

k ō ngz ĭ

孔子 Confucius

#1 Analects Chapter 7-22 -- 三人行，必有我師

Modern Chinese writing	三	人	行	,	必	有	我	師
Ancient Chinese writing				,				
English translation								

Click and resize the cards to read the descriptions and to fit them in the table cells.

 A pictograph of a person walking	 Ancient Chinese used lines to represent numbers	 Represented cutting a short stick as a unit of measure. Later it became "surely" or "must"	 A pictograph of a person	 A person stands behind a podium and speaks	 A pictograph of a hand trying to grab something which means "to possess"	 The left is a hand holding a weapon on the right side, which means "to protect myself from horror".	Walk	My
							Three	Must
							Have	Person
								Teacher

#2 Analects chapter 2-15 -- 學而不思則罔，思而不學則殆

Modern Chinese writing	學	而	不	思	則	罔	,	思	而	不	學	則	殆
Ancient Chinese writing													
English translation													

Click and resize the cards to read the descriptions and to fit them in the table cells.

 This is a pictograph of a person trapped in a net who cannot get out. It means "confused" or "useless".	 Originally, this was a pictograph of a moustache under a nose. Later, it was used as a conjunction word "and" or "but".	 This is a pictograph of using a knife on the right to carve rules on an object on the left. Represents rules or standards, but also used as "then", or "so".	 This character combines the head on the top and the heart on the bottom to mean "producing thoughts", or "to think".	 The bottom part is a child in a building. The top part is two hands holding books. The character means "to study" or "to learn".	 This pictograph shows the roots of a plant that cannot sprout above the ground, shown as the top horizontal line. Used as negative, not or no.	 The right side of this character shows the pronunciation, and the left side is a person standing on a high place, to indicate "dangerous".	useless	learn
							dangerous	but
								not
								think
								then