

5. ZhuanZhu (轉注)---When two characters are similar in shape and sound, either it can be use interchangeably or it can be extended to a new meaning or change to an opposite meaning.
6. JiaJie(假借)---When you can say a word but cannot find the character for it, so you borrow an existing character which has the similar sound of it and assign a new meaning to this existing character.

#### V. Major types of Calligraphy

- A. ZhuanShu、Seal Script (篆書), Today we put the Oracle Bone writings, JinWen and ShiGuWen into the category of ZhuanShu. The character, Zhuan, means extend longer.  
The famous ZhuanShu Calligraphers:  
Li Shi (李斯) - Qin's premier, who standardized different types of ZhuanShu writing into an official format. He also did quite of few famous ZhuanShu Pieces.
- B. Li Shu、Official Script (隸書)  
The popularity of ZhuanShu ended about the end of Qin Dynasty, about 200 B.C. Due to complexity of society in Han Dynasty, people started to want to write faster. The way to write faster was to simplify, reduce the character strokes and took out the curvy lines of ZhuanShu. A new style of writing started and called LiShu. The most distinguish form is the "silk worm head and goose tail (Can Tou Yan Wei)" (蠶頭雁尾).  
The Famous **LiShu** Calligrapher:  
Cao Quan (曹全)、Yi Ying (乙瑛)
- C. CaoShu、Grass Script (草書)  
CaoShu developed some time in the early Han Dynasty, about 100 B.C. There are three different styles of CaoShu, namely: Zhang Cao (章草)、Kim Cao (今草) and Kuang Cao (狂草).  
The Famous CaoShu Calligrapher:  
Zheng Xu (張旭) – He is regarded as the "Saint of ChaoShu" (草聖) through Chinese history.
- D. XingShu, Running Script (行書)  
The writing in XingShu is between KaiShu and CaoShu developed about 100 A.D. According to history, this writing style started by Mr. LiuTehSing of Han Dynasty, but none of his works survived. It is one of the popular writing today.  
The Famous XingShu Calligraphers:  
Wang Xizhi (王羲之) - He was worshiped as the "Saint of Calligraphy" (書聖). His famous "Orchid Pavilion Essay" (蘭亭序) is regarded as the best XingShu of all time.
- E. KaiShu, Regular Script (楷書)  
KaiShu came into use at the end of Han Dynasty, about 200 A.D. It used in regular everyday writings. You see prints on Chinese newspapers, magazines, restaurant menu, official publications and etc.