

# Chinese Pinyin-English Online and Offline Text Tools

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
筮	13 竹 + 7	shì	divination with stalks of plants; divining rod	sai6	8810.8 HMOO

**Character decomposition** ✕

The diagram shows the hierarchical decomposition of the character 筮. It starts with the whole character, which is composed of 竹 (bamboo) and 巫 (witch). The 竹 radical is further broken down into two 亅 radicals. The 巫 radical is broken down into 工 (work) and 从 (follow). The 从 radical is broken down into two 人 (person) radicals. Red numbers 1 through 6 indicate the sequence of decomposition steps.

**PROGRAMS:**

2A, 2B,  
3,  
6, 6A

-----

**DICTIONARIES:**

1A, 1B,

-----

**REFERENCES:**

1C, 1D  
4,  
5A, 5B,

-----

---

## 1A

A companion to Yijing numerology and cosmology, Bent Nielsen:

<https://www.pdfdrive.com/a-companion-to-yi-jing-numerology-and-cosmology-e158448347.html>

Download PDF

---

## 1B

ABC Etymological dictionary of old Chinese, Axel Schuessler:

<https://www.pdfdrive.com/abc-etymological-dictionary-of-old-chinese-e91540478.html>

Download PDF

**Pinyin Index** (pages: **pdf / book** )

A 170 / 149  
B 173 / 152  
C 196 / 175  
D 223 / 202  
E 243 / 222  
F 249 / 228  
G 269 / 248  
H 291 / 270  
J 313 / 292  
K 351 / 330  
L 363 / 342  
M 394 / 373  
N 416 / 393  
O 428 / 407  
P 429 / 408  
Q 440 / 419  
R 460 / 439  
S 470 / 449  
T 509 / 488  
W 527 / 506  
X 543 / 522  
Y 571 / 550  
Z 620 / 599

-----  
**English Index:** pg. 660 / 639  
-----

## 1C

Sources of the Oracle-bone of Shang history. Inscriptions of Bronze Age China

<https://www.pdfdrive.com/sources-of-shang-history-the-oracle-bone-inscriptions-of-bronze-age-china-d156929886.html>

---

## 1 D

Handbook of Chinese Mythology

<https://www.pdfdrive.com/handbook-of-chinese-mythology-world-mythology-e188030193.html>

Download PDF

[www.mdbg.net](http://www.mdbg.net)

## 2A

Look up Chinese, Pinyin or English , [Online/Offline](#)

### Online:

<https://www.mdbg.net/chinese/dictionary?page=worddict&wdrst=1&wdqb=ti>

## 2B

### Offline (Windows):

Download: <https://mdbg.loqu8.com/download.php>

---

3

<https://hanziyuan.net/>

Chinese etymology, chinese characters to ancient chinese writing systems.

---

6

[www.birocco.com](http://www.birocco.com)

1935 Harvard-Yenching Zhouyi:

<https://www.birocco.com/yijing/zhouyi.htm>

---

## World digital library

### **5A**

Annotations to the Book of Changes: 13 Juan (In 6 books)

<https://www.wdl.org/en/item/17845/#q=Zhou&qia=en>

### **5B**

This oracle bone from around 1200 B.C. contains 24 characters in four groups in a vigorous and strong style, typical of the Bin group of diviners in the reign of Wu Ding (circa 1200-1189 B.C.). It records the gods of the four directions and of the four winds.

<https://www.wdl.org/en/item/290/#regions=east-asia&provinces=henan-province&countries=CN>

---

**6**

<https://digitalsinology.org/text-tools/>

**6 A**

Character lookup :

<https://ctext.org/dictionary.pl?if=en>

---

## EXAMPLE using the Online- and Offlinetools

A)

I received Hexagram 38, fifth line changing and looked it up in Gregory C. Richters onlinebook:

" huǐ / wáng. / jué / zōng/shì / fū./wǎng/hé /jiù?  
REGRET/DISAPPEAR./THEIR/CLAN/BITE/FLESH./GO/HOW/HARM?  
REGRETS will DISAPPEAR. THEIR CLAN FEAST on MEAT. HOW could there be HARM in GOING forth? "

When looking that line up in Edward L. Shaughnessy's "I Ching - The classic of Changes" a translation of the Mawangdui text <sup>\*</sup>), it occurred that :

(to) **bite**, Pinyin: *shǐ* 23 [the Variant number in "Tool-1B" (ABC Etymological dictionary of old Chinese, Axel Schuessler)]

in the Mawangdui-order hex. 53 :

- were (to) **divine by milfoil**, Pinyin: *shī* 22 [the Variant number in "Tool-1B" ]

This made me curious.

First I used the "Tool-2A" (mdbg.net) and found that looking up: **bite** gave this character:

噬

to devour / to bite

Then I looked up: **divine** and (after scrolling down many possibilities) found this character:

筮

divine by stalk

And saw that there were only one character separating these two meanings - and as an amateur I will express it: *the square to the left*.

"Tool-2A" can be used to see the meaning of each part of a character thus:


← Open
»» to devour / to bite

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pinyin	UniHan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
噬	»» 16 □ + 13	shi	bite; gnaw; snap at	sai6	6801.8 RHMO


Then open
»» to devour / to bite

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pinyin	UniHan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
噬	»» <span style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">字</span> 字?	shi	bite; gnaw; snap at	sai6	6801.8 RHMO

\*噬\* | 噬\* | \*噬

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pinyin	UniHan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
噬	»» 16 □ + 13	shi	bite; gnaw; snap at	sai6	6801.8 RHMO

**Character decomposition**


□
← Open


竹
工


从
人


人

And found that this "square" was:

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
口	3 口 + 0	kǒu	mouth; open end; entrance, gate	hau2	6000.0 R

as a matter of fact: **mouth**, seeing that to be able to bite needs a mouth....

B)

Analyzing *shi* as it occurs in the Mawangdui text, namely **to divine with milfoil**, the same way:

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
筮	13 竹 + 7	shi	divination with stalks of plants; divining rod	sai6	8810.8 HMOO

**Character decomposition**

divination with stalks of plants, divining rod

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
竹	6 竹 + 0	zhú	bamboo; flute; KangXi radical 118	zuk1	8822.0 H

1 bamboo; flute.

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
巫	7 工 + 4	wū, wú	wizard, sorcerer, witch, shaman	mou4	1010.8 MOO

2 wizard, sorcerer, witch, shaman.

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
𠂔	3 了 + 2		kwukyel hammer		NN

3 kwukyel hammer

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
工	3 工 + 0	gōng	labor, work; worker, laborer	gung1	1010.0 MLM

4 labor, work, worker, laborer

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
从	4 人 + 2	cóng, zòng, zōng, cōng	from, by, since, whence, through	cung4	從 8800.0 OO

5 from, by, since, whence, through

Character	Tot Str Rad / Str	Mandarin Pīnyīn	Unihan Definition standalone and in compounds	Jyutping Cantonese	Variant Four corner Cangjie
人	2 人 + 0	rén	man; people; mankind; someone else	jan4	8000.0 O

6 man, people, mankind, someone else

C)

I will now continue with this glyph for "to divine with milfoil" using "Tool-3" (hanziyuan.net) to follow it further back to the roots.

The screenshot shows the Hanziyuan.net website interface. On the left, a light blue sidebar provides detailed information about the character '筮' (shì). It includes the traditional and simplified forms, the Unicode standard (U+7B6E), and the main pronunciation (shì). The 'Original meaning' is defined as 'Meaning divination with stalks of plants; divining rod'. The 'English senses' section explains the character's origin: 'Compound 筮 from bamboo-zhu 竹 zhú and witch-wu 巫 wū'. A red circle highlights the 'Traditional in Unicode standard' section, specifically the link to the Unicode data page for U+7B6E.

On the right, a dark blue panel displays the character's historical forms. It is divided into five sections: 'Oracle characters 甲骨文 (0)', 'Bronze characters 金文 (1)', 'Seal characters 说文解字的篆字 (1)', and 'Liushutong characters 六书通的字 (5)'. Each section shows the character in its respective style, with a search icon and a unique identifier (e.g., Q B06436 for the bronze form).

Meaning  
*divination with stalks of plants. divining rod*  
Compound from  
*bamboo and witch*

In red circle we find a link leading further to:

<https://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=7B6E>

and scrolling down until we reach:

Look up simplified Chinese words using U+7B6E at [MDBG](#)

Look up traditional Chinese words using U+7B6E at [MDBG](#)

Look up Cantonese words using U+7B6E at [CantoDict](#)

Look up Japanese kanji details for U+7B6E at [WWWJDIC](#)

Look up Japanese words using U+7B6E at [WWWJDIC](#)

Look up an ideographic description sequence and other data for U+7B6E at the [CHISE Project](#)

Look up data on U+7B6E at [GlyphWiki](#)

We choose the second-last choice: [an ideographic description sequence etc.](#) and reach this website:

<http://www.chise.org/est/view/char/%E7%AD%AE>

looking at a glance like:

筵 筵

Abstract Glyph (IWDS-1) : <日・日>竹巫  
Daijiten Pages : 1667  
Ideographic Radical : 竹部 (R118)  
Ideographic Strokes : 7  
Ideographic Structure : 竹巫  
Total Strokes : 13  
= UCS : U+7B6E (31598) [- +]  
= ADOBE JAPAN1-0 : 5983 [- +]  
= JIS X0208 : 0x642E (25646) <68-14> [- +]  
= GB2312 : 0x735F (29535) <83-63> [- +]  
= KS X1001 : 0x5F7B (24443) <63-91> [- +]  
= CNS11643-1 : 0x6569 (25961) <69-73> [- +]  
= JIS X0213-1 : 0x642E (25646) <68-14> [- +]  
= Big5 : 0xB862 (47202) [- +]  
= GT : 33606 [- +]  
= GT K : 10333 [- +]  
= GT PJ-1 : 0x642E (25646) <68-14> [- +]  
= DAIKANWA : 26070 [- +]  
= DAIJITEN : 8450 [- +]  
= SHINJIGEN : 5803 [- +]  
←denotational@usage : 筵  
→HNG@CN/printed : 筵  
→Small-Seal@shuowen : 筵

One can open (left-clicking-mouse) some of the ideographs and continue but I'll stop my example here with the link's used in an overview:

A1 :

<http://griechter.sites.truman.edu/files/2012/01/yjnew.pdf>

1-7 :

<https://www.mdbg.net/chinese/dictionary?cdqchi=%E7%AD%AE>

B1 :

<https://hanziyuan.net/#箴>

B2 :

<https://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=7B6E>

B3 :

<http://www.chise.org/est/view/char/%E7%AD%AE>

By the way... for those who don't know the origination of the term *amateur* - it originates in the meaning **to love** !!! So if someone feels themselves as such: BE HAPPY

PS: I'm an amateur concerning the english language and I'm not happy with that, so please look over with grammar mistakes etc. Thank You.

-----  
\*) I Ching - The Classic of Changes, Edward L. Shaughnessy, Ballantyne Books, N.Y. 1996, Note N° 12, pg. 315