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formatted in PNG, which stands for Portable Network Graphics. This image has specific dimensions, with a length of 669 pixels and a width of 350 pixels. The file size of the image is approximately 60 kilobytes. This format and size are chosen to ensure that the image maintains high quality while remaining efficient in terms of storage and loading times. What
 does PO mean? This page is about the various possible meanings of the acronym, abbreviation or slang term. If you wish for your visitors to access a comprehensive list of all possible meanings of the acronym PO, it is recommended that you
incorporate the acronym into your bibliography using proper citation formats. All Definitions of PO in the following table. Please know that all definitions are listed in alphabetical order. You can click links on the right to see detailed information of each definition, including definitions in English and your
local language. English Wikipedia has an article on: Wikipedia From various words by shortening and reduplication of the vowel according to its spelling. Compare German Popo ("bottom") from Latin podex ("anus"). The "police" sense may come from
either the initial syllable of police or the initial syllable of police or the initial letters of the words police officer. Compare PO. po-po (plural po-pos or po-po) (informal, US) One's posterior, bottom, buttocks. [from 1950s] Synonyms: see Thesaurus:buttocks 1952, Bob Merrill, "Feet Up (Pat Him on the Po-Po)":Feet up, pat him on the po-poLet's hear him laughAin't seen a babe like this
beforeHe's so good-lookin', gonna have some moreFeet up, pat him on the po-po 1953, Gramophone Record Review, page 564:[He] gets jelly on his head, jelly on his po-po, jelly on his more beforeHe's so good-lookin', gonna have some moreFeet up, pat him on the po-po 1953, Gramophone Record Review, page 61:He once
asked me how a particular customer was doing, sometime after I had executed a sale. [...] Then he added, so as not to appear to be admonishing me, "Go and give them a pat on the po-po and see what is going on." (childish) Genitals, especially the vulva. 1962, Phillip Roth, Letting Go, page 269: "Actually I prefer kids referring to their po-pos rather than their
outer labias. Maybe I'm just old fashioned." 1991, Kevin McGovern, "Was there really child sexual abuse or is there another explanation?", in Michael Robin, editor, Assessing Child Maltreatment Reports: The Problem of False Allegations, page 123:On one Monday morning, one of the two children, Becky, complained about irritation around her "po-po." [...]
This child indicated that Daddy had touched her there and she cried when he pushed on her sore spot. 1992, Richard Green, Sexual Science and the Law, page 163:By contrast, a North Carolina court upheld the conviction of a father after a four-year-old, who had told relatives and authorities that her father had put his "ding dong" into her "po po," pointed to
a doll vagina and a doll penis and used the same terms to describe the alleged event. 2011, Tara Overzat, Reverse Psychology, pages 8-9:"If you tell anyone what happens in this house, HRS will take you away. Do you understand? They'll put you with people that will hurt your po-po."I broke out in a sweat. Po-po was Mom's word for between my legs.
(colloquial, mildly derogatory, US) The police; a police officer. [from 1990s] 1997, Rik 'G', "Runnin' From the Po Po" (0:23 from the start), in Rik 'G', Oakland, CA: Del Paso Heights:Runnin' from the po-poRunnin' Just got my cash on Now I gotta get my dash on 2006, Noire [pseudonym], Thug-A-Licious: An Urban Erotic Tale, New York, N.Y.: One World,
 Ballantine Books, —ISBN, page 134:The cops had busted us for selling hot designer bags up on Utica Avenue for some cat who figured we was too young to get knocked if we got caught, but two fat white po-pos said fuck how young we was, and threw us in a cell for damn near three days until they could contact Noojie to come get us out. 2012, Liz Talley.
Under the Autumn Sky, page 151: "Shit," Brian breathed. "Who called the po-po?" (by extension) A prison officer, prison guard. Originally chiefly urban American slang, this term for "police" has now spread to UK, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand. It also spread to Hong Kong during the protests in 2019.[4] From Chinese; see po po. po-
po (plural po-pos) Alternative form of po po ("mother-in-law; grandmother") ^ "po-po, n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green, 2016-present ^ "po-po n.", in Green's Dictionary of Slang, Jonathon Green's Dictionary of Slang, 2016-prese
Slang Terms for 'Police' Have Evolved over Time", in South China Morning Post[1] WiktionaryRate this definition: 0.0 / 0 votespo-ponounThe police. "Anybody seen the po-po's, let 'em know" -- Ice Cube (Anybody Seen The Popo's)How to
pronounce po-po?How to say po-po in sign language?NumerologyThe numerical value of po-po in Pythagorean NumerologyThe numerol
Esperanto (Esperanto) 日本語 (Japanese) Português (Portuguese) Deutsch (German) עברית (Hebrew) Gaeilge (Irish) Українська (Ukrainian) (Italian) (It
(Thai) Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese) Čeština (Czech) Polski (Polish) Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) Norsk (Norwegian) English (English) Types of souls in Chinese philosophy hunChinese philosophy hunchine
TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinhúnWade-GileshunOld ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBaxter-Sagart (2014)*phirak Hun and po are types of souls in ChineseBax
 living human has both a hun spiritual, ethereal, yang soul which leaves the body after death, and also a po corporeal, substantive, yin soul which remains with the corpse of the traditions within Daoism proposes a soul structure of sanhungipo (三魂七魄), i.e.,
 "three hun and seven po". The historian Yü Ying-shih describes hun and po as "two pivotal concepts that have been, and remain today, the key to understanding Chinese Seal script for po 魄 "soul" Chinese Seal script for hun 魂 "soul" Like many
Chinese characters, 魂 and 魄 are "phono-semantic" or "radical-phonetic" graphs combining a semantic radical showing the rough meaning of the character with a phonetic guide to its former pronunciation in Ancient Chinese. 魂 and its variant 寬 combine the "ghost radical" 鬼, a pictogram originally showing a figure with an odd face and tail that is used
 independently as a word for Chinese ghosts and demons, with the character 云, a pictogram originally showing a cloud and believed to have been pronounced /*[c]**e[r]/ or /*gun/ in Ancient Chinese. 魄 combines the same radical with the character 白 of uncertain origin (possibly a pictogram of an acorn to represent its inner color) but believed to have been
pronounced /*b<sup>r</sup>rak/ or /*bra:g/ in Ancient Chinese. Besides the common meaning of "a soul", po 魄 was a variant Chinese character for po 霸 "a lunar phase" and po 粕 "dregs". The Book of Documents used po 魄 as a graphic variant for po 霸 "a lunar phase" and po 粕 "dregs". The Book of Documents used po 魄 as a graphic variant for po 霸 "dark aspect of the moon" - this character usually means ba 霸 "overlord; hegemon". For example, "On the third month
 when (the growth phase, 生魄) of the moon began to wane, the duke of Chow [i.e., Duke of Zhou] commenced the foundations, and proceeded to build the new great city of Lŏ".[2] The Zhuangzi "[Writings of] Master Zhuang" wrote zaopo 糟粕 (lit. "rotten dregs") "worthless; unwanted; waste matter" with a po 魄 variant. A wheelwright sees Duke Huan of Qi
with books by dead sages and says, "what you are reading there is nothing but the [糟魄] chaff and dregs of the men of old!".[3] In the history of Chinese writing, characters for po 魄/霸 "lunar brightness" appeared before those for hun 魂 "soul; spirit". The spiritual hun 魂 and po 魄 "dual souls" are first recorded in Warring States period (475-221 BCE) seal
script characters. The lunar po 魄 or 霸 "moon's brightness" appears in both Zhou dynasty (1045-256 BCE) Bronzeware script and oracle bone script, but not in Shang dynasty (ca. 1600-1046 BCE) are script and oracle bone script, but not in Shang dynasty (ca. 1600-1046 BCE) are script and oracle bone script and oracle bone inscriptions. The earliest form of this "lunar brightness" character was found on a (c. 11th century BCE) Zhou oracle bone inscription.[4] The po soul's
etymology is better understood than the hun soul's. Schuessler[5] reconstructs hun 魂 "'spiritual soul' which makes a human personality" and po 魄 "vegetative or animal soul ... which accounts for growth and physiological functions" as Middle Chinese γuən and phak from Old Chinese *wûn and *phrâk. The (c. 80 CE) Baihu Tang 白虎堂 gave pseudo-
etymologies for hun and po through Chinese character puns. It explains hun 魂 with zhuan 傳 "deliver; pass on; impart; spread" and yun 芸 "rue (used to keep insects out of books); to weed", and po 魄 with po 迫 " compel; force; coerce; urgent" and bai 白 "white; bright". What do the words hun and [po] mean? Hun expresses the idea of continuous propagation
 ([zhuan] 傳), unresting flight; it is the qi of the Lesser Yang, working in man in an external direction, and it governs the nature (or the instincts, [xing] 性). [Po] expresses the idea of a continuous pressing urge ([po] 迫) on man; it is the [qi] of the Lesser Yin, and works in him, governing the emotions ([qing] 情). Hun is connected with the idea of weeding ([yun]
 芸), for with the instincts the evil weeds (in man's nature) are removed. [Po] is connected with the idea of brightening ([bai] 白), for with the emotions the interior (of the personality) is governed. [6] Etymologically, Schuessler says pò 魄 "animal soul" "is the same word as" pò 霸 "a lunar phase". He cites the Zuozhuan (534 BCE, see below) using the lunar
jishengpo 既生魄 to mean "With the first development of a fetus grows the vegetative soul". Pò, the soul responsible for growth, is the same as pò the waxing and waning of the moon". The meaning 'soul' has probably been transferred from the soul. This is
 supported by the etymology 'bright', and by the inverted word order which can only have originated with meteorological expressions ... The association with the moon explains perhaps why the pò soul is classified as Yin ... in spite of the etymology 'bright' (which should be Yang), hun's Yang classification may be due to the association with clouds and by
extension sky, even though the word invokes 'dark'. 'Soul' and 'moon' are related in other cultures, by cognation or convergence, as in Tibeto-Burman and Proto-Lolo-Burmese *s/'-la "moon", and Proto-Burmese *s/'-la "moon", and Proto-
Chinese terms chanpo 蟾魄 "the moon" (with "toad; toad in the moon; moon") and haopo 皓魄 "moon; moonlight" (with "white; bright; luminous"). The semantics of po 魄 "white soul" probably originated with 霸 "lunar whiteness". Zhou bronze inscriptions commonly recorded lunar phases with the terms jishengpo 既生魄 "after the brightness has grown" and
jisipo 既死魄 "after the brightness has died", which Schuessler explains as "second quarter of the lunar month" and "last quarters or fixed days, and[8] Wang Guowei's lunar-quarter analysis the most likely. Thus, jishengpo is from the 7th/8th to the 14th/15th
days of the lunar month and jisipo is from the 23rd/24th to the end of the month. Yü translates them as "after the birth of the crescent".[4] Etymologically, lunar and spiritual po < phak < *phrâk 魄 are cognate with bai < bek < *brâk 白 "white".[9][10] According to Hu Shih, po etymologically means "white, whiteness, and
bright light"; "The primitive Chinese seem to have regarded the changing phases of the moon as periodic birth and death of its [po], its 'white light' or soul."[11] Yü says this ancient association between the po soul and the "growing light of the new moon is of tremendous importance to our understanding of certain myths related to the seventh day of the
months."[12] Two celebrated examples in Chinese mythology are Xi Wangmu and Emperor Wu meeting on the seventh day of the first lunar month. The etymology of hun < γυθη < *wûn 魂 is comparatively less certain. Hu said, "The word hun is
etymologically the same as the word yun, meaning "clouds."[13] The clouds float about and seem more free and more active than the cold, white-lighted portion of the growing and therefore cognate to yun 雲 'cloud',[14] perhaps in the sense of 'shadowy
because some believe that the hún soul will live after death in a world of shadows.[15][16] The correlative "soul" words hun 魂 and po 魄 have several meanings in Chinese plus many translations of explanations in English. The table below shows translation equivalents from some major Chinese-English dictionaries. Chinese-English dictionary translations of
hun and po Dictionary Hun 魂 Po 魄 Giles[17] The soul, that part of the soul (as opposed to 魂) which is indissolubly attached to the body, and goes down
to earth with it at death; the supraliminal self, expl. as 人陰神. Form; shape. The disc or substance of the moon from the time it begins to wane to new moon. Mathews[18] The soul, the spiritual faculties. The animal or inferior soul; the animal or sentient life which inheres in the
body - the body in this sense; the animals spirits; this soul goes to the earth with the body. Chao and Yang[19] the soul (of a living person or of the dead) the physical side of the soul (as opp. to 魄) the animal soul of man (as opp. to 魂) Lin[21] Soul; the finer spirits of man as dist. 魄, the baser spirits or animal forces (Taoism) the
baser animal spirits of man, contrasted with finer elements 强 (三魂七魄 three finer spirits and seven animal spirits), the two together conceived as animation; life. 2. form; shape; body. 3. the dark part of the moon. Wu[23] ① soul ② mood; spirit ③ the lofty spirit of a nation ① soul ② vigour
spirit Ling et al.[24] ① same as 靈魂 ... soul; believed by the superstitious to be an immaterial spiritual force, and which leaves upon the person's death. ② spirit; mood. ③ lofty spirit. ① soul; spiritual matter believed by religious people as dependent on human's
body. ② vigour; spirit. DeFrancis[25] soul, spirit; mood ① soul; ② vigor; spirit Both Chinese hun and po are translatable as English "soul" compounds. In the following examples, all Chinese hun and po are translatable as English "soul" or "spirit" hunling 魂
 靈 "(colloquial) soul; ghost" yinhun 陰魂 "soul; spirit; apparition" sanhunqipo 三魂七魄 "soul; three finer spirits and several baser instincts that motivate a human being" xinpo 心魄 "soul" Hunpo and linghun are the most frequently used among these "soul" words. Joseph Needham and Lu Gwei-djen, eminent historians of science and technology in China,[26]
define hun and po in modern terms. "Peering as far as one can into these ancient psycho-physiological ideas, one gains the impression that the distinction was something like that between what we would call motor and sensory activity on the one hand, and also voluntary as against vegetative processes on the other." Farzeen Baldrian-Hussein cautions about
hun and po translations: "Although the term "souls" is often used to refer to them, they are better seen as two types of vital entities, the source of life in every individual. The hun is Yang, luminous, and volatile, while the po is Yin, somber, and heavy."[27] Based on Zuozhuan usages of hun and po in four historical contexts, Yü extrapolates that po was the
original name for a human soul, and the dualistic conception of hun and po "began to gain currency in the middle of the sixth century" BCE.[4] Two earlier 6th century contexts used the po soul alone. Both describe Tian 天 "heaven; god" duo 奪 "seizing; taking away" a person's po, which resulted in a loss of mental faculties. In 593 BCE (Duke Xuan 15th year),
[28] after Zhao Tong 趙同 behaved inappropriately at the Zhou court, an observer predicted: "In less than ten years [Zhao Tong] will be sure to meet with great calamity. Heaven has taken his [魄] wits away from him." In 543 BCE (Duke Xiang 29th year), [29] Boyou 伯有 from the state of Zheng acted irrationally, which an official interpreted as: "Heaven is
destroying [Boyou], and has taken away his [魄] reason." Boyou's political enemies subsequently arranged to take away his hereditary position and assassinate him. Two later sixth-century Zuozhuan contexts used po together with the hun soul. In 534 BCE, the ghost of Boyou 伯有 (above) was seeking revenge on his murderers, and terrifying the people of
 the candle".[41] The Yin po and Yang hun were correlated with Chinese spiritual and medical beliefs. Hun 魂 is associated with shen 神 "spirit; god" and po 魄 with gui 鬼 "ghost; demon; devil".[14] The (c. 1st century BCE) Lingshu Jing medical text spiritually applies Wu Xing "Five Phases" theory to the Zang-fu "organs", associating the hun soul with "liver"
separated at death, but recent scholarship and archeology suggest that hunpo dualism was more an academic theory than a popular faith. Anna Seidel analyzed funerary texts discovered in Han tombs, which mention not only po souls but also hun remaining with entombed corpses, and wrote, "Indeed, a clear separation of a p'o, appeased with the wealth
included in the tomb, from a hun departed to heavenly realms is not possible."[47] Seidel later called for reappraising Han abstract notions of hun and po, which "do not seem to have had as wide a currency as we assumed up to now."[48] Pu Muzhou surveyed usages of the words hun and po on Han Dynasty bei 碑 "stele" erected at graves and shrines, and
realm of scholasticism rather than general beliefs on death."[51] Brashier cited several Han sources (grave deeds, Book of the Later Han, and Jiaoshi Yilin) attesting beliefs that "the hun remains in the grave instead of flying up to heaven", and suggested it "was sealed into the grave to prevent its escape."[52] Another Han text, the Fengsu Tongyi says, "The
hun was still relatively new."[53] Silk painting found in the tomb of Lady Dai at Mawangdui dated to 168 BCE, interpreted as depicting her hun soul ascending to heaven and her family performing the soul"[54] ritual below. Soon after death, it was believed that a person's hun and po could be temporarily reunited through a ritual
 summons a man's soul in the "Zhao Hun". O soul, come back! Why have you left your old abode and sped to the earth's far corners, deserting the place of your delight to meet all those things of evil omen? O soul, come back! In the east you cannot abide. There are giants there a thousand fathoms tall, who seek only for souls to catch, and ten suns that come
Chasm and dashed in pieces, unable to help yourself ... O soul, come back! In the north you may not stay. There the layered ice rises high, and the snowflakes fly for a hundred leagues and more... O soul, come back! Go not
 Chen Tuan Zhang Boduan Sun Bu'er Wang Chongyang Qiu Chuji Zhang Guoxiang Zhang Sanfeng Zhu Quan Fangshi School Chongxuan School Dragon Gate) Wuliupai Way of the Celestial Masters Way of the Five Pecks of Rice The Southern
Six-One lute as in the Nine-crucible cinnabars. It is particularly effective for raising those who have died of a stroke. In cases where the corpse has been dead less than four days, force open the corpse will immediately come to life. In every case the
 resurrected remark that they have seen a messenger with a baton of authority summoning them. (4)[59] For visualizing the baopuzi "Truth on Earth" chapter recommends taking dayao 大藥 "great medicines" and practiceng a fenxing "divide/multiply the body" multilocation technique. My teacher used to say that to preserve Unity was to practiceng a fenxing "divide/multiply the body" multilocation technique. My teacher used to say that to preserve Unity was to practiceng a fenxing "divide/multiply the body" multilocation technique.
jointly Bright Mirror, and that on becoming successful in the mirror procedure a man would be able to multiply his body to several dozen all with the same dress and facial expression. My teacher also used to say that you should take the great medicines diligently if you wished to enjoy Fullness of Life, and that you should use metal solutions and a
 multiplication of your person if you wished to communicate with the gods. By multiplying the body, the three Hun and the seven Po are automatically seen within the gods of the mountains and rivers in one's service. (18)[60] The Daois
 grave goods Mitama Soul dualism, similar beliefs in other animism belief systems. Ti bon ange and the gros bon ange in Haitian Vodou; Soul dualism in Haitian Vodou, "Zhao Hun", a Chuci poem focused on the hun. Baldrian-Hussein, Farzeen (2008). "Hun and po 魂•魄 Yang soul(s) and Yin soul(s); celestial soul(s) and earthly soul(s)". In Pregadio, Fabrizio
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 "po po." It is important to note that the term does not have a sexual connotation and is not a typo or mistake. It is intentionally used as a slang abbreviation: "Slow down to 65, or you might get caught by the po po for speeding." "The streets are
swarming with the po po, so be careful." "I spotted a group of po po officers patrolling the neighborhood." "My friend got pulled over by the po po for running a red light." "I always feel nervous when I see the po po behind me while driving." Overall, the term po po is a slang abbreviation for the police that is commonly used in conversation.
 be aware of the context and tone when using this term. When a girl uses the term po po, she is most likely referring to the police. It's a shorter and more casual term that is commonly used in conversations. Here are some key
 points to consider: Specific meaning from a girl: When a girl uses "po po," she is generally referring to the police or police officers. How girls use it: Girls may use "po po," in various contexts, such as discussing encounters with the police or police officers. How girls use it: Girls may use "po po," in various contexts, such as discussing encounters with the police of 
 from a girl that differs from how everyone else uses it. Girls use it similarly to boys and people of all genders. The slang term is widely understood and used across different platforms like TikTok, Snapchat, and texting. So, if a girl uses "po po" in a conversation with you, don't be alarmed. It's just her way of referring to the police in a more casual and playful
for a broken taillight. Friend: Oh no! Are you okay? Did you get a ticket? Example 4: Girl A: Did you hear about that party getting shut down by the po po last night? Girl B: Yeah, it's crazy how quickly they showed up. Good thing we didn't go. Example 5: Girl: I saw a police car parked outside my neighbor's house. Wonder what the po po are up to? Friend:
Thumb Day Mean? - Meaning, Uses and MoreHere are some key points to consider: Similar meaning: When a guy uses "po po," he is typically referring to the police of simply referr
in a casual conversation. Flirty or playful usage: In some cases, a guy might use "po po" in a flirty or playful manner when talking to a girl. It could be his way of teasing or joking around with her. Similar usage to girls: Overall, guys use "po po" similarly to girls and people of all genders. The slang term is widely understood and used across different platforms
like TikTok, Snapchat, and texting. If a guy uses "po po" in a conversation with you, don't be surprised. It's just his way of referring to the police in a more casual and informal way. Depending on the conversation with you, don't be surprised. It's just his way of referring to the police in a more casual and informal way.
discussing encounters with the police, you can offer support or empathy. Remember, guys use "po po" similarly to girls, so there's no need to overthink it. Embrace the slang and go with the flow! Example 1: Guy 1: Yeah, they gave me a warning this time.
Gotta remember to buckle up! Example 2: Guy 1: Dude, I saw the po po chasing someone down the street today. Guy 2: Really? What happened? Guy 1: They caught the guy and arrested him. It was like something out of a movie! Example 3: Guy 1: Be careful driving tonight, there's a lot of po po on the road. Guy 2: Thanks for the heads up, I'll make sure to
stick to the speed limit. Example 4: Guy 1: I had to call the po po last night because my neighbor was being really loud. Guy 2: Did they do anything about it? Guy 1: I saw a group of po po officers helping an old
lady cross the street today. Guy 2: That's awesome! It's nice to see them doing good deeds in the community. The term "po po" is a slang term for one or more police. While some individuals may use it in a derogatory manner, many use it simply
because it is easier to type and say. The origin of the term is uncertain, but one theory suggests that it stems from the "PO" initials on uniforms worn by some officers. When these officers walked side by side, the "PO" would repeat, resulting in the nickname "po po." It is important to note that the term does not have a sexual connotation and is not a typo or
mistake. It is intentionally used as a slang abbreviation for "police" to make it more concise and accessible. Five-O, heat, law, coppers, and feds are similar to "po po" because they are all slang terms used to refer to the police or law enforcement. These terms are used as informal and lighthearted ways to talk about the police. No, "po po" is not a bad word or
vulgar word. It is slang for police officers and is often used in a casual or playful manner. However, it is important to note that some people may use it in a derogatory way, so it is always best to be cautious and respectful when using slang terms. The term "po po" is a slang term for one or more police officers, commonly known as "police." It is often used as a
shorter and more lighthearted way to refer to the police. This page explains what the slang terms, acronyms, and abbreviations. Want to suggest a new term or
an update to this page? Let us know! Are you financially literate?
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