Chinese: (end of 3 rd cent B.C. - 0 A.D.)	ŋwǎ
Eastern Han Chinese: (0 - begin. of 3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋwā
Early Postclassic Chinese: (3 rd cent A.D.)	ŋów
Middle Postclassic Chinese: (4 th cent A.D.)	ŋèw
Late Postclassic Chinese: (5 th cent A.D.)	ŋèw
Middle Chinese: (end of 6 th - begin. of 10 th cent A.D.)	ŋáw
English meaning :	one of a pair, mate, counterpart
Russian meaning[s]:	пахать вдвоем; работать на пару; пара, чета; парный, четный
Comments:	= 偶 q.v.
Radical:	127
Four-angle index:	3997
Karlgren code:	0124 o
Go-on:	gu
Kan-on:	gou
Japanese reading:	gu;gō;gū;au

Ref. for dates: Starostin, Sergei A. 1989, *Rekonstrukcija drevnekitajskoj fonologije eskoj sistemy*, p431-433. Moskva: Nauka.
in: Blažek, Václav, and Michal Schwarz. *On Tocharian Vessel-names with Special Regard to B lwake 'pot'*. (2018).

膛|819B|U+819B

Character:	膛
Modern (Beijing) reading:	táng
Russian meaning[s]:	1) грудь; 2) полость; 3) камера; канал (<i>оружия</i>)

