

This is a semi-private file only made accessible as background information for one or more public documents at TRINPsite (trinp.org) and/or MVVM-site (mvvm.net).

The sources referred to are

Alta= <http://world.altavista.com/tr>

Collins = <http://dictionary.reverso.net/english%2Dchinese>

Dict.cn = <http://dict.cn>

JDaFreqL=Jun Da's Modern Chinese Character Frequency List at <http://lingua.mtsu.edu/chinese-computing/statistics/char>

Lex = <http://www.lexiconer.com>

MDBG = <http://www.xuezhongwen.net/chindic>

NCIKU @ <http://www.nciku.com/search/>, later LINE @ <http://ce.linedict.com/dict.html>

NI-Ch = Pocketwoordenboek Nederlands-Chinees

Oxf = Oxford English-Chinese Chinese-English (Mini)dictionary

Pleco (Chinese Dictionary for iPhone/iPad and Android) @ <http://www.pleco.com/>, and

YB = <http://yellowbridge.com/chinese>

Other lexical data are usually from MT = <http://www.mandarintools.com>.

There is no difference in meaning between pinyin with diacritics and pinyin with tone numbers.

N-A series = ㄣ系列 = Ān xiliè (ㄣ=ǎn=syllable)

THE N-A SERIES OF NEUTRALISTIC MORPHEMES IN ZHÈZHǒNG YŪYÁN (这种语言)

- Possibilities as far as the sounds are concerned
- Traditional meanings of the syllables to be considered
- Final selection of sounds and characters
- The word *anabasis*
- The name *Ananda*
- The name *Nandi*

POSSIBILITIES AS FAR AS THE SOUNDS ARE CONCERNED

When translating the N-A series of neutralistic morphemes from This Language into Zhezhong Yuyan, or any other language for that matter, one should distinguish elements which must be (near-)symmetrical from elements which may be asymmetrical. The former are symbolic of perfective neutralism, the latter of corrective neutralism or neutralism, if not neutral-inclusivism, in general. Symmetry in Zhezhong Yuyan does not only mean symmetry with regard to the sound |N| and the sound (closest to) |AH| but also with regard to the tone or tones used.

The two universal sets of morphemes are schematically:

- asymmetrical: AN, NA, ANAN and NANA
- (near-)symmetrical: AN(N)A, NA(A)N and the three-syllable ineffable name, i.e., the name of the supreme being that one may or may not believe in.

The morhemes actually used in This Language are:

- ❖ ANA (prefix/part of noun) for what is related to perfective neutrality but not catenically neutral itself (does not change the meaning of the base word)
- ❖ NAN (prefix) for what is the catenically neutral, external limit element of (changes the meaning of the base word)
- ❖ ANAN (part of noun) for what is perfectly neutral itself (morpheme of perfective neutralism)
- ❖ NANA (prefix/part of noun) for what aims at or furthers perfective neutrality (morpheme of corrective neutralism)

The variants ANNA and NAAN were not considered in This Language, but ought to be considered in Zhezhong Yuyan, where A-NA or AN-A is always asymmetric and where NAN is symmetric or asymmetric dependent on the tone used.

In Zhezhong Yuyan the vowel of *an(g)* is not exactly the same sound as the |AH| of *ah* or *arch* in This Language. Like the |A| of *up* (or the schwa of unstressed *an*), the vowel of *en(g)* may take on the role of a neutral vowel too. If A represents the *a* of *an* and E the *e* of *en*, regardless of tone, then the asymmetric elements to be considered are also: EN, NE, ANEN/ENAN/ENEN and NANE/NENA/NENE. The additional symmetric elements to be considered are then, apart from the ineffable name: ENNE and NE(E)N. Moreover, for the choice of characters or components of characters variants starting with M instead of N will also be taken into account, as there is no important reason to distinguish between the N and the M other than that the M does not occur at the **end** of speech sound units.

For the sake of symmetry the rising second tone is considered the opposite of the falling fourth tone. The high-pitch first tone and the falling-and-rising third tone are considered symmetric or near-symmetric in themselves. Note that a third tone followed by another third tone will be pronounced as a second tone, and that therefore a morpheme with two successive third tones cannot be used as a perfective symbol.

In the following table all aural possibilities for the beginning of the N-A-series are listed systematically. The tones are represented here by numbers rather than diacritic marks. In this way syllable divisions will immediately be clear at the same time.

Schematic element	With A	With E or A and E
AN	an1, an2, an3, an4	en1, en2, en3, en4
NA	na1, na2, na3, na4	ne1, ne2, ne3, ne4
ANA (<i>symm.</i>)		
ANNA (<i>symm.</i>)	an1na1, an2na4, an4na2	en1ne1, en2ne4, en4ne2
NAN (<i>symm.</i>)	nan1, nan3	nen1, nen3
NAAN (<i>symm.</i>)	na1an1, na2an4, na4an2	ne1en1, ne2en4, ne4en2
ANAN	a1nan1, a1an1, a1nan2, a1an2, a1nan3, a1an3, a1nan4, a1an4; a2nan1, a2an1, a2nan2, a2an2, <i>etc</i> ; a3nan1, a3an1, a3nan2, a3an2, a3nan3 [=a2nan3], a3an3 [=an2an3], a3nan4, a3an4; a4nan1, a4an1, <i>etc</i>	e1nen1, e1nan1, a1nen1, en1en1, en1an1, an1en1, ..., en1en4, en1an4, an1en4; e2nen1, e2nan1, a2nen1, en2en1, en2an1, an2en1, <i>etc</i> ; e3nen1, e3nan1, a3nen1, en3en1, en3an1, an3en1, <i>etc</i> ; e4nen1, e4nan1, a4nen1, <i>etc</i>
NANA	na1na1, nan1a1, na1na2,	ne1ne1, nelna1, nalnel,

	nan1a2, na1na3, nan1a3, na1na4, nan1a4; na2na1, nan2a1, na2na2, nan2a2, <i>etc</i> ; na3na1, nan3a1, na3na2, nan3a2, na3na3 [=na2na3], nan3a3 [=nan2a3], na3na4, nan3a4; na4na1, nan4a1, <i>etc</i>	nen1e1, nen1a1, nan1e1, ..., nen1e4, nen1a4, nan1e4; ne2ne1, ne2na1, na2ne1, nen2e1, nen2a1, nan2e1, <i>etc</i> ; ne3ne1, ne3na1, na3ne1, nen3e1, nen3a1, nan3e1, <i>etc</i> ; ne4ne1, ne4na1, na4ne1, <i>etc</i>
--	---	---

TRADITIONAL MEANINGS OF SYLLABLES

The traditional morphemes or meanings of syllables to be considered turn out to be A1-A4, AN1-AN4, NA1-NA4, NAN1-NAN4 and possibly also E1-E4, EN1-EN4, NE1-NE4 and NEN1-NEN4. For the characters it will also be worthwhile to take a look at MA1-MA4, MAN1-MAN4, ME1-ME4 and MEN1-MEN4, especially since the phonetic components of characters in Zhezong Yuyan are, if present at all, often approximations only.

The following lists should be exhaustive with regard to the above speech sounds.

A1-A4

呵 = ā = *phonetic particle*;

啊 = ā = *interj.*; ah;

阿 = ā = *an initial particle; prefix to names of people*;

啊 = á = *an interjection; to express doubt or to question; to show realization; to stress*;

嘎 = á = ah; *exclamatory part.*;

啊 = ǎ = *interj. for surprise*;

啊 = à = oh (*interjection*);

阿 = à = *phonetic character*;

啊 = a = *a modal particle showing affirmation, approval, or consent*;

阿 = a = *final part.; interj.*

Common phonetic in these A characters:

- ❖ 阿 (à / ē) for a1, a2, a3, a4 and a5; this phonetic also used for e1

E1-E4

婀 = ē = *graceful; willowy; unstable*;

屙 = ē = *defecate*;

痲 = ē = *malady*;

阿 = ē = *flatter*;

俄 = é = *suddenly; very soon; Russian*;

吡 = é = *move*;

哦 = é = *to chant*;

罔 = é = *decoy*;

娥 = é = *good; beautiful*;

峨 = é = lofty; name of a mountain;
 莪 = é = zedoary;
 蚶 = é = oyster;
 蛾 = é = moth;
 訛 = 讹 = é = error; exhort; false;
 鉞 = 钺 = é = osmium;
 額 = 额 = é = volume; amount; quantity; forehead; quota;
 鵝 = 鹅 = é = goose;
 惡 = 恶 = ě = nauseated;
 厄 = è = Lex&MT: distressed;
 呃 = è = Lex&MT: hiccough;
 罍 = è = MT: beat a drum; startle;
 噩 = è = MT: startling; Lex: shocking (E.g. 噩夢 = 噩梦 = è mèng = MT: nightmare)
 堊 = 垩 = è = Lex&MT: to whitewash; to plaster;
 塌 = è = MT: dam; to stop; check;
 堦 = è = MT: a boundary; a border;
 嶮 = è = MT: cliff; precipice;
 惡 = 恶 = è = Lex&MT: evil;
 愕 = è = Lex&MT: startled;
 扼 = è = Lex&MT: hold (strategic position);
 搯 = è = MT: hold (strategic position);
 柅 = è = MT: tree knot;
 萼 = è = Lex&MT: stem and calyx of flower;
 詔 = è = MT: harsh; forbidding;
 諤 = 谥 = è = Lex&MT: honest speech;
 輓 = 挽 = è = Lex&MT: restrain; yoke;
 遏 = è = Lex&MT: to stop; check;
 鄂 = è = Lex: hupeh; MT: Hubei province (abbrev.);
 鏗 = 铿 = è = Lex&MT: blade edge; sharp;
 闕 = 阙 = è = Lex&MT: shut; stop;
 阨 = è = MT: defile; pass; in distress;
 頰 = è = MT: junction of nose and forehead;
 顎 = 颚 = è = Lex&MT: jaw; palate;
 餓 = 饿 = è = Lex&MT: to be hungry; hungry;
 餒 = è = MT: hiccup;
 鱷 = 鳄 = è = Lex&MT: crocodile; alligator;
 鶚 = 鸞 = è = Lex&MT: fish eagle; fish hawk; osprey;
 齶 = è = MT: palate

Common phonetics in these E characters:

- ❖ 阿 (ē / à) for e1; this phonetic also used for a1, a2, a3, a4 and a5
- ❖ 我 (wǒ) for e2: 我 = wǒ = I; me
- ❖ 厄 (è) and 罍 (è) for e4

AN1-AN4

媿 ān /girl in love/undecided/
 安 = ān = content, calm, still, quiet; to pacify; peace;
 庵 = ān = hut; Buddhist convent, small Buddhist temple;
 桉 ān /eucalyptus globulus/
 氨 ān /ammonia/
 盒 = ān = container;
 菴 ān /small Buddhist temple/
 菩 ān /small Buddhist temple/
 諳 = 諳 = ān = be versed in, know well;
 鞍 ān /saddle/
 鶉 = 鶉 = ān = quail
 鮫 = ān = ? [JDaFreqL chr.6666 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 鵠 = ān = ? [JDaFreqL chr.7523 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 盒 = ān = ? [JDaFreqL chr.8400 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 籛 = ān = ? [JDaFreqL chr.8716 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 掩 = ān = ? [JDaFreqL chr.9270 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 鶉 = ān = ? [JDaFreqL chr.9688 unknown to Alta.; MT: 鶉 = yàn = quail]
 鶉 = 鶉 = ān = quail
 啍 án /(Cantonese ngap1) to speak/
 俺 ǎn /I (northern dialects)/
 俺 = ǎn = syllable;
 鉍 = 鉍 ǎn /ammonium/
 掩 = ǎn = ? [JDaFreqL chr.6755 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 揞 = ǎn = ? [JDaFreqL chr.7569 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 罍 [罍] = ǎn = ? [JDaFreqL chr.8880 unknown to MT, Alta.]
 岸 = àn = bank, shore, beach, coast;
 按 = àn = to press (with the hand), to push; to control, to restrain, to check; pressing down
 (brush movement in painting); according to, in the light of;
 暗 àn /dark/gloomy/hidden/secret/
 案 = àn = (legal) case; incident; record, file, table;
 (作案 = zuò àn = (v) commit a crime)

犴 àn /jail/
 胺 àn /amine/
 犴 àn /jail/
 闇 = 暗 àn /to shut the door/unilluminated/
 黯 àn /deep black/dark
 猓 = àn = ? [JDaFreqL chr.8662 unknown to MT, Alta.]

Common phonetics in these AN characters:

- ❖ 安 (ān) for an1, an3 and an4
- ❖ 奄 (yān / yǎn) for an1 and an3 (yān = castrate; to delay; yǎn = suddenly; to embrace)
- ❖ 音 (yīn) for an1, an3 and an4 (yīn = sound; noise; news)

EN1-EN4 (en2 and en3 do not exist)

嗯 ēn (a groaning sound);
恩 ēn kind act (from above);
摠 èn to press (with finger)

Common phonetic in these EN characters:

- ❖ 恩 (ēn) for en1 and en4, the two existing tones

NA1-NA4

南 = nā = *same character as for nán*;
拏 ná /apprehend/take/
拿 ná /to hold/to seize/to catch/to apprehend/to take/
拏 ná /apprehend/take/
萑 = ná = ? [JDaFreqL chr.8892 unknown to MT, Alta.]
說 = ná = ? [JDaFreqL chr.9716 unknown to MT, Alta.]
哪 nǎ /how/which/
那 nà /how/which/
呐 = 呐 = nà = battle cry;
捺 nà /(downwards-right concave character stroke)/press down firmly/
納 = 纳 = nà = to accept; to pay (tax etc.);
腩 = nà = castor;
衲 nà /cassock/to line/
鞞 nà /inner reins of a 4-horse team/
那 nà /that/those/
鈉 = 钠 = nà = sodium;
哪 = na = *final part. preceded by N [from nǎ]*
鞞 = nà = ? [JDaFreqL chr.7411 unknown to MT, Alta.]
箨 = nà = ? [JDaFreqL chr.9041 unknown to Alta.][MT: 箨 = ruò = cuticle of bamboo plant]

Common phonetics in these NA characters:

- ❖ 女 (nǚ) at top left for na2 (nǚ = female; woman)
- ❖ 那 (nǎ / nà) for na3 and na4; this phonetic also used for nei3 and nei4
- ❖ 内 (nèi) for na4; this phonetic also used for ne4 (nèi = inside; inner; internal; within; interior) (cp. nei4zai4de, 内在的, for *inner* or *internal*)

MA1-MA4

媽 妈 mā ma; mamma;
嫫 嫫 mā ma; mamma;
媽 妈 mā dragonfly;
麻 má leprosy; numb;
蟆 má toad;

麻 má (to have) pins and needles; tingling; hemp; numb; to bother;
 嗎 吗 mǎ morphine;
 馮 fēng mǎ name of a river;
 獁 犸 mǎ mammoth;
 瑪 玛 mǎ agate; cornelian;
 碼 码 mǎ a weight; number; yard; pile; stack;
 螞 蚂 mǎ ant;
 馬 马 mǎ horse; horse chess piece; Surname;
 馮 mǎ to curse, to revile, to abuse; to scold;
 唛 唛 mǎ mark;
 禡 mǎ d (22nd); sacrifice to god of war;
 罵 骂 mǎ scold; abuse;
 螞 蚂 mǎ grasshopper;
 么 ma (interrog. part.);
 嗎 吗 ma (question tag);
 嘛 ma (a modal particle);
 蟆 ma toad

Common phonetic in these MA characters:

❖ 马 (mǎ) for ma1, ma3, ma4 and ma

NE4 (ne1-ne3 do not exist)

訥 = 讷 nè large; speak cautiously;
 呐 = 讷 = ne = (final part.);
 呢 ne (question particle)

Common phonetics in these NE characters:

❖ 内 (nèi) for ne4; this phonetic also used for na4 (nèi = inside; inner; internal; within; interior)

ME (me1-me4 do not exist)

麼 么 me (interrog. suff.);

NAN1-NAN4

囡 = nān = *MT*: one's daughter; to filch; to secrete; [*none in Lex and Oxf for nān*]
 南 = nán = *Lex&MT*: south;
 喃 = nán = *Lex&MT*: mumble in repetition;
 喃 = nán = *MT*: name of a country;
 柁 = nán = *MT*: Machilus nanmu;
 楠 = nán = *Lex&MT*: Machilus nanmu;
 男 = nán = *Lex&MT*: male;
 謔 = nán = *MT*: mumble in repetition;
 難 = 难 nán = *Lex&MT*: difficult (to...); problem, difficulty; difficult; not good;

慙 = nǎn = *MT*: stand in awe; [*not in Lex, not in Oxf*] (top component with traditional 難 instead of simplified 难 for nán) (*cp.* 愁 = tì = respect, regard; to stand in awe of, to be alarmed)

蝻 = nǎn = *Lex&MT*: immature locusts;

赧 = nǎn = *Lex&MT*: blush;

臄 = nǎn = *Alta.* [*not in MT*]: intestinal fat;

難 = 难 = nán = *Lex&MT*: disaster; distress; to scold

Common phonetics in these NAN characters:

- ❖ 南 (nán) for nan2 and nan3
- ❖ 难 or traditional 難(nán) for nan2, nan3 and nan4

MAN1-MAN4

顛 顛 mǎn dawdling;

埋 mán to blame;

椈 mán (tree);

瞞 瞞 mán conceal from;

蔓 mán *Brassica campestris*;

蠻 蛮 mán barbarian; bullying; very; quite; rough; reckless;

謾 漫 mán deceive;

饅 馒 mán steamed bread;

鬢 mán beautiful hair;

鰻 鳗 mán eel; *Anguilla lostoniensis*;

扈 mǎn the youngest;

滿 = 满 = mǎn = *MT*: Manchurian; to fill; to fulfill; filled; packed; *Oxf: adj.* full, filled;

whole, entire; *adv.* quite, rather; *vb.* reach, reach the limit of (*cp. Lex: Manchurian: n.* 中国东北人 *adj.* 中国东北的)

墁 mǎn to plaster;

嫚 mǎn (surname); insult;

幔 mǎn curtain;

慢 mǎn slow;

曼 mǎn handsome; large; long;

漫 mǎn free; unrestrained; inundate;

熯 mǎn to spread;

縵 幔 mǎn plain thin silk; slow; unadorned;

蔓 mǎn creeper; to spread;

謾 漫 mǎn disrespect; neglect; slight;

鄴 mǎn place name;

鏹 钁 mǎn side of coin without words; trowel;

鬢 mǎn head ornaments; pretty hair

Common phonetics in these MAN characters:

- ❖ the right component of 瞞 (with cao3 at top and liang3 at bottom), for man2 and man3, part of the phonetic component of 懣 (mèn)

❖ 曼 (màn) for man2 and man4

NEN4 (nen1-nen3 do not exist)

嫩 = nèn = Lex&MT: tender; soft

MEN1-MEN4 (men3 does not exist)

悶 闷 mēn smother; stuffy;

捫 扪 mén lay hands on; to cover;

璊 mén (gem); rouge;

糜 mén porridge; rice sprouts;

鉳 钷 mén mendelevium;

門 门 mén opening; door; gate; doorway; gateway; valve; switch; way to do something; knack; family; house; (religious) sect; school (of thought); class; category; phylum or division (taxonomy);

悶 闷 mèn melancholy;

懣 懣 mèn melancholy;

焖 焖 mèn cook in a covered vessel;

們 们 men (plural marker for pronouns and a few animate nouns)

Common phonetics in these MEN characters:

❖ 门 (mén) for men1, men 2 and men4, the three existing tones

❖ 满 (mǎn) as the phonetic component of 懣 (mèn)

FINAL SELECTION OF SOUNDS AND CHARACTERS

The translation of words containing morphemes of the neutralistic N-A series is based on the selection of the syllable *nǎn*, that is, third-tone *nan*, to refer to neutrality. For the time being, this syllable will be represented by the character 懣 in printing. (This character is pronounced *nǎn* too and means traditionally *to stand in awe*.) Already now it can be represented by the neutral-inclusive, ‘*nèi-zhōng*’ character combining 中 and 内 in writing. Eventually 懣 is to be replaced by the new ‘*nèi-zhōng*’ character in printing as well.

The use of *nǎn* to translate *nan-*, *anan* and *nana* may seem obvious. Yet *nan-* is not to be translated with *nǎn-* only, because the term *nǎn* in Zhezhong Yuyan does not change the meaning of the base word, as the prefix *nan-* in This Language. It is *ana-* which is to be translated with *nǎn*, as neither term changes the meaning of the base word. The meanings in Zhezhong Yuyan are therefore as follows:

ZHEZHONG YUYAN	THIS LANGUAGE	MEANING
懣 nǎn	(ana)	related to neutrality or more generally neutral-inclusivity (Zhezhong Yuyan : while being or not being catenically neutral itself) (This Language : while not being catenically neutral itself)

懃 nǎn[+base word+ base word modifier] (<i>nǎn</i> is not a base word modifier)	nan-[+base word] (<i>nan</i> is a base word modifier)	Zhezhong Yuyan : being the neutral element of the predicate catena of; This Language : being the neutral, external limit-element of
阿懃 ā-nǎn	anan	perfective neutrality, symbolic of perfective neutralism
懃阿 nǎn-à	nana	aiming at or furthering perfective neutrality, symbolic of corrective neutralism

For the translation of *nan-* it would suffice theoretically to let *bù* change the meaning of the base word, in which case *nan-* could be translated as 懃不 (*nǎnbù*). The problem is, however, that Zhezhong Yuyan too is traditionally incapable of adequately distinguishing between negation on the one hand and opposition or contrariness on the other. (See the Book of Instruments, section 2.3.4, for instance.) *Bù* in the sense of *not* is used for negation, but *bù* in the sense of *un-* refers to what is opposed to what the base word refers to. Thus, 不满意 (*bù mǎnyì*) does not simply mean *not happy* (the negation of *happy*, which includes *nanhappy*) but *unhappy* (its opposite, which does not include *nanhappy*). It is therefore impossible or undesirable to have the meaning of the base word changed by *bù* first, if only because the new word starting with *nǎn* would or could receive the negative connotation of the opposite of the base word. Instead of negating the base word it must be **extended** first to all catena predicates and then confined again to the neutrality of the catena by means of *nǎn*.

Note that the final 阿 in the three-syllable name of the supreme being which forms part of the N-A series of neutralistic terms would have to be pronounced not as fourth-tone *à* but as first-tone *ā* to keep the complete symmetry in the name. However, this requirement does not play any role in practice, because the name is ineffable, at least or even symbolically.

THE WORD *ANABASIS*

DATA

[Dict.cn:] anabasis = n. 进军, 侵入, 远征

(進軍=进军=jìn jūn =march; advance)

(侵入==qīn rù =to make (military) incursions; to invade; 侵入者==qīn rù zhě =intruder; invader)

(遠征=远征=yuǎn zhēng =expedition)

[Lex.:] anabasis = n. 进军, 侵入, 远征 [<<词的变形>>:(复数: -ses)]

促進 = 促进=cù jìn = to promote (an idea or cause); to advance; boost;

>> 促 = = cù =to hurry; to rush; to hasten; near; to promote;

>> 進 = 进 = jìn = **advance**; enter; to come in;

[NI-Ch.:] 'vooruitgang' = 进展 jìnzhǎn;

(進展=进展=jìn zhǎn =to make headway; to make progress)

本 = = běn = roots or stems of plants; origin; source; this; the current; root; foundation;
basis; (a measure word);

本色= =běn sè =inherent qualities; natural qualities; distinctive character; true qualities
本性= =běn xìng =natural instincts; nature; inherent quality

SELECTED MODEL TRANSLATIONS

(1) In the sense of (neutralistic/neutral-inclusive) *advance*: 懋进, **nǎnjìn**

Character-sequence check for 懋进: 懋进 does not exist traditionally.

Tonal sound-sequence check for *nǎn()jìn*: *nǎn()jìn* does not exist traditionally.

General sound-sequence check for *nan()jin*: *nan()jin* does not exist traditionally in any combination of tones with the exception of *nán jīn* in the phrase *Yuènnán jīnsī hóu* (越南金丝猴, *Tonkin snub-nosed langur*).

(2) In the sense of (neutralistic/neutral-inclusive) *basis* or *foundation*: 懋本, **nǎnběn**

Character-sequence check for 懋本: 懋本 does not exist traditionally.

Sound-sequence check for *nan()ben*: *nan()ben* does not exist traditionally in any combination of tones.

(The syllable *nǎn* for *neutral(-inclusive)* is provisionally printed as 懋, until the introduction of the *nèi-zhōng* character for *nǎn*, combining 内 and 中.)

THE NAME ANANDA

DA1-4

噉 = 啖 *dā* /(phonetic)/command to a horse/clatter (of horses' hoofs)/

搭 *dā* /build (scaffolding)/take (boat, train)/hang/join/match/take passage/

答 *dā* /to answer/agree/

褡 *dā* /cummerbund/

妲 *dá* /concubine of last Shang emperor/

怛 *dá* /distressed/alarmed/shocked/grieved/

打 *dá* /dozen/

瘩 *dá* /sore/boil/scab/

笪 *dá* /(surname)/rough bamboo mat/

答 *dá* /reply/answer/return/respond/echo/

荅 *dá* /to answer/agree/

蓬 *dá* /plantago major/

裊 *dá* /inner shirt or singlet/

達 = 达 *dá* /attain/pass through/achieve/reach/realize/clear/inform/notify/dignity/

鞞 *dá* /(phonetic)/dressed leather/

韃 = 鞑 *dá* /Tartar/a tribe in China/

打 = *dǎ* /beat/strike/break/mix up/build/fight/fetch/make/tie up/issue/shoot/calculate/since/from/

大 = *dà* = big, huge, large; major, great; wide, deep; oldest, eldest;

>> cp. 安大略(省) = *Āndàlüè* (shěng) = (Province of) Ontario;

DE4 (de1-de3 do not exist)

得 *dé* obtain; get; gain; proper; suitable; proud; contented; allow; permit; ready; finished;

德 dé Germany; virtue; goodness; morality; ethics; kindness; favor; character; kind;
地 de (subor. part. adverbial); -ly;
底 de (possessive part.); (subor. part.);
得 de a sentence particle used after a verb to show effect; degree or possibility;
的 de (possessive particle); of;

ANANDA: A1-4 NAN1-4 DA1-4

阿難答 = a1nan3da1/2

阿難荅 = a1nan3da2

阿難达 = a1nan3da2

ANANDA: AN1-4 AN1-4 DA1-4

諳安答 = an1an1da1/2 [(諳安=knows by heart peacefully) knows by heart An Da]

諳安荅 = an1an1da2 [(諳安=knows by heart peacefully) knows by heart An ?]

諳安达 = an1an1da2 [(諳安=knows by heart peacefully) knows by heart Anda]

ANANA: A1-4 NAN1-4 A1-4

阿難阿 = a1nan3a5

ANANA: AN1-4 A1-4 NA1-4

安啊哪 = an1a1na5

諳啊哪 = an1a1na5

Final Selection

A1nan3da2 or **Ānǎndà**, provisionally printed as **阿難达**.

Character-sequence checks for 阿難 and 難达: these combinations do not exist traditionally.
Tonal sound-sequence checks for *Ā()nǎn* and *nǎn()dà*: these combinations do not exist traditionally.

General sound-sequence check for *a()nan*: *a()nan* does not exist traditionally in any combination of tones.

General sound-sequence check for *nan()da*: *nan da* only exists traditionally in phrases combining a proper name ending in *nán* (南, *South*) with *Dàxué* (大学, *University*) and in geographical names starting with *Nán* (南) and continuing with *Da1-4* such as *Nán Dàxīyáng* (南大西洋, *South Atlantic*).

(The syllable *nǎn* for *neutral(-inclusive)* is provisionally printed as 難, until the introduction of the *nèi-zhōng* character for *nǎn*, combining 内 and 中.)

THE NAME *NANDI*

DI1-4

低 dī /to lower (one's head)/to let droop/to hang down/low/to incline/beneath/low/

堤 dī /dike/

提 dī /carry (suspended)/

氏 dī /name of an ancient tribe/

滴 dī /a drop/to drip/

羝 dī /billy goat/ram/
镝 = 镝 dī /dysprosium/
隄 = 堤 dī /dike/
鞞 dī /(surname)/leather shoes/
啮 dí /backbite/
嫡 dí /first wife/son of first wife/
敌 = 敌 dí /enemy/match/
滌 = 涤 dí /wash/cleanse/
狄 dí /(surname)/barbarians/name of a tribe/
的 = **dí = really and truly;**
笛 dí /flute/
簫 dí /flute/
糴 = 糴 dí /buy up (grain)/
翟 dí /long-tail pheasant/
荻 dí /Anaphalis yedoensis/
藪 dí /dry/scorched/
覲 = 覲 dí /face to face/
蹄 dí /hoof/

迪 = **dí** = direct; follow [Dict.cn]; **enlighten** [Collins]; **to enlighten** [Pleco, MDBG]

(Collins: qǐdí = enlighten: 他的话给了我们很多启迪。 = Tāde huà gěi le wǒmen hěn duō qǐdí = We found his words very enlightening.)

>> 启 = qǐ = to open; start; initiate; enlighten or awaken; state; inform [Pleco]

(Nciku: **in names** such as *Li Yundi*=李云迪=Lǐ Yúndí, *Andy*=安迪=Āndí, *Judy/Jody*=朱迪=Zhūdí, *Randy*=兰迪=Lándí, *Cindy*=辛迪=Xīndí, *Wendy*=温迪=Wēndí [or 文迪=Wéndí: see below], *Mandy*=曼迪=Màndí, *Salman Rushdie*=萨曼*拉什迪=Sàmàn*Lāshéndí. Nciku lists 167 examples but only the one from Collins with *enlighten*.)

(Dict.cn: 请帮帮文迪的忙, 我恐怕她太多喝不完。 = Qǐng bāngbāng Wéndí de máng, wǒ kǒngpà tā tài duō hē bù wán. = Give me a hand with Wendy: I'm afraid she's had a few too many.)

鞚 dí /reins/bridle/

砥 dǐ /vex/

坻 dǐ /place name/

底 = dǐ = (1) bottom, base (井底 = jǐngdǐ = the bottom of a well); (2) the heart of a matter, ins and outs; (5) end of a year or month (年底 = niándǐ); ground, background, foundation (白底红花 = báidǐ hóng huā = red flowers on a white background) [Pleco]

底 = dǐ = background; bottom; base; the end of a period of time; towards the end of (last month) [Pleco]; background/bottom/base; fundus [Lex]; bottom; record; end [LINE]

Note: the character 底 may also be used for the possessive or subordinate particle *de*.

(井底之蛙 = jǐngdǐzhīwā = the frog at the bottom of the well (idiom); fig. a person of limited outlook and experience [Pleco]; a frog at the bottom of a well; an ignorant person [MT])

弧 dǐ /carved bow/

抵 dǐ /hold up/on the whole/push against/to support/to resist/to reach/to arrive/mortgage/

柢 dǐ /foundation/[tree] root/

氏 dǐ /foundation/on the whole/

牴 dǐ /to butt/resist/

砥 dǐ /baffle (pier)/whetstone/
 葦 dǐ /stibene/
 觥 dǐ /to butt/resist/
 詆 詆 dǐ /defame/to slander/
 邸 dǐ /(surname)/lodging-house/
 地 dì /earth/ground/field/place/land/
 娣 dì /wife of a younger brother/
 帝 dì /emperor/
 弟 dì /younger brother/
 杕 dì /lone-standing tree/
 槩 dì /squeeze out of/extract/
 楝 dì /Kerria japonica/
 滂 dì /to drop, as liquids/a drop/
 玢 dì /pearly/
 璫 dì /white jade worn on belt/
 甌 dì /a jar without ears/

的 = dì = aim; clear;

(Cp. 目的 = mùdì = purpose; aim; goal; target; objective)

(Cp. 中的 = zhòng (4th ?) dì = hit the mark / medium; mesne)

睇 dì /look down upon/
 碲 dì /tellurium/
 禘 dì /imperial ancestral sacrifice/
 第 dì /(prefix before a number, for ordering numbers, e.g. "first", "number two", etc)/
 締 = 締 dì /closely joined/connection/knot/
 蒂 dì /stem (of fruit)/
 蓊 dì /stem (of fruit)/
 蜩 dì /rainbow/
 蝶 dì /rainbow/
 諦 = 諦 dì /examine/truth (Buddhist)/
 踹 dì /kick/tread on/
 遞 = 遞 dì /to hand over/to pass/to give/
 遯 dì /go away/migrate/

From Teach Yourself Chinese by Elizabeth Scurfield, p.211: "In Chinese *xiang4sheng1* ('cross talk') [Kennedy's] name was translated as *ken3*(啃) *ni2* (泥) *de* (的) 'gnaw mud person' but officialdom saw fit to change it to *Ken3* (肯) *ni2* (尼) *di* (迪) 'willing Buddhist nun enlighten!'".

NANDI = NAN1 / NAN3 / NA1AN1 / NA2AN4 / NA4AN2 + DI1-4

(NAN3 + DI1-4

懋迪 = nan3di2 [迪 especially used in family names and masculine, feminine or epicene given names ending in *-di*, *-die* or *-dy*]

懋砥 = nan3di3; 懋地 = nan3di4; 懋的 = nan3di4; 懋蜩 = nan3di4)

Final Selection

Nan3di2 or *Nǎndí*, provisionally printed as 懋迪.

Character-sequence check for 懋迪: 懋迪 does not exist traditionally.

Tonal sound-sequence check for *nǎn()dí*: this combination does not exist traditionally.

General sound-sequence check for *nan()di*: *nan()di* only exists traditionally in phrases combining a proper name ending in *nán* (南) with *dìqū* (地区, *district/area/region*) and in the musical term *nándīyīn* (男低音, *bass*).

(The syllable *nǎn* for *neutral(-inclusive)* is provisionally printed as 懋, until the introduction of the *nèi-zhōng* character for *nǎn*, combining 内 and 中.)