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Sleep in Dream:
Soporific Responses to Depression in
Story of the Stone

by
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Sleep in *Dream*: Soporific Responses to Depression

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This paper was originally written for the Summer Workshop on *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, held June 16-20, 1980 at Madison, Wisconsin. It was prepared without benefit of computers, electronic data bases, or indices of any sort. The organizer of the conference had kindly offered to publish this little essay in the conference volume, but for years I heard no news from Madison. Eventually (perhaps a decade after the conference), I did hear a rumor that the Chinese papers for the conference had been published in a volume from Hong Kong, and that the conference organizer was still looking for a publisher for the English papers. Another decade passed, and my manuscript gradually became buried under a mass of other books, articles, and teaching materials in my office. It was only this spring (2004), while moving back into my office after a year of renovations and having to go through every single book and folder, that I unexpectedly excavated this old paper. Pleasantly surprised, I reacquainted myself with this product of half-a-year's research as an assistant professor and came to the conclusion that it might, after all, still be worth sharing with colleagues. Having waited for nearly a quarter century for word from the conference organizer about the fate of the English volume, I fear that I never will. Therefore, before he and I both enter the repose that never ends, I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to thank him for inviting me to the conference and hope that he will not mind that I now make bold to publish "Sleep in *Dream*" in this humble series.

With each rereading of Dream of the Red Chamber, I become more and more impressed by the enormous number of references to sleep in it. Some word for resting in bed or sleeping occurs, on the average, on more than half the pages of the book. I know of no parallel to this in Chinese narrative literature and would be hard pressed to name another work in all of world literature that is so preoccupied with the subject. It is impossible that the apparent ubiquity of sleep in the novel could be purely fortuitous. There must be some fundamentally important reason why Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'in and his collaborator dwelt upon sleep and its variants so insistently. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the function of the sleep motif in Dream of the Red Chamber and to examine its significance for the overall meaning of the novel.

In actuality, sleep does not simply have a single function in the novel. It is seen to have many different aspects and purposes. One character goes to bed because he or she is ill, another avoids going to bed because he or she wishes to avoid becoming ill. A nanny may order her young charge to bed to keep him out of trouble. An old lady may take a nap because she is bored or listless. A maiden may loll about in bed because she feels that, in this manner, she might attract the attention of Pao-yü. Sleep is also employed as a narrative technique to indicate the passage of time. And so on.

By far the most significant role for sleep in Dream of the Red Chamber, however, is derived from its conception as the best way to cope with depression. So pervasive, in fact, are the correspondences between sleep and depression in the novel that we must recognize these two phenomena as conjoined elements in a single psychological semeiology. Investigation of Western psychiatric categories has revealed, indeed, that Tai-yü is a classical instance

of a person suffering from severe depression. Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'in's description of Tai-yü's behavior (and, to a lesser extent, of that of many other characters in the novel) agrees remarkably well with the categories of symptoms for chronically depressed individuals described in modern psychiatric literature.

In order to understand better the functions of sleep in Dream, we may begin with a brief inquiry into depression as it is viewed by modern Western psychology. By way of preface to this inquiry, the potential fallacy of such an approach needs to be pointed out so that psychology is indeed used to illuminate the novel rather than vice versa. We should not for a moment delude ourselves into thinking that Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'in or his collaborator had any knowledge of this medical category. It is, furthermore, highly unlikely that contemporary Chinese physicians would have conceived of depression in terms consonant with modern Western psychology. My colleague, Nathan Sivin, has kindly made a survey of several early Chinese texts dealing with the etiology of diseases and has come to the tentative conclusion that fan-men 煩悶 (depression) does seem to have become a common word in the medical literature between the Sui and the mid-Sung periods. It appears, however, to be viewed as a symptom rather than a specific disorder itself. There is a particular emphasis in the literature on the occurrence of depression in connection with various disorders relating to childbirth. This emphasis on pre- and postpartum complications is not surprising, however, because that was a major focus of medical attention to women.

Depression may be broadly defined as an emotional state characterized by sadness, inactivity, self-depreciation, introversion, and decreased initiative. Hippocrates (460?-377 Before International Era) referred to it as melancholia and Aretaeus (fl. 1st-2nd c. B.I.E.) later recognized a similar set of symptoms as constituting an identifiable illness. But it was not until 1883 that Emil Kraepelin first formally described depression in terms that are more or less accepted by psychiatrists and psychologists today. Only recently (in the past few decades) has chronic depression been given much serious attention by medical practitioners and that primarily among professional women in America.

In relatively mild cases, the depressed individual appears to be generally unhappy, pessimistic, and inhibited. Here we may speak of dejection and despondency which are frequent initial reactions to a sense of loss. The patient feels increasingly listless and inadequate and she also becomes more quarrelsome and preoccupied with her own problems. Readers of Dream of the Red Chamber will instantly recognize that this is essentially a clinical description of the path of Tai-yü's neurosis before she succumbs entirely to the degradations of somatic disease. It would be difficult to conceive of a more irritable and self-centered person than Tai-yü, especially after chapter fifty-six.

A group of psychiatrists studying chronic depression recently listed eight symptoms to measure this type of disorder (not all need be present at the same time):

1. loss of appetite or weight loss
2. sleep difficulties including hypersomnia
3. fatigue
4. agitation or retardation

5. loss of interest
6. difficulty in concentration
7. feelings of guilt
8. thought of suicide or wishing to be dead.¹

Many of the characters in Dream display one or more of these symptoms. Accordingly, we may diagnose them as suffering from depression to one degree or another.

It is the second of these eight symptoms that is especially relevant to the present study. Individuals suffering from depression complain of a disruption of normal sleeping patterns. In many cases, insomnia is persistent but there are also reports of patients who sleep and nap more during bouts of depression.² Each of these types is represented in Dream. But what is more noteworthy, both in terms of modern clinical observation and as portrayed in Dream, is that the depressed person tends generally to spend much more time sitting or lying about by herself. Whether she is actually asleep (neurologically speaking) seems ultimately to be of less significance than the immobility which results from loss of initiative. Hence, the depressed person is isolated and withdrawn, prefers to remain by herself, and stays in bed much of the time.³

Having established the basic symptoms of depression as it is viewed by psychologists and psychiatrists, we may now turn to an examination of specific examples of this disorder in Dream. But, before doing so, we must first discuss the terminology involved.

The word for "depression" in Chinese is men 悶 . The meanings of men range from oppressive, stifling, stuffy, and suffocating to depressed, low-spirited, melancholy, and bored. It may also be used to signify

the suppression of feelings or emotion. The basic import of the word seems to center around the idea of something weighing down or upon an individual that he is incapable of dispelling. Men occurs singly and in such combinations as fan-men 煩悶, na-men 納悶, ch'ou-men 愁悶, yu-men 憂悶, fa-men 發悶, men-men 悶悶, men-ssu 悶死 (men "to death"!), men-chiu 悶酒, men-te-huang/hen 悶得慌/恨, and men-ch'i 悶氣 (all of these expressions, and many others in addition, occur in Dream). The last expression is particularly revealing because it includes the character ch'i 氣 (literally "air" or "breath" but, as a philosophical and medical term, "configurational energy"⁴ is a more serviceable rendering, cf. Gk. pneuma, Skt. prāṇa).

As delineated in Dream, depression is a result of the dislocation or, more accurately, stifling of the flow of configurational energy through the various "organs" (orbes) and channels (sinarteriae) of the body. Viewed in this fashion, agitation, vexation, and anger may very easily shift to melancholy and despondency for all are derangements of configurational energy. The same sort of shift is recognized by modern psychiatry as with manic depressive psychosis. When faced with any of these conditions, the individual (frequently with the help of his friends, relatives, and doctors) tries to restore the proper balance of configurational energy (ch'i) throughout the body. But he may very well over-react and it is for this reason that anger can turn to depression. The latter condition tends to be self-sustaining while the former often runs its own course. As a result, the angry individual usually returns fairly soon to normalcy (or depression if the diminution of the circulation of ch'i is too sudden or pronounced) while the depressed person tends to remain that way for lengthy periods.

Furthermore, his condition often steadily deteriorates until he becomes morose or even catatonic and, in extreme cases, dies. Once the patient perceives his situation to be hopeless, unless proper treatment is provided, the resultant helplessness becomes irreversible and ultimately leads to death.⁵

Since the thesis of this paper is that sleep and depression go hand-in-hand in Dream, we must now examine words designating sleep. There are many different words to indicate diverse forms of sleep or lying in bed that are used in Dream, among them: shui 睡, mien 眠, tao 倒, mei 寐, ch'in 寢, t'ang 身尚, wo 臥, yang 仰, hsi 息, hsieh 歇, tun 盹, and wai 歪. The approximate meanings of these terms (and combinations thereof) may be found in the appendix. In general, statements in this paper concerning sleep are based on references in Dream to any of the above or related activities. The border between sleeping and waking in the novel is often very unclear, as we shall see, so that shui may mean variously "lie in bed," "rest," "doze," "sleep," and so forth. This lack of precision is understandable when we examine a standard dictionary e.g. Ocean of Phrases (Tz'u-hai 辭海), and find that shui is defined as ch'in, ch'in as wo, and so forth. But this imprecision in terminology presents no insuperable difficulty for our analysis because it is nearly always possible to surmise from the context the appropriate neurological state.

We are now in a position to run seriatim through a group of examples that have been chosen to elucidate the connection between sleep and depression in Dream of the Red Chamber. Most of the examples cited are from the first and third forty chapters of the novel because references to sleep and depression are more prominent in them than in the middle forty chapters.

In general, chapters thirty-seven to fifty-six display relatively less fixation on sleep and depression than do the other sections of the book. It is noteworthy that these deal with the period in the cousins' lives when they are happiest, what with their poetry clubs and pleasant surroundings. There is a pronounced increase in the frequency of references to sleep and depression in the final forty chapters as compared to either the first or second forty chapters. This seems attributable less to the fact that these chapters were written by a different author than to the fact that the climaxes of so many of the characters' lives naturally take place in these chapters. The data assembled in this paper thus can probably not be successfully employed to draw any conclusions concerning the authorship of the various parts of the novel. Unless otherwise specified, the word "author" as used herein is to be construed as meaning "author and his collaborator(s)."

The close correlation seen by the author between sleep and depression is directly stated in at least one instance. Pao-yung has been relegated by Chia Cheng to watch over the garden. This displeases him greatly and, in his isolation, "whenever depression set in, he would go to sleep/bed." 悶來睡一覺 (111.317.8)⁶

Why the bed? As we have seen, a characteristic of individuals who suffer from depression is decreased mobility. We observe this often in Dream, as when Ch'ing-wen, after having been upset by Nanny Li, "lay on the bed without moving." (19.191.3) It is obvious that the bed is the most appropriate location in which to remain immobile for long periods of time.

The supposed inviolability of the bedroom is another reason why the unstabilized individual retreats here whenever she encounters frustration or anger. There

is an almost sacrosanct aura ascribed to it, as when Tai-yü upbraids Pao-yü for eavesdropping outside her window (26.268-269). The bedroom, in the world of Dream, is the place of privacy par excellence. There could be no more suitable place to which the depressed individual might withdraw.

Of course, like people anywhere, the characters in Dream of the Red Chamber go to bed in the evening when they are tired or when they are sick. They also occasionally make love in bed but there are surprisingly few references to this activity. And, like other people of north China, they enjoy sitting on their heated brick beds while chatting and playing guessing games, but mostly just keeping warm in winter. Yet none of these reasons for being in bed can explain the author's preoccupation with sleep. His characters are fond of remaining in bed even during the summer months. They lie down out of anger, spite, frustration, boredom, and for many other reasons that we do not normally associate with beds.

In chapter nineteen, Nanny Li goes to Pao-yü's place during his absence and provokes an uproar among his maids that leads to unpleasant words and hurt feelings. This is the incident mentioned above that reduces Ch'ing-wen to immobility. When Pao-yü returns, he

saw Ch'ing-wen lying motionless on the bed. Accordingly, Pao-yü asked, "Is it because she's ill? Or has she lost [at gambling]?"

Ch'ing-wen replied, "At first she was winning, but then old lady Li came over and she began to have a losing streak, so she went off to bed in a fit of pique." 氣的睡去了 (19.191.3-4)

A few pages later, when Hsi-jen informs him that she is going to leave the Chia household and return to her own home to live, Pao-yü

said with a sigh, "If I had known before that you'd all have to leave me sooner or later, I wouldn't have brought you here in the first place. I'm faced with the prospect of being left behind as a deserted orphan." Whereupon he went off to bed in high dudgeon. 賭氣上牀睡去了 (19.193.5-6)

An excellent example of how the protagonists in the novel can simultaneously use sleep as a weapon to spite each other and attempt to cope with their own melancholy feelings is this exchange between Pao-yü and Hsi-jen:

"How come you're getting upset?" Pao-yü asked with a smile.

"What makes you think I'm upset?" Hsi-jen answered coldly. "But from today on, don't you ever enter this room! After all, you've got others to look after you, so don't you come back again to order me about. I can still go back to wait on the Old Mistress." As she was speaking, she lay down on the heated bed and closed her eyes.

When Pao-yü saw what the situation was, he was quite startled and could not help rushing forward to reassure her. But Hsi-jen just kept her eyes closed and paid no attention to him. Pao-yü was at a loss for what to do so, when he saw She-yüeh come in, he asked her, "What's wrong with sister?"

"How should I know?" answered She-yüeh. "Maybe

if you asked yourself, you might find out."

Pao-yü was momentarily dumbstruck when he heard what she said. Feeling rebuffed, he got up and exclaimed: "Go ahead and ignore me! I'm going to go to sleep too!" As he was speaking, he got down from the heated bed and went over to his own bed where he lay down on his side.

Hsi-jen, having heard nothing from him but a faint snore for quite some time, thought that he must have fallen asleep. Whereupon she got up and took over a great-coat to cover him with. But, just as she was tucking it around him, she heard the swift sound of Pao-yü throwing it off. All the while he kept his eyes closed and pretended to sleep. Hsi-jen knew very well what he meant by this. "There's no need for you to get upset either," she said coldly as she nodded. "From now on, I'll just make out to be a mute and won't say another word to you. How would that be?"

Pao-yü could no longer prevent himself from sitting up and asking, "Now what have I done to make you lecture me? Well go ahead and lecture. Just now, I didn't see you lecturing me. As soon as I came in, you ignored me and went to sleep in high dudgeon. I still can't figure out why. . . ."

(21.210.8-16)

Spiteful hopping into bed is a clear signal of one's displeasure but the precise complaint is not always easy to discern.

The expression that the English words "in high dudgeon" in the above examples correspond to means, in the most literal sense "gamble with one's configurational energy (ch'i)."

The person who chooses to use this

weapon against others does so at great peril to her own well-being. The message being communicated here is essentially this: "Look, it should be obvious to you that I am willfully harming myself by letting my configurational energy become deranged. If you care about me, you will come and make amends." The danger in this approach is that the signal may be misread or ignored. What began as a ploy may very well turn out to be an irreversible slide into actual depression.

Sleep may also be a posture in which one communicates an opposite sort of message, namely, "Don't bother me! I want to be alone and so I choose to ignore you even though I know you are nearby and wish to talk to me." It is for this reason that we so frequently encounter individuals in the novel who pretend to be asleep. In most cases, both the deceiver and the deceived know full well that the whole business is a sham. Since the maneuver fulfills a legitimate need, however, it is nearly always respected by both parties involved.

The young ladies in Dream, particularly the maids, are fond of using "sleep" as a sort of flirtation. The usual target of their wiles is naturally Pao-yü. For example, in chapter eight, we read the following: "Hsi-jen had not actually fallen asleep but was just pretending to sleep on purpose so that Pao-yü would be attracted to come and rouse her by making merry." (8.90.16)

Other grounds for seeking the solace of the bed include frustration in love. Such is the case with Pao-yü's maid Hung-yü who has fallen in love with Chia Yün.

Just as she was feeling depressed, she suddenly heard an old nanny mention Chia Yün whereupon

her heart involuntarily skipped a beat. Then she returned despondently to her room and lay down on her bed. 悶々的回至房中睡在牀上
Secretly, she thought over the matter. Tossing and turning, she simply could not come up with any plan. (24.249.1-2)

The next morning after she gets up, her dejected condition continues so that, "feeling depressed. . ., she listlessly went back inside the room and lay down." (25.251.3-4) It is remarkable that, in the last few lines of chapter 24 and the first paragraph of chapter 25 which deal with the Hsiao-hung episode, the character men occurs no less than eight times--and in a passage teeming with references to sleep or its loss.

For the nannies who look after the young masters in Dream, sleep is often viewed as a way to keep their charges out of mischief. A sleepy boy can cause no trouble, so to speak. Once Pao-yü drank some wine at Aunt Hsüeh's place and became a bit tipsy. On account of this, Nanny Li is very much worried that he will do something foolish. After Pao-yü returns to his own room, Nanny Li comes to look in on him. "When she heard that he was drunk, she did not dare come forward and disturb him. She merely inquired softly whether he was asleep and only then, her mind at ease, did she leave." (8.91.6) In chapter ten, after the uproar in the Chia family school, Chin-jung returns home and is told by his mother, "'You play awhile like a nice boy for your mother and then go off to bed, all right?' Thereupon Chin-jung swallowed his anger in silence and, before long, went off to sleep by himself." (10.102.10-11) Here sleep serves the dual purpose of quieting a ruffled child and insuring that he does not get in any worse predicament.

In chapter twenty-two, while all the cousins are watching a play, Shih Hsiang-yün openly remarks that Tai-yü quite resembles one of the "actresses." This is a tremendous insult to Tai-yü and, quite expectedly, hurts her deeply. Later, Pao-yü takes Hsiang-yün aside and tells her that "Cousin Lin is an overly sensitive person" and hence she should not have spoken so casually. This provokes Hsiang-yün herself to great anger, whereupon she "went straightaway into Grandmother Chia's inner apartments and got in bed in a huff." [氣] 忿 忿 的 躺 着 去 了 (22.220.12) Pao-yü's reactions to Hsiang-yün's display of temper is curious, as are Tai-yü's expectations regarding his behavior:

Feeling rebuffed, Pao-yü could think of nothing else than to go find Tai-yü again. But no sooner had he arrived before her threshold than Tai-yü pushed him out and closed the door. Once more, Pao-yü could not understand what she meant by this. Standing outside her window, he called sotto voce, "Coz' Lin," but Tai-yü paid no heed to him. Pao-yü let his head sink disconsolately 悶 悶 的 垂 頭 and thought this¹⁹ over. Hsi-jen knew well what was troubling him and considered that there would be no point in urging him this time.

Tai-yü thinks that Pao-yü would certainly have gone off to his own bed. In this particular instance, however, Pao-yü is so totally immobilized by his feelings of acute depression that he simply stands helplessly in the same spot.

So Pao-yü just stood there stupidly. Thinking

that he must have gone back to his own room, Tai-yü got up to open the door and saw that Pao-yü was still standing there. Now it was Tai-yü's turn to feel embarrassed. She could hardly close the door again. All she could do was withdraw by going back to the bed to lie down. (22.220.12-15)

Whereupon Tai-yü informs him,

"If you go away this time, don't come back again for the rest of your life. And don't ever talk to me again!" Paying no attention to her words, Pao-yü returned to his room and lay down in bed, staring vacantly: 回房身躺在床上, 只是瞪瞪的 (22.221.12-13, other editions have "feeling depressed" 悶悶的)

Several months after Pao-yü and his friends move into Grand Prospect Garden, they begin to feel bored, perhaps because the environment is a bit too splendid. The young cousins begin to spend a great deal of time on their beds in their attempts to escape from boredom. For example,

. . . Feeling lazy, Pao-yü was lying on his side in bed, seeming as though he were about to doze off. Hsi-jen came up and sat down on the edge of the bed. Nudging him, she asked, "What are you doing going to sleep again?" If you're feeling very depressed/bored, why don't you go out for a stroll?" (26.267.16-268.1)

In the very next paragraph, Pao-yü eavesdrops outside of Tai-yü's window and then asks her why she had mumbled

the line from The Western Chamber that goes "Everyday dozing dully, filled with thoughts of love." She is naturally extremely embarrassed and can think of nothing else but to "turn away from him and pretend to sleep."

翻羽向裏裝睡着了 (26.268.13)

After observing the onset of Pao-yü's final fit of delerium and learning of the mistreatment of Ch'iao-chieh, Lady Wang is both angry and upset.

When Lady Wang thought of these things, she became depressed. Feeling a pain in her heart, she called her servant-girls to help her. With great effort, she made it back to her room and lay down. She told Pao-yü and Pao-ch'ai that they need not come by to see her but that it would be fine if they just went to bed. She herself, however, remained depressed. (118.388.14-15)

It is not always obligatory that the afflicted person lie prone on the bed. For instance, on the morning of the day Pao-yü is scheduled to begin school, after getting his books and writing materials ready, Hsi-jen "sat on the edge of the heated bed feeling depressed." (9.93.3) But when one's anguish is severe, it becomes impossible even to remain seated. Such is Lady Wang's reaction when she learns of her brother's death. "Her heart ached so much that she could not remain sitting. She called Ts'ai-yün and the others to help her on to the heated bed." (96.161.10) In extreme cases, an individual may be so mortified that it seems there is nowhere she can run away to in order to hide. In a fit of anger, Pao-yü kicks Hsi-jen in the ribs, and that in front of many other people.

Hsi-jen had never before been on the receiving end of a harsh word. But now, seeing as how Pao-yü in a fit of anger had kicked her in front of quite a few people, she was both humiliated and angry as well as hurt. Truly at this moment she felt there was no place for her to hide. (30.321.10-11)

Hsi-jen's mortification is so great that she does not even consider the usually reliable bed to be a secure place to which she might escape. It almost seems as though she wishes she might cease to exist. Grief, incidentally, can cause a similar reaction, as when Lady Hsing is said to have "nowhere to run away to." (115.255.14)

There are numerous instances in the novel when a person is so utterly vexed by the unjust or malicious treatment of others that she literally does cease to exist. One of the most dramatic is when Chin-ch'uan commits suicide by throwing herself into a well because she is so thoroughly exasperated. 賭氣投井死了 (33.346.1) Others who die in the novel, mostly from intense depression or vexation of one sort or another, include Chia Min 賈敏 (illness), Chia Jui 賈瑞 (sexual self-abuse), Ch'in K'o-ch'ing 秦可卿 (illness), Jui Chu 瑞珠 (suicide to show devotion to Ch'in K'o-ch'ing), Chang Chin-ko 張金哥 (strangles herself because she is unwilling to marry a man other than the one to whom she is engaged), Master Li 李少爺 (drowns himself in a river for Chang Chin-ko), Ch'in Pang-yeh 秦邦業 (anger), Ch'in Chung 秦鍾 (remorse), Pao-erh's wife 鮑二家的 (hangs herself after being beaten by To Hun-ch'ung 多渾蟲 (alcoholism), Feng chieh), Hsi-jen's mother 薛人母 (illness), Chia Ching 賈敬 (illness exacerbated by Taoist regimen),

Yu san-chieh 尤三姐 (suicide to show her purity),
 Yu erh-chieh 尤二姐 (swallows gold because she cannot
 endure Feng chieh's cruel machinations), Ssu-ch'i 司棋
 (commits suicide by smashing her head against a wall),
 Ssu-ch'i's cousin (slashes throat to show his loyalty),
 Ch'ing-wen 晴雯 (dies of exasperation after being
 insulted and driven away), Chia Yüan-ch'un 賈元春
 (illness), Wang Tzu-t'eng 王子騰 (illness), Lin
 Tai-yü 林黛玉 (illness), Grandmother Chia (illness),
 Chin-kuei 金桂 (mistakenly poisons self while trying
 to murder someone else), Ying-ch'un 迎春 (illness),
 Yüan-yang 鴛鴦 (out of loyalty to Grandmother Chia),
 Feng chieh 鳳姐 (illness), and Miao-yü 妙玉 (reportedly
 murdered). Of those mentioned here as having died of

illness, very few did so for purely physical reasons.
 By far the largest majority died because of psychosomatic
 disease brought on by frustration, lack of fulfillment,
 severe boredom or depression, and so on. Altogether,
 this is a gruesome picture but we may put it in context
 if we realize that nearly everyone who suffers from
 depression considers suicide at some point and that many
 do actually bring an end to their lives. Even if the
 severely depressed person does not display explicit
 suicidal impulses, she is often so displeased with her
 life that she may subconsciously (and successfully)
 will herself to death.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that depression
 in Dream is viewed as having a direct relationship
 to mental illness. Instances of this in the novel
 are legion but we need cite only one. In chapter 115,
 after Chia Pao-yü has his strange and somewhat disconcerting
 encounter with Chen Pao-yü, "feeling depressed, he
 returned to his own room. He neither spoke nor laughed
 but simply stared blankly." When Pao-ch'ai discusses

the encounter with him, "he felt all the more unhappy at heart. Depressed and dismal, before he knew what was happening, he had brought on his old illness. He said nothing at all but just laughed stupidly." His condition swiftly deteriorates so that, "after a night had passed, when he got up the next morning all he did was stare as though in a trance. Indeed, he appeared to have come down with his former illness." (115.358. 2, 9, 10-11)

Of the main female characters in the novel who are members of the younger generation, Feng chieh and Pao-ch'ai are the most mentally healthy. But Feng chieh's condition ^{under the strain of overwork and intrigue} deteriorates in the second half of the book while Pao-ch'ai's remains stable throughout. There is only one case where she is said to cry the whole night long (34.360.13) but it is significant that neither bed nor sleep are mentioned in connection with this incident. Furthermore, she has been provoked to cry not for herself but for her mother, Aunt Hsüeh, who has just been in a violent argument with her son, Hsüeh P'an.

The Rouge Inkslab Studio commentator is generally sensitive to the importance of sleep and depression in Dream. On one of the many occurrences when Pao-yü is said "to go off in high dudgeon to sleep in his bed" (19.193.6), Rouge Inkslab remarks that "again he has encountered a moment of helplessness."⁷ The connection between sleep and the frustrated hopelessness of depression is here dimly perceived though not overtly acknowledged. Rouge Inkslab's most illuminating comments on sleep are probably those where he characterizes the alluring postures and attitudes of young ladies who lie in bed.⁸ He even once explicitly recognizes (the girl in question is Hsi-jen) that these recumbent wives may be "techniques"⁹ for gaining Pao-yü's sympathy or attention. Rouge

Inkslab's other comments on sleep and depression, though numerous,¹⁰ are not particularly revealing for the purposes of our present study.

Although it is by now obvious that sleep has many different functions in Dream of the Red Chamber, its most significant role would appear to be its relationship to depression. Whenever an individual is depressed because she cannot face reality or because she has been annoyed by another person, she beats a swift retreat to her place of rest. The bed is seen as the best location to avoid others and "sleep" is thought of as the most efficacious and readily available cintment for salving one's spiritual wounds.

One of the reasons that the person in Dream who is suffering from depression retreats instinctively to the bed is because it is here that she believes she has the best possibility of restoring her configurational energy to its proper balance.⊗ The bed was, as we have stated, the most private place in the traditional Chinese household (except, perhaps, for the outhouse which we here, for various reasons including the generally non-scatalogical tenor of Dream, prefer to pass over). The depressed individual wants badly to be alone. She feels unhappy and would prefer that no one disturb her. Hence it is understandable why there is such a high correlation in Dream between sleep and depression. The author has accurately portrayed the actual behavior of depressed persons.

Still, one might object that it distorts the novel to focus so heavily upon sleep and depression. After all, there are also many references to food and clothing, for example, in Dream of the Red Chamber. Why choose

insert ⊗ At least she is less likely to be provoked by others into still deeper depression so long as she is lying there.

to discuss sleep and depression instead of some other aspect of daily life? The answer is that numerous references to food and clothing may be found in many other works of fiction and thus it may be argued that they have no particular significance for Dream. A broad survey of Chinese fiction reveals, on the **contrary**, that no other work returns so persistently to sleep and depression as does Dream.¹¹ Neither in the T'ang classical tales, nor in such novels as Water Margin, Journey to the West, Romance of the Three Kingdoms, The Golden Lotus, and The Scholars, nor even in dramas such as The West Chamber and Peony Pavilion do we find the preponderance of diction relating to sleep and depression that we do in Dream of the Red Chamber. Admittedly, there may be numerous bedroom scenes in other late Ming and early Ch'ing works of vernacular fiction such as The Prayer Mat of Flesh and the collections of Feng Meng-lung and Ling Meng-ch'u, but these usually depict other activities than sleeping and coping with depression.

Ultimately, it is not enough simply to describe the depression-sleep syndrome in Dream. One is naturally tempted to ask why so many people in this novel are so utterly vexed. What is it that drives them to distraction and despair and, in many cases, to death? Was the author being perverse in drawing a picture of such largely unmitigated mental suffering? I think not. It appears, rather, that he was making a statement--whether consciously or not--about certain social and economic conditions that real people faced in mid-eighteenth-century China. It is only natural that persons faced with falling family fortunes, fatalism, and the boredom which results from having no meaningful occupation would experience severe psychological strains. And

the effect of these factors could only be heightened by the hierarchical structure of their society and its rigid code of prescriptions and proscriptions regarding love.

Thus we may not dismiss the depression-sleep syndrome as unrelated to other important facets of the novel. Pao-yü's recurring depression is surely in part a result of the social structure in which he is embedded. He is cruelly deluded by his elders about the marriage he is tricked into and against them he has no practical recourse whatsoever. The economic relationships operative in the world of Dream are also suffocating. The privileged classes wilt under a smothering wave of total care; eventually they nearly become incapable of doing anything for themselves. The lives of the servants, on the other hand, have no meaning except in relation to the care which they lavish upon their masters and mistresses. ¶ The routes of escape from this downward spiral of depression and despair described in the novel are chiefly two--death and deliverance. Death, as we have already observed, is simply the endpoint of a continuously intensifying series that ranges from boredom and lassitude through lethargy, dementia praecox (Pao-yü's "illness"), and catatonia. Deliverance, experienced not only by Pao-yü but by Chen Shih-yin 甄士隱, Liu Hsiang-lien 柳湘蓮, Fang-kuan and her friends 芳官等三人, and Hsi-ch'un 惜春 as well, leads to a discussion of the religious dimensions of the novel. That, however, is beyond the scope of this paper. Suffice it to say that, in spite of the pretensions toward a denouement that will satisfy Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist tastes all at the same time (Pao-yü passes the civil-service examination and fathers a son, then is whisked off to enlightened immortality by a

Buddhist monk and a Taoist priest), it is clear that the overwhelming philosophical and religious orientation of the novel points toward a Buddhist solution. The mythic framework of the novel (i.e. The Story of the Stone) has more narrative than intellectual significance. That is to say, though the stone and related allegorical images recur at irregular intervals in the novel, they initiate the story and to serve more as technical devices to keep the action moving than as expressions of the underlying philosophical content. It is the symbolism of dream (svapna) and illusion (māyā) that permeates the entire plot and constitutes its fundamental spiritual message. This symbolism is so characteristically Buddhist that it hardly requires mention. What is important for the purposes of our present discussion is to mention how Pao-yü is led to the realization that all phenomena are illusory and life is but a dream. In brief, he is enlightened by realizing the utter futility of recurrent depression and despair. He has seen many loved ones follow that path to unhappy self-destruction and has nearly sunk to the bottom of the abyss himself. In the end, he opts for transcendence rather than descent.

The Dream of the Red Chamber has been repeatedly praised for its fine delineation of character. Such praise is surely justified if only because of the intense scrutiny brought to bear therein on the psychological state of depression. The author of Dream undoubtedly observed carefully others in his family who suffered from this illness and, from what we know of his own life, was himself probably a victim of the same malaise. It would not, therefore, be entirely inappropriate to call Dream, in a sense, a novel of depression for such is the mood of so large a part of it. Furthermore, as repeatedly demonstrated in this paper, sleep is an

almost automatic response to depression for the characters who people it. Hypersomnia resulting from depression is such a frequent feature of the book that a narcoleptic atmosphere seems to pervade it.

Finally, we must not overlook the fact that sleep is the gateway to dreams. The entire novel is, of course, a dream, and there are many dreams within the larger dream. Dream thus stands as a potent warning against illusion (ching-huan 警幻) and a challenge to confront reality. Waking and sleeping, truth and falsity, reality and illusion, health and illness, life and death--these are all asymptotic monads which Ts'a^o Hsüeh-ch'in has dissected so brilliantly. For those who can awake to the illusory and dream-like nature of the world, there is no more cause for depression and no more need for sleep.

NOTES

1. George W. Brown and Tirril Harris, Social Origins of Depression: A Study of Psychiatric Disorder in Women (London: Tavistock, 1978), p. 27.
2. Joseph J. Zielinski, "Depressive Symptomatology: Deviation from a Personal Norm," Journal of Comparative Psychology, 6.2 (April 1978).163-167.
3. According to R. Grinker, J. Miller, M. Sabshin, R. Nunn, and J. Nunnally, The Phenomena of Depression (New York: Hoeber, 1961) as cited in Martin E. P. Seligman, Helplessness: On Depression, Development, and Death (San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1975), p. 82.
4. For readers totally unfamiliar with Chinese language and science, a gross approximation of the word ch'i in the contexts under discussion might be humor(s). A masterful treatment of this concept and its central position in Chinese etiology may be found in Manfred Porkert, The Theoretical Foundations of Chinese Medicine: Systems of Correspondence, M.I.T. East Asian Science Series, III (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1974).
5. Seligman, op. cit., chapter eight.
6. Although I have consulted several other editions, for the sake of convenience, all citations are to Yü P'ing-po 俞平伯, Hung-lou meng pa-shih hui chiao-pen [Collated Text of the Eighty Chapter Version of the Dream of the Red Chamber (with forty additional chapters appended)] 紅樓夢八十回校本, 4 vols. (Hong

Kong: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1974) and are given in the following form: (chapter.page.line). No translation presently available is suitable for this type of study. It is unfortunate that even the best English versions make allowances for the overwhelming preponderance of references to sleep and depression by omitting many of the former and glossing over many of the latter. Hence, for purposes of consistency and accuracy, all translations herein are my own.

7. Yü P'ing-po, comp., Chih-yen chai Hung-lou meng chi p'ing [Collected Comments on Dream of the Red Chamber from the Rouge Inkstone Studio] 脂硯齋紅樓夢輯評 (Shanghai: Shanghai wen-i lien-ho ch'u-pan-she, 1954), p. 317.7-8.

8. Ibid., pp. 307.10-11, 345.9-10, 345.11-14, 346.1-2, 349.10-11, 349.14-15, and 433.5-6.

9. Ibid., p. 349.12-13.

10. Ibid., pp. 113.13-15, 181.6-7, 199.5-6, 204.8-9, 207.9-13, 219.1-3, 221.10-11, 306.5-6, 320.5-8, 320.9-10, 320.11-12, 325.5-7, 333.11-12, 348.4-7, 350.10-11, 354.2-9, 357.13-14, 363.7-8, 373.14-16, 400.4-5, 428.16-429.3, 432.11-14, 433.3-4, 433.7-8, 438.14-439.1, 442.5-6, 503.5-7, 515.11-13, 518.8-9, 587.11-12, 588.9-589.1, 593.9-10, 608.8-9.

11. It would even be possible to prove this statistically although the effort necessary to do so decisively would be enormous. I have, however, checked several word frequency lists (both for classical and for vernacular Chinese) against the proportion of occurrences of certain

key words in Dream. Preliminary investigation indicates that the ratio of these words to total words in Dream is much higher than it is in general usage as well as in the fictional works mentioned above. Men ²⁹₂, for example, occurs approximately once every 11,000 words in Dream while elsewhere it occurs roughly .48 times per the same number of words. Similarly, words for sleep, lying in bed, and so forth, occur approximately once every 1600 words in Dream but only about .45 times for the same number of words in general usage.

APPENDIX

Partial Index of Key Words and Phrases

The following is a list of references to sleep and related activities in Dream of the Red Chamber. It should be noted that this is by no means a complete index for the subject. There are several hundred additional occurrences in the novel of words for sleeping, resting, dozing, napping, lying down, beds and their appurtenances, and so forth. The intent of the compiler has been simply to provide a representative sample of the types of words and expressions relating to sleep that can be found in Dream. The translations are by no means polished but do attempt to take into account the contexts in which these words and expressions occur. The individual to whom the stipulated activity is ascribed has usually been identified and occasional remarks are offered to explain the mood or condition of the party involved at the given moment. Citations have been kept as brief as possible so as not needlessly to lengthen this index. The categories into which the list are divided are merely meant to suggest the range and importance of the sleep motif in Dream. In many instances, a reference could have been listed in more than one category.

A. DEPRESSION, ANGER

1. whenever depression set in, he would go to sleep

悶來睡一覺

Pao-yung

111.317.8

2. feeling depressed, she was just about to go back
to her own room 悶悶的正欲回房
Tai-yü 23.235.10
3. returned to her room in a depressed mood and lay
down on the bed 悶悶的回至房中, 睡在牀上
Hung-yü 24.249.1-2
4. depressed, went back to her room; of what transpired
that night, we speak no further 悶悶的回房去了,
一宿無話
Tai-yü 25.253.7
5. feeling depressed, he returned to his room [and
lay] on the couch 心中悶悶, 回至房中榻上
Pao-yü 56.619.15-16
6. depressed and dispirited, went back to her room to
lie down 悶悶的...無精打彩, 自回房內偃着
Hung-yü 25.251.3-4
7. felt depressed for such a long time, what else could
I do but come here and sleep? 悶了半日, 可不來睡
覺罷了
Fang-kuan 62.689.6
8. still feeling depressed, lay on his side in bed
仍是悶悶的正在床上
Pao-yü 85.52.7 tears
9. sitting disconsolately . . . leaning against the
railing of the bed 悶坐...倚着牀欄杆
Tai-yü 27.274.6 immobile, tears

10. sitting disconsolately on the edge of the heated
bed 坐在炕沿上發悶
Hsi-jen 9.93.3
11. sat there vacantly . . . feeling depressed 悶悶
的... 坐着出神
Pao-yü 25.250.5-6
12. had just gotten up from her nap and was feeling
depressed 睡中覺纔起來, 正發悶
Ch'ing-wen 74.832.6 discomfort
13. drank several cups of wine to drown her depression
and then lay on the heated bed 吃了幾杯悶酒,
身尚在炕上
Chin-kuei 83.33.6
14. so upset that she went to bed 氣的睡去了
Ch'ing-wen 19.191.4
15. was so upset that she fell over backwards 氣個倒仰
Ssu-ch'i 72.804.10
16. got angry and would go to bed everyday as soon as
he finished eating 生氣, 每天吃了就睡
Pao-yung 107.274.16
17. was so upset that she cried secretly beneath the
covers during the night 氣的夜間在被內暗哭
Ts'ai-yün 62.678.9
18. [kept] sleeping out of spite 賭氣睡了
Hsi-jen 21.210.16

19. in high dudgeon, went back to sleep 賭氣仍睡去了
Ling-kuan 36.380.16
20. went off to bed in high dudgeon 賭氣睡覺去了
Hst'eh P'an 48.511.6
21. went off to bed in high dudgeon and slept 賭氣
上牀睡去了
Pao-yü 19.193.6
22. went to bed in high dudgeon, lay down facing away
from him and wiped her tears 賭氣上牀, 面向裏倒下拭淚
Tai-yü 17.173.10
23. in high dudgeon, walked back to his own room to
rest; of him, we speak no further 賭氣走到自
己房裏安歇不提
Hst'eh P'an 34.360.10
24. went off in a huff to lie down 忿忿的躺着去了
Hsiang-yün 22.220.12
25. slept disconsolately 索然睡了
Pao-yü 13.127.14
26. imperceptibly fell dejectedly asleep while thinking
things over silently 默默盤算, 不覺就忽忽的睡去
Pao-yü 56.619.16

B. CRYING SIGHING, CALLING

27. crying on the bed again 又在牀上哭
Tai-yü 30.314.11

28. cried the whole night long 哭了一夜
Pao-ch'ai 34.360.12
29. cried unceasingly the whole night long 直直哭
了一夜
Tzu-chuan 113.342.12
30. wept the whole night long 直泣了一夜
Tai-yü 57.631.2
31. kept calling out from your sleep(dream) 睡夢中直叫
Pao-yü 77.881.16
32. struck the edge of the heated bed and began to
cry loudly 拍着炕沿大哭起來
Chin-kuei 83.34.14 jealousy
33. could not help but burst out crying loudly and
fell onto the bed 不禁放聲大哭, 倒在床上
Pao-yü 98.187.1-2
34. lay down on the bed and began to cry 倒在牀上
也哭起來
Pao-yü 77.875.8 in sympathy
for abused servant
35. crying, fell onto the heated bed 哭倒在炕上
Pao-yü 100.210.2 depressed over
loss of a loved
one and immanent
loss of another
36. cried till she was short of breath and her spirits
were flagging; she lay down on the heated bed 哭得
氣短神昏, 身尚在炕上
Grandmother Chia 105.253.15-16 near-death of
loved one

37. lay on her couch crying 躺在榻上下淚
Grandmother Chia 107.273.14
38. heaved a sigh . . . as he lay on the couch
榻上... 歎了一聲
"Pao-yü" 56.620.10
39. called out from his sleep (dream) 睡夢之中便叫
Pao-yü 51.553.13
40. still calling Ch'ing-wen while he was dreaming 睡夢
之中猶喚晴雯
Pao-yü 79.908.8
41. to groan in her sleep 從睡中哼出
Hsi-jen 30.322.3 in pain
- C. ALONE
42. lying alone on the heated bed 獨臥於炕上
Ch'ing-wen 52.561.2 illness
43. went to bed alone 獨去安寢
Pao-ch'ai 98.188.11-12
44. lying by herself on the pillow 獨自倒在枕上
Ling-kuan 36.380.3-4
45. each went to bed 各自歇下
She-yüeh, Wu-erh 109.292.2
46. blew out the lamp and went to bed himself 吹燈自睡
Hsüeh K'e 91.109.13

47. lying alone on an earthen heated bed that was covered
with a reed mat 一人睡在薦席土炕上
Ch'ing-wen 77.878.13

48. when have you ever slept a night by yourselves 何曾
自己孤身睡過一夜
Pao-yü, Chia Lan 119.395.2

49. slept by herself at night 夜晚間孤衾獨枕
Yu erh-chieh 66.740.9 sexual overtones

D. PRETENDING

50. pretending to sleep 裝睡
Pao-ch'ai 113.342.9

51. kept her eyes closed and pretended to be asleep 合
眼裝睡
Tai-yü 89.96.7

52. kept her eyes closed and paid him no attention 合了
眼不理
Hsi-jen 21.210.10

53. kept his eyes closed and pretended to be asleep 仍
合目裝睡
Pao-yü 21.210.14

54. pretended to be asleep himself 自己假裝睡着了
Pao-yü 109.292.5

55. turned over away from him and pretended to sleep
翻身向裏裝睡着了
Tai-yü 26.268.13

56. bent over a rock, pretended to sleep 伏在石
頭上裝睡
Yüan-yang 46.494.14
57. purposely pretending to sleep 故意裝睡
Hsi-jen 8.90.16 alluring posture
58. on purpose pretended to be asleep but was unsettled
the whole night long 故意裝睡, 也是一夜不寧
Pao-ch'ai 109.289.2 out of concern
for Pao-yü
59. just remained silent and pretended to sleep 只不作
聲裝睡
Hsüeh K'e 91.108.7 frightened
60. pretended [to be asleep] while lying on her side
in bed 裝着在牀上歪着呢
Feng chieh 67.752.14
61. you're not sleeping 不睡
Pao-yü 56.620.11 feeling depressed
納悶
62. thought he was asleep 料他睡着
Pao-yü 21.210.13
63. thought you . . . were sleeping 當... 睡着了
Tai-yü 26.268.15
64. thought they were asleep 當他兩個睡着了
Hsi-jen and Ch'ing-wen 54.586.4
65. if you pay no attention to me, that's quite all
right; then I'll go off to sleep too 不理我罷,
我也睡去
Pao-yü 21.210.12

E. SLEEPLESSNESS

66. didn't sleep the whole night 一夜沒睡
 Pao-ch'ai 109.291.16 concern for
 Pao-yü
67. didn't sleep the whole night 一夜沒睡
 Wu-erh 109.294.9
68. did not sleep the whole night long 一夜無眠
 Wu-erh 109.294.8 afraid
69. did not sleep the whole night long 一夜無眠
 Lady Wang 119.402.11
70. didn't sleep the whole night long 一夜沒睡
 Yüan-yang 46.496.3
71. won't be able to sleep the whole night long 一
 夜也睡不着
 Pao-yü 51.553.11
72. had not, on the other hand, slept at all the whole
 night 一夜反沒有睡着
 Pao-ch'ai 109.289.9
73. nobody slept the whole night 一夜... 不曾睡
 18.175.10
74. hadn't slept the whole night long 一夜不曾睡着
 Ssu-ch'i 72.804.8 regret
75. did not close his eyes the whole night long 一
 夜不曾合眼
 Pao-yü 80.918.12 joy at end of
 being kept in his
 room for 100 days

76. did not close his eyes once the whole night long
一夜不曾合眼

12.122.16

sex, mortification

77. did not sleep peacefully the whole night long
一夜不曾安穩

Pao-yü

79.908.8

78. didn't sleep well the whole night long 一夜沒
好生得睡

Pao-yü

49.528.14

79. had not been able to sleep comfortably the whole
night long 直一夜沒好生睡得

Hsi-jen

21.212.9

80. had not slept last night 昨夜不曾睡

Pao-ch'ai, Hsi-jen 109.294.4-5

81. no sleep that night 那夜...無眠

Pao-yü

104.249.14

thinking of his
lost love

82. if she can fall asleep at night 夜間睡得着覺

10.108.9

83. couldn't fall asleep 睡不着

Li Wan, Ch'i-erh, Wen-erh

50.545.8

84. could not get to sleep 睡不着

Hsiang-yün

76.868.13

not her own bed

85. could not get to sleep 睡不着

Tai-yü

76.868.14

exhaustion, insomnia

86. haven't been able to sleep 睡不着

Pao-yü 81.1.5

87. can't sleep 睡不着

Feng chieh 88.88.6

88. could not fall asleep 睡不着了

Tzu-chüan 82.20.5

out of sympathy

89. but still he could not fall asleep 仍睡不着

Pao-yü 52.571.6

90. still haven't fallen asleep 還沒睡着

Hsiang-yün 76.868.14

91. still haven't fallen asleep 還沒睡着

Tai-yü 82.20.3

92. can't get to sleep either 也睡不着

Tai-yü 76.868.15

93. just can't get to sleep 只是睡不着

Pao-yü 82.13.10-11

tormented

94. at first, no matter how he tried, he could not get to sleep 起初再睡不着

Pao-yü 109.289.6

95. it's not just today that I can't get to sleep 這睡不着也並非今日了

Tai-yü 76.868.15

96. the more he wanted to fall asleep, the less he could 要睡越睡不着

Pao-yü 109.292.2

97. the more I try to sleep, the harder it is 越要
睡越睡不着

Tai-yü 82.20.16

98. how could she fall asleep 那裏睡得着

Tai-yü 83.25.12-13

99. of course I want to go to sleep, it's just that
I can't--you go to sleep yourself 我何嘗不要
睡, 只是睡不着, 你睡你的罷

Tai-yü (to Tzu-chüan) 82.20.4-5

100. cannot sleep 睡未成

23.233.5

101. had not slept after all 本沒有睡

Hsi-jen et al. 109.289.10

concern for
Pao-yü

102. really hadn't fallen asleep 實未睡着

Hsi-jen 8.90.15-16

103. had not yet gone to bed 未去睡覺

Tai-yü, Hsiang-yün 76.859.13

too late

104. none of them could get to sleep 皆不能睡

73.816.9

105. still haven't gone to sleep 還沒睡呢

106. Pao-yü 63.695.7,8 (twice)

107. I haven't rested enough yet 還沒有歇過來

Tai-yü 19.195.14

108. never get enough sleep (i.e. always want to sleep) 只是睡不覺
She-yüeh 52.566.2
109. cannot sleep 不得睡覺
Ch'ing-wen 26.272.14 upset, too late
110. didn't get much sleep 沒睡什麼覺
Feng chieh 101.214.5
111. even though you slept, it was only for a short while
睡也沒睡得幾時
Tai-yü 89.97.1
112. altogether only get ten good nights' sleep in a
year 一年之中, 通共也只好睡十夜滿足的
Tai-yü 76.868.15-16
113. often had insomnia 常常失眠
Tai-yü 76.868.13
114. was half asleep 似睡不睡
Feng chieh 88.88.2
115. his sleep did not [really] seem like sleep
睡不像睡
Pao-yü 95.155.9

F. TOSSING AND TURNING

116. tossed and turned, unable to sleep the whole night
long 翻來復去, 一夜無眠
Hsiao-hung 25.250.2 dream

117. tossed and turned, but just could not fall asleep

翻來覆去, 只睡不着

Pao-yü

89.91.4

118. tossing and turning, how could she fall asleep

翻來覆去, 那裏睡得着

Tai-yü

82.19.14-15

119. tossed and turned, did not fall asleep till after

5 a.m. 翻來覆去, 直五更後纔睡着了

Hsüeh K'e

91.108.9

120. tossed and turned, thinking wild thoughts, so that

it was after five in the morning before, bleary-eyed,

he fell asleep 翻來覆去, 胡思亂想, 五更以

後纔朦朧睡去

Pao-yü

109.294.6-7

121. tossed and turned on their pillows 枕上翻來覆去

Tai-yü, Hsiang-yün

76.868.14

122. still tossing and turning on the heated bed 炕上

還是翻來覆去

Pao-yü

82.13.9

123. how could she sleep that night, tossing and turning

夜裏那裏睡得着, 翻來覆去

Pao-ch'an

91.109.13-14

124. returned to his room and continued to think;

tossing and turning, it was difficult to fall asleep

回至房中, 只是思索, 翻來復去, 竟難成寐

Chia Cheng

22.227.9

tired, worried

125. on the heated bed groaning and sighing, turning
and tossing 在炕上長吁短歎, 復去翻來
Pao-yü 77.881.13

126. tossed about till 4 a.m. 翻騰到五更多
Pao-yü 89.91.5

127. rolling over, realized it was a nightmare 一番
身, 却原來是一場惡夢
Tai-yü 82.19.11

G. LANGUOR, BEWILDERMENT

128. lay down languorously 昏昏躺
Tai-yü 82.21.4

129. still sleeping languidly 尙自昏昏睡着
Pao-yü 109.294.8

130. everyday drowsy with thoughts of love (quoting
131. The Western Chamber) 每日家情思昏昏
Tai-yü 26.268.11 and 12 sighing

132. but kept sleeping torpidly 昏迷仍睡
Feng chieh 111.311.3

133. apathetically went to bed 昏沉沉睡去
Pao-yü 97.183.3-4

134. languidly and listlessly 昏昏沉沉的睡去
135. Pao-yü 34.353.6 and 96.164.3

136. is sleeping deeply 睡沉了
Pao-yü 34.353.16
137. pondering silently, half-asleep 沉思默默, 似睡非睡
Pao-yü 34.352.5
138. bewilderedly went to sleep 胡亂睡了
13.126.1-2
139. bewilderedly slept the night 胡亂睡了一夜
Chia Lien 44.472.4
140. could only go to bed bewilderedly 只得胡亂睡下
Pao-yü 52.571.5
141. rested bewilderedly the night 胡亂歇了一夜
14.139.14
142. let's just willy-nilly rest for awhile 且胡亂
歇一歇罷
Pao-yü et al. 63.702.1
143. although he was awake, his spirits were still dazed
雖醒, 神意尚恍惚
Pao-yü 56.621.21 dream
144. lay on the bed, his heart full of doubt and confusion
躺在床上心裏疑惑
Pao-yü 109.294.6
145. before she knew what was happening, she had fallen
asleep 不知不覺的睡了一覺
Aunt Hsüeh 84.36.4 sad and vexed
at the same time

146. imperceptibly, everyone fell asleep 不知不覺
大家都睡着了

82.13.15

147. it doesn't matter how we sleep 不管怎麼睡罷了
Pao-yü, Hsi-jen et al. 77.881.6

148. carelessly sleeping on the bed 隨便睡着在牀上
Pao-yü 36.378.1

149. carelessly lay on her side . . . on the couch 隨便
歪在... 榻上
Lady Wang 41.439.12-13

150. casually lay on his side on the bed 隨便歪在
牀上
Pao-yü 67.751.11

151. it would be better, after all, for me to go lie
down any old way in the hall 不如我到廳上隨
便躺躺去倒好
Aunt Hsüeh 62.682.11

H. BLEARY-EYED

152. bleary-eyed, she went to sleep 朦朦睡去
Hsi-jen 20.202.8-9

153. bleary-eyed, went to sleep 朦朧睡去
Hung-yü 25.250.1

154. bleary-eyed, went to sleep 朦朧睡着
Hsi-jen 77.881.13

155. was bleary-eyed and seemed about to fall off to sleep 朦朧雙眼, 似有睡去之態
Grandmother Chia 76.858.12
156. bleary-eyed, lay on her side and fell soundly asleep on the bed 朦朧兩眼, 一歪身就睡熟在牀上
Granny Liu 41.441.10
157. his eyes bleary with sleep 睡眠朦朧
Pao-yü 95.158.16
158. bleary-eyed with drowsiness 困眼朦朧
73.816.10
159. feeling drowsy, went back to sleep 又朦朧睡去
Feng chieh 101.215.5
160. only then did she, bleary-eyed, go to sleep 方纔朦朧睡去
Hsiang-ling 48.519.15 too late
161. before he knew what was happening, bleary-eyed, he fell asleep 不覺朦朧睡去
Chen Shih-yen 1.5.12 dream
162. lay on his side on the bed and seemed as though he was about to doze off 歪在牀上, 似有朦朧之態
Pao-yü 26.267.16
163. unexpectedly dozed off with the approach of dawn 將及黎明友朦朧睡去
Pao-yü 89.91.4-5

I. DUMBSTRUCK, VACANT

164. acted like a fool the whole evening 發了一晚上豈

Pao-yh

77.881.12

should have
been asleep

165. passed the night but only was dumbstruck when he
got up the next morning 過了一夜, 次日起來
只是發豈

Pao-yh

115.358.11

silent, morose

166. was momentarily dumbstruck and then withdrew to
sit down on the edge of the heated bed 呆了一呆,
退出在炕沿上坐下

Yhan-yang

111.312.13

167. silently lay on her side on the bed 黑大 默的歪在牀上

Yhan-yang

46.494.16

unhappy

168. returned to his room and lay down on the bed with
a vacant look 回房躺在床上, 只是瞪瞪的

Pao-yh

22.221.13

169. lay down on the bed, staring wide-eyed 上牀臥下,
兩眼魚眼

Hsiang-ling

48.519.14

170. absent-mindedly lay sideways on the pillow 歪在枕
上, 只是出神

Feng chieh

67.757.5

angry

J. FACING AWAY, WITHDRAWING

171. facing away from him asleep on the bed 面向
裏睡在牀上
Fang-kuan 62.689.5
172. lying on her side facing away from him 面向
裏歪着
Tai-yü 64.715.2-3 illness
173. facing away from him, she hadn't yet awakened
面向裏也睡未醒
Pao-ch'in 52.566.9
174. sighed and then, facing away, lay down 嘆了
口氣, 便向裏躺下去了
Tai-yü 81.3.1 speechless,
depressed
175. walked up to the side of the heated bed, gave her
body a twist to the side, and lay down on the heated
bed as she had before, facing inward 走到炕邊, 將
身子一歪, 仍舊倒在炕上, 往裏躺下
Tai-yü 89.96.1-2
176. gradually withdrew to the heated bed 身子漸漸的
退至炕上
Tai-yü 81.3.1 head lowered
177. all she could do was back away to the bed and
lie down 只得抽身上床躺着
Tai-yü 22.220.15

K. GOING BACK

178. went back to his bed 回去睡覺

Pao-yü

54.585.6

179. went to sleep as soon as he returned 回去就睡了

Pao-yü

109.289.14

contrary to
fact

180. go back to the apartment to sleep 回房裏去睡

Pao-yü and Yüan-yang 46.494.14

181. went back to her room to rest 回房歇着

Tai-yü

49.526.14

182. go back to his room to rest 回房歇息

Chia Lien

64.718.6

183. also went back to her room to rest for awhile

也回房去暫歇

Grandmother Chia

97.183.7

184. went back to her room to sleep 回房中睡去了

65.728.8

185. got back on the heated bed 回到炕上

88.87.6

186. returned to her own room to go to bed 回到自己

房中睡下

Grandmother Chia

98.192.9

old age, concern
about grandson

187. went back to her own room to lie down 回到自己

房中躺下

Lady Wang

118.388.14

depression, anguish

188. returned to his own room to sleep 回自己房中
來睡
Pao-yü 21.209.8 late
189. went back to his own room to rest 歸房安歇去了
Chia Chen 75.851.6 suspicion
190. come back and take a rest 回來歇息歇息
Pao-yü 64.714.11
191. again went back to the quiet room to rest 復回至
靜室安歇
Pao-yü 80.918.16 tired
- L. AGAIN, STILL
192. she's fallen asleep again 又睡覺
Tai-yü 19.195.13
193. again she lay down 又躺下去
Tai-yü 82.19.14
194. again went back to sleep 又復睡了
101.215.9
195. again rested for awhile 又歇了一歇
Tai-yü 90.100.5
196. everybody again took another rest 大家又歇
了一回
88.88.1
197. why do you want to go to sleep again? 怎麼又
要睡覺
Pao-yü 26.268.1 depression

198. rest awhile yet 再歇歇

63.696.4

199. couldn't get back to sleep again 再不能睡了

Tai-yü

52.565.12

200. have her wait on you while you eat and then go to sleep 伏侍你吃再睡

Pao-yü

23.231.6-7

201. remained lying on her side in bed 仍歪在牀上

Tai-yü

45.483.8

202. was still lying on the heated bed 仍躺在炕上

Pao-yü

116.386.3

203. kept sleeping 仍舊睡下了

120.418.16

204. he was still lying in bed 自己仍舊躺在床上

Pao-yü

98.187.13

dream

205. still asleep 尚睡

Pao-yü

109.294.10

M. ADDICTED, TOO MUCH, NOTHING BETTER TO DO, SHEER LAZINESS

206. addicted to sleep 嗜臥好眠

Feng chieh

74.839.14

overwork,
insufficient energy
(ch'i 氣)

207. greedy for sleep 貪眠

Tai-yü

20.200.2

208. fond of sleeping 好睡
13.126.3
209. too fond of sleeping 忒好睡了
Nanny Li 101.214.8
210. was advanced in years and fond of sleeping 年高喜睡
63.709.7
211. often lay on her side in bed 常歪着了
63.709.7
212. overslept 睡迷了
14.137.2
213. will oversleep 睡迷了
14.137.12 (twice)
214. sleep until late in the morning 睡到大天亮
63.695.5
215. nothing to do but sleep 也是睡覺
Grandmother Chia 29.301.11 boredom
216. since there was nothing else she could do, she
went to bed; of what transpired that night, we say no
more 少不得也睡了, 一宿無話
Hsi-jen 28.298.2
217. could not keep herself from falling back [on the
bed] 身不由主 倦下了
Ch'ing-wen 52.571.8 exhausted

218. could only go to bed 只得睡了

Feng chieh

101.213.12

afraid to inquire
about bad news

219. all I can do is lie here 只好躺躺罷

Hsiang-yün

76.868.15

exhaustion,
unfamiliar bed

220. it's better that they're asleep 睡了好

76.861.4

221. if you give him a pillow, then he'll go to sleep

給他個枕頭, 他便睡下

Pao-yü

57.625.10

222. if there's someone to talk to him, then he just

laughs; if there's no one to talk to him, then he

just sleeps 有人和他說他就笑, 沒有人和他說
話他就睡

Pao-yü

96.165.4

223. stretching lazily on the bed 在牀上伸懶腰

Tai-yü

26.268.11

N. NAP

224. took a nap 睡中覺

7.74.1

225. midday nap 睡晌覺

11.113.11

dream

226. was just taking her midday nap 正睡晌覺

Grandmother Chia

94.139.5-6

227. was just taking his noon nap 正睡午覺
Pao-yü 101.223.4
228. taking her noon nap 歇午覺
Tai-yü 57.622.5 not to be disturbed
229. is taking a nap 歇了午覺
Feng chieh 72.805.14 sickness
230. took a nap 歇了中覺
Grandmother Chia 6.64.9
231. took a nap 歇了中覺
8.81.9
232. also taking her noon nap 也睡午覺
Hsi-ch'un 87.74.11
233. also taking her nap 也歇中覺
Lady Wang 57.623.9
234. was taking her midday nap 歇日晌
Grandmother Chia 73.819.5
235. took her midday nap 歇日晌
Grandmother Chia 78.886.12
236. was already taking her midday nap 已經歇日晌
Grandmother Chia 81.3.7
237. was taking a nap in bed by herself 自在牀上歇下
Tai-yü 19.195.12
238. got up from his nap 睡了中覺起來
Pao-yü 81.3.8

239. had just gotten up from her nap 睡起中覺來
Grandmother Chia 97.170.8

240. wanted to take a nap 欲睡中覺
Pao-yü 5.46.4 exhausted

241. has not had his nap 沒睡中覺
Pao-yü 24.245.8

242. dare not take a nap 不敢睡中覺
Grandmother Chia 50.542.1

243. in her room taking a nap 在屋裏歇中覺
Grandmother Chia 96.168.13

O. SICKNESS AND DEATH

244. you'll get sick by sleeping [this way] 睡出病來
Hsiang-yün 62.687.10

245. was only afraid she'd sleep herself sick 只怕他
睡出病來
Tai-yü 19.197.9

246. lay ill 臥病
Hsiang-yün 55.598.5

247. was sick in bed 臥病
Hsüeh P'an 66.741.15

248. still sick in bed 猶病在牀上
Li Wan 74.837.8

249. stayed in bed as before in order to perspire

仍舊睡下出汗

20.202.1

illness

250. perspired during the night 夜間發了汗

Hsi-jen

20.203.8

251. if you go to sleep right after eating, you'll get sick 吃了飯睡覺, 睡出病來

Pao-yü's servant girls

64.712.9

252. didn't get up from the heated bed because of an illness that was going around at the time 因時症未起炕

75.843.11

253. last evening when he went to sleep, he was still fine 昨天晚上睡覺還是好好的

Pao-yü

83.26.7-8

contrast to
tonight's suffering

254. had just taken her medicine and gone to bed 纔吃了藥睡着

Li Wan

74.837.9

255. body fell over backwards and he lost consciousness again 身往後仰, 復又死去

Pao-yü

116.362.1

unpleasant
memory

256. had died on the heated bed 死在炕上

Yu erh-chieh

69.777.11

257. when in the future I lie alone in my coffin 將來
在棺材內獨自躺着

Ch'ing-wen

77.880.2

P. CULTIVATE SPIRITS

258. rest a bit to build up her spirits 歇歇養神
Grandmother Chia 107.271.13

259. rest, build up your spirits 歇歇罷, 養養神
Tai-yü 82.20.4

260. not tired, just closing my eyes to build up my
spirits 不困, 白閉閉眼養神
Grandmother Chia 76.858.13

261. returned to her room and lay down on her side to
overcome her fatigue 回房歪着養乏
Tai-yü 70.790.5

262. restore the spirits for a night 調息一夜
10.106.14

Q. DOZING

263. dozing 打盹
Nannies 54.586.3

264. dozing 打盹兒
Maids 30.318.7 while sewing

265. is dozing 打盹兒
Tai-yü 87.74.10

266. head drooping, had dozed off 垂頭打盹兒
76.866.12

267. dozed off while sitting up 坐着打盹
73.816.12 dream, humor

268. those who dozed while sitting 坐着打盹的
64.711.11

269. only then dozed off briefly 才打了一個盹兒
Tai-yü 57.631.3 too late

270. be nice and doze off 好生打個盹兒罷
Feng chieh 101.214.5

271. before I knew what was happening, just dozed off
不覺得一個盹兒就打着了
Pao-yü 109.289.10

272. just relieve your noonday drowsiness 解午盹兒罷了
Pao-yü 80.920.10

R. LYING

273. lying on . . . a stone bench 臥於... 石凳子上
Hsiang-yün 62.687.6

274. those who slept lying down 睡臥的
64.711.11

275. was lying in the inner room 臥於內室
Yu shih 14.140.6 to avoid trouble
and effort

276. still lying under the covers 尚臥在衾內
Tai-yü and Hsiang-yün 21.208.9

277. lying supine on the heated bed 仰臥炕上
Hsi-erh 65.728.15

278. with flailing arms and dancing feet, she lay supine
on the bed 扎手舞脚的仰卧在床上
Granny Liu 41.441.16

279. whether sitting or lying together, there were no
restrictions 坐卧不避
Pao-yü and girl 23.233.10
friends

280. everybody lay back down again 大家又卧下
Pao-yü et al. 77.882.1

281. held his breath and lay down 屏息而卧
Hst'eh K'e 91.108.6

S. RECLINING

282. reclining 躺着
Hsi-jen 20.200.9 illness, sexual
overtones

283. reclining there 在那裏躺着
Pao-yü 109.293.14

284. lie down 躺下
Hsi-jen 20.202.7

285. lie down 躺下
Tai-yü 97.176.9

286. lie down 躺下罷
Pao-yü 35.368.6

287. reclining on the bed 躺在床上
Tai-yü 83.25.13

288. lying on the bed immobile 躺在床上不動
Ch'ing-wen 19.191.3 upset
289. reclining on the heated bed 躺在炕上
Hsi-jen 20.200.7
290. reclining on the bed, covered with a quilt 蓋
着被躺在床 上
82.21.10
291. although she lay down 雖躺下
Tai-yü 95.152.5 troubled
292. lay himself down 倒身躺下
Ni-erh 104.244.9 complaining
293. got up on the heated bed and lay down 上炕
躺下了
Yu erh-chieh 69.777.8 suicide
294. lay down on the heated bed 向炕上躺下
Aunt Hsüeh 83.35.10 out of vexation
295. lie for a moment, then I'll get up 躺躺兒就
起來了
Tai-yü 82.21.12 illness
296. lay down for awhile 躺了一躺
P'ing-erh, Ch'iu-t'ung 88.88.7
297. just lie down for awhile 躺一躺
Pao-yü 108.284.10
298. lie down quietly for awhile 靜靜的躺一躺
Hsi-jen 20.202.7

299. lay down silently 悄悄的躺下了

Wu-erh 109.294.4

300. stiffly lay down on the bed 直挺挺的躺倒床上

Lady Wang 119.401.12

upon learning that
Pao-yü has disappeared,
speechless

301. the more she lay there, the more she shivered
with fright 越躺着越發起冷來

Feng chieh 88.88.2-3

T. LYING ON THE SIDE

302. lying on his side 歪着

Pao-yü 21.211.4

reading

303. lay down on her side to sleep 歪着睡着了

Lady Wang 41.439.14

304. lie down on your side 歪歪兒罷

Tai-yü 97.176.3

305. lay in bed on his side 歪在牀上

Pao-yü 44.471.14

satisfied

306. lay on his side on the bed 歪在牀上

62.679.6-7

tiredness

307. lay on her side in bed 歪在牀上

Grandmother Chia 88.82.1

308. lying on her side on the heated bed 歪在炕上

Tai-yü 22.218.14

309. lying on their sides on the low heated bed 歪
在地炕上
Hsi-jen and Ch'ing-wen 54.586.3
310. lying on her side on a couch 歪在榻上
Grandmother Chia 71.798.12
311. was lying on her side on the couch 歪在榻上
Grandmother Chia 75.844.15
312. lying on her side on the couch 榻上歪着
Grandmother Chia 39.414.8
313. just lie on my side briefly 略歪歪兒
Tai-yü 89.95.1
314. was just then lying on his side on the heated bed
and feeling sleepy 正歪在炕上想睡
Pao-yü 80.919.3
315. I'll lie down on my side too 我也歪着
Pao-yü 19.196.1
316. you just lie down on your side 你就歪着
Pao-yü 19.196.1-2
317. just lies on her side 只是歪着
Hsi-ch'un 115.353.2 loss of appetite
318. no sooner had he rolled over on his side than he
fell asleep 身子一歪, 便也睡着了
Pao-yü 63.702.2
319. got down from the heated bed and went to his own
bed where he lay on his side 起身下炕, 到自己
牀上歪下
Pao-yü 21.210.12 upset

U. LIE DOWN

320. lay down 倒下

Tai-yü 19.197.8

321. lay down [behind his mother] 倒下

Pao-yü 25.252.1

322. the two lay down facing each other 二人對倒下

Pao-yü and Tai-yü 19.196.5

323. is lying in bed 睡倒了

Feng chieh 75.850.6

324. lay down headlong 一頭睡倒

Ssu-ch'i 72.805.1

exasperation,
sickness

V. SITTING

325. sat on the edge of the heated bed 坐在炕沿上

Teng ku-niang 77.880.8

tries to seduce
Pao-yü

326. just sit for awhile then I'll go to sleep 坐一

坐就睡

Pao-yü 109.291.15

denies that he
is meditating

327. sitting erect on the bed 端然坐在床上

Pao-yü 109.291.13

eyes closed like
a monk

W. OTHER POSTURES

328. lying supine on the heated bed 仰在炕上

Hsiung-nu 70.781.4

329. sat her bottom on the bed 一屁股坐在牀上

Granny Liu 41.441.9

330. leaning on the bed 倚在牀上

Ch'ing-wen 31.328.9 happy

331. leaning on the bed 倚在牀上

Ying-ch'un 73.823.7 reading

332. his body fell over backwards 身子往後一仰

Pao-yü 115.361.16 unpleasant memory

333. be reunited . . . tonight 今夜... 團圓團圓

Yu shih 76.857.6, also 8 sexual overtones

X. SLEEP

334. went to bed 睡下

335. 13.126.2, 14.139.11

336. when we go to bed; went to bed 睡下

Pao-yü and Ch'in Chung 15.148.11 homosexual overtones
15.148.13

337. went to bed 睡下

Hsiang-yün 56.619.14-15 peeved

338. went to bed 睡下

Pao-yü 109.289.6

339. has gone to bed 睡下了

Tai-yü 34.357.6-7

340. he's already asleep 睡了
19.195.7

341. went to sleep 睡了
Chia She 46.496.2

342. fell asleep 睡了
Tzu-chüan 57.631.2

343. went to bed 睡了
Hsüeh K'e 91.108.7

before drinking
wine, to avoid
seduction

344. going to bed 睡了
Pao-ch'ai 109.289.1

pretending

345. go to sleep 睡了
Pao-yü 109.295.2

346. had gone to bed 睡了
Pao-ch'ai 113.342.9

347. have gone to sleep 睡了 覺了
Aunt Hsüeh 47.500.10

348. slept briefly 睡了一睡
Pao-yü 89.91.6

349. was sleeping 睡着
Pao-yü 97.183.7

350. had gone to sleep 睡着
Pao-ch'ai 109.289.3

351. fallen asleep: 睡着了
Tai-yü 83.26.6
352. fall asleep: 睡着了
Pao-yü 89.91.6
353. fell asleep: 睡着了
Hsi-jen 89.91.6
354. sleeping on the couch 榻上... 睡着
Ch'ing-wen 31.327.3
355. had fallen asleep on the bed 在牀上 睡着了
Pao-yü 36.377.3
356. fall asleep: 睡去
Pao-yü 57.628.8 dreams
357. go to bed: 睡去
76.868.10
358. go to sleep: 睡去
Lady Wang 80.921.1
359. go to bed: 睡去
104.249.11
360. went to sleep: 睡去
Pao-ch'ai, Hsi-jen 109.294.5
361. fell asleep: 睡去了
Ni-erh 104.244.10
362. going to bed: 睡去了
111.316.9

363. went to bed 去睡了
Pao-ch'ai 113.340.6
364. went to sleep 去睡覺
Pao-erh 65.728.3
365. slept 睡覺
Pao-yü 5.46.12 sexual overtones
366. when she's asleep 睡覺
Hsiang-yün 21.208.10
367. went to sleep 睡覺
Pao-yü 28.297.14
368. were asleep 睡覺
maids 36.377.3
369. went to bed 睡覺
63.701.15
370. went off to sleep 睡覺去了
27.274.6
371. sleep a little 睡一覺
Grandmother Chia 39.414.16
372. when you're asleep, you'll be frightened and have
bad dreams 睡覺驚恐作胡夢
56.621.5
373. [neither] in sleep nor in dreams 睡裏夢裏
Hsi-jen 32.339.8
374. in her sleep/dream 睡夢之中
Tai-yü 89.97.11 hopes to die

375. was already asleep 已睡
Feng chieh 69.776.15

376. was already asleep 已睡
Feng chieh 88.88.7

377. was already asleep 已睡
She-yüeh 109.292.7

378. were already asleep 已睡了
Pao-yü and Nanny Li 3.34.14

379. was already in bed 已睡了
Tai-yü 74.834.14

380. have already gone to bed 已睡去
76.868.12

381. already went off to sleep 已去睡了
10.102.11 anger

382. had fallen asleep 已睡着了
Tai-yü 86.96.8

383. was already asleep 已經睡了
Pao-yü 63.695.10

384. no sooner had she fallen asleep 剛睡下
Hsiang-ling 80.915.3 awakened with
malicious intent

385. went to sleep also 也睡了
Wu-erh 109.295.2

386. also went to bed 也睡下了
Feng chieh 88.88.2

387. had also fallen asleep 也睡着了
Pao-ch'ai, Hsi-jen 109.292.5
388. also all went to bed 也都睡
Hsi-jen et al. 77.881.12
389. just go to bed 睡睡就好的
Pao-yü, Pao-ch'ai 118.388.14-15
390. some of them sleep 睡的睡
113.340.12
391. when I was going to bed 睡的時候
Pao-yü 85.49.12
392. have all gone to bed 都睡了
101.213.13
393. they all went to sleep 都睡着了
88.87.5
394. all went to sleep 都去睡了
76.858.15
395. lying on the heated bed 睡在炕上
Hst'eh P'an 47.509.6 angry
396. lying in bed 睡在牀上
Tai-yü 34.357.7 depressed
397. she went to bed 上牀睡去
Tai-yü 34.358.10 illness, preoccupied
398. wanted to get down from the bed 要下牀來
Pao-yü 35.368.5

399. everybody's already deep asleep 俱已睡熟了
76.866.10

400. what do you mean by coming into people's rooms
while they are asleep? 人家睡覺, 你進來作什麼
Tai-yü 26.269.1 presumed inviolability
of the bedroom

401. quieted his mind, then fell asleep 把心一靜
便睡去了
Pao-yü 109.289.6

402. did not just then wish to sleep 方不欲睡
Tai-yü 20.200.3

403. felt sleepy 要睡
Pao-yü 20.202.9 still early

404. was just about to fall asleep 有要睡之意
Feng chieh 101.214.6

405. could only sleep 只要睡着
Hsi-jen 19.195.9 illness

406. if you [Li Wan] wish to sleep, mother, then I'll
sleep too 媽媽要睡我就睡
Chia Lan 110.308.12

407. if he did not go to sleep, none of the others
would be willing to go to sleep 自己不睡都不
肯睡
Pao-yü 109.291.16

408. went to bed 就寢
Pao-yü 21.212.6 pleased

409. settle in bed 安寢

Hsüeh Pao-ch'in 49.524.3

410. settled down in bed 安寢了

Grandmother Chia 74.833.15

411. went to bed 安寢了

Lady Wang 104.247.9

412. doused the lights and went to sleep 熄燈安寢

Pao-ch'ai and Hsiang-yün 37.397.11

Y. REST

413. all went to bed 歇下

servant-girls 53.572.1

414. stopped to rest 歇下

66.739.2

415. went to bed 歇下

Pao-yü 89.91.5

416. rest a day 歇一天

92.117.6

417. went to bed 歇了

Chia Lien 69.776.14

418. rested for a moment 歇了半刻

Pao-yü 70.784.8

419. to take a rest 歇歇

11.116.6

420. take a rest 歇 歇
Granny Liu 41.441.9
421. take a rest 歇 歇
Lady Wang 63.695.7
422. rest a bit 歇 歇 兒
Feng chieh 67.752.16
423. rest awhile and talk about it later 歇 歇 兒 再 說
Chin-kuei 83.35.4
424. taking a rest 歇 脚 兒
60.664.3
425. to rest for awhile 歇 歇 脚
Leng Tzu-hsing 2.17.5
426. rested the night 歇 了 一 夜
P'ing-erh 44.472.4
427. take a rest 歇 一 歇
Ch'ing-wen 52.571.4
428. not take a rest 不 歇 一 歇
Tzu-ch'ian 57.630.9
429. rested briefly 略 歇 了 一 歇
Chia Cheng 97.183.6-7
430. just rest for awhile 暫 且 歇 下
Chia Yü-ts'un 2.16.4
431. really ought to take a rest 該 歇 歇 纔 是
Chia Chen 13.131.13

432. send her . . . off to bed 送 . . . 出去歇歇

Tai-yü 82.18.14

433. go back to his room to rest 回房去歇着

Pao-yü 8.89.10

434. wanted to go back to her house to rest awhile

要往家去歇歇

Feng chieh 44.466.11

435. want to go take a rest 要歇歇去了

Tai-yü 70.790.4

436. let them go have a rest 讓他們去歇歇

Tai-yü's servants 3.27.12

437. be nice and rest for awhile 好生歇歇兒罷

Tai-yü 83.25.9

438. took advantage of the spare time to rest 乘空歇着

Lady Wang 41.439.12

439. slept the night 歇宿

Yu shih 71.793.14

440. would spend the night 歇宿一夜

14.136.7

441. rest 歇息

Pao-yü 80.918.15

442. took a rest 歇息了

8.81.6

443. rest awhile 歇息一回

Pao-yü 5.46.4

noon nap

444. rested for a night 歇息了一夜
Chia Yü-ts'un 104.244.11
445. ought to go to bed 歇息 歇息 纔是
Miao-yü, Tai-yü, Hsiang-yün 76.868.8 too late
446. go to bed 去 歇息了
Tai-yü 79.905.11
447. go away to take a rest 出去 歇息 歇息
73.823.2
448. as they were getting ready to retire 正待 歇息 之時
Chen Shih-yin's family 1.13.12
449. let's rest after we've eaten 吃了飯 歇着罷
Pao-yü, Hsi-jen 85.52.5
450. to rest peacefully 安 歇
Hsiang-yün 37.395.3
451. went to bed 安 歇
Feng chieh 74.839.12
452. go to bed 安 歇
Pao-ch'ai 97.183.4
453. settled down 安 歇 了
12.121.8
454. when it was time to go to bed 安 歇 之時
80.913.12
455. went to rest 去 安 歇
59.649.11

456. go to bed 去安歇罷

Chia Cheng 22.227.8

457. at last they settled down and slept 方纔安歇

Tai-yü and maids 3.35.5 tears, sadness

458. let's just take a rest 暫且安歇

Grandmother Chia 107.273.14-15

459. still not settled down 還不安歇

Tai-yü 3.34.15 upset, crying

460. had not yet settled down 猶未安歇

Tai-yü and Ying-ke 3.34.15 upset, crying

461. let's take a rest 我們安歇罷

22.227.16

462. rested early 安息的早

Grandmother Chia 50.544.1

Z. CLOSE EYES

463. closed his eyes and fell asleep 合眼睡着

Pao-yü 36.379.16

464. lying with her eyes closed 合眼躺着

Feng chieh 105.255.15 dying

465. as soon as he closed his eyes, he fell into a
confused sleep 剛合上眼,便惚惚的睡去

Pao-yü 5.47.6 sexual overtones,
dream

466. lie down and close your eyes 躺下... 合上眼
56.621.6 bad dreams
467. when night came and she closed her eyes 夜來合
上眼
Yu erh-chieh 69.774.9 sickness, feelings
of revenge
468. lay down on the heated bed with closed eyes 在炕
上合眼倒下
Hsi-jen 21.210.9 petulance
469. closed her eyes and lay there for quite a while
閉着眼躺了半晌
Tai-yü 83.25.12
470. closed her eyes and fell down backward 把眼一
閉, 往後一仰
Tai-yü 97.177.1
471. sleeping peacefully with her eyes closed 安穩合目而睡
Tai-yü 21.208.9
- AA. AWAKENING
472. awoke from his sleep 睡醒
Pao-yü 34.356.14
473. now you're awake 睡醒了
Pao-yü 21.212.11
474. were awakened from their sleep 睡醒一覺
82.13.9

475. lying there as though she hadn't yet awakened

睡猶未醒

Fang-kuan

63.702.4

476. sleep but stay somewhat awake 醒睡些

Pao-yü's maids

109.291.12

to wait on him

477. had just awakened 正睡醒了

76.866.15

478. had just woken up from his sleep 正睡着纔醒

Pao-yü

95.158.16

479. went to sleep . . . before he woke up 一覺...方醒

Chen Shih-yin

1.10.12

oversleep

480. [he slept] all the way to the next morning before
awaking 直至天明方醒

Pao-yü

21.212.6

481. had already rolled over and was awake 已翻身
醒了

Pao-yü

63.702.5

482. the moment she awoke 方纔醒了

Tai-yü

28.298.3

483. frequently woke up during the night 夜間常醒

Pao-yü

77.881.9

484. awoke for a moment . . . returned to her apartment
to rest 一時醒了...回至房中歇息

Grandmother Chia

42.443.1-2

485. you ought to be awake 該醒了
She-yüeh 52.566.2

486. ought (please) to wake up 該請醒了
7.74.1

487. easily awakened 睡臥驚醒
Ch'ing-wen 77.881.10

488. was startled out of her dreams 從夢中驚醒
Nanny Li 101.214.8

489. awoke with a start and wasn't sure whether it was
a dream or not 驚覺, 竟似夢非夢
Hsiang-lien 66.743.4

490. awake with a start 嚇醒過來
Hung-yün 25.250.1-2 dream

491. stayed awake the whole night 醒了一夜
81.9.9

492. everytime he woke up, he'd have to call for service
每醒必喚人
Pao-yü 77.881.9-10

493. hurry and get up 快起來罷
Pao-yü 26.268.2 depression and listlessness

494. got up early in the morning 一早起來
Pao-ch'ai 34.360.12 unhappy

495. unable to get up out of bed 臥牀不起
Pao-yü 79.908.10 sickness brought on by sympathy for unjust deaths of friends; stays in room for 100 days

BB. CLOTHES ON OR OFF

496. lay down with her clothes on 和衣倒下
 Tai-yü 82.17.11 sighing, tears, distress
497. sleeping with her clothes on 和衣睡着
 Hsi-jen 8.90.5
498. sleeping on top of the covers with her clothes on
 和衣睡在衾上
 Hsi-jen 21.212.6
499. lying on the heated bed wearing her clothes 和衣
 躺在炕上
 Hsi-jen 19.195.9
500. wearing his clothes, lay on the heated bed 和衣
 躺在炕上
 Pao-yü 89.90.11
501. rested inside for awhile with her clothes on 和
 衣在內暫歇
 Pao-ch'ai 97.183.4-5
502. lying on his side on the heated bed with his clothes
 on 穿着衣服歪在炕上
 Pao-yü 101.218.15 staring woodenly
503. loosened her clothes and lay down 寬衣臥下
 Tzu-chüan 57.630.6
504. got undressed and went to bed 卸妝安歇
 Yu shih 75.850.2 angry

505. wake up quickly and take off your clothes, then
go to bed 快醒醒兒脫了衣服睡罷
Tai-yü 82.19.11

CC. THINGS TO DO BEFORE SLEEPING

506. just before you go to bed 臨睡
Pao-yü 23.231.6

507. picked things up and went to bed 收拾睡下
Pao-yü 109.291.16-109.292.1

508. picked things up and went to bed 收拾睡了
91.109.14

509. picked things up and were about to go to bed
收拾要睡
Tzu-chüan, Hsüeh-yen 89.96.11

510. pick things up and go to sleep; of this we say
no more 收拾睡覺, 不提
Tzu-chüan 87.73.15

511. just as she was about to tidy things up and go
to bed 纔要收拾睡時
Tzu-chüan 113.343.1

512. went to bed without blowing out the lamp 睡覺
沒有吹燈
88.87.4

513. closed the door and went to bed 關門睡了
Hsi-jen 109.292.1

514. closed the door and went to bed 關門睡去了
Yu san-chieh 65.731.1

DD. HELPING, ASSISTING, SUPPORTING

515. help me into bed 伏侍我睡了
Pao-yü 109.289.3

517. 516. helped him into bed 伏侍他睡下
518. Pao-yü 20.203.7, 82.13.9, 109.289.4

519. helped her . . . into bed 伏侍...睡下
Tai-yü 45.486.6

520. helped her . . . into bed 伏侍...睡下
T'an-ch'un 74.837.7

521. help him . . . to get in bed 伏侍...臥下
Pao-yü 51.553.12

522. to help him . . . get in bed 伏侍...臥好
Pao-yü 5.47.4

523. help her on to the heated bed 扶了上炕
Lady Wang 96.161.10
grieved at death of relative

524. helped him . . . into bed 扶...躺下
Pao-yü 98.191.5

525. helped him back on to the heated bed in the
inside room 扶回裏間炕上
Pao-yü 96.164.2

526. helped her . . . to lie down on the bed 扶着...

躺在床上

Tai-yü

83.25.11

527. helped her back into bed as before 扶着他仍

舊睡在床上

103.239.3

528. gently helped her . . . into bed 輕輕扶...睡下

Tai-yü

83.26.1

529. helped her back into bed as before 仍舊扶他睡下

Hsi-jen

120.408.2

distraught

530. lit soporific incense to settle his spirits and
helped him into bed 點起安息香來定住他的

神魂, 扶他睡下

Pao-yü

97.183.3

ill from distress

531. help put her down 扶着放倒

Tai-yü

97.177.1

532. put her down on the heated bed 安放在炕上

Feng chieh

111.311.1-2

angry, anxious, hurt
又氣又急又傷心

EE. EARLY, EASILY

533. went to bed early 早睡了

Hsiao-yen, Ssu-erh

63.702.1

534. go to sleep early 睡的早

Pao-yü

63.695.10

535. ought to go to bed a bit earlier 該早些睡
Pao-yü 63.695.8
536. go to bed a bit early 早些歇歇
83.31.12
537. go to sleep earlier in the evening 晚上早些睡
Pao-yü 82.11.4
538. go to sleep a little early 早些歇着罷
Pao-yü 89.91.4
539. had long since doused the lights and gone to bed
早已熄燈睡了
76.861.3-4
540. close the door and go to sleep early 掩了門早睡
66.737.11
541. told me to go to sleep early and get up early 叫早睡早起
Pao-yü 82.12.1
542. went to sleep early, so I woke up early 睡得早,
所以醒得早
Tai-yü 89.96.13
543. went to bed at once 即便睡下
Pao-yü 95.152.2
544. go to sleep soon 就睡了
Grandmother Chia 76.857.5
545. lay down immediately 就睡倒了
Hsi-jen 120.408.3-4

546. went to bed without further ado 將就睡下

Lung-erh, Shou-erh 65.729.1

547. fell asleep as soon as he touched the pillow

就枕便睡着了

Pao-yü 8.91.6

548. no sooner had his head touched the pillow than
he swiftly fell asleep 頭剛着枕, 便忽睡去

Pao-yü 21.212.6 pleased

FF. LATE

549. only then went to sleep 纔睡下

Hsiang-ling 48.518.10

too late in the
night; madness (瘋了)

550. had just gone to bed 纔睡下

Pao-yü 73.815.4

551. had just gone to bed 纔睡了

Pao-yü 57.629.16

552. has just gone to sleep 纔歇了

Feng chieh 71.796.11

553. and only then did they go to bed 纔也睡了

82.13.9

554. has just now gone to sleep 纔睡了覺

63.709.13

555. only then did they go to bed 方睡

Ch'ing-wen, She-yüeh 51.553.12

556. only then did they all go to sleep 方大家睡了
Pao-yü, Ch'ing-wen, She-yüeh 51.555.11 too late
557. when she finally settled down to rest 方去安息
Yu erh-chieh 69.777.4 too late
558. only then got in bed and settled down to rest
方上牀安歇
Tai-yü, Hsiang-yün 76.868.12
559. again tossed about for a couple of hours . . . and
only then fell asleep: 又翻轉一個更次... 方睡去
Pao-yü 77.882.1 too late
560. only slept . . . one watch 只睡了... 一個更次
Tai-yü 52.565.12 too late, too little
561. only then did she go to bed 方纔睡下
She-yüeh 51.555.7
562. had just retired 方纔歇下
Feng chieh 61.672.4
563. did not fall asleep until dawn 直到天明纔睡了
Miao-yü 87.78.2
564. thought all the way to 4 a.m. before falling asleep.
直想到五更方睡着
Tai-yü 95.152.8 too late, happy and
sad at the same time
565. till the midnight hour before she left and went
to bed 至三更時分方下來安歇
Feng chieh 16.158.10
566. get to bed late 睡遲了
73.816.10

GG. COMFORTABLE OR NOT

567. feel uncomfortable lying down 躺着不受用
 Tai-yü 97.175.13 ill, aggrieved;
 crying, speechless
568. sleeping fitfully 睡不穩
 28.293.3
569. could not sleep soundly 睡不穩
 Pao-yü 30.322.3
570. could not lie down comfortably 躺不穩
 Pao-yü 34.353.16
571. had gone to sleep peacefully 安穩睡了
 Hsiang-ling 48.519.15
572. if I can have a peaceful sleep 我能安穩睡覺
 Feng chieh 113.339.2
573. don't think he slept that soundly 不信睡得那麼安穩
 Pao-yü 109.295.11
574. unexpectedly slept so peacefully^{outside} for two nights 外邊
 兩夜睡得倒這般安穩
 Pao-yü 109.294.11
575. unexpectedly rested peacefully for a night 歇了一夜,
 Pao-yü 98.192.11 倒也安穩
576. unexpectedly slept peacefully 睡的倒也安靜
 Pao-yü 109.291.6 contrary to fact
577. [slept] peacefully 安頓
 Pao-yü 109.289.11-12 contrary to fact

578. slept quite well last night 昨夜很安頓

Pao-yü

109.289.12

contrary to fact

579. gradually felt a bit more settled down 略覺安頓

Tai-yü

83.26.2

580. sleep well last night 昨晚睡得安頓

Pao-yü

109.289.11

contrary to fact

581. who would have thought that he slept peacefully
the whole night long? 豈知一夜安眠

Pao-yü

109.289.6-7

HH. HAPPY

582. contented at heart, he got in bed and went to
sleep. 中心自得, 便上牀睡了

Pao-yü

22.222.6

feeling good
about himself

583. was so happy that, for several nights on end,
I couldn't even sleep. 連夜喜歡的連覺也睡不成

Feng chieh

68.766.15-16

sarcastic

584. on the bed, burst out laughing 在床上撲哧的一聲笑了

Pao-yü

85.52.12

II. YOU FIRST

585. wait until after . . . she had gone to bed 候...
睡了

Pao-ch'ai

109.289.1

586. waited on him . . . to fall asleep 伺候 ... 睡着
Pao-yù 109.292.1

587. go to bed first 先睡
80.914.15

588. go to bed first 先睡
104.248.1

589. go to sleep first 先睡罷
Pao-ch'ai 109.288.11

590. went to her room to go to bed before him 到房
先睡
Pao-ch'ai 104.248.2-3

JJ. QUESTIONS

591. who's sleeping? 誰睡覺呢
Tai-yù 26.268.14-15 admission of artifice

592. who dared sleep well the whole night long? 一夜
誰敢安眠
111.315.12

593. how shall we sleep today? 今日怎麼睡
Hsi-jen et al., Pao-yù 77.881.6

594. how did I fall asleep? 我怎麼睡着了
Pao-yù 36.382.6

595. why are you lying here? 為什麼睡着呢
Ch'ing-wen 31.327.8

596. what point is there in trying to sleep? 還睡

什麼呢

Tzu-chüan

82.20.6-7

597. aren't you going to sleep some more 不睡了麼

Tzu-chüan

82.20.6

598. I wonder whether they're already asleep? 睡了不成

54.586.2

599. has he gone to sleep yet or not? 睡下了沒有

Pao-yü

63.695.6

600. whether she had fallen asleep or not 睡着了沒有

Pao-ch'ai

109.289.2

601. when did he go to sleep? 什麼時候睡覺

Pao-yü

19.190.10

602. found out that he had fallen asleep 打聽睡了

8.91.6

KK. REQUESTS, COMMANDS

603. go to sleep 睡罷

Li Wan

110.308.10

604. go to sleep 睡罷

Ch'ing-wen, She-yüeh 51.555.11

too late

605. go to sleep 睡罷

76.868.11

606. go to bed 睡罷

104.248.2

607. go to sleep 睡着罷

Tai-yü 74.834.15

608. let's go to sleep 睡覺罷

Pao-yü and servant-girls 85.52.13

609. go to sleep 睡去罷

Ch'iu-t'ung 88.88.5

610. let's go to bed soon 快睡罷

92.117.15

611. go to sleep too 也睡罷

Pao-yü 109.293.6

612. go in to bed 進去睡罷

Pao-yü 104.249.9

too late

613. each of you go to sleep 各自睡罷

109.289.3

614. you go off to bed 睡你的覺去

10.102.10-11

615. drink some wine and then go to bed 喝了酒睡去罷

104.244.6

616. take a rest 歇歇罷

Li Wan 110.308.10

617. take a rest 歇歇罷

Chia Lan 110.308.12

618. go to bed 歇歇去罷

Hsi-jen 82.13.5

619. go to bed 去歇歇去罷
Pao-yung 93.132.1

620. go off to bed now 去歇歇兒去罷
Pao-yü 85.49.15

621. everybody go to bed 都歇息去罷
104.247.5

622. ought . . . to go to sleep 該... 睡去
73.816.14

623. you should be in bed by now 該睡了
19.195.7

624. ought to go to bed 該睡了
Pao-yü 104.249.9

625. ought to go to sleep 該睡了
Pao-yü 109.291.14

626. ought to go to bed 該歇了
Grandmother Chia 76.858.5

627. really ought to take a rest 正該歇歇兒去了
Pao-yü 82.12.1

says he is not tired,
"only very depressed"
只是悶得慌

628. also ought to go to sleep 也該歇歇兒了
Li Wan, T'an-ch'un 95.152.1

629. urged her . . . to go to bed 請... 安歇
Lady Wang 118.385.10 too late

630. please go to bed 請... 安歇罷
Grandmother Chia 76.858.14

631. please rest peacefully 請安歇罷
Pao-yü 63.696.3
632. have him sleep for two nights 叫他睡兩夜
Pao-yü 109.291.5
633. told everyone to go to bed 叫各人安歇去罷
88.88.1-2
634. ought to tell her to rest a bit 該叫他歇歇了
Hsi-jen 109.291.12
635. coaxed him into bed 催他睡下
Pao-yü 77.881.12
636. repeatedly urged her . . . to go to bed 連催...睡下
Tai-yü 95.152.5
637. repeatedly encouraged her to go to bed but she
would not 連催他數次睡覺, 他也不睡
Hsiang-ling 48.515.15
638. sent him off . . . to bed 打發...睡下
Pao-yü 85.50.9
639. repeatedly urged him to go to sleep 再四遣他去睡覺
Pao-yü 76.859.15
640. just go to sleep yourself 只管睡罷
Pao-yü 52.571.5
641. just go ahead and sleep 只管睡罷
Hsi-jen et al. 109.291.14
642. just go ahead and sleep 只管睡去
Pao-yü 109.291.6

643. get up and go to bed properly 起來好生睡
Hsi-jen 21.212.7
644. get up and go to bed properly 起來好生睡
Hsi-erh 65.728.15
645. have a good night's sleep 好好的睡一夜
108.286.15
646. let her sleep 由他睡了
Fang-kuan 63.702.3
647. they should all be allowed to go to bed 都睡去纔是
73.816.14

II. PROHIBITION, OPPOSITION

648. don't go to sleep 別睡(着了)
649. Pao-yü 80.919.3 and 4-5
650. hurry, don't sleep any more 快別睡覺
Fang-kuan 62.689.5
651. not permitted to lie down 不許睡倒
Pao-yü 78.888.16
652. not permit her to sleep in Pao-yü's room 不許他在寶
Ch'ing-wen 74.833.6 五房裏睡
653. all the nannies were terribly worried that he'd
fall asleep 衆嬷嬷生恐他睡着了
Pao-yü 80.918.16
654. go out for a stroll instead of . . . going to
sleep right away 出去遛遛, 省得... 就睡
Pao-yü 58.641.2

655. drove him off . . . to sleep somewhere else

攆...別處去睡

Hsueh P'an

80.913.12

656. had her pulled down from the heated bed 從炕

上拉了下來

Ch'ing-wen

77.873.14

ill from abuse

657. did not let her lie down comfortably for a minute

不使其安逸穩臥片時

Hsiang-ling

80.915.3

658. unfortunately he was asleep 偏他睡覺

Pao-yü

56.620.14

MM. INSIDE OR OUTSIDE

659. moved back into the bedroom 搬進臥室

Chia-lien

21.214.11

sexual overtones

660. it would be better to sleep inside 還是屋裏睡罷

Pao-yü

109.291.7-8

661. rest in the inner rooms 在裏間歇着

Grandmother Chia, Lady Wang

98.192.1

662. sleeping on a summer-bed in the inner room 在裏間涼榻

Lady Wang

30.318.7

上睡着

663. lay down on her side on a couch in the inner room

在裏間屋裏榻上歪着

Grandmother Chia

44.465.5

664. sleep in the outside room 在外間睡

Pao-yü

109.295.11

665. sleep in the outer room 在外間 睡了

Pao-yü

109.288.9

hopes to see lost
beloved in dream

666. will be sleeping in the outer room 在外間 睡着

Pao-yü

109.288.7

ibid.

667. slept in the outside room 在外間 睡着

Pao-yü

109.291.3

668. to sleep in the outside room for two nights 在外
間 睡兩夜

Pao-yü

109.291.4

669. lying on the empty bed in the outer room 在外間
空床上 躺着

Tzu-chüan

97.179.3

670. still go sleep in the outer room 還 在外間 睡去罷

Pao-yü

109.295.9

671. was sleeping on the heated bed outside 睡 在外頭
炕上

Hsi-jen

21.211.2

672. sleep on the outer side 往外邊 睡去

She-yüeh

51.553.11

673. she alone would sleep beside Pao-yü's bed 寶五
牀外只是他 睡

Ch'ing-wen

77.881.10-11

NN. PLACES

674. sleep at home 家裏 睡

Chia Ian

110.308.10

675. put up at your place for the night 借宿一休的
65.728.10
676. fell asleep at his friend's place and didn't wake
up till the day after 在朋友家睡着了, 第二日
纔醒
75.853.4-5 intoxication
677. there's plenty of room on the heated bed(s), just
go ahead and lie down 有的是炕, 只管睡
65.728.12
678. next to the pillow, inside the covers 在枕邊衾內
Yu erh-chieh 65.731.15
679. bent over the pillow, rested a moment 伏在枕上歇一會
Ch'ing-wen 52.571.3
680. lying on her pillow 睡在枕上
Ch'ing-wen 53.573.6
681. sleeping on top of Hsi-jen's body 睡在襲人身上
Fang-kuan 63.701.16
682. move onto the bed to sleep 挪到床上睡睡
Hsi-jen 109.295.12
683. on the couch 榻上
"Pao-yü" 56.620.12 dream
684. the one on the couch 榻上的
"Pao-yü" 56.620.14 dream
685. fell asleep leaning against the table 靠在桌上睡去
Pao-yü 113.340.6 heard unpleasant words

686. all nine of them went to sleep beneath the offering
table 九個人都在供桌底下睡着了
54.593.15

687. sleeping on the clothes-warmer 在這裏睡
Ch'ing-wen 51.553.11

688. sleep on the clothes-warmer 在那上頭睡了
She-yüeh, Ch'ing-wen 51.553.10

689. to spread her bedding on the ground and sleep
在土地下鋪睡
Hsiang-ling 80.915.2-3

690. asleep on the grass 在草土地下睡着了
Granny Liu 41.442.7

691. already lying on the ground 已經躺在地下
88.87.7

692. must be sleeping in the side room 必在套間裏睡着了罷
Yüan-yang 111.313.16-111.314.1

693. all ought to keep watch by the casket in the temple
during the night, but of this we speak no more 俱應
在廟伴宿,不提
111.315.14

694. asleep in the grass hermitage 草庵中睡着
120.418.12

695. fell asleep in the grass hermitage 草庵中睡着了
120.417.16

00. SIMULTANEOUS ACTIVITIES

696. gradually settled down and began to snore lightly

漸漸的安頓了, 略有鼾聲

Pao-yü

77.881.13

too late

697. turned over and yawned 翻身打個哈氣

She-yüeh

51.553.15

698. will be easy to look at while I'm lying in bed 睡着好照

Pao-yü

57.630.3

699. had an idea while lying down 躺着想了個主意

Hsi-jen

85.50.11

700. walked back and lay down on the bed in the inner room, then thought things over slowly and in detail

走到裏間屋裏床上歪着, 慢慢的細想

Tai-yü

89.94.16

depressed

701. fell asleep while she was talking 說着竟自睡了

Tzu-chüan

57.631.2

702. fell asleep while she was talking 一面說, 一面睡着了

Feng chieh

88.88.6

703. while they were talking, everybody settled down

to rest 說話時, 大家安下

70.784.13

704. talk while lying down 躺着說話

Pao-yü and Tai-yü

19.197.7

705. talking in her sleep 作睡語

Hsiang-yün

62.687.8

706. talking with someone in his sleep 睡夢中和人說話
Pao-yü 109.294.16

PP. PROVERBS, PICTURES, POETIC EXPRESSIONS

707. "spring" slumber 春睡
Ch'ing-wen 74.832.9 sexual overtones,
sickness

708. picture of spring slumber 春睡圖
11.113.10

709. awoke from her spring drowsiness 春困已醒
Pao-ch'ai 59.649.2

710. had fallen asleep 睡着了
cranes of immortality 36.377.2

711. to sleep together with cats and rats 與他們
貓鼠同眠
Chia Cheng 99.199.11 despite

712. how can I allow anyone to sleep soundly by the
713. the side of my couch? 臥榻之側，豈許容(他)
人酣睡

76.860.3, 79.909.15 proverb

QQ. NARRATIVE FUNCTION

714. lay down to sleep; the rest of the night we pass
over in silence 躺下睡了，一宿無話
Pao-yü 85.52.13

715. gathered his things together and then went to
sleep; the rest of the night we pass over in silence
收拾歇息, 一宿無話

Chia Yün

24.243.5

716. before she finally lay down to sleep; of what
transpired that night we speak no more 方纔睡了,
一宿無話

Tai-yü

27.274.7

717. [slept] on the clothes-warmer; the rest of the night
we pass over in silence 在熏籠上, 一宿無話

She-yüeh

52.566.1

718. went to sleep a little earlier; of what transpired
that night we speak no more 早些歇息, 一宿
無話

Grandmother Chia et al. 59.649.1

719. the rest of the night we pass over in silence

720. 一宿無話

721.

722. 2.14.8-9, 16.158.10, 20.203.7,

723. 38.399.1, 94.137.1, 112.331.8

724.

725. nothing more is said of that night 一夜無話

726.

92.117.16, 106.261.6

727. sent him off to rest, and of him we will say no more

Chia Cheng

73.815.2

打發... 安歇, 不在話下

728. gradually fell asleep; we leave her momentarily
729. at this point in our narration 漸漸的睡了. 暫且
無話

Tai-yü

45.486.6, 46.487.1 too late

730. did not sleep the whole night long; for the moment,
we speak no further of this 一夜無眠, 暫且
不提

Hsi-jen et al.

95.152.2

crying

731. everybody went back to their own rooms to rest
and, of them, we shall say no more 大家各自歸
房安歇, 衆人都且不提

71.802.14

732. each went to his own bed; we pass over the rest of
the night without further mention 各自安歇, 一
宿晚景不提

84.44.2

733. went off to bed, of this we speak no further 出去
歇息, 不提

Pao-yung

93.132.2

734. went back to his own room to sleep, of this we
speak no further 回到自己屋裏睡下, 不提

Chia Lien

93.128.5

735. we need not describe in detail the events of
that night 一宿晚景, 不必細述

64.718.6

736. just sent off to bed but, needless to say, did
not get any sleep the whole night 纔打發睡下,
一夜無眠, 自不必說

Hsi-jen

113.342.11

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