





yuè 越		字义 ^① : adv. ▶ indicating change of extent as the condition changes 本义 ^② : v. ▶ to pass over; to cross 结构 ^③ : 半包围(bànbāowéi ▶ half-enclosed) 造字 ^④ : 形声 ▶ 走(walk)、戍(yuè)					越越越越越越							
越	越													

huó 活		字义: v. ▶ to live 本义: n. ▶ sound of flowing water 结构: 左右 造字: 形声 ▶ 氵 (water)、昏(kuò, simplified ^⑤ as 舌)					活活							
活	活													

NOTE:

- ① 字义: (zìyì) the meaning of the character
- ② 本义: (běnyì) the original meaning of the character (will not be provided if it's the same as 字义, and/or if it's not commonly used in modern Chinese language)
- ③ 结构: (jiégòu) structure; construction
- ④ 造字: (zàozì) creation of the character
- ⑤ simplified: Simplified Chinese characters are now used in Mainland China and Singapore. Traditional Chinese characters are used in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, but are still in use in Mainland China as well such as for classical Chinese study. [Learn about Simplified vs. Traditional Characters in our Chinese character course.](#)

pàng 		字义: adj. ▶ fat; chubby 本义: n. ▶ half cattle used in ancient sacrifice ceremony 结构: 左右 造字: 会意 ^① 、形声 ▶ 月(flesh)、半(bàn; half)														
胖	胖															

shòu 		字义: adj. ▶ slim; skinny; thin 结构: 半包围 造字: 形声 ▶ 疒(sickness; illness)、叟(sǒu)														
瘦	瘦															

NOTE:

① 会意: (huìyì) Associative Compound. 会意 is one the four ways how Chinese characters are created. 胖 is both a 会意字 and 形声字, because 半 represents both the pronunciation and the meaning of the character. For more information, please refer to [Lesson 12 of our Chinese Character Course](https://chinese4u.com/lesson-12-of-our-chinese-character-course/).

<p>yé</p> <p>爷</p>	<p>字义: n. ▶ grandfather; male senior</p> <p>本义: n. ▶ father</p> <p>结构: 上下</p>						<p>爷 爷 爷</p>																				
<p>爷</p>	<p>爷</p>	<p>造字: 形声 ▶ 父(father)、耶(yé, simplified as 阝)</p>																									