

A Study on the Word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the Final 40 Chapters of *A Dream of Red Chambers*

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Abstract: This research paper is based on the text edited by Feng Qiyong’s *A Collection of Eight Schools of Criticism on Hong Lou Meng* (《八家評批紅樓夢》). It was published by Culture and Arts Press, Beijing in September, 1991. The focus areas of this paper: *A Study on the Word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the final 40 Chapters of A Dream of Red Chambers* are as follows:

1.1 Frequency of occurrence: The number of occurrences of the word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the text of the final forty chapters is 159. In one of the Chapters, the occurrences of the word ‘Hong’ (Red) is 0 and it is the lowest number of occurrences. In another chapter, the word ‘Hong’ (Red) occurs 20 times, which is the highest frequencies of all the chapters. 0, 5, 7, 20 frequencies of occurrences occurs once only in chapter 105, 82, 102 and 88, the least number of the chapters it occurs. There are nine chapters with only once occurrences of the word ‘Hong’ (Red) among the final forty chapters, the highest occurrences of the chapters.

1.2 Morphological formation: There are 22 words formed through the morphological formation based on morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red). Out of the 22 words, 13 are bisyllabic words, 4 are trisyllabic words and 5 are tetrasyllabic words respectively.

1.3 Structural approach: There are 5 structural types of the bisyllabic word namely subject predicate type, modifier type, predicate object type, joint type and embedded type; The two types of trisyllabic word are modified type and embedded type. The three types of tetrasyllabic word are modified type, joint type and embedded type.

1.4 Collocation productivity: There are 33 phrases formed from the word ‘Hong’ (Red) or morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red). They are categorized into 7 syllabic formation patterns and 5 morphological patterns.

1.5 Syntactic functions: There are 19 examples of using the monosyllabic word ‘Hong’ (Red) as the syntactic components of the 5 sentences. The polysyllabic words constructed from the morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red) are shown in various syntactic functions.

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1.6 Lexical expansion: The monosyllabic word “Hong” has four different meanings. The polysyllabic words constructed from the morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red) has 18 single meanings and the other four with two different meanings. 33 phrases are constructed from the the word ‘Hong’ (Red) or the morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red). ‘Hong’ (Red) contains polysemous meaning in 3 phrases, whereas the rest are monosemous.

1.7 Semantic structure: There are 6 meaning categories for the monosyllabic word ‘Hong’ (Red) and the polysyllabic words formed by ‘Hong’ (Red). The six meaning categories can be categorized into 4 levels.

1.8 Cultural connotation: There are four cultural connotations for the word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the text.

Key words: *A Dream of Red Chambers*; The Final 40 Chapters; The Word ‘Hong’ (Red); The Meanings of the Word ‘Hong’ (Red); Cultural Connotations

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1. INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH

This research paper is based on the text of Feng Qiyong’s *A Collection of Eight Schools of Criticism on Hong Lou Meng*. It was published by Culture and Arts Press, Beijing in September, 1991. The previous research paper entitled *A Study on the Word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the first 80 Chapters of A Dream of Red Chambers* was published on the journal, *Cross-Cultural Communication* (Volume 4, Number 2, 30 June 2008). The 8 focus areas and approaches of *A Study on the Word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the final 40 Chapters of A Dream of Red Chambers* are the same with *A Study on the Word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the first 80 Chapters of A Dream of Red Chambers*.

1.1 Frequency of Occurences

The word ‘Hong’ (Red) occurs 159 times in the text of the final 40 chapters. The table below specifies the above findings:

Chapter	Page number where the word ‘Hong’ (Red) occurs	Frequency of occurences
81	1982, 1988, 1992	4
82	2002, 2003, 2006, 2016	5
83	2031, 2033, 2039, 2043	4
84	2058, 2063, 2065	3
85	2080, 2081, 2083, 2084, 2087, 2088, 2091	10
86	2115, 2120	2
87	2132, 2133, 2136, 2138, 2139, 2141, 2142	10
88	2163, 2164, 2167, 2168, 2169	20
89	2180, 2187, 2189	4
90	2196, 2203, 2204	4
91	2221, 2222, 2224, 2225, 2228	6
92	2248, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2259,	6
93	2274, 2288	2
94	2298, 2299, 2302, 2303, 2305	6
95	2337, 2339	2
96	2354, 2361	2
97	2395, 2396, 2403	3
98	2430, 2431, 2439,	3
99	2459	1
100	2482, 2483	4
101	2497, 2499, 2507, 2509, 2510, 2512	8
102	2529, 2530	3

To be continued

Continued		
Chapter	Page number where the word 'Hong' (Red) occurs	Frequency of occurrences
104	2569	1
105		0
106	2606	1
107	2626	1
108	2642, 2649, 2652	4
109	2666, 2667, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2675	8
110	2697, 2711, 2712	3
111	2719, 2726	2
112	2760	1
113	2769, 2772, 2777	4
114	2805	1
115	2813	1
116	2839, 2844, 2850	3
117	2868, 2874, 2876, 2880, 2881	6
118	2917	1
119	2938, 2945	2
120	2968, 2970, 2973, 2975, 2981, 2989	7

From the above table, the word 'Hong' (Red) doesn't occur in chapter 105 and it occurs 20 times in chapter 88, which is the highest occurrences.

1.2 Morphological Formation

There are 22 words formed through the morphological formation of the morpheme 'Hong' (Red). The first number in the bracket refers to the number of occurrences, the others indicate the page number the word 'Hong' (Red) occurs.

(1) 13 examples of bisyllabic words:

通紅 TONG HONG (fearfully flushed , full red) (5: 1982, 2228, 2361, 2569, 2973)

飛紅 FEI HONG (flushed crimson, blushed furiously) (14: 2058, 2088, 2164, 2167, 2224, 2439, 2509, 2512, 2642, 2649, 2666, 2672, 2850, 2917)

紅的 HONG DE (red) (4: 2080, 2081, 2139, 2938)

紅暈 HONG YUN (blushing furiously) (3: 2139, 2225, 2483)

鮮紅 XIAN HONG (red, crimson) (2: 2142, 2712)

小紅 XIAO HONG (Xiaohong, Hongyu the maid) (29: 2163, 2164, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2187, 2196, 2253, 2254, 2497, 2499, 2510, 2719, 2772, 2777, 2876)

紅拂 HONG FU (the girl with the red whisk , the maid) (1: 2252)

掃紅 SAO HONG (Saohong , the maid) (1: 2274)

紅漲 HONG ZHANG (blushed , the maid) (1: 2288)

紅赤 HONG CHI (hectically flushed) (1: 2396)

紅潮 HONG CHAO (red tide) (1: 2668)

紅腫 HONG ZHONG (red, swollen) (1: 2844)

紅塵 HONG CHEN (world, dusty world) (2: 2868, 2975)

(2) 4 examples of trisyllabic words:

怡紅院 YI HONG YUAN (happy red court) (17: 1982, 1992, 2002, 2006, 2031, 2083, 2136, 2141, 2189, 2248, 2254, 2298, 2299, 2305, 2337, 2395, 2652)

穿紅的 CHUAN HONG DE (in red) (1: 2529)

紅樓夢 HONG LOU MENG (a dream of red mansions) (1: 2968)

悼紅軒 DAO HONG XUAN (Mourning-the-Red Studio) (2: 2989)

(3) 4 examples of tetrasyllabic words:

怡紅主人 YI HONG ZHU REN (master of the happy red court) (1: 2180)

紅口白舌 HONG KOU BAI SHE (red mouth and white tongue) (1: 2430)

紅撲撲兒 HONG PU PU ER (red) (1: 2482)

青紅皂白 QING HONG ZAO BAI (the facts of the matter) (1: 2546)

千紅萬紫 QIAN HONG WAN ZI (all flowers blossom) (1: 2711)

1.3 Structural Approach

1.3.1 The constructive pattern of the bisyllabic word

(1) 3 examples of subject predicate type:

紅漲 HONG ZHANG (blushed, the maid), 紅暈 HONG YUN (blushing furiously) and 紅潮 HONG CHAO (red tide).

(2) 6 examples of modifier type:

紅塵 HONG CHEN (dusty world), 通紅 TONG HONG (fearfully flushed, full red); 小紅 XIAO HONG (Xiaohong, Hongyu the maid), 紅拂 HONG FU (the girl with the red whisk, the maid), 紅暈 HONGYUN (blushing furiously) and 鮮紅 XIAN HONG (red, crimson).

(3) 2 examples of predicate object type:

掃紅 SAO HONG (Saohong, the maid) and 飛紅 FEI HONG (flushed crimson, blushed furiously).

(4) 2 examples of joint type:

紅赤 HONG CHI (hectically flushed) and 紅腫 HONG ZHONG (red, swollen).

(5) 1 example of embedded type:

紅的 HONG DE (red).

The morpheme “yun” 暈 that forms “hongyun” 紅暈 (blushing furiously) contains two meanings and two constructive patterns relatively. They are denoted by alphabet A and B after them.

1.3.2 The constructive pattern of the trisyllabic word

There are two levels of the constructive pattern for the trisyllabic word. This research paper follows the first constructive level breakdown; the connection of the second structural level is indicated in the bracket after the word.

(1) 3 examples of modifier type:

悼紅軒 DAO HONG XUAN (Mourning-the-Red Studio) (述補 predicate compliment), 紅樓夢 HONG LOU MENG (A Dream of Red Mansions) (偏正 modifier), 怡紅院 YI HONG YUAN (The happy red court) (述補 predicate compliment)

(2) 1 example of embedded type:

穿紅的 CHUAN HONG DE (in red) (述賓 predicate object).

1.3.3 The constructive pattern of the tetrasyllabic word

There are two levels of the constructive pattern of the tetrasyllabic word. The connection of the second structural level is indicated in the brackets after the word accordingly

(1) 1 example of modifier type:

怡紅主人 YI HONG ZHU REN (the master of the happy red court) (述補, 偏正 predicate compliment, modifier)

(2) 3 examples of joint type :

青紅皂白 QING HONG ZAO BAI (the fact of the matter) (聯合, 聯合 joint, joint), 紅口白舌 HONG KOU BAI SHE (red mouth white tongue) (偏正, 偏正 modifier, modifier), 千紅萬紫 QIAN HONG WAN ZI (all flowers blossom) (偏正, 偏正 modifier, modifier)

(3) 1 example of embedded type:

紅撲撲兒 HONG PU PU ER (red) (附加, 重疊 (embedded, overlap))

1.4 Collocation Productivity

1.4.1 The syllabic collocation type of phrase

There are 33 phrases formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) or the morpheme 'Hong' (Red). In the brackets after the phrase, the first number refers to the number of occurrences, the other numbers are the page number which the phrase occurs.

(1) 11 examples of bisyllabic phrase:

紅日 HONG RI (red sun) (1: 2003)

紅杏 HONG XING (red apricot) (1: 2132)

紅鞋 HONG XIE (red slippers) (1: 2221)

微紅 WEI HONG (flushed) (2: 2302, 2483)

紅燈 HONG DENG (red lantern) (1: 2431)

紅臉 HONG LIAN (red face) (1: 2530)

紅須 HONG XU (red beard) (1: 2530)

眼紅 YAN HONG (eyes glow: red eyes) (1: 2626)

發紅 FA HONG (glow: redden) (1: 2697)

紅色 HONG SE (red) (1: 2839)

紅門 HONG MEN (red door) (2: 2880, 2881)

(2) 6 examples of trisyllabic phrase:

紅了臉 HONG LE IAN (redfaced) (11: 2016, 2087, 2120, 2139, 2164, 2459, 2668, 2670, 2726, 2760, 2813)

紅著臉 HONG ZHE LIAN (red faced) (4: 2043, 2091, 2167, 2204)

紅單帖 HONG DAN TIE (red letter, red envelope) (1: 2080)

粉紅箋 FEN HONG JIAN (purple, pink paper) (1: 2180)

紅綢子 HONG CHOU ZI (red silk) (1: 2303)

紅鬍子 HONG HU ZI (red beard) (1: 2769)

(3) 9 examples of tetrasyllabic phrase:

梅紅單帖 MEI HONG DAN TIE (a sheet of pink stationery) (1: 2033)

紅紙包兒 HONG ZHI BAO ER (red package) (1: 2065)

紅汗巾子 HONG HAN JIN ZI (red sash) (1: 2115)

紅小襖兒 HONG XIAO YAO ER (red jacket) (1: 2203)

大紅洋縐 DA HONG YANG ZHOU (red crepe inner jacket) (1: 2203)

大紅縐綢 DA HONG ZHOU CHOU (red crepe inner silk) (1: 2259)

面紅耳熱 MIAN HONG ER RE (blushed up to his ears) (1: 2672)

眼腫腮紅 YAN ZHONG SAI HONG (eyes swollen cheek flushed) (1: 2945)

猩紅汗巾 XING HONG HAN JIN (old scarlet sash) (1: 2981)

(4) 3 examples of penta-syllabic phrase:

朱紅繡花針 ZHU HONG XIU HUA ZHEN (red embroidery needles) (1: 1988)

紅綢子包兒 HONG CHOU ZI BAO ER (red silk package) (1: 2339)

大紅猩猩氈 DA HONG XING XING ZHAN (red felt cape) (1: 2970)

5) 1 example of six-syllabled phrase:

大紅短氈拜墊 DA HONG DUAN ZHAN BAI DIAN (red felt cushion) (1: 2606)

(6) 2 examples of seven-syllabled phrase:

石榴紅灑花夾褲 SHI LIU HONG SA HUA JIA KU (pomegranate-red trousers) (1: 2221)

桃紅綾子小襖兒 TAO HONG LING ZI XIAO YAO ER (peach-red silk-padded quilt) (1: 2667)

(7) 1 example of eight-syllabled phrase:

桃紅綾子小綿被兒 TAO HONG LING ZI MIAN BEI ER (peach-red silk-padded quilt) (1: 2063)

1.4.2 The constructive patterns of phrases

There are 5 constructive patterns of phrases for the trisyllabic word constructed from the word 'Hong' (Red) or the morpheme 'Hong' (Red). Since the expression 微紅“weihong” (pale red, light red) contains two meanings and two relatively constructive patterns of phrases, the expression 微紅“weihong” (pale red, light red) is denoted by 'A' and 'B'. The second constructive level connection of the phrase refers to the indication in the brackets.

(1) 27 examples of set phrases:

紅日 HONG RI (red sun, the sun was high in the sky) (偏正 modifier), 紅鞋 HONG XIE (red slippers) (偏正 modifier), 紅杏 HONG XING (red apricot) (偏正 modifier), 紅色 HONG SE (red) (偏正 modifier), 紅臉 HONG LIAN (red faced) (偏正 modifier), 紅須 HONG XU (red beard) (偏正 modifier), 紅門 HONG MEN (red door) (偏正 modifier), 紅燈 HONG DENG (red lantern) (偏正 modifier), 微紅 A WEI HONG (flushed) (偏正 modifier), 紅單帖 HONG DAN TIE (a sheet of pink stationery) (偏正 modifier), 粉紅箋 FEN HONG JIAN (purple, pink paper) (偏正 modifier), 紅綢子 HONG CHOU ZI (red silk) (附加 embedded) 紅鬍子 HONG HU ZI (red beard) (附加 embedded), 梅紅單帖 MEI HONG DAN TIE (a sheet of pink stationery) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 紅紙包兒 HONG ZHI BAO ER (red package) (偏正 modifier, 附加 embedded), 紅汗巾子 HONG HAN JIN ZI (red sash) (附加 embedded); 紅小襖兒 HONG XIAO YAO ER (red jacket) (附加 embedded), 大紅洋縐 DA HONG YANG ZHOU (red crepe inner jacket) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 大紅縐綢 DA HONG ZHOU CHOU (red crepe inner silk) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 猩紅汗巾 XING HONG HAN JIN (old scarlet sash) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 朱紅繡花針 ZHU HONG XIU HUA ZHEN (red

embroidery needles) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 紅綢子包兒 HONG CHOU ZI BAO ER (red silk package) (偏正 modifier, 附加 embedded); 大紅猩猩氈 DA HONG XING XING ZHAN (red felt cape) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 大紅短氈拜墊 DA HONG DUAN ZHAN BAI DIAN (red felt cushion) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 石榴紅灑花夾褲 SHI LIU HONG SA HUA JIA KU (pomegranate-red trousers) (偏正 modifier, 偏正 modifier), 桃紅綾子小襖兒 TAO HONG LING ZI XIAO YAO ER (peach-red silk-padded quilt) (偏正 modifier, 附加 embedded), 桃紅綾子小綿被兒 TAO HONG LING ZI XIAO MIAN BEI ER (peach-red silk-padded quilt) (偏正 modifier, 附加 embedded).

(2) 1 example of predicative phrase:

微紅 WEI HONG B (pale red, light red).

(3) 1 example of subject predicate phrase:

眼紅 YAN HONG (red eyes).

(4) 3 examples of verbal phrase:

發紅 FA HONG (glow, redden); 紅了臉 HONG LE LIAN (redfaced); 紅著臉 HONG ZHE LIAN (face blushed).

(5) 2 examples of co-ordinate phrase:

面紅耳熱 MIAN HONG ER RE (blushed up to his ears) (subject predicate, subject predicate) (主謂, 主謂); 眼腫腮紅 YAN ZHONG SAI HONG (cheek red) (subject predicate, subject predicate) (主謂, 主謂).

1.5 Syntactic Functions

1.5.1 There are 19 examples of using the monosyllabic word 'Hong' (Red) as the syntactic components for 5 sentences. In the brackets after the sentences, the number before the comma states the chapter that monosyllabic word 'Hong' (Red) occurs, the number after the comma states the page number that the monosyllabic word 'Hong' (Red) occurs.

Two examples of serving as subject:

帳子的簷子是紅的，火光照著，自然紅是有的。(85, 2081)

The valance of the canopy is red, so naturally when it catches the light the curtain seems red too.

寶玉聽了，趕到李紈身旁看時，只見紅綠對開。(108, 2649)

Baoyu at once hurried over to have a look and saw that half the pips were red, half green.

In the above sentence, 'were half red, half green' serves as the object of 'saw'. Analysing the phrase 'were half red, half green', we know that the word 'red' and 'green' are parallel subjects. Thus, the word 'Hong' (Red) serves as the components of the sentence indirectly.

(2) 14 examples of serving as predicate:

想到此際，臉紅心熱。(82, 2006)

Flushing at this thought, her heart beat so fast.

那元妃看了職名，眼圈兒一紅，止不住流下淚來。(83, 2039)

When she saw on it this name, her heart ached (her eyes brimmed) and she could not hold back her tears.

剛說到這裡，臉一紅，微微的一笑。(85, 2084)

She broke off, blushing and smiling.

賈芸把臉紅了道：“這有什麼的，我看你老人家就不……”(85, 2087)

“What have I said wrong?” Jia Yun reddened. “Wouldn’t you?”

說著，眼圈兒又紅了。(87, 2133)

Her eyes brimmed with tears again.

妙玉聽了，忽然把臉一紅。(87, 2138)

Miaoyu flashed up.

你沒有聽見人家常說的“從來處來”麼？這也值得把臉紅了。(87, 2139)

“Have you never heard the saying ‘I came from where I’ve been?’ Why blush like that as if she were a stranger?”

寶蟾把臉紅著，並不答言。(91, 2222)

She blushed but did not answer.

王夫人見賈政說著也有些眼圈兒紅。(96, 2354)

Lady Wong saw that the rims of his eyes had reddened and knew how distressed he was.

薛蝌被他拿話一激，臉越紅了。(100, 2483)

At this taunt, Xue Ke blushed even redder.

說著，自己的眼圈兒也紅了。(101, 2507)

At this, Pinger’s eyes brimmed with tears.

寶玉聽了，知是失言，臉上一紅，連忙的還要解說。(114, 2805)

Aware of this gaffe BaoYu blushed, wanting to explain. To know how he justified himself.

說著，眼圈兒一紅，連忙把腰里拴檳榔荷包的小絹子拉下來擦眼。(117, 2874)

The rims of his eyes were red bow and he dabbed at them with silk handkerchief to the sachet at his waist.

王夫人也眼圈兒紅了，說：“你快起來，……”(117, 2874)

“Get up quickly!” she said, her own eyes reddening.

(3) One example of serving as object:

喜娘披着紅扶着。(97, 2403)

A maid with a red sash helps her out.

One example of serving as compliment:

小紅滿臉羞紅，說道：“你去罷，……”(88, 2168)

Blushing all over her face she answered: “Go now”.

One example of serving as pivot:

還有兩匹紅送給寶二爺包裹這花。(94, 2303)

Here are two rolls of red silk too, a congratulatory gift Master Bao to drape over the trees.

1.5.2 There are 21 polysyllabic words formed from the morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red). We investigate the syntactic functions through analyzing the following words:

(1) 通紅 TONG HONG (fearfully flushed)

(a) 2 examples of serving as predicate:

只見寶釵滿面通紅，身如燔灼。(91, 2228)

Found Baoyu fearfully flushed.

已見鳳姐哭的兩眼通紅。(96, 2361)

Xifeng's eyes were red from weeping.

'Eyes were red' serves as the compliment of the word 哭 'ku' (weeping). In the phrase 兩眼通紅 'eyes were red', 通紅 'red' serves as the predicate.

(b) Three examples of serving as compliment:

黛玉的两个眼圈儿已经哭的通红了。(81, 1982)

Daiyu eyes were red from weeping.

贾珍等脸涨通红的，也只答应个“是”字。(104, 2569)

Jia Zhen and Jia Lian flushed red, not venturing to answer more than "Yes, sir."

倒把香菱急得脸胀通红。(120, 2973)

Xiangling flushing crimson protested.

'Face flushing crimson' is the compliment of 'protested'. In the phrase 'flushed red', 'red' serves as the compliment of 'flushed'.

(2) 飛紅 FEI HONG (flushed crimson, blushed furiously, blushed, flushed)

(a) 飛紅 FEI HONG occurs 14 times and it serves as predicate:

薛姨妈满脸飞红，嘆了口氣道……(84, 2058)

Aunt Xue flushed crimson and sighed.

黛玉满脸飞红，又不好說。(85, 2088)

Daiyu blushed furiously, not knowing whether to let this go or not.

小紅聽了，把臉飛紅，瞅了賈芸一眼，也不答言。(88, 2164)

Hongyu blushed and glanced at him, but did not answer.

說了這句話，把臉又飛紅了。(88, 2167)

She blushed crimson again.

金桂也覺得臉飛紅了。(91, 2224)

Jingui flushed.

寶釵把臉飛紅了。(98, 2439)

Baochai blushed.

把個寶釵直臊的滿臉飛紅。(101, 2509)

Baochai blushed all over her face.

'Blushed all over her face' is the compliment of 'Baochai's cheeks'. In the phrase 'blushed all over her faces', 'blushed' serves as the predicate.

寶釵飛紅了臉。(101, 2512)

Baochai, flushing crimson.

湘雲說到那裡，卻把臉飛紅了。(108, 2642)

Xiangyun put in, her face flushed crimson.

寶釵的臉也飛紅了。(108, 2649)

Baochai blushed scarlet.

登時飛紅了臉。(109, 2666)

Xiren flushed crimson with embarrassment.

五兒把臉飛紅。(109, 2672)

Wuer blushed furiously, her heart beating fast.

那五兒聽了，自知失言，便飛紅了臉。(116, 2850)

Aware that she had given herself away, Wuer blushed furiously.

鶯兒把臉飛紅了。(118, 2917)

Yinger blushed.

(3) 紅的 HONG DE (red)

(a) 紅的 HONG DE (red) occurs 4 times and it serves as object:

滿帳子都是紅的。(85, 2080)

Making the whole curtain red.

帳子的簷子是紅的。(85, 2081)

The valance of the canopy is red.

心上一動，臉上一熱，必然也是紅的。(87, 2139)

Her heart misgave her and her cheeks burned—she knew she must be red in the face too.

劉姥姥見眾人的眼圈兒都是紅的。(119, 2938)

Puzzled to find them all with red eyes.

(4) 紅暈 HONG YUN (blushing furiously, blushing crimson, blushing, pinkish)

Two examples of serving as predicate:

那臉上的顏色漸漸的紅暈起來。(87, 2139)

He was running on like this when Miaoyu glanced up at him then lowered her head again, blushing furiously.

金桂聽了這話，兩顴早已紅暈了。(91, 2225)

After listening, Jingui blushing crimson.

Two examples of serving as object:

兩個眼已經乜斜了，兩腮上也覺紅暈了。(100, 2483)

She shot him a sidelong glance, blushing as she spoke.

形似甜瓜，色有紅暈，甚是精緻。(109, 2675)

The shaped like a musk-melon, pinkish, and very well carved.

(5) 鮮紅 XIAN HONG (crimson, red)

(a) One example of serving as predicate:

只見眼睛直豎，兩顴鮮紅。(87, 2142)

Her eyes staring, crimson in the face.

(b) One example of serving as attribute:

便噴出鮮紅的血來。(110, 2712)

Then red blood spurted from her mouth.

(6) 小紅 XIAO HONG (Xiaohong, Hongyu)

It occurs 29 times.

(a) 22 examples of serving as subject:

小紅進來回道…… (88, 2163)

Xiaohong came in next to report.

小紅出來，瞅著賈芸微微一笑。(88, 2163)

Hongyu went out and smiled at Jia Yun.

小紅紅了臉，說道…… (88, 2164)

Blushing she said……

小紅怕人撞見。(88, 2164)

For fear of detection, she cut him short by asking.

小紅聽了，把臉飛紅。(88, 2164)

Hongyu blushed and glanced at him, but did not answer.

小紅見賈芸沒得彩頭，也不高興。(88, 2167)

As Jia Yun had been rebuffed, Hongyu was upset too.

小紅不接，嘴裡說道…… (88, 2167)

Hongyu thrust them back, she said.

小紅微微一笑，才接過來。(88, 2167)

Hongyu accepted them with a smile.

小紅催著賈芸道…… (88, 2167)

Hongyu urged him to leave

小紅滿臉羞紅，說道說道…… (88, 2168)

Blushing all over her face she answered

這裡小紅站在門口，怔怔的看他去遠了。(88, 2168)

Hongyu stood at the gate watching till he was put of sight.

又見小紅進來回道…… (88, 2169)

Then Hongyu came and reported.

In the sentence, 'Then Hongyu came and reported' serves as the object of 'saw', and 'Hongyu' serves as the subject in the subject predicate phrase.

是我聽見小紅說的。(90, 2196)

It was what I heard from Hongyu.

('Hongyu (said)' serves as the object of 'heard', and 'Hongyu' serves as the subject in the subject predicate phrase)

我們家的小紅頭里是二叔叔那裡的。(92, 2253)

Our maid Hongyu used to work for Uncle Bao.

便命小紅進去。(101, 2497)

Told Xiaohong to go in.

('Xiaohong to go in' serves as object of 'told' in the subject predicate phrase, and 'Hongyu' is the subject in the subject predicate phrase.)

小紅答應著去了。(101, 2497)

Xiaohong left them.

只見小紅、豐兒影影綽綽的來了。(101, 2499)

The blurred figures of Fenger and Xiaohong approaching.

The subject predicate phrase ‘The blurred figures of Fenger and Xiaohong approaching’ serves as object of ‘saw’, and ‘Xiaohong’ and ‘Fenger’ serve as the appositive objects in the subject predicate phrase.

小紅過來攙扶。(101, 2499)

Xiaohong took Xifeng’s arm to help her forward.

我想著寶二爺屋裡的小紅跟了我去。(101, 2510)

Then it occurred to me that since Hongyu had left Bayou’s service for mine.

The subject predicate phrase - ‘Hongyu had left Bayou’s service for mine’ serves as the object of ‘想 thought’, and ‘Hongyu’ is the subject of the subject predicate phrase.

只見豐兒、小紅趕來說…… (113, 2772)

Fenger and Hongyu came running in.

(The subject predicate phrase - ‘Fenger and Hongyu came running in’ serve as the object of 見 ‘Jian’ (saw), and ‘fenger’ and ‘Hongyu’ serves as the appositive subject in the subject predicate phrase.)

只見小紅過來說…… (113, 2777)

……Hongyu darted in.

(The subject predicate phrase - ‘Hongyu darted in’ serves as the object of ‘Jian’ (saw), ‘Hongyu’ serves as the subject in the subject predicate phrase.)

豐兒、小紅因鳳姐去世，告假的告假，告病的告病。(117, 2876)

After Xifeng’s death, Fenger and Hongyu had asked leave on the pretext of illness.

(b) Two examples of serving as object:

賈芸連忙同著小紅往裡走。(88, 2164)

He hurried towards the house with Hongyu.

(In the prepositional phrase of ‘with Hongyu’, ‘Hongyu’ serves as object in the prepositional phrase.)

賈芸接過來，打開包兒揀了兩件，悄悄的遞給小紅。(88, 2167)

Jia Yun took the bundle from her and unwrapped it, then chose two pieces of embroidery to slip to her.

(c) Two examples of serving as predicative:

是小紅那裡聽來的。(89, 2187)

She heard it from Hongyu.

(‘Heard it from Hongyu’ is the object of 是 ‘shi’ and ‘Hongyu’ serves as the predicative in the subject predicate phrase.)

叫他補入小紅的窩兒。(92, 2254)

Was sending her to replace Hongyu.

(d) Three examples of serving as pivot:

立刻叫小紅斟上一杯開水。(111, 2719)

Ordered Hongyu to give her a drink of warm water.

便叫小紅招呼著。(113, 2772)

Handed her over to the charge of Hongyu.

鳳姐兒便叫小紅拿了東西，跟著賈芸送出來。(88, 2167)

Xifeng told Hongyu, "Take those things and see Master Yun out."

(7) 紅拂 HONG FU (the girl with the red whisk / the maid)

(a) 充當主語：

It functions as object:

文君，紅拂是女中的……(91, 2252)

Zhou Wenjun and the girl with the red whisk were known for their……

(8) 掃紅 SAO HONG (Saohong / the maid)

(a) It serves as pivot:

帶了焙茗、掃紅、鋤藥三個小子出來。(93, 2274)

Went off with Beiming, Saohong and Chuyao.

(9) 紅漲 HONG ZHANG (blushed, red and swollen)

(a) 充當謂語：

Functioning as predicate:

賈芹此時紅漲了臉。(93, 2288)

Jia Qin blushed.

(10) 紅赤 HONG CHI (hectically flushed)

(a) Functioning as predicate:

只見黛玉肝火上炎，兩顴紅赤。(97, 2396)

She found her feverish, her cheeks hectically flushed.

(11) 紅腫 HONG ZHONG (red and swollen)

(a) Functioning as predicate:

見王夫人、寶釵等哭的眼泡紅腫。(116, 2844)

Baochai and the rest were red and swollen from weeping.

(‘Red and swollen’ serves as the compliment of ‘weeping’ and ‘red and swollen’ functions as predicate in the subject predicate phrase.)

(12) 紅塵 HONG CHEN (dusty world)

(a) One example of serving as predicative:

不想寶玉這樣一個人，紅塵中福分竟沒有一點兒！(120, 2975)

Though, that a boy like Baoyu lost out on his share of good fortune in this dusty world.

(‘In this dusty world’ functions as the predicative of ‘share of good fortune’)

(b) One example of functioning as object:

寶玉本來穎悟，又經點化，早把紅塵看破。(117, 2868)

Baoyu had the intelligence after all he had experienced to have seen through the vanity of this dusty world (Hong Chen).

(13) 怡紅院 YI HONG YUAN (Happy Red Court) Occurs 17 times.

(a) 8 examples of serving as object:

只得回到怡紅院。(81, 1982)

He returned to Happy Red Court.

因回到怡紅院來。(81, 1992)

Went back to Happy Red Court.

卻說寶玉回到怡紅院中。(82, 2002)

Bayou soon reached Happy Red Court.

回到怡紅院。(83, 2031)

Went back to Happy Red Court.

只因柳五兒要進怡紅院。(92, 2254)

Wuer was to have come to Happy Red Court.

便扶著紫鵑到怡紅院來。(94, 2299)

Then took Zijuan's arm to go to Happy Red Court.

早已來到怡紅院。(97, 2395)

She soon reached Happy Red Court.

不覺將怡紅院走過了。(108, 2652)

Didn't notice passing Happy Red Court.

The prepositional phrase '將怡紅院 passing Happy Red Court' functions as adverbial and 'Happy Red Court' functions as the object of the preposition 將 'jiang' in the prepositional phrase

(b) Nine examples of functioning as predicative

怡紅院中甚覺清淨閒暇。(82, 2006)

Happy Red Court was so quiet.

(In the Chinese sentence, the positional phrase '怡紅院中(in) Happy Red Court' serves as subject and 'Happy Red Court' serves as the predicative in the positional phrase.)

將到怡紅院門口。(85, 2083)

Approaching Happy Red Court.

然後回到怡紅院中。(87, 2136)

Then returned to Happy Red Court.

沒精打彩的歸至怡紅院中。(87, 2141)

Bayou went back to Happy Red Court feeling puzzled and depressed.

看見怡紅院中的人，無論上下。(89, 2189)

Anyone from Happy Red Court, whether master or maid.

說著，回到怡紅院內。(92, 2248)

While saying, back in Happy Red Court.

(In this example, the positional phrase 'in Happy Red Court' functions as object, and 'Happy Red Court' functions as predicative in the positional phrase.)

怡紅院裡的海棠本來萎了幾棵。(94, 2298)

Some crab-apple trees in Happy Red Court had withered.

怡紅院裡的人嚇得個個像木雕泥塑一般。(94, 2305)

All in inmates of Happy Red Court were petrified.

怡紅院裡的花樹，忽萎忽開。(95, 2337)

And those treed in Happy Red Court have withered and blossomed suddenly.

(14) 穿紅的 CHUAN HONG DE (in red)

(a) Functioning as subject:

穿紅的來叫我，穿綠的來趕我。(102, 2529)

The one in red's calling! The one in green's hurrying me!

(15) 紅樓夢 HONG LOU MENG (A dream in the red chambers)

(a) Functioning as object:

賈雨村歸結紅樓夢。(120, 2968)

Jia Yucun concludes the dream of Red Chambers.

(16) 悼紅軒 DAO HONG XUAN (Mourning-the-Red Studio)

(a) One example of functioning as predicative:

到一個悼紅軒中(120, 2989)

Go to Mourning-the-Red Studio.

(‘to Mourning-the-Red Studio’ functions as object in the positional phrase and ‘Mourning-the-Red Studio’ functions as predicative in the positional phrase.)

(b) One example of functioning as object:

果然有個悼紅軒。(120, 2989)

Sure enough he found Mourning-the Red Studio.

(17) 怡紅主人 YI HONG ZHU REN (The Master of Happy Red Court)

(a) Functioning as subject:

怡紅主人焚付晴姐知之。(89, 2180)

The Master of Happy Red Court burns incense to Sister Qingwen.

(18) 紅口白舌 HONG LOU BAI SHE (red mouth white tongue)

(a) Functioning as adverbial:

豈有紅口白舌咒人死的呢！(98, 2430)

I wouldn't say such a fearful thing if it wasn't.

(19) 紅撲撲兒 HONG PU PU ER (Red)

(a) Serving as predicate:

臉上紅撲撲兒的一臉酒氣。(100, 2482)

Red in the face and tipsy.

(20) 青紅皂白 QING HONG ZAO BAI (the facts of the matter)

(a) Functioning as object:

既來了，該問個青紅皂白。(103, 2546)

Since you came, you should have asked the facts of the matter.

(21) 千紅萬紫 QIAN HONG WAN ZI (all flowers blossom)

(a) Functioning as subject:

所以千紅萬紫終讓梅花為魁。(110, 2711)

Of all flowers, the plum blossom ranks first.

1.6 Lexical Expansion

1.6.1 19 examples of using the monosyllabic word ‘Hong’ (Red) and they can be concluded into 4 meanings:

(1) Two examples of red in color:

帳子的簷子是紅的，火光照著，自然紅是有的。(85, 2081)

The valance of the canopy is red, so naturally when it catches the light the curtain seems red too.

小紅滿臉羞紅，說道：“你去罷，……”(88, 2168)

Blushing all over her face she answered, “Go now”.

(2) 14 examples of ‘glow’, ‘flushing’, ‘blushing’, ‘blush’, ‘blushed’, ‘brimmed’, ‘red’, ‘redden’ and ‘reddened’:

想到此際，臉紅心熱。(82, 2006)

Flushing at this thought, her heart beat so fast.

那元妃看了職名，眼圈兒一紅，止不住流下淚來。(83, 2039)

When YuanFei saw on the names, her heart ached (her eyes brimmed) and she could not hold back her tears.

剛說到這裡，臉一紅，微微的一笑。(85, 2084)

She broke off, blushing and smiling.

賈芸把臉紅了道……(85, 2087)

“What have I said wrong?” Jia Yun reddened. “Wouldn’t you?”

說著，眼圈兒又紅了。(87, 2133)

Her eyes brimmed with tears again.

妙玉聽了，忽然把臉一紅。(87, 2138)

Miaoyu flushed up.

你沒有聽見人家常說的“從來處來”麼？這也值得把臉紅了。(87, 2139)

“Have you never heard the saying ‘I came from where I’ve been?’ Why blush like that as if she were a stranger?”

寶蟾把臉紅著，並不答言。(91, 2222)

Baochan (She) blushed but did not answer.

王夫人見賈政說著也有些眼圈兒紅。(96, 2354)

Lady Wang saw that the rims of his eyes had reddened and knew how distressed he was.

薛蝌被他拿話一激，臉越紅了。(100, 2483)

At this taunt, Xue Ke blushed even redder.

說著，自己的眼圈兒也紅了。(101, 2507)

At this, Pinger's eyes brimmed with tears.

寶玉聽了，知是失言，臉上一紅，連忙的還要解說。(114, 2805)

Aware of his gaffe Baoyu blushed, wanting to explain. To know how he justified himself.

說著，眼圈兒一紅，連忙把腰里拴檳榔荷包的小絹子拉下來擦眼。(117, 2874)

The rims of his eyes were red now and he dabbed at them with silk handkerchief attached to the sachet at this waist.

王夫人也眼圈兒紅了，說：“你快起來，……”(117, 2874)

“Get up quickly!” She said, her own eyes reddening.

(3) Two examples of Red silk:

紅色絲綢。2例：

還有兩匹紅送給寶二爺包裹這花。(94, 2303)

Here are two rools of red silk too, a congratulatory gift for Master Bao to drape over the trees.

喜娘披著紅扶著。(97, 2403)

Maid with a red sash help her out.

(4) One example of red spot on the dice:

寶玉聽了，趕到李紈身旁看時，只見紅綠對開。(108, 2649)

Bayou at once hurried over Li Wanto have a look and saw that half the pips were red, half green.

1.6.2 There are 22 bisyllabic words formed from the morpheme 'Hong' (Red). The distribution of the meanings of the words are as follow:

(1) 通紅 TONG HONG (full red)

很紅。(81, 1982) (104, 2569) (120, 2973)

Red.

變得很紅。(91, 2228) (96, 2361)

Became very red.

(2) 飛紅 FEI HONG (flushed, flushed furiously, blush scarlet) occurs 14 times. The chapters and pages it occurs are stated on page 9 .

變成紅色。

Became red.

(3) 紅的 HONG DE (red)

紅色。(85, 2081) (87, 2139) (119, 2938)

Red.

紅色的光。(85, 2080)

Red light.

(4) 紅暈 HONG YUN (blushing furiously)

紅色圈紋。(109, 2675)

Carved red.

紅色加重。(87, 2139) (91, 2225) (100, 2483)

Blushed fearfully.

(5) 鮮紅 XIAN HONG (crimson)

鮮豔的紅色。(110, 2712)

Fresh red

變為鮮豔的紅色。(87, 2142)

Red crimson.

(6) 小紅 XIAO HONG (Xiaohong.Hongyu)

Xiaohong is the name given in addition for Baoyu's maid. It occurs 29 times. The chapters and pages it occurs are stated on page 10, 11 and 12 respectively.

(7) 紅拂 HONG FU (the girl / maid with red whisker)

唐代傳奇《虬髯客傳》中楊素的婢女，因手執紅色拂塵而得名。(92, 2252)

In Tang's legends, *Heroic legend* states the maid of Yang Shu, her name states that she holds a broom in hands.

(8) 掃紅 SAO HONG (red sweep)

It is the name of one of Baoyu's servants.(93, 2274)

(9) 紅漲 HONG ZHANG (red rose)

Red rose. (93, 2288)

(10) 紅赤 HONG CHI (hectically flushed.red)

Red. (97, 2396)

(11) 紅潮 HONG CHAO (red tide)

紅色如潮水湧現。(109, 2668)

Red occurs as heavy tide or Such as the emergence of the red tide.

(12) 紅腫 HONG ZHONG (red and swollen)

Red and swollen. (116, 2844)

(13) 紅塵 HONG CHEN (dusty world)

Society and world. (117, 2868) (120, 2975)

(14) 怡紅院 YI HONG YUAN (happy red court)

A court bound with red flowers. It is a living place for Baoyu. This term occurs 17 times and the chapters and pages it occurs are stated on page 13 and 14.

(15) 穿紅的 CHUAN HONG DE (in red)

People wearing red clothes. (102, 2529)

(16) 紅樓夢 HONG LOU MENG (a dream of red chambers)

It is the name of a song. It mourns the end of feudal society beautiful art and the state of the beauties' life. (120, 2968)

(17) 悼紅軒 DAO HONG XUAN (Mourning-the-Red Studio)

A studio for mourning the beauties, it is the reading room where Caoxueqin wrote *A Dream of Red Chambers* (120, 2989)

(18) 怡紅主人 YI HONG ZHU REN

Master of happy red court. It is the other name of Baoyu. (89, 2180)

(19) 紅口白舌 HONG KOU BAI SHE (red mouth white tongue)

Clear conversations. (98, 2430)

(20) 紅撲撲兒 HONG PU PU ER

reddish. (100, 2482)

(21) 青紅皂白 QING HONG ZAO BAI

The right or wrong of the whole story. (103, 2546)

(22) 千紅萬紫 QIAN HONG WAN ZHI

A variety of flowers. (110, 2711)

1.6.3 There are 33 phrases formed from the word and the morpheme 'Hong' (Red)

The meanings of 'Hong' (Red) in the phrases are as follows:

(1) 微紅 WEI HONG (light red)

Light red. (94, 2302)

Slight redness. (100, 2483)

(2) 眼紅 YAN HONG (eyes glow)

Eyes redness. (107, 2626)

(3) 紅了臉 HONG LE LIAN (reddened, blushing, flushed, blushed furiously)

It occurs 11 times. The details are as follow:

(a) 3 examples of being cheerful, bashful:

寶玉巴不得這一聲，好解釋前頭的話，忽又想到：“或是妙玉的機鋒。”轉紅了臉，答應不出來。(87, 2139)

Baoyu had been waiting for her to address him so that he could make up for his earlier tactlessness. However, it occurred to him that she might be testing his understanding. He reddened and could not answer.

賈芸趕忙湊近一步問道：“姑娘替我回了沒有？”小紅紅了臉，說道：“我就是見二爺的事多。(88, 2164)

Jia Yun hastily stepped closer. “Did you give her my message, miss?” he asked. Blushing she said, “You seem to have a lot of business, sir!”

五兒紅了臉，笑道：“你在那裡躺著，我怎麼坐呢？”(109, 2670)

“How can I sit down with you lying there?” she asked blushing.

(b) 4 examples of being angry, sheepish:

寶玉紅了臉，啐了一口道：“呸！沒趣兒紅東西！還不快走呢。”(85, 2087)

Baoyu flushed and spat. “Clear off, you oaf!”

寶妹妹急得紅了臉，說道：“你越發比先不尊重了！”(99, 2459)

Then blushing scarlet, Baochai scolded, “You’re getting more and more undignified!”

寶玉已經忘神，便把五兒的手一拉。五兒急得紅了臉，心裡亂跳。(109, 2668)

Forgetting himself, Baoyu took her hand. Wuer blushed furiously, her heart beating fast.

惜春不等說完，便紅了臉說：“珍大奶奶攆得你，我就攆不得麼？”(109, 2668)

Xichun ranging, she then blushed, said: “Jane was your great grandmother thrust, I thrust Why not?”

(c) Only one example of regret, reprove oneself:

湘雲紅了臉，自悔失言。(82, 2018)

Xiangyun, regretting her blunder, blushed at this.

(d) Three examples of behaving improperly and being embarrassed:

寶玉便笑著道：“只要你們能彈，我便愛聽，也不管‘牛’不‘牛’的了。黛玉紅了臉一笑，紫鵑、雪雁也都笑了。(86, 2120)

“So long as you can play, I’ll be only too glad to listen,” said Baoyu cheerfully. “I don’t care if you think me an ox.” Daiyu blushed and smiled while Zijuan and Xueyan laughed.

一句話戳了他嫂子的的心，便紅了臉走開了。(111, 2726)

This home-thrust made the sister-in-law blush.

賈政把眼一瞪道：“胡說！老太太的事，銀兩被賊偷去，就該罰奴才拿出來麼？”賈璉紅了臉，不敢言語。(112, 2760)

“Rubbish!” replied Jia Zheng sternly. “The money for the old lady’s funeral has been stolen, how can we punish our slaves by making them pay instead?” Jia Lian flushed but dared not argue.

(4) 紅著臉 HONG ZHE LIAN (flushed)

It occurs 4 times.

(a) Ashamed and embarrassed

薛姨媽料他知道，紅著臉說道：“這如今，我們家裡鬧得也不像個過日子的人家了，讓你們那邊聽見笑話。”(83, 2043)

Aunt Xue flushed, aware that she must have overheard them. “Nowadays we have these disgraceful scenes – not like a respectable family,” she said. “It must sound ridiculous to you over there.”

(b) Happy and cheerful

黛玉紅著臉微笑道：“姨媽那裡又添了大嫂子，怎麼倒用寶姐姐看起來家來？大約是他怕人多熱鬧，懶待來罷。我倒怪想他的。”(85, 2091)

“But now she has a sister-in-law, aunty, surely you don’t need Baochai to mind the house? I suppose she doesn’t like joining in noisy parties, but I do miss her so!” Daiyu said in cheerful tone.

(c) Misconduct and sheepishly

賈芸看見鳳姐執意不受，只得紅著臉道：“既這麼著，我再找得用的東西來孝敬孀娘罷。”(88, 2167)

Seeing her so adamant he reddened and said, “In that case, aunt, I’ll look for something more acceptable to show my respect.”

(d) Grateful

岫煙紅著臉笑謝道：“這樣說了，叫我不敢不收。”(90, 2204)

Blushing, Xiuyan said gratefully, “Well then, I dare not refuse.”

(5) 面紅耳熱 MIAN HONG ER RE (blushed up to her ears)

頭臉耳朵發熱變紅。(109, 2672)

She blushed up to her ears.

(6) 眼腫腮紅 YAN ZHONG SAI HONG (red, swollen eyes and cheeks)

眼臉浮腫，臉腮發紅。(119, 2945)

Red, swollen eyes of the others.

'Hong' (Red) in the rest 27 phrases all have the meaning of red in color.

1.7 Semantic Structure

From the above analyses, the word 'Hong' (Red) contains 6 meaning categories:

(1) 紅色 (Red)

(a) Two examples where the monosyllabic word 'Hong' (Red) solely uses.

One example can be found on page 2081 of Chapter 85 and the other example can be found on page 2168 of chapter 88.

(b) There are 11 examples of morphological meaning 'Hong' (Red) for the polysyllabic words formed from the morpheme 'Hong' (Red):

通紅 full red (81, 1982) (104, 2569) (120, 2973), 紅的 (red) (85, 2081) (87, 2139) (119, 2938); 紅暈 HONG YUN (blushing furiously) (109, 2675), 鮮紅 XIAN HONG (crimson) (110, 2712); 小紅 XIAO HONG (xiaohong, hongyu), 紅拂 HONG FU (the girl or maid with red whisker); 紅漲 HONG ZHANG (red rose), 紅赤 HONG CHI (hectically flushed red), 紅潮 HONG CHAO (red tide), 紅腫 HONG ZHONG (red, swollen), 紅撲撲兒 HONG PU PU ER (reddish, flushed).

(c) Out of the 33 phrases formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) or the morpheme 'Hong' (Red), there are 27 examples that show the meaning of red.

(2) Red images

Red flowers: Happy Red Court, master of happy Red Court, a variety of red, purple flowers.

Red petals: SAO HONG (red sweep).

Red light: red (85, 2080).

People wearing red clothes: in red.

(3) Red movement and red gestures

(a) glow and redden:

通紅 full red (91, 2228) (96, 2361), 飛紅 flushed, furiously, blush scarlet, 鮮紅 crimson (87, 2142); 微紅 (100, 2483), 眼紅 red eyes, 面紅耳熱 blushed to the ears, 眼腫腮紅 eyes swollen cheek red

(b) redden:

紅暈 blushing furiously (87, 2139) (91, 2225) (100, 2483).

(c) happy, shy and bashful:

紅了臉 red faced (87, 2139) (88, 2164) (109, 2670).

(d) angry, shy and bashful:

紅了臉 red faced, flushed (85, 2087) (99, 2459) (109, 2668) (109, 2668).

(e) regret and reprove oneself:

紅了臉 red faced, flushed (82, 2018).

(f) verbal improperly and behave badly and being embarrassed:

紅了臉 flushed (86, 2120) (111, 2726) (112, 2760)、紅著臉 red faced (88, 2167).

(g) ashamed:

紅著臉 red faced, flushed (83, 2043).

(h) happy and cheerful:

紅著臉 red faced,flushed (85, 2091).

(i) grateful:

紅著臉 red faced,flushed (90, 2204).

(4) Beauties:

紅樓夢 A dream of red chambers; 悼紅軒 Mourning-the-Red Studio.

(5) 清楚分明 clear, distinct:

紅口白舌 red mouth white tongue; 青紅皂白 the right or wrong of the whole story.

(6) Society and world:

紅塵 dusty world.

(7) The semantic structure table for the word ‘Hong’ (Red):

The first level		Red					
		Red images		Red movements and gestures		Clear and distinct	Society and world
The second level	Red flowers, red petals	Red light	People wearing red clothes	Glow, redden, increased red			Trouble
The third level	Beauties		Happy, cheerful	Shamed, bashful	Angry, reprove oneself		
The fourth level			Grateful	Embarrassed	Ashamed		

1.8 Cultural Connotations

We have analyzed the Cultural connotations in the research paper :*A Study on the Word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the first 80 Chapters of A Dream of Red Chambers* . The connotations are also consistent in the final 40 chapters, however, compared with the first 80 chapters, the word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the final 40 chapters emphasizes not only on luxury and born unlucky, but also it contains the following broader and different connotations.

1.8.1 Marriage romance

Traditionally, the Chinese wedding and funeral affairs are commonly considered as red and white events respectively. In chapter 85, Wang Xifeng comments on the cultural connotation of the word ‘Hong’ (Red):

寶玉在項上摘了下來，說：“這不是我那一塊玉，那裡就掉了呢。比起來，兩塊玉差遠著呢，那裡混得過？我正要告訴老太太，前兒晚上我睡的時候，把玉摘下來掛在帳子裡，他竟放起光來了，滿帳子都是紅的。”賈母說道：“又胡說了。帳子的簷子是紅的，火光照著，自然紅是有的。”寶玉道：“不是。那時候燈已滅了，屋裡都漆黑的了，還看得見他呢。”邢、王二夫人抿著嘴笑。鳳姐道：“這是喜信發動了。”寶玉道：“什麼喜信？”

Taking his jade from his neck he rejoined, “This not mine—how could I lose it? They’re quite different when you compare them. Impossible to confuse them. And there’s something else I’ve been meaning to tell you, madam. The other night when I went to bed and hung my jade on the curtain, it started glowing, making the whole curtain red!”

“You’re talking nonsense again,” she said. “The valance of the canopy is red, so naturally when it catches the light the curtain seems red too.”

“No, the light was out by then. The whole room was pitch dark, and yet I saw it clearly.”

Lady Xing and Lady Wong exchanged meaning smiles.

“It’s a lucky sign,” Xifeng assured him.

“A lucky sign? What do you means?”

Wang Xifeng connects the glowing red jade with Bouyu’s wedding ceremony. Hence, ‘Hong’ (Red) connotes the cultural meaning of marriage romance. In the text of Chapter 97, “presently a big sedan-chair entered the courtyard and the family musicians went out to meet the bride, while in filed twelve pairs of maids in two rows with palace lanterns-a novel and distinctive sight. The Master of the ceremonies invited the bride to alight from the chair, and Baoyu saw a maid with a red sash help her out-her face was veiled.”The word ‘Hong’ (Red) implies the merry atmosphere of the wedding ceremony.

The word ‘Hong’ (Red) not only represents the wedding ceremony, but also implies the love between the genders. The examples are as follow:

1) 第八十五回：賈芸趕著說道：“叔叔樂不樂？叔叔的親事要再成了，不用說是兩層喜了。”寶玉紅了臉，啐了一口道：“呸！沒趣兒的東西！還不快走呢。”

In Chapter 85:

Jia Yun caught up with him, saying, “Are you pleased, uncle? Once your marriage is fixed, that’ll be double happiness for you!” Baoyu **flushed** and spat. “Clear off, you off”

2) 第八十五回：鳳姐在地下站著笑道：“你兩個那裡像天天在一處的，倒像是客一般，有這些套話，可是人說的‘相敬如賓’了。”說的大家一笑。黛玉滿臉飛紅，又不好說，又不好不說，遲了一會兒，才說道：“你懂得什麼！”

In Chapter 85:

Xifeng standing near them smiled. “You two are behaving like guests, not like inseparables,” she teased. All these civilities! Well, as the saying goes, ‘you show each other respect as to a guest.’ The other laughed while Daiyu **blushed furiously**, not knowing whether to let this go or not. After some hesitation she blurted out: “What do you know about it?”

‘Flushed’ and ‘blushed furiously’ from the above two examples show the natural outer-appearance of Bouyu’s and Daiyu’s true emotions. The word ‘Hong’ (Red) reveals both the inner world of the characters. It also serves as the artistic and literary mean to depict the romance of the youth.

3) 第八十七回：寶玉道：“我頭里就進來了，看著你們兩個爭這個‘畸角兒’。”說著，一面與妙玉施禮，一面又笑問道：“妙公輕易不出禪關，今日何緣下凡一走？”妙玉聽了，忽然把臉一紅，也不答言，低了頭自看那棋。寶玉自覺造次，連忙陪笑道：“倒是出家人比不得我們在家的俗人，頭一件，心是靜的。靜則靈，靈則慧……”寶玉尚未說完，只見妙玉微微的把眼一抬，看了寶玉一眼，復又低下頭去，那臉上的顏色漸漸的紅暈起來。

In Chapter 87:

Baoyu burst out laughing, making the two girls start. “Why do such a thing?” exclaimed Xichun. “Coming in without a word to startle us! How long have you been there?” “Quite a while. I’ve been watching you fight for the corner.” He greeted Miaoyu and said to her with a smile, “It’s rarely that you leave your family abode. Why have you descended today to the mundane world?” Miaoyu **flushed up** but said nothing, lowering her head to keep her eyes on the board. Conscious of his gaffe, Baoyu tried to cover it up. “You who have renounced the world are not like us vulgar world lings,” he said with a conciliatory smile. “First of all, your hearts are at peace, so you are more spiritual and have quiet perception……” He was running on like this when Miaoyu glanced up at him, then lowered her head again, **blushing furiously**.

Although Mioyu is a nun, her fancy is caught by Bouyu's fine external appearance. The use of the phrasal verbs: 'flushed up' and 'blushing furiously' to describe Mioyu's internal agitated emotions. The two phrasal verbs signifies the true feelings of young girls and their love for each other.

1.8.2 Immorality

第九十三回：賈政看到李德揭下的一張紙上寫著：“西貝草斤年紀輕，水月庵里管尼僧。一個男人多少女，窩娼聚賭是陶情。不肖弟子來辦事，榮國府內出新聞。”

In Chapter 93, the author describes Jia Zheng finding a sheet of paper on the gate Li de'house. The paper with the following words: "Jia qin, a young supervisor, to Water Moon Convent came. One male among so many females, he is free to drink, whore and game. This worthless young master set in charge, is giving the Rong Mansion a bad name".

Through analyzing the conversations and the facial expressions of the above characters, 'Hong' (Red) reveals the meaning of immorality.

第九十三回：賴大說：“這芹大爺本來鬧的不像了。奴才今兒到庵裏的時候，他們正在那裏喝酒呢。帖兒上的話是一定有的。”賈璉道：“芹兒你聽，賴大還賴你不成？”賈芹此時紅漲了臉，一句也不敢言語。

In Chapter 93:

"Master Qin has really behaved outrageously," said Lai Da. "When I went to the convent just now they were drinking! The charges in that lampoon must be true." "Hear that, Qin?" said Jia Lian. "Lai Da wouldn't make that up, would he?" Jia Qin **blushed** and dared not say a word.

The above text describes how Jingui and Baochan seduced Xueke and it is a typical example of the immoral connotation.

1) 第九十一回：薛蝌只得起來，開了門看時，卻是寶蟾，攏著頭髮，掩著懷，穿一件片錦邊琵琶襟小緊身，上面繫一條松花綠半新的汗巾，下面並未穿裙，正露著石榴紅灑花夾褲，一雙新繡紅鞋。……薛蝌見他這樣打扮，便走進來，心中又是一動，只得陪笑問道：“怎麼這樣早就起來了？”寶蟾把臉紅著，並不答言……

In Chapter 91: Xueke had to get up and open the door. He found it was Baochan again, her hair disheveled, her clothes loose. She had on a tight-fitting bodice with a gold border and rows of long buttons and loops in front, over which she had tied a none too new dark green sash. As she was not wearing a skirt, he could see her **pomegranate-red** trousers with floral designs and her **embroidered red slippers**. She had evidently not yet made her toilet but come early to fetch the hamper to avoid being seen. Her appearance in such a costume dismayed Xue Ke. "You are up early," he faltered, forcing a smile. She **blushed** but did not answer.

'Pomegranate-red' and 'red slippers' are the key words to show the immoral and lascivious costume. The verb 'blushed' carries the secret and obscene message between Xueke and Baochan.

2) 第九十一回：寶蟾笑道：“奶奶別多心，我是跟奶奶的，還有兩個心麼？但是事情要密些，倘或聲張起來，不是頑的。”金桂也覺得臉飛紅了，因說道：“你這個丫頭，就不是個好貨！想來你心裡看上了，卻拿我作筏子，是不是呢？”寶蟾道：“只是奶奶那麼想罷咧，我倒是替奶奶難受。奶奶要真瞧二爺好，我倒有個主意。奶奶想，那個耗子不偷油呢，他也不過怕事情不密，大家鬧出亂子來不好看。依我想，奶奶且別性急，時常在他身上不周不備的去處，張羅張羅。他是個小叔子，又沒娶媳婦兒，奶奶就多盡點心兒，和他貼個好兒，別人也說不出什麼來。過幾天他感奶奶的情，他自然要謝候奶奶。那時奶奶再備點東西兒在咱們屋裡，我幫著奶奶灌醉了他，怕跑了他？他要不應，咱們索性鬧起來，就說他調戲奶奶。他害怕，他自然得順著咱們的手兒。他再不應，他也不是人，咱們也不至白丟了臉面。奶奶想怎麼樣？”金桂聽了這話，兩顴早已紅暈了……

In Chapter 91:

“Don’t get me wrong, madam,” said Baochan with a smile. “I’m your maid; how could I be disloyal to you? But you must keep this secret. If word got out, it would be no joke.”

“You dirty-minded creature!” Jingui **flushed**. “I suppose you’ve taken a fancy to him, but want to use me as your go-between, is that it?”

“Think whatever you want, madam, but I honestly feel for you. And if you really like him, I have a plan. Just think, what rat won’t steal oil? All he’s afraid of is the trouble there’d be of the secret got out, making him lose face. Take my advice, madam, and don’t be impatient but do him certain favors from time to time. He’s Master Pan’s younger cousin and not yet married. If you show more concern and are friendly with him, how can anyone find fault? Before long, he’ll naturally want to thank you. Then you can prepare some refreshments in our room, and when I’ve helped you to get him drunk, how can he run away. If he refuses, we’ll make a scene and accuse him of trying to seduce you. Then of course, out of fright, he’ll have to do as we want. If he still refuses, we can discredit him without spoiling our own reputation. What do you think of this, madam?” Jinggui, **blushing crimson**....

3) 第一百回：一句話沒說完，金桂早接口道：“自然人家外人的酒比咱們自己家裡的酒是有趣兒的。”薛蝌被他拿話一激，臉越紅了，連忙走過來陪笑道：“嫂子說那裡的話。”寶蟾見他二人交談，便躲到屋裡去了。這金桂初時原要假意發作薛蝌兩句，無奈一見他兩頰微紅，雙眸帶澀，別有一種謹願可憐之意，早把自己那驕悍之氣感化到爪窪國去了，因笑說道：“這麼說，你的酒是硬強著才肯喝的呢。”薛蝌道：“我那裡喝得來。”金桂道：“不喝也好，強如像你哥哥喝出亂子來，明兒娶了你們奶奶兒，像我這樣守活寡受孤單呢！”說到這裡，兩個眼已經乜斜了，兩腮上也覺紅暈了。

In Chapter 100:

Jingui interposed, “Of course other people’s wine tastes better than ours at home!”

At this taunt, Xue Ke **blushed even redder**. Stepping over quickly he countered with a smile, “How can you say such a thing, sister-in-law!”

Seeing them talking together, Baochan slipped inside.

Jingui had meant to make a show of annoyance, but now his flushed cheeks, sparkling eyes and appealing expression had melted her anger away.

“You mean you were forced to drink?” she asked with a smile.

“Of course. I can’t drink,” he said.

“It’s best not to drink—much better than landing in trouble through drinking like your cousin, so that when you take a wife she becomes a lonely grass widow like me, poor thing!” She shot him a sidelong glance, **blushing** as she spoke.

From the above texts, ‘flushed’ describes Jinggui’s facial expression of guilt. The verb ‘blush’ occurs twice in the texts and it implies Jinggui’s licentious conduct. Being seduced by Jinggui and Baochan, Xueke begins to misbehave and ‘blush even redder’ and with ‘flushed cheeks’. Hence, the cultural connotation of immorality is vividly stated in the texts.

1.8.3 Evil and wicked

In the texts of the final forty Chapters of *A Dream of Red Chamber*, the word ‘Hong’ (Red) also reveals the evil and wicked cultural connotation. For examples:

1) 第八十一回：這裡的人就把他拿住。身邊一搜，搜出一個匣子，裡面有像牙刻的一男一女，不穿衣服，光著身子的兩個魔王，還有七根朱紅繡花針。立時送到錦衣府去，問出許多官員家大戶太太姑娘們的隱情事來。

In Chapter 81:

And they caught and searched her. They found on her a box with two carved ivory naked devils inside, one male and one female, besides seven **red** embroidery needles.

'Red embroidery needles' implies the witchcraft that harms people.

2) 第九十四回：只見平兒笑嘻嘻的迎上來說：“我們奶奶知道老太太在這裡賞花，自己不得來，叫奴才來伏侍老太太、太太們。還有兩匹紅送給寶二爺包裹這花，當作賀禮。”襲人過來接了，呈與賈母看。賈母笑道：“偏是鳳丫頭行出點事兒來，叫人看著又體面，又新鮮，很有趣兒。”襲人笑著向平兒道：“回去替寶二爺給二奶奶道謝。要有喜，大家喜。”賈母聽了笑道：“噯，我還忘了呢。鳳丫頭雖病著，還是他想得到，送得也巧。”一面說著，眾人就隨著去了。平兒私與襲人道：“奶奶說，這花開得奇怪，叫你鉸塊紅綢子掛掛，便應在喜事上去了。以後也不必只管當作奇事混說。”

In Chapter 94:

On their way back Pinger accosted them. "Our mistress heard that the old lady was enjoying the flowers here," she said with a smile. "As she couldn't come herself, she's sent me to help wait and serve Your ladyships. Here are two rolls of **red** silk too, a gratulatory gift for Master Bao to drape over the trees." Xiren took the silk and showed it to the old lady, who commented laughingly, "Whatever Xifeng does is in good form, besides being original and great fun!" Xiren told Pinger, "When you go back please thank Madam Lian for Master Bao. If we're to have good fortune, we'll all share it." "Aha!" chuckled the old lady. "I forgot that. Though Xifeng is unwell she's still so thoughtful. This was just the present to give." She went on then and the others followed her, while Pinger confided to Xiren, "Our mistress says this blossoming now is odd; so she wants cut strips of that red silk and hang them over the trees to bring good luck. And don't let anyone spread foolish talk about this being a miracle."

'Red silk' is used to conceal the monstrous, abnormal conditions when the flowers refuse to bloom in their rightful season.

3) 第一百二回：只聞尤氏嘴裡亂說：“穿紅的來叫我，穿綠的來趕我。”地下這些人又怕又好笑。賈珍便命人買些紙錢，送到園裡燒化。

In chapter 102:

'The one in red's calling me! The one in green's hurrying me!' Madam You was raving. All present were both frightened and amused. Jia Zhen sent to buy paper money to burn in the Garden.

In the text, 'The one in red' represents the demon that Madam You sees when she is in unconscious state. Thus, 'The one in red' apparently implies the supernatural connotation.

4) 第一百二回：

外面的人因那媳婦子不妥當，便都說妖怪爬過牆吸了精去死的。於是老太太著急的了不得，另派了好些人將寶玉的住房圍住，巡邏打更。這些小丫頭們還說，有的看見紅臉的，有的看見很俊的女人的，吵嚷不休，唬得寶玉天天害怕。

In chapter 102:

Outsiders, knowing her bad reputation, claimed that a monster had climbed over the wall to enjoy her until she died of exhaustion.

The old lady, scandalized by this talk, posted guards outside Baoyu's house who sounded the watch as they patrolled in turn. And these young maids alleged that they had seen a **red** faced figure as well as a ravishing beauty, raising such a ceaseless commotion that Baoyu went in terror every day.

5) 第一百二回：

內中有個年輕的家人，心內已經害怕，只聽呼的一聲，回過頭來，只見五色燦爛的一件東西跳過去了，唬得噯約一聲，腿子發軟，便躺倒了。賈赦回身查問，那小子喘噓噓的回到：“親眼看見一個黃臉紅須綠衣青裳一個妖怪，走到樹林子後頭山窟窿裡去了。”

In chapter 102:

One young servant, already afraid, heard a whizzing noise and looked round to see a gaudy creature fly past. With a cry of terror, his legs gave way and he fell down. Jia She turned to ask what had happened.

“I saw a monster!” gasped the boy. “yellow in the face with a **red** beard, dressed in green. It flew into a cave behind the trees.”

‘red faced figure’ and ‘red beard’ are the characteristics of the creature that the young servant and maids see, they reveal the certain monstrous-liked colours in people’s subconsciousness.

1.8.4 Misfortune and disaster

The word ‘Hong’ (red) also implicitly links to disease, death, accidental blow and other disastrous situations. For examples:

1) 第八十三回：

那王大夫便向紫鵑道：“這病時常應得頭暈，減飲食，多夢；每到五更，必醒過幾次；即日間聽見不干自己的事，也必要動氣，且多疑多懼。不知者疑為性情乖誕，其實因肝陰虧損，心氣衰耗，都是這個病在那裡作怪。不知是否？”紫鵑點點頭兒，向賈璉道：“說的很是。”王太醫道：“既這樣，就是了。”說畢，起身同賈璉往外書房去開方子。小廝們早已預備下一張梅紅單帖。

In chapter 83:

Doctor Wang felt the pulse for some time, then that of the other wrist, after which he and Jia Lian withdrew to take seats in the outer room. “All six pulses are tense,” he announced, “due to bottled up emotion.” At this point Zijuan came out too and stood in the doorway, and doctor Wang, addressing her, continued: “I would expect this illness to give rise to constant dizzy spells, loss of appetite as well as frequent dreams; and no doubt she wakes several times in the night. She must be hypersensitive, taking offence at remarks which don’t even concern her. People not knowing the truth may think her cross-grained, when in fact it’s all due this illness which has upset her liver and weakened her heart. Am I right?”

Zijuan nodded and said to Jia Lian, “The gentleman is absolutely right.”

“So that’s how it is,” said the doctor. He got up and went with Jia Lian to study to write out a prescription. The pages there had already prepared a sheet of **pink** stationery.

2) 第八十四回：

賈母便問：“巧姐兒到底怎麼樣？”鳳姐兒道：“只怕是搯風的來頭。”賈母道：“這麼著還不請人趕著瞧？”鳳姐道：“已經請去了。”賈母因同邢、王二夫人進房來看。只見奶子抱著，用**桃紅**綾子小綿被兒裹著，臉皮趣青，眉梢鼻翅微有動意。

In chapter 84:

“How is Qiaojie?” asked the old lady.

“We’re afraid it’s epilepsy,” was the reply.

“In that case why don’t you send for a doctor at once?”

“We already have, madam.”

Their Ladyships went into the inner room where the nurse was holding the child wrapped up in a **peach-red** silk-padded quilt. Her face was deathly pale, her forehead contorted and her nose feebly twitching.

3) 第八十四回：

這裡煎了藥，給巧姐兒灌了下去，只見咯的一聲，連藥帶痰都吐出來，鳳姐才略放了一點兒心。只見王夫人那邊的小丫頭，拿著一點兒的小紅紙包兒，說道：“二奶奶，牛黃有了。太太說了，叫二奶奶親自把分兩對準了呢。”

In chapter 84:

When the medicine was ready they forced it down Qiaojie's throat and, gagging, she brought it up with some phlegm, much to her mother's relief. And now one of Lady Wang's young maids came in with a small **red** package. "Here's the bezoar, madam," she said. "Her Ladyship wants you to weigh it yourself to make sure the amount is correct."

Originally, a sheet of pink stationery, a peach-red silk-padded quilt and a small red package are the three things that are supposed to bring good luck. But, they become misfortune, illness and disaster in the above text.

4) 第八十七回：

一回兒，又有盜賊劫他，持刀執棍的逼勒，只得哭喊求救。早驚醒了庵中女尼道婆等眾，都拿火來照看。只見妙玉兩手撒開，口中流沫。急叫醒時，只見眼睛直豎，兩顴鮮紅，罵道：“我是有菩薩保佑，你們這些強徒敢要怎麼樣！”

In Chapter 87:

Then brigands kidnapped her and threatened her with swords and clubs, so that she screamed for help. This aroused the novices and deaconess, who came with torches to see what was the matter. Finding Miaoyu with outflung arms, frothing at the mouth, they hastily woke her up. Her eyes staring, **crimson in the face**, she shouted, "How dare you thugs attack one under Buddha's protection!"

5) 第九十一回：

到了明日，湯水都嚥不下，鶯兒去回薛姨媽。薛姨媽急來看時，只見寶釵滿面通紅，身如燔灼，話都不說。薛姨媽慌了手腳，便哭得死去活來。

In chapter 91:

The anxiety on top of her night-long exertions brought on a fever, she was unable to eat or even drink water. Yinger hastily reported this to her mother. Hurrying to Baochai's side, Aunt Xue found her **fearfully flushed** burning with fever and able to speak. She lost her head then and wept till she nearly fainted away.

'crimson in the face' and 'fearfully flushed' are the symptoms indicates having fever. They are physical reaction when suffering fever. Hence, the word 'Hong' (Red) contains the meaning of serious illness and disaster.

6) 第一百十回：

賈母又瞧了一瞧寶釵，嘆了口氣，只見臉上發紅。賈政知是迴光返照，即忙進上參湯。賈母的牙關已經緊了。

In chapter 110:

Next, the old lady looked at Baochai and sighed. Her face was **flushed** now, a sign as Jia Zheng knew that the end was near. He offered her some ginseng broth, but already her jaws were locked and her eyes closed.

7) 第一百十回：

鳳姐聽了這話，一口氣撞上來，往下一咽，眼淚直流，只覺得眼前一黑，嗓子裡一甜，便噴出鮮紅的血來，身子站不住，就蹲倒在地。

In chapter 110:

At this, Xifeng thought she would burst with anger. She held back her rage, but tears welled up in her eyes, everything turned dark and she tasted something sweet. Then **red** blood spurted from her mouth, her knee buckled and she collapsed.

8) 第一百十三回：

趙姨娘雙膝跪在地下，說一回，哭一回。有時爬在地下叫饒說：“打殺我了！紅鬍子的老爺，我再不敢了。”有一時雙手合著，也是叫疼。眼睛突出，嘴裡鮮血直流，頭髮披散。人人害怕，不敢近前。

In chapter 113:

She insisted on kneeling, raving and weeping by turns. Then, groveling, she begged for mercy.

“You’re beating me to death, **Master Red Beard!**” she cried. “I shall never dare do such a thing again!”

Presently, wringing her hands, she shrieked with pain, her eyes nearly starting from her head, red blood trickling from her mouth, her hair disheveled. The attendants were afraid to go near her.

The above-mentioned example 6, 7 and 8 relate to the life and death. The example 8 also refers to a bewitching situation.

‘flushed’, ‘red blood’ and ‘Master Red Beard’ imply the cultural meaning of suffering serious disaster and great misfortune.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

With reference to Feng Qiyong’s *A Collection of Eight Schools of Criticism on Hong Lou Meng* (《八家評批紅樓夢》), we make a thorough study of the text. We conclude our own findings partly based on the past and present scholars’ academic achievement.

The morphological formation, structural approach, collocation productivity, syntactic functions, lexical expansion, semantic structure and cultural connotation can be ascertained through investigating the word ‘Hong’ (Red) in the text of *A Dream of Red Chambers*. Thus, this research paper deals in depth of the interpretation of the word ‘Hong’ (Red). The findings are clearly shown in the following tables.

All the technical task is carried out via statistical approach and the calculation of the computer.

3. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Frequency of Occurrences and Number of Chapter

Occurrence Frequency	Chapter that the Word ‘Hong’ (Red) Occurs	Number of Chapter
0	105	1
1	99, 103, 104, 106, 107, 112, 114, 115, 118	9
2	86, 93, 95, 96, 111, 119	6
3	84, 97, 98, 102, 110, 116	6
4	81, 83, 89, 90, 100, 108, 113	7
5	82	1
6	91, 92, 94, 117	4
7	120	1
8	101, 109	2
10	85, 87	2
20	88	1

From the above table, the word ‘Hong’ (Red) occurs 20 times in chapter 88, the highest occurrence frequency among the final forty chapters. The word ‘Hong’ (Red) doesn’t occur in chapter 105, thus, the occurrence frequency is nil. Our study reveals that out of the final forty chapters, the word ‘Hong’ (Red)

occurs in 9 chapters which is the highest number of chapter. The occurrence frequency 0, 5, 7, 20 of chapter 105, 82, 120 and 82 respectively shows that the four chapters has the lowest number of chapter.

3.2 Morphological Formation

	Bisyllabic Word	Trisyllabic Word	Tetrasyllabic Word	Number of Word
Noun	dusty world, shaohong, red, Xiaohong, HONG FU(the girl and maid with red whisker)	mourning-the-red-studio, a dream of red mansions, happy red court, in red	the right or wrong of the matter, Master of the Happy Red Court, a variety of red and purple flowers	12
Verb	red rose, flushed, red tide			3
Adjective	hectically flushed, red swollen		red mouth white tongue, red	4
words with two parts of speech	Crimson (noun, verb), flushed furiously (noun, verb), full red (verb, adjective)			3
Number of word	13	4	5	

There are 13 bisyllabic words formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) which represent 59.1% of the total number of word. While, 4 trisyllabic words formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) is 18.2%. 5 tetrasyllabic word formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) is 22.7%. 12 nouns formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) and they represent 54.5%. 5 verbs formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) and they represent 13.6% of the total number of word. 4 adjectives are formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) and their percentage is 18.2% of the total number of words. 4 words with two parts of speech formed from the word 'Hong' (Red) and their percentage constitutes 13.6%.

3.3 Structural Pattern

Structural pattern	Number of bisyllabic word	Number of trisyllabic word	Number of tetrasyllabic word	Tally
Subject predicate type	3			3
Modifier type	6	3	1	10
Predicate object type	2			2
Joint type	2		3	5
embedded type	1	1	1	3

紅暈“HONG YUN” (blushing furiously) has two structural approaches, which add up 23 words. From the above table, modifier type constitutes 43.5% and it is the highest of the structural patterns. Meanwhile, the percentage for predicate object type of 9%, is the lowest in the groupings.

3.4 Collocation Productivity

Collocating Type	Number of Bisyllabic Phrase	Number of Trisyllabic Phrase	Number of Trisyllabic Phrase	Number of Tetrasyllabic Phrase	Tally
Subject verb phrase (SVphrase)	1				1
Set phrase	9	4	7	7	27
Predicate phrase	1				1
Verbal phrase	1	2			3
Coordinate phrase			2		2

As 微紅 ‘Weihong’ (flushed , light red) has two structural types, thus it add up the total number of the phrase to 34. Of all the phrasal patterns, set phrase represents 80%, the highest percentage. The percentage of both the subject verb phrase and predicate phrase is 3%, the lowest percentage.

3.5 Syntactic Functions

Syntactic component	Monosyllabic words	Bisyllabic words	Trisyllabic word	Tetrasyllabic word	合計次數 Total case
Subject	2	23	1	2	28
Predicate	14	21			35
Object	1	9	10	1	21
Predicative		4	10		14
Adverbial				1	1
Compliment	1	3			4
Pivot	1	4			5

Out of 108 cases, there 35 cases of serving as predicate for monosyllabic word ‘Hong’ (Red) and polysyllabic words formed from the morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red)). It is the highest case number and constitutes 32.4% of the 108 cases. While, the case of serving as adverb for monosyllabic word ‘Hong’ (Red) and polysyllabic words formed from the morpheme ‘Hong’ (Red) is only once. It represents 0.9% of the total cases.

3.6 The Range of the Meaning

The Implied Meanings Of The Monosyllabic Word ‘Hong’ (Red)	Occurrence Usage	Percentage
Red	2	10.5%
Red silk	2	10.5%
The red spot on the dice	1	5.3%
Glow / flushed, redden	14	73.7%

In order to ease the workload of the calculation, for the polysyllabic words with two implied meanings, each implied meaning will be considered as 0.5 word for the polysyllabic words.

The Implied Meaning of the Polysyllabic Word	Polysyllabic Words Related to the Implied Meaning	The Number of the Polysyllabic Word	Percentage
Red	full red, red, crimson, hectically red, red	3.5	16%
Red things / objects	red, flushed furiously	1	4.5%
Glow, redden, red overspread	flushed, full red, red rose, flushed furiously, crimson, red tide, red swollen	5.5	25%
Persons	Shaohong, Xiaohong, Hong Fu(the girl and maid with red whisker), person wearing red clothes, Master of Happy Red Court	5	22.7%
Places	Mourning-the-red Studio, Happy Red Court	2	9.1%
Things / objects	A dream of red mansions, a variety of red and purple flowers	2	9.1%
World	dusty world	1	4.5%
	red mouth white tongue, the right and wrong of the matter	2	9.1%

The Implied Meanings of the Phrasal 'Hong' (Red)	Occurrence Usage	Percentage
Red	28	60%
Glow, redden	4	8.5%
Cheerful, bashful	3	6.4%
Angry, sheepish	4	8.5%
Regret, reprove oneself	1	2%
Misconduct and sheepishly	4	8.5%
Ashamed	1	2%
Cheerful	1	2%
Gratitude	1	2%

3.7 Semantic Structure

The six meanings: 'red', 'red images', 'red movement', 'beuties', 'well-defined or clean cut' and 'the world' construct the 4 levels of the semantic structure.

3.8 Cultural Connotation

Through analyzing the text, four cultural connotations can be summarized for the word 'Hong' (Red). They are marriage romance, immorality, evil and wicked, misfortune and disaster respectively.

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