

Writing Chinese with 50 easy characters

上 Booklet 1

三个大人入山



太大人工土木

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Writing Chinese with 50 easy characters

人叫白

With this sentence of 3 short words we begin our presentation of 50 easy characters. These are at the end supplemented with a few more difficult but important characters. See more on page 22.

人 叫 白
rén jiào Bái

(a) person is called White, (or: the person is called White = Bái)

(Or: a person calls on Bái, or somebody is calling Bái).

We will now study the 3 Chinese characters. Below them the sentence is written in the official phonetic system pīnyīn Romanization in Mandarin national language. Pīnyīn: see e.g. a phrasebook.

人
rén

man (including woman), a person, the person, persons, the persons

This character is pictographic a man with two legs. It depends on the type of script how the character is formed in detail. Often there is a difference between the two legs, with the first leg (to the left) made together with the body in one stroke and the other leg placed afterwards. We propose that beginners draw (write) most simple in their own way just to learn to recognize the characters.

叫
jiào

is called / is calling

It can be remembered as the numeral 4 with a 4-sided square in front, a square like a mouth that calls the name, see the character for mouth later on page 7. (In our elementary writing exercise here: just draw a simple square without "feet" as a normal square □).

白
bái
white

Bái (= white colour) is a common family name, (like the English name Brown).

The character looks like a hatch, a square door, in a white brick wall with a small crack above. The character has similarity with the character for sun (page 6), as white is light as the sun.

白 人
bái rén

white person, the white people

Next there is a page of simple examples of Chinese numbers. You may wait a while learning them and jump to the following page 4 with the characters that have similarities to the character 人 rén.

The introductory sentence can be expanded to:

一 个 人 叫 白
yī gè rén jiào Bái
one (number of) person is called White

三 十 二 个 白 人 叫 白
sān shí èr gè bái rén jiào Bái
32 (numbers of) white persons are called White (or: 32 white people call on Bái)

一 二 三 四 十
yī èr sān sì shí
1 2 3 4 10

Some very easy numbers are the horizontal strokes for 1, 2, and 3, and a cross for 10.
The number 4 is a 4-sided square decorated with curtains like a window.
The number system is simple:

十一	十二	十三	十四
shí yī	shí èr	shí sān	shí sì
11	12	13	14

二十	二十一	二十二	三十
èr shí	èr shí yī	èr shí èr	sān shí
20	21	22	30

百	千
bǎi	qiān
100	1000

100 百 bǎi sounds somewhat like white 白 bái, so as character there is chosen one that looks similar, only with a wide horizontal hat added on top of the inclined dot. There is this type of similarity in sound and character (but only occasionally).

1000 千 qiān is like 10 十 shí with a flat hat on top. (See the character 干 gàn = to do on page 9).
In a number of cases the numbers are written in the western way (arabic numerals).

个
gè
piece

When using numbers in a sentence like here it is most correct to include 个 gè, a measure word. It can be remembered as an arrow pointing upwards to higher numbers. There are different measure words for different nouns. 个 gè is the most used.

人 太 大
 rén tài dà
 the person (is) very big / is too big

In this sentence we leave out the verb *is*.
 The character 人 rén is in some form part of many characters.

大
 dà
 big

The man 人 opens his arms to show: big 大

太
 tài
 very / too much

Here the man also kicks his front leg.

太 tài makes the word 太太 tàitai = Mrs. / wife:

白 太太
 Bái tài tai
 Bái Mrs, ie: Mrs. Bái or: Mrs. White / or: 白太太 bái tàitai = a white wife.

大 天
 dà tiān
 big sky / big day

大 dà = big has now grown all the way up and hits a flat sky 天 tiān.
 天 tiān with the bright sky does also mean: day.

白 天
 bái tiān
 white day, white sky / or: day, daytime

大 夫	大夫
dà fū	dàifu
big man	doctor

大 dà = big is added a face cross line to become 夫 fū = man, husband.
 大 dà / dài is also pronounced dài as in 大夫 dàifu = doctor.

(Maybe: ☺): p 4 Reading exercise: 十二个大人叫大夫 (see translation 2 for 叫 p 2).

白 夫人

Bái fūren

White Mrs, i.e. Mrs. Bái, or Mrs. White, or Lady Bái

太太 tàitai and 夫人 fūren both mean: Mrs.

头

tóu

head

人 rén = man opens his arms and becomes: 大 dà = big.

Now also a nose and a mouth is put up in front to make 头 tóu = head.

买

mǎi

buy

You use your 头 tóu = head to be a good buyer by taking on a flat hat.

卖

mài

sell

We change the flat hat by adding a cross on top to sell. (Often shown as a more narrow cross).

Notice: 买 mǎi = buy and 卖 mài = sell sound almost alike, only with a difference in tones.

哭

kū

cry, weep

人 rén = man opens his arms and becomes: 大 dà = big. With big square eyes he sheds a tear with his left eye. (All the characters are shown big size on page 24, (the back of this notebook)).

笑

xiào

smile, laugh

人 rén = man, then 大 dà = big. With a wide mouth and 2 smiling eyes we get a laughing person.

From the simple character 人 rén = man we hereby stepwise with explanation hints have got more complex characters. But only a few of the many 1000 characters can be explained that easy.

白太太买大山

Bái tàitai mǎi dà shān

Bái Mrs. buys big mountain, i.e. Mrs Bái buys a big mountain

山

shān

mountain, (a mountain, the mountain, mountains, the mountains)

山 shān = mountain is pictographic 3 steep mountain pinnacles. In China there are many mountains, also holy mountains. 2/3 of the country is mountainous. By the north west boundary there are the up to 7 km tall mountains:

天山

Tiān Shān

sky mountain / Tiān Shān (literally also “celestial mountains”)

出

chū

leave / go out / exit

Leave the house and go out into the mountains with 2x3 pinnacles.

日

rì

sun

The oldest character for sun was a circle with a centre dot ☉. But it is difficult to carve a circle and a dot on bone and wood, so it was changed to straight lines.

月

yuè

moon / month

The moon character is pictographic the moon crescent.

一月	二月	三月	四月	十月	十一月	十二月
yī yuè	èr yuè	sān yuè	sì yuè	shí yuè	shí yī yuè	shí'èr yuè
1 month	2 month	3 month	4 month	10 month	11 month	12 month
January	February	March	April	October	November	December

The numbers were shown above on page 3.
Those are simple names for months.

p 6 Reading exercise: 四月 明日 笑 (see the next line:)

明
míng
bright

sun + moon = bright

A bright day will be tomorrow:

明 天
míngtiān
tomorrow

明 白
míng bái
clear / understood

明 明
míng míng
obviously

口
kǒu
mouth

We look straight into the open mouth. A simple 4-sided square: there are more than 400 ways to draw these 4 lines, with all squares looking alike. In Chinese calligraphy there is only one correct (beautiful) way. But in our notebook here we only need to recognize and read our characters, and then postpone the calligraphy till a later long and interesting period of life. So until further: write the characters in your own way. Here just a simple square without "feet" will do □.

回
huí
return / answer a call

You return and show your mouth with thick lips. Or answer a phone call or a letter.

问
wèn
ask

With open outer contours of your lips you form a question, or you stand in the doorway asking:

门
mén
door

We see the door hinged to the right as the left upper corner is open and the right bottom has a hook.

门 口
ménkǒu
doorway

大 门
dà mén
big door, main door, gate

小

xiǎo

small, little

A small boy, thin like a stick, waving his foot, and only showing his 2 hanging hands.

木

mù

tree / wood

A pictographic tree with horizontal and hanging branches.

林

lín

forest / surname

2 trees are a forest.

本

běn

root

A cross line at the lower part of the tree makes it a root

日本

Rìběn

Japan

The country where the sun rises, where it has its root.

土

tǔ

soil, earth / local

A cross stands upright from the earth.

土人

tǔrén

native

土木

tǔmù

construction

p 8 Reading exercise: 十月 林 太太 卖 小木

田

tián

field / surname

(See the name of the author on the front of this booklet)

A map of a field divided into 4, for 4 different crops (rotation of crops).

国

guó

a country

We see a type of map like of the country China, divided with a vertical line into a west part and east part and with 3 horizontal lines into a north and south central part (the two big river valleys) and further the far north and far south, and a dot down to the right indicating some islands.

If we remove the frame we get:

玉

yù

jade

And if we remove the small dot we get:

王

wáng

king / surname

And if we remove the centre cross line we get:

工

gōng

work

A pictographic steel beam like for the industry and construction work.

工 人
gōngrén
worker

人 工
réngōng
artificial

干
gān
dry

干
gàn
do

A drier rack to Do the clothes dry. The same character with different tones and meanings.

厂
chǎng
factory, mill

A simple building with open shed for e.g. some water mill industry.

工 厂	出 厂
gōngchǎng	chūchǎng
factory	produce (come out from the factory)

广
guǎng
broad, wide

This broad character reminds of 厂 chǎng = factory, but now with a bird on the roof.

广 东
Guǎngdōng
broad east
Guǎngdōng province in South China just outside Hong Kong.

东 dōng east: see the next page.

Just west of this broad east province there is the province bordering Vietnam:

广 西
Guǎngxī
broad west

西 xī = west looks like the Greek number π pi that has just peeped up through the cover of a box, looking west towards ancient Greece.

中	中
zhōng	zhòng
centre	hit

A line hits through the centre of a box. The same character with different tones and meanings.

中 国
Zhōngguó
centre country, i.e. China

中 国 人
Zhōngguó rén
China people, i.e. a Chinese

冬
dōng
winter

The number 7 skating on the winter ice.

冬 天
dōngtiān
winter, winter weather

东
dōng
east

The number 4 for the 4 points of the compass, 4 decorated with an upper cross line and a low foot hook, and with two frost drops because the word has the same pronunciation as 冬 dōng winter.

山 东
Shāndōng
mountain east,
the eastern peninsula-like mountainous province a little south of Běijīng.

车
chē
vehicle, car

The number 4 with two cross bars: reminding of 4 wheels + truck.

Notice the difference in the printed number 4 in: 叫 jiào = is called, 东 dōng = east, 车 chē = car.

上
shàng
on top of, upper, go up

A pole with a branch, standing upright from the ground.

下
xià
below, lower, go down

A vertical pole with a hanging branch placed down below the ground.

p 11 Reading exercise: 冬王上车哭 (see the next line:)

上车

shàngchē

get into the car, get up into the vehicle

下车

xiàchē

get out of the car, get down from the vehicle

坐

zuò

sit

In the ground there is mounted a double bench with common back, with a person 人 rén sitting on each side.

坐车

zuòchē

drive the car / take a bus

入

rù

enter

人 rén = man has a front leg and a more loose hind leg. Here 人 rén turns around and places his loose leg in front and enters.

入口

rùkǒu

entrance

出口

chūkǒu

exit / export

出入

chūrù

come in and go out

入门

rùmén

cross the threshold / elementary course.

中 文
Zhōngwén
Chinese (language)

There are several ways to name the Chinese language. Here we have the character:

文
wén
language, script, literature

The character looks like a head with a flat scholar hat with a top tassel.

文 明
wénmíng
civilized, civilization

手
shǒu
hand

A vertical stick with a foot hook and 3 cross lines on the upper part as 3 fingers in the hand holding the stick.

毛
máo
hair, feather, wool / well-known surname (notice the pronunciation)

A somewhat special bended feather. (Typography: there are 3 continues cross lines a little inclined, see the bigger character on page 24).

毛 巾
máojīn
towel

The person Máo stands there with his towel at a towel dryer hanger.

休
xiū
rest, pause

A person 亻 stands by a tree and rests. Like the character 人 rén, also 亻 as part of a character (a radical) indicates some connection to persons, see e.g. the personal pronouns page 20-21.

p 13 Reading exercise: 毛夫人 买 白毛巾

男
nán
men, male

Maybe remembered as the letter h like for the German word herren = men. The letter h with a screen face. The character is seen on signs for men's toilet.

力
lì
strength

Strength like the male letter h above.

In the ancient time, male was the main farming labour outside the home, so we also can remember this character as: the male 男 worker contributes his strength 力 in the field 田 tián (p 9).

人力 rénlì = manpower

女
nǚ
woman

A woman with a wide lower body walking with stretched arms.
The character is seen on signs for women's toilet.

男女
nán nǚ
men + women

女士
nǚshì
Lady, Ms, (polite speaking)

士
shì
scholar

From the ground there stands a holy cross as for scholars of the medieval period.
(Notice the small difference between the characters 士 shì = scholar and 土 tǔ = earth from page 8).

女儿
nǚ'ér
daughter

儿女
érnǚ
sons and daughters, children

儿 ér = child, see page 17.

右
yòu
right

An old cross leans to the right, supporting on a box.

左
zuǒ
left

The old cross still leans to the right and has smashed the box and what is left is an I-beam.

右 手
yòu shǒu
right hand

左右手
zuǒ yòu shǒu
left right hand, (both hands) English: right hand man, valuable assistant

在
zài
exist / in

Now the old leaning cross Exists only because of a vertical support at the bottom, and under the wing of the cross there is a small cross standing on the ground.

白 在 日本 买 木
Bái zài Riběn mǎi mù
Bái in Japan buys tree, i.e. Bái is in Japan buying a tree.

有
yǒu
have, has

Now the old leaning cross only Has the setting moon to lean against.

白 有 山
Bái yǒu shān
Bái has a mountain

有 yǒu is also used in the start of a sentence:

有 人 叫 白
yǒu rén jiào Bái
There is a person calling on Bái, somebody is calling Bái.

p 15 Reading exercise: 有 三千一百四十二个 太大工人 出入 白山

子
zǐ
son, child

A thin child with stiff flat hair dress stands with out-stretched arms and waves her foot.

子女
zǐnǚ
sons + daughters (children)

本子
běnzi
notebook

(子 zǐ = child is often used as a suffix to other nouns for modification).

字
zì
character

Child with stretched arms at school with a flat scholar hat with a top tassel, learning characters.

学
xué
study

Now the eager student has 3 top tassels on his flat scholar hat.

小学 xiǎo xué elementary school	中学 zhōng xué middle school	大学 dà xué university, college
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上学 shàng xué attend school	下学 xià xué get out of school
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学问
xué wèn
knowledge

p 16: Reading exercise: 白天 小子 坐学 中文字

(You may wait with the particles and suffixes on this page, wait with the 了 le grammar).

了
le

verb-suffix, verb ending particle, designates a completed action (past, presence, future)

Here the character 学 is without arms and scholar hat.

白 买 山

Bái mǎi shān

Bái is buying a mountain, or was buying, or will be buying. Maybe the buying will succeed.

白 买了 山

Bái mǎi le shān

Bái has bought the mountain, buys (finish the trade), will (finish) buy it (e.g. next month).

A finished action, because of the 了 le suffix.

The Chinese grammar is to some extent different from the European.

Another important particle used to influence different words is:

的
de

Particle used to create genitive (e.g. the possessive pronouns), or used as suffix for e.g. verbs.
It is said to be the most used Chinese character.

白 的 山

Bái de shān

Bái's mountain

Another particle is:

儿
ér

child, son / particle

Important 2 legs to run around.

女儿

nǚ'ér

daughter

儿子

érzi

son

As a particle 儿 ér is used as a suffix, a word ending, especially in North China.

We have previously obtained to write the first words from China's rich geography, (see page 10, 10, 10, 11 and 6):

中国 Zhōngguó	China
广东 Guǎngdōng	province in South China
广西 Guǎngxī	province in South China (autonomous region)
山东 Shāndōng	province in East China
天山 Tiān Shān	Tiān Shān Mountains, in West China

China is also great rivers and huge cities (and we select those with simple characters):

长 江
Chángjiāng
Long River
Yangtze River

长 cháng = long is a K with a horizontal line through the middle, like Yangtze is the KKey to the middle country.

江 jiāng = river is an I-steel beam across the river, stained with water on the front side.

江 山
jiāngshān
rivers and mountains, land

广 州
Guǎngzhōu
Broad District
Canton

广州 Guǎngzhōu city is in the South China province 广东 Guǎngdōng (see page10), and this is the first place opened to European overseas trade (Portugal from 1516 Ming Dynasty (明 míng p.7)).
州 zhōu = district (e.g. administrative), the 3 dots and vertical lines could be 3 lakes and 3 rivers.

西 安
Xī'ān
West Peaceful

Xī'ān is the old western imperial capital in North China with the many 1000 terracotta warriors.
安 ān = peaceful / install is the woman character 女 nǚ showing peace by having a flat hat with top tassel.

p 18 Reading exercise: 工人在广州有广手

After the easy characters above with a type of memorizing hints we turn to some less simple but important characters.

是

shì

to be, (am, are, is, were, was, have been, will be)

(Above the ground there Is a square like 日 rì = sun (page 6). Below the ground there Are roots).

白 是 中 国 人

Bái shì zhōngguó rén

Bái is Chinese

不

bù

not

(May look like a flat hand to turn down on the 3 lines below, downward left, vertical, right).

白 不 是 日 本 人

Bái bú shì Rìběnrén (notice tone shift bù to bú)

Bái not is Japanese

白 是 不 是 中 国 人

Bái shì bú shì Zhōngguó rén?

Bái is not is Chinese? i.e. is Bái Chinese?

也

yě

also, too

A square hook is as standing on a table, with also an opposite hook above, crossed by a vertical line.

王 也 是 中 国 人

Wáng yě shì Zhōngguó rén

Wáng too is Chinese

也 is part of the character for he and she, see next page.

好

hǎo

good

好

hào

like

The character consists of 女 nǚ = woman + 子 zǐ = son (see page 14 and 16). See next page: hello.

好学 hàoxué = likes to study, fond of learning (notice tone).

我
wǒ
I, me

The character starts on the left side with a handwritten capital I (me) standing by a leaning dead tree.

我 是 白
wǒ shì Bái
I am Bái

你
nǐ
you (singular)

The character consists of two T's: a wry T + T with hands and foot, T as in French Tu and Russian Ty for you. The wry T in front is a radical for person, man, as explained on page 13 for 休 xiū = rest.

你好
nǐ hǎo
you good, i.e.: = hello, how do you do

你的 毛巾
nǐ de máojīn
your towel

您
nín
you (formal speaking)

他
tā
he, him

The character consists of the person radical 亻 + 也 yě = also, see page 13 and 19.

她
tā
she, her

The character consists of 女 nǚ = woman + 也 yě = also, see page 14 and 19.

它
tā
it

It looks like a scythe for harvesting hay and corn, hidden below a wide hat with a top-tassel.

们

men

character for making plural

The character consist of the person radical 亻 + 门 mén = door, see page 13 and 7.

我们

wǒmen

we, us

which is 我 wǒ = me + 们 plural character.

你们

nǐmen

you (plural)

which is 你 nǐ = you + 们 plural character.

他们

tāmen

they, them (persons)

which is 他 tā = he + 们 plural character.

它们

tāmen

they, them (things and non-persons)

which is 它 tā = it + 们 plural character.

50 easy Chinese characters

85 characters are presented here. The reader then can select 50 that are easy to understand and learn:

2 page 3 4 5 6 7 8
 人叫白一三四十百千个大太太夫头买卖哭笑山出日月明口回问门小
 (8) 9 10 11 12 13 14
 木林本土田国玉王工干厂广西中冬东车上下坐入文手毛巾休男力女士
 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
 右左在有子字学了的儿长江州安是不也好我你您他她它们

pīnyīn: ā á ǎ à ō ó ǒ ò ē é ě è ī í ĭ ì ū ú ǔ ù ŭ ú ǔ ù

Characters are shown in bigger size on page 24 (the back of this booklet).

Writing Chinese with 50 easy characters

Chinese is one of the world's most spoken languages and with the expanding economic and technological influence of China there is an increasing interest in being introduced to the language. An elementary course should include the ability to recognize a few Chinese characters and give the joy of reading and readably write a few simple Chinese sentences.

Danish libraries have many editions of English textbooks of learning Chinese and a couple Danish. They naturally start by teaching simple words and sentences using Latin letters in Mandarin texts using the pīnyīn Romanization that was officially adopted in 1958. The textbooks that also include learning some or a few Chinese characters then often start with the important words like: *I, you, he, she, we, are, hello*. These words do though not have the very most easy and explainable characters. And if it is further emphasised that there is only one allowable way to write the many strokes and that all "corner decorations" etc. need be included after a specific list, then it seems too difficult for a beginner. (And it is apparently still also difficult for up to 25% of the Chinese, according to Berlitz 2009 in Intermediate Mandarin Chinese, despite that equivalent to two years of elementary school time is used on learning characters).

Writing beautiful Chinese characters, calligraphy, is an impressive lifelong challenge of art. But it is here chosen to start with some simple characters and step by step expand them and include hints to better remember them. The reader is proposed to regard the character and notice the eye-catching strokes and features and then in the beginning write the character with the strokes in the sequence best remembered and with a simple typography of straight lines and square. After learning the 50 easy and explainable characters here there is a basis for continuing with these elements to the next many 100 characters.

For an elementary class in learning Chinese a possible proposal could be to learn ca. 5 characters for each lesson (besides the lessons in the pīnyīn textbook). For each lesson the student writes a line with a sentence of his own using characters learned so far. The paper is then passed on to the next student in the class, who for the following lesson adds his sentence, after having read the lines above etc.

Literature

Anne-Marie Westerby: *Kinesisk parlør*, 2002, (phrasebook)

Lene Sønderby Bech & Christian Nielsen: *Kinesisk 1, Kinesisk 2, Kinesisk 3, 300 Kinesiske skrifttegn*, 2006 - 2011. Including CD sound by Chinese.

Text in both pīnyīn and Chinese characters, and with translation to Danish.

Dennis Christian Larsen: *Ting de dong ma?*, 2005. Including CD sound by Chinese.

Text in only pīnyīn.

Ji Yan: *Kinesisk for alle*, 2009.

Text in only Chinese characters, and with translation to Danish.

Helge Søggaard: *Kinesisk-dansk*, dictionary, 1980.

There are several English textbooks in elementary Chinese in the Danish libraries.

E.g.:

Moon Tan & Haitong Wang: Chinese Express, Talk Chinese, 2006. Including CD sound. Text in both pīnyīn and Chinese characters. Become fluent in 100 short key sentences (out of 188 in all, with simple grammar). (p9: name Wáng 王).

Everyday Chinese, My Chinese tutor, small textbook + sound CD + CD-rom (from Sinolingua Beijing), 2006.

The CD-rom for the computer is excellent: 100 short key sentences and some short texts for daily situations in Chinese + pīnyīn + English. You can turn off the English, turn off the pīnyīn, to try out the Chinese characters, and you can turn off the nice Chinese music.

Tourist Chinese, Sinolingua Beijing, 2005.

Much like Everyday Chinese, but with tourist orientated texts.

Likewise there is Business Chinese.

Interactive Chinese, Sinolingua, Beijing, 2006.

8 textbooks, 8 CD, 8 CD-ROM.

In Chinese + pīnyīn + English. You can turn off the English, turn off the pīnyīn, turn off the music. Pronunciation is shown with sketches of mouth and tongue for each letter and sound. Includes classical Chinese small stories and poems.

Patrick Lin: 500 basic Chinese characters, 1999 (from Sinolingua Beijing). (p8: name Lín 林).

One page for each character, shown big size with handmade soft strokes, showing the right sequence of strokes. Different styles and some earlier styles are shown. The characters are those from about 1960 simplified type, with the original complex form also shown if different. The book gives some memorizing hints. For each character there are examples of words. All is shown in a nice consistent order. Each page has a small exercise (with solution back in the book).

The Internet is developing fast:

Translation programs are improving rapidly, so that you talk Danish or English to your cell phone and your sentence is shown and said in Chinese a couple of seconds later. The Chinese characters you just photograph to be translated. But still it is an advantage if your brain knows a little Chinese.

See also the internet Youtube with excellent small video lessons in pronunciation and e.g. explanation of pīnyīn.

Front page:

3 Gorges Yangtze Dam, 2008, photo by professor in concrete Ole Mejlhede Jensen, DTU, Denmark, at his guest professorship in China. Today China produces 50% of the concrete in the world.

Writing Chinese with 50 easy characters
+ 35 other important characters 上 Booklet 1

Niels Mejlhede Jensen, (www.mejlhede.dk)
田 Tián (English: Qian Tian), 2013

人	叫	白	一	二	三	四	十	百	千
rén p2	jiào	bái	yī 3	èr	sān	sì	shí	bǎi	qiān
个	大	太	天	夫	头	买	卖	哭	笑
gè	dà 4	tài	tiān	fū	tóu 5	mǎi	mài	kū	xiào
山	出	日	月	明	口	回	问	门	小
shān 6	chū	rì	yuè	míng 7	kǒu	huí	wèn	mén	xiǎo 8
木	林	本	土	田	国	玉	王	工	干
mù	lín	běn	tǔ	tián 9	guó	yù	wáng	gōng	gān/gàn
厂	广	西	中	冬	东	车	上	下	坐
chǎng 10	guǎng	xī	zhōng/zhòng	dōng 11	dōng	chē	shàng	xià	zuò 12
入	文	手	毛	巾	休	男	力	女	士
rù	wén 13	shǒu	máo	jīn	xiū	nán 14	lì	nǚ	shì
右	左	在	有	子	字	学	了	的	儿
yòu 15	zuǒ	zài	yǒu	zǐ 16	zì	xué	le 17	de	ér
长	江	州	安	是	不	也	好		
cháng 18	jiāng	zhōu	ān	shì 19	bù	yě	hǎo/hào		
我	你	您	他	她	它	们			
wǒ 20	nǐ	nín	tā	tā	tā	men 21			