

## B. Characters With Multiple Pronunciations

This a list of 多音字 **duōyīnzì** “characters with multiple pronunciations” that are introduced in this volume, listed in order of occurrence. For a detailed explanation of 多音字, cf. note A1a in lesson 6-2. Note that the list below does not include characters with alternate pronunciations such as 73 哪 **nǎ-/něi-**, 96 这 (這) **zhè/zhèi-**, 103 多 **duō/duó**, 109 那 **nà/nèi-**, 126 期 **qī/qí**, and 218 往 **wǎng/wàng**. For more information on alternate pronunciations, cf. note A2 in lesson 2-1.

Character	Pinyin	English Gloss and Explanation
32 都	dū	city [BF] (as in 成都 <b>Chéngdū</b> “Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province” [PW], cf. B-2, and 首都 <b>shǒudū</b> “capital city” [N], cf. 8-2)
	Dū	“Du” [SN] (cf. B-2)
	dōu	all, both [A] (cf. 1-2)
79 的	-de	(indicates possession) [P] (cf. 2-2); (indicates that what precedes describes what follows) [P] (cf. 2-4)
	dī	taxi [BF] (as in 打的 <b>dǎdī</b> “take a taxi” [VO], cf. 8-3)
90 兴(興)	xìng	(as in 高兴 (高興) <b>gāoxìng</b> “be happy” [sv])
	xīng	(in personal and geographical names, cf. 10-2)
175 长(長)	cháng	be long [sv] (cf. 6-2)
	zhǎng	grow [v] (cf. 6-2)
199 会(會)	huì	know how to, can [AV] (cf. 7-2)
	huǐ	(as in 一会儿 (一會兒) <b>yīhuǐr</b> “a while” [N], cf. 8-3)
204 得	děi	must [AV] (cf. 7-2)
	-de	(verb suffix that indicates manner, as in 说得很好 (說得很好) <b>shuōde hěn hǎo</b> “speaks very well” [P], cf. 7-2)
260 着(着)	-zháo	(resultative ending that indicates action of verb is realized, as in 找着 (找着) <b>zhǎozháo</b> “look for and find, find” [RC], cf. 9-4)
	-zhe	(verb suffix that indicates continuous aspect, as in 早着呢 (早着呢) <b>zǎozhe ne</b> “it’s still early” [P], cf. 9-4)