Unit Twelve: 人、今、会、八、公、分、六、司

人 and 八 as components

字 = Zì	拼音 = **Pīnyīn**	英文 = **Yīngwén**	繁体字 = **Fǎntǐ** ⊡
人	rén	person	
今	jīn	now/today	
会	huì	can/will	會
八	bā	eight	
公	gōng	public	
分	fēn	part	
六	liù	six	
司	sī	公司 [gōngsi, company]	
云	yún	cloud	雲
雨	yǔ	rain	

词 = cí = phrases

公司 = gōngsī = company
分公司 = fēngōngsī = branch office
多云 = cloudy

Writing practice

31. Tā jīntiān huì qù fēngōngsī. = Today he'll go to the branch office.
32. Jīntian huì duōyún, yě huì xià dà yǔ. = Today it will be cloudy, and it will also rain hard.
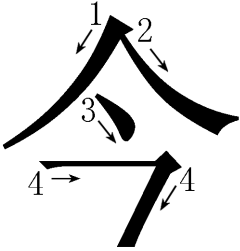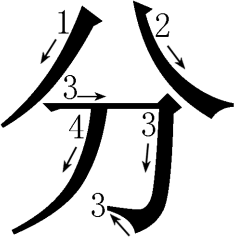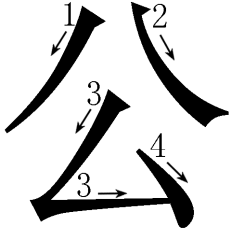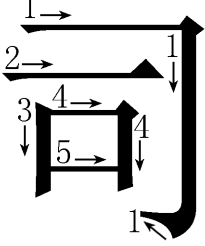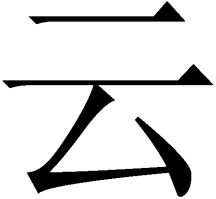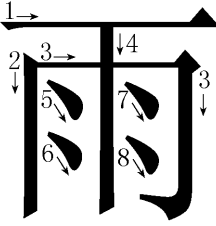
Notes
31. Both 人 and 八 can occur as components. We have already seen that 个 has 人 on
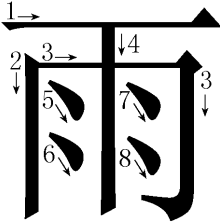
top. 今 and 會 also have 人 on top. 公 and 分 have 八 on top, while 六 is an example of a character with 八 on the bottom.

32. Note that "词" [cí = phrase] is 司 [sī] with 讠 on the left. Traditional is 詞 with 言 on the left. 讠 and 言 are introduced in unit seventeen.

Unit Twelve - Stroke Orders

今 jīn = today	分 fēn = separate	公 gōng = public
词 司 词 = 詞 sī = gōngsī	人+云　會 会 huì = can/will kuàijì 會計 =accounting	二+厶　雲 云 yún = cloud
雨 yǔ = rain		

Traditional

會 会 人 一 田 日 huì = can/will; kuài jì 會計 =accounting	雨 yǔ = rain	雨+云 云 雲 yún = cloud

- Note the simplification of 雲 to 云 by totally removing the element of rain (雨). In traditional, the primary meaning of 云 is speak, although it is fairly literary (don't try to use it in your speech or writing). The primary meaning of 云 in simplified is "cloud".

Unit Thirteen: 什、 么、 干、 用

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fǎntǐ ⒯
什	shén /shí	shénme	甚
么	me		麼
干	gàn	do	幹
用	yòng	use	

Combinations

什 = 亻 + 十
么 = First stroke from "千" with more slant + 厶
用 = 月 + 丨

Writing Practice

33. Nǐ yǒu shénme yòng! = (Literally) "What use are you, which means "You're useless!"
34. Nǐ zài gàn shénme? = What are you doing?

Notes

33. 什 is most commonly found in 什么 = what? It is also pronounced shí as in 什锦菜 [shíjǐn cài] "assorted vegetables".
34. In traditional, 什 and 甚 are relatively interchangeable, although 甚 is used more in standard publications. In both simplified and traditional, 甚 is also pronounced shèn and is more or less equivalent to 很 [hěn].
35. Compare 千 [1000] with 干. In 千 the first stroke is slanted, whereas in 干 it is horizontal. Gàn is also pronounced first tone gān to mean dry as in 干净 gānjìng.
36. Gān/gàn has different corresponding traditional characters.

干→ 幹 = gàn as in gàn shénme 幹什麼 [what are you doing?]
干→ 乾 = gān as in gānjìng 乾淨 [clean]. This "乾" means "dry".

If that is not confusing enough, in both simplified and traditional,乾 is pronounced "qiān" when referring to names, most notably in "乾隆" ["Qiānlóng" = The fourth emperor of the Qing Dynasty].

Unit Thirteen - Stroke Orders

甚 什 shén = what, shí = 10	麼 么 me = shénme = 什么	干 gān/gàn = dry/do

Traditional

甚~其 什 其乚 shén = what; shèn = very	么 广木 木么 me = shénme = 什么	干 十早人干 gàn = do
干 十早乞 gānjìng 乾淨;qiánlóng 乾隆		

Unit Fourteen: 午、牛、友 、反、饣、饭、对、肉

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体字 = Fǎntǐzì t
午	wǔ	noon	
牛	niú	cow	
友	yǒu	friend	
反	fǎn	opposite	
食	shí	food/eat (in writing)	
饣 r	shízìpáng	food written on the side	食
饭	fàn	rice/meal	飯
对	duì	correct/to face	對
饿	è	hungry	餓
内	nèi	internal	內
肉	ròu	meat	肉

Combinations

饭 = 饣 + 反	食 = 人 + 良
饿 = 饣 + 我	对 = 又 + 寸

词 = cí [phrases]

内人 = old-fashioned word for "my wife"	午饭 = lunch [noon-rice]
反对 = oppose(d)	牛肉 = beef

Writing Practice Fourteen

35. Nèirén de péngyou fǎnduì wǔfàn chī niúròu. = My wife's friend is opposed to eating beef at lunch.
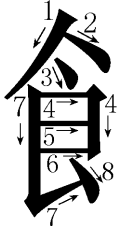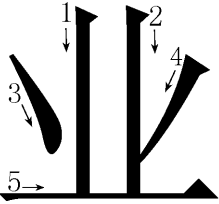**36.** Wǒ è le. = I'm hungry.

Notes

37. 午 and 牛 look alike, but in 午， the vertical stroke does not protrude.
38. 友 has been seen in unit nine; 反 and 对 are given here to remind you that all three
    characters contain 又； 饭 is given to show that it contains 反.

Unit Fourteen - Stroke Orders

● 内 and 肉 were introduced in unit seven and are reintroduced here. Please recall that
  in traditional they may be written either as 内~肉 or as 內~肉.

niú = cow	wǔ = noon	yǒu = friend
食 饭　　　食 shípáng = eat	fǎn = turn over	對 又 + 寸 duì = correct\facing
traditional and simplified ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ shí = eat (writing)		

Traditional

食 飯 饿　食 （亻） 食　shípáng = eat	業 业　shí yè = enterprise	对 业 䒑 王 寸 對　duì = correct\facing

● Note that traditional "shípáng" is slightly different than 食 shí.

Unit Fifteen: 天 、 夫、 太 、 丈、 马、 吗、 妈、 骂

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fǎntǐ 囗
天	tiān	sky/heaven	
夫	fū	husband	
太	tài	too/excessive	
丈	zhàng	丈夫 = husband	
马	mǎ	horse/ common surname	馬
吗	ma	question word	嗎
妈	mā	Mom	媽
骂	mà	curse/scold	罵
码	ma	hàomǎ = number	碼
虎	hǔ	tiger	～虎

词 = cí [phrases]

天天 = everyday
丈夫 = husband
马马虎虎 = (something done in a mediocre way; okay but not great).

Writing Practice Fifteen

37. Mǎ Tàitai tiāntian mà zhàngfu ma? = Does Mrs. Ma scold her husband everyday?
38. Duì le. = That's right.
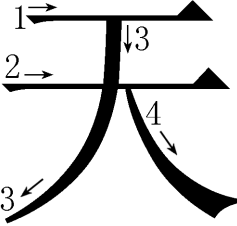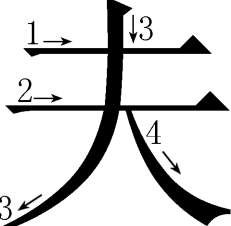39. Nǐ yǒu hàomǎ ma? = Do you have a number?
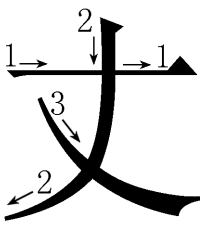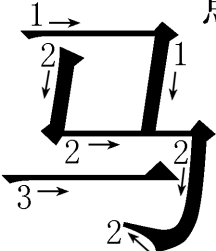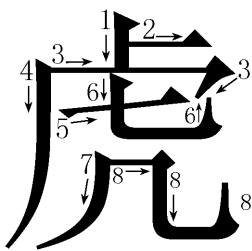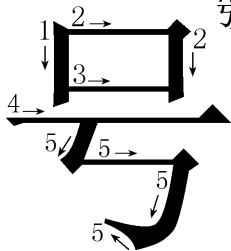40. -Nǐ hǎo ma? = How are you?
     - Mǎmǎ hǔhu = Pretty average.

Notes
39. 天，夫， and 太 all contain 大. 丈 is also related to 大 in terms of shape.

40. Next time a Chinese person greets you with English "How are you?", try responding in English "Horse-horse tiger-tiger." They'll probably think it's hysterical, but don't worry, you haven't been tricked into saying anything dirty.

Unit Fifteen - Stroke Orders

天 tiān = sky	夫 fū = man	丈 zhàng = zhàngfu husband)
吗 妈 骂 码 马 mǎ = horse	虎 hǔ = tiger	号 hào = number

Traditional

嗎 媽 罵 碼 馬 mǎ = horse	號 hào = number	

- 虎 is the same for both simplified and traditional, and the bottom is 几. However, in traditional you will sometimes find 虎 written with 儿.

Unit Sixteen: 钅、金、钱、明、心、相、想、可、以、氵、河

字 = **Zì**	拼音 = **Pīnyīn**	英文 = **Yīngwén**	繁体 = **Fǎntǐ** ⬚t
钅 ⬚r 钅 = 金 金 戋 钱	jīnzìpáng jīn qián	money/gold money/gold (as a character) component money	金 ⬚r 金 戋 錢
明 心 相 想 可 以	míng xīn xiāng/xiàng xiǎng kě yǐ	bright heart xiāngxìn (believe somebody) would like to see next 可以 = may, (may I or can I?)	
氵 ⬚r 氵 = 水 河	sāndiǎnshuǐ hě	three dots water river	

● Note that the last two strokes of 以 are a variant of 人.

Combinations

金 = 人 + 王 + ⼃ 钱 = 钅 + 戋 明 = 日 + 月	相 = 木 + 目 想 = 相 + 心 河 = 氵 + 可

词 = **cí [phrases]**
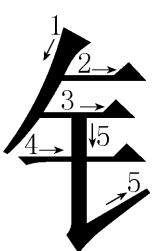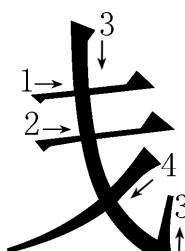
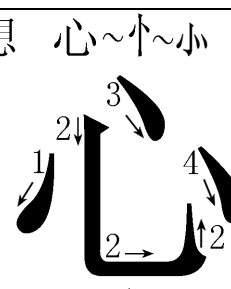|	
明天 = tomorrow 相信 = believe	可以 = can/may 河边 = riverside; ⬚t 河邊

Writing Practice Sixteen

41. Nǐ yǒu duōshǎo qián? = How much money do you have?
42. Mā, wǒ míngtiān xiǎng qù hé biān, kěyǐ ma? = Mom, I would like to go to the riverside tomorrow, may I?
43. Nǐ xiāngxìn ma? = Do you believe that?

Unit Sixteen - Stroke Orders

● As a character, 金 = jīn is the same for both simplified and traditional. However, as a radical 金 = jīn has been simplified to 钅. In other words, in simplified, when written on the left write 钅, but to write the character "gold" write 金. For traditional, the printed form is 金 both as a single character and as a radical. It is also worth mentioning that 金 is found in simplified characters such as 鑫 [xīn] when not written on the left.

jīnzìpáng 金字旁

jīn = gold

component

钅 + 戋   錢

钱

qián = money

日 + 月

明

míng = bright

想   心 ~ 忄 ~ 小

心

xīn = heart

木 mù = tree/wood	氵=水 sāndiǎnshuǐ 三点水	可 kě = can/may
以前，以后，可以， 所以 以 yǐ		

Traditional

金 jīn = gold	錢 戋 戈 戈 + 戈 component	金 戋 钱 錢 qián = money

Unit Seventeen: 请、吃、饭、喝、水、冰、 火、要、抽、烟、河、想

● As you do Unit Seventeen, you might also read through the introduction of part two "Radicals" and browse through the radical glossary.

Characters containing some common radicals.

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	radical	radical name and meaning	囟
请	qǐng	please	讠	yánpáng = "speech" on the side	請
吃	chī	eat	口	kǒuzìpáng = the character "mouth" on the side	
饭	fàn	rice/meal	饣	shízìpáng = the character 食 on the side	飯
喝	hē	drink	口	kǒuzìpáng	
水	shuǐ	water	水	shuǐ zì = the character "water"	
渴	kě	thirsty	氵	sāndiǎnshuǐ = three dots water	
冰	bīng	ice	冫	liǎngdiǎnshuǐ = two dots water (ice)	
火	huǒ	fire	火	huǒ zì = the character "fire"	
要	yào	want/will	覀	no name, looks like 四	
抽	chōu	pull in	扌	tíshǒupáng = "hand" on the side	
烟	yān	smoke	火	huǒzìpáng = the character "fire" on the side	煙
吸	xī	inhale	口	kǒuzìpáng	煙
河	hě	river	氵	sāndiǎnshuǐ = three dots water	
相	xiāng	believe 相信	木	shùmù de mù = mù as in tree	
想	xiǎng	would like to	心	xīnzìdǐ = the character "heart" on the bottom	

● Here are the same characters. Instead of listing them by radical, they are "dissected" to emphasize show that many characters are composed of a "left-right" element, or a "top-bottom" element.

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	left	right	top	bottom	囗
请	qǐng	please	讠	青			請
吃	chī	eat	口	乞			
饭	fàn	rice/meal	饣	反			飯
喝	hē	drink	口	曷			
水	shuǐ	water					
渴	kě	thirsty	氵	曷			
冰	bīng	ice	冫	水			
火	huǒ	fire					
要	yào	want/will			覀	要	
抽	chōu	pull in	扌	由			
吸	xī	inhalie	口	及			
烟	yān	smoke	火	因			煙
河	hě	river	氵	可			
相	xiāng	believe (相信)	木	目			
想	xiǎng	would like to			相	心	

词 = cí [phrases]

抽煙, or 吸烟	chōuyān, xīyān	to smoke tobacco

Writing practice Seventeen

44. Qǐng chīfàn. = Please eat.
45. Wǒ kě, xiǎng hē bīng shuǐ. = I'm thirsty and would like to drink ice-water.
46. Qǐng zài huǒshān shang bú yào chōuyān (or xīyān). = Please don't smoke on the volcano.
47. Wǒ xiǎng qù hé biān = I'd like to go to the river.

Notes

41. Note that 西 resembles 四 = four.

42. Simplified uses 讠 [yán] on the left, while traditional uses 言. Alone, 言 means "speech" or "language" in both simplified and traditional. When not written on the left, both simplified and traditional characters use 言 as a component of characters such as 譽 and 警.

Unit Seventeen – Stroke Orders

请　　讠 = 言 yánzìpáng 言字旁	言 = 讠 yán = speech	请 请 = 请 qīng=green; qīngwā=frog
乞丐 qǐgài = beggar	喝 渴 日勹人乚 hé = component	liǎngdiǎnshuǐ 两点水
冰　　水 = 氵 shuǐ = water	要 xī = west	火 = 灬 huǒ = fire

山 shān = mountain	抽 tián = field	烟　口+大 yīnwèi 因为= because
吸　人~乃 jí = and		

Traditional

请 is 言 plus 青 (above); 飯 was introduced in lesson fifteen；煙 is 火 + 西 (above) + 土.

Unit Eighteen: 兄 、弟、姐、妹、竹、第、哥、弓、长、张、兑、说、脱， 且、未

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ 🔲
兄	xiōng	elder brother	
兑 [a]	duì	exchange	兌
说	shuō	speak	說
脱	tuō	take off clothes	脫
弓 [a]	gōng	bow (as in arrow)	
弟	dì	younger brother	
竹	zhú	bamboo	
⺮	zhúzìtóu	bamboo written on top	
长	cháng	long	長
张	Zhāng	surname	張
且 [a]	qiě	"érqiě" = furthermore	
姐	jiě	elder sister	
未 [a]	wèi	wèilái	
妹	mèi	younger sister	
姓	xìng	to be surnamed	

Combinations

兄 = 口 + 儿	弟 = 丷 + 弓 + 丨 + 丿	姐 = 女 + 且
兑 = 兄 +丷	第 = ⺮ +弓 + 丨 + 丿 张 =	妹 = 女 + 未
说 = 讠 + 兑	弓 + 长	姓 = 女 + 生
脱 = 月 + 兑		哥 = 可 +可

词

兄弟姐妹	xiōngdìjiěmèi	siblings

Common surname formulas

Surname formula	Simplified	Traditional
Zhāng – gōng cháng Zhāng. Wáng – guówáng de Wáng. Lǐ – mù zǐ Lǐ. Hú – gǔ yuè Hú. He – rén kě Hé. Shí – shítóu de shí. Lǚ – shuāngkǒu Lǚ. Lin – shuāngmù Lín.	张 = 弓 长 张 王 = 国王的王 李 = 木子李 胡 = 古月胡 何 = 亻可何 石 = 石头的石 吕 = 双口吕 林 = 双目林	張 = 弓 長 張 王 = 國王的王 李 = 木子李 胡 = 古月胡 何 = 亻可何 石 = 石頭的石 呂 = 雙口呂 林 = 雙目林

词

双　= 又 + 又 吕	shuāng Lǚ	double surname	ⓣ 雙 = 隹 + 隹 + 又 呂

- Traditional 雙 has 隹 twice (hence double) on the top of 又. For the stroke order of 隹 please see "Our Friend Zhui" after the stroke order section.
- Notice that simplified 吕 is 口 twice, hence "shuāngkǒu lǚ." Traditional 呂 is connected by a diagonal, but still referred to as "shuāngkǒu lǚ."

Writing Practice Eighteen – A

48. -Nǐ yǒu xiōngdìjiěmèi ma? = Do you have siblings?
    -Yǒu, wǒ yǒu gēge. = Yes, I have an elder brother.
49. Dìyī ge rén shuō: "wǒ xìng Zhāng – gōng cháng Zhāng."
    = The first person said, "I am surnamed Zhang: as in gong-chang-Zhang."
50. Wǒ shuō bù tuō le! = I say I will not disrobe!

Writing Practice Eighteen B

51. Dìyī ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng Zhāng – gōng cháng Zhāng.
    Dì'èr ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng Wáng – guówáng de Wáng.
    Dìsān ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng Lǐ – mù zǐ Lǐ.
    Dìsì ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng Hǔ – gǔ yuè Hǔ.
    Dìwǔ ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng He – rén kě Hé.
    Dìliù ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng Shí – shítóu de shí.
    Dìqī ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng Lǚ – shuāngkǒu Lǚ.
    Dìbā ge rén shuō: wǒ xìng Lin – shuāngmù Lín.

    The first person said, I am surnamed Zhang: as in bow-long Zhang."
    … Wang: as in "king".
    … Li: tree and son.
    … Hu: old and moon.
    … He: person and "kě".
    … Shi: shi as in "rock"
    … Lǚ: double-mouth Lǚ.
    … Lin：double-tree Lin.

Unit Eighteen – Stroke Orders

kǒu = mouth

ér = son
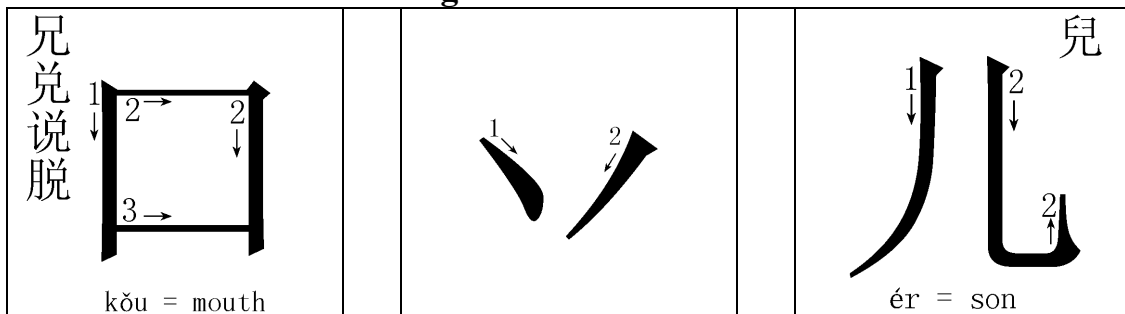
弟
第
张

张=張

gōng = bow (archery)

第　竻=竹

zhúzìtóu =
bamboo on top

zhú = bamboo

弓丿

dì = younger brother

笁丿

dì = first, second, etc

sister
妹
mèi

jasmine
茉莉
mòlì

future
未
wèi

mù　tree

end/tip
末
mò

長

cháng/zhǎng = long/grow

shí = stone

Traditional

长

cháng/zhǎng = long/grow

Our Friend Zhui

难
谁
推
准
售

隹
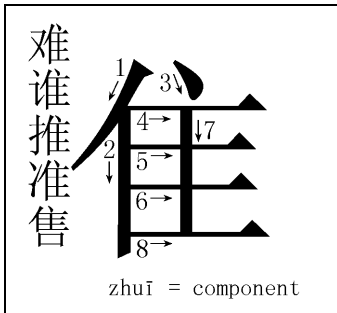
zhuī = component

- We see in this lesson that the simplified character 双 means "double" or " a pair," which explains 又 being written twice. Traditional 雙 has the component 隹 twice on top of 又. Although 雙 has been simplified, the component 隹 occurs in many commonly used simplified characters. For example: 难 nán = difficult, 谁 shéi - who, 推 tuī = push, 准 zhún as in 准备 zhúnbèi prepare, and 售 shòu sell as in shòuhuòyuán 售货员.clerk.
- Please also note that for simplified 说 shuo, in traditional most print forms and fonts orient the top dots in the opposite direction: 說. Nevertheless in handwriting the dots are for traditional are the same direction as 说. There are quite a few of these minor annoyances one starts to notice if you read traditional texts, and it's best to not get too hung up on them unless you like to be obsessive.

Unit Nineteen: 父、母、亲、片、儿、臼、文、昔、错

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ 🕀
父	fù	father	
母	mǔ	mother	
亲	qīn	fùqīn, mǔqīn	親
片	piàn	a flat piece (flake)	
儿	ér	"érzi" = son	兒
臼 Ⓐ	jiù	mortar	
文	wén	language	
昔 Ⓐ	xī	past/former	
错	cuò	incorrect/bad	錯

Combinations

Simplified	Traditional
亲 = 立 + 木	親 = 立 + 木
错 = 钅 + 昔	錯 = 钅 + 昔
这 = 辶 + 文	這 = 辶 + 文
儿	兒 = 臼 + 儿

词

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ 🕀
父亲	fùqīn	father	父親
母亲	mǔqīn	mother	母親
父母亲	fùmǔ-qīn	parents	父母親
玉米片	yùmǐpiàn	corn flakes	玉米片
中文	Zhōngwén	Chinese	中文

52. Fùmǔqīn bù chī yùmǐpiànr. = Mom and Dad don't eat corn flakes.
53. Érzi shuō fùqīn de Zhōngwén búcuò. = The son said that his father's Chinese was not bad.

Notes

43. 片 is pronounced piān in some contexts, here it is pronounced piàn fourth tone.

44. 儿 was introduced in lesson eighteen as a component of 兄. As a character 儿= 兒 means son in 儿子/兒子 and is also used to reflect the post syllable "r" sound used by northern speakers.

45. Stroke variations. Take a close look at the simplified form of 亲. Note that 朩 has a hook, whereas 木 [mù = tree] does not. In printed simplified forms the two are distinct, although in handwriting many people write 木 with a hook. Generally 木 is a much more common element, but you will find that characters such as 茶 [chá = tea] and 条[tiáo = measure word] also use 朩.

Traditional is more varied, and with 朩 and 木 more interchangeable as can be seen in the following chart.
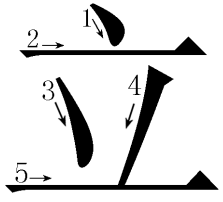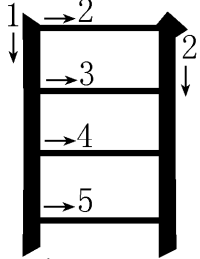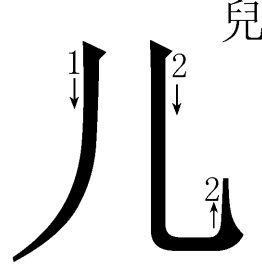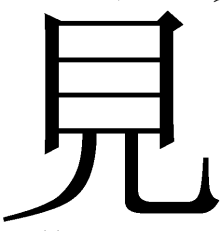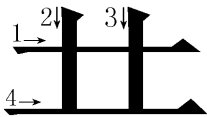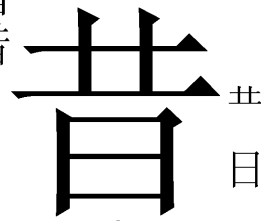
Hook		No Hook
親 茶 條	qīn mother chá = tea tiáo = measure word	親 茶 條

Unit Nineteen – Stroke Orders

父~文 父 fù = father	这 文 wén = language	母 mǔ = mother
立 lì = stand	朩~木 mù = tree, with and without hook	亲 立 + 木 qīn = mǔqīn
片 piàn = slice	兒 儿 ér = son	昔 丗~廿 丗 component (top)
错 借 昔 xī = former; past and present 今昔	見 见 jiàn = see	兒 臼 jiù = mortar

- 见 and 臼 are included in the simplified stroke orders above since they are components required for the traditional equivalents of 親 and 兒. 见 is included in the writing practice for unit twenty, and 臼 is a common component of simplified characters such as 舅舅 [jiùjiù = maternal uncle] and 老鼠 [lǎoshǔ = mouse].

Traditional

立 lì = stand	目 mù = eye	兒 儿 ér = son
目+儿 见 見 jiàn = see	亲 立+木+见 親 qīn = mǔqīn	臼+儿 兒 ér = son
昔 圭~卄 圭 component (top)	錯 借 昔 圭 日 xī = former; past and present 今昔	

- Note 儿 ér is simplified for 兒，and both are common components of many traditional and simplified characters. 儿/兒 is also used to indicate syllable final "er" sounds as commonly used in northern speech.

Unit Twenty: 尤、京、就、户、长、斤、匕、比、北

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ t
尤 a	yóu	especially	
京	jīng	capital [as in Beijing]	
就	jiù	adverb [as in "míngtiān jiù qù".]	
户	hù	household	
长	zhǎng/cháng	grow/long	長
斤	jīn	ounce	
所	suǒ	"suǒyǐ" = therefore	
房	fáng	"fángzi" = house	
匕 z	bǐ	dagger	
比	bǐ	to compare	
北	běi	north	

Combinations

就 = 京 + 尤	房 = 戶 + 方	所 = 戶 + 斤

- Simplified 所 is generally considered to be from 户, although the top part [戶] is different. Please see stroke orders. You may also see 戶 in traditional for characters that use 户 in simplified, for example 房.

詞

户长	hùzhǎng	head of the house	t 戶長
所以	suǒyǐ	so, therefore	
北京	Běijīng	Beijing	
房子	fángzi	house	

Writing Practice Twenty

54. Tā jiù qù Běijìng jiànjian fùmǔqīn le. = He has gone to Beijing to see his parents.
55. Tā mǔqīn shì hùzhǎng. = His Mom is head of the household.
56. Tā de fángzi bǐ wǒ de fángzi dà. = His house is bigger than my house.

Notes

46. 比 and 北 are visually mirror images, although 比 has four strokes and 北 has five.

Unit Twenty – Stroke Orders

yóu = 尤其 *especially	jīng = capital	bǐshǒu = 匕首 dagger
bǐ = compare	běi = north	hù = residence
hù ˘ variant	jīn = ounce	fāng = square

Stroke orders for simplified and traditional 见/見 may be seen in unit 19.

Unit Twenty-one 字、亡、忄 、忙、忘、彳、艮、很、支

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén
亡 [a]	wáng	die/death
忄 [r]	shùxīn páng	heart written vertically
忙	máng	busy
忘	wàng	forget
彳 [r]	shuāngrénpáng	"double" person
艮 [z]	gèn	component
很	hěn	very
支	zhī	mw for stick-like objects

Combinations

忙 =忄 + 亡	支 = 十 + 又
忘 = 亡 + 心	很 = 彳 + 艮
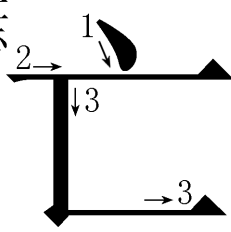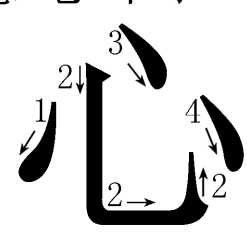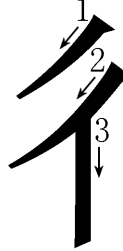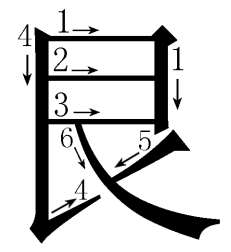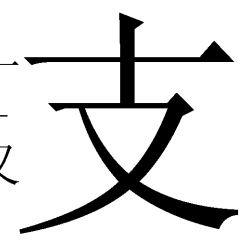
詞

尤其	yóuqí	especially	
一支烟	yì zhī yān	a cigarette	[t] 一支煙
所以	suǒyǐ	so, therefore	

Writing Practice Twenty-one

57. Wǒ hěn máng. Yóuqí shì zhè ge xīngqī, suǒyǐ wǒ wàng le. = I'm busy, especially this week, so I forgot.]
58. Tā chōu-le sān zhī yān. = He smoked three cigarettes.

Unit Twenty-one – Stroke Orders

忙 忘 亡 wáng = die		想　心~忄~小 心 xīn = heart			彳 shuāngrénpáng 双人旁
艮 gèn = component		十 + 又 支 zhī = branch, support			