

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340515798>

# The Radicals (Classifiers) of the Traditional Chinese Dictionary

Article · October 2010

---

CITATIONS

0

READS

3,660

1 author:



David Prager Branner

49 PUBLICATIONS 82 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Chinese Lexicography [View project](#)



The Structure of the Chinese Writing System [View project](#)

# The Radicals (Classifiers) of the Traditional Chinese Dictionary

David Prager Branner

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Origin of name.

Radicals are a set of recognizable elements that appear in various Chinese characters. They are the organizing principle in traditional Chinese dictionaries. Only those elements used in organizing dictionaries are considered “radicals” — any other elements you may recognize reappearing in different characters are not considered radicals.

The Chinese name for radicals is *bùshǒu* 部首 "section heads", which is also translated as "classifiers" in English. “Classifier” is preferred by some people because it is more accurate. But the name "radical" has force of long use — early Western scholars mistakenly thought these semantic elements were the semantic "roots" (Latin *radices*) of the characters. In fact, these are not usually the oldest parts of the characters in which they appear, even though many of them are themselves very old characters.

### 1.2 System of arrangement

There is no particular logic to the sequence of radicals, other than that they are arranged by number of strokes, from one stroke up to seventeen. Nor is there any logic evident in the choice of which characters are radicals and which are not — in fact, there are a number of coexisting systems. The system most widely used in traditional books is that promulgated in the *Kāngxī Zìdiǎn* 康熙字典 of 1716 C. E., which has 214 radicals. That is the system taught here.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.3 Basic principle of use

Every character has a certain number of strokes, and learning how to count them is one of the essential skills involved in mastering the traditional dictionary. Characters are listed under the appropriate radical, subgrouped by the number of strokes in addition to the radical.

---

<sup>1</sup> There are other systems in use, most importantly that of the *Shuōwén Jiězì* 說文解字 attributed to Xǔ Shèn 許慎 (A.D.30-124), which has 540. Since at least the 6th century there have also been dictionaries that are list characters by sound — usually by the "rime" (Chinese *yùn* 韻, vowel plus ending) of the main reading of each character. Many modern Mainland dictionaries list characters by pronunciation (in simple alphabetic order), but they also usually contain radical indexes, although so far the Mainland does not appear to have promulgated a single consistent radical system to replace *Kāngxī*. However, there are many older dictionaries being reprinted, as well as modern Taiwan and Hong Kong dictionaries, for which the *Kāngxī* system is still quite useful. The *Kāngxī* system is not original to the *Kāngxī Zìdiǎn*, because it was based on the earlier *Zìhuì* (compiled by Méi Yīngzuò 梅膺祚 in Míng times).

If you see a character you need to look up, you first identify its radical and then find it the section of the dictionary corresponding to that radical. For instance, if you see the character *diào* 鈔 you will easily recognize the *jīn* 金 "metal" radical on the left side, and so you will look under the *jīn* section of the dictionary. You will find *diào* 鈔 among those characters having the *jīn* radical plus six additional strokes: 銀, 銘, 銖, etc. — and also characters such as 鑿 and 銜, which contain the *jīn* radical though not at the left side.

#### 1.4 Names of the radicals

Some radicals are real characters in their own right, others are for practical purposes no more than identifiable sub-elements of characters. But all have readings and all have meanings associated with them, although in some cases these are very obscure.

In Chinese, individual radicals are technically supposed to be called by name: 冂 is *jiōngbù* 冂部, 匚 is *kǎnbù* 匚部, etc. In practice, however, although people may use these names in writing, in speech no one uses them or, for the most part, even knows how to pronounce them. But the most commonly used radicals have their own familiar names, which in traditional times varied somewhat from place to place. Even today, the names used in Northern and Southern China are rather different. In the list that follows, I have taken names somewhat indiscriminately from notes I have collected interviewing older Chinese people, and from two important small dictionaries.<sup>2</sup>

The Chinese name for additional strokes is simply the measure word *huà* 畫 — 3 additional strokes is *sānhuà* 三畫, etc. *Bǐ* 筆 is also used for the same meaning.

#### 1.5 Learning the radicals

Western scholars introduced the practice of numbering the Kāngxī-system radicals (all 214) of them. This seems to be a convenient way to learn them, though it has never caught on in East Asia. There are no fixed rules for learning these numbers, and the student is advised to search for convenient mnemonics for learning them. For instance, 生 'life' is #100, and one can recall this by the poetic line *rénshēng bù mǎn bǎi* 人生不滿百 'a person's life does not fill a hundred years'. Or, 父 'father' is #88, and one can think of the Mandarin word for father, *bàba*, and its likeness to the name of the number eight, *bā* 八. Indeed, the character 父 might be thought of as the character 八 written twice: *bābā*. It is best for each person to find their own mnemonic tricks.

## 2 Lessons

Below are a few basic lessons in recognizing the most common radicals. A complete list of

---

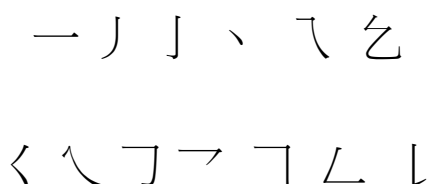
<sup>2</sup> *Xiàndài Hànyǔ Cídiǎn* 現代漢語辭典 (original editors-in-chief: Dīng Shēngshù 丁聲樹 and Lǐ Róng 李榮; Peking: Shāngwù Yīnshūguǎn 商務印書館, new edition 1996) and *Cíhuì* 辭彙 (Editor-in-Chief: Luh Shycherng 陸師成; Taipei: Wénhuà Túshū Gōngsī 文化圖書公司, 1984)

the 214 is found on p. 10 below.

## 2.1 Stroke count

Learning the number of strokes in a character requires knowing how it is actually written, a subject I will not treat here. There are two important complications:

(a) A “pen-stroke” does not necessarily correspond to the number of apparent lines in a character. Some single pen-strokes will appear to consist of two lines at right angles to each other. For instance, the following are all examples of single pen-strokes:



In Chinese-speaking countries and communities you can buy little books that show the authoritative way to write each character, but — beware! — not all books agree on what the authoritative way really is.

(b) Sometimes the printed or handwritten form of a character appears to contain a different number of strokes than the “standard” form under which it is placed in the dictionary. An important example is *zhě* 者, which appears as an element in several common characters, such as 都, 煮, etc. To all appearances, this is an 8-stroke character, yet the dictionaries treat it as having 9 strokes, because there is supposed to be a dot 丶 placed above the element *rì* 日. So *zhǔ* 煮 is typically classified under radical 86 plus 9 additional strokes, *dū~dōu* 都 under radical 163 plus 9 additional strokes, etc.

## 2.2 Easy radicals

The easiest radicals to learn are those that look essentially the same within a character as they do when serving as independent characters, themselves. For instance, #30, *kǒu* 口 “mouth”, is recognizable as a small “box” in a character. The most obvious examples exhibit the box at the left side of the character.

吃味喉嚇嗔嘔啞

where it is called *kǒuzìpáng* 口字旁, “side-part *kǒu*”. (This is a common formulation for the names of radicals found at the side, usually the left side, of a character — *yán* 言 becomes *yánzìpáng* 言字旁; *rì* 日 becomes *rìzìpáng*, and so forth.) *Kǒu* is also the classifier for a goodly

number of other characters containing a small box. Here is a selection, each of which has the radical number plus additional strokes listed above it:

台 后 呆 員 和 叵 司 嗣

命 史 商 哥 唐 咫 咸

罍 喪 嚴 單 哭 器 罌 品

Note that 哥 is entered as 6 additional strokes. We might expect it to have 7 additional strokes — the 7 strokes of *kě* 可 plus 一 plus C — but in practice the two independent C strokes are usually considered to merge into one.

Radical #30 is one of a number of very common radicals that should be learned first. Not only do they appear in a large number of common characters, but they are essentially unchanged whenever they appear. Below are several others. (Note that when an ordinary character appears as a radical on the left side, it is generally slanted somewhat.)

<i>Number</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>examples</i>	
#32	<i>tǔ</i> 土	坐執堯	坤塊壤
#38	<i>nǚ</i> 女	妝威妻	妙始媒
#75	<i>mù</i> 木	東查栽	柿梢模
#115	<i>hé</i> 禾	秉秀秦穀稟	秋租種
#149	<i>yán</i> 言	聞譽	討說講
#159	<i>chē</i> (or <i>jū</i> ) 車	軍輦	輔輪輻
#167	<i>jīn</i> 金	銜鑿	鉛錢銅

The eight classifiers listed so far should now be learned by number, before the reader proceeds.

Of course, you must be careful not to confuse #75 and #115. What other confusions are possible? Well, there is a character *shì* 士 that looks a lot like #32 and is also used as a classifier (#33, which is easy to remember because it comes right after #32). It appears in only a very few common characters, for instance *rén* 王, *zhuàng* 壯, *hú* 壺, and *shòu* 壽.

And there is a classifier #31 口, which may be confused with #30. #31 is called *wéi*, although almost no one knows this name; it is better known as *sìdào kuāng* 四道匡, “frame formed by four roads”. It is no longer in use as an independent character, but serves as the classifier for certain important graphs: *sì* 四, *huí* 回, *yīn* 因, *guó* 國, etc. It always appears as the outermost border of the graphs it classifies.

Another terminological matter is that when a classifier appears at the bottom of a character, rather than the top, it is not quite proper to call it “side-part”. For instance, in the characters *mù* 墓, *jiān* 堅, and *mò* 墨, #32 is supposed to be called *tǔzìdǐ* 土字底 (“bottom-part *tǔ*”) or *tǔzìjiǎo* 土字腳 (“foot-part *tǔ*”). Some people do, however, call it plain *tǔzìpáng* 土字旁. When a classifier appears at the top of a character, it is called *tóu* 頭 “the head”: for instance, when #46, *shān* 山, appears at the top it is called *shānzìtóu* 山字頭.

### 2.3 Function of the radical within the character

What function does a “radical” serve within a character, other than to classify it in the dictionary? I said above that “radical” is a misnomer because these elements are not usually the “roots” of the characters, that is, not usually the oldest elements in the history of the characters’ development. It does sometimes happen that the elements selected as classifiers have no historical structural significance at all, and were merely grasped as the most convenient handle on the character. But in the great majority of cases, the classifier can easily be identified as supplying a hint about the basic meaning of the character. Below are a few meanings associated with the classifiers listed so far:

<i>Number</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>general meaning of characters under this classifier</i>
#30	<i>kǒu</i> 口	mouth, openings, things having to do with speech and oral processes, many modern colloquial words
#32	<i>tǔ</i> 土	things having to do with the soil or made of earth
#38	<i>nǚ</i> 女	human females, female qualities, petty emotions in general <sup>3</sup> , characters special to the names of women
#75	<i>mù</i> 木	wood, trees, wooden things
#115	<i>hé</i> 禾	the rice plant, grain in general
#149	<i>yán</i> 言	speaking
#159	<i>chē</i> (or <i>jū</i> ) 車	vehicles, parts of vehicles

<sup>3</sup> Please reflect with understanding on the fact that the “woman” classifier is associated with “petty emotions in general”. This fact surely reflects something of the society in which the Chinese writing system took its present form. I am aware of no organized effort to divest the modern written language of this graphic bias.

I will not list such meanings in detail below, because the reader should find it easy to identify them in the process of learning the various radicals, merely by reading the text of the dictionary.

In characters where the classifier carries semantic significance, the part of the whole graph that remains when the classifier is removed is traditionally called the *shēngpáng* 聲旁, “sound-bearing half” (also *shēngfú* 聲符), and indicated the sound of the graph in antiquity. At times, the relationship between a given character’s *shēngpáng* and its modern pronunciation is absolutely evident. For example, the following 7 characters all contain the *shēngpáng* pronounced *dāng* 當 and all can be read *dāng*: 當 噹 璫 襠 滂 鎗 鎗. In other cases, the relationship is less than perfect; consider the place of the *shēngpáng* pronounced *gèn* 艮 in the characters *yín* 銀, *xiàn* 限, *hěn* 很, *jiān* 艱, and *kěn* 墾. The part of a character that represents meaning and generally serves as its classifier is technically known as the *xíngpáng* 形旁 “form-bearing half”. Upward of four-fifths of all Chinese characters can be analyzed into *xíngpáng* plus *shēngpáng*; such characters are known as *xíngshēngzì* 形聲字, “form-plus-sound characters” (also *xiéshēngzì* 諧聲字).

To understand the true original sound of the *shēngpáng*, one needs to study historical phonology and the origins of the characters, which are elaborate and somewhat daunting fields of study. However, even if one knows only Mandarin, it is usually clear which element is which. That helps to answer another question that the reader may have been thinking: when a character contains two or more elements that are recognizable as classifiers, how does one know which is the correct classifier? The answer is that the classifier is almost always the element that is *not* the *shēngpáng*. In the case of *hé* 和, listed above as an example of radical #30, both 口 and 禾 are known classifiers — which is the classifier in the present case? The answer is that since 禾 is pronounced *hé*, our best guess is that it is the *shēngpáng* and therefore 口 口 is the *xíngpáng*. Indeed, since the original meaning of 和 is “harmony”, the *xíngpáng* it would seem to have more to do with “speaking” than with “rice plants”, reinforcing our hunch.

On the other hand, sometimes neither element is self-evidently *shēngpáng* or *xíngpáng*, as for instance *dāi* 呆, mentioned above. In these cases, we proceed by trial and error. We pick out what we think is the most commonly seen classifier in the character, or an element in a position that seems most appropriate to the classifier, and look under that place first in the dictionary.

Colloquially, any recognizable sub-part of a character is called a *piānpáng* 偏旁 “side part”.

## 2.4 Second group of common classifiers

The following 10 classifiers are also very common, and their numbers should be memorized next.

<i>Number</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>examples</i>		
#46	<i>shān</i> 山	島岡岳	峒嶼嶸	崇嵩崽
#72	<i>rì</i> 日	星晶暮	昧時暗	
#109	<i>mù</i> 目	真眚眠		
#119	<i>mǐ</i> 米	粒精糊		
#142	<i>huǐ</i> 虫	蚩蛇蜀		
#154	<i>bèi</i> 貝	貞財貴		
#181	<i>yè</i> 頁	頭類顰		
#187	<i>mǎ</i> 馬	馮駕騎		
#195	<i>yú</i> 魚	鯨鮮鯊		
#196	<i>niǎo</i> 鳥	鳳鴨鴛		

#119 must of course be distinguished from #75 木. #154 and #181 must be distinguished from #109. And #72 must be distinguished from the rare classifier #73 *yuē* 曰; #72 is taller than it is wide, #73 is wider than it is tall.

## 2.5 Third group: common classifiers that undergo deformation

The next group of 8 common classifiers are different from the 18 listed above in that they do not always appear in the same form. Their most common shapes as classifiers are different from their ordinary shapes as independent characters, and must be learned separately.

<i>Number</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>shape</i>	<i>examples</i>
#9	<i>rén</i> 人	人 亻	來以今介令 件傳儒
#61	<i>xīn</i> 心	心 忄 忝	息急悶 性怪情 恭慕
#64	<i>shǒu</i> 手	手 扌	承拳拿 打抹摧
#85	<i>shuǐ</i> 水	水 氵	永求余 沒法流



#86	huǒ 火	火 灬	炮煩煥 烈照熊
#120	mì 糸	糸 纟	素紫累 約紅絕
#130	ròu 肉	肉 月	肩背能 肥肺脫
#140	cǎo 艸	艸 艹	<i>almost never used as a classifier in this form</i> 芝花莽芻 (!)

Each of the deformed varieties has one or more special names, which the reader may find in the table beginning on p. 10 below.

#130 should be distinguished from #74 yuè 月 “moon”, which appears in relatively few characters, many of which have to do with time. #61 in its form Y should be distinguished from the uncommon classifier #42 小. #86 does not include the characters and classifiers mǎ 馬 (#187), yú 魚 (#185), or niǎo 鳥 (#196).

This list should be committed to memory, and drilled extensively.

## 2.6 Fourth group of common classifiers

The following 10 classifiers do not generally undergo deformation:

<i>Number</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>shape</i>	<i>examples</i>
#15	bīng 冫		冰治凋
#19	lì 力		功劣勝
#37	dà 大		天太失
#40	mián 宀		宜寄富
#53	yǎn 广		府康廓
#60	chì 彳		往後得
#104	chuáng 疒		疾病痛
#112	shí 石		砂砍砦
#169	mén 門		開間闢
#173	yǔ 雨	雨	需露霸

For their common names and forms easily confused, please see the complete list, below.

## 2.7 Fifth group of common classifiers

The following 12 classifiers also undergo deformation:

<i>Number</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>shape</i>	<i>examples</i>
#18	dāo 刀	刀 刂	刃分初 副剋前
#66	pū 攴	攴 攴	敘敲毆 放致教
#94	quǎn 犬	犬 犴	獻猷獒 狂狗狼
#96	yù 玉	玉 王	王琴璧 玫瑰瑞
#113	shì 示	示 礻	祭禁禦 社神祥
#118	zhú 竹	竹	笑笛筆
#145	yī 衣	衣 衤 (divided)	表衾裁 袖補襖 裘裏裏
#157	zú 足	足 足	蹇蹙躄 路跳蹄
#162	chuò 辵	辵	迎通道
#163	yì 邑	邑	郡郭鄉
#170	fù 阜	阜	阿陰陽
#184	shí 食	食 食	養饗饜 飯餘館

### 3 Complete list of classifiers

This completes the most common 50 radicals. They should be committed firmly to memory. Below is a list of all 214 radicals with examples, variants, and some common names.

In the material that follows, boldface entries are those that seem to me most commonly used. Examples of each classifier are listed at the right-hand edge of the page.

#### \*\*\*\*\* 1 stroke \*\*\*\*\*

- |    |                   |     |
|----|-------------------|-----|
| 1. | 一 yī > yìhéng 一橫  | 丁七不 |
| 2. | gǔn > yíshù 一豎    | 丫中串 |
| 3. | 丶 zhǔ > yìdiǎn 一點 | 丸丹主 |
| 4. | 丿 piě > yìpiě 一撇  | 乃之乎 |
| 5. | 乙 yǐ              | 九乳亂 |
| 6. | 丨 jué > yìgōu 一鉤  | 了予事 |

#### \*\*\*\*\* 2 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |     |                                                                                                                              |                  |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 7.  | 二 èr > liǎnghéng 兩橫                                                                                                          | 于云五              |
| 8.  | 宀 tóu (distinguish #40 宀, 145 衣, 149 言)<br>> yìdiǎn yìhéng 一點一橫                                                              | 京亨亮宀             |
| 9.  | 人 rén<br>(at the top) > <b>rénzìtóu</b> 人字頭<br>亻 <b>rénzìpáng</b> 人字旁, <b>dānrénpáng</b> 單人旁 (cf. # 60), <b>dānlìrén</b> 單立人 | 來以<br>今介令<br>件傳儒 |
| 10. | 儿 rén (! not *ér, when used in traditional Chinese)<br>> yìpiě yìguǎi 一撇一拐                                                   | 免兆克              |
| 11. | 入 rù (distinguish #9 人, #12 八)<br>(at the top) > rùzìtóu                                                                     | 內兩<br>全俞         |
| 12. | 八 bā<br>(at the top) > bāzìtóu                                                                                               | 六其具<br>公兮兼       |
| 13. | 冂 jiōng > èrdào kuāng 二道匡, tóngzìkuāng 同字匡                                                                                   | 再冒菁              |
| 14. | 冃 mì > guānzìtóu 冠字頭, tūbǎogài 秃寶蓋                                                                                           | 冢冥冠              |
| 15. | 冫 bīng > <b>liǎngdiǎn</b> 兩點, liǎngdiǎnshuǐ 兩點水                                                                              | 冰治凋              |
| 16. | 几 jī                                                                                                                         | 凡凱凳              |

- |     |                                                                 |            |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 17. | 凵 kǎn > xiōngzìdǐ 凶字底                                           | 凹出函        |
| 18. | 刀 dāo<br>刂 <b>dāozìpáng</b> 刀字旁, <b>lìdāo</b> 立刀                | 刃分初<br>副剋前 |
| 19. | 力 lì                                                            | 功劣勝        |
| 20. | 勹 bāo > bāozìtóu 包字頭                                            | 勺勿匍        |
| 21. | 匕 bǐ (distinguish #81 比, 192 鬯)                                 | 化北匙        |
| 22. | 匚 fāng (= “square”) > lìkuāng 立匡, sānkuānglán 三匡欄               | 匠匣匪        |
| 23. | 匚 xì > piānkuāng 偏匡                                             | 匹匿區        |
| 24. | 十 shí                                                           | 午半卑        |
| 25. | 卜 bǔ                                                            | 占卜卦        |
| 26. | 冂 jié > jiǎodāo 腳刀, dānĕrpáng 單耳旁<br>𠃉 (also called jiǎodāo 腳刀) | 卻卿卵<br>危危卷 |
| 27. | 厶 hǎn (distinguish #53 广) > yànzìtóu 雁字頭, piānchǎng 偏廠          | 厚原厲        |
| 28. | 厶 sī > sānjiǎo 三角                                               | 忒去參        |
| 29. | 又 yòu                                                           | 取反及        |

\*\*\*\*\* 3 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |     |                                                                                                                       |                  |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 30. | 凵 kǒu<br>(at the side) > <b>kǒuzìpáng</b> 凵字旁                                                                         | 史叵命<br>味喉嚇       |
| 31. | 凵 wéi > sìdào kuāng 四道匡, fāngkuāng 方匡                                                                                 | 四回國              |
| 32. | 土 tǔ (distinguish #33 土)<br>(at the side) > <b>tǔzìpáng</b> 土字旁, tí tǔpáng 提土旁<br>(at the bottom) > <b>tǔzìdǐ</b> 土字底 | 坐執堯<br>坤塊<br>墓堅墨 |
| 33. | 士 shì (distinguish #32 土)                                                                                             | 王壯壺              |
| 34. | 夂 zhǐ (distinguish #35 夂, 66 夂)                                                                                       | 夆                |
| 35. | 夂 suī (distinguish #34 夂, 66 夂) > xiàzìdǐ 夏字底                                                                         | 复夏夔              |
| 36. | 夕 xī (PRC xī) (distinguish #78 夕, 136 夕)                                                                              | 外多夜              |
| 37. | 大 dà                                                                                                                  | 天太失              |
| 38. | 女 nǚ<br>(at the side) > <b>nǚzìpáng</b> 女字旁                                                                           | 妝威妻<br>妙始媒       |

- |     |                                                                                  |                         |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 39. | 子 zǐ > zǐzìpáng 子字旁                                                              | 孰 孺 學                   |
| 40. | 宀 mián (distinguish #8 宀) > <b>bǎogàitóu</b> 寶蓋頭                                 | 宜 寄 富                   |
| 41. | 寸 cùn                                                                            | 寺 將 壽                   |
| 42. | 小 xiǎo (distinguish #61 小)                                                       | 少 尖 尚                   |
| 43. | 尢 wāng                                                                           | 尤 就 尴                   |
| 44. | 尸 shī                                                                            | 尹 尺 居                   |
| 45. | 屮 chè > piěshān 撇山                                                               | 屯                       |
| 46. | 山 shān<br>> <b>shānzìpáng</b> 山字旁<br>> <b>shānzitóu</b> 山字頭                      | 島 岡 岳<br>峒 嶼 嶠<br>崇 嵩 崽 |
| 47. | ㄩ chuān > sānguǎi 三拐                                                             | 川 州 巡                   |
| 48. | 工 gōng                                                                           | 左 巨 巫                   |
| 49. | 己 jǐ                                                                             | 巳 巴 巽                   |
| 50. | 巾 jīn<br>> jīnzìpáng 巾字旁                                                         | 市 希 師<br>帖 帳 帷          |
| 51. | 干 gān                                                                            | 平 年 幸                   |
| 52. | 幺 yāo > yòuzìpáng 幼字旁                                                            | 幻 幽 幾                   |
| 53. | 广 yǎn (distinguish #27 广) > <b>diǎnyàn</b> 點雁, <b>guǎngzìpáng</b> 廣字旁            | 府 康 廓                   |
| 54. | 辶 yǐn > zǒutíng 走廷                                                               | 建 廷 延                   |
| 55. | 廾 gǒng > dàershí 大二十                                                             | 弄 彘 弊                   |
| 56. | 弋 yì                                                                             | 式 弑                     |
| 57. | 弓 gōng                                                                           | 弔 弗 弱                   |
| 58. | 彳 jì<br>彳                                                                        | 彘 彘 彘                   |
| 59. | 彡 shān > sānpiě 三撇                                                               | 彤 彤 影                   |
| 60. | 彳 chì > <b>shuāngrénpáng</b> 雙人旁, <b>shuānglìrén</b> 雙立人<br>(distinguish #144 行) | 往 後 得                   |

\*\*\*\*\* 4 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |     |                         |       |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|
| 61. | 心 xīn > <b>wòxīn</b> 臥心 | 息 急 悶 |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|

	亅 <b>shùxīnpáng</b> 豎心旁, <b>lìxīn</b> 立心	性怪情
	丩 (distinguish #42 小)	恭慕
62.	戈 gē	戎我戔
63.	戶 hù	房扁所
64.	手 shǒu	承拳拿
	扌 <b>shǒuzìpáng</b> 手字旁, <b>tíshǒupáng</b> 提手旁	打抹摧
65.	支 zhī	敲
66.	攴 pū	敘敲毆
	攴 (distinguish #34 攴, 35 攴)	放致教
67.	文 wén	斌斐編
68.	斗 dòu	料斜罌
69.	斤 jīn	斥斧斬
70.	方 fāng	於旁旗
71.	无 wú	无既无
72.	日 rì	星晶暮
	> <b>rìzìpáng</b> (distinguish #73 日)	昧時暗
73.	日 yuē (distinguish #72 日)	曲更書
74.	月 yuè (distinguish #130 肉)	有朋朔
75.	木 mù	東查栽
	> <b>mùzìpáng</b> 木字旁	柿梢模
76.	欠 qiàn	次欺歌
77.	止 zhǐ	此步歸
78.	歹 dǎi (distinguish #36 夕)	死殆殘
79.	殳 shū	段殺毅
80.	毋 wú	母每毒
81.	比 bǐ (distinguish #21 匕)	比毖彘
82.	毛 máo	豪毳毳
83.	氏 shì	民氏氓
84.	气 qì > qìzìtóu 氣字頭	氛氤氣
85.	水 shuǐ	永求余

- 彡 **sāndiǎnshuǐ** 三點水 沒法流
86. 火 huǒ > **huǒzìpáng** 火字旁 炮煩煥
- 灬 **sìdiǎn** 四點, **sìdiǎnshuǐ** 四點水 (note that this radical does not represent water, but fire! distinguish #187 馬, #195 魚, 196 鳥) 烈照熊
87. 爪 zhǎo 爬爰為
88. 父 fù 爸爹爺
89. 爻 yáo 爻爽爾
90. 片 bàn or qiáng (distinguish #91 片)  
> fǎnpian 反片, jiāngzìpáng 將字旁 牀牝牆
91. 片 piàn (distinguish #90 片) 版牌牘
92. 牙 yá 牙掌
93. 牛 niú (distinguish 136 舛)  
牛 > niúzìpáng 牛字旁 牟牢牽  
牧物特
94. 犬 quǎn 獻猷獎  
犴 > quǎnzìpáng 犬字旁, fǎnquǎnpáng 反犬旁 狂狗狼

\*\*\*\*\* 5 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

95. 玄 xuán 玄率旅
96. 玉 yù 王 yùzìpáng 玉字旁, wángzìpáng 王字旁, cèyù 側玉 王琴璧  
玫瑰瑞
97. 瓜 guā 瓠瓢瓣
98. 瓦 wǎ 瓷瓶甌
99. 甘 gān 甘甚甜
100. 生 shēng 生產甥
101. 用 yòng 甩甫甬
102. 田 tián 由畝畫
103. 疋 pǐ or shū > pǐzìpáng 疋字旁 疏疑憲
104. 疒 chuáng > bìngzìpáng 病字旁, bìngzìtóu 病字頭 疾病痛
105. 癸 bō > fāzìtóu 發字頭 癸登發
106. 白 bái 白皆皎

107.	皮 pí	皃皃皃
108.	皿 mǐn, mǐng	益盜盡
109.	目 mù	真眚眠
110.	矛 máo	矛矜鬲
111.	矢 shǐ	矣知短
112.	石 shí > <b>shízìpáng</b> 石字旁	砂砍砦
113.	示 shì 礻 <b>shìzìpáng</b> 示字旁 (distinguish #145 礻)	祭禁禦 社神祥
114.	宀 róu > yǔzìdǐ 禹字底	禹禹禽
115.	禾 hé > <b>hézìpáng</b> 禾字旁	秋秉租
116.	穴 xuè > xuèzìtóu 穴字頭	空窗窺
117.	立 lì	竟端競

\*\*\*\*\* 6 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

118.	竹 zhú 𥵹 <b>zhúzìtóu</b> 竹字頭	笑笛筆
119.	米 mǐ > <b>mǐzìpáng</b> 米字旁	粒精糊
120.	糸 mì 纟 <b>mìzìpáng</b> 糸字旁, juǎnsī 捲絲, jiǎosī 絞絲	素紫累 約紅絕
121.	缶 fǒu	缸罌罐
122.	网 wǎng 𦉳 <b>fānggāng</b> 方綱	网罕罔 罩罪置
123.	羊 yáng	羴羞義
124.	羽 yǔ	羿翁翅
125.	老 lǎo	考耆者
126.	而 ér	耍耐耐
127.	耒 lěi	耕耗耘
128.	耳 ěr	耶聖聞
129.	聿 yù	肆肅肇
130.	肉 ròu	肩背能



	月 <b>ròuzìpáng</b> 肉字旁(distinguish #74 月)	肥肺脫
131.	臣 chén	臥臧臨
132.	自 zì	臭臬臛
133.	至 zhì	致臺臻
134.	臼 jiù	與舂與
135.	舌 shé	舍舒舔
136.	舛 chuǎn (distinguish #36 夕, 93 牛)	舛舜舞
137.	舟 zhōu	航般船
138.	艮 gèn	良良艱
139.	色 sè	色艷艷
<b>140.</b>	艸 cǎo 艸 <b>cǎozìtóu</b> 草字頭	芝花莽
141.	虍 hū > hǔzìtóu 虎字頭	虎處號
<b>142.</b>	虫 huǐ > <b>chóngzìpáng</b> 蟲字旁	蚩蛇蜀
143.	血 xuè	衄衄衄
144.	行 xíng (distinguish #60 彳)	衍街衢
<b>145.</b>	衣 yī 衤 <b>yīzìpáng</b> 衣字旁 (distinguish #113 衤) <i>divided form</i> (distinguish #8 亠)	表衾裁 袖補襖 裘裏裏
146.	冃 yà	西要覆
***** 7 strokes *****		
147.	見 jiàn	規覓覘
148.	角 jiǎo	觥解觥
<b>149.</b>	言 yán > <b>yánzìpáng</b> 言字旁 (distinguish #8 亠)	討閭譽
150.	谷 gǔ	谷谿谿
151.	豆 dòu	豈豐豔
152.	豕 shǐ	豚象豫
153.	豸 zhì	豹豺貌
<b>154.</b>	貝 bèi > <b>bèizìpáng</b> 貝字旁	貞財貴

155.	赤 chì	赦赫赭
156.	走 zǒu	赴起越
157.	足 zú	蹇蹇躩
	𠂔 zú zì páng 足字旁	路跳蹄
158.	身 shēn	躬躺軀
159.	車 jū > chē zì páng 車字旁	軍輔輦
160.	辛 xīn	辜辟辯
161.	辰 chén	辱農韞
162.	辵 chuò	
	辵 zǒu zhī 走之, biǎn zǒu zhī 扁走之	迎通道
163.	邑 yì	
	阝 ěr duo páng 耳朵旁, yòu ěr 右耳, yòu ěr duo 右耳朵	郡郭鄉
164.	酉 yǒu	酋配酒
165.	采 biàn (note that this is slightly different from cǎi 采)	采紬釋
166.	里 lǐ	重野量

\*\*\*\*\* 8 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

167.	金 jīn > jīn zì páng 金字旁	鉛銜鑿
168.	長 cháng	
	𠂔	跃跌踉
169.	門 mén (distinguish #190 鬥) > mén zì kuāng 門字匡	開間闔
170.	阜 fù	
	阝 ěr duo páng 耳朵旁, zuǒ ěr 左耳, zuǒ ěr duo 左耳朵	阿陰陽
171.	隸 dài	隸
172.	隹 zhuī	雀雁離
173.	雨 yǔ	
	雨 yǔ zì tóu 雨字頭	霈露霸
174.	青 qīng	靖靚靜
175.	非 fēi	非靠靡

\*\*\*\*\* 9 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

176.	面 miàn	面 靦 靨
177.	革 gé	鞋 鞏 鞭
178.	韋 wéi	韓 韃 韜
179.	韭 jiǔ	韭 韭 鐵
180.	音 yīn	韶 韻 響
181.	頁 yè > yèzìpáng 頁字旁	頭 類 鬣
182.	風 fēng	颯 颶 飄
183.	飛 fēi	飛
184.	食 shí 食 shízìpáng 食字旁	養 饗 饜 飯 餘 館
185.	首 shǒu	首 馘 馘
186.	香 xiāng	馥 馥 馨

\*\*\*\*\* 10 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

187.	馬 mǎ (distinguish #86 𠂇) > mǎzìpáng 馬字旁	馮 駕 騎
188.	骨 gǔ	骸 脾 體
189.	高 gāo	高
190.	髟 biāo > fǎzìtóu 髮字頭	髮 鬆 鬢
191.	鬥 dòu (distinguish #169 鬥)	鬪 鬪 鬪
192.	鬯 chàng (distinguish #21 匕)	鬯 鬱
193.	鬲 lì	鬲 鬲 鬲
194.	鬼 guǐ	魁 魂 魘

\*\*\*\*\* 11 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

195.	魚 yú (distinguish #86 𩺰)	鯨 鮮 鯊
196.	鳥 niǎo (distinguish #86 𠂇)	鳳 鳴 鴛
197.	鹵 lǔ	鹵 鹵 鹽
198.	鹿 lù	麂 麋 麒
199.	麥 mài	麩 麵 麩
200.	麻 má	麼 麼 麼

\*\*\*\*\* 12 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

201.	黃 huáng	黃黠鬻
202.	黍 shǔ	黎黏穠
203.	黑 hēi	默黛黨
204.	黍 zhǐ	黍黠黼

\*\*\*\*\* 13 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

205.	黽 mǐn	鼃鼃鼃
206.	鼎 dǐng	鼎鼎鼎
207.	鼓 gǔ	鼗鼗鼗
208.	鼠 shǔ	鼯鼯鼯

\*\*\*\*\* 14 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

209.	鼻 bí	鼷鼷鼷
210.	齊 qí	齋齋齋

\*\*\*\*\* 15 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

211.	齒 chǐ	齒齒齒
------	-------	-----

\*\*\*\*\* 16 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

212.	龍 lóng	龐龔龕
213.	龜 guī	龜

\*\*\*\*\* 17 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

214.	龠 yuè	龠龠
------	-------	----

#### 4 Some hard-to-place characters

Once you have learned the system on your own, and want to try testing yourself with some really hard characters, you can try these. The answers are given in a footnote to the last item.

##### A. Hard radicals

毗 要 唐 能 條 斑 榦 夥 榦  
轟 豈 墓 塵 筍 夙 幸 武 豫 <sup>4</sup>

and here are two more made up entirely of radicals:

贛 務 <sup>5</sup>

##### B. Extremely hard radicals

甚 嗇 粵 疆 戋 牽 巨 <sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> 毗 #81. 要 #146. 唐 #30. 能 #130. 條 #75. 斑 #67. 榦 #75. 夥 #36. 榦 #68. 轟 #120. 豈 #151. 墓 #32 (as if it were 塚). 塵 #32. 筍 #118 (!). 夙 #16. 幸 #51. 武 #77.

<sup>5</sup> 贛 #154. 務 #152.

<sup>6</sup> 甚 #99. 嗇 #32. 粵 #119. 疆 #102. 戋 #94. 牽 #136. 巨 #48.

## Secondary classifiers

The following list contains radicals (of the traditional *Kāngxī Dictionary* system) that are less common than the first group, but that are, themselves, relatively common words. There are 87 of them. You should learn their numbers, and also be sure that you know what they mean as ordinary words.

Be sure to pay attention to the notes on popular names (for instance *yìhéng* for 一, etc.) and also make use of the examples, on the right-hand side of the page, of characters that fall under these radicals in the dictionary. These examples have been chosen to help you recognize the radicals as they actually occur.

### \*\*\*\*\* 1 stroke \*\*\*\*\*

1. 一 yī > yìhéng 一橫 丁七不

### \*\*\*\*\* 2 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

7. 二 èr > liǎnghéng 兩橫 于云五  
11. 入 rù (distinguish #9 人, #12 八) 內兩  
(at the top) > rùzìtóu 全俞  
12. 八 bā 六其具  
(at the top) > bāzìtóu 公兮兼  
24. 十 shí 午半卑  
29. 又 yòu 取反及

### \*\*\*\*\* 3 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

33. 士 shì (distinguish #32 土) 王壯壺  
36. 夕 xī (PRC xī) (distinguish #78 歹, 136 舛) 外多夜  
39. 子 zǐ > zǐzìpáng 子字旁 孰孵學  
41. 寸 cùn 寺將壽  
42. 小 xiǎo (distinguish #61 丫) 少尖尚  
44. 尸 shī 尹尺居  
48. 工 gōng 左巨巫  
49. 己 jǐ 巳巴巽  
50. 巾 jīn 市希師  
> jīnzìpáng 巾字旁 帖帳帷

51.	干 gān	平年幸
57.	弓 gōng	弔弗弱

\*\*\*\*\* 4 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

62.	戈 gē	戎我菱
63.	戶 hù	房扁所
67.	文 wén	斌斐編
68.	斗 dòu	料斜罈
69.	斤 jīn	斥斧斬
70.	方 fāng	於旁旗
74.	月 yuè (distinguish #130 肉)	有朋朔
76.	欠 qiàn	次欺歌
77.	止 zhǐ	此步歸
81.	比 bǐ (distinguish #21 匕)	比毖龔
82.	毛 máo	豪毯氈
87.	爪 zhǎo	爬爰為
88.	父 fù	爸爹爺
91.	片 piàn (distinguish #90 片)	版牌牘
92.	牙 yá	牙掌
93.	牛 niú (distinguish 136 舛) 牛 > niúzìpáng 牛字旁	牟牢牽 牧物特

\*\*\*\*\* 5 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

95.	玄 xuán	玄率旅
97.	瓜 guā	𪔐瓢瓣
98.	瓦 wǎ	瓷瓶甌
99.	甘 gān	甘甚甜
100.	生 shēng	生產甥
101.	用 yòng	甩甫甬
102.	田 tián	由畝畫
106.	白 bái	白皆皎

107.	皮 pí	皸皸皸
110.	矛 máo	矛矜矜
117.	立 lì	竟端競

\*\*\*\*\* 6 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

123.	羊 yáng	羌羞義
124.	羽 yǔ	羿翁翹
125.	老 lǎo	考耆者
126.	而 ér	耍耐耐
128.	耳 ěr	耶聖聞
132.	自 zì	臭臬臬
133.	至 zhì	致臺臻
135.	舌 shé	舍舒舔
139.	色 sè	色艷艷
143.	血 xuè	寔衄衄
144.	行 xíng (distinguish #60 彳)	衍街衢

\*\*\*\*\* 7 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

147.	見 jiàn	規覓覓
148.	角 jiǎo	觜解殼
153.	豸 zhì	豹豺貌
156.	走 zǒu	赴起越
164.	酉 yǒu	酋配酒
166.	里 lǐ	重野量

\*\*\*\*\* 8 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

168.	長 cháng	
	𠂔	跃跌踞
172.	隹 zhuī	雀雁離
174.	青 qīng	靖靚靜
175.	非 fēi	非靠靡



\*\*\*\*\* 9 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

176.	面 miàn	面靨靨
177.	革 gé	鞋鞞鞭
180.	音 yīn	韶韻響
182.	風 fēng	颯颯飄
183.	飛 fēi	飛
185.	首 shǒu	首馘馘
186.	香 xiāng	馥馥馨

\*\*\*\*\* 10 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

188.	骨 gǔ	骸髀體
189.	高 gāo	高
194.	鬼 guǐ	魁魂魘

\*\*\*\*\* 11 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

198.	鹿 lù	麋麋麒
200.	麻 má	麼麼縻

\*\*\*\*\* 12 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

201.	黃 huáng	黃黠黠
203.	黑 hēi	默黛黨

\*\*\*\*\* 13 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

205.	鼉 mǐn	鼉鼉鼉
207.	鼓 gǔ	鼙鼓鼙
208.	鼠 shǔ	鼯鼯鼯

\*\*\*\*\* 14 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

209.	鼻 bí	鼷鼷鼷
210.	齊 qí	齋齋齋

\*\*\*\*\* 15 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

211.	齒 chǐ	齧齧齧
------	-------	-----

\*\*\*\*\* 16 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

212. 龍 lóng

龐龔龕

213. 龜 guī

龜

## Minor classifiers

The following 79 radicals are judged very rare. You should know that they are classifiers, and you should know how many strokes they are and where, roughly, to find them in the dictionary. But if you are going to learn all of the radical numbers, they should have the lowest priority.

### \*\*\*\*\* 1 stroke \*\*\*\*\*

- |    |                   |     |
|----|-------------------|-----|
| 2. | gǔn > yíshù 一豎    | 丫中串 |
| 3. | 丶 zhǔ > yìdiǎn 一點 | 丸丹主 |
| 4. | 丿 piě > yìpiě 一撇  | 乃之乎 |
| 5. | 乙 yǐ              | 九乳亂 |
| 6. | 丨 jué > yìgōu 一鉤  | 了予事 |

### \*\*\*\*\* 2 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |     |                                                                            |            |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 8.  | 冫 tóu (distinguish #40 冫, 145 衣, 149 言)<br>> yìdiǎn yìhéng 一點一橫            | 京亨亮        |
| 10. | 儿 rén (! not *ér, when used in traditional Chinese)<br>> yìpiě yìguǎi 一撇一拐 | 免兆克        |
| 13. | 冂 jiōng > èrdào kuāng 二道匡, tóngzikuāng 同字匡                                 | 再冒菁        |
| 14. | 冫 mì > guānzitóu 冠字頭, tūbǎogài 秃寶蓋                                         | 冢冥冠        |
| 16. | 几 jī                                                                       | 凡凱凳        |
| 17. | 凵 kǎn > xiōngzìdǐ 凶字底                                                      | 凹出函        |
| 20. | 勹 bāo > bāozitóu 包字頭                                                       | 勺勿匍        |
| 21. | 匕 bǐ (distinguish #81 比, 192 鬯)                                            | 化北匙        |
| 22. | 匚 fāng (= “square”) > lìkuāng 立匡, sānkuānglán 三匡欄                          | 匠匣匪        |
| 23. | 匚 xì > piānkuāng 偏匡                                                        | 匹匿區        |
| 25. | 卜 bǔ                                                                       | 占卞卦        |
| 26. | 卩 jié > jiǎodāo 腳刀, dānǐrpáng 單耳旁<br>卩 (also called jiǎodāo 腳刀)            | 卻卿卵<br>危卮卷 |
| 27. | 厶 hǎn (distinguish #53 厶) > yànzítóu 雁字頭, piānchǎng 偏廠                     | 厚原厲        |
| 28. | 厶 sī > sānjiǎo 三角                                                          | 厶去參        |

\*\*\*\*\* 3 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |     |                                               |     |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| 31. | 口 wéi > sìdàokuāng 四道匡, fāngkuāng 方匡          | 四回國 |
| 34. | 攴 zhǐ (distinguish #35 攴, 66 攴)               | 夆   |
| 35. | 攴 suī (distinguish #34 攴, 66 攴) > xiàzìdǐ 夏字底 | 复夏夔 |
| 43. | 尢 wāng                                        | 尢就尪 |
| 45. | 屮 chè > piēshān 撇山                            | 屯   |
| 47. | 彳 chuān > sānguǎi 三拐                          | 川州巡 |
| 52. | 幺 yāo > yòuzìpáng 幼字旁                         | 幻幽幾 |
| 54. | 廴 yǐn > zǒutíng 走廷                            | 建廷延 |
| 55. | 廾 gǒng > dàèrshí 大二十                          | 弄彘弊 |
| 56. | 弋 yì                                          | 式弑  |
| 58. | 彑 jì                                          | 彑彘彘 |
|     | 彑                                             |     |
| 59. | 彡 shān > sānpiē 三撇                            | 彤彤影 |

\*\*\*\*\* 4 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |     |                                                                     |     |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 65. | 攴 zhī                                                               | 攴   |
| 71. | 无 wú                                                                | 无既无 |
| 73. | 日 yuē (distinguish #72 日)                                           | 曲更書 |
| 78. | 夕 dǎi (distinguish #36 夕)                                           | 死殆殘 |
| 79. | 殳 shū                                                               | 段殺毅 |
| 80. | 母 wú                                                                | 母每毒 |
| 83. | 氏 shì                                                               | 民氏氓 |
| 84. | 气 qì > qìzìtóu 氣字頭                                                  | 氛氤氣 |
| 89. | 爻 yáo                                                               | 爻爽爾 |
| 90. | 片 bàn or qiáng (distinguish #91 片)<br>> fǎnpiàn 反片, jiāngzìpáng 將字旁 | 牀牝牆 |

\*\*\*\*\* 5 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |      |                            |     |
|------|----------------------------|-----|
| 103. | 疋 pǐ or shū > pǐzìpáng 疋字旁 | 疏疑彘 |
| 105. | 癸 bō > fāzìtóu 發字頭         | 癸登發 |

- |      |                      |     |
|------|----------------------|-----|
| 108. | 皿 mǐn, míng          | 益盜盡 |
| 111. | 矢 shǐ                | 矣知短 |
| 114. | 宀 róu > yǔzìdǐ 禹字底   | 禹禺禽 |
| 116. | 穴 xuè > xuèzìtóu 穴字頭 | 空窗窺 |

\*\*\*\*\* 6 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |      |                                   |            |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 121. | 缶 fǒu                             | 缸罌罐        |
| 122. | 网 wǎng<br>𦉳 fānggāng 方綱           | 网罕罔<br>罩罪置 |
| 127. | 耒 lěi                             | 耕耗耘        |
| 129. | 聿 yù                              | 肆肅肇        |
| 131. | 臣 chén                            | 臥臧臨        |
| 134. | 臼 jiù                             | 與舂與        |
| 136. | 舛 chuǎn (distinguish #36 夕, 93 牛) | 舛舜舞        |
| 137. | 舟 zhōu                            | 航般船        |
| 138. | 艮 gèn                             | 良良艱        |
| 141. | 虍 hū > hǔzìtóu 虎字頭                | 虎處號        |
| 146. | 𠂔 yà                              | 西要覆        |

\*\*\*\*\* 7 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |      |                                                          |     |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 150. | 谷 gǔ                                                     | 谷谿谿 |
| 151. | 豆 dòu                                                    | 豈豐豔 |
| 152. | 豕 shǐ                                                    | 豚象豫 |
| 155. | 赤 chì                                                    | 赦赫赭 |
| 158. | 身 shēn                                                   | 躬躺軀 |
| 160. | 辛 xīn                                                    | 辜辟辯 |
| 161. | 辰 chén                                                   | 辱農韞 |
| 165. | 采 biàn (note that this is slightly different from cǎi 采) | 采釉釋 |

\*\*\*\*\* 8 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

- |      |       |   |
|------|-------|---|
| 171. | 隶 dài | 隸 |
|------|-------|---|

\*\*\*\*\* 9 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

178. 韋 wéi 韓韃韜  
179. 韭 jiǔ 韭壑鐵

\*\*\*\*\* 10 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

190. 髟 biāo > fāzítóu 髮字頭 髮鬆鬢  
191. 鬥 dòu (distinguish #169 鬥) 鬧鬪鬪  
192. 鬯 chàng (distinguish #21 匕) 鬯鬱  
193. 鬲 lì 鬲鬲鬲

\*\*\*\*\* 11 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

197. 鹵 lǔ 鹵鹵鹽  
199. 麥 mài 麩麵麩

\*\*\*\*\* 12 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

202. 黍 shǔ 黎黏穉  
204. 苻 zhǐ 苻黻黻

\*\*\*\*\* 13 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

206. 鼎 dǐng 鼎鼎鼎

\*\*\*\*\* 17 strokes \*\*\*\*\*

214. 龠 yuè 龠龠