CHINESE BOOST

Chinese philosophy Chinese vocabulary list

142 words with pinyin, 繁體 and meanings, 93 of them with an example sentence.
Every word here links to its entry on the site.

Parts 1 2 3 4 5

Chinese philosophy Chinese vocabulary list on the web
The same words as a CSV, for Anki or a spreadsheet
A free account, which keeps 简体 or 繁體, pinyin or 注音 and the rest of how you read Chinese on every device

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Elementary (HSK 1-3)

大学 大學

dàxué university / college / the Great Learning, one of the Four Books 四書|四书[Si4 shu1] in Confucianism

> 我去上大学。
> Wǒ qù shàng dàxué.
> I go to university.

信

xìn letter / mail / to trust / to believe / to profess faith in / confidence / trust / truthful / at will / at random

> 你们别信他。
> Nǐmen bié xìn tā.
> Don't trust him, you guys.

文化

wénhuà culture / cultural / civilization

> 电脑文化是好是坏?
> Diànnǎo wénhuà shì hǎo shì huài?
> Is PC culture good or bad?

Intermediate (HSK 4-6)

道

dào classifier for long thin things (rivers, cracks, shadows etc), barriers (walls, doors etc), questions (in an exam etc), commands, courses in a meal, steps in a process / road / path / to say (introducing a direct quotation, as in a novel) / way / reason / principle / the Way / the Dao / a skill / an art / a specialization / to express / to extend (polite words) / circuit (administrative division)
dǎo to lead / to guide / to clear a channel / to dredge

> 他们分道而行。
> Tāmen fēn dào ér xíng.
> They went their separate ways.

自然

zìrán natural / naturally / nature

> 自然充满了神秘。
> Zìrán chōngmǎnle shénmì.
> Nature is full of mysteries.

气 氣

qì to make angry / to annoy / to get angry / gas / air / smell / weather / vital energy / qi

> 啤酒没气了。
> Píjiǔ méi qì le.
> The beer is stale.

孙子 孫子

sūnzi grandson / son's son
sūnzǐ Sun Tzu, also known as Sun Wu 孫武|孙武[Sun1 Wu3] (c. 500 BC, dates of birth and death uncertain), general, strategist and philosopher of the Spring and Autumn Period (700-475 BC), believed to be the author of the “Art of War” 孫子兵法|孙子兵法[Sun1 zi3 Bing1 fa3], one of the Seven Military Classics of ancient China 武經七書|武经七书[Wu3 jing1 Qi1 shu1]

> 你读过孙子写的书吗?
> Nǐ dúguo sūnzi xiě de shū ma?
> Have you read the book Sunzi wrote?

哲学 哲學

zhéxué philosophy

> 哲学是什么?
> Zhéxué shì shénme?
> What is philosophy?

思想

sīxiǎng thought / thinking / idea / ideology

> 我试试思想。
> Wǒ shì shì sīxiǎng.
> I try to think.

经典 經典

jīngdiǎn the classics / scriptures / classical / classic (example, case etc) / typical

> 他喜欢读古代经典。
> Tā xǐhuan dú gǔdài jīngdiǎn.
> He likes reading the ancient classics.

传统 傳統

chuántǒng tradition / traditional

> 中华传统节日有很多。
> Zhōnghuá chuántǒng jiérì yǒu hěn duō.
> There are many traditional Chinese festivals.

理论 理論

lǐlùn theory / to argue / to take notice of

> 我的理论是这样。
> Wǒ de lǐlùn shì zhèyàng.
> That's my theory.

智慧

zhìhuì wisdom / intelligence

> 他很有智慧。
> Tā hěn yǒu zhìhuì.
> He's very wise.

道德

dàodé virtue / morality / ethics

> 他是个很有道德的人。
> Tā shì gè hěn yǒu dàodé de rén.
> He is a person of great virtue.

和谐 和諧

héxié harmonious / harmony / to censor

> 家庭和谐比什么都重要。
> Jiātíng héxié bǐ shénme dōu zhòngyào.
> Harmony in the family matters more than anything.

天下

tiānxià land under heaven / the whole world / the whole of China / realm / rule

> 天下没有白白得到的好处。
> Tiānxià méiyǒu báibái dédào de hǎochù.
> There are no benefits you get for nothing.

主张 主張

zhǔzhāng to advocate / to stand for / view / position / stand / proposition / viewpoint / assertion

> 你对这件事有什么主张?
> Nǐ duì zhè jiàn shì yǒu shénme zhǔzhāng?
> What is your view on this matter?

思想家

sīxiǎngjiā thinker

哲学家 哲學家

zhéxuéjiā philosopher

> 我弟弟说他长大以后想当哲学家。
> Wǒ dìdi shuō tā zhǎngdà yǐhòu xiǎng dāng zhéxuéjiā.
> My younger brother says he wants to be a philosopher when he grows up.

谦虚 謙虛

qiānxū modest / self-effacing / to make modest remarks

> 你太谦虚了。
> Nǐ tài qiānxūle.
> You're too modest.

诚信 誠信

chéngxìn honesty / trustworthiness / good faith

> 哲学课上讲到了诚信。
> Zhéxué kè shàng jiǎng dàole chéngxìn.
> Honesty and integrity came up in philosophy class.

Advanced (HSK 7-9)

佛教

fójiào Buddhism

> 佛教来自印度。
> Fójiào láizì Yìndù.
> Buddhism originated in India.

孔子

kǒngzǐ Confucius (551-479 BC), Chinese thinker and social philosopher, also known as 孔夫子[Kong3 fu1 zi3]

> 孔子是两千多年前的思想家。
> Kǒngzǐ shì liǎng qiān duōnián qián de sīxiǎngjiā.
> Confucius was a thinker who lived over two thousand years ago.

儒家

rújiā Confucian school, founded by Confucius 孔子[Kong3 zi3] (551-479 BC) and Mencius 孟子[Meng4 zi3] (c. 372-c. 289 BC)

道家

dàojiā Daoist School of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC), based on the teachings of Laozi or Lao-tze 老子[Lao3 zi3] (c. 500 BC-) and Zhuangzi 莊子|庄子[Zhuang1 zi3] (369-286 BC)

> 你了解道家的思想吗?
> Nǐ liǎojiě dàojiā de sīxiǎng ma?
> Do you know much about Daoist thought?

哲理

zhélǐ philosophic theory / philosophy

> 他爱和朋友聊哲理。
> Tā ài hé péngyou liáo zhélǐ.
> He likes to chat about philosophy with his friends.

孟子

mèngzǐ Mencius (c. 372-c. 289 BC), Confucian philosopher second only to Confucius / book of the same name, one of the classics of Confucianism

> 在孟子看来，义比生命更重要。
> Zài Mèngzǐ kànlai, yì bǐ shēngmìng gèng zhòngyào.
> In Mencius's view, righteousness is more important than life.

老子

lǎozi father / daddy / "I, your father" (in anger, or out of contempt) / I (used arrogantly or jocularly)
lǎozǐ Laozi or Lao-tze (c. 500 BC), Chinese philosopher, the founder of Taoism / the sacred book of Daoism, 道德經|道德经 [Dao4 de2 jing1] by Laozi

> 道德经是老子写的书。
> Dàodéjīng shì lǎozi xiě de shū.
> The Tao Te Ching is a book written by Laozi.

庄子 莊子

zhuāngzǐ Zhuangzi (c. 369–286 BC), Daoist philosopher / the eponymous Daoist classic
zhuāngzi village / hamlet

> 庄子喜欢用故事讲道理。
> Zhuāngzǐ xǐhuan yòng gùshi jiǎngdàolǐ.
> Zhuangzi liked to explain ideas through stories.

论语 論語

lúnyǔ The Analects of Confucius 孔子[Kong3 zi3]

> 你最喜欢论语里的哪一句？
> Nǐ zuì xǐhuan Lúnyǔ lǐ de nǎ yíjù?
> Which line in the Analects do you like best?

仁

rén kernel / humane

礼 禮

lǐ rite / gift / ceremony / etiquette / to treat with courtesy / to show respect to / propriety / courtesy / surname Li

> 你觉得礼在今天还重要吗？
> Nǐ juéde lǐ zài jīntiān hái zhòngyào ma?
> Do you think propriety is still important today?

孝

xiào filial piety or obedience / mourning apparel

孝顺 孝順

xiàoshùn filial / dutiful / devoted to one's parents (and grandparents etc) / to show filial piety towards (an older family member) / filial piety

> 你该好好孝顺你奶奶。
> Nǐ gāi hǎohǎo xiàoshùn nǐ nǎinai.
> You should treat your grandmother with proper filial respect.

阴阳 陰陽

yīnyáng yin and yang

五行

wǔxíng five phases of Chinese philosophy: wood 木, fire 火, earth 土, metal 金, water 水

> 五行是哪五种东西？
> Wǔxíng shì nǎ wǔzhǒng dōngxi?
> Which five things are the five elements?

儒学 儒學

rúxué Confucianism

儒教

rújiào Confucianism

> 儒教重视家庭和教育。
> Rújiào zhòngshì jiātíng hé jiàoyù.
> Confucianism values family and education.

道教

dàojiào Taoism / Daoism

> 道教和佛教有什么不同？
> Dàojiào hé Fójiào yǒu shénme bùtóng?
> What is the difference between Daoism and Buddhism?

道德经 道德經

dàodéjīng the Book of Dao by Laozi or Lao-Tze, the sacred text of Daoism

> 道德经是老子写的书。
> Dàodéjīng shì lǎozi xiě de shū.
> The Tao Te Ching is a book written by Laozi.

无为 無為

wúwéi the Daoist doctrine of inaction / let things take their own course / laissez-faire

天人合一

tiānrénhéyī oneness of heaven and humanity / the theory that man is an integral part of nature

> 天人合一是什么意思？
> Tiānrénhéyī shì shénme yìsi?
> What does the unity of heaven and man mean?

中庸

zhōngyōng golden mean (Confucianism) / (of person) mediocre / ordinary / the Doctrine of the Mean, one of the Four Books 四書|四书[Si4 shu1]

> 他做事讲究中庸，从不走极端。
> Tā zuòshì jiǎngjiu zhōngyōng, cóngbù zǒujíduān.
> He believes in the golden mean and never goes to extremes.

义 義

yì meaning / righteousness / justice / adopted / artificial (tooth, limb etc) / Italy (abbr. for 義大利|义大利[Yi4 da4 li4]) / foster (father etc) / relationship / friendship / surname Yi

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> In Mencius's view, righteousness is more important than life.

智

zhì wise / wisdom

> 你觉得智和知识一样吗？
> Nǐ juéde zhì hé zhīshi yíyàng ma?
> Do you think wisdom is the same as knowledge?

忠

zhōng loyal / devoted / faithful

忠诚 忠誠

zhōngchéng devoted / loyal / fidelity / loyalty

> 狗是一种忠诚的动物。
> Gǒu shì yìzhǒng zhōngchéng de dòngwù.
> Dogs are a loyal kind of animal.

君子

jūnzǐ nobleman / person of noble character

> 他以君子之道生活。
> Tā yǐ jūnzǐ zhī dào shēnghuó.
> He lived a moral life.

小人

xiǎorén person of low social status (old) / I, me (used to refer humbly to oneself) / nasty person / vile character

> 他是个卑鄙小人。
> Tā shì gè bēibǐ xiǎorén.
> He is a despicable person.

圣人 聖人

shèngrén sage / the Sage (i.e. Confucius) / (respectful way of addressing a monarch) your sagacious majesty / saint

贤人 賢人

xiánrén great person of the past / venerable forebear / the great and the good

修身
xiūshēn to cultivate one's moral character / slim-fit / body-hugging

> 你怎样理解修身？
> Nǐ zěnyàng lǐjiě xiūshēn?
> How do you understand self-cultivation?

修养 修養
xiūyǎng accomplishment / training / self-cultivation

> 有没有修养，看他怎么对人。
> Yǒuméiyǒu xiūyǎng, kàn tā zěnme duì rén.
> Whether someone is well cultivated shows in how he treats people.

五常
wǔcháng the five cardinal virtues in traditional Chinese ethics: benevolence 仁[ren2], justice 義|义[yi4], propriety 禮|礼[li3], wisdom 智[zhi4] and honor 信[xin4] / alternative term for 五倫|五伦[wu3 lun2], the five cardinal relationships / alternative term for 五行[wu3 xing2], the five elements / the Permanent Five (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council: China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA)

> 五常中的哪一条最难做到？
> Wǔcháng zhōng de nǎ yìtiáo zuì nán zuòdào?
> Which of the Five Constant Virtues is the hardest to live up to?

经书 經書
jīngshū classic books in Confucianism / scriptures / sutras

礼仪 禮儀
lǐyí etiquette / ceremony

> 她没有一点礼仪。
> Tā méiyǒu yìdiǎn lǐyí.
> She has no manners at all.

伦理 倫理
lúnlǐ ethics

> 这门课讲的是伦理问题。
> Zhè mén kèjiǎng de shì lúnlǐ wèntí.
> This course is about ethical issues.

人性
rénxìng human nature / humanity / human / the totality of human attributes

> 人性本来就很复杂。
> Rénxìng běnlái jiù hěn fùzá.
> Human nature is complicated to begin with.

格物致知
géwùzhìzhī to study the underlying principle to acquire knowledge (idiom) / pursuing knowledge to the end

天道
tiāndào natural law / heavenly law / weather (dialect)

> 他相信天道不会被人改变。
> Tā xiāngxìn tiāndào búhuì bèi rén gǎibiàn.
> He believes the Way of Heaven cannot be changed by people.

天命
tiānmìng Mandate of Heaven / destiny / fate / one's life span

> 老人说自己天命将尽。
> Lǎorén shuō zìjǐ Tiānmìng jiāng jǐn.
> The old man said his days were nearly over.

逍遥 逍遙
xiāoyáo free and unfettered

老庄 老莊
lǎozhuāng Laozi and Zhuangzi (or Lao-tze and Chuang-tze), the founders of Daoism

> 他最近迷上了老庄的书。
> Tā zuìjìn mí shàng le Lǎo Zhuāng de shū.
> He's become fascinated with the books of Laozi and Zhuangzi lately.

养生 養生
yǎngshēng to maintain good health / to raise a child or animal / curing (of concrete etc)

> 她喜欢早睡早起来养生。
> Tā xǐhuan zǎoshuìzǎoqǐ lái yǎngshēng.
> She likes to go to bed and get up early to keep healthy.

太极 太極
tàijí the Absolute or Supreme Ultimate, the source of all things according to some interpretations of Chinese mythology

> 他抓住了太极的精髓。
> Tā zhuāzhùle Tàijí de jīngsuǐ.
> He has grasped the essence of tai chi.

八卦
bāguà the eight divinatory trigrams of the Book of Changes 易經|易经[Yi4 jing1] / gossip / gossipy

> 同事们都爱聊八卦。
> Tóngshìmen dōu ài liáo bāguà.
> My coworkers all love to chat about gossip.

易经 易經
yìjīng I Ching / Book of Changes

> 易经是中国很古老的书。
> Yìjīng shì Zhōngguó hěn gǔlǎo de shū.
> The Book of Changes is a very ancient Chinese book.

辩证 辯證
biànzhèng to investigate / dialectical

> 他的想法很辩证，不太极端。
> Tā de xiǎngfǎ hěn biànzhèng, bú tài jíduān.
> His thinking is quite dialectical and not very extreme.

法治
fǎzhì rule of law / to rule by law

> 法治是社会稳定的基础。
> Fǎzhì shì shèhuì wěndìng de jīchǔ.
> The rule of law is the foundation of social stability.

诸子百家 諸子百家
zhūzǐbǎijiā the Hundred Schools of Thought, the various schools of thought and their exponents during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods (770-220 BC)

百家争鸣 百家爭鳴

bǎijiāzhēngmíng a hundred schools of thought contend (idiom) / refers to the classical philosophic schools of the Warring States period 475-221 BC

> 战国出现了百家争鸣。
> Zhànguó chūxiànle bǎijiāzhēngmíng.
> The Warring States period saw the contention of a hundred schools of thought.

Advanced (HSK 7-9), part 2

先秦

xiānqín pre-Qin, Chinese history up to the foundation of the Qin imperial dynasty in 221 BC

春秋战国 春秋戰國

chūnqiūzhànguó the Spring and Autumn (770-476 BC) and Warring States (475-221 BC) periods

> 你喜欢看春秋战国的历史故事吗?
> Nǐ xǐhuan kàn Chūnqiū Zhànguó de lìshǐ gùshi ma?
> Do you like reading historical stories from the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods?

三教

sānjiào the Three Doctrines (Daoism, Confucianism, Buddhism)

> 三教对中国人的生活影响很大。
> Sānjiào duì Zhōngguórén de shēnghuó yǐngxiǎng hěn dà.
> The Three Teachings have had a great influence on Chinese people's lives.

学说 學說

xuéshuō theory / doctrine

> 他从来没有把他的学说写下来。
> Tā cónglái méiyǒu bǎ tā de xuéshuō xiě xiàlai.
> He never wrote down his theories.

学派 學派

xuépài school of thought

弟子

dìzǐ disciple / follower

> 师父带着几个弟子去山上练功。
> Shīfu dàizhe jǐ ge dìzǐ qù shānshàng liàngōng.
> The master took several disciples up the mountain to practice.

名言

míngyán saying / famous remark

> 他常把这句名言挂在嘴边。
> Tā cháng bǎ zhè jù míngyán guàzàizuǐbiān.
> He often has this saying on his lips.

品德

pǐndé moral character

> 招人时，公司也看品德吗?
> Zhāo rén shí, gōngsī yě kàn pǐndé ma?
> When hiring, does the company also look at moral character?

宽容 寬容

kuānróng lenient / tolerant / indulgent / charitable / to forgive

> 对别人要宽容一点。
> Duì biéren yào kuānróng yìdiǎn.
> You should be a bit more tolerant of others.

克己

kèjǐ self-restraint / discipline / selflessness

因果

yīnguǒ karma / cause and effect

辩论 辯論

biànlùn debate / argument / to argue over

> 这是场有趣的辩论。
> Zhè shì chǎng yǒuqù de biànlùn.
> It was an interesting debate.

以人为本 以人為本

yǐrénwéiběn people-oriented

> 好的管理应该以人为本。
> Hǎo de guǎnlǐ yīnggāi yǐrénwéiběn.
> Good management should be people-oriented.

因材施教

yīncáishījiào to teach in accordance with the student's aptitude / to tailor instruction to the individual student

知足常乐 知足常樂

zhīzúchánglè satisfied with what one has (idiom)

> 谁都知道知足常乐。
> Shéi dōu zhīdào zhīzúchánglè.
> Everybody knows that happiness is in contentment.

顺其自然 順其自然

shùnqízìrán to let nature take its course (idiom)

> 道家主张顺其自然。
> Dàojiā zhǔzhāng shùnqízìrán.
> Daoism advocates going along with nature.

禅 禪

chán Buddhist; related to Buddhism / meditation (Buddhism) / Zen / dhyana (Sanskrit)
shàn to abdicate

治国 治國

zhìguó to rule a country

> 皇帝自称受天命而治国。
> Huángdì zìchēng shòu Tiānmìng ér zhìguó.
> The emperor claimed to rule the country by the Mandate of Heaven.

轮回

lúnhuí (slang) to respond to a message after a very long delay (pun on 輪迴|轮回[lun2 hui2], the cycle of rebirth) (opposite of 秒回[miao3 hui2]) / samsara / cycle of rebirth / to recur cyclically / to succeed one another in cycles

> 佛教认为人会不断轮回。
> Fójiào rènwéi rén huì búduàn lúnhuí.
> Buddhism holds that people go through endless cycles of rebirth.

慈悲
cíbēi mercy

仁义 仁義
rényì benevolence and righteousness
rényi affable and even-tempered

清静 清靜
qīngjìng quiet / peaceful and quiet

> 这里很清静，适合看书。
> Zhèlǐ hěn qīngjìng, shìhé kànshū.
> It's quiet here, which is good for reading.

五经 五經
wǔjīng the Five Classics of Confucianism, namely: the Book of Songs 詩經|诗经[Shi1 jing1], the Book of History 書經|书经[Shu1 jing1], the Classic of Rites 禮記|礼记[Li3 ji4], the Book of Changes 易經|易经[Yi4 jing1], and the Spring and Autumn Annals 春秋[Chun1 qiu1]

> 五经里包括诗经和春秋。
> Wǔjīng lǐ bāokuò shījīng hé chūnqiū.
> The Five Classics include the Book of Songs and the Spring and Autumn Annals.

四书 四書
sìshū Four Books, namely: the Great Learning 大學|大学, the Doctrine of the Mean 中庸, the Analects of Confucius 論語|论语, and Mencius 孟子

> 四书里包括《论语》和《孟子》。
> Sìshū lǐ bāokuò《Lúnyǔ》hé《Mèngzǐ》.
> The Four Books include the Analects and Mencius.

Outside HSK

三纲五常 三綱五常
sāngāngwǔcháng three principles and five virtues (idiom) / the three rules (ruler guides subject, father guides son and husband guides wife) and five constant virtues of Confucianism (benevolence 仁, righteousness 義|义, propriety 禮|礼, wisdom 智 and fidelity 信)

中庸之道
zhōngyōngzhīdào doctrine of the mean / moderation in all things

> 做事要讲究中庸之道，别太极端。
> Zuòshì yào jiǎngjiu zhōngyōngzhīdào, bié tài jíduān.
> Do things with moderation and don't go to extremes.

仁爱 仁愛
rén'ài benevolence / charity / compassion

仁政
rénzhèng benevolent policy / humane government

德治
dézhì rule by virtue / rule by setting virtuous example (Confucian ideal)

礼教 禮教
lǐjiào Confucian code of ethics

礼乐 禮樂
lǐyuè rites and music (the means of regulating society)

性恶论 性惡論
xìng'èlùn "human nature is evil", theory advocated by Xunzi 荀子[Xun2 zi3]

荀子
xúnzǐ Xunzi, (c. 310-237 BC), Confucian philosopher / the Xunzi, a collection of philosophical writings attributed to Xunzi

> 我在图书馆借了一本荀子。
> Wǒ zài túshūguǎn jièle yìběn Xúnzǐ.
> I borrowed a copy of the Xunzi from the library.

朱熹
zhūxī Zhu Xi or Chu Hsi (1130-1200), also known as Master Zhu 朱子[Zhu1 zi3], Song dynasty Confucian writer and propagandist, founder of neo-Confucianism

> 朱熹的书你读过吗？
> Zhū Xī de shū nǐ dúguo ma?
> Have you read any of Zhu Xi's books?

王阳明 王陽明
wángyángmíng Wang Yangming (1472-1529), Ming dynasty Neo-Confucian philosopher, influential in the School of Mind 心學|心学[xin1 xue2]

董仲舒
dǒngzhòngshū Dong Zhongshu (179-104 BC), philosopher influential in establishing Confucianism as the established system of values of former Han dynasty

> 董仲舒提出了天人感应的学说。
> Dǒng Zhòngshū tíchūle tiānréngǎnyìng de xuéshuō.
> Dong Zhongshu put forward the doctrine of correspondence between Heaven and humanity.

理学 理學
lǐxué science / School of Principle / Neo-Confucian Rationalistic School (from Song to mid-Qing times, c. 1000-1750, typified by the teachings of Cheng Hao 程顥|程颢[Cheng2 Hao4], Cheng Yi 程頤|程颐[Cheng2 Yi2] and Zhu Xi 朱熹[Zhu1 xi1])

> 他研究理学已经二十年了。
> Tā yánjiū lǐxué yǐjīng èrshí nián le.
> He has been studying Neo-Confucianism for twenty years.

心学 心學
xīnxué School of Mind / Neo-Confucian Idealistic School (from Song to mid-Qing times, c. 1000-1750, typified by the teachings of Wang Yangming 王陽明|王阳明[Wang2 Yang2 ming2])

新儒家
xīnrújiā New Confucianism, a social and political movement founded in 1920s China that combines aspects of Western and Eastern philosophy

> 新儒家出现在二十世纪。
> Xīnrújiā chūxiàn zài èrshíshìjì.
> New Confucianism appeared in the twentieth century.

庄周梦蝶 莊周夢蝶
zhuāngzhōumèngdié Zhuangzi 莊子|庄子[Zhuang1 zi3] dreams of a butterfly (or is it the butterfly dreaming of Zhuangzi?)

辩证法 辯證法

biànzhèngfǎ dialectics / dialectic or Socratic method of debate

> 辩证法讲的是矛盾和变化。
> Biànzhèngfǎ jiǎng de shì máodùn hé biànhuà.
> Dialectics is about contradiction and change.

墨家

mòjiā Mohist School of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC), founded by the philosopher 墨子[Mo4 zi3]

> 你了解墨家的思想吗?
> Nǐ liǎojiě mòjiā de sīxiǎng ma?
> Do you know about Mohist thought?

墨子

mòzǐ Mozi (c. 470–391 BC), founder of the Mohist School 墨家[Mo4 jia1], which flourished during the Warring States period (475–220 BC)

> 墨子不但会思考，还懂得造机械。
> Mòzǐ búdàn huì sīkǎo, hái dǒngde zào jīxiè.
> Mozi could not only think deeply but also build machinery.

兼爱 兼愛

jiān'ài "universal love", principle advocated by Mozi 墨子[Mo4 zi3], stressing that people should care for everyone equally

> 做到兼爱其实一点也不容易。
> Zuòdào jiān'ài qíshí yìdiǎn yě bù róngyì.
> Practicing impartial love is actually not easy at all.

法家

fǎjiā the Legalist school of political philosophy, which rose to prominence in the Warring States period (475–221 BC) (The Legalists believed that social harmony could only be attained through strong state control, and advocated for a system of rigidly applied punishments and rewards for specific behaviors.) / a Legalist

> 兵家和法家有什么不同?
> Bīngjiā hé fǎjiā yǒu shénme bùtóng?
> How does the Military School differ from the Legalists?

韩非子 韓非子

hánfēizǐ another name for Han Fei 韓非|韩非[Han2 Fei1], Legalist philosopher (c. 280-233 BC) / Han Feizi, book of Legalist Philosophy authored by Han Fei 韓非|韩非[Han2 Fei1] during the Warring States Period (475-220 BC)

> 图书馆里有没有韩非子?
> Túshūguǎn lǐ yǒuméiyǒu Hán Fēizǐ?
> Does the library have a copy of the Han Feizi?

兵家

bīngjiā military strategist in ancient China / military commander / soldier / the School of the Military, one of the Hundred Schools of Thought 諸子百家|诸子百家[zhu1 zi3 bai3 jia1] of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC)

> 兵家和法家有什么不同?
> Bīngjiā hé fǎjiā yǒu shénme bùtóng?
> How does the Military School differ from the Legalists?

名家

míngjiā renowned expert / master (of an art or craft) / School of Logicians of the Warring States Period (475-220 BC), also called the School of Names

> 名家很爱讨论逻辑问题。
> Míngjiā hěn ài tǎolùn luóji wèntí.
> The School of Names loved to discuss questions of logic.

阴阳家 陰陽家

yīnyángjiā School of Yin-Yang of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) founded by Zou Yan 鄒衍|邹衍[Zou1 Yan3]

禅宗 禪宗

chánzōng Zen Buddhism

礼让 禮讓

lǐràng to show consideration for (others) / to yield to (another vehicle etc) / courtesy / comity

以德报怨 以德報怨

yǐdébàoyuàn to return good for evil (idiom) / to requite evil with good

有教无类 有教無類

yǒujiàowúlèi education for everyone, irrespective of background

> 有教无类影响了中国教育。
> Yǒujiàowúlèi yǐngxiǎngle Zhōngguó jiàoyù.
> The principle of education for all has influenced Chinese education.

温故知新 溫故知新

wēngùzhīxīn to review the old and know the new (idiom, from the Analects) / to recall the past to understand the future

上善若水

shàngshànruòshuǐ the ideal is to be like water (which benefits all living things and does not struggle against them) (quotation from the "Book of Dao" 道德經|道德经[Dao4 de2 jing1])

> 上善若水是什么意思?
> Shàngshànruòshuǐ shì shénme yìsi?
> What does "the highest good is like water" mean?

返璞归真 返璞歸真

fǎnpúguīzhēn to return to one's true self / to regain the natural state

良知

liángzhī innate sense of right and wrong / conscience / bosom friend

般若

bōrě wisdom / insight into the true nature of reality (from Sanskrit prajñā)

菩提

pútí bodhi (Sanskrit) / enlightenment (Buddhism)

天理

tiānlǐ Heaven's law / the natural order of things

> 四季轮流变化，本是天理。
> Sìjì lúnliú biànhuà, běn shì tiānlǐ.
> The seasons change in turn, as is the natural order of things.

顿悟 頓悟

dùnwù a flash of realization / the truth in a flash / a moment of enlightenment (usually Buddhist)

道统 道統

dàotǒng Confucian orthodoxy

克己复礼 克己復禮

kèjǐfùlǐ restrain yourself and return to the rites (idiom, from Analects) / to subdue self and observe proprieties / (any number of possible translations)

齐家 齊家

qíjiā to govern one's family / to manage one's household

> 他不懂齐家，家里总是很乱。
> Tā bù dǒng qíjiā, jiālǐ zǒngshì hěn luàn.
> He doesn't know how to run a household, so his home is always a mess.

因果报应 因果報應

yīnguǒbàoyìng retribution / karma

格物

géwù to study the underlying principles, esp. in neo-Confucian rational learning 理學|理学[li3 xue2] / word for Western natural sciences during late Qing

礼义廉耻 禮義廉恥

lǐyìliánchǐ propriety, justice, integrity and a sense of shame (i.e. the four social bonds, 四維|四维[si4 wei2])

慎独 慎獨

shèndú to preserve a proper behavior in private life

平天下

píngtiānxià to pacify the country

> 他从小就梦想着平天下。
> Tā cóngxiǎo jiù mèngxiǎng zhe píngtiānxià.
> Since childhood he has dreamed of bringing peace to the world.

涅槃

nièpán (loanword from Sanskrit) to achieve nirvana (extinction of desire and pain) / to die (abbr. for 涅槃那[nie4 pan2 na4])

天人感应 天人感應

tiānréngǎnyìng interactions between heaven and mankind (Han Dynasty doctrine)

> 你相信天人感应这种古代观点吗?
> Nǐ xiāngxìn tiānréngǎnyìng zhèzhǒng gǔdài guāndiǎn ma?
> Do you believe in this ancient view of Heaven-human correspondence?