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DICTIONARY

HOK-KÉEN DIALECT

CHINESE LANGUAGE

ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR AND

SYNTAX

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE IS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL DIALECTS AND EACH DIALECT IS

CHARACTERIZED BY DIFFERENT GRAMMATICAL RULES

A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE IS ESSENTIAL TO THE STUDENT OF

HOK-KÉEN:

AND TO THE CHINESE SPEAKER WHO WISHES TO UNDERSTAND THE DIALECTS OF

BY W. H. MEDHRICH

BATavia

BATAVIA, 1882

PRINTED AT THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PRESS,

BY A. J. DE VRIES, OF AMSTERDAM.

1882

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A  
DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOK-KĒÈN DIALECT

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

ACCORDING TO THE READING AND COLLOQUIAL IDIOMS:

CONTAINING ABOUT 12,000 CHARACTERS,

THE SOUNDS AND TONES OF WHICH ARE ACCURATELY MARKED;—AND VARIOUS EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE,

TAKEN GENERALLY FROM APPROVED CHINESE AUTHORS.

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ACCOMPANIED BY

A SHORT HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF

HOK-KĒÈN;

A TREATISE ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE HOK-KEEN DIALECT; THE NECESSARY INDEXES, &c.

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BY W. H. MEDHURST,

BATAVIA.

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MACAO, CHINA:

PRINTED AT THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PRESS,

BY G. J. STEYN AND BROTHER.

1832.

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T H E S O U N D S A N D T O N E S O F W H I C H A R E G I V E N I N T H E S E S Y M B O L S

*Carpenter*

T A K E N G E N E R A L L Y F R O M A P P R O P R I A T E C H I N E S E A U T H O R S

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A S H O R T H I S T O R I C A L A N D S T A T I S T I C A L A C C O U N T O F

H O K - K E E N

A T R E A T I O N O F T H E O R I G I N A N D T H E S P R E A D O F T H E D I A L E C T

B Y W. H. MEDHURST

M A C A O

P R I N T E D A T T H E H O N O R A B L E W A S T I N D I A C O M P A N Y ' S P R E S S

N O. 11, CROSS STREET

1872

TO THE

**COURT OF DIRECTORS**

OF THE

*HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,*

AND TO THE

**SELECT COMMITTEE**

*FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS IN CHINA,*

UNDER WHOSE PATRONAGE, AND BY WHOSE LIBERALITY,

THE FOLLOWING WORK IS PRINTED,

IT IS NOW MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED,

AND OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

BATAVIA,

July 29th. 1831.

**THE AUTHOR.**

TO THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY

AND TO THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS IN GREAT

BRITAIN AND IN THE EAST

THE FOLLOWING WORK IS PRINTED

IT IS NOW MOST BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED

AND OBEISANT HUMBLE SERVANT

THE AUTHOR

BATAVIA  
Jany 29th. 1831.



ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the absence of the author of this Dictionary, a note explanatory of the delay in its publication seems necessary. The printing of it was commenced at the press of the Hon. E. I. Company in 1831, and continued with some interruptions until their charter expired in April, 1834, when the work stopped at the 320th page. It remained untouched until December, 1835, when Mr. Medhurst, being in China, circulated a subscription paper to procure funds to complete the printing, and obtained upwards of one hundred names. Messrs. Olyphant & Co. of Canton advanced the necessary funds on the guaranty of this subscription, and the printing was immediately resumed, the Company having loaned the use of their font of Chinese types for the purpose.

It is probable that the student will discover some errors in the work, but at present, a full table of errata cannot be made out. The following, however, have been noticed.

Page 16, for	滑	Beáou,	read	滑.
Page 48, for	笨	Chaou,	read	笨.
Page 87, for	襪	Chèy,	read	襪.
Page 95, for	漆	Ch'hat,	read	漆.
Page 127, for	牀	Ch'hông,	read	牀.
Page 144, for	俚	Chòè,	read	俚.
Page 221, for	稜	Hèem,	read	稜.
Page 241, for	候	Hòè,	read	候.
Page 252, for	璜	Hông,	read	璜.
Page 266, for	還	Hwân,	read	還.
Page 274, for	痕	Hwûn,	read	痕.
Page 276, for	被	Hwut,	read	被.

Page 328, for	犴	Kéen,	also read	犴.
Page 332, for	鏗	read	Kèet,	鏗.
Page 351, for	穀	K'hák,	read	穀.
Page 354, for	噉	K'hadu,	read	噉.
Page 357, for	欵	K'he,	read	欵.
Page 388, for	軌	K'hwúy,	read	軌.
Page 436, for	呂	Lê,	transpose	侶.
Page 541, for	發	P'hwat,	read	發.
Page 542, for	篋	Pîn,	read	篋.
Page 577, for	二	Sěäng,	read	二.
Page 611, for	樓	Soe,	read	樓.
Page 673, for	堂	T'he <sup>n</sup> a,	read	廳.

Some errors in marking the tones, and in distinguishing the reading sounds from the colloquial, may also be found; but when the circumstances attending the printing of the work are considered, it is hoped these imperfections will not be severely criticised.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

Macao, June 1, 1837.

The absence of the author of this Dictionary is a great loss to its progress. It is to be regretted that the printing of it was commenced at the press of the Hon. E. A. Company in 1831, and continued with some intermissions until their charter expired in April 1834, when the work stopped at the 200th page. It remained untouched until December 1835, when Mr. Medhurst, being in Canton, circulated a subscription paper to procure funds to complete the work, and obtained upwards of two hundred names. Messrs. Gifford & Co. of Canton advanced the necessary funds on the security of this subscription, and the printing was immediately resumed, the Company having leased the use of their font of Chinese types for the purpose.

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## P R E F A C E.

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AFTER the numerous and elaborate works on Chinese Philology already before the Public, the presentation of a new one would seem almost to need an apology, were it not that the object of the present Dictionary is not so much to elucidate the Chinese language generally, as that of one of its dialects, in particular. Previous efforts have been confined to the Mandarin or Court dialect, with the exception of a Canton Vocabulary published in 1828, and (so far as the Author's information extends) nothing has yet been done to elucidate the Hok-kèèn or Emoey tongue.

The Mandarin tongue is partially understood throughout the whole Empire, by the better informed part of the inhabitants, and, in some central districts, it is said to be the current language of the people, but, in the southern provinces, the vulgar dialects differ more or less from the Court language, and in Hok-kèèn, where the difference is most marked, the cultivation of the Mandarin tongue is less general. The author, having never visited China, has had little opportunity of conversing with the higher ranks of the Chinese, but from a constant intercourse with the middling and lower classes who emigrate to the Eastern Islands, his uniform experience for the last fourteen years has been, that not one man in five hundred knows any thing of the Mandarin tongue, or can carry on a conversation of more than ten words in it. In Hok-kèèn, a doctor, a fortune-teller, a stage-player, or a police officer may sometimes be

met with, who having travelled into other provinces, or been employed about Government offices, will perhaps be able to converse a little in the Court dialect; but, in most cases, the people are totally unacquainted with it, and never think of studying it till, having succeeded at the literary examinations, and got a prospect of preferment or employment, they go to a regular school for the study of the Mandarin, and acquire it almost as they would a new language. Indeed, instances have been known of literary graduates of considerable standing giving up the prospect of Government situations, rather than take the trouble of studying the Court dialect.

Not only does the Mandarin tongue differ from the vulgar idioms, but these provincial dialects differ considerably from each other, so that an inhabitant of Hok-kèèn will not be able to understand a native of Canton,—and the author has frequently had occasion to interpret for two Chinese from adjoining provinces, who could not understand each other. Even in the same province, the difference of dialect is sometimes so great, that people divided by a mountain, a river, or twenty miles of country, are by no means intelligible to each other. In the ten counties of Hok-kèèn, there are certainly as many different dialects, and if the same obtains throughout every one of the eighteen provinces of China, the different dialects in that Empire will be nearly two hundred.

A person who contemplates learning the Chinese language, without much prospect of verbal intercourse with the people, or who will be generally conversant with the higher classes and Government officers, throughout all the Provinces, would certainly do well to study the Mandarin dialect;—but he whose intercourse will probably be confined to one district, and who will have to do with the great mass of the people residing in it, would do better to study the vulgar dialect of that particular place.

The author, on commencing the study of Chinese, attended solely to the Mandarin, but, finding that it was not understood by the mass of emigrants in the Malayan archipelago, he turned his attention, in the year 1818, to the Hok-kèèn dialect. In 1820, a small Vocabulary was drawn up, and a few sheets of it printed at Malacca; in 1823, this work was enlarged, and sent to Singapore, to be printed under the patronage of the Singapore Institution, the Committee of which offered to publish it at their own expence. The affairs of that Institution, however, not having prospered, the Manuscript lay untouched for several years, was since sent to Malacca and Penang, and, in the year 1829, came back untouched into the author's hands. Considerable advancement having in the mean time been made in the knowledge of the language, and the Select

Committee for managing the affairs of the Honorable East India Company, in China, having generously offered to bring the work through the press, the author undertook to re-compose it entirely, to enlarge it by the addition of several thousand characters, and to illustrate the meaning of each principal word by a quotation from some respectable Chinese author.

The present work is founded on a native Dictionary of the Hok-kèèn dialect, published in the year 1818, called the 十五音 *Sip gnoé yim*, or "fifteen sounds," which contains both the Reading and Colloquial idiom, with the sounds and tones very accurately defined. The inhabitants of Hok-kèèn have a method of expressing themselves in common conversation, very different from the style in which their books are written; and this variation appears, not only in the substitution of more easy and familiar words for the abstruse and difficult terms used in books, but also in the inflection and alteration of even common words, giving them sometimes a nasal or contracted termination, and sometimes completely changing their sound and tone. This has given rise to the distinction between the Reading and Colloquial forms of speech, which, in the native Dictionaries, are distinguished, by having the former printed in red, and the latter in black ink; while the same is attempted to be marked in the following work, by putting the Colloquial in italics, and printing the Reading idiom in roman letters.

The Chinese have a method of spelling their words, by dividing them into initials and finals, and taking the initial of one word and the final of another, they form a third by the conjunction. In the native Dictionary above alluded to, fifteen initials (hence the name) and fifty finals are employed, to express all the possible variations in sound, of which the Hok-kèèn dialect is capable. These initials and finals are hereafter described, and attempted to be expressed in European letters; the system of orthography which has been adopted to elucidate these sounds may not possibly be the best, and no doubt they would be differently expressed by others; but whatever may be the faults or deficiencies of his system, the author flatters himself that it is uniform, and that any given word will be found to bear the same orthography throughout the work. Walker's and Sheridan's pronouncing Dictionaries have been consulted, but it was found impossible to adopt their systems in every instance, as the Hok-kèèn dialect contains sounds, which neither of those orthoëpists had ever occasion to illustrate. The nasals, in particular, can be accurately expressed by no possible system of European orthography, and if twenty people had to define them, they would no doubt write them in as many different ways; the author has therefore adopted that mode of spelling which appeared

to him the best, following, in most instances, the orthography of Dr. Morrison, in his Dictionary of the Mandarin tongue, where the sounds at all resembled each other;— and having once adopted it, he has found it necessary to adhere to the same throughout the work, in order to prevent mistakes and confusion.

In addition to the sounds formed by the junction of the fifteen initials and fifty finals, the inhabitants of Hok-kèèn have a method of multiplying their few monosyllables, by the application of various tones, which, while the word retains the same form of spelling, produce an alteration of the intonation, by a variation of the accent. Respecting these tones of the Chinese language, some difference of opinion has obtained, and while some have considered them of the first importance, others have paid them little or no attention. The author inclines decidedly to the former opinion; having found, from uniform experience, that without strict attention to the tones, it is impossible for a person to make himself understood in Hok-kèèn. Chinese children, as soon as they begin to speak, learn the tones, as speedily as they do the sounds themselves, and the poorest people invariably observe the minutest regard to the tones; so that the author has never heard a real native of Hok-kèèn make the slightest mistake in the tones, even in the hurried conversation of common life. Indeed a Chinese is more likely to make a mistake in the orthography than in the accent of a word, and when charged with pronouncing *tëem* instead of *lëem*, will defend himself, by saying that, at any rate the words are in the same tone, and therefore there cannot be much difference between them. A horse in Hok-kèèn is *báy*, in the upper tone, with an acute accent, but the Chinese, in speaking of a horse, would as soon think of changing the orthography into *báng*, as of altering the accent into *báy*, which is in the lower even tone, with a circumflex over it. In the native Dictionary which is made the basis of the present work, the tones are most particularly defined, and the arrangement of each section is more according to the tone than the orthography; for instance, the first section contains all the words of the even tone, under a certain final, as connected with the different initials, and not a single upper tone is brought forward, till all the even tones of that final are given; the second section then contains all the words under the upper tone of the same final, and so on; so that *koun* in the even tone will be found under one section, and *kwín*, in the upper tone under another. This arrangement, in which the accent is regarded more than the spelling, is peculiar to the Chinese, and shews what great stress they lay on a difference of tone, even more so than on a difference of orthography. In the following pages, this arrangement has been reversed, and the words are classed according to their alphabetical order, yet the author has endeavoured to mark, *in every instance*, the peculiar tone to be affixed to each word, and that not only in the words placed

for reference at the head of each line, but also in the examples adduced; so that, with the exception of typographical errors, each word will be found to have, not only the same mode of spelling, but also a uniform intonation, throughout the book.

It is possible that, in the meaning given to each particular word, some dissimilarity may be observed between the present work and the Dictionary published by Dr. Morrison; if such should be the case, the author would not be understood as intentionally differing from his indefatigable predecessor, whose elaborate work he has seldom or ever consulted for the meaning of words; but, having followed an entirely independent authority, and having adopted the meanings assigned in native Dictionaries, and illustrated in the quotations referred to, it is not unlikely but some trifling discrepancy may arise. Fewer meanings may also be found in this, than in the Doctor's work; but it must be remembered, that the present undertaking is on a much smaller scale than the preceding one, and to have given all the meanings of each word, and proofs of their being used in every several sense, from Chinese authors, would have swelled this Dictionary to too great a size, particularly as it is designed to illustrate, not so much the language, as a single dialect of it. However, the most common and approved sense of each word is generally given.

The quotations adduced are most of them from Chinese authors of the best reputation, viz. from the Five Classics, the Four Books, authentic Histories, and approved Odes, being generally the same which are quoted in the Imperial Dictionary, under the characters referred to. A few vulgar phrases may be found here and there, and some quotations from novels and unauthorized productions; but good authors, however ancient, have generally been preferred, both as being held in greater respect among the Chinese themselves, and as giving the most approved sense of the characters in question. It may be that the author has mistaken the meaning of some passages, and has awkwardly expressed the sense of others, while published translations of the works quoted from may be brought, in triumphant proof of alledged ignorance or carelessness;—but it must be remembered, that a person giving the sense of an isolated passage is very likely to express himself differently from one who translates the book in detail; and that some variation or amplification is indeed necessary in a quotation, in order to give the reader a correct idea of the sentence, which would be less requisite where the passage stood in its proper connection. If it be asked,—why not give sentences from modern authors, or examples of every-day conversation, in illustration of each character? the answer may be, that there are no modern authors, of any reputation, but what are built upon, and imitators of ancient writings; and to manufacture sentences for the occasion would be

liable to this very serious objection; that such sentences may or may not be good Chinese, according to the proficiency or unskilfulness of the Compiler; and to adduce ungrammatical or un-idiomatical sentences in elucidation, would be to lead the mind astray, and to retard instead of promote the progress of the student. Should the author be spared to compose the Second Part of this Dictionary, viz. the English and Chinese, it is his intention to adduce, under each important word, a phrase from some English author, and to give the sense of it in Chinese, by which means the student will be enabled to judge of the familiar way of writing and speaking Chinese, and of the method of rendering English composition into it.

For the short historical and statistical account of Hok-kèèn, the author is indebted to Chinese histories and geographical works, to Malte Brun's Universal Geography, and to an account of the Dutch embassy to Hok-kèèn in the seventeenth century. These productions are most of them old, yet, as China remains long stationary, the present state of the province differs perhaps little from what it was formerly. In estimating the population of Hok-kèèn, a different opinion is hazarded from what Dr. Morrison has given, in his View of China for Philological Purposes: it is however proposed with diffidence, and not without being substantiated by two independant authorities. Hok-kèèn contains ten counties, of which only one, viz. 漳州 Chéang chew, near the port of Emöey, is the identical spot where the dialect illustrated in this Dictionary is spoken in its purity; in the adjoining county to the east, viz. 泉州 Chwân chew, the dialect differs very little; and in the neighbouring county on the opposite side, viz. 潮州 Têâou chew, in the province of Canton, the dialect differs a little more, but still the inhabitants of each district are mutually intelligible to each other. Of the dialects of the northern counties, of 汀州 T'heng chew, and 延平 Yêên pêng, as well as of the north-eastern counties of 興化 Hin hwà, and 福州 Hok chew, the author is unable to speak with any degree of decision.

For any typographical errors, which may creep in during the execution of the work, the author hopes for the indulgence of the public, as, the work being printed at the distance of nearly two thousand miles from his place of abode, it is impossible for him to correct the sheets as they are put to press, or to mark out any errors which might have inadvertently dropped from his pen in the composition. To the Rev. Dr. Morrison and his son, who have kindly undertaken the revision of the proofs, the author would express his unfeigned obligations, and his earnest hopes that they may succeed in the difficult task of reading and comparing the very minute distinctions of accent as well as sound,



which the author has found it necessary to employ in the work, and that they may send it forth to the public, as correct as his best wishes could desire.

To the Directors of the Honorable East India Company, and to the Gentlemen of the Select Committee for the management of their affairs in China, the author acknowledges himself as under great and manifold obligations, for their kind notice and patronage of the work, and for their munificent liberality, in printing it, free of expence, at their own press in China.

May the present feeble undertaking be rendered eminently serviceable in the promotion of Chinese literature, and may students of the language, whether for civil or religious purposes, derive essential benefit therefrom! and to that God who has granted health for the undertaking, and ability to bring it to a conclusion, shall be all the glory.

W. H. M.

Batavia, July 29th. 1831.



## SHORT HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF HOK-KĒEN.

(COMPILED FROM EUROPEAN AND CHINESE AUTHORS.)

THE PROVINCE of 福建 Hok-kĕen, 'happy establishment,' lies in the S. E. quarter of the Empire of China. The latitude of its Capital, 福州 Hok-chew, 'happy region,' is 26° 3' N. and its Longitude 1° 30' E. from Peking. The account given of it by Malte Brun is as follows:

"Fou-kien (or Hok-kĕen) is one of the smallest, yet richest, provinces of the Empire. Its situation is favourable for fishing, navigation, and trade. The air is very warm, but pure and healthy. The fields are watered with an infinity of rivers, which come from the mountains, and which the labourers manage with great dexterity, for watering their rice-grounds. Black tea is the principal product. It also contains musk, precious stones, iron, tin, and quicksilver mines; silk, hemp, and cotton are manufactured; steel is prepared, both in the form of bars, and ready-made articles of hardware; and among the delicious and abundant fruits which it produces, the oranges are remarkable for the flavour of muscat grapes which they possess. Fou-chew-fou (Hok-chew-hoó), the capital of the province, is, above all, celebrated for its situation, for the great trade which it possesses, for the multitude of its men of learning, for the beauty of its rivers, which bear the great barks of China to its very walls, and, finally, for an admirable bridge, thrown over the gulf, consisting of a hundred arches, and entirely built of a beautiful white stone. Yen-peng-fou (Yĕen-pĕng-hoó), situated on the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river Min-ho, is not large, but it is considered as one of the handsomest towns in the Empire. Tchang-chew-fou (Chĕang-chew-hoó) is near the port of Emouy (Āy-moó<sup>ing</sup>), a great emporium of trade, frequented by the Spaniards from Manilla."

The Hok-kĕen province was formerly called the Bán 閩 country: the following notices respecting its early history are taken from the 綱鑑易知 Kong kám ē te, or "History of China."

As early as the first year of 秦始皇 Chín-sé-hông, B. C. 215, we find mention made of the Bán country. The Empire being then divided into 36 districts, or 郡 Kwún, to which were added four others from the 粵 Wát country, namely, 閩中 Bán-tĕung, or Hok-kĕen; 南海 Lám-hae, or Canton; 桂林 Kwù-yĭm, Cochin China; and 象郡 Sĕng-kwún (perhaps Siam.)

In the 30th year of 漢武帝 Hân-boó-tèy, B. C. 105, the people of 東越 Tong-wat slew 王餘善 Ông-ê-sēn, and tendered their submission to the Government. In the preceding year, 王餘善 Ông-ê-sēn had rebelled, and the Emperor sent his General 陽僕 Yáng-pok to subdue the country; after which he transplanted the people to the region between the 江 Kang and 淮 Hwaé rivers. The Emperor having considered that the country of 閩 Bân was full of dangerous defiles, and the people ever disposed to revolt, which would be likely to occasion endless trouble to future ages, resolved on completely removing the inhabitants to another region, leaving their own country desolate.

In the period of the 唐 Tông dynasty, in the 12th year of 宣宗 Swan-chong, A. D. 849, the Emperor appointed 于延陵 Ê-Yēn-lêng to be the ruler of 建州 Kēn-chew. When Yēn-lêng came in to return thanks for the appointment, his Majesty asked, how far Kēn-chew was from the Capital? Eight thousand lé, was the reply. Upon which the Emperor said, "As soon as you come thither, whether your government be good or bad, I shall be fully acquainted with it: do not say to yourself, it is far off, for ten thousand lé are as near to me as the steps of my throne. Do you know this?"

In the 5th year of 懿宗 Ê-chong, A. D. 853, it is said that many of the eunuchs of the palace were natives of Hok-kēèa, and had great influence at court.

In the 4th year of 僖宗 Hé-chong, A. D. 868, Hok-chew 福州 was taken by the rebel 洪潮 Hông-chaôu 黃巢 (Wu<sup>ing</sup>-chaôu). In the 7th year of the same reign, A. D. 871, arose the rebel 王緒 Ông-sê: he was a native of 壽州 Sēw-chew, in the province of 江南 Kang-lâm, and by trade a butcher. Having collected a company of about 500 men, he seized upon the government of his native district; and about a month afterwards got possession of 光州 Kong-chew, when his adherents swelled to the number of 10,000. There was a magistrate of 固始 Koè-sé district, in the neighbourhood of 光州 Kong-chew, by the name of 王潮 Ông-teâu, who, together with his younger brethren, 審知 Sim-te, and 審邦 Sim-kwuy, was alike distinguished for courage and spirit. 王緒 Ông-sê made this 王潮 Ông-teâu his Lieutenant-General, and placed much confidence in him.

In the 11th year of 僖宗 Hé-chong, A. D. 875, 王緒 Ông-sê took possession of 汀州 Theng-chew and 漳州 Chēang-chew, both in the province of 福建 Hok-kēèn. About this time 秦宗權 Chîn-Chong-kwân, who had been appointed by the Emperor to be Governor of 光州 Kong-chew, demanded the taxes due from that district; and 王緒 Ông-sê refusing to pay them, 宗權 Chong-kwân was enraged, and marched an army to attack him. Ông-sê, in his fright, collected the troops of both the 壽 Sēw and 光 Kong districts, about 5000 men, and crossing the river, seized upon the three districts of 江 Kang, 洪 Hong, and 虔 K'hēen, and the same month took possession of the two districts of 汀 Theng and 漳 Chēang, but could not keep them long.

In the autumn of the same year, 王緒 Ông-sê came to 漳州 Chēang-chew, and because the road was dangerous and provisions scarce, gave orders throughout the army, that no one should be permitted to

bring their old and feeble relatives along with them, on pain of death. But 王潮 Ông-teâu and his brethren ventured to carry with them their aged mother. Ông-sê reproved them, saying, "All armies have laws, and there are no armies without them; you have now disobeyed my laws, and if I do not punish you, it will be the same as if we had no laws." Ông-teâu and his brethren replied, "All men have mothers, and there are no men without them; how is it that your Excellency would have us to throw away our mother." Ông-sê was enraged, and ordered them to behead the old woman; but Ông-teâu and his brethren interfered, saying, "We must serve our mother, as much as our general; if you kill the mother, what will be the use of the sons? we beg therefore to die first." The troops then interposed, and the matter was passed over. A certain fortune-teller told Ông-se, that there was in the army an individual, who would one day become a king; whereupon Ông-sê put to death all those soldiers who appeared to have the least spark of bravery, or any disposition to assume command. This rendered the troops uneasy, and when they came as far as Lâm-an 南安 (*Lâm-u<sup>na</sup>*); in the district of 泉州 Chwân-chew, Ông-têâu directed the commander of the advanced guard to conceal some stout fellows among the bamboo bushes, in order to seize Ông-sê, and binding him, expose him to public scorn. Upon this Ông-têâu was made general, and led his troops to the siege of 泉州 Chwân-chew.

In the 5th year of 昭宗 Chêaou-chong, A. D. 883, 王潮 Ông-teâu took possession of 福州 Hok-chew. About this time 陳巖 Tin-gâm, the Governor of 福建 Hok-kên, was sick, and summoned 王潮 Ông-teâu, the ruler of 泉州 Chwân-chew, in order to deliver over to him the command of the district, but died before his arrival. His Lieutenant, 范暉 Hwân-hwÿ, immediately appointed himself to succeed, and sent out troops to oppose Ông-têâu, but upon Ông-têâu's attacking 福州 Hok-chew, Hwân-hwÿ gave up the city and fled: Ông-teâu then succeeded to the Government. In the winter of the same year, Ông-têâu was regularly invested, by the Emperor, with the dignity of Governor of 福建 Hok-kên province; from which period is dated the elevation of his family to independent sway in that part of China.

In the 9th year of 昭宗 Chêaou-chong, A. D. 888, Ông-teâu died. Before his death he had elevated his brother 王審知 Ông-Sim-te to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and on one occasion, for some error which he had committed, had struck him with his staff; Sim-te did not however take offence at this; and Ông-têâu, in his last illness, set aside his own son, and ordered Sim-te to superintend the affairs of the province. This 審知 Sim-te is still worshipped by the Hok-kên people, as being the founder of their state.

In the 3rd year of 梁太祖 Lêâng-T'haè-choé, A. D. 900, 王審知 Ông-Sim-te was appointed, by the Emperor, to be King of 閩 Bân. He was a man of economical and sparing habits, wore hempen shoes, and dwelt in a mean abode, without ever thinking of enlarging or beautifying the place of his residence. He was gentle in punishments, and sparing in exactions, so that all ranks became rich and happy, and his whole territory was tranquil.

In the 2nd year of 唐莊宗 T'óng-Chòng-chong, A. D. 915, 王審知 Ông-Sim-te, the ruler of 閩 Bân, died, and was succeeded by his son 延翰 Yèen-hân. In the following year, 王延稟 Ông-Yèen-pín, the adopted son of 王審知 Ông-Sim-te, slew 延翰 Yèen-hân, and set up his younger brother, 延鈞 Yèen-kin, in his stead.

In the 2nd year of 唐明宗 T'óng-Mêng-chong, A. D. 918, the Emperor appointed 王延鈞 Ông-Yèen-kin to be king of 閩 Bân. In the 7th year of the same reign, A. D. 923, 王延鈞 Ông-Yèen-kin assumed the title of Emperor of 閩 Bân, and altered his name to 璘 Lin.

In the 1st year of 唐廢帝 T'óng-Hwù-y-tèy, A. D. 935, 李倣 Lé-hông, of the 閩 Bân country, murdered his sovereign 王璘 Ông-Lín, and set up in his stead 福王 Hok-ông, 'the King of happiness,' called 繼鵬 Kèy-pêng, and altered his name to 昶 Ch'héang.

In the 3d year of 晉高祖 Chìn-Ko-choé, A. D. 931, 王曦 Ông-he, of the 閩 Bân country, murdered his nephew and sovereign 昶 Ch'héang, and set up himself in his room; acknowledging fealty to 晉 Chìn. In the 5th year of the same sovereign, A. D. 933, 王曦 Ông-he, of the 閩 Bân country, took the title of Emperor.

In the 1st year of 晉齊王 Chìn-Chéy-ông, A. D. 937, 王延政 Ông-Yèen-chèng, of the district of 富沙 Hoò-say, styled himself Emperor, and called his country 殷 Yin. This 王延政 Ông-Yèen-chèng was the younger brother of 王曦 Ông-he; and he had 潘承祐 Hwan-Sîn-yew, to be his President of the board of appointments, and 楊思恭 Yáng-Soo-kéung, to be his President of the military board, and to be associated with him in the government of the state. The country was small and the people poor, while the troops had no rest: hence 思恭 Soo-kéung sought to ingratiate himself with his Prince, by collecting as much revenue as possible, and therefore increased the taxes on fields and arable lands, even to fish, salt, vegetables, and fruit; nothing was left without having a double tax levied on it; insomuch that the people of the country called him "skin-flint."

In the 2nd year of the same Emperor, A. D. 938, 朱文進 Choo-bûn-chìn, a military officer of the 閩 Bân country, murdered his prince 曦 He, and set himself up in his stead. In the same year, 朱文進 Choo-bûn-chìn yielded subjection to the 晉 Chìn dynasty, and was dignified with the title of 閩王 Bân-ông, the king of Bân. Upon which the state of 殷 Yin marched to the attack of 朱文進 Choo-bûn-chìn, and the Chinese government sent troops to attack 殷 Yin. The people of 閩 Bân, however, put 朱文進 Choo-bûn-chìn to death, and sent his head to 建州 Kèen chew.

In the following year, A. D. 939, the state of 殷 Yin altered its designation to 閩 Bân, after which the Emperor's troops contended with those of 閩 Bân, and the latter were routed; whereupon the Emperor's troops entered 建州 Kèen-chew, and 延政 Yèen-chèng came out and surrendered. Thus the country of 閩 Bân fell into the hands of the Chinese.

## REMARKS

### ON THE POPULATION OF HOK-KĒÈN.

IN THE statement given to Sir G. Staunton, in 1795, by Chew-ta-jin, a mandarin of high rank, the population of Hok-kĕèn is rated at 15,000,000, and that of the whole Empire at 333,000,000. This estimate has been by many thought to be exaggerated, but in the appendix to the Report of the Anglochinese College, for 1829, it is stated (on the authority of the 大清會典 Taē-Ch'heng hwūy tĕén, or "Collection of statutes of the Taē-Ch'heng dynasty," in 261 volumes), that the Emperor 乾隆 Kĕèn-lĕung, in his 57th year, 1792, found the amount of the whole population to be 307,487,800.

In Morrison's "View of China for Philological purposes," — which follows the 大清一通志 Taē-Ch'heng yit t'hong chĕ, or "Complete statistical account of the Empire of the Taē-Ch'heng dynasty," — the population of Hok-kĕèn, in 1790, is stated to be 1,684,528, while that of the whole Empire is rated at less than 450,000,000. This statement has been preferred by many, on account of its moderation, but it seems to assign very disproportionate numbers to several particular provinces, giving in some instances *more than* is found in the largest estimate, and assigning in others only a few hundred thousands to districts, which, according to every other statement, are peopled by millions.

In the possession of the author is a work called the 欽定大清會典 K'him tĕng Taē-Ch'heng hwūy tĕén, "Collection of statutes of the Taē-Ch'heng dynasty, as fixed by authority," in 16 volumes, published in the 28th year of 乾隆 Kĕèn-lĕung, 1763. According to this, the number of *men*, between the ages of 16 and 60, is stated to be upwards of 100,000,000 throughout the whole Empire, and 4,710,399 in Hok-kĕèn. Now if we reckon as many women, infants, and superannuated people, as able-bodied men, we shall have an aggregate of 800,000,000 as the probable population of China.

With this agrees the account published by Father Alerstein, in 1748, as quoted by Malte Bruu, which rates the whole population at 198,218,485, and that of Hok-kĕèn at 8,063,671. The comparative statements are as follows: —

<i>Names of the Provinces.</i>	<i>According to Sir G. Staunton.</i>	<i>According to Dr. Morrison.</i>	<i>According to a work in the possession of the Author.</i>	<i>According to Allerstein.</i>
盛京 Sēng-keng	—	{ 390,714 95,929 }	221,742	668,852
直隸 Tit-ley	38,000,000	3,504,038	9,374,217	15,222,940
山東 San-tong	24,000,000	25,447,633	12,769,872	25,180,734
山西 San-sey	27,000,000	1,860,816	5,162,351	9,768,189
河南 Hô-lâm	25,000,000	2,662,969	7,114,346	16,332,507
江蘇 Kang-soe	32,000,000	{ 28,967,235 1,433,023 }	12,618,987	22,761,030
安徽 An-hwuy			12,435,361	23,161,409
江西 Kang-sey	19,000,000	5,922,160	5,055,251	11,006,604
福建 Hok-kêèn	15,000,000	1,684,528	4,710,399	8,063,671
浙江 Chëet-kang	21,000,000	18,975,099	8,662,808	15,429,690
湖北 Hoê-pok	14,000,000	21,604,369	4,568,860	8,080,603
湖南 Hoê-lâm	13,000,000	9,098,010	4,336,332	8,829,820
陝西 Sëem-sey	18,000,000	257,704	3,851,043	7,287,443
甘肅 Kam-sëuk	12,000,000	340,086	2,133,222	7,412,011
四川 Soò-ch'hwan	27,000,000	7,789,782	1,368,496	2,782,976
廣東 Kóng-tong	21,000,000	1,491,271	3,969,248	6,782,975
廣西 Kóng-sey	10,000,000	2,569,518	1,975,619	3,947,414
雲南 Yin-lâm	8,000,000	3,083,459	1,003,053	2,073,892
貴州 Kwüy-chew	9,000,000	2,941,391	1,718,848	3,420,722
			103,050,060 <i>males.</i>	
			100,000,000 <i>females.</i>	
	<u>333,000,000</u>	<u>143,124,734</u>	<u>203,050,060</u>	<u>198,218,483</u>

From a comparison of the above accounts, we may perhaps conclude, that the first is rather exaggerated, and the second disproportionate in the numbers assigned to the various provinces; but the third (allowing the numbers to be doubled on account of the females) and the fourth agree so nearly together, in circumstantial and generals, that it cannot be venturing too much, to consider them as affording a true statement of the population of China; particularly as it regards the provinces of Hok-kêèn and Canton (the most known to Europeans). For each of these,—judging from the immense number of emigrants, who, from the two provinces alone, amount, it is said, to half a million,—also considering the dense population of the city of Canton,—and taking into account the universal testimony of the Hok-kêèn people themselves, that the inhabitants of their native province exceed the ants in number,—the sum of six or eight millions would seem to approach nearer the truth, than the million and a half of Dr. Morrison's account, or the fifteen and twenty millions of Sir G. Staunton's. The following extract from the 大清會典 Taë-Ch'hong hwüy t'een is found in the appendix to the College Report above alluded to, which abundantly confirms the supposed populousness of these two provinces. In the 5th year of 雍正 Yung-chêng, 1727, it was declared that the population of Hok-kêèn was so dense, that the abundance of commerce must be brought in to aid effects of agriculture; and therefore the people of that province



were allowed to trade to the nations of the south, in the China sea: and the same privilege was extended to Canton, "which is a narrow territory, with a numerous population."

In order to ascertain the value of each province in China, and of Hok-k'èèn in particular, the following comparative view of the land in cultivation, and the revenue derived therefrom in the 18th year of 乾隆 K'èèn-l'èung (A. D. 1753), is submitted:

Names of the Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Quantity of land, in English acres.	Quan. of land in cultivation, in Eng. acres.	Revenue in Taels.	Measures of grain, each 133 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> avoird.	Bundles of straw.	Measures of grain expended in the provinces.	Measures of grain sent to Peking.
盛京 Sēng-keng	—	—	504,864	38,110	76,206	—	—	—
直隸 Tit-ley	58,949	37,727,360	13,143,937	2,411,286	101,229	94,404	—	—
山東 San-tong	65,104	41,666,560	19,421,081	2,346,257	507,680	—	158,902	348,778
山西 San-sey	55,268	35,371,520	6,591,724	2,970,266	160,246	—	—	—
河南 Hó-lâm	65,101	41,666,560	14,456,407	3,303,030	248,565	—	28,991	219,874
江蘇 Kang-soe	92,961	59,495,040	13,797,689	3,371,334	2,155,021	—	438,132	1,726,589
安徽 An-hwuy								
江西 Kang-sey	72,176	46,192,640	9,585,412	1,879,810	899,632	—	129,499	770,132
福建 Hok-k'èèn	53,480	34,227,200	2,565,417	1,177,899	168,453	—	—	—
浙江 Ch'èet-kang	39,150	25,056,000	9,195,754	2,812,449	1,130,481	—	273,742	856,739
湖北 Hoé-pok	144,770	92,652,800	11,338,269	1,108,153	286,554	—	154,150	132,403
湖南 Hoé-lâm								
陝西 S'èem-sey	154,008	98,565,120	5,047,420	1,530,907	168,453	—	—	—
甘肅 Kam-s'èuk								
四川 Soó-ch'hwán	166,900	106,752,000	9,182,933	659,075	14,329	—	—	—
廣東 Kóng tong	79,456	50,851,840	6,576,658	1,257,286	348,095	—	—	—
廣西 Kóng-sey	78,250	50,080,700	1,748,012	382,597	130,375	—	—	—
雲南 Yin-lâm	107,969	69,100,160	1,389,996	153,750	230,948	—	—	—
貴州 Kwüy-chew	64,554	41,314,560	513,885	109,156	154,590	—	—	—
	1,287,909	830,719,360	141,624,111	29,611,201	8,416,422	5,145,578	1,606,284	4,754,824

### OF THE DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HOK-K'ÈÈN.

The province of Hok-k'èèn is divided into ten larger and two smaller counties. The names of the former are as follow:

- Hok-chew 福州, the happy region.
- Hin-hwà 興化, flourishing renovation.
- Chwán-chew 泉州, the fountain region.
- Ch'èang-chew 漳州, the region of the river Cheang.

Yéén-péng 延平, lengthened pacification.  
 Keén-léng 建寧, established tranquillity.  
 Seaòu-boó 邵武, awakened military ardour.  
 T'heng-chew 汀州, the region of the river T'heng.  
 Hok-léng 福寧, happy tranquillity.  
 Taé-wan 臺灣, terraced harbour, — Formosa.

The two smaller counties are, —

E'ng-ch'hun 永春, eternal spring.  
 Léung-gám 龍巖, dragon precipice.

The seat of government is in 福州 Hok-chew.

The whole province is bounded on the north by 浙江 Chéet-káng and 江西 Kang-sey, and on the west by 江西 Kang-sey and 廣東 Kóng-tong (Canton); while to the south and east it is bounded by the ocean. The rivers and mountains of this province are picturesque and beautiful, and the inhabitants are generally distinguished for their literary talents.

The county of 福州 Hok-chew contains ten districts, as follow:

Bin-héén 閩縣, *Bân-kwân*, the Bân district.  
 Hoé-kwan 侯官, *Kaòu-kw<sup>na</sup>*, noble officer.  
 Hok-ch'heng 福清, *Hok-ch'hé<sup>na</sup>*, happy clearness.  
 Koé-téén 古田, *Kóe-ch'hán*, ancient field.  
 T'êang-lòk 長樂, *T'êo-lòh*, constant delight.  
 E'ng-hok 永福, ———, eternal happiness.  
 Bân-ch'heng 閩清, *Bân-ch'hé<sup>na</sup>*, the clear flow of Bân.  
 Léén-kang 連江, ———, the connected river.  
 Lô-gwân 羅源, ———, the netted fountain.  
 Pin-lâm 屏南, ———, the screen of the south.

The seat of Government is in 閩縣 *Bân-kwân*, and 侯官 *Kaòu-kw<sup>na</sup>*.

This county is bordered on the west by the ocean, on the east it joins 延平 Yéén-péng, to the north it is bounded by 建寧 Kéén-léng, and to the south by 興化 Hin-hwá. The inhabitants are economical, but litigious and superstitious; every family is a school, and every man a scholar. The superior class are fond of literature, and the common people are obedient to the laws. — The most celebrated mountains are the 九仙 Kéw-séén, "nine fairies," and the 大鵬 Taé-péng, "great ostrich;" there is also a "remarkable rocky monastery," and "a marsh-mallow cave," the scenery about which is said to be enchanting. The river 鰲 Gó, "leviathan," surrounds the district flowing towards the east, and there is a celebrated pool called the 浴鳳 Yüék-hóng, "phoenix bath." Of palaces may be enumerated the 長春 T'êang-ch'hun, "constant spring," and 水晶 Súy-ch'heng, "water crystal;" while of temples may be particularized the 松風 S'ung-hong, "fir tree breeze," and the 眉壽 Bê-séw, "eye-brow longevity." — This county has been the residence of several famous men, among whom 蔡襄 Ch'haé-séang may be mentioned, as having taught the common people propriety; and 真德秀 Chin-tek-séw, as having greatly promoted the general welfare. In the 唐 T'óng dynasty

lived **周朴** Chew-p'hok, who would not submit to **黃巢** Hông-châu; and in the **宋** Sòng dynasty flourished four learned men, who were called the four teachers of **Bân**; besides various others celebrated for their talents and worth, who all belonged to this district. — The city of **福州** Hok-chew lies about fifteen leagues westerly from the sea, on the southern shore of the river **閩** Bân, which falls with a wide mouth into the sea, and admits vessels of considerable burden up to the city walls. The convenience of this river makes the town very populous, and the trade thereof brisk; the city is adorned with many beautiful buildings, and has a large suburb annexed, called **南臺** Lâm-taë, with many idol Temples. Across the bay, near **南臺** Lâm-taë, lies a stone bridge, 150 rods long, and one and a half broad, built of white free stone, resting on 100 very high arches; provided with rails and benches at the top, and adorned at equal distances with stone lions, neatly carved. The river at this place is about half a league in breadth, separated into small arms by several islands, which are all united by bridges, the principal one of which is that described above. Near this bridge, at the south end, stands a large temple. Another bridge, not unlike this, being about 100 rods long, may be seen at the city **福清** Hok-ch'heng; and many more about the principal cities. About three leagues from **福州** Hok-chew, stands a temple, reckoned to be the largest in the province.

The county of **興化** Hin-hwà, contains two districts, viz: —

**莆田** Phoé-tiën, *Phoe-ch'hân*, the field at the water's edge; and

**仙遊** Sien-yêw, ———; the fairy ramble.

The seat of government is in **莆田** Phoé-tiën.

This is a small but fruitful county, bordered on the south-east by the sea; on the south it skirts **泉州** Chwân-chew, on the west **永春** Eng-ch'hun, and to the north it is bounded by **福州** Hok-chew. — Here, every house has a scholar, and clever men spring up like trees in a forest; in this respect it is quite a literary district, and considered the crown of all Hok-këön. — The land and water carriage in this county are both good. — the roads being a rod in breadth, and paved with square free-stone; and the number of rivulets with which it abounds, affording a great facility for inland navigation; while heavier goods may be easily transported by the sea, which partly surrounds this region. It contains two celebrated hills, called **壺公** Hoé-kong, and **何嶺** Hó-léng, both of which are the fabled residence of fairies, and the subject of much observation by the Chinese mountain-gazers. At the foot of the **壺公** Hoé-kong hill, south-eastward from **興化** Hin-hwà, lies a village, in the splendour and size of its buildings resembling a great city, but it has neither walls nor privileges belonging to it; yet many rich merchants reside there, and traffic throughout all China. Here is a well called the **蟹井** Haé-chéng, "crab-fish well," the tides of which are said to correspond to the sea. The noted rivers of this county are, the **九滌** Kéw-chéy, and the **水蘭** Bok-lân; the last received its name from a young woman, of the name of **錢木蘭** Chiên-bók-lân, who, grieved at the constant bursting of a flood-gate (by which the lands were deprived of irrigation, and the waters designed for that purpose were lost in the sea), threw herself into the stream, out of vexation, and was drowned. Some time after this, a literary graduate, of the name of **王十鵬** Ông-sip-p'héng, passing by this place, observed the troubled state of the waters, and asked the reason of it: the boatmen told him the foregoing tale, adding that the waters were troubled, because the soul of the deceased was

not yet appeased, and it was likely never would be, as she died a virgin, and had left no posterity, to sacrifice to her manes. The graduate then made a vow, that if he should succeed in the approaching literary examination, he would return and marry the soul of this 錢木蘭 Ch'ên-bok-lân, in order to procure her posterity. He succeeded accordingly, and soon returned to fulfil his vow, which he did, by causing a tablet to be made, with the name of the deceased engraven on it, and to this tablet he was regularly married; but as it bore him no children, he married a second wife, and gave the son of this second marriage to 木蘭 Bok-lân, to be her heir and successor. This lad, when grown up, regularly sacrificed to 木蘭 Bok-lân, as his mother; and thus (the Chinese say), her soul was appeased, and the waters became still. It is added, that subsequently, in the reign of 正德 Chêng-tek, of the 明 Bêng dynasty (A. D. 1510), the Emperor effectually repaired this flood-gate, at the suggestion of an old woman called 陳婆 T'ân-pô, by which means a great quantity of land was brought under cultivation, much to the comfort of the people, and the benefit of the revenue.—There has been a conflux of famous officers, in this county, celebrated as well for their talents as fidelity, risking their situations rather than flinch from duty, and scorning to flatter, while they persevered in equity.—This is the birth-place of 媽祖 Má-choé, the sailor's goddess, who was dignified with the title of 天妃 T'hiên-hwuy, "Queen of Heaven," by the present dynasty, and who is said to be able to foretell the happiness or misery of mankind. Almost every ship bears an image of this goddess in its stern, and Chinese seamen scarcely ever venture to sea without her. In this county lived a man, of the family name of 何 Hô, who sought out the philosopher's stone, and when his alchymic preparations had succeeded, is said to have mounted on a carp fish and sailed away.—The productions of this county are grass-cloth, silks, and cottons, Le-che fruit, snail-shells, &c.

The county of 泉州 Chwân-chew, contains five districts, as follow:—

Chîn-kang 晉江, ———, the district of the Chîn river.  
 Lâm-an 南安, Lâm-w<sup>n</sup>a, southern ease.  
 Tông-an 同安, Tông-w<sup>n</sup>a, similar ease.  
 Hwây-an 惠安, Hwây-w<sup>n</sup>a, kind ease.  
 An-k'hey 安溪, ———, the peaceful stream.

The seat of government is in 晉江 Chîn-kang.

This county is bounded on the south and east by the sea, on the west by 漳州 Ch'êng-chew, and on the north by 永春 E'ng-ch'ùn. The city of 晉江 Chîn-kang, its capital, lies near the sea, in a delightful plain, and, by a large bay, admits, the greatest ships to ride close under its walls; and that on both sides of the city, for it is built on a promontory, encompassed with water, except on the north and south-east sides. On the opposite shore are many populous trading towns, chiefly in a place towards the north-west, called 洛陽 Lok-yâng. Here is the famous bridge called the 洛陽橋 Lok-yâng-k'êô, which has been deservedly considered one of the wonders of China; it is built of a black kind of stone, supported by about 250 strong columns or buttresses, 125 on each side. These columns are sharpened towards the upper part, in order the better to break the impetuous egress and regress of the current; they are capped with five stones, of an equal breadth, each twenty feet long, and two broad, which successively touch one another, at each buttress, and thus form a path-way to walk upon, at least 2500 feet in length; on each side, rails of the same kind of stone are put for safety,

adorned with lions and other images. It is certainly wonderful where so many large stones of equal size could have been procured, and how they could have been conveyed to, and constructed across, such a wide and impetuous stream of water. Before the bridge was built, the people used to cross this part of the river in boats; but many vessels being every year destroyed by the violence of the tide, squalls, and other accidents, a man of the name of 蔡襄 Ch'haè-sëang resolved, for the safety of passengers, to build a bridge. The tradition respecting it, as related by the Chinese, is as follows:—Formerly, in crossing this sheet of water, many boats were upset, and a number of lives were lost: popular credulity soon invented a cause for these numerous disasters, which were imagined to originate in two fairies or elfs, one of whom was a tortoise, and the other a snake; these wicked elfs had formerly inspired a certain butcher, and prompted him to destroy much animal life, and practise other enormities; till the butcher, determined on reformation, and desirous of obtaining a new heart, ripped himself open, and threw his old stomach and bowels into this stream; where they remained, in the shape of a tortoise and snake, doing great mischief, while the butcher himself became a god. He is still worshipped by the people of Hok-k'ëèn, under the title of 玄天上帝 H'ëèn-t'ëèn-sëang-t'ëy, “the high Emperor of the darkened Heavens,” and is represented standing with one foot on a tortoise, and the other on a snake, the two elfs which formerly excited him to do so much mischief. In order to carry on their wicked designs, the Chinese fable, that the tortoise elf used to transform himself into a boat, and the snake elf into a boatman, and thus appearing at the side of the stream, offered to assist passengers in crossing it. When arrived at the middle of the river, a storm generally arose, the boat sunk, and the two elfs, assuming their own shapes, devoured the victims at their leisure. On one occasion, it is related, that when the boat full of passengers was arrived at the middle of the stream, a storm arose, —the prelude to a disaster; but suddenly a noise was heard from heaven, saying, Ch'haè taē jin chaē ch'hwân, put k'hó t'ëëm 蔡大人在船. 不可沉, Ch'hwà twā lāng tē chún, ù<sup>m</sup> t'hang t'ëëm,—“The Magnate Ch'haè being aboard, let not the vessel sink;”—whereupon the storm abated, and all escaped safe to land. On going ashore, the passengers enquired one of another, who among them was called by the family name of Ch'haè; but when none appeared, a woman of the company said, that though she did not belong to that clan herself, she had been lately married to a man of the name of Ch'haè, and was now pregnant by him: upon which they all concluded, that the infant in her womb must be the person for whom the celestial voice was sent. The woman accordingly made a vow, that if her child of which she was then pregnant should prove to be a boy, and should afterwards become a magnate, she would insist on his making a bridge over this river. The child proved to be a boy, and was called 蔡襄 Ch'haè-sëang; he prospered in learning, and rose to the dignity of Twān-béng-t'ëèn Taē-hak-soō 斷明殿大學士, “Great Doctor of the decidedly clear Hall.” Arrived at this pitch of greatness, he was reminded of his mother's vow; and judging that if he remained at court, the thing would never be done, he fell upon a plan of getting himself appointed to the government of his native district, which on ordinary occasions was not allowed. He flourished in the reign of 仁宗 Jin-chong, of the 宋 Sòng dynasty (A. D. 1050), and observing the Emperor one day about to go abroad, he previously rubbed some honey on the stump of a tree, in order to tempt the ants to swarm there, contriving it so that the ants should form lines to imitate certain Chinese characters. The Emperor observing the ants thus swarming in a peculiar manner, went

up, and read the characters thus curiously formed, which sounded as follows:—**蔡斷.蔡斷.本府作官** Ch'haè-twan, Ch'haè-twan, pún hoó chok kwan, "Ch'haè-twan! Ch'haè-twan! be thou an officer in thy native district."—This sentence was no sooner out of the Emperor's mouth, than Ch'haè-sèang pretended to take it for a positive order, and fell down at his Majesty's feet, thanking him for his appointment. The Emperor not liking to retract his words, because **天子不虛言** T'hèen chóo put he gân, the son of Heaven never speaks in vain, confirmed the decree, and he was accordingly appointed to the office. Upon his arrival at **泉州** Chwân-chew, his native district, he spared neither expence nor labour, to execute the task assigned him; but he made very little progress, at first, and the three years of his officiate were likely to close before the work could be completed. The principal difficulty was to carry the bridge across the deepest part of the stream; and no hope could be entertained of success, unless the tide retired remarkably low, and the bed of the river was left unusually dry. In order to obtain this, he thought it best to apply to the dragon king of the deep, and, with this intention, he drew up a letter to the Chinese Neptune, but was at a loss how to send it:—in this perplexity, he cried out one day in the midst of the hall, **誰人下得海** S'ny jin hāy tek haé, "who is there that can descend into the sea?"—Upon uttering these words, a servant whose name was **下得海** Hāy-tek-haé, thinking himself called, promptly answered, "Here;" and the magistrate taking his answer for an assent, insisted upon his going. The poor man finding there was no resource, took the letter in his bosom, and went to sleep close by the sea side, when it was quite low water, thinking that when the tide rose, the sea would cover him, and he could then deliver his message. On awaking in the morning, however, he found himself still in the same place, and the letter in his bosom changed for another in a yellow envelope, which he immediately took to his master. On opening this letter, only one character was found written in it, viz. **醋** Ch'hoé, "vinegar." For some time he was at a loss to know what to make of this communication; but on analyzing the character, he found it composed of four others, which ran thus, **廿一日酉** Jèep-yit jit yéw, "the 21st day, in the evening,"—at which time he imagined the water would be nearly dry. Accordingly he prepared materials and workmen against the appointed period, when the water was indeed unusually low; and having laid the foundation of the central buttresses, before the water rose again, he was enabled to proceed with the work without interruption. Four million taels of silver are said to have been expended on this stupendous work.

The people of this county are peaceful and economical, while for literature and poesy they have been always celebrated.—To the south of the capital of **泉州** Chwân-chew, is a mountain called **寶蓋** Pó-kaé, "precious covering," which has on its top a turret of nine galleries, serving as a land-mark for seamen: there are also various other hills and mountains, the windings and forms of which are very romantic. Off the coast lie the **澎湖** Pheng-hoé, or Piscadores; and from the interior flow the **洛陽** Lók-yáng and **晉江** Chìn-kang rivers, with some other smaller rivulets. In this county **朱文公** Choo-bún-kong, the celebrated commentator on the Four Books, established his school of learning, and hosts of literati flocked to hear his doctrines. Here, also, **游酢** Yéw-choé purified the minds of his pupils, and **德秀** Tek-séw emptied the prisons, by the clear justice of his punishments. There were others, also, celebrated for their acquaintance with ancient laws, and for their firm and public spirited conduct, all of whom were brought up in this neighbourhood.

The county of 漳州 Chêng-chew is divided into seven districts, as follow:—

Lêng-k'hey	龍溪	—— the dragon stream.
Chêng-p'hóe	漳浦	Chō <sup>ng</sup> -p'hóe, the banks of the river Chêng.
Lâm-chêng	南靖	—— the southern stillness.
Têng-t'haè	長泰	Tē <sup>ng</sup> -twà, lengthened greatness.
Pêng-hó	平和	—— peaceful harmony.
Chhau-an	詔安	—— decided ease.
Haé-téng	海澄	—— the limpid ocean.

The seat of government is at 龍溪 Lêng-k'hey.

This county is bordered on the east by 泉州 Chwán-chew, on the south by the sea, on the west by part of the province of Canton, and on the north by 永春 E'ng-ch'hun and 汀州 T'heng-chew. The inhabitants attend to their callings, and study plainness, employing their strength in agriculture and fishing; their manners, however, are rough, and the people obstinate and fierce, being violent and difficult to manage. Of the notable hills in this county, may be particularized,—the 大武 Taē-boó, "great warrior," and the 梁山 Léang-san, "bridge hill," near the district of 漳浦 Chêng-p'hóe.—The side of the 龍巖 Lêng-gám, or "dragon precipice," is beautifully variegated in its appearance; while the rocky islet of 丹霞 Tan-hây, "red mist," alternately wears a different colour every morning and evening. On the east side of the capital of Chêng-chew, is a mountain, on which stands a stone of five rods high, which (according to the Chinese) shivers and shakes like a tree blown by the wind, before rain or tempestuous weather; nearer the city lies another mountain, called 九龍 Kéw-léung, "the nine dragons," which joins the former, and is remarkable for a crystal fountain. On the summit of the 南峯 Lâm-hong, "southern peak," is always seen the happy omen of crimson clouds; and from the heights of the 天官 T'hên-kwan, "celestial magistrate," is constantly heard the sound of the pipe and flute. The cavern of the 龍門 Lêng-bún, "dragon gate," is warm in winter and cold in summer; while the enchanting grotto of the 天柱 T'hên-chē, "the pillar of heaven," is enough to tempt people to forsake the world and lead a hermit's life.—The river 漳 Chêng, from which this county is named, takes its rise near the city of 龍巖 Lêng-gám, runs eastward towards the city of 漳平 Chêng-pêng, and then takes a southerly direction past 長泰 Têng-t'hae, into the sea, into which it empties itself by two mouths. More to the south glides the 石朕 Sek-seng, "stone-bank stream," which flows from west to east, and loses itself in the sea, to the northward of the garrison of 銅山 Tông-san. On the south side of the capital of 漳州 Chêng-chew, is a large bridge of hewn stone, with thirty-six high arches, and so broad, that on each side are tradesmen's shops and mechanic's stalls.—Of the remarkable people which this county has produced, may be enumerated 康仙 K'hong-sien, a conjurer, who sold medicines, and was afterwards honoured as a god; also, 周匡物 Chew-k'hong-but, of the 唐 Tông dynasty, in whose time the people of this region first began to understand learning; and 顏師魯 Gân-soo-loé, of the 宋 Sòng dynasty, who was so esteemed, that the people of 泉州 Chwán-chew made an image of him, and worshipped it. Besides, there were 陳淳 Tin-sún, who read every book, and examined every substance; 朱熹 Choo-hé, the great philosopher and commentator; and 吳懈 Goê-haë, whose appearance, and mind, studies, and style of composition were all of an ancient cast. Besides these famous men, fable speaks of some supernatural individuals, such as 潛翁 Cai-em-ong, who melted a stone wall, and brought up a white toad to follow him; and

劉希岳 Léw-he-gák, who flew away in the shape of a cockchafer, and was delivered from the body. — The chief productions of this county are silver, iron, and shark's-fins.

The county of 延平 Yēn-pêng is divided into the six following districts:—

Lâm-pêng	南平, <i>Lam-pat</i> <sup>ns</sup> , southern pacification.
Chäng-lòk	將樂, ——— future bliss.
Say-hēn	沙縣, <i>Swa-kwān</i> , the sandy district.
Yēw-k'hey	尤溪, ——— blame-worthy stream.
Sùn-ch'héang	順昌, ——— obedient fulness.
E'ng-an	永安, ——— eternal ease.

The seat of government is 南平 Lâm-pêng.

This county lies in the centre of the Province of Hok-kèèn; and is bounded, on the east by 福州 Hok-chew, on the south by 永春 E'ng-ch'hun; on the west by 汀州 Theng-chew, and on the north by 邵武 Sëaòu-boó and 建寧 Kèèn-lêng. The capital city lies on the western shore of the river 閩 Bán, from whence the buildings rise gently up the hill, presenting a delightful prospect to those who pass by; and, though none of the largest, it is reckoned the handsomest town in Hok-kèèn. The walls tower above the neighbouring heights, which, on the outside, are reckoned inaccessible, making the city very strong, and the key to the whole territory. The city is a league long, but not above a mile and a half broad, full of large and handsome edifices. Every house is furnished with water, conveyed from the mountains in cane pipes, the like of which is not to be seen elsewhere, throughout all China. Provisions are to be had there in great abundance, and at a cheap rate, the streets and houses being thronged with inhabitants. On the east side of the city, two great rivers, the 閩 Bán, and the 西 Sey, uniting their waters, form a great lake, through which vessels come thither, from all parts of the adjacent country. Each of these rivers is furnished with a handsome bridge. In the city there are three beautiful temples. Most of the coarse Chinese paper is made here; and the people boast, that they speak a purer mandarin dialect than is spoken in any other part of Hok-kèèn. The town of 沙 Say lies on the north shore of the river (though it formerly stood on the southern shore), the old city having been pulled down by Imperial command, because that in it a young man had murdered his father. To the north-east of the capital city lies a high mountain, from whose top the sun may be seen rising over all the other hills; and to the south of the same is an ascent, called 越王 Wat-ông, on which the ancient kings of Wat used to have many palaces, to serve as retiring places from the heat of summer. More southerly are the mountains 九仙 Kéw-sëen, "nine fairies," and 七星 Ch'hit-seng, "seven stars." Here is also an over-hanging precipice, one hundred fathoms in height; and the 孤峰 Koe-hong, "orphan peak," which thrusts itself high up into the clouds. — The river 閩 Bán, above-mentioned, rises in the borders, between 福建 Hok-kèèn and 浙江 Chéet-kang, near the city 龍泉 Léung-chwán, in 處州 Ch'hé-chew, from whence it passes southerly, — then westward, by the cities of 浦城 P'hoé-seng and 建寧 Kèèn-lêng, — after that east, by the city of 延平 Yēn-pêng (where it receives the 西溪 Sey-k'hey); and from thence, still continuing eastward, it enters the county of 福州 Hok-chew, and at last disembogues itself into the sea, in about the twenty-sixth degree of north latitude. After passing the city 浦城 P'hoé-seng, the river flows with great rapidity, through vallies, and among rocks and cliffs; but further on it glides along more slowly: the



general force of the current, however, may be calculated by this, that vessels go from 浦城 P'hoé-séng to the metropolis, 福州 Hok-chew, with the stream, in three days, while they are fifteen in towing up against it. In some places, it is dangerous, on account of the swift current, the multiplicity of rocks, and the narrowness of the channel, which is frequently no wider than to permit a small Chinese vessel to pass through; hence it often happens, that boats are broken to pieces. The 西溪 Sey-k'hey rises in the north, in the territory of 汀州 T'heng-chew, and first takes a southerly course,—then an easterly, when it enters the county of 延平 Yéén-péng, and unites with the river 閩 Bân: in the Sey are many waterfalls and dangerous shoals, in passing by which, the boatmen, to prevent accidents, tie trusses of straw before the bows of the vessels; by this means, they bear off the violence, of the blows, should they happen to strike. The river 尤溪 Yēw-k'hey, which rises in this county, takes its course eastward, by the city of 尤溪 Yēw-k'hey, and turning to the north, falls into the river 閩 Bân.—The people of this county encourage one another in the study of the classics and odes, while the poorer sort attend to ploughing and weaving. Among the government officers who have been employed in this district, may be mentioned 朱松 Choo-séng, the father of the celebrated philosopher, of whom 李侗 Lé-tōng, was the instructor; 陳瓘 Tān-hwán was distinguished for his steady upright conduct; and 張若谷 Tēang-jēak-kok for his exertions in opposing banditti. The productions of this county are silver, iron, marble, white grass-cloth, musk, and rock salt.

The county of 建寧 Kéén-léng, contains seven districts, as follow:—

Kéén-an	建安	established ease.
Aou-léng	甌寧	tea-cup tranquility.
Kéén-yáng	建陽	established vigour.
Chông-an	崇安	exalted ease.
P'hoé-séng	浦城	the river-side citadel.
Chéng-hó	政和	regulated harmony.
Séung-k'hey	松溪	the fir tree stream.

The seat of government is in the two districts Kéén-an and Aou-léng.

This county is bordered, on the north and north-east, by part of the province of 浙江 Chéet-kang, on the east by 福寧 Hok-léng, on the south by 福州 Hok-chew and 延平 Yéén-péng, on the west by 邵武 Sèau-boó, and on the north-west and north by part of the province of 江西 Kang-sey. The capital city, lying on the eastern shore of the river 閩 Bân, is not much inferior, either in beauty or size, to the metropolis of Hok-kéén. In the last war with the Tartars, it suffered much damage: for, having revolted from the 大清 Taé-ch'heng dynasty, it was taken, after a long siege, and laid in ashes, most of the inhabitants being put to the sword. On this occasion the fire consumed a bridge over the swift river 閩 Bân, the pillars whereof were built of free stone, to a great height, and finished on the top with wood; it was also adorned with houses and shops on each side; being now rebuilt, the town has regained something of its former lustre. Beyond the bridge, on the opposite shore, stands a stately pagoda; and near the city is another handsome bridge, also furnished with shops and houses, on both sides. The city of 建寧 Kéén-léng is a place of great trade, for all those commodities which come either up or down the river must pass through it. The city itself is larger than 延平 Yéén-péng, but not so closely built, having several corn-fields within the walls. The streets are all paved with pebbles, and are very full of inhabitants, who get their living by the manufacture of coarse paper. Farther up the river 閩 Bân, is the city 浦城 P'hoé-séng, beyond which the river is no longer navigable; here the merchandise is taken

out of the vessels, and carried by porters over high mountains and deep vallies, a distance of four days journey, into the province of Chëet-kang. The whole way, as far as the art or labour of man can make it, is levelled, and paved with square stones, being provided at intervals with houses and villages, for the entertainment of travellers. The goods to be transported over the mountains are first weighed, and delivered to a head man, who, for a certain gratuity, sends them, by porters, to other places, where the merchant receives them without any trouble: if any thing happens to be lost, the head man is bound to make it good. It is said, that there are always about 10,000 porters ready at the spot, waiting to receive goods, and carry them over the mountains. A toll-house is erected at the head of the road, for the levying of a small duty, which is employed in keeping the road in repair. This county is celebrated for its mountains, among which are the famous 武彘 Boó-é hills, near the city of 崇安 Chông-an, which produce a superior sort of tea, called *Bahea*; this hill is divided into nine peaks, and has a rivulet running between them called the 璜溪 Hông-k'hey, "pearly stream," which is highly spoken of, for the beautiful winding of its waters. Here are to be seen a number of temples and monasteries, on the hill-tops, the residence of priests and hermits; the scenery about this region is, also, so picturesque, that many noblemen and officers of government, retiring from the world, select this as the residence in which they desire to end their days. Near the city of 浦城 P'hoé-sêng, is a hill called 漁梁 Gê-lêng, which is reckoned one of the ten great mountains of China. The river 閩 Bân, which runs through this county has been already spoken of in the description of 延平 Yêen-pêng county; in addition to this, is the 東溪 Tong-k'hey, which rises in the mountains between the provinces of 浙江 Chëet-kang and 福建 Hok-k'ên, and running southward, falls into the 閩 Bân, below the city of 建寧 K'ên-lêng: also, the brook 九脚 K'ew-k'ëak, which begins in the 武彘 Boó-é mountains, runs from thence south-westward, and, after passing by the city of 建陽 K'ên-yáng, falls at last into the river 閩 Bân, near the city of 建寧 K'ên-lêng. The Chinese speak also of cataracts, a hundred fathoms deep, the spray of which dashes about like falling pearls; and of old grottoes, with their stone doors, which are to be met with in this romantic district. Here the people are said to be incessantly addicted to study, every family being possessed of a library, and every village acquainted with righteousness, while the chanting of odes and reciting of books may be heard, throughout all the district: here flourished another Orpheus, who played upon an iron flute, and produced sounds that penetrated the clouds, and split the soild rocks; and here dwelt a self-denying philosopher, who, as long as his clothes would hold together by a hundred patches, despised all the silks and satins of the whole province. This county has had several distinguished officers, some celebrated for the suppression of banditti, others for the preservation of human life; others, again, discoursed learnedly on the fate of empires, and testified against the vices of the age. Among the distinguished natives may be mentioned 蔡元定 Ch'haè-gwân-têng, who taught, his disciples independence of character, and contempt of the world; this man applied to 朱文公 Choo-hûn-kong, the celebrated philosopher, to be received as his pupil; but the latter declined that honour, saying, *Goê tong é lô yêw soô che, put tong ch'ê t'êy choó che l'êet* 吾當以老友事之. 不當在弟子之列, "I ought to serve him with the respect due to an old friend, but cannot think of classing him among my disciples." His son, 蔡沈 Ch'haè-sím, subsequently became the disciple of the great commentator; and assisted him in writing a commentary on the 尚書 S'êng se. Besides these, the county of 建寧 K'ên-lêng, has produced a famous man called 胡安國

Hoé-an-kok, who wrote a commentary on the 春秋 Ch'hun-ch'hew, and who was dignified with the title of the evergreen fir tree of literature: which shews, say the Chinese, that celebrated regions never fail to produce extraordinary men. Besides these literary characters, the Chinese fable of a superhuman genius, called "the true man of the hazy atmosphere," who, — with a bald head and bare feet, — living on air and devouring mists, — used to point with a smile to the deepest recess of the 武彝 Boó-ê hills, covered with white clouds, and say, there is my residence. The natural productions of this county are, the silver of 蒲城 P'hoé-séng, the iron of 達安 Hông-an, the tea of 武彝 Boó-ê, and the books of 建陽 Kèen-yâng, which have been always sought after by merchants.

The county of 邵武 Seàou-boó contains the following districts:—

Seàou-boó 邵武, awakened military ardour;

Kong-tek 光澤, bright favour.

T'haé-léng 泰寧, great tranquillity.

Kèen-léng 建寧, established tranquillity.

The seat of government is in 邵武 Seàou-boó.

This county is bounded on the east by 建寧 Kèen-léng, on the south by 延平 Yéén-péng and 汀州 T'heng-chew, and on the west and north by the province of 江西 Kang-sey. The capital city of this region was anciently a mean place, and was first fortified and enfranchised in the 唐 T'ong dynasty. This county possessing a firm and profitable soil, and being on the borders of the province, it is fortified with several garrisons. The people of this region are sturdy agriculturists, and elegant scholars, easily moved, and with difficulty pacified; the climate here is healthy, and the air pure and cold. The most celebrated mountain in this county is the 七臺 Ch'hit-taé, "seven terraces:" and of rivers may be specified the 樵溪 Chéau-k'hey, which begins in the mountain of 烏君 Oe-kwun, "black prince," and glides from thence southward, then eastward by the city of 邵武 Seàou-boó; thence bending to the south, in the county of 延平 Yéén-péng, it falls into the 西溪 Sey-k'hey, near 將樂 Chéang-lók, from whence both streams run easterly, and pour their waters into the 閩 Bân. The most remarkable city is 烏坂 Oe-pán, "the black mound," and the most distinguished village is that of 白鼠 Pek-ch'hé, "the white mouse." Of public officers, 蘇爲政 Soé-wú-chéng was remarkable for his purity and decision, and 尹洙一 Yín-ho-yit for his improvement of the public morals; 秀綱 Lé-kong and 施宜生 Se-gé-seng were distinguished, in the 宋 Sòng dynasty, for their services to the state; and 黃中 Hông-téung with 李闕祖 Lé-hông-choé were equally celebrated for their deep erudition, as a proof of which, the great philosopher 朱文公 Choo-hún-kong acknowledged the one for his teacher and the other for his friend. The natural productions of this county are said to be, silver, iron, copper, and tea.

The county of 汀州 T'heng-chew contains the following districts:—

Téang-t'heng 長汀, the lengthened district watered by the T'heng.

Léng-hwà 寧化, peaceful renovation.

Séang-hâng 上杭, the upper Hâng district.

Boó-péng 武平, Boó-pai<sup>ng</sup>, pacified military ardour.

Ch'heng-léw 清流, Ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>-láu, the pure flow.

Léén-séng 連城, the connected citadel.

Kwuy-hwà 歸化, a returning to complete renovation.

E'ng-tēng 永定, eternal settlement.

The seat of government is in 長汀 Tēang-t'heng.

This county is bordered on the east by 延平 Yēn-péng, on the south-east by 龍巖 Léung-gám, on the south by part of the province of Canton, on the west by that of 江西 Kang-sy, and on the north by 邵武 Seàou-boó. The manners and demeanour of the people of this district resemble, in some respects, those of the middle regions of China; they are bold and courageous, fond of fighting, but at the same time honest and upright. The picturesque scenery about the 臥龍 Gô-léung ("sleeping dragon") hill is well worthy of being sketched; while the 龍門 Léung-bún, "dragon gate," a hill to the westward of the city of 寧化 Léng-hwà, appears as if it were piled up into the clouds; the green freshness of the 金山 Kim-san, "golden hill," would please the admirer of landscapes, but the precious metals therein contained would tempt more strongly the cupidity of the multitude; the gold mines discovered in this hill were first worked in the dynasty 宋 Sòng; it lies south of the capital of 汀州 T'heng-chew, near the city of 上杭 Sēang-háng, on the eastern shore of the river 汀 T'heng; upon it there are three little lakes, which, the Chinese say, turn the iron that is thrown therein into copper. The river 汀 T'heng commences in the territory of 汀州 T'heng-chew, and proceeding southward by the city of 上杭 Sēang-háng, enters the county of 潮州 Tēàu-chew, in the province of Canton, where continuing its southerly course, it discharges itself into the sea. The Chinese remark on it as singular, that, while all the other streams of this province flow easterly, this alone should have a direct southerly course. Of the distinguished natives of this county, some have been celebrated for their abstinence and uprightness, others for their learning and poesy; so that the county has not been left destitute of talent. This region has abundance of all things requisite for the sustenance of mankind, notwithstanding it is so mountainous; and possesses at the same time gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron mines: it produces likewise wax, grass-cloth, and various medicinal herbs.

The county of 福寧 Hok-léng contains the following districts:

Hây-p'hoé 霞浦, the misty water's edge.

Hok-téng 福鼎, the happy valdron.

Hok-an 福安, the happy rest.

Léng tek 寧德, tranquil virtue.

Sēw-léng 壽寧, long-lived tranquillity.

The seat of government is in 霞浦 Hây-p'hoé.

This county is bordered on the east and south-east by the sea, on the south and south-west by 福州 Hok-chew, on the west by 建寧 Kēn-léng, and on the north by the province of 浙江 Ch'iet-kang. This county is very mountainous, and the ways across the hills are scarcely passable, especially towards the north and north-east; hence the literary examiner proceeds to this region, from 福州 Hok-chew, by water. The city of 福寧 Hok-léng is fair and large, lying near the sea, to its great commercial advantage. A little above this city rises the hill 龍首 Léung-séw, "dragon head;" south of the same appears the high mountain 洪山

Hóng-sán; on the same side is the hill 南金 Lám-kin, "southern gold," and north-east thereof stretches the mountain 大姥 Taē-ló, with its six high precipices. The river 藍 Lám rises in a mountain of that name, and running from north to south, through the territory of 福寧 Hok-léng, empties itself into the sea. This county is not celebrated for the possession of many famous men; but the hills are said to yield silver.

The county of 臺灣 Taē-wan contains the following districts:

Taē-wan 臺灣, terraced harbour.  
 Hóng-san 鳳山, phoenix hill.  
 Choo-ló 諸羅, diverse nets.  
 Chéang-hwà 彰化, variegated renovation.

This county is commonly called Formosa, by Europeans, on account of the beauty of its scenery; it is situated opposite to the main land of the province of Hok-kéén, and is governed by officers sent from China. This island was originally in the possession of several savage tribes, resembling the Malays in complexion, but speaking a different language; the first Europeans who visited this country were the Spaniards and Portuguese; next to them, the Dutch took it, and finding it advantageously situated for their Japanese and Chinese trade, formed a considerable settlement upon it; and in 1639 built there a strong fort, called the castle of Zealandia, surrounded with a double wall, and provided with redoubts and ramparts: this fort was taken in 1661 by Coxinga the famous Chinese pirate, whose adherents afterwards submitting to the Tartar dynasty, the city and territory surrounding it have since remained in the possession of the Chinese. "Formosa," says Malte Brun, "has a Chinese Government, with a garrison of 10,000 men; but its authority is limited to the west side. The city of Taē-wan, is populous and wealthy; the streets, in straight lines, and covered with awnings for seven or eight months in the year, to protect them from the heat of the sun, lined with storehouses and elegant shops, where silks, porcelain, varnished and other wares are arranged with admirable art, so as to give the appearance of so many charming galleries, would be delightful to walk in, if less crowded with passengers and better paved. This city is defended by a good fortress, which was built by the Dutch. The harbour is spacious and deep, but the entrances of it are extremely narrow, and only eight or twelve feet deep. Between the port of Taē-wan and the coast of China, the little archipelago of the islands of 澎湖 P'héng-hoè, or Piscadores (Fishermen's islands), affords good anchorage, and a station which, with a suitable navy, might command the channel of "Formosa." The Dutch, however, complain that they could obtain no fresh water there. The Chinese say, that the inhabitants of Formosa were a set of savage fishermen, but now having submitted to the Celestial Empire, they have left off their barbarous customs, and bid fair to become a civilized people.

The smaller county of 永春 Eng-ch'hun contains, besides the capital, the two following districts

Ték-hwà 德化, virtuous renovation.

Taē-téén 大田, Twā-ch'hán, great rice field.

The other small county of 龍巖 Léung-gám contains also two districts, viz.

Chéang-péng 漳平, the plain of the river Chéang.

Loéng-yáng 寧洋, tranquillized ocean.

These two inferior counties, being lately separated from the larger counties of 泉州 Chwân-chew and 漳州 Chéang-chew, exhibit nothing worthy of remark, beyond what has been already specified in speaking of the above-named counties themselves.

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## ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY

OF THE

# HOK-KĒËN DIALECT.

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THE inhabitants of Hok-kĕên, having no alphabet, distinguish the sounds of their dialect into initials and finals, the knowledge of which is the key to the whole dialect.

### I. OF THE INITIALS.

The initials, called by them Joō-t'hoé 字頭, *Jē-t'hoéu*, "head characters," are fifteen in number, as follow:—

1. Léw 柳	6. P'hó 頗	11. Eng 英
2. Pĕen 邊	7. T'h'a 他	12. Bân 門
3. Kĕw 求	8. Cheng 曾	13. Gé 語
4. Khé 去	9. Jip 入	14. Ch'hut 出
5. Tĕy 地	10. Sé 時	15. Hé 喜

1. Léw 柳 gives the initial sound of *l*, in its combination with all those sounds which are not nasal; but when it is joined to a nasal final, the power of the *l* is in a great measure merged in the nasal, in which case it acquires a sound something similar to *n*.

2. Pĕen 邊 gives invariably the initial sound of *p*.

3. Kĕw 求 affords the initial sound of *k*.

4. Khé 去 affords the initial sound of *k'h*, which is the *k* aspirated, to be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, between the enunciation of the *k*, and the utterance of the succeeding vowel.

5. Tĕy 地 gives the initial sound of *t*.

6. P'hó 頗 gives the initial sound of *p'h*, which is the *p* strongly aspirated; an apostrophe is inserted between the *p* and the *h*, to shew that the *p* is not softened by the *h*, as in our word *Philip*, but that, while retaining its natural sound, the *h* is to be strongly aspirated before the utterance of the succeeding vowel.

7. T<sup>h</sup>a 他 gives the initial sound of *t<sup>h</sup>*, which is the *t* strongly aspirated, as explained above. In this initial, the *t* is not softened by the succeeding *h*, as in our word *thing*, but something like that word as attempted to be pronounced by a German or Hollander, just beginning to learn English.

8. Cheng 曾 conveys the initial sound of *ch* as in *cheap*.

9. Jip 入 gives the sound of *j* very much softened, as the *j* in French, or like the sound of *s*, in the English words *pleasure*, *precision*, *crossier*, &c.

10. Sê 時 has the common sound of *s*.

11. Eng 英 is a negative initial, denoting that the finals arranged under it retain the sounds of the latter part of the final, without any addition; except in those finals which contain two divided vowels, beginning with *e*, expressed or understood, to which the letter *y* is generally affixed as an initial. Thus under this initial will be found words beginning with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w*, and *y*.

12. Bún 門 gives the initial *b*; except when connected with a nasal final, in which case it drops the sound of *b*, and takes that of *m*, as has been already observed under the first initial.

13. Gé 語 conveys the initial sound of *g* hard; except in nasal words, when it acquires the sound of *gn*, pronounced with a nasal twang.

14. Ch'hut 出 gives the initial *ch<sup>h</sup>*, which is the *ch* strongly aspirated, to be pronounced with a whizzing noise between the *ch* and the vowel.

15. Hé 喜 gives the initial *h*, but more strongly aspirated than is usual in English words. In its conjunction with the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 27th, and 43d finals, being followed by *w*. or *o*. it approaches nearly to the sound of *f*.

Thus, the fifteen initials, when expressed by our orthography, are as follow:—

<i>l</i> , and <i>n</i> ,	<i>k<sup>h</sup></i> , or <i>k</i> aspirated,	<i>t<sup>h</sup></i> , or <i>t</i> aspirated,	<i>s</i> ,	<i>g</i> , and <i>gn</i> ,
<i>p</i> ,	<i>l</i> ,	<i>ch</i> ,	<i>a</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>w</i> , and <i>y</i> ,	<i>ch<sup>h</sup></i> , or <i>ch</i> aspirated,
<i>k</i> ,	<i>p<sup>h</sup></i> , or <i>p</i> aspirated,	<i>j</i> ,	<i>b</i> , and <i>m</i> ,	<i>h</i> .

These comprise, in all, twenty-four distinct initial sounds; which, arranged according to the English alphabet, stand thus:—*a*, *b*, *ch*, *ch<sup>h</sup>*, *e*, *g*, *gn*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *k<sup>h</sup>*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *p<sup>h</sup>*, *s*, *t*, *t<sup>h</sup>*, *u*, *w*, and *y*.

In this arrangement it will be seen, that the soft *c*, *d*, *f*, *q*, *r*, *v*, and *x*, are wanting. However, if we consider that the soft *c* may be expressed by *s*, the hard *c* by *k*, and the *q* by *kw*, the Hok-k'èèn dialect will be found to want only the *d*, *f*, *r*, *v*, *x*, and *z*, of our alphabet, which letters are never found in any Hok-k'èèn word, neither can the natives of that province easily pronounce any word beginning with them.

## II. OF THE FINALS.

The finals used in the Hok-k'èèn dialect, and called Joō-boē 字母; *Jē-boē*, "mother characters," are fifty in number, as follow.—

1. Kwun 君	11. Koe 沽	21. Kang 江	31. Kai <sup>ng</sup> 更	41. K <sup>noe</sup> 姑
2. Kéen 堅	12. Kéaou 嬌	22. Këem 兼	32. Kwai <sup>ng</sup> 禪	42. Ū <sup>m</sup> 姆
3. Kim 金	13. Key 稽	23. Kaou 交	33. Këo 茄	43. Kwang 光
4. Kwuy 規	14. Këung 恭	24. Këa 迦	34. Kce <sup>ng</sup> 梔	44. Kwae <sup>ng</sup> 門
5. Kay 嘉	15. Ko 高	25. Köey 檜	35. Këo <sup>ng</sup> 薑	45. Möey 糜
6. Kan 干	16. Kae 皆	26. K <sup>na</sup> 監	36. Kë <sup>na</sup> 驚	46. K <sup>naou</sup> 賜
7. Kong 公	17. Kin 巾	27. Koo 緡	37. Kw <sup>na</sup> 官	47. Chom 箴
8. Kwae 乖	18. Këang 姜	28. Ka 膠	38. Ke <sup>ng</sup> 鋼	48. Gnaou 交
9. Keng 經	19. Kam 甘	29. Ke 居	39. Kay 伽	49. K <sup>no</sup> 扛
10. Kwan 觀	20. Kwa 瓜	30. Kew 耳	40. Kac <sup>ng</sup> 閒	50. Gnew 牛

1. Kwun 君 is pronounced something like *Koo-un*, enunciated as one syllable.

2. Kéen 堅 is a divided sound, as denoted by the diæresis on the first vowel; thus it must be pronounced *Ke-en*, or *Ke-yen*, and is by some thought to sound almost like *Ke-än*.

3. Kim 金 is sounded like the *kim* in *kimbo*; and is by some pronounced as if written *Ke-im*, enunciated rapidly, as one syllable.

4. Kwuy 規 is like *qui*, in the English word *quiet*, or sometimes pronounced a little longer, as if written *Koo-wy*, though still but one syllable.

5. Kay 嘉; the *a* in this word is like the sound of *a* in *care*, or like the *ea* in *bear*, *wear*, &c.

6. Kan 干 is to be pronounced with the Italian sound of the *a*, as in *far*, *father*, &c.

7. Kong 公 is pronounced like *cong*, in the word *Congress*.

8. Kwae 乖 is sounded as *Koo-wae*, pronounced in the time of one syllable, with the Italian *a*, as in *far*.

9. Keng 經 rhymes with *leng* in *lengthen*, and is sometimes a little drawled out, so as to appear to sound like *ke-eng*, though still but one syllable.

10. Kwan 觀 is pronounced as *Koo-wan*, or like *coo*, to cry as a dove, and the word *wan*, "pale," thus, *coo-wan*, pronounced as one syllable.

11. Koe 沽 rhymes with our English words *toe*, and *hoe*, but differs from them in being pronounced with a full mouth, as if written *ko-oo*.

12. Keaou 嬌 is a diphthong, as containing three separate vowels, viz. *e* as in *me*, *a* as in *far*, and *u* as in *bull*, all of which, though uttered like *ke-yaou*, form but one syllable.

13. Key 稽 is a peculiar sound, sometimes a little drawled out as *Ke-ay*, but generally pronounced short as the French *e*, or as the *ey* in *dey*, or *bey*, when these words are applied to the governors of Algiers and Tunis. It is to be distinguished from the 5th final *Kay*, which is a flat sound like the *a* in *care*, and from the 39th final *Kay*, which sounds like the *a* in *fate*.

14. Këung 恭 is a sound that rhymes with *young*, but is by some persons written *këong*, and made to rhyme with *song*.

15. Ko 高 is precisely like the sound of *co*, in *co-equal*.

16. Kae 皆; in this final the *a* is sounded as in *far*, and the *e* as in *me*,—thus making together the sound of *Ka-e*, pronounced as one syllable.



17. Kin 巾 sounds like the English word *kin*; though occasionally drawled out, so as nearly to resemble *ke-yin*.
18. Këang 姜; in this sound the vowels are divided, as if written *ke-yang*, or as if the word *key* were connected with the first syllable of the word *anger*, thus *key-ang*.
19. Kam 甘 is pronounced like the word *kam*, "crooked," or like *cam*, in "camlet."
20. Kwa 瓜 is pronounced as if written *koo-a*, short, with the final *a* as in *papa*.
21. Kang 江 is sounded with the *a* as in *far*.
22. Këem 兼 contains a double vowel, and is pronounced as if written *ke-yem*, or according to some *ke-yëm*; an idea may be formed of this sound by taking the word *key*, and 'em, the contraction of *them*, and pronouncing them rapidly together, thus *key-'em*.
23. Kaou 交; the *a* in this word is sounded as in *far*, and the *ou* as in *pound*; some idea may be formed of it, if the word *cow* had an *a* introduced, and were to be pronounced *ca-ow*, but rapid, as a monosyllable.
24. Këa 迦; in this final the vowels are divided, and must be distinctly pronounced, as if written *ke-ya*: the *a* being sounded as in *far*.
25. Këey 檜; in this final the vowels are also distinctly expressed, as if written *ke-wey* and have together the sound of *co-a* in *co-agent*, pronounced with a peculiar turn of the mouth.
26. K<sup>n</sup>a 監; this is a nasal sound, with the *a* as in *far*; pronounced with the full sound of the *k*, but the *n* is only slightly heard: like the *ca* in *carpet*, enunciated as if coming chiefly from the nose. It has been described as an attempt to pronounce a syllable through the nose, while the nose is shut.
27. Koo 觚 is pronounced exactly like the word *coe*, to cry as a dove.
28. Ka 膠 is a sound similar to *ca*, in *cart*.
29. Ke 居 is sounded like *kee*, in *keep*.
30. Kew 貝 is a sound like that which is attached to the letter *q*, in English: and is pronounced like *cu* in *curious*, or as if written *ke-yew*, though but one syllable.
31. Kai<sup>ng</sup> 更; this sound is similar to the 5th final, *kay*, turned into a nasal: hence the *ng* are written above, to intimate that they are not to retain their full sound, but to be pronounced through the nose; the *a* to be sounded as in *cars*, and the *i* as in *marine*.
32. Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 揮; this sound is similar to the 4th final, *kwuy*, only terminating in a strong nasal, and is seemingly lost in the nose. It may also be written *kooi<sup>ng</sup>*; the small letters <sup>ng</sup> not possessing their full sound, but intimating the presence of a nasal; and the *i* to be pronounced as in *marine*.
33. Këo 茄; in this sound the vowels are distinctly divided, as if written *ke-yo*, and pronounced as in the syllable *gëo*, in *geometry*:
34. Kee<sup>ng</sup> 梘 is like the 29th final, *ke*, only turned into a nasal.
35. Këo<sup>ng</sup> 薑 resembles the 33d final, *këo*, converted into a nasal, as if written *ke-yëo<sup>ng</sup>*.
36. Kë<sup>n</sup>a 驚 is similar to the 24th final, *këa*, with a nasal sound introduced. NB. This must not be sounded with the full power of the *n*, as *ke-na*, but like *këa*, or *ke-y<sup>n</sup>a* pronounced through the nose.
37. Kw<sup>n</sup>a 官 is the same with the 20th final, *kwa*, only pronounced with a strong nasal termination: as if written *koo-w<sup>n</sup>a*.

38. *Kc<sup>ng</sup>* 鋼; this sound is by some written *ko<sup>ng</sup>*, and by others *ku<sup>ng</sup>*, but the difference is immaterial, as the word is sounded as if attempted to be pronounced without any vowel, thus *k<sup>ng</sup>*. The vowel is inserted principally for the purpose of bearing the accent.

39. *Kay* 伽 is a sound so much resembling the 5th final, that when this Dictionary was commenced the same letters were employed for expressing both; but closer examination has discovered a difference; the sound of the 5th final resembling the flat *a* in *care*, and that of the 39th, the *a* in *fate*, to rhyme with *gay*, *may*, &c.

40. *Kac<sup>ng</sup>* 開 is like the 16th final, *kae*, but terminating in a nasal.

41. *K<sup>n</sup>oc* 沽 is the same with the 11th final, *koc*, converted into a nasal.

42. *ū<sup>m</sup>* 姆 is a sound attempted to be formed without opening the lips; something like the contracted 'm in *take 'm*. It is in fact merely the sound of *m*, without any vowel either before or after it, or like the reply of an indifferent person, when too lazy to open his mouth.

43. *Kwang* 光 is a sound borrowed from the Mandarin dialect, and may be sounded *koo-wang*, pronounced as a monosyllable.

44. *Kwac<sup>ng</sup>* 門 resembles the 8th final, *kwae*, converted into a nasal as if written *koo-wac<sup>ng</sup>*.

45. *Mūey* 糜 is something similar to the 25th final, *kūey*, only beginning with a nasal.

46. *K<sup>n</sup>caou* 鼻 is the same with the 12th final, *keau*, turned into a nasal.

47. *Chom* 箴; in this sound the *o* is full, as in *chop*, and rhyming with *som* in *sombre*, but pronounced as though the mouth was quite full.

48. *Gnaōu* 交 resembles the 23d final, *kaou*, only commencing with a nasal.

49. *K<sup>n</sup>o* 扛 is like the 15th final, *ko* with a nasal introduced.

50. *Gnēw* 牛 is a sound resembling the 30th final, *kew*, beginning with a nasal.

All these finals, with the exception of five, begin with a *k*, which being dropped, the remainder of the word is what properly constitutes the final. Of the other five, those beginning with *ch*, *m*, and *g*, drop those letters, and leave the rest of the word for the final; while *ū<sup>m</sup>* having no initial consonant, is a final as it stands.

The finals without the initial letters are as follow:—

1. <i>wun</i> , or <i>oo-wun</i>	11. <i>oe</i> , or <i>o-oo</i>	21. <i>ang</i>	31. <i>u<sup>ng</sup></i>	41. <i>u<sup>oc</sup></i>
2. <i>ēen</i> , or <i>e-yen</i>	12. <i>caou</i> , or <i>e-yaou</i>	22. <i>ēm</i> , or <i>e-yem</i>	32. <i>wuing</i> , or <i>ooi<sup>ng</sup></i>	42. <i>ū<sup>m</sup></i>
3. <i>im</i> , or <i>e-im</i>	13. <i>ey</i> , or <i>e-ay</i>	23. <i>aou</i>	33. <i>eo</i> , or <i>e-yo</i>	43. <i>wang</i> , or <i>oo-wang</i>
4. <i>wuy</i> , or <i>oo-wy</i>	14. <i>ēung</i> , or <i>ēong</i>	24. <i>ēa</i> , or <i>e-ya</i>	34. <i>ee<sup>ng</sup></i>	44. <i>wac<sup>ng</sup></i> , or <i>oo-wac<sup>ng</sup></i>
5. <i>ay</i>	15. <i>o</i>	25. <i>ōey</i> , or <i>o-wey</i>	35. <i>ēo<sup>ng</sup></i> , or <i>e-yēo<sup>ng</sup></i>	45. <i>mōey</i>
6. <i>an</i>	16. <i>ac</i>	26. <i>n<sup>a</sup></i>	36. <i>e<sup>n</sup>a</i> , or <i>e-y<sup>n</sup>a</i>	46. <i>u<sup>n</sup>caou</i> , or <i>u<sup>n</sup>e-yaou</i>
7. <i>ong</i>	17. <i>in</i> , or <i>e-yin</i>	27. <i>oo</i>	37. <i>w<sup>n</sup>a</i> , or <i>oo-w<sup>n</sup>a</i>	47. <i>om</i>
8. <i>wac</i> , or <i>oo-wac</i>	18. <i>ēang</i> , or <i>e-yang</i>	28. <i>a</i>	38. <i>e<sup>ng</sup></i> , or <i>u<sup>ng</sup></i>	48. <i>n<sup>aou</sup></i>
9. <i>eng</i> , or <i>e-eng</i>	19. <i>am</i>	29. <i>e</i>	39. <i>ay</i>	49. <i>n<sup>o</sup></i>
10. <i>wan</i> , or <i>oo-wan</i>	20. <i>wa</i> , or <i>oo-a</i>	30. <i>ew</i> , or <i>e-yew</i>	40. <i>ae<sup>ng</sup></i>	50. <i>n<sup>ew</sup></i> , or <i>n<sup>e</sup>-yew</i>

Of these fifty finals, thirty-three are plain, and seventeen nasal sounds. The plain sounds consist of —

Three simple vowels, -----	28. <i>ü</i> , as in <i>far</i> .
-----	29. <i>e</i> , as in <i>me</i> .
-----	15. <i>o</i> , as in <i>go</i> .
-----	11. <i>ue</i> , as in <i>hoe</i> .
-----	16. <i>ue</i> , something like <i>i</i> .
-----	5. <i>ay</i> , as a flat, in <i>care</i> .
Eight diphthongs, -----	39. <i>ay</i> , as a slender, in <i>gay</i> .
-----	13. <i>ey</i> , as in <i>they</i> .
-----	27. <i>oo</i> , as in <i>coo</i> .
-----	30. <i>ew</i> , as in <i>yew</i> .
-----	23. <i>aou</i> .
-----	24. <i>äa</i> .
Three double vowels, divided by a diæresis, -----	33. <i>ëo</i> .
-----	25. <i>öey</i> .
One triple vowel, divided by a diæresis, -----	12. <i>ëaou</i> .
-----	10. <i>am</i> .
-----	6. <i>an</i> .
Five syllables consisting of a vowel and a consonant, -----	3. <i>im</i> .
-----	17. <i>in</i> .
-----	47. <i>om</i> .
-----	21. <i>ang</i> .
Three syllables containing a vowel and two consonants, -----	9. <i>eng</i> .
-----	7. <i>ong</i> .
-----	22. <i>ëem</i> .
Two syllables containing a double vowel and a consonant, -----	2. <i>ëen</i> .
-----	18. <i>ëang</i> .
Two syllables with a double vowel and a double consonant, -----	14. <i>ëung</i> .
-----	20. <i>wa</i> .
-----	8. <i>wac</i> .
-----	10. <i>wan</i> .
Six syllables, beginning with a <i>w</i> , -----	43. <i>wang</i> .
-----	1. <i>wun</i> .
-----	4. <i>wuy</i> .

The nasals are formed from the plain sounds, by attempting to pronounce them through the nose, or by giving them a nasal twang in the termination; and are expressed by an *n*, *m*, or *ng*, being prefixed, inserted, or affixed, above the line. Of the nasals there are three kinds; first, those in which single vowels or diphthongs take, a nasal sound, which are denoted by a small *n* preceding the nasal vowel. 2dly, Those formed by a half-expressed *ng* terminating the word, and communicating its nasal sound to the whole. 3dly, Those formed by the letter *m*, in which the sound of the *m* is so prevalent, as to communicate its force to the whole word.

Of the first sort of nasals, there are eight, as follow:—

26. <sup>n</sup> a,	formed from	28. a	46. <sup>n</sup> ēaou,	formed from	19. ēaou
36. <sup>n</sup> ā,	_____	24. ā	48. <sup>n</sup> aou,	_____	23. aou
37. <sup>n</sup> wa,	_____	20. wa	49. <sup>n</sup> o,	_____	15. o
41. <sup>n</sup> oe,	_____	11. oe	50. <sup>n</sup> ew,	_____	30. ew.

In these instances all the letters after the <sup>n</sup> are nasal, though the <sup>n</sup> does not so fully alter the sound, as to deserve notice in an alphabetical arrangement. Hence in the following Dictionary, the nasal sound <sup>n</sup>a follows immediately after the plain a, and is not reserved to be inserted under the letter n; except where one of the initials l, b, or g is joined to any of the above nasal finals, in which case the power of these letters is merged into that of n, m, and gn, which are then written large, and arranged under their proper places in the alphabet.

Of the second sort of nasals, there are seven as follow:—

31. <sup>n</sup> ai <sup>ng</sup> ,	formed from	5. ay	35. <sup>n</sup> ēo <sup>ng</sup> ,	formed from	33. ēo
32. <sup>n</sup> wui <sup>ng</sup> ,	_____	4. wuy	38. <sup>n</sup> e <sup>ng</sup> ,	_____	7. ong
34. <sup>n</sup> ee <sup>ng</sup> ,	_____	29. e	40. <sup>n</sup> ac <sup>ng</sup> ,	_____	16. ac
44. <sup>n</sup> wac <sup>ng</sup> ,	_____	8. wac.			

In these cases the <sup>ng</sup> is so clearly discernible in the pronunciation of the word, that although it has not seemed necessary to write the <sup>ng</sup> large, yet attention has been paid to these letters in the alphabetical arrangement.

Of the third sort of nasals, there are two, as follow:—

42. <sup>n</sup> i <sup>m</sup>	43. <sup>n</sup> mōey.
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The number of these finals is increased by the contracted tones formed from them. These appear to the Chinese to make only a difference in the intonation, but in European writing they require a variation in the orthography. These contracted tones do not always terminate in the same letter, but vary according to the orthography of the several finals; thus finals ending in a vowel, whether nasal or plain, form the contracted tone by adding a rapid *h* to the end of the word, with a short mark on the preceding vowel, as *ka*, *kāh*; the presence of this *h* however does not intimate that the latter part of the word is aspirated, but only that it is contracted, and suddenly stopped, before the full sound of the word is completed. Finals terminating in *n*, form *t* in the contracted sound; those in *m* form *p*; and those in *ng* form *k*; according to the following table.

1. <i>Kwan</i> forms <i>lowut</i>	11. <i>Koe</i> forms <i>none</i>	21. <i>Kang</i> forms <i>kak</i>	31. <i>Kai<sup>ng</sup></i> forms <i>kai<sup>ng</sup>h</i>
2. <i>Kēen</i> <i>kēet</i>	12. <i>Keaou</i> , <i>keaoūh</i>	22. <i>Kēem</i> <i>kēep</i>	32. <i>Kwui<sup>ng</sup></i> <i>none</i>
3. <i>Kim</i> <i>kip</i>	13. <i>Key</i> <i>none</i>	23. <i>Kaou</i> <i>kaouh</i>	33. <i>Kēo</i> <i>kēoh</i>
4. <i>Kwuy</i> <i>none</i>	14. <i>Kēung</i> <i>kēuk</i>	24. <i>Kēa</i> <i>kēah</i>	34. <i>Kee<sup>ng</sup></i> <i>keē<sup>ng</sup>h</i>
5. <i>Kay</i> <i>kāyh</i>	15. <i>Ko</i> <i>koh</i>	25. <i>Kōey</i> <i>kōeyh</i>	35. <i>Kāo<sup>ng</sup></i> <i>none</i>
6. <i>Kan</i> <i>kat</i>	16. <i>Kae</i> <i>none</i>	26. <i>K<sup>n</sup>a</i> <i>k<sup>n</sup>ah</i>	36. <i>Kē<sup>n</sup>a</i> <i>none</i>
7. <i>Kong</i> <i>koh</i>	17. <i>Kan</i> <i>kat</i>	27. <i>Koe</i> <i>kōh</i>	37. <i>Kw<sup>n</sup>a</i> <i>none</i>
8. <i>Kwac</i> <i>kwāh</i>	18. <i>Kēang</i> <i>kēak</i>	28. <i>Ku</i> <i>kūh</i>	38. <i>Ke<sup>ng</sup></i> <i>none</i>
9. <i>Keng</i> <i>kek</i>	19. <i>Kam</i> <i>kāp</i>	29. <i>Ke</i> <i>kēh</i>	39. <i>Kay</i> <i>kāyh</i>
10. <i>Kwan</i> <i>kwat</i>	20. <i>Kwa</i> <i>kwāh</i>	30. <i>Kew</i> <i>none</i>	40. <i>Kac<sup>ng</sup></i> <i>none</i>

41. <i>K<sup>no</sup></i>	forms	none	44. <i>K<sup>wac<sup>ng</sup></sup></i>	forms	<i>k<sup>wac<sup>ng</sup></sup></i>	47. <i>Chom</i>	forms	<i>ch<sup>om</sup></i>
42. <i>U<sup>m</sup></i>		none	45. <i>M<sup>öey</sup></i>		none	48. <i>G<sup>neaou</sup></i>		none
43. <i>K<sup>wang</sup></i>		<i>k<sup>wak</sup></i>	46. <i>K<sup>neaou</sup></i>		<i>k<sup>neaouh</sup></i>	49. <i>K<sup>no</sup></i>		<i>k<sup>noh</sup></i>
			50. <i>G<sup>new</sup></i>	—	none.			

The fifty finals, with the thirty-four contracted sounds, if arranged alphabetically, would be as follow:—

<i>a</i>	<i>a<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>ao<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>ë<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>em</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>om</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>wan</i>	
<i><sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ak</i>	<i>ap</i>	<i>ëa</i>	<i>ëa<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>ëep</i>	<i>ëo<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>in</i>	<i>öey</i>	<i>öm<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>wac</i>	<i>wang</i>
<i>ac</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>ë<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ë<sup>n</sup>a<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>ëat</i>	<i>ëuk</i>	<i>ip</i>	<i>öey</i>	<i>ong</i>	<i>wat<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>wat</i>
<i>ac<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>an</i>	<i>ay</i>	<i>ëäh</i>	<i>ëch</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>ëu<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>it</i>	<i>öyh</i>	<i>oo</i>	<i>wac<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>wu<sup>ng</sup></i>
<i>äh</i>	<i>ang</i>	<i>ay</i>	<i>ëak</i>	<i>ëem</i>	<i>eng</i>	<i>ew</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>öh</i>	<i>ööh</i>	<i>wac<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>wun</i>
<i><sup>n</sup>äh</i>	<i>aou</i>	<i>äyh</i>	<i>ëang</i>	<i>ëen</i>	<i>e<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i><sup>n</sup>ew</i>	<i><sup>n</sup>o</i>	<i><sup>n</sup>öh</i>	<i>u<sup>m</sup></i>	<i>wäh</i>	<i>wut</i>
<i>ai<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i><sup>n</sup>aou</i>	<i>äyh</i>	<i>ëaou</i>	<i>e<sup>ng</sup></i>	<i>ëo</i>	<i>ey</i>	<i>oc</i>	<i>ok</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>wak</i>	<i>wuy</i>

These eighty-four finals, annexed to the fifteen initials, would produce one thousand two hundred and sixty distinct sounds, but many of the possible sounds according to this scheme of orthography are not used, and by a reference to the following table, it will be found that about nine hundred sounds are all that the Hok-këen people actually employ.

TABLE OF THE SOUNDS IN THE HOK-KËEN, DIALECT.

<b>A</b>	bak	bëo	bwan	chäh <sup>h</sup>	che <sup>ng</sup>	ch'hap	ch'heep
<b><sup>n</sup>a</b>	bam	bew	bwat	che	chëo	ch'hat	ch'hëet
<b>ac</b>	ban	bey	bwuy	chëa	chëöh	ch'hay	ch'hek
<b>ah</b>	bang	bin	Cha	chë <sup>n</sup> a	chëo <sup>ng</sup>	ch'häyh	ch'heng
<b>ak</b>	baou	bit	Chä	chëäh	chëuk	ch'he	ch'he <sup>ng</sup>
<b>am</b>	baouh	bo	chac	chëäk	chëung	ch'hëa	ch'hëo
<b>an</b>	bat	boe	chäh <sup>ng</sup>	chëang	chew	ch'bë <sup>n</sup> a	ch'hëöh
<b>ang</b>	bay	böey	chai <sup>ng</sup>	cheaou	chey	ch'hëäh	ch'hëo <sup>ng</sup>
<b>aou</b>	bayh	böëyh	chak	cheaouh	ch'ha	ch'hëäk	ch'hëuk
<b>ap</b>	be	böh	cham	cheöh	ch'hae	ch'hëang	ch'hëung
<b>at</b>	bëa	bok	chan	chëem	ch'hah	ch'heaou	ch'hew
<b>ay</b>	beaou	bong	chang	chëen	ch'hai <sup>ng</sup>	ch'heaouh	ch'hey
<b>äyh</b>	beöh	boo	chaou	chee <sup>ng</sup>	ch'hak	ch'heöh	ch'him
	bëen	bun	chaouh	chëep	ch'ham	ch'hëem	ch'hin
<b>Ba</b>	bëet	but	chap	chëet	ch'han	ch'hëen	ch'hip
<b>bae</b>	bek	bwa	chat	chek	ch'hang	ch'he <sup>ng</sup>	ch'hit
<b>bäh</b>	beng	bwäh	chay	cheng	ch'haou	ch'he <sup>ng</sup>	ch'ho

ch'hoe	gak	gwuy	hong	kak	k'häyh	kit	lëöh
ch'höey	gam		hoo	kam	k'he	ko	lëuk
ch'höëyh	gan	Ha	hu <sup>m</sup>	kan	k'hëa	koe	lëung
ch'hok	gang	hae	hwa	kang	k'hë <sup>n</sup> a	köey	lew
ch'hong	gaou	ha <sup>n</sup> e	hw <sup>n</sup> a	kaou	k'hëäh	köëyh	ley
ch'hoo	gap	häh	hwae	kaouh	k'hëak	kööh	lim
ch'hoöh	gat	hak	hwäh	kap	k'hëang	kok	lin
ch'hui <sup>ng</sup>	gay	ham	hwan	kat	k'heaou	kong	lip
ch'hun	ge	han	hwat	kay	k'heaöh	koo	lit
ch'hut	gëa	hang	hwui <sup>ng</sup>	käyh	k'hëöh	koöh	lo
ch'huy	g <sup>n</sup> ëa	haou	hwun	ke	k'hëem	kwa	loe
ch'hwä	gëäh	hap	hwut	këa	k'hëem	kw <sup>n</sup> a	löey
ch'hw <sup>n</sup> a	gëäk	hat	hwuy	kë <sup>n</sup> a	k'he <sup>ng</sup>	kwae	löh
ch'hwäh	gëang	hay		këäh	k'hëep	kwae <sup>ng</sup>	lok
ch'hwän	geaou	häyh	Jé	këäk	k'hëet	kwäh	long
ch'hwät	gëem	he	jëa	këang	k'hek	kwan	loo
chim	gëen	hëa	jëäk	keau	k'heng	kwang	loöh
chin	gëep	hë <sup>n</sup> a	jëang	keaoöh	k'he <sup>ng</sup>	kwat	lun
chip	gëet	hëäh	jeaou	keöh	k'hëo	kwui <sup>ng</sup>	lut
chit	gök	hëäk	jëöh	këem	k'hëöh	kwun	luy
cho	geng	hëang	jëem	këen	k'hëo <sup>ng</sup>	kwut	lwa
choe	gëo	hëaou	jëen	ke <sup>ng</sup>	k'hëuk	kwuy	lwäh
chöey	gëük	hëöh	joe <sup>ng</sup>	këep	k'hëung		lwan
chöh	gëung	hëem	jëep	këet	k'hew	La	lwat
chok	gey	hëen	jëet	kek	k'hey	lae	
chom	gim	he <sup>ng</sup>	jek	keng	k'him	läh	Ma
chömh	gin	hëep	jeng	ke <sup>ng</sup>	k'hin	lak	mäe
chong	gip	hëet	jëo	këo	k'hip	lam	mai <sup>ng</sup>
choo	git	hek	jëöh	këöh	k'hit	lan	mai <sup>ng</sup> h
chui <sup>ng</sup>	gnae	heng	jëük	këo <sup>ng</sup>	k'ho	lang	maou
chun	gnaou	he <sup>ng</sup>	jëung	këuk	k'hoe	laou	me
chut	gnay	hëo	jew	këung	k'höey	lap	më <sup>n</sup> a
chuy	gnayh	hëöh	jim	kew	k'höëyh	lat	mee <sup>ng</sup>
chwa	gneaou	hëo <sup>ng</sup>	jin	key	k'hok	lay	mee <sup>ng</sup> h
chw <sup>n</sup> a	gneaöh	hëük	jip	k'ha	k'hom	läyh	mo
chwae	gnew	hëung	jit	k'h <sup>n</sup> a	k'hong	le	möey
chwäh	gno	hew	jöey	k'hae	k'hoo	lëa	möh
chwan	gnoe	hey	joo	k'hae <sup>ng</sup>	k'hwä	lëäh	mooi <sup>ng</sup>
chwät	go	him	jun	k'häh	k'hw <sup>n</sup> a	lëäk	mw <sup>n</sup> a
	goe	hin	jwa	k'hai <sup>ng</sup>	k'hwae	lëang	
E	göey	hip	jwäh	k'häi <sup>ng</sup> h	k'hwäh	leaou	Na
ee <sup>ng</sup>	göëyh	hit	jwan	k'hak	k'hwän	leaöh	nae
eöh	gök	h <sup>n</sup> aou	jwuy	k'ham	k'hwät	leöh	nai <sup>ng</sup>
ek	gong	ho		k'han	k'hwui <sup>ng</sup>	lëem	naou
eng	goo	h <sup>n</sup> o	Ka	k'hang	k'hwun	lëen	ne
e <sup>ng</sup>	gwa	hoe	k <sup>n</sup> a	k'haou	k'hwut	lëep	në <sup>n</sup> a
ey	gwae	höey	kae	k'haöh	k'hwuy	lëet	neaou
	gwan	höëyh	kae <sup>ng</sup>	k'hap	kim	lek	nee <sup>ng</sup>
Ga	gwät	höh	käh	k'hat	kin	leng	nee <sup>ng</sup> h
gae	gwüt	hok	kai <sup>ng</sup>	k'hay	kip	lëo	nëo <sup>ng</sup>

ne <sup>ng</sup>	pe <sup>ng</sup>	p'hoöh	saou	sun	teo	t'hin	u <sup>n</sup>
new	pëo	p'hooi <sup>ng</sup>	sap	sut	tëöh	t'hit	Wa
no	pëung	p'hun	sat	sun	tëo <sup>ng</sup>	t'ho	w <sup>na</sup>
noe	pew	p'hut	say	swa	tëuk	t'hoë	wac <sup>ng</sup>
nooi <sup>ng</sup>	pey	p'hwa	säyh	sw <sup>na</sup>	tëung	t'hoëy	wac <sup>ng</sup>
nw <sup>na</sup>	p'ha	p'hw <sup>na</sup>	so	swac <sup>ng</sup>	tew	t'böh	wäch
O	p'h <sup>na</sup>	p'hwäh	sëa	swac <sup>ng</sup> h	tey	t'hok	wac <sup>ng</sup> h
oe	p'hae	p'hwau	së <sup>na</sup>	swäh	t'ha	t'hong	wäh
öey	p'hae <sup>ng</sup>	p'hwat	sëäh	swan	t'h <sup>na</sup>	t'hoo	wäh
öëyh	p'häh	p'hwuy	sëak	swat	t'hae	t'hooi <sup>ng</sup>	wah
ööh	p'hai <sup>ng</sup>	pin	sëang	swui <sup>ng</sup>	t'häh	t'hun	wat
ööh	p'hak	pit	seou		t'hai <sup>ng</sup>	t'hut	wöey
ok	p'han	po	seöh	Ta	t'hak	t'huy	wöëyh
ong	p'hang	poe	sëem	t <sup>na</sup>	t'ham	t'hwä	woo
oo	p'haou	pöey	sëen	tae	t'han	t'hw <sup>na</sup>	wui <sup>ng</sup>
öoh	p'haöh	pöh	see <sup>ng</sup>	täh	t'hang	t'hwäh	wun
Pa	p'hat	pok	sëep	tai <sup>ng</sup>	t'haou	t'hwau	wut
pac	p'hay	pong	sëet	tak	t'hap	t'hwat	wuy
pai <sup>ng</sup>	p'he	poo	sek	tam	t'hat	tim	Yang
pak	p'hë <sup>na</sup>	poöh	seng	tan	t'hay	tin	yaou
pan	p'hëäh	pooi <sup>ng</sup>	se <sup>ng</sup>	täng	t'häyh	tip	yäou
pang	p'hëang	pun	sëo	taou	t'he	tit	yëa
paou	p'heaou	put	sëöh	tap	t'hë <sup>na</sup>	to	yë <sup>na</sup>
paouh	p'hëen	pwa	sëo <sup>ng</sup>	tat	t'hëäh	toe	yëäh
pat	p'hëc <sup>ng</sup>	pw <sup>na</sup>	sëuk	tay	t'hëang	töey	yëäk
pay	p'hëet	pwac	sëung	tayh	t'heaou	töh	yëem
päyh	p'hek	pwäh	sew	te	t'hëöh	tok	yëen
pe	p'heng	pwan	sey	tëa	t'hëem	tong	yëep
pë <sup>na</sup>	p'hëo	pwat	sim	të <sup>na</sup>	t'hëen	loo	yëet
pëäh	p'hew	pwuy	sin	tëäh	t'hëc <sup>ng</sup>	toöh	yëo
pëäk	p'hey	Sa	sip	tëang	t'hëep	tooi <sup>ng</sup>	yëöh
peang	p'hin	s <sup>na</sup>	sit	teaou	t'hëet	tua	yëo <sup>ng</sup>
peaou	p'hit	sac	so	teöh	t'hëk	tut	yëük
peöh	p'ho	sac	soc	tëem	t'heng	tuy	yew
pëen	p'hoë	säh	söey	tëen	t'hëc <sup>ng</sup>	twa	yim
pee <sup>ng</sup>	p'höey	säh	söëyh	tëc <sup>ng</sup>	t'hëo	tw <sup>na</sup>	yin
pee <sup>ng</sup> h	p'höëyh	sai <sup>ng</sup>	söh	tëep	t'hëuk	twäh	yip
pëet	p'höh	sak	sok	tëet	t'hëung	twan	yit
pek	p'hok	sam	som	tek	t'hew	twat	jung
peng	p'hong	san	song	teng	t'hey		
	p'hoo	sang	soo	te <sup>ng</sup>	t'him	Üm	

## ON THE CONJUNCTION OF INITIALS AND FINALS.

The initials and finals are joined by the first letter of an initial being substituted in the place of the first letter of the final. The Hok-këen people are accustomed to join them, by first naming the final, then enumerating each initial in order, they drop the first letter of the final, and substitute the first letter of the initial in its stead. Thus:—

1. Kwun connects itself with its initials in the following manner:

*Kwun* { *l,éw p,éen k,éw k'h,é t,éy p'h,ó t'h,"a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*lun pun kwun k'hwun tun p'hun t'hun chun jun sun wun bun none ch'hun hwun.*

According to this scheme, the *w* of the final is omitted in its connection with several of the initials, but if the final be sounded *koo-wun*, that omission will not be discernible, thus:

*Koo,-wun* { *l,éw p,éen k,éw k'h,é t,éy p'h,ó t'h,"a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng &c.*  
*loo-wun poq-wun koo-wun k'hoo-wun too-wun p'hoo-wun t'hoo-wun choo-wun joo-wun soo-wun oo-wun, &c.*

These sounds however must not be too much lengthened out, but pronounced rapidly as monosyllables. The 4th, 8th, 10th, 20th, 3rd, 37th, 43d, and 44th finals, all beginning with *w*, may have that *w* preceded by, or changed into *oo*, and thus be joined with their initials in the same way as above.

2. Kéen connects itself with its initials as follows:—

*K,éen* { *l,éw p,éen k,éw k'h,é t,éy p'h,ó t'h,"a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*l,éen p,éen k,éen k'h,éen t,éen p'h,éen t'h,éen ch,éen j,éen s,éen y,éen b,éen g,éen ch'h,éen h,éen*

Here a *y* is inserted under the 11th initial, and will be found prefixed to the same initial, in its conjunction with all those finals which have *e* followed by a vowel or diphthong. This is done on account of the lengthening of the *e*, the consonant *y* being equivalent to *ee*, and being formed by placing the organs in the position of *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth. The 2d, 12th, 14th, 18th, 22d, 24th, 30th, 33d, 35th, 36th, 46th, and 50th finals are included under this rule. The 3d and 17th finals, though beginning with *t*, yet, as they have a slight sound of *e* connected with them, are included under the same rule. Under all the other finals, the conjunction with the 11th initial is formed merely by leaving out the first letter of the final.

3. Kim connects itself with its initials as follows:—

*K,im* { *l,éw p,éen k,éw k'h,é t,éy p'h,ó t'h,"a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*lim none kim k'him lim none t'him chim jim sim yim none gim ch'him him*

For the *y* under the 11th initial, see rule under the 2d final.

4. Kwuy is joined with its initials in the following manner:—

*Kwuy* { *l,éw p,éen k,éw k'h,é t,éy p'h,ó t'h,"a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*luy pwuy kwuy k'hwuy tuy p'hwuy t'huy chuy jwuy suy wuy bwuy gwuy ch'hwuy hwuy*

For the omission of the *w* in connection with some initials, see remarks under the 1st final.

5. Kay is thus joined with its initials:—

*Kay* { *l,éw p,éen k,éw k'h,é t,éy p'h,ó t'h,"a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*lay pay kay k'hay tay p'hay t'hay chay none say ay bay gay ch'hay hay*

The 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43th, 47th, 48th, 49th, and 50th finals are all joined in the same manner, without any variation. The 5th, 10th, 20th, 33d, 37th, 43d, and 44th, may also be referred to this example, which is the usual method of joining initials with finals.



Kim connects itself thus with its initials: — see the note under the 1st final.

6. Kan is thus joined with its initials:

Kan	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lan</i>	<i>pan</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>k'han</i>	<i>tan</i>	<i>p'han</i>	<i>t'han</i>	<i>chan</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>san</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>ban</i>	<i>gan</i>	<i>ch'han</i>	<i>han</i>

7. Kong forms its junction with its initials in a similar manner, thus:

Kong	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>bún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>long</i>	<i>pong</i>	<i>kong</i>	<i>k'hong</i>	<i>tong</i>	<i>p'hong</i>	<i>t'hong</i>	<i>chong</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>song</i>	<i>ong</i>	<i>bong</i>	<i>gong</i>	<i>ch'hong</i>	<i>hong</i>

8. Kwae joins with its initials thus:

Kwae	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>none</i>	<i>pwae</i>	<i>kwae</i>	<i>k'hwae</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>chwae</i>	<i>nong</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>wae</i>	<i>hwae</i>	<i>gwae</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>hwae</i>

9. Keng is thus joined with its initials: —

Keng	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>leng</i>	<i>peng</i>	<i>keng</i>	<i>k'heng</i>	<i>teng</i>	<i>p'heng</i>	<i>t'heng</i>	<i>cheng</i>	<i>jeug</i>	<i>eng</i>	<i>zug</i>	<i>beng</i>	<i>geng</i>	<i>ch'heng</i>	<i>heng</i>

10. Kwan unites thus with its initials:

Kwan	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lwan</i>	<i>pwán</i>	<i>kwán</i>	<i>k'hwán</i>	<i>twán</i>	<i>p'hwán</i>	<i>t'hwán</i>	<i>chwán</i>	<i>fwán</i>	<i>swán</i>	<i>wán</i>	<i>dwán</i>	<i>gwán</i>	<i>ch'hwán</i>	<i>hwán</i>

11. Koe connects itself thus with its initials:

Koe	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>loc</i>	<i>poe</i>	<i>koe</i>	<i>k'hoe</i>	<i>loc</i>	<i>p'hoe</i>	<i>t'hoe</i>	<i>choe</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>soe</i>	<i>oe</i>	<i>boe</i>	<i>goe</i>	<i>ch'hoe</i>	<i>hoe</i>

12. Kéaou is thus joined with its initials: — see the note under the 2d final.

Kéaou	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>l,éaou</i>	<i>p,éaou</i>	<i>k,éaou</i>	<i>k'h,éaou</i>	<i>l,éaou</i>	<i>p'h,éaou</i>	<i>t'h,éaou</i>	<i>ch,éaou</i>	<i>j,éaou</i>	<i>s,éaou</i>	<i>,éaou</i>	<i>b,éaou</i>	<i>g,éaou</i>	<i>ch'h,éaou</i>	<i>h,éaou</i>

13. Key is thus united with its initials:

Key	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>ley</i>	<i>pey</i>	<i>key</i>	<i>k'hey</i>	<i>tey</i>	<i>p'hey</i>	<i>t'hey</i>	<i>chey</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>tey</i>	<i>hey</i>	<i>goy</i>	<i>key</i>	<i>ch'hey</i>	<i>hey</i>

14. Kéung unites thus with its initials; — see the note under the 3d final.

Kéung	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>l,éung</i>	<i>p,éung</i>	<i>k,éung</i>	<i>k'h,éung</i>	<i>l,éung</i>	<i>p'h,éung</i>	<i>t'h,éung</i>	<i>ch,éung</i>	<i>j,éung</i>	<i>s,éung</i>	<i>,éung</i>	<i>b,éung</i>	<i>g,éung</i>	<i>ch'h,éung</i>	<i>h,éung</i>

15. Ko unites thus with its initials:

Ko	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lo</i>	<i>po</i>	<i>ko</i>	<i>k'ho</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>p'ho</i>	<i>t'ho</i>	<i>cho</i>	<i>nong</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>bo</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>ch'ho</i>	<i>ho</i>

16. Kae connects itself with its initials thus:

Kae	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,ún</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lae</i>	<i>paé</i>	<i>kaé</i>	<i>k'haé</i>	<i>taé</i>	<i>p'haé</i>	<i>t'haé</i>	<i>chaé</i>	<i>nong</i>	<i>saé</i>	<i>ae</i>	<i>baé</i>	<i>gaé</i>	<i>ch'haé</i>	<i>haé</i>

17. Kin connects itself thus with its initials: — see the note under the 2d final.

Kin	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lin</i>	<i>pin</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>k'hín</i>	<i>tin</i>	<i>p'hín</i>	<i>t'hín</i>	<i>chín</i>	<i>jin</i>	<i>sin</i>	<i>yín</i>	<i>bin</i>	<i>gin</i>	<i>ch'hín</i>	<i>hín</i>

18. Kēang joins thus with its initials: — see the note above.

Kēang	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lēang</i>	<i>pēang</i>	<i>kēang</i>	<i>k'hēang</i>	<i>tēang</i>	<i>p'hēang</i>	<i>t'hēang</i>	<i>chēang</i>	<i>jēang</i>	<i>sēang</i>	<i>yēang</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>gēang</i>	<i>ch'hēang</i>	<i>hēang</i>

19. Kam joins with its initials in the usual way, thus: —

Kam	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lom</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>kam</i>	<i>k'hám</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>t'hám</i>	<i>chám</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>sám</i>	<i>ám</i>	<i>ám</i>	<i>gám</i>	<i>ch'hám</i>	<i>hám</i>

20. Kwa unites with its initials thus: —

Kwa	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lwa</i>	<i>pwá</i>	<i>kwa</i>	<i>k'hwa</i>	<i>twá</i>	<i>p'hwa</i>	<i>t'hwa</i>	<i>chwa</i>	<i>ywa</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>gwa</i>	<i>ch'hwa</i>	<i>hwa</i>

21. Kang joins with its initials as follows: —

Kang	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lang</i>	<i>pang</i>	<i>kang</i>	<i>k'háng</i>	<i>tang</i>	<i>p'háng</i>	<i>t'háng</i>	<i>chang</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>ang</i>	<i>ang</i>	<i>gáng</i>	<i>ch'háng</i>	<i>háng</i>

22. Kēem is thus connected with its initials: — see note under the 2d final.

Kēem	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lēm</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>kēm</i>	<i>k'hēm</i>	<i>tēm</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>t'hēm</i>	<i>chēm</i>	<i>jēm</i>	<i>sēm</i>	<i>yēm</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>gēm</i>	<i>ch'hēm</i>	<i>hēm</i>

23. Kaou is joined thus with its initials: —

Kaou	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>laou</i>	<i>paou</i>	<i>kaou</i>	<i>k'haou</i>	<i>taou</i>	<i>p'haou</i>	<i>t'haou</i>	<i>chaou</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>saou</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>baou</i>	<i>gaou</i>	<i>ch'haou</i>	<i>haou</i>

24. Kēa unites with its initials thus; see the note under the 2d final.

Kēa	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lēa</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>kēa</i>	<i>k'hēa</i>	<i>tēa</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>chēa</i>	<i>jēa</i>	<i>sēa</i>	<i>yēa</i>	<i>bēa</i>	<i>gēa</i>	<i>ch'hēa</i>	<i>hēa</i>

25. Kōey unites thus with its initials,

Kōey	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>lōey</i>	<i>pōey</i>	<i>kōey</i>	<i>k'hōey</i>	<i>tōey</i>	<i>p'hōey</i>	<i>t'hōey</i>	<i>chōey</i>	<i>jōey</i>	<i>sōey</i>	<i>ōey</i>	<i>bōey</i>	<i>gōey</i>	<i>ch'hōey</i>	<i>hōey</i>

N. B. *ōey* is sometimes written *wōey*, because this final *kōey* has something of the sound of a *w* in it, and may be pronounced *ko-wey*.

26. K<sup>n</sup>a joins thus with its initials.

K <sup>n</sup> a	{	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch,eng</i>	<i>j,íp</i>	<i>s,é</i>	<i>,eng</i>	<i>b,án</i>	<i>g,é</i>	<i>ch'h,ut</i>	<i>h,é</i>
	{	<i>na</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>k<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>k'h<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>t<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>p'h<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>t'h<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>ch<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>s<sup>n</sup>a</i>	<i>n<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>nōng</i>	<i>nōng</i>

This being the first of the nasals, it becomes necessary to notice the variation of some of the initials, when connected with nasal finals; such as the 1st, the 12th, and sometimes the 13th, initials, which lose in a great

measure their original sounds, and merge into those of the nasals; thus *l* becomes *n* or *l<sup>n</sup>*, *b* becomes *m*, and *g* is converted into *gn*. Indeed, so much is the sound of the initial letter lost in the nasal, that to a learner's ear the words under the above initials appear to have the sound of *n*, *m*, and *gn* full; and thus it has been thought advisable to write them in the following dictionary: but a little closer attention to the sound of the 1st initial when connected with a nasal final, will convince the student that the *l* is not altogether lost, but enters in some measure into the sound of the word, as though *na* were written *l<sup>n</sup>a*, but pronounced through the nose, with a little more stress laid on the *n* than on the *l*. The sound of *b*, in the 12th initial is more completely merged into that of *m*, yet pronounced with a whining noise, like a child crying *ma*. The sound of *g*, when connected with a nasal final, is more evidently preserved than the other two, and is pronounced as though written *gn* full, with a strong nasal sound.

27. Koo is joined thus with its initials:

Koo { *l,éw p,één k,éw k'h,è t,éy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*loo poo koo k'hoo too p'hoo t'hoo choo joo soo oo boo goo ch'hoo hoo*

The sound of *oo* under the 11th initial is sometimes written *woo*, because this final has something of the sound of *w* in it, as though drawled out into *koo-woo*; and this latter form has usually been followed in the succeeding pages.

28. Ka joins thus with its initials:

Ka { *l,éw p,één k,éw k'h,è t,éy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*la pa ka k'ha ta p'ha t'ha cha none sa a ba ga ch'ha ha*

29. Ke unites with its initials in the usual way:

Ke { *l,éw p,één k,éw k'h,è t,éy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*le pe ke k'he te p'he t'he che je se e be ge ch'he he*

30. Kew connects itself thus with its initials:—see the rule under the 2d final.

Kew { *l,éw p,één k,éw k'h,è t,éy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*lew pew kew k'hew t'ew p'hew t'hew chew jew sew yew bew gew ch'hew hew*

31. Kai<sup>ng</sup> joins with its initials thus:

Kai<sup>ng</sup> { *l,éw p,één k,éw k'h,è t,éy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*nai<sup>ng</sup> pai<sup>ng</sup> kai<sup>ng</sup> k'hai<sup>ng</sup> tai<sup>ng</sup> p'hai<sup>ng</sup> t'hai<sup>ng</sup> chai<sup>ng</sup> none sai<sup>ng</sup> ai<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup> gnay ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> hai<sup>ng</sup>*

This being a nasal final, the 1st and 12th initials in connection with it are changed from *l* and *b*, to *n* and *m*; and the 13th initial *g* is written *gn*, with the omission of the final *ng*, the *i* being changed into *y*; though it must be remembered that this sound is to be pronounced through the nose, retaining the full power of both the *g* and *n*, at the beginning of the word.

32. Kwui<sup>ng</sup> connects itself thus with its initials:

Kwui<sup>ng</sup> { *l,éw p,één k,éw k'h,è t,éy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*nooi<sup>ng</sup> pooi<sup>ng</sup> kwui<sup>ng</sup> k'hucui<sup>ng</sup> tooi<sup>ng</sup> p'hooi<sup>ng</sup> t'hooi<sup>ng</sup> chu<sup>ng</sup> srui<sup>ng</sup> wui<sup>ng</sup> mooi<sup>ng</sup> none ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> hui<sup>ng</sup>*

This final being nasal, the 1st and 12th initials undergo an alteration as mentioned under the 26th final; but

there are also changes in the vowels, which make a difference in appearance while there is none in reality, the vowels being changed only to accommodate the vowel sound to the different consonants of the initials, but if the final be written *koo-i<sup>ng</sup>*, the whole will correspond. See under the 1st final.

33. K<sup>eo</sup> unites thus with its initials:—see the note under the 2d final.

K<sup>eo</sup> { *l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*lëo pëo këo k'hëo tëo p'hëo t'hëo chëo jëo sëo yëo bëo gëo ch'hëo hëo*

34. Kee<sup>ng</sup> joins thus with its initials:—see under the 26th and 31st finals.

Kee<sup>ng</sup> { *l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*nee<sup>ng</sup> pee<sup>ng</sup> kee<sup>ng</sup> k'hee<sup>ng</sup> tee<sup>ng</sup> p'hee<sup>ng</sup> t'hee<sup>ng</sup> chee<sup>ng</sup> jee<sup>ng</sup> see<sup>ng</sup> ee<sup>ng</sup> mee<sup>ng</sup> none ch'hee<sup>ng</sup> hee<sup>ng</sup>*

35. K<sup>eo</sup><sup>ng</sup> unites thus with its initials:—see remarks under the 2d, 26th and 31st finals.

K<sup>eo</sup><sup>ng</sup> { *l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,un g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*nëo<sup>ng</sup> none këo<sup>ng</sup> k'hëo<sup>ng</sup> tëo<sup>ng</sup> none none chëo<sup>ng</sup> none sëo<sup>ng</sup> yëo<sup>ng</sup> none none ch'hëo<sup>ng</sup> hëo<sup>ng</sup>*

36. K<sup>ë</sup><sup>n</sup>a joins thus with its initials:—see remarks under the 2d, 26th, and 31st finals.

K<sup>ë</sup><sup>n</sup>a { *l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*na pë<sup>n</sup>a i<sup>n</sup>a k'hë<sup>n</sup>a të<sup>n</sup>a p'hë<sup>n</sup>a t'hë<sup>n</sup>a chë<sup>n</sup>a none së<sup>n</sup>a yë<sup>n</sup>a mëa g<sup>n</sup>ëa ch'hë<sup>n</sup>a hë<sup>n</sup>a*

Here the little <sup>n</sup> denoting the nasal, is omitted under the 1st and 12th initials as unnecessary, it being contained in the *n* and *m* at the beginning of the words; under the 13th initial it is retained.

37. Kw<sup>n</sup>a connects thus with its initials:—see under the 26th and 31st finals.

Kw<sup>n</sup>a { *l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*nw<sup>n</sup>a pw<sup>n</sup>a kw<sup>n</sup>a k'hw<sup>n</sup>a tw<sup>n</sup>a p'hw<sup>n</sup>a t'hw<sup>n</sup>a chw<sup>n</sup>a none sw<sup>n</sup>a w<sup>n</sup>a mw<sup>n</sup>a none ch'hw<sup>n</sup>a hw<sup>n</sup>a*

38. Ke<sup>ng</sup> joins thus with its initials:—see remarks under the 26th and 31st finals.

Ke<sup>ng</sup> { *l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*ne<sup>ng</sup> pe<sup>ng</sup> ke<sup>ng</sup> k'he<sup>ng</sup> te<sup>ng</sup> none t'he<sup>ng</sup> che<sup>ng</sup> none se<sup>ng</sup> e<sup>ng</sup> none none ch'he<sup>ng</sup> he<sup>ng</sup>*

39. Kay unites thus with its initials:

Kay { *l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,<sup>n</sup>a ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é*  
*lay none kay k'hay tay none t'hay chay none say ay bay gay ch'hay hay*

40. Kae<sup>ng</sup> joins with its initials thus:—see under the 26th and 31st finals.

Kae<sup>ng</sup> { *l,éw k,éw k'h,è p'h,ó ch,eng s,é b,ún g,é h,é*  
*nae kae<sup>ng</sup> k'hae<sup>ng</sup> p'hae<sup>ng</sup> chae<sup>ng</sup> sae<sup>ng</sup> mae gnae hae<sup>ng</sup>*

Under this final the *l*, *b*, and *g*, are changed by the nasal as noticed under the 26th and 31st finals, but the small <sup>ngs</sup> are omitted, as being included in the nasal at the beginning of the word, though care must still be taken to pronounce the whole as coming from the nose.

41. K<sup>n</sup>oe is found connected with only three initials thus:—K<sup>n</sup>oe { *l,éw k,éw g,é*  
*noe k<sup>n</sup>oe gnoe*

42.  $U^m$  is found in connection with only two initials thus:— $U^m$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} ,eng & h,\acute{e} \\ u^m & hu^m \end{array} \right.$

This final  $u^m$  is found in connection with only these two initials, the first of which resembles the sound of  $um$  and the latter  $hum$ , both attempted to be pronounced without opening the mouth.

43. Kwang is found united with only three initials thus:— $Kwang$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} k,\acute{e}w & ,eng & h,\acute{e} \\ kwang & wang & hwang \end{array} \right.$

44.  $Kae^{ng}$  is found connected with only four initials:— $Kwae^{ng}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} k,\acute{e}w & s,\acute{e} & ,eng & b,\acute{u}n \\ kwae^{ng} & swae^{ng} & wae^{ng} & bwae^{ng} \end{array} \right.$

45.  $M\ddot{o}ey$  is found connected with only one initial; as  $b,\acute{u}n$ ,— $m\ddot{o}ey$ .

46.  $K^{n}eaou$  is connected with only three initials, thus:— $K^{n}eaou$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} l,\acute{e}w & k,\acute{e}w & g,\acute{e} \\ neaou & k^{n}eaou & gneaou \end{array} \right.$

47. Chom is found connected with four initials, thus:— $Chom$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} k'h,\acute{e} & t,\acute{e}y & ch,eng & s,\acute{e} \\ k'hom & tom & chom & som \end{array} \right.$

48.  $Gnaou$  is connected with only four initials, thus:— $Gnaou$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} l,\acute{e}w & b,\acute{u}n & g,\acute{e} & h,\acute{e} \\ naou & maou & gnaou & h^{n}aou \end{array} \right.$

49.  $K^{no}$  is found in connection with five initials, thus:— $K^{no}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{lllll} l,\acute{e}w & k,\acute{e}w & b,\acute{u}n & g,\acute{e} & h,\acute{e} \\ no & h^{no} & mo & g^{no} & h^{no} \end{array} \right.$

50.  $Gn\acute{e}w$  is found connected with only two initials, thus:— $Gn\acute{e}w$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} l,\acute{e}w & g,\acute{e} \\ new & gnew \end{array} \right.$

For a complete view of the initials and finals, with the method of joining them, see the following table.

A TABLE OF THE INITIALS AND FINALS OF THE HOK-

FINALS.	柳 L-éw	邊 P-ëen	求 K-êw	去 K'h-è	地 T-ëy	頗 P'h-ó	他 T'h-ná
1 君 K,wun	縮 <i>lun</i>	分 <i>pun</i>	君 <i>kwun</i>	坤 <i>k'hwun</i>	敦 <i>tun</i>	奔 <i>p'hun</i>	忝 <i>t'hun</i>
2 堅 K,ëen	噤 <i>lëen</i>	邊 <i>pëen</i>	堅 <i>këen</i>	愆 <i>k'hëen</i>	顛 <i>tëen</i>	偏 <i>p'hëen</i>	天 <i>t'hëen</i>
3 金 K,jim	凜 <i>lím</i>	○ <i>pim</i>	金 <i>kim</i>	欽 <i>k'him</i>	彪 <i>tim</i>	○ <i>p'him</i>	琛 <i>t'him</i>
4 規 K,wuy	腫 <i>luy</i>	悲 <i>pwuy</i>	規 <i>kwuy</i>	虧 <i>k'hwuy</i>	追 <i>tuy</i>	屁 <i>p'hwuy</i>	推 <i>t'huy</i>
5 嘉 K,ay	詼 <i>láy</i>	改 <i>pay</i>	嘉 <i>kay</i>	呿 <i>k'hay</i>	茶 <i>táy</i>	帕 <i>p'háy</i>	柰 <i>t'hay</i>
6 干 K,an	跣 <i>lan</i>	班 <i>pan</i>	干 <i>kan</i>	看 <i>k'han</i>	丹 <i>tan</i>	扳 <i>p'han</i>	灘 <i>t'han</i>
7 公 K,ong	鑿 <i>long</i>	榜 <i>póng</i>	公 <i>kong</i>	空 <i>k'hong</i>	東 <i>tong</i>	磅 <i>p'hong</i>	通 <i>t'hong</i>
8 乖 K,wae	○ <i>lwae</i>	扒 <i>pwàè</i>	乖 <i>kwae</i>	勦 <i>k'hwae</i>	○ <i>twae</i>	○ <i>p'hwae</i>	○ <i>t'hwae</i>
9 經 K,eng	乳 <i>leng</i>	兵 <i>peng</i>	經 <i>keng</i>	傾 <i>k'heng</i>	丁 <i>teng</i>	烹 <i>p'heng</i>	聽 <i>t'heng</i>
10 觀 K,wán	煖 <i>lwán</i>	般 <i>pwán</i>	觀 <i>kwán</i>	寬 <i>k'hwán</i>	端 <i>twán</i>	烹 <i>p'hwán</i>	湍 <i>t'hwán</i>
11 沽 K,oe	魯 <i>loé</i>	哺 <i>poe</i>	沽 <i>koé</i>	箍 <i>k'hoé</i>	都 <i>toe</i>	菩 <i>p'hoé</i>	偷 <i>t'hoé</i>
12 嬌 K,eaou	瘰 <i>leaou</i>	標 <i>peaou</i>	嬌 <i>keaou</i>	橈 <i>k'heaou</i>	朝 <i>teaou</i>	儻 <i>p'heaou</i>	挑 <i>t'heaou</i>
13 稽 K,ey	禮 <i>léy</i>	篋 <i>pey</i>	稽 <i>key</i>	溪 <i>k'hey</i>	低 <i>tey</i>	批 <i>p'hey</i>	梯 <i>t'hey</i>
14 恭 K,ëung	龍 <i>lëung</i>	餽 <i>pëung</i>	恭 <i>këung</i>	穹 <i>k'hëung</i>	中 <i>tëung</i>	○ <i>p'hëung</i>	衷 <i>t'hëung</i>
15 高 K,o	覲 <i>lo</i>	褒 <i>po</i>	高 <i>ko</i>	科 <i>k'ho</i>	刀 <i>to</i>	波 <i>p'ho</i>	拖 <i>t'ho</i>
16 皆 K,ae	來 <i>laê</i>	擺 <i>paé</i>	皆 <i>kae</i>	開 <i>k'hae</i>	憶 <i>tae</i>	配 <i>p'hae</i>	台 <i>t'hae</i>
17 巾 K,in	簪 <i>lin</i>	賓 <i>pin</i>	巾 <i>kin</i>	歛 <i>k'hin</i>	珍 <i>tin</i>	繽 <i>p'hin</i>	趁 <i>t'hin</i>
18 姜 K,ëang	良 <i>lëang</i>	兵 <i>pëang</i>	姜 <i>këang</i>	腔 <i>k'hëang</i>	張 <i>tëang</i>	刪 <i>p'hëang</i>	暢 <i>t'hëang</i>
19 甘 K,am	婪 <i>lam</i>	○ <i>pam</i>	甘 <i>kam</i>	堪 <i>k'ham</i>	擔 <i>tam</i>	○ <i>p'ham</i>	探 <i>t'ham</i>
20 瓜 K,wa	瀨 <i>lwà</i>	簸 <i>pwà</i>	瓜 <i>kwa</i>	誇 <i>k'hwà</i>	帶 <i>twà</i>	○ <i>p'hwà</i>	泰 <i>t'hwà</i>
21 江 K,ang	砵 <i>lang</i>	邦 <i>pang</i>	江 <i>kang</i>	空 <i>k'hang</i>	東 <i>tang</i>	香 <i>p'hang</i>	臆 <i>t'hang</i>
22 兼 K,ëem	拈 <i>lëem</i>	○ <i>pëem</i>	兼 <i>këem</i>	謙 <i>k'hëem</i>	沾 <i>tëem</i>	○ <i>p'hëem</i>	添 <i>t'hëem</i>
23 交 K,aou	佬 <i>laou</i>	包 <i>paou</i>	交 <i>kaou</i>	敲 <i>k'haou</i>	兜 <i>taou</i>	拋 <i>p'haou</i>	偷 <i>t'haou</i>
24 迦 K,ëa	臙 <i>lëa</i>	○ <i>pëa</i>	迦 <i>këa</i>	奇 <i>k'hëa</i>	爹 <i>tëa</i>	○ <i>p'hëa</i>	○ <i>t'hëa</i>
25 檜 K,öey	丙 <i>löey</i>	杯 <i>pöey</i>	檜 <i>köey</i>	魁 <i>k'höey</i>	對 <i>töey</i>	坏 <i>p'höey</i>	焯 <i>t'höey</i>
26 監 K,ná	拏 <i>ná</i>	○ <i>p'ná</i>	監 <i>k'ná</i>	堪 <i>k'h'ná</i>	今 <i>t'ná</i>	枇 <i>p'h'ná</i>	他 <i>t'h'ná</i>
27 艫 K,oo	汝 <i>loó</i>	斧 <i>poó</i>	艫 <i>koo</i>	丘 <i>k'hoo</i>	蛛 <i>too</i>	呼 <i>p'hoo</i>	筋 <i>t'hoo</i>
28 膠 K,a	拉 <i>la</i>	巴 <i>pa</i>	膠 <i>ka</i>	脚 <i>k'ha</i>	乾 <i>ta</i>	矚 <i>p'ha</i>	麥 <i>t'hà</i>
29 居 K,e	臙 <i>le</i>	悲 <i>pe</i>	居 <i>ke</i>	欺 <i>k'he</i>	知 <i>te</i>	丕 <i>p'he</i>	筍 <i>t'he</i>
30 以 K,ew	鰕 <i>lew</i>	彪 <i>pew</i>	以 <i>kew</i>	丘 <i>k'hew</i>	丟 <i>tew</i>	夢 <i>p'hew</i>	抽 <i>t'hew</i>
31 更 K,ai <sup>ng</sup>	嫻 <i>nai<sup>ng</sup></i>	拼 <i>pai<sup>ng</sup></i>	更 <i>kai<sup>ng</sup></i>	坑 <i>k'hai<sup>ng</sup></i>	瞠 <i>tai<sup>ng</sup></i>	擗 <i>p'hai<sup>ng</sup></i>	撐 <i>t'hai<sup>ng</sup></i>
32 禪 K,wui <sup>ng</sup>	駛 <i>nooi<sup>ng</sup></i>	方 <i>pooi<sup>ng</sup></i>	禪 <i>kwui<sup>ng</sup></i>	勸 <i>k'hwui<sup>ng</sup></i>	轉 <i>tooi<sup>ng</sup></i>	鑄 <i>p'hooi<sup>ng</sup></i>	傳 <i>t'hooi<sup>ng</sup></i>
33 茄 K,ëo	喇 <i>lëó</i>	標 <i>pëó</i>	茄 <i>këó</i>	微 <i>k'hëó</i>	鈞 <i>tëó</i>	票 <i>p'hëó</i>	挑 <i>t'hëó</i>
34 梔 K,ee <sup>ng</sup>	拈 <i>nee<sup>ng</sup></i>	邊 <i>pëe<sup>ng</sup></i>	梔 <i>kee<sup>ng</sup></i>	鉗 <i>k'heé<sup>ng</sup></i>	甜 <i>tee<sup>ng</sup></i>	篇 <i>p'heé<sup>ng</sup></i>	天 <i>t'heé<sup>ng</sup></i>

## KĒEN DIALECT, WITH THE METHOD OF JOINING THEM.

曾 Ch-eng	入 J-ip	時 S-ê	英 E-ng	門 B-ûn	語 G-é	出 Ch-hut	喜 H-é
尊 chun	潤 jün	孫 sun	温 wun	門 bün	○ gwun	春 ch'hun	分 hwun
亶 chēen	然 jēen	先 sēen	烟 yēen	免 bēen	研 gēen	千 ch'hēen	軒 hēen
斟 chim	王 jīm	心 sim	音 yim	○ bim	吟 gīm	深 ch'him	欣 him
錐 chuy	稜 jwáy	雖 suy	威 wuy	激 bwuy	危 gwuy	推 ch'huy	飛 hwuy
查 chay	○ jay	沙 say	窳 ay	馬 báy	牙 gáy	差 ch'hay	颯 hay
繪 chan	○ jan	山 san	安 an	曼 bán	言 gán	食 ch'han	預 han
示 chong	○ jong	喪 song	翁 ong	摸 bong	昂 góng	倉 ch'hong	預 hong
擇 chwae	○ jwae	○ swae	歪 wae	○ bwae	詭 gwae	○ chwae	蟪 hwae
曾 cheng	仍 jēng	生 seng	英 eng	明 bèng	迎 gēng	清 ch'heng	兄 heng
專 chwan	軟 jwán	宣 swan	冤 wan	瞞 bwán	元 gwán	川 ch'hwan	歡 hwan
邾 choe	○ joe	穌 soe	烏 oe	謀 boè	吾 goð	粗 ch'hoe	呼 hoe
焦 cheaou	爪 jeáou	消 seaou	夭 yaou	苗 heáou	堯 geáou	鋤 ch'heaou	囂 heaou
儕 chey	○ jey	西 sey	挨 ey	迷 bèy	倪 gēy	妻 ch'hey	際 hey
終 chēung	娥 jeúng	嵩 sēung	雍 yung	○ bèung	邛 geúng	充 ch'héung	凶 héung
侄 cho	○ jo	搔 so	阿 o	無 bō	岷 gō	磋 ch'ho	呵 ho
哉 chae	○ jae	獅 sae	哀 ae	埋 bað	涯 gæ	猜 ch'hae	參 hae
真 chin	人 jīn	身 sin	因 yin	民 bīn	銀 gīn	覩 ch'hin	與 hūa
章 chēang	壤 jeáng	相 séang	央 yang	○ bèang	鉞 geang	昌 ch'héang	香 héang
贖 cham	○ jam	三 sam	庵 am	鉛 bām	儻 gam	參 ch'ham	醋 ham
紙 chwá	若 jwá	搓 swa	話 wá	磨 bwá	外 gwá	搨 ch'hwa	剗 hwa
椽 chang	○ jang	雙 sang	翁 ang	龐 bāng	仰 gāng	葱 ch'hang	烘 hang
占 chēem	染 jeém	織 sēem	奄 yēem	○ bēem	嚴 gēem	僉 ch'héem	杖 héem
精 chaou	○ jaou	梢 saou	歐 aou	卯 baou	賢 gaou	鈔 ch'haou	哮 haou
遮 chēa	遮 jēa	除 sēa	也 yéa	七 bēa	映 géa	車 ch'héa	靴 hea
罪 chōey	縵 jōey	衰 sōey	喂 öey	尾 bōey	外 gōey	吹 ch'hōey	灰 hoey
整 ch'á	○ j'á	衫 sna	歌 ña	馬 má	○ g'á	○ ch'h'á	○ h'á
朱 choo	字 joō	思 soo	污 oo	無 boð	牛 goð	玼 ch'hoð	夫 loo
查 cha	○ ja	些 sa	啞 a	疤 ba	鬚 ga	又 ch'ha	噓 ha
之 che	乳 jé	施 se	伊 e	迷 be	嗅 ge	睢 ch'he	希 he
舟 chew	蹂 jew	修 sew	憂 yew	繆 bèw	囊 gēw	秋 ch'hew	休 hew
爭 ch'ai <sup>ng</sup>	○ j'ai <sup>ng</sup>	生 sai <sup>ng</sup>	嬰 ai <sup>ng</sup>	據 mai <sup>ng</sup>	叢 gnay	星 ch'hai <sup>ng</sup>	倅 hai <sup>ng</sup>
磚 chui <sup>ng</sup>	○ jui <sup>ng</sup>	孫 sui <sup>ng</sup>	捫 wui <sup>ng</sup>	麼 moo <sup>ng</sup>	○ gnui <sup>ng</sup>	川 ch'hui <sup>ng</sup>	荒 hui <sup>ng</sup>
蕉 chēo	尿 jēo	燒 sēo	腰 yēo	描 bēo	螻 géo	鵲 ch'hēo	鳴 hēo
漣 chee <sup>ng</sup>	爾 jee <sup>ng</sup>	茲 sce <sup>ng</sup>	寢 ee <sup>ng</sup>	彌 mee <sup>ng</sup>	○ gnee <sup>ng</sup>	鮮 ch'hee <sup>ng</sup>	啍 hee <sup>ng</sup>

## A TABLE OF THE INITIALS AND FINALS OF THE HOK-

FINALS.	柳 L-éw	邊 P-ëen	求 K-êw	去 K'h-è	地 T-ëy	頗 P'h-ó	他 T'h-na
35 薑 K,é <sup>ng</sup>	兩 n <sup>é</sup> ó <sup>ng</sup>	○ p <sup>é</sup> o <sup>ng</sup>	薑 k <sup>é</sup> o <sup>ng</sup>	腔 k'h <sup>é</sup> o <sup>ng</sup>	張 t <sup>é</sup> o <sup>ng</sup>	○ p'h <sup>é</sup> o <sup>ng</sup>	○ t'h <sup>é</sup> o <sup>ng</sup>
36 驚 K,é <sup>na</sup>	傾 n <sup>é</sup> 'á	兵 p <sup>é</sup> 'a	驚 k <sup>é</sup> 'a	慶 k'h <sup>é</sup> 'á	打 t <sup>é</sup> 'a	解 p'h <sup>é</sup> 'a	聽 t'h <sup>é</sup> 'a
37 官 K,w <sup>na</sup>	爛 n <sup>w</sup> 'á	般 p <sup>w</sup> 'a	官 kw <sup>na</sup>	寬 k'hw <sup>na</sup>	單 tw <sup>na</sup>	潘 p'hw <sup>na</sup>	歡 t'hw <sup>na</sup>
38 鋼 K,e <sup>ng</sup>	郎 n <sup>e</sup> 'ng	榜 p <sup>e</sup> 'ng	鋼 ke <sup>ng</sup>	康 k'he <sup>ng</sup>	當 te <sup>ng</sup>	○ p'h <sup>e</sup> 'ng	湯 t'he <sup>ng</sup>
39 伽 K,ay	諷 láy	○ pay	伽 kay	伽 k'hay	矣 tay	○ p'hay	胎 t'hay
40 間 K,ae <sup>ng</sup>	乃 na <sup>e</sup>	○ pae <sup>ng</sup>	間 kae <sup>ng</sup>	嘍 k'hae <sup>ng</sup>	○ tae <sup>ng</sup>	夕 p'hae <sup>ng</sup>	○ t'hae <sup>ng</sup>
41 姑 K, <sup>noe</sup>	奴 n <sup>o</sup> é	○ p <sup>n</sup> oe	姑 k <sup>n</sup> oe	○ k'h <sup>n</sup> oe	○ t <sup>n</sup> oe	○ p'h <sup>n</sup> oe	○ t'h <sup>n</sup> oe
42 姆 U <sup>m</sup>	○ nu <sup>m</sup>	○ pu <sup>m</sup>	○ ku <sup>m</sup>	○ k'hu <sup>m</sup>	○ tu <sup>m</sup>	○ p'hu <sup>m</sup>	○ t'hu <sup>m</sup>
43 光 K,wang	○ lwang	○ pwang	光 kwang	○ k'hwang	○ twang	○ p'hwang	○ t'hwang
44 門 K,wae <sup>ng</sup>	○ nwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ pwae <sup>ng</sup>	門 kwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ k'hwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ twae <sup>ng</sup>	○ p'hwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ t'hwae <sup>ng</sup>
45 糜 M,öey	○ nöey	○ p <sup>n</sup> öey	○ k <sup>n</sup> öey	○ k'h <sup>n</sup> öey	○ t <sup>n</sup> öey	○ p'h <sup>n</sup> öey	○ t'h <sup>n</sup> öey
46 噪 K, <sup>neaou</sup>	猫 neaou	○ p <sup>n</sup> eaou	噪 k <sup>n</sup> eaou	○ k'h <sup>n</sup> eaou	○ t <sup>n</sup> eaou	○ p'h <sup>n</sup> eaou	○ t'h <sup>n</sup> eaou
47 箴 C,hom	○ lom	○ pom	○ kom	嘍 k'hom	井 t <sup>óm</sup>	○ p'hom	○ t'hom
48 交 G,nádu	撓 nádu	○ p <sup>n</sup> au	○ k <sup>n</sup> au	○ k'h <sup>n</sup> au	○ t <sup>n</sup> au	○ p'h <sup>n</sup> au	○ t'h <sup>n</sup> au
49 扛 K, <sup>no</sup>	娜 nó	○ p <sup>n</sup> o	扛 k <sup>n</sup> o	○ k'h <sup>n</sup> o	○ t <sup>n</sup> o	○ p'h <sup>n</sup> o	○ t'h <sup>n</sup> o
50 牛 G,néw	肘 néw	○ p <sup>n</sup> ew	○ k <sup>n</sup> ew	○ k'h <sup>n</sup> ew	○ t <sup>n</sup> ew	○ p'h <sup>n</sup> ew	○ t'h <sup>n</sup> ew

## ON THE TONES.

THE paucity of words, or of orthographical variations in the Chinese language, has rendered a system of tones necessary. The language spoken at court, (commonly called the *mandarin* dialect,) contains four hundred and eleven different monosyllables, each of which is increased by the application of four tones;\* the Hok-këen comprises more than double that number, which are severally varied by almost double the number of tones. The four tones of the court dialect are the 平 Pêng, 上 Sëang, 去 K'hè, and 入 Jip, or the 'even,' 'high,'

\* The following verse, taken from the Chinese Imperial Dictionary, will serve to explain the powers of these tones:

平聲平道莫低昂 Pêng seng pêng tō, bók te gāng;  
 上聲高呼猛烈強 Sëang seng ko hoe, béng liét kēang;  
 去聲分明哀遠道 K'hè seng hwun béng, ae wán tō;  
 入聲短促急收 Jip seng twán chēuk, kip sew chōng.



## KĒEN DIALECT, WITH THE METHOD OF JOINING THEM.

曾 Ch-eng	入 J-ip	時 S-ê	英 E-ng	門 B-ûn	語 G-é	出 Ch-hut	喜 H-é
章 chēo <sup>ng</sup>	○ jēo <sup>ng</sup>	相 sēo <sup>ng</sup>	鴛 yēo <sup>ng</sup>	○ mēo <sup>ng</sup>	○ gnēo <sup>ng</sup>	菖 ch'hēo <sup>ng</sup>	香 hēo <sup>ng</sup>
正 chē <sup>na</sup>	○ jēna	聲 sē <sup>na</sup>	纓 yē <sup>na</sup>	名 mē <sup>na</sup>	迎 gē <sup>na</sup>	礎 ch'hē <sup>na</sup>	兄 hē <sup>na</sup>
煎 chū <sup>na</sup>	○ jw <sup>na</sup>	山 sw <sup>na</sup>	安 w <sup>na</sup>	襪 mē <sup>na</sup>	○ gw <sup>na</sup>	椽 ch'hu <sup>na</sup>	歡 hu <sup>na</sup>
莊 che <sup>ng</sup>	○ jē <sup>ng</sup>	喪 se <sup>ng</sup>	央 e <sup>ng</sup>	○ me <sup>ng</sup>	○ gne <sup>ng</sup>	倉 ch'he <sup>ng</sup>	方 he <sup>ng</sup>
遮 chay	○ jay	閣 say	腮 ay	賣 bāy	个 gáy	坐 ch'hāy	係 hāy
截 chae <sup>ng</sup>	○ jae <sup>ng</sup>	襦 sae <sup>ng</sup>	○ ae <sup>ng</sup>	買 maé	艾 gnaé	○ ch'hae <sup>ng</sup>	款 haé <sup>ng</sup>
○ ch <sup>noe</sup>	○ j <sup>noe</sup>	○ s <sup>noe</sup>	○ noe	○ moe	五 gnoé	○ ch'h <sup>noe</sup>	○ h <sup>noe</sup>
○ chu <sup>m</sup>	○ ju <sup>m</sup>	○ su <sup>m</sup>	姆 ú <sup>m</sup>	○ bu <sup>m</sup>	○ gu <sup>m</sup>	○ ch'hu <sup>m</sup>	媒 hú <sup>m</sup>
○ chwang	○ jwang	○ swang	嚙 wang	○ bwang	○ gwang	○ ch'hwang	鈞 huáng
○ chwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ jwae <sup>ng</sup>	樣 swae <sup>ng</sup>	問 waé <sup>ng</sup>	○ bwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ gwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ ch'hwae <sup>ng</sup>	○ hwae <sup>ng</sup>
○ ch <sup>noey</sup>	○ j <sup>noey</sup>	○ s <sup>noey</sup>	○ noey	糜 mōéy	○ gnōey	○ ch'h <sup>noey</sup>	○ h <sup>noey</sup>
○ ch <sup>neaou</sup>	○ j <sup>neaou</sup>	○ s <sup>neaou</sup>	○ y <sup>neaou</sup>	○ meau	喂 gneàou	○ ch'h <sup>neaou</sup>	○ h <sup>neaou</sup>
箴 chom	○ jom	森 som	○ om	○ mom	○ gom	○ ch'hom	○ hom
○ ch <sup>naou</sup>	○ j <sup>naou</sup>	○ s <sup>naou</sup>	○ naou	矛 maðu	爻 gnaðu	○ ch'h <sup>naou</sup>	猷 h <sup>naou</sup>
○ ch <sup>no</sup>	○ j <sup>no</sup>	○ s <sup>no</sup>	○ no	茵 mo	我 gnó	○ ch'h <sup>no</sup>	訶 h <sup>no</sup>
○ ch <sup>new</sup>	○ j <sup>new</sup>	○ s <sup>new</sup>	○ new	○ mew	牛 gnēw	○ ch'h <sup>new</sup>	○ h <sup>new</sup>

'departing,' and 'entering' tones; these in Hok-kèen are multiplied by dividing them into high and low, or into a first and second series, such as:—

First series :

Sēang pēng, 上平 chēo<sup>ng</sup> pai<sup>ng</sup>, the upper (or first) even tone;

Sēang sēang, 上上, the upper (or first) high tone; called more generally the Sōang seng, 上聲 sēang sē<sup>na</sup>, the high tone;

Sēang k'hè, 上去 chēo<sup>ng</sup> k'hè, the upper (or first) departing tone;

Sēang jip, 上入 chēo<sup>ng</sup> jip, the upper (or first) entering tone.

"The even tone travels on a level road, neither elevated nor depressed;

"The high tone exclaims aloud, being fierce, violent, and strong;

"The departing tone is distinct and clear, gruffly traveling to a distance;

"The entering tone is short and contracted, being hastily gathered up."

## Second series:

Hāy pēng, 下平 *āy pa<sup>ng</sup>*, the lower (or second) even tone;

Hāy sēāng 下上 *āy sēāng*, the lower (or second) high tone;

This being always like the first high tone, goes by the same name of sēāng seng, 上聲 *sēāng sē<sup>a</sup>*, the high tone.

Hāy k'hè, 下去 *āy k'hè*, the lower (or second) departing tone;

Hāy jip, 下入 *āy jip*, the lower (or second) entering tone.

These are the names given them by the Chinese; it is for us to describe and designate them according to our method of accentuation.

1. The Sēāng pēng, 上平 *chēō<sup>ng</sup> pa<sup>ng</sup>*, "upper (or first) even tone," is, as the name denotes, a smooth even tone, gently flowing from the lips, without any effort, and is most commonly pronounced with a musical note. It has neither rise nor deflection, and is therefore left without any accent, being the natural unconstrained expression of the voice; thus kwun.

2. The Sēāng sēāng, 上上, "upper high tone," or simply Sēāng seng, 上聲 *sēāng sē<sup>a</sup>*, "the high tone," is, as the name imports, a high, shrill tone of the voice, pronounced with strength and rapidity, and is therefore denoted by the acute accent; thus kwún,

3. The Sēāng k'hè, 上去 *chēō<sup>ng</sup> k'hè*, "upper (or first) departing tone," is a low gruff tone of the voice, which seems to come immediately from the throat, and to be lengthened out while proceeding slowly from it. The Chinese call it a departing tone, because they say it goes away like the flowing of water, never to return. It is marked with the grave accent; thus kwùn.

4. The Sēāng jip, 上入 *chēō<sup>ng</sup> jip*, "upper (or first) entering tone," is a short contracted sound as if terminated abruptly, and has at the same time a rapid utterance, something like the Sēāng seng, 上聲 *sēāng sē<sup>a</sup>*: it is therefore distinguished by a short mark <sup>˘</sup>, followed by a final h, in all those words ending in a vowel, as *ko*, *kōh*; but in words ending with a consonant, the entering tone is marked by changing the long consonant into a corresponding abrupt one; thus words ending in *n*, take the letter *t*, as *kwoun*, *kwut*; those in *ng*, take the letter *k*, as *keng*, *kek*; and those ending in *m*, take the letter *p*, as *kam*, *kap*. The Chinese consider this to be nothing more than a variation in tone, and as making no alteration in the orthography of a word; which is indeed true with respect to all those words ending in a vowel or diphthong, where the entering tones are merely abrupt terminations of the vowel sound of the other tones; as if a person about to pronounce *ko* long, should be suddenly taken with a hiccup, and stop short before the *o* was well out of his mouth, thus forming a rapid *kō* or *kōh* instead of *ko*: so also with respect to those words ending in the consonants *n*, *ng*, and *m*; by considering the organic formation of those letters, we shall find, that "the entering sound" is nothing more than an abrupt termination of them. Thus, the final *n* is formed by pressing the tip of the tongue against the gums of the upper teeth, while a person breathes through the nose, with his mouth open; now the final *t* is produced by a similar process, with the exception of the nasal breathing. So also, the final *ng* is formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, while the voice passes principally through the nose; and this, it may be observed, is precisely the case with the final *k*, without the nasal emission. Further, the final *m* is produced by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting the voice issue by the

nose: the like process is necessary in order to enunciate the final *p*, except that the sound terminates abruptly on closing the lips.

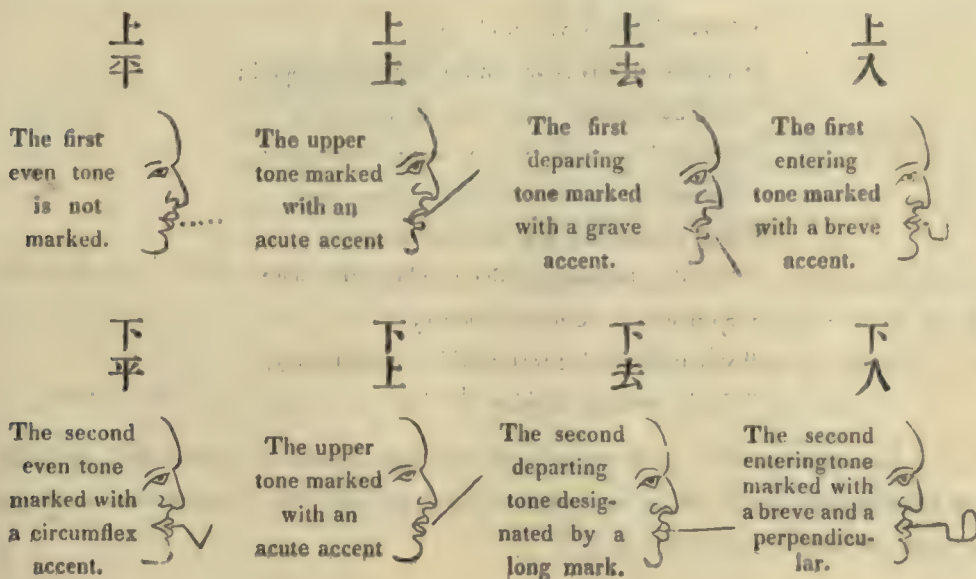
5. The Hāy pēng, 下平 *āy pai<sup>ng</sup>*, "lower (or second) even tone," is an inflected sound, beginning low and ending high, being dwelt upon a moment during the enunciation, and then turned to another tone before coming to a close. It may be exemplified by the drawling tone given to some words when spoken ironically, or to the word "indeed!" when used as an exclamation. It should have been marked by a rising circumflex, thus *kwūn*; but that being rarely met with in printing offices, it has, for the sake of convenience, been designated by the falling circumflex; thus *kwūn*.

6. The Hāy sēāng, 下上, "lower (or second) high tone," is precisely the same as the Sēāng seāng, 上上, "upper (or first) high tone;" and is therefore also generally designated the Sēāng seng, 上聲 *sēāng sē<sup>ng</sup>a*, "high tone;" which see.

7. The Hāy k'hè, 下去 *āy h'hè*, "lower (or second) departing tone," is a low, protracted, monotonous sound, something like the "upper (or first) departing tone," but not so gruff and guttural; it is therefore marked by a horizontal line, as a long sound; thus *kwūn*.

8. The Hāy jip, 下入 *āy jip*, "lower (or second) entering tone," is a combination of two tones, having an abrupt sound, like the "upper entering tone," with the addition of an inflected intonation of the vowel, similar to that just described under the "lower (or second) even tone." For this tone, as far as it regards the abrupt termination of the words, the same letters and marks are employed as notified under the "upper entering tone," but the inflected intonation is marked by a perpendicular stroke ', either in the middle of the short mark over the vowel, or when followed by an abrupt consonant over the vowel alone; thus *kāh*, *kāt*, *kāp*, *kwit*.

The power of these intonations may be seen at one view, together with the manner of their proceeding from the mouth, and the use of the signs employed, by the following eight figures.



None of these accents have anything to do with stress or emphasis, always retaining their peculiar force, whether at the beginning or end of a sentence — when interrogating or affirming — in angry or in soothing words — when speaking aloud, or when whispering: they remain ever the same.

The poorer class of people and young children, who are unacquainted with letters, and know not the names of the accents, or the rules by which the language is governed, are yet most exact in their accentuation of Chinese words; and generally speaking, the more ignorant they are of letters, and the methods of defining speech, the more particular they are in distinguishing the accents. In order to converse intelligibly with the common people in the Hok-k'èèn dialect, it is indispensably necessary to attend to the accentuation, particularly as a slight variation of accent not only makes a difference in the grammatical inflection of words, but also quite alters their sense, and makes them mean very different things. This may be seen from the following short sentences, which are put together merely to show the necessity of distinguishing the accent, in words which have precisely the same orthography.

Sek yéw ló jîn,	昔 有 老 人	<i>chá woō laōu lóng,</i>
Bēng pók chēng hoē,	命 蒲 情 厚	<i>mē<sup>n</sup>ā pōh, chēng kaōu;</i>
Yēuk maé t'hēet koe,	欲 買 鐵 鉤	<i>àè báy t'heēh kaou,</i>
Hēēm chēèn boē koé,	嫌 錢 無 够	<i>hēēm chē<sup>n</sup>g bó kaōu;</i>
Hōēy k'han ɔe koé,	回 牽 烏 狗	<i>toō<sup>n</sup>g k'han ɔe kaōu,</i>
Gē chēak pèk hoē,	遇 着 白 猴	<i>toó tēōh pāyh kaōu;</i>
Koé hwūy hoē hoé,	狗 吠 猴 吼	<i>kaōu pōūy kaōu haōu:</i>
Put te,	不 知	<i>ū<sup>m</sup> chae,</i>
Sē koé wūy hoē,	是 狗 畏 猴	<i>sē kaōu kē<sup>n</sup>a kaōu,</i>
Hék hoē wūy koé,	或 猴 畏 狗	<i>á sē kaōu kē<sup>n</sup>a kaōu.</i>

- “ Formerly there was an old man,  
 “ Whose lot was poor, but his disposition liberal;  
 “ And he desired to purchase an iron hook,  
 “ But found that his money was not sufficient;  
 “ Returning, he led after him a black dog,  
 “ And accidentally met a white monkey;  
 “ The dog barked, and the monkey screamed:  
 “ So that it could not be known,  
 “ Whether the dog was afraid of the monkey,  
 “ Or the monkey afraid of the dog.”

In these few lines there are five words written with the same letters — *kaou* — which, according to the common system of orthography, would all be pronounced in the same way; but in tone as well as in sense, they severally differ from one another; thus, there are:

- Kaou, in the first even tone, meaning 'a hook;'
- Kaóu, in the high tone, translated 'a dog;'
- Kaòu, in the first departing tone, denoting 'sufficient;'
- Kaôu, in the second even tone, signifying 'a monkey;'
- Kaõu, in the second departing tone, meaning 'liberal.'

These, without a particular attention to the variation of the tones, could not be distinguished, and without being distinguished, such a sentence, and very many like it, would not be understood. Another sentence is adduced to show how all the eight tones may sometimes occur in connection, each requiring to be very accurately discriminated in order to have the speaker intelligible.

Yéw tek che kay,	有德之家	woō tek áy kay,	"A family possessing virtue,
Chin jê boó káy,	真而無假	chín yéá bó káy,	"True, and without deceit,
Soo tē taē kày,	斯值大價	chéy tát twā kày,	"This is of great price,
K'hwaè e sim kek,	快於心膈	k'hwaè tē sim kǎyh;	"And grateful to the heart;
Hwān chōēy taè kây,	犯罪帶枷	hwān chōēy gēá kây,	"But criminals wearing the wooden collar,
Yit bē yaòu káy,	一味要假	chit bē bōēyh káy,	"Who are altogether deceitful,
Soò bín che hāy,	四民之下	sè bín áy kây,	"Are the lowest dregs of the people,
T'hēen jín kae gék,	天人皆逆	t'he <sup>n</sup> g lán <sup>g</sup> kae kǎyh,	"Alike opposed by Providence and men."

Here the closing words of each line are expressed by the same letters, (with the addition of a final *h* in the 4th, and 8th lines, to denote the abrupt termination of the sound,) but by the various inflections they produce seven different tones: as

- Kay, the first even tone, denoting 'a family;'
- Káy, the upper tone, translated 'deceitful;'
- Kày, the first departing tone, meaning 'a price;'
- Kǎyh, the first entering tone, which means 'the breast;'
- Kây, the second even tone, denoting a 'cangue, or wooden collar;'
- Kāy, the second departing tone, signifying 'low;'
- Kǎyh, the second entering tone, which means 'to oppose.'

Now without a due attention to the tones, a person in uttering the above sentence, would be likely to call 'a family,' a 'wooden collar;—to confound 'price' with 'low,' and 'deceitful;—or to use the substantive 'breast' in place of the verb 'to oppose;' which would render mutual conversation difficult, and the best ideas frequently unintelligible.

## A TABLE,

Exhibiting the fifty Joō boé, 字母 jē boé, as divided into eight Tones.

The reading of these characters with a Chinese teacher would enable the student soon to distinguish between them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
幸 kwun	君 kēen	金 kim	規 kwuy	嘉 kay	干 kan	公 kong	乖 kwae	經 keng	觀 kwan
滾 kwún	蹇 kēén	錦 kím	鬼 kwúy	假 káy	柬 kán	廣 kóng	拐 kwaé	景 kéng	琯 kwán
夫 kwùn	見 kēèn	禁 kìm	季 kwúy	嫁 kày	澗 kán	貢 kòng	怪 kwaè	敬 kèng	貫 kwàn
夫 kwut	結 kēet	急 kip	○	幣 kăyh	葛 kat	國 kok	○	格 kek	決 kwat
夫 kwún	○ kēèn	○ kím	葵 kwúy	柳 kây	○ kán	狂 kōng	○ kwaè	羹 kēng	權 kwàn
夫 kwún	蹇 kēén	錦 kím	鬼 kwúy	假 káy	柬 kán	廣 kóng	拐 kwaé	景 kéng	琯 kwán
夫 kwún	健 kēén	憐 kím	櫃 kwúy	下 kăyh	○ kán	狂 kōng	○ kwaè	梗 kēng	倦 kwàn
夫 kwut	傑 kēet	及 kip	○	逆 kăyh	○ kát	略 kók	○	極 kek	燦 kwát

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
幸 koe	嬌 keaou	稽 key	恭 kéung	高 ko	皆 kae	巾 kin	姜 kéang	甘 kam	瓜 kwa
古 koé	皎 keáou	改 kēy	拱 kéúng	果 kó	改 kaé	謹 kín	襁 kéang	敢 kám	○ kwá
夫 koè	叫 keàou	計 kèy	供 kéùng	過 kò	介 kaè	良 kìn	○ kéang	鑑 kàm	卦 kwà
夫 ○	勸 keaũh	莢 kēyh	菊 kéuk	閣 kòh	○	吉 kit	脚 kéak	鴿 kap	咽 kwäh
夫 koé	橋 keáou	鮭 kēy	窮 kéúng	羽 kô	○ kaé	○ kín	強 kéang	銜 kám	○ kwá
夫 koé	皎 keáou	改 kēy	拱 kéúng	果 kó	改 kaé	謹 kín	襁 kéang	敢 kám	○ kwá
夫 koé	轎 keàou	易 kēy	共 kéung	膏 kô	○ kaé	近 kín	儻 kéang	鱸 kām	○ kwá
夫 ○	嗽 keaũh	○ kēyh	局 kéuk	○ kòh	○	捷 kit	矍 kéak	○ kap	○ kwäh

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
幸 kang	兼 kēem	交 kaou	迦 kēa	檜 köey	監 k <sup>n</sup> a	艸 koo	膠 ka	居 ke	以 kew
港 káng	檢 kēém	狡 kaóu	○ kēá	檟 köéy	敢 k <sup>n</sup> a	韭 koó	絞 ká	己 ké	久 kéw
降 kàng	劍 kēém	教 kaúu	寄 kēà	檜 köey	醉 k <sup>n</sup> a	句 koò	教 kà	既 kè	救 kèw
角 kak	夾 kēep	餞 kaũh	○ kēäh	郭 köéyh	○	欽 koõh	甲 käh	○ kēeh	○
夫 kâng	鹹 kēém	候 kaúu	伽 kēà	葵 köéy	搵 k <sup>n</sup> a	錄 koó	○ ká	期 kē	求 kēw
夫 káng	檢 kēém	狡 kaóu	○ kēá	裸 köéy	敢 k <sup>n</sup> a	韭 koó	絞 ká	己 ké	久 kéw
夫 käng	鍤 kēém	厚 kaóu	崎 kēā	趺 köéy	○ k <sup>n</sup> a	舅 koó	敲 ká	具 kē	舊 kēw
夫 kák	○ kēép	○ kaũh	屐 kēäh	會 köéyh	○	○ koõh	○ käh	○ kēeh	○

## A TABLE, &amp;c.—Continued.

	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
奉	更 <i>kai<sup>ng</sup></i>	揮 <i>kwui<sup>ng</sup></i>	茄 <i>kēo</i>	梔 <i>keē<sup>ng</sup></i>	薑 <i>kēo<sup>ng</sup></i>	驚 <i>kē<sup>na</sup></i>	官 <i>kw<sup>na</sup></i>	鋼 <i>ke<sup>ng</sup></i>	伽 <i>kay</i>	間 <i>kaē<sup>ng</sup></i>
声	耨 <i>kai<sup>ng</sup></i>	捲 <i>kwui<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ <i>kēo</i>	○ <i>keē<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ —	子 <i>kē<sup>na</sup></i>	寡 <i>kw<sup>na</sup></i>	○ <i>ke<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ —	醜 <i>kaē<sup>ng</sup></i>
去	徑 <i>kai<sup>ng</sup></i>	卷 <i>kwui<sup>ng</sup></i>	呌 <i>kēō</i>	見 <i>keē<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ —	鏡 <i>kē<sup>na</sup></i>	觀 <i>kw<sup>na</sup></i>	槓 <i>ke<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ —	○ —
夫	○ —	○ —	脚 <i>kēōh</i>	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	茨 <i>kāyh</i>	○ —
平	○ <i>kai<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ —	茄 <i>kēō</i>	墩 <i>keē<sup>ng</sup></i>	强 <i>kēō<sup>ng</sup></i>	行 <i>kē<sup>na</sup></i>	寒 <i>kw<sup>na</sup></i>	○ —	癩 <i>kāy</i>	○ —
声	耨 <i>kai<sup>ng</sup></i>	捲 <i>kwui<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ —	○ —	○ —	子 <i>kē<sup>na</sup></i>	寡 <i>kw<sup>na</sup></i>	○ —	○ —	醜 <i>kaē<sup>ng</sup></i>
去	○ <i>kai<sup>ng</sup></i>	○ —	轎 <i>kēō</i>	○ —	轆 <i>kēō<sup>ng</sup></i>	件 <i>kē<sup>na</sup></i>	汗 <i>kw<sup>na</sup></i>	○ —	○ —	○ —
天	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
幸	姑 <i>k<sup>noe</sup></i>	姆 <i>u<sup>m</sup></i>	光 <i>kwang</i>	門 <i>kwae<sup>ng</sup></i>	糜 <i>mōey</i>	噪 <i>k<sup>naou</sup></i>	箴 <i>chom</i>	交 <i>gnaou</i>	扛 <i>k<sup>no</sup></i>	牛 <i>gnew</i>
去	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	箴 <i>chdm</i>	○ —	○ —	○ —
平	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	牛 <i>gnêw</i>
天	○ —	○ —	映 <i>kwák</i>	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —

The fifty finals multiplied by the fifteen initials would produce 750 sounds; these diversified by the seven tones, amount to 5250. About half of these have no characters attached to them, and there are only 2500 distinct enunciations actually in use among the Hok-kèèn people. The characters to which these are applied in the following Dictionary amount to 12,000; on the average about five characters to each enunciation. The distribution, however, is very irregular; some enunciations having only one character, and others including many; one simple enunciation (*kê*), having fifty-six characters applied to it. In Morrison's alphabetical Dictionary, two hundred and forty-seven characters appear under the same letters.

## ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COLLOQUIAL AND READING DIALECTS.

In the Hok-kèèn dialect there are two distinct forms of speech, called the Reading and Colloquial (or vulgar). These differ from one another, not only in the more compact or diffuse construction of the sentences, but even in the sounds of many of the words. The Chinese language admitting of a very contracted as well as of a more dilated style, and the books being generally composed in the former, they require

frequently to be commented on, and paraphrased in order to be readily understood. This has given rise to the distinction between the reading and vulgar forms of speech. This distinction prevails to some extent in the mandarin tongue; in which, after reading over a passage, it is generally thought necessary to dilate upon it, for the sake of elucidation and explanation. But in the Hok-kèèn dialect this proceeds to an unusual extent; the explanation of any literary composition being not only much extended and varied, but the words themselves frequently differing in their termination and sometimes in their whole construction. So great is the distinction between these two forms of speech, that a person well acquainted with the reading dialect, would not be able to understand a conversation in the vulgar tongue; nor could a person fully proficient in the latter be able to make out the meaning of any passage recited from a book not previously familiar to him. In the following pages the colloquial is distinguished from the reading dialect by being put in italics, and the spoken sound of particular characters is denoted by the word *Vulg.* being prefixed. The examples hereafter adduced will be sufficient to show how the sentences are extended and varied, but the alterations in particular words will need a more distinct notice.

The variations between the reading and colloquial may be generally referred to two heads; namely, *regular* and *irregular*.

1. The *regular* variations consist in changes in the termination, and may be arranged according to the order of the finals: though it must be remembered that but a *few* of the characters in the reading dialect are changed according to this system, and those only which are of every day occurrence.

Characters falling under the 1st final kwun form *kwui<sup>ng</sup>* in the colloquial; as kwun, *kwui<sup>ng</sup>*; tun, *tooi<sup>ng</sup>*; sun, *swui<sup>ng</sup>*; wun, *wui<sup>ng</sup>*; bun, *mooi<sup>ng</sup>*; ch'hun, *ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>*; hwun, *hwui<sup>ng</sup>*.

Words under the 2d final këen form *kee<sup>ng</sup>* in the colloquial; as lëen, *nee<sup>ng</sup>*; pëen, *pee<sup>ng</sup>*; këen, *kee<sup>ng</sup>*; tëen, *tee<sup>ng</sup>*; t'hëen, *t'hee<sup>ng</sup>*; p'hëen, *p'hee<sup>ng</sup>*; chëen, *chee<sup>ng</sup>*; sëen, *see<sup>ng</sup>*; bëen, *mee<sup>ng</sup>*; ch'hëen, *ch'hee<sup>ng</sup>*; hëen, *hee<sup>ng</sup>*. Words in the entering tone kët form *keëh* in the colloquial; as lëet, *leëh*; pëet, *peëh*; tëet, *teëh*; sëet, *seëh*; bëet, *beëh*; &c.

Words under the 3d and 4th finals kim and kwuy are irregular in their formation of the colloquial.

Words under the 5th final kay are also irregular, except in the first and second entering tones, which are generally vulgarisms, formed from the entering tone of the 9th final; which see.

Words under the 6th final kan form *kw<sup>na</sup>* in the colloquial; as lan, *nw<sup>na</sup>*; kan, *kw<sup>na</sup>*; k'han, *k'hw<sup>na</sup>*; tan, *tw<sup>na</sup>*; t'han, *t'hw<sup>na</sup>*; chan, *chw<sup>na</sup>*; san, *sw<sup>na</sup>*; an, *w<sup>na</sup>*; ban, *mw<sup>na</sup>*; han, *hw<sup>na</sup>*.

Words under the 7th final kong form *kang* and *keng* in the colloquial; as:

long, { <i>lang</i> <i>ne<sup>ng</sup></i>	pong, { <i>pang</i> <i>pe<sup>ng</sup></i>	kong, { <i>kang</i> <i>ke<sup>ng</sup></i>	k'hong, { <i>k'hang</i> <i>k'he<sup>ng</sup></i>	tong, { <i>tang</i> <i>te<sup>ng</sup></i>	t'hong, { <i>t'hang</i> <i>t'he<sup>ng</sup></i>
chong, { <i>chang</i> <i>che<sup>ng</sup></i>	song, { <i>sang</i> <i>se<sup>ng</sup></i>	ong, { <i>ang</i> <i>e<sup>ng</sup></i>	bong, - - <i>bang</i> ;	ch'hong, { <i>ch'hang</i> <i>ch'he<sup>ng</sup></i>	hong, { <i>hang</i> <i>he<sup>ng</sup></i>

Words in the entering tone kok form *kökh* in the colloquial; as lok, *lökh*; pok, *pökh*; kok, *kökh*; tok, *tökh*; chok, *chökh*; ok, *ökh*; bok, *bökh*; hok, *hökh*.

Words occurring under the 8th final kwae are seldom formed into the colloquial with any degree of regularity.



Words under the 9th final keng form *kai<sup>ng</sup>* and *kē<sup>n</sup>a* in the colloquial; as:

leng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} nai^{ng} \\ nē^na \end{array} \right.$  peng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pai^{ng} \\ pē^na \end{array} \right.$  keng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kai^{ng} \\ kē^na \end{array} \right.$  k'heng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k'hai^{ng} \\ k'hē^na \end{array} \right.$  teng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tai^{ng} \\ tē^na \end{array} \right.$  p'heng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p'hai^{ng} \\ p'hē^na \end{array} \right.$  eng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ai^{ng} \\ yē^na \end{array} \right.$   
 t'heng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t'hai^{ng} \\ t'hē^na \end{array} \right.$  cheng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} chai^{ng} \\ chē^na \end{array} \right.$  seng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sai^{ng} \\ sē^na \end{array} \right.$  ch'heng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ch'hai^{ng} \\ ch'hē^na \end{array} \right.$  beng, - - mē<sup>n</sup>a; heng,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} hai^{ng} \\ hē^na \end{array} \right.$

Words under this final, in the entering tone kek, form *kāyh* in the colloquial; as lek, *lāyh*; pek, *pāyh*; kek, *kāyh*; k'hek, *k'hāyh*; t'hek, *t'hāyh*; chek, *chāyh*; ek, *āyh*; bek, *bāyh*; ch'hek, *ch'hāyh*; hek, *hāyh*.

Words under the 10th final kwan form *kw<sup>n</sup>a* and *kwui<sup>ng</sup>* in the colloquial; as:

pwan, - *pw<sup>n</sup>a*; kwan,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kw^na \\ kwui^{ng} \end{array} \right.$  k'hwan,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k'hw^na \\ k'hwui^{ng} \end{array} \right.$  twan, - *tooi<sup>ng</sup>*; p'hwan, - *p'hwui<sup>ng</sup>*; chwan,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} chw^na \\ chwui^{ng} \end{array} \right.$   
 swan, - - *swui<sup>ng</sup>*; wan,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w^na \\ wui^{ng} \end{array} \right.$  bwan,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} mw^na \\ mooi^{ng} \end{array} \right.$  ch'hwan,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ch'hw^na \\ ch'hwui^{ng} \end{array} \right.$  hwan,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} hw^na \\ hwui^{ng} \end{array} \right.$

Sometimes words under this final, in the entering tone kwat, form *kōēyh* in the colloquial; as, kwat, *kōēyh*; k'hwat, *k'hōēyh*; swat, *sōēyh*; ch'hwat, *ch'hōēyh*; gwat, *gōēyh*.

Words under the 11th final koe form *kaou* in the colloquial; as loe, *laou*; koe, *kaou*; toe, *taou*; t'hoe, *t'haou*; choe, *chaou*; soe, *saou*; oe, *aou*.

Words under the 12th final keaou form *kēo* in the colloquial; as leaou, *lēo*; peaou, *pēo*; keaou, *kēo*; teaou, *tēo*; p'heaou, *p'hēo*; cheaou, *chēo*; jeaou, *jēo*; seaou, *sēo*; yaou, *yēo*; beaou, *bēo*; geaou, *gēo*; ch'heaou, *ch'hēo*.

Words under the 13th final key seldom change into the colloquial; but sometimes colloquial words are found under this final derived principally from the 16th final kae; which see.

Words under the 14th final këung form *keng* in the colloquial; as lëung, *leng*; këung, *keng*; tëung, *teng*; chëung, *cheng*; jëung, *jeng*; yung, *eng*; ch'hëung, *ch'heng*; hëung, *heng*. Sometimes the entering tone of this final këuk forms *kek*; as lëuk, *lek*; këuk, *kek*; k'hëuk, *k'hek*; tëuk, *tek*; chëuk, *chek*; jëuk, *jek*; sëuk, *sek*; yëuk, *ek*; gëuk, *gek*.

Words under the 15th final ko form *kōey*, *kaou*, and *kwa* in the colloquial; as:

lo,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} laou \\ lwa \end{array} \right.$  cho, - - *chaou*; ko,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kōey \\ kwa \end{array} \right.$  p'ho,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p'hōey \\ p'kwa \end{array} \right.$  so,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sōey \\ swa \end{array} \right.$  o, *ōey*; ch'ho, *ch'haou*; mo, *moa*;  
 gno, *gwa*; ho, *hōey*.

Words under the 16th final kae sometimes form *key*, and sometimes *kwa*, in the colloquial; as lae, *lwa*; kae, *key* and *kwa*; tae, *twa*; t'hae, *t'hua*; ch'hae, *ch'hua*; mae, *bey*; hae, *hey*.

Words under the 17th final kin seldom change into the colloquial with any degree of regularity.

Words under the 18th final këang form *kēo<sup>ng</sup>* in the colloquial; as lëang, *nēo<sup>ng</sup>*; këang, *kēo<sup>ng</sup>*; tëang, *tēo<sup>ng</sup>*; chëang, *chēo<sup>ng</sup>*; sëang, *sēo<sup>ng</sup>*; yang, *yēo<sup>ng</sup>*; ch'hëang, *ch'hēo<sup>ng</sup>*; hëang, *hēo<sup>ng</sup>*.

Words occurring under the 19th final kam form *k<sup>n</sup>a* in the colloquial; as, lam, *na*; kam, *k<sup>n</sup>a*; tam, *t<sup>n</sup>a*; sam, *s<sup>n</sup>a*.

Words under the 20th final *kwa* are generally in the colloquial, formed from *ko* and *kan*; which see.

Words under the 21st final *kang* are principally colloquial, and are derived from *kong*; which see.

Words under the 22d final *këem* sometimes form the colloquial into *kee<sup>ng</sup>*; as *läem*, *nee<sup>ng</sup>*; *këem*, *kee<sup>ng</sup>*; *k'hëem*, *k'hee<sup>ng</sup>*; *tëem*, *tee<sup>ng</sup>*; *t'hëem*, *t'hee<sup>ng</sup>*; but the words under this final are principally in the reading dialect,

Words under the 23d final *kaou* are partly colloquial, derived from *ko*, and *koe*; which see: but there are still many reading words under this final which form *ka*, in the colloquial; as *laou*, *la*; *paou*, *pa*; *kaou*, *ka*; *k'haou*, *k'ha*; *p'haou*, *p'ha*; *chaou*, *cha*; *aou*, *a*; *haou*, *ha*.

Words under the 24th final *këa* are principally in the reading form, seldom changing into the colloquial with any regularity; there are also under this final a few colloquial words, formed from *ke*; which see. The entering sound *këak* is chiefly colloquial, and formed from *kek*; which see.

Words under the 25th final *köey* are principally in the reading form; but there are some colloquials formed from *ko*; which see: and words in the entering tone *köëyh* are generally formed from *kwat*; which see.

Words under the 26th final *k<sup>n</sup>a* are partly in the reading form, and partly in the colloquial, formed from *kam*; which see.

Words under the 27th final *koo* are principally reading words, changing irregularly into the colloquial; and some colloquial words formed at random from the reading.

Words under the 28th final *ka* are partly in the reading form, which sometimes form into the colloquial by changing *pa* into *pay*; *p'ha* into *p'hay*: but more frequently words under this final are colloquialisms, formed from *kaou*; which see.

Words under the 29th final *ke* are principally in the reading form, but sometimes form *këa* in the colloquial; as *ke*, *këa*; *k'he*, *k'hëa*; *ge*, *gëa*; in the entering tone *keëh*, there are some colloquial words formed from *këet*; which see.

Words under the 30th final *kow* are principally in the reading form, without any particular changes into the colloquial.

Words under the 31st final *kai<sup>ng</sup>* are all colloquial, formed from *keng*; which see.

Words under the 32d final *kwui<sup>ng</sup>* are also all colloquial, formed principally from *kwun* and *kwan*; which see.

Words under the 33d final *këo* are colloquial, formed generally from *keaou*; which see.

Words under the 34th final *kee<sup>ng</sup>* are all colloquial, formed principally from *këen*; but sometimes also from *këem*; which see.

Words under the 35th final *këo<sup>ng</sup>* are colloquial, and derived from *këang*; which see.

Words under the 36th final *kë<sup>n</sup>a* are generally colloquial, derived from *keng*; which see.

Words under the 37th final *kw<sup>n</sup>a* are principally colloquial, derived from *kan* and *kwan*; which see.

Words under the 38th final *ke<sup>ng</sup>* are colloquial, derived mostly from *kong*; which see.

Words under the 39th final *kay* are sometimes colloquial, formed from *kae*, and *kwuy*.

Words occurring under the 40th to the 50th finals are few and irregular.

Thus, taking the summary of the above, the regular formations from the reading dialect into the colloquial are generally as follows:

kwun	forms	kwu <sup>ng</sup>	kok	forms	kōh	koe	forms	kaou	kae	forms	{ kwo kay
kēen	"	ke <sup>ng</sup>	keng	"	{ kai <sup>ng</sup> ke <sup>na</sup>	kwat	"	kōeyh	kēang	"	kēo <sup>ng</sup>
kēet	"	ke <sup>h</sup>	kek	"	kāyh	keaou	"	kēo	kam	"	k <sup>u</sup>
kan	"	kw <sup>na</sup>	kwan	"	{ kw <sup>na</sup> kwu <sup>ng</sup>	kēung	"	keng	kēem	"	ke <sup>ng</sup>
kong	"	{ kang ke <sup>ng</sup>				ko	"	{ kōey kwa kaou	kaou	"	ka
									kēuk	"	kek

There are some variations from the reading into the colloquial made by changing the initial; which may be arranged according to the order of the initials; thus,

Under the first initial,	noe becomes	loe;	and neaou becomes	cheaou.
Under the third initial,	kim	"	gim.	
Under the seventh initial,	t'huy	"	ch'huy.	
Under the eighth initial,	chōa	"	jea.	
Under the ninth initial,	jé	"	lō; jun, lum; jé, hē.	
Under the tenth initial,	{ sae	"	t'hae; sun, chun; sim, chim; suy, chuy; sēuk, chēuk; séw, chéu; sè, ch'hè.	
Under the thirteenth initial,	gê	"	hē.	
Under the fourteenth initial,	ch'ho	"	k'he.	
Under the fifteenth initial,	{ hāy	"	āy; hoò, oé; hām, ám.	
	{ hwun	"	pun; hwuy, pwuy; hoò, pò.	
	{ hay	"	kay; hoc, koc; hok, kōh.	
	{ hēuk	"	p'hēuk.	

11. The irregular variations include a change of both initial and final; and sometimes give a word in the colloquial quite different from the reading; as:

Sin, 伸 ch'hun.	Choē, 助 chān.	Sēung, 松 ch'héng.	Bút, 物 me <sup>ng</sup> h.
Ché, 紙 ch'wá.	Lék, 力 lát.	Hwán, 還 léng.	Gnêw, 牛 gōd.
Sòé, 瘦 sán.	Boò, 摸 bong.	Chō, 坐 chēy.	

Among those reading words which are totally altered in the colloquial, may be adduced the following:

Jim, 忍 lún.	Hé, 許 k'hoé.	Hák, 學 òh.	Hēèn, 賢 gaòu.
Hoò, 父 pāy.	Toó, 賭 kéóu.	Sēā, 射 ch'òh.	Hoò, 猴 kaòu.
Sek, 塞 t'hat.	Chē, 柱 t'heāou.	Te, 知 chae.	Tan, 單 k'hēa.
Sit, 識 bat.	Sēuk, 縮 lun.	Sat, 殺 t'haé.	Taò, 抬 gēá.
Tēèn, 田 ch'hān.	E', 雨 hoé.	Jēem, 梁 bàk.	Wá, 瓦 kēá.
Bòk, 木 ch'há.	To, 多 chēy.	Jin, 人 lāng.	Gé, 蟻 kēá.
Jé, 乳 léng.	Lēng, 能 ēy.	Hwaò, 壞 k'hēep.	Sit, 蟻食 ch'ēāh.
Hōng, 虹 k'héng.	Lán, 難 òh.	Tò, 到 kaòu.	Ná, 食 k'ēāh.

Kwan, 冠 kōēy.	Kan, 乾 ta.	Choó, 子 kē <sup>ná</sup> .	Ok, 屋 ch'hod.
Yadu, 要 böēyh.	T <sup>ná</sup> , 打 p'häh.	Ok, 惡 p'ha <sup>né</sup> .	Këak, 脚 k'ha.
Sím, 辱 ch'höēy.	Jëak, 肉 bäh.	Put, 不 ũ <sup>m</sup> .	Hëy, 携 kw <sup>ná</sup> .
Kim, 今 t <sup>ná</sup> .	Yëä, 夜 ma <sup>ng</sup> .	Böey, 媒 hā <sup>m</sup> .	E', 與 hoē.
Lím, 林 ná.	Sék, 石 chëdh.	Ko, 高 kwân.	Sip, 濕 tām.
Yéw, 有 woō.	Së, 寺 eē <sup>ng</sup> .	Twán, 短 téy.	Se, 書 ch'häyh.

Besides all these, there are a number of words in the colloquial, some of which are not to be met with in the following pages, and some do not appear to have any corresponding sounds in the reading dialect, being probably introduced from some foreign language, or which were indigenous to the province of Hok-këèn before its union with the empire of China.

I. PARTICLES.

Ch'hin ch'haé, - -	Any how.	T'hëém chaé á, - -	} Perhaps.
Chin chaé, - -	Very.	K'hëém chaé á, - -	
Chin chē <sup>ná</sup> , - -	Truly.	Lëem pee <sup>ng</sup> , - -	Immediately.
Ka la koó á, - -	By and bye.	Toó toó, - -	Just now.
An chw <sup>ná</sup> , - -	How?	An nēy, - -	Thus.
Chò ne <sup>ng</sup> , - -	In what way?	An nēy sai <sup>ng</sup> , - -	In that way.
Chw <sup>ná</sup> kóng, - -	How is it?	S <sup>ná</sup> meē <sup>ng</sup> h, - -	What?
Hëo <sup>ng</sup> pëng, - -	On that side.	S <sup>ná</sup> soō, - -	What's the matter?
Chéy pëng, - -	On this side.	K'häh chāy, - -	More.
Hit lēy, - -	} That.	Kwúy lëep, - -	A little.
Hwut lēy, - -			
Chit lēy, - -	} This.	Twā lim, - -	Very much.
Chéy lēy, - -			
Ché taōu, - -	Here.	Kap, - -	With, and.
Hé taōu, - -	There.	Tek k'hak, - -	Certainly.
Hwut taōu, - -	In that place.	Aōu sin, - -	Afterwards.
Chun á, - -	Just like.	Nā, - -	If.
Ch'hin chëō <sup>ng</sup> , - -	Like as.	Chëä, - -	Then.
Chít pw <sup>ná</sup> , - -	The same.	Lóng, - -	Altogether.
Köh yëō <sup>ng</sup> , - -	Different.	Lóng chóng, - -	The whole.
Lám sám, - -	Disorderly.	Të, - -	At.
Kín kín, - -	Speedily.	Të tit, - -	At present.
K'häh ma <sup>ng</sup> h, - -	} More speedily.	Taē seng, - -	Previously.
Tam ma <sup>ng</sup> h, - -			
		Käh kwäè, - -	So strange!
		Chò pōh, - -	All at once.
		Chò hoēy, - -	Together.

Tù yāu,	-	Afterwards.
Há yēā,	-	Alas!
Chē <sup>n</sup> ā tūn,	-	By the troop.
Kwà,	-	And, also.
Chē <sup>n</sup> ā ch'heng,	-	By the thousand.
Bô tāē wā,	-	No resource.
Hwat lāng tāē wā,	-	To be a match for one.
Le le á,	-	A little.
Ták paé,	-	Several times.
Saé saé,	-	What need?
Bóng,	-	So so.
Bóng kē <sup>n</sup> ā kē <sup>n</sup> ā,	-	Just walking about.
Bóng kōēy,	-	Getting on so so.
Bóng kóng,	-	Talking in jest.
Cha hwū <sup>ng</sup> ,	-	Yesterday.
Maī <sup>ng</sup> h ohaē,	-	This morning.
Mín á chaē,	-	To-morrow.
Kadu hēāh twā,	-	So great!
Kāh lē tō,	-	How widely different!
A',	-	Also.

Jwā chēy,	-	} How many?
Lwā chēy,	-	
Tá lōh k'hè,	-	} Where are you going?
Kà k'hè,	-	
Tōh tooi <sup>ng</sup> ,	-	Back again.
Téng bīn,	-	Above.
Āy téy,	-	Below.
Lēōh lēōh á,	-	A little.
Chēō <sup>ng</sup> lōh,	-	Up and down.
Sēō k'hwá,	-	In a small degree.
Chēō k'hōēy,	-	Very few.
Kē <sup>n</sup> ā ne,	-	Less.
Chóng sē,	-	After all.
Bōēy chāē ēy,	-	How can?
Oō ch'hun,	-	Over and above.
Sēō <sup>ng</sup> ,	-	Very, extreme.
Tók tók,	-	Only.
Chá k'hé,	-	Early in the morning.
K'hé t'haduy,	-	In the beginning.
Swāh bōōy,	-	At the end.

II. VERBS.

Aōu bān,	-	To oppress, to injure.
Ūm t'hang,	-	Do not.
T'hang,	-	Ought.
Soō nēō <sup>ng</sup> ,	-	To consult.
T'hek kak,	-	} To throw away.
Hēet,	-	
Hoē,	-	To give.
Hwat lín tooi <sup>ng</sup> ,	-	To turn around.
Tè,	-	To wear on the head.
Twā,	-	To rest in.
Twā tē,	-	To dwell at.
K'hēā,	-	To reside.
Gāu chēēn,	-	To play.
Gāu kwún,	-	To sport.
T'hit t'hō,	-	} To ramble.
Ch'hit t'hō,	-	

Lēāh chō,	-	To consider.
Kwāh tēw,	-	To cut down corn.
Sēep sēy,	-	To flatter.
Chò hwá sē,	-	To have a lucky hit.
Sēō <sup>ng</sup> lōh kày,	-	To repent.
Tōh,	-	To burn as fire.
Séāou léy,	-	To be ashamed.
T'hó,	-	To take.
Tin tāng,	-	To move.
Peē <sup>ng</sup> kaōu lāng,	-	To juggle.
Kè tit,	-	To remember.
Sēw k'hè,	-	To be angry.
T'hēēng lók,	-	To be joyful.
Toó tēōh,	-	To meet with.
E wá,	-	To rely on.
P'hāh hwa,	-	To put out (fire).

Laôu bák cháé,	To weep.
Têêm lôh chúy,	To drown.
Wut chut,	To be grieved.
T'hun lún,	To be patient.
Ūm keèng,	To lose.
Wá lwā,	To rely on.
Ēy, Can; and	Bēy, cannot.
Ka laôuh,	To fall down.
Têông tē,	To take care.

Kôey è,	To be pleased.
Sèy jē,	To be careful.
Ūm teēng,	To refuse.
Têôh bwāy,	To be troubled.
Pwāh keáou,	To game.
Têô,	To jump.
Chôh ch'hân,	To plough.
Gaôu k'hēem,	To be stingy.
O lô,	To praise.

III. NOUNS & ADJECTIVES.

Pak t'hāyh,	Naked.
Ch'héw wui <sup>ng</sup> ,	A sleeve.
Lá sâm,	Dirty.
Ta po,	A male.
Cha boé,	A female.
Nêô <sup>ng</sup> pāy,	A father.
Nêô <sup>ng</sup> léy,	A mother.
Hāng, a sort;	Chit hāng, one sort.
Wun koo,	Humpbacked.
Tang e <sup>ng</sup> ,	The middle.
Kip kèy,	Diligent.
Teāou tit,	Exact, true.
Hām bān,	Dull, stupid.
Sèy ê,	A concubine.
Ch'hin ch'hai <sup>ng</sup> ,	Handsome.
Laóu á,	A rogue.
Kā-tē,	One's self.
Ch'hai <sup>ng</sup> hwun,	Unaccustomed.
Kwàn sè,	Accustomed.
Noo <sup>ng</sup> chē <sup>ná</sup> ,	Weak.
Ch'hai <sup>ng</sup> mai <sup>ng</sup> ,	Blind.
Ka chēäh,	The back.
Ka ch'huí <sup>ng</sup> ,	The buttocks.
Chaē teāou,	Talent.
Haôu sai <sup>ng</sup> ,	A son.
Hwán lô,	Troubled.
P'hún tw <sup>ná</sup> ,	Lazy.

Lān san,	A few, odd.
A'm koe chāy,	A cockchaffer.
Kaou seāou,	A cheat.
Gín á,	A servant boy, a slave.
Thaē ko pai <sup>ng</sup> ,	The leprosy.
Sè kak,	Four-square.
Sè twa,	Great men.
Sè sèy,	The lower ranks of men.
Sin nêô <sup>ng</sup> ,	A bride.
Sin kē <sup>ná</sup> saè,	A bridegroom.
Nw <sup>ná</sup> t'hoé,	Mud.
Keaou t'haôu,	Proud.
Chaē sit lé,	A virgin.
So chaē, or gāy,	A place.
T'haôu sai <sup>ng</sup> ,	An animal.
Sòng hēung,	Poor.
Tang,	A reason.
Bit pō,	A bat.
Pan gē,	Cheap.
Bōey yēäh,	A butterfly.
Lē k'hēet,	Deep, cunning.
Ch'hek, corn;	Ong, a flame.
Kaou é, a chair;	Chē chūy, who?
Cheàou chwui <sup>ng</sup> ,	Complete.
T'haôu chang bōey,	A cue of hair.
Ay,	Sign of the possessive.
A',	A diminutive.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOK-KEEN DIALECT

OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH.

A

幸

A crow. 鴉 a 烏鴉, a black crow.  
 A hwuy put to san 鴉飛不到山,  
 ve a püey bëy kadu sw<sup>na</sup>, a crow could  
 not fly to that hill. When Ló kóng 李廣  
 went to subjugate the Tan e 單于 nation, he came to  
 a hill, and on asking the name of it, was informed,  
 that it was called "the hill which crows could not  
 fly over:" for as soon as the crows came to the  
 place, their feathers dropped off, so as to prevent  
 their flying.

A 了 A hwán 丫鬚, a *l'haou*, a slave girl.

A 亞 A p'heén 亞片, Opium. A p'heén kong  
 亞片公司, a p'heén kong, so,  
 the Opium farm.

A 啞 Dumb; E jēang t'hun thàn wáy a 豫  
 讓吞炭爲啞, E jēang t'hun hōey  
 t'hw<sup>na</sup> à chò áy káon. E jēang swallowed  
 charcoal to make himself dumb (or to change his voice).

声

A 阿 A prefix to a man's name: A, soó 阿四,  
 á sé, a fourth son; á heng 阿兄, á hē<sup>na</sup>,  
 Brother! an appellation generally given  
 to the inhabitants of Tēáou-chew 潮州, Tēó chew.

去

A 亞 One second in order, inferior in rank: à  
 sèng 亞聖, a secondary sage; Bēng  
 choó 孟子, the Philosopher Mencius,  
 was so called.

Khóng Bēng che à 孔孟之亞, second only to  
 Confucius and Mencius.

A 姪 Yin à 姻姪, a familiar epithet used  
 between persons related by marriage:  
 Só só yin à 瑣瑣姻姪, distant  
 relatives and connections.

A 倨 To rely on, to depend upon.

去

諾

Read Lok: an affirmative; an expression of assent.

去

欬

The noise made by an ox, or an ass: a nasal sound.

去

餡

Minced meat. Péng téung jéuk <sup>nā</sup> 餅  
中肉餡 pē<sup>nā</sup> téung bāh <sup>nā</sup>, the  
minced meat in pies; Kōéy <sup>nā</sup> 糲餡,  
minced meat for pastry.

去

哀

To lament, lamentable: Lok jê put yim,  
ae jê put sāng 樂而不淫哀而不傷,  
t'chèng lok yéa bēy yim twān,  
pē, ae yéa bēy sāng hāē; "Pleasing without wan-  
tonness, sad without wounding." Said of the 關  
雎 Kwan ch'he ode.

Ae t'hòng ch'hám t'hat 哀痛慘怛, ae t'hé<sup>nā</sup>  
ch'hám t'hat, sadly pained and grieved. Hé noé ae  
kē aè oé yéuk, wát ch'hit chéng 喜怒哀懼  
愛惡欲曰七情, Joy, anger, sorrow, fear,  
love, hatred, and desire, are called the seven passions.

去

埃

Dust; small particles of dust.

去

餲

Turned sour: sō ē jê aè 食饘而餲,  
rice injured by heat and damp, till it  
turns sour. See the Lún gé 論語.

去

藹

Collected, gathered together: aè aè hēw  
yew yew, ch'hun kwuy sip jē léw 藹  
藹復悠悠春歸十二樓,  
when the clouds are collected together, and again  
drifted about;—in the season of spring—we can  
return to the twelve-storied gallery. See Tōng se 唐  
詩, the odes of the Tōng Dynasty.

靄

Aé A collection of clouds.

靄

Aé taè 靄靄, a dark appearance of  
the clouds.

矮

Vulg: dy: short: jin aè aè 人矮矮  
lāng áy áy, a short man.

愛

Vulg: sēoh: to love, to pity; affection,  
attachment.

Sim hoē aè é 心乎愛矣, When we love  
any at heart.

Hây put wū é 遐不謂矣, Distance is  
not considered:

Téung sim chōng che 中心藏之, Being laid up  
in our affections,

Hô jit bōng che 何日忘之, When can we  
forget them? See the 詩經 Se keng.

Goē hō aè yit gnēw 吾何愛一牛, gwá k'ham  
t'he<sup>nā</sup> chit chēuh goē, Do you think I am sparing  
of a single ox? See 孟子 Beng choō.

隘

Narrow minded. Pek-é aè, Léw-hây-hwūy  
put kēung; aè é put kēung, kwun  
chóo put yēw yéa 伯夷隘柳下  
惠不恭 隘與不恭 君子不由也  
Pek-é was narrow minded. Léw-hây-hwūy was disres-  
pectful; but both narrow-mindedness and disrespect,  
are what the good man would not adopt.

Héem aè 險隘, a narrow pass, a dangerous defile.

俛

Aè Distressed.



Aè 僂 A disturbed, distressed appearance.

Aè 縊 To hang, to throttle: choō aē jē soō 自縊而死, ka tē jēh' teōu jē sē, to strangle one's-self and die. Gēuk tēung aē soō 獄中縊死, k'ua k'hou laē ká sē, he was strangled in the prison.

Aē 噫 To belch. T'ua aē 打噫, p'hāh oōh, to throw out wind.

Paou sít k'hé hwán jé aē 飽食氣滿而噫, chēah pá k'hé mō'á jé p'hāh aih, having eaten to the full, the wind rises and is ejected.

Ah 押 To guard, to control. Ch'heēm āh 簽押, ah t'ak' care of the slips of bamboo used by the Mandarins: ch'heēm āh taē yēh 簽押大爺, the officer who takes care of these slips of bamboo.

Ah sòng 押送, āh sàng, to guard, to escort. Ah wùn 押韻, to agree in sound, to rhyme with, to rhyme.

Ah 鴨 A duck; a tame duck: Sat key sat āh 殺鷄殺鴨, 'shā key 'shā āh, to kill fowls and ducks. Soō gwát jé āh seng 四月乳鴨生, sē gōey'h sèy chēuk āh ch'kut sē, in the fourth month, the young ducks come out of the shell.

Gó ch'huy āh lēuk 鵝翠鴨綠, (the hills looked) grey as geese, and green as ducks.

Ah 匣 A chest, a casket. Kim kwù gēuk āh 金匱玉匣, golden chests and pearly caskets.

Thaē-o ch'hut āh 太阿出匣, the celebrated Thaē-o sword came out of its sheath spontaneously.

Ak 沃 To water, to irrigate, to fructify: Ak tēn 沃田, ak ch'hān, to water the rice fields. Kwán ak 灌沃, to pour out. Ak 'hoē 沃土, p'wáy tēy, fertile land. A surname.

Ak 偃 Ak chak 偃促, restricted, limited.

Ak 握 Chéang ak 掌握, to hold in the hand: Séw ak peng kwán 手握兵權, ch'héw gīm peng āy kwán, to seize on the military power.

Ak 幄 A curtain; Wúy ak 幃幄, pò tēem, a curtain, a tent. Wūn tēw wúy ak tēung 運籌幃幄中, to be planning schemes in the tent.

Ak 喔 The cackling of a fowl: the sound of loud laughing.

Ak 渥 To drip: Tēem ak 霖渥, the rain dripping through. Hōng yin tēem ak 皇恩霖渥, hōng tēy āy yin sūp hōk k'hé, the Imperial favour distilling on the people.

Ak 齷 Ak chak 齷齪, the teeth near to each other; closely set; impelled.

Ak 鍍 Ak kim 鍍金, to lay on gold; to gild.

Ak 筮 A spindle, a distaff.

奉

Am 庵 <sup>A</sup> straw shed; Am bəəu 庵廟, *am bēō*, a temple, a monastery.

Am 腌 <sup>Am</sup> cham 腌臢, *a sām*, unclean, impure, filthy.

Am 腌 <sup>F</sup>lesh boiled and preserved.

Am 闇 <sup>To</sup> understand; Bē am 未闇, *bōēy hēāou* *ū*, I do not understand.  
Am kan thēen wūy 闇干天位, *ta* have designs upon the Imperial dignity.

Am 諳 <sup>To</sup> remember, to recollect: all, every.  
Am lēēn ch'lim 諳練深, *in* every thing deeply experienced.

Am 闇 <sup>Dark,</sup> closed doors.

Am 黯 <sup>An</sup> appearance of great grief, also grief at parting.

A'm. jēēn. saou h'wān (chēs) wūy. pēēt. jō. ē. ē. 黯然銷魂者惟別而已矣, *ch'hām āy yēō<sup>75</sup>, kadu kwān saou k'hē, chōng sē sō pēēt lē<sup>75</sup> tē<sup>75</sup>*, greatly grieved, till my soul is consumed, I can only take my leave, and no more. See the Kang yēm pēēt chip 江淹別集.

Am 滔 <sup>The</sup> appearance of disturbed water, bubbling up: also the water in which the cocoons of the silk worms have been boiled.

Am 闇 <sup>All,</sup> every one; to understand.

Am 暗 <sup>Dark,</sup> dismal, no light: Jit bōō kong wūy 日無光為暗, *jit bōō kwā<sup>75</sup> chē am*, when the sun does not shine, it is dark. Pwān bēng pwān am che soō 半明半暗之辭, *pw<sup>75</sup> à bēng pw<sup>75</sup> à am āy wā*, half clear and half dark sentences.

平

Am 甌 <sup>Am</sup> k'hang 甌控, a drain, a spout. Sūy am 水甌, *Chūy am*, an aqueduct.

去

Am 頷 <sup>Am</sup> kēng 頷頸, *am kwān á*, the neck, the back part of the neck. Am kwut sūy 頷骨垂, *the* neck bending forwards.

奉

An 安 <sup>Peace,</sup> rest, quietness, cessation: — how? in what way? A surname.

Chēng jē hoē lēng an 靜而後能安, *chēng jēēn aōu ēy an*, Being tranquil, then we may be at ease.

See the 大學 Tāe hāk.

Pēng an 平安, peaceful and at rest. T'hó an 妥安, *secure & quiet*: An lēng séng hoē 安能成乎, *an chō<sup>75</sup> ē ēy chē<sup>75</sup> á*, how can it succeed?

An 鞍 <sup>Vulgarly</sup> w<sup>75</sup>a: a saddle; má an 馬鞍, *báy w<sup>75</sup>a*, a horse's saddle.

Pek má k'hwá kim an, k'hé ch'hut bān jūn k'hàn 白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看, *péyh báy k'hwá kim w<sup>75</sup>a, k'hé ch'hut bān lūng k'hw<sup>75</sup> á*, Riding out on a white horse, harnessed with a golden saddle, myriads of people will look at us.

An 佞 <sup>Yēēn</sup> an 宴佞, unemployed, indolent.

An 鵪 <sup>An</sup> sūn 鵪鶉, *yēēn ch'hum* a quail.

**去** **An** **按** Vulg: w<sup>n</sup>á: to place, to put down, to put the hand on.

**An** **案** Vulg: w<sup>n</sup>á: a table; àn tok 案棹, w<sup>n</sup>á tsh, a table, a magistrate's bench.

P'hwàn àn 判案, p'hw<sup>n</sup>á àn, a judgment seat.

**An** **晏** Vulg: w<sup>n</sup>á: late. Jéem-choó t'hoéy téáou, Choó wat, hó àn yéá 由子退朝子曰何晏也, Jéem-choó t'hoéy tshou, Hoo-choó kóng, s<sup>n</sup>á sso káou téah, w<sup>n</sup>á, Jéem choó came back from court, when Confucius asked him, why are you so late? See the 下論 hāy lūn. A surname.

**An** **噯** An oath. This character is commonly used in novels.

**An** **揆** Tight: pok àn 縛揆, pak àn àn, tie it tight.

**An** **閒** Vulg: éng: leisure: chwán jit, boó àn 全日無閒, chwáid<sup>ng</sup> jít bó éng, no leisure throughout the whole day.

Sip bó che kan hēy, song chēá hān hān hēy 十畝之閒兮桑者閒閒兮 cháp bó tēy áy tēung kan, bān se<sup>ng</sup> áy lāng àn àn, in a field of ten acres wide, the mulberry-leaf gatherers go leisurely to work. See the 詩經 Se keng, book of odes.

**An** **限** A limit, a boundary; yéw ān 有限, do ān, limited. Yit jín che chéng ān yéw ān 一人之精神有限, chí lāng áy cheng sín oó ān, one man's spirits and vigour are but limited.

**An** **痕** Būn ān 門痕, múot<sup>ng</sup> tēng, the threshold of a door.

**幸** **Ang** **尪** Read ong: an idol, a god: ong sín 尪神, ang sín, a god: ong kong 尪公, ang kong, a divinity: gēng ong 迎

尪, gē<sup>n</sup>á ang, to carry an idol in procession; pae ong 拜尪 pae ang, to worship the gods.

Loé jiu p'hoé ong 魯人暴尪, Loé áy lāng p'hak ang, the people of the Loé-country dried their gods in the sun; this was in a time of drought, when the people thought to force their gods to give them rain, by putting their images under a burning sun. See the 左傳, chó twān.

**Ang** **汪** Read ong: A surname: also, overflowing, vast as the ocean. Chéung goé seng é ong yāng 從吾生以汪洋, chéung gwá chí sè lāng, é ang yé<sup>ng</sup>, to spend one's whole life on the vast Ocean.

**Ang** **翁** Read ong: a husband, an old man; ong pó 翁婆, ang pó, husband and wife. A surname.

**Ang** **儻** A'ng lāng 儻儻, Disorderly, outrageous.

**Ang** **甕** Read ong: a jar; súy óng 水甕, chúy óng, a water jar. 'Ong wūy koé jin k'hac 甕爲故人開, tēoh yin wūy koé lāng k'hwuy, the liquor jar should be opened for an old friend. See the 薛家傳 Sēet kay twān.

**Ang** **墀** 'Ong séng 墀城, àng sé<sup>n</sup>á, the vacant space between the outer and inner city gates. Read óng.

**Ang** **襪** Read óng: the leg, or upper part of a stocking; béct óng 襪, bócyh óng, the leg of a stocking.

**Ang** **鞞** Hān óng, 靴鞞, the top part of a boot.

Ang 鼻 *P'hè<sup>ng</sup> àng* 鼻鬚, the inside of the nose, a disease in the nose.

𠂔

Ang 洪 Read hông: a surname.

Ang 紅 Read hông: Red; of a red colour: a surname: hông sam 紅衫, àng s<sup>na</sup>, a red coat.

Yit tēem hông hwa kwun ch'háe khé, yēw lāe chím pēn swat yin e 一點紅花君採去, 又來枕邊說因依, *chit tēem àng hwa, lé t'háyh k'hè, kōh lāe chím t'haú pec<sup>ng</sup> kóng yin e*, "one speck of a red flower (a drop of blood), you have already taken away, and now you come to the side of my pillow to whisper and hum." A couplet on the mosquito, made by 蘇妹 Sūe-moēy.

𠂔

Ang 寵 Read ōng: A basket: t'hoé ōng 土籠, t'hoé āng, a basket of earth.

𠂔

Aou 歐 Read oé: A surname. Also aou yāng 歐陽, a double surname.

Aou 甌 A cup: táy aou 茶甌, a tea cup. Aou k'héng c'hēak sēt hēang 甌傾雀舌香, *aou tēy chīn sē chāyh chēh p'hang*, the bottom of the cup was strongly scented with the smell of the sparrow's-tongue tea.

Aou 坳 Uneven, an unevenness in the ground.

Aou 凹 Tēy aou 地凹, a hollow place in the ground. Koé hēen bé aou chē bek to 古硯微凹聚墨多, *koé chá áy hēe<sup>ng</sup> k'hwut á k'hēeh bák chēy*, the hollow place in an old ink stone, collects the ink in abundance.

Aou 曉 Deep and hollow eyes; the eyes turned inward.

𠂔

Aóu 拗 To twist; séw aóu 手拗, *ch'héw aóu*, to twist with the hand.

Aóu 毆 Aóu t<sup>na</sup> 毆打, *pháh lāng*, to beat people.

Aóu 媪 Ló aóu 老媪, an old woman: an epithet for the terrestrial gods.

Aóu 嘔 Read oé: to vomit: oé t'hoé 嘔吐, *aóu t'hoé*, to vomit up any thing. Oé hông 嘔紅, *aóu hōeyh*, to vomit blood.

Aóu 鞣 Oé néw 鞣紐, *aóu láou*, to rumple up any thing. Ché oé néw 紙鞣紐, *chwa aóu láou*, to roll up paper into a ball.

𠂔

Aòu 拗 To hold fast: chip aóu 執拗, to adhere to one's own opinion. Óng-keng-kong chip aóu 王荆公執拗, *óng-keng-kong* obstinately adhered to his own opinion.

Aòu 砢 Aóu, *sek put pēng yēa* 砢石不平也, *aóu, sē chēoh n<sup>m</sup> pai<sup>ng</sup> yēa*, *nòu* means a stony uneven place.

Aòu 斃 Read oé: stinking, rotten, not fresh. Bút oé k'hé 物斃去, *mei<sup>h</sup> aóu k'hè*, any thing turned, as meat.

Aòu 懊 Aóu náou 懊惱, sour, surly, stubborn.

𠂔

Aóu 喉 Read hoé: the throat: yēen hoé 咽喉, *ná aóu*, the gullet.

Pá yēn hoē ch'hè 把咽喉處, páy ná aūu áy wūy, to guard the important passes of a country.

𠄎

Aōu 諾 Read lók: to assent to. Put k'heng hé lók 不輕許諾, u<sup>m</sup> k'hín k'hwæ hé aōu, not easily assenting to any thing.

Aōu 後 Read hoē: after, afterwards, behind. Chēén hoē 前後, chéng aōu, before and behind, first and last.

Túy hoē 對後, táy aōu, behind; hoē laē 後來, aōu laē, afterwards.

夫

Ap 始 Beautiful, fair, handsome.

Ap 哈 Shortness of breath.

Ap 吧 Read yip: to swallow down; to gobble. Gé ap súy 魚吧水, hé ap cháú, the fishes swallow down water.

Ap 厭 To be moistened; ap yip hēng loē 厭浥行露 to be moistened by falling dew. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ap 壓 To repress, to press down, to descend. Tóng chēet, k'héung yéu hok ap che gé 棟折恐有覆壓之虞, á<sup>ng</sup> á chēeh kē<sup>na</sup> ne woō táy lāng áy ken lán, if the beam should break, it is to be feared some one may be crushed by the accident.

天

Ap 盍 Why not? ap, hó put yéa 盍何不也, ap, hó s<sup>na</sup> soō u<sup>m</sup>, ap means why not?

Chóo wat, ap kok gán jé ché 子曰盍各言爾志, Hoo chóo kóng, s<sup>na</sup> soō u<sup>m</sup> súy lāng kóng lē áy sím ché, Confucius said, why do you not each one tell us of your views? See the 上論 Seāng lūn.

Ap 盒 A casket; Pwán ap 盤盒, pw<sup>na</sup> áh, a tray for carrying presents on.

Ap 柙 A cage for wild beasts; hoē soō ch'hut é ap 虎兕出於柙, hoē kap yéá goē ch'hut áh, the tiger and wild cow broke out of their cages. See the 下論 hāy lūn.

Ap 狎 Familiar, nearly related. Kēén choo soey chéá, suy ap pit pēén 見齊衰者雖狎必變, k'hw<sup>na</sup> á kē<sup>ng</sup> twā se<sup>ng</sup> há áy lāng, súy sē ch'hín kín, yéá tēoh pēén tek, on seeing a person in mourning, although a familiar friend, he would change colour (i. e. put on a sad countenance): Said of Confucius.

Ap 嗑 To eat, to unite; also verbose. Yéu hám ké ap 有噴其嗑, táē kay láē chēáh, let us all eat together. Sē ap, kwá hēng 噬嗑. 卦名, sē ap, sē kwá áy mē<sup>na</sup>, Sē ap, is the name of one of the diagrams.

夫

At 乙 A black kind of bird; also, at at 乙乙, difficult to get out.

At 遏 To restrain; at ché 遏止, to repress, to forbid. Hoō k'héuk hōng, hoō at tek 無曲防無遏糴, á<sup>m</sup> chāng ch'hōng wan k'hwut cháú cháh, yéu á<sup>m</sup> chāng at ché lāng tēáh bó, do not turn aside the aqueducts, and do not repress the selling of rice. See 下論 Hāy bēng.

At 揠 Vulg: payh: to pull up; Sōng jūn yéu bin ké bēáu che put téang jé at che chéá 宋人有憫其苗之不老而揠之者, Sōng áy lāng woō huán ló e áy pò ch'hé á áy á<sup>m</sup> téang twā, jé payh e k'hé laē, a man of the Sōng country, was grieved that his corn would not grow fast enough, so he pulled it up (to make it longer).

At **頰** Pit at 鼻頰, p'heè<sup>ng</sup> at, the bridge of the nose. Ké chit séw, ch'hèuk at 舉疾首蹙頰, chò pòt t'hòu kak t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, p'heè<sup>ng</sup> t'habu gnèaōu gnèaōu, they all got head-aches, and drew up the skin of their foreheads (by frowning). See 孟子 Bēng choó.

At **北** The unevenness of mountains.

奉 **壺** Ay tay 壺祭, k'èaou ay yèò<sup>ng</sup>, the appearance of pride.

Ay **涇** Ch'hím ay 深涇, deepness of water.

Ay **脛** Ay k'hay 脛脛, a contraction of the limbs.

聾 **瘖** A'y k'hoé 瘖口, ay kaou, dumb, unable to speak. Ch'hēng bēng ay k'hoé 瞶瘖口, ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup> ay kaou, blind and dumb; said of those who can neither write nor read.— "Are you dumb, that you cannot speak?" jé sē ay k'hoé, put lēng gān hoē 爾是瘖口不能言乎, lé k'ham sē ay kaou, bēy hē aou kóng wā.

Ay **啞** Mute: ay jēn jé ch'heāou 啞然而笑, ay kaou t'ān ch'hēò, he was mute, and did nothing but laugh.

Ay **矮** Read wúy: short, dwarfish: Thoé-hēng-sun wúy choó, put bwán soó ch'hek 土行孫矮仔不滿四尺, Thoé-hēng-sun sē ay á k'è<sup>ng</sup>, bó mu<sup>ng</sup> sē ch'hēòh kwán. Thoé-hēng-sun was a dwarf; not above four spans high. See the 封神傳 Hong sin twān.

丟 **下** Read háy: below, under; háy téy 下底, ay téy, underneath. T'hēen háy kok kay 天下國家 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> ay tok kay, the Empire, with the different states and families. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hēen kàng háy bin 天降下民 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> kàng ay téy ay payh sai<sup>ng</sup>, Heaven has sent down into being the lower classes of people.

夫 **阨** Read ek: calamity; chae ayh 災阨, affliction, straits. Ek kéung jé put bin, 阨窮而不憫, wou chae ayh kap sòng hēung, yéá bó hwán ló, being in affliction and poverty, he still was not grieved. Said of Léw-hāy hwūy 柳下惠, in 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ayh **輓** Read ek: a yoke: pok ek é kay gnēw 縛輓以駕牛, pak ayh á è kay gōb, to bind on the yoke, in order to yoke in the oxen.

Ayh **厄** Read ek: straits, difficulties. Kwun choó che ek, é Tin Ch'haé che kan 君子之厄於陳蔡之間, kwun choó wōō ayh wūn, lé Tin kok Ch'haé kok ay téung kan, the good man (meaning Confucius) was in straits between the countries of Tin and Ch'haé. See 下孟 háy bēng.

Ayh **噫** Read aē: t'á aē 打噫, p'hāh ayh, to belch.

天 **狹** Read hēep: narrow, confined. Tēang twán kóng hēep 長短廣狹, tē<sup>ng</sup> téy k'hāh ayh, long and short, broad and narrow. Loē hēep lān hēng 路狹難行, loē ayh sh k'è<sup>ng</sup>, the road is narrow and difficult to travel.

Koē loē hēep aē 固陋狹隘, koē chip p'hēah, sin kw'a ūgh, obstinate and narrow-minded.

A'yh 噎 A noise in the throat, made by belching.

B

Ba 疤 Read pa: a scar, a mark of a wound.

Ba 朞 J'ēuk lia 肉朞, bāh ba, a rising of the flesh, an inflammation.

Bā 婊 Read bēāou: a prostitute; ch'hāng bá 娼婊, a bad woman. Bān jin hoe ké wāy bēāou 閩人呼妓為婊. Bān lāng kēō ké sē bá, the Hok-kēen people call a prostitute Bā.

Bā 痲 Bā hong 痲瘋, the leprosy. Bā hong put k'hó e 痲瘋不可醫, bá hong bó t'hang wuy, the leprosy is incurable.

Bā 蝨 Read māou: pan māou 蟹蝨, pan bá, cantharides; also, pitted with the small pox.

Bā 貓 Read beāou; aa, beāou lé 貓狸, bá lé, a fox. Beāou lé yéw hēēt 貓狸有穴, bá lé wōō k'hang, the foxes have holes. Gēuk bēēn bēāou 玉面貓, gēuk yin bá, a pearly faced fox, a white fox.

Bā 峇 Bā bā 峇峇, a country-born Chinese. Bā bā put sit Tōng san kwuy ké 峇峇不識唐山規矩, bá bā ū'm bat Tē'ē sw'a kwuy ké, half-caste Chinese are not acquainted with the customs of China.

Bā 盼 Hwun hwun bā bā 紛紛盼盼, sometimes confused and sometimes clear.

聲 惡 Read ok: bad, corrupt, wicked.

Baē 惡 Ok kwúy 惡鬼, baē kwúy, a bad devil; ok joō 惡字, baē jē, a foul word; ok but 惡物, baē mē'h, a worthless thing; ok jin 惡人, baē lāng, a wicked man.

Baē 炆 Dull, not bright. Chēak h'ó put baē 炆火不炆, chíh chēak hūey' dēy baē, a little fire will not burn brightly. See 列女傳 Lēēt lē twān.

Baē 埋 Vulg. tsé: To bury, to inter, to hide under ground; also, the name of a sacrifice.

Gnoē hoē baē kim é kim lēng 五胡埋金於金陵, gōē ūy hoē tsé kim tsuē lē kim lēng, the five Hoē's (or foreign states) buried gold at Kim-lēng. Chōng baē hoō bóe 葬埋父母, chōng tsé pāy bóe, to bury one's parents.

Soō tēy ké wai, é baē 祀地祇曰座埋, ch'haē tēy sin kóng, é báe, to sacrifice to the terrestrial gods is called, é baē.

Baē 霾 Rain following wind. Chōng hong ch'hē'á baē, hwūy jēēn k'héng laē 終風且霾. Hwēn hān k'ái 惠然肯來, chíh jì wōō hong kwà hoē, yin hwūy kaōn k'héng laē, after a whole day's wind and rain, he was so kind as to be willing to come.

Baē 眉 Read bē: the eye-brows; bōk bē 目眉, bāk haē, the eye-brows. Kwan-é yéw gō ch'hām bē 關羽有臥鬚眉,

Kwan-é wōō gō ch'héng áy baé, Kwan-é (the Mars of China) had eye-brows like sleeping silkworms.

Baé 楣 Read hē: the lintel; hūn hē 門楣, mooí<sup>ng</sup> baé, the lintel of a door. Sūy k'hé éng hē 瑞氣盈楣, scāng sūy áy k'hé éng mu<sup>ng</sup> á lé áy mooí<sup>ng</sup> baé, may happy influences replenish the lintel of your door.

夫

Bāh 肉 Read jēuk: flesh: te jēuk 豬肉, te bāh, pork; yāng jēuk 羊肉, yōō<sup>ng</sup> bāh, mutton; gnēw jēuk 牛肉, gōō bāh, beef.

Jēuk suy to, put soō sin soō k'hē 肉雖多. 不使勝食氣, bāh suy chēy, bó hoē a yē<sup>ng</sup> á pooí<sup>ng</sup> áy k'hē, although he had much flesh, yet he would not let it exceed the quantity of rice at a meal. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 sēang lūn.

夫

Bak 染 Read jēem: to defile, to soil. Jēem woo 染汚 bak lá sām, to defile with dirt.

Put jēem sēak k'hō 不染俗氣, wā<sup>ng</sup> shang bak tēoh lō sēuk áy k'hē, don't defile yourself with a common vulgar spirit.

Tōng-Lé-koē bōng lēw chēep jēem p'haou 唐李固夢柳汁染袍, Tōng teāou áy Lé-koē bāng kēē<sup>ng</sup> lēw chēep bak tēoh é áy p'haou, Lé-koē of the Tōng dynasty dreamt that the juice of a willow tree spotted his gown, (and he afterwards attained to the highest literary honours). See the 廣事類賦 kōng soō lūy hoē.

天

Bak 目 Read bōk: the eye; yulg: bak chēw, the eye. Bē, bōk, pit, k'hoē, 眉目鼻口, bāé, bak, p'heē<sup>ng</sup>, ch'hūy, the eye-brows, eyes, nose, and mouth.

Bé bōk p'hàn hēy 美目盼兮, ch'hín ch'hái<sup>ng</sup> áy bak chēw; se páyh pan k'hé hwun béng, beautiful eyes, with the white and black clearly divided. See the 上論 sēang lūn.

Bak 木 Read bōk: wood; sē bōk 樹木, ch'hēw bāk, timber. Bōk ch'hēang 木匠, bāk ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup>, a carpenter.

Yēn bōk kēw gē 緣木求魚, páyh chōō<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēw bāk ch'hūy hē, to climb a tree in order to seek for fish; (representing the unsuitableness of the means to the end). See 孟子 Bēng choē.

Bak 茉 Read bwat; as bwat lē hwa 茉莉花, bāk nēē<sup>ng</sup> hwá, the jessamine flower.

Bak 墨 Read bek: ink; bek hēen 墨硯, bāk hēē<sup>ng</sup>, an ink stone. Būn bek che pōey 文墨之輩, būn bāk áy pōey, learned men.

Tōng p'hek toē se hoē, sey wān hūn bek lim 東壁圖書府. 西園翰墨林, tang áy pēah wōō toē ch'hūy áy hoē, sac áy huw<sup>ng</sup> wōō hān bāk áy lim, within the eastern wall is the palace of books and maps, and towards the western garden is the forest of learned men.

声

Bám 飴 A way of calling infants.

声

Bán 挽 Read bwán: to drag, to pull; k'hān hwán 牽挽, k'hān bán, to pull along. Bwán hwúy thēen é 挽回天意, bán tooí<sup>ng</sup> p'heē<sup>ng</sup> áy é, to pull back (to reverse) the decrees of heaven.

Bán 折 Read chēet: to pluck, to pick; chēet hwa 折花, bán hwa, to pick flowers. Wūy téang chēa chēet che 爲長者折枝, wuy sē twā láng bán ch'hēw ke, to



pluck a branch at the command of a superior.  
See 孟子 Bêng thoó.

奉

Bân 曼 Distant, a far journey.

Bân 墁 The plaster of a wall. Hwúy wá ek bân 毀瓦畫墁, p'hhá p'hwá áy ch'hoó hēá, wá wá áy ch'héó<sup>ng</sup> pēáh, broken tiles and scratched walls; (a reproachful expression intimating a bad execution of work).

Bân 漫 The wide and vast appearance of water; an inundation.

Bân 饅 A cake; bân t'hoé 饅頭, bân t'hoú, a loaf of bread. Pok sè chwán sít bân t'hoé 北勢全食饅頭, pak sè chwán chēáh bân t'hoú, in the north country, they eat nothing but bread.

Bân 鰻 Vulg. mu<sup>nd</sup>: an eel; haé bân 海鰻, haé mu<sup>nd</sup>, a sea eel; a congar eel.

Bân 蠻 A foreigner, a barbarian; bân bek 蠻貊, uncivilized people. Gán téung sìn, hēng tok hēng, suy bân bek che pang, hēng é 言忠信行篤敬. 雖蠻貊之邦行矣. kóng wá lau sít, chò, soó chín kēng, suy kaóm bân bek áy pang kok, yéá áy kē<sup>nd</sup>, when a men's words are sincere, and his conduct respectful, even into barbarous countries, he may safely travel.

Bân 閩 The province of Hok-kēen. Hok-kēen wat Bân séng 福建曰閩省, Hok-kēen, k'pò Bân sai<sup>ng</sup>, Hok-kēen is called the Bân province. Yáng-bún-kóng cheng lán bân sip pat tōng 楊文廣征南閩十八洞, Yéó<sup>ng</sup>-bún-kóng k'pò cheng kwáit lán bân sai<sup>ng</sup> áy chap p'lyh tōng, Yéó<sup>ng</sup>-bún-kóng conquered the eighteen caves of

the southern Bân. See the 宋史 Sòng soó, History of the Sòng dynasty.

萬

Bân 萬 A myriad, ten thousand; also, a surname. Bân soey yēá 萬歲爺, the lord of ten thousand years; an appellation given to the Emperor, similar to "Long live the king!"

Bân séw boó kéang 萬壽無疆, ché<sup>nd</sup> á bân né<sup>ng</sup> bó kéang chín, ten thousand years of life without limitation; used as a wish of congratulation on the Emperor's birth-day.

Bân 曼 Not yet also used as an expletive.

Bân 蔓 Luxuriant, wild, spreading as weeds. Bân ch'ho lán toé 蔓草難圖, bân yēéh áy ch'háou sh té kaou ch'heng k'hé, weeds widely spread are with difficulty cleared away. See the 左傳 ch'ó-twán.

Bân 幔 A curtain; wúy bân 幃幔, a tent curtain.

Bân 嫚 To slight, to despise.

Bân 縵 Inelegant, ravelled; also, the string of a guitar. K'heng yin lán hēy, k'w bân bân 卿雲爛兮紉縵縵, the hanging clouds broken and dispersed, seem intertwined and ravelled together.

Bân 慢 Slowly, leisurely; bân bân 慢慢 very slow. Ch'hé<sup>nd</sup> á bân 且慢, stop a little.

Bân 謾 An expletive, a particle; also, and.

Bân 慢 To despise, to slight, to neglect; boó bân 侮慢 to contemn. Tōng yung máou, soó wán pó bân 動容貌

斯遠暴慢, *tin tāng lán áy yáng maōu tēōh*,  
*chēā ēy hwui<sup>78</sup> k'hè pò bān*, by regulating properly the motion of our countenance, we shall be able to avoid insult and neglect.

Bān 漫 To be inundated by water.

Bān 命 The same as bān 慢, to slight. Also read bēng, a decree. Kēēn hēēn jē put lēng kē, kē jē put lēng sēēn, bān yēā, 見賢而不能舉, 舉而不能先, 命也, *k'hw<sup>72</sup> à g'ou lāng jē bēy kē yūng, kē yūng jē bēy hōē ē taē seng, chēy sē taē bān yēā*, if on seeing clever people, we cannot employ them; and in employing them if we do not prefer them, this is really slighting them. See the 大學 Taē hāk.

Bān 蠆 A sting, the sting of a bee, or other insect. Bān bé yéw lók 蠆尾有毒, *bān bōey wōo lok*, in the tail of a stinging insect there is poison.

Bāng 蚊 Read bún, a mosquito, a small gnat. Bún tēāng 蚊帳, *bāng tà*; mosquito curtains. Pē bún gēet sóo 被蚊齧死, *hōē bāng k'ā sé*, to be bitten to death by mosquitoes.

Bāng 網 Read bóng: a head-kerchief; bóng kin 網巾, *bāng kin*, a kerchief formerly worn by officers, to keep their hair tied closely together.

Bāng 虬 Exuberant, great, abundant.

Bāng 龙 A dog with long shaggy hair. Boó sóo bāng hwūy 無使虬吠, *ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang hōē kaóu p'wūy*, don't set the dogs a-barking.

Bāng 咙 To talk incoherently.

Bāng 龐 A surname; Bāng-t'hong 龐統, a celebrated man in the 三國 Sam kok.

Bāng 望 Read bōng: to hope, to expect; kē bōng 冀望, *kē bāng*, to hope for. Bōng tō jē bē che kēēn 望道而未之見, *bāng tō chun á yēā bōey ēy k'hw<sup>72</sup> à*, he looked towards virtue as one that had not yet come within sight of it. Said of 文王 Būn ōng, in the 下孟 hāy bēng.

Bāng 夢 Read bōng: to dream; a dream, a vision of the night. Kéw é, goē put hēw bōng kēēn Chew-kong 久矣, 吾不復夢見周公, *koó è, gwá bó k'oh bāng k'è<sup>78</sup> Chew-kong*, it is now a long time since I have dreamed about Chew-kong. Said by K'hōng-choó 孔子, Confucius, in the 上論 sēāng lūn.

Bāng 網 Read bóng: a net; a fishing net. Koé chēā bóng koé, yūng sóo ch'hùn che bók 古者網罟用四寸之目, *koé lāng áy bāng, yūng sē ch'hùn áy bak*, "The ancients in their nets used meshes of four inches square:" in order to allow the smaller fishes to escape, that they might grow larger. See the commentary of the 上孟 sēāng bēng.

Baóu 卯 One of the horary characters, used by the Chinese in reckoning years, months, days, and hours. Síp gwát che kaou, sok jít sin baóu 十月之交, 朔日辛卯, *chap g'ōēy áy kaou ch'ūy, ch'hey yit sē sin baóu*, upon the change

of the tenth moon, the first day will be denoted by the characters *sin baóu*.

**Baóu** 昴 One of the 28 constellations; the Pleiades.

**Baóu** 茆 A water plant, a certain vegetable. *Soo lok p'hvàn súy, gáu ch'haé kē baóu* 思樂泮水言採其茆, *sēō<sup>ng</sup> k'hè p'hwà k'ung áy chúy, kóng búyih bán e áy baóu ch'haé*, thinking of going to the pond before the prince's school, and talking about picking the baóu vegetable there. See the **大雅** *Taē guáy* odes.

**天** **Baóuh** 貿 Read *hoē*: to bargain; to bargain for any thing in the lump. *Boē kó choé* 貿菓子, *baóuh kwáy ché*, to bargain for the whole of a man's fruit.

**夫** **Bat** 識 Read *sit*: to know, to be acquainted with. *Sēang sit* 相識, *sēo bat*, to be mutually acquainted with. *Sit joō* 識字, *bat jē*, to know letters. *Sēang koé boó sēang sit* 相顧無相識, *sēo k'hwà bō sēo bat*, to look at one another, without knowing each other. See the **唐詩** *Tóng se*.

**天** **Bat** 密 Read *bít*: secret, close, concealed, near, not distant. *Jíp lín, wáy k'héung* put *bít* 入林惟恐不密, *jíp ch'ēw ná, wáy k'è<sup>a</sup> nē ū<sup>m</sup> bat*, when a man enters the forest [to secrete himself] he is only afraid lest it should not be close and secret enough;— (Said of those learned men who retire from the world in disgust).

**声** **Báy** 馬 Read *má*: a horse; a surname. *K'hé má* 騎馬, *k'héd báy*, to ride on a horse. *Hwuy kám hoē yéá, má put chin yéá* 非敢後也. 馬不進也, *ū<sup>m</sup> sē gwá*

*k'a tūy aóu, sē báy bēy k'è<sup>a</sup>*, it is not that I dare to be behind-hand, but because my horse cannot get forward. See the **上論** *Sēang lūn*. Said by Confucius, when he was last in flight.

**Báy** 碼 Read *má*: a water dam, built of stones: a farm of the taxes. *Sék má* 石碼, *ch'ēōh báy*, a stone dam or mound. *Má choó* 碼仔, *báy á*, a farm of the taxes: *keáou má choó* 叫碼仔 *k'ēō báy á*, to let out the farms; *chéw má choó* 酒碼仔, *chéw báy á*, the arrack farm; a *p'hēōn má choó* 鴉片碼仔, a *p'hēōn báy á*, the opium farm.

**Báy** 瑪 *Má ló s'ek* 瑪瑙石, *báy té ch'ēōh*, the cornelian stone.

**Báy** 買 Read *maé*: to buy, to purchase. *Ê hwa k'ēm tēp ché, maé s'ek jeáou yín láé* 移花兼蝶至. 買石繞雲來, *swá hwa l'én báy y'ēōh kaóu, báy ch'ēōh t'el<sup>ng</sup> hwan k'ih s'ē láé*, removing a flower, the butterfly comes along with it, and buying a stone, even the surrounding clouds accompany it. See the **唐詩** *Tóng se*.

**天** **Bāy** 賣 Read *maē*: to sell, to dispose of. *Chó maé maē* 做買賣, *chó báy 'bāy*, to buy and sell. *Maē to maé tok* 賣刀買犢, *bāy to báy goó á*, to sell a knife, in order to buy a heifer.

**天** **Bāyh** 麥 Read *bék*: wheat; a surname. *Tāe bék* 大麥, *taē bāyh*, barley; *hwan bék* 番麥, *hwan bāyh*, Indian corn. *Bēng hāy t'he gwat, bék ch'hew ché* 孟夏之月麥秋至, *k'hé t'haóu hāy áy gōēyh bāyh tang kaóu*, in the first months of summer, the wheat harvest comes in. See the **禮記** *Léy kē*.

幸

Be

迷

Read béy: to secrete one's-self.

耄

Bé

米

Rice; a surname. Bé kwù 米貴, the rice is dear. Bé ch'hèuk hwuy put to yá 米粟非不多也, bé ch'hok ú<sup>m</sup> sē ú<sup>m</sup> chēy, it is not because the rice and paddy are insufficient. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng. Bé tēn pāc sēk 米顛拜石, bé tēn pāc chēuh, the fool Bé used to worship stones. This was a man of the Sòng Dynasty, who possessed great talents, and rose very high in office, but he had this failing, that whenever he saw a stone, he could not help worshipping it; hence he was called a fool. Query, Do not many of his countrymen merit the same appellation?

Bé

救

To soothe, to pacify. Bé lēng bóo 救寧武, an lēng bóo áy sō, to still and pacify warlike concerns. See the 上書, sē<sup>ng</sup> se.

Bé

眯

Any thing got into the eye.

Bé

弭

To stop, to put a stop to. Kwùy-k'hong-chóo bé tō 季康子弭盜, Kwùy-k'hong-chóo bé tō tō ch'hat, Kwùy-k'hong-chóo exterminated the robbers.

Bé

亶

Unwearied, not feeling tired. Sit che ch'him ch'him, tat che bé bé 息之深深達之亶亶, swāh e áy sé, sē<sup>ng</sup> tēuh ch'him ch'him, kaou bat e chēw sē<sup>ng</sup> bēy yēa, on giving up the study of any thing, we think it difficult, but if we persevere till we understand it, we shall feel no disposition to be tired. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Bé

彌

To stop, to put a stop to.

Bé

尾

Vulg: béy: a tail, an end; t'hoé bé 頭尾, t'habu béy, head and tail. Wù séw wù bé 畏首畏尾, kē<sup>n</sup>a t'habu kē<sup>n</sup>a béy, to be afraid of both beginning and ending; to be irresolute.

Séw bé put léng sēang koé 首尾不能相顧, t'habu béy béy éy sēo koé, not to be able to look after both head and tail, i. e. mind two things at once.

Bé

咩

The bleating of sheep.

Bé

羊

A surname, common in the 楚 Ch'hoé country.

Bé

美

Vulg: súy: Beautiful, fine, elegant, good, handsome: Choó wūy séou chīn bé é 子謂韶盡美矣, K'hóng-chóo kóng, Sùn áy gak chīn chāo súy, Confucius said, that the music of Sùn was very fine.

Sey hong bé jūn 西方美人, sac hē<sup>ng</sup> áy gāou lāng, the clever man of the west.

Sey-se chōng maōu bé lēy 西施狀貌美麗, Sac-se áy chē<sup>ng</sup> maōu súy kwá ch'hin ch'hat<sup>ng</sup>, Sac-se's appearance was beautiful and engaging.

Bé

靡

Beautiful, wanton, overturned; not, a negative particle. Tēng wōey che yim, bó bān che yim yēa 鄭衛之音靡曼之音也, tēng wōey áy sē<sup>n</sup>a, sē bé bān áy yim, the expression of amorous ditties have generally a wanton sound.

Bé séy té ché 靡所底止, bó séy t'hang swāh, that which cannot be stopped.

平

薇

A kind of vegetable; also, a flower. Ch'haé bé jé sít 採薇而食, tán bé á jé chēuh, they picked the Bé vegetable, and ate of it;—said of Pék-ò and Sēuk-chēy, who wandered into the mountains, and lived on wild

vegetables, rather than eat the rice of the 周 Chew dynasty.

Ch'héang bé hwa 薔薇花, *ch'héang bé hwa*, a rose.

Bê 眉 Vulg: *baé*: the eye-brows; *bok bé* 目眉, *bak baé*, the eye brows. Also written 睂 bé.

Chín séw gô bé 螭首蛾眉, *chín pháu gô baé*, a head like the Chín insect, and eye-brows like the silkworm.

Bê 楣 Bân bé 門楣, *mooi'ng baé*, the lintel of a door. Ch'hun sek êng bé 春色盈楣, *ch'hun t'heo'ng áy seh êng m'w'á mooi'ng baé*, may the beauties of spring replenish the lintel of your door;— a good wish pasted up on people's doors.

Bê 嶂 Gô bé 峨嶂, the name of a hill.

Bê 彌 Very, more, extensive. Hoo-choó che tó, *gěang che bé ko*, *chwan che bé kēn* 夫子之道. 仰之彌高. 鑽之彌堅, *Hoo-choó áy tó*, *t'á k'hé k'hu'á ná kwán*, *chwui'ng e ná tēng*, with respect to the doctrine of Confucius, the more it is looked up to, the higher it appears, and the more it is bored into, the harder it seems. See the 上論 *Sěang lun*.

Bê 瀾 Full, overflowing, abundant. Hó súy bé bé 河水瀾瀾, *káng chúy bé m'w'á*, the waters of the river were full and overflowing. See the 國風 *Kok hong*.

Bê 湄 The brink of water, the water's edge. Chaé súy che bé 在水之湄, *té chúy áy bé*, on the water's edge. See the same.

Bê 壝 A mound or altar of earth.

Bê 郾 The name of a place. Ch'hēn toe Bé-oe 遷都郾塢, he removed the capital to Bé-oe.

Small, diminutive, worthless, trifling. Bê 微 *Taé jin put tēuk sèy bé che soó* 大 人不逐細微之事, *twā lāng bó tē tēuk sèy bé áy soó*, great men are not particular about small, trifling things.

Ch'hit ch'hek bé k'he, é sew hoó bóe 七尺微 軀貽羞父母, *ch'hit ch'héok sèy sèy áy hín sín*, *táy tēok sédou léy é páy bóe*, "my seven-span-long, diminutive body, has only involved my parents in disgrace,"— an expression of humility.

Bê 薜 Tóe bé hwa 茶薜花, the name of a flower.

Bê 麋 A large kind of stag; also, a doe. Koé hōng gān bé lók 顧鴻鴈麋鹿, *k'hu'á twā chéah áy gān*, *kap twā chéah áy lók*, looking at the large wild geese, and the larger stags. See the 上孟 *Sěang bēng*.

Bê 劇 To divide, to part.

Bê 糜 Vulg: *mōéy*: Rice-water, congee, rice gruel; a surname. Bé chéuk 糜粥, *ám mōéy*, congee.

*Lěang-hwūy-óng é t'hoé tēy che koé bé lán ké bin jé chēen che* 梁惠王以土地之故. 糜爛其民. 而戰之, *Lěang-hwūy-óng é t'hoé tēy áy yēn koé, bé lán e áy páyh sai'ng*, *jé hōc e k'hé sēo t'haé*, *Lěang-hwūy-óng* merely on account of extension of territory, harassed his people (literally, boiled them down into gruel), and drove them to war.

Bê 獼 Bé hoé 獼猴, a kind of monkey.

Bê 縻 To drag, to influence. Gno yéw h'ó chéak, goé é choó bé che 我有好 爵. 吾與子縻之, *gwá wóo hó áy chéak wáy*, *gwá hoé lé bé e*, I have an eligible

office, which I will give to you, to draw it into your influence. See the 易經 Yēáh keúg

Bé 蘩 Plants growing in the water.

Bé 呶 The noise made in calling ducks; bé bé, something similar to the "dill, dilly," of English housewives.

Bē 未 Vulg: bōēy: not yet; not; also, one of the horary characters. Bē laē 未來, bōēy laē, not yet come.

Hwán bē sēng 還未成, yēá bōēy chē<sup>na</sup>, not yet completed.

Bē lēng soō jin, yēen lēng soō kwáy 未能事人焉能事鬼, bōēy ēy hòk saē lāng, bōēy<sup>h</sup> chaē ēy hòk saē kwáy, not being able to do your duty to men, how can you serve spiritual beings? See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Bē 味 Taste. Gnóc bē 五味, the five tastes; choo bē 滋味, a taste. Sam gwat put te jēuk bē 三月不知肉味, s<sup>na</sup> gūēyh jít ū<sup>m</sup> chaē bāh áy chōo bē, for three months he did not know the taste of flesh;—Said of Confucius, when he was trying to learn the music of Sùn; so ardent was he in his desire to get acquainted with it. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Bē 寐 To sleep, to retire to rest. Gnō bē kēw che 寤寐求之, k'hwàn k'hé yēá kēw ē, waking and sleeping he sought her. See the 國風 Kok hong. Sēuk hin yēá bē 夙興夜寐, chá sē k'hé, àm chēw k'hwàn. Early to bed and early to rise. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Bē 謎 A riddle; a dark saying. Chò bē kip jin ch'haē 做謎給人猜, chò bē hoē lāng ch'haē, to make riddles, and set people to unravel them.

平

Bēá A slanting look; read bēá, a surname.

書

Beáou 渺 The flowing appearance of water.

Beáou 緲 The diminutive appearance of things, when viewed at a distance.

Beáou 淼 The expansiveness of water.

Beáou 杳 Dark, indistinct, distant, enlarged. Koé hēang beáou boó chēy 故鄉杳無際, koó áy hēo<sup>ng</sup> k' bēáou hwi<sup>ng</sup> bó chēy, to be removed from one's native village, to an unlimited distance. See the 唐詩 Tōng se.

Beáou 邈 Distant, indistinct; also, to look lightly on. Beáou hōe put te séy che 邈乎不知所之, hwi<sup>ng</sup> hwi<sup>ng</sup>, ū<sup>m</sup> chaē kaòu tá lōh wáy, distant, to an unknown extent.

Beáou 窻 The south-east corner of a house.

Beáou 晶 Clear, evident, manifest.

Beáou 涓 Dark, unfathomable.

Beáou 宵 Deep and distant. Wáy jēen jé cheng, beáou jēen jé ch'him 蔚然而靜. 宵然而深, quiet and still, deep and profound. See 莊子 Chong-choó.

Beáou 藐 K'heng beáou 輕藐, khin beáou, to slight and despise.

Beáou 眇 Blind of one eye, dim-sighted. P'hó lêng lé, beáou lêng sè 跛能履 眇能視, k'óy k'ha éy k'è'á, ch'hai'ng mat'ng éy k'hw'á, the lame can walk, and the dim-sighted can see. See the 易經 Yëh keng.

Beáou 杪 The furthest end of any thing, bok beáou 木杪, the extremity of a tree. Lëen beáou s'öy boé 年杪歲暮 né'ng böy h'öy àm, the end of the year, and the close of the season.

Beáou 秒 Hó beáou 禾秒, ch'hëuk mat'ng, the blade of corn.

Beáou 音龍 The appearance of flying dragons.

Beáou 少 A little child; also, to be alarmed, and frightened.

Beáou 描 Vulg: d'ëó: to copy any thing by writing over the original. Beáou joó 描字, d'ëó j'ë, to copy or decypher characters; to trace writing.

Beáou 貓 Vulg: neáu: a cat, a common cat. Beáou ch'hé t'óng j'é 貓鼠同乳, neáu kap neáu ch'hé t'óng ch'ëh l'eng, "a cat and a rat sucking the same mother." This was a singular circumstance, which occurred in the Hàn dynasty; and was considered as a bad omen.

Beáou 苗 Hó beáou 禾苗, p'ó ch'hé'á, the young shoots of corn; a surname. Kok che sé s'eng, wát beáou 穀之

始生曰苗, ch'hék áy toó toó á sai'ng k'óng beáou, when the grain is beginning to grow it is called beáou.

Óng te hoo beáou h'öc 王知夫苗乎, óng té ch'ac p'ó ch'hé'á á u'ng, does your Majesty know any thing about the young shooting corn? See 孟子 B'ëng choó.

H'ây lap wát beáou 夏獵曰苗, h'ây t'hec'ng p'h'äh l'äh k'óng beáou, the summer hunt is called beáou.

丟

Beáou 妙 Wonderful, deep, mysterious, excellent; also, young. Sin hwà put ch'hék w'ü che beáou 神化不測謂之妙, sin áy p'ëen hwà bú'ng ch'hék, k'óng k'ëó beáou, Divine transformations, unsearchable in their nature, are called beáou.

Bé beáou 微妙, wonderful, minute,

Beáou s'ím 妙甚, very good; excellent!

Lëen beáou 年妙, né'ng h'öy k'h'äh ch'éc'ng, young in years.

Beáou 鈔 Fine, minute, excellent.

Beáou 廟 Vulg: d'ëó: a temple, a place of idolatrous worship. Chong beáou 宗廟, ch'ó'ng ch'óng áy d'ëó, an ancestral temple.

K'hóng-choó j'ip t'áe beáou, böy soó bün 孔子入大廟 每事問, K'hóng-choó j'ip twá d'ëó, t'ak h'äng moó'ng, Confucius entered the great temple, and enquired about every thing he saw. See the 論語 Lün gé.— Also written 廂 beáou.

天

Beéh 篾 Read bëct, basket work, wicker-work. B'ëct lám 篾籃, bëh ná, a wicker basket.

B'ëct s'ek 篾席, bëh ch'h'äh, a rush mat.

青

BĒEN 免 To avoid, to do without, to escape, to conclude. BĒEN chit 免職, to be put out of office.

Yáng-sê chōng Ch'haè-keng yêw, bē bĒEN pek p'hek yêw tĕm 楊時從蔡京遊. 未免白璧有玷, Yĕŋ<sup>ŋ</sup>-sê P'han Ch'hwà-keng yêw, bĕy bĒEN p'p'ah p'hek wō tĕm, Yĕŋ<sup>ŋ</sup>-sê following Ch'hwà-keng in his peregrinations, could not avoid the evil of the white gem being spotted, i. e. he could not avoid contamination. See the 宋史 Sòng-soó, History of the Sòng dynasty.

BĒEN 丐 A low wall to protect people from archery; also, invisible.

BĒEN 洒 The name of a stream. BĒEN pé lĕw súy, te'ou' chong é haé 洒彼流水. 朝宗於海, BĒEN hwut léy laón ch'ay, K'hè te'ou' chong é haé, the flowing waters of the BĒEN stream go to pay their respects to the sea. See the 小雅 Sĕ'ou gnáy.

BĒEN 勉 To urge, to spur on, to animate, to exert. Choó pit bĒEN che 子必勉之, lĕ tek K'hak tĕh bĒEN lĕy e, Sir! you must exert yourself in it.

BĒEN 娩 To bring forth children, to bear young. Hwun bĒEN 分娩 to be delivered of a child.

BĒEN 鮓 The name of a fish, a kind of John Dory.

BĒEN 冕 A crown, an Emperor's cap. Bān kok e kwan pàè bĒEN lĕw 萬國衣冠拜冕旒, bān kok ay s'ā k'ín tĕh pàè bĒEN lĕw, the robes and coronets of all nations must pay reverence to the Emperor's crown. See the 唐詩 Tōng sh.

BĒEN 酒 To be drowned, to be overwhelmed. But pĒEN naé soo bĪn bĒEN é chĕw 勿辨乃司民酒於酒, s'ā sō ū<sup>m</sup> pĒEN bĕng yĕw sō kw'ā kap p'p'ah sai<sup>ŋ</sup> tĪm bĒEN é chĕw, why do you not enquire into the officers' and people's being drowned in wine. See the 尚書 Sĕō<sup>ŋ</sup> se.

BĒEN 緬 Distant; also, bĒEN sĕáng 緬想, bĒEN sĕō<sup>ŋ</sup>, to think.

BĒEN 愍 BĒEN kè 愍息, a sacrifice offered on every birth-day of a deceased relative: read bĪn.

BĒEN 棉 Bok bĒEN 木棉, the silky cotton tree: the name of a tree which has flowers like cotton, and of which they make cloth.

Bok bĒEN, Kang-lām to yĕw che 木棉江南多有之, ch'há mĕ<sup>ŋ</sup>, tĕ Kang-lām chĕy wō, of the silky cotton, there is an abundance in Kang-lām.

BĒEN hwa 棉花, mĕ<sup>ŋ</sup> hwa, the cotton tree; cotton.

BĒEN 綿 Cotton; wool; also, soft and yielding; also, unbroken, uninterrupted; also, close and continuous, as weeds and creeping plants.

BĒEN yāng 綿羊, mĕ<sup>ŋ</sup> yĕŋ<sup>ŋ</sup>, a wool goat, a sheep.

BĒEN bĒEN kat lúy 綿綿葛藟, intertwined and uninterrupted, like the tendrils of creeping plants.

BĒEN 眠 Vulg: bĪn: to sleep, to rest, to lie down. T'hĕn chok k'ím p'hĕ, tĕy chok chĕn, gwat lé sĕáng gó p'hwān gnó bĒEN 天作錦被. 地作氍毹. 月裡嬾娥伴我眠, t'he<sup>ŋ</sup> chò k'ím p'hōy, tĕy chò che<sup>ŋ</sup> te'ou, goy'k lāc ay sĕáng gó p'hw'ā



guá k'hwàn, "the heaven forms my canopy, and the earth my carpet, while the nymphs of the moon sleep by my side." A couplet made by the founder of the 明 Bēng dynasty, when, in the utmost poverty, he commenced his career.

BĒĒN 聯 Connected, uninterrupted. Lán kwù y bĕen hong 蘭桂聯芳, lán hwa kwù y hwa sĕo swà p'hang, "the lán flower and cassia blossoms are successively fragrant;"—(used with respect to those whose sons and grandsons advance successively to literary honors).

BĒĒN tŭy 聯對 lĕen tŭy, a pair of antithetical sentences, generally written on boards, and stuck up on each side of a room.

BĒĒN 宬 The covering of a house.

BĒĒN 榭 The eaves of a roof.

BĒĒN 緝 BĒĒN. bân 緝蠻, the noise of a bird; also, cotton threads.

BĒĒN 面 Vulg: bĕn: The face, the front, the countenance. Jín sim jĕ bĕen 人心如面, lán g'á sim ch'ín chĕu<sup>ng</sup> lán g'á bĕn, people's minds are like their faces, i. e. varying.

Yung yĕá, k'hó soó lám bĕen 雍也可使南面, Yung yĕá, t'hang saé e bĕn<sup>ng</sup> à lám, Yung may be employed in facing the south; (i. e. in ruling the people;—because all rulers bĕen lám 面南, bĕn<sup>ng</sup> à lám, face the south, and all subjects bĕen pak 面北, bĕn<sup>ng</sup> à pak, face the north).

BĒĒN 倂 To turn the back on. BĒĒN kwuy pōey ké 倂規背矩, sĕo pōey kwuy ké, to act contrary to established customs.

BĒĒN 麵 Vulg: mĕe<sup>ng</sup>: flour made of wheat: bĕen paou 麵包, bĕn paou, bread. BĒĒN paou kan 麵包干, bĕn paou kw<sup>ng</sup>a, biscuit.

E' bĕen wŭy he seng 以麵爲犧牲, t'hó mĕe<sup>ng</sup> chò t'haou sai<sup>ng</sup>, "to use wheaten flour instead of animals in sacrifice." This was done by 武帝 Boó-tĕy, of the 梁 Lĕang dynasty, out of compassion. See 下孟註 Hāy bĕng chòo.

BĒĒN 酒 To drink wine to excess.

BĒĒT 天 篾 Vulg: bĕeh: wicker-work, basket-work. BĒĒT lám 篾籃, bĕeh lá, a wicker basket.

BĒĒT 蔑 Not, nothing, diminutive; to slight.

BĒĒT 蠖 Black blood.

BĒĒT 滅 To exterminate, to overthrow, to annihilate, to extinguish, finish. BĒĒT kok chĕá guó sĭp 滅國者五十, bĕt kok g'ŭo cháp, he overcame fifty states. See the 上孟 Sĕang bōng.

Ké tĕem ěng teng, bĕet hĕw bĕng 幾點螢燈滅復明, kwŭy tĕem g'á huŕy kím ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> bĕet bó yĕw k'ŭ kwui<sup>ng</sup>, just like a few spots of fire-fly lamps, at one time extinguished, and then bright again:—Said of composition which is in some parts dark and in others clear.

BĒĒT kĕw chòk 滅九族, bĕt k'áou g'á chòk to exterminate all a man's nine relations.

BĒĒT 威 To exterminate.

Bèet 韮 *Vulg: böëyh stockings; ch'hwàn bëet*  
 穿韮, *ch'hèng böëyh, to wear*  
 stockings.

天  
 Bek 陌 *Tiên bek 田陌, ch'hàn kw'ā, the*  
 elevated paths between the rice fields.  
*Sëang-yáng k'hae ch'hèen bek 商映*  
 開阡陌, *Sëang-yáng k'hwuy ch'hàn hu'ā, Sëang-*  
*yáng (of the 秦 Chin' dynasty) recommended*  
 the enlarging of the paths between the rice fields.  
 See the 戰國策 *Chèen kok ch'hek.*

Bek 脈 *Hèet bek 血脈, hōey'h mǎi'nh, the*  
 pulse, the arteries. Also written 脉  
 bek.  
*Hèet bek kwàn thong 血脈貫通, hōey'h*  
*mǎi'nh kwàn thong, the blood of the arteries runs*  
 through the whole frame.

Bek 万 *Bek kē 万俟, a double surname.*

Bek 幘 *Bek p'hek 幘帕, secret, close.*

Bek 滯 *Shallow water.*

Bek 幘 *A veil, a covering for the eyes. Bek*  
*bok yūng choo 幘目用緇, tǎ*  
*bīn āy kīn yūng or āy, the veil that*  
 covers the eyes should be black. See the 儀禮  
*Gē lēy.*

Bek 罽 *A cloth used for covering over food.*

Bek 一 *To cover over any things, one of the*  
 radicals.

Bek 幘 *The covering of a carriage; bek 幘*  
 has the same meaning.

Bek 填 *To plaster: bek kwàn kēung sit 填*  
 館宮室, *bwāh ōh kwàn kap kēung*  
*sit, to plaster the school and house.*  
 See the 左傳 *Chó' twān.*

Bek 蠅 *The name of an insect.*

Bek 覓 *Sim bek 尋覓, sim ch'hōey, to seek*  
 for any thing. *Séep chew k'hong, jē*  
*bek loē 涉舟航而覓路, tǎh*  
*chán kōey chǎy jē ch'hōey loē, he crossed the water*  
 in a boat, and sought out for the road. Said of  
 晉武帝 *Chin Boó-tèy, in his wanderings.*

Bek 彪 *A white tiger.*

Bek 貊 *The barbarians of the north. Suy bān*  
*bek che pang, hēng ē 雖蠻貊之*  
*邦行矣 suy jēen bān bek āy pang*  
*kok, yēd kē'ā, even among the most barbarous*  
 nations, (if we possess sincerity), we may safely  
 travel. See the 下論 *Hāy lūn.*

Bek 霖 *Small rain; ek che é bek bok 益之*  
*以霖霖, t'heec'g che é sèy hoē,*  
 added to which there was a drizzling  
 rain. See the 小雅 *Schōu gnáy.*

Bek 霰 *The same as the preceding.*

Bek 驀 *An excellent horse; to surpass.*

Bék 糸 Small threads of silk.

Bék 墨 Vulg: *bák*: ink; *bék teáou* 墨條, *bák teáou*, a stick of ink, commonly called Indian ink; *bék súy* 墨水, *bák cháú*, liquid ink.

Bún bék che püey 文墨之輩, *bún bák dy lóng*, the literati.

Héung boó pwan tēem bék 胸無半點墨, *heng k'hám bó pu"á tēem dy bák cháú*, "on his breast there is not half a dot of ink," — (estimating an entire want of learning).

Bék 默 Silent, to meditate, to refrain from speaking. Bék bék put gán 默默不言, *tēem tēem bó kóng wá*, silent, without speaking.

Bék jé ché che 默而識之, *tēem tēem jé ka tē bat e*, to meditate silently and gain a knowledge of a thing. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Bék 麥 Vulg: *báyh*: wheat: *taō bék* 大麥, *twá báyh*, barley. Hwan bék 番麥, *hwan báyh*, Indian corn.

Kim hoo boé bék, pò chéung jé yow che 今夫斨麥播種而耰之, *t"á hwut léy báyh, yéá ché jé k'haou ch'háou*, now with respect to the wheat, when it is sown and harrowed, &c. See the 下孟 *Hāy bēng*.

Bék 帟 A veil for the head.

Bék 緇 A cloth for wrapping up any thing.

聲 Bék 猛 Bold, fierce, ferocious, courageous, strong, daring. Yung bēng 勇猛, strong and ferocious.

O chéng gēem é bēng hoé 苛政嚴於猛虎, *o chéng k'hūh gēem é bēng hoé*, tyrannical government is severer than a fierce tiger.

Béng 艫 A small kind of boat.

Béng 醕 Béng téng 醕酏, very drunk.

Béng 茗 Fine tea, plucked late from the tree; *béng gām* 茗巖, fine tea.

Béng 侂 Good, fine.

Béng 皿 A vessel for containing any thing. Seng sat, k'hé bēng, e hok, put pē, put kám é chéy 牲殺器皿衣服不備不敢以祭, *t'háou sai"é, k'hé bēng, yín chéó"é, bó chéáou pē, á" k"é é chéy*, when the sacrificial animals, the vessels, and the apparel, were not ready prepared, he did not dare to sacrifice. See the 上孟 *Sēang bēng*.

𠄎

Béng 明 Clear, bright; to illustrate, to illumine, to display, to distinguish; *béng pek* 明白, to understand clearly.

Béng bēng chaē sēang, hek hek chaō hāy 明明在上赫赫在下, *béng kwui"é tē léng bīn, oé ám tē áy téy*, clear and bright above, dark and dreary below. See the 大雅 *Tāo gnáy*.

Béng gwat sūng kan chéáou 明月松間照, *béng gōéyh sūng kan chéá*, the clear moon shining among the firs.

Béng 明 To survey, to behold: a surname.

BĒNG 儂 Dark and dreary. Also written 儂  
bēng, dim, obscure.

BĒNG 盲 Blind, the pupil of the eye destroyed.  
Bók bēng 目盲, *bak chew ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup>*, the eyes blinded.

K'hae bēng jín bók 開盲人目, *k'hwuy ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup> lāng áy bak chew*, to open the eyes of the blind.

BĒNG 盟 An oath, a conspiracy. Ch'hap hēet  
é kēet bēng 歃血以結盟,  
*ch'hap hōēyh é kat bēng*, to smear with blood, in order to bind with an oath.

Hwán-kong yéw gnóe bēng che kim 桓公有五盟之禁,  
*Hwán-kong wōō goē bēng áy kim*, Hwán-kong had five things which he interdicted on oath.

BĒNG 萌 To sprout out, to shoot forth. Bēng  
gāy 萌芽, *paōuh é<sup>ng</sup>*, to bud.  
Ch'hun sé seng, jé bēng che 春始  
生而萌之, *ch'ham t'he<sup>ng</sup> khé t'háou sui<sup>ng</sup> jé paōuh khé lai*, in the spring they begin to grow, and bud forth.

BĒNG 名 Vulg: *mē<sup>ng</sup>*: a name, a designation,  
fame: bēng seng 名聲, *mē<sup>ng</sup> sé<sup>ng</sup>*, reputation.

Bēng é bēng che 名以命之, *hoē é chí léy mē<sup>ng</sup>, é kēō é*, to give a person a name, in order to call him by. See the 禮記 *Léy ké*.

BĒNG 銘 To remember, to record the merits  
of a person deceased. Téng bēng  
鼎銘, *tē<sup>ng</sup> bēng*, a sculptured tripod.

Bēng seng 銘旌, a flag recording the merits of deceased persons.

BĒNG 冥 Dark, dismal: bēng hwun 冥昏,  
*mai<sup>ng</sup> hwun<sup>ng</sup>*, the evening. Bó  
chéang taē ke, wúy tín bēng bēng

無將大車維塵冥冥, *bó chēang twā ch'hēa, tok wōō tin ae bēng bēng*, nothing was seen of the great chariot, but a cloud of dust, dark and impenetrable. See the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.  
Hong é hōēy bēng 風雨晦明, *hong kap hoē, oē oē àm àm*, with the storm of wind and rain, it was dark and dismal.

BĒNG 溟 Small rain; also, the sea. Bit é bēng  
bók 密雨溟沐, *bát áy hoē bēng bók*, the close rain drizzled down.  
Pok bēng yéw gé 北溟有魚, *pak hat wōō hé*, in the northern sea there are fishes.

BĒNG 瞑 A name; dark.

BĒNG 瞑 To open the eyes without seeing any  
light: dimness of sight; closing the eyes in death.

Ké sé bēng bēng 其視瞑瞑, *e k'hw<sup>ng</sup> ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup>*, he looked dimly.

Kam sim bēng bók 甘心瞑目, *kam sim k'hāyh bak chew*, he contentedly closed his eyes in death.

BĒNG 蓂 Bēng kēep ch'ho 蓂莢草, *bēng kēep ch'háou*, a kind of sensitive plant, which was said to put forth a leaf on the first day of the moon, and to continue producing one leaf a day till the full; at which time the leaves began to fall, till by the end of the moon they were all gone. Spoken of in the 綱鑑 *Kóng kám*.

BĒNG 螟 The name of an insect, that lends its chrysalis to another, to be brought up as its own.

Bēng-léng yéw choó 螟蛉有子, *bēng-léng wōō ké<sup>ng</sup>*, "the bēng-léng insect has its chrysalis," which is stolen by another.

Bēng 螫 A flying insect, that stings people.

Bēng 鏃 A kind of dart or sharp weapon.  
 Hàn-Kong-boó chok hwuy bēng kong ch'hek bé chék 漢光武作飛鏃光赤眉賊, Hàn-Kong-boó chok hwuy bēng kong ch'hek bé áy ch'hat, the Emperor Kong-boó of the Hàn dynasty made a kind of flying dart, to oppose the red eye-browed robbers.

Bēng 鳴 The cry of a bird, or any cry or noise; the crowing of a cock, or ringing of a bell, or any other kind of sound; vulg: tán, to ring, or t'hé, to crow, or hóu, to cry or call.

Key bēng koé hwūy hūn é t'ēung kok 雞鳴狗吠聞於中國, key t'hé kaou pūy tít t'hé<sup>na</sup> é t'hong t'ēung kok, the crowing of cocks, and barking of dogs, were heard throughout all the middle country (i. e. China). See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sam lēen put bēng, bēng chék keng jín 三年不鳴鳴則驚人, s<sup>na</sup> né<sup>ng</sup> bó tán, tán ch'ew hoé láng k'ē<sup>na</sup>, it did not sound once in three years, but when it did sound, it alarmed people.

Bēng 蕘 A beam, a rafter.

Bēng 粼 Clear, fine rice.

Bēng 楠 The pith of a tree, also, the name of a tree.

Bēng 命 A command, a decree, the decree of heaven; fate; to order, to command. Ch'ēang bēng ch'ēá ch'hut hoé 將命

者出戶, t'huí<sup>ng</sup> bēng lēng áy láng ch'hut mooi<sup>ng</sup>, the bearer of the message went out at the door. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

T'hēen bēng yéw chaē, ké wūy Chew-Bún-ōng hoē 天命有在 其爲周文王乎, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy bēng woó t'ē tít, s' ch'ò ch'hín ch'ēō<sup>ng</sup> Chew-Bún-ōng hoē, "The decree of heaven being fixed, let him do as Bún-ōng of the Chew dynasty." Said by Ch'ò-ch'ho 曹操, when he wanted his son to assume the title of Emperor. See the 三國 Sam kok.

Sé wūn put ch'ey, bēng toé t'ò ch'hwán 時運不齊 命途多舛, sé wūn ū<sup>m</sup> ch'ey ch'wui<sup>ng</sup>, mé<sup>ng</sup> toé ch'ey ch'hwán ch'hok, the revolution of times and seasons is not equal, and the way of fate is full of errors. Said by 王勃海 ǒng-put-haé.

Bēng 孟 The beginning of any thing; applied to the beginning of the four quarters of the year: also, a surname.

Soó sé kae yéw bēng gwat 四時皆有孟月, só sé ch'ò p'ò woó d'ēng g'ōy<sup>h</sup>, the four seasons, have each their commencing months.

Bēng hoé sam ch'hēn k'òu choó 孟母三遷教子, Bēng-choó áy n'ō<sup>ng</sup> t'ey s<sup>na</sup> kw'ay pu<sup>na</sup> ch'hoé b'ōy<sup>h</sup> k'á e áy k'ē<sup>na</sup>, the mother of Mencius thrice removed her dwelling, in order to instruct her son.

Bēng 甯 Any thing wished, or desired: a surname.

Bēng 甯 A surname: Bēng-boó-choó, pang yéw t'ò, chék t'è 甯武子邦有道則知, Bēng-boó-choó, pang k'ok woó to áy t'ē ch'ēt, chék t'è, Bēng-boó-choó, when a country possessed the right way, displayed wisdom. See the 上論 Ch'ēō<sup>ng</sup> lūn.

Bēng 瞑 To open one's eyes; also, dark.

Bēng **曹** Sorrowful. Put é ê hōēy, ek hóō bēng yēn 不與於會亦無曹焉, bó hōe gwá, chò hōēy bēng yēá bó hwán ló, if you do not admit me to a share of the confederacy, I shall not be grieved. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Bēō **描** Read beāou: to transcribe, to copy; beāou joō 描字, bēō jē, to trace writing.

Beāou sēá put chin 描寫不真, bēō sēá ō<sup>m</sup> chin, to copy incorrectly.

Bēō **廟** Read beāou: a temple: Taē-pek-kong beāou 大伯公廟, Twā-pāyh-kong bēō, an idol temple; the temple of the "old great uncle."

Chong beāou che soō 宗廟之事, chong bēō áy soō, the business of the ancestral temple.

Bēw **繆** Intertwined, twisted, plaited together. Tēw bēw yéw hoē 網繆漏戶, tēw bēw t'hang moi<sup>ng</sup>, "to twist straw about the windows and doors," — said of the birds who thus form their nests. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Bēw **繆** Erroneous, confused: hô é ch'hok bēw ché ch'hoó 何以錯繆至此, an ch'w<sup>nd</sup>á ch'hò bēw kaóu an nēy sai<sup>ng</sup>, how is it become wrong and confused to so great a degree? Said by 于定國 Ê-tēng-kok.

Bēw **謬** Wrong, false, erroneous, wandering. Ch'ha che hó lé, bēw é ch'hēen lé 差之毫釐謬以千里, ch'hay goē áy hó lé, ēy bēw kaóu ché<sup>nd</sup>á ch'heng lé, a difference of only a hair's breath will afterwards lead to an error of a thousand furlongs.

Béy **買** Read maé: to buy, to purchase. Seáou chaé t'héng maé maé, é chit chēy 小宰聽買賣以質劑, sēó

chaé áy kw<sup>nd</sup>a t'hē<sup>nd</sup>a láng béy béy, é chit pat<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>nd</sup>á, the under governor attended to people's buying and selling, in order to promote equity. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Bēy **迷** To be deceived, to err, to wander; béy loē 迷路, to go the wrong way, Béy toē bē wán 迷途未遠, béy áy loē bōēy woō hēá kwui<sup>ng</sup>, we have not yet wandered far out of the way. Said by 陶淵明 Tō-yēen-bēng.

Bēy **袂** The sleeve of a coat, a cuff. Sēet kēw tēang, twán yēw bēy 褻裘長短右袂, sae k'hēa áy s<sup>nd</sup>a tēōh tē<sup>ng</sup>, ch'hòng tēy chē<sup>nd</sup>á ch'hēw áy ch'hēw wui<sup>ng</sup>, his private dress was long, with the right hand sleeve short. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Chēō<sup>ng</sup> lūn.

Bēy **賣** Read maē: to sell, to dispose of. Māe to maé tok 賣刀買犢, béy to, k'hè béy goō á, to sell a knife, in order to buy a heifer.

Bín **黽** To urge, to strive, to exert one's-self. Bín hēen chēung soō 黽免從事, to exert one's self in a person's service.

Bín **敏** Clever, diligent, intelligent. Gnó suy put bín, ch'héng sēang sè che 我雖不敏, 請嘗試之, gwá suy béy bín, ch'hē<sup>nd</sup>á bóng ch'hè k'hw<sup>nd</sup>á, although I am not clever, yet I request the trial to be made. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng. Bín jē h<sup>nd</sup>ó hák 敏而好學, bín kwá á t'hák ch'hūyh, intelligent and fond of learning.

Bín **僂** To force one's-self to any thing, against the will and power.

Bín **閔** A surname: Bín-choó sē ch'hek 閔子侍側, Bín-choó k'hēá è sin pec<sup>ng</sup>, Bín-choó was standing by the side (of Confucius). See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

BĪN 憫 To be silently grieved, to be displeased and sorrowful. Ek kēung jê put bĪn 阨窮而不憫, *pūh kwà kēng jê bēy bĪn*, in affliction and poverty, and yet not grieved. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

BĪN 愍 To be sorrowful, to lament, to pity. Gôe taē jē choó bĪn é 吾代二子 愍矣, *gwá t'hèy lé nō láng kwán lé*, I am distressed for both of you. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

BĪN 泯 To be annihilated, to be thrown into confusion. BĪN é taē bĪN lwān 民彘 大泯亂, *pūh sai<sup>ng</sup> áy é tán twā bĪN lwān*, the moral relations of the people were thrown into the greatest confusion. See the 尚書 Sēō<sup>ng</sup> se.

BĪN 湣 A disapproving name, or codemnatory epithet, given to some kings after their death. Such as 周湣王 Chew-BĪn-ōng, the confused king of Chew; and 宋湣公 Sōng-BĪN-kong, the stupid duke of the Sōng country.

BĪN 剗 To rub, to scrape, to brush; a brush.

BĪN 民 The people; the common people; tē bĪN 治民, to rule the people. BĪN boó lēng bēng yēn 民無能名 焉, *pūh sai<sup>ng</sup> bó chíh léy mē<sup>ng</sup> á Chang kōó*, "the people had no name by which they could designate him!" Said of Sùn, who was above all praise. BĪA chēng taē k'hó kēn é 民情大可見矣, *pūh sai<sup>ng</sup> áy sēng chēng twā t'hang k'hwán*, the dispositions of the people could be extensively seen. See the 古文 Koé bĪN.

BĪN 氓 The common people, the horde. BĪN che ch'he ch'he 氓之蚩蚩, *pūh sai<sup>ng</sup> gōng gōng*, the common horde are stupid as grubs. See the 國風 Kok hong.

BĪN 岷 The name of a hill. BĪN san tō Kang 岷山導江, *tē BĪN sw<sup>ng</sup> a ch'hwā Kang ch'áy*, from the BĪN hill he led the waters of the Kang:—"Said of 禹 E', who 治水 tē súy, regulated the waters.

BĪN 珉 A fine kind of stone. BĪN gēuk put pēn 珉玉不辨, *ch'ōh kap gēuk bó hwān pēn*, not distinguishing between stones and gems.

BĪN 玫 The same as the foregoing.

BĪN 瘠 Sicknes, a disease; to gnó koc bĪN 多我觀瘠, *ch'ēy lāng kap gwá k'hw<sup>ng</sup> à pái<sup>ng</sup>*, many came to visit me in my sickness. See the 大雅 Taē gŕáy.

BĪN 忒 To constrain one's-self.

BĪN 緡 A thread, a string: the string on which small coins are strung. Also written 緡 bĪN. Ké teòu wáy hō, wáy se e lĪN 其釣維 何. 維絲伊緡, *e tēò hé yūng s'á mē<sup>ng</sup> h, tok se kap sw<sup>ng</sup> à*, "what did he use in angling? nothing but silk and thread." See the 國風 Kok hong.

BĪN 面 Read bēn: the face, the countenance; a surface; to face, to front. Jé boó bēn ch'ēung, t'hōey yéw hoé gān 汝 無面從. 退有後言, *lè ū<sup>m</sup> Chang bĪN t'hàn, kaóu t'hèy ch'héa wōó aóu wā*, you must not merely comply before one's face, and then on retiring bring up some after words. See the 尚書 Sēōng se.

BĪT 宓 To rest, to be silent: a surname: ChĪN-bit 秦宓, a man famous in the Sam-kok.

Bit 苾 A kind of grass.

Bit 蜜 Honey: bit hong 蜜蜂 bit p'hang, a honey bee. Kê kam jê bit 其甘如蜜, ké tse'ng ch'hín chē'ng bit, as sweet as honey.

Bit 謐 Silent whispers; quiet, peaceful. Lōēy gōēy chék bit 內外寂謐, laē gwā chék bit, within and without, peaceful and quiet. See the 漢書 Hàn se.

Bit 密 Vulg: bat: secret, close, concealed, retired. Chōng k'hè bit bit 藏去密密 k'hè'ng k'hè bat bat, secretly hidden. Bit yin pūt è, choō gnó sey kaou 密雲不雨自我西郊, bat hwán a'm lōh hoē, choō gwán sac kaou, close clouds without rain, coming from our western border. See the 易經 Yēh keng.

Bit 沕 Dusty and muddy; also, deep and hidden.

Bit 檫 Fragrant wood; a name for cassia; cinnamon. Kaou-chew yéw bit hēang sē 交州有檫香樹, Kaou-chew woō bit hē'ng ch'hēw, in the district of Kaou-chew, there exists the fragrant bit tree, — chek kim che tím hēang yēá 卽今之沉香也, chek sē tong kim áy tím hē'ng, which is the cinnamon of the present day.

Bit 蠱 To urge, to exert one's-self.

Bit 拇 The thumb; taē bó ché 大拇指, twā pó bó, the great thumb.

Bó 拇 The great toe.

Bó 嫛嫛 a common appellation for mother.

Bó 母 Vulg: nē'ng tēy: mother; hoō bó 父母, pāy bó, father and mother. Wáy Phēn tēy bān but hoō bó 惟天地萬物父母, wáy t'he'ng tēy chò bān me'ng áy pāy bó, Heaven and earth are the parents of all things. See the 尚書 Sē'ng se.

Bó 無 Read boō: not, not at all. Boō put keng 無不敬, bó a'm keng, unfailing respect.

T'hēen hāy boō put sē che hoō bó 天下無不是之父母, t'he'ng áy bó a'm tōōh áy pāy bó, "under the whole Heavens there are no faulty parents," — meaning that children should never suppose their parents to be in the wrong.

Bó 帽 A cap, a hat: Pók-taē-hoē é bō se t'hēy Būn-tēy 薄太后以帽絮提文帝, Pók-taē-hoē t'hó chit tēy bō se hoē Būn-tēy, the great Empress Pok took a silken cap, and gave it to (her son) the Emperor Būn.

Bó 磨 A mill. Súy bō 水磨, chūy bō, a water mill. Jé gé swán bō 如蟻旋磨, ch'hín chē'ng hēā pwan swán tē bō chē'ng, "like an ant going round a mill stone." The Chinese say, that an ant always travels round a mill-stone in an opposite direction to that in which the stone is turned; from which the ancients obtained their ideas of the motion of the heavenly bodies. See the 天文志 Thēen bān ché.

Boé 畝 An acre: tēen boé 畝田, ch'hán boé, an acre of ground. Gnoé boé che t'hék, sē che é song 五畝之宅, goē bóé áy t'hāy, chēng e t se'ng, let every plot of five acres be planted with the mulberry tree. See the 上孟 Chē'ng bēng.



Boé 畝 The same as the preceding.

Boé 牡 The male of domestic animals; the name of a flower. Boé-tan, hwa che hoò kwù y chéa, yéa 牡丹花之富貴者也, boé-tan sē hwa áy k'háh noò kwù áy, the Moutan is the richest and noblest of flowers.

Boé 姥 An old woman; t'héen boé san 天姥山, t'hec<sup>ng</sup> boé sw<sup>a</sup>, the name of a hill.

Boé 母 Vulg: nēo<sup>ng</sup> léy: a mother: boé choó 母子, boé kē<sup>a</sup>, mother and child. K'hēen goé hoó yéa, k'hwun goé boé yéa 乾吾父也. 坤吾母也, t'hec<sup>ng</sup> sē gwán áy nēo<sup>ng</sup> pāy, tēy sē gwán áy nēo<sup>ng</sup> léy, heaven is our father, and the earth is our mother. See the 西銘 Sey bēng.

Boé 姆 An instructress; an uncle's wife: gak boé 岳姆, tēo<sup>ng</sup> ú<sup>m</sup>, a mother-in-law. Sēuk hoé pek che ch'hey wúy boé 俗呼伯之妻爲姆, sēuk kēo páyh áy boé tē ú<sup>m</sup>, in common conversation we call an uncle's wife, aunt.

Boé 某 Any one, such an one, a certain person. Choó kó che wát, boé chaē soo, boé chaē soo 子告之曰. 某在斯. 某在斯, "Confucius informed him saying, this is such an one, and that is such an one;" said of his introducing his friends to a blind man who waited on him. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Boé 厶 The same as the preceding; also, one of the radicals.

Boé 柎 Kang boé 江柎, the name of a tree, the wood of which yields excellent potash.

𠂔

Boé 謀 To scheme, to contrive, to plan; key boé 計謀, a plan, a scheme. Wūy jín boé, jé put téung hoé 爲人謀而不忠乎, wūy lāng soō nēo<sup>ng</sup>, jé ú<sup>m</sup> téung hoé, in consulting people's interests, are we unfaithful? See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Boé chong chek chēung 謀臧則從, boé hó chēw thán e, if the plan is good, then follow it. See the 大雅 Tāc gāy.

Boé 侔 Even, equal to, alike. K'hé é jín, jé boé é t'héen 畸於人而侔於天, k'háh twā é lāng, jé kap t'hec<sup>ng</sup> pai<sup>ng</sup> twā, greater than men, and equal to heaven.

Boé 牟 Boé nē 牟尼, a name of Buddha; also, to take, to win; the noise of a bull. Sēang kan choó sim, hāy boé pek sēng 上干主心. 下牟百姓, téng bīn kan kēw choó kong áy sim kw<sup>a</sup>, áy tēy boé ch'hé páyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, above he sought to win the heart of the chief, and below to captivate the affections of the people. See the 戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.

Boé 眸 Bók boé 目眸, bak ang á, the pupil of the eye. Chūn hoé jín chéa, bók lēang é boé choé 存乎人者莫良於眸子, chūn twā tē lāng, bó k'háh hó é bak ang á, (to know) what is retained in a man's mind, there is no better sign than the pupil of the eye. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Boé 模 Kwuy boé 規模, a pattern, a rule, a manner, a plan. Sēw chwán boé é choó ch'bēang 受全模於梓匠, sēw chwán<sup>ng</sup> hó áy kwuy boé é bak ch'hō<sup>ng</sup>, "to receive a complete plan from the head carpenter;"—an expression of 左思 Chó-soo.

Boĕ 嫫 Boĕ-boĕ 嫫母 was a very ugly woman, the wife of 黃帝 Hōng-tèy; hence it has become a bye-word for any ugly female.

Boĕ 膜 Vulg: mōh: the thin skin under the outer skin: the epidermis. Tē jēuk, tē kē kin boĕ, ch'hé h'ò chēa 治肉除其筋膜. 取好者, ch'hōng bāh hēet é áy kōn mih, t'hūyh hó áy, in preparing meat, take away the tendons and inner skin, and select the best of it. See the 爾雅 Jé gnáy.

Boĕ 摸 Vulg: bong: to feel, to touch with the hand. Am hoĕ hoĕ loĕ 暗摸無路, am bong bó loĕ, it is so dark that we cannot feel our way.

Boĕ 摹 To feel: the same as the preceding.

Boĕ 謨 To scheme, to plan: the same as 謀 boĕ. Gwān Sēen-seng hōng ch'hoó wán boĕ 願先生弘此遠謨, gwān Sin-sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hōng k'hāh twā chéy léy hwui<sup>ng</sup> boĕ, I beseech you, Sir, to enlarge this distant plan. See the 漢書 Hàn se.

Boĕ 腓 The back; the flesh of the back.

Boĕ 漠 Tam boĕ 淡漠, quiet and still: the name of a place. Pok hong yéw Sa-boĕ che tēy 北方有沙漠之地, pāk he<sup>ng</sup> woó Swa-boĕ áy tēy, in the northern region is the desert of Sha-mōh.

Boĕ 蝻 An insect that eats the roots of grain.

Boĕ 麩 A large kind of wheat: é gnó laĕ boĕ 貽我來麩, sàng gwá laĕ áy twā bāyh, he presented me with some large wheat. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

丟

Boĕ 戊 One of the horary characters; also, lucky, fortunate. Kit jít wíy boĕ 吉日爲戊, hó jít chò boĕ, a lucky day is called boĕ.

Boĕ 懋 To praise, to admire; also, to urge, to exert. É boĕ naé tek 子懋乃德, gwá' o ló lé áy tek, I applaud your virtue.

Boĕ 倣 Niggardly, parsimonious

Boĕ 募 To call, to summons.

Boĕ 幕 A tent, a curtain: wáy boĕ che tēung 帷幕之中, wáy boĕ áy tang e<sup>ng</sup>, within the tent,— in the tented field.

Boĕ 慕 To think of, to long after, to desire: a surname: wán boĕ 怨慕, to fret after.

Jin seáou chek boĕ hoĕ boĕ 人少則慕父母, lāng sáy chéw hoĕ lēem pāy bōĕ, when people are young they long after their parents. See 孟子書 Bēng-choó se.

Yit kok che séy boĕ, t'hēen hāy boĕ che 一國之所慕, 天下慕之, chí kok áy séy boĕ, t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy boĕ e, he that is desired by a whole country, will be desired by the whole Empire. Boĕ-yūng 慕容, a double surname.

Boĕ 墓 Hwān boĕ 墳墓, hwān bōng, a grave, a tomb. Koé put sew boĕ 古不修墓, koé áy lāng bó sew chéng bōng, the ancients did not ornament their tombs. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Ék boĕ hwuy koé yēa 易墓非古也, w'á bōng ū<sup>m</sup> sē koé chú áy léy, to remove a tomb is not according to the practice of the ancients.

Boē 暮 The evening, dark, dusk: *teaou boē*  
 朝暮, morning and evening. *Jit boē*  
*ch'hwá hwun kóu* 日暮搗昏鼓,  
*jit am p'áh mat<sup>ng</sup> hwu<sup>ng</sup> kóu*, at the decline of  
 day, beat the evening drum.

Boē 貿 Vulg. *daoñh*: to exchange, to barter,  
 to trade; *boē ek* 貿易, trade, com-  
 merce. *Bōō ch'hēn yēw boō* 貿遷  
 有無, *boē ch'hēn wōō bó áy me<sup>ng</sup>h*, to exchange  
 what we have, for that which we have not. See  
 the 尙書 *Sēang se*.

Boē 茂 Luxuriant, abundant; *boē sēng* 茂盛  
 luxuriant foliage. *Jē sēung pek che*  
*boē* 如松栢之茂, *ch'ín chōō<sup>ng</sup>*  
*ch'hēng pūyh áy boē*, like the luxuriance of the  
 fir tree.

Boēy 每 Every, each, all; *bōēy bōēy* 每每,  
 constantly, frequently. *Bōēy jín jē*  
*wat che, jit ek put chēuk ē* 每人  
 而悅之日亦不足矣, *tak lāng hoē*  
*ch'hw<sup>ng</sup> hé, jit bó kōu yēá*, if you wanted to  
 please every body, the day would not be long  
 enough. See 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

*Bōēy yēw lāng pēng* 每有良朋, *tak pae*  
*wōō hó pēng*, constantly meeting with a good  
 friend. See the 小雅 *Seáou guáy*.

*Bōēy jit* 每日, *tak jit*, every day; *bōēy jín*  
 每人, *tak lāng*, every man.

Boēy 浼 To pollute, to defile; *jē yēn lēng*  
*bōēy guó chae* 爾焉能浼我  
 哉, *lē an chu<sup>ng</sup> á áy bák lá sám gwá*  
*chae*, how can you defile me (by your presence)?  
 See the 上孟 *Sēang bēng*.

Boēy 漢 The name of a place; also, of a river.

Boēy 尾 Read *bē*: the tail, the end, the ter-  
 mination; *thoē hé* 頭尾 *ch'hou bōēy*,  
 the head and tail.

*Só héy, lé héy, léw lé che choē* 頊兮尾  
 兮. 流離之子, *sōy héy, bōēy héy, léw lé*  
*áy kē<sup>ng</sup> á*, diminished and reduced to extremities,  
 like a vagabond and abandoned person. See the  
 國風 *Kok hong*.

Bōēy 杪 Read *beáou*: the end or extremity  
 of any thing. *Sōēy hwat wat beáou*  
 歲末日杪, *nē<sup>ng</sup> bōēy kóng bōēy*,  
 the end of the year is called *bōēy*.

*Bók sēy che, wūy che beáou* 木細枝謂之  
 杪, *ch'hēw bák áy sēy ke kóng kēō bōēy*, the small  
 branches of a tree are called *bōēy*.

Bōēy 梅 Vulg. *ám*: A prune, a plum; a surname.  
*Jéak chok hó keng, jé wūy yeám*  
*bōēy* 若作和羹爾惟鹽  
 梅, *nā bōēyh chò teaou hó áy kai<sup>ng</sup>, lē thang chò c*  
*áy sē<sup>ng</sup> á<sup>ng</sup> á*, "if we want to make a mixed broth,  
 you can be the salted prunes in it."—Said to a  
 clever man, whose services were valuable to the  
 state. See the 尙書 *Sēō<sup>ng</sup> se*.

Bōēy 膾 The flesh of the back.  
 The best of the wine; *Bōēy, chéw*  
*boē yēá* 酶酒母也, *bōēy se*  
*chéw áy k'hák kōu yēá*, the *bōēy*  
 is the strongest (literally the mother) of the wine.

Bōēy 莓 Moss; the name of a plant. *Sūy ē*  
*chō bōēy t'hae* 隨意坐莓苔,  
*sūy ē chēy lē bōēy t'hé*, leisurely sit-  
 ting down upon the moss.

Bōēy 囿 To translate; also, a decoy or trap  
 for birds and beasts. *Néáou bōēy*  
*鳥囿, chéou bōēy*, a decoy for  
 birds, where a living bird is used, to decoy others  
 into the net.

Böey 媒 Böey chëak 媒妁, *hú<sup>m</sup> lán<sup>g</sup>*, a go-between, to make up marriages. Put *t'haē hoō boē che bēng*, böey chëak che gān 不待父母之命 媒妁之言, *ū<sup>m</sup> léng t'haē pāy boē áy bēng léng, hú<sup>m</sup> lán<sup>g</sup> áy wā*, "without waiting for the command of parents, or the mediation of the match-maker." Said of young people who venture upon premature marriages, without consulting their friends. See the 上孟 *Sēang bēng*.

Böey 煤 A collection of soot, böey t'hàn 煤炭, *boēy t'hu<sup>2</sup>á*, coals.

Böey 禘 The sacrifice offered by an Emperor, when seeking for a son. E' t'haē ló soō ē Ko-böey 以太牢祠于高禘, *yūng t'haē ló ch'haē ē Ko-böey*, "to sacrifice with the principal animals to Ko-böey," in order to obtain children; because Ko-böey is said to have been the first who brought forth children. See the 禮記 *Léy ké*.

Böey 衡 The green and black appearance which any thing wears that has been long in the rain; mouldiness.

Böey 枚 A stem: the 十枝 *sip che*, ten branches, of the horary characters, are called 條 *tēāou*; and the 十二幹 *sip jē kán*, twelve stems of the same, are called 枚 *böey*. E ē teāou böey 施於條枚, *swā tē teāou böey*, twining about both branches and stem. See the 大雅 *Tae gnáy*.

Also, a numeral, employed in reckoning: *ké böey* 幾枚, *kwáy böey*, how many stalks? Böey pok kong sin 枚卜功臣, to reckon up meritorious servants.

Also, a piece of wood held in the mouth, to keep people from talking; a gag: *má k'hè kim, jín hám böey* 馬棄金 人銜枚, *báy k'hè kim, lán<sup>g</sup> hám böey*, "the horses were deprived of their metal ornaments, and the men held the

wooden gag in their mouths," in order to keep them from talking, that they might march in silence, and surprise the enemy. See the 三國 *Sam kok*.

Böey 霉 Vernal showers: böey é sēen woo e hok 霉雨善汗衣服, *ū<sup>m</sup> á áy hoē gāou bák lá sām s'á k'hoē*, the vernal showers are very apt to soil the clothes.

Böey 鉤 A double ring; a great lock or chain.

Böey 鶡 The same as 囹 böey, a decoy for birds.

丟 Böey 未 Read *bē*: Not yet, not arrived at, unattained. *Hák se hoē, túy wáf, bē yéá* 學詩乎 對曰 未也, *woō t'hak se á bē, yín e kóng, yéá böey*, "has he studied the odes? He answered, not yet."

夫 Böeyh 要 Read *yaōu*: to want, to desire: *kéw yaōu*, put *bóng péng seng che gān* 久要不忘平生之言, *koē böeyh, ū<sup>m</sup> p'háh bēy kē, chíi sè lán<sup>g</sup> áy wā*, I have long desired it, and have not forgotten the protestations of my whole life.

天 Böeyh 襪 Read *bēet*: a stocking, clothing for the legs. Chëak haē, chëak bēet 着鞋着襪, *ch'hēung áy, ch'hēung böeyh*, to wear shoes and stockings.

天 Böh 莫 Read *bók*: not, do not. *Bók wūy, kim jít put hák, hwán yéw laē jít* 莫謂今日不學 還有來日, *böh kóng, kin á jít ū<sup>m</sup> t'hak, yéá wōō laē jít*, don't say you will not learn to day, thinking that another day may come.

天 Bök 木 Vulg: *bák*: Wood: *sē bök* 樹木, *ch'héw bák*, a tree. Vulg: *ch'há*, fire-wood. *Bök ch'hēang* 木匠, *bák ch'héō<sup>2</sup>*, a carpenter.

Bök chéung sū chek chiéng, hoē chéung kán chek sèng 木從繩則正, 后從諫則聖, *bák f'hàn sūh chēw chēw<sup>2</sup>à, kwun f'hàn l'<sup>2</sup>à chēw sē<sup>2</sup>à,* when wood (is cut) according to the line, it becomes straight, and when a prince (acts) according to advice, he becomes wise. See the 尙書 *Sē<sup>2</sup>ō<sup>2</sup> s'ac.*

Bök 沐 To wash the head, to bathe, to wet, to drench. K'hóng-choó bök yéuk jé tēáou 孔子沐浴而朝, *K'hóng-hoo-choó cháng ek chēw tēáou kē<sup>2</sup>ōng,* Confucius used to bathe before going to court. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chēet hong bök é 櫛風沐雨, *ch'hōey tēoh hong, ak tēoh hoē,* to be exposed to the wind, and drenched in the rain.

Bök 霖 Bek bök 霖霖, a gentle shower, a drizzling rain.

Bök 目 Vulg: *bák chew:* the eye; bök lüük, 目錄, a table of contents. Bök put sē hwuy léy che sōk 目不視非禮之色, *bák chew ū<sup>m</sup> thang k'hw<sup>2</sup>à hwuy léy áy sēk,* let not the eyes look upon improper beauty.

Síp bök séy sè 十目所視, *chay áy bák chew séy k'hw<sup>2</sup>à,* that which ten eyes have seen, (i. e. exposed to public view).

Bök 苜 A kind of grass, sometimes used for food. Mã sē bök sēuk, chek hwáy 苜蓿 苜蓿則肥, *béy ch'ch'ū, bök sēuk áy ch'háou, chēw píwáy,* when horses feed upon the bök sēuk grass, they become fat.

Bök 睦 Harmonious, amicable, friendly: hō bök 和睦, peaceful. Kéw chok kè bök 九族既睦, the nine relations living in amity.

Bök 穆 Harmonious, obedient, elegant, deep and distant. A surname. Kit-hoó chok sēung, bök jé ch'heng hong 吉

甫作誦, 穆如清風, when Kit-hoó recited his verses, they were harmonious as the pure and gentle breeze. See the 大雅 *Tāē gnáy.*

T'hēen choó bök bök 天子穆穆, *Hóng tēy bök bök,* the Emperor put on a deep and thoughtful appearance. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn.*

Bök 繆 A bad epithet given after death. A surname.

Cheau bök 昭繆, a succession of generations,—the father's line being ranged under the cheau, the son's under the bök, and so on.

Sē é cheau bök 序以昭繆, arranged according to the cheau and bök.

Bök 牧 A shepherd, a pastor; bök chēá 牧者 may be applied both to those who keep sheep, and to those who take the oversight of men; a ruler of a province. A surname.

Kim yéw sēw jín che gnēw yáng, jé wáy che bök che chēá 今有受人之牛羊而爲之牧之者, *l'<sup>2</sup>a woó sēw láng áy goó yé<sup>2</sup>ō<sup>2</sup>, jé kap e l'<sup>2</sup>g e áy láng,* now suppose a man had received another's sheep and oxen, and had undertaken to feed them, &c. See the 上孟 *Sēang bēng.*

Bök 莫 Vulg: *bōh:* not, do not; bök guó te yéá hoē 莫我知也乎, *bó láng chac gwá,* nobody knows me; bök put chun ch'hin 莫不尊親, *bó<sup>2</sup> chun kēng pāy bóé,* thus there will be none who do not honour their parents. A surname.

Bök 寞 Chék bök 寂寞, silent, quiet, still. Teáou é chek bök che hēang 釣於寂寞之鄉, *tēó hé twá tē chēng chēng áy hō<sup>2</sup>é,* to angle in a quiet and retired village. See the 韓文 *Hán bün.*

Bök 瘼 Sick; pain, sickness.

Bók 鑞 Bók-yēá 鑞鐔, the name of a sword.

Bók 漠 Sa-bók che tǎy 沙漠之地, the desert of Sha-mǒ. Also, —wide, distant: bōng che bók bók jēn yēá 望之漠漠然也, *bāng khw<sup>75</sup> e, chun á hwū<sup>75</sup> hwū<sup>75</sup>*, looking after him he appeared far off.

Bók 勛 Diligent; seldom used.

Bók 登 A different name for pulse, or beans.

幸  
Bong 摸 Read hoē, to feel: séw bōē 手摸 *ch'héu bong*, to feel with the hand.

声  
Bóng 莽 The appearance of deep grass: chaē yēá, wát ch'hó bōng che sin 在野曰草莽之臣, *twā tē yēá, kóng ch'haú bōng* *Ay, jin sin*, dwelling in the wilderness, one is called an officer of the long wild grass. See 孟子 Bōng-choó.

Bóng 莽 Careless, rough, slovenly. Kwun wáy cheng yēn bú ló bōng 君為政焉勿鹵莽, *kwun chò cheng soó, ũ<sup>m</sup> ch'ang ló bōng*, in the management of the affairs of government, be not rough and slovenly. See 莊子 Chōng-choó.

Bóng 侂 Fē. bōng 備侂, not to flatter.

Bóng 网 The old form of 網 bōng, a net.

Bóng 罔 To deceive; ignorant, stupid. Sē bōng bin yēá 是罔民也, *sē p'hēn pūyh sai<sup>75</sup>*, this is to deceive the people.

Hak jē put soo chek bōng 學而不思則罔, *phak jé bá sē<sup>75</sup> kóng bōng*, to learn without thinking engenders stupidity. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Bóng 網 Vulg: *bāng*: a net for catching fish or birds. Chok kēet sin, jē wáy bōng koé, é tiēn á gē 作結繩而為網罟以佃以漁, *chò kat sūh, jé ch'hōng bāng, é phāh lūh kwá lāh hé*, they tied knots in cords, and made nets, to hunt and fish with. See the 易經 *Yēh keng*.

Bóng 惘 Having lost one's aim: disappointed.

Bóng 輞 An outer ring put to the wheel of the Emperor's carriage when employed in hunting.

Bóng 魍 Bóng léang 魍魎, spirits inhabiting marshes and damp places, said to be like little children of three years old, of a dark red colour.

Bóng 蟒 A large kind of serpent.

Bóng 潏 The appearance of wide extensive water: also, not clear.

Bóng 曄 Not clear; a dark day, without much light from the sun.

Bóng 鈿 A kind of smoothing iron: koé bōng thām 鈿鈿潭, a round pool or pond in shape like a Chinese smoothing iron.

Bông 嶙 Tông bông 嶙嶙, a hilly appearance.

去 Bông 性 Cunning, artful.

Bông 憐 To be deceived, to be wrought upon, to be tempted.

平 Bông 亡 To flee away; to lose, to be lost, to die, to be out of existence. Bông jín boô é wū pó, jín ch'hin é wū pó

亡人無以為寶 人親以為寶 ch'hut bông áy láng, bó é s'á me' h wū pó, jín aè pūy bó é wū pó, a fugitive like myself does not consider anything of value, except the love of one's parents, which is of real value.

Ch'hēung yēuk t'hoé an, bông boô jít é 縱慾偷安. 亡無日矣, t'hàn soo yēuk t'haou an jēn, bông pūy bó t'á t'ōh jít, when a man complies with his carnal desires, and pilfers self-indulgent ease, the day of his ruin is uncertain (i. e. it is near).

Bông 忘 To forget, to slight, to miss, to lose, bông ké 忘記, bēy ké tít, to forget. É kay náé tek, wát tok put bông 予嘉乃德曰篤不忘, gwá o ló lé áy tek kóng tok á' k'á bēy ké tít, I applaud your virtue, and promise not to forget it. See the 尚書 S'ō' se.

Bông 芒 The appearance of grass; abundant.

Bông 茫 The wide expansive appearance of water.

Bông 邙 Pok bông san 北邙山, pak bông sw'á, the name of a hill, in the 河南 Hó-lám province.

Bông 志 The name of a hill.

Bông 冢 To cover over any thing.

Bông 鎡 Vulg: mai' 5: sharp, sharp-pointed. Hēung kek yāou bông 雄戟耀 銳, hēung bēng áy k'āy, yāou kwui' 5 kwá mai' 5, the martial spears, were gleaming and sharp.

Bông 忙 Hurried, hasty, in a bustle. Boē hwun, s'ín kò p'ēt, boô náé t'haé ch'hong bông hōē 暮婚晨告 別. 無乃大恩忙乎, mai' 5 hwui' 5 hwun yēn, mai' 5 ch'á kò s'ō p'ēt, bó náé t'haé ch'hong bông hōē, to marry in the evening, and depart the next morning, is it not too hurried and hasty? See 杜甫詩 Tōo-hoó se.

Bông 蒙 To receive, to be acted on; to be thankful for; youth, the time of youth. To bông 多蒙, to be thankful for. A surname. Bông é yáng ch'eng, s'eng kong yēa 蒙以養 正聖功也, se'ou lōén yáng ch'ē'á, s'eng jín áy kong ló, when from youth a person is brought up in the right way, he will display the merits of a sage. See the 易經 Yēh k'ong.

Bông 嶂 The name of a hill.

Bông 望 Ch'ēm bông 瞻望, to look towards.

Bông 幪 To cover over: a cloth for covering.

Bông 濛 Small drizzling rain; also the name of a river.

Bông 矇 The appearance of the sky before sun-rise.

Bông 矓 The appearance of the sky after the moon is gone down.

Bông 矔 Blind; having lost the pupil of the eye.

Bông 蠓 A small kind of insect, that flies in swarms.

Bông 艨 Bông tông 艨艟, a war-boat, a vessel of war.

Bông 矚 A net for catching stags; also, the motion of the eyes.

Bông 冢 A net for covering over any thing: also, a pig.

Bông 霏 The vapours of heaven descending, when not answered by the corresponding mists of the earth.

Bông 砒 Bông seaou 砒礞, a kind of medicine, something like saltpetre.

Bông 幪 A great cloth, a large napkin.

丟 Bông 望 Vulg: bāng: to look towards, to look up to, to hope for, to expect. Ké bōng 冀望, kè bāng, to hope, to anticipate.

Bông bông jêên k'hè che, jèak chéang böéy yèen 望望然去之. 若將免焉, bông bông jêên k'hè e, chun á chéang bák e lá sām, looking towards them, he got out of their way, as though he would have been defiled by them. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Sè bin jê sèang, bông tō jê bē che kèen 視民如傷. 望道如未之見, k'hw<sup>na</sup> p'ayh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin ch'è<sup>ng</sup> woō sèang hāē, bāng tō chun á yēá böéy ēy k'è<sup>ng</sup>, he viewed the people as though they had been injured by him, and looked towards virtue as if he had not yet come in sight of it. Said of 文王 Bân-áng.

Bông 望 The full of the moon.

Bông 妄 Disorderly, corrupt: vulg: lám sām, out of all order. Kim che bēng jê yēá bông 今之命儒也妄, t'á áy kóng k'èò t'hak ch'hūy h'áng, lám sām, those who are now called learned men, are corrupt and disorderly. See the 禮記 Léy kè. Ch'hoó ék bông jin yēá é è 此亦妄人也已矣, ch'ey yēá sē lám sām áy láng t'è<sup>na</sup> t'è<sup>na</sup>, this then is á disorderly, worthless fellow.

Bông 夢 Read bāng: a dream; bông k'èen 夢見 bāng k'è<sup>ng</sup>, to see in a dream. Chong-chew bông w'ay hoē t'èp 莊周夢爲蝴蝶, Chong-chew bāng chò böéy yēáh, Chong-chew dreamed that he was a butterfly.

Bông t'ey lāo é l'áng p'it 夢帝賚予良弼, bāng s'āng t'ey sàng gwá hó áy hòò p'it, I dreamed that the high Emperor presented me with a good assistant in the government. See the 尚書 S'è<sup>ng</sup> se.

Bông 夢 The same as the preceding.



Bōng 悽 Dark, as when the sun and moon do not shine; confused.

Bōng 墓 Read *boē*: a grave: *paē boē* 拜墓, *paē bōng*, to worship at the tombs. *Kò boē seng ae* 過墓生哀, *kòy huan bōng sai<sup>ng</sup> ac ch'hám*, on passing a tomb, we feel melancholy.

武 Martial, military, brave. A surname. *Kew kew boó hoo, kong hoē kan seng* 糾糾武夫, *gōng hóu gan chéng* 公侯干城, *béng béng áy boó hoo, kong hoē áy kan sé<sup>ng</sup>á*, brave military men, are the clubs and forts of princes. See the 國風 Kok hong.

*Bún k'hó keng pang, boó k'hó tēng kok* 文可經邦武可定國, *e áy bún t'hang keng pang, e áy boó t'hang tē<sup>ng</sup>á kok*, his literary talents are sufficient to regulate a state, and his military acquirements equal to establish a nation. Said of 郭諸宜 Kok-choo-gé.

Boó 媵 *Boó mē* 媵媚 soft, effeminate.

Boó 砮 *Boó hoo* 砮砮 a fine kind of stone, resembling a gem.

Boó 毋 *Boó bān*, to insult, to despise, to revile. *Boó k'héy t'héung lap boó* 無啓 寵納毋, *á<sup>m</sup> t'hang k'hé ch'áou t'héung aē, kē<sup>ng</sup> a uē lap boó bān*, do not begin to shew favour, lest you should receive insult. See the 尙書 *Sē<sup>ng</sup> se*.

Boó 憮 To love; *boó jēn* 憮然, vacant, not self-possessed. Also written 無 *boó*.

Boó 撫 To soothe, to pacify. Also read *hoó*.

Boó 嫵 The same as 媵 *boó*; soft, effeminate.

Boó 廡 Side chambers, round a court: a yard.

Boó 膾 Thick, fat, fine, elegant. Chew *gwán boó boó* 周原膾膾, Chew *áy gwán tēy boó boó*, the original territory of the Chew dynasty was fertile and fat. See the 大雅 *Tāe guáy*.

Boó 舞 To gambol, to frisk, to throw about the arms. Also written 儻 *boó*. *Boó kēm* 舞劍, to brandish a sword. *Boó kan é é léáng kae* 舞干羽于兩階, *boó t'háy kap chéou mó lé séng péng gim kay*, they brandished their clubs and feathers on both sides of the stairs. See the 尙書 *Sē<sup>ng</sup> se*. *Chēnk tō sew boó* 足蹈手舞, *t'há tō ch'héw boó*, frisking and gamboling with the arms and legs.

Boó 鸚 *Eng boó* 鸚鵡, a parrot, a cockatoo. *Eng boó léng gán*, put *lé huáy neáou*, 鸚鵡能言不離飛鳥, *eng boó éy kóng wá, séng am lé é wuy chéou*, a parrot is able to talk, but still it is nothing more than a bird. See the 禮記 *Léy ké*.

Boó 澗 The name of a hill.

Boó 侮 The same as 毋 *boó*, to slight, to insult, to despise. *Boó sèng jin che gan* 侮聖人之言, *boó sèng jin áy wá*, to despise the words of the sages.

Boó 无 The ancient form of 無 *boó*, not; *boó kēw* 无咎 *bó chōy*, faultless.

Boô 亡 Also used for 無 boô, not; boô jê wú yéu 亡而爲有, bô jê chò woô, to pretend the existence of things that do not exist.

Boô 無 Vulg. bô: no, not, not in existence, do not. Boô yéu put jê ké 無友不如已, *ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang woô péng yéu ū<sup>m</sup> t'kh ka tē*, don't have a friend who is not equal to yourself. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Kwun choô boô séy cheng 君子無所爭, *kwun choô bô séy chai<sup>ng</sup>*, a good man has nothing that he strives about. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Boô 蕪 Overgrown with weeds, and grass. Ae sé ch'ó che boo wôey 哀庶草之蕪穢, *ae sé ch'háou áy boô wôey*, lamenting to see the grass and weeds so overgrown.

Boô 毋 Not, do not, an interdiction. A surname. Boô put keng 毋不敬, *bô ū<sup>m</sup> keng*, be not in any case disrespectful. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Boô 巫 A conjurer, a necromancer, one who performs incantations. A surname. Jiu jê boô hêng, put k'hó é chok boô c 人而無恒. 不可以作巫醫, *láng nā bó hêng sim, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang chò saé kong kwà c seng*, if a man does not possess a persevering mind, he can neither be a necromancer, nor a physician. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Boô 誣 To deceive, to cheat. Kwun choô che tō, yeén k'hó boô yéa 君子之道焉可誣也, *kwun choô áy tō, an chw<sup>nd</sup> áy p'hên tit*, the way of a good man, how can it be deceitful? See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Boô 罽 A sort of net; near-sighted.

Boô 譎 A deceitful expression; not; also used for 謀 boé, to consult.

Boô 務 To attend to any thing, to employ all one's powers in any thing. Soô boô 事務, business. Kwun choô boô pún 君子務本, *kwun choô chwan yung k'hwuy lat é kin pún*, the good man attends sedulously to the principal thing. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Boô 霧 A fog, a mist; yin boô 雲霧 clouds and mist; bōng boô 濛霧, a mist. Lók háy é koe boô chéy hwuy 落霞與孤霧齊飛, *lún lōh áy háy, kap koe kw<sup>nd</sup> áy boô chò póo tit pwy*, scattered hazes and solitary mists flying about together. See the 王勃文 Ōng-put bân.

Boô 瞽 To look with the eyes downwards, dim-sighted, near-sighted. Hoo boô sé chéa, é háy wúy ch'hek 夫瞽視者以鞋爲赤, *kin sé áy láng léuh wui<sup>ng</sup> chò ch'héuh*, near-sighted people take yellow for red.

Boô 騫 To gallop about in confusion: to go swiftly. Tit p'hêng wát tē, lwān tē wát boô 直騫曰馳. 亂騫曰騫, *tit kē<sup>nd</sup> kóng tē, lám sám p'háou kóng boô*, to ride straight is called tē, to gallop about in disorder is called boô.

Boô 鶩 A domestic duck; a wild duck is called 鳧 hoô, and a common duck 鶩 boô. K'hek gok put séng séang lūy boô 刻鵠不成. 尙類鶩, *k'hek haé gó ū<sup>m</sup> chē<sup>nd</sup> á séang luy áh*, trying to engrave a wild goose, if you do not succeed, you will only produce a tame duck;—said of those who try to imitate great men, and fail.

Boô 婺 Boô lé 婺女, the name of a star; Boô-chew 婺州, the name of a place.

耑

Bún 刻 To cut, to cut off; choō bún 自刎  
ka tē kwāh aū, to cut one's own  
throat.

Tēang-jé, Tin-é, léang jín sēang é, hō wūy bún  
kēng kaou 張耳陳餘兩人相與號  
謂刎頸交, Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-jé kap Tân-é, nō láng sēo  
é; hō kóng kwāh ná aū áy kaou, Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-jé and  
Tân-é both formed an intimacy, which they called  
"cut-throat friendship;"—which means that they  
would remain faithful to each other till death.  
See the 史記 Soó.ké.

Bún 吻 The sides of the mouth, the dimples.

Bún 蚊 Vulg. báng: a mosquito, a small gnat.  
Bún béng chwan hoo, chek yēa put  
bē 蚊蟲噴膚則夜不寐,  
báng ká. láng áy bāh, ma<sup>ng</sup> kan bōy k'hwán, when  
the mosquitoes bite our flesh, we cannot sleep  
by night. See 莊子 Chong-choó.

Bún 瞞 Dark.

Bún 仞 Separated to a distance, divided.

Bún 蒔 Ch'héang bún 蒔蒔, the name of a  
flower.

Bún 脗 United; bún háp 脗合, joined toge-  
ther.

Bún 技 To wipe, to rub, to handle. Koe choó  
gim, jé bún lāy 孤子唸而技  
淚, koe k'á gim kaou, jé ch'hi bak  
ch'haé, an orphan child moans and wipes his eyes.  
Ke kwan ków, hō sēang bún tek k'hé yūng ke hòk  
居官久未嘗技器用車服, k'hé

kwan koó, bōy wō long ch'hóng k'hé yūng ch'héa  
hók, dwelling long in office, without handling or  
adorning the furniture, carriages, or apparel.

Bún 惘 The sides of the face: also, bad, im-  
proper.

Bún 捫 To hold: tē bún 持捫, to grasp, to  
lay hold of. Bok bún tīm sēt 莫  
捫朕舌, bō. láng tai<sup>ng</sup> gwé áy  
chéh, there is no one to hold my tongue. See the  
大雅 Tāc.gáiy.

弄

Bún 文 Literary, literature: also, ornamental,  
ornament, surface. A surname. Bún

lé 文理, polished, civilized: bún  
chēang 文章, bún chō<sup>ng</sup>, literary composition.  
Hoo-choó soó kaou, bún, hēng, tēung, sin, 夫  
子四教, 文行忠信, Hoo-choó wō sè hāng  
áy ká kwán, bún chō<sup>ng</sup>, séy kē<sup>ng</sup>, chūn tēung, kap  
sin sí, Confucius had four subjects of instruction,  
regarding literature, conduct, fidelity, and sincerity.  
See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hēng yéw é lék, chek é hák bún 行有餘力。  
則以學文, kē<sup>ng</sup> chéy léy yéa wō ch'hun áy  
k'hwáy lál, chek yūng é é hák bún, having done  
these, if a man has any remaining strength, let him  
employ it in learning. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Bún 旻 An autumnal sky, a clear sky. Sùn  
ho khip é bún thēn 舜號泣於  
旻天, Sùn haou ch'he lé bún ch'he<sup>ng</sup>,  
Sùn cried and lamented under the clear heavens.  
See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Bún 雯 The variegated appearance of the clouds.

Bún 紋 The stripes in checked and embroidered  
cloth.

**Bùn** 捫 To hold, to lift, to move. Hàn óng sêng hêng, naé bún chéuk 漢王傷胸乃捫足, Hàn óng' sêng t'òh hêng k'hám, ch'ew k'hè k'ha jé ch'áu, when the king of the Hàn dynasty was wounded in his breast, he took to his heels and fled. See the 史記 Soó kè.

**Bùn** 門 Bùn hoé 門戶 mooí<sup>ng</sup> hoé, a door: ch'hut bún 出門, ch'hut mooí<sup>ng</sup>, to go out of doors, to go abroad; bún k'hoé 門口, mooí<sup>ng</sup> k'haú, before the door: k'hae bún 開門, k'hwuy mooí<sup>ng</sup>, to open the door. Gē loē yēá, léy bún yēá 義路也. 禮門也, gē chò loē, léy chò mooí<sup>ng</sup>, righteousness is the road, and propriety the door (by which we must enter). See 孟子 Bēng-chóu.

T'hēen choó k'ew bún 天子九門, hóng t'ey kaú áy mooí<sup>ng</sup>, the Emperor has nine gates to his palace.

Bún jín put k'eng Choó-loē 門人不敬子路, h'ak seng á<sup>m</sup> k'eng t'ēung Choó-loē, the rest of the disciples did not respect Choó-loē.

**Bùn** 聞 Vulg. t'hē<sup>na</sup>: to hear; t'hám bún 探聞, t'hám t'hē<sup>na</sup>, to listen. Ch'héep bún 竊聞, t'hapu t'hē<sup>na</sup>, to hear by stealth, a humble expression, used at the beginning of essays, meaning, "I have heard," &c.

Bún ch'á hok put hia k'hé yēen 聞者莫不興起焉, t'hē<sup>na</sup> áy l'ang bó á<sup>m</sup> hín k'hé y'au, those who heard, universally arose to action. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

A surname; and 聞人 Bún-jín, a double surname.

**Bùn** 糜 A kind of grain.

**Bùn** 壑 An opening in a ravine, where the water runs out, and the two banks project, like a gate way; huó e ch'á

bún 鳧鷖在壑, the wild ducks stood in the mouth of the ravine. See the 大雅 T'ae gnáy.

**Bùn** 頤 Bún t'hoé 頤頭, ch'eh t'haú, to hang down the head.

**Bùn** 們 The sign of the plural number; jé bún 你們, lín, ye, you people; gnó bún 我們, lín, we, us; (This character is common in novels.

**Bùn** 饅 Read bún: a cake; bún t'hoé péng 饅頭餅, bún t'haú pé<sup>na</sup>, a flat cake made of meal, a biscuit: bún t'hoé 饅頭, bún t'haú, bread.

**Bùn** 問 Vulg. mooí<sup>ng</sup>: to enquire, to ask; 'seng' bún 聲問, s'ē<sup>na</sup> bún, a report, a sound.

Kwúy-loē bún soó kwáy s'ín, Choó wat, hē léng soó jín, yēen léng soó kwáy, 季路問事鬼神. 子曰. 未能事人. 焉能事鬼, Kwúy-loē mooí<sup>ng</sup> hok saē kwáy s'ín áy soó; Hoo-chóo kóng, bōy t'ey hok saē l'ang, bōy'eh an ch'w'á t'ey hok saē kwáy, Kwúy-loē asked about worshipping ghosts and spirits: Confucius said, we cannot yet serve men properly, how then can we worship ghosts. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Bún jín 問仁, mooí<sup>ng</sup> jín, "He asked about benevolence:"—bún tē 問知, mooí<sup>ng</sup> tē, "He asked about knowledge."

**Bùn** 們 A fat and plump appearance.

**Bùn** 聞 Report, fame anything that is heard. L'eng hūn kóng é, se é sin 令聞廣譽施於身, hó áy s'ē<sup>na</sup> bún kóng k'hw'áh áy ó lá, se é k'ín s'ín, an honorable fame, and extensive praise bestowed upon a person. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Būn 悶 Sorrow, trouble: yew būn 憂悶, *huán ló*, to grieve: Hwán būn 煩悶, grief: wut būn 鬱悶, vexation.  
Tūn sè hoē būn, 遯世無悶, *cháu sēm sè kan, jé bó wut chut*, to retire from the busy world without regret. See the 易經 *Yéh kong*.

Būn 紊 To be in confusion, disordered. Kong ké būn lwān 綱紀紊亂, the affairs of government in confusion.

Būn 汶 The name of a stream: chek goē pit chāē Būn sēang é 則吾必在汶上矣, *chek gwá pit twá tē Būn tēng é*, at that time I shall be dwelling upon the river Būn. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

夫 But 魴 The name of a small fish: the tail of a fish.

But 示 *But bat á*, any thing small.

夫 But 勿 Do not, an expression of prohibition. *but toē ló jé hóng kong* 勿徒勞而罔功, *ū<sup>m</sup> chang khang khang* *bwá jé bó kong ló*, do not put yourself vainly to trouble, without getting the merit of it. See the 尙書 *Sēo<sup>75</sup> sc*.

But k'he yēá 勿欺也, *ū<sup>m</sup> chang p'hēn*, do not deceive.

But 坳 To bury, to inter, to put under ground. T'hoē hap ch'hé yūng, é ló but sūn 偷合取容以致坳身, *ch'au hap ch'ghy yūng, é ló bāē but hūn sūn*, to contract clandestine intimacies, and to take everything easy, till we bury ourselves in ruin. See the 史記 *Sōó ké*.

But 吻 K'hwut but 嶠吻, a lofty appearance; hilly.

But 物 To beat, to strike, to whip with a stick or bamboo. E' má pēn but 以馬鞭物, *t'ho báy pē<sup>75</sup> bat*, to lash with a whip.

But 沒 To end, to finish, to die; not, not to be. Kwun choé put é bé but léy 君子不以美沒禮, *k'wun choé áy lāng bó é hó k'hw<sup>75</sup> á, but bó léy sèé*, the good man does not do away with propriety, for the sake of elegance. See the 禮記 *Léy ké*.

Kwun choé chit but sè, jé bēng put ch'heng yēen 君子疾沒世而名不稱焉, *k'wun choé áy lāng chit pai<sup>75</sup>, yin wūy but bó tē sè, jé mē<sup>n</sup> á ū<sup>m</sup> ch'heng hoe yēen*, the honorable man is pained at being nothing in the world, and because his name is not celebrated.

But 物 *Vulg: mē<sup>n</sup> h*: a thing, an existence, a person, another person, Bān but yēuk yēen 萬物育焉, *bān mē<sup>n</sup> h sai<sup>75</sup> yēuk*, all things nourished and growing. See the 中庸 *Tēung yūng*.

But gnó che kan 物我之間, *mē<sup>n</sup> h gwá áy tēung kan*, between one's self and others.

But kek jé hoē te ché 物格而後知至, *mē<sup>n</sup> h ché kek, jēn sūn te káu t'hoēn*, when an acquaintance with things is carried to the utmost, then is knowledge at its height.

But 葑 But yēak 葑藥, myrrh.

But 芴 A kind of vegetable.

But 歿 To die, to decess: Sēuk-chēm wát. Ch'hoé óng ké put but hoē 叔詹曰. 楚王其不歿乎, *Sēuk-chēm kóng, Ch'hoé' óng ké ū<sup>m</sup> sè hoē*, Sēuk-chēm said, why will not the King of Ch'hoé expire? See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

声 **椴** *Bwá* *Ka bwá* 菱椴, a kind of wood: the spreading branches of a tree.

平 **磨** *Bwá* Read *mô*: to grind: *mô* to 磨刀, *bwá to*, to grind a knife. *Jé tok jé mô* 如琢如磨, *ch'hin ch'êw<sup>ng</sup> tok ch'hin ch'êw<sup>ng</sup> bwá*, like chiselling and grinding. See the 上論 *S'ang lün*. *Mô léy é se* 磨礪以須, *bwá léy é yung*, to grind anything for use. See the 左傳 *Chó twán*.

夫 **抹** *Bwáh* Read *bwat*: to paste, to besmear, to anoint. *E' hwún bwat b'ên* 以粉抹面, *phó hwán bwáh b'ên*, to smear the face with white paint.

天 **末** *Bwáh* Read *bwat*: the small end, the extreme point of any thing.

**蓬** *Bwáh* Read *tat*, as, *kwun tat* 蒼蓬, *kwun bwáh*, the beta vulgaris; and *hoë tat ch'haë* 厚蓬菜, *kaou bwáh ch'haë*, a kind of turnip.

*Hong chin ch'eaou tat l'ët* 風振蕉蓬裂, *hong chin t'ong ch'êo bwáh k'au l'èh*, the wind agitated the plantains and turnip tops, till their leaves were split.

声 **滿** *Bwán* Vulg. *mw<sup>ng</sup>*: to fill, to replenish, to complete; full. A surname. *Ch'hó bwán t'ê t'ong*, *súy bwán gaë* 草滿池塘, *水滿涯*, *ch'haou mw<sup>ng</sup> t'ê t'ong*, *chúy mw<sup>ng</sup> gaë*, the grass overspread the pond, and the water filled it up to the brink. *Ch'è tek é bwán* 志得意滿, *sim ch'è t'it t'èh é soó mw<sup>ng</sup>*, obtaining one's wish, and fulfilling one's intention.

**懣** *Bwán* Troubled: *hwún bwán* 憤懣, vexed. *Soó jin hwún bwán*, *sit put háy* 使人煩懣食不下, *saë láng*

*hwán bwán*, *ch'êh b'ey t'oh*, to make people so vexed, that they cannot stomach it. See the 史記 *Soó k'è*.

**晚** *Bwán* Evening, dusk; late. Vulg. *mai<sup>ng</sup>* *hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, evening; *mooi<sup>ng</sup>*, late. *Kwun hó k'ên che bwán* 君何見之晚, *lé s'eo k'è<sup>ng</sup> kaou h'êh mooi<sup>ng</sup>*, how came you to see me so late? See the 史記 *Soó k'è*. *S'ang k'ên hwún bwán* 相見恨晚, *s'eo k'è<sup>ng</sup> hwún mooi<sup>ng</sup>*, it is a pity we have seen each other so late.

**挽** *Bwán* To pull, to drag: *yin bwán* 引挽, to lead. *Bwán h'öy t'heen é* 挽回天意, *bwán tó tooi<sup>ng</sup> t'he<sup>ng</sup> ay é*, to reverse the decree of heaven.

**輓** *Bwán* To pull a carriage.

**娩** *Bwán* *Hwun bwán* 分娩, to be in labour, to be delivered.

**寇** *Bwán* To restrain, to hold back.

平 **惽** *Bwân* To forget, to let slip out of the mind.

**蹒** *Bwân* *Bwán ch'h'êang* 蹒牆, *pw<sup>ng</sup> ch'h'ê<sup>ng</sup>*, to climb over a wall. *Bwán ch'hut k'hè* 蹒出去, *pw<sup>ng</sup> ch'hut k'hè*, to run over, as liquor.

**糝** *Bwân* Rice water boiled to a consistency, and congealed.

**顛** *Bwân* *Bwán é* 顛頂, a large face.

Bwân 瞞 Not clear-sighted, to conceal from view, to deceive. Taē jtn put bwân, goē sít yéw chōēy 大人不瞞。吾實有罪, twā láng bēy mw<sup>n</sup>á, gwá sít oō chōēy, your honour cannot be deceived, I am really in fault.  
Chō-ch'hò scáou, joō á-bwân 曹操小字阿瞞, Chō-ch'hò sēy, jē á-mw<sup>n</sup>á, when Chō-ch'hò was young his designation was 'the little cheat.'

夫 抹 Vulg. bwāk: to spread over, to rub, to smear; to anoint. San bwat bé yln 山抹微雲, sw<sup>n</sup>a bwāk bé hwán, the hills were overspread with small clouds.

Bwat 秣 To feed a horse with corn.

Bwat 被 Vulg. mēh: the pellicle, thin skin.

天 末 The end, the extreme, a minor point; not, do not. Bwāt yéw pún bwāt 物有本末, me<sup>n</sup>h wōū pún bwāk,

幸 查 Cha bōē láng 查么人, a woman, — (a provincial expression). Hoō jtn sít sim mōh tō lé 婦人識甚麼道理, cha bōē láng bat s<sup>n</sup>a me<sup>n</sup>h tō lé, as to women, what do they know about reason!

声 早 Read chó: early, soon, quickly, formerly. Chó sin 早晨, chá k'hé sé, in the morning, early.

things have beginning and end, (i. e. weightier and minor points).

Bwat 沫 The name of a water: yēēn bwāt 涎沫, spittle. Sēang se é bwāt 相濡以沫, sō bák é mw<sup>n</sup>á, befouled with spittle.

Bwat 妹 Bwāt hé 妹嬉, to rejoice.

Bwat 鞮 Vulg. bōēyh: a pair of stockings: bwāt jē teng tōng 鞮而登堂, ch'hèng bōēyh jē chōē<sup>n</sup>g tē<sup>n</sup>g, wearing stockings, he ascended the hall.

Bwat 襪 The same as the foregoing: lēng p'ho bó poē, ló bwāt seng tin 凌波微步. 羅襪生塵, kōēy chúy sēy sēy ay poē, ló bōēyh sa<sup>n</sup>g tin, going over the water with small paces, our silk stockings get covered with dirt.

幸 溼 Bwuy Small rain.

Bwuy 昧 Dark, the eyes not seeing well.

C

Chó teāou 早朝, chá k'hé ay teāou, an early audience, at Court.

Chó yéw é é t'hēen hāy 早有譽於天下, chá wōō o ló tē f'hoē<sup>n</sup>g āy, he would soon obtain celebrity throughout the Empire. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Chó hēng put kēēn ch'heng san bēēn 早行不見青山面, chá k'hé sé kēē<sup>n</sup>á, bó k'hw<sup>n</sup>á ch'hai<sup>n</sup>g sw<sup>n</sup>a áy bīn, travelling early in the morning, we cannot see the face of the blue mountains.

奉 **栽** To plant; a plant: chae' laou haou  
 Chae **栽** 栽老葦, to plant nutmegs. Chae  
 chéa pōey che 栽者培之, chae

ay mē' h-pōey yung e, fostering that which is plant-  
 ed. See the 中庸 Téang yung.

Te wat chae, téang wat sē 稗曰栽, 長曰樹,  
 sèy cháng kóng chae, twā cháng kóng ch'hèu, those  
 of smaller growth are called plants, and those  
 of larger growth trees.

Chae **哉** An expression of wonder, or excla-  
 tion; a note of admiration. Hèen chae  
 Hōey yéa 賢哉回也, gāou chae  
 Hōey á, how clever was Hōey. See the 上論  
 Sēang lūn.

Taē chae, Geāou che wūy kwun yéa 大哉堯  
 之爲君也, twā chae, Geāou áy chò ján kwun,  
 how great was Geāou as a prince! See the same.

T'héen hō gán chae 天何言哉, t'hee'ng t'hae  
 t'hó wōō kóng wā chae, how can Heaven hōld dis-  
 course! See the 下論 Háy lūn.

Chae **災** Calamity, affliction: chae-tān. 災難,  
 trouble. Kéw chae, sut lín, tō yéa  
 救災恤鄰道也, kéw chae lán,  
 sut háyh pēdh lán, sē tō yéa, to deliver people  
 from trouble, and pity one's neighbours, is the  
 way of virtue. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Boē chae boē haē 無災無害, bó chae bó haē,  
 without trouble or danger.

Chae **災** Distress and trouble: chae haē pēng  
 ché, suy yéw sēen chéa, ek boē jé  
 ché' hó e, 災害並至, 雖有  
 善者, 亦無如之何矣, chae haē chò  
 pōē kaou suy oō hó áy lán, yéa dō kwat' v' tuē wá,  
 when calamity and affliction come all at once,  
 although a good man were at the head of af-  
 fairs, he could not help it. See the 大學 Taē hák.

Chae **齋** Pure, respectful; to fast, and purify  
 one's-self; also, a quiet, retired place,  
 a school.

Chae kaē bok' yéuk chek k'hó é soō sēang tēy!  
 齋戒沐浴, 則可以祀上帝, chéah  
 sh'haē cháng' ák, chéw t'hang hok' wā sēang tēy,  
 having fasted and bathed, then one may worship  
 the highest Emperor, (i. e. the Supreme). See  
 孟子 Bēng-chóo.

Se chae chék cheng 書齋寂靜, so'oh chék cheng,  
 a place of learning, quiet and retired.

Chae **叟** The ancient form of the above charac-  
 ter; Put chae 勃叟, the name of  
 a hill.

Chae **職** Goods, wealth, treasure.

Chae **知** Read to: to know, to be acquainted  
 with. Te che, wūy te che, — put te,  
 wūy put te, sē te yéa 知之爲知  
 之. 不知爲不知. 是知也, chae e lēah  
 chò chae, u<sup>m</sup> chae lēah chò u<sup>m</sup> chae, chéy chéw sē  
 chae yéa, when you know anything, account  
 that you know it, and when you do not know  
 anything, account that you do not know it; this  
 is knowledge. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chae **宰** To rule, to regulate, to arrange;  
 surname. Chóo chae 主宰, a ruler.  
 T'haē chae chéang kēen pang che  
 léuk tēen, é chò óng pēng pang kok, 太宰  
 掌建邦之六典, 以佐王平邦國,  
 t'haē chae chéang kwán pang áy lak tēen, é hó  
 chò óng pang tē tē pang kok, the prime minister  
 controls the six boards, in order to assist the  
 sovereign in pacifying the country. See the 周禮  
 Chew léy.

Chae sēang 宰相, a prime minister. Chóo-lóē  
 wūy Kwüy-sē chae 子路爲季氏宰, Chóo-  
 loē chò Kwüy-sē áy chae, Chóo-lóē was a steward  
 over the household of Kwüy-sē. See the 上論  
 Sēang lūn.

Chae ché bān bú 宰制萬物, chae kwán  
 bān mē' h, to govern all things.



Soé pèng tek chae t'hiên hây, ek jê ch'hoô jèuk  
 使平得宰天下,亦如此肉, *sat hoê*  
*gwâi êy t'it chae t'ê chae<sup>ng</sup> hây, yâ ch'hin ch'ê<sup>ng</sup>*  
*chêy t'iy hâh*, let me succeed in managing the Em-  
 pire, just as I do this piece of flesh; — this was  
 a wish expressed by 陳平, *T'ên-pêng*, when he  
 was offering a sacrifice, and cutting up the flesh  
 for the same. See the 陳平傳 *T'ên-pêng twân*.

Chaé 烹 P'heng chae 烹煮, to boil, to cook.

Chaé 滓 The grounds or sediments of liquor :  
 chéy chae 渣滓, sediment.

Chaé 儻 Bold, courageous, daring.

Chaé 崽 A child; the people of 江南 Kang-  
 lâm province, formerly called their  
 children chae.

Chaé 載 A year; the beginning; an affair; then;  
 also, an expletive. *Jê sip fow pat*  
*chae, Hông-hwun naé k'ê<sup>ng</sup> lok*  
 十有八載,放勳乃殂落, *jê cháp kwâ*  
*pâh ne<sup>ng</sup>, Hông-hwun naé sé loh*, after twenty  
 eight years Hông-hwun i. e. (Géou 堯) departed  
 this life.

Thong sé cheng, choô Kat chae 湯始征, 自  
 葛載, *T'hong k'hé ch'hay cheng hwat, choô Kat*  
*k'hé, Ch'âu*, when T'hong began his military opera-  
 tions, he commenced from the Kat district. See  
 孟子 *Bêng-choô*.

Chaé 再 Again, to repeat; chae sam 再三,  
*chae s'na*, again and again. *Yit che*  
*wây s'im, k'hé k'hó chae hoê* 一之  
 爲甚,豈可再乎, *chit kwây scô<sup>ng</sup> chây,*  
*k'hâm êy, ch'ang h'êh, h'êh*, once is too often, how  
 can it be repeated.

Chae soo k'hó é 再斯可矣, *k'oh chit hây,*  
*ch'êw t'hang*, once more repeated, and it will be  
 sufficient. See the 上論 *S'ang lün*.

Chaé 債 A debt: hoô chae 負債, *hoô chây,*  
 to be in debt. *Maé t'ên t'hek, y'èuk*  
*choô sun, é ch'héng chae* 賣田宅

鬻子孫以償債, *bây ch'hân ch'hoô, b'ây k'ê<sup>ng</sup>*  
*sun, é ch'héng chây*, to dispose of fields and  
 houses, and to sell children and grandchildren, in  
 order to pay one's debts. See the 前漢書  
*Ch'ên Hàn se*.

*Sim s'ang ch'ew chae, h'eng ch'he y'ew* 尋常  
 酒債,行處有, *sim s'ang êy ch'ew chây, chin*  
*chae wây woô*, common tavern scores for liquor,  
 may be met with in every place.

才 Talent; chae léng 才能, *chae léng,*  
 ability. *Chun h'ên y'èuk chae, é ch'ang*  
*y'ew tek* 尊賢育才,以彰有

德, *chun k'ê<sup>ng</sup> gaú l'ang, y'èuk ch'hé woô chae téou*  
*êy, é ch'ang léng woô tek*, we should honour the  
 good, and foster the clever; in order to bring  
 to light those who have virtue. See the 下孟  
*Hây h'eng*.

Chaé 材 *Chae léou* 材料; materials; *kwan*  
*chae* 棺材, *k'w'na ch'ê<sup>ng</sup>, a coffin.*

*Chae bok put k'hó sin y'ang y'ê*  
 材木不可勝用也, *ch'hé bak bó t'hang*  
*leáu é êy y'ang*, then the timber will be more  
 than can be exhausted by use. See the 上孟  
*S'ang b'eng*.

Chaé 財 Money, wealth, cash: ch'ên chae 錢  
 財, *ch'ê<sup>ng</sup> chae*, money. *Hwat chae*  
 發財, to get wealthy; *chae k'hé*

財氣, a wealthy influence.  
*Chae hoô* 財阜, a cashier, a book-keeper, a  
 clerk.

*Lâm hong che sé hây, k'hó é hoô goé bin cho*  
*chae hây* 南風之時兮,可以阜吾

民之財兮, *lám hong áy sé, f'hang ch'hong chéy gwá p'yh sai<sup>ng</sup> áy chaé*, the timely influence of the southern wind can increase the wealth of my people. Part of an ode made by 舜 Sùn.

Chaé 裁 To cut as with a scissors; to regulate, to measure. Chaé hōng 裁縫, a tailor, one who cuts out, and stitches together.

Hoē é chaé sēng t'hēn tēy che tō 后以裁成天地之道, *lè f'hang chaé chē<sup>ng</sup> á t'hee<sup>ng</sup> tēy áy tō*, your majesty can clip and contrive (act according to) the way of Heaven and Earth. See the 易經 *Yèh keng*.

Chaé 臍 Read chēy: the navel; chēy taé 臍帶, *chaé tuà*, the navel string. Jēak put chó toé, hoē chēang sē chēy 若不早圖, 後將嗜臍, *nā<sup>ng</sup> chá chá toé e, aōu taé chēang chēh toé chaé*, if you do not speedily lay a plan to circumvent him, he will eventually prevail so far as to eat your very navel.

Chaé 載 To load, to burden, to bear as a burden, to sustain, to hold. T'hēn hok tēy chaé 天覆地載, *f'hee<sup>ng</sup> p'hak tēy chaé*, the heaven overspreads, and the earth under-props (all things).

Sáy k'hó chaé chew, ek k'hó hok chew 水可載舟, 亦可覆舟, *cháy f'hang chaé chán, yéá f'hang p'hak chán*, water can float vessels, and the same element can also overwhelm them. The words of 楊子 *Yáng-choó*.

Chaé 在 Vulg. *té*: at, in, to consist in, to remain at, to be in existence, to be present. Chaé 在, *té tít*, to be present; put chaé 不在, *bó té tít*, to be absent. Tāe hák che tō, chaé bēng bēng tek, chaé sin bín, chaé ché é ché sēn 大學之道, 在明明德, 在新民, 在止於至善, *Tāe*

*hák áy tō lé, té bēng bēng áy tek, té ch'hong sin p'yh sai<sup>ng</sup>, té háy<sup>ng</sup> twā té ché hó*, the doctrine of the great school, consists in illustrating resplendent virtue, in renovating the people, and in stopping at the point of extreme virtue. See the 大學 *Tāe hák*.

Chaé 麋 *Haē chaé 獬廌*, name of an animal.

Chaé 豸 *Haē chaé 獬豸*, an animal, found in the north-east, with one horn, which attacks only vicious persons.

夫 Chǎh 扞 To beat, to strike.

天 Chǎh 閘 A porteculis; *sēng bün chǎh 城門閘*, *sē<sup>ng</sup> á moot<sup>ng</sup> chǎh*, the porteculis of a city gate. Sáy chǎh 水閘, *cháy chǎh*, a water-gate, a flood-gate.

Chaé 插 The same as the preceding.

Chaé 截 *Chéet twān 截斷*, *chǎh tooi<sup>ng</sup>*, to cut off, to cut short. *Kim Tēng chéet tēang poé twān, chēang gnoé sip lé* 今滕截長補短, 將五十里, *t'á Tēng kok, chǎh té<sup>ng</sup> poé tēy, chēang bōēyh goé chap lé*, now if you cut off the longer parts of the Tēng country, and take them to supply the shorter, you will find it to be about 50 square Lé in extent.

幸 Chai<sup>ng</sup> 爭 Read cheng: To wrangle, to strive, to contend. *Kwun choó bó séy cheng* 君子無所爭, *kwun choó áy lāng bó séy chat<sup>ng</sup>*, a good man never wrangles. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

查

Chai<sup>ng</sup>

井

Read chéng: a well; a surname.

Chéng yéu jín yéu 井有人焉, *chai<sup>ng</sup> né wō lāng*, there is a person in the well.

Chéng téy koè t'heen 井底顧天, *chai<sup>ng</sup> téy koè t'hee<sup>ng</sup>*, to be looking at the heavens, from the bottom of a well (by which means the heavens would look very small); — intimating that a person who does so has narrow views.

平

Chai<sup>ng</sup>

晴

Read chéng: clear weather, fine weather: é chéng 雨晴, *hoè chai<sup>ng</sup>*, the rain is cleared up.

丟

Chai<sup>ng</sup>

靜

Read chéng: quiet, still; àn chéng 暗靜, *àn chai<sup>ng</sup>*, clandestine.

夫

Chak

促

Ak chak 偓促, narrow, confined.

天

Chak

擲

A weight, tied to a net, to sink it down in the water.

幸

Cham

贖

Am cham 膾贖, *in sám*, dirty, filthy, anything not clean.

Cham

膾

The same as the preceding; also, to boil; sore lips.

Cham

傲

To peck at any thing, as a bird does.

Cham

咯

I, me; also, to vomit.

Cham

尖

Pointed, sharp.

Cham

簪

Vulg. *chow*: a bodkin, a hair-pin. Hwa

cham 花簪, a flowered bodkin.

Kim cham 金簪, a golden bodkin.

Köey cham 髻簪, a hair-pin.

Lúy taē cham eng 累代簪纓, *kwáy nā tēy*

tè cham kwà eng, "for several generations, wear-

ing hair pins and tassels;" — an allusion to fami-

lies which, for successive ages, have been in office.

𠵼

Chám

斬

To cut off, to behead; *chám söey*

斬衰, the edges of a garment,

cut off, and left unhemmed, as is

customary when mourning for a father.

Chám hwat soò kok 斬伐四國, *chám hwat*

sò'wáy. *áy kok*, to cut off the nations all around.

See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

Chám ch'hó té kin 斬草除根, *chám ch'hóu*

téoh té kin, when cutting off weeds, you should

extract the roots; — intimating that the evil must

be completely eradicated.

Chám séw bān kip 斬首萬級, *chám t'háou*

chē<sup>ng</sup> bān kip, he cut off heads, to the amount

of several myriads.

Chám

咎

A surname.

Chám

𩇛

The name of a devil.

𠵼

Chám

蘸

Anything steeped or soaked in water.

平

Chám

讒

To break; to slander; to speak evil

of any one. *Gnó yéu keng é, chám*

*gán kē hin* 我友敬矣. 讒言

其興, *gwá áy yéu, lé téoh séy jé, sáé p'hwá*

*áy wá tít hin k'hé*, my friend you must be careful,

for slanderous-accusations are about to arise.

See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

去

Chām 站 To stand alone, to stand long.

Chām 塹 K'heng chām 坑塹, k'hai<sup>ng</sup> chām, a ditch or moat round a city wall.

Chām 鑿 A chisel, to chisel and cut stones.

Chām 剗 To cut off, to file away.

Chām 藂 Bushy, overgrown with thorns and briars.

奉

Chan 繒 A cord, a string: a general term for silk.

Chan 罾 A net for catching fish.

Chan 曾 Read cheng: a surname: Cheng-choó yáng Cheng-sek pit yéw chéw jéuk 曾子養曾皙必有酒肉, Chan-choó yéó<sup>ng</sup> ch'hé Chan-sek pit téoh wóo chéw kwá báh, Chan-choó, in supporting Chan-sek, would always have wine and flesh for him. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

盞

Chán 琖 A cup: chéw chán 酒琖, chéw chw<sup>na</sup>, a wine cup. Also written 盞 chán.

Chán 啗 I, myself. Vulg. lán.

Chán 儻 To collect, and assemble together.

Chán 趲 To run away: to be driven away.

去 贊 Chàn 贊 To help, to assist: chek k'hó é chàn t'hēn tēy che hwá yéuk 則可以贊天地之化育, chéw t'hang chàn t'heo<sup>ng</sup> lēy áy hwá yéuk, then they (the sages) could assist the regenerating and fostering efforts of heaven and earth.

Chàn 瓚 A sacrificial implement used in the ancestral temple.

Chàn 讚 Vulg. o ló: to praise, to applaud, to commend.

Chàn 纘 To connect, to continue, to succeed. Boó-óng chàn T'haé-óng, Óng-kwù, Bún-óng che sē 武王纘大王王季文王之緒, Boó-óng kèy swá T'haé-óng, Óng-kwù, Bún-óng áy sw<sup>na</sup>, Boó-óng connected the thread of succession from T'haé-óng, Óng-kwù, and Bún-óng. See the 中庸 Téung yung.

Chàn 鄮 The name of a place: four lé make a chàn.

Chàn 層 A story, an upper chamber: yéuk k'ung ch'hēn lé bok, keng sēang yit chàn loé 欲窮千里目更上一層樓, né dóeyh k'ung chin chí<sup>na</sup> ch'heng lé áy bak, téoh k'oh ch'ó<sup>ng</sup> chí chàn áy láou, if you want to see to the utmost of a thousand lé, you should still ascend another story of the gallery.

平

Chân 殘 Superfluous; to add; also, oppressive, cruel, injurious. Chek gē chéá, wūy che chàn 賊義者謂之殘, chek hāe gē, sē kóng k'ò chàn, to injure what is right, is called Chàn, injurious.

Chân jim 殘忍, cruel: chân paē 殘敗, to ruin.

Chân 贅 To injure another from covetous motives.

Chân 前 Read chēen: Before. Chēen hoē 前後, chân aū, before and behind.

Kwun chēen. sin hēng, hoē chēen choō bēng, put ek che. lé yēá 君前臣名. 父前子名. 不易之理也, jín kwun chân, jín sin tēoh kēō mē<sup>4</sup>, nēō<sup>5</sup> pāy chân, haōu sai<sup>5</sup> tēoh kēō mē<sup>4</sup>, bó ē ek áy tē lé, in a prince's presence, a minister should use his own name (instead of the personal pronoun I); and in a father's presence, a son should use his own name; this is an invariable doctrine. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

去 Chān 助 Read choē: to help, to assist, Pang choē 幫助, pang chān, to help and aid.

Hōey yēá, hwuy choē gnō chēá yēá, ē goē gān boó séy put wat 回也. 非助我者也. 於吾言無所不悅, Hōey á, ē bó chān gwá áy láng, nē sē tē gwá áy wá, ē bó séy u<sup>m</sup> hu<sup>a</sup> hé, Hōey does not assist me in anything, but with respect to my words, he is invariably pleased with them. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chān 棧 Chān pang 棧房, a warehouse, a store-house.

幸

Chang 椶 Read chong: the name of a tree, — p'hé k'hó chok chong sōey 皮可作椶蓑, p'hōey t'hang chò chang sōey, — the hairy bark of which can be made up into rain mantles. It is also used for making brushes, trunks, and other things.

Chang 搆 To pull, to drag, to lead.

Chang 艘 Read chong: to run on a sand-bank, to run aground. Chán chong chēak 船艘着, chân chang tēoh, the ship is aground.

Chang 駟 Read chong: a mane: má chong 馬駟, báy chang, a horse's mane. Chín chew chin yit má, chong jē gēw hāng hāy sūy 秦州進一馬. 駟如牛項下垂, Chín áy chew chin chít chēh báy, chang ch'hín chēō<sup>5</sup> goó àm kwán hāy, the Chín country sent in a horse, as a present, whose mane was like the hanging dewlap of a bull's neck.

Chang 鰲 Read chong: a fish of the southern sea, which has a stone in its head, and is called, sèk séw gé 石首魚, chēoh t'haou hé, stone-headed fish. Also called, ch'hek chong gé 赤鰲魚, ch'hēah chang hé, red fish.

Chang 鬃 Read chong: a tail; t'hoē chong 頭鬃, t'haou chang, a tail of hair. T'hoē chong bé p'heāou 頭鬃尾票, t'haou chang bóty p'hēō, ticket for a tax on Chinamen's tails, levied in Batavia.

Chang 棕 Read chong: a lofty tree, with large leaves and no branches; a kind of palm, bushy at the head, like a cocoa nut tree.

去 Cháng 鬃 Read chóng: a queue or tail, made of twisted hair.

Cháng 總 Read chóng: generally, entirely, altogether.

去 Chàng 粽 Read chóng: a kind of confectionary, made of millet, folded up with sharp corners, and used on the feast of the 5th day of the 5th moon: it is also called kak sé 角黍, cornered millet.

Chàng **綜** Read chông: hēn chông 絃綜, he<sup>78</sup> châng, a part of a loom by which the threads are separated, to admit of the shuttle passing to and fro.

幸 **叢** Read chông: a bush; a numeral of trees and flowers; sě chông 樹叢 ch'hēw châng, a bush of a tree.

K'heng loē sey chông k'ek 輕露棲叢菊, K'hin áy loē ch'ay hai<sup>78</sup> tē ch'it châng k'ek hwa, the light dew rested upon the bush of the chrysanthemum flower.

Châng **掙** To stab, to pierce; also, to hack.

幸 **撰** Wood half burnt; ch'haē chaou 柴撰, ch'há chaou, a fire brand but half consumed, and put by for lighting again.

Chaou **糟** Read cho: the grains, or refuse, after brewing: ch'ew chó 酒糟, ch'ew chaou, the refuse of rice after fermentation.

Gwán-hēn put y'ēm cho k'hong 原憲不厭糟糠, Gwán-hēn bó hēn ch'ew chaou bé K'heng, Gwán-hēn did not refuse to eat grains and chaff. See the 史記 Sob ké.

Chaou **筮** Chaou lē, a sieve made of bamboo, for straining liquor. When birds dwell in caverns their retreats are called 筮 chaou, and when in trees they are called 巢 ch'au, nests.

青 **僦** Long, anything that looks long. Yung ch'au ó jé ch'be y'ēn 傭僦宇而處焉, k'be tē<sup>78</sup> tē<sup>78</sup> áy ch'hoē jé k'hēā, to erect a long building and dwell therein.

Chaóu **走** Read choé: To run, to run away, to run quickly. K'hé kap ē peng jé choé 棄甲曳兵而走, t'hek kak ch'ēn k'āh, t'hwá t'wa peng to, jé chaóu, they threw away their armour, reversed their weapons, and fled. See the 上孟 S'ēng bēng.

Chaóu **蚤** Read chó: a flea; kaóu chó 狡蚤, ka chaóu, a flea. Kaóu chó chó soō lūy sat bó 狡蚤做事累虱母, ka chaóu chó soō lūy sat bó, the flea makes a disturbance, and involves the louse in trouble. For the flea bites sharp, and immediately jumps away; while the lazier louse, lingering about the place, is caught and killed. Said of sharp, cunning fellows, who do all the mischief, and leave the duller ones to bear the brunt of it.

Chaóu **姐** Chaóu á, a daughter; this is an expression of inferiority, intimating the light esteem in which the Chinese hold their daughters; when asked if they have got a son, they say, chaóu á tē<sup>78</sup> tē<sup>78</sup>, only a daughter!

去 **竈** Read chó: a furnace, a fire place, a cook-house. Chó k'ek 竈脚, chaóu k'ha, a cooking place.

E' kē mē. t. á, léng mē. é. chò 以其媚於奧. 寧媚於竈, pé é áy. s'ēp sē é ò, léng k'hó s'ēp sē é chaóu, instead of flattering the god of the south-west corner of the house, (who, though he is commonly honoured, is yet held in but little esteem), is it not better to flatter the god of the kitchen, (who, though not entitled to a constant sacrifice, yet on certain occasions is served with the highest honours). Said to Confucius, by one who wanted him, instead of seeking the favour of the acknowledged princes of his day, to get into the good graces of their ministers, who, at times, might be cabled to do him more service. See the 上論 S'ēng lūn.

**奏** *Chaou* Read chòe': to report to the Emperor; also, to play music. Chòe' k'è' g'ak 奏其樂, *chaou e' ày g'ak*, to play the music (of the ancient kings).

Tóng-gwūy-tín h'èèn s'ip s'òu soè, chòe' t'èng T'haè-chong 唐魏徵獻十思疏, 奏呈太宗, *Tóng-gwūy-tín h'èèn chap h'àng s'èo' s'è' ày soè p'un, chaou l'è' n'á T'haè-chong*, Tóng-gwūy-tín presented a document, recommending the consideration of ten things, which he reported to T'haè-chong.

平

**巢** *Chaou* A nest, a bird's nest; a surname: Neaou *chaou* 鳥巢, *chaou s'èu*, a bird's nest. S'èang ch'èa' wūy chaou, h'ay ch'èa' wūy k'hwat 土者爲巢, 下者爲窟, *k'hw' kwán ày wūy chò chaou, k'hw' k'w' ày wūy chò k'hwat*, in the higher parts of the land they form nests, and in the lower, caverns. See the 上孟 *Ch'èo' s'èng*.

**澡** *Chaou* The name of a lake which produces gold.

**勦** *Chaou* To exterminate, to kill: yéw ch'èy *chaou sam chok* 有罪勦三族, *wò ch'èy chaou s' n' a chok*, being criminal, the family must be exterminated to the third generation.

An y'ing chaou bin 安用勦民, *s' a so' t'èh chaou chwat p'ayh sai' s'è'*, what is the use of exterminating the people?

**竊** *Chaou* A deep succession of chambers in a dwelling.

丟

**找** *Chaou* *ts'm* 找尋, *chaou ch' h'èy*, to seek after, to search. *Chaou hwán* 找還, to pay what is deficient, to liquidate all demands: when an account is

squared, the Chinese write in their account books 找 *Chaou*, settled.

**櫂** *Chaou* A long oar, used for guiding and impelling a boat. K'hey ch'him s'èang k'èèn chaou, s'è wán hán b'un ch'èung 溪深常見櫂, 寺遠罕聞鐘, *k'hey ch'ay ch'him s'èang s'èang k'hw' à k'è' s'è' chaou, t'è' s'è' h'w' hán t'it' h'è' a cheng*, when the river is deep we frequently observe the oar, when the temple is distant we seldom hear the bell. Also written 棹 *chaou*.

**淖** *Chaou* Mud, muddy and sloppy ground; also, amicable.

**噪** *Chaou* The noise of a multitude.

**巢** *Chaou* A gallery, a railing.

夫

**担** *Chaouh* Read t'án: to take, to hold.

夫

**币** *Chap* Complete; *chew chap yit soey* 周币 一歲, *chew chap ch'it h'èy*, one whole year.

**匝** *Chap* The same as the foregoing; *bwán chap* 滿匝, *mw' à chap*, fully complete.

**劄** *Chap* *cho' 劄子*, a document: *chap k'è' l'ènk 劄記錄*, a record. *Lún bé j'ín T'èang s'è, yin t' h'èung chap ch'óo* 論美人張氏恩寵劄子, *lún k'ip ch' h'in ch' h'at' s'è' ày l'àng T'èo' s'è, s'èw yin t' h'èung ày chap á*, a document respecting Mrs. T'èo' s'è, a fair lady, who enjoyed extraordinary favour.

Chap 澁 To soak through, to imbibe; also, full, complete. Kuou hwa chap hēep 教化澁洽, instruction diffused throughout the mind.  
 Chap sin che kan, Ch'hoé k'hek sam toe 澁辰之間. 楚克三都, chap jē jit āy kak, Ch'hoé k'hāh yē<sup>2</sup>ā s'ā āy toc yip, in the course of twelve days, the Ch'hoé country conquered three capital cities. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chap 札 A small slip of bamboo, on which the ancients used to write notes and memorandums. Also, an early death. See chap 書札, the modern term for a letter. Bin put yaou chap 民不夭札, pāyh sāt<sup>2</sup>ē bó chá sē, the people did not come to an early death. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chap 呷 When a fish opens its mouth to swallow anything, it is called chap: anything entering the mouth. Chap ch'huy 呷嘴 to smack the lips.

天 Chap 襍 The five colours mixed together.

Chap 雜 To mix, to blend together; ch'ham chap 參雜, to mix together. Hoo hēén hōng chēá, Phēn tēy che chap yéá 夫玄黃者. 天地之雜也, hoo ee kwá wut<sup>2</sup>ē sē t'he<sup>2</sup>ē tēy āy sē chap, the mixture of black and yellow, intimates the blending of heaven and earth together. See the 易經 Yēah keng.

Chap 謹 A chattering noise: ch'huy chap chap káng 嘴謹謹講, ch'huy chap chap kóng, the mouth constantly chattering.  
 Chó chó chap chap che seng, sēang bün soó kóng che lōey 嘈嘈謹謹之聲. 相聞四境之內, chap chap jéang jéang āy tē<sup>2</sup>ā, sēo t'hē<sup>2</sup>ā tē sē kóng āy lāē, a chattering and busy

sound is heard, uninterruptedly, within the four borders of the land.

Chap 什 Read sip; ten men are called one chap; ten of anything. Sip h'ò 什貨, chap hōey, a mixed assortment of goods, pedlar's ware.

Chap 十 Read sip; ten; sip chēá, soé che chēung 十者數之終, chap chēm sē soé bak āy swāh bōey, ten is the termination of numbers: a decimal is a perfect number. See the 上論註 Sēang lūn choó. Goé sip yéw gnéc jé ché, hák 吾十有五而志于學, gwá chap goé hōey, jé sim ché twā tē t'hak, at fifteen years of age, my mind was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

夫 Chat 節 Read chēet: a knot in bamboo; a verse in a chapter: a section. Chún chat 準節, economical. Chēet yūng, jé aé jín 節用而愛人, chún chat hūy yūng jé sēh lāng, economical in expenditure, and affectionate towards others. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

天 Chat 勗 To urge any one extremely.

Chat 鰓 Bók chék 目鰓, bak chat, the cuttle fish, a certain fish found in the eastern seas, without bones or scales, having eight arms, and a ball of black matter in the inside, of which ink is made.

幸 Chay 查 A wooden railing: yēak chay 藥查 yēh chay, the grounds or sediment of medicine. Also, to examine; the name of a place: a surname.

Chay 侈 To stretch out, to spread.



Chay 楂 Drift wood, floating down a river, upon which they fable that geni ride, in order to float into the milky way, or heavenly river, and thus get among the stars. Sēen chay hwān gnēw toé 仙楂犯牛斗, *sēen chāy chay, hwān tōūh gōō-tōūh*, a genius sailing on a float, came across the *gōō-tōūh* star.

Chay 咱 Vulg. *lán*: I; myself.

Chay 渣 The name of a river.

Chay 楂 The name of a fruit, like a pear, but rather sour.

Chay 槎 To cut down; also, a float of drift wood. San bok put chay 山木不槎, *sw'a. ch'á bó ch'ók*, not to cut down the wood on the mountains. See the 公羊傳 Kong yáng twān. Gē jin sēng chay tò t'heen hó 漁人乘槎到天河, *t'ho hé áy lāng chāy chay káu t'hee<sup>ng</sup> hó*, a fisherman riding on a float arrived at the celestial river, (i. e. the milky way).

Chay 齋 Read *chap*: to fast; *chay, ch'hom*. 齋懺, to fast and pray.

Chay 滓 Read *chae*: sediment; but *chae* 物滓, *mō<sup>h</sup> chay*, the sediment of anything. Sōng jé chēep chae seāng chāng 成而汁滓相將, *chē<sup>h</sup> á jé chēep chay sō chap*, when it (the wine) was made, the grounds and the liquor were mixed together. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Chay 遮 Read *chēa*: to induce, to persuade; to hinder, to screen; to talk much. Sam-ló Tāng-kong chēa swat Hàn ōng 三

老董公遮說漢王, *S<sup>h</sup>a-ló Tāng-kong chay sōy<sup>h</sup> Hàn ōng*, the *S<sup>h</sup>a-ló* officer named Tāng-kong prevented and persuaded the king of Hàn. See the 高帝紀 Ko-tèy kè.

Cháy 適 The appearance of walking.

Cháy 鱧 A preparation of salted fish and sour rice, which, when cured, is put by for food.

Cháy 姐 Read *chēa*: a sister; used in addressing females generally.

Cháy 這 This: *cháy kò joō* 這個字, *cháy léy jē*, this character. *Cháy kò jin* 這個人, *cháy léy lāng*, this man.

Cháy 詐 False, deceitful; to deceive, to tell lies. Put gèk chày 不逆詐, *a<sup>m</sup> gèk chày*, do not contend with deceit.

Gnó boé jé chày, jé boé gnó gē 我無爾詐, 爾無我虞, *gwá bó lé pāy ch'hat, lé bó gwa siet*, I will not deceive you, and do not you betray me. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chày 竿 A vessel for holding wine; a wine-cup. Keng-kēung lē sō k'hat hwat, chày má hwùn chēep yim che 耿恭吏士渴乏, 竿馬糞汁飲之, *Keng-kēung lē sō ch'hay k'hwat k'hēm k'hōy<sup>h</sup>, t'ho chēu chày yō<sup>ng</sup> báy pān áy chēep, lē lū o*, Keng-kēung, an inferior officer, being thirsty and in want, took a wine cup and gathered up the juices of horse dung, to drink it.

Chày 醅 A press for making wine; also written, 榨 *chày*.

Chày 債 Read *chae*, a debt: *hoū chae* 負債 *hoū chày*, to be in debt. Pēng-lwán wūy. Bēng-sēang-kwan sew chae 6

Séet 馮煖爲孟嘗君收債於薛, Páng-lwán wūy Bēng-sēang-kwun sew chày tē Sēeh kok, Páng-lwán went to collect debts for Bēng-sēang-kwun, in the Sēeh country.

Chày 炸 To burst: ch'hēung chày k'hé 銃炸去, ch'hēng chày k'hé, the gun is burst.

Chày 噓 To talk much.

Chày 乍 Suddenly, unexpectedly. Kim jin chày kēen jō choó chēang jip à chēng, kae yéw t'hut t'hek ch'hek yin che sim

今人乍見孺子將入於井。皆有怵惕惻隱之心, 'nà áy lāng chày jēn k'hw'á sèy kē'ná chēang bōy'h jip tē chāi'ng, chō pōb wōo t'hut t'hek ch'hek yin áy sim, now if people were suddenly to see a little child about to fall into a well, they would all experience a feeling of anxiety and commiseration. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Chày 砦 A pile of stones, put up against a wooden fence.

Chày 寨 A camp, an encampment, hūy chày 下寨, to encamp. Yin hong san téng chày 雲封山頂寨, huán hong sw'a tōng áy chày, the clouds covered the camp on the mountain top.

Chày 禘 A sacrifice offered at the end of the year.

Chày 蛇 Vulg. t'háy, a kind of fish, called also sūy' hó 水母, chày-bó, a water-mother. This fish is found in the eastern sea, in shape like a lump of clotted blood, sometimes square, and sometimes round, it has no head nor eyes, and is guided and assisted by

prawns; hence the proverb, — sūy bóe hok háy 水母目蝦, chày bóe é háy chò bah cheu, the water-mother makes use of lobsters as its eyes. Also written, 鮓 chāy.

Chày 渣 The name of a river.

Chày 坐 Read chō: to sit down; ch'héng chō 請坐, ch'hē'ná chày, pray sit down. Sek put chēng put chō 席不正不坐, ch'hēoh ū'm chē'ná ū'm chày, if the mat was not straight, he would not sit down; — said of Confucius.

夫 Chàyh 仄 Read chek: oblique: chek yim 仄音, chàyh yim, an oblique sound; any sound that is not even.

The Chinese divide the tones into pēng 平, pai'ng, even; and chek 仄, chàyh, oblique; and are very particular in making their verses to arrange the even and oblique tones properly. Thus, in a verse of five words in each line, beginning with an oblique tone, the prosody would run in the following manner:

chek chek pēng pēng chek 仄仄平平仄, chàyh chàyh pai'ng pai'ng chàyh.

pēng pēng chek chek pēng 平平仄仄平, pai'ng pai'ng chàyh chàyh pai'ng.

pēng pēng pēng chek chek 平平平仄仄, pai'ng pai'ng pai'ng chàyh chàyh.

chek chek chek pēng pēng 仄仄仄平平, chàyh chàyh chàyh pai'ng pai'ng. If the verse

begins with an even tone, the couplets must be reversed, the two last lines being put first.

Chàyh 雀 Read ch'héak: a sparrow, a small bird. Wūy chōng k'he ch'héak chēa, chēen yéa 爲叢毳雀者鷓也, yin wūy ch'hēw cháng kw'á chàyh á áy me'h, chēw sè lā, hēph, that which drives the sparrow into the woods is the hawk. See the 孟 Sēang hēng.

Hé ch'k'èak hoe chéng 喜雀呼晴, hó áy ch'áyh á k'èd' ch'èc' ch'ái', the lucky sparrow calls for fair weather.

Ch'áyh 績 Read chek: to spin: hóng chek 紡績, p'háng ch'áyh, to spin thread. E' ch'h'èuk che kay jê ché, yéw chek, kē kan Kwù-y-sē che noè yēa 以歌之家而主. 猶績. 惧于季氏之怨也, é gwá áy kay ch'ò choó lán, yéw b'èy' p'háng ch'áyh, k'è' a né kan huán Kwù-y-sē áy s'w k'hé, being the head of my now ennobled family, if you still persist in spinning thread, it is to be feared you will stir up the anger of Kwù-y-sē (our chief). See the Kok gó 國語; — said by a man to his mother.

Ch'áyh 節 Read ch'èet: a division of time, a season: lēn ch'èet 年節, n'è' ch'áyh, times and seasons. Yit lēn yéw soò s'è pat ch'èet 一年有四時八節, chí n'è' wò s'è s'è p'áyh ch'áyh, each year has four seasons and eight divisions of time.

Ch'áyh 抑 To take in the fingers.

天

Ch'áyh 沍 Not very dry: the appearance of flowing water.

Ch'áyh 澆 The name of a river; also, the sound of running water.

Ch'áyh 饌 Rice turned sour; the water which drips from fermenting rice.

Ch'áyh 截 Read ch'èet: to cut off; ch'èet twán 截斷, ch'áyh looi', to cut asunder.

Ch'áyh 絕 Read chwát: to exterminate; chwát ch'èung 絕種, ch'áyh chéng, to cut off one's posterity.

幸

Che 之 Of, belonging to, with respect to; to go to, to proceed; also, he, she, it. Hoo choó che k'èw che y'á, k'è choo é hó jín che k'èw che 夫子之求之也. 其諸異乎人之求之與, Hoo choó áy k'èw e, k'á'h k'á'h y'è' pat lán áy k'èw e, our master's seeking (information) is perhaps different from the way in which others seek it. See the 上論 S'èung lán.

E ch'èung l'èung jín che séy che 施從良人之所之, f'haon b'án á t'á' k'hu' ta go lán séy k'á'u áy w'á, they secretly followed to see where their husbands went. See 孟子 B'èng-choó. B'èk jê ché che 默而識之, t'èem t'èem jé bat e, silently meditating till one comprehends anything.

Ch'h'èang ch'h'èang hoé hó che 俛俛乎何之, g'óng g'óng hoé b'èy' ta l'á' k'hé, where are you going so stupidly.

Che 諸 All, every one; a surname; also, to go: che hoé 諸侯, a prince of the Empire.

Che jín 諸人, ch'èung lán, all people; che kong 諸公, sirs, gentlemen.

Put k'è jé hóy ch'èá, pat pek che hoé 不期而會者. 八百諸侯, b'ò k'è y'èak, jé s'èo hóy ch'èá, p'áyh p'áyh che hoé, without previous contract there met together, eight hundred princes of the Empire. Also read, choo.

Che 芝 Che lán 芝蘭, a certain flower, very fragrant. K'èen yit s'èu jé jip che lán che sit, k'èw jé put b'án k'è heng. 見一善如入芝蘭之室. 久而不聞其馨, k'hu' à k'è' chí' l'á' hó lán ch'hín ch'è' jip che lán áy ch'h'ò, k'ò' jé á' ch'á' é áy p'háng, an interview with a good man is like

entering a house full of the *che-lán* flower, after a time we perceive not the fragrance. See the 家語 *Kay gé*.

Che 卮 A wine vessel; *hōng gēuk che, k'hé wūy T'haè-sēang-hōng sēw* 奉玉卮起爲太上皇壽, *hōng gēuk áy chēw pūey, k'hé wūy T'haè-sēang-hōng áy té<sup>ng</sup> hōy sēw*, he took the pearly wine-cup, and rising, drank to the long life of (his father) T'haè-sēang-hōng. Said of 漢高祖 *Hàn-Ko-choé*.

Che 枝 *Vulg. kei* a branch; *lēy che* 荔枝, the fruit called Litchi. *Che yēp bē haē, pún sit sēen pwat* 枝葉未害. *本實先撥, ke hēuk bōēy haē, kún pún sit taē seng pwat*, the branches and leaves are yet uninjured, but the root is already destroyed. Said of those who in appearance are doing well, while they are really ruined.

Che 肢 A limb, a member; *soè che pek kwut* 四肢百骨, *sè ke pūykwut*, the four limbs and hundred bones.

Che 支 An order, a number; also, to divide. A surname. *Che lé* 支理, to regulate. *Che p'haē* 支派, a distinct family, a tribe.

Che 脂 *Yēn che* 胭脂, rouge, used by Chinese ladies for reddening the lips. *Che ko* 脂膏, ointment, salve; *che yēw* 脂油, oil.

*Séw jé jéw é, hoo jé géng che* 手如柔荑. *膚如凝脂, ch'héw ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> nooi<sup>ng</sup> nooi<sup>ng</sup> áy ch'haou, bāh ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> kēen lāng áy yéw*, her hands were like soft yielding grass, and her flesh like congealed ointment. See the 國風 *Kok hong*.

Che 鵠 The name of a bird.

Che 渚 Standing water; tanks for holding water, in order to provide against a drought.

Che 或 To plough.

Che 梔 *Hōng che* 黃梔, *wui<sup>ng</sup> kee<sup>ng</sup>*, the name of a yellow wood, used as a dye; the yellow preparation of pulse, called *toē kan* 荳干, *taū kw<sup>a</sup>*, much used among the Chinese, is died with this wood.

止 To stop, to halt, to rest, to dwell;

only, alone. *Wán jé ché che, jé ché* 援而止之而止, *k'han jé láou c, c chēw hai<sup>h</sup>*, if any one pulled him to detain him, he would stop. Said of *Lēw-hāy-hwūy*. *Hōng neaou ché é k'hew gé* 黃鳥止於崑隅, *wui<sup>ng</sup> chēdou hai<sup>h</sup> té sw<sup>a</sup> kak*, the yellow bird rested on the corner of the hill.

*Pang ke ch'hēen lé, wūy bin séy ché* 邦畿千里爲民所止, *pang kok chē<sup>h</sup> ch'heng lé, wuy pūy sai<sup>ng</sup> séy twā*, a district of a thousand lé in extent, for the people to dwell in.

址 *Ke ché* 基址, a foundation. *T'haē pēng, ke ché ch'hēen lēen éng, hwūn yit, ke se bān koé chūn* 太平. 基址千年永混一. 車書萬古存, *ch'haē pai<sup>ng</sup>, ke ché ch'heng né<sup>ng</sup> éng, hwūn yit, ch'hēa ch'hāy bān koé chūn*, in the midst of tranquillity, the foundations of the state last for a thousand years; when contending interests are united, the chariots and books of a dynasty are preserved for a myriad of ages.

汚 A small island.

芷 *Pek ché* 白芷, the name of a fragrant medicinal herb.

Ché 旨 A sweet taster; *sit ché put kam* 食旨不甘, *ch'eh tek' s' g' m' chae e ay hó;* to eat anything sweet, and not to know

its excellence; said of those who are so affected by the death of their parents, that they do not know the taste of what they eat.

The intention, will; a decree, an order; *ché è* 旨意, 'will and pleasure; *seng ché* 聖旨, an imperial decree; *ch'héng ché* 請旨, to request an order.

Ché 指 A finger; *séw ché* 手指, *ch'héw ché,* a finger of the hand, a ring. *Ché sé* 指示, *té sé,* to point out anything; *ché téém* 指點, to beckon.

*K'hwt ché k'hó swàn* 屈指可算, *k'hwt ché f'hang swud' s,* bending the fingers you can enumerate them.

*Boó hēng ché ché* 無名之指, *bó m' n' a ay ch'ac,* the nameless finger; that is, the ring finger.

Ché 祉 Happiness, delight; also, to stop.

Ché 趾 A toe; *ch'ēuk ché* 足趾, *k'ha ch'at' s,* the toes of the feet. *Lín che ché,* *chín chín kong choó* 麟之趾振振公子, *lín ay ché' s ch'ay ch'ay kong choó,* the toes of the griffin have produced very many children;—alluding to *文王 Bún óng,* who had ninety-nine children. See the *國風 Kok hong.*

Ché 芷 The same as 芷 *ché;* *ché lán* 茝蘭, the name of a fragrant herb.

Ché 枳 A kind of a lemon-tree, full of thorns; a lime-tree.

Ché 褚 Cotton wadding, for clothes; to conceal; a surname.

Ché 拄 *Ché' ch'ēang* 拄掌, to hold in the hand.

Ché 只 Only, alone; *ché ch'hoó l'āng sōó jé* 只此兩事而已矣, *ché ch'ey nō hāng sōó tē' ā tē' ā,* only these two things, and no more.

*Lok ché kwun choó,* *bin che hoó boé* 樂只君子民之父母, *ch'héng ch'héng hōy è kwun choó ay lāng, sé p'ayh sai' s ay p'ay boé,* a prince that is pleased with no other than good men, is the father of his people. See the *小雅 Seaóu guáy.*

Ché 紫 A nankeen colour; *ché hwa poé* 紫花布, nankeen cloth. *Hóng ché* 紅紫不以爲褻服, *áng kwá ché bó bóy' h ch'ó sōo ke ay s' a,* red and nankeen colours he would not use for common wear. Said of Confucius, in the *上論 S'ēng lán.*

Ché 軹 The spokes of a wheel; used for a carriage generally; *Chín óng choó,* *Eng, k'ang ché tō p'óng* 秦王子嬰降軹道旁, *Chín óng ay k'ē' a, Eng, l'ih ch'h'ā tē l'ē p'ec' s,* Eng, the son of the king of Chín, descended from his carriage by the side of the road. See the *史記 Soó kē.*

Ché 咫 A measure of eight inches; *ché ch'hek* 咫尺, in a small degree.

Ché 紙 Vulg. *ch'wá,* paper; *kim ché* 金紙 *kim ch'wá,* gilt paper. *Ch'haé-lán yung* 蔡倫用樹皮及敝布魚網爲紙, *Ch'hwá-lán yung ch'héw p'hōy, kap p'hwá poé, hé d'āng, ché ch'wá,* Ch'hwá-lán, made use of the bark of trees, and old rags, with fishing nets, to manufacture paper. See the *漢紀 H'án kē,*

record of the Hàn dynasty, about the time of the Christian era. Also written 帟 Ché.

Ché 𦉳 To stop, to stay, to detain.

Ché 姊 A sister; taē ché 大姊, twā ché, a sister's husband; ché moōēy 姊妹, sisters.

Ché 第 A mat: ch'hông ché che tēy, lán é jín gân 牀第之地. 難與人言, ch'hé<sup>ng</sup> ch'hōh áy tēy, óh kap lán kóng, what is done in the land of beds and mats (behind the curtain), is difficult to talk about. See the 左傳 Chó Awán.

Ché 楮 The name of a tree, of the bark of which paper is made.

Ché 𠂔 To follow behind, to come up from behind. One of the radicals.

Ché 煮 To boil, to seethe; ché hwán 煮飯 ché pōō<sup>ng</sup>, to cook rice. Ché toē jāēn toē kin 煮荳燃荳根, ché taōu kē<sup>ng</sup> taōu kin, in boiling pulse, to burn the pulse roots: alluding to brethren of the same family, who injure one another. Said by 曹植 Chó-sit.

Pheng keng ché soō 烹經煮史, to seethe the classics and boil histories; — meaning, to get perfectly acquainted with them.

Ché 渚 A small island, the same as 沚 ché. É é ch'haé hwán, é chaou é ché 于以采蘋. 于沼于渚, gwá k'hé dán hwán, tē chaou tē ché, I go to pick herbs, about the ponds and islands. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ché 麋 A kind of stag.

Ché 繭 Hóó ch'hāem ché 好針繭, a needle finger, a good sempstress; the same as 指 ché.

Ché 𦉳 To promise, to assent to.

Ché 志 The will, intention, aim, design, purpose, object; an historical account. Ché é tō 志於道, sim ché twá tē tō, the mind bent on virtue.

Áp. kok gân jé ché 盍各言爾志, s'á soō ū<sup>m</sup> suy lán kóng tē áy sim ché, why do you not each tell us of your purpose. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chè 忠 The same as the preceding.

Chè 𦉳 To injure, to hurt; put ché put kēw, hó yūng put chong 不伎不求, 何用不減, hó hāé lán, yēá dá k'hé kēw lán, wōá ta lāh k'hé ū<sup>m</sup> hó, when a person does not injure people nor seek their favour, where is the place where he would not be well off. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chè 誌 To remember, to recollect; se soá yit keng bok, tēct ché é sim 書史一經目輒誌于心, ch'hāyh kap soó chit keng kōēy bak, ché pōó kē tē sim, books and histories having once passed before his eyes, he thoroughly remembered them in his mind.

Chè 輕 The covering of a carriage, let down in front.

Chè 痣 Vulg. kē: a black spot, a freckle, a mark in the skin. Chó koé ch'hit sip jē hek choó ché 左股七十二黑子痣, tó ch'héw péng áy twā t'hāy, wōó ch'hit chap jē se tēem áy kē, on his left thigh he had seventy-two black coloured spots. Said of the founder of the 漢 Hàn dynasty.

Chè **至** To arrive at; to go to the utmost; the extreme. Chè chek hêng 至則行矣, *kaou tēy e toe kē'á leáou*, when he arrived (the old man) was gone. See the 上論 Sāng lūn.

But kek jé hoē te chè 物格而後知至, *mē'á bat kaou kek, jēn qū te huāy chē*, when we obtain an universal acquaintance with things, knowledge may be carried to the utmost extent. See the 大學 Taē hak.

Seáou jín hán ke, wūy put sēn, hoē séy put chè 小人閒居爲不善無所不至, *seáou jín éng k'heā, chò á'á hó, hó séy á'á kaou*, when worthless people are unemployed, and begin to do that which is evil, there are no lengths to which they will not go.

Chè **挹** To open; also, to strike.

Chè **質** A pledge, a hostage; Chew Tēng kaou chē 周鄭交質, the Chew and Tēng countries exchanged hostages. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chè **躓** A stumbling-block; to stumble.

Chè **製** To make, to make up a garment. Hwat chē 法製, regulations. Suy yéw bé kim, put soó jín hak chē yēn 雖有美錦, 不人學製焉, *suy wōó hó, éy kim twān, k'hám á'á tēsh sáe lāng, áh chē*, although you have ever so fine a piece of embroidery, is it not necessary to set people to learn to make it up. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chè **執** To hold in the hand: used for chè 費.

Chè **幟** A flag, a standard. Hán-sin pwat Teáou chē, sē Hán ch'hek chē 韓信拔趙幟, *Hán-sin p'áyh*

*Tēó áy kē, chūh Hán áy ch'heūh kē*, Hán-sin plucked up the standard of Tēó, and planted the red standard of Hán. See the 史記 Sōó kē.

Chè **斝** The same as the preceding.

Chè **贄** A present offered on the first introduction to a superior; — the most considerable presents offered by men, consisted of gems and silk stuffs; the inferior ones, of rare birds and beasts: women brought only chesnuts and other fruits. Chip chè 執贄, to hold a present in the hand.

Chè **鷙** The more ferocious among the birds and beasts. Chè neáou che put kwún hēy, chōo chēn sē jē kōe jēn 鷙鳥之不群兮, 自前世而固然, *bēng áy chéáou bó chē'á kwún, chōó chéng sē kōe jēn*, ferocious birds not congregating together, has been usual from former ages.

Chè **制** To regulate, to adjust, to circumscribe, to form, to make. E' gē chē soó, léy chē sim 以義制事, 以禮制心, to regulate one's affairs by righteousness, and one's mind by propriety. See the 尙書 Sēng se. Hwat chē kim lēng 法制禁令, orders and restrictions.

Chè **沮** Wet, damp; to make anything moist.

Chè **薯** A potatoe, a yam; hwan chē 番薯, a foreign or sweet potatoe, — a term of reproach, as much as to say, "you foreign clod-hopper."

Chè **糍** *Kōey chē* 餠糍, cakes and confectionary.

Chē 蠮 Chēang choē 蟻蟮, chēo<sup>ng</sup> chē, a toad.

Chē 住 To dwell; ke chē 居住, k'heā t'pā, to reside, to stop, to stay. Tēng ke chē má 停車住馬, téng ch'hēa háy<sup>h</sup> báy, to delay the carriage and stop the horses.

Hwut Ló che hák, sim bōē séy chē, jé léng éng pēn, chut tek chōēy é, sēng jin 佛老之學, 心無所住, 而能應變, 卒得罪於聖人, Hwut-choē kwà Ló-choē áy hák huāi, sim kw<sup>a</sup> bó séy chē, jé ēy éng pēn, 'swāh 'būēy tek chōēy é sēng jin, the doctrines of Buddha and Ló-choē do not settle the mind, and by enabling their votaries to effect changes, they at length give offence to the sages. Said by 朱子 Choo-choó.

Chē 倣 Chē ch'hēuk 倣促, rapid, hurried.

Chē 柱 Ok chē 屋柱, ch'hoē t'heaou, a pillar of a house. Tēng léw té chē 中流砥柱, téng láou háy chōēh chò t'heaou, in the middle of the stream, he placed a stone as a pillar.

Chē 炷 The wick of a lamp, Jēn teng put chok chē, yéw yéw ná tek bēng 燃灯不作炷, 有油那得明, tēem teng bú chà tēem sim, wā yéw, būēy, an chw<sup>ng</sup> é ēy kwid<sup>ng</sup>, when lighting a lamp, if you do not put a wick to it, although you have oil, how can it shine brightly.

Chē 跬 To stop, to stay one's steps.

Chē 駐 The standing of a horse, chē pit 駐蹕, any place where the Emperor stops in travelling.

Chē 已 One of the horary characters.

Chē 舐 To lick anything with the tongue. P'hé hoo sēaóu, chēk wún yung chē te; taē, chēk sē hoō é kwun 鄙夫小, 則

吮癰舐痔, 大則弑父與君, p'hé loē áy láng, sēy, chēw ch'wū<sup>ng</sup> yung chē ch'hē<sup>ng</sup>; twā, chēw t'haē pāy kap kwun, those who are vulgar fellows in a smaller degree, will suck sores and lick ulcers (for gain); and those who are such in a greater degree, will murder their parents and sovereigns. Said by 朱夫子 Choo-hoo-choó.

Chē 聚 To collect; chē chip 聚集, to gather together; chē lōém ché' sin 聚斂之臣, chē lōém áy jin sin, a rapacious minister; a scrape-all.

Chaē chē chēk bin sán, chaē sán chēk bin chē 財聚則民散, 財散則民聚, chē<sup>ng</sup> bus k'hēh chò háy, pāy sai<sup>ng</sup> chēw sw<sup>ng</sup>, -ché<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>ng</sup>, pāy sai<sup>ng</sup> chēw k'hēh chò háy, when a prince scrapes money together, his people will disperse; but when he disperses his money, the people will collect around him. See the 大學 Tāe hák.

Chēa 遮 Vulg. jēa: to cover over, to conceal, to hinder, to obstruct, to shelter, to screen.

Pān-t'heaou hok peng chēa kek 班超伏兵遮擊, Pān-t'hēo hok peng jēa kek, Pān-t'hēo laid an ambushade to stop and assault the enemy.

Chēa 儻 Chēa lá 儻羅, firm, but not virtuous.

Chēa 嗟 To sigh, to exclaim; an exclamation; he chēa 吁嗟, alas! alas!

Chēa 罝 A net for catching rabbits; t'hoē chēa 兔罝, a rabbit's net.



者

Chĕā

者

That which, the person, who, what.

Jē yēw ōng chĕā, pit sē jē hoē jūn

如有王者。必世而後仁。

chĕw wōō āy ōng t'heō<sup>18</sup> āy āy lāng, pit tēōh chāt

sē, jĕn ān ēy jūn, even if there were a person

fit to reign, it would certainly be an age before

the people were rendered virtuous. See 孟子

Bēng-cháo.

Wáy jin chĕā, lēng h<sup>10</sup>ō jin, lēng oē jin 惟

仁者。能好人。能惡人。 tok jin tek āy

lāng, ēy sēōh lāng, kwā ēy wān lāng, a benevolent

man alone can properly shew his predilections

for, and antipathies against, others. See the 上

論 Sēāng lūn.

Chĕā

媼

The people of Kēāng 羌 called a

mother chĕā;—a wet nurse. Sip chĕā

拾媼 k'heōh chĕā, a midwife.

Chĕā

赭

Red. Chĕā ē 赭衣, red clothes, the

dress of criminals. Sat chĕā ē jē

put chūn 殺赭衣而不準,

t'hal āng ē āy chōēy lāng jē tō chūn chat, he

killed the red apparelled criminals, without dis-

crimination.

Chĕā

姐

Sister, mother; also, to slight, to des-

pise; sĕāou chĕā 小姐, sĕō chĕā,

little sister; chĕā chĕā 姐姐, sis-

ters; a title of respect, applied to young ladies.

The people of 蜀 Sĕuk called a mother 姐 chĕā.

去

Chĕā

借

Vulg. chĕōh: to lend, to borrow. Káy

chĕā lap yŭng 假借納用, káy

chĕōh lāē yŭng, to borrow for use.

Yēw má chĕā chĕā jin sēng che 有馬者借

人乘之, wōō báy āy lāng chĕōh lāng k'chĕā,

those who had horses used to lend them to

people to ride.

Ch'hó lé put chĕā 草履不借, ch'haou āy

ā<sup>m</sup> sĕē chĕōh, straw shoes need not be borrowed.

Chĕā

柘

Song chĕā 桑柘, the mulberry-tree; also written 樵 chĕā.

Chĕā

蔗

Kam chĕā 甘蔗, sugar-cane; kam

chĕā chĕep k'hó gō t'hōng 甘蔗

汁可熬糖, kam chĕā āy chĕep

ēy gō tū t'heō<sup>18</sup>, the juice of the sugar-cane may

be manufactured into sugar.

Chĕā

鷓鴣

Chĕā koe 鷓鴣, chĕāh koe, a par-

tridge.

Chĕā

涿

The bank of a stream, the edge of

water. On the west of 琉球 Lĕw-

kĕw, there is an island, called P'hēng-

hoē tō 澎湖島, where the water gradually

descends, and is called lok chĕā 落涿,

'descending to the water's edge:' when vessels enter by

mistake, they never return. See the 吾學編

Goē hak p'hēn.

Chĕā

炙

To roast, to heat by the fire; chĕā

jĕuk 炙肉, chĕā bān, roasted flesh.

Kōey chĕā ē yāng chō, sĕuk bé?

Bēng-chōw wat, kōey chĕā chae 膾炙與羊

棗孰美. 孟子曰. 膾炙哉, sĕō āy bāh

kap yĕō<sup>18</sup> chō, lĕy chit āy k'hāh hó? Bēng-chōw

kōng, kōey chĕā chae, Of roasted flesh and sheep's

dates, which is the nicest? Bēng-chōw said,

roasted flesh!

去

Chĕā

藉

To offer up, to depend on, to help,

to assist, to borrow, to lend; elegant,

polished.

Hong lĕw wūn chĕā 風流醜藉, elegant

and accomplished manners.

Chĕā

謝

Read sĕā: a surname.

奉

Chē<sup>na</sup>

正

Read cheng: the first. Cheng gwat 正月, chē<sup>na</sup> gōēyh, the first month.

Chē<sup>na</sup>

精

Read cheng: a fairy, an elf: yaou cheng 妖精, yaou chē<sup>na</sup>, evil genii. Hé-hàn-bún gē hek pek sēa cheng, é che wūy hoo hōo 許漢文遇黑白蛇精. 與之爲夫婦, K'hoē-hàn-bún too tōōh oe pūyh chwū chē<sup>na</sup>, kap e chò ang pō, K'hoē-hàn-bún met an elf, which was really a black and white snake; and they became man and wife together. These elfs are supposed by the Chinese to be beasts, which transform themselves into human shape, for the purposes of mischief.

齋

Chē<sup>na</sup>

齷

Tasteless; ch'hoō but chē<sup>na</sup> chē<sup>na</sup> 此物齷齷, chēy léy meē<sup>h</sup> chē<sup>na</sup> chē<sup>na</sup>, this thing has no taste in it.

去

Chē<sup>na</sup>

正

Read cheng: right, square, correct, proper; soō cheng 四正, sē chē<sup>na</sup> four square, in proper order. Pēng cheng 平正, pai<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>na</sup>, just. Yéw taē jin chēa cheng ké, jē but cheng chēa yēa 有大人者正己而物正者也, wōō twā lāng āy lāng taē seng chē<sup>na</sup> ka tē, jē pai lāng chēw chē<sup>na</sup>, wherever there is a great man, he first corrects himself, and then others will be corrected by him. See 下孟 Hāy-bēng.

至

Chē<sup>na</sup>

成

Read sēng: to perfect, to complete, to adjust, to finish. Sēng but 成物, chē<sup>na</sup> meē<sup>h</sup>, to perfect anything, to complete a thing. Sēng jin 成人, chē<sup>na</sup> lāng, to become a man; to be fit for something. Boē soō chaē jin, sēng soō chaē t'hēen 謀事在人, 成事在天, soō nōō<sup>ng</sup> soō chaē lāng, chē<sup>na</sup> soō chaē t'hōe<sup>ng</sup>, to plan affairs rests with men, but to complete them rests with heaven.

Chē<sup>na</sup>

情

Read chēng: feelings, passions; jin chēng 人情, lāng chē<sup>na</sup>, kindness.

丟

Chē<sup>na</sup>

爭

Read chēng: a character in a play. Hē chēng 戲爭, hē chē<sup>na</sup>, a part in a play. Hōng chēng 紅爭, āng chē<sup>na</sup>, a red-faced character. Oe chēng 烏爭, oe chē<sup>na</sup>, a black-faced character.

夫

Cheāh

脊

Read chit: K'haou chit 尻脊, k'ha chēāh, the back, the back-bone. Lé k'hē cheng chit 狸去正脊, hōē lé ū<sup>m</sup> tē<sup>ng</sup>h chē<sup>na</sup> chēāh, never eat the middle of the back of a fox.

Cheāh

隻

Read chek: single, only one, one; a numeral; yit chek gnē 一隻牛, chit chēāh gōo, a cow. Yit chek ch'hwān 一隻船, chit chēāh chān, one ship.

Cheāh

迹

Read chek: a trace; cheuk chek 足迹, k'ha chēāh, a foot-step. Léuk keng sēen āng che tin chek yēa 六經先王之陳迹也, lak keng sē sēen āng āy kōō chēāh, the six classics contain the ancient traces of the former kings. See 莊子 Chong-choō.

天

Cheāh

食

Read sit: to eat; sit hwān 食飯, chēāh pōō<sup>ng</sup>, to eat rice. Chín-Bún-kong k'hít sit é gnōē lok che yēa, yēa jin é che k'hwāē 晉文公乞食於五鹿之野, 野人與之塊, Chín-Bún-kong k'hít chēāh tē gōē lōh āy yōē, yēa āy lāng kōē e chāt tōy f'hoē, Bún the duke of Chín, begged for something to eat in the five-stag desert, when the wild people gave him a lump of earth. See the 左傳 Cho-twān.

Sit put gé 食不語, chēh bō kóng wā, he never spoke while eating.—Said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn-gé.

夫

Chĕak 灼 To burn, to roast.

Chĕak 妁 Bōey chĕak 媒妁, hám lāng, a match-maker, a go-between, in order to make up marriages.

Put t'haē bōy chĕak che gán 不待媒妁之言, ūm tēng t'haē hám lāng áy wā, without waiting for the mediation of the match-maker.

Chĕak 勺 A handful, a ladle-full. Yit chĕak súy che to 一勺水之多, chit chĕak chúy áy chēy, a handful of water.

Chĕak 杓 Pōey chĕak 杯杓, a wooden cup or bowl, for holding wine.

Chĕak 芍 Chĕak yak 芍藥, the name of a flower, used in medicine.

Chĕak 酌 Chĕak chēw 酌酒, tū chēw, to pour out wine. Chim chĕak 斟酌, to consider, to weigh a matter.

Chĕak chēk súy sēn 酌則誰先, chĕak chēw tēh chē chúy áy t'āi sēng, in pouring out wine, for whom should we pour out first?

Chĕak 斫 To cut asunder with a knife, to hew down.

Chĕak 爵 Chēw chĕak 酒爵, a wine-cup; kwan chĕak 官爵, kw'ā chĕak, rank, office.

Yéw t'heen chĕak chēá, yéw jín chĕak chēá 有天爵者. 有人爵者, wōo t'hee'ē chĕak áy lāng, wōo lāng chĕak áy lāng, there are men of celestial rank, and men of human rank.

Chĕak 嚼 To bite, to gnaw, to eat; choé chĕak choo tē 咀嚼滋味, to try the taste of anything.

Chĕak 燭 A light, a fire, a lighted torch.

Chĕak 櫟 To cut, to hack.

Chĕak 繳 The string of a bow; to fasten the string on a bow.

Chĕak 着 Vulg. tēh: to clothe, to put on; also added to verbs, to signify their taking effect; also,—ought, should, right, yes.

Chĕak e sok taē 着衣束帶, ch'hēng s'ē hāi twā, to put on clothes, and bind on a girdle.

K'hàn chĕak 看着, k'ho'ā-tēh, to get a sight of.

Chĕak kip 着急, hurried, off one's guard.

Chĕak sóo loē chaē 着死奴才, tēh se loē chaē, you slave, you ought to die!

幸

Chĕang 章 Chĕang ch'haē 章采, variegated colours; bān chĕang 文章, bān chĕo'ē, literary composition; chĕang kōd 章句, chapters and sections. A surname.

Hwān hoē kē. yéw bān chĕang 煥乎其有文章, bēng kwu'ē hoē, e áy wōo bān chĕang, how splendid were his literary accomplishments!

Said of 堯 Geāou, in the 上論 Chĕo'ē lūn.

Kwun choó che chē ē tō. yéá, put sēng chĕang. put tāt 君子之志於道也. 不成章不達, kwun choó áy sīm chē tuā. tē tō, ūm chē'ā. chĕo'ē ūm wāh, the good man, in bending.

his attention towards sound doctrine, does not stop till he has finished the chapter. See the

下孟 Hāy bēng.

Chéang 嫜 Koe cheang 姑嫜, *twá kay kw'a*, a husband's parents. Ch'héep sin bé hwun béng, hó e paé koe chéang 妾身未分明,何以拜姑嫜, *gwá áy sin yéá böyh hwun béng, böyh an ch'w'a éy paé twá kay kw'a*, before my person is exhibited, how can I pay my respects to my husband's parents?—Said by a young bride (when veiled), on entering her husband's dwelling.

Chéang 倥 Chéang hong 倥惶, fear, alarm, trepidation.

Chéang 彰 To display, to illustrate; chéang béng 彰明, to shew clearly. Chéang k'hwat yéw séang 彰厥有常, *chéang béng e áy wóo keng séang*, to illustrate his possession of constancy. See the 尙書 *S'ao' se*.

Chéang 漳 The name of a river; Chéang-chew 漳州, the name of a district in the province of 福建 Hok-kéén, where the dialect is spoken which this Dictionary is intended to illustrate.

Chéang 將 Shall, will, about to be; to take, to undertake. Chéang jip hún, ch'hek ké má wat, hwuy kám hoé yéá, má put chin yéá 將入門策其馬曰,非敢後也。馬不進也, *chéang böyh jip wóo' s' p' h' h' e áy báy, kóng, ú'm sé gwá k'a t'ay a'ou, sé báy ú'm chin ké'a*, when about to enter the gate (after a defeat), Confucius whipped his horse saying, it is not that I dare to be behind-hand, it is because my horse will not go. See the 上論 *Séang lün*. T'héen chéang é hoo-chóo wáy bok tok 天將以夫子爲木鐸, *t'hee' chéang böyh léuh lán áy hoo-chóo ch'ò bok tok*, heaven is about to take our master and make him an alarm (to the world). See the same.

Chéang 漿 Vulg. *ch'eo' s'*: thick water, congee, syrup; h'én chéang 麵漿, *méc' ch'eo' s'*, leaven, yeast; yéá chéang 椰漿, *yéá ch'eo' s'*, cocoa-nut milk. Bé chéang 米漿, *bé ch'eo' s'*, rice water.

Chéang 璋 A precious stone, a kind of half gem. Lóng chéang 弄璋, a son.

Chéang 樟 Ē chéang 豫樟, the camphor tree.

Chéang 獐 A small kind of stag, without horns.

Chéang 鯮 Chéang gé 鱒魚, *ch'eo' s' á hé*, a pomfret fish.

Chéang 蟹 A small kind of locust, of a green colour; chéang ché 蟹蟪, *ch'eo' s' ché*, a toad.

Chéang 麋 Vulg. *k'eo' s'*: a small kind of deer, very handsome; an antelope.

Chéang 詭 Chew chéang 譎詭, deceitful; insane, mad.

Chéang 掌 Vulg. *ch'eo' s'*: the palm of the hand; to hold in the hand; chéang kwán 掌管, to manage, to rule; chéang lé 掌理, to regulate; séw chéang 手掌, *ch'hew ch'eo' s'*, the palm of the hand. Ké jé sé choo soo hoé, ché ké chéang 其如示諸斯乎。指其掌, *e áy ch'hin ch'eo' s' k'hw'a chéy léy, ké e áy ch'hew ch'eo' s'*, it would be as easy as looking at this (said Confucius), pointing to his hand.

Chéang 仇 A surname. 孟子 B'eng-chóo's mother's family name was Chéang 仇.

Chéang 蔣 Vulg. chéō<sup>75</sup>: a surname.

Chéang 獎 Chéang k'hwán 獎勸, to exhort, to induce, to persuade. Pó chéang 褒獎, pó. chéō<sup>75</sup>, to praise, to applaud.

Chéang 槳 Vulg. chéō<sup>75</sup>, an oar; kò chéang 過槳, kò chéō<sup>75</sup>, to pull an oar, or rather to push over the oar, according to the Chinese manner.

Kēn choò tōng song chéang, ch'huy sòng bók ch'hew laē 艫子蕩雙槳. 催送莫愁來, chān á sáe nō áy chéō<sup>75</sup>, ch'huy säng ú<sup>m</sup>. sáe hwán. ló hó laē, if the boat is provided with a pair of oars, when pushing it along you need not be anxious about it's not coming.

Chéang 長 Chéang chin 長進, to advance, to get forward in the world.

去 Chéang 醬 Toē chéang 荳醬, taū chéō<sup>75</sup>, ketchup made of pulse. Seō<sup>75</sup> chéang 豉醬, seō<sup>75</sup> chéō<sup>75</sup>, all kinds of pickles and sauces.

Put tek kē chéang put sit 不得其醬不食, ú<sup>m</sup> tū. lēōh e áy chéō<sup>75</sup> ú<sup>m</sup> chéān, if he did not get the proper sauce to anything, he would not eat it.—Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Sāng-tūn.

Chéang 將 Chéang sōay 將帥, a Generalissimo; táe chéang-kwun 大將軍, a great General; the middle finger is also called 將指 chéang ché.

Hàn Ko-chóe-téuk tūn, paē Hān-sin wáy táe chéang 漢高祖築壇拜韓信為大將, the first Emperor of the Hān dynasty built a terrace, upon which he installed

Hān-sin into the office of great General. See the 史記 Soé kē.

Chéang 嶂 A lofty and precipitous mountain.

Chéang 障 To limit, to separate, to divide by a partition. Péng chéang 屏障, pín chéang, a screen, a partition.

Chín Sē-hóng téuk tēng chéang, é-téuk jéung jín 秦始皇築亭障, 以逐戎人, Chín Sē-hóng khé tēng chéang, é-téuk jéung kwán áy lāng, the first Emperor of the Chín dynasty, built a defence, to keep out the western barbarians.

Chéang 瘴 A kind of epidemic disease, called also 瘴癘 chéang lēy.

平 Chéang 冫 One of the radicals.

去 Chéang 負 Read hóo: to carry on the back, to carry pick-a-back. Kéang hóo kē choó chéā yéā 橫負其子者也, ché kín chéang e áy kē<sup>75</sup>, to carry a child in a cloth over the back.

幸 Chéaou 焦 Anything burnt black in the fire. A surname.

Chéaou 蕉 Keng chéaou 莛蕉, keng chéō, a plantain, a banana. Pa chéaou lēw p'héén lēuk 芭蕉留片綠, pa chéō taū chí p'héō<sup>75</sup> lēk, the plantain leaf spreads a broad patch of green.

Chew Bok óng hok ché é chéaou 周穆王覆之以蕉, Chew Bok óng p'hak e é keng chéō kēūn, Bok, the king of Chew, covered it with a plantain leaf.

Chéaou 椒 Hoé chéaou 胡椒, *hoé chéō*, pepper. Hông hoé é chéaou toé pek, *ch'hé ké wun yéá* 皇后以椒塗壁。取其溫也, *hông hoé t'hé hoé chéō bwáh pōáh, ch'hé é áy sēō*, the empress rubbed the walls with pepper, in order to avail herself of the warmth;—(from the idea that pepper warms the outside as well as the inside of the body.)

Chéaou 臑 Sam chéaou 三臑, three divisions of the body, viz. from the head to the heart, from the heart to the navel, and from the navel to the feet. According to others, the chéaou 臑 is the cesophagus, the upper part being reckoned from the heart to the stomach, the second from the stomach to the navel, and the third from the navel to the bladder.

Chéaou 招 Vulg. *chēō*: to call with the hand; to beckon, to assemble. Chéaou hēén lap soō 招賢納士, *chēō gāu láng, kwá sēw t'hák ch'hūyéh láng*, to assemble clever people; and to receive learned men,—(in order to form a party and strengthen one's interests.)

Chéaou 僇 To examine clearly; intelligence; chéaou géaou 僇僇, a dwarf.

Chéaou 昭 Bright, clear, to display, to illustrate. Chéaou bok 昭穆, the order of generation, the father's contemporaries being called Chéaou, and the son's Bok. The second word is otherwise written 繆 bok.

Bún-óng chaē sēāng, *oe chéaou é t'hēen* 文王在上。於昭于天, *Bún-óng tē téng dīn, twā chēō tē t'heé<sup>ng</sup>*, Bún-óng is highly exalted,—how brilliant even to the skies. See the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Chéaou 釗 Distant; also, to urge.

Chéaou 嶢 Chéaou géaou 嶢嶢, lofty, hilly; also, the peak of a hill.

Chéaou 炤 Clear, evident; chéém suy hók é, *ek k'hóng che chéaou* 潛雖伏矣。亦孔之炤, *t'ém lok chūy*.

*suy jēén bat, yéá chin chaē chéaou hēng*, although they dive down (into the water) ever so deep, yet they are very visible. Said of fishes in a clear pond. See the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Chéaou 瞞 To steal a glance with the eyes, to look askance.

Chéaou 沼 A pond: a round pool is called 池 *té*, one not straight, 沼 *chéaou*. *Ŋng lip é chéaou sēāng* 王立

於沼上, *ŋng k'hēá lip t'á chéaou pē<sup>ng</sup>*, the king was standing by the side of the pond. See the 上孟 Sēāng hēng.

Chéaou 姊 Read *ché*: an elder sister; *chéaou* *hoe* 姊夫, an elder sister's husband.

Bún gnó, *choo koe, sūy kip pek ché* 問我諸姑遂及伯姊, *mooi<sup>ng</sup> gwá áy koe, sūy kip kaou twā ché*, he asked after my aunts, and then enquired about my elder sister. See the 衛風 Wōéy hong.

Chéaou 烏 Read *neáou*: a bird; *neáou che* *chéāng soó, ké hēng yéá ac, jin che chéāng soó, ké gān yéá. sēn*

烏之將死其鳴也哀。人之將死其言也善, *chéaou k'au bōyéh sé, é áy háw ac ch'hám,—tāng k'au bōyéh sé, é áy kóng wā. hó*, when a bird is about to die its voice is lamentable, and when men are about

to die their words are good. See the 論語 Lūn-gé.

去

Chĕāou

照

Vulg. chĕō: to display, to illustrate, to reflect, to illumine; according to. Bĕng gwat sĕung kan chĕāou,

ch'heng chwān sĕk sĕāng lĕw 明月松間照. 清泉石上流, bĕng āy gŭyĕh tĕ ch'hĕng kan chĕō, ch'heng āy chŭ<sup>ŕ</sup> tĕ chĕōh tĕng lāou, the clear moon shining among the firs, and the limpid stream flowing over the stones.

Tāe jĭn kĕy bĕng é chĕāou 大人繼明以照, twā lāng swā jĭt gŭyĕh āy bĕng, é chĕō kwu<sup>ŕ</sup>, the great man (that is the sage) connects the brilliancy of the sun and moon, in order to illumine the world.

Chĕāou

焦

To walk quickly, and in a hurried manner.

Chĕāou

詔

To inform; a decree, an order from the Emperor. Kwu<sup>ŕ</sup> tĕung bŭn chĕāng kwān chĕ bĕng, put

bŭn t'hĕen choē chĕāou 軍中聞將軍之命. 不聞天子詔, kwu<sup>ŕ</sup> tĕung wō t'hĕ<sup>ŕ</sup>a chĕāng kwu<sup>ŕ</sup> āy bĕng, bō t'hĕ<sup>ŕ</sup>a hōng tĕy āy chĕāou, in the army we attend to the orders of the general, and not to the decrees of the Emperor. See the 古文 Kōe bŭn.

季

Chĕāou

樵

Chĕāou hoo 樵夫, a wood-cutter. Chĕāou hoo ch'hĕāou sō

樵夫笑士, chĕōh ch'hā āy lāng ch'hĕō t'hak ch'hāy āy lāng, the woodman smiles at the scholar.

Choo-māe-sĭn chĕāou ch'hāe wŭy hwat 朱買臣樵采爲活, Choo-māe-sĭn chĕōh ch'hā t'hān chĕōh, "Choo-māe-sĭn used to cut and collect wood, for a livelihood;"—but afterwards he attained to high rank.

Chĕāou

瞧

To steal a glance.

Chĕāou

顛

Chĕāou chŭy 顛頓, grieved, wearied out, tired of; lean, emaciated. Bĭn che chĕāou chŭy é gĕak chĕng, bĕ yŕw sĭm é ch'hoō sĕ chĕā yĕā 民之顛頓於虐政. 未有甚於此時者也, pŭyĕh sai<sup>ŕ</sup> āy kwān ló tĕ pō gĕak āy chĕng sōō, bōy wō k'hĕh ch'hām é chĕy tĕy sĕ, the people have never been more wearied out with oppressive government, than at this present time. See the 上論 Sĕāng bĕng.

Chĕāou

焦

Chĕāou chŭy 憔悴, grieved to the heart, vexed.

Chĕāou

譙

A chamber on the top of a city wall. Kōe hĕāng chĕāou loē sĕāng, kim bĕng sĕk sit tĕung 鼓響譙樓上. 金鳴石室中, kōe lán tĕ chĕāou lāu chĕō<sup>ŕ</sup>, kim hōu tĕ chĕōh ch'hoō lā, the drum sounds upon the chamber of the citadel, and the metal rings in the midst of the stone-built dwelling.

Chĕāou

鷦

The name of a small bird.

Chĕāou

割

To cut grass.

丟

Chĕāou

噉

To gnaw, to bite, to chew.

Chĕāou

醮

Chō chĕāou 做醮, chō chĕō, to perform a sacrifice, and to have a religious procession.

夫

Chĕāouh

啻

The chirping of birds.

夫

**摺** *Cheĕh* Read lĕep: to fold: lĕep ché 摺紙, *cheĕh chvá*, to fold paper.

**接** *Cheĕh* Read chĕep: to receive: gĕng chĕep 迎接, *gĕ<sup>n</sup>á cheĕh*, to meet, to welcome.

T'haē jĭn chĕep k'hek 待人接客, *k'hwán f'haē láng, cheĕh láng k'hăyh*, to treat people and receive visitors.

Ch'hoé kóng/chĕep é 楚狂接輿, *ch'hoé áy gōng láng cheĕh ch'hĕa*, a madman of the Ch'hoé country met the carriage (of Confucius).

**囁** *Cheĕh* The chirping of insects; the squeaking of mice.

**瘡** *Cheĕh* Lwán chĕet 癩瘡, *noot<sup>ng</sup> cheĕh*, a boil on the neck, or head.

天

**舌** *Cheĕh* Read sĕt: the tongue: sĕt keng 舌耕, *yŭng cheĕh chŭh ch'hán*, to plough with the tongue, i. e. to follow the occupation of a school-master.

Sò put kíp sĕt 駟不及舌, *sĕ chĕĕh dáy jĕuk bĕy kaú ch'hăy cheĕh*, four horses cannot overtake the tongue. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

**撮** *Cheĕh* Read chĕet: to break; chĕet chĕet 折撮, *at cheĕh*, to break in two.

幸

**占** *Chĕem* To divine, to find out by divination, to prognosticate. Put chĕem jé é é 不占而已矣, *tĕ<sup>m</sup> pok kwá tĕ<sup>n</sup>á tĕ<sup>n</sup>á*, you have not divined, that is all.

See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

**佔** *Chĕem* To look on.

**慚** *Chĕem* To stand in waiting; to stand awry.

**瞻** *Chĕem* To look up at, to contemplate. Chĕem che chaē chĕĕn, hwut jĕĕn chaē hoē 瞻之在前. 忽然在後, *k'hw<sup>n</sup>á chun á tĕ l'habu chĕng, hwut jĕĕn tĕ aū*, (the doctrine of Confucius) appears, when looking at it, to be before us, and then suddenly seems behind us again; (meaning that it embraces a variety of objects).

**詹** *Chĕem* To speak much, verbose. A surname. Gé gán chĕem chĕem, hō kĕ to yĕá 語言詹詹何其多也, *kóng wá chĕem chĕem, s<sup>n</sup>a soā kaú hĕĕh chāy*, your talk is quite verbose — why so much of it?

**尖** *Chĕem* Pointed, sharp, of a conical shape; coming to a point. San chĕem 山尖, *sw<sup>n</sup>a chĕem*, the sharp peak of a hill.

**針** *Chĕem* A needle; sew chĕem 修針, to work with a needle. Bò chĕem put yĭn sĕĕn 無針不引線, *bó chĕem bĕy yĭn tĭt sw<sup>n</sup>á*, without a needle we cannot draw the thread; — (meaning, that without an introduction, we cannot get into the acquaintance of people.

**苫** *Chĕem* To cover, a thatched covering for a cottage; a straw bed used when mourning.

**鮎** *Chĕem* The name of a large fish, with hands under the belly.

声

**颭** *Chĕem* The blowing of the wind; to blow. Lōng tōng yĕw hong chĕem, seng he kĕĕn gwat bĕng 浪動由風颭. 星稀見月明, *tĕng tĭn tĕng yĕw hong*



ch'höey, ch'hai<sup>55</sup> ch'ho toe sê k'hw<sup>55</sup> à k'è<sup>55</sup> göykh kwui<sup>55</sup>, the waves are agitated, because the wind blows, and the stars appear few, because the moon shines bright.

妻

Chhēm

占

To possess alone, to excel competitors, to top the whole, to be the first. Bōey chhēm pek hwa k'höey

梅占百花魁, m<sup>55</sup> á chhēm chē<sup>55</sup> á pāyh hwa áy l'haú, the plum blossom stands out as the head of a hundred flowers.

Gó l'hoé tók chhēm 鰲頭獨占, gó l'haú tók chhēm, to ride on the head of the sea monster, alone distinguished; that is, tēung chòng gwán 中狀元, tēung chhōng gwán, to attain the highest literary rank.

平

Chhēm

潛

Vulg. tēm, to hide under water, to conceal. Yáng k'hè chhēm chòng

陽氣潛藏, jít l'haú áy k'hè tēm k'hè<sup>55</sup>, the influences of the sun are hidden; i. e. the sun is set. See the 易經 Yéah keng.

Gé chhēm chaē cho 魚潛在藻, hé tēm twā lō cháyh ch'haú, the fishes dive down among the weeds. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Chhēm

燻

To steep anything in hot water, in order to get off the hair; to warm anything; to boil water.

Gnóe jít, chek chhēm l'hong ch'héng yéuk 五日則燻湯請浴, goé jít áu, chhew hē<sup>55</sup> á sō cháyh, ch'hē<sup>55</sup> á cháng ék, after five days, (the new married wife) must warm some water, and invite (her husband's parents) to bathe.

妻

Chhēm

暫

A short time, not long: chhēm sé

暫時, prá tempore. Sé hwun kēw chhēm, sō yéw lán ē 時分久暫, sō wō áh kwá k'hwáé, times and seasons are

divided into long and short,—affairs are some difficult, and some easy.

Chhēm

漸

Gradual, gradually, by degrees, step by step. Chín gē jín tò tò gwán tōng, chhēm jip kay keng 晉漁

人到桃源洞. 漸入佳景, Chín teóu áy l'ho hé áy lāng, kaú tò gwán tāng, chhēm jip kaú hó keng, a fisherman of the Chín dynasty, arriving at the "Peach fountain" cavern, gradually entered the fairy land.

Chhēm

賺

To sell, to sell again.

幸

Chhēn

亶

Tun chhēn 屯亶, difficulty, inability to proceed.

Chhēn

偷

To enter, to advance.

Chhēn

遘

Tun chhēn 途遘, difficulty of getting forward, hampered, harassed.

Chhēn

鷂

A bird of prey, a hawk: wūy chōng k'he ch'héak chéá, chhēn yéá, 爲叢毆爵者鷂也, wūy ch'héw cháng kw<sup>55</sup> á cháyh á, sē chhēn yéá, what drives little birds into the woods, is the hawk.

Chhēn

氈

Soft hair or wool, worked up into cloth: chhēn téáun 氈條, chec<sup>55</sup> téáun, a carpet, a blanket; chhēn bō 氈帽, chec<sup>55</sup> bō, a felt hat or cap.

Chhēn

氈

The same as the preceding: é t<sup>55</sup> á yáng mó p'héén p'héén chhēn 雨打羊毛片片氈, hoé p'háh yéó<sup>55</sup> mó, kaú chē<sup>55</sup> á p'héé<sup>55</sup> chē<sup>55</sup> á p'héé<sup>55</sup> áy chec<sup>55</sup>, the rain beats the sheep's wool, till it forms into flakes of felt.

- Chĕen 鱣 A large kind of fish.
- Chĕen 餹 Thick rice-water, congee; the thick is called chĕen 餹, and the thin chĕuk 粥, *moölĕy*.
- Chĕen 栴 A certain fragrant wood; also called t'hân hĕang bók 檀香木, t'hw<sup>n</sup>á hĕo<sup>ng</sup> ch'á, a kind of sandal-wood.
- Chĕen 旃 A flag with a crooked staff, used in summoning the common people. Sĕ jĭn é chĕen 庶人以旃, chĕng lánng tĕoh tĕou e é chĕen, people in general must be summoned by a flag, with a crooked staff. See 孟子 Bĕng-choó;
- Chĕen 煎 To boil, to cook, to fry: chĕen tĕy 煎茶, chw<sup>n</sup>a tĕy, to boil tea; chĕen gé 煎魚, chĕen hĕ, to fry fish. Lōĕy yung chĕáng chĕen hó che soó 內饗掌煎和之事, lōĕy yung áy kw<sup>n</sup>a chĕáng kwán chw<sup>n</sup>a kap tĕou hó áy soó, the Lōĕy-yung officer superintended the business of boiling and preparing the food.
- Chĕen 箋 Chĕen pĕou 箋表, a public document; bamboo slips, which were anciently used for books.
- Chĕen 棧 Fragrant, scented wood.
- Chĕen 戔 To see clearly; also, small and shallow.
- Chĕen 羶 The smell of mutton; also, mutton fat.
- Chĕen 綫 A thread to sew with: put chwát jĕ chĕen 不絕如綫, bó tooi<sup>ng</sup> ch'án chĕo<sup>ng</sup> sĕ<sup>n</sup>á, unbroken, like a continued thread.

青

- Chĕén 剪 To cut with a scissors: kaou chĕén 交剪, ka chĕén, a pair of scissors. Yĕw ae lĕ pĕng chĕén che beáou 有哀鏗并剪之妙, woó ae kay áy lĕy kap pĕng kay áy chĕén áy hó, it has all the excellent qualities of Ae files, and Pĕng scissors.—Ae and Pĕng were the most celebrated makers of scissors and files, and this expression is used to intimate the sharp, cutting nature of good literary compositions.
- Chĕén 淺 Shallow, not deep, applied to carriages.
- Chĕén 僎 Prepared, anything prepared, a plan or view: to number, to adjust. Ē hoĕ sam choó chĕá che chĕén 異乎三子者之僎, kóh yĕo<sup>ng</sup> hwut s'á lánng áy chĕén, how different from the views of those three gentlemen! See the 下論 Hĕy lún.
- Chĕén 棧 A scaffold, a temporary erection: chĕén tō 棧道, temporary roads. Tĕang-lĕáng swat Hàn óng sĕau chwát chĕén tō 張良說漢王燒絕棧道, Tĕo<sup>ng</sup>-lĕáng k'hwu<sup>ng</sup> Hàn óng sĕo tooi<sup>ng</sup> chán tō, Tĕo<sup>ng</sup>-lĕáng advised the king of Hàn to burn and destroy the temporary roads.
- Chĕén 踐 To tread upon, to walk over: chĕén gán 踐言, tĕh wá, to tread one's words, (i. e. to fulfil one's engagements).
- Chĕén 踐 Chĕén kĕ wūy, hĕng kĕ léy, choé kĕ gák 踐其位. 行其禮. 奏其樂, tĕh é áy wūy, kĕ<sup>n</sup>á é áy léy, chĕou é áy gák, "to walk in their ways, to practise their ceremonies, and to play their music."—This when done by posterity towards their ancestors, is the height of filial piety. (See the 中庸 Tĕung yĕng.)

Chèèn t'hièn choó wáy yéèn 踐天子位焉, tsh hóng tày áy wáy, to take upon one's self the rank of an Emperor.

Chèèn 餞 A glass drank at parting; a parting feast.

Chèèn 戩 Happy, lucky; to exhaust.

Chèèn 掬 To cut off; 6 koe chèèn béc ch'hoó, jé t'áou sít 余姑掬滅此而朝食, gwá ch'hé' á ch'èèn béc chéy léy, jé ch'èèn chá k'hé p'oo'ng, I will just cut off and exterminate this country, and then go to breakfast.

Chèèn 膾 Broth made of flesh.

Chèèn 謏 Shallow; shallow words.

Chèèn 蟬 Worms found in books and clothes; they are yellow at first, but when old become covered with a white powder like silver; hence they are called pék gó 白魚, p'áyh k'í, white fish.

Chèèn 戰 To fight, to go to war; also, to fear and tremble. Choó che séy sín, chae, chèèn, chít 子之所慎. 齊戰疾, Hoo-choó áy séy k'ín sín, ch'èèn ch'háè, ch'èèn t'háè, chít p'ái'ng, the things about which Confucius was particularly careful, were feasting, war, and sickness.

Chèèn chèèn keng keng 戰戰兢兢, trembling and shaking.

Chèèn 濺 To splash with water; the rapid flowing of water. Ch'héng tek é kèng h'èet chèèn taé óng 請得以頸血濺大王, ch'hé' á tít é kèng h'ázyh

ch'w' á twá óng, "I beg leave to take the blood of my neck and splash it over your majesty." A desperate expression of 蘭相如 Lin-séang-jé.

Chèèn 洊 Again, as before: súy chèèn ché 水洊至, ch'áyh ch'èàu k'ó k'óh k'áou, water flowing against the same place. See the 易經 Yíh-k'eng.

Chèèn 箭 Vulg: ch'è'ng, an arrow; s'èa.chèèn 射箭, ch'óh ch'è'ng, to shoot an arrow. S'èet-jín-kwúy yit chèèn t'èng Kwun-san 薛仁貴一箭定軍山, S'èh-jín-kwúy chít ke ch'è'ng an t'è' á Kwun-sw' á, S'èh-jín-kwúy with one arrow pacified the region of Kwun-sw' á. See the 史記 Soó k'é.

Chèèn 荐 Again, over again; also, grass; a straw mat. Chín chèèn ke 晉荐 饑, Chín k'oh k'óh ke huw'ng, there was again a famine in the Chin country.

Chèèn 顫 A shaking of the head; a trembling of the limbs.

Chèèn 薦 To present, to send in, to introduce to notice, to bring forward, to offer up as a sacrifice.

Kwun soó s'eng, pit s'èuk jé chèèn che 君賜生必熟而薦之, jín kwun soó h'óe ch'hái'ng áy mè'ng; p'ú t'èuh ch'ó s'ek jé chèèn e, when the prince bestows any thing raw, we must cook it, before we offer it up. See the 上論 S'áang lán.

Chèèn 藪 The name of a herb, or grass.

Chèèn 前 Vulg. ch'èng: Before, in time or place; t'hoó chèèn 頭前, t'h'áou ch'èng, in front. B'èèn chèèn 面

前, *bin chān*, before one's face; *chēn jít*  
前日, *chéng jít*, a former day.

Séy oē é chēn, hoē é sēn hoē, séy oē é hoē, hoē é chēng chēn 所惡於前無以先後所惡於後無以從前, *séy wán tē l'habu chēng, a<sup>m</sup> chāng chō e tē aūn, séy ēy wán tē aūn laē, a<sup>m</sup> l'hang l'hàn e tē l'habu chēng*, that which we have formerly disapproved, we must not subsequently prefer,—and that which we should in future dislike, we must not do previously. See the 大學 *Tāe hak*.

Chēn

錢

Vulg. *chee<sup>ng</sup>*: money, cash: *Chwān chēn* 聽錢, *l'hàn chee<sup>ng</sup>*, to get money: *tōng chēn* 銅錢, *tāng chee<sup>ng</sup>*, copper cash, pice. Also, a surname.

*Tē tēung hó yēp, tēep ch'heng chēn* 池中荷葉疊青錢, *cháy k'hwai á tēung hó tēn á hēh, tēep ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> chee<sup>ng</sup>*, the leaves of the water lily in the midst of the pool, look like so much green money.

Chēn

媮

The name of a star: *chēn chēuk* 媮祝, a wish for longevity, addressed to females.

丟

賤

Base, mean, lowly: *bāy chēn* 下賤, vulgar. *Pin á chēn sē jín che séy oē yéa* 貧與賤是人之所惡也, *sōng hēung Rāj. hūy, chēn sé láng láng áy séy wán*, poverty and a mean condition are what all men dislike. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Chēn

錠

To turn round, to revolve.

奉

湔

*Chēn<sup>ng</sup> séy*, 湔洗, to wash.

*Chee<sup>ng</sup>*

氈

Read *chēn*: a sort of woollen cloth, or felt: *chēn teāou* 氈條, *chee<sup>ng</sup> teāou*, a carpet, a rug; *chēn bō*

氈帽

氈帽

*chee<sup>ng</sup> bō*, a felt hat.

*Chee<sup>ng</sup>*

髻

The hair collected together.

青

少

Young in years, green, not come to age or maturity. *Sēaou che sé, hēet k'hē bē tēng, k'ue che ch'ue sek*

*Chee<sup>ng</sup>*

少之時

*血氣未定, 戒之在色, chee<sup>ng</sup> áy sé, hōeyh k'hē būy tē<sup>a</sup> tēh kēng k'ae tē á sok*, in the time of youth, before the animal spirits are settled, people should guard against the love of beauty. See the 下論 *Hāy lūn*.

*Chee<sup>ng</sup>*

苳

*Ch'hoó kéang* 苳薑, *chee<sup>ng</sup> kéo<sup>ng</sup>*, young, green ginger.

妻

摺

Read *chin*: to stick in, to cram, to wedge; a wedge.

*Chee<sup>ng</sup>*

箭

Read *chēn*: an arrow: *h'ó chēn* 火箭, *hōey chee<sup>ng</sup>*, a fire arrow. *Kong yim soó chēn* 光陰似箭, *kong yim ch'án á chee<sup>ng</sup>*, time flies like an arrow.

平

錢

Read *chēn*: money, cash: *hoó chēn* 無錢, *hó chee<sup>ng</sup>*, no money.

*Chee<sup>ng</sup>*

治銅為錢

*Yéa tōng wáy chēn, ché choó* 治銅為錢, *Chew sé* 制自周始, *yéo<sup>ng</sup> táng chò chee<sup>ng</sup>, ché choó Chew téāou k'hé*, the regulation for melting copper in order to make money, began with the Chew dynasty.

*Chee<sup>ng</sup>*

損

To draw anything out, as wire: *chee<sup>ng</sup> yim* 損引, to lead, to draw.

夫

Chëep

接

Vulg. *chêh*: to receive, to connect.

Kê kaou yêá é tó, kê chëep yêá

é léy 其交也以道其

接也以禮 *e áy sêo kaou chéou tó lé,*

*e áy sêo chëep chéou léy soè,* intimacies accord-

ing to virtue, and associations consistent with

propriety. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Chëep séw yim súy 接手飲水, *sêo chëep*

*ch'nhéw t'ím ch'ny,* to descend by holding each

other's hands, in order to drink water.

Chëep

汁

Gravy, juice, liquid: Phëen sé é

chëep 天時雨汁, *t'heé<sup>ng</sup>*

*chéou sé l'oh chëep,* heaven at proper

seasons sends down its juice, (that is rain).

Kéung téung pé k'hwún, súy chëep put t'hong

宮中被困水汁不通, *kéung téung*

*pé k'hwún kip kaou chúy chëep bēy t'hong,* they

were so straightened in the palace, that the

least drop of liquid could not find a thorough-

fare.

Chëep

睫

The eye lashes: bé chëep che kan

眉睫之間, between the eye

lashes.

天

Chëep

捷

Going out aslant; also, sharp, pro-

fitable, convenient.

夫

Chëet

折

Vulg. *chêh*: to break, to break off:

aou chëet 拗折, to twist off.

Way téang chéá chëet che 爲長

者折枝, *wáy sê trá et ch'nhéw ke,* to pluck

off the branch of a tree for a superior. See

the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chëet

併

To cut, to carve: chëet hōng 併

縫, to join a seam.

Chëet

皙

Star-light, the light of the stars.

Chëet

蜚

The sting of an insect; a kind of blubber.

Chëet

楚

To turn topsy-turvy; to leap, to jump, to hop.

Chëet

櫛

A comb, to comb: kw<sup>á</sup> kwun soó

pē choó sē kin chëet 寡君使

婢子侍巾櫛, *gwán áy kw<sup>á</sup>*

*kwun wó sá gwá lé áy ch'á bó' g'ín' á sē kin chëet,*

my prince has sent me thine handmaid, to

wait upon your towel and comb. Said by

懷贏 Hwáé-eng, to her husband, when she

went to be married. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Chëet

節

Chún chëet 傳節, *chún chat,* to

be careful and economical.

Chëet

晰

Bright, clear.

Chëet

浙

A river in the south-east of China,

from which the name of the pro-

vince of Chëet-kang 浙江

derived.

Chëet

卩

An insignia or seal of office, given

by the sovereign, to ensure the con-

fidence of the people in the of-

ficer appointed.

Chëet

節

A section, a verse: t'èuk chëet 竹

節, *tek chat,* a knot, or joint in

a bamboo; hoó chëet 符節, a

cheque cut through the middle, to establish

confidence between two parties.

Tek ché, hēng hoé Teung-kok, jéak hap hoé

chëet 得志行乎中國. 若合符

節, *t'it t'èoh sim ché, k'è<sup>ng</sup> á t'è Teung-Rok, ch'nh*

*ch'è<sup>ng</sup> hap hoé chëet,* obtaining one's aim, we

may travel through the whole of China (and

find all agreeing with us), like the correspond-

ence of the two sides of a cheque.

Chún chĕet 準節, *chún chat*, economical, keeping within bounds.

天

Chĕet

**捷** To overcome, to obtain a victory, to send news of a victory; also diligent, quick, accomplished.

Chĕy hoé laé hĕen chĕet 齊侯來獻捷, the prince of the Chĕy country came and offered up the news of his victory. See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Yit gwat sam chĕet 一月三捷, *chit goēyh jít s'á kwáy tít yá'á*, to obtain three victories in one month. See the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*. Cheng hoo chĕet chĕet 征夫捷捷, to carry on the war with vigour.

Chĕet

**健** Chĕet, choó. 健仔, *chĕet á*, a female office, first introduced in the time of the Hàn dynasty; also written 捷 *chĕet*.

Chĕet

**睫** The hair of the eye-lashes.

Chĕet

**捷** Rapid, quick.

Chĕet

**箒** A fan; in the east it is called chĕet, and in the west *seēn* 扇, *seēn'g*. Boó-óng sé chok chĕet 武王始作箒, *Boó-óng k'hé t'haú chò seēn'g*, Boó-óng was the first who made fans.

Chĕet

**截** Chĕet twān 截斷, *at tooi'g*, to break off. Chĕet ché 截止, to stop. Chĕet léw 截柳, *at léw teáou*, to break off willow branches.

Chĕet

**蟻** A kind of crab.

Chĕet

**截** A lofty hill, a high mountain.

Chĕet

**捷**

Verbose, talkative, many words.

Chĕet

**捷**

To obtain in succession, to make progress from one to another. Lĕēn chĕet sam gwān 聯捷三元, *sĕo swá tĕung s'á gwān*, to obtain in succession the three highest literary prizes.

夫

Chek

**責**

To reprove, to blame; to seek, to expect; to sustain an office, or burden. Bĕng kĕ t'hĕen t'hó, yew lek kwáy chek 明惧天討, 幽慄鬼責, openly (in the upper world) afraid of Heaven's judgments, and secretly (in the lower world) apprehensive of the devil's torments. Chek hwat yéw chōēy 責罰有罪, *chek hwat wō chōēy*, to punish the guilty.

Yéw gān chek chĕá, put tek kĕ gān chek k'hé 有言責者, 不得其言則去, *wō kóng wā chek jīn áy láng, ú' tít t'hĕ'á e áy wā chĕw k'hé*, those who are entrusted with the office of admonishers, when their advice is not attended to, should quit their situations.

Chek

**勸**

Merit; meritorious work.

Chek

**借**

Vulg. *chĕt*: to borrow; also, if supposing. Chek wat bĕ te, ek kĕ p'haōn choó. 借曰未知, 亦既抱子, *ch'kín chĕō'g kóng yĕá dūy chae, yĕá wō p'ha sĕy kĕ'á*, if you say that you know nothing about the family, how is it that you are nursing their children? See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Chek

**𦵏**

The blade of grass.

Chek

**𦵏**

Small.

Chek 績 To spin; *hóng chek 紡績, p'háng chäh, to spin thread, also, merit.*  
 Kong-ho-bün-pek che hoé chek  
 公父文伯之母績, *Kong-ho-bün-päyh äy nö<sup>ng</sup> léy p'háng chäh,* Kong-ho-bün-päyh's mother was spinning thread.

Chek 積 To accumulate, to collect, to heap up together, to hoard up. Chek seéou é ko tse 積小以高大, *chek séy é ché<sup>ng</sup> á kwán twá,* to accumulate little things till they become lofty and large.  
 Chek tek lúy kong 積德累功, to accumulate virtue, and pile up merit.

Chek 戛 To advance, the appearance of sharpness.

Chek 簟 A sleeping mat; *hwa jé wán, tao hoo che chek é 華而曉大夫之簟與, hwa léy kwá say k'á,* *sé taé hoo äy ch'héoh,* so flowered and elegant! this is surely the mat of a great officer. See the 禮記 Léy ké.

Chek 嘖 The noise of crying aloud.

Chek 幘 The kerchief with which the hair is tied, to keep it in its place.

Chek 磧 Large stones in the middle of a pond; also, a name for the desert of Swa-bok 沙漠, Sha-msh.

Kim kwun toé say chek, lúy gwat twán jin yéen  
 今君渡沙磧累月斷人烟,  
*t'a lé köéy say chek, kwáý göéyh jit tooi<sup>ng</sup> lán gwun,* now you have undertaken to cross the desert, for months together you will find no smoke of human habitations.

Chek 蹟 Deep and confused; *sóng jin yéw é k'èèn t'héèn háy che ché chek*  
 聖人有以見天下之至蹟, *sóng jin woó éy k'hw<sup>ng</sup> á k'è<sup>ng</sup> t'heé<sup>ng</sup> háy äy ché ch'ím,* a sage can look into the most deep and confused things in the world. See the 易經 Yéah keng.

Chek 蹟 A trace, a foot-step; *koé chek 古蹟* antiquities.

Chek 迹 Chéuk chek 足迹, *k'ha chéuk,* foot-steps; *Thaé-óng téāou ke óng chek.*  
 太王肇基王迹, *Thaé-óng k'he t'háou ch'hóng ke óng äy chéuk,* Thaé-óng first laid the foundation of the traces of royalty (in his family.)

Chek 跡 A foot-step, a track; *ke t'ia má chek séy put keng che téy 車塵馬迹所不經之地, ch'ha t'iu báy chéuk séy bó keng äy téy,* lands where the dust of carriages and the foot-steps of horses have never been known.

Chek 蹠 To tread, to jump; also, the sole of the foot.

Chek 卽 To come to, to arrive at; then; *chek kim 卽今, now; chek sé 卽時, léem pee<sup>ng</sup>,* immediately; *chek sé 卽是, that is.*—Also written 卽 chek. *Séén jin k'au bíu, ch'hit léén ek k'hó é chek jéung é 善人教民. 七年亦可以 卽戎矣, hó lán ká päyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, ch'hit né<sup>ng</sup> yéá t'hang k'au séo t'haé,* when a clever man teaches the people, in seven years they can be fit for war. See the 下論 Háý lün.

Chek 唧 The noise of many voices, the humming of insects.

Chek 望 To dislike, to be pained with; the snuff of a candle. Tim chek ch'hám swat t'héen hêng 朕望讖說殄行, gwá ch'háyh sáe p'huá áy wá t'héen chwat áy sóy k'á, I dislike slanderous words and ruinous actions;—said by the the Emperor舜 Sun.

Chek 鯽 Vulg. chat: the name of a fish: s'een chek gin se k'hoëy 鮮鯽 銀絲膾, ch'hóe' áy chat hé ch'hin ch'óe' gin sw'á páyh áy bák, the raw flesh of the chat fish is white like silver thread.

Chek 鱗 The same as the preceding; vulg. ch'ít né.

Chek 稷 A kind of grain, like millet, but smaller; hoë chek 后稷, the name of an officer who presided over the grain.

S'èa chek 社稷, the gods of the land and grain.

Chek 仄 Oblique: chek yim 仄音, ch'áyh yim, an oblique sound; the Chinese have four tones, viz. p'eng, s'ēang, k'hè, jip 平上去入, pat'ng, ch'óe'ng, k'hè, jip, the even, ascending, departing, and contracted or entering tones; these are again multiplied, by dividing each of them into upper and lower, thus making seven or eight. But the general division of them is into p'eng 平, pat'ng, and chek 仄, ch'áyh, even and oblique, according to which their verses are regulated. Hence they say, Chò se pit te p'eng chek yim 做詩必知平仄音, chò se pit t'òh chae pat'ng ch'áyh yim, in making verses it is necessary to be acquainted with the even and oblique sounds.

Chek 昃 The sun declining toward the west. Jit chek jè ch'hè 日昃而市, jít ch'ábu' áy sae ch'ew ch'è' áy ch'hè,

when the sun declined to the west, the market was held. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Chek 迮 To urge, to incite, to bring into straits.

Chek 窄 Narrow, contracted: loë chek 路窄, loë áyh, the road is narrow.

Chek 隻 Single, alone: yit chek 一隻, ch'ít ch'èah, one, one of anything Hêng tan éng chek 形單影隻, hêng tu'á y'è' áy ch'èah, a single form and a lonely shadow. Said of an only son, without brethren.

Chek 覓 A dead ghost.

Chek 糈 White rice.

Chek 躄 A small step; to walk with a short step; to sit with the legs crossed one over the other.

Chek 則 A rule, a law, an example; then, after that. Gán jè sè wá y t'héen háy chek 言而世為天下則, kóng jè t'ey t'ey chò t'hee'ng háy hwat chek, if he speaks (as a sage) a man becomes for ages an example to the Empire. See the 中庸 Téung yäng.

Wán che chek y'ew hōng, kin che chek put y'èem 遠之則有望. 近之則不厭, huá'ng áy lāng ch'ew wó' bāng lán, kin áy lāng y'èab' y'èem lán, (when we act properly) those who are at a distance will look towards us, and those who are near will not dislike us.

Chek 叔 Read s'èuk: an uncle, a father's brother. Chew-kong naé S'eng-ōng che s'èuk hoë y'èa 周公乃成



王之叔父也, *Chew-kong sê Sêng-ông áy*  
*chek pāy*, Chew-kong was the uncle of Sêng-ông.

Chek

燭

Read *chēuk*: a candle: *láp chēuk*  
*kong huwy*, *boē bē put chēau*  
蠟燭光輝, 無微不照,  
*lāh chēk kwai<sup>NS</sup> huwy*; *bō chíh léy sēy sēy á<sup>NS</sup>*  
*chēō bēng*, by the brightness of a candle, there  
is nothing so minute but what it may be  
illuminated.

天

Chek

寂

Still, quiet, tranquil, retired, inactive,  
motionless. *Chek jēn put tōng*  
寂然不動, *lāem lāem bó tū tūng*  
still and unmoved.

Chek

寂

Far from the noise of men.

Chek

削

The appearance of lofty hills; *k'hae*  
*hēn bōng ch'hām chēk* 開軒望  
嶺, *k'hwuy ōh bāng k'hw<sup>NS</sup>*  
*ow<sup>NS</sup> a kwán kwán*, on opening the school, we see  
the lofty hills afar off.

Chek

鰓

*Oe chēk* 烏鰓, *oe chát*, the name  
of a fish, called also, *bék chēk* 墨  
賊, *bák ch'hat*, the rattle fish.

Chek

藉

*Lōng chēk* 狼藉, all in confusion.

Chek

籍

A book, a register, a record; *tēen*  
*chēk* 典籍, an historical record.  
A surname.

*Choo hoē oē ké hāe ké yōá*, *jé kae k'hē ké*  
*chek* 諸侯惡其害己也, 而皆去  
其籍, *choo hoē wán e áy hāe ka tē*, *jé chō pó*  
*l'hek kak e áy ch'háyh*, the princes of the Empire  
were displeased that the history reflected on  
themselves, and therefore did away with the  
records. See the 下孟 *Hāy bēng*.

Chek

賊

Vulg. *ch'hat*, a thief, a robber,  
an injurious person; to injure.  
*Chek jē hōng k'hé* 賊如蜂起,

*ch'hat ch'hin chēō<sup>NS</sup> p'hang k'hé*, thieves sprung  
up as thick as bees.

*Chék jin chēá wūy che chēk* 賊仁者謂  
之賊, *chek hāe jin áy láng*, *kōng k'hoē ch'hat*,  
he who injures benevolence is called an in-  
jurious person.

幸

Cheng

會

Then, how; the sign of the past  
tense; a surname: *cheng sun* 曾  
孫, a great-grandson.

*Cheng sē é wūy hòu hoē* 曾是以爲孝  
乎, *cheng an nēy chēw kōng k'ōō wōō hòu*,  
how can this alone be considered filial piety?  
See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

*Goē ē choō wūy ē che būn*, *cheng Yēw é Kēw*  
*che būn* 吾以子爲異之間, 曾由  
與求之間, *gwā lāh chō lē wōō k'ōh yēō<sup>NS</sup>*  
*áy mooi<sup>NS</sup>*, *cheng sē Yēw hup Kēw áy mooi<sup>NS</sup>*,  
I thought you would propose some rare ques-  
tion, how is it that you have only asked  
about Yēw and Kēw.

*Cheng k'ēn ké jin*, *bē sit ké bēng* 曾見  
其人, 未識其名, *bat k'hw<sup>NS</sup> á e áy láng*,  
*dōēy bat e áy mē<sup>NS</sup>*, I have seen the man but  
do not know his name.

Cheng

僧

A priest of Buddha, a monk, a re-  
cluse. *Sē wán cheng laē seāou*,  
*keāou gwáy k'hek k'ō he* 寺遠僧  
來少, 橋危客過稀, *ce<sup>NS</sup> huw<sup>NS</sup> hōēy*  
*sōō<sup>NS</sup> laē chēō*, *k'ō gwáy láng k'háyh hán kōēy*,  
when the temple is afar off, few priests come  
to it; and when the bridge is dangerous, tra-  
vellers seldom go over it.

Cheng

增

To increase, to add to; *kay cheng*  
增加, to increase more and more.  
*Hoē k'hoē sōēy cheng* 戶口歲  
增, *mooi<sup>NS</sup> áy láou ch'háyh ták néē<sup>NS</sup> k'háyh chēy*,  
the inhabitants of each dwelling increase year  
by year.

Cheng **憎** To hate, to abhor; cheng, oè 憎惡, to abominate. Gé jtu. é k'hoé kip, lúy cheng é jín, 禦人以口給. 屢憎於人, k'hap lèdh lán é ch'nyú áy wā, ták pàè, hoé lán, cheng huūn, attacking people in conversation, we frequently become hated by them. See the 上論 Sēang lūn,

Cheng **繒** The general name of silk and cloth, Ch'he-yáng huán cheng chēá yēá 睢陽販繒者也, tē Ch'he-yáng wō lán báy báy cheng, at Ch'he-yáng people trade in cloth.

Cheng **矰** To tie a string on a bow.

Cheng **罾** A fishing net, a cast net.

Cheng **正** A target, or bull's eye, used as a mark for shooting at. Kwun choó sit choó cheng gók, huán kēw choo kē sin 君子失諸正鵠, 反求諸其身, kwun choó áy lán, sít é áy cheng gók, chēw huán lūh tooi<sup>NS</sup> kēw tē, é pún sin, the good man, when he misses the centre of the target, turns and reflects upon himself. See the 中庸 Tēung yung. Cheng gwat 正月, ché<sup>NS</sup> a gāy<sup>NS</sup>, the first month of the year.

Cheng **征** Hasty walking; afraid.

Cheng **征** To travel towards, to punish, to set to rights, to take. Cheng chēá sēang huat hāy yēá, tēk kok put sēang cheng yēá 征者上伐下也. 敵國不相征也, cheng sē wō twā huat sè sēy, tēk kok bó sēo cheng yēá, "correction" is when a superior state corrects an inferior, equal

states contending together, are not said to correct one another. See the 中庸 Tēung yung. Kwan ke jé put cheng 關譏而不征, tē kuan qé kē, ch'hat hēng jia, jé bó ch'áyh mé<sup>NS</sup>, at the passes of a country, examine (travellers), but do not take duties from them. See 孟子 Bēng-choó,

Cheng **延** The same as the above.

Cheng **鉦** A kind of gong, or copper instrument of music. Sē thoé ch'hay jít k'hwa lóng cheng 樹頭初日掛銅鉦, ch'nhēw t'hoú tē k'hé ch'hay ch'hut jít ch'hín chēo<sup>NS</sup> lán, tē, the rising sun looks like a brass gong hung up on the top of the trees.

Cheng **眈** To view alone, to contemplate.

Cheng **貞** Correct, modest, chaste, firm: cheng lé 貞女, chin chēt áy cha bóé kē<sup>NS</sup>, a virgin, a modest young woman.

Kwun choó cheng jé put lēang 君子貞而不諒, kwun choó cheng lit, jé bó sēy sin, the good man is generally upright, without attending to the smaller points of sincerity,

Cheng **偵** To ask, to make enquiry, to spy: yéw cheng 游偵, a spy.

Cheng **楨** The name of a tree: lé cheng 女楨, an evergreen; planks used in building mud walls, which are bound together, and the earth is then beaten in between them.

Cheng **禎** Cheng sēang 禎祥, lucky omens, fortunate emblems. Kok kay chēang<sup>NS</sup> hin, pit yéw cheng sēang 國家

將興必有禎祥, *kok kay chéang böeyh*  
 必興必有禎祥, *pít wó cheng séang*, when a country  
 is about to rise into celebrity, there will  
 certainly be favourable omens. See the 中庸  
 Téung yáng.

Cheng 爭 To wrangle, to strive, to contend;  
 séang cheng 相爭, *séoi chái<sup>ng</sup>*,  
 to quarrel.

Soó cheng bēng é téāou, séang cheng lé é ch'ē  
 士爭名於朝. 商爭利於市, *t'hak*  
*ch'hūyh lāng chái<sup>ng</sup> mé<sup>ng</sup> á sé<sup>ng</sup> a tē téāou*, chò  
*seng lé lāng chái<sup>ng</sup> tē te ch'hē*, the scholar strives  
 for fame at court, and the merchant struggles  
 after gain in the market. See the 史記  
 Soó kè.

Cheng 崢 Steep, lofty, difficult of ascent.

Cheng 箏 A kind of guitar, with twelve or  
 thirteen strings.

Cheng 睛 The pupil of the eye; hong cheng  
 chéa to séw 方睛者多壽,  
*bak cheng sé kak áy lāng tē<sup>ng</sup> hūey*  
*séw*, those who have square pupils in their eyes  
 will live long. Said by 管輅 Kwán-lok.

Cheng 蜻 Cheng tēng 蜻蜓, the dragon-fly,  
 an insect with four wings and six  
 feet. Cheng tēng tēem síy, hwún  
 téep sím hong 蜻蜓點水. 粉蝶尋芳,  
*ch'án sí<sup>ng</sup> tēem tē ch'áuy*, *būty yéán ch'hūey*  
*hwa p'hang*, the dragon-fly dips in the water,  
 and the painted butterfly seeks the flowers.

Cheng 菁 The appearance of fulness.

Cheng 鶡 Ká cheng 鶡鷄, the name of a bird  
 that can keep down the clamamy  
 of fire.

Cheng 拵 To beat, to thump, to pound. Cheng  
 kim koé, ch'hūey bēng nāē 拵金  
 鼓吹鳴籟, *p'wih kím kap koé*,  
*ch'hūey bēng áy nāē*, to beat the gongs and drums,  
 and blow the sounding pipe.

Cheng 晶 Clear brightness; súy cheng 水晶.  
*ch'úy ch'oi<sup>ng</sup>*, a crystal.

Cheng 旌 A flag, with feathers stuck in at the  
 top of the staff. Chéau tē hoo  
 é cheng 招大夫以旌, *chéu*  
*tē hoo é cheng*, a great officer must be sum-  
 moned by a cheng flag. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Cheng 精 Correct, good, pure, small, minute,  
 subtle, fine. Gē cheng, jin séuk,  
 jé bōo yit hó soo é 義精. 仁  
 熟而無一毫私意, *gē cheng, jin sék*,  
*jé bó chí hó áy sac k'hea áy é*, correct in  
 righteousness and accustomed to benevolence,  
 without a single atom of sinister intention.

Cheng 春 Read chéung: to pound in a mortar  
 Ch'éung bé 春米, *cheng bé*, to  
 pound rice. Chéung tōw 春臼  
*cheng kōu*, a mortar.

Cheng 鍾 A cup: chéw cheng 酒鍾, a wine  
 cup or glass.

Cheng 鐘 Read chéung: a bell: chéung bēng  
 鐘鳴, *cheng tán*, the bell rings.  
 Gak yin, gak yin, chéung koé yin  
 hōe chae 樂云. 樂云. 鍾鼓云乎哉.  
*lāng kóng chok gak, chok gak, k'ham sé cheng koé*  
*an néy kóng chae*, people talk of music, and of  
 music; as if bells and drums constituted music  
 See the 下論 Hāy lán.

Cheng 井 Vulg. *chai<sup>ng</sup>*: a well; a surname.  
 Chéng séang yéw lé 井上有李,  
*chai<sup>ng</sup> tēng wó lé é*, there was a  
 plum tree over the well.

P'hè jèák kwút chéng, kwút chéng k'ew jīm, jè put kíp chwán; yéw wáy k'hè chéng yéá 譬若掘井, 掘井九仞, 而不及泉, 猶爲棄井也, p'hè jèák kwút chai<sup>ng</sup> kwút chai<sup>ng</sup> k'áu jīm, nā bó kíp chw'á, yéw wáy t'hek kak chai<sup>ng</sup>, like as, in digging a well, if having dug nine rods deep, without coming to the spring, you cease your labour, you must give up the well. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Chéng **整** To adjust, to regulate, to adorn, to put any thing to rights. Sew chéng 修整, to repair, and beautify: chéy chéng 齊整, to adjust.

Kwa tēen put lap lé, lé hāy put chéng kwan 瓜田不納履, 李下不整冠, kwa ch'hán bó p'ayh áy, lé áy bó chéng k'ín, in a field of melons, do not pull up your shoes, and when going under a plum tree, do not adjust your head dress:—(lest you should be suspected of stealing the melons or plums).

Chéng **疔** A convulsive motion of the skin and muscles.

Chéng **暎** The appearance of the rising sun.

Chéng **腫** Read chéung: to swell: k'æk chéung 脚腫, k'ha chéng, a swelling of the legs; t'àng chéung 脹腫, t'ò<sup>ng</sup> chéng, swollen.

Chéng **種** Read chéung: a seed; chéung choó 種子, chéng ché, a single seed. Síp chéung choó 十種子, cháp chéng á, a term of abuse.

去 **正** Correct, straight, right; chéng keng 正經, honest, upright. Chéng tit 正直, t'édou tit, straight-forward, blunt; péng chéng 平正, p'at<sup>ng</sup> ché<sup>ng</sup> á, just.

Choó sut é chéng, s'èuk kám put chéng 子帥以正, 孰敢不正, lé ch'hwá láng é ché<sup>ng</sup> á t'ò, ché chw'ay k'<sup>ng</sup> á ú<sup>m</sup> ché<sup>ng</sup> á, if you lead people on by correct principles, who will dare to be incorrect. See the 下論 Hāy lún.

Chéng **政** To regulate, to rectify, to govern: chéng soó 政事, government, politics. Chéng chéá, chéng yéá, séy é chéng jín che put chéng yéá 政者正也, 所以正人之不正也, chéng chéw sé ché<sup>ng</sup> á, séy é ché<sup>ng</sup> á láng áy ú<sup>m</sup> ché<sup>ng</sup> á, to regulate means to put to rights,—that by which we set right people's wrongs. Said by 朱子 Choo-choó.

Chéng **種** Read chéung: to plant, to sow. Chéung hoé chéau 種胡椒, chéung hoé chéó, to plant pepper; chéung tek 種德, chéng tek, to plant virtue.

Chéng **薦** Read chéén: a mat: kaou chéén 菱薦, ka chéng, a thick mat or mattress, made of straw bound fast together, and used for sleeping on.

平 **情** The feelings, the passions: ch'hit chéng 七情, the seven passions; jín chéng 人情, kindness; chéng lé 情理, reason, reasonable.

Hé, noé, ac, lok, bē hwat, w'uy séng,—hwat, chéck w'uy che chéng 喜怒哀樂未發, 謂性, 發則謂之情, hw'<sup>ng</sup> a lé, séw k'hè, ac ch'hám, t'héung lok, yéá bóéy hwat, kóng k'èò sai<sup>ng</sup>,—hwat leáou, chéw kóng k'èò chéng, joy, anger, grief, and pleasure, before they are displayed, are called nature; when displayed, they are denominated passions.

Chéng **晴** Vulg. chai<sup>ng</sup>: fair weather; a clear sky; calm, serene; é chéng 雨晴, hoé chai<sup>ng</sup>, the rain is cleared up. Also written 睛 chéng.

Thēen chēng kēng sēng hēn 天晴景星  
見, *ch'ec<sup>25</sup> ch'at<sup>18</sup> kwui<sup>18</sup> ch'hai<sup>18</sup> hēn*, when  
the sky is clear, the bright stars appear. See  
the 史記 *Soó kò*.

Chēng 層 *Vulg. chán*: a story of a house, a  
first or second floor, an additional  
chamber. Chēng kēng 層宮,  
a palace, with a succession of chambers and  
courts.

Chēng 嶺 *Chun chēng 嶺嶺*, the lofty ap-  
pearance of hills.

Chēng 靖 *Tranquil, peaceful: also, to think;  
to regulate. An chēng 安靖,*  
rest and tranquillity;—answering in  
Chinese to "good night."

Lēng chēng é tè wán, tām pok k'hó hēng sim  
寧靖以致遠. 淡泊可明心, *lēng  
chēng é tè kaou hwui<sup>18</sup>, tām pūh t'hang béng  
lēng áy sim*, peace and tranquillity will enable  
a man to extend his thoughts to distant objects,  
and a tasteless indifference to the world will  
enlighten the mind. Said by 諸葛武侯,  
*Choo-kat-boó-hoé*.

Chēng 靜 *Rest, the opposite of motion, still-  
ness, quietness, inactivity. To ch'á  
tōng, jín ch'á chēng 知者動.*  
仁者靜, *woó to áy lán tū t'ang, woó  
jín áy lán chēng chēng*, men of knowledge  
are active, but men of benevolence still. See  
the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Chék chēng che ch'hé 寂靜之處, *scuh  
chēng áy wáy*, a still, quiet place.

Chēng 甑 *An earthen pot to boil rice in: é  
hoó chēng ch'hwán 以釜甑爨,*  
*t'hó t'á'á bók kaou ché p'oi<sup>18</sup>*, to  
use pans and pots in cooking. See 孟子  
*Bēng-choó*.

Chēng 贈 *To present, to give as a present:  
hōng chēng 奉贈, to offer up.*

Chēng 淨 *Clean: k'ēt chēng 潔淨, ch'heng  
k'hé s'ō<sup>18</sup>, pure and clean. L'èuk  
chēng put k'hó s'ōy 潔淨不  
可睡, *L'èuk áy ch'ay ch'heng k'hé, ú<sup>m</sup> t'hang  
p'hòy w'á*, the waters of the L'èuk are clear,  
and must not be defiled by spittle.*

Chēng 靚 *To adorn; clear.*

Chēng 諍 *To reprove; koé ch'á, kwun yéu  
chēng sin, hoó yéu chēng choó  
古者君有諍臣. 父有  
諍子, *koé chá, jín kwun woó t'hang t'á áy jín  
sin, n'ō<sup>18</sup> p'ay woó t'hang t'á áy haou sai<sup>18</sup>,*  
in former times, princes had ministers that could  
reprove them, and fathers, children that could  
advise them. See the 禮記 *Léy kè*.*

Chēng 睚 *To look displeased.*

Chēng 窞 *A pit, a hole. Jín kao wat, é te,—  
k'he jé lap choo koé hwá hām  
chēng che t'ēung, jé bók che to  
pē y'á 人皆曰. 予知. 驅而納諸  
罟獲陷窞之中. 而莫之知避  
也, *láng chò p'oi k'óng, gwá woó t'è,—ná b'ōy h  
kw'á jé lap c koé hwá hām chēng áy t'ēung, ch'ew bó  
láng áy chae s'ēm p'oi<sup>18</sup>*, people all say, "I am  
knowing,"—but if you were to drive and catch  
them, in a net or a trap, or in the midst of  
a pit-fall, they would none of them know how  
to escape. See the 中庸 *T'ēung yūng*.*

幸

Chē<sup>18</sup> 莊 *Read chong: thus, chong g'ēp 莊  
業, chē<sup>18</sup> g'ēp, a farm; chong kay  
莊家, chē<sup>18</sup> kay, a farmer. Also,  
a surname.*

**妝** *Che<sup>ng</sup>* Read chong: an ornament, a head-dress; to adorn. Chong sek 妝飾, *che<sup>ng</sup> sek*, to adorn; sey chong 梳妝, *sey che<sup>ng</sup>*, a toilette.  
Put t'hāe chong chéng, choō jǎn yáou t'héau 不待妝整, 自然窈窕, *ū<sup>m</sup> sat têng t'hāe che<sup>ng</sup> chéng, choō jǎn yáou t'héau*, without waiting for the aid of the toilette, she is naturally handsome.

**贓** *Che<sup>ng</sup>* Read chong: bribes received by inferior officers; stolen goods. Tuy chong 追贓, *tuy che<sup>ng</sup>*, to search for stolen goods.

**裝** *Che<sup>ng</sup>* Read chong: goods; chong h<sup>o</sup> 裝貨, *che<sup>ng</sup> hōy*, baggage, stores. O'ng laē che jin, sòk chong chēw 往來之人束裝就道, *óng laē áy láng pak che<sup>ng</sup> chēw kē<sup>á</sup> loē*, passengers travelling to and fro, pack up their luggage, and set out in the way.

**庄** *Che<sup>ng</sup>* Read chong: a farm; tēen chong 庄, *ch'hán che<sup>ng</sup>*, a farming estate.  
Hāe chong 鞋庄, *áy che<sup>ng</sup>*, a shoe warehouse.  
Gwān hoē sò seng chāo tēen chong 願後世生在田庄, *gwān aju sò sai<sup>ng</sup> twā tē ch'hán che<sup>ng</sup>*, I desire in the next birth to be born in some farm-house.—Said by a sovereign, when about to be killed.

**狀** *Che<sup>ng</sup>* Kò chōng 告狀, *kò che<sup>ng</sup>*, an indictment, an accusation. T'heen hāy hóo tō, jin bin hóo k'hó kò 天下無道, 人民無可告狀, *t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy bó tō áy sé, líng pūy sai<sup>ng</sup> bó ta* 狀 *t'hang tō che<sup>ng</sup>*, when the Empire is without the right way, the people have no where to go and prefer their indictments.

**藏** *Che<sup>ng</sup>* Read chōng: a warehouse; hoó chōng k'hong he 府藏空虛, *hoó che<sup>ng</sup>* k'hang k'hang, the treasury and store-house empty.

**臟** *Che<sup>ng</sup>* Read chōng: the viscera, the bowels: jin yéw gnóe chōng 人有五臟, *láng woō goē che<sup>ng</sup>*, people have five viscera.

**招** *Chēo* Read cheaou: to call, to beckon by the hand, to assemble. Bē kám chek chēaou, sēen se hōng bān 未敢即招, 先書奉聞, *būey k'á lēem pē<sup>ng</sup> chēo, taē seng sá p'hay t'hám t'hē<sup>ng</sup>a*, I do not dare directly to call you, but first write a letter to make enquiry.

**蕉** *Chēo* Read chēaou: a plantain; chēaou choó kay 蕉仔街, *chēo é kay*, the plantain street.

**少** *Chēo* Read sēaou: few, not many, scarce. Koé jin böey chéung, kok ch'hut sēaou hé é chēy 古人每種各出少許以祭, *koé chá áy láng böey chéng, kok ch'hut chēo chēo é chēy*, the ancients, from every kind of grain, used to take a little of each, to sacrifice it (to the manes of those who first invented food).

**照** *Chēo* Read chēaou: to reflect, to illumine. Jit chēaou bān hong 日照萬方, *jit t'habu chēo chē<sup>ng</sup>á bēn he<sup>ng</sup>*, the sun illumines myriads of places.

**醮** *Chēo* Read chēaou: a sacrifice, a religious procession. Chò chēaou ké hok 做醮祈福, *chò chēo kéw hok k'hè*, to perform a sacrifice in order to seek happiness.

**噉** *Chēo* Read chēaou: to eat, to gnaw.

夫

Chèöh

借

Read chëä: to borrow: ná lé chëä tek ch'hóo bú 那理借得此物, *ta lèh éy chëöh tít chéy léy meé<sup>n</sup>h*, where can we borrow such a thing as this?

Chèöh

借

Sek h<sup>uó</sup> 借火, *chëöh hōéy*, to warm one's-self at the fire. Hân laé boó e, íong sek·h<sup>uó</sup> 寒來無衣. 當借火, *kw<sup>n</sup>á laé ná bó s<sup>n</sup>a*, *tèöh chëöh hōéy*, when the cold weather comes, if you have no clothes, you must warm yourself at the fire.

Chèöh

斫

Read sek: to cut down. Sek sē 斫樹, *chëöh ch'hēw*, to fell trees.

Chèöh

墟

A foundation. Wúy kē sit, pit-sēen lip ke chëöh 爲巨室. 必先立基墟, *chò tūw ch'hod*, *pit tēöh taē seng k'hēā ke chëöh*, in making a great house, we must first lay a good foundation.

Chèöh

耜

Léy chëöh 犁耜, the handle of a plough.

天

Chèöh

石

Read sek: a stone; a measure of ten pecks; a surname. Kim hoo san, yit kwán sek che to 今夫山. 一卷石之多, *t<sup>n</sup>a chéy léy sw<sup>n</sup>a*, *chít kwán chëöh áy chéy*, now a hill is nothing more than a heap of stones. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

幸

Chèöng

章

Read chëang: a chapter, a section; a surname. Bún chëang 文章, *bún chëöng*, literary composition. Sóng, Óng-an-sék, tēng chok bún chëang, é pat pé wúy lút; ché Bēng naé é bún chëang sé t'hēen háy soó 宋王安石定作文章. 以八比爲律. 至明乃以文章試天下士, *Sóng tēāou*, *Óng-an-chëöh tē<sup>n</sup>a chò bún chëöng*, é pūyh·koé chò lút; *chē kaou Bēng tēāou*, *ch'hē<sup>n</sup>á é bún chëöng ch'hē*

*k'hw<sup>n</sup>á t'heöng ay áy t'hák ch'hayh íng*, Óng-an-sék of the Sóng dynasty settled the form of literary compositions, and confined them to eight sections; till in the Bēng dynasty, literary compositions were used for trying and examining scholars, throughout the Empire. See the 史畧 Soó léák.

Chèöng

樟

Read chëang: the camphor tree.

Chèöng

漳

Read chëang: the name of a river, in the province of 福建 Hok-kēen, which gave rise to the name of Chëang-chew 漳州, *Chëöng-chew*, the department where the dialect of this dictionary is spoken. There is, also, Chëang-p'hoé-hēen 漳浦縣, *Chëöng-p'hoé-kwán*, the district of Cheo<sup>ng</sup>-p'hoé.

Chèöng

鯿

Read chëang: the name of a fish.

Chèöng

漿

Read chëang: starch, for stiffening clothes; ám chëang 泊漿, *ám chëöng*, starch.

書

Chèöng

蔣

Read chëang: a surname.

Chèöng

掌

Read chëang: the palm; Séw chëang 手掌, *ch'héw chëöng*, the palm of the hand.

Gé gnó séy yēuk yéá, hím chëang ék gnó séy yēuk yéá 魚我所欲也. 熊掌亦我所欲也, *hé gwá séy áé yéá*, *hím chëöng yéá gwá séy áé yéá*, fish is a thing that I like,—a bear's palm is also what I like. See 孟子 Bēng-cháo.

Chèöng

槳

Read chëang: an oar. Kó chëang 過槳, *kó chëöng*; to pull, or push over, the oar.

去

Chèò<sup>ng</sup>

**障** Pó chhàng 保障, pó chhò<sup>ng</sup>, a mound, a fence. Tāe sin kok che pó chhàng yēá 大臣國之保障也, twā jin sin kok áy pó chhò<sup>ng</sup>, a great minister is the defence of a country.

Chèò<sup>ng</sup>

**醬** Read chhàng: sauce or gravy. Toē chhàng 豆醬, taū chhò<sup>ng</sup>, a kind of ketchup made of pulse.

Sēen hoo chhàng yūng pek yéw sip jē yūng 膳夫醬用百有十二甕, ché chhāh áy lūng yūng chhò<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>ng</sup> á pūyh kwá cháp jē àng, the cook used one hundred and twelve jars of sauces. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

平

Chèò<sup>ng</sup>

**蟿** Chhàng ché 蟿蟿, chhóng ché, a toad.

丟

Chèò<sup>ng</sup>

**上** Read sēang: to ascend; up, at the top, upon, above, on. Sēang tong kae, chek sēen chó chhèuk, sēang sey kae chek sēen yēw chhèuk 上東階則先左足. 上西階則先右足, chhò<sup>ng</sup> tang kay, chhew taē seng tó ch'héw áy k'ha, chhò<sup>ng</sup> sac kay chhew taē seng chē<sup>ng</sup> à ch'héw áy k'ha, when ascending the eastern stairs first set down the left foot; and when ascending the western stairs, first set down the right foot. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

Chèò<sup>ng</sup>

**癢** Read yāng: to itch. Chwān sin chīn yāng 全身盡癢, chwū<sup>ng</sup> hān sin chhò<sup>ng</sup> lēáou lēáou, the body itches all over.

夫

Chèuk

**足** Sufficient, enough; the feet. Te chhèuk 知足, to be content. Chhèuk sit chhèuk peng, bin sin ché 足食. 足兵. 民信之矣, kaū chhāh, kaū peng, kwá pūyh sai<sup>ng</sup> sin lán, "a sufficiency of food, a sufficiency of weapons, and the confidence of the people;"—three things

which a good governor will seek to obtain.

See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Heng tēy jē séw chhèuk, ch'hey choó soō e hòk 兄弟如手足. 妻子似衣服, hē<sup>ng</sup> a tē ch'hin chhò<sup>ng</sup> k'ha ch'héw, bóé kē<sup>ng</sup> á ch'hin chhò<sup>ng</sup> s<sup>ng</sup> a k'hoé, elder and younger brethren are like one's legs and arms, but wives and children are only like one's apparel.

Chèuk

**屬**

To confide to, to entrust with; also, to assemble, to connect. Hān óng che chhàng, tok Hān-sin k'hó chhèuk taē soō 漢王之將. 獨韓信可屬大事, Hān óng áy chhàng, tok Hān-sin t'hang chhèuk t'hok twā soō, of all the generals of the king of Hān, Hān-sin alone could be entrusted with the great affairs of state. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Naé chhèuk kē kē ló, jē kò che 乃屬其耆老而告之, naé chíp hōey e áy taū lāng, jē kap e kóng, he then assembled his elders, and informed them, &c. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chèuk

**祝**

An instrument used for stopping music.

Chèuk

**祀**

The name of an officer, presiding over the ancestral temple.

Chèuk

**囑**

To entrust to the care of. Hān Chhèou-léet tēy chhèuk koe é Choo-kat-boó-hóé 漢昭烈帝囑孤於諸葛武侯, Hān Chhèou-léet tēy t'hok koe kē<sup>ng</sup> á hoé Choo-kat-boó-hóé, the Emperor Chhèou-léet of the Hān dynasty entrusted his orphan child to Choo-kat-boó-hóé.

Chèuk

**燭**

A candle. Láp chhèuk 蠟燭, lá chhèk, a wax candle. Chhèuk chhèou bóo kēang 燭照無疆, chhèk chhòé bó kēang, a caadle illumines all around.



Chëuk 粥 Müey chëuk 糜粥, *ám möéy*, congee, rice water. Ch'hwat chëuk, bēn ch'him hek, chek wūy jê k'hok 啜粥面深墨。卽位而哭, *ch'höeyh ám möéy, bīn ch'him oc, chek wūy jê k'hâu*, "drinking watery gruel, and with a face as black as ink, he approached the throne and wept." This was the conduct of a filial son, on the death of his royal father. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chëuk 粥 The noise made in calling fowls: chëuk key 粥鷄, *koē key*, to chuck like fowls.

Chëuk 瘰 Boils and blains, on the hands and feet.

Chëuk 祝 To bless, to felicitate, to wish well to, to pray for blessings on. A surname.

Chëuk sēw 祝壽, to wish one long life.  
Chëuk sēa 祝謝, to thank.

Chëuk 纒 The belt, tied on the outside of a garment; a girdle.

Chëuk 叔 Read sük: an uncle, a father's younger brother.

Chëung 鍾 To collect; a cup, a certain measure; a surname. Chéw chëung 酒鍾, *chéw cheng á*, a wine cup. Bān chëung é gnó hò kay yēn 萬鍾於我何加焉, *bān chëung áy ch'hek í gwa wó s'á me' h kay*, what would ten thousand measures of grain add to me? See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Chëung 鐘 Vulg. cheng: a bell. Yáou chëung 搖鐘, *yé cheng*, to ring a bell. Chëung lé 鍾離, a double surname.

Sin chëung, boē koé, lēng jin bēng séng 晨鐘暮鼓令人猛省, *chá k'hé áy cheng, ma' hwa' áy koé, lēng lāng bēng séng*, the morning bell, and the evening drum, are to make people alert and watchful.

Chëung 春 Chëung kēw 春臼, *cheng koó*, a pestle and mortar.

Chëung 椿 Vulg. cheng: to pound, to beat; chëung bé 椿米, *cheng be*, to beat out rice.

Chëung 蠢 Stupid, foolish: Ae-kong wat, kw'á jin chëung gē 哀公曰寡人蠢愚, *Ae-kong kóng, gwá wó chëung gáé*, Ae-kong said, I am stupid and foolish.

Chëung 蝨 A kind of insect.

Chëung 終 The end, the issue, the termination; final. A surname. Bút yéw pún bwat, soó yéw chëung sé 物有本末事有終始, *me' h wó pún bwat, soó wó k'hé l'hau swé h báey*, things have their origin and termination; affairs have a beginning and an end.

Chëung 刮 To scrape anything.

Chëung 種 Vulg. cheng: the seed of anything; offspring. Chéung chéung 種種, short hair.

Gwé kok chéá, chéung che bé chéá yéa 五穀者種之美者也, *gwé kok chéw í cheng áy séy*, the five kinds of grain are the best of all seeds.

Chëung 踵 The heel of the foot; to tread with the heel; to cut off. Chéung hán jé kò Bān-kong 踵門而

告文公, *k'ha t'ih mool<sup>ng</sup> jé kap Bún-kong kóng*, treading on the threshold, they informed Bún-kong, &c. See 孟子 *Bēng-chóo*.

Chéung 腫 *Téang chéung 脹腫, t'ò<sup>ng</sup> chéung*, to be swollen.

Chéung 瘰 *Kéak chéung 腳瘰, k'ha chéung*, a swelling of the legs.

去 Chéung 衆 *All, the whole, many: chéung jín 眾人, chéung lóng, all people. Kw<sup>na</sup> koé put k'hó é tek chéung 寡固不可以敵衆, ch'ò koé bēy t'uy ték ch'ēy*, the few certainly cannot contend with the many.

*Hwàn aé chéung jé ch'hin jín 汎愛衆而親仁, hwàn aé chéung lóng, jé ch'hin l'ín wóo jín áy lóng*, generally kind to all, but intimate with the virtuous. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*. Also written 伙 *ch'èung*.

Chéung 僮 *Léung chéung 僮僮*, to seek and not meet with.

Chéung 種 *To plant, to sow; chéung ch'haé 種菜, ch'èung ch'haé*, to plant vegetables.

*Sin-lóng kaou bin chéung gnóe kok 神農教民種五穀, Sin-lóng ká bin ch'èung gnóe kok*, Sin-lóng taught the people to plant the five kinds of grain.

去 Chéung 從 *To follow, to comply with; from, out of. A surname. Also written 从 ch'èung.*

*Yin chéung léung, hong chéung hoé 雲從龍, 風從虎, hwàn t'hàn léung, hong t'hàn hoé*, clouds follow the dragon, and wind the tiger. See the 易經 *Féah-keng*.

去

Chéung 從 *To follow behind, to accompany; Chéung gnó ch'èa, ké Yéw e 從我者其由歟, t'uy gwá áy lóng, é k'á sé Yéw e*, he that accompanies me, will it not be Yéw? See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

去

Chew 舟 *A boat, a vessel: chew ké séy ch'è 舟車所至, chán kwá ch'h'èa séy kaou áy wūy*, wherever boats or carriages have travelled. See the 中庸 *Téung yung*.

*P'hit má yaou t'è ch'h'èen lé-t'ey, k'heng chew é kò bān téung san 匹馬遙馳千里地, 輕舟以過萬重山, chí, ch'èah báy p'haou chaou ch'heng lé áy t'ey, k'hin k'hin áy chán é k'òy bān téung áy gw'á*, with one horse we have galloped over a thousand miles of country, and with a light boat we have sailed past ten thousand ranges of hills.

Chew 俯 *To cover over, to conceal, to hide: súy chew é bé 誰俯予美, ch'è ch'uy p'èy gwá áy hó*, who will conceal my excellencies. See the 國風 *Kok hong*.

Chew 詡 *Garrulous, many words; to speak much.*

Chew 輶 *The axle or cross-bar, in front of a carriage; sometimes put for a carriage,*

*Éng-k'hó s'èuk h'èep chew, é choé 穎考叔挾輶以走, Éng-k'hó-s'èuk gn'ayh ch'h'èa, é k'è<sup>na</sup> á*, Éng-k'hó-s'èuk took the carriage under his arm, and walked away with it. See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Chew 啁 *A flock of little birds, chirping together; a cry of distress.*

Chew

週

To circulate, to perambulate, to revolve.

Chew

周

Round, all round, complete, universal, liberal; a surname. Kwun choó chew jé put pè 君子周

而不比, *kwun choó áy lánng chew jé bó pè*, the good man is liberal and not narrow minded. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

K'hóng-choó chew léw soó hong 孔子周流四方, *K'hóng-choó chew léw sè h'ng*, Confucius rambled round about all parts.

Chew pē 周備, completely prepared; chew chēy 周濟, completely provided.

Chew

賙

Chew chēy 賙濟, to supply the wants of the poor. Soó che séang chew 使之相賙, *sáe e sēo chew chēy*, make them provide for one another.

Chew

州

A district, a department. Chew, hēen 州縣, *chew, kwán*, larger and smaller districts. Chew hoó 州

府, a capital of a district, a colony. Gán put tōung sin, hēng put tok kèng, *suy chew lé, hēng hoē chae* 言不忠信. 行不篤敬. 雖州里. 行乎哉, *kóng wá bó tēung sin, sēy kē'á bó tok kèng, suy chew lé, k'hám ēy kē'á tū chae*, when a man's words are not faithful and sincere, nor his actions true and respectful, although in his native district and village, how can he get forward!

Chew

塾

The turnings and windings of a stream.

Chew

啾

Chew chek 啾啾, the noise made by infants and children.

Chew

洲

High land in the midst of water, an island in a river. Chaē hó che chew 在河之洲, *twā tē káng áy chew*, in the island of the river.

Chew

壽

Deceitful; to cheat.

羞

Chew

酒

Wine, fermented liquor. Sít chēw 食酒, *chēw chēw*, to drink wine.

Gé tek chok chēw 儀狄作酒, *gé tek áy hwan chò chēw*, the north-western foreigners first invented wine.

E' oé ché chēw, jé h'ò sēen gán 禹惡旨酒而好善言, *E' wán ché chēw, jé áe hó áy wá*, E' disliked the best wine, but loved virtuous words.

Yéw chēw soó sēen teng chwán 有酒食先生饌, *wé chēw pool' hō pāy h'ng chēw*, if when we have wine and food, we give it to our parents and elders to eat, — (how can this alone be considered filial piety!) See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Chew

帚

Sáou chēw 掃帚, a besom, a broom. Séáou-k'hong ch'hey chok ke chēw 少康初作箕帚,

*Séáou-k'hong k'hé ch'hey chò sáou chēw*, Séáou-k'hong first invented besoms. See the 說文 *Swat bün*.

Chew

狷

The name of a beast, found in the west, — about the size of an ass, in shape like a monkey, and expert in climbing trees.

Chew

守

Read séw; to keep, to guard, to take care of. Séw keng 守更, *chēw k'ng*, to keep watch. Séw

büt 守物, *chēw mó' h*, to take care of any thing.

Séw, séuk wáy taē? séw sin wáy taē 守孰  
 爲大. 守身爲大, chēw, tēy chū hāng  
 k'hāh twā? chēw lán pún sin k'hāh twā, of all  
 cares, which is the most important? — The  
 care of one's own personal conduct is the  
 most important. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

去

Chèw

**呪** To swear; an oath. Chèw sē 呪誓,  
 chēw chwā, to take an oath. Bin  
 hoé, chek k'hwat k'hoé choé chēw  
 民否. 則厥口阻呪, pūyh sai<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> hó,  
 chēw k'hwat ch'hwat chēw chwā, when the people  
 have any disputes, they open their mouths  
 with an oath. See the 尙書 Sē<sup>ng</sup> sē.

Chèw

**僇** Ch'han chēw 僇僇, scolding; rail-  
 ing words.

Chèw

**蛀** Read choó; a kind of insect that  
 eats wood.

去

Chèw

**就** Then; to go to, to approach to;  
 complete. Chēw yéw tō, já chēng  
 yēn 就有道而正焉,  
 chēw wāh wōō tō áy lāng, já chē<sup>ng</sup> á ka tē, to  
 approach the virtuous, and adjust one's-self  
 by them.  
 Jit chēng gwat chēw 日將月就, to make  
 daily advances, and monthly improvements.

Chèw

**儻** To load, to burden; to contemplate.

Chèw

**鷲** A great bird, found in the south,  
 with a yellow head, red eyes, and  
 of a variegated colour. Qu. the  
 eagle?

奉

Chey

**儕** Even; a sort, a class. Goé chey  
 吾儕, gwán áy lāng, we, us.  
 Chín Tēng tóng chey 晉鄭同  
 儕, Chín kok káp Tēng kok tóng chey, the Chín  
 and Tēng countries were equal and alike.

Béng hoé suy yin ok, ék kok yéw p'hit chey  
 猛虎雖云惡. 亦各有匹儕, béng  
 áy hoé suy kóng sē p'ha<sup>ng</sup>, yéá kok wōō p'hit  
 chēy, fierce tigers, although they may be call-  
 ed savage, yet have each their equals and  
 companions.

Chey

**躋** To ascend, to go up. Chey pé kong  
 tóng 躋彼公堂, chēō<sup>ng</sup> e áy  
 kong tóng, to ascend up to the public  
 hall. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chey

**擠** To involve, to be pushed in, or let  
 fall. Séáou jin ló jé bóo choó,  
 te chey é koe hok é 小人老  
 而無子. 知擠於溝壑矣, sèy áy  
 lāng laóu jé bó kē<sup>ng</sup> á, chao éy chey sak tē kaou  
 hok é, the little one (i. e. I) being old, and having  
 no children, know that I shall be shoved into  
 some ditch or another, — (when I die). See the  
 左傳 Chó twān.

Chey

**穡** A sheaf of corn; to bind corn into  
 a bundle.

Chey

**躋** To ascend, to go up. Chey é kéw  
 lēng 躋于九陵, chēō<sup>ng</sup> kaóu  
 kéw lēng, to ascend up to the nine  
 cemeteries.

Chey

**齎** To present, to send as a gift. Séáou-  
 chong Pek séw kē chēng pē che  
 chey 小宗伯受其將幣  
 之齎, Séáou-chong Pūyh, séw e áy chēng  
 pē áy chey, the Séáou-chong Pūyh officer re-  
 ceived the presents of silk and cloth.

Chey

**薺** A certain sweet vegetable, — capsella  
 pursa pastoris. Ké kam jé chey  
 其甘如薺, e áy tee<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin  
 chēō<sup>ng</sup> chey, as sweet as the chey vegetable.  
 See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chey 劑 Yèak chey 藥劑, yǐh cháí, medicinal drugs.

Chey 齋 To cut to pieces, to cut up into mince meat.

Chey 齊 The noise of many voices.

Chey 臍 Toé chey 肚臍, tòè cháí, the navel.

Chey 賈 To present, to send. Chey se 賈書, to send a letter. Má-wán-wūy Gwūy-gó chey se 馬援爲隗囂賈書, Má-wán t'hēy Gwūy-gó chey p'hay, Má-wán carried a letter for Gwūy-gó.

Chey 鄒 Read choe. A surname. Choe é Loé hāng 鄒與魯閔, Chey kap Loé sō p'hāh, the Chey country went to war with the Loé country. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

聲  
Chéy 濟 The name of a stream; also, full and abundant. Chéy chéy to sō 濟濟多士, chéy sēng áy chéy, t'hák ch'hāyh lāng, abundant indeed was the multitude of scholars. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Chéy 姐 Elder sister; chéy chéy 姐姐, a respectful mode of addressing females. Seáou chéy 小姐, sō chéá, little miss; my young mistress.

Chéy 這 This, these. Chéy jín put sē jín, náe sē sey óng bōc, láe hwá sin 這人不是人, 乃是西王母來化身, chéy léy lāng á<sup>m</sup> sō lāng, náe sē seo óng ay nē<sup>ng</sup> lóy, láe hwá sin, this per-

son is not a human being, but is the mother of the western king, metamorphosed into this form.

去

Chéy 祭 To sacrifice, a sacrifice. Chéy but 祭物, chéy mē<sup>ng</sup> k, an offering. Chéy jé cháē, chéy stu jé sin cháē. Choó wát, góe put é chéy, jé put chéy 祭如在. 祭神如神在. 子曰. 吾不與祭. 如不祭, chéy ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> tē tít, chéy sin bēng ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> sin bēng tē tít. Hoo-choó kóng, gwé bó chò pòd chéy, ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> bó chéy, sacrifice (to your ancestors) as though they were present, and sacrifice to the gods as though the gods were present. Confucius said, if I am not personally engaged in the sacrifice, it is to me as if there was no sacrifice. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chéy 禘 The name of a kind of grain.

Chéy 際 A meeting together; an opportunity, a season. Tóng Gē che chéy 唐虞之際, in the time of Tóng and Gē.

Chéy 瘵 To be pained, to be troubled. Bó choó chéy yēn 無自瘵焉, bó ka tē huán ló, do not distress yourself about it.

Chéy 霽 The cessation of rain; fair weather.

Chéy 濟 To supply, to assist, to regulate, to settle, to cross the water. Kēw ch'hé che lē, hān hān é chéy 白杼之利. 萬民以濟, cheng kōo áy lē, ché<sup>ng</sup> á bān lāng é chéy, by the profits of the pestle and mortar, the wants of myriads of people are supplied. See the 易經 Yēh kēng.

Chèy 噓 Useless words, garrulity.

Chèy 漈 The name of a stream of water.

Chèy 縹 A kind of grass, of which cloth is made.

Chèy 𧈧 The name of an insect.

Chèy 臍 The navel. Sē chèy hō kip 嚙臍何及, chēah ka tē āy toē chāē, bōēyh ān chū<sup>n</sup> á ey kíp kōon, if wanting to eat one's own navel, 'how could it be got at!—(used to express an impossibility.)

Chèy 齊 To regulate, to set right, to put in order. A surname. Pít chēang sew léy é chēy tēōu, chēng hwat é chēy kwan, pēng tē é chēy bín 必將修禮以齊朝. 正法以齊官. 平治以齊民, tak k'hak tēōh sew léy soē é chēy tēōu tēng, chē<sup>n</sup> à hwat toē é chēy chō kw<sup>n</sup> a, pā<sup>n</sup> s tē é chēy pūyh sai<sup>n</sup> s, we must certainly cultivate propriety in order to regulate the court, adjust the laws in order to regulate the officers, and equalize the government in order to regulate the people. Said by 荀子 Sūn chōó.

Chèy 齍 To taste, to eat.

Chèy 多 Read to: many, not few, much. Sim to 甚多, sīn chēy, very many. To būn kēen chēá, hak che p'ohk 多聞見者. 學之博, chēy t'kē<sup>n</sup> a k'hw<sup>n</sup> à áy lāng, swui<sup>n</sup> s chō p'ohk hak, those who have

heard and seen much may be considered as extensively learned.

Chēy 坐 Read chō: to sit down. Ch'héng chō 請坐, ch'hé<sup>n</sup> á chēy, pray sit down. Sek put chéng put chō 席不正不坐, ch'hēōh bá sē chē<sup>n</sup> à, bó bōēyh chēy, if the mat was not put square, he would not sit down upon it,—said of Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lān.

Chō, gnó bēng gé choé 坐我明語子, chēy, gwá bēng bēng kap tē kóng, sit down, Sir, and I will clearly explain it to you. See 孟子 Bēng-chōó.

Ch'ha 啖 An auxiliary word, seldom used.

Ch'ha 义 The hands entwined together. Jip kwūn, yaou sēang chēet, hōng jīn, séw chūn ch'ha 入郡腰常折. 逢人手盡义, jip chew kwūn, yēo sēang chēet,—toó tēōh lāng, ch'héw chin ch'ha, when entering a district, the loins are constantly bent; and when meeting with people, the hands are always joined—(in making compliments).

Ch'há 炒 To boil, or fry any thing.

Ch'há 侘 侘僚, missing one's aim.

Ch'há 吒 To be angry, to be enraged.

Ch'há 訛 To boast, to brag; to deceive. Kam gān ch'há gé 甘言訛語, flattering words and boasting expressions.

Ch'hà 鈔 Ch'heen ch'hà 錢鈔, ch'eh<sup>25</sup> ch'hà, paper money; - to take.

Ch'hà 查 Ch'hà k'hó 查考, to examine, as at the public examinations.

Ch'hà 材 Kwan ch'hac 棺材, kw<sup>2a</sup> ch'hà, a coffin.

Ch'hà 柴 Read ch'haè: fire-wood. Taò ch'eh k'hó sak wū che sin, s'áou ch'eh hap sok wū che ch'haè 大者可析謂之薪, 小者合束謂之柴, twá áy t'hong p'hwá k'óng k'ò sin, s'èy áy hap sok k'óng k'ò ch'hà, the great pieces of fire-wood, which can be split, are called logs; and the small pieces that are bound up in bundles, are called faggots.

Ch'hae 猜 To guess, to suppose. Ch'hae ch'hoé 猜錯, to conjecture wrong. Goé ch'óu ek yéw ch'hae y'een 吾子亦有猜焉, gwá áy choó y'ea wóo ch'hae, you, my good sir, have your suspicions.

Ch'hae 釵 A hair-pin, a bodkin. Kim té pó ch'hae yit song, k'hó yaou séw, 今致寶釵一双, 可耀首, t'á té s'ang pó ch'hae ch'it t'uy, t'hang yaou t'hon, now I send you a pair of precious bodkins, that may adorn your head.

Ch'hae 睬 An auxiliary word; not at rest.

Ch'hae 偲 Violent, strong, highly gifted; long bearded. K'è jin bé ch'hé<sup>2a</sup> ch'hae 其人美且偲, e áy l'ang ch'hin ch'hai<sup>25</sup> kwá hó ch'hay ch'hew, the man is handsome, and has a fine beard.

Ch'hae 綵 Bún ch'hae 文綵, variegated, ornamented.

Ch'hae 採 To pluck, to pick, to gather. Ch'hae táy 採茶, to gather tea. San yéw béng s'ew, léy-hok wū che put ch'hae 山有猛獸, 藜藿爲之不採, su<sup>2a</sup> wóo béng s'ew, léy-hok wū e bó bán, when the hills are infested by wild animals, the léy-hok herbs are not gathered.

Ch'hae 睬 Ch'hew ch'hae 倣睬, to hold in estimation. K'hàn jin bóo ch'hew ch'hae 看人無倣睬, k'hw<sup>2a</sup> l'ang bó ch'hew ch'hae, to look down upon a man.

Ch'hae 案 Leáou ch'hae 察案, a fellow student, a brother officer.

Ch'hae 采 To pluck, to gather; also, variegated colours. Gnoé ch'hae 五采, the five colours.

Ch'hae 采 Ch'hae ch'hae hoé-é, p'ók gán ch'hae che 采采芣苢, 薄言采之, laé bán ke ch'een ch'hae, laé kay laé bán e, let us go and gather the hoé-é plant; I say let us go and gather it. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hae 彩 Variegated colours; bright and shining. Hwa ch'hae 華彩, ornamented.

Ch'hae 蔡 A large tortoise; a rule. Vulg. ch'hae: a surname. Chong-bún-t'ung ke ch'hae 臧文仲居蔡, Chong-bún-t'ung ch'hong só ch'haé hoé twá koo k'hé, Chong-bún-t'ung made a house for a large tortoise to dwell in. See the 上論 S'uang l'un.

Ch'hae 蠆 The name of an insect, whose venom lies in its tail; a scorpion. Ch'hae bé yéw tok, h'ong kwun che t'h'ung

tēy hoē 蠱尾有毒. 况君之家弟  
 乎, ch'haé áy bōey wōō tok, hōng kiūn lá áy  
 twā sōō tē hoē, in the tail of the scorpion there  
 is poison, how much more in your honorable  
 younger brother.

Ch'haé 塚 The portion of territory allotted to  
 nobles, and chief officers. Sēm  
 ē tong Chew-kong che ch'haé tēy  
 陝以東周公之塚地, Sēm ē tang  
 Chew-kong áy ch'haé tēy, to the eastward of  
 Sēm was the territory of Chew-kong. See  
 the 國語 Kok gé.

Ch'haé 菜 Vegetables. Sit ch'haé 食菜, chēāh  
 ch'haé, to eat vegetables only, to  
 fast. Ch'haé kwa 菜瓜, cucu-  
 mis Japonicus.

Suy soe soō, ch'haé kēng, kwa, chēy pit chae  
 jē yēā 雖蔬食. 菜羹. 瓜. 祭必齊  
 如也, suy ch'haé áy chēāh, ch'haé t'he<sup>ng</sup>, kap  
 kwa, kaū chēy tek k'hak lēōh chae kaē, although  
 we have nothing but coarse provisions,—and  
 vegetable soup, with melons, yet when we come  
 to sacrifice, we must do it with reverence. See  
 the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'haé 瘥 A sickness.

Ch'haé 柴 Vulg. ch'ha: fire-wood. Sew tēet sin  
 ch'haé 收秩薪柴, sew k'hē<sup>ng</sup>  
 sin ch'ha, collect and store up the  
 fire-wood. A surname.

Ch'haé 崇 A burnt sacrifice, offered up to  
 heaven, by the Emperor.

Ch'haé 纒 Just now, just then, then, thereupon,  
 zear, immediately; also written 才

Gān-choó ch'haé yéw put sēn, pēn te che;  
 ch'haé te che, pēn keng, put bēng chok 顏  
 子纒有不善. 便知之. 纒知之.  
 便更. 不萌作, Gān-choó toō toō á u<sup>m</sup> hò,  
 pēn chae e; toō toō á chae e, pēn káy, bó kōh  
 chò, Gān-choó no sooner had a fault, than he  
 immediately knew it; and as soon as he knew  
 it, he instantly amended it, and did not prac-  
 tise it again.

Ch'haé 豺 A wolf. Só lek put wān, sē ch'haé  
 lōng yēā 嫂溺不援. 是豺  
 狼也, hē<sup>ng</sup> a sō tēem lek u<sup>m</sup> kēā  
 e, sē ch'haé lōng, a mau, who, when a sister-in-  
 law is drowning, will not help her, must be a  
 wolf. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Toē pe ch'haé hoē, ch'haé hoē put sit 投  
 卑豺虎. 豺虎不食, hēet hoē ch'haé  
 hoē, ch'haé hoē u<sup>m</sup> chēāh, if you threw them  
 to the wolves and tigers, the wolves and tigers  
 would not eat them. See the 小雅 Sēāou gnāy.

Ch'haé 祀 Read soō: to sacrifice. Soō ong 祀  
 庭, ch'haé ang, to sacrifice to  
 an idol.

Ch'haé 矐 The eyes fixed, and not revolving  
 or wandering about.

Ch'hāh 啞 Chattering, garrulity.

Ch'hāh 插 Read ch'hap: to stick into, to pierce.  
 Ch'hap hwa 插花, ch'hāh hwa,  
 to stick flowers in the hair.

Ch'hāi<sup>ng</sup> 靑 Read ch'heng: azure, blue.  
 Ch'heng bēng 靑盲, ch'hāi<sup>ng</sup>  
 mā<sup>ng</sup>, blind.

Ch'heng san, put ló, swat pek thōē; lēuk  
 súy, hoō yew, hang jēāu bēn 靑山不



老.雪白頭.綠水無憂.風皺  
面, *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> su<sup>a</sup> bó, láou, lóh sūy<sup>h</sup> ch'ew*  
*woó pūy<sup>h</sup> t'haú, lək chúy bó huán ló, hong*  
*ch'hōey ch'ew woó j'èau dīn,* the azure moun-  
tains grow not old, and yet when the snow  
falls they have hoary heads; the green  
waters are not troubled, and yet when the  
wind blows they have a wrinkled face.

*Ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>* 菁 Read *ch'heng*: the flowers of  
leeks; full and luxuriant. Hwan  
*ch'heng* 番菁, *hwan ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>,*  
indigo, the indigo plant.

*Ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>* 星 Read *seng*: a star. H<sup>ó</sup> kim *seng*  
火金星, *hōey kīm ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>,*  
a fire-fly.

Jit, gwat, *seng sin*, hēy yēn 日月星  
辰繫焉, *jit, gūy<sup>h</sup>, ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> sin, tit l'èau,*  
the sun, moon, and stars are hung up therein  
(viz. in the heavens).

Phé jé pok *sin ke kē sóy, jé ch'èung*  
*seng k'èung che* 譬如北辰居其  
所.而眾星拱之, *ch'hin ch'èu<sup>ng</sup> pak*  
*sin k'hā ē dy só ch'è, jé ch'èung ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*  
*k'èung e,* like the northern star, which rests  
in its place, and all the stars move round  
it. See the 上論 *S'èang lūn.*

*Ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>* 腥 Read *seng*: raw, uncooked. Kwan  
*sòu seng, pit s'èuk jé ch'èda che*  
君賜腥必熟而薦之,  
*kwan sòu hòe ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> dy me<sup>ng</sup>, pit l'èuh ch'è*  
*sək jé ch'èu<sup>ng</sup> t'e,* when a prince bestows on  
us raw food, we should cook and then  
offer it. See the 上論 *S'èang lūn.*

醒 Read *seng*: to awake, to arouse,  
to be awake. Pè t'è kae chúy,  
*jé guó tok s'eng* 彼世皆  
醉而我獨醒, *hwa<sup>h</sup> l'ey s'è ch'ò pò*

*ch'ay, t'ok gwá chí l'ang ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>,* this age is  
altogether intoxicated, and I alone am awake.

*Ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>* 滌 Read *ch'héng*: cold, chilly. Ch'hin  
*ch'héng* 褰, *ch'hin ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>,*  
beautiful.

錚 The sound of metal; the ringing  
*Ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>* of metal, the beating of a  
gong.

察 Read *ch'hat*: to examine. Ch'hat  
*Ch'hak* keng 察更, *ch'hak kai<sup>ng</sup>,* to  
inspect the watch.

鑿 Read *ch'hok*: a chisel; to cut with  
*Ch'ha<sup>ng</sup>* a chisel. Ch'hok san t'hong taē  
haē, l'èen s'ek p'òe l'ám t'heen 鑿  
山通大海.煉石補南天, *ch'hak*  
*sw<sup>a</sup> t'hong twā haē, n'è<sup>ng</sup> ch'èuh p'òe lam t'he<sup>ng</sup>,*  
chiselling through a hill, to afford a passage  
for the sea; and melting stones, to repair the  
southern heavens; — (all this, as the Chinese  
pretend, having been done, what then is  
difficult?)

幸 To mix, to blend; to be equal to; to  
*Ch'ham* wait upon, to visit. Kong ch'ham  
t'heen t'ey 功參天地, *kong*  
*l'èy ch'ham tit t'he<sup>ng</sup> t'ey,* merit which equals  
that of heaven and earth; — an expression  
foolishly applied by the Chinese to their sages.

駟 A carriage horse, two horses appended  
*Ch'ham* to a carriage. S'èang t'hwat ch'ham  
é cheng che 嘗脫駟以贈  
之, *chap chap t'haou b'ay t'hoē e,* he frequently  
took a horse from his carriage, and gave it to  
him; — said of Confucius, when he met an old  
friend.

叅 The same as 參 *ch'ham*. To visit.  
*Ch'ham* Ch'ham k'èen 叅見, *ch'ham k'èe<sup>ng</sup>,*  
to wait upon.

Ch'ham 滲 Ch'ham loē 滲漏, ch'ham laū, to leak out, to drip through.

Ch'ham 修 A fine appearance, a man's name.

Ch'ham 欖 The name of a tree.

Ch'ham 鑿 A sharp instrument, a plough-share. Tēang ch'ham, tēang ch'ham, pek bok péng, guó seng t'hok choó é wúy bēng 長鑿長鑿白木柄。我生托子以爲命。téng ch'ham, téng ch'ham, p'ayh ch'hé pai<sup>ng</sup>, gwá sai<sup>ng</sup> t'hók ló é, chò mē<sup>ng</sup>ā, the long plough-share! the long plough-share! with the white wooden handle; as long as we live, we depend on this, for the support of life.

Ch'ham 鈇 A small kind of chisel.

Ch'ham 攙 To assist; to pierce; sharp. T'hēen ch'ham 天攙, the name of a star.

Ch'ham 慘 Grieved, pained; painful, miserable, wretched. Yew sim ch'hám ch'hám lēem kok che gēak 憂心慘慘。念國之虐, huán ló áy sim kw<sup>ng</sup>a ch'hám ch'hám, lēem kok áy pò gēak, with a sorrowful mind, miserable and wretched, pondering over the oppressions of the country. See the 小雅 Séaou guáy.

Ch'hám 暨 To meet with; past and done.

Ch'hám 糝 Sand mixed in food.

去

Ch'hám 懺 Ch'hám hwü 懺悔, to repent, to regret exceedingly.

Ch'hám 讖 Ch'hám gé 讖語, a prophecy, a divination. Hoó ch'hám 符讖, a charm.

去

Ch'hám 慙 To be ashamed. Ch'hám k'hwü 慙愧, séou lóy, to be ashamed of. Góh sim ch'hám é Bēng-chóó 吾甚慙於孟子, gwá chin chaē séou lóy é Bēng-chóó, I feel very much ashamed before Bēng-chóó.

Ch'hám 慚 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hám 嶮 Ch'hám gám 嶮巖, a lofty and precipitous hill.

Ch'hám 饒 To be greedy; to eat without being satisfied. Suy sit pat kéw, bó ch'hám bēng 雖食八九無饒名, suy chēah p'ayh kaóu huán, yéa bó t'ham chēah áy mē<sup>ng</sup>á sē<sup>ng</sup>a, although he eats eight or nine tenths, yet he has not the name of a glutton;—said of the sun, when the moon is eclipsed.

Ch'hám 兔 A cunning rabbit. Yēak ch'hám ch'hám t'hoé, gē k'hēen hek che 躍兔兔免。遇犬獲之, yēak ch'hám ch'hám áy t'hoé, toó t'ēh kaóu, hoé e t'ēh, the cunning rabbit, frisking about, when he meets with a dog, is taken. See the 小雅 Séaou guáy.

Ch'hám 讒 To revile, to slander, to backbite. Gno yéw kēng che, ch'hám gán ké hin 我友敬之讒言其興, gwá áy yéw t'ēh sēy jē, sāt p'hwá áy wā tít k'hé, my friend you had better take care,

slanderous accusations are about to arise.  
See the 小雅 *Seáou guáy*.

幸

Ch'hàn 孱 Weak, cowardly: *goè óng ch'hàn óng yěá 吾王孱王也*, *gwán áy óng nooi'ng óng*, our king is a weak prince;—said of the king of the 趙 *Tsé* country.

Ch'hàn 僂 To rail at, to scold.

Ch'hàn 潺 The noise of water gently rippling along; the appearance of weeping. *Séng gwát lóng ch'hàn wán 乘月弄潺湲*, *séng gōēyh kwut'ng t'hit t'ho t'he'ng a chúy áy k'hw'a k'hw'a láu*, availing ourselves of the moon-shine, let us go and amuse ourselves with the slowly rippling water.

Ch'hàn 飡 To eat, to swallow. *Wūy choó che koè, soó. guó put léng ch'hàn hēy 爲子之故. 使我不能飡兮*, *wūy lé áy yéén koè, soó gwá báy ch'ēh*, on your account, I am so-affected, that I cannot eat.

Ch'hàn 餐 A meal. *Yit ch'hàn hwān 一餐飯*, *chít tooi'ng pool'ng*, a meal of rice. *Bwán ch'hàn 晚餐*, *moi'ng huui'ng tooi'ng*, the evening meal; the Lord's supper.

青

Ch'hàn 靛 A red colour; also, damp; moist.

Ch'hàn 筦 *Ch'hàn chéw 筦帚*, a duster. *Ch'hàn tok 筦棹*, *ch'héng tōh*, to dust the table.

妻

Ch'hàn 粲 Bright, clear. *Ch'hàn lān 燦爛*, handsome, elegant.

Ch'hàn 粲 Rice, food, victuals; elegant; clear.

Ch'hàn 璨 The brilliancy of a gem.

Ch'hàn 綻 The seam of a garment; to unloose.

平

Ch'hàn 蠶 Vulg. *ch'hám*: a silk worm. *Gnoé boé che t'hek, sé che é song, p'hit hoó ch'hàn che, chek ló cheá ch'ēuk é é pek é 五畝之宅. 樹之以桑. 匹婦蠶之. 則老者足以衣帛矣*, *gōē bóé áy t'háyh, chéng é é se'ng, p'hit hoó ch'hé ch'hám é, ch'ēw láu áy ch'ēuk koóu ch'héng twān é*, a tenement of five acres, if planted with the mulberry tree, and silk worms fed on it by a single woman, will enable the old people of a family to wear silk. See the 上孟 *Sāng bēng*.

Ch'hàn 田 Read *tēén*: a field. *Keng tēén 耕田*, *ch'ūh ch'hán*, to cultivate the ground. *'E gnó kong tēén, súy kip guó soo 雨我公田. 遂及我私*, *loh hoé: tē gwá áy kong ch'hán, súy kip gwá áy sae k'héa ch'hán*, rain first upon our public field, and then let it come upon our private fields. See the 小雅 *Seáou guáy*.

幸

Ch'háng 葱 Read *ch'hong*: an onion. *Kōcy ch'hun yūng ch'hong 膾春用葱*, *ch'ēh bāh ch'hun t'he'ng yūng ch'háng*, eating flesh in the spring season, we should use onions with it. See the 禮記 *Léy kè*.

Ch'háng 聰 Read *ch'hong*: clear, intelligent. *Ch'hong bēng 聰明*, *ch'háng mē'ng*, clever, intelligent.

声

Ch'háng 鬢 The hair dishevelled.

去

Ch'hàng

𦉳

Not straight, all in confusion.

平

Ch'háng

饕餮

Read ch'hóng: fond of eating. Ch'hám ch'hóng 饕餮, ch'hám ch'háng, to be greedy.

幸

Ch'haou

鈔

To take; to copy, to transcribe; also written 抄 ch'haou.

Ch'haou

櫟

To catch fish, with fishing stakes.

Ch'haou

縵

Filaments, thin threads. Hoo jin ch'hán ch'haou, é wáy e hók 夫人蠶縵以爲衣服, hoo jin yung ch'hám áy sw<sup>2</sup>á, é chò w<sup>2</sup>a yin ché<sup>2</sup>ó<sup>2</sup>s, women use the filaments spun by the silk worm, in order to make clothes.

Ch'haou

讞

To speak for, or on behalf of any one.

Ch'haou

勦

Ch'haou swat 勦說, to borrow expressions, to commit plagiarism. Boó ch'haou swat, boó lúy tóng

毋勦說. 毋雷同, w<sup>m</sup> phang ch'haou súeyh, w<sup>m</sup> phang lúy tóng, do not commit plagiarism, do not use tautology. See the 禮記 Léy ké.

Ch'haou

操

Read ch'ho: to hold in the hand; to exercise. Ch'ho lēn 操練, ch'haou lēn, to drill soldiers.

Bē léng ch'ho to, jé sóó kat, sēn put paē é, 未能操刀而使割. 鮮不敗矣, bōey éy ch'haou to, jé sáe kwák me<sup>2</sup>h, chéó w<sup>m</sup> paē, if though unable to handle a knife, a person be set to cut any thing, it is seldom that he will not spoil the work.

去

Ch'háou

炒

Vulg. ch'há: to fry, to cook any thing without water.

Ch'háou

諛

To joke with pleasing words; to whisper; to disturb.

Ch'háou

𪗇

A wry face, a crooked mouth.

Ch'háou

草

Read ch'hó: grass. Sit ch'hé 食草, ché<sup>2</sup>h ch'háou, to eat grass. Sóng tēy ché Chéang-chew sé sóó, pek ch'hó kae hwa 宋帝至漳州試士. 百草皆花, Sóng áy tēy kaóu Chéang-chew ch'hé thak ch'háyh áy láng, ché<sup>2</sup>á páyh ch'háon chò pòó k'hwuy hwa, when the emperor of the Sóng dynasty came to Chéang-chew, to examine the scholars, hundreds of plants all put forth their flowers.

去

Ch'háou

策

Ch'háou lé 策筭, a strainer for rice, made of wicker work.

Ch'háou

臭

Read hēw: stinking, rotten, ill-flavoured. Hēw ok put sit 臭惡不食, ch'háou p'ha<sup>2</sup>é, bó bōeyh ché<sup>2</sup>h, the stinking and bad he would not eat;—said of Confucius.

Ch'háou

湊

To square accounts, to pay up all differences.

夫

Ch'hap

插

To stick in, to pierce. Ch'hé ch'hap 刺插, to stick in, to thrust.

Ch'hap

倮

Ch'hap tēep 倮俚, a little person, a dwarf.

Ch'hap

刮

The noise of slicing any thing.

Ch'hap 賄 Ch'hap paé 賄牌 to shuffle cards.

Ch'hap 鍤 A needle, a pick-axe, a crow-bar.

Ch'hap 歃 Ch'hap hēet 歃血, ch'hap hōēyh, to draw blood, in order to confirm an oath. Kwūy-k'hew che hōēy, choo hoē sok seng chaē se, jē put ch'hap hēet 葵丘之會. 諸侯束牲載書. 而不歃血, Kwūy-k'hew sy hōēy, choo hoē pak t'haū sai<sup>75</sup>, chaē bēng se, jē bó ch'hap hōēyh, at the assembly of Kwūy-k'hew, the princes of the empire tied up the victim, and brought the sworn contract, without drawing their blood in confirmation. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hap 扱 To receive, to obtain, to lead, to commence.

Ch'hap 啣 Many words, garrulity, chattering. Ch'hap ch'hap káng 啣啣講, ch'hap ch'hap kóng, to chatter.

夫 Ch'hap 察 To examine, to search, to inquire into. Kong taē, chōēy sēaóu, put bōng hēng ch'hap 功大罪小. 不蒙明察, kong ló, tuā, chōēy k'hāh sēy, bōēy wōō bōng bēng ch'hap, my merit has been great, and my fault trivial, only I have not had the advantage of a clear examination;—said by 李陵 Ló-lōng. Ch'hap gán jé kwan sek 察言而觀色, séng ch'hap lóng áy wā, jé k'hwa<sup>75</sup> e áy bīn sek, examine a man's words, and survey his countenance.

Ch'hap 剎 A pillar, a flag-staff; also, a pagoda. Lēet ch'hap sēang bōng 列剎 相望, ch'hoē<sup>75</sup> t'ōet ho t'hōēou, sēo bōng, a row of pillars opposite to each other.

Ch'hap 檠 The name of a tree; the sound of waving trees and grass.

Ch'hap 訥 To speak slowly, and personally examine any thing.

Ch'hap 擦 To rub, to rub out, to blot out.

Ch'hap 漆 Read ch'hip: the name of a stream; also, a kind of varnish, paint. Soó ch'hip 使漆 sē ch'hap, to paint, to varnish.

天

Ch'hap 賊 Read ch'ek; a thief. Chò ch'ek 做賊, chò ch'hap, to turn thief. Haé ch'ek 海賊, haé ch'hap, a pirate. Hoō ch'ek 厚賊, k'hoū ch'hap, full of thieves. Yēw jē put sūn tēy, tēang jē hoō sūt yēen, tó jē put soó, sē wūy ch'ek 幼而不孫弟. 長而無述焉. 老而不死. 是為賊, séou lēen jé bó sūn tēy, tuā hàn jé bó hwat aní, laó jé tēy sē, sē kóng kēō ch'hap, in youth not to act the part of a grandson or younger brother; in riper years, not to have any settled employment; and in old age not to be (fit for) death; he who is such is no better than a thief.

幸

Ch'hay 差 Wrong, erroneous, uneven; to send on a message. Ch'hay che hó lè, bēw é ch'hēen lé 差之毫釐. 謬以千里, ch'hay chit hó chit lé, bēw k'au chit ch'heng lé, varying (at first) but the down of a feather, it may differ (at length) a thousand lé. Ch'hay soó 差使, ch'hay sē, to send on an errand.

Ch'hay 义 The hands folded together, and intertwined; also, to 'take.

Ch'hay 惔 Ch'hay ch'èy 惔 憒, unfixed, unsettled in mind.

Ch'hay 杈 The outer branches of a tree.

Ch'hay 傑 Uneven.

Ch'hay 掬 To take under the arm.

声

Ch'hay 仵 Young, proud, at ease.

去

Ch'hay 吒 To be angry, to speak in anger; also written 咤 Ch'hay.

Ch'hay 詫 To boast, to deceive. Ch'èet jín, b'óey gāy te'au soó, pit l'èet poē k'hé, é choō k'hwa ch'hay 浙人每遶朝使必列步騎以自誇詫, Ch'èet-kang áy l'ang, tak páe gāy ch'èh te'au téng áy soó ch'èá, pit páe l'èet poē k'è<sup>n</sup>á kap k'h'èá dáy áy peng, é ka t'è k'hwa ch'hay, the people of Ch'èet-kang, whenever they go to meet a messenger from the court, insist on drawing out their horse and foot soldiers, in order to boast and make a shew.

Ch'hay 厠 A privy; mixed, impure. Lók ch'hay 落厠, l'òh ch'hay, to go to stool.

Ch'hay 瘥 A sickness; also, recovery from sickness.

Ch'hay 嗄 A brokenness of voice; the voice broken and lost.

Ch'hay 脆 Brittle, easily broken; infirm.

季

Ch'hay 查 To examine minutely. Ch'hay k'hó 查考, to search and enquire. Ch'āy kwan k'è jín, ch'ek sún j'è

y'èá; s'èy ch'hay k'è sim, ch'ek ka'ou j'è y'èá 乍觀其人則恂如也。細查其心則狡如也, tut j'èen k'hw<sup>n</sup>à e áy l'ang, ch'ek ch'hín ch'èō<sup>n</sup>g sún sít; s'èang s'èy ch'hay e áy sim, ch'ek ch'hín ch'èō<sup>n</sup>g ka'ou kwat, on just seeing the man, he appeared honest and sincere; but on narrowly examining his heart, he appeared cunning and deceitful.

去

Ch'hay 齊 The noise of a multitude.

Ch'hay 坐 Read ch'ō. Ch'ō h'ò 坐貨, ch'hay h'òy, to forestall goods, to buy up a quantity, in order to raise the price.

夫

Ch'hay 冊 Read ch'hek: a book, a record. Se ch'hek séy ch'haé, kae s'eng h'èen che b'èng gān y'èá 書冊所載皆聖賢之名言也, se ch'hayh séy chaé, ch'ò p'ò s'è s'eng jín g'au l'ang áy b'èng wā, the things contained in the books and records, are altogether famous sayings of philosophers and clever men.

Ch'hayh 戚 Read ch'hek: sorrowful. Song léy ché ya'ou ae t'h'ong ch'hám ch'hek 喪禮只要哀痛慘戚, se<sup>n</sup>g há áy l'èy soé, ch'è t'èoh ae t'h'è<sup>n</sup>à ch'hám ch'hayh, in funeral obsequies, it is only requisite to feel anguish and sorrow of heart.

Ch'hayh 撮 Read ch'hwat: a handful. Kim hoo t'èy, yit ch'hwat t'h'òe che to 今夫地一撮土之多, t'<sup>n</sup>o

*ch'ey l'ey, ch'it ch'hüh t'hoé úy ch'ey*, now the whole earth is merely a handful of ground. See the 中庸 *T'ung yung*.

幸  
Ch'he

睢

To lift up the eyes, to look full at any thing; to look angry. Ch'he-yang 睢陽, the name of a district. Th'oon ch'he 天睢, the name of a star. Sometimes confounded with 睢 Ch'he.

Ch'he

雎

The name of a water bird, reputed for its fidelity to its mate. Kwan kwan ch'he k'hew, *chaē hō che chew* 關關雎鳩在河之洲, *kwan kwan haōn úy ch'he k'hew, twā tē hō úy chew*, the cooing turtle doves, dwelling in an island of the river. See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Ch'he

且

To introduce; to walk slowly, without advancing; also, an expletive.

Ch'he

疽

Yung ch'he 癰疽, a sore, an ulcer. Chut yéw pēng ch'he ch'á, K'hé wūy wún che 卒有病疽者起爲吮之, *pong chut wōō pai<sup>78</sup> ch'he<sup>78</sup> úy láng, K'hé laē kap e ch'wā<sup>78</sup>*, when any of his soldiers had a sore or an ulcer, K'hé would suck it for them;—said of Goē-k'hé 吳起, who had such a love for his soldiers, that he would do any thing for them.

Ch'he

狙

A kind of monkey; to wait in order to find an advantage against any. L'äng é K'hek ch'he kek Sé-hóng 良與客狙擊始皇, *L'äng kap K'hek t'eng haōu böēyh p'häh Sé-hóng*, L'äng and K'hek waited for an opportunity of attacking Sé-hóng. See the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Ch'he

沮

The name of a river. Ch'he-t'öng 沮中, the name of a place.

Ch'he

蛆

Chek ch'he 螂蛆, a centipede; also called, goē kong 蜈蚣, *gēd kang*. Chek ch'he sít s'á, *s'á sít*

*wá, wá sít chek ch'he, hoē s'ang sít y'á* 螂食蛇, 蛇食蛙, 蛙食螂蛆. 互相食也, *gēd kang ch'ehh ch'wá, ch'wá ch'ehh kap á, kap á ch'ehh gēd kang*, the centipede kills the snake, the snake eats the toad, and the toad poisons the centipede; thus they devour one another.

Ch'he

苴

A kind of hemp, without seeds: also, the name of a grass.

Ch'he

阻

A clay mound covered with stones; difficult of ascent.

Ch'he

頤

The neck.

Ch'he

菹

Marshy ground, overgrown with grass. K'he s'á l'üng jé hóng che ch'he 驅蛇龍而放之菹, *kw'á ch'wá l'üng jé háy tē ch'úy lek*, he drove away the snakes and dragons, and sent them into the marshes. See 孟子 *B'eng-ch'óó*.

Ch'he

胆

A fly-blow; the eggs of flies laid in raw meat.

Ch'he

徒

The same with the following.

Ch'he

癡

Foolish, unwise, simple; also, sick.

Ch'he

雌

The female of birds. T'óng kwat ch'he h'üng 同決雌雄, *kap láng kwat ch'he h'üng*, to try one's strength with any one;—literally, to see which is the man and which the woman.

S'üy te'oe che ch'he h'üng 誰知鳥之雌雄, *ch' ch'á ch'ae ae á úy kang bóé*, who knows the male and female of the crow? See the 小雅 *S'áon g'nyá*.

Ch'he 鴟 Ch'he heaou 鴟鴞, a bird of prey.

Ch'he 雛 A chicken; an animal that can eat as soon as it is born.

Ch'he 趨 To walk fast, to go quickly. K'een lē pit ch'he, k'een hāē pit pē 見利必趨. 見害必避, k'hw'na wōō lē pit tēōh kin kē'na, k'hw'na wōō hāē pit tēōh sēm pē'e, seeing an advantage, you should hasten towards it, and seeing a danger, you should avoid it.

Ch'he 嗤 To laugh.

Ch'he 媿 Ugly. Gēēn ch'he 妍媿, handsome, and ugly. Jē kām che chēāou but, gēēn ch'he. chāē pé 如鑑之照物妍媿在彼, ch'hin chēō'ng kē'na āy chēō me'ng, ch'hin ch'hai'ng k'hēep sē tē hé taou, like as when a mirror reflects things, the handsome and the ugly are there (faithfully represented).

Ch'he 差 An order, a series. Ch'ham ch'he put chāy 參差不齊, mixed, uneven. Kok yēw tēng ch'he 各有等差, kok wōō tēng ch'he, each one according to order.

Ch'he 甌 A vessel for holding wine.

Ch'he 嵯 Ch'ham ch'he 慘嵯, the uneven appearance of hills.

Ch'he 拏 To collect.

Ch'he 蚩 An insect; also, stupid, foolish. Ch'he-yēw 蚩尤, the name of a country. Bīn che ch'he ch'he 氓之蚩蚩, pāyh sai'ng āy gaē gaē, the stupid mob.

Ch'he 起 Walking slowly, without being able to get forward.

Ch'he 痴 Sickly; not thriving.

Ch'he 取 To take, to lay hold on, to require, to receive. Vulg. t'hāyh. Loē-tēung-lēēn wūy jin paē lān, kaē hwun, jē boō ch'hé 魯仲連為人排難解紛而無取, Loē-tēung-lēēn kāh lāng paē k'hwuy kan lān, t'hāou ch'hut huān twān āy wōō, jē bō bōēyh t'hāyh ch'hē'e, Loē-tēung-lēēn used to dissolve difficulties, and disentangle confused matters, for people, without taking any money. See the 史記 Soō kē.

Ch'hé 侈 Extravagant; great, large. Hōng p'hek sēā ch'hé, boō put wūy é 放僻邪侈無不爲己, lām sām chō, kwā ch'hēa ch'hé, bō sēy ū'ng k'na, dissolute and extravagant, and sticking at nothing. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hé 傑 Ch'hé te 傑儗, uneven.

Ch'hé 杵 A pestle. Kēw ch'hé 臼杵, koō ch'hé, a pestle and mortar. Chim ch'he 杵杵, tēem ch'hé, a stick with which washer-men beat clothes.

Ch'hé 處 To dwell, to rest in, to take up an abode. Tek put ch'hé jin, yēēn tek tē 擇不處仁焉得知, kán tōh sō chāē, bō twā tē jin āy wūy, bōēyh an chw'na ēy tīl chō tē, if in selecting a residence, a man does not fix upon a virtuous neighbourhood, how can he be considered wise? See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Put é kē tō tek che, put ch'hé yēā 不以其道得之, 不處也, bō chēāou e āy



tō tū tēoh, bō bōēyh ch'hé twā tē e, anything not obtained according to the right way, (the good man) does not rest in.

Ch'hé 齒 Vulg. k'hé: the teeth. K'hoé ch'hé 口齒, k'hūy k'hé, the teeth of the mouth; also, age, Tūn hōng ch'hé hān 唇亡齒寒, tūn bō, ch'hūy k'hé kw'á, when the lips are gone, the teeth will get cold, — (meaning, that without good neighbours, men are likely to fail).

T'hēn hāy yéw tát chun sam, ch'èak yit, ch'hé yit, tek yit 天下有達尊三爵一. 齒一德一, t'he'k'k' āy óō tát chun s'ā hāng, ch'èak wūy chit hāng, ch'hūy k'hé chit hāng, tek hēng chit hāng, there are three things much honoured and preferred under Heaven; one of which is office, — another, age, — and another, virtue. See 孟子 Bēng-chóó.

Ch'hé 鼠 A mouse. Ló ch'hé 老鼠, nēaou ch'hé, a rat. Ch'hé pōēy 鼠輩, you rats! Gé kwuy hēn tō súy, ch'hé tō teng kày yéw 蟻窺硯池水. 鼠盜燈架油, hēā k'hw'á hē'k' k'hwut á áy ch'áy, nēaou ch'hé t'haou teng kày áy yéw, the ant peeps at the water in the hollow of the ink-stone, and the rat steals the oil in the stand of the lamp.

Ch'hé 癩 Sick and sad; also, a sick mouse.

去 娶 Ch'hé To marry. Ch'hé ch'hey 娶妻, ch'hwá boé, to marry a wife. Ch'hé ch'hey jé bō, hwuy bōēy put tek 娶妻如何. 匪媒不得, ch'hwá boé an chw'á, bō k'á' lāng bēy chò tū, how must we act in marrying a wife? without a mediator it will not do. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hé 伫 Congealed; not flowing; a hindrance in the way, preventing progress.

Ch'hé 僚 To stop, to cease from.

Ch'hé 切 Many. Yit ch'hé 一切, altogether, in general. Also read Ch'hēet.

Ch'hé 砌 The stones by the side of steps. Also written 礫 Ch'hé. Lōuk ch'hó bwān kac ch'hé 綠草滿階砌, lēk ch'háou mw'á gīm kay áy ch'hé, the green grass covers the stones of the steps.

Ch'hé 束 The thorns of a tree.

Ch'hé 刺 To pierce, to stab, — either with a weapon or by words; to ridicule. Ko sēang ch'hé é ch'hé ke, hoó se k'hew é sēung bé 歌相鼠以刺訊. 賦 鳴鳩以頌美, ch'hé'k' sēang ch'hé áy se, é ch'hé ke lāng, — lēām se k'hew ay hoó, é o lō lāng, recite "the mouse" ode, in order to ridicule men; and repeat "the dove" ditty, in order to praise people.

Ch'hé 刺 A thorn, a prickle; as sharp as a needle.

Ch'hé 鱗 The name of a fish

Ch'hé 趣 To go towards; the mind tending towards any thing. E ch'hé 意趣, intention.

Pleasant. Gān yéw ch'hé bē 言有趣味, kóng wā woó ch'hé bē, pleasant discourse. Ch'hé hēang put tōng, séy wūy ék ō 趣向不同. 所為亦異, ch'hé hēang bō sēo lāng, séy ch'á yéá k'ūh yē'k'k', when the tendency

of people's minds are dissimilar, their conduct will also differ.

Ch'hè 熾 The flaming up of fire. H<sup>o</sup> che ch'hè, put k'hó p'hok bèet 火之熾不可撲滅, hōey áy òng ch'hè, bó t'hang p'háh hwa, a fire, when blazing up, cannot easily be quenched.

Ch'hè 饔 Wine and food.

Ch'hè 處 A place. Hó ch'hè 何處, s<sup>na</sup> me<sup>h</sup> wūy, what place? where? Also written 処 ch'hè.

K'hèuk kèng t'hong yew ch'hè, sēn pōng sēung ch'hám sè 曲徑通幽處 禪房誦識時, wan k'hèuk áy loē t'hong kaou yew àm áy wūy, hōey sēo<sup>g</sup> páng tì lēem ch'hám áy sè, a crooked path leads to dark places, and when in a monk's chamber we should recite prayers.

Ch'hè 翅 A wing, a pinion. Tēang léang ch'hè yēá 張兩翅也, tēo<sup>g</sup> nō áy sít, spreading both its wings.

Ch'hè 試 Read sè: to try, to prove. Sè k'hàn 試看, ch'hè k'hw<sup>na</sup>, to make a trial.

Gnó suy put bín, ch'héng sēang sè che 我雖不敏 請嘗試之, gwá súy bó cháē teāou, ch'hè<sup>na</sup> ch'hè k'hw<sup>na</sup> e, although I am not clever, yet I beg you to try me.

率

Ch'hè 徐 Slow, gently; to walk slowly; a surname. Ch'heng hong ch'hè laē 清風徐來, ch'heng áy hong k'hw<sup>na</sup> k'hw<sup>na</sup> á' laē, the pure wind gently approaching.

Ch'hè 但 Dull, stupid.

丟

Ch'hè 市 A market. Kay ch'hè 街市, in the streets and markets. Kōe chēw ch'hè hóo, put sít 沽酒市脯不食, báy áy chēw, kay ch'hè áy bāh, ū<sup>m</sup> chēāh, vintner's wine and market flesh, Confucius would not eat; (lest it should be unclean or injurious). See the 論語 Lún gē.

Ch'hè 飼 Read soō: to feed, to give food, to bring up. Soō ch'hán t'hew se 飼蠶抽絲, ch'hè ch'hám t'hew sw<sup>na</sup> to feed silk worms and spin the silk. Soō te 飼猪, ch'hè te, to keep pigs.

幸

Ch'hèa 車 Read ke: a carriage. Má ke 馬車, báy ch'hèa, a carriage drawn by horses. A surname.

Hōng-tèy chok ke, yín tēung tē wán, Sēaou-hō kay gnēw, chē Hēy-tēung sè kay má 黃帝作車引重致遠 少昊加牛至奚仲時加馬, Wui<sup>g</sup>-tèy chò ch'hèa, yín lūng tē hwi<sup>g</sup> áy me<sup>h</sup>, Sēaou-hō kay goó, chē Ràou Hēy-tēung áy sè kay báy, Wui<sup>g</sup>-tèy (B. C. 2622) first invented carriages, to carry heavy things, and convey them to a distance; Sēaou-hō (B. C. 2538) added buffaloes; and in the time of Hēy-tēung (B. C. 2142) they used horses. See the 古史 Kōé soó.

Ch'hèa 碑 Ch'hèa kē 碑磬, a kind of stone, nearly resembling a gem.

Ch'hèa 奢 Extravagant, wasteful; stretched out, immense. Ch'hèa chek put sùn, k'hèem chek koē 奢則不孫 儉則固, ch'hèa ch'hè chēw ū<sup>m</sup> sùn, sēo<sup>g</sup> k'hèem chēw koē loē, from being too extravagant, a man becomes careless; and from being too parsimonious, he becomes vulgar;—said by Confucius, who added, nevertheless vulgarity is better than carelessness.

声

Ch'héa 偌 To tear open.

Ch'héa 哆 To open the mouth wide.

Ch'héa 炷 The snuff of a candle, the ashes of incense; also written 炷 Ch'héa.

去

Ch'héa 瘴 To be purged; a dysentery; the same as 瀉 séa.

幸

Ch'hé'ná 礪 A stone.

Ch'hé'ná 筴 Bèeh ch'hé'ná 篾筴, a splinter of wood, or bamboo; to run against.

声

Ch'hé'ná 且 Also, moreover; just, merely. Koé ch'hé'ná 苟且, disorderly, careless. Koe ch'hé'ná 姑且, merely, just then, for a time.

Ch'hé'ná 且天之生物也。使之一本, ch'hé'ná ch'he'né' áy sai'né' h, saé hōé té chit áy kin pán, moreover heaven in its producing all things, gave them but one origin. See 孟子 Bēng-chōé.

Ch'hé'ná 請 Read ch'héng: to invite, to beg, to request, to greet. Boé tēy put ch'héng 墓地不請, bōng tēy bó ch'hé'ná lāng ch'ēah, at cemeteries, do not invite people to eat.

Kim sēng é é káy é, yén-sōp hē te séy che, kám ch'héng 今乘輿已駕矣。有司未知所之。敢請, t'á báy ch'héa é kwá

báy, yén sōp áy kw'á bōēy chae séy k'hè áy wáy, k'á ch'hé'ná, now the carriage is got ready, but the officer in attendance does not know where he is to go; I beg therefore to enquire. See 孟子 Bēng-chōé.

去

Ch'hé'ná 趲 Read k'hín: to stand awry; to walk lame.

Ch'hé'ná 倩 Read ch'héng: to hire, to employ, as a labourer. Boó ch'ēn kōé ch'hé'ná 無錢僱倩, k'nám sé bó ch'ēn ch'hé'ná, just as if we had no money to hire them with, —said of work-people, when they are lazy, and neglect their duty.

去

Ch'hé'ná 成 Sēng bú 戒物, ch'hé'ná meú'h, to adjust anything that is awry.

去

Ch'hé'áh 赤 Read ch'hék: red, a reddish brown colour; also, sincere. Ch'hék sim pò kok 赤心報國, ch'hé'áh sim pò kok, to serve one's country with a sincere heart.

Ch'hé'áh 刺 Read ch'hē: to prick, to pierce through. Ch'hē sew, th'ēm gnōé bún 刺繡添五文, ch'hé'áh sēw, th'ēc'né' gōc léáu t'w'á, "in working the embroidery, five threads were added." The ancient ladies added one thread to their embroidery, each day after the winter solstice; so that when five were added, it was of course five days after mid-winter; hence the poets used this expression, as an elegant way of designating time. See the 唐詩 Tōng se.

天

Ch'hé'áh 策 Yéw ch'hé'áh 油策, oil cake, — something used in the manufacture of oil.

夫

Ch'hëak 鵲 A. felicitous bird. Hé ch'hëak 喜鵲, a bird of joy; also called, kan ch'hëak 乾鵲, the dry bird, from its abhorrence of damp.

Ch'hëak 雀 Vulg. ch'üh d: a sparrow, said to be the most lascivious of birds. Süy wü ch'hëak boó kak, hô é ch'hwán gnó ok 誰謂雀無角, 何以穿我屋, ch' ch'ü á kóng ch'üh bó kak, an ch'u"á. éy ch'hu"á gwá éy ch'héó, who says that the sparrow has no horns, — see how it has bored through my house. See the 國風 Kok hóng.

Ch'hëak 碣 To respect; a stumbling-stone; also, the variegated colour of stones.

Ch'hëak 綽 Slowly, leisurely, easily. K'hwan ch'hëak 寬綽, gentle and easy. Chek gáo thín thöey, k'hé put ch'hëak ch'hëak jéén 則吾進退豈不綽綽然, ch'ek gwá chín kap t'hèy, k'hé ü<sup>m</sup> ch'hëak ch'hëak jéén, thus my entering on, or retiring from office, how is it not free and unrestrained. See the 下孟 Háy bēng.

Ch'hëak 皸 Vulg. l'èh: a little rising of the skin; a wrinkling of the skin.

Ch'hëak 疋 To walk and stop, by fits and starts; to walk quickly.

Ch'hëang 幸 Full, flourishing; also, good words. A surname. E' p'ac ch'heang gán 禹拜昌言, E' p'ac hó áy wá, E' bowed when he heard good words. See the 尙書 S'á<sup>ng</sup> se.

Ch'hëang 鯧 Ch'heang gé 鯧魚, ch'héó<sup>ng</sup> á hé, the pomfret fish.

Ch'hëang 鏘 The sound of metal and gems.

Ch'hëang 槍 A stick, sharpened at both ends, and used in repelling thieves.

Ch'hëang 倡 Ch'hëang yew 倡優, a female musician, a dancing girl.

Ch'hëang 猖 Ch'hëang kóng 猖狂, extravagant and mad; rude and boisterous. Hó K'èet T'ew che ch'hëang k'höey 何樂紂之猖獗, an ch'u"<sup>ná</sup> K'èet T'ew áy ch'hëang k'höey, how wild and wicked were K'èet and T'ew!

Ch'hëang 娼 A prostitute. Ch'hëang bá, 娼媼, a whore. Ch'hëang choó 娼子, ch'hëang k'é"<sup>ná</sup>, a whoreson.

Ch'hëang 菖 Ch'hëang poé 菖蒲, a water plant.

Ch'hëang 閻 Ch'hëang k'hap 閻闔, the door of heaven.

Ch'hëang 鎗 The sound of a bell; a spear, a lance. Ch'hé ch'hëang 取鎗, k'héuh ch'héó<sup>ng</sup>, to grasp a spear. Téang ch'hëang twán k'èem, ch'èen chín t'héen háy bēng ch'èang 長鎗短劍, 戰盡天下猛將, t'è<sup>ng</sup> ch'héó<sup>ng</sup> t'èy k'èem, ch'èen swáh t'héó<sup>ng</sup> áy áy bēng ch'èang, with a long spear and a short sword, we may contend to the utmost with all the fiercest generals in the empire. See the 兵書 Peng se.

Ch'hëang 俵 Ch'hëang kóng 俵狂, to wander crazily about, without knowing whither. Koé ch'èá boó s'èang, ch'hëang ch'hëang hoé, k'é bó che 瞽者無相, 俵俵乎其

何之, *ch'hai<sup>25</sup> mai<sup>25</sup> ay lang, bó lang tso<sup>25</sup>*  
*e, ch'hai<sup>25</sup> ch'heang ch'heang hoé, böyh lah loh*  
*k'hé, a blind man, without a leader, wander-*  
 ing wildly about, where will he go? See  
 the 禮記 *Léy ká.*

Ch'heang kwáng 佹鬼, an evil spirit; the  
 soul of a person devoured by a tiger, which  
 does not dare to quit the tiger, till it has  
 led him to devour another person.

Ch'heang 將 The noise of tinkling ornaments,  
 hanging about a person.

Ch'heang 尙 To stop suddenly. Yin ch'eng h'een  
 che, ch'heang j'een ché 雲將  
 見之. 尙然止, *hwán ch'eng*  
*böyh h'een é, ch'heang j'een h'ay<sup>25</sup>h,* the clouds  
 were about to appear, when suddenly they  
 staid.

Ch'heang 傲 Liberal, gentle.

Ch'heang 傲 High, lofty; also, to open out, to  
 discover. Hân-sin heng. eng, ko  
 ch'heang t'ey 韓信行營高  
 傲地, *Hân-sin h'ay<sup>25</sup> eng, té hwán ch'heang*  
*ay t'ey, Hân-sin commenced building his re-*  
 sidence, on high and lofty ground.

Ch'heang 俠 Wicked, evil.

Ch'heang 昶 A long day; also, clear,—clearly  
 perceived.

Ch'heang 廠 Vulg. *ch'heo<sup>25</sup>*; a shed without  
 walls,

Ch'heang 搶 To snatch, to take by force, to  
 plunder. Ch'heang jin 搶人,  
*ch'heo<sup>25</sup> lang, to plunder people.*

Pek<sup>25</sup> t'ow ch'heang twat 白晝搶奪,  
*p'ayh j'it ch'heo<sup>25</sup> ch'ayh,* plunder in the open

Ch'heang 斃 Bird's feathers; feathers plucked  
 from birds, to make garments,  
 and ornament flags.

Óng-k'eng ch'ek hok ch'heang 王恭着  
 鶴斃, *Óng-k'eng ch'heng hok mó ay<sup>25</sup>a;*  
*Óng-k'eng wore a garment made of stork's*  
 feathers.

Ch'heang 倡 To harmonize, to agree with.  
 Ch'heang há 倡和, harmoni-

Ch'heang 唱 To sing; also, to lead, to introduce.  
 Ch'heang k'h'ek 唱曲, *ch'heo<sup>25</sup>*  
*k'h'ek, to sing songs.*

Yit ch'heang jé sa<sup>25</sup> t'hán 一唱而三  
 嘆, *chit ay ch'heo<sup>25</sup>, jé sa<sup>25</sup> kwáy t'hán k'hwáy*  
 when once he sang, (the bystanders) thrice  
 applauded. See the 禮記 *Léy ká.*  
 Kwan s'ang ch'heang choé Hóng-t'ey 冠裳  
 唱自黃帝, *k'wán yin ch'heo<sup>25</sup> k'hé t'haóu*  
*choé Wui<sup>25</sup>-t'ey, caps and clothes were first*  
 introduced by Wui<sup>25</sup>-t'ey. (B. C. 2622.)

Ch'heang 昶 Clear, bright.

Ch'heang 場 A field where grain is gathered;  
 a barn floor.

Ch'heang 償 To pay, to make good. Ch'heang  
 b'eng 償命, to forfeit one's  
 life.

Ch'heang 償 Ch'heang put-gé w'ay lóng, h'ek goé té t'ong  
 s'èa lóng kim k'hé; t'ong s'èa lóng é Put-  
 gé, Put-gé maé kim ch'heang che 償不  
 疑爲郎. 或誤持同舍郎金去.  
 同舍郎意不疑. 不疑買金  
 償之, when Ch'heang put-gé was in office,

some person (intending to steal from him) took away the gold of his fellow-lodger by mistake; the fellow-lodger suspected Put-gá, wherefore Put-gá bought some gold, and made it good to him.

Ch'heang 場 An arena, or public field. Ch'heang 戰場, ch'heang t'heò<sup>ng</sup>, a field of battle. K'hó ch'heang 考場, k'hó t'heò<sup>ng</sup>, a place of public examination. Toé ch'heang 賭場, h'èou t'heò<sup>ng</sup>, a place for gambling.

Ch'heang 戕 To cut, to injure. Ch'heang ch'ek 戕賊, to hack and injure.

Ch'heang 媵 Pín ch'heang 嬪嬙, the name of an office held by females.

Ch'heang 腸 The bowels, the entrails. T'oe ch'heang 大腸, twā t'è<sup>ng</sup>, the great gut.

Ch'heang y'èuk twān 腸欲斷, t'è<sup>ng</sup> á böèyh t'oi<sup>ng</sup>, "the entrails about to snap asunder," meaning that a person is greatly affected with grief or anger, or that his heart is ready to burst.

Ch'heang 牆 A wall. Pwán ch'heang 滿牆, pwán ch'heò<sup>ng</sup>, to climb over a wall.

Hwún t'hóe che ch'heang put k'hó woo y'èa 糞土之牆不可朽也, p'ún t'hóe áy ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> bó t'hang buán p'áyh, a wall made of dung and mud cannot well be white washed.

Ch'heang 墻 The same as the preceding.

Ch'heang 薔 Ch'heang hó hwa 薔薇花, ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> h'è hwa, a rose.

Ch'heang 檣 Ch'heang 船檣, the mast of a ship or boat.

Ch'heang 匠 A mechanic. Bok ch'heang 木匠, bak ch'heò<sup>ng</sup>, a carpenter.

Ch'heang jtu ch'hók jé s'èou che, ch'ek óng noé, ó wáy put sin k'è jím é 匠人斲而小之, 則王怒, 以爲不勝其任矣, kang ch'heang áy láng ch'hak jé ch'hòng k'hah t'èy e, ch'èw óng s'èw k'hè, yín wáy b'èy sin é áy jím, if the work-people were to chisel (the timber), and make it too small, your majesty would be angry, thinking it insufficient to bear its weight. See the 上孟 S'èang b'èng.

Ch'heang 趙 Ch'heang k'èak h'èng 趙脚行, ch'heang k'ha k'è<sup>ng</sup>, to hop, to limp.

Ch'heau 鍬 Hwa ch'heau 花鍬, hwa ch'heò, a spade.

Ch'heau 搜 Read sóe: to search, to look for, to seek after. Hwat sam hoó k'hè sóo, t'è sóe san lim 發三輔騎士, 大搜山林, hwat s'á h'è k'hè sóo, twò ch'heòu s'wá l'im, he sent out three sets of horsemen, who fully searched the hills and woods.

Ch'heau 愀 Sorrowful, discomposed, displeas- ed; to change colour. Ch'heau j'èen chok sek 愀然作色, ch'heòu j'èen p'è<sup>ng</sup> sek, being displeas- ed, he changed countenance.

Ch'heau 昭 To signify any thing by the eyes; to cast sheep's eyes.

Ch'heau 儵 Ch'heau g'èou 儵儵, tall in person.

Ch'hĒāou 悵 Sorrowful, hasty, still. Yew sim ch'hĒāou ch'hĒāou 憂心悵悵, *hwán ló áy sīm kw<sup>n</sup> a ch'hĒāou ch'hĒāou*, a sorrowful mind, discomposed and sad.

去 Ch'hĒāou 笑 Vulg. *ch'hĒò*: to laugh, to be pleased, to shew the teeth. H<sup>ó</sup> ch'hĒāou 好笑, *hó ch'hĒò*, laughable. Kĕen ch'hĒāou 見笑, *kĕen sĕāou*, contemptible.

Boó ch'hĒáng taē ch'hĒāou 撫掌大笑, *kwáh ch'hĒw chĕó<sup>ns</sup> twā ch'hĒò*, he clapped his hands and laughed aloud.—Also written 矣 Ch'hĒāou.

Ch'hĒāou 俏 Handsome, good-looking.

Ch'hĒāou 倷 Not benevolent, not well-disposed, malevolent.

Ch'hĒāou 嘯 To pipe with the mouth, to whistle; also written 歎 Ch'hĒāou.

Ch'hĒāou 鞘 A scabbard. To ch'hĒāou 刀鞘, *to sĕò*, the sheath of a sword. Chó-ch'hò kaé ch'hĒāou hoó Poé 曹操解鞘付布, *Chó-ch'hò t'hāou sĕò hoé Poé*, Chó-ch'hò loosened the scabbard and gave it to Poé. See the 三國 Sam-kok.

平 Ch'hĒāou 劑 To cut.

Ch'hĒāou 愀 The changing of the countenance.

Ch'hĒāou 徇 To walk further apart.

Ch'hĒāou 樵 Ch'hin ch'hĒāou 親樵, to bargain, to come near to one another's prices.

Ch'hĒāou keng ko 樵更高, *ch'hĒāou k'hák kwán*, to get up the price; to raise the value of any thing.

夫 Ch'hĒāuh 踈 To walk backwards and forwards. Ch'hĒāuh ch'hĒāuh tĕò, to dandle up and down.

Ch'hĒāuh 箒 Slips of bamboo, with which they beat time, whilst singing songs.

天 Ch'hĒāuh 踈 To approach, to come near.

夫 Ch'hĒĕh 頤 Read bün: to bow down the head, to stoop.

天 Ch'hĒĕh 蟻 A kind of craw-fish.

奉 Ch'hĒem 僉 All, the whole; the universal voice; all speaking.

Ch'hĒem 籤 Slips of bamboo, used in prognosticating. Thew ch'hĒem 抽籤, to draw lots, to prognosticate.

Ch'hĒem 簽 Ch'hĒem se 簽書, a letter, a writing. Ch'hĒem bĕng 簽名, *ch'hĒem mĕ<sup>n</sup>d*, to sign one's name.

Ch'hĒem 檐 A lap, the front lap of a garment; also, even, regular. Chĕung tĕāou ch'hĒe lám, *pu<sup>t</sup> dāg yit ch'hĒem* 終朝采藍, *chít mǎy<sup>ns</sup>h chĕ<sup>t</sup> k'hĒĕh lám*, *bó mw<sup>n</sup>á chít ch'hĒem*, all the

morning busy in gathering the indigo plant, without getting a single lap-full.

E ch'èen hoē ch'h'èem jé yéa 衣前後檐如也, s'a ch'èng aūn pa<sup>18</sup> ch'èng, his garment was of an even length before and behind.

Ch'h'èem 殲 To exterminate. Ch'h'èem k'hwat k'è k'h'èey 殲厥渠魁, ch'h'èem d'èet e ày twā t'habu l'àng, he exterminated their great chief.

Ch'h'èem 筍 Slips of bamboo.

Ch'h'èem 簷 The curtain of a carriage: also, to exterminate.

Ch'h'èem 槧 Square pieces of wood, used to engrave letters on; printing blocks. Kán ch'h'èem 簡槧, a block of wood, on which there is writing.

Ch'h'èem 逾 To try to get near.

Ch'h'èem 鑷 Hwa ch'h'èem 花鑷, a hair-pin, a bodkin.

Ch'h'èem 僭 False, deceitful, erroneous; also, to usurp, to intrude. T'h'èen b'èng hwut ch'h'èem 天命弗僭, t'he<sup>18</sup> b'èng bó ch'h'à, the decree of heaven is never wrong.

Ch'h'èem 祿 The name of a fruit, like an orange, abounding in Canton.

Ch'h'èem 劊 To stab, to thrust through.

幸

Ch'h'èen 千 Vulg. ch'h'eng: a thousand. Ch'h'èen l'èen 千年, ch'it ch'h'eng n'è<sup>18</sup>, a thousand years.

K'èung ch'h'èep èng h'èy, soè pek; s'it k'hek kò h'èy, sam ch'h'èen 宮妾盈兮數百. 食客過兮三千, k'èung laē ày s'èy è èng m'w'á, kwá'y nū p'áyh, — ch'èah ày l'àng k'h'áyh k'èng, k'òy s'a ch'h'eng, a palace full of concubines, to the amount of several hundreds; and passing strangers entertained, to the number of three thousand.

Ch'h'èen 仟 The head over a thousand men.

Ch'h'èen 芊 Luxuriance; luxuriant herbage. Wán s'è aè ch'h'èen ch'h'èen 遠樹芊芊, hwū<sup>18</sup> ày ch'h'èw k'hw'á ch'h'èen ch'h'èen, the distant trees look thick with leaves.

Ch'h'èen 阡 Ch'h'èen b'èk 阡陌, ch'h'án hw'á, a path between the paddy-fields; a road.

Ch'h'èen 櫂 To stick in.

Ch'h'èen 蹀 P'h'èen ch'h'èen 蹀蹀, to walk round and round.

Ch'h'èen 遷 To remove. Ch'h'èen s'è 遷徙, to remove one's habitation. Sùn seng é Choo-p'àng, ch'h'èen é Hoō-hāy 舜生於諸馮. 遷於負夏, Sùn sai<sup>18</sup> twā iē Choo-p'àng, swá wūy kaòu Hoō-hāy, Sùn was born in Choo-p'àng, and he removed to Hoō-hāy. See the 下孟 Hāy b'èng.

Ch'h'èen 榧 Cheāou ch'h'èen 招榧, the name of a tree.



Ch'heen 蹻 To gambol, to frisk.

Ch'heen 鞦 Ch'hew ch'heen 鞦鞦, p'häh teng  
ch'hew, a swing; to swing. Ch'hew  
ch'heen yēn lok, yēa tim tim  
鞦鞦院落夜沉沉, p'häh teng ch'hew  
tē ēē<sup>ng</sup> lōh, kaou mai<sup>ng</sup> ch'him ch'him, swinging  
the cradle at the side of the hall, till late  
at night.

Ch'heen 燁 The blazing up of a fire. Ch'heen  
che é sin 燁之以薪, hōe  
e lōh tōh yūng ch'hā, in order  
to make it blaze, you must put on firewood.  
See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch'heen 迂 To disperse, to scatter; the same  
as 遷 ch'heen.

Ch'heen 浅 Shallow, not deep. Súy ch'heen  
ch'heen 水浅浅, chúy k'hin  
k'hin, shallow water.

Ch'heen 就 Ch'ew kē ch'heen ē, ēng che, yēw che 就  
其浅矣. 泳之. 游之, ch'ew e áy k'hin  
áy wūy, ēng e, séw e, approaching the shallow  
parts of the stream, you may wade through, or  
swim across them. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'heen 幘 A broken carriage; the lining of  
a carriage.

Ch'heen 闡 To open, to display, to enlarge.

Ch'heen 拙 A slow buffalo.

Ch'heen 笈 A vessel made of bamboo, for  
holding fruits and flowers.

Ch'heen 棧 A vessel, similar to the above,  
made of wood.

Ch'heen 殫 To exhaust, to complete. K'ung  
lēen bok ch'heen 窮年莫殫,  
ch'wui<sup>ng</sup> nēc<sup>ng</sup> bēy swāh, for whole  
years it would not be completed.

Ch'heen 倩 Handsome; a pretty, smiling, ap-  
pearance; to hire and employ  
people; a son-in-law.

K'hāou ch'heāou ch'heen héy 巧笑倩兮,  
k'hā ch'hēā ch'heen héy, a pleasing smile, with  
handsome dimples. See the 衛風 Wōēy  
hong.

Ch'heen 暫 Ch'ēm kōō soō lēng wāt ch'heen 暫雇使  
令曰倩, ch'ēm sé kōō, kap sāt yūng lāng,  
kōng k'ōō ch'hē<sup>ng</sup>, to hire people for a short  
time, and to order and employ them, is  
called ch'heen.

Ch'heen 傴 A tall person.

Ch'heen 僭 The luxuriant appearance of grass  
and herbs; also, new and bright.

Ch'heen 茜 The name of a plant, used as a  
red dye.

Ch'heen 刊 To cut, to slice.

Ch'heen 綬 Slow, obstructed.

Ch'heen 讓 Read j'ēang: to yield, to give  
preference to, to disclaim one's  
right to.

Lēng é léy j'ēang, wūy kok hoē hó yéw.  
能以禮讓. 爲國乎何有, ēy  
ch'ēāou léy soē sōo ch'heen, l'āou lé kok wōō

s<sup>n</sup>a me<sup>n</sup>h ōk, he that knows how to yield according to propriety, what difficulty would he find in managing the country. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'heên 諛 Good words, flattery, artful discourse.

幸 Ch'hee<sup>ng</sup> 鮮 Read sēen: new, — fresh, as meat, not stale or stinking. Sēen gē 鮮魚, ch'hee<sup>ng</sup> hé, fresh fish. Wáy kwun yūng. sēen 惟君用鮮, tók jūn kwun yāng ch'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy me<sup>n</sup>h, the prince especially must have fresh food. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch'hee<sup>ng</sup> 擗 Read ch'heên: to stick in.

青 淺 Read ch'heên: a light blue colour, approaching to a grey. Song léy yūng soe poé choo ch'heên 喪禮用疏布緇淺, se<sup>ng</sup> hà áy léy yūng ch'hoe poé oe ch'he<sup>ng</sup>, in funeral rites use coarse cloth, of a dark grey colour. See the 儀禮 Gé léy.

妻 Ch'hee<sup>ng</sup> 刺 Read ch'hè: to pierce, to perforate, to draw thread through a needle.

去 棧 Read sek: a carpenter's pencil. Bók sek 木棧, bák ch'he<sup>ng</sup>, an instrument used by carpenters, for marking the length of any thing.

夫 Ch'hee<sup>ng</sup> 職 Ch'he<sup>ng</sup> ch'he<sup>ng</sup> í, 職職啼, to sob and weep.

夫 Ch'heep 妾 Vulg. sèy é: a concubine. Yit ch'hey yit ch'heep 一妻一妾, chít áy bóe chít áy sèy é, one wife and one concubine.

Maé ch'heep, put te ké sèng, chek pok che 買妾不知其姓則卜之, béy sèy é, á<sup>m</sup> chae é dy sai<sup>ng</sup>, chek pok e, in buying a concubine, if you do not know her family name, then cast lots for it.

Ch'heep 竊 To steal, to pilfer. Ch'heep hūn 竊聞, 'phaou t'hè<sup>n</sup>a, to hear by stealth.

Yáng-h'ò ch'heep pó gèuk tǎe kéung 陽貨竊竇玉大弓, Yáng-hò 'phaou t'háyh pó gèuk twǎ kéung, Yáng-hò stole away the precious gem, and the large bow.

Ch'heep 侏 A little man, a dwarf.

夫 切 To cut, to slice; to urge, to be urgent with; earnest, true, real.

Put kám pek ch'hèet yéá 不敢偪切也, á<sup>m</sup> k<sup>n</sup>á pek ch'hèet, not daring to urge or constrain.

Béng kwun put oé ch'hèet k'hak che gán 明君不惡切慤之言, béng áy jín kwun bó wán ch'hèet k'hak áy wá, an intelligent prince does not dislike true and faithful words.

Ch'hèet hūn jé kīn soō 切問而近思, kīn ch'hèet moo<sup>ng</sup> jé kīn sēō<sup>ng</sup>, earnestly enquiring, and narrowly considering.

Ch'hèet yaou 切要, important. Ch'hèet ch'hèet 切切, earnest.

天 Ch'hèet 跣 Read lēem: to walk slipshod.

夫 Ch'hek 側 At the side, sidelong; to overturn; rebellious. Bin-choó sē ch'hek, gīn gīn jé yéá 閔子侍側閔閔如也, Bin-choó- k'hèá tē sīn

pec<sup>25</sup>, hó wai áy yoo<sup>25</sup>, Bin-choó waited at his side, harmonious and delighted.

Soó hwán ch'hek choó choó an 使反側子自安, sat hwán twán áy kē<sup>24</sup> ka lē an, make the rebellious people become tranquil.

Ch'hek

拆

To open, to burst, as seeds and flowers, when vegetating. Lúy

é chok, jē pek kó chíhó bók, kae kap ch'hek 雷雨作而百菓草木皆甲拆, lúy kwá hoē chíh, jē pūyh hāng kōty ché ch'haún bak, chò pōo p'hwá k'hak, when the thunder and rain prevail, then the various fruits, plants, and trees, burst from their seeds.

Ch'hek

搥

To beat, to knock.

Ch'hek

測

To search, to examine. Ch'hek toō 測度, to fathom, to comprehend.

Yim yáng put ch'hek che wáy sín 陰陽不測之謂神, yim yáng áy bēy ch'hek áy, wáy kóng kēò sín, that which is unsearchable in the operations of nature is called 'divine.' See the 易經 Yzák keng.

Ch'hek

惻

Grieved, affected. Ch'hek yin che

sím, jín che twan yēá 惻隱之心. 仁之端也, ch'hek yin áy sím kw<sup>24</sup>, jín áy twan yēá, the feeling of compassion is the principle of benevolence. See the 上孟 Sēang tēng.

Ch'hek

尺

A foot measure. Ch'hún ch'hek 寸尺, ch'hún ch'kōöh, inches and feet.

Yit sé wáy hwun, sip hwun wáy ch'hún, sip ch'hún wáy ch'hek 一黍爲分. 十分爲寸. 十寸爲尺, chíh tēp sūyh á chò hwun, chap hwun chò ch'hún, chap ch'hún chò ch'hōöh, a grain of corn is a division, ten divisions are an inch, ten inches are a foot.

Ch'hek tōy bók hwuy. kē yéw yēá 尺地莫非其有也, chíh ch'hōöh tōy bó ú<sup>m</sup> sē e áy, there is not a foot of ground, but what belongs to him. See 孟子 Bēng-chóo.

Ch'hek

席

Few, great, to fill, to drive away; distant; to roof a house.

Ch'hek

感

Grieved, pained, sorrowful; an excess of feeling. Ke song ae ch'hek 居喪哀感, k'hēá se<sup>25</sup> hē ae ch'hám t'hònz ch'hek, being in mourning, a person should be sorrowful and affected.

Ch'hek

刺

To pierce, to perforate.

Ch'hek

冊

A book. T'hók ch'hek 讀冊, ch'hak ch'hūyh, to read books. A plank or board for writing, used before the invention of paper.

Chwán soo pó sía che ch'hek 全師保勝之冊, chwán pong soo. pó k'háh yē<sup>24</sup> áy ch'hūyh, the record of an undiminished army, and complete victory.

Ch'hek

侵

The appearance of little children walking.

Ch'hek

赤

Red; also, empty, waste, naked. Ch'hek bēen 赤面, ch'hēáh bēn, a red face.

Ch'hek tōy ch'hēen lé 赤地千里, ch'hōöh tōy chō<sup>24</sup> á ch'heng lé, waste ground to the distance of a thousand lé. Ch'hek k'ák 赤腳, ch'hōöh k'ha, bare-foot.

Ch'hek

戚

A hatchet; also, near, nearly related; sorrowful. A surname.

Pin kēung, chek hoó boé put choó, hoó kwúy, chek ch'hín ch'hek wúy kē 貧窮. 則父母不子. 富貴. 則親戚畏懼, sōng hēung, chek pūy boé ú<sup>m</sup> lāh lán chò kō<sup>24</sup>, pòo kwúy, chek ch'hín ch'hek kē<sup>24</sup> a lán.

when poor, our very parents will not acknowledge us for their children; and when rich, our nearest relatives will be afraid of us.

Ch'hek 策 A plan, a scheme; a book, a record; a whip, to whip. *Boô kèy ch'hek k'hó se 無計策可施, bó kèy ch'hek t'hang se, having no plan to adopt; unable to suggest a scheme.*

Bân Boô che chêng, poê chaē hong ch'hek 文武之政. 布在方策, *Bân-ông Bôô-ông áy chêng soô, poê tē hong ch'hek, the government of Bân-ông and Boô-ông is contained in the historical records. See the 中庸 Tëung yeung.*

Ch'hek ke má 策其馬, *but e áy béy, he whipped his horse. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.*

Ch'hek 剌 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hek 彳 A small step; to walk slowly.

Ch'hek 圻 To break, to burst. *Koe hêng kap ch'hek 勾萌甲圻, kadu bêng gáy khak p'hvá, when vegetation commences, the seeds burst.*

Ch'hek 耜 An agricultural instrument.

Ch'hek 塢 The noise made by birds.

Ch'hek 棘 Bad rice.

天

Ch'hek 趄 Not advancing; to make no progress.

Ch'hek 撼 To rub, to sift; also, to fall as a leaf.

幸 Ch'heng 清 Pure, clear, clean. *Gwat ch'heng t'héet téy 月清徹底, gōēyh ch'heng kadu téy, the moon is clear, through and through.*

Hông hó sam ch'héen lēn, yit tēng ch'heng 黃河三千年. 一澄清, *Wut<sup>ng</sup> hó s'a ch'heng ne<sup>ng</sup>, chū áy tēng ch'heng, the Yellow river becomes still and clear once in three thousand years.*

Ch'heng 僂 Lēng ch'heng 僂僂, to walk lame, to walk as if one were drunk.

Ch'heng 稱 To call, to name, to praise. *Ch'heng hoe 稱呼, to praise. Kè put ch'heng kē lek, ch'heng kē tek*

yéu 驥不稱其力. 稱其德也, *hó báy ū<sup>m</sup> saē ch'heng hoe e áy lát, ch'heng hoe e áy tek, a good horse must be praised, not according to its strength, but according to its good qualities. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.*

Ch'heng 青 Vulg. *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*: azure; light blue. *Ch'heng sek 青色, ch'haing sek, an azure colour. Ch'heng thae 青苔, ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> t'hé, green moss. Also written 青 Ch'heng.*

Ch'heng 圉 A privy, a necessary.

Ch'heng 檉 A kind of willow, growing by the side of rivers, of a reddish colour.

Ch'heng 鯖 The name of a fish, of a light green colour.

Ch'heng 塹 Vulg. *t'han*: a kind of cockle. *Bân jin é tēn chēung che, wūy ch'heng tēn 閩人以田種*

之謂蝗田, *Bán sai<sup>75</sup> áy lán<sup>75</sup> tē ch'han ch'he e, kóng kēō t'han tē<sup>74</sup>*, the people of Hok-k'een province feed them in fields, which they call cockle pits. See the 正字通 *Chē<sup>74</sup> à jē t'hong*.

Ch'heng 頰 A reddish colour.

Ch'heng 錫 To give, to present.

Ch'heng 菁 The name of a creeping plant. Hwan ch'heng 番菁, *hwan ch'hai<sup>75</sup>*, indigo.

Ch'heng 請 To invite, to ask, to beg, to greet. *Ch'héng jín sít chéw 請人食酒, ch'he<sup>74</sup> á lán<sup>74</sup> chéah chéw*, to invite people to drink wine. *Ch'héng chō 請坐, ch'he<sup>74</sup> á chéy*, pray sit down.

*Gé hong jín ch'héng hēn 儀封人請見, Gé hong jín ch'he<sup>74</sup> á bōyā kē<sup>75</sup>*, the inspector of Gé begged to see (Confucius.)

*Kwun ch'héng tók é soo jō chēá 君請擇於斯二者, kwun lé ch'he<sup>74</sup> á kán t'án tē chéy nō hāng*, I beseech your highness to choose between these two. See the 上孟 *Sēang hēng*.

Ch'héng 筃 A duster. *Ch'héng tok 筃棹, ch'heng tōh*, to dust the table.

Ch'héng 俛 Bēng ch'héng 爾俛, to miss the way.

Ch'héng 搨 To rub: used for 倩 *Ch'héng, to hire*.

Ch'héng 秤 To weigh, to regulate the weight of any thing; a pair of scales. *Guó sim jē ch'héng, put léng*

*wāy jín tēy gōng 我心如秤, 不能爲人低昂, gwá áy sim ch'hín chēō<sup>75</sup> ch'hín, bēy yin wāy léng ch'hōng kay kwán*, my mind is like a pair of scales, which are not to be elevated or depressed for any man.

Ch'héng 襯 Clothes worn underneath, an inner dress; to assist. *Ch'héng gé 襯儀, to accord with propriety*.

Ch'héng 贖 A sacrifice; also, money.

Ch'héng 稱 *Vulg. ch'hín: to weigh, to find out the weight of any thing. Séy é ch'héng but, jē te kē k'heng téung chēá yōá 所以稱物而知其輕重者也, séy é ch'hín meō<sup>74</sup>, jō chae e áy k'hín t'ang yēá*, that by which we weigh things, in order to ascertain whether they are light or heavy.

Ch'héng 擤 *Ch'héng pít 擤鼻, ch'héng p'he<sup>75</sup>*, to blow the nose.

Ch'héng 復 *Ch'héng ch'héng 復復, to run away, to run incessantly. Ch'héng ch'héng jō ch'hoó 復復如此, ch'héng ch'héng an nēy*, merely thus; always so, invariably the same.

Ch'héng 賁 Unsaleable, that cannot be disposed of.

Ch'héng 清 *Ch'héng lēang 清涼, ch'ew ch'hín, cool. Hwán wāy jū choó che léy, tong wun jē hāy ch'héng 凡爲人子之禮, 冬温而夏清, hwán chō lán<sup>74</sup> kē<sup>74</sup> á áy léy, tōh tang t'he<sup>75</sup> hoē pāy bōē sō, jē hāy t'he<sup>75</sup> hoē e ch'hín*, the duty of all children is, in the winter (to keep their parents) warm, and in the summer, cool.

Ch'hèng 倩 Vulg. *ch'hè<sup>na</sup>*: to hire, to employ as a labourer. Ch'hèng jîn chò kong 倩人做工, *ch'hè<sup>na</sup>* lánng chò kang kwày, to hire people to work.

Ch'hèng 銃 Read *ch'hèung*: a cannon, a great gun. K'hae ch'hèng t'á jîn 開銃打人, *k'hwuy ch'hèng p'háh* lánng, to fire a gun and shoot people.

奉 榕 Read *yung*: the name of a tree, which first shoots up as a creeper, and afterwards becomes a very large tree; the Indian fig tree, or banyan tree,—very common in the provinces of Hok-kèen and Kóng-tong, but is never found north of the river 浙 Ch'èet, in the province of Ch'èet-kang.

Ch'hèng 松 Sēung pek 松栢, *ch'hèng p'ūyh*, a cedar or fir tree. Jé sēung pek che yéw sim, kwàn soò sê, jé put kaé k'ho ék yéep 如松栢之有心. 貫四時而不改柯易葉, *ch'hín ch'è<sup>ng</sup> ch'hèng p'ūyh áy woó sim*, *ch'hadu sè sè jé bó káy ke w'á h'èoh*, with a mind like the evergreen fir, which passes through the four seasons, without altering its branches or changing its leaves. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Ch'hèng 儻 Ch'hèng hoó 儻父, an expression of respect.

Ch'hèng 剝 To pierce, to stick in; any thing with which to pierce a hole.

丟

Ch'hèng 盞 A vessel for holding salt.

Ch'hèng 筭 An implement used in breeding silk-worms.

Ch'hèng 穿 Read *ch'hwàn*: to put on, to wear. Ch'hwàn sam 穿衫, *ch'hèng s'á*, to put on clothes. Ch'hwàn b'èet 穿襪, *ch'hèng b'èykh*, to wear stockings.

奉

Ch'hèng 倉 Read *ch'hong*: to collect, to store up; a place for gathering, a granary.

Naé chek naé ch'hong 乃責乃倉, *woó áy chek*, *woó áy ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>*, some was collected, and some was stored by.

Ch'hong lín hoó k'hoé 倉廩府庫, *ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>* úm hoó k'hoé, a granary and treasury.

Ch'hong chut 倉卒, not hurried.

Ch'hèng 艙 Read *ch'hong*: the hold of a ship. K'hae ch'hong 開艙, *k'hwuy ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>*, to open the hold. Ch'hwàn ch'hong 船艙, *ch'hán ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>*, a ship's hold.

Ch'hèng 瘡 Pán ch'hong 板瘡, *pán ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>*, an ulcer, a sore.

丟

Ch'hèng 滄 Ch'hóng choé 滄走, *ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>* ch'áu, to run away.

奉

Ch'hèng 床 Read *ch'hong*: a bed stead. B'èen ch'hong 眠床, *b'én ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>*, a sleeping place.

Sùn ch'ae ch'hong k'hím 舜在床琴, *Sùn twā lē ch'hè<sup>ng</sup> tw'á k'hím*, Sùn was sitting on the bed-stead, playing the guitar. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'h'èo 哨 哨口, *ch'h'èo ch'h'uy*, a sharp mouth, clever at speaking.

Ch'h'èo 鶻 鶻鷄, *ch'h'èo key*, a game cock.

**霄** Yín-seäou 雲霄, Wán-ch'heò, the name of a district, in the province of Hok-k'een 福建, in the department of 漳州 Ch'ang-chew, and near the borders of 漳浦 Ch'eo<sup>ng</sup>-p'hoé. Also, up in the clouds.

去

**笑** Read ch'heäou: to laugh. H<sup>no</sup> ch'heäou 好笑, hó ch'heò, laughable.

Yit k'héy ch'hé, jé l'ng jín ch'heäou 一啟齒而令人笑, chí áy k'hwuy ch'hüy k'hé, jé kè l'ng ch'heò, when once you show your teeth, you give occasion to others to laugh.

平

**蟯** Read jéäou. Kang jéäou 江蟯, ka ch'heò, a small insect; a small shell fish.

夫

**尺** Read ch'hek: a foot measure. Yit ch'hek 一尺, chí ch'heòh, one foot.

Ch'hùn yéw séy twáa, ch'hek yéw séy téang 寸有所短. 尺有所長, chí ch'hùn wóo séy k'hák téy, chí ch'heòh wóo séy k'hák té<sup>ng</sup>, an inch is too short, and a foot is too long.

**啖** The eating of a duck or goose.

**蛛** A reddish kind of insect: a hairy caterpillar.

天

**席** Read sek: a mat, for sitting or sleeping on; used also for a table, because the ancients ate their meals off mats spread upon the ground.

Guó sim hwuy sek, put k'hó kwán yéa 我心匪席. 不可捲也, gwán áy sim

kw'a u<sup>m</sup> sé ch'heòh, béy t'hang hoé l'ng kwui<sup>ng</sup>, our hearts are not like mats, they cannot be rolled up at pleasure. Sék kwán t'heen h'ay 席卷天下, ch'heòh kwui<sup>ng</sup> t'hec<sup>ng</sup> áy, he got possession of the empire, like the rolling up of a mat; i. e. rapidly.

幸

**菖** Read ch'héang: a water plant, a kind of sedge. Ch'héang poé 菖蒲, ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> poé, the hanging sword plant.

Ch'heong

**猖** Ch'heo<sup>ng</sup> mó sín 猖摩神, a furious kind of madness. Ch'héang k'óng 猖狂, ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> k'óng, rude, boisterous.

Ch'heong

**鯧** Read ch'héang: a pomfret fish.

Ch'heong

**鎗** Read ch'héang: a spear. Put yung téang ch'héang chó t'heen chóo, chí se hwat lut té t'haé péng 不用長鎗佐天子. 只施法律致太平, a<sup>m</sup> yung té<sup>ng</sup> ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> hoé ch'án h'óng. téy, chí se hwat lut té k'áu t'haé péng, there is no need of using a long spear to assist the emperor; but it is only necessary to publish good laws, in order to to promote universal tranquillity.

青

**搶** Read ch'héang: to snatch, to take by force, to plunder. Ch'héang twat ch'at but 搶奪財物, ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> t'nyh ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> me<sup>ng</sup> h, to plunder and take money and goods.

Ch'heong

**廠** Read ch'héang: an open shed, without walls.

去

**唱** Read ch'héang: to sing. Ch'héang k'heuk 唱曲, ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> k'hek, to sing songs.

Boô twan jê ch'hëäng 無端而唱, bó  
s'a soô jê ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> khek, to sing without  
any reason.

平

Ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> 薔 Ch'hëäng bê hwa 薔薇花,  
ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> bê hwa, a rose.

Ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> 牆 Read ch'hëäng: a wall. Ch'hëäng  
p'hek 牆壁, ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> p'êh, a  
wall of a house.

Chün é téaou ch'hëäng 峻宇雕牆,  
kwán kwán áy ch'hö, téaou k'hek áy ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup>,  
a high house, and sculptured walls. See the  
尚書 S'ê<sup>ng</sup> se.

Ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> 颺 Read yáng: to winnow. Yáng  
ch'heuk 颺粟, ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> ch'hek,  
to winnow corn.

Pò che yáng che, k'hong pé chaê ch'êen  
簸之颺之糠粃在前, pwà e,  
ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> e, k'he<sup>ng</sup> pé t'ê hâu ch'êng, sifting  
it and winnowing it, the husks and chaff  
will all fly before you.

聿

Ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> 匠 Read ch'hëäng: a mechanic. Boô  
ch'hëäng êk j'ên 巫匠亦  
然, sae kong bak ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> y'êá  
sè an n'ey, "conjurers and carpenters are also  
thus;"—the former profiting by people's  
living, and the latter living by people's dying,  
in having to make coffins for them.

Ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> 傭 Read yung: to hire, to let one's  
services, to engage in service.  
Tóng-koê soô k'hé, Hây-hok  
p'ên s'êng, w'ý y'êá kay yung 黨鋼事  
起夏馥變姓爲治家傭, Tóng-  
koê áy soô k'hé, Hây-hok w'á sai<sup>ng</sup>, k'hé chò  
p'háh t'h'êeh kay áy ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup>, when the troubles  
of Tóng-koê commenced, Hay-hok changed  
his surname, and hired himself into the  
family of a blacksmith.

Ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> 象 Read s'äng: an elephant. K'he  
hoé pá soo s'äng, jé wán che,  
t'h'ên hây taô wat 驅虎豹  
犀象而遠之天下大悅, kw'a  
hoé pá sae ch'êö<sup>ng</sup>, jé hoé e hwa<sup>ng</sup>, t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy  
ch'êw twá hu'a k'ê, driving away tigers and  
leopards, lions and elephants, and removing  
them to a distance, the whole empire was  
greatly delighted. See the 上孟 S'äng-b'êng.

Ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> 汲 Read k'hip: to draw up. K'hip  
súy 汲水, ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> chúy, to  
draw water.  
K'ng twán ch'êá, put k'hó é k'hip ch'him  
綆短者不可以汲深, s'ih téy, bó  
t'hang ch'hëö<sup>ng</sup> ch'him chúy, when the rope  
is short, we cannot draw water from a deep  
place. Said by 莊子 Chong-ch'ou.

夫 夫 Ch'hëük 浞 浞 Hân-ch'hëük 寒浞, a man's  
name, who lived under the Hây  
dynasty.

Ch'hëük 促 Near, close, short. Pek ch'hëük  
迫促, to urge, to hasten.

Ch'hëük 齟 The teeth too near together. Ak  
ch'hëük 齟齬, urgent; also,  
an instrument for marking a hole  
in a door.

Ch'hëük 莘 Grass growing in luxuriance; a  
bushy appearance.

Ch'hëük 仵 Grieved, sorrowful.

Ch'hëük 偻 Ch'hëük p'öey 偻佩, j'êh p'öey,  
not straightened, not stretched  
out.

Ch'hëük 孑 A small step. The two characters  
Ch'hek 彳 and Ch'hëük 亅,  
both signifying a small step,



when put together form the character 行 Hêng, to walk.

Ch'hëuk

直 直

Stretching up, high, elevated, rising straight up. Ch'heng san têng tēp, put te ch'hëuk tēy yéw ké to 青山重疊. 不知 壘地有幾多, ch'heng sw<sup>n</sup> a tēng tēp, ō<sup>m</sup> chae ch'hëuk tēy wō twā chēy, the green hills piled one upon another, I do not know hōw much elevated from the earth.

Ch'hëuk

蹴 蹴

To tread on, to trample under foot. Ch'hëuk jé jé é che, k'hit jin put sēak yēa 蹴爾而與之. 乞人不屑也, ch'at meē<sup>n</sup> jé hoē lāng, lēn k'hit chēak. 王 k'hw<sup>n</sup> à ch'heng k'hè sē<sup>n</sup>, if you trample on a thing, and then give it to any one, even a beggar will not consider it clean. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ch'hëuk

觸 觸

Gān-ch'hëuk 顏觸, the name of a man, who lived in the time of the 戰國 Chēn kok, B. C. 250.

Ch'hëuk

蹙 蹙

To kick, to touch with the foot, to step over.

Ch'hëuk

捉 捉

Vulg. 捉 to seize, to apprehend, to catch, to take in the hand. Tok sūy lēng pēn hēng bān se, hwā éng toé hēng. ch'hëuk ná Chó-ch'hó. 卓遂令 徧行 文書. 畫影 圖形. 捉拿 曹操, Tōh sūy ch'huí lōng pēn kē<sup>n</sup> á bān se, wā yē<sup>n</sup> á toé yē<sup>n</sup>, k'hé lēak Chó-ch'hó, Tōh immediately gave orders for circulating hand-bills in all directions, describing the form and appearance of the man, in order to apprehend Chó-ch'hó. See the 三國 Sam kok.

Ch'hëuk

觸 觸

To run against, to offend, to gore (as a bull). Seng sin put sēang ch'hëuk 星辰不相觸,

ch'hai<sup>n</sup> sin bó sēo hwan tēh, the stars do not run against one another.

Ch'hëuk sēng sēang noē 觸聖上怒, hwān tēh sēng sēang dy noē, to excite his majesty's displeasure.

Guēw ch'hëuk jin 牛觸人, god tak tēh lāng, an ox gores people.

Ch'hëuk

顙 顙

To knit the brows, to draw up the forehead into wrinkles. Ké chit séw, ch'hëuk at, jé sēang kó 舉疾首 顙額. 而相告, chò póo l'haou kak l'hē<sup>n</sup> á, p'hè<sup>n</sup> l'haou gnēāou gnēāou, jé taē kāy sēo kóng, they all began to feel their heads ache, and knitting their brows, they addressed each other. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hëuk

數 數

Narrow, small, applied to the meshes of a net. Ch'hëuk koé put jip wao té, gé pēt put k'hó sin sit yēa 數罟不入污池. 魚鼈不可勝食也, tai bat dy bāng bó jip té wao té, chēw kē pēh bó l'hang lēāou chēh, if you do not allow a net with close meshes to enter the pools, the fish and tortoises, for consumption will be inexhaustible. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hëuk

膾 膾

The fat part of a wolf's breast.

Ch'hëuk

蹙 蹙

To urge, to constrain, to distress, to hasten; near.

Ch'hëuk

閔 閔

Many. Ch'hëuk 阿闍, a name of Budha.

Ch'hëuk

踈 踈

Careful, a careful appearance.

Ch'hèuk 諛 To speak quickly.

Ch'hèuk 唎 To seek for by flattery, to seek for by adulation.

Ch'hèuk 頎 Gak-ch'hèuk 樂頎, the name of a man, who lived in the time of Confucius.

Ch'hèuk 齟 The teeth meeting each other, wry teeth.

Ch'hèuk 尺 Vulg. ch'hèh: a foot measure; also read Ch'hek, which see.

Ch'hèuk 天 搥 To rub, to rub out; to brush, to dust.

Ch'hèung 幸 充 To extend, to fill up, to carry out to the utmost, to stop up: a surname. Also written 克

Ch'hèung kwun che padu 充君之庖, ch'hèung mw'á jin kwun áy padu, to fill the prince's cook-house. See the 禮記 Léy kè. Yew jé ch'hèung jé 褻如充耳, l'hó ch'héw wui'ng l'hat hē k'hang, to take one's sleeve and stop one's ears. See the 國風 Kok hong.

K'hok jé ch'hèung che 擴而充之, kóng k'huéh jé ch'hèung mw'á e, to extend and carry it out to the utmost. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hèung 恍 The heart moved, the mind affected.

Ch'hèung 琠 A gem worn as an ear-ring.

Ch'hèung 冲 To move, to agitate; to fly up; also, deep and empty. Sat k'hè ch'hèung t'hēn 殺氣冲天, t'haé l'ng áy k'hè ch'hèung kaou t'he'ng, the murderous spirit mounted up to the very heavens.

Ch'hèung 冲 Young, small; the noise made in perforating ice. Soo é ch'hèung jin 昇予冲人, soo gwá scaou l'ēn l'ng, to me a young man.

Ch'hèung 种 Small, young; also, a surname.

Ch'hèung 傭 Even, equal, just. Hō t'hēn put ch'hèung, kàng ch'hoé k'hèuk hēung 昊天不傭. 降此鞠酗, tw' t'heo'ng á' m' pot'ng, kàng chéy léy á' m' hó, "the great heavens are unjust, in sending down these calamities?"—an impatient complaint of the dealings of providence.

Ch'hèung 僮 The same as 憧 Ch'hèung; an unsettled state of mind.

Ch'hèung 從 Unconstrained, easy, unforced. Put bēn jé t'àng, put soo jé tek, ch'hèung yung t'èung tō, sèng jin yéa, 不勉而中. 不思而得. 從容中道. 聖人也, bó bēn hēang jé t'èung, á' m' sáé s'ō'ng jé t'it t'ēh, ch'hèung yung lē tang e'ng. Áy tō lé, chéy chéw sē sèng jin yéa, without effort to hit upon the centre, without much thought to obtain any thing, and spontaneously to follow the due medium, is what a sage alone can attain to. See the 中庸 T'ung yung.

Ch'hèung 衝 To withstand, to oppose, to come across, to rush abruptly. Ch'hèung hēng bān lē 衝橫

萬里, *ch'heüng hu<sup>2</sup> a bân lé*, spread across to the extent of ten thousand lé.

Ch'heüng, *tut 衝突*, to rush abruptly.

Ch'heüng **蕤** The name of a plant.

Ch'heüng **忡** To be sad and sorrowful:

去 Ch'heüng **縱** Slowly, leisurely, to allow; to give loose to, to give way to; although, even, if.

Ch'heüng *paē léy, yōuk paē toē 縱敗禮*. 欲敗度, loose conduct injures propriety, lustful desires tend to the breach of the laws.

*Kám yéw jē sim hoē! ch'heüng yéw, kéung ké löē, bok kéung ké goēy 敢有二心乎. 縱有. 共其內. 莫共其外.* *chac k'á wōō nò áy sūn kw'á!* *ch'heüng wōō, éng kap láē bīn áy lāng, bó. kap gwá bīn áy lāng, how dare we encourage a double heart! and even if we did, it should be with those at home, and never with those abroad.*

Ch'heüng **銃** Vulg. *ch'hèng*: a cannon, a great gun.

Ch'heüng **駁** To come without being invited.

Ch'heüng **僞** Awry, not straight, incorrect.

去 Ch'heüng **穿** Vulg. *ch'hèng*: to put on, to wear. Ch'heüng *sam 穿衫*, *ch'hèng s'á*, to put on clothes.

*Yéw e put ch'heüng, yéw séang put ch'èak, ch'hoé che wūy lán jín 有衣不穿. 有*

裳不着. 此之謂赧人, *wōō s'á ū<sup>2</sup> ch'hèng, wōō jín ch'è<sup>2</sup> ū<sup>2</sup> ch'èak yung, ch'èy sè kōng séou léy áy lāng*, one who has clothes and does not wear them, who has apparel and does not make use of it,—this is what is called a shameful fellow.

幸

Ch'heü **秋** The autumn, harvest, ripe. A surname. *Ch'huo, hāy, ch'hew, tong 春夏秋冬*, *ch'huo, hāy, ch'hew, tang*, spring, summer, autumn, winter. Ch'heü *hō che wāt 秋毫之末*, *ch'hew hō áy bōēy*, "the end of an autumn's down;" i. e. a very insignificant thing.

Ch'heü **楸** The name of a tree, whose leaf falls in the early part of autumn.

Ch'heü **湫** The name of a river.

Ch'heü **鞦** Ch'heü *ch'hēn 鞦鞞*, a swing, a cradle.

Ch'heü **鶯** The name of a bird.

Ch'heü **鮎** The name of a mud fish.

Ch'heü **魷** The name of a fish, several thousand lé in length which is said to dwell in caverns at the bottom of the sea, when it enters these caverns, the tide rises, and when it comes out, the tide falls again:—this is the way in which the Chinese account for the tides.

Ch'heü **揪** To turn round with the hand; to twist any thing and make it small.

Ch'hew **鬚** Read sè: a beard. K'hoé se 口  
鬚, ch'hay ch'hew, the beard  
about the mouth.

Gō ch'hán bē, hē jēem se 卧蠶眉. 美  
髯鬚, gō ch'hán ay bak baē, bē jēem ay  
ch'hay ch'hew, eye-brows like sleeping silk-  
worms, and a beautiful flowing beard. See  
the 三國 Sam kok.

Ch'hew **鑰** Só ch'hew 鎖鑰, the spring of  
a lock.

羞

Ch'hew **俞** A surname.

Ch'hew **醜** Vulg. k'hēep sē: ugly, ill-favour-  
ed. Ch'hew loē 醜陋, ugliness.

Ch'hew hoō put bēen kēen kong koe 醜  
婦不免見公姑, k'hak k'hēep se ay cha  
boē bēy, bēen tīt kēē<sup>75</sup> twā kay kw<sup>7a</sup>, though  
a woman be ever so ugly, she cannot avoid  
seeing her father and mother-in-law.

Ch'hew **手** Read séw: a hand. Séw kēak  
手脚, k'ha ch'hew, hands and  
feet.

Chó séw chip yēak, yēw séw pēng tēk 左手  
執籥. 右手秉簞, lé ch'hew kēh yēak,  
chē<sup>7a</sup> ch'hew gīm p'hin, in the left hand he  
held a pipe, and in the right hand, a flute.  
Yāw séw h<sup>7a</sup> hàn che jīn 游手好閒  
之人, yēw ch'hew sō tēng ay lāng, a wan-  
dering hand, and a fellow fond of leisure;—  
said of those who have no certain employ-  
ment.

Ch'hew **首** Read séw: the head. Séw sek  
首飾, ch'hew sek, ornaments  
for the head, such as hair-pins,  
bodkins, &c.

Ch'hew **贖** Read sūik: to redeem a pledge,  
to redeem any thing out of  
pawn.

E' kong sūik chōey 以功贖罪, t'ho  
kong ch'hew chōey, to practise meritorious  
things in order to make up for one's faults.

妻

Ch'hew **儻** To bear a burden, to sustain any  
thing.

Ch'hew **臭** Vulg. ch'hāu: stinking, putrid;  
also read hēw. Jē oē ok ch'ew  
如惡惡臭, ch'hin chē<sup>75</sup>  
wān p'ha<sup>75</sup> ch'hāu, like the being disgust-  
ed with a bad smell. See the 大學 Taē hak.

Ch'hew **甃** To build up a wall, to raise a  
parapet. Chéng ch'hew bóo kēw  
井甃無咎, chāi<sup>75</sup> k'hēh  
k'hāh kwān, bō ū<sup>m</sup> hó, if the well were built  
higher, it would be no harm.

Ch'hew **倏** Ch'hew ch'haē 倏保, to receive  
any one in a polite manner.  
Put yaōu é che ch'hew ch'haē  
不要以之倏保, bō böyh kap e ch'hew  
ch'haē, to refuse proper attention to any one.

誨

Ch'hew **訓** Read séw: to answer politely, to  
return a compliment. Pé sēang  
jīn chēa, lán wūy séw tūy 彼  
上人者. 難為訓對, hūit léy sē twū  
lāng, ūh kap e ch'hew tūy, with those great  
people, it is difficult to converse and pay  
compliments.

樹

Ch'hew **樹** Read sē: a tree. Sē bok 樹木,  
ch'hew bak, timber. Wūy pok  
ch'hun t'hēen sē, Kang tong jīt  
bōē yīn 渭北春天樹. 江東日  
暮雲, tē Wūy pak lé chō ch'hun t'hē<sup>75</sup> ay  
ch'hew, tē Kang tang gwā chō jīt ām ay kwān,  
on the north of the river Wūy you are as

不木言 nī, uāi

a tree in the spring season, whilst I on the east of the Kang stream am as the clouds around the setting sun. Said by one poet, of another.

Ch'hēw

楊

Yāng boēy 楊梅, ch'hēw ūm, a kind of plum.

幸

Ch'hey

妻

Vulg. boē: a wife. Hoo ch'hey 夫妻, ang pōē, husband and wife.

Soō jē kwuy ch'hey, tāē peng bē p'hwàn 士如歸妻, 迨冰未泮, t'hak ch'hāyh lāng ch'hwā tooi'ŋ laē boē, t'hān se'ŋ bōēy yōō'ŋ, the scholar taking home his wife, does it before the ice is melted. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hē ch'hey jē hō, pit kō hoō boē 娶妻如何, 必告父母, ch'hwā hoē tēōh an chow'á, pit tēōh kap pāy boē kōng, in marrying a wife how must we act? we ought certainly first to inform our parents. See the 小雅 Seoāu gnáy.

Ch'hey

萋

Grass growing luxuriantly, exuberant herbage.

Ch'hey

悽

Sorrowful, grieved.

Ch'hey

初

The first, former, early. K'hé ch'hey

起初, the beginning. Thae ch'hey cho sē, bin kao tūn but

太初之時, 民皆沌物, t'hak ch'hey áy sé chok, pāyh sai'ŋ chō pōē lān bōē, at the time of the beginning, the people were generally all blunt and plain. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Ch'hey bēng wat, te put hāou 初命曰, 誅不孝, k'hē t'haou áy bēng tēng kōng, t'hak pū hāou áy lāng, the very first decree was — "put the unfilial to death."

Ch'hey

淒

The wind and rain rising up into a squall.

聲

Ch'héy

批

To thump with the fist.

Ch'héy

紕

The different coloured threads in silk or cloth.

Ch'héy

眦

Gaē ch'héy 睚眦, to look angrily.

Ch'héy

泚

Perspiration; also, clear water. Ké sōng yéw ch'héy 其額有泚, e áy t'haou hēh woō kw'á, on his forehead stood the perspiration. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

去

Ch'hèy

妻

To marry a person, to give a person in marriage to any one. K'hóng-chóó é kē heng che chóó ch'héy che 孔子以其兄之子妻之, K'hóng-chóó t'hó e áy hē'a áy kē'a hoē e chō boē, Confucius took his brother's daughter, and gave her to him in marriage. See the 上論 Sēang lān.

Ch'hèy

糲

Bē ch'hèy 米糲, rice flour.

Ch'hèy

刷

To scrub clean. Téng ch'héy 鼎刷, tē'á ch'héy, the scrapings of the pot.

Ch'hèy

脆

Read ch'ùy: brittle, easily broken.

乖

Ch'hèy

踏

Unable to walk; to drag the feet in walking.

幸

Ch'him

深

Deep. Ch'him boô téy 深無底, a bottomless depth. Jip san wáy

k'héung put ch'him, jip lín wáy k'héung put bit 入山惟恐不深. 入

林惟恐不密, jip sw'a wáy k'na u'm ch'him, jip ná wáy k'na u'm bat, entering the

hills it is only to be feared we cannot go deep enough; and retreating into the woods

we are only apprehensive lest we be not sufficiently concealed; — said by those who

forsake the world and adopt a hermit's life. Kò jín ch'him wán é 過人深遠矣,

k'háh yé'á léng ch'him huwí'ng, surpassing others to a great depth and distance.

Ch'him

祲

A supernatural influence, producing both good and bad effects.

Ch'him

僭

Confused, in disorder.

Ch'him

僣

To advance gradually.

Ch'him

侵

To enter by degrees, to invade, to pare off; calamitous. Gnoé

kok put teng, wáy che tãe ch'him 五穀不登. 謂之大侵, goé kok bó

k'hé laé, kóng k'ò twā ch'him, when the five kinds of grain do not come up, this is called

a great calamity. Tek jín ch'him che 狄人侵之, tek ty

hwan ch'him hwaí é, the northern barbarians invaded him.

寢

Ch'him

寢

To sleep, to rest. Ch'him sit 寢

室, k'hwún keng, a sleeping chamber.

Ch'áé-tèw ch'him 宰予晝寢, Ch'áé-tèw jít t'áou sé k'hwún, Ch'áé-tèw slept in the day

time, (for which Confucius severely reproved him.) See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'him put se 寢不尸, k'hwún bó ch'hin ch'ō'ng sin se, (Confucius) in his sleep, did

not lie stretched out like a corpse. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'him

侵

Small of stature; not inclined to grow tall.

Ch'him

鑿

To engrave wooden blocks for printing.

Ch'him

賖

To game, to play at games of chance.

Ch'him

榿

A kind of cinnamon tree.

Ch'him

蹠

Ch'him k'ek hēng 蹠脚行, ch'him k'ha k'è'á, to walk on tip toe.

去

Ch'him

沁

The name of a river; to fathom the depth of water with any thing; to lade.

Gē chwán suy ch'è k'ín, t'ò sek put kám ch'him 義泉雖至近. 盜索不敢沁,

gē áy chw'á chúy suy ch'è k'ín, ch'hat áy s'ik u'm k'á khè t'hám, the fountain of righteousness

may be ever so near, yet we must not presume to draw from it with a thief's rope.

Ch'him

廩

Yim ch'him, a large house, with deep sets of chambers and courts.

幸

Ch'hin

親

Near, to draw near; near relatives; to hold near and dear. Ch'hin né

k'ín 親愛, to love intimately. Ch'hin k'ín 親近, to approach. Léang ch'hin 兩

親, parents. Ch'hin choú 親自, ch'hin ka t'ò, one's self.

Hin ch'ae loe p'een boé ch'hek, hoé ke ch'hin san yéw wáu ch'hin 貧在路邊無至戚. 富居深山有遠親 *sòng h'èung twā toé p'ee<sup>75</sup>, bó che k'in áy ch'hek p'ò kwíy twā ch'him tw<sup>a</sup> wò h'wíng láé áy ch'hin*, the poor, though dwelling at the road side, have no near relatives to own them; while the rich, though retreating to the deep mountains, have distant relatives coming to seek them.

Ch'hin

**皴** A little rising of the skin, a small blister. Chip pít ch'hènk han, séw wáy ch'hin l'èet 執筆觸寒. 手爲皴裂. *k'èh pít ch'hèuk kwé ch'héw c'èh<sup>a</sup> ch'hin l'èh*, holding the pencil in the cold weather, the hand becomes blistered and chapped.

壽

Ch'hin

**引** To laugh. T'èen ch'h'èen ch'hew yit gân tè s'èang, h'èung noé ch'hin che 田千秋一言致相. 匈奴引之, *t'èen ch'h'èen ch'hew chít k'ò wá, t'è k'òu ch'è ch'è s'èang hoé h'èung noé áy hwan ch'h'èo e*, T'èen-ch'h'èen-ch'hew, on account of one word was promoted to the officer of prime minister, at which the H'èung noé tartars laughed.

妻

Ch'hin

**襯** An inner coffin, a shell.

Ch'hin

**襯** The lining of a garment; also used for ch'hin 親 parents.

Ch'hin

**襯** Clothes worn near the body.

Ch'hin

**灑** Read ch'hèng: cold; ch'hew ch'hin, cool and pleasant.

Ch'hin

**稱**

Read ch'hèng: to weigh, to ascertain the weight of any thing; see ch'hèng.

夫

Ch'hip

**偈**

A multitude of people.

Ch'hip

**集**

Persons collected together.

Ch'hip

**聾**

A sound made by the mouth and tongue.

Ch'hip

**品**

The same as the above; also, many mouths.

Ch'hip

**淅**

The descent of rain, water bubbling up.

Ch'hip

**葺**

Sew. ch'hip 修葺, to repair, and put in order; also to cover a house.

Ch'hip

**楫**

A small oar, a paddle. J'èak ch'èy t'è ch'hwán, j'è ch'ok ch'ew ch'hip 若濟大川. 爾作舟楫, *nā l'èáu twā ch'hwai<sup>75</sup>, t'è ch'ang ch'ò ch'án g'èò*, when I want to cross a great river, you will serve for a paddle.

Ch'hip

**緝**

Connected, joined together, and handed down, without interruption.

Ch'hip

**輯**

United together, harmonious. Hó ch'hip 和輯, agreeing.

Ch'hip

**戢**

To store up, to lay aside; also, to stop, to put a stop to. Ch'è ch'hip kan k'o 載戢干戈, *ch'è k'hè<sup>75</sup> kan k'o*, to lay aside warlike instruments.

Peng yéw h'ó y'èá, hwut ch'hip, ch'èang choó hwún y'èá 兵猶火也. 弗戢將自焚

也, *peng to ch'hin ch'ho<sup>ng</sup> h'ây, bó hoê e h'ây<sup>ng</sup>, ch'êng ka tê s'ô, military weapons are like fire, if we do not put a stop to them, they will burn our own fingers.*

Ch'hip 漆 A tree out of which oozes a certain liquid, of which they make varnish; the varnish tree.

Ch'hip 漆 Vulg. *ch'hat*: varnish, paint; also the name of a river.

Ch'hip 膝 Vulg. *k'ha t'haou woo*: the knee. *L'êng má té t'hoé, k'hoé ch'hip y'ô 良馬低頭口至膝也, hó báy k'ây t'haou, ch'hây kaou k'ha t'h'ou woo, a good horse keeps his head low, till his mouth reaches his knees.*

*L'êng séw kô kê ch'hip 兩手過其膝, n'ô áy ch'h'ew, k'ây e áy k'ha t'h'ou woo, both his hands reached over his knees (as he stood upright) said of L'ew p'ê 劉備, in the 三國 Sam kok.*

Ch'hip 澱 United, harmonious.

Ch'hip 蟬 A kind of insect, found adhering to oyster-shells; also found on the bottom of uncoppered vessels at sea: shingles.

Ch'hip 諱 Harmonious; an appellation indicative of talent and wisdom.

Ch'hip 葇 The name of a plant; grass growing thick together.

Ch'hip 藤 *Gn'ew ch'hip 牛藤, g'ô ch'hip, the name of a vegetable medicine; very common in the Chinese apothecary's shops.*

夫

Ch'hit 七 Seven. *Sip ch'hit 十七, chap ch'hit, seventeen. Ch'hit sip 七十, ch'hit-chap, seventy.*

*Ch'hit sip jê ch'êng sim séy y'êuk, put jê ké 七十而從心所欲不踰矩, ch'hit chap h'ây jê t'han sim kw'a séy aê bó k'ây hwat toê, at seventy I followed whatever my heart desired, without overstepping the right rule. Said by Confucius, in the 上論 S'êng lün.*

Ch'hit 柒 The same as the preceding.

幸

Ch'ho 瑳 The colour of a gem; purely white. *Ch'ho h'ey ch'ho h'ey ké che t'ên y'ô 瑳兮瑳兮其之展也, how white! and how pure! does it display itself! See the 國風 Kok hong.*

Ch'ho 嵯 *Ch'ho g'ô 嵯峨, hills covered with stones.*

Ch'ho 磋 To grind and rub. *Jê ch'h'et jê ch'ho 如切如磋, ch'hin ch'ho<sup>ng</sup> ch'h'et ch'hin ch'ho<sup>ng</sup> ch'ho, like splitting and filing (bones.) See the 上論 S'êng lün.*

Ch'ho 蹉 *Ch'ho t'ô 蹉跎, to miss an opportunity, to miss one's aim.*

Ch'ho 操 To hold, to grasp; resolution, firm adherence to. *Ch'ên hàn t'êng t'hong k'hek, t'ên k'ên y'ew h'ên ch'ho 前漢張湯客田見有賢操, ch'ên hàn t'ê<sup>ng</sup> t'hong áy l'ang k'h'ây t'ên k'ên, w'ô g'au ch'ho g'im m'ê<sup>ng</sup>, in the former part of the Hàn dynasty-T'ê<sup>ng</sup> t'hong had a guest called T'ên-k'êng who was celebrated for his firm grasp. Ch'ho peng 操兵, ch'haou peng, to drill soldiers.*



Ch'hò **臊** A raw smell; the smell of raw meat.  
Tong kay sat gnéw, wō hēw seng  
Ch'hò 東家殺牛汙臭腥  
臊, tang pe<sup>75</sup> áy ch'hò p'haé goó lá sām ch'hòu  
kwà ch'hài<sup>75</sup> ch'hò, the next door neighbours  
on the eastern side were in the habit of kil-  
ling oxen, which occasioned dirt and stink,  
connected with a raw smell.

Ch'hò **腥** Gè ch'hò 魚腥, lé ch'hò, the smell  
of raw fish.

Ch'hò **草** Vulg. ch'háou, grass. Hò kó ch'hò  
禾稿草, téw kó ch'háou, straw.  
Ch'heng ch'hò té tóng, ch'hè ch'hè  
wá 青草池塘處處蛙, ch'hài<sup>75</sup> ch'háou  
tē té tóng, tak wáy wō kap á, when green  
grass grows about the pools, in every part  
there will be frogs.

Pē sim ch'hó ch'hòng che 諱謔草創之,  
pē sim ch'háou kó ch'hòng e, Pē-sim made a  
rough sketch of it.

Ch'hó se 草書, ch'hó jū sēá, to write the  
running hand.

Ch'hó kó 草稿, a rough sketch, a hastily  
written thing.

Ch'hó ch'hó 草草, short and hasty.

Ch'hó **艸** The same as the preceding.

Ch'hó **燥** Grieved, sorrowful. Ló sim ch'hó hēy  
勞心燥兮, lēoh bwá áy sim  
ch'hó hēy, a troubled mind, how  
sorrowful! See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hó **驃** The female of quadrupeds.

Ch'hò **操** Ch'ēt ch'hò 節操, to hold to one's  
purpose: to adhere to self-prescrib-  
ed rules.

K'héuk ch'hò 曲操, the notes or rules for  
singing a song.

Ch'hò **挫** To push, to hurt. Soo é yit hó ch'hò  
é jin, j'èk tat che é ch'hè téáou  
思以一毫挫於人. 若槌  
之於市朝, sē<sup>75</sup> wā wō ch'it hó ch'hò kap  
láng, ch'hín ch'ō<sup>75</sup> út p'háh tō kay ch'hè téáou  
téng, he thought that when he was in the least  
pushed by people, it was the same as though he  
had been struck in the market or the palace.  
See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hò **脞** Small. Ch'hēt j'èk wáy ch'hò 切  
肉爲脞, ch'h'ēt báh chà ch'hò,  
to chop up meat till it becomes  
small.

Ch'hò **莖** To cut off grass; to mow down  
grass.

Ch'hò **眊** Small, minute. Ch'óng ch'hò 叢眊,  
broken into small pieces.

Ch'hò **造** To go to, to enter; to wait upon. Ch'hò  
ch'hó 造次, hurried. Ch'héng,  
pit baó kwuy, j'è ch'hò é téáou  
請必無歸. 而造於朝, ch'h'è<sup>75</sup> á pit bó  
tooi<sup>75</sup> láé, j'è ch'hò háou téáou, we beseech you  
do not return home, but go to the court. See  
the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hò **剉** To break off, to maim; to cut to  
pieces, to dissect.

Ch'hò **慥** In actions to regard our words, and  
in words to regard our actions, is  
called ch'hò.

Ch'hò **糙** Rice mixed with the husk. Ch'hò bé  
米糙, unbeaten rice.

Ch'hò **噪** The noise made by birds; to chirp,  
to whistle. Néáou ch'hò ch'h'ien lim  
gōey 鳥噪于林外, ch'áou

háou. káou ch'heng lín gwá, the birds whistled beyond the thousand groves.

Ch'hò 蹉 To miss an opportunity, to lose time; also to pass over. Jit gwat ch'hó tò, söey put gnó é 日月蹉跎. 歲不我與, jít göèyh ch'hó tò, neé<sup>ng</sup> hūey bó hoè gwá, days and months are passed by, and years of long life are not afforded me.

幸

Ch'hoè 粗 Coarse, large, gross, not fine. Cheng ch'hoè 精粗, fine and coarse. Noè sim kám chéá, ké seng ch'hoè é léy 怒心感者. 其聲粗以厲, séw k'hè áy sim kwá kán tóng é áy sé<sup>ng</sup> a ch'hoè kwá léy, when a person is moved by an angry feeling, the sound of his music is coarse and shrill.

Ch'hoè 麤 鹿 鹿 Vulgar, coarse. Pé ké scáou tãe, é ké ch'hoè léang, jé scáng hwat che 比其小大. 與其麤良. 而賞罰之, pé é áy sáy twá, kap é áy ch'hoè léang, jé sé<sup>ng</sup> hwat é, compare the small and great, the coarse and refined together in order to reward or punish them.

Ch'hoè 廂 廂 廂 Ch'hoè hwàn 廂糞, ch'hoè pùn, dirt and dung.

Ch'hoè 楚 A bushy tree; a clump of trees: name of a district. Chéng ch'hoè 整楚, properly arranged. Sin ch'hoè 辛楚, miserable, wretched.

Ch'hoè 澗 The name of a river.

Ch'hoè 礎 The stones at the bottom of pillars; a pedestal.

去

Ch'hoè 錯 To reject, to set aside. Ké tit, ch'hoè chòp óng chek bin hok 舉直錯諸枉. 則民服, ké yung tãáu

tit áy lóng, k'hè t'hek kak óng k'hwut áy lóng chek páyh sai<sup>ng</sup> hok, when we elevate the upright to places of trust, and set aside all crooked fellows, the people will then submit to us. See the 上論 Sëang lün.

Ch'hoè 醋 Vinegar. Swan jé ch'hoè 酸如醋, swut<sup>ng</sup> ch'hín chéu<sup>ng</sup> ch'hoè, as sour as vinegar.

Léng yim sam seng ch'hoè, put k'èan ch'huy hóng toè 寧飲三升醋. 不見崔弘度, léng k'hè lím sé<sup>ng</sup> a seng ch'hoè. é<sup>m</sup> t'hang. k'hè ké<sup>ng</sup> ch'huy hóng toè, it is better to drink three pints of vinegar, than to go and see Ch'huy-hong-toè, (who was a very bad tempered man.)

Ch'hoè 阼 The eastern step. Téáu hok jé lip é ch'hoè kae 朝服而立於阼階, ch'héng: téáu lãe áy hok, jé k'héu lip té tang pé<sup>ng</sup> áy gim kay, dressed in his court apparel, (Confucius) stood on the eastern steps. See the 上論 Sëang lün.

Ch'hoè 祚 Happiness, emolument, rank. Léén ch'hoè 年祚, long life. T'héen ch'hoè b'èng tek 天祚明德, t'heé<sup>ng</sup> soò hok k'hè hoè b'èng tek áy lóng, heaven bestows blessings on men of illustrious virtue.

Ch'hoè 禘 The sacrifice offered at the close of the year.

Ch'hoè 措 To take, to manage, to arrange.

Ch'hoè 厝 To place, to lay: vulg. ch'hoè, a house. P'haou h'ó, ch'hoè che chek sin che háy 抱火厝之積薪之下, p'hó hoéy, háy é té chek ch'há áy háy léy, this would be to collect fire, and place it under a stack of fire-wood.

幸

Ch'höey **吹** Read ch'huy: blow, to blow a wind instrument. Ch'huy s'caou yin hōng 吹簫引鳳, ch'höey s'caou ch'hwá, hōng, to play on the pipe, and draw the fabulous bird hōng out of it retreat.

Ch'höey **炊** Read ch'huy: to boil by steam. Ch'huy kó 炊餛, ch'höey kōey, to boil dumplings. Ek choó jé sít ché, ch'et' h'at jé ch'huy ché 易子而食之. 折骸而炊之, w'á k'á jé ch'èzh e-ch'èzh kwut jé ch'höey e, the people exchanged their children and ate them (not bearing to devour their own offspring); and broke up the bones for firewood to cook them with (speaking of a famine.)

Yon tōng 烟筒, h'au ch'höey, a tobacco pipe.

肱

Ch'höey **髓** Read ch'huy: marrow. Thoé ló 頭腦, ch'hoé k'ak ch'höey, the brains. Thōng jip kwut ch'huy 痛入骨髓, ch'è'á jip kwut ch'höey, a pain that penetrates the bones and marrow.

Ch'höey **髓** Te ch'höey 猪髓, pig's marrow.

丕

Ch'höey **筭** A Club or stick to beat people with.

丟

Ch'höey **尋** Read sin: to seek, to search. Jit sim kau ko, é s'ang cheng t'hó 日尋干戈. 以相征討, tak jit ch'höey kwá'á, é kaou á, s'ao cheng p'háh, every day looking for clubs and pikes, to fight and contend with. See the 左傳, Chó twán.

夫

Ch'höey **歠** Read ch'hwat: to quaff, to drink largely, to smell. Poé k'è cho jé ch'hwat k'è ló 輔其糟而

飲其醪, p'ò s'á ch'ew, s'òu, jé ch'höeyh e áy p'òh ch'ew, to eat the grains, and drink the sweet wort of the liquor.

夫

Ch'hok **錯** To rub, to grind; to fill; also, to be in error. T'ha san che sek, k'hó é w'uy ch'hok 他山之石可以爲錯, p'at sw'á áy ch'èk t'hang láe chò lèy á, the stones of another hill, may be used for grinding stones.

Ch'hwán ch'hok 舛錯, an error. Ch'hok goé 錯悞, a mistake.

Ch'hok **簇** Shap. Ch'èen ch'hok 箭簇, ch'è'è' t'ch'au, the head of an arrows.

Ch'hok **踣** Ak' ch'hak 踣齷, to urge, to distress.

Ch'hok **削** A rhinoceros horn, not yet shaped into a cup.

Ch'hok **儼** A surname.

天

Ch'hok **鑿** Vulg. ch'hak: a ch'iaek. Ch'hwán ch'hok 穿鑿, not successful.

幸

Ch'hong **倉** Vulg. ch'he'è: a granary. Ch'hong chut 倉卒, unmoyed, intrepid. Kwan che ch'hong 君之倉廩實府庫充, kwán t'è áy ch'he'è' t'ím' t'è'è', hoé k'hoé sw'á, your highness' granaries are full, and your treasures overflowing. See the 孟子 Bēng-ch'áo.

Ch'hong **滄** Expansive, wide; the name of a river. Ch'hong h'ae 滄海, the wide sea.

Ch'hong lóng che súy ch'heng hêy, k'hó é chok gnó eng 滄浪之水清兮可以濯我纓, ch'hong lóng áy ch'áú ch'heng, t'hang laé s'ý gwá ay kin twá, the clear waters of the Ch'hong-lóng, will serve to rinse the tassels of my cap.

Ch'hong 蒼 Green the colour of grass; a surname. Ch'hong t'h'een 蒼天, the azure heavens.  
Ch'hong seng 蒼生, the people.

Ch'hong 葱 Vulg. ch'hang: an onions; also written 蔥 ch'hong. K'óy ch'hun yung ch'hong 膾春用葱, b'ah t'ē ch'hun t'he'ng yung ch'hang, meat in the spring season must be cooked with onions.

Ch'hong 瑤 The sound tinkling gems.

Ch'hong 鷓鴣 Ch'hong keng 鷓鴣, the name of a bird.

Ch'hong 瘡 Vulg. ch'he'ng: an ulcer. Seng ch'hong 生瘡, sai'ng ch'he'ng, to have an ulcer.

Ch'hong 創 To injure; also written 刃 ch'hong, an injury done with a knife.

Ch'hong 聰 To hear clearly. Ch'hong b'eng 聰明, ch'hang mē'á, intelligents, clever.

Soo k'hong che ch'hong, put é léuk lút, put l'eng ch'eng gnóé yim 師曠之聰不以六律不能正五音, soo k'hong áy gabu t'he'á, bó é lak áy lút, ch'ew b'ey ch'ē'á goé yim, even soo-k'hong with all his clever hearing, if he had not the six ruler of music, could not correct the fine sounds. See the 下孟 H'ay b'eng.

Ch'hong 息 Hasty, in a hurry. Boô koé ch'hong ch'hong 無故息息, bó s'á s'á soô kaú h'eah ch'hong ch'hong, without any cause, to be in a hurry also written 刃 ch'hong.

Ch'hong 念 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hong 窗 Read t'hang: a window; also writing 窗, 窗, and 窓. Chaé ch'h'ang wat yéw, chaé ok wat ch'hong 在牆曰牖在屋曰牕, t'ē ch'h'eh'ng kong yéw, t'ē ch'h'oh' k'ong t'hang, a hole in the wall is called Yéw, and an oppening in a house, is called t'hang.

Ch'hong 杵 A pole for carrying burdens, sharpened at both ends; also the name of a tree.

Ch'hong 驄 A horse of a white colour; others say, of a grey colour.

Ch'hong 葱 A hilly, appearance.

Ch'hong 愴 Ch'hey ch'hong 悽愴, sorrowful, sad, affected. Soéy hwut hwut h'ey w'ay boé, é kám sé h'ey

ch'hey ch'hong 歲忽忽兮為暮余感時悽愴, né'ng h'oh'ey hwut hwut h'ey l'eh'ng peeng m'oh'ng, gwá kám é áy sé h'ey, ch'hey ch'hong, the years go away so suddenly till the evening of life; I feel affected with the lapse of time, till I am sad and sorrowful.

Ch'hong 倉 B'ong ch'hong 莽倉, rude, uncultivated, like a wilderness.

Ch'hong 創 To creat, to commence, to lay a foundation; also to adjust. Ch'hong ch'oh t'h'een t'ey 創造

天地, *t'eh'ng'ng' t'eh'ng'ng' t'eh'ng'ng' t'eh'ng'ng'*, "to create the heavens and the earth." A Christian phrase.

Kwun choó ch'hóng gēep, sūy t'hóng wūy k'hó k'èy yěá 君子創業垂統爲可繼也, *kwun choó, sy láng ch'hóng sūo gēep, ch'hé'á sūy hāy áy t'hóng t'hang sūo swa*, the good man commences an undertaking, and the clue of his scheme can be connected to succeeding ages- See the 上孟 Sēang bēng. Téng ch'hóng 懲創, to correct and adjust.

To commence, to form; also written  
Ch'hóng 勗 勗, ch'hóng the same as the above.

Ch'hóng 贍 To store up goods.

Ch'hóng 牀 Vulg. *ch'hé'ng*: a bed place. Bēn ch'hóng 眠牀, *bīn ch'hé'ng*, a couch.

Ch'hóng 饕 饕, *ch'hāng*: greedy, gluttonous.

Ch'hoó 此 This, the opposite of that; also to stop. Ló choó k'hé pá ch'hé ch'hoó 老子去彼取此, *ló choó k'hé h'out léy, t'hūy ch'ky léy*, Ló-choó rejected that and selected this.

Ch'hoó 此 Short; Confusedly; also written 妣 *ch'hoó*.

Ch'hoó 訾 To measure, to mete out. A surname.

Ch'hoó 泚 Clear water; the name of a river.

Ch'hoó 茈 茈薑, *ch'hoó kéang ch'hoó kéang*, young ginger, green ginger.

Ch'hoó 玼 The colour of a gem; purely white.

Ch'hoó 仉 Small diminutive.

Ch'hoó 挂 To hold in the hand; the palm of the hand; a branch.

Ch'hoó 詆 Vulg. *t'hoóh*: to prop up, to poke with a stick; to blame, to ridicule, to revile.

Ch'hoó 次 In order, second, next in order. *Ch'hoó sō* 次序, according to order.

Yit ch'hoó 一次, *ch'it pat*, the first. Ch'hoó jít 次日, the next day. Seng jé te che ch'hoó yéá 生而知之者上也. 學而知之者次也, *sai'ng jé ch'hoó e áy láng, sō s'āng téng yéá t'eh jé ch'hoó e áy láng, sō t'èy jā yéá*, to be born with the knowledge of nay thing, is the highest order of talent; to acquire the knowledge of it by study is the next in order. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Ch'hoó 伙 A men's name; advantageous; also written 伙 *ch'hoó*.

Ch'hoó 伙 Advantageous; to help and assist, to substitute, to attain to. Jin boó heng tēy, hoé put ch'hoó yēn 人無兄弟胡不伙焉, *lāng bó hē'ng tē, s'á sō. t'eh ch'hoó*, those people have no brethren, why do you not assist them? See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hoò 厝 Read ch'hoò: a house, to place; a place where we may put a person to dwell in. Ch'hoè t'hek 厝宇, ch'hoò t'nah, a dwelling.

厝

Ch'hoò 玳 A flouin a gem; a stone in the midst of a gem.

Ch'hoò 疵 A sickness a fault, to find fault with. Ê ch'hé ê k'ew, put jé hây ch'hoò 予取予求不女瑕疵, gwá thâyh gwá k'ew, bó hoē t'è h'èem ú<sup>m</sup> hó, whether I take it or ask, it I am not found with by you. See the 左傳 Chó twân.

Ch'hoò 茈 The name of a grass, rised as a dye; also edible.

夫

Ch'hoò 淬 Read ch'huy: the hissing of hot iron, when put into the water; also to harden steel, and temper the blade of a sharp instrument.

Ch'heng sây ch'huy k'è hong: 清水粹其鋒, ch'heng ch'uy ch'hoò ê áy hong, to temper the point, by putting it into pure water.

幸

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 川 Read ch'hwan: a stream; also the anus. San ch'hwan 山川, sw<sup>na</sup> ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>: mountains and river. Kew ch'hwan 尻川, k'ha ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>: the anus.

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 村 Read ch'hun: a village. H'èang ch'hun 鄉村, h'èo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>: a contry village.

Ch'èa bün ch'ew kay h'è ch'hé y'ew, bók t'óng yaou ché h'èng hwa ch'hun 借問酒家, 何處有. 牧童遙指杏花村, ch'èsh m'ooi<sup>ng</sup> ch'ew kay tá w'uy w'oo, bók t'óng h'ui<sup>ng</sup> k'è h'èng hwa ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>: I begged to ask where the virtuous dwells, when the

sheperd's boy pointed to the distant village of the almond blossom."

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 栓 ch'èa ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 車栓, the axle-tree of a carriage.

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 穿 Read ch'hwan: to string through to run on a string. Kwán ch'hwan keng twân 貫穿經傳, kwán<sup>ng</sup> ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> keng twân, to run through the classics and records; i. e. to agree with them.

嗔

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 啖 Read ch'hun: to pierce, to sting.

串

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 串 Read ch'hwun: a string of any thing; to run any thing on a string.

L'uh l'uy hoē, jé choo che ch'hwan 累累乎如珠之串, h'è swá hoē ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> ch'oo áy ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>, connected, together just like a string of beads.

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 穿 Read ch'hwan: to perforate, to pass through. Gé ch'hwan k'ew k'h'èk choo 蟻穿九曲珠, h'èa ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> kaou áy wan áy choo, an ant passes through the hole of a bead which has nine bends in it.

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 釧 Read ch'hwan: an armlet, a bracelet. Hwa ch'hwan 花釧, hwa ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>: an ornamented bracelet; some say, a hair pin.

Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 筓 Read ch'hun: to string any thing on a piece of bamboo.

春

Ch'hun 春 The spring season, the spring Ch'hun w'uy yit sóy séw b'èy ch'èem pek hwa ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> 春爲

一歲首。梅占百花魁，*ch'hun chò ka nooi<sup>ng</sup> nel<sup>ng</sup> áy t'haú, á<sup>m</sup> ch'hem ch'è<sup>ng</sup> páyh hwa áy twá*, the spring is the head of a whole year, and the plum blossom is the chief of a hundred flowers.

Ch'hun 村 *Vulg. ch'huí<sup>ng</sup>: a village. Ch'hun téung bún yéw ch'hoó jín, hám laé bún sìn 村中聞有此人。咸來問訊, ch'hun téung t'he<sup>ng</sup> a woó ch'ey léy láng, chò pòo laé nooi<sup>ng</sup> seáou sít*, when they heard in the village that this man arrived, they all came to hear the news.

Ch'hun 邨 *The ancient form of 村 ch'hun; also written 瞢 ch'hun and 瞢 ch'hun.*

Ch'hun 伸 *Read sìn: to stretch out, to extend; to straighten anything that is bent.*

Ch'hun 忖 *To think, to conjecture, to measure, to estimate. T'ha jín yéw sìn, á ch'hún tók cho 他人有心。予忖度之, pat láng woó sìn, gwá ch'hún tók c, another man has an idea, and I pass a judgement upon it.*

Ch'hun 俸 *Rich, affluent; thick, kind; also written 賸 ch'hún.*

Ch'hun 倂 *To turn back, to back; also used for the following.*

Ch'hun 舛 *Wrong, erroneous. Ch'hún ch'hok 舛錯, an error, a mistake. Ké se gnóe ké, ké tō ch'hún pak 其書五車。其道舛駁, e áy ch'húyh woó goé áy ch'héa, e áy tō ch'hún ch'hok pak cháp, his books amounted to five waggon-loads, but his doctrines were erroneous and confused.*

Ch'hun 蒹 *A kind of tea, which is gathered late in the season.*

Ch'hún 瞬 *The moving of the eyes; to blink. Ch'hún sít 瞬息, the twinkling of an eye.*

Bók ch'hún já-tēn 目瞬如電, *bák chew náyh ch'hún ch'ēō<sup>ng</sup> seéh ná*, the eyes move like lighting.

Sēen hák put ch'hún; jé hoē k'hó gán sèà è 先學不瞬。而後可言射矣, *taē seng óh bák chew á<sup>m</sup> tìn láng, jé áou t'hang laé kóng ch'ók ch'ē<sup>ng</sup>*, first learn to keep the eyes from blinking, and te then you can talk of archery.

Ch'hún 喘 *Vulg. ch'hwán: to pant, to breathe hard; to speak in a whisper.*

Ch'hún 蠢 *The motion of insects; also stupid, dull. Ch'hún pún 蠢笨, stupid. Ch'hún jé bún keng 蠢爾蠻荆, gōng lá ch'ey léy bún keng, you: stupid savage.*

Ch'hún 啐 *To blow.*

Ch'hún 筴 *Vulg. ch'huí<sup>ng</sup>: to string any thing on a piece of bamboo.*

Ch'hún 寸 *An inch. Yit ch'hún k'hè 一寸氣, chít ch'hún k'hè, an inch of breath.*

Ch'hún sim ch'hēen koé gēep 寸心千古業, *chít ch'hàng áy sím kw<sup>a</sup> sū<sup>ng</sup> kaou chít ch'heng koé áy gēep*, an inch-square heart speculates for a patrimony of a thousand ages.

Ch'hún 傅 *To respect, to honour.*

Ch'hún 揆 *To push, to beckon, to touch the elbow.*

夫

Ch'hut 出 To go out. Ch'hut göey 出外, ch'hut gwā, to go abroad. Tēy choō jip chek haòu, ch'hut chek tēy 弟子入則孝. 出則弟, tēy choó jip tēoh wōo haòu, ch'hut tēoh gáou chò sēoh tē, young people at home should be filial to their parents, and abroad respectful to superiors. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'hut 齣 A stanza in a song; a scene in a play. Yit ch'hut 一齣, one scene.

幸

Ch'huy 崔 A surname.

Ch'huy 催 To urge, to constrain. Ch'huy ch'hēuk 催促, to urge, to hasten.

Ch'huy 推 To push forward, to extend and carry out. Ch'huy káng 推講, ch'huy kóng, to enlarge upon, and extend in speech; to expatiate.

Ch'huy hēen jēang lēng; sè kwan naé hó 推賢讓能. 庶官乃和, ch'huy gáou lāng jé nēo<sup>ng</sup> ēy áy, choo ki<sup>ng</sup> a chēw hó, when clever people are pushed forward, and men of ability yielded to, then all the different officers will be harmonious. See the 尙書 Sēang se.

Ch'huy 炊 Vulg. ch'hōey: to boil, to steam, to cook.

Ch'huy 吹 Vulg. ch'hōey: to blow, to play on a pipe; also written 𪗇 ch'huy.

Ch'huy 蒞 A vegetable; also called, ek boē ch'hó 益母草, "profit mother grass."

𪗇

Ch'húy 惴 To be afraid of, and concerned about. Goé put ch'húy yēen 吾不惴焉, gwá ū<sup>m</sup> kē<sup>ng</sup> a e, I should not be afraid of him. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'húy 漼 Deep water.

Ch'húy 髓 Vulg. ch'hōey: marrow. Hān jip kwut ch'húy 寒入骨髓, kw<sup>ng</sup> á jip kwut ch'hōey, cold penetrating to the bones and marrow.

Ch'húy 璀 The brightness of a gem.

Ch'húy 揣 To measure; to rub, to wipe. Put ch'húy kē pún, jé chēy kē bwat, hong ch'hún che bók, k'hó soó ko é gim loé 不揣其本. 而齊其末. 方寸之木. 可使高於岑樓, ū<sup>m</sup> ch'húy tok e áy pún, jé ch'hōng chēy e áy bōey, chēw chit ch'hún áy ch'há, t'hang saé k'hūh kwán é gim labu, if you do not measure from the root and put the ends together then a piece of wood an inch-square, may be raised higher than a lofty tower.

Ch'húy 遄 To go backwards and forwards.

𪗇

Ch'húy 翠 The name of a bird about the size of a sparrow, whose feathers are of a deep green colour. Ch'húy yit 翠鷓, a bird like a swallow.

Ch'húy 倅 Secondary, assisting. Ch'húy ch'hēa 倅車, a spare carriage.

Ch'húy 啐 To taste. Tut ch'húy 啐啐, to scold, to vociferate.



Ch'hùy 焜 *Vulg. ch'hoók: to thrust hot iron into water, in order to harden it.*

Ch'hùy 碎 *Broken, broken to pieces. Ch'hùy ch'hùy 碎碎, all broken to shivers. Léng ch'hùy 零碎, lán san, miscellaneous, few, odd.*

Sín t'hoé é p'hek kē ch'huy é chē 臣頭與壁俱碎於柱, gwá áy t'háou kap hwut lēy p'hek, ohò pòò böéyh p'háh ch'hùy tē t'héāou, both my own head and this gem, will I break to pieces against the pillar.

Ch'hùy 脆 *Vulg. ch'hèy: brittle, easily broken.*

Ch'hùy 毳 *The fine hair of animals; fine furs used for a carpet.*

Read k'hoé: the mouth; an orifice.

Ch'hùy 口 *K'hoé ch'hé 口齒, ch'hùy k'hé, the teeth. Néāou k'hoé 鳥口, chéāou ch'hùy, a bird's beak, a tattler, a chatterer.*

K'hoé che é bō yěá, bók che é sek yěá, jé che é seng yěá, sèng yěá 口之於味也。目之於色也。耳之於聲也。性也, ch'hùy áy tē dā, búk chow áy tē sek, hē k'háng áy tē sē<sup>n</sup>a, chéy sē sèng yěá, the mouth in judging of tastes, the eye of colours, and the ear of sounds, are each according to nature. See the 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ch'hùy 萃 *High and imminent.*

Ch'hùy 粹 *The countenance soft and obliging.*

Ch'hwa 搗 *To beat. Jit boē ch'hwa hwun koé 日暮搗昏鼓, jit àm p'háh mat<sup>n</sup>g hwun<sup>n</sup>g áy koé, when the day declines, we beat the evening drum.*

Ch'hwa 髻 *Ch'hwa kōey 髮髻, a piece of hempen cord, tied to the head-dress of women, to indicate that they are in mourning.*

声

Ch'hwá 緝 *Not tight; a rope not twisted tight.*

去

Ch'hwá 蔡 *Read ch'haé: a surname.*

平

Ch'hwá 槲 *Ch'hwá pwá 槲簸, to sift and winnow, as corn.*

Ch'hwá 蛇 *Read sēá: a snake. Tók sēá 毒蛇, tok ch'hwá, a poisonous snake; also pronounced ch'wá.*

Gnēw é pit t'héng, tēá é gán t'héng 牛以鼻聽。蛇以眼聽, goó t'hó p'he<sup>n</sup>g k'háng t'hē<sup>n</sup>a, ch'hwá t'hó bak chew t'hē<sup>n</sup>a, oxen hear with their noses, and snakes hear with their eyes.

去

Ch'hwá 媯 *To abduct, to lead away. Tin san hóng gnoé léāng, sēāng ch'hwá choé 陳三黃五娘相媯走, tán s<sup>n</sup>a kap wui<sup>n</sup>g goé nēō<sup>n</sup>g sēō ch'hwá chāu, Mr. Tân-s<sup>n</sup>a and Miss Wui<sup>n</sup>-goé absconded together.*

Ch'hwá 娶 *Read ch'hé: to marry, to take in marriage. Ch'hé ch'hey hwuy wūy yáng yěá, jé yéw sé hoē wūy yáng 娶妻非爲養也。而有時乎爲養, ch'hwá bó<sup>t</sup> á<sup>m</sup> sé yin wūy áé e ch'hé lán, jé wōó sé yěá áé e ch'hé lán, when a man marries a wife, it is not merely because he wants her to support him, and yet sometimes he is glad of her assistance. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.*

Ch'hwā 導 Read tō: to lead. Tō loē 導路, ch'hwā loē, to lead the way. Tō gnó sēen loē é 導我先路矣, ch'hwā gwá dy seng loē, first lead the way for me.

幸

Ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> 欂 To bolt. Ch'hwān būn 欂門, ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> moo<sup>1</sup>g, to bolt the door.

青

Ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> 柎 Koé sūn 狗柎, ká ch'hwā<sup>n</sup>, the name of a wood, used for making handles.

去

Ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> 闕 A bolt. Moo<sup>1</sup>g ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> 闕門, the bolt of a door.

去

Ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> 穿 Ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> tō, 穿道, to get out of the way, to go by another route.

去

Ch'hwā<sup>n</sup> 鱖 A very small kind of fish.

夫

Ch'hwāh 瞞 The eyes moved away. Bók ch'hwāh 目瞞, bak chew ch'hwāh, squinting eyes.

夫

Ch'hwāh 較 To take any thing by force, to snatch by violence.

夫

Ch'hwāh 擦 Read ch'hat: a grater; to grate any thing. Ch'haé t'hoé ch'hat 菜頭擦, ch'haé t'haú ch'hwāh, a grater, for scraping turnip radishes.

夫

Ch'hwāh 疰 To be purged, to be griped.

幸

Ch'hwān 川 Vulg. ch'hu<sup>1</sup>g; a stream, a river. San ch'hwān 山川, hills and rivers.

Wáy hāy pit yin ch'hwān tēk 爲下必因川澤, chò kāy pit t'hàn ch'hwān tēk, for a low situation, we must avail ourselves of the rivers and marshes. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hwān 𠄎 The same as the preceding; also one of the radicals.

Ch'hwān 穿 Read ch'hu<sup>1</sup>g: to perforate, to string through.

Ch'hwān 揀 To select, to choose.

Ch'hwān 詮 To explain, to confer with, to reason with. Būn tēy sok é ch'hwān 文帝數與詮, bān tēy chap chap kap lāng ch'hwān lūn, the Emperor Bān frequently held people in argument.

Ch'hwān 銓 A scale; to weigh, to judge of, to put in order. Ch'hwān lēang k'heng tēung 銓量輕重, ch'hwān nē<sup>1</sup>g k'hān tāng, to weigh and discriminate the light from the heavy.

Ch'hwān 筌 Fishing stakes made of bamboo. Tek è bōng gān, tek gè bōng ch'hwān 得意忘言. 得魚忘筌, tít è bēy kè lán dy wā, tít kè bēy kè hwut léy ch'hwān, obtaining our wish, we forget our engagements, and when we have caught the fish we forget the fishing stakes. See the 莊子 Chong chōo.

Ch'hwān 痊 Whole, recovered from sickness; to heal. Sē é chēá ch'hè ch'hām t'hòng chēá, é ch'hwān-pēng yēá 是灸以刺慘痛者以痊病也, sē é chēá ch'hè ch'hām t'hè<sup>1</sup>á, chēá, è ch'hwā há pā<sup>1</sup>g, thus we use caustics, probes, pain, and suffering, in order to remedy diseases.

Ch'hwan 悛 To change, to alter, to reform.  
 K'ew ok put ch'hwan 舊惡  
 不悛, *koō' ay p'ha' n'ê bô k'ay*,  
 not reformed from old vices. See the 尙  
 書 *Sēang se*.

Ch'hwan 湍 The fluidity of water; fluid and  
 moveable like water. *Sēng y'ew*  
 ch'hwan súy y'ea 性猶湍水  
 也, *t'ing' ay sai' n'ê ch' h'in ch'ew' n'ê ch' hwan ch'ay*,  
 human nature is like the fluid and flexible  
 water.

Ch'hwán 歎 To pant, to breathe hard. Ch'hwán  
 k'hè 歎氣, *ch'hwán k'hwuy*, to  
 draw breath. Ch'hwán sít 歎息,  
 to breathe; also written 喘 *ch'hwán*.

Ch'hwán 串 Vulg. *ch'huai' n'ê*: to string anything  
 on a file or string.

Ch'hwán 篡 To usurp, to take what does not  
 lawfully belong to one. *Jé ke*  
*g'áou che k'ēung, pek g'áou che*  
*choó, sē ch'hwán y'ea* 而居堯之宮。  
 逼堯之子。是篡也, *ch' h'u-ch'ew' n'ê*  
*k' h'ea t'ē g'áou ay k'ēung ch' h'ea, k'w' n' g'áou*  
*ay h'áou sai' n'ê sē ch'hwán y'ea*, but if he had  
 dwelt in *G'áou's* palace, and driven out  
*G'áou's* son, that would have been usurpa-  
 tion. See the 下孟 *H'ay b'ēng*.

Ch'hwán wáy 篡位, to usurp the throne.

Ch'hwán 纂 To collect together; to arrange  
 in order; to compile a book.  
 K'hóng choó san se se, t'ēng léy  
 g'ak, *ch'hwán ch'ew' ek, sew ch' h'un ch' h'ew,*  
*kae sut jé put chok y'ea* 孔子刪詩  
 書。定禮樂纂周易。修春秋。  
 皆述而不作也, *k'hóng' ch'óp k'ēng*  
*se se, t'ē' n' léy g'ak, ch'hwán ch'ew' ek, sew*  
*ch' h'un ch' h'ew, ch'á' p'á' out k'óng jé b'ô s'in ch'á,*

Confucius made selections from the odes, and  
 classics, fixed the rules of ceremony and music,  
 arranged the diagrams of the *Chew* dynasty,  
 and compiled the spring and autumn records;  
 in all of which he merely republished, and  
 did not compose anything new. See 朱  
 子 *ch'oo choó*.

Ch'hwán 穿 Vulg. *ch'hwai' n'ê*: to perforate, to go  
 through.

Ch'hwán 僻 To separate; back to back, foot to  
 foot; to go in opposite directions.  
 Hwun t'ew ch'hwán t'ē 分流  
 僻馳, *hwun' t'á' s'eo p'á' y' ch'áou*, to flow  
 in different directions, and gallop away from  
 one another.

Ch'hwán 竄 To run away, to abscond. Ch'hé  
 ch'hwán 鼠竄, to scamper off  
 like mice.

*Ch'in pek é t'ey t'ēng yung, t'ong ch'hwán*  
*keng bán* 泰伯與弟仲雍同竄  
 荆蠻, *ch'in' pek' kap' é' ay' s'eo t'ē' t'ēng yung,*  
*ch'á' p'á' ch'áou t'ē keng bán*, *Ch'in-pek*, and his  
 younger brother *T'ēng-yung*, absconded to-  
 gether to the territory of the Barbarians.

Ch'hwán 釧 *Pé ch'hwán' p'ung' ch'ew' s'oh,*  
 a bracelet; an arm-ring.

Ch'hwán 爨 To put wood on the fire, to cook  
 food, to dress victuals. *E' hoó*  
*ch'ēng ch'hwán' y'í' k'á' g'á' k'á' k'á'*  
*t'á' t'á' kap' á'ey' l'á' ch'é' m'á' h'*, to cook  
 anything in a pot or a pan.

Ch'hwán 錚 The ore of metals.

Ch'hwán 琕 A stone ring, a gem bracelet: an  
 armlet made of a single gem.

平

Ch'hwân

船

Vulg. chán: a ship, a boat. Ch'ên ch'hwân 戰船, ch'ên chán, a ship of war.

Hóng t'èy sîn K'èung-koé, H'ò-tek, chok ch'hwân 黃帝臣共鼓貨狄作船, wui<sup>ng</sup> t'èy áy jín sîn, K'èung-koé kap H'ò-tek chò chán, the yellow Emperor's servants called K'èung-koé and H'ò-tek first built vessels. (A. C. 2622).

夫

Ch'hwat

飲

Vulg. ch'höeyh: to quaff, to drink largely. Also written 醫 ch'hwat.

Seáou gō taē ch'hwat, jé t'hong ak swat 小節大飲如湯沃雪, s'èy ch'èäh twā lìm ch'hin ch'è<sup>ng</sup> t'he<sup>ng</sup> ak t'èöh s'äyh, to eat little and drink much, is like throwing hot water on snow: It would soon melt a man away.

Ch'hwat

啜

To eat, to taste. Toē poē ch'hwat 徒舖啜, ch'h'èng ch'h'èng s'è<sup>ng</sup> ch'èäh lìm áy soā, to think of nothing but eating and drinking.

Ch'hwat

皸

The skin broken, or split.

Ch'hwat

撮

To collect, to take up with the fingers; to make a collection. Sam ché ch'hwat che yéá 三指撮之也, s'a áy ch'héw ch'áe<sup>ng</sup> n'äy<sup>ng</sup> e, to take up anything with three fingers.

Soò se ch'hwat gân 四書撮言, a compilation of sentences extracted from the four Books.

Ch'hwat

緞

A superfluity; anything over; the ends of threads in sewing.

Ch'hwat

褱

Black cloth, used in making caps, and head kerchiefs.

Ch'hwat

蕞

Small, insignificant.

幸

Chim

斟

To pour out, to increase. Chim ch'ew 斟酒, t'hin ch'ew, to pour out wine.

Chim ch'èak 斟酌, to deliberate on, to consider.

Jé hoē óng chim ch'èak 而後王斟酌, j'èén aū óng t'hang chim ch'èak, afterwards your majesty can consider of it.

Chim

槌

An instrument made of wood and iron, used in killing people. Sin che h'èung put ch'èuk t' t'ong chim chit 臣之胸不足以當槌檣, gwá áy heng bó kaou è t'è<sup>ng</sup> chim chit, my breast is not equal to bear the iron club. See the 戰國策, Ch'èén kok ch'hek.

Chim

碇

A kind of chalk used in drawings, found in ravines and hills and to be met with after a thunder storm.

Chim

玨

A stone resembling a gem; an inferior kind of gem.

Chim

鍼

Vulg. ch'èem: a needle, used in sewing. Ch'èem-hó e tok kán se wá y lún, b'óng chim wá y koe 詹何以獨繭絲爲綸芒鍼爲釣, ch'èem hó, t'hó tok k'èng áy se chò sw'á, t'hó ma<sup>ng</sup> ch'èem chò kaou, Ch'èem-hó took a single filament of the silk worm's cocoon for thread and a sharp needle for a hook.

Chim

針

Vulg. ch'èem: a needle. T'ong tek jín k'èet s'èen chim s'ut 唐狄仁傑善針術, t'ong t'èou áy Tek-jín-k'èet gáou chò sew ch'èem áy hwat s'ut, Tek-jín-k'èet, of the Tong dynasty, was well versed in the art of sewing.

Chim 唵 *Chim ch'ay* 唵嘴, to kiss.

Chim 枕 *A pillow. Chim t'hoē* 枕頭, *chim t'hadu*, a pillow for sleeping on. *Sūy* put an *chim* 睡不安枕, *k'hwàn bēy an chim*, unable to sleep easy on one's pillow.

Chim 頰 *The back of the neck, the bone at the back of the neck.*

Chim 顫 *To hang the head down.*

Chim 嫗 *Read sim, an aunt, an uncle's wife.*

Chim 浸 *To steep and soak, as in the water, to sink, to enter; gradually. Chim jūn che chom* 浸潤之譖, slander, soaking and spreading, like water.

Chim 浸 *The name of a river; also gradual, by degrees. Chim bēng chim ch'hwang* 浸明浸昌, gradually becoming brights and clear.

Chim 覃 *Read t'hām a surname; also written tām* 譚, *cham*, a surname.

Chim 蟬 *Read sim; a crab. Hōng sim* 紅蟬, *ang chim*, a red crab.

Chim 真 *True, sincere. Chin sin* 真神, the true god. *Chin sit boē gwāy* 真實無偽, *chin sū bō pūyh ch'hāt*, true and real without dissimulation. *Chin h'ò* 真貨, *chin hōy*, the real articles something very good.

Chin 瞋 *To stretch upon the eyes. Hāng ōng chin bok t'hēy che* 項王瞋目叱之, *hāng ōng tai* 項王, *bak chew t'hēy e*, the king of Hāng stretched open his eyes, and menaced him.

Chin 臻 *Even to, until; to arrive at, to come to. Kwan hēung sēw te kek, pek lok hām laē chin* 群凶受誅 逦百祿咸來臻, *chū tūn āy hēung sēw thāē sē, ch'ē* 逦百祿咸來臻, the multitude of evil things being killed out of the way, a hundred emoluments will arrive together and come.

Chin 蓁 *Exuberant herbage. T'hō che yaon yaon, kē yēp chin chin* 桃之夭夭, *tō ch'hwāy āy āy āy, e āy hōōk bōo sēng*, the Peach-tree is but a small plant, but its leaves are exuberant.

Chin 榛 *A tree yielding a fruit, a little smaller than a chesunt. Lé chē put kò chin lek* 女贄不過榛栗, *che bōt āy chip kēan, put kò chin kwā lāh á*, women offer as the introductory present, nothing but large and small chesunts.

Chin 溱 *The name of a river. Chōo sán ē kē sēng ē chēy jin e, chin wūy* 子產與其乘輿, *chōo sán tē e chēy āy ch'hea hōc lūng kūy te chin hep wūy āy chúy*, Choo-sán took the carriage he rode in to help people across the chin and wing rivers.

Chin 烝 *To boil, to distil, to make warm; some say, to dry in the sun.*

Chin 蒸 *The name of a sacrifice, offered in the autumn. Yeak soē chin sēang, ē kong sēn ōng* 禴祀蒸, *yeak soē chin sēang āy* 嘗以公先王, *yeak soē chin sēang āy*

chèy, lā, hēn, sēn ōng, the spring, summer, autumn and winter sacrifices, are offered to the manes of the ancient kings.

Chin 瘵 A pain in the bones.

Chin 珍 A pearl, a precious things. Chin choo 珍珠, a pearl. Chin kē 珍奇, precious and rare.

Jē yéw sēk sāng che chin 儒有席上之珍, Chak ch'hih sē tōh tēng áy chin, learning is a pearl on the table; (a very valuable thing.) Choō wūy bēng sè chin 自爲命世珍, ka tē chò bēng sè áy chin, to consider one's self as the most valuable pearl of the age.

Chin 璣 A stone nearly resembling a gem.

Chin 甄 A potter, one who makes earthen vessels; a surname; read yēn, to cast, to mould; also bright, clear.

Hoo sāng che hwá hāy, hāy che chēng sāng, yéw né che chaē kin, wūy chin chēá che séy wūy 夫上之化下, 下之從上, 猶泥之在鈞. 惟甄者之所爲, sè twā áy hwá sè séy, sè séy áy t'hàng sè twā ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> t'hoé áy tō kin, ch'hut chaē sō hwá áy láng séy chò, superiors reform their inferiors, and inferiors obey their superiors, just like clay in the pottery; it rests solely with the potter how he will work it.

Chin 津 A ford, a landing-place, a place where boats touch, a ferry. Soó choó loē bān chin yēn 使子路問津焉, sáe choó loē moo<sup>ng</sup> chin, he ordered Choó-loē to enquire after the ferry. See the 下論 Hāy lūn,

Chin 升 Read seng: a measure, the hundredth part of a peck. Síp háp wūy seng, síp seng wūy toé, síp toé wūy hák

十合爲升, 十升爲斗, 十斗爲斛, chap kap chò chít chin, chap chin chò chít taóu, chap taóu chò chít chēō<sup>ng</sup>, ten kaps make a chin, ten chins, make a peck, and ten pecks make a picul, or hundred weight.

肅 Chín 軫 The square piece of wood at the back of a carriages. Kaē wán sāng t'hēn, chin hong sāng tēy 蓋圓象天, 軫方象地, kòd ée<sup>ng</sup> chin chēō<sup>ng</sup> t'heē<sup>ng</sup>, chin sè kak ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> tēy, the top of the carriage must be round like the Heavens, and the back square like the earth. See the 周禮 Chow léy.

Chín 畛 The paths between the paddy fields.

Chín 疹 A little rising of the skin.

Chín 袵 A single garment, without a lining. Tong sé chin t'hē k'hek, pít péáóu jé ch'hut che 當暑袵絺綌, 必表而出之, tong jéet áy sè ch'hāng tw<sup>a</sup> s<sup>a</sup>, sè kwāh pòè chē áy, pít tēh péáou bēng jé hoē e ch'hut, in the warm weather, when you wear a single garment of grass cloth, (you should have another garment underneath) and let this be outside; (that your body be not exposed, through the thin cloth). See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chín 紆 Bent, turned, twisted as a cord; a rope. Sā yéw hék chin kē heng che pé 是猶或紆其兄之臂, sè ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> at chin u<sup>n</sup> hē<sup>n</sup> áy ch'héw pé, that is like twisting round one's elder brother's arm. See the 下論 Hāy bāng.

Chín 診 To look at, to examine. Chin ch'heet kē hek 診切其脉, chin ch'heet e áy máy<sup>ng</sup>, to examine the pulse.

Chín **鬢** Black hair, all in confusion; also written **參** chin; *tsun* 參

Chín **纒** To tie, to bind. *tsun* 纒

Chín **拯** To save, to deliver. **拯** chin *kèu* 拯救, to help and save. *E' wūy chin kè è sūy h'ò che téung yěa* 以爲拯已於水火之中也, *téah chò sé böéh chin kèu ka tē è chái hōy áy téung*, they look upon it as delivering them from the midst of fire and water. See the **上孟** Sēang hēng.

Chín **儘** All; the whole, altogether. **儘** chin *lây*, *chin chāe loé è* 周禮儘在魯矣, *chew tēdu áy lây sòé, chò pòé swā tē loé kok*, the ceremonies of the Chew dynasty, are all existing in the Loé country.

Chín **賚** To give a present to any one on commencing a journey; also written **賚** chin. **賚** chin *Hēng chōé pit è thin* 行者必以賚, *kè'á loé áy láng pit téoh wōé mē'k sàng e*, people setting out on a journey are accustomed to receive presents. See the **上孟** Sēang hēng.

Chín **賑** To save, to help. **賑** chin *chēy* 賑濟, to assist by charity, to supply wants. *Hàn bün tēy hwat ch'hong lín è, chin lín* 漢文帝發倉廩以賑民, *hàn bün tēy k'hwuy hwat ch'he'ng lín, è chin kèw pūyh sai'ng*, Bün, the Emperor of the Hàn dynasty opened out his granaries, to supply the wants of the people.

Chín **脣** Sore lips; the same as **疹**, chin; also written **脣**, chin.

Chín **振** To act, to commence, to receive. **振** chin *hó* *háé jé put sūet* 振河海而不洩, *chin sēw hó háé jé bó*

*hoé e laōé*, (the Earth) contains the rivers and seas, without letting them leak through. See the **中庸** Téung yung.

**進** To enter, to advance, to go forward. **進** chin *Chēn chin* 前進, to advance.

**進** chin *Kwun choé sam yip jé chin* 君子三揖而進, *kwun choé áy láng s'á háy choé yip jé áun chin*, the good man makes three bows and then advances; (speaking of the ceremonies usual in archery.) See the **上孟** Sēang lün. **進** chin *Chò sēn seng è tō, ch'he jé chin* 遭先生於道趨而進, *tó téoh sin sai'ng tē loé, téoh máy'k kè'á jé chin*, meeting our elders in the way, we should walk quickly and advance towards them.

Chín **晉** The same as the above, the name of a state. **晉** chin *kok* 晉國, *Ch'hen háy bok k'ang yēn* 晉國天下莫強焉, *chin kok, ch'he'ng áy bó k'ang téung hēng*, with respect to the Chin country it may be said that there is not a more powerful state in the Empire.

Chín **侖** A boy. **侖** chin *choé hān tōng* 侖子萬童, *sáy kè'á ch'á bün tōng*, about a myriad of young men.

Chín **晉** The same as **晉** Chin; also written **晉** chin.

Chín **璿** A beautiful gem.

Chín **摺** To thrust in, to cram in; to wedge; a wedge. **摺** chin *hwat* 摺笏, to stick the sign-board, or insignia of office into one's girdle.

Chín **緝** **緝** chin *sin* 緝紳, to wrap silk round a girdle, to be in office. **緝** chin *sin sēn seng lán gān che* 緝紳先生難言之, *chin sin áy sin sai'ng ōh kape kōng*, a gentleman in office is hard to be conversed with.

Chin 証 To reprove, to bear witness to. Chò kan chin 做干証, to bear witness. Soò wù, é chin chēng-kok-kwun, chēng-kok-kwun put t'hèng 士尉以証靖郭君.靖郭君不聽, soò wù k'hè t'á chēng kok kwun, chēng-kok-kwun á<sup>m</sup> t'hè<sup>n</sup>a, Soò-wù reprovèd Chēng-kok-kwun, but Chēng-kok-kwun would not listen to him. See the 戰國策 chēn kok ch'hek.

Chin 證 To prove, to testify. Chit chin 質證 to verify, to substantiate. Kê hoò jéang yáng jé choò chin che 其父攘羊而子證之, c'á y páy t'haou yé<sup>ng</sup> jé háou sai<sup>ng</sup> chò kan chin, the father stole a sheep and the son testified against him

Chin 震 To be moved, to be moved with fear; to agitate. Láy chin pek lé, jít chéou bān hong 雷震百里日照萬方, táy tán kaúy chí p'ágh lé, jít chò kaou chí bān hē<sup>ng</sup>, the thunder rolls to a hundred lé, and the sun illumines to a myriad climes.

Chin 秦 The name of a country; also a surname, and the name of a dynasty. Chin sé hong 秦始皇, the first Emperor of the Chin dynasty, who burnt the books and imprisoned learned men; who also constructed the great wall of China (B. C. 204).

Chin 螾 A small insect, a kind of snail, a periwinkle. Chiu séw gó bé 螾首蛾眉, chin áy t'haou kak, ch'héng áy bak baé, with a head like a periwinkle, and eyebrows like silk-worms. A Chinese beauty.

Chin 澗 The name of a river.

Chin 繩 A string, a line, a cord; also straight, a straight line. Sēang koé kēet chin jé tō 上古結繩而治, sēang

koé kat sūh jé tē loek, in early antiquity, they tied knots in a string, as memorandums in managing affairs.

Chin 盡 To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; very, extremely; Also written 尽 chin.

Chin t'hoé 盡頭, chin t'haou, to the utmost; choò chin 自盡, to commit suicide. Se put chin gân, gân put chin é 書不盡言言不盡意, sēá bēy chin gwá áy wá, wá bēy chin gwá áy é, I cannot by writing exhaust all I have to say, nor by words express all my meaning. See the 易經, Ek keng.

Chin 贐 Presents given to any one, on commencing a journey.

Chin 葦 A kind of grass, used for a yellow dye; also to advance.

Chip 執 To hold, to keep, to seize, to imprison. Chip yéw 執友, one's father's friend.

Soò choo ch'hē tēáu, jé ch'hey ch'hēep chip 肆諸市朝.而妻妾執, t'haé twá tē ch'hē tēáu, jé boé sēy é hoé láng lēuh, to be put to death in the market or public court, and to have one's wives and concubines seized. See the 禮記 léy ké. Chip séw 執手, gīm ch'héw, to grasp one's hand. Chip bēy 執迷, to retain one's error.

Chip 餽 Chip soò chéá 餽事者, perons holding office.

Chip 繫 Ropes for tying a horse's feet.

Chip 嗚 The sound of crying.



Chip 莠 Grass growing luxuriantly; a kind of coarse grass.

天 Chip 集 To settle, to collect, to intermingle, to assemble, to meet together. Chē chip 聚集, to collect together.

Chip hōēy. 集會, k'hēuh chò hōēy, to assemble. Tōng yéu choó soó keng chék, bân chip soó k'hoé 唐有子史經籍文集四庫, tōng tekou wō choí soó keng chék, chē ay bân chip, sè ay k'hoé, the Tōng dynasty had Philosophical and historical works, classics and records, with such kind of literary collections, enough to fill four store houses.

Chip 亼 Three people assembled together.

Chip 凵 The issuing out of a fountain: a small opening for water.

犬 Chit 隲 To arise, to ascend. Chit ma 隲馬, p'ayh chēng báy, to mount a horse. Yim chit 陰隲, secret influence, operating in one's favour: protection.

Chit 瘠 Thin, meagre.

Chit 鰭 The name of a fish.

Chit 鵲 Chit lēng 鵲, p'it-lá, the name of a bird.

Chit 脊 Pōey chit 背脊, k' chēah, the back; the brow of a hill. Lé k'hé chéng chit 狸去正脊, hó té k'hé chē<sup>h</sup>á chit, never eat the middle of the back of a fox.

Chit 墾 Thin ground.

Chit 伥 Firm stubborn; also foolish.

Chit 厓 A crooked bend in a hill; also foolish.

Chit 掙 The sound of reaping corn.

Chit 桎 Fetters on the legs; stocks. Some read this character lit. Chit k'hok soó chēá, hwuy chéng bēng yēá 桎梏死者非正命也, chit k'hok sé ay lóng, ū<sup>m</sup> sá. chē<sup>h</sup>á bāng, to die in fetters and manacles, is not a proper death... See the 下孟 Hnāy bēng.

Chit 窒 Stopped up, closed up, obstructed.

Chit 鉿 A short reap hook, for reaping corn.

Chit 邳 To arrive at; to go to.

Chit 職 Office, employment. Chit hwān 職分, a charge, or duty. Kwan chit 官職, kw<sup>h</sup>á chit, an office under government.

Yéu gáu chék chēá, put tek k'é chit chék k'hé 有言責者. 不得其職則去, wō kóng wá ay chék chēá, bōy tít chūn e ay chit hwān chēw k'hé, sustaining the office of adviser, if we cannot fulfil the duties of our office, we should depart. See the 上孟 Sēng bēng.

Chit 摭 To gather up, to take, to collect.

Chit 啗 Chit t'but 啗啗, to speak disorderly and irregularly.

Chit 織 To weave. Chit poé 織布, to weave cloth. Th'heén sùn k'haóu chit'jia lé kim 天孫巧織雲裡錦, t'heé<sup>ng</sup> sùn k'há chit' hwaán laé ay kím, the heavenly youths skillfully weave the variegated colours in the clouds.

Chit 謹 To talk without ending.

Chit 質 Plain, plainness, substance, form; to demonstrate. Kwun choó chit jé é é, hó é bün wáy 君子質而已矣何以文爲, kwun choó chit pok t'è<sup>n</sup> á t'è<sup>n</sup> á, b'öy<sup>h</sup> t'è<sup>h</sup> bün chò s'á' m'è<sup>h</sup>, the good man is plain and nothing more, what has he to do with ornament! See the 下論 Háy lún.

疾 Pain, sickness; sick, to be sick of, to dislike; hasty, speedy. Choó che s'ey s'ín, chae, ch'èén, chit, 子之所慎齊戰疾, k'hóng choó áy s'ey s'ín ch'èéh ch'haé, s'èo ch'èou, chit pai<sup>ng</sup>, the things which Confucius was particularly careful about were fasting, war, and sickness.

Chit h'èng s'èen t'èang ch'èá, wáy che put t'èy, 疾行先喪者謂之不弟, mai<sup>h</sup> k'è<sup>n</sup> á t'á s'eng s'è twá áy l'àng, k'èng k'èò ü<sup>m</sup> gaú chò s'èó t'è, to walk quickly before a superior, is to fail in our duty as a younger brother. See the 下論, Háy h'èng.

Chit 候 Sick; poisonous.

Chit 嫉 Chit t'òé 嫉妒, envy, jealousy. Hoé hwuy léng t'haé háy, jé hoé chit t'òé che sim, koé ch'èung ch'èéep lok che 后妃能待下而無嫉妒之心。故眾妾樂之, hoé hwuy éy kwán t'haé s'è s'èy, jé bó chit t'òé áy sim kw<sup>n</sup> á, koé ch'èung s'èy é k'üéy e, when the empress and princesses, can treat their

inferiors well, without harbouring jealousy in their minds then all the concubines will be pleased with them.

Chit 蒺 Chit léy 蒺藜, the name of a medicinal plant.

Chit 一 Read yit, one. Yit jin 一人, chit áy l'àng, one person. Hoéy y'èá, bün yit jé te sip, s'òó y'èá bün yit jé te jé

回也聞一而知十。賜也聞一而知二, hoéy y'èá t'he<sup>n</sup> a chit h'àng, ch'èw chae chap h'àng, s'òó y'èá t'he<sup>n</sup> a chit h'àng, ch'èw chae ne h'àng, Hoéy on hearing one thing knows ten; S'òó on hearing one thing, knows only two. See the 上論 S'èang lún.

幸 Chó 倅 Quiet, at rest, peaceful. Kwan choó put jip ch'hé, wáy k'è cho léém 君子不入市爲其倅廉, kwun choó ü<sup>m</sup> jip ch'hé, yin wáy aé b'öy<sup>h</sup> k'h'áh cho léém, the good man does not enter markets, because he wishes to be quiet and pure.

Chó 僧 The end, the conclusion.

Chó 遭 To meet with, to fall in with. É s'èau y'èá y'èw, é kwun s'èang cho 依霄夜遊。與君相遭, ch'án w'òó hwán mai<sup>ng</sup> Ph'ít Ph'ò, kap kwun lé s'èò toó t'èòh, taking advantage, of a cloudy sky, to wander out in the evening in order to obtain a meeting with you.

Chó 糟 Ch'èw cho 酒糟, ch'èw ch'au, grains obtained from distilling liquor. Gwán h'èén put y'èén cho k'hong che sit 原憲不厭糟糠之食, gwán h'èén bó h'èén ch'èw ch'au bé k'he<sup>ng</sup> áy ch'èéh, Gwán-h'èén (one of Confucius' disciples) did not refuse grains and chaff for his food.

Cho 𦉳 *Ló chò 𦉳𦉳, anything not yet purified or refined.*

Chó 左 *The left. Chó séw 左手, lá chéw, the left hand. Chó yēw 左右, attendants. Chó yēw kae wat hēèn, bē k'hó yēa 左右皆曰賢未可也, chò yēw áy láng, chò pòá kóng e gáou, yēa bōey t'hang, when your attendants all say that a man is clever, still you must not think of employing him.*

Chó 𠂇 *The same as the above, also to bend.*

Chó 早 *Vulg. chá: early. Chó k'hé 早起, chá k'hé, early in the morning. Ch'heng chò yit pōey táy 清早一杯茶, ch'heng chá chít au táy, early in the morning a cup of tea. Chò chok yēa bē 早作夜寐, chá k'hé chò sō, máy<sup>75</sup> kan k'wán, early to work and late to rest.*

Chó 蚤 *The same as the above early. Chó àn boá sít, pít sùn t'hēn tō 蚤安無失, 必順天道, ch'í mool<sup>75</sup> tō sít, pít sùn t'hēng áy tō, early and late being exempt from fault, we may be obedient to the celestial way.*

Chó 蚤 *Vulg. kó cháou á, a flea.*

Chó 澡 *To wash, to cleanse, to purify. Chò sìn yēuk tek, é kēw hap é sēn óng ehe tō 澡身浴德, 以求合於先王之道, s'ey hún s'ín, ch'heng ch'heng k'hé lán áy tek, é kēw hap sēn óng áy tō, we should cleanse our personal conduct and purify our virtue, in order to seek conformity with the doctrines of the ancient kings.*

Chó 棗 *A date. Bēn jé hóng chò 面如紅棗, b'ín ch'ín ch'ín<sup>75</sup> áng chò, having a face like a red date. Said of 關羽, Kwán í.*

Cheng sek sē yáng chò 曾皙嗜羊棗, cheng sek sē ch'ēh yēng chò, Cheng-sek was fond of a certain kind of dates.

Chó 𦉳 *To make, to do, to perform. Chò kong hoo 做工夫, chò kang kwúy to work.*

Chò seng lé 做生理, to trade. Chò joó 做字, chò jē, to make an agreement, to make a written contract.

Chò 佐 *To help, to assist, to second, to uphold. T'héung ch'á é chò óng péng pang kok 冢宰以佐王平邦國, t'héung ch'á é boá chò óng, péng tē pang kok, the general superintendent is to assist the king in regulating the country.*

Chò 做 *To have, peaceful, quiet.*

Chó 竈 *Vulg. cháou k'ha: a cook-house, a kitchen; also written 灶 chò. É kē mē é ó lóng mē é chò 與其媚於奧, 寧媚於竈, káp e áy s'ēp s'ey ch'hoó k'ak, lóng k'hó s'ēp s'ey tō cháou k'ha, compared with flattering the God of the corner of the house, is it not better to flatter the God of the kitchen. See the 上論 S'ēng lún.*

Chó 曹 *To arrange in order, an order, a class, the name of country, a surname.*

Chó ch'á p'ng ch'ín 分曹並進, áun ch'á p'ng ch'ín, divided into classes they advance together. Chò ch'há kan h'ung 曹操奸雄, Chò-ch'hó was a corrupt villain.

Chó 漕 *The name of a city.*

Chô 槽 A manger. Má chò 馬槽, báy chò, a horse's manger.

Chô 螻 The name of an insect. Chéng sēang yēw lé, chò sít sít chēá kò pwàn é 井上有李. 螻食實者過半矣, chái<sup>ng</sup> tēng oō lé, á, chò chēáh e áy sít, F'hkh kay chí pū<sup>nd</sup>, over the well there hung a pear, more than the half of which had been eaten by insects. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chô 舫 A boat.

Chô 嘈 To make a noise, to talk incoherently.

Chô 筥 A kind of basket.

Chô 瘥 Sick, diseased.

Chô 𪗇 Ló chò 𪗇, anything not yet refined, or purified.

Chô 瘡 A sickness.

Chô 坐 Vulg. chāy: to sit. Ch'hēng chò 請坐, ch'ho<sup>nd</sup> á chēy, pray sit down. Chóo loē, cheng sek, jēem yéw, kong sey

hwa, sē chō 子路曾皙. 冉有, 公西華侍坐, Chóo-loē, Cheng-sek, Jēem-yéw and Kong sey-hwa sat by the side (of Confucius.) See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chô é thāē thàn 坐以待旦, chēy é tēng hāu chá k'hé, to sit and wait for the morning.

Chô 座 A seat, a settle, a throne. Chō-sēang pin k'hek hwán 座上賓客滿, chō tēng lāng k'hūyh mw<sup>nd</sup>, the seats were full of visitors.

Chô 皁 A black colour. Chō lēy 皁隸, low people; also written 皂 chō. Chō pek pūt hwun 皁白不分, oe pāyh bó hwun pēt, not to distinguish between black and white.

Chô 譟 Swan chō 喧譟, to make a disturbance to talk at random.

Chô 漕 The mountain streams winding round and finding a passage out.

Chô 造 To make, to form, to create. Chò hwà 造化, creation; a lucky hit. Kwáy sín chēá, thēen tēy che kong yūng, jē chō hwà che chek yēá 鬼神者天地之功用而造化之迹也, kwáy sín áy sē l'hee<sup>ng</sup> tēy áy kong yūng, chō hwà, áy chēáh, Ghosts and spirits are the meritorious efforts of Heaven and Earth, and the traces of creation. See 朱子 Choo chōo.

Choe 鄒 The name of a city, the native town of Confucius. Sēuk wūy choe jín che choó te léy hoē 孰謂鄒人之子知禮乎, chē chūy á kóng choe lāng áy kē<sup>nd</sup> á bat tēy hoē, who ever said that the son of the man of Chae understood propriety? See the 上論 Sēang lūn

Choe 鄒 The name of a country; vulg. chēy: a surname. Choe jín é ch'hoé jín chēen 鄒人與楚人戰, choe áy lāng kap ch'hoé ay lāng sēo ch'at, the people of Chae contended with those of Ch'hoé.

Choe 諏 To consult with any one. Choe choe 咨諏, to take counsel of any.

Choe 租 Choe soey 租稅, taxes, rent. Tēy choe 地租, ground rent. Haou bün ké soò thēen hāy bün tēen choe che pwán 孝文給賜天下民田租之半, haou bün áy sé soò t'heo<sup>75</sup> āy pūy<sup>h</sup> sai<sup>75</sup> ch'hán choe chíit p'w<sup>74</sup>á, in the time of Haou-bün, half of the taxes on rice fields were remitted to the people.

Choe 緞 A mixture of green and red.

Choe 陬 Choe gē 陬隅, a corner; a point. The 1st month of the year is also called choe gwat 陬月, the corner month.

Choe 藪 Grass growing luxuriantly.

Choe 趑 Choo choe 趑趑, not getting forward, unable to advance. Chèuk yèuk chìn jé choo choe 足欲進而趑趑, k'ha döeyh chìn jé bëy k'è<sup>74</sup>á, the feet desiring to proceed, but unable to advance.

Choe 騶 Choe gē 騶虞, a benevolent kind of animal.

Choe 徂 To go, to advance; to depart; also written 且 choe.

Choe 鉏 To hoe, to weed; also a hoe, a weeder. Hwuy kē chéung chéá, choe jé k'hè che 其非種者. 鉏而去之, á<sup>75</sup> sé e áy chéng áy lánng lèuh t'hw<sup>74</sup>á jé k'hè e, those who do not belong to that race, must be weeded and rooted out.

Choe 聚 The name of a tree; also a surname.

Choe 芻 Grass. Seng choe yit sok 生芻一束, sai<sup>75</sup> ch'k'hou chíit páy, there grew a bundle of grass. See the 小雅 Scáou gnáy.

Choe 芻 Pè choe 苾芻, fragrant grass, offered in sacrifice.

Choe 舫 A ship for going out to sea.

Choe 鰕 A small kind of fish.

走

Choe 走 Vulg. cháou: to run a way, to flee, to escape. Lèng choé 能走, gadu cháou, a good runner. Pāe choé 敗走, páe cháou, to be defeated.

K'hè kap ē peng jé choé 棄甲曳兵而走, chok kuk chéén k'ah, t'hwá peng to, jé cháou, they threw away their armour, drew their weapons after them, and fled. See 孟子 bēng choé.

Choe 阻 To stop. Choé ché 阻止, to hinder. Lán choé 攔阻, wu<sup>74</sup> choé, to obstruct.

Pè jín yéw chong ch'hong chéá choé kwun 嬖人有滅倉者阻君, t'it hēng áy lánng wó chong ch'hong wu<sup>74</sup> choé jín kwun, a worthless favourite one Chong-ch'hong, hindered the prince. See the 上孟 Sēung bēng.

Choe 俎 A vessel used in sacrifice. Choé toé che soó, chok scáng bün che é 俎豆之事. 則嘗聞之矣, choé toé áy soó, chéw bat t'hw<sup>74</sup>a e, the business of sacrificial vessels, I have heard something about.

Choe 俎 The same as the above.

Choé

祖

An ancestor. Sēn choé 先祖, a former ancestor. A surname. Choé chong 祖宗, ancestors. Choé tek 祖德, the virtue of progenitors.

Sēn choé hoō boé, chek put gá ch'huý 先祖父母, 則不我摧, seng choé pāy boé, chēw bó t'hek kak gwá, my first ancestors and immediate parents will not reject me.

Choé

咀

To hold in the mouth. Choé chéak 咀嚼, to chew. Hām eng choé hwa 含英咀華, "to chew blossoms and ruminate flowers" meaning to meditate on literary subjects.

Choé

殂

To die. Hong hwun náe choé lok, pek sèng jé song k'hó pé 放勳乃殂落, 百姓如喪考妣, hong hwun kaou só, pāyh sai ch'hiu ch'āu seng pāy boé, when Hong-hwun (i. e. Geāou 堯) died; the people felt as if they had lost their father and mother. See the 下孟 háy bēng.

Cacé

組

The threads with which the seal of office is tied. Choé sēw 組綬, a fringe or border.

Choé

沮

To stop; to put a stop to. Hó jít soo choé 何日斯沮, téy chí jít chéy léy swāh, on what day will this stop.

Choé

珎

Choé chong 珎琮, a gem on which the seal of office is engraved; that for a prince of the Empire was five inches square, and that for an Emperor seven inches and a half.

Choé

咀

Tēn choé 田畞, a god presiding over rice-fields.

Choé

詛

Chēw choé 咒詛, chēw chwá, to curse, to swear. Hoé choé hoé chēw 胡詛胡咒, léw sām chēw chwá, swearing irregularly and cursing disorderly.

去

Choé

奏

Vulg. chaú, to report, to send in a report. Choé gák 奏樂, chaú gák, to play up music.

Choé se kēng sēng, sèng tek put ch'hong 奏書競上, 聖德不聰, chaú pún t'heāu t'hāu ch'ōng, sèng s'āng bó böyh t'h'ā, reports are perpetually sent in, but his majesty will not listen to them.

Choé

倅

To do, to act, to perform. Choé kwan 倅官, choé kw'ā, to become a mandarin. Choo soā k'hé ch'hay lán 倅事起初難, choé soā k'hé t'hāu ōh, in performing anything, the commencement is difficult.

Choé

湊

Waters meeting in one stream, and rushing forwards.

Choé

輳

To assemble. Ke má hok choé 車馬輳, ch'hēa báy chà pó kaou, the carriages and horses all arrived together.

Choé

祚

Happiness. E'ng sok choé yin 永錫祚胤, éng k'ōo soā hok h'āe k'ē'ā sui, (may Heaven) ever bestow happiness on your posterity. See the 小雅 S'āou gnáy.

Choé

咀

To swear; to take an oath regarding anything gone by. K'hwat k'hoé choé chēw 厥口咀咒, e áy ch'hüý chēw chwá, his mouth vociferated oaths.

Choé

簇

A sort of music played in the first month of the year.

平

Choé

齟

Choé goé 齟齬 The teeth uneven and irregular; also used metaphorically for not agreeing together.

Choé

咀

To scold, to rail at.



丟

Choē

胙

The flesh of a sacrifice; also written

祚 *rhoē*

Choē

驟

The galloping of a horse; to go swiftly, to gallop. Choē k'hé 驟起 to rise up quickly.

Choē

助

Vulg. *chān*: to help, to aid, to assist. Sēang choē 相助, *sēo chān*, to help one another.

Hōey yēa, hwuy choē guó chēa yēa 回也非助我者也, *hōey yēa, ū<sup>m</sup> ē chān gwá* *éy láng*, Hōey does not afford for any help.

去

Chōey

最

Very, extremely; the chief. Chōey oē

最惡, *chin chāc wān*, to take very much. E chēang chut che tēung

kong wūy chōey 於將卒之中功爲最, *tē chēang kwun peng chut éy tēung, kong ló* *lèy yit*, among generals and soldiers, merit is the principal thing.

Chek tek tōng sēn, wūy sēn chōey lok 積德當先爲最善樂, *chek tek tē<sup>ng</sup> chò* *taē seng, chò hó chin chae t'hēung lok*, the accumulation of virtue is of first importance: and the doing of good affords the greatest pleasure.

Chōey

噉

To bite, to eat, to gnaw. Sin jōey

koc chōey che 蠅蚋姑噉之, *hō sin t'hang á koc chōek e*, the flies

and grubs had gnawed and eaten it.

Chōey

贅

Chōey sōy 贅婿, *chin chōey éy* *lè<sup>ng</sup> á saē*, a bridegroom who attaches himself to his father in law's family.

Hoō chōey 附贅, a fleshy excrescence, a wart.

Chōey

藎

Māou chōey 芋藎, a whisp of coarse grass, stuck up as a sign for people to meet, and drink together.

Chōey

癩

A fleshy excrescence, a swelling; the same as 贅 chōey.

Chōey

綴

United, joined, connected; to connect.

平

Chōey

摧

To break, to break in pieces. Chōey kong wūy jēw 摧剛爲柔, *p'hāk ch'hūy gnāy éy chò nooi<sup>ng</sup>*, to break up hard things and make them soft.

Chōey

漙

A collection of frost and snow; drifted snow.

丟

Chōey

皐

A crime, a fault. Boō chōey hoō koc 無皐無辜, faultless and sinless.

Chōey

罪

A crime; a sin. Yēw chōey 有罪, *woō chōey*, sinful. Hek chōey é

t'hēn hoō séy tō yēa 獲罪於天, 無所禱也, *hek chōey é t'hōe<sup>ng</sup> bí séy* *t'hang tō*, when a man sins against heaven, there is none that can intercede for him. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chōey jín put noē 罪人不孥, *woō chōey* *éy láng bó táy k'á sun*, let not criminals involve their families in trouble.

Chōey

睡

Read sūy, to sleep. Bwat to kok yēw

gnōe bē ch'ho, sit che soō jín put k'hap sūy 末多國有五味

草, 食之使人不瞌睡, *bwat to kok* *woō chit léy goē bē ch'haon, chōek e saē láng bó* *ká chōey*, in the Bwat-to country there is a plant of fine tastes, which when eaten will keep people from sleeping.

夫

Chōh

作

Read chok: to make, to commence.

Chok ch'hēang 作塙, *chōh ch'hōe<sup>ng</sup>*, to build a wall. Séy, chok 細作, *séy chōh*, a spy.

天

Chōh

擲

Read tek; to throw. Tek kok 擲石, *chōh chōh*, to throw stones.

Chòh 射 Read sèk: to shoot with an arrow. Sèk ch'èen 射箭, chòh ch'èe<sup>ng</sup>, to let fly an arrow. Ek put sèk s'èuk 弋不射宿, chòh ch'èe<sup>ng</sup> bó ch'òh t'òh h'at<sup>ng</sup>, *áy ch'edou*, in archery he did not shoot a settled bird. See 上論, S'èang lùn.

夫 Chok 作 To make, to commence operations, to do. Chok soō 作事, to make trouble. Chok ch'èa che w'uy s'eng, s'ut ch'èa che w'uy b'eng 作者之謂聖. 述者之謂明, ch'òh *áy l'ang k'ong k'ò s'eng, P'hàn áy l'ang k'ong k'ò b'eng*, he that first invents a thing may be called a philosopher, and he who imitates it may be called, an intelligent man. See the 禮記 Léy k'è.

天 Chok 昨 Chok jit 昨日, chá h'ui<sup>ng</sup>, yesterday.

Chok 乍 To be ashamed.

Chok 酢 When a guest pours out wine to a host, it is called chòk 酢 and when a host answers the libation it is called s'ew 酬. S'ew chòk 酬酢, mutually to pledge one another.

Chok 柞 The name of a tree; also to cut down wood.

Chok 濯 To wash, to rinse, to cleanse. Ch'heng soo chok eng, chok soo chok ch'èuk 清斯濯纓. 濁斯濯足, *ch'heng áy s'ey k'ín tw'ò l'ò áy s'ey k'ín*, the clear water may serve to wash the tassel of one's cap and the muddy to wash one's feet.

Chok 濁 Vulg. 汩: and tak, muddy dirty. Keng é w'uy chok 涇以渭濁, *keng ch'á' bak w'uy ch'á' l'ò*, the waters of the Heng, render the waters of the W'uy muddy. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chok 擢 To elevate, to promote, to raise to office. Chok che hoē pin k'hek che t'èung, j'è l'ip che é kwán s'in che s'èang 擢之乎賓客之中. 而立之群臣之上, k'è chok e t'è l'ang k'h'ayh áy t'èung, j'è l'ip e t'è kwán s'in áy t'èung, to elevate one in the midst of the guests, and to establish one over the host of ministers.

Chok 族 The barb of an arrow; a relative. K'ew chok 九族, the nine series of relatives.

Chok 瘧 A scorbutic disease.

Chok 鷺 An eagle. Boó t'ong t'eng che laé gé, b'eng ke y'ang che gak chòk 舞唐鷺庭之來儀. 鳴岐陽之鷺鷺, *boó t'è t'ong t'eng áy laé gé, haóu t'è ke y'ang áy gak chòk*, the Phoenix sporting on the hall of T'ong (referring to Geáu 堯), and the eagle screaming at the hill of ke y'ang (referring to Bán óng 文王), both betoken the appearance of a sage.

幸 Chom 箴 Chom kwuy 箴規, a good rule. Chom: kaé 箴戒, good counsel. T'eng-b'eng-t'ò, chok soó bú' che chom é kwuy kaé 程明道作四勿之箴以規戒, *t'è<sup>ng</sup> á b'eng l'ò ch'ò s'è bú' áy chom, é ch'ò kwuy kaé*, T'eng-b'eng-t'ò made a list of the four prohibitions, in order to form a rule and a caution.

Chom 簪 A bodkin, a hair-pin. Kim chom 金簪, a golden hair-pin. L'uy taé chom eng 累代簪纓, *kw'uy ná t'ey ch'án chom kw'á eng*, for several generations they have worn hair-pins and tassels (i. e. they have been in office, and worn its insignia).

嗇 Chóm 怎 How. Chóm m'ah yang 怎麼樣, *an ch'w'á y'è<sup>ng</sup>*, in what manner. Chóm tek ch'hew p'ho yit ch'wán 怎



得愁波一轉, *an chw<sup>2</sup> á dy lít tēōh ch'hew p'ho chí dy tsoi<sup>2</sup>*, how shall we get the autumn waves to turn?

妻

Chòm

讒

Vulg. *né p'hwé*, to defame, to slander, to blast a man's reputation. Pé chòm jin chēá, sūy tek é boē, 彼譖人者誰得與謀, *hwūh léy sáé phwá dy láng, chē chūy á lít é soō nēō<sup>2</sup>*, those slanderous fellows, who can join in counsel with them. See the 小雅, Séaou gnáy.

夫

Chōmh

嚼

To bite,, to chew; the noise made by eating.

奉

Chong

宗

An ancestor, a forefather; to honour; to respect as a master; a surname. Chong chéng 宗政, a double surname.

Chóé chong 祖宗, forefathers. Chong hēaou, 宗廟, an ancestral temple.

Chong bēāng che léy, sēy é soō hoē ké sēn yēá 宗廟之禮所以祀乎其先也, *chong bāō dy léy sēy é ch'haē chy sēn láng*, the ceremonies of the ancestral temple, are in order to sacrifice to forefathers. See the 中庸 Tēung yāng.

Yin put sit ké ch'hiu, ék k'hó chong yēá 因不失其親亦可宗也, *phán láng á<sup>m</sup> sít, á dy t'hang sh'hin wá dy láng, yēá t'hang léāh ó chōé chōé*, in following teachers, if we do not miss a person that can be nearly approached, we may also take him for a master.

See 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Chong

侗

A divine person of antiquity.

Chong

悰

To be-pleased and delighted; also to consider, to reflect. Ch'hek ch'hek fēak boē chong 慙慙若

無宗, *ch'hek ch'hām, ch'hin chēō<sup>2</sup> bó kōy é*, sad and sorrowful, as if were displeased.—

Chong

庄

Vulg. *che<sup>2</sup>*: a farm, Chong sēa

庄社, *che<sup>2</sup> sēá*, a farm house.

Boē wáy tēou chong k'hek, tēaou chok t'hēen choé sin 暮爲田庄客朝作天子臣, *ma<sup>2</sup> hwa<sup>2</sup> chō ch'han che<sup>2</sup> dy láng k'hūy, mín ó chaē chō hōng tēy dy jin sūn*, in the evening he was a stranger at a country farm, and the next morning became a minister of the Emperor.

Chong

琮

A square gem; a precious stone, of an octagon shape, like the earth.

P'hek chong 璧琮, a gem nine inches square, used in inviting the Emperor.

Chong

鬃

A high bunch of hair, T'hoé chong 頭髮, *phōu chong*, a tail of hair.

Chong

駮

Má chong 馬駮, *day chong*, a horse's mane.

Chong

妝

Vulg. *che<sup>2</sup>*: to ornament, to adorn.

Hwa sek chong bé 華色妝美, *wá sek che<sup>2</sup> kaou sūy*, to paint and adorn, till it is very fine.

Chong

粧

A lady's toilette, apparatus for dressing. Teng loé k'hae ekong keng, é kok chēak sēn'é 登樓開粧

鏡. 倚閣着鮮衣, *pūy lāu k'hang che<sup>2</sup> ké<sup>2</sup> á, wá kūh ch'hōng sūn s'á*, at one time she ascends the chamber to open her toilette and looking-glass, and at another she leans against the gallery dressed in new apparel.

Chong

粧

An adorning, a setting off; to ornament, to dress. Put chēuk yit hwún

chong, chin tek hong léw t'haé 不着一粉粧. 儘得風流態, *á<sup>m</sup> sáé yāng chí dy hwán che<sup>2</sup>, chin lít tēōh hong léw dy yēō<sup>2</sup>*, without needing a single painting or

adorning, she has altogether an elegant appearance. See the 古詩 Koé se, old poems.

Chong 庶 To be established, to stand firm.

Chong 蹤 A trace, a footstep. Hó ch'èh bek hong chong 何處覓芳蹤, wèygh t'á t'á k'è ch'òey, e' áy p'hang ch'èh, where shall we seek for his fragrant footsteps.

Chong 縱 Straight, upright; lengthways.

Chong 莊 Stern, sedate; correct; adorned; a farm; also a surname. Lím che é chong, chek k'eng 臨之以莊則敬, láe kaou e é chong g'ém l'ang ch'ew k'eng lín, coming before the people with sedateness, they will respect us. See the 上論 S'ang lún.

Chong 牂 An ewe, a female sheep.

Chong 綬 A fishing net; also written 罽 chong.

Chong 淙 The noise of waters; the appearance of flowing water.

Chong 椿 A stick for beating anything; a post stuck in the ground.

Chong 裝 The inside, or contents of anything; to put in, to adorn. Chong hwún 裝粉, to dress. Chong ch'áe 裝載, ch'è' s' t'ey, to put anything in.

Chong 臧 Good, excellent, thick, kind. A surname. Chóo wat, s'è t'ý yéá hó ch'èuk é chong 子曰是道也何足以臧, hóo ch'óo k'óng, ch'èy t'ey t'ó yéá w'èygh ch'áe éy kaou é k'óng hó, Confucius said

how can such a way as this be sufficient to be called good. See the 上論 S'ang lún.

Chong 贓 A bribe. S'ew chong 受贓, s'ew ch'ò'g, to receive bribes. K'è sew j'èuk s'ím é t'ham woo cho chong 其羞辱甚於貪汙坐贓, e' áy s'ew j'èuk k'h'èh s'ím é t'ham woo ch'èy ch'ò'g, the disgrace and shame of it would be greater, than coveting dirty advantages and sitting on bribes.

Chong 梭 Vulg. chang: the name of a tree; which has leaves without branches, of the bark of which rain cloaks may be made. A kind of palm tree, in appearance like the cocoanut tree.

Chong 艘 Vulg. chang: to run aground. Ch'hwán chong ch'èak say 船艘着沙, ch'án chang t'òh swa, the ship ran aground on the sand.

Chong 峩 Wá chong 瓦戛 the name of a hill.

Chong 妝 To dress the head; when females come of age, and adorn their head dress, a congratulatory wish, is expressed by hó chong 賀妝.

Chong 總 To collect and bind together; the whole; altogether, generally; also written 總 總 and 摠.

Chóng s'è 總是, after all, but if only. Chóng k'ae 總皆, l'óng ch'óng, the whole.

Chóng b'eng 總名, ch'óng m'è' s'è, a general term, an universal appellation.

Chóng tok 總督, a general superintendant; a Governor General of a Province.

Chóng péng s'è kwán 總秉勢權, to have a general hold of the reins of power.

Chóng 儻 K'h'óng ch'óng 倥偬 poor and distressed; also not at leisure. Also written 惚, ch'óng.

Chòng 穗 A sheaf of corn.

Chòng 鬣 Chóng kak 鬣角 a horse's mane.

去 Chòng 壯 Strong, hale flourishing, robust. Chóng kèen 壯健 ché<sup>ng</sup> kè<sup>ng</sup>, robust. Kip ké chòng yēa, hēet

k'hé hong kong, k'è che ch'è toē 及其壯也。血氣方剛，戒之在鬪，*kip kaou e ky chí<sup>ng</sup> yēa, hōzyh k'hè toē toē á kong gnāy tēoh k'eng k'è tē s'ō p'hāh*, but when people are grown strong, and their blood and spirits are firm, they should be guarded against quarrelling and fighting.

Má-hók-p'ho ló tòng ek chòng 馬伏波老當益壯，*má hók p'ho, kaou laou tòng nā k'èen chòng*, má-hók-p'ho, when old became much stronger then formerly.

Chòng 葬 To bury, to inter, to put under ground; also written 葬 chòng. Seng soó che é léy, soó chòng che e léy 生事之以禮。死葬之以禮，*sai<sup>ng</sup> hók sat e chàou léy soé, sé tal e chàou léy soé*, when our parents are alive we must serve them according to propriety, and when dead, we must bury them in proper manner. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chòng 體 K'hòng chòng 骯髒, straight, stiff, unbending.

Chòng 綜 Transverse threads, in weaving.

Chòng 糗 Vulg. ch'àng: a kind of confectionary tied up in leaves, with sharp corners, and used on the 5th day of the 5th moon. Also written 糗 chòng.

Chòng 儉 Distressed, reduced to difficulties.

Chòng 倻 The appearance of standing.

Chòng 豨 A male pig; a boar; a pig 6th months old.

奉 Chông 崇 To exalt, to honour, to respect. Chun chông 尊崇, to honour, and obey. Chông ko bok taō é hoú kwúy 崇高莫大於富貴，*chông kwán bó k'háh twā é pò kwúy*, there are none more elevated than the rich and great. See the 易經 Yēah keng.

K'him chông t'hién to 欽崇天道，*k'eng k'àng t'hàn t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy to*, respectfully to follow the dictates of heaven. See the 尙書 S'ao<sup>ng</sup> so.

Chông 賚 Taxes levied by barbarous states; among whom the wealthy were required to pay annually a piece of cloth, and the poorer sort about twenty feet of cloth; which was called 賚布 chông pòè.

Chông 藏 Vulg. k'hè<sup>ng</sup>: to hide, to conceal, to store up. San chông hoé pà, súy yin kaou l'áng 山藏虎豹水隱蛟龍，*su<sup>ng</sup> a k'hè<sup>ng</sup> hoé pà, ch'uy t'èem kaou l'áng*, in the hills are secreted tygers and leopards, and in the waters lie concealed serpents and dragons.

Yūng che chek hēng, s'á che chek chòng 用之則行。舍之則藏，*yūng e cheu k'è<sup>ng</sup> á, p'àng kak e ch'ew k'hè<sup>ng</sup>*, if they employ us, then we commence operations, but if they reject us, then we lay ourselves by. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chông 叢 To collect in a bunch; to grow in a bush; a bush. Yit chông sē — 叢樹, *chit cháng ch' hēw* a bush tree. Bē é sip chông lân 微雨濕叢蘭, *sēy hōē wun tām ka noo<sup>ng</sup> cháng áy lân hwa*, the small rain moistens the bushy lân flower.

Chông 叢 Plants growing bushy and luxuriantly.

Chông 藏 Gāng chông 昂藏, the lofty and grand appearance of hills.

Chông 藏 To be annihilated. to die; not to be.

Chông 濛 The name of a river.

丟 Chông 狀 A form, appearance; a sort; a document. Kò chông 告狀, an indictment. Tēang-choó-pông-chông mǎou jē hoò jín lé choó 張子房狀貌如婦人女子, *tēo<sup>ng</sup> choó póng áy chē<sup>ng</sup> mǎou ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> che boē láng lé choó*, Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-choó-pông's appearance was like that of a woman or girl.

Bēng yāng kēy-sēng, ch'hey, sēa chông choē, sēang, ch'héng tǎe hoo soó 明楊繼盛妻寫狀奏上. 請代夫死, *bēng téaou yēo<sup>ng</sup> kēy sēng. áy 'baó sēa chē<sup>ng</sup> chǎou hōng tēy ch'hé'á t'hèy é áy ang sé*, in the Bēng dynasty Yēo<sup>ng</sup>-kēy-sēng's wife wrote out a document, and presented it to the Emperor begging to die in the stead of her husband.

Chông 臟 The bowels. Gnoé chông 五臟, *goē chē<sup>ng</sup>*, the five viscera.

Chông 奘 Strong, vigorous, great and flourishing.

Chông 藏 To lay up goods in store; a store-house, a treasury.

幸 Choo 朱 Red, vermilion; a surname. Oē ché che twat choo yēá 惡紫之奪朱也, *wán ché sek áy twat choo sek*, (Confucius) disliked a red colour because it took away from the beauty of the vermilion. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Choo 珠 A pearl. Chín choo 珍珠, a precious pearl. Soō che é choo gēuk put tek bēen yēen 事之以珠玉不得免焉, *hók saē é' é choo gēuk bēy tū bēen yēen*, if I serve them with pearls and gems, I shall not be able to avoid their aggressions. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng. Put chin choo gēuk, sēy chin wūy sēen jín 不珍珠玉. 所珍為善人, *ū<sup>m</sup> chin choo gēuk, sēy chin sē hó láng*, they did not value pearls and gems, but they valued good men.

Choo 硃 A vermilion coloured powder. Choo bek 硃墨, *gin choo bak*, red ink. Gēen choo tēem ék, pá pít tēy se, 研硃點易. 把筆題詩, *gin choo tēem yēeh keng, gīm pít lat tēy se*, with vermilion ink he put stops to the book of diagrams; and then took up the pencil and composed odes. Choo sey 硃砂, cinnabar.

Choo 茱 Goē choo 莫茱, the name of a medicine.

Choo 洙 The name of a river.

Choo 資 To rely on, to borrow, to help; also to bestow. Choo p'hiá 資品, natural abilities.

Sōey ke chek hwat ch'hong lín, é choó t'hēen hāy bin 歲饑則發倉廩. 以資天下

民, *hac ne<sup>55</sup> tang, chek k'hwuy ch'he<sup>55</sup> lín, é choo t'hec<sup>55</sup> háy p'hy sai<sup>55</sup>*, in seasons of scarcity he opened the public granaries; in order to supply the people of the Empire.

Choo 茲 Black; also, this, here, now. Bún óng kè bú, bún put chaē choo hoē 文王既沒文不在茲乎, *bún óng kaou sé, é áy bún k'ham ú<sup>m</sup> sé wá ché taou hoē*, since bún-óng is dead, does not his literature still remain with me? Said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lún.

Choo 滋 Juicy; also abundant. E' loē choo jūn 雨露滋潤, *hoē kwà loē cháy wun tām*, moistened with the dews and rain. Choo bē 滋味, taste, flavor.

Choo 孳 To produce, to be born, to increase.

Choo 鎡 An agricultural implement; a hoe. Suy yéw choo ko, put jé t'hac sé 雖有鎡基, 不如待時, *suy wō choo ko, ú<sup>m</sup> lat tēk tēng t'hac é áy sé*, although we have agricultural implements, there is nothing like obtaining the right season. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Choo 侏 Choo jé 侏儒, a dwarf, one of small stature. Choo jé choo jé, paē gnó é te 侏儒侏儒, 敗我於邾, *choo jé choo jé paē gwá twá tē te*, this diminutive dwarf defeated us at Te. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Choo 茲 Abundance of grass and vegetables; this, here, now.

Choo 孜孜 Diligently, earnestly. Key bēng, jé, k'hé, choo chō wáy sōn chéá, sùn che tōe yéá 雞鳴而起, 孜孜爲善者, 舜之徒也, *key ché jé k'hé, choo choo chō hó áy láng, sé sùn áy hak seng*,

he who rises at cock-crowing, and diligently practices virtue, is a disciple of Sùn. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Choo 姿 Form, appearance, talent, ability. T'hēn choo é hak lek pēng chin, sūy jēn sēng tek che séo 天姿與學力並臻粹然成德之士, *t'hec<sup>55</sup> choo kap hak lek chō pó kaou, chēw sūy jēn chē<sup>55</sup> tek áy láng*, when heaven-bestowed talents, and powers devoted to learning, are both united together, then may one succeed in completing a virtuous character.

Choo 畱 A new rice field, that has only been cultivated for one year.

Choo 趨 Choo choe 趨起, not able to advance, unable to make any progress.

Choo 粢 The six kinds of grain are called 粢 choo, when placed in vessels they are called 盛 sēng. Choo hoē kēng choé, é kēng choo sēng 諸侯耕助, 以供粢盛, *choo hoē séo chān chōh. ch'hán, é kēng kíp choé sēng*, the princes of the Empire assist in ploughing, in order to provide the grain used in sacrifice.

Choo 咨 Choo hoē 咨謀, to consult together. Choo chēa 咨嗟, an exclamation.

Choo 緇 Black. Choo e 緇衣, *oe s'na*, black clothes.

Choo 輜 Waggons for carrying baggage. Choo tēng 輜重, baggage waggons.

Choo 貲 Money, wealth. H'ò choo 貨貲, treasure. Choo k'hōng h'ò chūg 子貢好廢舉, 與時轉貨貲, *choo k'hōng*

àe huay yung chlee<sup>ng</sup>, toé t'èh e áy t'è chwan h'èy choo, choó-k'hòng was fond of spending money, yet when it came to the time, he got wealthy again. See the 史記, Soó kè.

Choo 齋 The lower hem of a garment, the border of a dress. L'èp choo seng t'óng 攝齋升堂, n'è<sup>ng</sup> h' s' a h'ay p'ee<sup>ng</sup>, p'ayh ch'è<sup>ng</sup> t'è<sup>ng</sup>, "he gathered up the border of his garment, when ascending the hall." Lest he should trip and fall. See the 上論 S'èang l'un. Choo e ch'èa 齋衣者, twà hà áy l'ang, a person in mourning.

Choo 槁 A dead tree, still standing erect, a dry post.

Choo 淄 The name of a river, whose waters are as black as varnish.

Choo 鼎 A small kind of iron pan. Naé téng k'ip ch'oo 鼎及鼐, twà t'è<sup>ng</sup> á kap s'èy t'è<sup>ng</sup> á, great pans and small ones. See the 周頌 Chew s'èung.

Choo 髭 Hair on the upper lip; mustachios.

Choo 積 Corn collected together

Choo 鼯 Te choo 鼯鼯, L'á g'è, a spider.

Choo 皸 Hard skin on the hands and feet.

Choo 澆 Gím choo 澆澆, a long incessant rain; also the name of a river.

Choo 茨 M'ou choo 茅茨, a kind of coarse grass or rush; to thatch a house with coarse grass; also to collect.

Choo 鎰 a weight of about eight ounces.

Choo 銖 A weight of about 14 ounces. Choo choo 鎰銖, small weights.

Choo 諮 Choo ch'èa 諮嗟, an exclamation, a sigh. Choo jé sùn, t'h'èen che l'èk soè ch'èa jé k'èung 諮爾舜天之曆數在爾躬, choo ch'èa l'è ch'èy l'èy sùn, t'h'èe<sup>ng</sup> áy l'èk soè ch'èa l'è áy s'ín, O thou Sùn! Heaven's calculations centre in your person. See the 下論 H'ay l'un.

Choo 糶 Dead grain.

Choo 諸 An expletive, an auxiliary word all every one; a surname. Choo hoe 諸侯, a prince of the Empire. Ke jé sè choo soo hoé, ché k'è ch'èang 其如示諸斯乎. 指其掌, e áy ch'h'in ch'è<sup>ng</sup> k'hw'á choo ch'èy l'èy, k'è e áy ch'h'èw ch'è<sup>ng</sup>, it would be as easy as looking at this (said Confucius,) pointing to his hand. See the 下論 S'èang l'un.

Choo hoé l'èng ch'èa jín e t'h'èen choó 諸侯能薦人于天子, choo hoé l'èy k'è ch'èèn lang hoé h'óng l'èy, the princes of the Empire may introduce a person to the Emperor. See the 下孟 H'ay b'èng. Also 諸葛 a double surname.

Choo 子 Vulg. k'è<sup>ng</sup> á: a son, a child; a title of respect, a philosopher. S'è bín choó l'è 庶民子來, p'ayh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'h'in ch'è<sup>ng</sup> k'è<sup>ng</sup> á l'è, the people came forward just like children. See the 上孟 S'èang b'èng. Choó sun suy g'è, k'èng s'è put k'hó put t'hok

子孫雖愚·經書不可不讀, *kè<sup>ná</sup> sun, sui gaé, keng ch'hūy h<sup>m</sup> ch'ang bó t'hák,* though children and grand children are dull, they must not neglect reading the classics.

Choó put gé kwáé, lék, lwān, sūn 子不語怪力亂神, *hoo chóo bó kóng, koo kwáé, k'hwáú lút, hwán lwān, sūn béng,* Confucius never spoke of strange things, violent deeds, disorderly matters, and spiritual subjects. See the 論語 Lān gé.

Choó 仔 To bear, to sustain, to overcome. Choó séy 仔細, carefully.

Choó 弟 Vulg. á: anything diminutive as, Gnēw choó 牛仔, *goo á,* a young cow, a calf. To stop: also read ché.

Choó 學 The ancient form of the choó 子, character.

Choó 耔 To throw up earth on the root of the corn; also written 籽 choó.

Choó 梓 The name of a tree, said to be the king of the trees. Choó thán 梓檀, sandal wood. Kēhou, choó 喬梓, an appellation signifying father and son.

Choó 丶 A mark, to know when we are to stop; a dot, a spot. Teng téung h<sup>ú</sup>o choó 燈中火, *teng tang t'ng hūey tēem,* a spark of fire in the lamp.

Choó 主 A master, a lord; also to rest in, to consider as most important. Chūn choó 船主 a ship-captain. Loé choó 爐主, a superintendant of a religious feast. Pia choó 賓主, a guest, and host. Aè bin jé h<sup>ú</sup>o soó, k'hó wūy béng choó é 愛民而好士可謂明主矣, *sūh pūyh sai<sup>ng</sup> jé hu<sup>ná</sup> kè t'hák ch'hūy lāng, t'hang kóng se béng choó é,* he who loves the people

and is found of literary men, may be called an intelligent prince.

Choó tēng sūn 主忠信, *loh tēung sūn chò yaou kin,* consider fidelity and sincerity as of the highest importance. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Sūn choó páé 神主牌, the ancestral tablet, near which it is supposed the spirit of the deceased settles.

去

Chòo

注

Water flowing to one part, to settle, to fix. Chòo é 注意, settled intention. Chòo k'hàn 注看, a fixed look.

Cheng sūn kwán choó, put té göēy boó ch'hoó naé t'hók so che hwat 精神眷注, 不馳外務. 此乃讀書之法, *cheng sūn kwán choó, hó té ch'hoó té gwā bīn áy soó doó, ch'ey téy ch'ew sé t'hák ch'hūy áy hwat,* to keep the spirits settled and the mind intent, not galloping after outward engagements, this is the rule to be observed in study.

Chòo

傳

To stick to stab, to thrust in; also written 刺 choó. Bok kám choó jīm kong che hók téung 莫敢刺刃公之腹中, *á<sup>n</sup> k'á, ch'at to té kong lé áy pak lóé,* I do not dare to thrust a weapon into your belly.

Chòo

恣

Disordely unrestrained loose, wanton Sēng óng put chok, choo hoé hōng choó 聖王不作. 諸侯放恣, *sé<sup>ná</sup> óng dá k'hé, choo hoé lām sām,* when holy sovereigns do not arise, the princes of the Empire become disorderly.

Chòo

漬

To soak; to steep in water. Chēem choó 漸漬, to soak gradually through.

Chòo

戠

Sliced flesh, minced meat.

Chò **註** To interpret, to comment on; a commentary. Soá sè choò he chip choò yéá 四書朱熹集註也, soá se, choo bán kong chip choò yéá, on the four books, choo-he compiled a commentary.

Chò **蛀** A worm that eats wood.

Chò **翥** To fly upwards, to mount up in flying.

Chò **澍** Timely rain, fertilizing showers.

Chò **鑄** To melt, to cast metal. Choò ch'hèng 鑄銃, to cast cannon. Jé kim chaē yéá yung choò, bán sēāng kae k'hó jip hwán 如金在冶鑄萬象皆可入範, ch'hín chōō<sup>ng</sup> kim twā tē yéá yēō<sup>ng</sup> choò, chē<sup>ng</sup> á bán yēō<sup>ng</sup> lóng t'hang jip hwán, just like the metal melting in the foundry, in ten thousand forms it can be introduced in to the mould.

Chò **鼻** A horse with his feet entangled; to tie up a horse.

Chò **足** Excessive, extreme, over and above. K'haóu gân, lēng sek, choò kēung, chó k'hew bēng t'hé che 巧言令色足恭. 左丘明恥之, k'há áy kóng wā, há áy dīn sek, kōyē t'haóu áy kēung, chó k'hew bēng seáou léy e, artful words, a smooth countenance, and excessive respect, were what Chó-k'hew-bēng was ashamed of.

Chò **拏** To collect, to accumulate.

Chò **財** Chaē choò 財財, money, wealth.

Chò **𪔐** Rotten flesh. Yéem lók haē choò 掩骼埋𪔐, yéem koō kwut laē ch'hāu bāh, to bury old bones and put under ground rotten flesh.

Chò **𪔐** Kind, affectionate, soft and mild. Wáy jin hoō, chóa ē choò 為人父主於慈, chò láng áy nēō<sup>ng</sup> pūy, yáúu kin twā tē choò, for one who is a father, the most important thing is kindness. See the 大學 Taō hák.

Chò **鷓** Loē choò neáou 鷓鴣鳥, loē sé chéáou, a kind of cormorant.

Chò **磁** Choò sek 磁石, hēep chēōh, a loadstone, a magnet. Choò sek yin chēem 磁石引鐵, hēep chēōh yán t'hēeh the loadstone draws the steel.

Chò **瓷** A hard sort of earthenware.

Chò **糝** Rice cakes; a kind of confectionary. also written 糝.

Chò **茨** Thatching, a thatched cottage. Gēáou wáy t'hēen choó sé, máou choó t'hoē kae 堯為天子時茅茨土階, gēáou chò hóng tēy áy sé, woō há<sup>m</sup> á ch'hóu t'hoē áy kay, when Gēáou was Emperor, they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps.

Chò **𪔐** The noise made in calling fowls.

Chò **自** Self, one's-self; from. Choō ké 自己, ká tē, one's-self, a near relation. T'haē kap choō wán choō gnaē, é tóng ch'hé jin ch'hēén gé 太甲自怨自艾. 於桐處仁遷義, t'haē kap ka tē wán ka tē gnaē, twā tē tóng ch'hé jin pō<sup>ng</sup> a kaóu gé, T'haē-kap vexed himself and reformed himself



at Tóng, where he dwelt in benevolence, and removed to righteousness. See the 尙書 Sēong se.

Hwán soū choō gnó jé chok, ek choō gnó jé sew 凡事自我而作, 亦自我而收, hwán soū chéung gwá jé chò yéú chéung gwá jé sew jip, every thing rests with one's self to commence and with one's-self to complete.

Choō

香

A small mouth.

幸

Chui<sup>ng</sup>

磚

Read chwan: a brick, a tile. Oe chó chok chwan 烏曹作磚, oe chó k'hé t'háou chò chui<sup>ng</sup>, Oe-chó was the first who made bricks.

Chui<sup>ng</sup>

鑽

Read chwán: to perforate anything with an awl; to penetrate into. Chwán cho bó k'oen 鑽之彌堅, chui<sup>ng</sup> e ná k'een k'ue, the more we penetrate into the doctrine the more impenetrable it appears. An awl, a gimlet. Lëuk chwán 六鑽, lak chui<sup>ng</sup>, a bore.

Chui<sup>ng</sup>

鱓

A kind of mud fish; with red-eyes. To creep into the mud.

幸

Chui<sup>ng</sup>

全

Read chwán: the whole. Chéy chwán 齊全, cheabu chui<sup>ng</sup>, complete, entire.

Ch'hoó hwuy bān chwán, che boé 此非萬全之謀, chéy léy a<sup>m</sup> sē bān chwán<sup>ng</sup> áy boé, this is not a perfectly secure plan.

弄

Chui<sup>ng</sup>

饑

Read chwān: to suck. Chwān jé 饑乳, chui<sup>ng</sup> leng, to suck milk.

Chui<sup>ng</sup>

鬢

A place where the hair turns or curls on the head; long hair.

幸

Chun

僎

Ceremonies observed when drinking wine in a village.

Chun

尊

Lofty honourable, noble. Chun k'eng 尊敬, to honour, to respect.

T'héen chun tēy pe, k'h'ēen k'hwun tōng é 天尊地卑, 乾坤定矣, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> kwán tēy kāy, k'h'ēen k'hwun tē<sup>ng</sup> tē<sup>ng</sup>, the heaven is lofty and the earth low, and thus the two great principles of nature are fixed.

Soó bín yéw hoó che chun, yéw boé che ch'hin, j'ēen hoé k'hó é wúy bín hoó boé 使民有父之尊, 有母之親, 然後可以爲民父母, saé p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup> wōo nēo<sup>ng</sup> p'áyh áy chun, wōo nēo<sup>ng</sup> léy áy ch'hin, j'ēen aóu t'hang chò p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup> áy p'áyh boé, in employing the people, if one maintain the dignity of a father and the affection of a mother, then may he be considered the parent of the people.

Chun

樽

A wooden vessel, a bottle made of wood.

Chun

罇

An earthen vessel, in the shape of a bottle. Hó é wúy kwun, t'ēung lé

yit chun 何以慰君中里一罇, an chu<sup>ng</sup> éy wáyh kwun, láy t'ēung lé chit áy chun, how shall I comfort you, Sir! But by setting down a bottle in the midst of the village.

Chun

遵

To follow, to obey, to learn. Chun s'ēen óng che hwat jé kó ch'á, bō

che yów yéú. 遵先王之法而過者, 未之有也, t'hán s'ēen óng áy hwat, jé wōo k'üey sít áy, b'üey wōó chéy léy s'ōó yéú, to follow the rules of the ancient kings and still to be in an error, is impossible. See 下孟 Hāy bōng.

Chun

嶽

The lofty appearance of hills,

Chun 蹲 Chun ke 蹲踞, to sit cross legged; to sit in a reclining posture. To sit in an unceremonious manner.

Chun 惇 Chun tek 惇德, Sincerity of mind. sincere virtue.

Chun 屯 Anything beginning to grow; thick; difficult.

Chun 肫 Earnest and sincere.

Chun 窀 Chun sek 窀穸, laid up in a coffin; dark like a long night.

Chun 諄 To instruct repeatedly. Chun chun jēn bēng che hoē 諄諄然命之乎, tēng hok kóng, jē bēng tēng e, how repeatedly was it inculcated and enjoined.

Chun 淳 To instruct any one personally; to repeat a caution.

Chun 噍 To collect words together; an accumulation of expressions; also read chūn.

Chun 鱒 The name of a fish; also read chūn.

Chun 澣 Cold and shivering, to tremble with cold. Hān tò gēet ch'hé chit 寒到齧齒澣, kw<sup>na</sup> kaou ká ch'hay k'hè chun, to be cold till the teeth chatter.

Chun 准 To allow, to grant. Wún chún 允准, to permit. T'hēen chòo chún chòe 天子准奏, kóng tēy chún chaou, the Emperor granted the request.

Chun 劓 To diminish; to cut off.

Chún 摶 To hold to. Chún chat 摶節, to hold to economical rules. Kwun choó kēung kēng chún chat, t'huy jēng é hēng lēy 君子恭敬摶節. 退讓以明禮, kwun choó kēung kēng, chún chat, t'hèy nēo<sup>ng</sup> lāng, é bēng lēy soè, the good man is respectful, economical and yielding in order to illustrate the rules of propriety.

Chún 準 Even; a rule, a pattern; to adjust. Chún sōh 準索, a carpenter's line. Kè kēet bók lēk yēn, kēy che kwuy kē chún sūn, é wūy hong wān pēng tit 既竭目力焉. 繼之規矩準繩. 以爲方員平直, kè kēet chūn bak cheu áy k'hwoy lat sēo swā kwuy kē chún sōh, é chò sè kak, e<sup>ng</sup>, pa<sup>ng</sup> kwà tit, having carried to the utensil the powers of vision the ancients added the compass and rule, and carpenter's line in order to make things square, and round, level and straight. See 孟子 Bēng chòe.

Chún 傳 Respectful; to respect, numerous, collect together. Kēung kēng jē chún 恭敬而傳, to honor and respect.

Chún 隼 The name of a bird of prey.

Chún 鷦 A very swift bird, the name of a bird that is rapid in its flight. Tēung nē chaē tin, yéw chún chip é tin hoē che tēng 仲尼在陳. 有鷦集于陳侯之庭, tēung nē twā tē tin kok, wō chún chēaou chip tē tin hoē áy tē<sup>na</sup>, when Confucius was in the tin country, there was a flock of swift birds collected on the Hall of the prince of Tin,

Chún 縵 A kind of petticoat; also to honour.

妻 Chùn 俊 A man of superior wisdom and talent; one eminent for wisdom. Chùn k'et 俊傑, a man of extraordinary talent; a hero.

Chùn k'et ch'ā wū, ch'ek t'heén hāy che sō kae wāt, jé gwán lip é k'ē t'āou 俊傑在位, 則天下之士皆悅. 而願立于其朝, chùn k'et t'āy l'ang ch'ā wū, ch'ek t'heé<sup>ng</sup> āy āy t'hák ch'hūy l'ang chò pōá hw<sup>na</sup> hē jé gwán lip t'ē é t'āy t'āou, when a man of superior talent is on the throne, then all the learned men in the Empire will be pleased, and will desire to stand in his court.

Chùn 僇 Superior; to overcome; strange; wonderful; the same as the above. Tek chùn wāt k'hek, 得僇曰克, t'it t'ēoh yē<sup>na</sup>, kóng k'ēō k'hek, to obtain a victory is called overcoming.

Chùn 雋 The same as 俊 chùn.

Chùn 峻 Lofty, high; also stern, urgent. Chùn k'ek é t'heén 峻極于天, kwán ch'è k'ao<sup>à</sup> t'heé<sup>ng</sup>, high as the heavens. Lē bō wūy, g'ēm chùn 吏務為嚴峻, ch'ò kw<sup>na</sup> bō ch'ò g'ēm chùn, an officer should study to be stern and urgent.

Chùn 嶠 Lofty, long, impending, dangerous. San gām ko chùn 山巖高嶠, sw<sup>na</sup> gām kwám chùn, the hills and caverns, are lofty and dangerous.

Chùn 儵 Wise, prudent.

Chùn 狡 A cunning rabbit; also an animal that eats tygers and leopards.

Chùn 竣 To be finished, to be concluded. Sō é wán chùn 事已完竣, sō é wán l'āou, the business is brought to a conclusion.

Chùn 浚 Deep; to deepen; to dig a well deeper. Sōó chùn ch'eng, ch'hut, ch'ēung jé y'ēm che 使浚井出, 從而揅之, sat é k'hwut ch'at<sup>ng</sup>, k'āou ch'hut, ch'ēung āou jé y'ēm e, they ordered him (Sim) to dig a well deeper, and when he had made his escape sideways, they proceeded to cover him with earth; (thinking that he was still in the well). See the 下孟 Hāy b'eng.

Chùn 逡 To retire, to hesitate, to be undecided; also read chūn. Chùn sūn wāy s'uk 逡巡畏縮, chùn sūn, k'ē<sup>na</sup> l'á k'ē<sup>na</sup> k'hé, wāy t'héy, to hesitate, going backwards and forwards, fearing and retizing.

Chùn 濬 To dig anything deeper; to deepen a ditch, in order to let the water flow. Chùn k'h'ēén k'ōy k'ē ch'hwan 濬畎澮距川, k'hwut ch'him ch'hán kaou, ch'hōng twā ch'uy ch'hut<sup>ng</sup>, to deepen the ditches in the fields and enlarge the streams.

Chùn 駿 An officer whose business it was to encourage husbandry. T'ēén chùn ch'è hé 田駿至喜, k'hwut<sup>ng</sup> ch'ò ch'hán āy chùn kw<sup>na</sup> hw<sup>na</sup> hé, the officer for encouraging agriculture was greatly pleased.

Chùn 餽 The remains after eating; the surplus of food, what is left. Sōū k'h'ēung hek chùn é, k'òé put é ch'ēén 食恐或餽餘, 故不以薦, ch'ēán āy mee<sup>ng</sup> k'h'ēung k'ò<sup>na</sup> hek ch'ēá, s'ē ch'ēán s'ín āy, ch'ēá ū<sup>m</sup> k'ē<sup>na</sup> l'á k'āou, when food (is presented), fearing lest it much be the leavings (of the prince) it should therefore not be offered to the gods.—

Chùn 駿 A large fine horse. Bok óng sêng pat chùn mã yêw pèen t'heen hây 穆王乘八駿馬. 遊遍天下, bok óng k'hêá pâyh chùn bá, t'hít t'hó pèen mw"á t'hee"ŋ áy, Bok-óng mounted on the eighth excellent horse travelled throughout the whole Empire.

Chùn 鱗 Vulg. chui"ŋ; to wind through the mud. Gê chùn jip né 魚鱗入泥, hé chui"ŋ jip mw"á t'hoé, the fish glided into the mud.

Chùn 睽 To look and stare at.

Chùn 圳 A ditch of water; a dyke. Sáy chùn 水圳, chúy chùn, an aqueduct.

Chùn 銖 To cut, to engrave. Also written 鑄, chùn.

Chùn 存 To preserve, to remain in existence, to retain. Kò chùn 告存, to enquire after one's health and preservation.

Sùn t'heen chéá chùn, gèk t'heen chéá bōng 順天者存, 逆天者亡; sùn t'hee"ŋ áy láng chùn, gèk t'hee"ŋ áy láng hōng, he who complies with the dictates of heaven will be preserved, but he who disobeys heaven will perish.

Chùn 捫 The hands held, restricted, embarrassed.

Chùn 船 Read ch'hwán: a ship, a boat, a vessel. T'èong kok ché ch'hwán t'héet jín, hō lau t'héet ch'hwán ché jín 中國紙船鐵人和蘭鐵船紙人, t'è"ŋ su"á chwá chún t'heéh lāng, hō lau t'heéh chún chwá lāng, in China they have paper ships and iron men, but in Europe they have iron

ships and paper men; meaning that the ships of the one country are weak and the men robust, while in the other country it is just the reverse.

丟

Chūn 鏽 To bore through, to perforate.

夫

Chut 卒 A soldier, a private soldier; done, finished, at the end: suddenly. Goé k'hé wáy chéang, é peng chut tōng ch'hím sít 吳起爲將. 與兵卒同寢食, goé k'hé chò chéang, kap peng chut tōng k'hwán chéah, Goé-k'hé was a general who slept and ate with his soldiers.

Ch'hong chut 倉卒, busy, having no leisure.

Chut 倅 A body of a hundred men.

Chut 𠂔 The ancient form of 卒 chut, also written 率 chut.

Chut 捽 To hold, to seize by the hair of the head.

Chut 窰 Anything in a cave; about to rush out of a cave.

天

Chut 萃 A lofty and dangerous hill. Chut peng 萃崩; to precipitate.

Chut 菜 Pék chut 白菜, a kind of medicine.

Chut 諛 To laugh at, to ridicule; to inform, to announce. Goé óng hwán choō hwat chéy chut sim se 吳王還自伐齊諛申胥, goé óng hwán choō hwat chéy kok ch'héó sin se, when the king of the Gaé country returned from fighting against the Chéy

country, he laughed at Sin-se (because he had dissuaded him from going).

Chut 秫 Chut bé 秫米, a glutinous kind of rice.

Chut 粹 The capital of a pillar; to insert in a hollow space. Chut gwut 粹柄, a blunt piece of timber without branches, to insert in any hollow space.

Chut 扞 To rub to grind. Chut k'hè 扞去, to rub out.

Chuy 錐 An awl, anything pointed. Chuy to che: hwat, chēang chīa ch'he che 錐刀之末. 將盡取之, chēm to dy böëy, chēang chīn t'hūy e, even to the point of a knife or an awl (i. e. the minutest thing) all will be taken from them.

Sùn hoū lip chuy che tēy, è yōw t'hēen hāy 舜無立錐之地. 以有天下, sùn bó t'hēn chēm dy tēy è woō t'he<sup>75</sup> hāy, Sùn had not so much ground as to set up a hodkin on, and yet he obtained the Empire.

Chuy 椎 An iron bar, a crow bar; also to beat. Choo haē sēw soō sip kin t'hēt chuy, chuy sat chin p'hè 朱亥袖四十斤鐵椎. 椎殺晉鄙, choo haē k'hè<sup>75</sup> tē ch'ném wui<sup>75</sup> sè chap kīn tēng dy t'hēh chuy, böëy chuy t'haē chin p'hè, choo-haē kept in his sleeve an iron bar of forty pounds weight, in order to beat to death chin-p'hé, See the 史記 Soó-ké.

Chuy 契 Great, large.

Chuy 臄 The fleshy part of a bird's tail; also fat; and a bare bone.

Chuy 榛 A small kind of chesnut; also read chin. San yéw chuy, sip yéw lēng 山有榛. 濕有蒼, sw<sup>75</sup>a woō lat á, sip tēy woō lēng, in the hilly parts are chesnut and in the damp grounds are rushes.

Chuy 鴝 鴝 Chou chuy 交鴝, ka chuy, a dove.

Chúy 嗙 a fowl's beak; to suck, to peck; also to know.

Chúy 嘴 Vulg. ch'hay: the mouth, a beak.

Chúy 水 Read súy: water; a surname. Chwán súy 水泉, chu<sup>75</sup>d chúy, a fountain of water.

Wūy yéw gwán t'hoē hwat súy lāē 惟有源頭活水來, wúy woō gwán t'haū wāh chúy lāē, only from the fountain head, does the living water come.

Chúy 醉 To be drunk. Chēw chúy 酒醉, drunk with wine. Yēem yēen yēn yim, put chúy hoō kwuy 厭厭夜飲不醉無歸, yēem cheuk mai<sup>75</sup> yim, bó chēh kuō chúy, bó böëy toō<sup>75</sup>, getting enough to drink of an evening, men will not return before they are intoxicated.

Chúy 剗 Read sut: to cut up, to cut off.

Chūy 萃 To collect together.

Chūy 悴 To be sorrowful, to be distressed. Gān sek chēāou chūy 顏色憔悴, the countenance cast down with sorrow.

Loú hēang k'ew t'han'koé p'ok hoo che ch'èau  
 chūy 劉向九歎顧僕夫之憔悴  
 laó hēang kaóu áy t'hó. k'hwúy k'hw'<sup>n</sup>à ch'hēa  
 hoo áy cheáu chūy, Laóu-hēang sighed nine  
 times, on observing the distress of the charioteer.

Chūy 瘁 Distressed, pained. Ch'èau chūy é  
 géak ch'eng 焦瘁於虐政,  
 ch'èau chūy é p'ò géak áy ch'eng, dis-  
 tressed by an oppressive government.

Chūy 萃 Collected together, the dangerous  
 appearance of hills.

Chūy 頽 Distressed, grieved, the same as  
 悴, chūy and 瘁, chūy.

Chūy 蕞 Chūy jé 蕞爾, very small. Chūy  
 jé kok 蕞爾國, a small country.

Chūy 誰 Read sūy: who, what, which, whose.  
 Sē sūy 是誰, chē chūy, who is it?  
 Choó wūy sūy, wát, wūy t'ēung yéw  
 子爲誰曰爲仲由, choó sē chē chūy,  
 k'óng, sē t'ēung yéw, who are you Sir? He  
 answered, I am T'ēung-yéw.  
 Sē sūy che k'ò e 是誰之過與, chē chūy  
 áy k'òy sít, whose fault is it?

Chwá 紙 Read ché: paper. Sín ché 信紙,  
 sín chwá, letter paper; also written  
 帀 ché.  
 Hoē hàn, ch'haé lún ch'hò p'òe to ch'haon  
 chok ché 後漢蔡倫挫布擣抄作  
 紙, hoē hàn t'èau t'ēy. ch'hwà lún ch'hò p'òe  
 p'hāh ch'haou chò chwá, in the letter Hàn dy-  
 nasty (A. D. 250) ch'hwà-lún tore cloth and  
 beat it small, in order to make paper.

Chwá 漈 Water falling from a high place;  
 a cataract.

Chwa 蛇 Read sēa: a snake.

Chwā 畷 A path between the paddy fields.  
 Sēng chwā 成畷, chē<sup>n</sup>á chwā,  
 all in a row.

Chwā 誓 Read sē: to swear. Ch'ew sē 咒誓,  
 ch'ew chwā, to take an oath. Lâm lé  
 soo y'èak èk wát sē 男女私約  
 亦曰誓, ta pò cha b'òe s'òe k'hēa s'èa y'èak,  
 y'èa k'óng chwā, men and women making private  
 engagements together, may also be called swear

Chw<sup>n</sup>a 煎 Read ch'een: to boil. Ch'een t'áy  
 煎茶, chw<sup>n</sup>a t'áy, to boil tea.  
 K'hipsúy ch'een t'áy j'èon l'ey ch'èau  
 se 汲水煎茶. 燃藜炤書, ch'èo<sup>n</sup>g ch'áy  
 chw<sup>n</sup>a t'áy, s'èo l'ey ch'há ch'èo kwá<sup>n</sup>g ch'hūy,  
 draw some water in order to boil the tea, and  
 set fire to the lôg, in order to throw light on  
 the book.

Chw<sup>n</sup>a 盞 Read ch'án: a cup, a drinking vessel;  
 also written chán 盞 chw<sup>n</sup>a. Yit  
 chán ch'heng t'áy 一盞清茶,  
 chít chw<sup>n</sup>a ch'heng t'áy, a cup of good tea.

Chw<sup>n</sup>a 讚 Read chàn: to praise. Chok chàn  
 作讚, chà chw<sup>n</sup>a, to make an  
 oration, in one's praise.

Chw<sup>n</sup>a 泉 Read chwán: a fountain. Súy chwán  
 水泉, ch'áy chw<sup>n</sup>a, a fountain of  
 water.

Jín ch'áe ch'heng chwán sek s'èang, t'ò t'hong  
 t'h'een kin gwát k'hwut 人在清泉石上。  
 通雷天根月窟, l'ung t'è ch'heng chw<sup>n</sup>a  
 ch'èoh t'èng, e áy t'ò t'òy t'hong kaóu t'he<sup>n</sup>g kin  
 g'èy k'hwut, the man is humbly seated on a  
 stone by the side of the pure fountain, but his  
 system of doctrine is lofty enough to penetrate



chwân hwân ch'hek 求之未得. 輾轉反側, *kéw e bōzy tii, pu'á tooi'ng, chwân tooi'ng, yēw hwân tó tooi'ng*, seeking her, without success, he turns and turns, and turns again. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Hân-an-kok, chwân ch'hëuk é wúy che pé 韓定國轉粟以爲之備, *hân.an-kok wūn chwân t'hek é chò tēo'ng té*, Hân-an-kok transported grain, in order to make preparations.

去  
Chwân

鑽

Vulg. *chni'ng*: to bore through, to perforate; an awl, a bore.

平  
Chwân

全

Vulg. *chui'ng*: the whole complete, fully prepared, to secure against all accidents. Wân chán 完全, *wân chui'ng*, to complete; a surname.

Sêng òng ké soō, boé ch'hut bân chwan 聖王舉事. 謀出萬全, *sêng òng ke yung soō, e by boé ch'hut bân chui'ng*, a philosophic king in commencing an undertaking, will produce plans proof against all accidents. Also written 仝 chwân.

Chwân kwun hok but 全軍覆沒, *chwni'ng kwun pak lak sé*, the whole army was overthrown and annihilated.

Chwân

佺

Ak chwân 偃佺, the name of an ancient genius, in the time of 堯 geâou.

Chwân

牲

A sacrificial animal, perfect and without blemish.

Chwân

泉

Vulg. *chw'á*: a fountain. Súy chwân 水泉, *cháy chw'á*, a fountain of water.

Gwân chwân hwün, put sèa tōw yēa 源泉 混混. 不舍晝夜, *gwân chw'á hwün hwün bó hūy'ng jit mai'ng*, a fountain of water

bubbling up, without cessation] day or night. See the 下盂 Hāy bēng.

撰

Chwân

撰

To inform, to announce; to publish; also a work, a business. Ē hōē sam choé chéá che chwân 異乎三子者之撰, *kōh yēō'ng chéy s'á lāng áy séy kè áy soō*, my views are very different from what those three gentlemen have stated. Sēw chwân 修撰, to write a history.

Jīm kwun ke t'haé gwán, pek sēw k'hia tē chwân 任君居大源. 白首勤著撰, *jīm kwun twā tē t'haé gwán, páyh t'haóm mó k'hien kang tē chwân*, Mr. Jīm dwells at T'haé gwán, and though his head is grey, he is still busily employed publishing works.

Chwân

饌

The same as the above.

Chwân

饌

To eat and drink. Yéw chéw soō sēn seng chwân 有酒食先生饌, *wō chéw pōo'ng hōē sin sa'ng chéán*, having wine and food, to give it to one's elders, to eat and drink. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chwân

詮

To tranquillize a business, to manage a matter to select words: to explain anything; to converse with any one.

Chwân

斂

To turn on an axis.

夫

Chwat

柎

The small posts on the tops of beams. Chong bân tēng ke ch'haé, san chéet cho chwát 臧文仲居蔡. 山節藻柎, *chong bân tēng ch'hòng só chāē hōē twā koo k'hēū, wō wū sū'á tē chat á, wā*



*chúy ch'haou tē t'heāou á, Chong-bún-tēung made a place for a tortoise to dwell in, and painted hills on the joists, and water plants on the posts. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.*

Chwat **拙** Dull, not clever, unskilful. *Sōo yéw lán ē, jín hwun k'haou chwat 事有難易, 人分巧拙, sōo wōō ōh, k'hwat lán hwun k'há tūn, things are both difficult and easy, men are sometimes clever, and sometimes unskilful.*

Chwat **茁** The grass beginning to grow. *Lán chwat kē gāy 蘭茁其芽, lán hwa tōō á ch'hut e áy gāy, the lán flower just budding forth its leaves.*

天 **絕** To cut off; To exterminate; strange; supereminent. *Chwat tēang poé twán 絕長補短, chwat tēng poé tēy, to cut off the long, in order to make up for the short. Bēēt chwat 滅絕, to exterminate, to annihilate,*

E

E **伊** He, she, it; an expletive; a surname. Also written 伊. *E yin keng ē yéw sin ché yēá 伊尹耕於有莘之野, e yin chōh ch'hán, tō yéw sin áy ōw'a yēá, E-yin ploughed in the wilderness of yéw-sin.*

E **衣** Clothes; that which is worn on the body. *E hok 衣服, s'á k'hoē, apparel. E sēang chāē soo 衣裳在笥, yin chēōng tē sōōng, the clothes are in the box.*

E **依** To rest and rely on; to follow, to comply. *E he 依稀, a few. E ē jín 依於仁, t'hán ē jín, to comply with the dictates of benevolence.*

E **慙** An expression of sorrow, and pain. *Sūn chéng chék he ē seng aē, wūy ē chék e choo hwaē chin 順情則嬉怡生愛. 違意則慙懷懷嘆, sūn lán áy chéng chék hw'a hē sai'ē aē, gēk lán áy ē chék e choo k'hē'ē chin, complying with men's feelings, they are pleased and bear good-will towards one; but crossing their views, they are pained, and conceive displeasure.*

E **阜** To return.

E **於** In, upon, at; from; to dwell in; an expletive. Also read 於; a surname. *Ché ē tō, kē ē tek, e ē jín, yéw ē gāy 志於道. 據於德. 依於仁. 游於藝, sim chē tē tō, chip séw tē tek, t'hán ē jín, chíu t'hó t'hó ch'héw gāy, have the will bent on learning, keep a firm grasp of virtue, follow the dictates of benevolence, and amuse yourself with the fine arts. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.*

*Sam lēn boē kae ē hoō ché tō, k'hó wūy haou ē 三年無改於父之道. 可謂孝矣, s'á nēng bó kāy ē nōng pāy ōy tō, cháng kóng wōō haou ē, for three years not to swerve from one's father's way, may be called, filial piety. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.*

E **於** The same as the above.

E **淤** *E nē 淤泥, mud, Ch'hut e nō jé put chok 出淤泥. 而不濁, ch'hut tē nē'ā t'hoē jé bó tō, coming out of the slime and yet not muddy. Said of the water-lily, which grows in marshy ground, and yet looks so clean.*

E 伊 The name of a river.

E 伊 To groan.

E 伊 Ak e 喔嗶, a forced laugh; a strong laugh.

E 椅 The name of a wood.

E 漪 The streaks on rippling water; also synonymous with 兮 hēy.

E 旖 The waving appearance of a flag; also the appearance of fleeting clouds.

E 歎 An exclamation of admiration or regret. E he 歎戲, alas! alas!

E 醫 A healer; to heal. E seng 醫生, a doctor; also written 鑿 e. Jīn jē boē hēng, put k'hó é chok boē e 人而無恒. 不可以作巫醫, lāng kavù bó hēng sim, a<sup>m</sup> t'hang hoē e chò sac kong sin sai<sup>ng</sup>, if a man has not a settled mind, he cannot become a conjuror or a doctor.

E 鷺 A kind of water fowl.

E 繫 An expletive; a particle; also to be, to do.

E 諤 An exclamation of one wounded or grieved.

E 于 A particle; in, at, upon; more frequently read é; a surname.

青

E 以 By, with; to use, to do; in order to. Te hó jé hò, put é léy chéet che, ek put k'hó hēng yēa 知和而和. 不以禮節之. 亦不可行也, chae woō hó, jé ch' hēng, ch' hēng hó, bó t' hó léy soē chún chat e, yēa bēy k'è<sup>ng</sup>, to study harmony and nothing else, without regulating it by propriety; this will not do. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kwun soó sin é léy, sin soó kwun é tēung 君使臣以禮. 臣事君以忠, jīn kwun saē jīn sin é léy, jīn sin hòk saē jīn kwun é tēung, a prince should employ his minister according to propriety, and a minister should serve his prince with fidelity. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Sè kè séy é 視其所以, k'hw'á é séy chò, observe what he does.

Séy é 所以, therefore. E' ché 以至, until, even to. E' hoē 以後, é aóu, afterwards.

E 苡 E' jēn 苡仁, the seeds of the é plant, in shape like pearls.

E 偶 The appearance of walking alone; the body bent.

E 楸 The name of a wood; also a surname.

E 瑤 Ké é 瑤瑤, the name of a stone, like a gem.

E 禹 The name of the first sovereign of the 夏, hāy dynasty; A surname. E' sēw sùn jēang, yéw t'hēen hāy 禹授舜讓有天下, é sēw sùn, áy nēō<sup>ng</sup> woō t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy, E' received what was yielded to him by sim and obtained the Empire.

E 寓 The same as 宇.

E' 倚 To rely on, to incline to one side, to lean against. E' wá, to confide upon; Chaē é, chek kēn ke é ē hēng yā 在輿則見其倚於衡也, *twa tē ch'hēa, chēk k'hw'ā e wá te hw'ā ch'hē,* when he was in the carriage, he might be seen leaning on the cross bar. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Boō p'hēn, boō é, ōng tō chēng tit 無徧無倚王道正直, *bō p'hee'ng bō wá, ōng áy tō chē'ā tū,* without partiality and without inclination, the royal way is correct and straight. See the 尙書 Sēang se.

E' 椅 Kaou é 筌椅, a chair. E' p'hān, 椅頭, a stool. E' tēáu 椅條, a bench.

E' 掎 To drag along on one side. Chín sit kē lok, lēw kwúy tēuk jē é che 秦失其鹿. 劉季逐而掎之, *chín ū' m' kē'ng e áy lok, lau kwúy kw'ā jē k'han e,* the Chín country lost their deer, when Lēw-kwúy over took and dragged them along.

E' 予 To give, to bestow; the same as 與 é. Boō ōng tāē laē soō háē séy sek é chēá, wúy sēn jín sē hoō 武王大賚四海所錫予者. 惟善人是富, *boō ōng twā se laē se háē, séy soō háē chēá, tok tok hó áy lāng e k'hāh pō,* Boō-ōng bestowed great gifts on all within the four seas, but amongst the largesses he conferred, those to good people only were the richest. See the 周書 Chew se.

E' 迤 To walk awry; to walk in succession.

E' 苜蓿 Hoō é 苜蓿 the name of a plant; the plantago; now called ke chēn ch'hó 車前草, *ch'hēa chēng ch'hāu,* the grass before the carriage.

E' 依 Hoō é 芥依, a kind of screen, placed before a door or window, to prevent persons looking into an apartment.

E' 雨 Vulg. hoē: rain. Lok é 落雨, *tōk hoē,* to rain. T'hēn yēw jēn chok yin, p'hāē jēn hāy é, chek bēáu put jēn hin che é 天油然作雲. 沛然下雨. 則苗悖然興之矣, *t'hee'ng yēw jēn chò hwán, p'hāē jēn tōk hoē, chek tōw put jēn hin k'hé é,* when the Heavens become overspread with clouds, and send down plentiful showers, then the corn suddenly springs up. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

E' 俵 The excess of weeping.

E' 偃 E' loē 偃偃, not straightened, crooked. E' chēá soō che toē 偃者使之塗, *ū' m' tū áy lang, saē e saōū gāy,* crooked people were set to sweep the ground.

E' 已 To stop, to finish, to end; extreme. Jē é 而已, *tē'ā tē'ā,* that and nothing else. Boō é, chek ōng hoē 無已. 則王乎, *boō swāh chek ōng áy tō hoē,* if you will not desist from your enquiries, then I shall refer you to the royal way. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

T'hēng né put wúy é sīn chēá 仲尼不爲已甚者, *tē'ang né bō bō'ēy chò k'hāh sīm áy soō,* Confucius did not do anything that was to the extreme. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng. Jē ch'hoō jē é é 如此而已矣, *an néy tē'ā tē'ā,* thus and thus only.

E' 與 Vulg. hoē: to give, to bestow, to promise; also with, together with. K'hó é é, k'hó é boō é, é sēang hwúy 可以與. 可以無與. 與傷惠, *wōō sé á sēō'ng t'hang hoē lāng, wōō sé á sēō'ng ū' m' t'hang hoē lāng hoē lāng, sēang yin hwúy,* sometimes we think we may give a thing, and sometimes we think we may not, when to give would be excessive generosity. See the 下孟 Hān bēng. Also written 与 é.

Wúy gnó é jē yēw sē hoo 惟我與爾有是夫, *tok tok gwā k'p tō wōō an néy sāt'ng hoē,* you only and I are thus. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

E' 宇 A covering a canopy; to spread over.  
E' t'ew 宇宙, the universe. E' löey  
宇內, in the world. E' hün 宇文,  
a double surname.

E' 儼 Careful; to rely on.

E' 羽 Feathers. E' ek 羽翼, wings. E' mô  
put hong bwán chéá put lêng ko hwuy.  
羽毛不豐滿者不能高飛,  
sít mô bó hong mw<sup>ná</sup> chéá, ch'ew b'ey kwán p'öey,  
when wings and feathers are not rich and full, it is  
impossible to fly high.

E' 衷 Hesitating, doubtful.

E' 鄔 The name of a country.

E' 屨 Hoó é 芥屨, a kind of screen.

E' 噢 E' hew 噢咻, the groaning of a sick  
person; internal sorrow.

羞  
E' 意 An intention. 'E soó 意思, thought.  
Ché é 志意, design. Choó é 主意,  
purpose.

S'een séng ké é 先誠其意, taé séng ch'hòng  
séng sít é áy é, first purify the intention. See the  
大學 Taé hák.

E' 鷓 A kind of swallow. Bók te ké è jé 莫  
知其鷓鷓, m<sup>m</sup> chae é sé è jé, not  
knowing that it was such a kind of  
swallow.

E' 噫 An exclamation intimating dissatisfaction  
and discontent: a cry of pain.

E' 薏 A certain plant. 'E jin 薏仁, the seeds  
of the water lily.

E' 𧄸 'E pé 𧄸費, few, scarce.

E' 𧄹 A dark and windy appearance of the  
weather.

E' 殪 To kill, to die, to put to death. T'eng  
pek gé j'èung, ch'èen hoé kek che, ch'in é  
鄭伯禦戎前後擊之盡  
殪, t'eng pek gé j'èung hwan, ch'èng aóu ph'áh é, ch'in sé,  
the prince of the T'eng country attacked the J'éung  
foreigners, and beat them before and behind, till  
they were all dead. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

E' 𧄺 Rice heated and in a state of fermentation.  
Soó é jé aé, put sít 食𧄺而餲  
不食, p'ooi<sup>ng</sup> jw'áh tám, jé k'h'èep, bó  
bö'eyh ch'èáh, when the rice was heated by fermentation  
and sour he would not eat it. See the 上論  
S'èang lün.

E' 懿 Constant and fine, permanent, good, ami-  
able, and virtuous. G'no k'ew é tek  
我求懿德, gwá àé hó áy tek, I  
love amiable virtue.

E' 豨 The offspring of a pig: a young pig.

E' 𧄻 Lazy, indolent; vulg. y'èá, tired, fatigued,  
wearied.

E' 瘀 Clotted blood; blood coagulated into one  
mass.

E' 瘰 A small swelling; a boil, a pustule. Tán  
é ch'èá t'hóng, yím y'èák ch'èá k'hoé  
彈瘰者痛. 飲藥者苦, tw<sup>ná</sup>  
é áy t'h'è<sup>ná</sup> ch'èáh y'èák áy k'hoé, to fillip a boil is  
painful, and to drink medicine is bitter.

·E 医 A quiver and case for holding a bow and arrows. Peng put kaé è 兵不解医, peng ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang t'haóu e áy è, a soldier must never take off his quiver and bow case.

·E 矣 A final particle, used at the close of a sentence; an expletive. Ké soo che wūy è 其斯之謂矣, e sē an néy kóng, this is the meaning of it.

Tēaou bân tō, sèk soó k'hó è 朝聞道夕死可矣, mǎy<sup>h</sup> chaē t'hō<sup>a</sup> tō, mǎi<sup>ng</sup> kwá<sup>ng</sup> sè yé<sup>a</sup> t'hang, in the morning having heard the right doctrine. in the evening we may by content to die. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

·E 飫 To be satisfied, to be full, to be content; content. Boó óng k'hek yin chok è ko 武王克殷作飫歌, boó óng k'hek yē<sup>a</sup> yín tēáou, chò è áy Ro, when Boó-óng conquered the Yin dynasty, he composed the song of content. See the 周語 Chew gé.

·E 饌 To eat to the full, to feast.

·E 瞽 Sore eyes: a cataract in the eye; the name of a medicine good for the eyes. Hoē seng jé è yit bók 后生而瞽一目, hóng hoē sai<sup>ng</sup>, jé pai<sup>ng</sup> chít bak, when the queen was born, she was blind of one eye.

·E 衣 To clothe, to put on clothes. Ló chēá è pek sít jéuk 老者衣帛食肉, laóu lóng ch'hèng pòè pek chēá<sup>h</sup> bāh, the old people would then be able to wear silks, and eat flesh.

·E 雨 To rain, to rain upon. E gnó kong tēen, sūy kip gnó soo 雨我公田遂及我私, ũ<sup>h</sup> hoē gwá áy kong ch'hán, suy kip kaóu gwá áy sao k'hūa áy, let it rain first upon our public field, and then let it come upon our private field. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

·E 賢 Profitable; advantage.

·E 于 In, at, upon; to go towards. Also written 亏, è. È é ch'haé pin, lám kan che pin, è é ch'haé chó, è pé hēng ló 于以采蘋南澗之濱于以采藻于彼行潦, laé k'hè bân pin, lám kan áy pin, laé k'hè ch'haé cháú ch'haóu, tē hwük léy hēng ló, come and let us gather the Pin vegetable, on the borders of the southern shore; come and let us gather the water plants, in the running streames. See 國風 Kōk hong.

·E 予 I, myself. T'hēen seng tek è è, hwán tōéy ké jé è hó 天生德於予. 桓魋其如予何, t'hae<sup>ng</sup> sai<sup>ng</sup> chéy léy tok hoē gwá, hwán tōéy e hwat gwá e<sup>a</sup> mē<sup>h</sup> taē wá, Heaven has bestowed this degree of virtue upon me, and what can Hwán-tōéy do to me. See 上論 Sēang lūn.

·E 俟 Even, equal.

·E 徼 Plain, and even. Taē tō sim è 大道甚徼, taē tō lé, chin chaē pái<sup>ng</sup> kap k'hwác, the great doctrine is very plain and even.

·E 蜩 Tōng è 蟪蛄, a kind of insect.

·E 姨 Hoé è 母姨, a mother's sister. Sèy è 細姨, a wife's sister; also a concubine.

·E 嶧 Gé è 嶧, the name of a hill, towards the rising sun.

·E 唳 To call aloud; also to laugh.

**踈** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 To sit cross legged, to squat on the ground.  
 Gwán jēang é soō 原壤蹠俟,  
 gwán jēang p'háh k'wán k'ha téng háu,  
 Gwán jēang sat cross legged waiting (for Confucius).  
 See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

**余** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 I myself; loose; also a surname. Wáy  
 é put sin yéw jé kéou jit 謂余不  
 信. 有如皦日, kóng gwá ū<sup>m</sup> sin  
 sít wōō ch'ín chéō<sup>ng</sup> béng jit, if you say that I am  
 not true, I appeal to the bright sun. See the 國風  
 Kok hong.

**畚** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 When a field to is cultivated for one year,  
 it is called 蓄 chōu, and when it is culti-  
 vated for two years, it is called 畚 é.

**餘** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 Superabundance, superfluity, excess, that  
 which is over and above. Yéw séy put  
 chéuk, put kám put bēén, yéw é put  
 kám ch'ín 有所不足不敢不勉. 有餘  
 不敢盡, wōō séy bó káōn, ū<sup>m</sup> k'á ū<sup>m</sup> bēén léy,  
 wōō th'hun ū<sup>m</sup> k'á ch'ín, having a deficiency in any-  
 thing, we dare not neglect exertions; having a super-  
 abundance we dare not exhaust it all. See the  
 中庸 Téung yung.  
 Būn yéw é, pit wat yéw, 問有餘必曰有,  
 wōō<sup>ng</sup> wōō ch'hun, pit kóng wōō, when he asked, if  
 there was anything over, he would always say, there  
 was. See the 孟子 Bēng chōo.

**輿** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 A carriage, the bottom of a chariot, hand-  
 some. É jin 輿人 a wheelwright.  
 K'ham é 堪輿, a complimentary title  
 for a determiner of the sites of buildings and graves,  
 called a 地理先生, téy lé sēn seung.  
 Chōó sán é kē séng é, chéy jin é ch'ín wúy, 子產  
 以其乘輿濟人於溱洧, chōó sán t'hó  
 e séy chéy áy ch'héa, chéy lāng kōy é ch'ín wúy áy  
 chúy, Choó-sán used the chariot in which he rode  
 for helping people a cross the Chín and Wúy waters.  
 See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

**譽** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 To praise, to applaud, to give one a good  
 name. Goē che é jin yéá súy hwúy  
 séy é, jé yéw séy é chéá, kó yáw séy  
 sé é, 吾之於人也. 誰毀誰譽. 如有  
 所譽者. 其有所試矣, gwá áy kap táng,  
 yéá, ché chūy má<sup>ng</sup> ché chūy o ló, ch'ín chéō<sup>ng</sup> wōō  
 séy o ló, e wōō séy ch'hé, in my intercourse with  
 people, I do not know whom I should blame and  
 whom I should praise, but if I praise any, it is  
 because they have been tried. Said by confucius  
 in the 下論 Hāy lūn.

**旗** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 An ornament for a flag, in the shape of  
 a bird.

**璵** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 A precious gem. Loé yáng h'ò ch'heep  
 taē kéung, hwan é che géuk, é p'hun,  
 魯陽貨竊大弓璵之玉  
 以奔, loé kok áy yéō<sup>ng</sup> hōy t'haou twā kéung,  
 kap hwan é áy géuk é ch'au, Yéō<sup>ng</sup>-hōy of the Loé  
 county stole the great bow, with the Hwán é gem,  
 and then made his escape. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

**輦** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 A sedan chair is called kēn é 肩輦,  
 kóng t'habu ch'héa, a shoulder waggon.

**玨** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 A stone resembling a gem.

**竽** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 A pipe, a flute. Chéy, óng h'ò é, 齊  
 王好竽, chéy óng áé é, the King of  
 thé Chéy country was fond of the flute.

**芋** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 Great. Kwun choó yew é, 君子攸  
 芋, the good man is truly great.

**杆** <sup>Ⓐ</sup>  
 A bathing vessel, a tub. Yéuk sé jip é,  
 yéuk kóng ch'hut é, 浴時入杆.  
 浴竟出杆, cháng ék áy sé jip é,  
 cháng swáh ch'hut é, when a person bathes he enters  
 the tub, and when he has done he comes out of it.

A  
E

好

Chèet é 婕好, a female office, established under the Hàn dynasty.

A  
E

詒

To leave, to hand down, to send, to present, to send word. Sëuk hëang soó é Choó-sán se, 叔向使貽子產書,

sëuk hëang saé lánng k'k'èè Choó-sán p'hay, Sëuk-hëang, ordered them to send a letter to Choó-sán.

A  
E

台

I; myself: a character common in epistolary correspondence.

A  
E

怡

Joyful, delighted. San tëung hô séy

yéw, léng sëang to pek böéy, ché k'hó choó é wát, put k'ham tē cheng kwun,

山中何所有。嶺上多白梅。只可自怡悅。不堪持贈君, sw<sup>n</sup>a tēung wōō s<sup>n</sup>a moé<sup>n</sup>h, nē<sup>n</sup>a chēō<sup>n</sup>s chēy pāh á<sup>m</sup>, ché t'hang ka tē hw<sup>n</sup>a hò, ū<sup>m</sup> k'ham t'hāy lāe säng kwun, what is there on the hill? upon the mountain there are many white plum blossoms; but I can only enjoy them alone, and am not worthy to present them to your honour.

A  
E

飴

Sugar.

A  
E

移

To remove, to transplant, to change a place or thing. É hong ek sëuk bok sēen é gak 移風易俗莫善於

樂, pw<sup>n</sup>a hong w<sup>n</sup>a sëuk, hó k'hāh hó é gak, in order to remove customs and change habits, there is nothing so good as music. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

A  
E

貽

To present, to give; to hand down. É k'hwat choó sun, 詒厥子孫, tang e áy kē<sup>n</sup>a sun, Bestowed on his posterity.

A  
E

匱

A bathing vessel, with a handle, used in pouring out water.

A  
E

醴

A kind of spirituous liquor; made of rice; also water gruel, made of rice or millet; congee; thin rice water.

A  
E

蛇

Wúy é, 委蛇, respectful and diligent.

A  
E

虵

The same as the foregoing.

A  
E

瘡

An ulcer, a wound; wounded. Bēng kwun lē ch'hat é sēang 命軍吏察瘡傷, bēng leng kwun tēung áy kw<sup>n</sup>a lē ch'hat wōō é sēang áy lánng, he ordered an officer of the army to inspect the wounded. See the 左傳 Cho twān.

A  
E

屨

Yéem é 屨屨, the bar of a door. Pheng hok ch'he him yéem é, jé put kè tong sé 烹伏雌炊屨屨, 汝不記當時, p'heng key hóe hē<sup>n</sup>a mooi<sup>n</sup>s ch'hw<sup>n</sup>á, lé, bēy kè tong sé, "when I boiled my last hen, and burned the bar of my door for fire wood (to give you a treat) do you forget the time." Said by the wife of 百里奚, pek-lé-hēy, when her husband was risen high in office, and had forgotten his former poverty.

A  
E

彝

The vessels constantly employed in the ancestral temple constant. É lán 彝倫, the constant relations of life.

A  
E

宦

The north-east corner of a house.

A  
E

圮

A bridge. É sēang ló jin sēw tēang-léang se 圮上老人授張良書, kēō léng lau<sup>n</sup> lánng hóē tēō<sup>n</sup>s-wāng ch'hāy, when upon the bridge an old man gave a book to Tēong-lēa<sup>n</sup>s. See the 史記 Soó kè.

A  
E

頤

Aou é 甌甌, a brick or tile.

A  
E

亏

The ancient form of the é 于 character.

仔 The same as 好, é, a female officer.

𪗇 É é 𪗇𪗇, the noise made by a fox.

雩 Boo é 舞雩, a place for sacrificing to Heaven, and praying for rain.

佗 Wúy é 委佗, diligent and earnest; the same as 蛇 é.

頤 The chin, the side of the mouth. Kwan gnó tó é, choō kēw k'hoé sit 觀我朶頤. 自求口食, k'hoé gwá áy ch'hàý pee<sup>ng</sup>, choō kēw ch'hàý ch'èh, look at the sides of my mouth (so fallen in) which for themselves beg for something to eat. See the 易經 Yèh keng.

贍 To present, to give; the same as 贍 é.

愉 Placid and agreeable.

歟 An exclamation implying doubt, used as a note of interrogation. Ké soo che wūy é 其斯之謂歟, e sē an nēy kóng é, is not this the meaning of it?

與 Also an intimation of doubt and uncertainty as the above. Kwun choó jín, é, kwun choó jín yě 君子人與. 君子人也, chéy sē kwun choó áy láng é, ch'ew sē kwun choó áy láng yěá, is he a good man? In deed he is a good man! See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

夷 Wounded, cut, cut off; also smooth and easy; a foreigner. Soó é 四夷, all foreigners, barbarians from every quarter. É ték che yéw kwun, put jé choo háy che boó yéá 夷狄之. 有君. 不如. 諸夏之

亡也, é ték áy woó jín kwun, ū<sup>m</sup> ch'hín ch'è<sup>ng</sup> choo háy áy bó, even the foreign barbarians have their princes; how unlike to China, which is without them! See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

異 Strange uncommon, unusual, different. Goé é choó wūy ē che bün, cheng yéw é kēw che bün 吾以子爲異之間. 曾由與求之間, gwá lèah chò lé woó s<sup>a</sup> me<sup>h</sup> kōh yě<sup>ng</sup> áy moo<sup>ng</sup>, cheng sē yéw kap kēw áy moo<sup>ng</sup>, I thought that you would ask about some strange thing how come you to ask merely about yéw and kēw. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

𠂔 To draw towards one; also clear.

傷 Light, to look lightly upon, to disrespect.

易 Vulg. k'hwàè: easy, not difficult. Sēáou jín hák tō, chek é soó yéá 小人學道則易使也, sèy áy láng hák síp tō lé, chek k'hwàè sàè yūng, when the common people are acquainted with virtue, they are easily governed. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

世 É ē 世移, to remove.

預 To arrive at, to reach to, to influence. Ch'ham ē 參預, mixed; also used for 豫 ē, easy and pleased; and sometimes put for 與 é.

灑 The name of a river.

豫 To be pleased, to be at ease, and contented; also early. É pē 豫備, to prepare, to provide. Yéw é 猶豫, undecided, hesitating.

T'haé kap boó sē é taē 大甲無時豫怠, t'haé kah bó chít sé éng kwá tw<sup>a</sup>, T'haé-káh was never for a moment unemployed and idle.



Yit yéu yit é, wáy choo hoé toē. 一遊一豫.  
 爲諸候度, *chít áy t'hit chà chít áy hu<sup>na</sup> hé,*  
*chò choo hoé áy huat, toē,* [the Emperors] by this  
 one jaunt, and by this one excursion became a pat-  
 tern for the princes of the Emperor. See the  
 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Kwun choó. soo hwán, jé ē hōng che 君子思  
 患而豫防之, *kwun choó sēu<sup>ng</sup> wōu hwán ló,*  
*chēu chá chá tōu<sup>ng</sup> té e,* when the good man sus-  
 pects that trouble is coming, he early provides  
 against it. See the 易經 Èk keng.

泄 Many people. Song cheá ē ē hēy 桑  
 者泄泄今, *bán sē<sup>ng</sup> áy láng chēy*  
*chēy láng,* those who picked the mulberry  
 leaves were numerous. See the 國風 Kok hong.

异 The ancient form of 異 ē,

勤 Trouble, labour. Bók te gnó ē 莫知  
 我勤, *bá láng chao gwá ay tōh, bwa,*  
 nobody knows my trouble. See the  
 小雅 Sēou gnáy.

杼 The same as 豫 ē, pleased, satisfied.

芋 Vulg. oē: a yam, a bulbous rooted veget-  
 able; the arum aquaticum. Soó chut  
 sí' ā sēuk 士卒食芋菽, *soó chut*  
*chēuh oē kwá. tādū,* the common soldiers ate yams  
 and pulse. See the 史記 Soó kè.

與 A flag staff, a standard; used for 旗 ē.  
 K'hēet k'hēet kan ē, chaē chūn cho toe  
 予子干與. 在浚之都, *tu<sup>na</sup>*  
*tu<sup>na</sup> chít áy kē kw<sup>na</sup>, twā tē chūn áy toe yip,* only  
 one single standard, at the capital city of Chūn.  
 See the 國風 Kok hong.

洩 Pleased, at ease; expanded, spread out.

譽 Praise, fame, a good name; also pleased;  
 the same as 豫 ē. Lēng būn lēng ē  
 令聞令譽, *hó áy mēnd sē<sup>na</sup>, hó áy*  
*o ló,* a good report, and a good name.

曳 Slowly, to lead, to drag. K'hè kap ē peng  
 jé choé 棄甲曳兵而走, *t'hek*  
*kak chēn kīh, t'hoa lwa peng to jé chaóu,*  
 they throw away their armour, drew their weapons  
 after them, and took refuge in flight. See the 上  
 孟 Sēang bēng.

肄 To study, to labour over. E gōep 肄  
 業, to study in a college. Sēaóu gnáy  
 ē sam 小雅肄三, *sēaóu gnáy t'hak*  
*s<sup>na</sup> kwìng,* to read the Sēaóu-gnáy (the book of odes)  
 three times through.

斲 The joining of a seam.

裔 The hinder part of a garment; posterity,  
 future generations. Tek sáy hoē ē 德  
 垂後裔, *tek hēng sáy t'oh kaóu aóu*  
*lái áy kē<sup>na</sup> sun,* virtue handed down to succeeding  
 generations.

Choó sun yin ē 子孫雲裔, *kē<sup>na</sup> sun hoē ē,*  
 sons and grandsons to the latest posterity.

寢 The noise made in order to get children  
 to sleep.

燕 Read yēen: a swallow. Nē lám yēen  
 choó, gé lēang kan 呢喃燕子.  
 語樑間, *nē lám haóu áy cē<sup>ng</sup> á,*  
*tí kóng wā tē ch'hoé nē<sup>ng</sup> áy kan,* the chattering  
 swallows are talking between the beams of the  
 house.

丸 Read yēen: a pill, a bolus. Yēak yēen  
 樂丸, *yōh cē<sup>ng</sup>,* a medicinal pill.

**Eē<sup>ng</sup> 圓** Read wân: round. Síp gnóe yěā, gwat twân wân 十五夜. 月團圓, chap goē mai<sup>ng</sup> göëyh eē<sup>ng</sup> teē<sup>ng</sup>, in the night of the fifteenth, the moon is round and full.

**Eē<sup>ng</sup> 員** Read wân: round, globular. Kwuy ké hong wân che chē yěā 規矩方員之至也, kwuy ké ch'óng sè kak eē<sup>ng</sup> eē<sup>ng</sup> áy chē hó, the compass and rule, have brought rounds and squares to perfection. See the 下孟 Hāy hēng.

**Eē<sup>ng</sup> 異** Different, strange, uncommon, unusual, also read ē. Kwae eē<sup>ng</sup> yung lék, pöey lwān che soō, kae hoo choó séy put gé 怪異勇力背亂之事. 皆夫子不語, kwae eē<sup>ng</sup> yung béng, k'hwáy lá, pöey lwān áy soō, chò pòó hoo choó séy ū<sup>m</sup> kóng, strange, uncommon, ferocious and violent things, together with rebellions and confusions, Confucius would never speak of.

**Eē<sup>ng</sup> 寺** Read sē: a monastery, a temple. Kwān sē 觀寺, kw'ū eē<sup>ng</sup>, a monastery. Sē koé yin hong t'hap, téng he gwat t'hoé lèem 寺古雲封塔. 庭虛月透簾, eē<sup>ng</sup> t'hoé huán hong t'háh, téng k'hang göëyh t'habu mooí<sup>ng</sup> lé, though the temple is old, the clouds cap the towers; and though the hall is empty, the moon shines through the door blinds.—

**Eē<sup>ng</sup> 院** Read yēn: a hall. Se yēn 書院, se eē<sup>ng</sup>, a hall of learning, a college. Hān lín yēn 翰林院, hān lín eē<sup>ng</sup>, the Imperial College at Peking. Koe kw'á yēn 孤寡院, koe kw'á eē<sup>ng</sup>, an asylum for widows and orphans.

**Eēh 臄** Read ek: tripe. Te ek 猪臄, te eēh, pig's tripe.

**夫 億** Ek A lac; a hundred thousand. Sēang che sun choó, ké lèy put ek 商之孫子. 其麗不億, sēang áy kē<sup>n</sup> á sun e áy soē put chē chít ek, the descendants of Sēang, are not to be reckoned by lacs.

**益** Ek To increase, to add, to profit; a surname. Lē ek 利益, lē yěāh, gain profit. Yin yin é háy léy, séy sún ek k'hó te yěā 殷因於夏禮. 所損益可知也, yin t'áoú t'hán é háy t'áoú áy léy, séy sún séy ek t'hang chae, the Yin dynasty imitated the ceremonies of the Hāy dynasty, and that which they added or diminished can be known. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

**蔞** Ek The ancient form of 益, ek.

**噎** Ek A stoppage in the throat.

**啞** Ek The noise of laughing.

**揞** Ek To hold, to grasp, to seize upon.

**抑** Ek To rest on, to exceed; also, or, either. Kēw che é, ek é che é 求之與抑與之與, e woó kēw e, yéá woó lāng hōé e, Does he seek for it, or does any one afford it him? See the 上論 Sēang lūn. K'hwut ek 屈抑, to oppress.

**厄** Ek Trouble, difficulty; to be in straits. Kwun choó che ek é tūn ch'haé che kan 君子之厄於陳蔡之間, kwun choó áy chae áyh, tē tūn kok ch'haé kok áy tēung kan, the good man (Confucius) was brought into straits between the countries of Tin and Ch'haé. See the 下孟 Hāy hēng.

Ek 阨 To be in straits. Ek kēung je put bin 阨窮而不憫, *woō āh kwā sòng hēung, jē bō hwan lō,* in distress and poverty, without being grieved.

Ek 憶 To remember, to think of. Kè ek 記憶, to remember. Ōng soō-e he, yew kè ek 往事依稀猶記憶, *kōdy ōng 'āy soō chō' chō, yēw 'āy kē tū,* past events are few and scattered, and yet they are as it were remembered.

Ek 臆 The flesh about the breast. Ch'héng é ek tūy 請以臆封, *ch'hé'á e sūm kw'a tōy,* I beg to reply with my bare breast; an expression intimating uprightness and sincerity.

Ek 纆 A cord, a rope.

Ek 危 The same as 厄, ek, calamity; also a small door.

Ek 豨 A strong pig.

Ek 輓 A yoke. Pōk'ek é kāy gnōw chēá 薄輓以駕牛者, *pak āh é kāy gō' āy,* (a piece of wood) on which they tie on the yoke, to yoke in the oxen. See the commentary on the 上論 Sēang lūn.

天 Ek 亦 Vulg. yēa; also, and; an auxiliary expletive. Lok ek chāē kē tēung é 樂亦在其中矣, *phāng lok yēá tē e āy tang e'g,* pleasure is also in the midst thereof. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Put ek wāt hoē 不亦悅乎, *ā'm yēá hu'a hē hoē,* is it not also pleasing?

Ek 飢 A low state of the pulse; also a disease; to have a good appetite, and yet to continue thin, is called sit ek 食飢.

Ek 奕 Great, accumulated. 奕奕梁山, *twā twā lēang sw'a,* how great is the Lēang hill?

Ek 弈 To play at chess. Ek ch'hew t'hong kok che sēen ek chēá yēá 奕秋通國之善奕者也, *ek ch'hew t'hong kok āy gāu wāy hē āy lāng,* Ek-ch'hew was the best chess-player in the whole country. Phok ek 博奕 to play at chess.

Ek 帟 A small curtain. Wāy ek 帷帟, behind the curtains.

Ek 洎 The same the following.

Ek 液 Sweat, perspiration. Hwán hoē kē jēak súy cho ek 渙乎其若水之液, *kōng kōng lāu, ch'hín chō'ng chūy āy lāu kw'a,* bursting out, just like water was the perspiration.

Ek 腋 The arm-pits. Ch'hēen yāng che p'hé, put jē yit hoē che ek 干羊之皮不如一狐之腋, *ch'e'á ch'heng yē'g āy phōy ū' tāt tēsh chí āy hoē lō āy ek,* a thousand sheep-skins are not so good as one dress made of the fur under the arm-pits of foxes.

Ek 掖 To hold to grasp to seize; a small building by the side of the principal house is called 掖庭 ek tēng, and a wall on the side of a court, is called 掖垣 ek hwán.

Ek 割 The noise of any thing splitting.

Ek 刻 The splitting of any thing with a knife.

Ek 劃 To split with a knife, to cut out, work.

**Ek 畫** To describe, to draw, to delineate, to plant; also to define a limit. Paóu-he-sé sé ek pat kwa 庖犧氏始畫八卦 *paóu he-sé-k'hé t'haóu wá pat kwa*, Paóu-se-sé (or Hok-he) was the first, who described the eight diagrams. Yit ek 一畫 *chít wáh*, one stroke. Lèw-bún-chēng wūy tōng ch'hek ek 劉文靜為唐策畫, *laou-bún-chēng kap tōng ch'hek ek*, Laóu-bún-chēng described plans for the Tōng dynasty.

**Ek 譯** To translate, to explain any thing out of one language into another. T'hwán é háy che gân wát'ek 傳夷夏之言曰譯, *t'hoó<sup>ng</sup> hwan kap tēng áy wá kóng k'èò ek*, to turn foreign expressions into Chinese is called ek, to translate.

**Ek 懌** To rejoice in, to be delighted. Ké kēen kwun choó, sé ke wat ek 既見君子,庶幾悅懌, *kaóu k'hw<sup>a</sup> à kwun choó, sé ke hw<sup>a</sup> hé*, when we see a good man, we may perhaps be delighted. See the 小雅, *seáou gnáy*.

**Ek 斃** To be displeased, and disgusted with. Chāe pé boó oé, chāe ch'hoó boó ek 在彼無惡,在此無斃, *tē ché táou bó láng wán, tē hé táou bó láng yēem*, in that place there will be none hating us, and in this place, none disgusted with us. See the 周頌 *Chew séung*.

**Ek 繹** To spread out, to trace. Sim ek 尋繹, to search. Soó ek 思繹, to think of. Wát jé put ek, chēung jé put kaé, goé bwát jé che hó yéá é é 悅而不繹,從而不改,吾末如之何也已矣, *kw<sup>a</sup> hé lán áy tó, jé bó soó ek e, bīn chéng t'hán lán, jé k'ha chēuh aóu bó bóy<sup>h</sup>, káy, gwá bó hwat e taé wá*, to appear delighted with one's doctrine, and yet not to investigate it; to comply outwardly with one's requisitions and yet secretly not to reform:—I do not know what to do with such fellows. See the 上論 *Séang lūn*.

**Ek 易** Ek keng 易經, *yéáh keng*, the book of diagrams, so called from the sixty-four changes of the diagrams. A surname. To change, to alter, to exchange. Koé che wūy ch'hē chēp, ó kē séy yéw ek kē séy beó 古之為市者,以其所有易其所無, *koé chá áy chò ek'hé, t'ho' e áy séy woó, w<sup>a</sup> é áy séy bó*, the ancients established markets, in order to take that which they had, and exchange it for what they had not. See 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

**Ek 瘍** A disease of the pulse; an epidemic.

**Ek 蜴** A kind of insect.

**Ek 疫** A pestilence. Wun ek 瘟疫, *wun yéáh*, an epidemic. Bin boó yaou ek 民無天疫, *páih sai<sup>ng</sup> bó yaou sé wun yéáh*, among the people there were neither early deaths nor epidemic disorders.

**Ek 役** To serve, a servant. Ch'hae ek 差役, *ch'hay yéáh*, a messenger. Gáy ek 衙役, *gáy yéáh*, a police runner. Ek soó 役使, to employ.

Ké pin k'hek soó ek kao t'hēen háy chún k'èet 其賓客廝役皆天下俊傑, *e áy láng k'háyh, saé yéáh áy láng, chò' pòó wé t'heo<sup>ng</sup> háy áy chún k'èet*, his guests and servants all consisted of the most clever men in the Empire. See the 陳餘傳, *Tán é twán*.

**Ek 役** The same as the above; also to guard the borders of a country.

**Ek 翼** A wing; to fly. E' ek 羽翼, wings, feathers. Ch'hap ek ek huwú put ch'hut 插翼亦飛不出, *ch'háh sít yéá pōey béy ch'hut*, if you were to stick on wings, you would not be able to fly out.

Ch'he chin, èk jè yéa 趨進翼如也, *kin kin kè'ná jip ch'hin chéu'ng pōey*, he entered hastily, as it were flying. See the 上論 Sāng lūn.

Èk 射 To shoot, with a bow and arrows. Èk hoó é gān 射鳧與雁, *ch'oh chúy chedou kap gān*, to shoot the water fowl and the wild geese.

Èk 弋 To shoot. Èk put sek sēuk 弋不射宿, *ch'oh chéu'ng bó dōeyh ch'oh sáy'ng áy chéuou*, in shooting he would never let fly at a resting bird. See the 上論 Sāng lūn.

Èk 翌 To morrow. Èk jit 翌日, the following day, also written 翊, ek.

Èk 杙 A post in the ground, for fastening a cow to.

Èk 豨 Another name for a pig. Also written 豨, ek.

Èk 扇 To change, to alter; the same as 易, ek.

Èk 黠 Black.

Èk 畢 To lead hastily along.

Èk 脊 The name of a bone, without a socket.

Èk 驛 A post house. Èk tō 驛道, *yéah loh*, a post road. Èk má 驛馬, *yéah háy* a post horse; to go backwards and forwards without cessation, is called 絡驛, *lok ek*.

Èk 暎 The brightness of fire.

Èk 鳩 The name of a bird.

Èk 嶧 The name of a hill, near which Confucius was born.

Èk 浴 Read yōuk: to bathe. Sēén yēuk 洗浴, *sey ek*, to bathe and wash one's self. K'hóng choó bok yēuk jè te'ou 孔子沐浴而朝, *K'hóng choó sey ek jè te'ou Eng*, Confucius washed and bathed before he waited on the king.

幸 英 A flower, a blossom; an heroic clever man. Eng hēng 英雄, a hero. Sèk ch'han th'hew kēuk che lok eng 夕餐秋菊之落英, *mai'ng huw'ng chéah ch'hew hūk áy lōk hwa*, in the evening he swallowed some of the falling blossoms of the autumnal chrysanthimums.

Tek t'hēn hāy eng ch'at jè kaou yēuk che 得天下英才而教育之, *tit t'ōh t'he'ng áy áy eng ch'at, jè ká sè jōu'ng ch'hē e*, to obtain all the talented men in the Empire in order to teach and bring them up. See 孟子 Bēng choé.

Eng 倏 Eng kōt 倏傑, a hero, a clever person; the same as the foregoing.

Eng 嫵 A complimentary designation for elegant females.

Eng 瑛 Eng ke 瑛琚, a bright gem. Eng ke 瑛琚, a precious stone.

Eng 模 The name of a fruit, said by some to be like the plum, and by others like the almond.

Eng 櫻 Eng thō: a kind of peach.

Eng 嚶 The harmonious singing of birds. Hwat bok teng teng, nēāou bēng eng eng  
 伐木丁丁. 鳥鳴嚶嚶, chēōh ch'á áy sē<sup>a</sup> teng teng chēāou háu áy sē<sup>a</sup> tēng eng, the noise of chopping wood sounded like Teng teng, and the harmonious singing of the birds resembled the sound Eng eng.

Eng 瓔 Eng lóng 瓔琅, a stone resembling a gem.

Eng 嬰 Eng haē 嬰孩, a little child.

Eng 撻 To run against, to encounter, to raise up. Hoē hoē gē, bok tē kám eng 虎負嵎莫之敢撻, hoē tēēm tē w<sup>u</sup> nē<sup>a</sup>, bō<sup>o</sup> lāng k<sup>u</sup> huan tēōh, when a tiger is crouching on the hill, no one dares to encounter him.

Eng 瘿 A wen or other disorder on the neck.

Eng 罍 A general term for jar. Eng hoē 罍 缶, a jar with a large belly and a small mouth.

Eng 纓 The tassel of a cap. Hēn kwan choo choē eng, thēen choe che kwan yēa 玄冠朱組纓天子之冠也, oe kīn āng choē eng, sē hōng lēy áy kīn, a black cap with vermilion strings and tassels, is the cap of an Emperor.

Eng 頤 Ornaments for the neck; a string of beads round the neck.

Eng 鸚 能言 Eng hóo lēng gān 鸚鵡 能言, eng hóo ēy kōng wā, a parrot can talk.

Eng 鶯 A large beautiful bird; also called hōng lēy 黃鸝. Ch'hek gé yēak p'héng kan, eng só ch'wán lēw té 尺魚

躍萍間. 鶯梭穿柳底, chē<sup>a</sup> ch'hēōh tēng áy hé tēō tē p'hēō áy kan, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> só áy eng ch'hwit<sup>ng</sup> kadu lēw áy tēy, the fishes of a foot long leap in the midst of the water plants, and the beautiful birds like shuttles dart to the deepest shade of the willow trees.

Eng 鷺 The same as the above.

Eng 鷹 Birds of courage, such as the hawk and falcon, a ravenous bird.

Eng 薨 To die, to demise; used to denote the demise of princes and nobles.

Eng 薨 Kwun eng pek kwan chōng ké, e thēng e thēūng chāē sam lēen 君薨百官總已. 以聽於冢宰三年, jīn kwun eng chē<sup>a</sup> pāyh kw<sup>a</sup> tēōh chōng ké hēá áy sēō, e thē<sup>a</sup> e thēūng chāē s<sup>a</sup> nē<sup>ng</sup>, when a prince dies, all the officers should bring every affair, and listen to the orders of the prime minister, for three years; (while the young prince is mourning for his father).

Eng 轟 The noise of many carriages.

Eng 熒 Clear, bright.

Eng 應 Eng kac 應該, ought, should. Eng tong 應當, suitable, right.

Eng 膺 The breast; also to come again, to beat; also written 嬰 eng. Tek yit sēen, chek k'hwán k'hwán hok eng,

jē hwut sit che ē 得一善則拳拳服膺而弗失之矣, tē tēōh chí áy hó, chek k'hwán k'hwán hok eng, jē bó ū<sup>m</sup> kē<sup>ng</sup> ē, when he obtained any thing good, he would firmly clasp it to his breast, and not loss it. Shid of 顏回 Gān hóey.

Eng 癰 Read yung: an ulcer, a sore. Hōey yung suy Phōng, sin-yáng tok 潰癰雖痛勝瘡毒, ch'è eng suy ph'è'á k'phāh yē'á yē'á tok, to pierce the ulcer though painful, is better than feeding the poison.

Eng 嬰 Eng haé 嬰孩 a little child, an infant; also to increase, to encounter.

Eng 永 Always, constant, lengthened, lasting. E'ng wan 永遠, eternal. E'ng gán ph'ōey hōng 永言配命, eng kóng ph'ōey hōng, always speaking of complying with destiny.

Eng 栲 The Name of a wood, of which flutes can be made.

Eng 穎 The sharp-pointed beards of grain; any thing sharp-pointed; an awl.

Eng 穎 The same as the preceding.

Eng 穎 The name of a wood.

Eng 穎 The name of a river; also the name of a district.

Eng 嶺 The name of a hill.

Eng 影 Vulg. yē'á: a shadow. Jé eng sūy hōng 如影隨形, ch'hin ch'è'ng yē'á sūy hōng, like the shadow following the substance.

Gwat é hwa éng sēang lán kan 月移花影上欄杆, gōeyh é hwa yē'á ch'è'ng lán kan, the moon throws the shadow of the flowers upon the balustrade.

Eng 景 The same as the above. jē choó sēng chew, huàn huàn kē éng 二子乘舟汎汎其景, nō áy kē'á ch'ēy chún, p'hoó p'hoó é áy yē'á, the two children sat in the boat, while their shadows floated on the water.

Eng 應 To answer, to reply; to correspond to: a surname. Eng tap jē lēw 應答如流, gin tap ch'hin ch'è'ng ch'ay lau, to answer like the flowing of water.

Soó é lūy sēang ch'ēung, sēng é yim sēang éng 事以類相從, 聲以音相應, soó é lūy sēo l'hàn, sē'á é yim sēo yin, affairs should be classed according to their sorts; and sounds should correspond to their tones.

Eng 應 Vulg. yin: to reply to a question by words.

Eng 瘖 The sound of ballooning.

Eng 甕 Read yung: a jar. Yung ch'haé 甕菜, eng ch'haé, a kind of vegetable, the seeds of which were first brought from Cochin-China in jars.

Eng 壅 Read yung: to manure the ground. Yung tēn 壅田, eng ch'haé, to manure the rice fields; To put earth to the roots of plants.

Eng 榮 Glorious, resplendent, flowery; luxuriant. Eng kong 榮光, eng kwai'ng, bright and glorious; a surname. Te ké éng, sēw kē'ng 知其榮守其辱, ch'ac wō'ng kwai'ng, tō'ng ch'ew é áy jō'ng, if you would know what is glory, guard against disgrace.

Eng 熒 The shining of a lamp or candle; also doubt and suspicion.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 塋 A grave, a tomb. Eng bek 塋域, a burial place.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 瑩 A stone like a gem. Sêw êng 瑩瑩, a gem worn behind the ear.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 螢 A fire fly. Hoo ch'ho hwa wáy eng 腐草化爲螢, mǔ'á ch' hóu kwá ch' hóy kím ch' h'ing, decayed vegetables are converted into fire-flies.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 營 To build, to erect, to pile up. Eng chây 營寨, yé'á chây, a camp.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 縈 To roll anything up; to suspend.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 榮 To name of a water.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 澗 The eddying of water.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 澗 Water flowing back, the turning of a stream. Also written 澗 êng, and 澗 êng.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 嶺 Lêng êng 嶺嶺, the deep recesses of hilly places; also written 嶺 êng. Cheng êng 嶺嶺, the stupendous height of mountains.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 嶺 The loftiness of a hill.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 瀛 The great sea, the ocean. Eng chew 瀛洲, the name of a place.

<sup>A</sup>Egn 羸 A surname.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 羸 Vulg. yé'á, to win, to conquer, to get the advantage; also superabundant. Se êng hē hwūn 輸贏未分, soo yé'á b'ēy ch'ac, the victory or defeat is not yet determined.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 盈 Full, replete. Eng wán 盈滿, êng mw'á, completely full. Cheng tēy é ch'ēn, sat jīn êng yá 爭地以戰 殺人盈野, ch'ái'ē tēy é ch'ēn f'h'ac l'ang mw'á yé, when contending for territory in battle, the slain fill the country. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng. Sūy k'hé êng hē 瑞氣盈楣, hō áy k'hé mw'á moo'ē bal, may lucky influences replete the lintel of your door.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 楹 Vulg. ai'ē: a beam, a rafter. Ok êng 屋楹, ch'hoò, ai'ē, the rafter of a house. Tēn é l'áng êng che kan 奠於兩楹之間, tē ch'èy te nō áy ch'hoò ai'ē áy kan, to offer a sacrifice between the two beams of the house.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 臙 Dung, ordure.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 閒 Read hán: leisure. Boò hán 無閒, bó êng, no leisure. Yit jít ch'heng hán, yit jít s'ēn 一日清閒一日仙, ch'it jít ch'heng êng ch'it jít s'ēn, one day's clear leisure, is one day's heaven.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 詠 To chaunt, to sing. Eng se 詠詩, ch'h'èng se, to recite an ode. Eng jé kwny 詠而歸, ch'h'è'ē se jé tooi'ē, they chaunted odes as they returned.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 咏 The same as the above. Eng thàn 咏嘆, to sigh and lament.

<sup>A</sup>Eng 泳 To dive under water. Ch'ew k'è ch'him é, hong che chew che, ch'ew che, ch'ew k'è ch'h'ēn é, êng che y'èw che 就其深矣. 方之舟之. 就其淺矣. 泳之游之, ch'ew kaò é áy ch'him, y'ung hwat



yung chün, ch'ew kaou e äy k'hin, äng e, y'ew e, coming to the deep parts (of the river) we raft it and boat it; and coming to the shallow parts, we may dive and swim through them. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Eng 澄 Theng eng 汀澄, water still and clear.

Eng 禳 The name of a sacrifice, by which they deprecate wind and supplicate rain.

Eng 瑩 To grind and rub sharp instruments, in order to make them bright; Also to adorn.

幸 Eng 央 Read: yang: the centre. Tsung yang 中央, tang e'ng, the middle. The five cardinal points correspond to the

five elements, thus. Tsung yang thoe, tong hong bok, sey hong kim, lam hong h'ó pok hong súy 中央土. 東方木. 西方金. 南方火. 北方水, tang e'ng t'hoé, tang h'ng ch'á, sae he'ng kim, lam he'ng h'óy pak he'ng ch'á, the centre corresponds to earth, the east to wood, the west to metal, the south to fire, and the north to water.

E'ng 秧 Read yang: the tender shoots of corn.

青 Eng 影 Read: E'ng shadow, shad. Jin äng e he 人影依稀, tang e'ng ch'ó ch'h'ó, the shadows of men are scarce, (i. e.) the population is thin.

Sē äng ch'ham ch'hay. 樹影參差, ch'h'ew e'ng ch'ham ch'hay, the shadows of the trees were mixed together.

幸 Ey 挨 Read ac: to put off. Ac y'een k'ó jít 挨延過日, ey y'een k'óy jít, to put off and procrastinate day by day.

幸 Ey 矮 Read ac: short. Ac tek 矮的, ey äy, a short man; a dwarf.

幸 Ey 鞋 Read haé: shoes. Ch'h'wán haé 穿鞋, ch'h'eng ey, to wear shoes.

幸 Ey 譎 To speak stoutly.

幸 Ey 能 Read léng: to be able; may, or can. Léng h'eng guó ch'á é t'heen háy, wáy jin é: 能行五者於天下爲仁矣, ey k'e'nd ch'ey g'ó h'ang t'heo'ng äy, sé jin é, he that can practice these five things throughout the Empire may be esteemed virtuous.

Hwuy wát léng che, gwán hak y'een 非曰能之. 願學焉, ü'm ch'eng k'óng gwá ey, gwán bö'eh äh y'een, I do not say that I am capable but I wish to learn.

幸 Ey 會 Read hwü: to be able. Hwán k'hán lün gé se, se yaón tek hwü h'áou bün g'e put k'hó hwut l'ak k'ó 凡看論語書. 須要得會曉文義. 不可忽畧過, hwán k'w'á lün gé äy, ch'h'äh see t'ö'h ey h'áou bün g'e, ü'm t'hang hwut l'ak k'öy, whoever would look over the book lün g'e, must be able to understanding the words and meaning, and not pass over it slightly,

G

幸 Ga 鬃 The hair dishevelled and in confusion.

幸 Gaé 豨 Gaé háy 豨豨, a pig.

Gaē 駘 Simple, ignorant.

Gaē 涯 The water's edge, a brink, a shore, a border. Jéak sēep taē súy, kó boō chin gaē 若涉大水, 其無津涯, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> kōēy twā chūy, e ēy bō chin gūy, like crossing the great waters where there is neither ford nor shore.

Gaē 厓 The side or border of anything.

Gaē 崖 San gaē 山崖, sw<sup>ng</sup> a gaē, the side of a hill.

Gaē 捱 To oppose, to put off. Yēn gaē 延捱, to procrastinate.

Gaē 痊 Silliness, bereft of one's senses.

Gaē 呆 Stupid foolish, silly; also written 𦉳 gaē.

Gaē 𦉳 The fighting of dogs. Pok kok yēu koé, gaē gaē, tən hoē yēuk gēet gnó háy 北郭有狗, 𦉳𦉳旦暮欲𦉳我豕, pak kok woō kaón gaē gaē chá k'hé ma<sup>ng</sup> hwi<sup>ng</sup> bōēyh ká gwá dy te, on the northern part of the suburbs there are dogs fighting, and quarrelling; every day wanting to bite my pigs. Said by 管子 Kwán choó.

Gaē 𦉳 The appearance of dogs wanting to bite.

Gaē 𦉳 Gaē ch'hay 𦉳𦉳, to lift the eyes, and look angrily at one another.

Gaē 礙 To stop, to oppose, to hinder, to prevent, to limit. Soó put lèng gaē 死不能礙, sé bēy gaē tēōh, death cannot be prevented.

Gaē 碍 The same as the above. Lít gaē 窒碍, a hindrance, an abstraction.

Gak 岳 A hill, a mountain. Gnóe gak 五岳, the five mountains, a surname. Gak hoō gak boē 岳父岳母, tēō<sup>ng</sup> lāng tēō<sup>ng</sup> á<sup>m</sup>, a father and mother-in-law.

Gak 嶽 A mountain. Chaē hwa gak jé put tēūng 載華嶽而不重, chaē hwa gak sw<sup>ng</sup> a jé bēy lāng, (the earth) bears up the large mountain without feeling the weight.

Gak 鸞 Gak chok 鸞, an eagle.

Gak 樂 Music. Gak yim 樂音, the sounds of music. Chok gak 作樂, to play music; a surname.

Choó wat, geē choó wōey hwán loé jēn hoē gak chēng 子曰吾自衛反魯, 然後樂正, hoē choé kōng, gwá choé wōey kok too<sup>ng</sup> lā loé, jēn aū gak chē<sup>ng</sup> à, Confucius said, from the time that I returned from the Wōey country to the Loé country, the music was well regulated. Jin jé put jin, jé gak hó 人而不仁, 如樂何, lāng ná bō jin tek, bōēyh hwat e ēy gak sw<sup>ng</sup> a mē<sup>ng</sup> h taē wá, if men are destitute of benevolence what will become of their music! See the 上論 Sēang lūa.

Gak 雅 The centre piece in a certain game of chess.

Gam 儻 Unwise; uneasy.

平

Gām 巖 Lofty, high, dangerous; a recess in a mountain, a cavern. K'him gām 巖巖, precipitous, impending. Ch'hâm gām 巖巖, lofty.

San gām tēp ch'hù, yin sèau göey 山巖疊翠. 雲霄外, sw<sup>n</sup>a gām tēp ch'hù tē hwán sèau áy gwá, the lofty mountains piled up in green elevations beyond the highest tier of clouds.

Gām 岩 The same as the preceding: also written 巖 gām, 崑 gām, and 崑 gām.

Gām 吟 To talk in one's sleep; to mutter and groan in dreams.

Gām 戇 Stupid, foolish. Ông lêng' sèau gām, tū pêng k'hó é choē cho 王陵少戇. 陳平可以助之, ông-lêng sèò k'hwá gēm, tán pai<sup>n</sup> ch'ang lá ch'ân é, ông-lêng is a little stupid and Tân-pai<sup>n</sup> can help him. (Said by the founder of a dynasty respecting his prime ministers).

声

Gán 眼 Vulg. bak chew: the eye. Gwán chék lêng wúy ch'heng pek gán 阮籍能為青白眼, wai<sup>n</sup> chék éy chò ch'hai<sup>n</sup> p'ayh áy bak chew, wui<sup>n</sup> chék could make his eyes look both green and white.

Gán k'hong soò háé 眼空四海, bak chew k'hw<sup>n</sup>a k'hang sé háé, to have eyes that look empty the four seas; i. e. that is, to be so proud, as to see nothing valuable in all the world except one's-self.

Gán 俺 I myself: also great.

Gán 研 Read gēn: a muller. Gán sek 研石, gēng ch'eh, a grinding stone, a stone for grinding or polishing; also to exhaust.

平

Gān 顏 Yung gān 客顏, the countenance; a surname. Gān sek 顏色, the appearance: a surname.

Cheng gān sek, soo kīn sin é 正顏色. 斯近信矣, chē<sup>n</sup>a lán áy gān sek, chēy sē kēō kīn sin sít áy lán, Let us adjust our own outward appearance, and that will induce sincere people to approach us.

Gān 言 A word, to speak, to say. Gān gé 言語, words and expressions. Gān chēa sim che seng yēa 言者心之聲也, kóng wá sē sim kw<sup>n</sup>a áy sē<sup>n</sup>a, words are the expression of the feelings of the heart.

Gān put k'hó put sin yēa 言不可不慎也, kóng wá, g<sup>m</sup> ch'ang bó sēy jē, in conversation we must not neglect caution.

丢

Gān 彦 An elegant scholar. Pé kē che choó, pang che gān hey 彼其之子. 邦之彦兮, kwat léy é áy kē<sup>n</sup>a, pang áy hó t'hak ch'hūy lán, that son of his, is the most elegant scholar in the country. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Gān 倖 A false thing, a counterfeit.

Gān 諺 Gān gé 諺語, a proverb. Koé gān yéw che 故諺有之, k'at cha áy gān gé wó é, it is in the ancient proverb, &c.

Gān 犴 A wild dog found in the northern regions, like a fox, but smaller.

Gān 斥 A high bank.

Gān 鴈 A wild goose; also written 雁 Gān. Hōng gān é hwuy, ao bēng gō gō 鴻雁于飛. 哀鳴嗷嗷, twá

chēah gán tít pway, ac ch'ám áy sè<sup>n</sup>a gó gó, the large wild geese are flying, and make a melancholy noise altogether. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Gān 岸 Vulg. w<sup>n</sup>ā: a brink or side of a river. Sēen teng ê gān 先登于岸, taē seng pāyh chēo<sup>n</sup>s w<sup>n</sup>ā, he first arrived at the shore.

Gān 唁 To condole with the prince of a neighbouring country under bereavements.

Gān 贗 A false thing, a counterfeit.

Gāng 仰 Wuy gāng 威仰, the appellation of the azure Emperor, who is said to preside over the spring. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Gāng 昂 High, lofty; also bright. Gāng hēng 昂行, gāng kè<sup>n</sup>a, to walk proudly.

Gaōu 堯 Chēaou gaōu 崔堯, a high hill, the loftiness of a mountain.

Gaōu 賢 Read hēen: clever, skilful, intelligent. Hēen jín 賢人, gaōu láng, a clever man. Hēen chōé 賢走, gaōu chaóú, to run swiftly.

Soo má hwuy tán k'hím, k'hím yim hēang lēang, wát, ch'hóo kan pit yéw hēen jín ch'hēep t'hèng 司馬徽彈琴. 琴音响亮曰. 此間必有賢人竊聽, soo má hwuy tw<sup>n</sup>a k'hím, k'hím áy sè<sup>n</sup>a hēang lēang, chēw kóng, chéy léy wōy pít wōó gāou láng t'haou t'hē<sup>n</sup>a, when Sòó-má-hwuy was playing on his guitar, the guitar sounded loud and clear; upon which he said, there must be hereabouts some clever person, who is listening to the music.

天 羃 Abstruse and minute; the ancient form of 顯 hēen, manifest.

天 岑 A high bank; the appearance of a high hill.

天 𠂔 Superfluous bones.

𠂔 牙 A tooth, a grinder. Sūy wūy ch'hé boó gāy, hō é ch'hwán gno yūng 誰謂鼠無牙. 何以穿我墉, chē chūy á kóng nēaou ch'hé bó ch'hūy k'hé an chw<sup>n</sup>a e ēy ch'hwá<sup>n</sup>s gwá áy pēah, who says that mice have no teeth, how is it then that they have bored through my wall. See the 國風 Kok hong. Gāy chēang 牙璋, a general's standard, Chok gāy 作牙, to assist in making bargains.

Gāy 芽 A bud, a young shoot. Bēng gāy 萌芽, paōh cē<sup>n</sup>s, to shoot out buds.

Gāy 衙 Gāy bín 衙門, gāy moō<sup>n</sup>s, a court of justice, a mandarine's court. Gāy ek 衙役, gāy yēah, a police officer.

Gāy 𦍋 Bad teeth; the tooth ache.

𦍋 訝 Ch'hēa gāy 嗟訝, an exclamation of doubt and wonder; to meet.

Gāy 迓 Gēng gāy 迎迓, gē<sup>n</sup>a chēeh, to meet, to go forth to meet.

Gāy 御 To meet. Pek léang gāy che 百兩御之, chē<sup>n</sup>a pāyh tēo<sup>n</sup>s ch'hēa k'hé gāy e, a hundred chariots went out to meet him. See the 召南 Sēaou lám.

Gāy 訝 To ridicule and laugh at any one.

幸 𦉳 Ge 𦉳 To smile. Ge ge ch'heòu 𦉳𦉳笑, ge ge ch'hèò, to laugh, to titter.

𦉳 Gé 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 Gé jīn 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, the name of an office, something similar to our master of the horse.

Gé 𦉳 Great, magnanimous.

Gé 𦉳 The same as the above; also a wounded appearance.

Gé 𦉳 To converse; discourse, talk. Sèuk gé 𦉳 𦉳, a proverb. Sit put gé, ch'him put gân 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳, ch'èah bó gē lán, K'hwún bó kóng wá, he would neither converse at meals nor talk in his sleep. Said of Confucius, in the 𦉳 𦉳 S'èng lán.

Gé 𦉳 Gé gé 𦉳 𦉳, flocking together, getting together into a herd.

Gé 𦉳 To deliberate, to judge; also to compare, alike. Gé che, jē hoē gân 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, delib- erate and then speak. See the 𦉳 𦉳 Y'èah keng. Kwán t'èung s'èang ch'èy, ch'hé gé é kwun 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, when Kwán t'èung was prime minister of the Ch'èy country, he equalled the prince in extravagance.

Gé 𦉳 To compare, to assort; also to usurp. Gé jīn pit é k'òu 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, in assorting men, you must arrange them according to their relations.

Gé 𦉳 Luxuriant, abundant.

Gé 𦉳 Léng gé 𦉳 𦉳, a prison, a place of confinement.

Gé 𦉳 An instrument of music.

Gé 𦉳 A boat at anchor, or tied to the bank. Oe kang t'èng t'èang, gé chew, t'haē hāng é 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, pat chán léng t'haē hāng é, the head of the station at the black river had prepared a boat at anchor, to wait for Hang-é. She the 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 Hāng é k'è.

Gé 𦉳 Vulg. 𦉳: an ant. Pòk gé 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳, a white ant. Baē s'èa h'èang ch'è s'èang che hok, k'èw gé t'èung ch'ong gwán che swán 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, he who buries a snake will enjoy the happiness of a prime minister, and he who saves an ant, will be selected to fill the highest literary rank.

Gé 𦉳 To fasten a boat to the shore, to bring a boat to shore.

Gé 𦉳 To stop, to hinder, to restrain, to oppose. S'ây léng gé che 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, ch'è ch'èy éy gé ch'è c, who could stop them?

T'èng bân kong soó ko k'hek gé tek é hó s'èang 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳 𦉳, Tai<sup>ng</sup>-bân-hong sent Ko-k'hek to stop the progress of the barbarians upon the banks of the river. See the 𦉳 𦉳 Ch'ò twān.

**籓** Gé The Imperial gardens, from which the people are restricted; also a railing made of split bamboos, for inclosing and feeding fish.

**儀** Gé That which is right, and correct; usages, observances, ceremonies. Yéw wuy k'hó wù, yéw gé k'hó sēang 有威可畏 有儀可象, wō wuy hong t'hang hōe lāng kē<sup>na</sup>, wō gé léy t'hang chò yē<sup>ng</sup>, he has dignity sufficient to inspire terror, and manners that may be set up for a pattern.

**驥** Gé Choe gé 騏驥, an animal celebrated for its virtue.

**娛** Gé Pleasure, delight. Kōng hwan kek gé 窮歡極娛, kōng hw<sup>na</sup> hé, kek gé lōk, to exhaust pleasure, and carry delight to the utmost.

**宜** Gé Snitable, proper; ought, should; also written 宜 gé. Ch'hé sō hap gé, wū che gé 處事合宜謂之義, ch'hé sō hap gé, kōng kē<sup>ng</sup> gé, to settle affairs according to that which is snitable is called righteousness. Yin sé ché gé 因時制宜, yin sé ch'hōng séy eng kae, to do that which is snitable according to the time.

**魚** Gé Vulg. hé, a fish a surname. Gé gnó séy yéuk yéa 魚我所欲也, hé gwá séy aè, Fish is what I am fond of. See the 孟子, Bēng choó. Sek chéa yéw kway seng gé è tēng choó sán 昔者有饋生魚於鄭子產, chéng jít wō lāng sūng wāh hé hōe tai<sup>ng</sup> choó sán, on a former day, one presented a living fish to Tai<sup>ng</sup>-choó-sán. See the 孟子, Bēng choó.

**漁** Gé To fish, to catch fish. Gé jin, 漁人, a fisherman. E' tēn é gé, 以佃以漁, k'hé p'hāh t'ah kwá t'hó hé, to go a hunting and fishing.

**愚** Gé Vulg. gōng: stupid, foolish; also used for the first personal pronoun, in polite writing.

Koé che gé yéa tít, kim che gé yéa chày 故之愚也直. 今之愚也詐, koé chá áy gae lāng tē<sup>ng</sup> tít, tōng kim áy gae lāng p'áyh ch'hái, formerly stupid people were honest, but now they are deceitful. See the 下論 Hāy lān.

**隅** Gé A corner, an angle; a part. Ké yit gé, 舉一隅, to allude to a part. Kōng t'hēen che hāy, ché é haé gé, 光天之下. 至於海隅, t'hong t'heo<sup>ng</sup> áy hāy, ché kaòt haé kak, throughout the whole Empire, even to the corners of the sea. See the 尚書 Sō<sup>ng</sup> sé.

**隅** Gé The shoulders. Tōng gé yūng kit k'hé, 當隅用吉器, tē<sup>ng</sup> heng t'haú, tē<sup>ng</sup> yāng hó áy ke k'hé, for the shoulders we should use something handsome. (Speaking of dress). See the 儀禮 Gé léy.

**嶠** Gé Gè é 嶠嶠, the name of a place where the sun rises.

**疑** Gé Vulg. ge gnac: to doubt, to hesitate, to suspect, to be in suspense. Gé sō bün 疑思問, wō gé gnac chéw tē<sup>ng</sup> mooi<sup>ng</sup>, having doubts, think of making enquiry. To bün k'hwat gé, 多聞闕疑, chéy t'hé<sup>na</sup> k'hwat twān gé gnac, in hearing much, decide those things which are doubtful. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

**嶷** Gé Kéw gé, 九嶷, the name of a hill in the 湖廣, hoé kōng, province.

**虞** Gé To be pleased, to rest, satisfied; to think of, to examine; a surname. Pá chéa che bün, hwan gé jé yéa, 霸者之民歡虞如也, pá chéa áy p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin ché<sup>ng</sup> hw<sup>na</sup> hé, the subjects of a despot are as it,

were pleased and satisfied, (for a time). See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.  
 Tōng gé 唐虞, the appellations of 堯 gē'ou and 舜 sùn, two ancient Chinese Emperors, who flourished about the time of Noah.

Gē 枇 Gē pāy 枇杷, the name of a fruit.  
 Read pē.

Gē 寓 Gē séy 寓所, a lodging place. Bōd gē jīn é gnó sit, 無寓人於我室, 毋  
 'shang hoē lāng hāyñh tē guó áy. ch'hoò, don't let any one lodge in my houses.

Léy hoē sit kok, gē ke é wōēy 黎侯失國. 寓居於衛, léy hoē sit kok, chēw hāy'k k'hēā tē wōēy, when the Prince of Léy, lost his kingdom, he dwelt for a time in the wōēy country. See the 國風 Kok'hōng.

Gē 咲 Gē gē ch'hē'òu, 咲咲笑, gē gē ch'hē'òu, to titter.

Gē 寓 The same as 寓 gē to lodge, to dwell.

Gē 語 To speak to, to converse, to discourse with any one. Chóo gé loē 'shāe soo gāk wat, 子語魯大師樂曰, hoo chóo kóng kap loē 'shāe soo gāk hōng, Confucius discoursed with the great music Master of the Loē country about music, saying &c. See 上論, Sēang lūn.

Gē 馭 To harness horses, and put them to a carriage. Lím hoē, jēak héw sek che gē léuk má 凜乎若朽索之馭六馬, kēng kīn, ch'hin chē'ò'w wō' yāng nū'ā sūh saē lak chē'āh dáy, be as careful and fearful, as if you were driving six horses harnessed with a rotten rope. See the 尙書, Sēang so.

Gē 誼 Righteousness, equity; the same as 義 gē; also written 誼 gē. Jīn jīn chēā, chēng kē gē, put bōd kē tē 仁人者.

正其誼, 不謀其利, jīn tek áy lāng, ch'hōng chē'ā é áy gē, bō bōēy bōt é áy lē, a truly benevolent, man will exactly conform to righteousness, without speculating for gain.

Gē 議 To deliberate with, to take counsel with, to discourse with. Gē lūn 議論, soo nē'ò'w, to consult with.

Soō chē é tō, jē thē ok e ok git chēā, bē chēuk é gē yēā 士志於道. 而耻惡衣惡食者. 未足與議也, 'shak ch'hāy lāng sim chē tē tō, jē soō'ou léy p'ha'ē yín chē'ò'w p'ha'ē chē'āh áy lāng, chēw ū' chē'uk kap e gē lūn, when a scholar pretends to have his mind bent on the right way and yet is ashamed of bad clothing and bad food; he is not fit to be deliberated with. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gē 義 Righteousness, equity. Jīn, gē, léy, tē, sū 仁義禮智信, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and truth; (the fine cardinal virtues.)

Óng hó pit wát lē, ék yéw jīn. gē jé é é, 王何必曰利. 亦有仁義而已矣, óng saē saē tē'oh kóng lē, yōd wō' jīn. gē tē'ā tē'ā, why must your majesty talk about gain; let us treat of benevolence and righteousness alone. See 孟子, Bēng chóo.

Gē 毅 Kong gē 剛毅, bold and daring, courageous.

Gē 御 To wait upon, to enter, to lead, to rule, to regulate, to encourage; also to drive a carriage, any thing belonging to the Emperor.

Yim gē choo yéw 飲御諸友, līm áy sé tē'oh gē sé péng yéw, in drinking we should wait upon our friends.

T'hóng gē é loēy 統御宇內, t'hóng kwán é laē, to regulate and manage every thing in the universe. Hwán tē gē 樊遲御, hwán tē tít saē ch'hēā, Hwán-tē was driving the carriage.

**Gē 遇** To meet with. *Gē chĕk 遇着, tō 188A, to fall in with. Gē choo tōe 遇諸塗, tō 188B tē tōe, he met him in the road.*

**Gē 劓** A punishment, consisting in cutting off the nose. *Boō hĕk gē jīn 無或劓人, hō k'hè kwāh lāng āy p'hēe<sup>ng</sup>, do not punish men by cutting off their noses. See the 尙書 Sāo<sup>ng</sup> se.*

**Gēā 呀** To open the mouth wide. *Jē k'hoē k'hac gēā gēā 如口開呀呀, ch'hīn chĕe<sup>ng</sup> ch'hūy k'hwuy gēā gēā, like the mouth opened wide.*

**Gēā 蜈** *Goē kong 蜈蚣, gēā kang, a centipede. The Chinese say that it comes out in the spring, and disappears in the winter; at every joint it has feet, with a double beard, and a pointed tail;—and it is by nature afraid of spiders.*

**Gēā 蝓** The name of an insect. *Lu gēā 蝓蝓, a spider. Lu gēā se 蝓蝓絲, a spiders web.*

**Gēā 抬** Read tāi: to carry between two. *Tāi but 抬物, gēā mē<sup>ng</sup>h, to carry any thing.*

**Gē<sup>n</sup>ā 迎** Read gēng: to meet, to meet with. *Gēng chĕep 迎接, gē<sup>n</sup>ā chĕeh, to greet.*

*Sōng óng gēng laē, kay sĕn jē keng put lēng, séy é jēw wān jīa yĕā 送往迎來. 嘉善而矜不能. 所以柔遠人也, sàng óng gē<sup>n</sup>ā laē, o ló hó jē keng līn bĕy āy lāng, séy é jēw hwūi<sup>ng</sup> āy lāng, to accompany those who are departing, and to meet those who are arriving, to encourage the good, and pity the incapable, is the way to conciliate people at a distance.*

**Gēāh 擻** To open, to part asunder. *Gēāh k'hwuy 擻開, to spread open.*

**Gēāh 蹶** To open out the legs. *K'ha gēāh k'hwuy 脚蹶開, to spread out the legs.*

**Gēāh 吓** That by which we frighten people.

**Gēāk 虐** To oppress, to tyrannise; oppression. *Gēāk chĕng 虐政, an oppressive government. Pō gēāk 暴虐, to oppress violently.*

*Put kaōū jē sat, wūy che gēāk 不教而殺謂之虐, ū<sup>m</sup> ká jē ch'at kóng kĕō gēāk, to put people to death for crime, without first instructing them is called oppression. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.*

**Gēāk 瘧** A fever; a disease in which there is a hot and cold stage.

**Gēāng 鉞** A small kind of bell, with a long neck.

**Gēāng 仰** To hold up the head; a surname. *Gēāng séw 仰首, t'ā k'hé t'haōu, to hold up the head. Gēāng k'hàn 仰看, gēāng k'hw<sup>n</sup>ā, to look up. Gēāng bōng 仰望, to hope.*

*Gēāng chĕuk é soō hóō boē, hóō chĕuk é hĕuk ch'hey choō 仰足以事父母. 俯足以畜妻子, t'ā k'hé t'haōu k'hw<sup>n</sup>ā ēy kaōū é hok saē nāy boē k'hw<sup>n</sup>ā lūh taē, āy kaōū é ch'hĕ boē k'hw<sup>n</sup>ā, in looking upwards to have sufficient to serve one's parents with, and in looking downwards to have enough wherewith to feed one's wife and children. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.*

**Gēāng 峴** *K'hong gēāng 崦峴, the lofty appearance of hills and mountains.*



去 Gēang 仰 To rely upon, to help, to supply.

去 Gēaou 嗶 To call.

平 Gēaou 堯 The name of an ancient Emperor. Gēaou é put tek sùn wáy ké yew 堯以不得舜爲己憂, gēaou yin wáy bēy tít tēoh sùn chò ka tē áy huán ló, Gēaou because he could not obtain such a man as Sùn, made this the subject of his grief.

Gēaou 僇 Chēaou gēaou 僇, a nation of dwarfs, said to be only three feet high.

Gēaou 嶢 Chēaou gēaou 嶢, the lofty appearance of hills.

Gēaou 莧 Fire wood, to collect fire wood, a wood cutter. Sùn é chōe gēaou 詢於芻蕘, moo<sup>ng</sup> kap kwāh ch'héou chēoh ch'há áy lāng, to enquire of the grass and wood cutters. See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

去 Gēaou 剗 To scrape.

去 Gēém 儼 To hold the head high; also to respect. Gēém jēak soo 儼若思, respectful and thoughtful.

Sek tē ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á gēém 碩大且儼, sek twā kwá kwán, great and tall.

去 Gēém 驗 To examine, to verify, to fulfil, to accomplish; also written 驗, Gēém. Hāou gēém 效驗, the fulfilment, or accomplishment of a thing.

K'hó bün chó gēém bēng pēk 考問左驗 明白, k'hó moo<sup>ng</sup> tūy gēém bēng pūyh, to examine and scrutinize, and ascertain a thing clearly.

平 Gēém 嚴 Rigid, severe, strict; to give strict orders; a surname. Chong gēém 莊嚴, severe.

Wuy gēém 威嚴, dignified and stern. Gēém kía 嚴謹, rigidly careful.

Gēém, gē put kám ch'héng 嚴虞不敢請, gēém áy sé, gwá t'ím k'á ch'hé<sup>ng</sup> á moo<sup>ng</sup>, while you were thus rigidly strict (in your mourning) I did not dare to make enquiry. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Gēém 釀 Wine of great strength; very strong liquor.

Gēém 巖 San gēém 山巖, su<sup>ng</sup> a gám, the recess of a hill, or cavern. Sóng choo he sēn seng chāe tōng choó gēém choó se 宋朱熹先生在洞仔巖註書, sòng tēaou choo he sūn sui<sup>ng</sup> tē tāng á gēém choó ch'hāyh, in the Sóng dynasty the teacher Choo-he wrote a commentary on the four Books; in the recess of a cavern.

去 Gēén 研 A burnisher, or polisher. Gēén poè sek 研布石, gēng poè chēoh, a smooth stone, for glazing cloth.

Léuk t'hae ch'ham say hoē gēén sēang 綠苔 藓影乎研上, ch'hái<sup>ng</sup> lek áy t'hé ch'ham say tē gēng chēoh tēng, the green moss grows thick upon the polishing stone (owing to disuse).

Gēén 齧 The teeth bare, and sticking out of the mouth.

Gēén 訐 To litigate, to strive, to contend at law.

GĚEN 𣪠 To grind, to break.

去 GĚEN 𣪠 Thin, meagre, shewing nothing but the bones. Also written 𣪠 gĚen. A' p'hĕn gĕen 亞片𣪠, meagre through being addicted to opium.

平 GĚEN 妍 To flatter, to admire, to applaud; also wise, and contented. GĚEN ch'hĕw 妍醜, ch'hin ch'hai<sup>95</sup> kwà k'hĕep sĕ, beautiful and ugly.

GĚEN 岍 The name of a hill.

GĚEN 沂 The name of a river.

GĚEN 研 To examine, to exhaust; also to grind.

去 GĚEN 醜 Drunk with wine; to be overcome with liquor. Tm gĕen tm hong, put k'hó kaou é tō, put k'hó jĕ é tek 沈醜酖荒. 不可教以道. 不可喻以德. tm gĕen tm hwu<sup>95</sup>, bō f'hang kà é tō, bō f'hang jĕ é tek, when a man is immersed in wine, and dissolute in his conduct, it is impossible to teach him the right way, or to make him understand virtue.

天 GĚEP 業 Ke gĕep 基業, a foundation. Soō gĕep 事業, a business, an employment. Sân gĕep 產業, a patrimony. Tĕen gĕep 田業, ch'hán gĕep, a farm. Kay gĕep 家業, an estate, family property. Soō lóng kong sĕang, bin che soō gĕep 士農工商民之四業, f'hak ch'hŭy ch'ŭh ch'hán chò kang, sĕng lé, p'ŭy sai<sup>95</sup> dy sĕ gĕep, learning, agriculture, manual labour, and trade, are the four common employments of the people.

Kwun choó ch'hóng gĕep, sŭy t'hóng wŭy k'hó key yĕá 君子創業. 垂統爲可繼也. kwun choó ch'hóng gĕep, sŭy f'hóng ŭy f'hang sĕo swā, the good man lays the foundation of an interest, the clue of which may be handed down to posterity. See the 上孟 Sĕang bĕng.

GĚEP 業 To lead.

GĚEP 鄴 The name of a place.

GĚEP 縹 The joining of a seam, in the repairing of a garment.

犬 GĚET 齧 To bite, to gnaw. Boō gĕet kwut 母齧骨, ū<sup>m</sup> f'hang ká kwut, do not gnaw the bones, (in eating). See the 禮記 Léy kĕ.

天 GĚET 孽 The son of a concubine, the fresh buds of a tree, trouble and calamity; also luxuriant and full.

Tók koe sĭn gĕet choó, kĕ ch'ho sim yĕá gwŭy ká lĕ hwán yĕá ch'him 獨孤臣孽子. 其操心也危. 其慮患也深, tók koe dy jĭn sĭn, sĕy é dy kĕ<sup>95</sup> á, é dy ch'ho sim kw<sup>95</sup> a gwŭy hĕem, é dy lĕ hwán lĕ ch'him tm, only forlorn Ministers and illegitimate children, maintain their purpose with peril, and concern themselves about trouble deeply. See the 下孟 Hāy bĕng. Hwuy boō bĕng gĕet che sĕng yĕá 非無萌孽之生焉, ū<sup>m</sup> sĕ bō p'ŭh ch'ŭy dy sai<sup>95</sup>, there is no want of the production of buds and blossoms.

T'hĕen chok gĕet, yĕw k'hó wŭy, choō chok gĕet, put k'hó kwat 天作孽猶可違. 自作孽不可活, ch'ŭy<sup>95</sup> chò soō yĕá f'hang wŭy, ká lĕ chò soō, bō f'hang wŭh, when Heaven sends down a calamity, it may still be borne

up against, but when we bring the calamity on ourselves, there is no escape.

Gëet 臬 The rules of archery; a law, a rule.

Gëet 闌 The posts of a door. Gëet é lōēy kw<sup>n</sup>á jín ché che 闌以內寡人制之, moo<sup>i</sup>ŋ<sup>5</sup> laē áy soō, gwá, lō tē, leōu lē, all the business within doors, I myself will attend to.

Gëet 蘖 K'hēnk gëet 麴蘖, pūy<sup>h</sup> k'hak, a substance used in fermenting liquor.

Gëet 螫 Sēang gëet 象蝮, ch'heō<sup>ŋ</sup> gëet, a scorpion, also any thing strange and uncommon among birds and beasts, is called 螫 gëet,

Gëet 蘖 The buds sprouting out of a tree, after it is cut down. Bēng gëet 萌蘖, paonh, cē<sup>ŋ</sup>, young buds shooting up.

Gëet 艱 Gëet gwut 艱脆, uneasy, hazardous.

Gëet 鶇 A water bird, also the cackling of geese. Oe yūng sē gëet gëet chēá wáy chae 烏用是鶇鶇者爲哉, chò s<sup>n</sup>a mē<sup>h</sup> yūng chēy léy gëet gëet áy mē<sup>h</sup> chae, of what use it this cackling thing? See the 上孟 Sēang hēng.

夫 Gek 采 To proclaim; great; to move; uneasy.

天 Gek 嶺 The rugged uneven appearance of hills; also high, lofty.

Gek 額 The forehead; the part below the hair, and above the eyebrows, is called 額 gēk.

Gek 額 The same as the above. Sēng tūng h<sup>n</sup>ó kóng bē, soō hong ch'hē<sup>n</sup>á pwan gēk 城中好廣眉, 四方且半額, sē<sup>n</sup>á tang, c<sup>ŋ</sup> hō k'hwā<sup>h</sup> áy bak baē, sē kák kwá kaōn p<sup>n</sup>á hēāh, in the city there is one with fine broad eyebrows; square, and also half way up the forehead.

Gek 幘 A seam.

Gek 鷓 A bird with fine feathers; also called chin choo key 眞珠鷓, a pearl spotted bird; so called from its colour.

Gek 逆 Vulg. k'āy<sup>h</sup>: to oppose, to resist, to strive against, also to meet. Gwán gēk 頑逆, stubborn; Pōy gēk 背逆, pōy k'āy<sup>h</sup>, rebellious.

Put sūn hoō boē, wat gnoé gēk 不順父母曰忤逆, ū<sup>m</sup> sán pāy boē kóng gnoé gēk, to be disobedient to parents is called rebellion.

Gēt 噀 To vomit.

去 Gēng 矮 Short, dwarfish. Gēng chō 矮槽, a trough for grinding medicines.

去 Gēng 迎 To meet, to go out to meet. Put chēang put gēng 不將不迎, ū<sup>m</sup> sōng ū<sup>m</sup> g<sup>n</sup>éau chēau, neither to accompany, nor to go out to meet one.

Gēng 凝 To freeze, to congeal. Soō koé gēng song 四肢凝霜, k'hu ch'hēu gēng chē<sup>n</sup>á sē<sup>ŋ</sup>, the limbs all frozen to ice.

去 Gēng 硬 Vulg. gnāy: hard stiff, unbending. Se kwūy soē gēng, hong t'hong sin 書貴瘦硬方通神, sēá jē kwūy chat sēu gnāy, ch'hē<sup>n</sup>á t'hong sin, good writing should be meagre and stiff, and then it will display the spirit of the character.

Gēng

迎

To go out to meet. Ch'hin gēng chek tek ch'hey, put ch'hin gēng chek put tek ch'hey, pit ch'hin gēng hoē 親迎則得妻. 不親迎則不得妻. 必親迎乎, ch'hin gē'a, ch'ew ēy tít t'ōh bó, ūm ch'hin gē'a ch'ew hēy tít t'ōh bó, pit t'ōh ch'hin gē'a hoē, if only when we go ourselves to meet her, we can get a wife, and if we cannot obtain one without going in person to receive her, then ought we not to go in person?

本  
Gēō  
天

燒

Read jeaōu: a cockle.

Gēuk

玉

A gem; a precious stone. Pó gēuk 寶玉, a precious gem. Yéw bé gēuk é soo 有美玉於斯, wōá hó áy gēuk tē ch'ey tēy wūy, There is a beautiful gem here.

Sáy hwaē choo jé ch'hwan mē, sek wūn gēuk chek san hwuy 水懷珠而川媚石蘊玉則山輝, ch'ay k'hé'ng choo jé ch'hwan kwu'ng, ch'ēuk tēy gēuk chek w'a hwuy, when the water contains pearls, the stream will be bright and when the stones conceal gems, the mountain will be resplendent.

Gēuk

鈺

Hard metal; precious.

Gēuk

獄

A prison, a place of confinement, those confined therein; cases of litigation. Hāy gēuk 下獄, lōh k'a k'hoō, to put in prison.

Ok lōk tēy gēuk 惡落地獄, p'ha'ng lōh tēy gēuk, the wicked go down into hell.

P'hēn gan k'hó é ch'ēet gēuk ch'ēa, ké yéw yéa e 片言可以折獄者其由也與, chí kōt wā t'hang lāc p'hw'a twān gēuk s'ang áy lāng e s'ē yéw t'ē'a, t'ē'a, with one word to be

able to decide cases of litigation; it is only Yéw that can do this. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

本

Gēung

邛

Laborious, wearied; the name of a hill.

Gēung

筇

A kind of jointed bamboo, of which walking-sticks are made.

Gēung

顒

Great and manifest; magnanimous, virtuous. Gēung gēung gáng gáng, jé kwuy jé ch'ang 顒顒昂昂.

如圭如璋, twā twā kwu'ng kwu'ng ch'hin ch'ō'ng kwuy kap ch'ang, bright and brilliant like pearls and gems. See the 小雅 S'eaōu gnáy.

本

Gēung

崱

The name of a hill.

聲

Géy

鬩

To wrangle, to strive, to contend.

Géy s'ung 鬩訟, to quarrel. Heng tēy géy é ch'h'ang, gōey gé ké bóo 兄弟鬩於牆外. 禦其侮, hē'a tē wán kay tē lūc bīn, gwā bīn hoē lāng bóo hān, when brethren quarrel at home, the people abroad will dispise them. See 小雅 S'eaōu gnáy.

Géy

盼

To look angrily at any one; to behold with displeasure. Soá bin géy géy j'ēn 使民盼盼然, s'at p'ayh sai'ng s'ín hoēy lōh k'hw'a, to make the people look at one with rage. See the 上孟 S'ēang b'eng.

Géy

睨

To look askance, to look slantingly at anything. Géy jé s'ē che 睨而視之, to look askance at it.

Géy

詣

To go to, to proceed towards, to visit a place, to proceed far in learning, is called 造詣, ch'hò géy.

Taē ōng gēy. tēang an 代王請長安, taē ōng k'hè kaou tēang, an, Taē-ōng paid a visit to Tēang-an.

Gēy 倪 Not to look straight at anything. The same as 睨 gēy.

Gēy 俛 Twan gēy 端倪, exact, grave, decorous. Mā gēy 旄倪, old and young, a surname.

Hwán kē mó gēy 反其旄倪, huán tsh tooi<sup>ng</sup> e dy taū tshg seūn tshn, to send back their old men and youths. See the 上孟 Sēang hēng.

Gēy 狻 狻倪, a kind of lion.

Gēy 霓 A rainbow. Jēak taē bān che bōng yin gēy yā 若大旱之望雲霓也, ch'hīn chō<sup>ng</sup> twā w'ā dy bāng hwán k'hēng, like as when a great dearth expects the clouds and rainbow.

Gēy 麇 A fawn, a young stag. Soē e gēy kēw 素衣麇裘, kōp p'āy<sup>ng</sup> tsh tsh ch'hēng lók kē'ā dy hēw, with white clothes, we should wear fawn furs.

Gēy 輓 A transverse beam in front of a carriage. Taē ke boē gēy, sēaou ke boē gwat, kē hō ē hēng che chao 大車無輓小車無軌其何以行之哉, twā ch'āa bō gēy, gōy ch'āa bō gwat, e dy an chū'ā. kē'ā; a large carriage without a pole, and a small carriage without a yoke—how can they travel? See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gēy 份 An ignorant appearance.

Gēy 刈 To cut grass; also to regulate.

Gēy 藝 An art, an employment. Séw gēy 手藝, ch'hēw gēy, a handicraft. Lēu<sup>ng</sup> gēy 六藝, the six arts. Chāe gēy 才藝, talent.

Kēw yēā gēy, ē chēung chēng hoē hó yēw 求也藝於從政乎何有, kēw yōō chāe gēy, tē chēung chēng sōō, wōō s'ā mē<sup>ng</sup> h'ā dh, Kēw is skilled in the arts, what difficulty will he then have in following up the business of government. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gēy 藝 To plant, to sow. Hoē chek kaou bin k'ay sek, sē gēy guōe kok 后稷教民稼穡樹藝五穀, hoē chek k'ā p'āy sai<sup>ng</sup> k'ay sek, sē chēng guōe kok, Hoē chek taught the people agriculture and the planting of the five kinds of grain.

Gēy 羿 An ancient prince, who was famed for his skill in archery. A surname. Gēy sēn s'ā 羿善射, gēy gāou ch'ū chō<sup>ng</sup>, Gēy was skilled in archery.

Gim 趁 To hold down the head and walk quickly.

Gim 吟 To sing, to hum. Gim se 吟詩, to recite odes. E' sē jé gim 倚樹而吟, wā ch'hēw jé gim, to lean against a tree, and hum a song.

Gim 唸 The same as the preceding.

Gim 岑 A hill that is high and conical; a surname.

Gim 涪 The lees or sediment of any thing; also written 唸 gim.

Gim 沝 All standing together; also written 沝 gim, the same as 衆 chēung, all.

Gim 硃 High, lofty.

Gim 砿 Gim kay 砿階, stone steps.

丟 Gim 頷 The head shaking.

Gim 拞 To hold firmly, to grasp. Gim chaē sēw 拞在手, gim tē ch'hou, to grasp in the hand.

吉 Gim 听 To open the mouth wide, and laugh.

Gim 脣 Large thick lips.

平 Gim 銀 Silver. Pek kim wū che gin 白金 謂之銀, pūh kim kóng kēo gin, white gold is called silver. See the 爾雅 Jé gnáy.

Gim 琅 A precious stone like a gem, a gem with a flaw in it.

Gim 垠 A bank, a shore, a border, a limit. Kē taē hoē gin, kē sēaou hoē lōey 其大無垠其小無內, e āy twā bó kaē, e āy sēy bó laē, it is so great as to have no limits around it, and so small, as to contain nothing within it (speaking of Doctrine).

Gim 狺 The noise of much wrangling. Bēng k'hōn gin gin 猛犬狺狺, bēng kaou ch'hēng ch'hēng jēang, fierce dogs, making a great noise.

Gim 閭 Harmonious and pleasing, placid and agreeable. Bín choē sē ch'hek, gin gin jē yēá 閭子侍側閭閭如

也, bín choē k'hēá tē pē'ng á, hó wai áy yē'ng, Bín-choē stood by the side of Confucius, as it were pleasing and agreeable. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Gin 听 To laugh but loud.

Gin 斷 The noise of wrangling and contention.

Gin 湔 Gin lūn 湔淪, the eddying of water.

Gin 噐 A servant with four mouths, to speak falsely, to deceive. Sùn hoē gwān, hoē gin, tēy gō 舜父頑. 母噐. 弟傲, sùn áy nē'ng pāy gwān/gēk, nē'ng lēy á' m' laou sít, sē' tē k'ēaou gō, sùn's father was stubborn his mother false, and his brother proud. See the 尙書 Sē'ng se.

丟 Gim 慙 To enquire; to be respectful and cautious; also, moreover.

天 Gip 佻 Gip gin 佻佻, a multitude of people.

Gip 岌 High, hazardous, uneasy; a small hill is called 岌 gin, and a great one is called 峴 hwán.

K'hóng choē wat, é soo sē yēá, t'hēn hāy taē chae, gin gin hoē 孔子曰. 於斯時也. 天下殆哉岌岌乎, k'hóng choē kóng, tē chēy lēy sē, t'hec'ng áy gwāy hēem, ū' an áy yē'ng, Confucius said, at this time the Empire is in danger, and as it were unsettled. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

夫 Git 仵 Bold and vigorous. Git git yung hoo, gnó sēang yéw che 仵仵勇夫. 我尙有之, chòng bēng áy yung

hoe, gwá sǎng wōō e, Of bold and vigorous yeomen, I still have a few. See the 尙書 *Sǎo<sup>55</sup> se.*

Git 吃 Difficulty of utterance. K'hoé git put lêng tō swat, jé sēn tē se 口吃不能道說. 而善著書, *ch'hà y git, bēy s<sup>a</sup> kóng wā, jé gáou chò ch'hà yh,* the mouth stammering and not able to speak, but clever at making books. See the 史記 *Sóó kè.*

Git 汜 Water dried up; also the name of a river.

Git 屹 A hill standing by itself.

Git 屹 Git lá 屹勞, troubled, and wearied.

Git 迄 To arrive at, even, until, to. E' git é kim 以迄於今, *é kíp kəuá tóng kim,* even to the present time.

Chae soe é kóng, git hoá sēng kong 才疏意廣. 迄無成功, *chae teáu sey é sóó k'hweh,* *kaou bó chē<sup>a</sup> kóng,* his talents are too diversified and his ideas too widely diffused, so that no meritorious undertaking is completed. See the 孔融傳 *K'hóng yung twān.*

Git 紘 The lower part of a thread. Also a man's name. K'hóng choó hoó, sēuk lēang git 孔子父叔梁紘, *k'hóng choó áy pāy, mē<sup>a</sup> kēó sēuk lēang git,* Confucius's father was called Sēuk-lēang-git.

Git 訖 To stop, to exhaust, to finish, to conclude. K'hóng choó sē se, choó tōng gé é háy, git é chew 孔子序書. 自唐虞以下. 訖于周, *k'hóng choó sé se keng, chéung tōng gé é wā,* git kaou chew, Confucius arranged the historical classics, from the time of Tōng-gé ( i. e. Geáu and Sùn ) downwards, and concluded with the Chew dynasty. Boó git ték 毋訖糴, *bó swat lēuh,* do not stop the buying of rice.

𪗇

Gnaé

𪗇

To gnaw, to gnaw a bone, read gnaóu, Ek choó jé gnaóu kē kwut 易子而齧其骨, *w<sup>a</sup> kē<sup>a</sup> jé gnaé e áy kwut,* they exchanged children and gnawed their bones: Speaking of a famine.

艾

Gnaē

艾

Vulg. *kē<sup>a</sup>*: a kind of grass used in cauterizing; the moxa, or mugwort; a period of 30 days is called 艾 gnaē. Sǎáu gnaē 少艾, a young person; also rest, at ease; a surname.

Kim che yēuk óng chēá, yēw ch'hit lēen che pēng, kēw sam lēen che gnaē 今之欲王者. 猶七年之病. 求三年之艾, *t<sup>a</sup> áy böeyh chò óng áy láng, ch'hin chēó<sup>55</sup> ch'hit né<sup>55</sup> áy pāi<sup>55</sup> kēw s<sup>a</sup> né<sup>55</sup> áy gnaé e,* those in the present day who want to become rulers are like those afflicted with a seven years sickness, seeking for cauterizing grass that has been three year's dried (Intimating that without previous preparation they will never succeed in their object. See the 下孟 *Hāy bēng.*

Gnaē

乂

To cut grass. Chūn gnaē 俊乂, a man of talent.

Gnaē

忒

Tēng gnaō 懲忒, to regulate, to put in order.

Gnaē

刈

To cut grass is called 刈 gnaē; to reap corn is called 穫 hoó.

𪗇

Gnaóu

𪗇

Vulg. *gnat*: to gnaw, to bite.

𪗇

Gnaóu

爻

To interchange, to lay across, to blend, to compare; one of the diagrams.

Leúk gnaóu pat kwá 六爻八卦, *lák gnaóu pāy kwá,* the six interchanges and eight diagrams.

Gnaôu 肴 Savoury food, spiced eatables; also written 餚 gnaôu. Châe chew gnaôu é tēen kan, hāou k'hin chēá jê lô che 載酒肴於田間。候勤者而勞之, chàe chēw mē<sup>h</sup> p'hōy tē ch'hân kan, téng hāou k'hin áy láng jê lô e, to carry out wine and savoury food into the fields, in order to wait for the diligent, and reward them.

Gnaôu 嶠 Gnaôu hám 嶠嶠, the name of a hill.

Gnaôu 藪 The roots of vegetables; also written 芟 gnaôu.

Gnaôu 虬 The roar of a tiger, when about to bite any one; the barking of a dog; the name of a country, and of a place.

Gnaôu 殺 The same as 肴 gnaôu; also a piece of meat with the bones in it.

Gnaôu 淆 To disturb water, to stir up the bottom, and make the water muddy. Gnaôu che put chók 淆之不濁, koadu gnaôu, yēw hēy lô, although you should stir it up, it would not be muddy. Spoken in reference to persons.

Gnaôu 啣 A sound.

Gnaôu 楸 Gnaôu t'hó 楸桃, a kind of peach.

Gnaôu 樂 To desire, to delight in, to like, to prefer; a friend; also read lók. Tē chēá gnāou súy, jín chēá gnaôu san 知者樂水, 仁者樂山, tē áy láng aè cháy, jín áy láng aè sw<sup>a</sup>, men of knowledge prefer water, but men of benevolence prefer dry land. Intimating that the disposition of the one is more sedate than the other. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnāou 藕 Lēen gnāou 蓮藕, the fibres of the water lily. Gnaôu se lân chok sēen 藕絲難作線, gnāou áy se ôh chò sw<sup>a</sup>, the fibres of the water lily plant, can hardly be manufactured into thread.

Gnay 諛 Words not widely proclaimed.

Gnáy 雅 Elegant, splendid, uncommon. Chéng gnáy 整雅, elegant and proper. Bún gnáy 文雅, literary and accomplished. Jê gnáy 儒雅, an accomplished scholar. Gnáy gân 雅言, elegant discourse.

Gnāy 硬 Read kēng: hard, stiff. Put jēw put kēng, naé kēèn jê gnáy 不柔不硬, 乃見儒雅, ū<sup>m</sup> nooi<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> gnāy, naé k'hw<sup>h</sup> gabu áy t'hák ch'hūy<sup>h</sup> lūng, neither too yielding nor too stiff, shews the accomplished scholar.

Gnāyh 筴 Read kēep: to take up any thing with pincers, tongs, or chopsticks. Kēep choú 筴子, gnāyh í, a pair of pincers.

Gnāyh 夾 Read kēep: to hold under the arm, to hold right and left, to uphold. Chew kong kēep hoé sēng óng 周公夾輔成王, t'heu kong gnāyh hoé sēng óng, Chew-kong upheld and assisted Seng-óng.

Gnāyh 挾 Read hēep: to hold under the arm, to squeeze. Hēep t'haé san é t'hēaou pok haé, wūy put lēng, sē chin put lēng yēá 挾大山以超北海謂不能是真不能也, gnāyh t'haé sw<sup>a</sup> jê t'hēaou kōdy pak haé, kóng bēy ēy, sē chin chē<sup>a</sup> bēy ēy, as to grasping the great mountain under the arm, and jumping across the northern sea with it, to say that you can not do it, is truly a can not, (and not a will not.) See 孟子 Bēng choó.



去 Gneàou **噪** The noise of a multitude.

天 Gnèaouh **吸** To move, to be agitated. T'heen tōng tēy gnèkōuh 天動地吸, t'he<sup>ng</sup> t'ang tēy gneaoüh, when the heaven is moved, the earth is agitated.

Gneaoüh **蠕** To creep, as a worm.

牛 Gnêw **牛** Vulg. gô: the cow kind. Hông gnêw 黃牛, wui<sup>ng</sup> gô, a common cow. Súy gnêw 水牛, chây gô, a buffalo. Gnêw toé 牛斗, gô laou, the name of a star. Hwat peng che kay, put hêuk gnêw yáng 伐冰之家不畜牛羊, hwat peng áy kay, bó ch'ê gô yê<sup>ng</sup>, a break-ice family (i. e. the family of a great officer) should not keep oxen and sheep.—A surname.

Gnêw **苐** Gnêw ch'hip 苐藤, the name of a medicinal plant.

去 Gnó **我** Vulg. gô: I myself. Gnó put te 我不知, gwá u<sup>m</sup> chac, I do not know. Jé né kô yáng, gnó né kô léy 爾愛其羊我愛其禮, lé sôh e áy yê<sup>ng</sup>, gwá sôh e áy léy, you pity the sheep, but I pity the ceremony. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnó **我** A spear, a lance.

Gnó **碓** The loftiness of a hill; height.

去 Gnoé **五** Vulg. gô: five. Gnoé sip 五十, gô chap, fifty; a surname, also written 𠄎 gnoé.

Gôé sip yéw gnoé, jê ché è hâk 吾十有五而志於學, gwá chap gôè hòèy, jê sip ché tē t'hak, when I was fifteen years of age my mind was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnoé **伍** A file of five men. Hâng gnoé 行伍, rank and file; a surname. Sam gnoé sêng kwún 三伍成群, s'a gôè chē<sup>nd</sup> kwún, three or five forming a company. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Gnoé **午** One of the horary characters. Jit gnoé 日午, jít taou, mid-day.

Gnoé **忤** Inimical, hostile. E' put gnoé che soó sēang èng 以不忤之詞相應, t'hó u<sup>m</sup> gnoé áy wá sêo yin, he answered in expressions by no means hostile.

Gnoé **忤** Obstinate, opposed. Gnoé gek 忤逆, perverse and rebellious.

Gnoé **迕** To meet with, to come against, to oppose. Ch'hoé gnoé 錯迕, Confused.

Óng hoó sê ch'hut é hwan sēang gnoé 王甫時出與蕃相迕, óng hoó hwuh sé ch'hut kap óng hwan sêo loó tēoh, when Óng-hoó went out, he just met with Óng-hwan.

Gnoé **耦** Double, together. Tēang choé kēet lek, gnoé jê keng 長沮桀溺耦而耕, tēang-choé kēet-lek sôo tūy chōh ch'hán, Tēang-choé and Kēet-lek ploughed the ground together. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Gnoé **偶** United together, opposite, double; also suddenly, unexpectedly. Soé song wát gnoé, chek wát kô 數雙曰偶, soé áy se<sup>ng</sup> kóng gnoé, chit chēah kóng k'hēa, in numbers, double are called Gnoé, and Single k'hea.

Gnoé jiēn 偶然, suddenly.

𦉳 ch'hié  
 Gô 厄 A knot in wood; a bone without any meat.

Gô 姬 Kó gô 嫗姬, the appearance of a waiting maid.

𦉳  
 Gô 峨 Ch'he gô 嵯峨, the lofty appearance of a hill. Gô bê san 峨眉山, the name of a hill.

Gô 俄 A moment, a short space of time, a little while. Neáou sêw gô sùn sùn, gô tô tô 烏獸俄旬旬. 俄逃逃, ch'édou kap sêw t'êep á koó s'ím s'ím, y'êw t'êep á koó chaóu laé chaóu k'hè, birds and beasts are for a moment still, and another moment full of gambols.

Gô 訛 To change one's speech; to talk falsely or foolishly. Bin che gô gân 民之訛言, p'âyh sai<sup>ng</sup> áy p'âyh ch'hat wá, the foolish stories of the people. See the 小雅 Seáou gnây.

Gô 吡 The same as the above; also to speak, and chatter; also written 僞 gô. S'ëang mē boô gô 尙寐無吡, laé k'hè k'hwàn b'ên káng wá, let us go to sleep and not prattle.

Gô 蛾 The silk worm, the moth into which the silk worm turns; also a flying insect. Ch'hám gô 蠶蛾, the silk worm generally

Gô 鼇 A large sea tortoise. Yéw sín gô, p'öey hoô hóng laé che san, chaé haé t'ëung 有神鼇背負蓬萊之山在海中, wô s'ín gô, k'ha ch'êh g'ô háng laé áy s'una t'ê haé t'ëung, there is a divine tortoise in the middle of the sea, who carries on his back the Hóng-laé hill. The Chinese fable that 女媧, lé wá cut off a leg of this tortoise to prop up one corner of the heavens, which was in danger of falling.

Gô 哦 To chaunt to hymn, to sing; also written 誡 gô.

Gô 娥 Good, beautiful. S'ëang gô 嫦娥, the name of a beautiful lady, said to be caught up into the moon.

Gô 珮 The appearance of offering up a gem or present.

Gô 莪 A fine kind of vegetable.

Gô 誡 Good words; also to chaunt, to sing. Gô se 誡詩, to recite verses.

Gô 鼃 An animal found in the waters, the skin of which is used for making the heads of drums.

Gô 敖 To wander, to ramble, to stroll about for pleasure. Má wán gô y'êw jê t'ëy kan 馬援敖遊二帝間, háy wán chíh t'hó t'ê jê t'ëy áy kan, Má-wán strolled backwards and forwards between the two Emperors. A surname.

Gô 嗷 The noise of a multitude, the sound of many voices, lamenting. Hóng gān é hwuy, ae béng gô gô 鴻雁于飛. 哀鳴嗷嗷, twā ch'êh gô tít p'wuy, ae áy haóu gô gô, the wild geese are flying about, and their melancholy scream sounds like the voice of a multitude.

Gô 廩 Ch'hong gô 倉廩, not fcaful.

Gô 遨 Gô y'êw 遨遊, to ramble for pleasure. Gô he 遨嬉, to stroll about in sport.

Gô 囂 The sound of sighing, and lamentation; the bustle of a market. Gô gô 囂囂, self-satisfaction and complacency.

Gô 螯 A large tortoise; the same as 鼇 gô.

Gō 鰲 The name of a fish.

Gō 騫 A fine horse, a horse not yet broken in.

Gō 譎 To deceive. Gō gán 譎言, deceitful words.

Gō 駝 A goose. T'ha jit kē hoē sat sē gō yēa, é che sit che 他日其母殺是鵞也。與之食之, pat jit é áy nēo<sup>5</sup> léy t'haē chēy léy gō, hoē é chēahe, the next day his mother killed this goose, and gave it him to eat. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gō 熬 To boil, to cook without oil, to brew, to distil. Gō chéw 熬酒, to distil liquor or wine.

Gō 餓 To be hungry, to starve. Gō soó 餓死, gō sé, to be starved to death. Pek é sēuk chēy gō é sēw yāng che hāy 伯夷叔齊餓于首陽之下, pek é sēuk-chēy gō tē sēw yāng áy k'ha, Pek-é and Sēuk-chēy, starved themselves to death at the foot of the Sēw-yāng hill. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Gō 梟 To be proud, to treat contemptuously.

Gō 卧 To sleep. Gō pāng 卧房, a bed-chamber. Also written 臥 gō. Yín ké jé gō 隱几而卧, pak t'ā jé k'hwān, he leaned over the table and slept. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gō 鏊 A pan for making cakes.

Gō 傲 To treat proudly. Gō bān 傲慢, to treat with scorn. Gō put k'hó téang 傲不可長, k'haon áy sūn k'u<sup>2</sup> a ū<sup>m</sup>

Phang hoē é tē<sup>2</sup>, do not allow proud dispositions to grow. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

平 吾 I myself. Goē jit sam séng goē sin 吾日三省吾身, gwa tak-jit s<sup>2</sup>a hāng séng ch'hat gwá, áy sin, I examine myself every day as to three things, See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Goē 浯 The name of a river.

Goē 梧 Goē tōng 梧桐, the name of a tree, which at mid-autumn lets fall one leaf by which people know that the autumn season is arrived.

Goē 瑀 A stone like a gem.

Goē 鮪 K'he goē 鮪, the name of a fish.

Goē 吳 A surname; the name of a country.

Goē 蜈 Goē kong 蜈蚣, gō<sup>2</sup> kang, a centipede.

Goē 鯢 The name of a fish; the same as 鱈 goē; also used for the following.

Goē 鼯 A kind of flying squirrel, like a small fox; also called 夷由, é yēw.

Goē 菩 The name of a plant.

丟 悟 To understand. Leáu goē 了悟, to comprehend. Séng goē 醒悟, to awaken; to be in a mistake is called 迷 béy, to find out one's error, is called 悟 gōē.

Goē 晤 Bèng goē 明晤, clear; perception; the understanding. Goē tày 晤對, opposite, face to face.

Goē 寤 To awake. Goē bē kēw che 寤寐求之, *ch'hat<sup>NS</sup> khwàn kēw c*, waking and sleeping he seeks for her. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Goē 晤 To meet.

Goē 悞 To deceive, to cheat.

Goē 誤 To be in a mistake; to throw into confusion. Kwun hó gân che goē yēa 君何言之誤也, *kwun au che<sup>NS</sup> á kóng, kaú hēá goē*, how is it that you make such a mistake in what you say. See the 張耳傳, *Tzō<sup>NS</sup> jē tuán*. Yit goē, k'hé yung chāe goē 一誤豈容再誤, *chit áy goē, k'hám zy yung, tít chāe goē*, having once made a mistake, how will it do to repeat the error.

Goē 五 Read gnoé: five. Gnoé sip jē te t'hēen bēng 五十而知天命, *gōē chap jē chae t'hee<sup>NS</sup> áy bēng*, at fifty I knew the decrees of Heaven. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Goēy 外 Vulg. gwā: without, on the outside; beside, except. Iēák hap che göey sēng jūn chūn: jō' put lūn 六合之外. 聖人存而不論, *lák hap áy gwā sēng jūn chūn jē bó gē lūn*, whatsoever is beyond the six cardinal points (or on the outside of the visible creation) the philosopher meditates on, but does not discourse about.

Goēy gân put jip ē k'hwán 外言不入於闕, *gwa<sup>NS</sup> bīn áy wā, í<sup>m</sup> ch'ang, jip ē páng keng*, out of door talk, should not be brought in doors.

Goēy 舅 Göey seng 舅甥, cousins, and nephews, by the sister's side, a sister's son or daughter.

Goēy 月 Read gwat: a month, the moon. Yit gwat 一月, *chit göeyh*, one month. Jit gwat seng sin 日月星辰, *jit göeyh, tap ch'hat<sup>NS</sup>*, sun, moon, and stars.

E' jūn gwat, tēng soó sē, séng göey 以閏月定四時成歲, *t' lūn göeyh tē<sup>NS</sup> ā sē sé chē<sup>NS</sup> á né<sup>NS</sup>*, by the aid of the intercalary month he fixed the four seasons, and completed the year. See the 堯典 Ge'ou tēén.

Gök 僇 Numerous, many.

Gök 号 To be always beating a drum; also the sound of a drum.

Gök 愕 Ch'hok gok 錯愕, fearful, alarmed, apprehensive. Gök jēén 愕然, suddenly alarmed.

Gök 萼 The bud of a flower; also written 萼 gok. Ch'hun hwa hwat gok, háy kēct kē sit 春華發萼夏結其實, *ch'hun t'hee<sup>NS</sup> hwa hwat gok háy t'hee<sup>NS</sup> kēct kōey chē*, in the spring season flowers open their buds, and in the summer form their fruit.

Gök 鵠 The name of a bird, used as a bull's-eye in a target. Sit choo chēng gok, hwán kēw choo kē sin 失諸正鵠 反求諸其身, *sit choo chēng gok, tēoh hwán kēw tē ka tē áy hūn sín*, missing the mark in the centre of the target, we should turn inwards, and blame our own persons. See the 中庸 Tēang yung.

Gök 諤 Kēén gok 蹇諤, honest words, upright discourse. Ch'hēen jūn che lok lok, put jē yit soó che gok gok 千人之諾諾. 不如一士之諤諤, *ché<sup>NS</sup> á ch'heng lāng*

dy yin hó, w<sup>n</sup> pé chíit dy f'hak ch'háyh láng dy tí wá, the mere assent of a thousand men, is not so good as the plain declaration of one scholar.

Gók 峒 The side of a hill, a precipice, also written 嶠 gók and 嶠 gók.

Gók 磳 Chim gók 礎磳, stones piled up in a dangerous way.

Gók 鄂 The name of a country, spoken of in ancient history. A surname.

Gók 噩 Stern, rigid, severe. Chew so gók gók jé 周書噩噩爾, ch'ew dy ch'háyh gók gók dy yé<sup>n</sup>, the writings of the Chew dynasty have an appearance of severity.

Gók 嶺 The peak of a hill; the ridge of a hill.

Gók 剗 The point or edge of a sword.

Gók 鱷 Gók gē 鱷魚, gók hé, an alligator, a crocodile. Hân jé ch'ok ch'ey gók gē bân 韓愈作祭鱷魚文, hân bân kong ch'ò ch'ey gók hé dy bân, Hân-bân-kong composed an essay announcing his sacrifice to the alligators: (in consequence of which sacrifice, the Chinese fable, that the alligators all left the coast of China). See the 古文 Kòe bân.

聲 Góng 駘 A horse with a high head.

聃 Gông 印 I myself, high, to mount a high place, in order to look to a distance. Gông se guó yéw 印須我友, gwá sae iéoh gwá dy péng yéw, I have need of my friends. See the 國風 Kok hong.

S'ēang ch'ēuk gōng 上足印, p'áyh ch'ēō<sup>n</sup> k'ha bāng k'hw<sup>n</sup>á, to lift up the feet and look to a distance.

Gōng 昂 The rising of the sun; to raise, to elevate: bright, clear. Gōng gōng kwun che tek 昂昂君之德, bēng bēng kwun dy tek, bright and clear is the prince's virtue.

Gōng 駟 A startled horse, a furious steed; also a horse with a white belly.

Gōng 茆 A kind of water plant; growing by the side of pools.

Gōng 仰 K'hōng gōng 戲仰, uneasy, unsettled.

Gōng 岫 The name of a hill.

Gōng 鵠 The name of a bird.

Gōng 戇 Vulg. gām: stupid, foolish, silly. Gōng jik 戇人, gwá lōng, a stupid fellow. 戇矣, k'hip am che gam yé 甚矣 汲黯之戇也, chin' ch'è<sup>n</sup> ch'ey k'hip am dy gōng, how excessive is H'hip-am's stupidity; also written 戇 gōng. 丁火 dīng huǒ

舌

Goó 語 Read gé: a saying. S'ēuk gé 俗語, s'ēuk goó, a proverb, an adage. The people of 勒畢, lek pit, are said to be about three inches high, having wings, and because of their skill in talking and joking they are called the S'ēn gob kok 善語國, the eloquent nation. This does not differ much, either in sound or sense, from the fabled account of Lilliput.

**牛** *Read gnéw: an ox, or cow. Gnéw yáng*  
*Goó 牛羊, góo yéw<sup>ns</sup>, cows and sheep;*  
 A surname.

*Yéw k'héén gnéw jé kó è-tóng háy chéa 有牽牛而過堂於下者, wóo lóng k'han góó kóey é-tóng háy, there was a person leading an ox and passing by at the foot of the hall. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.*

**遇** *Read gō: to meet, to meet with, to befall. Hāe hoē sēang gō 邂逅相遇, bó lēo<sup>ns</sup> té, sēo toó lēoh, to meet one another unexpectedly.*

**我** *Read gnó: I, myself. Gnó yéuk jín, soo jín ché è 我欲仁, 斯仁至矣, gwá aē bōēyh jín soo jín kaou è, when I desire benevolence, benevolence comes.*

**窀** *Né gwá 泥窀, a house, a mud cottage.*

**嘆** *An exclamation of wonder or surprise; a calling out loud. Boó tēy háy kó k'hip wat, gwá, taē ché hò chōng che ch'him hoē 武帝下車泣曰嘆大姊何藏之深乎, boó tēy lōh ch'hēa k'haou kóng, gwá, twá ché an chū<sup>ns</sup> a taē kaou hēah ch'him, Boó-tēy descended from his carriage and weeping said alas, my sister, how is it they have buried you so deep! See the 史記 Soó-ké.*

**外** *Read gōey: without, on the outside; beside, and beyond. Tek chéa pún yéa, chaē chéa bwat yéa, gōey pún lōey bwat, cheng bín se twai 德者本也. 財者末也. 外本內末. 爭民施奪, tek hōng chò lín pún, ché<sup>ns</sup> chaē bōēy bōēy, nā bōēyh gwá e áy pún, jé laē e áy bwat, chék sēo chái<sup>ns</sup> áy pūyh sai<sup>ns</sup> laē ch'héó<sup>ns</sup>, yirtue is the principal thing and money is of less importance, now if we exclude*

*the principal thing, and engross the less important, the wrangling people will begin to plunder us.*

**詭** *Kéet gwáé 詭, lazy, indolent; also read k'hwáy, deceitful.*

**穎** *Unskilful, not clever; dull, stupid.*

**玩** *To delight in, to play, to sport, to study, to meditate on. Gwán swá 玩耍, t'hit t'hó, to play to sport, to gambol, to ramble.*

*Gwán lōng koé chéang che sēang 玩弄股掌之上, t'hit t'hó hē lāng té twá koé ch'héw chéó<sup>ns</sup> áy lēng, to play with and dandle upon one's knees and hands.*

*Soó wūy te ké soó, lé wūy wat ké gwán 士為知己死女為悅己玩, t'hak ch'hūyh lāng wūy chae ké áy lāng sé, cha boé wūy aē ké áy lāng gwán, a scholar will die for a dear friend, and a woman will sport with one she loves.*

*Gwán sim soó but 玩心事物, gwán sim sēó<sup>ns</sup> soó mē<sup>ns</sup>, with a studious mind to meditate on affairs and things.*

**翫** *To study, to bend the mind to any thing; to dislike; to ramble, to desire.*

*Gwán sip 翫習, to study, to exercise one's-self in.*

*Gwán yéw 翫遊, to stroll about for pleasure.*

**阮** *Vulg. wai<sup>ns</sup>: a surname. Gwán chék 阮籍, and Gwán hám 阮咸, were reckoned among the seven wise men of the bamboo grove.*

**眴** *To see, to behold.*

Gwân 貺 Good, fine, lovely, valuable; when written with a 貝 by the side it refers to things, and when with a 女, to women.

平 Gwân 元 Great; the origin, the principal, the chief; a surname. Gwân soëy 元帥, a generalissimo.

Taë chao k'heen gwân, bân but cho sé 大哉乾元. 萬物資始, wā chao, t'hee<sup>28</sup>, chò ch'au, bân me<sup>28</sup> h k'hé t'ch'au, how great are the supreme Heavens, from which all things originate. See the 易經 Yèk k'eng.

Gwân séw bēng chao, koé keng léang chao 元首明哉. 股肱良哉, gwán t'ch'au ná bēng, k'há ch'he<sup>28</sup> sūn léang, when the principal head (the Emperor) is intelligent, the members (his ministers) will be honest. See the 尚書, sh'ang sh'oo.

Chōng gwân 狀元, ch'ōng gwán, the highest literary rank.

Gwân 剋 To rub off the edges, till a thing becomes round. Hāng é 項羽, having employed people in his service, upon their acting meritoriously, and deserving a reward, would k'hek yū gwán 刻印剋, rub the edges of the seal round before he could find in his heart, to promote them to office.

Gwân 頑 Stupid, dull. Gwân gek 頑逆, stupid and stubborn. Sim put chék tek gē che keng, wū gwán 心不則德義之經爲頑, sim ū<sup>m</sup> chék hwat tek gō. 4y keng, chò gwán, when the mind is not regulated by the laws of virtue and righteousness, a man becomes stupid. See the 左傳 Ch'ō twān.

Gwân 龜 A large tortoise. Gwân gō kaon léung 龜鼉蛟龍, tortoises, large fishes and dragons. See the 中庸, T'ōng yung.

Gwân 原 An origin, a fountain, a head. Pēng gwán 平原, a wide waste. Gwán ch'wán hwūn hwūn, put sèa t'ew yēa

原泉混混不舍晝夜, gwán ch'wán hwūn hwūn, bó hūy<sup>28</sup> jil mal<sup>28</sup>, the fountain bubbles without ceasing day or night. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

K'ēang pek y'æk k'ew hwat t'ēung gwán 羌伯約九伐中原, k'ēang pek y'æk kaōu hāy hwat t'ēung gwán, K'ēang-pek-y'æk, nine times attacked the centre of China.

Gwân 源 The same as the above; a fountain of water. Ch'eng k'ē pūn, ch'heng k'ē gwán 正其本. 清其源, ch'ē<sup>28</sup> a 4y k'ín pūn, ch'heng e 4y gwán t'ch'au, correct the root, and purify the fountain.

Gwân 嫫 K'ēang gwán 羌嫫, the name of a woman, the mother of the sovereigns of the chow 周 dynasty.

Gwân 邗 The name of a city.

Gwân 駟 A black horse with a white belly; a white horse wounded.

Gwân 螽 A kind of insect.

丟 Gwân 愿 Careful and kind; respectful.

Gwân 倮 Talents employed in a bad cause.

Gwân 願 To desire, to wish, to long for, to desire anxiously. Kam gwām 甘願, willing.

Gwán bün choó che chò 願聞子之志, aè böëy t'he<sup>28</sup> a hao choó 4y chò, I desire to hear what is your great aim. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hò sáy yím yím, chéng séy gwān héy 河水  
 滂滂. 情所願兮, kang cháy teē<sup>ng</sup> teē<sup>ng</sup>  
 chéng séy gwān, when the waters of the river  
 are full, it is just what we desire.

Gwān 蕪 A kind of vegetable.

天 Vnlq. gōēyh: a moon, a month. Yit  
 Gwat 月 soēy sip jē gwat, gwat sam sip jít  
 一歲十二月. 月三十  
 日, chí<sup>ng</sup> ná<sup>ng</sup> cháp jē gōēyh, chí<sup>ng</sup> gōēyh s<sup>na</sup> cháp  
 jít, one year contains twelve months and every  
 month thirty days.

Gwat 侂 The name of a place.

Gwat 剗 To cut off; a punishment consisting  
 in cutting off the legs.

Gwat 輓 A yoke. Taē ke bōō gēy, séāou ke  
 bōō gwat, kē hō é hēng che chae  
 大車無輓. 小車無輓. 其  
 何以行之哉, twā c<sup>h</sup>hēa bó gēy sēy ch<sup>h</sup>hēa  
 bó gwat é bōēyh an chō<sup>ng</sup> éy hē<sup>ng</sup>, a large car-  
 riage without a cross-bar, and a small one  
 without a yoke,—how can they travel? See  
 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gwat 鉶 A military weapon.

Gwat 峴 The name of a hill.

夫 Gwat 攀 Rapid, swift, hasty.

Gwat 矻 To be troubled in the extreme. Sēang  
 gwut gwut é kēang lēn, 常矻  
 矻以窮年, séang lēh wá é

kēang né<sup>ng</sup>, always troubled throughout the  
 year.

Gwat 狇 Kēet gwut 狇, the name of a beast,  
 found in the west, which eats incense,  
 and has no hair.

Gwat 兀 High, and level at the top; also to  
 amputate the legs.

Gwat 佗 The motion of a boat.

Gwat 仵 Gēet gwut 仵, uneasy, hazardous;  
 agitated, disturbed.

Gwat 岼 K<sup>h</sup>wut gwut 岼, the bare appear-  
 ance of a hill.

Gwat 扞 To move, to agitate, to act upon.  
 T<sup>h</sup>hēn che gwut g<sup>ng</sup>, jē put g<sup>ng</sup>  
 k<sup>h</sup>hek 天之扞我. 如不我  
 克, t<sup>h</sup>hēng áy lūn lāng gwá, ch<sup>h</sup>hín chō<sup>ng</sup> gwá  
 bēy yē<sup>ng</sup>, heaven acts upon us, so that we can-  
 not resist.

Gwat 杙 A piece of wood, without branches;  
 a post, a pole.

Gwat 隄 Hazardous, uneasy. The same as 仵  
 Gwat. 隄

Gwúy 隄 Ch<sup>h</sup>huy gwúy 隄, lofty, high. A  
 surname.

Gwúy 頤 To study manners and polite appear-  
 ances.

Gwúy 媿 A good woman, still and quiet in her  
 family.



平 Gwûy 隗 Lofty, high.

Gwûy 嵬 Ch'huay gwây 崔嵬, a rocky hill, mixed with earth.

Gwûy 巍 Lofty, elevated, noble. Gwûy gwây hoē, wây t'heēn wây taē 巍巍乎. 惟天爲大, kwān twā hoē, tok tok t'hee'ⁿ⁵ k'hūh twā, how lofty and noble (is Ge'au)!—Heaven alone is greater! See the 上論 Sōng lūn.

Gwûy 危 High, dangerous, hazardous, uneasy; difficult; a surname. Gwûy kip 危急, in difficulties, in straits. Gwûy jēēn hoē an 危然後安, gwây jēēn aū ēy an, after having been in danger we may enjoy tranquillity.

Kēēn gwây sēw bēng 見危授命, k'hw'ⁿ⁴ kēē'ⁿ⁵ gwây hētm tēēh sēw sai'ⁿ⁵ mē'ⁿ⁴, seeing a danger, we ought to venture our lives.

丟 Gwûy 僞 False, hypocritical. Chok gwây sim lō 作僞心勞, chō pūy'ⁿ⁴ ch'hat, sim kw'ⁿ⁴ a tēēh bwā, to practice deceit, troubles the mind.

Seáu choó boō gwây 小子無僞, sēy kē'ⁿ⁴ bō pūy'ⁿ⁴ ch'hat, infants are no hypocrites.

Gwûy 魏 Chēāng gwây 象魏, a book of orders; a surname, the name of a state. Goē sēh, gwây 吳蜀魏, constituted the three kingdoms of the 三國, Sam kok, on which that celebrated novel is formed.

Gwûy 魏 O gwây, 阿魏, asafoetida.

H

幸 Ha 颺 To open the mouth wide, and blow out the breath. Read hay.

Ha 噓 The warm breath blown out of the mouth.

Ha 嗬 To laugh out loud. K'hoē há há 嗬嗬, ch'huay há há, to laugh há há.

Ha 哱 To laugh, the sound of laughing.

Ha 罅 A split, a crack, a crevice. Hà k'hek 罅隙, a crevice, a cranny.

Hà 噓 To hallow at any one, to bawl out aloud. K'hoē hà 口噓, ch'huay hà, to bawl out with the mouth.

Hà jé jé é che, hēng tō che jīn hwut sēw 噓爾而與之. 行道之人弗受, hwāh lāng jé hoē lāng, kē'ⁿ⁴ lōē ēy lāng a'ⁿ⁴ sēw, whenever you bawl and scold people in giving them any thing, even a passing strangers on the road side, would not take it. See the 下孟 Hāy-bēng.

Hà 𠂇 To cover any thing; to cover what is underneath, with anything from above; hence the form of the character.

Hà 孝 Read haou: mourning for parents. Taē haou 帶孝, twē há, to wear mourning. Ke song wat, yéw haou hok 居喪曰有孝服, k'hēz se'ⁿ⁵ hà, kóng twā

*hà yí yín ch'èd'ng*, when people are in mourning, they are said to put on mourning clothes.

平  
Há  
綑

Read *háh*: to bind any thing together.

平  
Há  
嚇

*Há há ch'heaòu* 嚇嚇笑, *há há ch'hèd*, to laugh heartily.

平  
Hae  
參

Vulg. *t'hà*: great, immense, of wide dimensions. *Sím hae théy thae* 參體泰, *sím kw'a hae, sín t'hèy twá*, great in mind and body.

平  
Hae  
啓

To laugh, the appearance and sound of laughing.

平  
Hae  
駭

To be afraid, to be alarmed. *Keng háe* 驚駭, *kè'n'a háe*, to be frightened. *Choo taē hoo k'èen che, kae sek j'èen j'è háe* 諸大夫見之皆色然而駭, *choo taē hoo k'hw'n'a e, chò pòb p'èen sek j'è k'è'n'a háe*, all the great officers, on seeing him, universally changed countenance, and were afraid. See the *左傳 Chó twán*.

平  
Hae  
醢

Mince meat preserved with some liquor. *Hey háe* 醢醢, all kinds of pickle. *K'hóng choó k'hok choó loē è t'èung t'èng, chìn soó ch'èá j'è hūn koé, wát, háe che è, sūy b'èng hok háe* 孔子哭子路於中庭進使者而問故曰醢之矣遂命覆醢, *k'hóng choó tít k'haòu choó loē l'è t'èung t'èng, ch'èw chìn soó ch'èá j'è mooi'ng y'èen koé, kóng l'èih e chò b'ūh ch'èd'ng, sūy k'ū láng tò h'èet b'ūh ch'èd'ng*, when confucius was weeping for Choó-loē, in the middle hall, he ordered the messenger to be brought in and enquired the circumstances of his death; who said, They made mince meat of him; upon which he ordered them to throw away the mince meat, (prepared for his dinner) not being able to eat of it.

Haé 海 The sea. *Haé w'uy pek kok che óng* 海為百谷之王, *haé s'è ch'è'ng páyh k'hai'ng áy óng*, the sea is king over

the hundred vallies.

*Haé put yáng p'ho, è t'èung kok yéw s'èng jín hoē* 海不揚波意中國有聖人乎, *haé bó k'hé p'ho n'è'ng, lán s'èo'ng t'èung kok k'á w'ò s'èng jín*, the sea did not raise her waves, hence we thought that perhaps China had produced a sage. Said by a foreign nation, who came from far to seek a sage in China.

Haé 唉

Read *ae*: an exclamation of surprise and regret. *Ae y'èá* 唉啞, *haé y'èá*, an expression of astonishment, very common among the Chinese.

*A' hóo* 亞父, finding that *項羽*, *hāng é* would not listen to his advice, threw the pearly vessel (which had been sent as a present) on the ground, and drawing his sword, dashed it in pieces, saying. *Ae, s'è choó put ch'èuk é boé* 唉豎子不足與謀, *haé, ch'èy l'èy gín á, bó k'aoù t'hang kap é soó n'èo'ng*, pshaw! this boy is not fit to be consulted with.

妻

Haé 歛

To draw the breath short and quick; also, the breath.

平

Haé 孩

A child. *Haé j'è* 孩兒, *s'èy k'è'ng*, a youth, a little child. *Haé t'èy che t'óng, boó put te aè k'è ch'hia* 孩提之童無不知愛其親, *haé t'èy áy s'èy k'è'ng á bó, ú'm ch'ae s'èh e áy páy boé*, every infant and child in the arms, knows how to love its parents. See the *下孟 Hāy b'èng*.

Haé 諧

United, harmonious, paired. *K'hím sek* *haé hó* 琴瑟諧和, *k'hím sek t'èoh haé hó*, harps and guitars should be harmonious.

HaĒ 骸 Kwut haē 骨骸, a bone, a knuckle, a joint. Chēet haē ē ch'hwàn 折骸以爨, at chēh kwut haē ē hē<sup>m</sup> á hūēy, to break up the bones in order to make a fire.

HaĒ 鞋 Vulg. āy: a shoe, a straw shoe. Yit song haē 一雙鞋, chit sang āy, a pair of shoes.

HaĒ 鞣 The same as the above, leather shoes.

HaĒ 鮭 Vulg. kēy: a small kind of fish, used in pickles.

HaĒ 亥 One of the horary characters.

HaĒ 丰 Danger; the same as the following.

HaĒ 害 To injure, to hurt; danger, loss, injury. Sēang haē 傷害, to wound. Lē haē 利害, dangerous.

Hwuy toū boō ek, jō yēw haē che 非徒無益而又害之, ū<sup>m</sup> chēng tw<sup>n</sup> ā tw<sup>n</sup> ā bó lē yēāh, jō yēw sán haē e, not only is it of no use, but still more, it is injurious. See 孟子 Bēng choū.

HaĒ 解 To disperse, to scatter. A surname. Read kaē, to loose, to solve.

HaĒ 邂 To meet suddenly. Haē hoē put kē jē hōēy 邂逅不期而會, haē hoē bó kē yēak jē sō hōēy, to meet accidentally and without previous agreement.

HaĒ 懈 Lazy, idle, indolent. Haē taē 懈怠, slothful, negligent. Sēuk yēā hwuy haē 夙夜匪懈, jū mat<sup>m</sup> bó tw<sup>n</sup> ā, not idle day nor night.

HaĒ 獬 獬豸, a wild animal, said to have but one horn. Ch'hoē būn ōng h<sup>n</sup> ō hōk haē kwan 楚文王好服

獬冠, ch'hoē būn ōng ō tō haē p'hōēy āy kin, "Ch'hoē-būn-ōng loved to wear a cap made of the skin of this animal."—Called by some an executioner's cap.

HaĒ 械 Manacles. Ke haē 機械, artful contrivances, tricks. K'hē haē 器械, implements; weapons.

Te būn k'hē haē che soē 知民器械之數, tōōh chae pūyh sai<sup>m</sup> ko k'hē āy jwā chēy, you should know the number of weapons in the hands of the people.

HaĒ 薤 A kind of vegetable; a sort of leek.

HaĒ 譴 The face flushed with anger, and the voice raised.

HaĒ 蟹 Pōng haē 螃蟹, pāng hēy, a crab. Mō haē 毛蟹, mó hēy, a hairy crab. Pōng haē hwūn sin kao káp tēw 螃蟹渾身皆甲冑, pāng hēy chow<sup>m</sup> sin chong sē káh tēw, the crab, over the whole of his body is defended by armour.

Ha<sup>nē</sup> 歎 The sound of shortness of breath, or hard breathing; a sigh.

Ha<sup>nē</sup> 偻 A cry of pain, a sigh.

HaĒ 噦 Hāh hāh ch'heāou 噦噦笑, hāh hāh ch'hēō, to laugh heartily.

HaĒ 結 Vulg. mā: to tie up anything, to bind anything together. Hāh taē 縶帶, hāh twā, to bind on one's girdle.

Hak 夫 The grunting of a pig.

天

Hak 學 *Vulg. ōh: to learn, to receive instruction.*  
 Hak tōng 學堂, a school. Hak ē  
 koé hwùn, naé yéw hék 學於古  
 訓. 乃有獲, ōh koé chá áy ká hwūn, naé woō  
 séy tū tēōh, by studying the instructions of the  
 ancients we may get something. See the 尙書  
 Sēō<sup>ng</sup> se.

Hak chek sam taē kēūng che 學則三代共  
 之, twā ōh chek s<sup>na</sup> tēy kūng chí yēō<sup>ng</sup>, with  
 respect to the name of the great school, then all  
 the three dynasties were the same.

Hak 斛 Yit hak 一斛, chí chēōh, a measure  
 of ten pecks.

Hak 畧 Sé hak 尿畧, saé hak, a necessary,  
 a privy. Lok hak 落畧, ōh hak,  
 to go to stool.

幸  
 Ham 蚶 A cockle.

Ham 邯 Ham tan 邯鄲, the name of a place.

Ham 憨 Stupid, foolish.

Ham 峇 A great valley; a wide ravine.

Ham 酣 Merry with wine, tipsy. Ham thēāng  
 酣暢, cheerful with wine. Ham  
 ko é sit 酣歌于室, chēōh chēw  
 kaōu ham, ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup> kwa tē ch'hōē, to be merry  
 with wine, and sing songs in the house. Chēw  
 sit pwàn ham 酒食半酣, chēw chēōh kaōu  
 pw<sup>na</sup> ham, to drink wine till a person is half  
 tipsy. Also written 佗 ham.

声

Hám 喊 To call out aloud, to bawl with a loud  
 voice. Hám seng jé lūy 喊聲如  
 雷, se<sup>na</sup>, ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> lāy, a shout  
 like thunder.

Hám 撼 To move, to agitate. Hám thae san ē,  
 hám gák kay kwun lán 撼泰山易  
 撼岳家軍難, hám tāng thae  
 sw<sup>na</sup> k'hwae hám tāng gák kay áy kwun ōh, to move  
 the great mountain would be easy, but to move  
 the army of the Gák family is difficult. See the  
 history of the 宋 sōng dynasty.

Hám 噉 The noise of a multitude eating and  
 drinking. To eat much, to stuff.

Hám 闕 The clamour of one angry; to be angry.

Hám 醢 The gravy of meat. Hám haé é chēēn  
 醢醢以薦, bāh chēep bāh chēō<sup>ng</sup>  
 é laé haōu, to take the gravy of meat  
 and minced meat with its liquor, in order to  
 sacrifice. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Hám 噉 To eat. Hám sit 噉食, hám chēōh,  
 to eat and devour.

Hám 橄 Hám lám 橄欖, kán ná, an olive.

Hám 饜 To eat without appetite.

去  
 Hám 讞 To call in anger.

Hám 倣 High and hazardous.

Hám 腓 A dropsical swelling of the lower ex-  
 tremities. Kēak hám 腓腓, k'ha hám,  
 a swelling of the legs.

Hâm 財 Covetous, greedy of gain.

平 Hâm 含 To contain, to include, to inclose, to hold in the mouth. Paou hâm chaē lōey 包含在內, paou hâm chaē laē, included within any thing.

Hâm noē 含怒, hām sēw k'hè, to harbour resentment.

Hâm eng choé hwa 含英組華, chēah eng ch'heng hwa, to eat flowers and wear blossoms; applied figuratively to learning and literary pursuits.

Hâm 咸 All, every one, the whole; a surname. Sè chek hâm he 庶績咸熙, e áy kong lá chò pò sē kwui<sup>ng</sup>, their merits were altogether illustrious. See 尙書 Sēang se.

Hâm 誠 United, harmonious. Hâm hó bān bān 誠和萬民, hām bó chē<sup>ng</sup> bān áy pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, united harmony prevailing among myriads of people. See the 尙書 Sē<sup>ng</sup> se.

Hâm 鹹 Vulg. kēem: saltish, briny. Hâm súy 鹹水, kēem chuy, salt water.

Hâm 函 To include, to contain; also armour and an armourer. Hâm yung 函容, to include, to contain within itself.

Hâm jin wáy k'héung sēang jin 函人惟恐 傷人, chò chhēm k'kh áy láng wáy k'ē<sup>ng</sup> sēang tēoh láng, an armourer's only fear is lest people should be wounded; (which induces him to make his armour strong and therefore he is better than an arrow maker whose only anxiety is to make his arrows sharp, that they may wound people). See the 上孟 Sēang bēng. Also written 函 hām.

Hâm 涵 To moisten, to soak, as water when plentifully collected together. Hak chēá tòng yew yēw hām ēng, put k'hó

láp tēng jē chin 學者當優游涵泳不 可躐等而進, thak áy láng tēoh yew yew hām ēng á<sup>m</sup> t'hang láp tēng jē chin, the learner should follow out his subject and get his mind imbued with it, without jumping over the forms and advancing irregularly. Also writtin 涵 hām.

Hâm 鎬 Armour: the same as 函 hām.

Hâm 啣 To hold anything in the mouth and chew it.

Hâm 蝨 An insect that devours melons, or feeds on the mulberry.

Hâm 銜 To hold in the mouth. H'ò k'hoē hām 好口銜, hó k'hoú hām, a good appetite. Kwan hām 官銜, kw<sup>ng</sup> hām, a degree in office.

Má k'hè kim, jin hām hōey 馬去金人銜 枚, béy k'hè kim, láng hām bōey, the horses were deprived of their metal ornaments and the men were ordered to hold the wooden gag in their mouths (in order to proceed without noise). See the 三國 Sam kok.

Hâm 囁 Hām hoē 囁嚅, to talk incoherently; also to be enraged.

Hâm 奩 A box, a casket; some say, a cup.

Hâm 腭 The mouth not opened.

Hâm 荅 A flower about to bud, and not yet budded.

丟 Hâm 憾 Displeased, to be angry. Hām hwūn 憾恨, to be displeased, to be angry. Chó loē wat, gwān ke má, e k'heng

kêw, é péng yéw kēng, pē che jé boó hām  
 子路曰願車馬衣輕裘與朋友  
 共敝之而無憾, *choi loē kóng, gwān bōēyh*  
*ch'hea béy, yin chēō<sup>ng</sup>, k'hán kēw, kap péng yéw*  
*kāng, pē p'hwà, jé bó hām hwān, Choó-loē said,*  
 I wish to have carriage, horses clothes and light  
 fur-dresses, and enjoy them in common with my  
 friends, when if they are broken and torn I shall  
 not be displeased. See 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hām 陷 Vulg. *láp, l'oh k'hè*: to fall in, to sink  
 down, to involve, to entrap. Hām  
 chēng 陷阱, *hām k'hai<sup>ng</sup>*, a trap,  
 a pit fall.

Hām é chōēy 陷於罪, to involve in crime.

Hām 臚 The mince meat of a pie, or tart.

Hām 銜 Hām sēn 銜擅, an implement used  
 on board of ship.

奉 Han 顛 Bwān han 顛預, a large face.

肅 Hân 儼 Stern, dignified, severe.

Hân 覲 To look at, to spy, to see. Tē choó  
 wát, óng soó jín hán hoo choó 儲  
 子曰王使人闕夫子, *té-*  
*choó kóng, óng saé láng lué k'hw<sup>ng</sup> à hoo choó,* Tē-  
 choó said, the king has sent some one to look at  
 you, Sir! See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Hân 覲 The same as the above. Sēng hán 成  
 覲, a man's name.

Hân 罕 Few, seldom, scarce, rare; also a rabbit  
 net. Choó hán gán lē 子罕言利,  
*hoo choó hán tít kóng lē,* Confucius  
 seldom spoke of gain.

Hân 悍 Brave, courageous, hold, violent. Chin  
 sēuk kēang hán, lók é chēen toé 秦  
 俗強悍樂於戰鬪, *chín áy*  
*hong sēuk k'háh kēáng hán, k'üey è sēo p'háh,* the  
 manners of the Chin country are violent and bold,  
 and they take pleasure in fighting.

Hân 鼾 Vulg. *hw<sup>ng</sup> ā bin*: to snore in sleep.

去 Hân 漢 The milky way. Hân teáou 漢朝,  
 the Hân dynasty. Hân jín 漢人,  
 a man of Hân, a Chinese, in distinc-  
 tion from a Tartar, who is called bwán jín 滿人,  
 a man of Man-chow Tartary.

H<sup>o</sup>ó hàn 好漢, *hó hàn,* a good son of Hân, a  
 brave fellow.

Kēng hàn 硬漢, *gnāy hàn,* a sturdy fellow.

Hân 僕 A surname.

Hân 嘆 Dry, dried at the fire or in the sun.  
 Hân kē kan é 嘆其乾矣, *hàn,*  
*c'kaou ía,* expose it till it is dry.

平 Hân 閒 Vulg. *éng*: leisure, ease, freedom from  
 employment. Séáou jín hán ke, wúy  
 put sēn 小人閒居爲不善,  
*séáou jín éng k'hēu, bō bōēyh chà hó,* the worthless  
 man, when dwelling at his ease, will not practice  
 that which is good. See the 大學 Taē hák.  
 Kok kay hân hāy 國家閒暇, a country at  
 leisure.

Hân 嫻 Still, quiet, retired; also to study, to  
 learn, to practice. Hoē hwuy yéw yew  
 hán cheng chēng 后妃有幽嫻  
 貞靜, *hoē hwuy woō yew hán cheng chēng,* the  
 Empress Hwuy, (the wife Bân-óng) was retired  
 and still, chaste and tranquil.  
 K'hwut gwán hán é soó lēng 屈原嫻于辭  
 令, *k'hwut gwán hán sip é kong wā,* K'hwut-gwán  
 was practiced in rhetoric.

Hân 鷓鴣 A white sort of bird, in shape like a wild fowl, with a long tail.

Hân 閑 To hinder, to obstruct; a boundary, a limit. Taē tek put jê hân, seāou tek ch'but jip k'hó yě 大德不踰閑. 小德出入可也, twā tek hēng bó k'üēy kw'ā, sēy tek ch'hut jip ēy chò tít, with respect to the great points of virtue, we must not overstep the boundaries, but in minor points, we may go in and out at pleasure. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Hân 寒 Vulg. kw'ā: cold, chilly, frigid. Hân jēet 寒熱, kw'ā jwāh, cold and hot, a fever and ague. Sēang hân 傷寒, a cold, to take cold. Hân kay 寒家, a cold family,—a polite expression, when speaking of one's own family.

Jit gwat wun hēng yit hân yit sé 日月運行. 一寒一暑, jit g'ēy h wun tē'ā ch'it āy kw'ā ch'it āy jwāh, the sun and moon pursue their revolving motion, and thus produce a season of heat, and a season of cold. See the 易繫詞 Ek hēy sō.

Hân yē k'hek hē, t'āy t'ōng ch'ew 寒夜客來. 茶當酒, kw'ā māi'ng lāng k'hāyh lāe t'ōh t'āy t'ōng ch'ew, on a cold night when a guest arrives, tea must be substituted for wine.

Hân 韓 The low wall round the top of a wall: also, the name of a country, and a surname. Hân-būn-kong 韓文公, a famous literary character.

丟 Hân 旱 Vulg. w'ā: drought, dearth, want of rain. Jē taē hân che bōng sé é 如大旱之望時雨, ch'hin ch'ō'ng twā w'ā āy bāng sé hoē, just as a great drought expects the timely rain.

Hân kē t'haē s'im 旱既太甚, w'ā kaou t'haē s'im, the drought has become excessive in the extreme. See the 大雅 Taē guáy.

Hân 汗 Vulg. kw'ā: sweat, perspiration. Léw hân 流汗, laou kw'ā, to perspire. Hwuy hân séng é 揮汗成雨, ch'hut kw'ā ch'ē'ā hoē, the perspiration started out like rain. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Hân 旰 The evening, the close of the day. Jit hân t'heēn choó bōng sít 日旰天子忘食, jit kaou am hōng t'ēy bēy kē tít ch'ēuh, even till the close of the day the Emperor forgot his food.

Hân 捍 To shield, to guard, to ward off a blow. Also written 仟 hân, and 扞 hân. Choó tēy che wōey hoō heng, jē séw ch'ēuk che hân t'hoē bók 子弟之衛父兄. 如手足之捍頭目, haou sai'ng s'ō tē āy hoō wōey p'āy hē'ā, ch'hin ch'ō'ng ch'hēw k'ha āy hân t'háou bak, sons and nephews should protect their parents and elders, as the hands and feet, guard the eyes and head.

Hân 閑 A village gate; also, a wall.

Hân 鎧 Armour for defending the arms; a gauntlet. Sé kéung t'wat hân 弛弓脫鎧, p'ang k'h'ā kéung t'hoi'ng hân, to unstring the bow, and take off the gauntlet.

Hân 骭 The bones of the legs, the shin bone. Twán poē tan e, sek ché hân 短布單衣. 適至骭, t'ēy poē tw'ā s'ā. ch'ē kaou k'ha kwut, a short cloth and a single dress, reaching only to the shin bone.

Hân 黧 A black colour of the face.

Hân 瀚 The northern sea, the great desert of Tartary. Teng līm hân haē 登臨瀚海, p'āyh ch'ō'ng pak haē, to ascend to the northern sea.

Hān 翰 The feathers of a bird; to guard, to protect, in which sense it is employed only in books. Hān lín yēn 翰林院, hān lín cē<sup>ng</sup>, the imperial college, or literary institute, in Peking. Hān yim 翰音, a fowl.

Hān 𦉳 Hān sù 𦉳睡, to sleep.

Hān 泚 Water flowing swiftly; also dry.

Hāng 烘 Read hong: to dry anything at the fire. Hong ló 烘爐, hāng ló, a furnace, a fire-place, a portable stove. Gōng hong è sim 印烘于煤, gwá hāng tē hōy, I warmed myself at the fire. See the 小雅 Seáou guáy.

Hāng 魴 Read hōng: the skate. Hōng gē 魴魚, hāng hé, the skate fish.

Hāng 峯 Read hong: the name of a hill, now belonging to Cochinchina.

Hāng 𦉳 To swell; a swelling.

Hāng 杭 Hāng-chew 杭州, the name of the capital district, of the province of Chéet-kang.

Hāng 降 To submit, to surrender, to come over to the opposite party. Tēang-ek-tek k'him Gēm-gán, t'hèy che wát, jé k'héng hāng hoē? Gēm-gán wát, gúo chew yéw twān thoh cheàng kwun, boó hāng chéàng kwun 張翼德擒嚴顏. 叱之曰. 汝肯降乎. 嚴顏曰. 我州有斷頭將軍. 無降將軍, Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-ek-tek lèah. Gēm-gán, t'hèy e kóng, lè k'héng hāng yéá bó? Gēm-gán kóng, gwán áy chew woó tooi<sup>ng</sup>

t'háou chéàng kwun, bó hāng áy chéàng kwun, Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-ek-tek seized Gēm-gán, and roared at him, saying, will you surrender? when Gēm-gán replied, in our country we have "lose-head" generals, but no "surrender" generals.

Hāng 桁 An instrument of punishment.

Hāng 倂 Yúng hāng 擁倂, to appear openly, not to lie in ambush.

Hāng 行 A row, a rank. Hāng lèet 行列, arranged in a row. Hāng guó 行伍, rank and file. Hāng soó 行肆, a warehouse, a store. Sip sam hāng 十三行, chap s'á hāng, the thirteen factories or foreign hong, at Canton.

Hāng 篴 A fence in the water, made of stones or bamboos, in order to catch fish.

Hāng 項 The back part of the neck; also, great; and a surname. Ch'hoé pá óng Hāng-é 楚霸王項羽, Hāng-é was the despotic king of the Ch'hoé country,—very famous in Chinese story.

Hāng 巷 A lane, a narrow street in a city, an alley. Yit tan soó, yit p'héou yim, chāé loé hāng 一簞食, 一瓢飲. 在陋巷, chít ná á pooi<sup>ng</sup>, chít póo á k'hak áy lím, twā. tē loé hāng, with only a basket of rice, and a calabash full of drink, to dwell in a narrow lane. See the 上論 Sēang lón.

Hāng 鬩 The noise of fighting, and wrangling; to contend. Choe-é Loé hāng 鄒與魯鬩, Chey kok kap Loé kok sēo p'hāh, the Chey country contended with the Loé country. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Hāng 行 Valiant and bold. Choó-loé hāng hāng jé yéá 子路行行如也, Choó-loé kong kéàng áy yéo<sup>ng</sup>, Choó-



loē appeared valiant and bold. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Hāng

街

A road in a village.

Hāng

缶

An earthen vessel, with a long neck, in which records or money may be inserted; it being easy to put things in, but difficult to get them out.

幸

Haou

倬

Haou laou 倬倬, great, large.

Haou

瘳

A sore throat; the breath unsettled, and a palpitation of the heart.

Haou

窳

Lofty. Yew. kok hat é haou lēāou 幽谷豁以窳窳, am k'ha'ing hat é haou lēāou, the dark vallies became suddenly elevated to a lofty height.

Haou

虡

An enraged tiger. Hám jé haou hoé 闕如虡虎, k'ed t'wā.sē'na, ch'hin ch'ēō'ng s'ew k'hè áy hoé, to roar out aloud, like an enraged tiger. See the 太雅 Taē gnáy.

Haou

哮

The noise of a frightened pig. Haou h'ek 哮赫, greatly enraged.

Haou

倬

To boast one's-self strong and firm. Jé paou haou é t'ēung kok 女包倬于中國, you alone are boasting of your strength in the middle country. See the 太雅 Taē gnáy.

Haou

嘒

To boast, to brag. Ké ché haou haou j'ēn wat, koé che jin, koé che jin 其志嘒嘒然. 曰古之人, e áy sim ché ka tē choō k'hwa, k'óng, koé chá áy l'áng, koé chá áy l'áng, their dispositions are only bent on boasting, saying, we are as good as the ancients, as good as the ancients. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

嗥

Haóu

吼

Read hoé: to roar, to bellow, to make a loud noise. 'Soo choó pek s'ew che óng, w'ūy s'ēāou t'héung hoé, ch'ek w'ūy ch'ēung ch'h'èāou 獅子百獸之王. 爲小虫吼. 則爲眾笑, sae á ch'ò ch'ē'á p'āy s'ew áy óng, yin w'ūy s'èy t'háng á haóu, ch'ek hoé ch'ēung l'áng ch'h'èd, when the lion, which is the king of beasts, roars on account of a small insect, he becomes the laughing stock of all.

Haóu

犼

An animal found in the north, which is in shape like a dog, and devours people.

去

Haòu

孝

Filial piety; to be filial. Yéw haou 有孝, woō haou, to possess filial piety.

S'ēen soō hoō boé wát haou 善事父母曰孝, gaóu h'ok saē p'āy boē k'óng haou, to serve one's parents well is called filial piety.

T'ēy choó j'ip ch'ek haou, ch'hut ch'ek t'ēy, 弟子入則孝. 出則悌, s'ēo t'ē haou sai'ng j'ip t'ēh woō haou, ch'hut t'ēh gaóu ch'ò s'ò t'ē, young people at home should be filial, and abroad fraternal. See the 上論 S'ēang lūn.

奉

Haòu

嫫

Alluring, engaging, pretty.

去

Haōu

倣

To imitate; a pattern, an example.

Haou bwat 倣法, to follow a rule. Kwun choó s'ē ch'ek s'ē haou 君子是則是倣, the good man is a rule and a pattern. See the 少雅 S'ēāou gnáy. Also written 倣 haou.

Haōu

校

Pleased; delighted, pleasant, happy. É é sim tok boē haou hoé 於予心獨無校乎, t'ē gwá áy sim kw'na, k'hám tok tok bó k'hw'na w'ák hoé, is it my mind alone, that is destitute of delight? See the 上孟 S'ēang bēng.

Haōu 候 Read hoē: to wait for, to wait upon, to enquire. Téng hāou 等候, to wait, to stay. Būn hāou 問候, to make enquiries after a person's welfare. Soō hoē ē kong k'heng che būn 伺侯於公卿之門; soō hāou tē kong k'heng áy mood<sup>ng</sup>, to wait at the gates of nobles and great men.

Haōu 校 A school, an academy, a college. Haōu wūy 校尉, the name of a military office, in ancient times. Sēet wūy sēang sē hak haōu é kaōu che 設為庠序學校以教之, sēet chò sēang sē hak haōu é kà e, they then appointed the minor schools and larger colleges, for the instruction (of the people). See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Haōu 効 Haōu gēem 効驗, the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything. Kong haōu 功效, the meritorious results of endeavors. Sēen kē soō che séy lán, jē hoē kē haōu che séy tek 先其事之所難.而後其効之所得, taē seng chò e áy soō áy séy ūh, jē áy āou k'hw<sup>ng</sup> e áy haōu gēem áy séy tī tēoh, first attend to the difficult part of a business, and afterwards look for the results that are to be obtained from it.

Haōu 教 To instruct, to teach.

Haōu 效 To imitate; meritorious result; accomplishment. Tuy soō kē kong haōu 追思其功效, tuy sēo<sup>ng</sup> e áy kong haōu, to meditate on the meritorious results of one's endeavours.

Haōu 鱸 A curious shell fish, found in the sea. Haōu hēā, a scoop made of the shell of the same.

夫 Hap 呶 Hóng hap 嗶呶, the noise of a multitude.

天 Hap 合 To unite, to join, to meet together, to agree. Sēang hap 相合, sēo hap, joined together. Hap kae 合該, suitable, agreeable to what is right.

Hap sim kēet lēk 合心竭力, to unite all hearts and exhaust all energies. Ch'hey choó hē thap 子妻和合; doé kē<sup>ng</sup> hó hap, wife and children harmonious and united. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

夫 Hat 曷 Why, how. Hat che yūng 曷之用, woó s<sup>ng</sup> a mēc<sup>ng</sup> h yūng, of what use was it? See the 易經 Yēuh keng.

夫 Hat 喝 Vulg. huōh; to speak loud and angrily. Tōng gé he hat 恫疑虛喝, when alarmed and suspicious, to bawl out in vain.

夫 Hat 褐 Hairy cloth, coarse clothing, sackcloth of hair. Kae ē hat, k'hwún kē, chit sek, é wūy sít 皆衣褐. 捆履織席. 以為食, chò pò ch'hèng mó pò, p'hāh, éy chit ch'hēoh é chò chēūh, they all of them wore hairy sackcloth, and made straw shoes and mats in order to get a livelihood. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

夫 Hat 鷓 The name of a bird, like a wild fowl.

夫 Hat 牽 The iron at the head of an axletree.

夫 Hat 轄 The rumbling of a carriage. Thēy hat 提轄, to regulate;—an office in the Sōng dynasty.

夫 Hat 瞎 Blind of oue eye; blind, not able to see. Goē būn hat jē yit lūy, sin hoē 吾聞瞎兒一淚信乎, gwá woó p'hē<sup>ng</sup> a ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> mat<sup>ng</sup> lāng lau chit bák sáe, k'ham woó yē<sup>ng</sup> á hoē, I have heard that blind people shed tears from only one eye; is it true?

Hat **豁** To understand anything suddenly, to perceive, to unravel. Chò é yung lèk che kèw, jè yit tau hat jèèn, kwàn 'thong yèen 至於用力之久而一旦豁然貫通焉, chē kaou yung lat dy kou, jè chit miè chūe bèng jèèn kwàn 'thong e, when a man exerts his strength for a long time, he one day or another comprehends the subject, and thoroughly understands it. See the 大學 Taē hāk.

Hat **竄** A prisoner suddenly making his escape.

Hat **倭** Bit hat 倭倭, firm, strong, robust; not fearful.

Hat **黠** Cunning, artful, clever. Sèuk ch'he sèuk hat 孰癡孰黠, chē chūy à gae, chē chūy à cheng sin, who is stupid, and who is clever?

天 Hat **覘** Hat sok 覘覘, a frightened, terrific appearance. Ong wat, goè put jim kè hat sok 王曰吾不忍其覘覘, ong kóng, gwé wéy lán e dy kè'á' hē'á, the king said, I cannot bear to see the fear and trepidation (of the animal). See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

幸 Hay **颯** The appearance of wind; to open the mouth and blow out the breath.

Hay **瘳** Read haou: a sore throat. Haou sok 瘳瘳 Hay sōu.

Hay **咳** The noise of coughing; an infant's laugh. Put kám wōey é té hay 不敢噤噤咳, a' k'á' wōey é té hay, not daring to breathe hard, sneeze, or cough. See the 禮內則 Láy. lōy chēk.

平 Hay **瑕** A flaw or red spot in a gem. Kin jé lek háy 瑾瑜匿瑕, bē gēuk k'he'NE háy, the most precious gem has its flaws. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Hay **蝦** Háy boē 蝦蟇, a toad. Wá háy boē toē 電蝦蟆關, kap á chē'NE chē sēo p'hāk, the toads and tadpoles fought together.

Hay **遐** To ascend; distant, afar off. Teng háy 登遐, the death of an Emperor. Sim hoē aē è, háy put wū é 心乎愛矣遐不謂矣, sim kw'á kaou sēoh e, chēw hwi'NE, bē kóng, when the heart loves a person, distance is never thought of. See the 小雅 Sēaou gháy.

Hay **假** The same as the above.

Hay **豨** A male pig, a boar.

Hay **鰕** A shrimp, a prawn; the cancer species.

Hay **霞** Fog, mist. Hōng háy 紅霞, áng háy, a redness in the sky. Lok háy é koe hoē chēy hwuy 落霞與孤霧齊飛, lōh háy kap koe boē chò pō' tū p'auy, the falling mists and the solitary fogs were flying about together.

Hay **藟** The leaves of the hoē yung 芙蓉 plant, used as medicine.

去 Hay **下** Vulgarly below, down, under, underneath; to go down; to descend. Also written 二 Hay. Sēy oē é sēang, boē é sōo háy, sēy oē é háy, boē é sōo sēang 所惡於上.毋以使下. 所惡於下毋以事上, sēy wān é lan láy

sè twā, lūh sá-s hoē sè sý sý, wān é lán áy sè sý,  
 bōh hōk sá sè twā, that which we dislike in our  
 superiors, we must not manifest to our inferiors,  
 and that which we dislike in our inferiors, we  
 must not serve our superiors with. See the 大  
 學 Taē hak.

Hēung tē é hwuy, hāy sēang ke yim 雄雉于  
 飛. 下上其音, kang áy t'hé key til puuy  
 kwán hāy ay sē'a yim, the male of the wild fowl  
 is flying about and its cry is sometimes loud and  
 sometimes low. See the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Hāy 夏 The summer season; also great. A sur-  
 name; and 夏侯, hāy hoē, a double  
 surname. Hwa hāy 華夏, "the  
 flowery summer," and choo hāy 諸夏, "cons-  
 tant summer," are both names for China.

Hāy, sēang chew 夏商周, the names of the  
 three early dynasties.

Hāy sēang lēuk hó tē 夏賞綠荷池, hāy  
 t'he<sup>ng</sup> k'hè sō<sup>ng</sup> lēuk hó lōén hwa áy t'hám á,  
 in the summer we may admire the ponds of the  
 green water lily.

Hāy 廈 A great house. Taē hāy, hwuy yit bok  
 séy che 大廈非一木所支,  
 twā ch'hoē ū<sup>m</sup> sē chít ke ch'á séy t'y  
 ch'hóng, a large house is not to be made with a  
 single stick of timber.

Hāy 暇 Leisure, opportunity. Hān hāy 閒暇,  
 éng éng, at leisure, at ease.

Hāy 係 To connect. Kwan hāy 關係, con-  
 sequences.

夫 Hāyh 哱 The noise of laughing, the sound of  
 anger.

天 Hāyh 歇 Read hēet: to stop, to rest. Hēet sùy  
 歇睡, hāyh k'hwàn, to stop, to take  
 rest; sometimes pronounced hāy<sup>ng</sup>.

Lín ch'ham boē chíu, kán k'hwuy put hēet 林  
 慙無盡. 澗愧不歇, ch'hēw ná ch'hám  
 saw lēy chíu, m<sup>ng</sup> a key sēaou léy ū<sup>m</sup> hāyh, the  
 grove is ashamed of not having grown to per-  
 fection, and the torrent blushes that it cannot  
 stop. Referring to persons who are ever learning,  
 but never arrive at knowledge.

幸 He 禧 Happiness, good luck, prosperity. Sin he  
 新禧, the new year. He sō kò séng  
 禧事告成, hó sō kò ch'á, to  
 give notice of the accomplishment of anything good.

He 佈 E he 依佈, unsettled, uncertain.

He 僖 Delighted, pleased.

He 嘻 E he 噫嘻, an exclamation of surprise.  
 He kē sīm yēá 嘻其甚也, he kaou  
 hēá sīm, indeed! Is it so excessive!

He 嬉 He hē 嬉戲, to play, to sport, to gam-  
 bol. K'hóng choá sēaou he hē, sēang  
 tin choé toē 孔子少嬉戲. 常  
 陳俎豆, k'hóng choá séy áy sè chít t'hó, sēang  
 séang páe tin choé toē when Confucius was young he  
 used to play at spreading out sacrifices and offerings.  
 See the 史記 Soá ká.

He 熹 To burn, to roast, to toast at the fire;  
 a little light of the sun; also written 煇  
 he.

He 噓 To cry out when in pain.

He 希 Few; dispersed; to hope, to look forward  
 to. Ké he 幾希, scarce, a little. He  
 put sit é 希不失矣, ch'áw bó lōng  
 pōēy, there are few that are not lost.

Soá he hēén, hēén he séng, séng he t'hēén 士希  
 賢. 賢希聖. 聖希天, t'hak ch'hāyh lāng bāng

ēy gáu, gáu lāng bāng ēy chò sèng jīn, sèng jīn bāng ēy ch'hin chē<sup>75</sup> t'he<sup>75</sup>, the scholar looks forward to become a philosopher, the philosopher looks forward to become a sage, and the sage looks forward to be like Heaven.

He 歎 He he 歎, a sigh of sadness, the appearance of fear; to sob.

He 晞 Dry, dried in the sun.

He 稀 Scarce, rare, few.

He 郗 The places between the joints of the limbs. A surname.

He 嘘 Ch'huy he 吹嘘, to breathe, to draw the breath fast, is called 吹 ch'huy; and to do it slowly, is called 嘘 he.

He 巖 Hills standing opposite one another, in a dangerous position are called 險巖, hēem he.

He 嶺 Kò he 崎嶇, a road over the hills; lofty.

He 墟 A great hill; an old city; a market. Hoò he 赴墟, to go to market.

He 歔 To laugh together. He he 歔歔, the sound of sobbing when overcome with grief.

He 虛 Empty, vain, hollow, useless. Pòt sin jīn hēen, chék kok k'hong he 不信仁賢則國空虛, ū<sup>75</sup> sin jīn tek kwà gáu áy lāng, chék kok k'hang k'hang, when benevolent and clever men are not confided in, the country will soon become empty and deserted. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

He 于 An exclamation of surprise and regret; also written 吁 hē. He ch'heá hoé chòe ge 于嗟乎騶虞, he ch'heá, toe sē chòe gé, alas! alas! it is the benevolent animal (that is shot). See the 召南 Sēaou lām.

He 忤 To be sorrowful, to be grieved.

He 盱 The rising sun.

He 盱 To open the eyes wide, and look as far as possible; to stare.

He 訐 Great; also to boast.

He 羲 Hók he 伏羲, the name of an ancient Emperor, who is said to have flourished about the time of Noah.

He 犧 He seng 犧牲, a sacrificial animal. Bòu é k'ung he seng yēa 無以供犧牲, té sèy t'hang k'ung kip t'hou sai<sup>75</sup>, we have nothing wherewith to supply the animals for sacrifice. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

He 曦 The light of the sun.

He 熙 Bright, large, extensive; elevated.

He 昫 The sun coming out, and affording a genial warmth.

He 啖 A covetous person, desiring to eat.

He 屎 A groaning from sorrow and pain. Also read sé 屎 excrement.

He 噫 An exclamation of regret. Choo wat, he, toé tōp ché jūn, hó chéuk swán yéu 子曰噫斗筭之人何足算也, hao choé kóng, hé, toé soe áy lánng hó chéuk swán<sup>25</sup> yéu, Confucius (speaking of the princes of his time) said, alas! men of such contracted views, how can they be sufficient to be reckoned on. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

喜 To be delighted, to be pleased. Hwan hé 歡喜, hu<sup>2</sup>a hé, to be glad. Ké him him jéén, yéw hé sek 舉欣欣然有喜色, chò pòh him jéén wāo hu<sup>2</sup>a hé áy dīn sek, they were all delighted, and pleasure beamed from their countenances. See 孟子 Bēng choú. Goé bün che hé, jé put bē 吾聞之喜而不寐, gwá kaóu t'hé<sup>2</sup>a e hu<sup>2</sup>a hé, jé bēy k'hwán, when I heard of it, I was so delighted, that I could not sleep.

Hé 螞 The name of an insect.

Hé 許 To promise, to engage, to bestow, to assent to, to allow of; also, vulg. *Whó*: a surname.

Lē wun, noē lē kong, bōng é lé hé lāw kwáy 呂嫗怒呂公. 安與女許劉季, lē wun sēw k'hè lē-kong, lam sám t'háyk cháou lá yín, hoē láou kwáy, old mother Lē, was very angry with her husband Lē-kong, for carelessly promising their daughter to Laou-kwáy in marriage; and Laou-kwáy afterwards became an Emperor.

Chek óng hé che hoē 則王許之乎, chek óng lé k'ham dözyh yín e, would your majesty then allow and assent to it?

Hé 訐 Great.

Hé 栩 The name of a tree.

Hé 詡 Great words; to enlarge.

Hé 煦 Harmonious; gentle; to afford a genial warmth.

Hé 踽 踽 Hé hé 踽踽, to walk alone, to be without intimates.

Hé 去 去 Vulg. huáy: the lungs. Hé hoó che gân 肺腑之言, pak laé áy wá, anything very secret; very intimate discourse.

Hè 伺 Still, quiet, tranquil.

Hè 愾 Angry; to be displeased with. Choo hoé tek óng séy hé, jé hēén kē kong 諸侯敵王所愾而獻其功, choo hoé tày tek óng áy séy sēw k'hè, jé hēén e áy kong tó, the princes opposed those with whom the king Wán, was displeased, and then reported their deeds. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Hè 啞 To laugh. Heng tēy putte, he ke ch'héáu é 兄弟不知. 姪其笑矣, hé<sup>2</sup>a tē á<sup>2</sup> chap, hé hé, áy ch'wáú, his brethren being ignorant of it, how heartily he laughed! See the 衛風 Wöey hong.

Hè 怠 To be foolish; some say, to rest, and be still.

Hè 戲 To play, to sport, to gambol. Hé lōng 戲弄, hé lēng, to sport with. Chó hé 做戲, to act plays.

Hwán hé boé ek 凡戲無益, all-play is unprofitable.

Kwuy bün che löey, hé jé put t'hán 閨門之內. 戲而不歎, kwuy mói<sup>25</sup> áy laé, gaóu ehéén jé bó t'hó k'hwáy, within the female apartments, we can sport without sighing. See the 禮記 Léy kè.



疵, t'hee<sup>75</sup> ay ay hē<sup>75</sup> à èng, k'hw<sup>75</sup> à hoē choé sēng  
ay tek k'nhk sán sēng yéa k'nhk p'hwà p'wē<sup>75</sup>, the  
people's deserting from or reverting to a standard,  
may be observed to be according to the purity  
or faultiness of the ruling monarch.

平

Hē<sup>75</sup> á

惶

Read hōng, to fear, to be alarmed,  
to be in trepidation. Keng hōng  
驚惶, hē<sup>75</sup> á hē<sup>75</sup> á, to be affrighted,  
to tremble.

Hōng k'hēung hoē 惶恐無已, kē<sup>75</sup> á hē<sup>75</sup> á  
bó swāh, to be incessantly afraid.

去

Hē<sup>75</sup> á

艾

Read gnaē: a kind of grass or moss  
used in cauterizing; tinder. H<sup>75</sup> ó  
gnaē 火艾, hōy hē<sup>75</sup> á, tinder; a  
vegetable production, used for tinder.

Pé ch'haē gnaē hēy 彼采艾兮, e k'hē bán  
hē<sup>75</sup> á, he is gone to gather tinder. See the 詩  
王風 Sē-ōng-hong.

天

Hē<sup>75</sup> áh

額

Read gek, the forehead. Lēung gek  
hoē 龍額侯, léung hē<sup>75</sup> áh hoē,  
the dragon forehead lord; a title  
of rank.

夫

Hē<sup>75</sup> áh

諢

Hē<sup>75</sup> áh 戲諢, to joke, and play  
tricks with any one. Sēn hē<sup>75</sup> áh  
hēy, put wū gēak hēy 善戲諢  
兮不爲虐兮, gāou gāou chēn ay lāng,  
ā<sup>75</sup> Chang hoē e chò chin chē<sup>75</sup> á, those who are  
fond of sport, must not let it come to serious  
reality. See the 衛風 Wōy hong.

天

Hē<sup>75</sup> ák

杓

Hē<sup>75</sup> ák yēak 杓約 a falling star.

奉

Hēang

香

Vulg. p'hang: fragrant, scented, aro-  
matic; vulg. hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup> incense. Chē  
tē hēng hēang, kām ē sūn bēng,  
至治馨香. 感於神明, chē tē p'hang

p'hang, kām tōng sūn bēng, a well arranged  
government is so fragrant that it even influ-  
ences the gods in its favour. See the 尚書  
Sē<sup>75</sup> se.

Seau hēang tēem chēuk 燒香點燭, sēo  
hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup> tēem chēk, to burn incense and light  
candles (in worship).

Sēa hēang 麝香 sēa hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup>, musk. Teng hēng  
丁香 teng hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup>, cloves.

Hēang

鄉

Hēang lé 鄉里 hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup> lé, a village,  
a country place. Hēang tóng bok jé  
ch'hé, 鄉黨莫如齒, hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup>  
lé bó ch'hin chē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup> wōō hōy, in the villages  
nothing is so much respected as age. See the  
上孟 Sēang bēng.

Hēang jin yim chēw, tēang chēá ch'hut, soo  
ch'hut é 鄉人飲酒. 杖者出斯出  
矣, hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup> lé ay lāng tū līm chēw, kaou kēh  
kwac ay lāng ch'hut, tūn ch'hēá ay ch'hut, when  
drinking wine among villagers, upon seeing the  
old people walking with sticks, go out, then we  
may also depart. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hēang

腳

Fine fat cattle; the fat of fed beasts;  
fat; suet.

Hēang

瘡

Vulg. hē<sup>75</sup> á<sup>75</sup>: a disease of the nose;  
foul breath.

Hēang

享

Hāu hēang 孝享, materials used  
in a sacrifice; to offer a sacrifice.

Hēang

響

To sound, to resound, to echo.  
Ch'hēung hēang 銃響, ch'hēng  
tān, the cannon's roar. Lūy hēang

雷響, lūy tān, the thunder rolls.

Hēang chē hoō sēng, jē éng chē tē hēng  
響之附聲, 如影之著形, tān ay

hōō sē<sup>75</sup> á, ch'hin chēōng yē<sup>75</sup> á ay tē bēng hēng,  
the echo depends on the sound, as the shadow  
displays the substance.



Hèang 饗 To drink wine. Yit téaou hèang che 一朝饗之; chit dy mǎy<sup>75</sup> k' chāē chēā<sup>75</sup> tē, to drink it out in one morning. See the 小雅 Sēaou guáy.

Hèang 享 To enjoy, to receive, to sacrifice, to feast. Hèang bok 享福, to enjoy happiness.

Soó che choó chēy, pek sin hèang che 使之主祭, 百神享之, sāt é choó chēy soó pūyh sin chēw hèang e, if you set him to preside, at a sacrifice, all the gods will enjoy it. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hèang 向 Vulg. hē<sup>75</sup> ho towards, opposite, a; foretime. Hèang lai<sup>75</sup> 向來, hitherto; a surname.

Say hèang soó chin 西向事秦, hē<sup>75</sup> sac, hók sāt chin, to go towards the west and serve the Chin country. See the 戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.

Hèang 嚮 The same as the preceding.

Hèang 鄉 Formerly; aforesome; some time ago, just now. The same as 向 hèang. Hèang jēh, goē hēān é hoo choó jē bōn tē 鄉也。吾見於夫子而問知, pē tong sé gwā<sup>75</sup> hē<sup>75</sup> hoo choó, jē moo<sup>75</sup> tē dy soó, some time ago, I waited upon Confucius, and enquired respecting knowledge. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Hèang 鄉 Past time, not long ago, the period of youth; also, clear.

Hèang 享 To offer, to offer up in sacrifice; to present up to a superior.

Hèang 餉 To present, to offer up. Taxes.

Hèang 餉 Hèang kwan 餉官, hēang kw<sup>75</sup>, a taxgatherer. Kó hèang 過餉, kōy<sup>75</sup> bāy<sup>75</sup>, to be subject to duties.

Yéw tōng choó é sé jēuk hèang 有童子以黍肉餉, wōō sēy hē<sup>75</sup> á t'ho áyh á kwá bāh lē sāng, there was a young lad, who brought millet and flesh to present it. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Hèang 痾 Pained and grieved.

Hèaou 傲 Heaou hēng 傲倖 lucky, accidental, by mere chance. Kwun choó ke ē é soó bēng, seāou jin hēng hēem, é heaou hēng, 君子居易以俟命, 小人行險以徼倖, kwun choó k'hēā tē é pai<sup>75</sup> dy wūy é tēng hōou mē<sup>75</sup>, seāou jin kē<sup>75</sup> é tē hēem hāē dy sé chāē é tū tēōh hēaou hēng, the good man rests contented with plain and easy things, waiting for his fate; but the worthless character ventures into dangerous places, in order to seek his luck. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Hèaou 邀 To invite, to incite, to call, to request; to detain. Ké pōey hēaou bēng gwai 舉杯邀明月, k'wāh t'ho chōw pōey, ch'hē<sup>75</sup> é bēng, gōy<sup>75</sup>, to elevate the wine cup and toast the clear moon. Soó soé jin hēaou che é loē 使數人邀之於路, sāt kwāy lāng hēaou chūh é tē loē, he sent some people to stop him on the road. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Hèaou 号 Hèaou jēn 号然, void and immense, the wide expanse, of boundless space.

Hèaou 徼 To pillage, to borrow other's ideas and make them out own, to practice plagiarism.

Oé hēaou é wūy tē chēā 惡徼以智者為, wān hēaou dy lāng kōē é ka tē wōō tē kwāy,

I abhor plagiarists calling themselves wise. See 下論 Hāy lūn.

HĒAOU 噤 Afraid, and recounting one's misfortunes: 噤 噤

HĒAOU 朽 Empty, emptiness, space. Gwān hĒaou 元 朽, the name of a star.

HĒAOU 鴞 Ch'he hĒaou 鴞 鴞, a bird of prey, a kite or hawk. Ch'he hĒaou ch'he hĒaou, kĕ ch'hĕ gnó choó, bóó hwúy gnó sit 鴞 鴞 鴞 鴞 既 取 我 子. 無 毀 我 室, ch'he hĒaou ch'he hĒaou, kĕ jĕn wō l'hāyh gwá áy kĕ<sup>n</sup>á. 嗚 嗚 嗚 嗚, oh thou ravenous bird! thou ravenous bird! since you have taken my young one, do not destroy my dwelling. See the 郊 風 Pin hong.

HĒAOU 儼 Proud, arrogant.

HĒAOU 囂 An unlucky bird, with four wings and a dog's tail; also to cut off the head, and expose it in order to terrify others. The same as 梟 hĒaou. HĒaou séw 囂 首, to expose any one's head on a pole.

HĒAOU 梟 The same as the above. Also written 囂 hĒaou.

HĒAOU 驍 A good horse; also military and courageous. HĒaou má 驍 馬, hĒaou báy, a good horse.

HĒAOU 傲 The same as 傲 hĒaou.

HĒAOU 嘽 To declare aloud, to vociferate; also contented, self satisfied, well pleased.

Jin to chĕ ék hĒaou hĒaou, jin put te ék hĒaou hĒaou 人 知 之 亦 嘽 嘽. 人 不 知 亦 嘽 嘽, if people know us, we must be satisfied, and if men do not know us, we must still be content. See the 下 孟 Hāy bĕng.

HĒAOU 嫋 HĒaou nó 嫋 娜, waving in the wind; pliant and lissom.

HĒAOU 獬 A young wolf.

HĒAOU 梟 A fabulous evil bird; an unfilial bird; also to expose any one's head on a pole; courageous. HĒaou séw sé chĕung 梟 首 示 衆, hĒaou l'haún kak, hoĕ chĕung lāng k'hw<sup>n</sup>á, to expose the head on a pole, in the sight of every body.

HĒAOU 曉 To understand; to perceive clearly, to comprehend, to know; bright, clear. Gnó put hĒaou tek 我 不 曉 得, gwá bĕy hĒaou tit, I cannot understand it. HĒaou gwát chĕaou ko loé 曉 月 照 高 樓, bĕng gōēyh chĕd kwán áy láu, the clear moon illumines the high gallery. Bĕng hĒaou 明 曉, to understand clearly; also tomorrow morning.

HĒAOU 蕩 Indecent, abandoned, whorish.

HĒĒH 唳 Heĕh heĕh ch'hĒaou 唳 唳 笑, heĕh heĕh ch'hĕd, to laugh heartily.

HĒEM 杵 A kind of spade.

HĒEM 快 That which the mind approves of and delights in, to desire.

HĒEM 嫌 Sweet, both in taste and smell.

HĒEM 稜 The grain hurt by too much manure.

HĒEM 鍬 A shovel. H'ó-hĕm 火鍬, hōéy hĕm, a fire-shovel.

HĒEM 險 Hazardous, dangerous, impenetrable. Hĕm hāe 險害, dangerous. Ōng kong sĕet hĕm, é séw kē kok 王公設險以守其國, ōng kong sĕet hĕm hāe áy wūy, é chĕw e áy kók, the kings and rulers established dangerous passes, in order the better to defend their country. See the 易經 Yĕh keng.

HĒEM 獫 A long nosed dog.

HĒEM 獫 Hĕm wún 獫狁, another name for the northern Tartars.

HĒEM 趨 To run away, to drive anything away.

HĒEM 喊 Read hám: to bawl. Hat hám 喝喊, kwāh hĕm, to bawl out aloud. Hám gnāw 喊牛, hĕm: goó, to drive cattle.

HĒEM 嫌 To have doubts of; to dislike, to disapprove, to be disgusted with. Léy chĕá, séy é tĕng ch'bin soe, kwat hĕm gé yĕá 禮者所以定親疎. 決嫌疑也, léy soè sĕ séy é tĕm ā tĕuh ch'hin sey, kwat too<sup>ng</sup> hĕm gé, proper ceremonies are the means by which we fix the distinctions between near and distant relatives, and decide on what

is doubtful and disgusting: See the 曲禮 K'hĕuk léy.

HĒEM 姒 Beautiful, fine.

HĒEN 軒 A carriage used by a great officer; a carriage box, a curtain of a carriage. To lift up the low roof of a house, in order to admit light.

Se hĕn 書軒, a school; a place of learning, Hĕn wán 軒轅, a double surname.

HĒEN 掀 To lift up with the hands; to raise up.

HĒEN 仝 To elevate gently; to raise up lightly. Néáu hĕn gē-yĕk 鳥仝魚躍, chĕáu hĕn k'hò, hĕ tĕi tĕó, the birds gently rise, and the fishes leap.

HĒEN 葍 A kind of vegetable, that grows in the water.

HĒEN 顯 To display, to manifest, to shew clearly. Hĕn tĕ 顯著, to illustrate.

Hĕn choé ēng chong 顯祖榮宗, to set forth one's ancestors, and glorify one's forefathers. P'he hĕn chao-bún ōng boó, p'he sĕn chae boó ōng lĕet 丕顯哉文王謨. 丕承哉武王烈, twā t'hang hĕn bĕng chae bún ōng áy kwuy boó, twā t'hang hĕn bĕng chae bún ōng áy cheng lĕet, how greatly illustrious were the plans of Bún-ōng, and how eminently were they carried on by the zeal of Boó-ōng! See the 尚書 Sĕo<sup>ng</sup> se.

HĒEM 咍 To lament incessantly; also to proclaim.

HĒEN 覲 To look at anything distinctly; to see clearly; to stare.

HĒEN 蜺 A small kind of cockle. Léw chin h'ò tám hĒEN 劉臻好啖蜺, laú chin à chĕäh hĒEN, Léw-chin was fond of cockles.

HĒEN 覘 A spy.

HĒEN 峴 The name of a hill, in 襄陽, sĕang yāng. There was in the 晉 chin dynasty, a man of the name of 羊祐, yāng hoē, who on ascending this hill, and witnessing the picturesque scenery around him, shed tears, saying. Choō yéw é tĕw, pĕen yéw ch'hoó hĒEN san 自有宇宙便有此峴山, choō woó t'hee'ſ tĕy, pĕen woó chĕy lĕy hĒEN sw'a, as long as the universe has stood, this hill has been here; he therefore set up a tablet, which has been called, the Tūy lūy pāē 墮淚碑, "shed tear tablet."

HĒEN 覩 The coarser parts of grain after it has been pounded into meal.

HĒEN 贖 Fat; also an involuntary motion of the muscles.

HĒEN 覩 To reprove, to contend with.

去 HĒEN 獻 To offer up, to present, to send in; also wise and clever men. HĒEN séw kaou ch'hok 獻酬交錯, hĒEN chĕw k'oh' t'ap sĕo kaou p'heey, to present wine and answer the compliment, in mutual exchange one with another. See the 小雅 Seāou gnáy. HĒEN chĕy 獻祭 to offer up a sacrifice. Būn hĒEN put chĕuk koé yĕá 文獻不足故也, ch'hūy kwá gaou lāng b'ō kaou áy yĕen koé, it is because the books and clever men of that period were not sufficient. See the 上論 Sĕang lūn.

HĒEN 巘 The peak of a hill. Sek chek chaē hĒEN, hĕw kàng chaē gwán 陟則在巘復降在原, p'āy chĕō'ſ k'hè chek tĕ sw'a chĕem, k'oh lūn-tāē, chek tĕ pā'ſ gwán, (in our rambles) when we ascend, we get upon the peak of the hill, and when we descend again, we come into the plains. See the 大雅 Tāē gnáy.

HĒEN 釭 An iron pan, smoothly finished at the bottom, without the broken knob or protuberance, usually found at the bottom of all cast metal pans. Ké hĒEN 紀獻, a valuable pan, formerly sent as a present from one state to another. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

HĒEN 屨 A last for stretching shoes upon; also written 楦 hĒEN.

HĒEN 絢 Variegated colours, the ornamental colouring of pictures. Soē ē wūy hĒEN hĕy 素以爲絢兮, p'āy tĕy ē ch'ō b'ān ch'huē, the white ground is intended for laying the colouring on. See the 上論 Sĕang lūn.

HĒEN 憲 A rule, a pattern, a magistrate. HĒEN tāē 憲臺 an open chair, in which high officers are accustomed to ride. Būn, boó sĕ hĒEN 文武是憲, b'ān ōng boó ōng sĕ ch'ō hwat tōē, Būn-ōng and Boó-ōng are patterns (for after ages). See the 大雅 Tāē gnáy.

HĒEN 讞 To deliberate on doubtful judicial cases.

平 HĒEN 佐 Anger, wrath, not to be pacified.

HĒEN 玄 Black, with a tinge of red; also deep, abstruse, and distant. Thĕen jĕ tĕy hōng, 天玄而地黄, t'he'e'ſ

oe jé lēy wui<sup>75</sup>, the heavens are black and the earth is yellow. See the 易經 *Yék keng*.  
 T'hàm tō h<sup>10</sup> yēn hēen 探道好淵玄,  
 t'hàm t'hē<sup>n</sup> a tō lē, sē aē k'hāh ch'him bé, in fathoming doctrines, we should prefer the deep and abstruse.

Hēen 洑 The name of a river.

Hēen 炫 Bright refulgent, brilliant.

Hēen 弦 Kēung hēen 弓弦, the string of a bow. Yēw soo' yēw chip hēen, chó chip hoó, jé sēw kēung 有司右執弦. 左執附. 而授弓, yēw soo kw<sup>n</sup> a chē<sup>n</sup> à ch'hēw gim hēen, tó ch'hēw gim pán ché, jé sēw hoó lán kēung, the proper officer, in his right hand holding the bowstring, and the thimble in his left, delivers us the bow. See the 儀禮 *Gé léy*.

Hēen 虻 Má hēen 馬虻, the name of an insect.

Hēen 舷 Chún hēen 船舷, the side of a ship or vessel; the bulwarks.

Hēen 眩 The eyes not constantly fixed on one object; the eyes wandering. qō

Hēen 絃 The string of a musical instrument; a stringed instrument of music. Choó che bóo sēng, hūn hēen kó che sēng 子之武城. 聞絃歌之聲, hoo choó kaou bóo sē<sup>n</sup> á, t'hē<sup>n</sup> a kē<sup>n</sup> hēen kó áy sē<sup>n</sup> a, when Confucius arrived at the city of Boó he heard the sound of a stringed instrument, accompanied with singing. See the 下論 *Hāy lūn*

Hēen 鉉 The ear of an iron pan, the handle by which to lift it up.

Hēen 衒 To boast of one's self, to vaunt one's own praises. Choó hēen 衒, to brag. Hēen lé put cheng, hēen soó put sin 衒女不貞衒士不信, a bragging woman is never modest, and a boasting scholar is not to be believed.

Hēen 懸 To hang, to suspend. Hēen k'hwá 懸掛, to hang up. Yēw kaé tó hēen 猶解倒懸, ch'hin chēō<sup>75</sup> t'haú tó tēau áy lán, (it would be a deliverance) like loosing one hanged up by the heels with his head downwards. See the 上孟 *Sēang bēng*.

Hēen 縣 To connect, to draw, to lead, to suspend. The same as the above.

Hēen 賢 Vulg. gadu: virtuous and clever, intelligent; skilful. Hēen jia 賢人, gáu lán, a philosopher. Sēng hēen 聖賢, sages and wise men.

Hēen chae hóey yē 賢哉回也, gadu chae chéy léy hóey, how clever is this Hoéy. See the 論語 *Lūn gē*.  
 Jim kwan wáy hēen chae 任官惟賢才, Jim kw<sup>n</sup> a tók tók gadu lán áy chae tōōn, the talents of clever men alone are equal to sustain the weight of office. See the 尙書 *Sō<sup>75</sup> sc*.

Hēen 嘖 Difficult. 嘖

Hēen 現 To display, to manifest, to appear, to be present. Hēen kím 現今, the present time. Hēen chue 現在, at present. 現

Hēen 莧 Hēen ch'hué 莧菜, kēng ch'hué, a kind of vegetable, the amaranthus aleraccus. 莧

Hĕen

見

To appear in the presence of, to wait upon, to have an audience. Chĕung chĕa hĕen che 從者見之, tĕy ĕy lĕng hōe e kee'ng, the followers (of Confucius) admitted him into the sage's presence. See the 上論 Sĕang lĕn. Hĕen kĕ jĕ choó yĕen 見其二子焉, ch'hwā e nō ĕy hĕ'ng hōe e kee'ng, he then brought out his two sons, and introduced them to him. See the 下論 Hĕy lĕn.

Hĕen

硯

Vulg. hĕe'ng: an ink stone, used by the Chinese for rubbing the ink upon. Koé hĕen bĕ t'hap chĕ bĕk to 古硯微凹聚墨多, koé chá ĕy hĕe'ng, sĕy sĕy ĕy k'hwĕt á k'hĕoh bĕk chĕy, an old ink stone with only a small hollow place in it, collects much ink.

Hĕen

縣

Vulg. kwĕn: a district, a country, a department. Chĕn sé hōng pĕng 陳涉 封 侯 王, hĕen hĕy, hwĕy hong kĕen, sé chĕ kwĕn hĕen 秦始皇并天下, 廢 封建 始 制 郡 縣, chĕn sé hōng pĕng t'he'ng hĕy, hwĕy bó hong kĕen ĕy wĕy, k'hĕ t'haó ch'hōng, kwĕn kwĕn, the first Emperor of the Chĕn dynasty united the Empire under one head, and did away with the independant possessions; from which time departments and districts began to be formed. See the 史記 Soó kĕ.

Hĕen

見

The sun shining out clear; fair weather. E swat p'hĕaou p'hĕaou, kĕen hĕen wat sĕaou 兩雪濼濼見 見 日 消, lĕho sĕy p'hĕaou p'hĕaou, kee'ng jĕt ch'hut chĕw kōng sĕaou, when the snow has fallen and drifted along, on the appearance of the sun it melts.

幸

Hee'ng

哼

The sound of groaning; or crying.

Heeng

誅

An exclamation of disapprobation, and abhorrence.

率

Hee'ng

弦

Kĕung hĕen 弓 弦, kĕung hĕe'ng, a bow-string.

Hee'ng

絃

K'hĕm hĕen 琴 絃, k'hĕm hĕe'ng, the string of a harp or guitar. Sĕn chok gnóe hĕen, é ko lĕm hong 舜 作 五 絃 以 歌 南 風, sĕn chò goē hĕe'ng ĕy k'hĕm, é ch'hĕng kwa lĕm hong, Sĕn made a five-stringed harp, in order the sing of the southern wind. See the 禮記 Léy kĕ.

丟

Hee'ng

鼻

A whizzing through the nose.

Hee'ng

硯

Read hĕen: an ink-stone. Ché, pit, bĕk, hĕen, bĕn pōng soó pó 紙 筆 墨 硯 文 房 四 寶, chĕw, pit, bĕk, hĕe'ng bĕn pōng sé pó, paper, pencils, ink, and ink stone, are the four precious things of the literary chamber.

夫

Hĕep

倖

Low, mean; beautiful; also written 僕 hĕep.

Hĕep

熿

Fire advancing near, and blazing upwards.

Hĕep

磁

Read choó: a magnet. Choó sek 磁 石, hĕep chĕoh, a loadstone. Choó sek yĕn t'hĕet, é kĕm put lĕen 磁 石 引 鐵. 於 今 不 連, hĕep chĕoh yĕn t'hĕet, tong kĕm bó sĕo swá, the loadstone draws the iron, but now they are not near together! Said by chó sĕt 曹 植, when separated from his brethren.

天

HĒEP

俠

Jim hĒep 任俠, to form a party, and collect partizans by favours shewn. Hó hĒep 豪俠, undaunted, and disinterested.

HĒEP

挾

Hwàè hĒep 懷挾, to hold to, in one's mind, to adhere to. HĒep tĕ 挾持, to hold under the arm, to squeeze, to grasp.

Kè hĒep soò hoé 既挾四鉞, *kaòu gnáyh sè áy chĕc<sup>25</sup>*, having grasped the four arrows. See the 大雅 *Tāē gnáy*.

Put hĒep léang, put hĒep kwúy 不挾長. 不挾貴, *á<sup>m</sup> hĒep lán áy sè twá; á<sup>m</sup> hĒep lán áy hoé kwúy*, not to adhere to one's superiority, nor to stick pertinaciously to one's own nobility. See 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

HĒEP

狹

Vulg. *áyh*: narrow, contracted, not wide. Bòò choó kóng é hĒep jin 無自廣以狹人, *tó ka tĕ k'hwáh twá, é ch'hóng áyh lánng*, do not extend yourself, in order to straighten others. See the 尚書 *Sĕo<sup>25</sup> so*.

Sin kĕèn kĕ sáy tĕ chéá hĒep, jĕ sáy yĕuk chĕá ch'hĕa 臣見其所持者狹. 而所欲者奢, *gwá k'hwá<sup>25</sup> é sáy gim tĕ áy áyh, jĕ sáy aè bŏyĕh áy ch'hĕa*, I perceive that, that which he adheres to is contracted, and that which he desires extravagant.

HĒEP

劼

Strong, violent. The same as 力 *lĕk*.

HĒEP

協

HĒep hó 協和, harmonious, united. Tóng yin hĒep. keung 同寅協恭, *táng chò.kw<sup>25</sup> á hĒep hó kĕung hĕng*, to be harmonious and respectful with one's brother officers.

HĒEP

協

The same as the above; also written 叶, *hĒep* and 颯, *hĒep*.

HĒEP

憚

Fearful, alarmed; to terrify one by violence. *gwáid*

HĒEP

脅

The ribs. Chóyĕw léang hĒep 左右兩脅, *tó c'hĕw chĕ<sup>25</sup>2. ch'hĕw ná áy hĒep kwut*, the two rows of ribs, on the right and left.

Tĕung jĕ kò chò, bún kĕ pĕèn hĒep, yĕuk kwan kĕ chōng 重耳過曹. 聞其駢脅. 欲觀其狀, *tĕung jĕ kōy chò kok, lánng t'hĕ<sup>25</sup> á s'wĕó sĕo swá hĒep, chĕw bŏyĕh k'hw<sup>25</sup> á é áy yĕó<sup>25</sup>*, when Tĕung-jĕ passed through the Chó country they heard that his ribs were connected and wished to look at his appearance. Also written 膺 *hĒep*.

HĒEP

洽

United, harmonious; also to soak in; to imbibe, to diffuse. HĒep pé kĕ lín 洽比其隣, *sĕo hap é áy káyh pĕh lánng*, to be harmonious, with one's neighbours.

Háng yin kĕep hĒep 皇恩浹洽, *hóng tĕy áy yin kĕep hĒep tĕ sĕm*, to have a sense of the Imperial kindness imbued in the mind.

夫

HĒET

血

Vulg. *hŏyĕk*: blood. Hĕet k'hé 血氣, the animal spirits. Hwán yéw hĕet k'hé chĕá, bók gut chun ch'hin 凡有血氣者, 莫不尊親, *hwán wóó hŏyĕh k'hé áy lánng bó á<sup>m</sup> chun é áy páy bóé*, whoever has blood and spirits, will never neglect to honour his parents. See the 中庸 *Tĕung yáng*. Sat jja pĕèn yĕá, hĕet lĕw sĕng hó 殺人遍野, 血流成河, *t'haé lánng mw<sup>25</sup> á yĕá, hŏyĕh laón chĕ<sup>25</sup> á káng*, the slaughtered people filled the waste, and the blood flowed like a river.

HĒET

亂

Hĕet tók 亂毒, the name of a country.

HĒET

獨

A dog with a short nose.

Hèet 縲 To draw, to pull, to drag; also anything broken asunder.

Hèet 歇 Vulg. hǎyh, and hǎyh<sup>n</sup>: to stop, to rest, to cease. Hèet tēm 歇店, hǎyh<sup>n</sup> tēm, an inn, a resting place,

Yit sit sēang chūn, ch'hoó t'hoók se che chè, put yung sēaou hèet 一息尚存. 此讀書之志不容少歇, chí áy ch'hwán k'hwáy sēang tē tít, chíy tēy t'hak ch'hǎyh áy chè, a<sup>m</sup> yáng sēo k'hwá hǎyh<sup>n</sup>, as long as a breath remains, this design of studying books should not be permitted for a moment to cease. Said by 劉靜修 lēw cheng sēw.

Hèet 穴 A cave, a cavern, a den. Hèet k'hong 穴空, hèet k'hang, a hole in the earth.

Sēang koé hèet ke, jē yēá ch'hé 上古穴居而野處, sēang koé áy láng, k'hēá tē hèet k'hang, jē twā tē yēá, gwā, the earlier ancients resided in caves and dwelt in the wilderness.

Hèet 汜 Water issuing out of a cavern, also defective, partial, erroneous.

Hèet 絜 To measure, to ascertain the size of anything. Hèet ké 絜矩, to measure by a rule.

夫 Hek hek 赫赫, lofty and illustrious; fully displayed. Bēng bēng chāē sēang, hek hek chāē hǎy 明明在上. 赫赫在下, bēng bēng tē lēng bīn, hek hek tē hǎy tēy, bright and clear above, and fully displayed below. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy. Also 赫連, hek lēn, a double surname.

Hek 赫 Vulg. hwáh: to be angry, to be enraged at, to threaten, to bawl out. Ông hek soo noē, wán chéng ké lé 王赫斯怒爰整其旅, wng hwáh e áy sēw

k'hē, chēw chéng e áy peng, the king gave vent to his anger, and immediately drew out his army. See the 小雅 Sēaou gnáy.

Hek 郝 A surname.

Hek 黑 Vulg. oe: black. Hek jín 黑人, oe láng, a black man. Pok hong sēuk súy, hek sek 北方屬水黑色, pak he<sup>ng</sup> sēuk cháy, oe áy sek, the north belongs to the element of water, and claims black for its colour.

Hek 兢 To be afraid, to be alarmed. Lé hoé bó hek hek k'héung kē 履虎尾 兢兢恐俱, tǎh tēoh hoó bōy, hek hek kē<sup>n</sup> a hē<sup>n</sup>á, treading on a tiger's tail, we become alarmed and terrified. See the 易經 Ek keng.

天 Hek 或 Or, if, either, perhaps; to deceive, to doubt, to hesitate. Hek chēá 或者, t'hēm chat, perhaps. Hek jín 或人, a certain person.

Hek wat, kwán tēung k'hēm hoé 或曰管仲儉乎, wō láng kóng, kwán tēung k'hēm á bó, a certain person said, is Kwán-tēung, parsimonious? See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hek 咸 Territory a tract of country. The same with 域 hek.

Hek 域 A region, a border. Sēy hek ch'hut sēng jín 西域出聖人, sēe t'he<sup>ng</sup> ēy ch'hut chí áy sēng jín, the western region will produce a sage.

Hek 曷 The same as the above; a boundary. Bō sēy chín hek 無所畷曷, bó sēy kaou kaē, without bounds or limits.

Hek 曷 The ancient form of 域 hek; some say, a net.



Hek 窞 The whistling of the wind, the sound of wind.

Hek 惑 To be deceived, to be led astray, to be confused, to doubt. Yéw hek 誘惑, to be tempted. Bèy hek 迷惑, to be deceived. Gê hek 疑惑, to doubt, to be suspicious. Hek lwān 惑亂, to be confused. Tè chéa put, hek 知者不惑, wōō tē sít áy lāng bó hek, a man of knowledge is not to be deceived. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hek 蜮 A short kind of fox.

Hek 緘 The seam of a garment: a row of stitching.

Hek 職 To cut off the ears of prisoners taken in war. Sēng kong sam lēn, é wáy hoo hek 成公三年以爲俘職, séng kong sna sé<sup>ng</sup>, lēh séw áy lāng kwāh hē á, in the third year of Sēng-kong, they took the prisoners and cut off their ears.

Hek 馘 To decapitate prisoners taken in war.

Hek 闕 The threshold of the door. Lip put tēung bān, hēng put lé hek 立不中門. 行不履闕, k'hēa bó tē mōō<sup>ng</sup> lāng c<sup>ng</sup>, kē<sup>ng</sup> bó tēh tēh mōō<sup>ng</sup> tēng, in standing he would not stop in the middle of the door way; and in walking, he would not tread on the threshold. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hek 檄 Hek bān 檄文, a proclamation, a paper announcing anything to the people. Hàn, ko, choé é é hek tū thēen hāy peng 漢高祖以羽檄徵天下兵, hàn ko choé t'ho chēu mō áy hek bān, tū teáu

t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy áy peng, Hàn-ko-choé made use of a proclamation with a feather in it (to denote speed) in order to summon all the soldiers in the Empire.

Hek 械 The name of a tree.

Hek 核 To take a general survey, to inspect, to examine. Chōng hek bēng sít 綜核名實, k'hó k'hām e áy mē<sup>ng</sup> á tē<sup>ng</sup>, kap e áy chēak sít, to examine whether a thing is merely nominal, or real.

Hek 劾 To examine the rights of a judicial case. 'An hek 按劾, to enquire into the merits of a case. Hek chong 劾狀, an indictment, a brief.

Hek 覈 To examine an affair, in order to know the rights of it. Hó é hek choo 何以覈諸, an cho<sup>ng</sup> áy k'hó k'hām e, how shall we enquire into the business. Hek sít 覈實, to investigate the truth.

Hek 杓 A club, or pole; an implement used in husbandry.

Hek 獲 To obtain, to get. Hek yin 獲恩, to obtain favour. Hek chōēy é t'hēen, bóu séy tó yē 獲罪於天. 無所禱也, hek chōēy é t'he<sup>ng</sup> bó séy ēy kē tó tū, when one offends against Heaven, there is no pleading for him. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. A scolding epithet for a female slave is 獲 hek.

Hek 覘 A conjurer, a wizard; a witch is called 巫 bóō, and a wizard 覘 hek.

Hek 礪 Stony ground; good soil spoiled by the multitude of stones in it.

Hek 齧 To bite, to gnaw; also a man's name.

Hek 幘 The noise of tearing cloth.

Hek 洫 A city ditch; a moat round the walls of a city.

Hek 葢 Chông hek 叢葢, the name of a bushy plant.

Heng 亨 Pervious, thoroughly pervading; a lucky meeting; success.

Heng 兄 Vulg. hē<sup>n</sup>a: an elder brother; a superior, an elder in years. Soó haé che löéy, kae heng tēy yěá 四海之內皆兄弟也, sè haé áy laé, chò pòó sē hē<sup>n</sup>a tē, all within the four seas are our brethren.

Ch'hut chek soó kong k'heng, jíp chek soó hoó heng 出則事公卿. 入則事父兄, ch'hut chek hòk saé kong k'heng, jíp chek hòk saé pūy hē<sup>n</sup>a, abroad we must be obedient to officers and nobles, and at home to fathers and elder brethren. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Heng 馨 Vulg. hū<sup>n</sup>a: fragrant, aromatic sending forth a fragrance to a distance. Sao wū loé sit, wū goé tek heng 斯爲陋室. 惟吾德馨, chéy léy sē p'huá ch'hò, tok tok gwá áy tek p'hang, this is indeed a vulgar dwelling, but my virtue is fragrant enough.

Heng 胷 Read hēung: the breast. Hēung tēung chéng, chek boé choó léáou yēn, hēung tēung pūt chéng chek boé choó mó yēn 胷中正. 則眸子瞭焉. 胷中不正. 則眸子眊焉. heng tang e<sup>n</sup>s chē<sup>n</sup>a chek bak ang á kwu<sup>n</sup>s; heng tang e<sup>n</sup>s ū<sup>m</sup> chē<sup>n</sup>a chek bak ang á àm, when a man's breast is honest and upright, the pupil

嗔

Héng 悻 To be enraged, to be displeased. Kán é kē kwun jé put t'héng, chek noé héng héng jēn hēn é kē bēn 諫於其君而不聽. 則怒悻悻然. 見於其面, t<sup>n</sup>a e áy jín kwun, jé a<sup>m</sup> t'hē<sup>n</sup>a chek sōw k'hé héng héng áy yē<sup>n</sup>s hēn tē e áy dīn sek, when these people reprove their princes and are not listened to, then wrath is strongly depicted in their countenances. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Héng 緯 Straight.

嗔

Héng 嗔 The sound of danger: to speak with an angry tone.

Héng 興 Pleased, delighted, elevated with joy. Tok yéw ch'heng ch'hew jít, lēng sóo ko héng chin 獨有清秋日. 能使高興盡, tok wōo ch'heng ch'hew áy jít, éy saé ko hín chīn, there is nothing better than a pure autumn's day, in which we can carry to the utmost our elevated enjoyments.

Héng 聾 A swelling and pain; an inflammation.

平

Héng 形 Form, substance, appearance. Héng t'héy 形體, form and substance. Ch'hoá wū sēng é tēung héng é gōey 此謂誠於中. 形於外, chéy sē kóng kēò chin chē<sup>n</sup>a tē táng e<sup>n</sup>s, chēw héng hēn tē gwá dīn, this is what is called, really existing within, and exhibiting its form without. See the 大學 Taé hak.

Hêng 刑 To punish, to inflict punishment; an example, a pattern, a rule. Hêng hwat 刑罰, punishment. Hêng

lèuk 刑戮, capital punishment. Kwun choó é chéet gèuk tò hêng 君子以折獄致刑, kwun choó é p'hu<sup>7</sup> à twān gèuk ān tò. ch'òng, hêng hwat, the good man after deciding on criminal cases, inflicts punishment. See the 易經 Yèh k'ong.

Hêng ke é boó hêng 刑期於無刑, hêng hwat láng, yéá lí kè bāng bó hêng hwat, by punishing, we still hope to render punishment unnecessary. See the 尚書 S'ao<sup>7</sup> se.

Hêng pòe 刑部, the board of punishments.

Hêng 例 A rule, a pattern; also, to complete.

Hêng 很 Hêng san 很山, the name of a district.

Hêng 剗 To punish crimes; also a pattern; and, to complete; the same as 刑 hêng.

Hêng 行 Vulg. k'è<sup>7</sup> á: to walk, to go, to travel; to practice, to do. Hêng loē 行路, k'è<sup>7</sup> á loē, to travel. Séy hêng 所行, séy k'è<sup>7</sup> á, actions, conduct.

Choó loē hêng é koó 子路行以告, choó loē k'è<sup>7</sup> á k'hè kap é k'óng, Choó-loē went to inform him of it. See the 下論 Hāy lūn. Yūng che chek hêng 用之則行, böéh yāng é chek k'è<sup>7</sup> á, if any will employ us, then we go to them. See the 上論 S'āng lūn.

Hêng 𣦵 The same as 恒 hêng.

Hêng 型 A mould for casting metal, all moulds made of earth, see called 型 hêng, those of wood are called 模 boē,

and those of metal are called 範 hwān, T'een hêng 典型, an example.

Hêng 研 A grinding stone. To jūn j'èak sin hwat é hêng 刀刃若新發於礪, to laē ch'hin ch'è<sup>7</sup> sin bwá tē ch'èoh, the knife is as sharp as if it had been newly set on the grind-stone.

Hêng 釀 A pot for soup or broth.

Hêng 衡 Kwān hêng 權衡, scales, steel-yards, a balance; also, even. A surname.

Kwān hêng k'heng, t'óng 權衡輕重, kwān hêng ch'hin k'hin t'ung, the balances shew the lightness and heaviness of things.

Hêng 珩 Gems worn on the back.

Hêng 蘅 A fragrant kind of grass.

Hêng 恆 Constant, perpetual. Hêng sim 恆心, a constant mind. Put hêng k'è tek, hek sin k'è sew 不恆其德或承之羞, ná n' hêng séang é áy tek hêng, hek ch'èá s'ín é áy séāōu l'èy, if a man is not constant in his virtue, he may find it succeeded by disgrace.

Hêng 姮 Hêng, gó 姮娥, a beautiful lady, supposed to be caught up into the moon.

Hêng 橫 Vulg. hu<sup>7</sup> á: across, athwart. Ch'héung hêng 縱橫, ch'án hu<sup>7</sup> á, things laid across at right angles.

Hêng 桁 The cross beam of a house.

Héng 膳 Cooked meat.

Héng 雄 Read hēng: male, the male of birds. Heroic, brave. The appellation of a military officer.

Héng 還 Read huán: to pay, to refund, to give back. Hwán chài 還債, hēng chēy, to pay debts. Kim sè put hwán, hoē sè pit hwán 今世不還, 後世必還, kīm sè a<sup>m</sup> hēng, aū sè tēōh hēng, if you don't pay your debts in this life, you must pay them in the next.

Héng 徧 The appearance of walking.

Héng 恒 The Moon increasing, and approaching the full, is called hēng. Jé jít che seng, jà gwat che hēng 如日之升如月之恒, ch'hin chēō<sup>ns</sup> jít áy k'hé, ch'hin chēō<sup>ns</sup> gōēyh áy twā, like the rising sun, and the waxing moon. See the 小雅 Səáu guáy.

Héng 邢 The name of a country; also a surname.

Héng 幸 To hope, to expect, gracious, favourable, fortunate, happy. A surname. T'hēn hāy hēng sīm, kok kay hēng sīm 天下幸甚. 國家幸甚, t'he<sup>ns</sup> āy yéá hó kok kay yéá hó, the whole Empire would then be happy, and the country fortunate. Put hēng tēung che yit hēng yéá 不幸中之一幸也, a<sup>m</sup> hó tang eng áy chit áy hó, one lucky circumstance in the midst of misfortune.

Héng 倖 Héou hēng 徼倖, lucky, accidental by mere chance. Səáu jín hēng hēem é hēou hēng 小人行險以徼倖, səáu jín kē<sup>nd</sup> hēem hāó áy wáy é

héou hēng, the worthless character ventures into danger, with the hope of accidental advantage. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Héng 併 To accompany, to go in company with any one. Koé chéá choo hoé ch'hé hoo jín, chek tóng sèng jé jín hēng che 古者諸侯取夫人則同姓二人併之, koé chá áy choo hoé ch'hwā hoo jín, chek tóng sai<sup>ns</sup> nā lāng sēo p'hu<sup>ns</sup> á e, when the princes among the ancients, went to bring home their newly married ladies, two persons of the same family name accompanied them.

Héng 夭 To meet with an early death, is called 不夭, put hēng, unlucky.

Héng 杏 An almond-tree. Hēng jín 杏仁, almonds. Yit che hōng hēng ch'hut ch'hēang laé 一枝紅杏出牆來, chit ke áng hēng ch'hut ch'hēō<sup>ns</sup> laé, a branch of red almond blossoms topping over the wall.

Héng 行 Phín hēng 品行, factions, conduct, behaviour. Gán tēung sūn, hēng tok kēng, suy bán bék che pang, hēng é 言忠信. 行篤敬. 雖蠻貊之邦行矣, kóng wá tēang sūn, yéy kē<sup>nd</sup> lok hēng, suy jēēn bán bék áy só chāó yéá ēy kēnd, when a man's conversation is faithful and sincere and his actions truly respectful, he may safely travel even to barbarous countries. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Héng 苺 Hēng ch'áe 苺菜, a kind of vegetable, commonly used in cooking.

Héng 諱 To speak angrily. Hēng tit 諱直, to speak bluntly.

Héng 莧 Read hēen: a culinary vegetable. Hēen ch'haé 莧菜, hēng ch'haé, the amaranthus oleraceus, -L.

幸

He'ng

方

Read hong: a place, a district. Yĕak hong 藥方, yĕk he'ng, a medication.

Hōō boē chāē, put wán yēw, yēw pit yēw hong 父母在. 不遠遊. 遊必有方, pāy boē lē tī ū' t'hang huw' t'hit t'ho nā t'hit t'ho pit wōō he'ng, while our parents are still living, we should not wander far, and if we wander, we must always, have a settled place. See the 上論 Sĕang lūn.

He'ng

坊

Read hong: a village, a hamlet.

He'ng

荒

Read hong: uncultivated, waste, unfruitful, barren, sterile. when grain is unproductive, or fruit trees do not bear, it is called hong 荒 he'ng. Ke hong 饑荒, ke he'ng, dearth and famine.

声

He'ng

呖

The sound of displeasure, out upon it! ū.

平

He'ng

防

Kwan hōng 關防, kwan he'ng, a pass, a barrier.

平

Hēō

号

The whistling of the wind; the sound of wrath; a cry by which birds and beasts are called.

仄

Hēōh

葉

Read yĕep: a leaf, the leaves of trees. Lō yĕep 老葉, lāō hēōh, the siri leaf used by the asiatics, in chewing with their betel nut.

Che koē yĕep boē 枝葉茂固, ke kĕen hōē, hēōh boē sōng, the branches were firm and the leaves luxuriant.

幸

Hēō'ng

香

Read hĕang: fragrant; incense. Hwūn hĕang 焚香, sĕo hēō'ng, to burn incense.

Yit che hĕang t'hoē kĕw t'hĕen 一枝香透

九天, chī ke hēō'ng t'hadu kām ū t'he'ng, one stick of incense will diffuse its fragrance through the nine Heavens.

Hēō'ng

鄉

Read hĕang: a country district. Hĕang lé 鄉里, hēō'ng lé, a village. Five families constitute a 鄰 lūn, neighbourhood; five neighbourhoods constitute a 里 lé, hamlet; four hamlets constitute a 族 chok, clan; five clans constitute a 黨 tóng, village; five villages constitute a 州 chew, a large village; and five larger villages constitute a 鄉 hēō'ng, a district; Thus 12,500 families comprise one country district. See the 漢志

去

Hēō'ng

向

Jĕ ch'hoē 如此, an hēō'ng sai'ng, is it thus?

去

Hēō'ng

稊

The husk of corn, chaff.

仄

Hĕuk

畜

Vulg. ch'he: to feed, to nourish, to bring up. Hĕuk seng 畜生, t'haou sai'ng, a brute, a domestic animal.

Yáng hoē boē, hĕuk ch'hey choē 養父母畜妻子, yĕō'ng pāy (hōē, ch'hē boē kē'ng, to nourish one's parents, and feed one's wife and children.

Hĕuk

蓄

To collect, to hoard up. Chek hĕuk 積蓄, to accumulate. Hĕuk chek jĕhou 蓄積饒多, k'hēōh lĕūh chīn chĕy, to accumulate in great abundance.

Hĕuk

悞

To nourish, to feed; the same as 畜 hĕuk. Put gnō.lĕng hĕuk, hwán é gnō.wáy sĕw 不我能悞. 反以我為讎, bĕy ēy ch'hē gwá, hwán é gwá chò kĕw sĕw, you can not support me, but, on the contrary you hold me for an enemy. See the 邨風 Pōēy hong.

Hëuk 奧 A gulf, a hollow receptacle for water.

Hëuk 旭 The appearance of the rising sun, hëuk jit sé tan 旭日始旦, jit k'he too too á kwai<sup>ng</sup>, at the rising of the sun, it then begins to shine.

Hëuk 勗 To urge on to exertion, to encourage.

Hëuk 馥 Fragrant breath, an aromatic flavour.

Hëuk 郁 Literary, elegant. Ch'ow k'án é jé taé hëuk hëuk hoé b'án chae, 周監於二代. 郁郁乎文哉. ch'ow k'hw'á é nō t'áou k'ey, chin ch'áé s'áú é úy b'án ch'haé, the Chew dynasty observed the two former dynasties, and thus rendered elegant the literature of those times. See the 上論, S'äng lün. A surname.

Hëuk 彘 Literary, ornamented. Hëuk hëuk 彘彘 luxuriant and full.

Hëuk 頊 Respectful, and careful. Ch'hwán hëuk 欽頊, the name of an ancient Emperor, who flourished, B. C. 2400.

Hëuk 奠 Eng hëuk 奠奠 the name of a fruit.

Hëuk 燠 Warm, internally hot.

Hëung 凶 Unlucky, unfortunate. Hëung t'áou 凶兆 an unlucky, omen. Kit hëung hò hok 吉凶禍福, hó báé, hó kwán hok k'hò, good and bad luck, misery and happiness.

Hëung 兇 Hëung ok 兇惡, hëung p'ha<sup>ng</sup>, vicious in the extreme. Hëung sin 兇身 a murderer; also called.

Hëung séw 兇手 a murderous hand. Tè hëung pò ch'hëen koé 除兇報千古, tè k'hè hëung p'ha<sup>ng</sup> é pò ch'heng koé, to exterminate the vicious in order to testify our gratitude to all antiquity.

Hëung 凶 Hëung noé 匈奴, the name of a Tartar race, on the north-west of China.

Hëung 胷 Vulg. heng: the breast. Hëung hwáé 胷懷, the bosom; also written 胸 hëung.

Hëung 胸 Hëung ló jé sip pat séw 胸羅二十八宿, heng k'ham k'hè<sup>ng</sup> jé chap p'áyh séw, in his breast is included the whole twenty-eight constellations. Intimating an extensive acquaintance with astronomy.

Hëung 胸 The same as the preceding.

Hëung 恟 To be alarmed. Tek b'ong é yêw hëung 謫夢意猶恟, kw'a lut áou tit háng é soó yéá k'è<sup>ng</sup>, k'è<sup>ng</sup>, since dismissal from office, my thoughts in my dreams have been troubled. Said by 韓愈, Hán jé<sup>ng</sup>.

Hëung 詢 To accuse, the voice of a multitude. T'hëen háy hëung hëung, b'è te séuk sé 天下詢詢未知孰是, t'he<sup>ng</sup> úy hëung hëung, b'èy chae ch'è ch'úy á k'há<sup>ng</sup> t'èh, the Empire is all in confusion, so that we do not know which is right.

Hëung 洶 The bursting forth of water; the violence of a stream.

Hëung 噉 The noise of a multitude.

平

Hèung 趨 To go, to make haste.

去

Hèung 雄 The male of birds, also brave, heroic. Eng hēung 英雄, a hero. T'hēen hāy che héung kok, yēa 天下之雄國也, t'heo<sup>ng</sup> ōy k'hāk béng ōy kok, the most valiant state in the Empire. Hēung tē ē hwuy 雄雉于飛, kang ōy t'hé key tít p'wuy, the cock of the wild fowl was flying about.

幸

Hew 休 Elegant, beautiful; also, to stop, to cease. Hew ch'hey 休妻, hēct bóé, to divorce a wife. Hew gán 休言, ū<sup>m</sup> sué kóng, don't mention it! Sít bān sè bóé kēang che hew 實萬世無疆之休, sít bān, sè bóé f'hang swāh ōy hó, it is truly an excellence not to be limited by myriads of ages. Pek kong hew 百工休, a cessation of all labour. E' t'hēen tēy tóng hew 與天地同休, káp t'heo<sup>ng</sup> tēy chò p'ó swāh, to last as long as Heaven and Earth.

Hew 麻 Secret protection, an invisible influence in one's favour.

Hew 不 Hoo hew 夫不, the name of a bird; also written 夫鴉, hoo hew, the negative particle 不 put, is also read hew, in poetry as.

Bē te chēung kim k'hè, tong hēw jè ch'hoé hew 未知從今去當復如此不, bōēy chae chēung tong kim k'hè, t'ēōk k'ōk an nēy sai<sup>ng</sup> yá bó, we cannot tell whether, from our present departure, we shall ever be again thus, or not.

Hew 咻 To bother, to dun. Yit chēy jín hoē che, chēung ch'hoé jín hew che 一齊人傅之. 眾楚人咻之,

chit ōy chēy kok ōy lāng kà e, jé chēung ch'hoé kok ōy lāng hew e, "if only one man of Chēy were to be teaching him (the language of that country,) and all the men of Ch'hoé, were to be bothering him (with another tongue,") then though you should beat the lad every day to make him speak the language of Chēy, he would not be able to do it! See 孟子 Bōng choó.

Hew 豺 Pē hew 豺, a ferocious wild beast, like a leopard.

Hew 鵠 Hew lēw 鵠, the name of a bird.

Hew 然 Hew bé 然美, elegant, beautiful; emolument, happiness; harmony.

朽 Vulg. nō<sup>ng</sup>: rotten, decayed. Héw bok Hew 朽木, nō<sup>ng</sup> ch'há, rotten wood. Chae é tēw ch'hím, choó wát, héw bok put k'hó teāou yéa, 宰予晝寢. 子曰. 朽木不可雕也, chae é jit teāu tít k'hwán, hoo choó kóng, nō<sup>ng</sup> ch'há bó f'hang teāou k'hek, Chae-é was sleeping at mid-day, when Confucius said, rotten wood! that cannot be engraved on. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hew 朽 Anything rotten, and falling into decay: on the south of the Ch'hoé country there is a 炎人, yēm jín, nation, whose parents and relations when dead are left, hēw ké jēuk 朽其肉, nō<sup>ng</sup> e ōy b'k, till their flesh rots, when it is thrown away, and the bones are buried.

去 Hew 仆 Fallen down. Ilin hēw 興仆, to raise that which is fallen down.

Hew 鼻 To smell anything with the nose.

Hèw 嗅 To inhale an effluvia. Sam hew jê chok  
 三嗅而作, *sa kwòy hew e áy bē,*  
*chew k'hé,* he (Confucius) thrice inhaled  
 the effluvia, and then rose up to go away.  
 See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Also vulg. *ch'haou,*  
 stinking.

Hèw 糗 Roasted rice or wheat. Hèw léang  
 糗糧, dry provisions for a journey.

去 Hèw 復 Again. Hèw líwát 復活, *k'ih wáh,*  
 to live again; the resurrection. Ch'héng  
 hēw che, kéang jê hoē k'hó 請復  
 之強而後可, *ch'hé'á k'ih e, ké'ng p'áyh*  
*nai'ng, jéén áou t'hang,* he begged that he would  
 try it again; when, after some urging he consented.  
 See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

幸 Hey 睽 The rolling of the eyes; the eyes  
 moving.

Hey 醯 Vinegar. Hey ch'hoē 醯醋, vinegar,  
 pickle. Sēuk wūy bē seng ko tit,  
 hék k'hit hey yēn, k'hit choo k'ē lūn  
 jé é che 孰謂微生高直. 或乞醯焉.  
 乞諸其隣而與之, *ch'ē chūy á k'óng bē*  
*seng ko t'eaou tit, wōo láng k'hit ch'hae, e k'he k'hit*  
*kap e áy ch'hoē pec'ng láng, jé hoē e,* who will say  
 that Bē-seng-ko is an honest man?—When one  
 came begging for vinegar, he begged some of his  
 neighbour, and gave it to him (in his own name).  
 See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

肅 Héy 眚 Deep eyes, wicked eyes; also, the eyes  
 deeply sunk in the head. E' bók héy  
 jín 以目眚人, *t'hó bók chew héy*  
*láng,* to look savagely at any one.  
 Héy jéén léng sè 眚然能視, *bak ch'him y'á*  
*ēy k'hw'á,* to be able to see notwithstanding the  
 eyes being deeply sunk the in head.

Héy 匱 To hold or contain any thing. One of  
 the radicals.

平 Héy 倮 The name of a barbarous country, on  
 the north-east of China. Sē hó  
 hēy hoé 是何倮狗, *chéy sē*  
*sa me'ng hēy k'áou,* what dog of a barbarian is  
 this?

Héy 俟 To expect, to wait for, to be in expect-  
 ation of. Héy gnó hoē, hoē laē ké  
 sue, 俟我后后來其蘇, *teng*  
*haou gwán áy jín kwun, jín kwun laē ch'ew k'oh ch'áe*  
*wáh,* let us wait for our prince; when our prince  
 comes, there will be a revival. See the 書經,  
 Se keng.

Héy 蹊 A small by-path, a cross-way. San  
 k'eng che hēy 山徑之蹊, *su'á*  
*k'eng áy séy laē* cross-ways about hill  
 roads. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Héy 攜 Vulg kw'á, to carry in the hand, to  
 hold in the hand; also to separate.  
 Héy séw t'ong kwúy 攜手同歸,  
*k'han ch'hew chò póu tooi'ng,* to hold one another's  
 hands and return. See the 國風 Kok hong.  
 Ch'eaou hēy é léy 招攜以禮, *chéo lé sw'á*  
*áy láng é léy soē,* to collect those who are dis-  
 persed, by propriety. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Héy 携 The same as the above. Héy lám 携  
 簾, *kw'á ná,* to carry a hand-basket;  
 Also written 躡 héy.

Héy 畦 A piece of land, fifty acres in extent.  
 Héy t'ēn 畦田, a large tract of  
 land.

Héy k'ēn t'hoém ch'h'eaou, p'ēng é hay hēy 脅  
 肩譎笑病於夏畦, *p'áyh k'hé keng t'haou,*  
*s'ēp séy jé ch'h'ed, ch'ey léy k'h'áh ch'hám é h'ay t'heo'ng*  
*áy ch'hán,* to see people shrug up the shoulders,  
 and to come with a flattering smile, is more  
 insupportable to me, than the open fields in a hot  
 summer's day. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.



HĒY 奚 Why? where fore? Also, a slave, a servant. A surname. Chóo hĕy put wú chêng 子奚不爲政, hōo chōo lé t'ā soō ū<sup>m</sup> chò chêng soō, why do not you (speaking to Confucius) undertake to manage the affairs of government. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Lé hō séāou hĕy noē pōey koé kím lóng, gō séy tek se, toé lóng tēung 李賀小奚奴. 背古錦囊. 遇所得詩. 投囊中, lé hō séy áy sè chò gím á, k'ha chĕh ān gĕá chít áy koō áy kím lóng, toó tēyh séy tít áy se, chĕw hĕt tō lóng tēung, Le-hō, in his youth was a servant, when he carried on his back an old embroidered bag, and whatever verses he met with, that he could get at, he used to throw them into his bag.

HĒY 兮 An expletive, used at the end of sentences in poetry. Lám hong che hwun hĕy, k'hó é kaé goē bin che wún hĕy 南風之薰兮. 可以解吾民之愠兮, lám hong áy p'hang, t'hang táú kĕw gwán p'gh sai<sup>ts</sup> áy hwán ló, the southern wind which is so aromatic, will serve to dissipate the anxiety of my people. See 舜歌 Sùn ko, the ode of Sùn.

HĒY 系 A line, a thread; a genealogical line. To connect together.

HĒY 繫 To connect together, to hand down in continuance. Hĕy lĕm 繫念, to think of incessantly. Sè hĕy 世繫, successive generations, a line of genealogy.

HĒY 係 To connect, to continue; to bind; also to be; to belong to. Kwan hĕy 關係, consequences, results, that which belongs to an affair.

HĒY 禊 Pwát hĕy 祓禊, a sacrifice offered with the view of averting calamities.

HĒY 蟹 Mò hĕy 毛蟹, a kind of hairy crab; read hāo.

HĒY 毅 Bold, firm, undaunted; also written 毅 hāy, and pronounced gē. Cheng choó wat, soō put k'hó é put hōng hāy 曾子曰. 士不可以不弘毅, cheng chōo kóng, t'hak ch'haih láng a<sup>m</sup> t'hang bó hōng hĕy, Cheng-choó said, a scholar should not be otherwise than magnanimous and bold.

HĒY 幸 To rejoice, to be glad. Him hé 欣喜, pleased, delighted. Ké him him jĕn yéw hé sek 舉欣欣然. 喜色, tāē kay him him jĕn wōo hw<sup>a</sup> hé ay bin sek, they would all appear delighted, and joy would beam from their countenances. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

HĒY 倣 Rejoiced, delighted; the name of a district; also written 忻 him. Keang gwán kĕn kō jin chek, sim him jĕn wát, yĕuk chĕn che 姜嫄見巨人跡. 心忻然悅. 欲踐之, kéang gwán k'hw<sup>a</sup> kō<sup>ts</sup> twā láng áy chĕah, chĕw sim kw<sup>a</sup> him jĕn hw<sup>a</sup> hé, sè bóeyh tĕh e, Kéang-gwán on seeing the footsteps of a large sized man, was pleased and delighted to her very heart, and desired to set her foot on it (which doing, she conceived, and bare 后稷 hoē chek.)

HĒY 昕 Very early in the morning, when the sun is about to rise.

HĒY 歆 The enjoyment which the gods derive from sacrifices; also to desire. Him swān 歆羨, to delight in, to enjoy.

HĒY 訢 To be pleased, to be delighted; the same as 欣 Him. Chĕung sin him jĕn, lók jé bōng t'hen hāy 終身訢然. 樂而忘天下, chū sè láng hw<sup>a</sup> hé, t'chĕung lok jé bĕy kè t'he<sup>ts</sup> hāy áy soō, to be

all one's life delighted, and in one's joy to forget the whole world. See the 下孟 Háy bēng.

去

Him 焮 To roast, the violence of fire; heat.

Him 廠 To be earnestly desirous of; seeing a thing, new and splendid, and longing after it; ardour of mind.

Him 歎 A man's name. Lēw him 劉歎, a man of the 漢 hàn dynasty.

奉

Him 熊 A bear. Jīn him 人熊, láng him, a baboon; a surname. Gē gnó séy yèuk yěa, him chéang ek gnó séy yèuk yěa 魚我所欲也熊掌亦我所欲也, hégwá séy aè, him chéō<sup>ng</sup> yěa gwá séy aè, fish is what I am fond of; and bear's palma is also what I am fond of. See 孟子 Bēng choé.

去

Him 噤 To shut the mouth, to be mute, unwilling to speak. Him k'hoé put kám hēw gân 噤口不敢復言, háp ch'hüy ū<sup>m</sup> k'á kōh kóng, to shut the mouth, and not dare to speak again.

幸

Him 興 To do, perform; to begin, to commence operations; to succeed, to prosper. Him ōng 興旺, to prosper. Him sōo 興師, to raise troops. Him k'hé 興起, to commence, to arise.

Thong bóó é jín, hin yěa put yēn, kēét tēw é pò bōng yěa hwut yēn 湯武以仁興也勃焉. 桀紂以暴亡也忽焉, chong bóó kē<sup>ng</sup> á jín, chēw é áy hin put yēn, kēét tēw kē<sup>ng</sup> á pò chēw é áy bó yěa hwut yēn; Thong and Boó practised benevolence, thus their prosperity was rapid; Kēét and Tēw practised oppression, thus their ruin was also sudden.

去

Hin 瘳 A burn or scald on the skin; a swelling.

去

Hin 釁 To besmear, to rub with blood; a cause of quarrel; a crime. Sat ch'he yéw jé hin koé 殺蚩尤而釁鼓, ch'at ch'he yéw jé bwáh kóe, he killed Ch'he-yéw, and smeared the drum with his blood.

Hin

興 To be pleased. Hin wát 興悅, pleased, delighted with. Sēng hin jé yéw hin chīn chek hwán 勝興而遊, 興盡則返, sēng hin wát chēw k'hé t'hit t'ho hin chīn chēw t'oi<sup>ng</sup>, we should take advantage of a merry humour, to go on pleasure rambles, and when our merry humour is exhausted, we can return home.

奉

Hin 眩 Read hēen: a dizziness of the head; to be giddy. T'hoé hēen 頭眩, ch'abú kak hin, a swimming in the head.

Hēen ch'hwán 眩船, hin chūn, sea-sickness. Kám hēen chít, put yéuk ch'hut hong 感眩疾. 不欲出風, kám hin áy pa<sup>ng</sup> á<sup>m</sup> k'á ch'hut hong, having got a dizziness of the head. I do not dare to go out in the wind.

去

Hin 恨 Read hwūn: to be enraged at, to hate. Hwūn oé 恨惡, hin oé, to abhor. Hwūn séang kēen che bwán é 恨相, 見之晚矣, hin sōo kēē<sup>ng</sup> kaú hēh mōoi<sup>ng</sup>, it is a pity that we got acquainted with each other so late. Ông ch'him é wūy hwūn 王深以為恨, ông ch'him é wūy hin, the king was greatly displeased about it.

夫

Hip 翕 United, harmonious; obedient, compliant. Heng tēy kē hip, hó lok ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á tam 兄弟既翕, 和樂且湛, hē<sup>ng</sup> á tē kaú sōo háp, chēw hó lok ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á tam, when brethren are united, harmony and delight mingled with pleasure, prevail.

- Hip 儻 To collect, to take up.
- Hip 噏 To draw in the breath, to inhale, to suck in. Hip ch'heng ytn che léw háy 噏清雲之流瑕, k'hip ch'heng hwán áy láu háy, to suck in the flowing pearls of the pure clouds.
- Hip 滄 The appearance of water flowing rapidly.
- Hip 諭 To talk fast. Hip hip ch'hoó ch'hoó 諭諭訛訛, to chatter and scold.
- Hip 歛 Hip pit 歛鼻, hip p'hēe<sup>ng</sup>, to contract the skin of the nose, to snuff up the nose; also to draw in the breath, to shrivel up.
- 夫 Hit 肱 To take up, to perform. Pit hit 佛 肱, a man's name.
- Hit 眸 To look at, to observe.
- Hit 肱 The breast bone.
- Hit 瞞 To look alarmed, to look on with fear.
- 平 H<sup>n</sup>aôu 侷 To stab; the cry of pain.
- 卓 Ho 饕 Ho sít 饕食, ch'am ch'ēāh, to be gluttonous, to eat to excess; also, covetous.
- Ho 嘍 The sound of blowing out the breath; a whizzing, whistling sound.

Ho 薶 To pluck up weeds; to eradicate the rank grass of the fields.

Ho 訶 To talk loud and angrily. Bé hēng gân put sùn sūn, hōng choé ch'ham nác ho che 訶衡言不遜順. 黃祖慙乃訶之, bé hēng kóng wā ū<sup>m</sup> sèy jē, hó sūn, wul<sup>ng</sup> choé ch'hē<sup>n</sup>á s'āou lèy twā sē<sup>n</sup>a hwāh e, Bé-hēng spoke without humility and submission, hence Wul<sup>ng</sup>-choé was vexed with shame, and scolded him. See the 後漢書 Hoē hàn se.

Ho 蒿 Tall grass; long, rank grass. Sít yēā cho ho 食野之蒿, ch'ēāh yēā gwā áy lē<sup>ng</sup> ch'haóu, (the deer) eat the long grass in the wilderness. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Ho 呵 To blow out the breath. Ho ho 阿阿, the sound of laughing.

虛 Ho 好 Read h<sup>o</sup>: good, fine, excellent. H<sup>o</sup> jtn 好人, hó láng, a good man. Ch'ēā sēn kwun che bēng, k'iet jō kok che h<sup>o</sup> 藉先君之命. 結二國之好, k'hó lán s'ēn kwun áy bōng, lāng h'ēet h'ap nā kok áy hó, relying on the injunctions of our former princes, we would connect the good understanding of both countries. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Hó 倨 The name of a country, on the north of China.

平 Hô 何 Why? what? how? wherefore? A surname. Hó koé 何故, s<sup>n</sup>a soō, for what reason? When confucius com-

plained that no one knew him, one of his disciples asked, saying, hó wūy ké bók te choó yēā, 何其爲莫知子也, s<sup>n</sup>a soō e ū<sup>m</sup> chae ch'ó lé, why is it that they do not know you? See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Hó 荷 Hó lēn 荷蓮, the water lily. Sip yéw hó hwa 濕有荷花, *tám áy wāy wōo hó lēn hwa*, in damp places we find the water lily.

Hó 河 A river. Hông hó 黃河, *wu<sup>ng</sup> hó*, the yellow river. Jit gwat kong t'heen tek, san hó chông tēy ke 日月光天德. 山河壯帝居, *jít gōēyh kwu<sup>ng</sup> t'hec<sup>ng</sup> áy tek, sw<sup>a</sup> hó chông hông tēy h'hēa áy wūy*, the sun and moon illumine the glories of Heaven, while hills and rivers strengthen the residence of the Emperor.

Hó 訶 To be enraged, to scold with anger; also read ho.

Hó 壕 A ditch round a city wall; a moat round a fort. E' háy k'hong hó 雨下空壕, *hoē lōh tē k'hang tē*, the rain descended into the empty moat.

Hó 豪 A hero, a man distinguished for talents and wisdom. Hó hēep 豪俠, a brave man, a distinguished hero. Swán hó chùn, káng hūn hak 選豪俊講文學, *swán kóng hó chùn, káng k'ew bún hak*, to select wise and brave men, in order to discourse over literature and learning.

Hó 毫 The down of a feather, anything very small; ten atoms make one down of a feather. Ch'hay che hó lé, bēw é ch'heen lé 差之毫釐, 繆已千里, *ch'hay chit t'haou mó se, ch'ew ēy bēw kaou chit ch'heng lé*, a variation of a hair's-breadth, will lead to an error of a thousand le in extent.

Hó 嶠 The name of a hill.

Hó 濠 The name of a river.

Hó 蠔 Vulg. ó: an oyster; a shell-fish.

Hó 禾 Vulg. t'ew: grain, corn, paddy. Kat hó 割禾, *kwāh t'ew*, to reap the corn. Sip gwat lap hó k'ay 十月納禾稼, *cháp gōēyh lap sēw hó k'ay*, in the tenth month we gather in the harvest. See the 郊風 Pin hong.

Hó 和 Harmonious, soothing, agreeable; not stiff, nor stubborn. A surname. Hó sūn 和順, obedient. Hó sēang 和尚, *hōy sēo<sup>ng</sup>*, a priest of Buddha.

Hēep hó ban pang 協和萬邦, to unite all nations in harmony.

T'è t'èung hó, t'heen tēy wūy yēen, bān b'ut y'èuk y'èen 致中和天地位焉萬物育焉, *t'è kek t'èung kwà hó, ch'ew t'hec<sup>ng</sup> tēy tit t'èoh e áy wūy, bān mē<sup>n</sup> h y'á tit ch'hē*, when we carry to the utmost the happy medium, and the principles of harmony, heaven and earth will keep their proper stations, and the myriads of things will obtain nourishment. See the 中庸 T'èung y'ung.

Hó 嗥 The name of a beast, the roaring of a wild beast.

Hó 龢 The same as 和 hó, harmonious.

Hó 號 To call out aloud, to cry, to lament. Sùn hó k'hip é b'ún t'heen 舜號泣于旻天, *sùn hó haou tē ch'hew t'hec<sup>ng</sup>*, Sùn lamented and cried towards the autumnal Heavens.

Hó 賀 K'héng hó 慶賀, to congratulate, to felicitate. A surname. Soó hong laé hó, 四方來賀, *sé, he<sup>ng</sup> laé hó hó*, the people from all quarters came to offer their congratulations.

HŌ 荷 To carry a burden, to bear, to sustain a weight. Yéw hō kwūy jè kò k'hóng sē che bún chēá 有荷蕢而過孔氏之門者, wō lāng t'ā ch'haú lāng á, jè kōy k'hóng sē áy mooi<sup>MS</sup>, there was a man carrying a wicker basket, who passed by the door of Confucius. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

HŌ 灝 The distant expanse of water.

HŌ 顥 A white luminous appearance; also great; also written 皓 hō.

HŌ 號 A mark, a signal, a denomination, to call, to designate. Hō lēng 號令, an order, a signal. Joō hō 字號, jē hō, a mark.

Ūng chēá sēw bēng é t'hēen, pit tēk bé hō é wāy hō 王者受命于天. 必擇美號以爲號, ūng áy lāng sēw bēng é t'heo<sup>MS</sup>, pit kán tōh hó áy hō é chò hō, when the royal ones receive the decree from Heaven (to found a dynasty), they should select an elegant designation, in order to become their distinctive mark. See the 春秋傳 Ch'hun ch'hew twān:

HŌ 皤 White, a bright white appearance.

HŌ 和 To respond to any one; to sing a second part in music. Ch'hēang é hō jé 唱予和汝, gwá ch'hēo<sup>MS</sup>, hō hō, I will sing, and you respond.

HŌ 昊 The vernal Heavens, the appearance of the sky in spring; also, expansive Hō t'hēen 昊天, the wide expansive Heavens.

HŌ 禍 Calamity, affliction, misery. Hō hwān 禍患, trouble, sorrow. Hō hwān līm sīn 禍患臨身, hō hwān līm kaou lán hīn sīn, calamity coming upon one's own person.

HŌ 因 The noise made when a boat advances: the boatman's song.

HŌ 浩 Expansive, wide, as the ocean; great, magnanimous. Gwó sēen yáng goé hō jēen cho k'hè 我善養吾浩然之氣, gwá gáou yéó<sup>MS</sup> ch'hè gwá áy hō jēen áy k'hè, I am skilful in nourishing up my great and expansive spirit. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

HŌ 諱 To deceive and cheat one another. To scold.

HŌ 譖 To contend, to wrangle.

HŌ 調 Hām hō 誩調, the sound of anger: wrathful clamour.

HŌ 哿 To answer slowly.

HŌ 何 To bear a burthen; the same as 荷 hō.

HŌ 侏 Harmonious; the same as 和 hō.

HŌ 号 A mark, a designation; the contracted form of 號 hō. Bēen so sēang gwūy, é hō lēng bān sēng 懸書象魏. 以号令萬姓, teāu bān se tē sē<sup>MS</sup> á mooi<sup>MS</sup>, é hō lēng bān shi<sup>MS</sup>, to hang up a proclamation at the city gate, in order to give a signal to all the people. See the 周禮 Chew léy

幸

H<sup>N</sup>O 訶 To talk hastily, and scoldingly.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 薈 To pull up weeds.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 蒿 Long grass; also, ch'heng h<sup>n</sup>ò 青蒿, Pek h<sup>n</sup>ò, 白蒿, and h'eng h<sup>n</sup>ò 香蒿, all names of medicinal herbs.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 好 Vulg. hó: good, excellent, well. P'eng h<sup>n</sup>ò 病好, pa<sup>n</sup>g hó, recovery from sickness; returning health.

E'ng é wūy h<sup>n</sup>ò yěá 永以為好也, éng koó é chò s'eo hó, to promote constant friendship and good will. See the 衛風 Wöey hang.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 火 Vulg. hōey: fire. K'ew h<sup>n</sup>ò 救火, k'ew hōey, to help to put out fire. J'èak h<sup>n</sup>ò che sé j'èen 若火之始然, ch'hin ch'èo<sup>n</sup>g hōey áy k'hè p'hòu t'ih, like fire beginning to burn.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 夥 A number of people together; a company. H<sup>n</sup>ò k'è 夥記, hōey k'è, a partner, an associate, a messmate. Chò h<sup>n</sup>ò 做夥, chò hāey, to be together, to be in company.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 好 Vulg. àè: to love, to delight in, to approve of, to consider good. J'in ch'èá l'eng h<sup>n</sup>ò j'in, èk l'eng put twát j'in séy h<sup>n</sup>ò 仁者能好人. 亦能不奪人所好, j'in áy l'ang éy àè l'ang, y'èá éy bó ch'h'èo<sup>n</sup>g pat l'ang áy séy àè, benevolent men can love their fellow men, and can also refrain from seizing that which others love.

Ch'èang goó séy h<sup>n</sup>ò 從吾所好, t'hán gwá séy àè, to follow that which I myself approve. See the 上論 S'èang l'un.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 貨 Vulg. hōey: goods, merchandize, wealth, property. H<sup>n</sup>ò h<sup>n</sup>ò chaé 好貨財, àè hōey kap che<sup>n</sup>g, to be fond of property and wealth.

Lē put wáy k'èen chin kwúy jin wát, k'è h<sup>n</sup>ò k'hó koé 呂不韋見秦貴人. 曰. 奇財可賈, lē put wáy k'hw<sup>n</sup>à k'è<sup>n</sup>g chin kwúy jin, ch'ew k'óng, ch'ey s'è hó hōey t'hang béy. Lē-put-wáy, seeing the noble prince of the Chin country (in bonds) said, This is a good article; I can buy it: (meaning that what money he might expend in assisting the prince would be amply repaid; he accordingly expended his whole fortune in the prince's behalf, and afterwards saw him rise to supreme power.) Hence this has become a proverb.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 耗 To decrease, to diminish; empty, vain, unproductive. Sé l'èen che hong h<sup>n</sup>ò 視年之豐耗, k'hw<sup>n</sup>à né<sup>n</sup>g áy hó y'èá bat né<sup>n</sup>g tang, we should observe whether the season of the year has been fruitful or unproductive, (when we levy the taxes). See the 王制 Ông ch'è, royal regulations.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 耗 The finest of the grain; also fine rice.

H<sup>n</sup>ò 藿 P'ò h<sup>n</sup>ò 藿蘭, peppermint; now called 薄荷, p'òk há.

Hoe 呼 To call; to breathe out. Ch'heng hoe 稱呼, to name, to applaud. To breathe out the breath is called 呼 hoe, and to draw it in 吸 k'hip. An exclamation. Oe hoe hat kwuy 嗚呼曷歸, alas! why not return.

Yit hoe pek l'ok 一呼百諾; ch'it áy k'èò ch'è<sup>n</sup>á p'áyh l'ang yin e, at one call, a hundred voices answered.

Hoe 虎 The stripes of a tiger; also one of the radicals.

Hoe 戲 An exclamation of admiration. Oe hoe ch'èen óng put bóng 於戲前王 不忘, oe hoe ch'èng áy óng bó béy

kè tít, behold! the example of the former kings is not forgotten. 大學 Tao hak.

Hoe 滹 The name of a river.

Hoe 戲 To call; the same as 呼 hoe.

Hoe 哮 To be enraged; to vociferate; a surname.

Hoe 芋 The name of a plant.

Hoé 虎 A tiger, the prince of wild beasts. Hoé soó ch'hut é áp 虎兕出於柙, hoé kap sw'a god ch'hut é áp, the tigers and wild oxen broke out of their cages.

Hoé 虺 Hoé sín 虺蛇, a fly. Hoé sín hoé 虺蛇虎, a lizard.

Hoé 否 If nó; nó, not. Bēng-choó wat, hoé, put jēn, h'ò soó ch'á wáy che yā 孟子曰.否.不然.好事者爲之也, Bēng-choó kóng, bó, ú<sup>m</sup> sē, à' ch'ò soó áy lāng ch'hòng e, Bēng-choó said, no, it's not so: people who like to create trouble, have invented the story.

Hoé 崮 A hill without any vegetation on it, a bare mountain.

Hoé 澣 The water's edge; the brink of a river, or lake. Sut sey súy hoé 率西水澣, k'è àn s'è, t'hau ch'á y' g'á, ho travelled towards the west, along the water's edge.

Hoé 缶 An earthen pot or pan, for holding wine, pickles, &c.

Hoé 吼 Vulg. haón: to hawl out aloud, to roar, to cry aloud. Hoé hēng hoé yūng y'æk 虎鳴吼踴躍, hoé

twā s'è'a haóu, yūng y'æk t'h'èò, the tiger roared aloud, and jumped about.

Hoé 尋 The name of a cap, in the S'èang dynasty.

Hoé 庖 Hoé toé 庖斗, hoé taóu, a bucket for lading out water, or baling a boat.

Hoé 涔 Hoé súy 涔水, hoé ch'á y, to bale out water.

Hoé 候 Beautiful, excellent; a title of rank, about equal to earl. Ch'óo hoé 請侯, the nobles of the Empire. Vulg. kaóu, a surname.

Kong hoé pek choó lám 公侯伯子男, five degrees of titular rank.

Hoé 侯 The same as the preceding.

Hoé 篳 An instrument of music.

Hoé 猴 Vulg. kaóu: a monkey, an ape. Jia gan, Ch'hoé jiu bok hoé jé kwan jé, kó j'èen 人言楚人沐猴而

冠耳.果然, lāng tít k'óng, Ch'hoé kok áy lāng á' s'ey, t'haóu áy kaóu, kwé t'è kin, kó j'èen chin qu ch'è, people say, that the men of the Ch'hoé country are a parcel of washed monkeys with caps on, — and truly it is so. — Said by 漢高祖 Hān-kó-choé, in ridicule of his rival the king of Ch'hoé.

Hoé 喉 Vulg. ná áu: the throat. Ch'hut lap óng bēng, óng ch'è hoé s'èet 出納王命.王之喉舌, ch'hut lap óng áy bēng lēng, se óng áy ná áu ch'h'ay ch'èh, they who go abroad bearing the royal commands, are the throat and tongue of the king.

Hoë 壺 A white vessel, a pot. Tòe hoë 投壺, a kind of game of chance. Ch'heng chéw pek hoë 清酒百壺, hó chéw ché<sup>m</sup> á p'áih hoë, a hundred pots of pure wine.

Hoë 瓠 Bladders or air-bags, used to assist in floating on the water. To take up anything out of the water.

Hoë 胡 Vulg. oé: a surname.

Hoë 湖 Vulg. oé: a lake, a large sheet of water. Guó hoë 五湖, the five lakes. Yéw hêng kang hoë 遊行江湖, yéw k'è<sup>m</sup> á kang hoë, wandering about the rivers and lakes.

Hoë 瑚 San hoë 珊瑚, coral. San hoë chông seng 珊瑚叢生, san hoë ka, nooi<sup>ng</sup> cháng sai<sup>ng</sup>, the coral grows in bushes.

Hoë 猢 The name of a beast of the ape species.

Hoë 蝴 Hoë t'èp 蝴蝶, b'ây y'èh, a butterfly. Chong-chew b'ông wú hoë t'èp 莊周夢爲蝴蝶, Chong-chew b'äng chò b'ây y'èh, Chong-chew dreamed that he was a butterfly.

Hoë 餽 Hoë k'hoë 餽口, to depend on other's for one's food. Also, vulg. hoë, to paste, paste for sticking anything up.

Hoë 鵠 Th'èy hoë 鵠, a cormorant, a water fowl. Gè put wúy bóng, jé wúy t'héy hoë 魚不畏網而畏鵠, hé ú<sup>m</sup> k'è<sup>m</sup> á b'äng, jé k'è<sup>m</sup> á t'héy hoë, fishes are not so much afraid of nets, as of cormorants.

Hoë 狐 Hoë lé 狐狸, a fox. Hoë gé 狐疑, to doubt, to suspect. Hoë lé yéw h'èet 狐狸有穴, hoë lé woó k'hang, the foxes have holes.

Hoë 弧 A wooden bow.

Hoë 瓠 Hoë ló 瓠, p'ó á, a calabash. Hwan hwan hoë y'èp, ch'haé che p'heng che 幡幡瓠葉采之烹之, boé s'èng áy p'ó á h'èh, laé bán laé ché e, look at the luxuriant calabash leaves; let us pluck them and boil them. See the 小雅 S'áou guáy.

Hoë 餼 Dry provisions; that which cannot easily be swallowed.

Hoë 糒 Dried rice, prepared for a journey.

Hoë 糒 Naé kó hoë léang 迺裹糒, bundle up the dried provisions.

Hoë 鏃 The head of an arrow.

Hoë 后 A prince, a princess or queen. Hông hoë 皇后, an empress. Hông t'h'èen hoë t'hoé 皇天后土, imperial heaven and royal earth.

Hoë 乎 Thán ch'hong b'èng, ch'ok gwán hoë 夏聰明作元后, túá ch'hang m'è<sup>m</sup> á, ch'èw éy chò gwán hoë, when a man is greatly intelligent, he may become a supreme ruler.

Hoë 乎 A character used at the end of a sentence, as a mark of interrogation. Hák jé s'è s'ip che, put ek wát hoë 學而時習之, 不亦說乎, t'hák, jé s'èng sé wún s'ip e, ú<sup>m</sup> y'èd kw<sup>m</sup> á hé hoë, to learn and constantly to exercise one's self in it, — is it not delightful? See the 上論 S'èng lün.

Hoë 互 Mutual, connected & differing. Hoë s'èng hwan hé 互相歡喜, táé kay séo hu<sup>m</sup> á hé, all mutually delighted.

Hoë 洿 Cold, frozen, congealed. Song swat kaou h'ây, ch'hwan té p'hok hoë 霜雪交下, 川池暴洿, sé<sup>ng</sup>



sây hœu lœh, ch'hut<sup>75</sup> tē p'ho̍k ho̍e; when the frost and snow come down together, the rivers and ponds become frozen.

Hoë 栝 The name of a tree.

Hoë 戶 A door, an inner door. Bân hoë 門戶, moo<sup>75</sup> hoë, doors and entrances. Sây lêng ch'hut, put yêw hoë 誰能

出不由戶, chē chây êy ch'hut, bô an moo<sup>75</sup>, who can go out, except by the door? See the 上論 Sēang-lūn.

Hoë 逅 Hæ hoë 邂逅, to meet unexpectedly.

Hoë 護 To guard, to protect. Kêw hoë 救護, to guard from danger. Pó hoë 保護, to protect. Hoë wöey chêng-kwun

護衛將軍, a general of the guards. Th'èen sin hoë wöey 天神護衛, chec<sup>75</sup> sin pó pē, may the gods defend and protect you.

Hoë 扈 The tail; behind. Hoë ch'êng 扈從, to follow after. A surname.

Hoë 櫃 An instrument for catching fish, a book case.

Hoë 濩 Tæ hoë 大濩, the name of the music adopted by the Emperor 湯 Th'ong.

Hoë 矱 A measure, a rule.

Hoë 蠖 Ch'hek hoë 尺蠖, a worm that draws itself up, and stretches itself out again.

Hoë 後 Vulg. aũ: behind, after, late, the last, to be behind. A surname. Hoë læ 後來, aũ læ, afterwards. Tûy hoë 對後, tûy aũ, behind. Soó sœn te kak hoë te

使先知覺後知, sâc taē seng chac áy lêng, kak tûy aũ chac áy lêng, set those who have come early to the knowledge of a thing, to awaken those who come later to the knowledge of it.

Choó-loë ch'êng jê hoë 子路從而後, Choó-loë f'han jê læ k'ha ch'êah aũ, Choó-loë followed, and came after.

Hoë seng ch'êa 後生者, tûy aũ sai<sup>75</sup> áy lêng, young people.

Hoë 穫 To cut down the corn, to reap the grain.

Hoë 鑊 An iron; a caldron; an iron spoon used to stir up a caldron. Maũ-ch'èau put wûy téng hoë, jê kàn 茅焦不畏鼎鑊而諫, Maũ-ch'èau ú<sup>m</sup> k'è<sup>n</sup> a t'è<sup>n</sup> á hoë, jê t'è<sup>n</sup> á, Maũ-ch'èau did not dread being boiled in the caldron, but faithfully reproved his prince.

Hoë 候 The same as 候 hoë, to wait.

Hoë 厚 Vulg. kaũ: thick, not thin, kind, liberal. Hoë b'èen p'hé 厚面皮, kaũ bin p'höly, having a thick skin to the face, i. e. being unable to blush.

P'hok hoë p'höy t'êy 博厚配地, k'hwäh kaũ p'höy t'êy, expansive and thick, like the earth. See the 中庸 T'èung yûng. Hoë yin 厚恩, kaũ yin, thick, substantial kindness.

Hoë 矚 Covetous, greedy of gain.

Hoë 候 Téng hoë 等候, téng k'hoũ, to wait. Sê hoë 時候, sé haũ, time. Bân hoë 問候, bân haũ, to wait upon, to enquire after.

Hoë 祐 Pé hoë 庇祐, protection, favour; to protect. Sêw th'èen ch'ê hoë 受天之祐, sêw t'hec<sup>75</sup> áy hok, to

obtain the favour of Heaven. See the 小雅 Səaou gnáy.

**雨** Read é: rain. Lok é 落雨, lók hoé, to rain. Yin hêng é se, p'hin but léw hêng 雲行雨施. 品物流行, hwan ké<sup>2</sup> á hoé lók, p'hin me<sup>2</sup> h léw ké<sup>2</sup>, when the clouds travel the rain is dispersed, and all sorts of things are put in motion. See the 易經 Ek keng.

**灰** Vulg. hōey hoo: ashes; also, vulg. chōeh hōey, lime. Bwat hōey 抹灰, to whitewash, to besmear with lime.

Ché hōey hwuy chok pek hoé tēp 紙灰飛作白蝴蝶, chwa áy hōey hoo lit p'wuy chò p'áyh áy hōey yēuh, the ashes of the burnt paper are flying about, like so many white butterflies.

**虺** Hōey tōey 虺隤, tired, fagged, knocked up. T'hek pé ch'huay gwūy, gnó, má hōey tōey 陟彼崔嵬 我馬虺隤, p'áyh chō<sup>2</sup> a kwán áy wáy, gwá áy báy toe yēu, by mounting up those high places, my horse is fagged out. See the 周南 Chew lán.

**隳** Hwaé hōey 壞隳, to be dilapidated, to be broken down.

**火** Read h<sup>0</sup>: fire. K'hé h<sup>0</sup> 起火, k'hé hōey, to kindle a fire. Sam keng teng h<sup>0</sup>, gnóe keng key 三更燈火五更雞, s<sup>2</sup> a kai<sup>2</sup> teng hōey yéá wá, goé kai<sup>2</sup> t'hé<sup>2</sup> a key t'hé, at the third watch my study lamp was still burning, and at the fifth watch I heard the cock-crow.

**夥** Read h<sup>0</sup>: assembled together, associated. H<sup>0</sup>ó key 夥計, hōey kè, an associate, a partner, a mate.

**悔** To repent, to be sorry for, to regret. Gán kw<sup>2</sup> á yéw, hêng kw<sup>2</sup> á hōey, lok chāe ké téung é 言寡尤.

行寡悔. 祿在其中矣, kóng wā chéó kò yéw, séy ké<sup>2</sup> á chéó hwan, hōey, lók tē e áy tang e<sup>2</sup>, when with respect to our words, we have few faults, and with respect to our actions, few regrets; then emolument will be found to centre in this. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

**晦** Dark, not clear, dim, dull. Hong é jé hōey, key bēng put é 風雨如晦. 鷄鳴不已, hong hoé ch'hin chō<sup>2</sup> àn, key t'hé bó swáh, when the wind and rain prevail and it is as it were dark, then the cocks crow without ceasing. See the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

**誨** To teach, to instruct. Hōey jin put kwán 誨人不倦, ká láng bó sé<sup>2</sup> yéu, to teach people, without feeling tired. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Yéw, hōey jé te che hoé 由誨女知之乎, Yéw, gwá ká lé chae áy tō lé, Yew, I will teach you what is knowledge. See the same.

**饋** To wash the face. Ch'héng hōey 請饋, ch'hé<sup>2</sup> á séy bín, to request (a superior) to wash his face, which was to be done by inferior relatives, when they had prepared water for their elders.

**爛** To boil anything to rags.

**痲** A sickness; pain; diseased. Soó gné sim hōey 使我心痲, sáe gwá áy sim kw<sup>2</sup> a pai<sup>2</sup>, to make my heart pained.

**貨** Read h<sup>0</sup>: goods, property, wealth. Kay h<sup>0</sup> 家貨, kay hōey, goods and chattels. Chae h<sup>0</sup> 載貨, chae hōey, to transport goods. H<sup>0</sup>ó chin káy sit 貨真價實, hōey chin káy chéw sit, when goods are of the right sort, the price will be of the proper kind.

**徊** Paé hōey 徘徊, hesitating, undecided, without advancing.

Höey 回 To turn round, to revolve, to return; also, depraved. Thēen chēw tēy göey, yim yāng guó hēng, höey chwán kē tēung 天周地外陰陽五行. 回轉其中, Phēc<sup>15</sup> chēw tē tēy áy gwá, yéá yim yāng goē hēng, hwat lín tooi<sup>15</sup> tē e áy tang e<sup>15</sup>, the Heavens encircle the earth around, while the male and female principle, with the five elements, revolve in their centre. Höey kay 回家, tooi<sup>15</sup> k'hè c'n'hoé, to return home. Also written 回 höey.

Höey 迴 To return; the same as the above.

Höey 痼 Long worms in the stomach; the tape worm.

Höey 洄 The name of a river; to go against the stream; clear water. Soé höey chéung che 溯洄從之, k'áyh t'áuh t'hán e, to follow up against the stream. See the 詩經 So keng.

Höey 茴 Höey hēng 茴香, höey hōo<sup>15</sup>, a fragrant herb.

Höey 和 Hó sēang 和尚, hōey sō<sup>15</sup>, a priest of the sect of Buddha. Sēm óng soō sēang, sēm lé soō há sēang 暹王飼象. 暹女飼和尚, sēm áy óng ch'hè ch'hō<sup>15</sup>, sēm cha bóé ch'hè hūey sō<sup>15</sup>, the king of Siam feeds elephants, and the women of Siam feed the priests.

Höey 會 To meet, to assemble, to unite; an assembly, a society. Boó-óng t'áe höey choo hoé é Bēng-chín 武王大會諸侯于孟津, Boó-óng twá höey choo hoé t'ó Bēng-chín, Boó-óng convened a great assembly of the princes of the Empire at Bēng-chín. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Thēen tēy höey 天地會, Phēc<sup>15</sup> tēy höey, heaven and earth society, a kind of secret masonic club.

Höey 𠂔 The ancient form of the preceding character.

Höey 繪 The ornamental colouring of a picture, also written 𠂔 höey. Höey soō hoē soé 繪事後素, höey áy soō t'áy a'án páyh tēy, the business of colouring comes after the white ground of a picture. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Höey 憤 Confusion of mind, mental perturbation. Soō put lóng lé, chēk böey böey é 事不當理則憤憤矣, soō nā e<sup>m</sup> t'óng t'ó lí, chēk sím kw<sup>15</sup> a lwān, when affairs are not consistent with reason, the mind becomes confused.

Höey 潰 Dispersed, scattered, in confusion; angry. Höey lwān 潰亂, confused and in disorder.

Höey 聵 Deaf, hard of hearing.

Höey 瞶 Blind, unable to see; the eyes dim; sore eyes.

Höey 匯 Water turning round and uniting.

Höey 匯 To bargain fairly for a thing.

Höeyh 血 Read hēt: blood. Lóng hēt 膿血, lóng höeyh, blood and matter. Hēt chēn tek t'hwat 血戰得脫, höeyh chēn t'áe t'háou, after a bloody fight he got away.

夫  
Hòh 焯 Read, hok: thoroughly dried, burnt up.

天  
Hòh 鶴 Read hók: a stork. Hók bēng é k'ew ko, seng bün é t'hēen 鶴鳴于九  
鼻. 聲聞于天. hók haóu tē k'ew ko, sē<sup>n</sup> a t'hē<sup>n</sup> a kaóu t'he<sup>n</sup>, the stork screams over the nine marshes, and his voice is heard up to Heaven. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

夫  
Hok 福 Happiness. Eng hok 永福, éng loó áy hok k'hè, everlasting happiness. Hō hok boó put choó k'é k'ew che ch'ea 禍福無不自己求之者, hō hwán hok k'hè bó ū<sup>m</sup> sē ka tē k'ew e, misery and happiness are invariably the results of men's own seeking. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hok 恤 Still, quiet, retired.

Hok 洫 A ditch, a channel for water, a drain for irrigation. Pe k'ung sit, jē chün lék hoē koe hok 卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫, sèy e áy k'ung ch'hoó, jē chün k'hwáy lá tē kaou hok, he had but small palaces and houses, while he exhausted his strength upon ditches and drains (for the purpose of irrigating the rice fields). See the 論語 Lün gé.

Hok 富 The ancient form of 福 hok, happiness.

Hok 幅 Vulg. pak: a broad piece of cloth. Hok kin 幅巾, a scarf made of silk.

Hok 輻 The axle of a carriage.

Hok 蝠 P'én hok 蝙蝠, bit pò, a bat. Hóng hwán tò sē, p'én hok hwuy 黄昏到寺蝙蝠飛, ma<sup>n</sup>g hwui<sup>n</sup>g kaóu ée<sup>n</sup>, bit pò tít piuy, in the evening time, arriving at the temple, we may see the bats flying about.

Hok 腹 The entrails. Hok taē 腹肚, pak toé, the belly. K'ew k'ew boó hoo, kong hoé hok sim 赴赴武夫公候腹心, yung bēng áy boó hoo, sē kong hoé áy pak sim, bold and courageous warriors are the heart and entrails of princes. See the 周南 Chew lám.

Hok 復 Vulg. k'oh: to repeat, again. Hwán hok 反復, over and over again. Teng léng hwán hok 叮嚀反復, k'oh ch'ae teng léng, to enjoin again and again.

Hok 複 To repeat, double. Hok tō 複道, a place where two ways meet.

Hok 覆 To turn upside down, to overturn; to repeat; to examine. Hok tó 覆倒, pak tó, to turn upside down. Hok paē 覆敗, to defeat an enemy.

Hok 霍 A surname.

Hok 篚 An implement for catching fish, made of bamboo.

Hok 瘞 A disordered state of the body. Hok lwán t'hoé s'èa 癘亂吐瀉, to vomit and purge in a disorderly manner.

Hok 壑 A valley, a ravine, a pit, a gulf. Taē hok che wáy bú y'ea, choó y'een put bwán, ch'ek y'een put h'èet 大壑之爲物也. 注焉不滿, 酌焉不竭, twá hok áy chò me<sup>n</sup>g, choó kwán e b'ey mi<sup>n</sup>g, y'è<sup>n</sup>g ch'hut e b'ey ta, a large gulf is a sort of thing that cannot be filled up by pouring in, nor exhausted by lading out.

Hok 嗃 Stern. rigid, severe.

Hok 狗 The noise made by an ang; pig.

Hok 焯 Vulg. loh: hot, burnt, dried up.

Hok 涸 Dry Téung ch'hew che gwat, súy vé hok 仲秋之月水始涸, téung ch'hew áy gööyh, chúy k'hé t'hoá ts, in the middle month of autumn the waters begin to be dry.

Hok 倮 A surname.

Hok 伏 To secrete, to conceal, to lie down, to prostrate: a surname Kay gân bóng yew hok 嘉言罔攸伏, ho áy wá'ám' Chang báé hok, good words must not be concealed.

Leáng póng báé hok 兩旁埋伏, léung póng báé hok, there was an ambuscade on both sides of the way.

Hok 茯 Hok léng 茯苓, amber. Fable says that the gum of the cedar tree after having been a thousand years in the ground, is converted into amber.

Hok 袱 Paou hok 包袱, a bundle, a bag for containing clothes.

Hok 覆 A hill overturned: the name of a hill.

Hok 漚 Water eddying and descending rapidly.

Hok 復 To return, to repeat, to go backwards and forwards on the same road; to answer, to speak.

Gán kwáy soo hok 言讎思復, kóng bööyh kwáy, sô'ô' looi'ô' k'hé, to talk of returning, and to think of going back. See the 小雅 Siáou gnáy.

Yéw hok é óng chéá wat, goé lek chéuk é ké pek kin 有復於王者曰, 吾力足以舉百鎰, ná wó' lán' kap óng kóng, gwé áy lat éy k'hou gá k'hé ché'á p'áyh kin, "if any one were to tell your majesty, that his strength was sufficient to lift a hundred kin, (or three thousand pounds) [would you believe him]." See 孟子 Bêng-chóo.

Hok 紵 A kind of silk.

Hok 鶴 Vulg. loh: a stork, a crane. Hok s'én 鶴扇, hók s'ók'ô', a fan made of stork's feathers. Also written 雀 hok Bêng hok ch'áé yim, ké choé hō che 鳴鶴在陰, 其子和之, haou áy hók té ch'hew yim, é áy k'ô'á kap é hō, the stork is screaming in the shade, and his young one is answering him.

Hok 慮 The ancient form of 伏 hok, in the name of 伏善, Hók-he.

Hok 宓 A surname. mug-oh.

Hok 服 E hok 衣服, clothes, apparel. Pöcy hok 佩服, to wear, Háng hok 降服, to submit, to surrender. Hók só' 服侍, hók s'oi, to serve.

E hok hó' pé, put kám é chéy 衣服不備, 不敢以祭, s'á t'hor u'm chéy pé, ú'm t'á' ch'á' not being, suitable clothes prepared, we do not dare to sacrifice. See 孟子 Bêng ch'óo. Yéw soó t'ey ch'óo hok ké ló 有事弟子服其勞, wá' t'á' só' t'ey ch'á' t'ch hok é'á' t'ch'á' when there is anything to do, children and nephews.

should subject themselves to the trouble. See the  
論語 Lún gǔo ch'iao t'oi hui

Hong 風 Hong s'uk 風俗 custom. Beasts at  
heat, or persons viciously inclined,  
are said to be 風 hong. Hong hwa 風化,  
renovating instruction.

Yéw hán chí, p'at k'ò é hong 有寒疾不  
可以風, wò k'w'á áy p'at'á n' Ch'ang t'óh hong,  
I have a cold, I cannot go out in the wind.

See the 上孟 S'ang b'eng.

Hong 佩 The name of a country.

Hong 丰 The face full and good looking; also,  
luxuriant.

Hong 伴 The name of a sage.

Hong 風 The ancient form of 風 hong.

Hong 楓 Hong s'ē 楓樹, p'oi'ng ch'ñew, the  
sycamore tree. Fable says, that when  
the gum of the sycamore tree has been  
in the ground a thousand years, it becomes  
琥碧 hoé pek, amber.

Hong 瘋 Head ache, a pain in the head; the  
medical books say, that when this  
pain is on the left side, it originates  
in phlegm and heat; and when on the right, it  
must be referred to inflammation and the state of  
the blood.

Hong 颯 The noise of water rushing along.

Hong 二 A vessel for containing anything; one  
of the radicals.

Hong 方 A part, a place; a rule, a law. Vulg.  
p'oi'ng, a surname. See hong 四方,  
s'è h'e'ng, all parts. Hong hong 地方,  
t'ey h'e'ng, a place. Hong hwat 方法 a plan, a  
method. Y'èk hong 藥方, y'ò'ng h'e'ng, a medi-  
cinal receipt.

Yéw p'eng cho' wia hong 有朋自遠  
方來, wò p'eng yéw ho' h'wei'ng h'e'ng laé, having  
a friend coming from a distance (is it not de-  
lightful?) See the 上論 S'ang l'un.

Ka'òu cho' é g'e hong 教子以 方, k'á sey  
k'e'á é jín g'e áy h'e'ng, we must teach children  
by the rules of righteousness.

Hong 怗 To dislike, to injure.

Hong 枋 The name of a tree, of which carria-  
ges can be made.

Hong 坊 The name of a city or village. Jün  
gwat chae t'èng y'ang, s'èen é l'ek  
p'o hong 閏月再重陽. 仙輿  
歷寶坊, lan g'èy' k'ò' t'èng y'ang, s'èen áy  
ch'hen lek h'w'ey p'o h'e'ng, the intercalary month  
falls again in the middle of summer, when the  
angel's chariot passes by the precious district.

Hong 禘 The name of a sacrifice within doors.  
Also, a sacrifice repeated on the fol-  
lowing day; and a sacrifice to the  
four quarters.

Hong 荒 The expanse of water.

Hong 芳 Fragrant herbs; a sweet smell. Hwun  
hong 芬芳, fragrant odour.

Hong 峯 The peak of a hill. San hong 山峯, *sw<sup>n</sup> a chēm*, the summit of a hill. Ko hong bān tēng 高峯萬丈, *kwán áy sw<sup>n</sup> a t'hadu chē<sup>n</sup>á bān tē<sup>n</sup>g*, a lofty peak, ten thousand fathoms high. Also written 降 hong.

Hong 蜂 Vulg. *p'hang*: a bee. Bit hong 蜜蜂, a honey bee. Hōng hong 黃蜂, *wu<sup>n</sup>g p'hang*, a wasp. Hoé t'hoé hong 虎頭蜂, *hoé t'hadu p'hang*, a hornet. Hong bān yéu tok 蜂蠶有毒, *p'hang bān wōo tók*, the sting of a bee is poisonous. See the 左傳 Chō-twān.

Hong 蜂 The same as the above. Chék yéu hong k'hé 賊猶蜂起, *ch'hat ch'hin chē<sup>n</sup>g p'hang k'hé*, thieves spring up as thick as bees.

Hong 鋒 The point of a weapon, a sharp point. To hong 刀鋒, the point of a sword. Hong tek che jīm 鋒鏑之刃, the point and edge of a weapon.

Hong 澧 The name of a river.

Hong 豐 The name of a city, where 周文王 Chew-būa-ōng removed to. A surname.

Hong 豐 Full, replete, great, arrived at maturity. A surname. E' mó put hong wán chēā, put lēng ko hūy 羽毛不豐滿者. 不能高飛, *sit mó bō hong sw<sup>n</sup>á, chēw bēy p'wuy kedu kwán*, when the feathers and wings are not replete and full, it is impossible to fly high.

Hong sēng 豐盛, exuberant and full. Hong lēn 豐年, *hó né<sup>n</sup>g tang*, a fruitful year.

Hong 儂 The name of an ancient man. Also written 儂 hong.

Hong 烽 A signal fire lighted on the borders, to give notice of the approach of an enemy. Hong yēn 烽烟, *yēn tūn*, signal smoke.

Hong 烘 Vulg. *hang*: to warm at the fire, to toast, to roast. Hong lô 烘爐, *hang lô*, a furnace, a stove.

Hong 葑 The name of a vegetable, the leaves of which are sweet, but the root bitter.

Ch'haé hong ek'haé hūy, hoó é hūy théy 采葑采菲. 無以下體, *bán hong bán hūy a<sup>m</sup> t'hang é áy hūy théy*, in gathering the Hong and Hwuy vegetables, you must not take the bottom part. See the 衛風, Wōey hong.

Hong 駟 A galloping horse; the footsteps of a horse.

Hong 封 Great; added to; to promote to office. A surname. Hong wūy 封位, to bestow a rank. Hong sū 封信, *hong p'hey*, to close a letter. Hong kēang che kae 封疆之界, the borders of a territorial district.

Hong 掬 To beckon; to strike.

Hong 眊 The eyes dim.

Hong 靑 A bright colour.

Hong 荒 Overgrown with weeds, uncultivated, barren, unproductive; broad. Tēn tēu hong boó 田疇荒蕪, *ch'han tēu hūy<sup>n</sup>g boó*, the fields growing wild and covered with underwood. Ke hong 饑荒, *yaou hūy<sup>n</sup>g*, a famine.

Hóng 豐 The name of a hill.

Hóng 仿 Hóng hóng 彷徨, agitated, undecided. Hóng hóng put léng k'hè 彷徨不能去, so agitated as to be unable to proceed. Also written 倆 hóng.

Hóng 俸 Hóng lok 俸祿, emolument, pay of office. Cheng pek kwan hóng 增百官俸, kay cheng chū<sup>n</sup> p'á p'á k'w<sup>n</sup> áy hóng lok, to increase the salaries of all the officers.

Hóng 倣 To imitate, to learn. Èk s'ang h'au hóng 亦相倣倣, y'á s'ò sh'àn to learn of and imitate one another.

Hóng 瀕 The quicksilver that is manufactured out of cinnabar. Bông hóng 濛瀕, a great water, a wide expanse of water.

Hóng 放 To imitate, to follow; to rely on; to go to; inclined to, set upon. Hóng e lé jé h'eng, to wán 放於利而行多怨, sh'àn e lé jé k'è<sup>n</sup> á, ch'ey wán, to follow after gain in all our actions is a source of great bickering. See the 上論 S'ang lün.

Hóng 彷彿 Hóng hwut 彷彿, undecided; to see a thing indistinctly.

Hóng 髣 Hóng hwut 髣髴, the same as the above; not to ascertain exactly.

Hóng 昉 The day beginning to be bright.

Hóng 恍 Hóng hwut 恍惚, undecided, hesitating.

Hóng 紡 The threads of a net. Hóng chek 紡績, p'háng ch'áyh, to spin thread.

Hóng 訪 To enquire, to ask, to visit. Hóng bün 訪問, hóng m'ooi<sup>n</sup> s, to make enquiries.

Hóng 諷 To recite odes and music; to hint at; to ridicule. J'eng s'ëuk chok se, é hóng che 仍叔作詩以諷之, j'eng chek chò se é hóng ch'hè e, J'eng-s'ëuk made poetry to ridicule him.

Hóng 嗔 To laugh out loud; also, a high mouth.

Hóng 謊 Hóng g'au 謊言, p'áyh ch'hát w'è, lies, deceitful words. Swat hóng 說謊, k'óng p'áyh ch'hát, to tell a lie.

Hóng 捧 Vulg. p'hâng: to hold up in both hands, in order to present a thing.

Hóng 貺 To present, to give. Hóng soá 貺賜, to confer.

Hóng 况 Cold, ice.

Hóng 況 A form, a substance, appearance.

Hóng 珙 A valuable stone, like a gem.

Hóng 晃 Bright, luminous; broad, expansive. Kong hóng 光晃, resplendent.

Hóng 幌 A curtain, a screen.

Hóng 盱 The name of a place, in the 魯 Loé country.

Hóng 幌 A screen, or curtain; also, a reading couch.



Hông 風 The same as 諷 *hông*, to recite; also, to ridicule.

Hông 舫 Two boats sailing abreast. Two boats tied together. *Sêng hông hāi kang kwan* 乘舫下江關, *chēy sang chán, tsh kang kwan*, to sail in a double boat down to the pass on the river's side.

丟 Hông 放 Vulg. *pàng*: to let go, to set loose; to give way to; to allow; to set aside. *Hông soō* 放肆, to be disorderly. *Hông sēa* 放棄, to do away with. *Hông hoē tēung lēu* 放乎中流, *pàng tē tēung lāu*, to let go down the middle of the stream. *Hông lōng hēng haē* 放浪形骸, *pàng lōng lān āy hēn soe*, to give one's bodily powers up to sloth and self-indulgence.

Hông 况 To compare. To make a visit of enquiry is called 來况, *lāe hông*.

Hông 況 Moreover. *Hō hông* 何況, how much rather: *Sēng jīn ēk yew kō, hō hông hwān sēang che pūey hoē* 聖人亦有過. 何況凡常之輩乎, *sēng jīn yēá wōo kōey sī, hō: hông hoán sēang āy lāng*, even sages have their errors, how much more common people.

Hông 睨 To look at; also a man's name.

Hông 吽 A charm, an incantation, a prayer. *Séw lōey hwan cheng jít lōem hông* 守內番僧日念吽, *twā-hā āy lāē, hwan á hoey sēw<sup>95</sup> tak jít lāē lōem keng* during the time of mourning the foreign priests came every day to recite their incantations.

Hông 瑁 To make presents for the service of the dead, even to one's carriage and horses.

Hông 賵 To present anything for the service of the dead.

Hông 賸 To give, to present. *Lē sūn k'hong* 女承筐亦無賸也, *cha boē kw<sup>95</sup> ā ná á, yēá bó sēng me<sup>95</sup> h*, a woman bringing a basket, but without any present.

平 Hông 皇 Elegant, great; a prince. *Hông tēy* 皇帝, an Emperor. *Sam hông* 三皇, three fabulous Emperors, said to have existed before the time of Noah. *Chín-sé-hông hwān sē k'heng jē* 秦始皇焚書坑儒, *Chín-sé-hông sēo ch' hūyh, k' hāi<sup>95</sup> Chak ch' hūyh lāng*, the first Emperor of the Chín dynasty burned the books and shut up the learned men in a pit (B. C. 200). Also, 皇甫 *Hông-hoó*, a double surname.

Hông 仁 A great belly, a large stomach.

Hông 惶 *Hông hông* 彷徨, agitated, in confusion.

Hông 凰 A fabulous bird. *Hông-hông, bēng* 鳳凰鳴矣于彼高岡, *hông-hông tít haóu, twā tē kwūh lēy kwán sē<sup>95</sup> a*, the (fabulous birds) *Hông-hông* are singing, on yonder lofty ridge. See the 小雅 *Sāuou gnáy*.

Hông 徨 *Hông hông* 彷徨, hesitating, uncertain. *Pông hông* 磅徨, deliberating.

*Boē-boē sek choo, jē keng k'hwa, Sey-choó hông* 媼母飾姿而矜夸. *西子彷徨而無家, Boē-boē che<sup>95</sup> t<sup>95</sup> a jē tēo<sup>95</sup> ka tē twā, Sey-choó hông hông, jē ch' hūn chēo<sup>95</sup> bó kay*, the ugly Boē-boē when ornamented would boast of her greatness; but the handsome Sey-

choó appeared in confusion as though belonging to no great family.

Hông 媿 A mother, according to the dialect of the southern 楚 Ch'hoé, state.

Hông 嗶 The cry of a little child.

Hông 湟 The name of a river.

Hông 璜 The sound of gems.

Hông 蝗 A locust, an insect that devours the grain. Thêung hông wáy chae 蟲蝗爲災, t'hâng hông chò chae hãe, insects and locusts are very injurious.

Hông 潢 A pool in which water collects. Gín hông 銀潢, the milky way.

Hông 惶 To be deceived, to be alarmed. Hông k'héung 惶恐, to be afraid. Keng hông 驚惶, kè<sup>n</sup> a kè<sup>n</sup> á, to tremble with fear.

Séaou-kóng ch'héung pò, pek sêng hông jéaóu 蕭廣縱暴百姓惶擾, Séaou-kóng lam sám pò géak, p'áyh sá<sup>n</sup> kè<sup>n</sup> a kè<sup>n</sup> á jéaóu lwán, Séaou-kóng was outrageously oppressive, till the people were alarmed and thrown into confusion.

Hông 煌 K'hwun hông 焜煌, bright and luminous; clear. Tong bân che yáng bêng seng hông hông 東門之楊明星煌煌, tang mooi<sup>n</sup> áy yáng lét, bêng ch'hai<sup>n</sup> kwui<sup>n</sup> kwui<sup>n</sup>, through the willow-tree at the eastern gate, the bright stars shine very clear.

Hông 篁 The name of a bamboo very hard, and with short joints.

Hông 遑 Leisure; haste. Put hông hây sít 不遑暇食, bó éng t'hang chéah, no leisure even to eat.

Hông 嶂 The name of a place. Hew hông hoé 休嶂湖, the name of a lake.

Hông 艘 A boat, a vessel. Hwuy hông 飛艘, a flying boat, i. e. swift.

Hông 黃 Vulg. wu<sup>n</sup>: yellow, a yellow colour. A surname. Hông kéang 黃薑, wu<sup>n</sup> kè<sup>n</sup>, turmeric.

Hông séang gwán kit 黃裳元吉, wu<sup>n</sup> yín, ché<sup>n</sup> twā hó, a yellow robe is in the highest degree lucky. See the 易經 Ék-keng.

Hông 簧 A pipe; a lute; the tongue of a flute. Ch'huy seng koé hông 吹笙鼓簧, ch'hócy p'hin p'hun hông, to blow the flute, and play upon the pipe.

Hông 隍 The moat under a city wall; a city ditch.

Hông 鑪 A great bell.

Hông 鎗 The sound of bells and drums. Chéung koé hông hông 鐘鼓鎗鎗, cheng koé hông hông, the bells and drums gave a rumbling sound.

Hông 航 A boat, a vessel. P'hè lim hó jé boó hông 譬臨河而無航, ch'hin ché<sup>n</sup> laé kaóu káng, jé bó chán, it is like coming to a river, and not finding a boat.

Hông 鳩 To fly down; to dart down from a height.

Hông 鴻 A large king of wild goose. Hông gân 鴻雁, wild geese.

Hông 黌 A place of learning.

Hông 痲 Hong chéung 痲腫, wui<sup>ng</sup> chéung, the jaundice.

Hông 妨 A hindrance; to injure; to impede. Sây t'haè choá yung, soe pē ch'ham

hwáy, t'han wat, gúo taē kak sin hong 隨太子勇. 數被讒毀. 歎曰. 我大覺身妨, sây t'haè choá kēo yung tak pae hūc-lang sak p'hwà hwáy pòng, chēu t'hó k'hwáy kóng, gwá twá kak hín sin woā hong gae, the heir apparent to the state of Sây, named Yung, was frequently slandered and reviled; when he, sighing, exclaimed, I am fully aware that I am personally impeded.

Boó hong 無妨, bó gae tēoh, no impediment, no hindrance.

Hông 魴 Hong gē 魴魚, háng á hé, the skate fish.

Hông 防 To obstruct, to oppose, to forbid, to provide against. Tey hong 隄防, to obstruct. Hong pē 防備, tēo<sup>ng</sup>

té, to provide against. Kwun choá soo hwán, jé ē hong che 君子思患, 而豫防之, kwun choá sū<sup>ng</sup> kan lán jé taē seng tēo<sup>ng</sup> té, the good man anticipates evil, and provides against it. See the 易經 Ek keng.

Hông kim 防禁, ta forbid.

Hông 縫 Vulg. páng: to sew, to stitch; a seam.

Hông 逢 To meet with, to befall, to come in contact with. Soō hoē kong k'heng, hong gēng é chá 伺候公卿逢

迎意旨, téng haūn kong k'heng, bōēyá g<sup>ng</sup>éd chek e áy é ché, to wait for the princes and nobles, in order to meet their wishes and pleasure. See the 戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.

Hông 澤 The name of a river.

Hông 弘 Great; large; immense. To enlarge. A surname. Jín léng hong tō 人能

弘道, lánng éy hong twá e áy tō, people have it in their power to enlarge their way. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Hông 芄 Luxuriant herbage. Hong hong ké bek, 芄芄其來, bóē sōng e áy báyh, how luxuriantly that wheat grows! See the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Hông 蓬 Tall grass, long grass, not kept in order. A surname.

Hông 髻 Hong song 髻鬆, dishevelled hair.

Hông 宏 Great, immense. Chóng lūn hong gē, 崇論宏議, kwán twá áy gē lán, lofty and magnanimous discourse and reasonings.

Hông 紘 A thread, a string; the belt in which a cross bow is worn.

Hông 泓 Water deep and clear.

Hông 閔 The gate at the head of a lane. Kó ké hān hong 高其閔閔, ch'kóng kwán e áy hōo<sup>ng</sup> tē mōoi<sup>ng</sup>, to raise higher the gate of the village.

Hông 葒 A kind of water plant; grass and rushes growing in the water.

Hông 洪 The same as the above.

Hông 洪 Great. Hong sáy 洪水, twā cháy, great water, a flood; Vulg. áng: a surname.

Sēang sēang hōng súy hong kát 湯湯洪水  
 方割, *sēang sēang áy twā chúy tōo tōo ch'hōng*  
*haē*, when the overwhelming floods began first  
 to cut off and destroy, (alluding to the great  
 flood about the time of Noah.) See the 堯典  
 Geáou tēen.

Hōng 幟 A kind of flag.

Hōng 紅 Vulg. *ang*: red. Hōng biēn 紅面,  
*áng bīn*, a red face. A surface.  
 Hōng ché put é wūy sēet hōk 紅  
 紫不以爲褻服, *áng ché<sup>ng</sup> bó tēh e chò*  
*sac Khēa áy yín chē<sup>ng</sup>*, he would not use red  
 and vermilion colours for his private-dress. Said  
 of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hōng 虹 Vulg. *k'hēng*: a rainbow. Kwūy ch'hun  
 hōng sé hēen, hēng tong hōng chōng  
 put hēea 季春虹始見孟冬  
 虹藏不見, *ch'hun bōey k'hēng k'hé t'haub hēen*  
*tang t'haub k'hēng k'hé<sup>ng</sup> um hēen*, in the latter  
 month of spring the rainbow appears, and in the  
 first month of winter it retires and is not seen.

Hōng 璜 A half gem; a kind of gem. Thāc  
 kong tēaou é wūy, tek gēuk hōng  
 太公釣於渭得玉璜, *thāc*  
*kong tēo hé lē wūy chúy, chēw tít tēh gēuk hōng*,  
 Thāc-kong was angling in the waters of the Wūy,  
 and fished up a gem. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Hōng 紘 The tassels of a cap or crown.

Hōng 奉 To receive from a superior; to offer  
 up; to present, to nourish. Lin  
 sēang jé hōng p'hek jip chin 蘭相  
 如奉璧入秦, *lín sēang jé sēang p'hek jip*  
*chin kōk*, Lin-sēang-jé carried the gem as a pres-  
 ent into the Chia country. See the 史記  
 Soó kē.

Hók ló hōng yáng, bē chēuk wūy haou yēa  
 服勞奉養未足爲孝也, *hók e áy*  
*tēh wá hōng yáng pāy bot, bó kaou swu<sup>ng</sup>*  
*chò wōu haou*, to labour for, and support our  
 parents, is not enough to constitute filial piety.  
 See the commentary of the 上論 Sēang lūn.  
 Hōng sóo 奉事, to serve. Hōng kaou 奉教,  
 to receive instruction.

Hōng hēen 奉獻, to offer up, to present.

Hōng 鳳 A fabulous bird, said to appear when  
 sages spring up. A surname. Sūn  
 sē hōng hōng lāe gé 舜時鳳凰  
 來儀, *sūn áy sé hōng hōng áy chēaou lāe kē<sup>ng</sup>*  
*tēy gé*, in the time of Sūn the lucky birds ap-  
 peared to pay their compliments to him.

Hōng 汞 Quicksilver, mercury; The same as  
 瀆 hóng.

Hōng 聒 A sound or drumming in the ears,

Hōng 哄 The sound of singing; singing in a  
 chorus. Hōng p'hēen 哄騙, to de-  
 ceive.

Hōng 俸 Hōng lok 俸祿, emolument, salary;  
 also read hóng. Kong sun hōng, hōng  
 lok sīm to 公孫弘俸祿甚  
 多, *kong sun hōng áy hōng lok chīa chāe chēy*,  
 Kong-sun-hóng's emoluments were very great.

Hoo 夫 Tēang hoo 丈夫, a yeoman, a full-  
 grown man; a husband. Tāc hoo 大  
 夫, a great officer. Hoo ch'hey  
 夫妻, *ang chēa*, husband and wife. Pok hoo  
 僕夫, a servant. Tam hoo 擔夫, a carrier.  
 Má hoo 馬夫, *tēy hoo*, an ostler. Hoo choo  
 夫子, the designation of a philosopher, gene-  
 rally applied to Confucius; a particle used at  
 the beginning of a sentence.

Ch'hoó che wūy tē tēng hoo 此之謂大  
丈夫, *chéy sē kóng kēō twā tēng hoo*, this is  
what is called a truly great man. See 孟子  
Bēng choō.

Tēng hoo seng, jē gwān wūy che yéw sit 丈  
夫生而願爲之有室, *ta po kē<sup>n</sup>á sai<sup>n</sup>*  
*jē àē kap é wōō ch'hoō*, when a man is grown up,  
it is desirable that he should have a family. See  
孟子 Bēng choō.

E t'hwat hok, hoo ch'hey hwán bok 輿脫輻  
夫妻反目, *ch'hēa t'hwat é áy hok, ang pōē  
hwán bok*, when the carriage is deprived of its  
axletree, husband and wife begin to turn their eyes  
from each other, (i. e. when poverty comes in at  
the door, love flies out at the window.) See the  
易經 Ek keng.

Hoo 珞 Bóo hoo 珞 珞, a stone like a gem;  
also written 硤 hoo.

Hoo 趺 Kay hoo 跏趺, to sit cross legged;  
to sit large and full.

Hoo 鈇 A kind of hatchet. Put noē jē bin  
wuy é hoo wat 不怒而民威  
於鈇鉞, *ám saē sim bōēy tōh, jē  
pūyh sai<sup>n</sup> kē<sup>n</sup>á lán áy wuy hong, k'hāh ch'hám é  
hoo wat*, without being angry, the people will  
respect our dignity more than they will dread axes  
and hatchets.

Hoo 桴 A raft made of split bamboos; also, a  
drum-stick. Tō put hēng sēng hoo  
hoē é haē 道不行乘桴浮於  
海, *to bēy kē<sup>n</sup>á, laē pūyh chēō<sup>n</sup> hoo, p'hoē kōēy  
haē*, our doctrines do not spread, let us then mount  
a raft, and float over the sea. See the 上論  
Sēng lūn.

Kwāy hoo jē t'hoē, kōe 蕢桴而土鼓,  
ch'haou hoo, jē t'hoē kōe, a straw drum stick and  
an earthenware drum. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

Hoo 稊 The husk of grain; coarse chaff.

Hoo 麩 The husk of wheat.

Hoo 孚 Tō believe. Gē hēng Būn Ōng bān  
pang chok hoo 儀刑文王萬邦  
作孚, *gē lūy hēng hwat t'han bān  
ōng bān pāng áy lāng chēw sin lán*, when in polite  
ceremonies and penal laws we imitate Būn-ong,  
all nations will believe us.

Hoo 琇 On hoo 瑋琇, a beautiful gem.

Hoo 敷 To spread, to diffuse, to spread out,  
to arrange. Hoo poē 敷布, to  
diffuse. Kēng hoo gnōē kaōu 敬敷  
五教, *kēng hoo poē gnōē lán áy kaōu*, respect-  
fully to diffuse the five rules of instruction.

Hoo 不 The central part of a flower, the calyx;  
also written 柎 hoo.

Hoo 痛 Sick, diseased. Gnōē pōk hoo é 我  
僕痛矣, *gnōē áy gūn á pai<sup>n</sup>*, my  
servant is sick. See the 南周 Chew  
lām.

Hoo 柎 The calyx, or foot of a flower. The  
same as 不 hoo.

Hoo 膚 The skin. P'hē hoo 皮膚, skin and  
plesh; also, elegant, and great. Hoo  
jē gēng che 膚如凝脂, *hoo  
p'hōēy ch'hūn chēō<sup>n</sup> kēn t'ang áy yéw*, with a skin  
as smooth as congealed ointment. See the 備風  
Wōēy hong.

Hoo 孚 Hoo hōng 孚網, a net. Yéw t'hoē,  
wān wān, tē lé é hoo 有兔爰爰.  
雉離于孚, *wōō t'hoē wān wān,  
t'hē key lé tē bāng*, there was a rabbit thereabouts.

and lo! a wild fowl was caught in the net. See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Hoo 罟 The same as the above; a net that turns on a wheel for catching birds and small beasts.

Hoo 俘 A prisoner of war; one taken in battle. Hoo hek 俘獲, to take prisoner. Chéy jin laé kwry wöey hoo 齊人來歸衛俘, chéy kok áy láng laé sàng té toi<sup>ng</sup> wöey kok áy hoo, the people of the Chéy country came to return the prisoners of the Wöey country.

Hoo 傅 A teacher; the name of an office. Th'heen choó yéw th'haé soo, th'haé hoo, th'haé pó, wúy sam kong 天子有大師. 大傅. 大保. 爲三公, káng t'èy wōo th'haé soo, th'haé hoo, th'haé pó, chò s<sup>ng</sup> kong. the Emperor has a great teacher, a great instructor, and a great preserver, who are called the three nobles. Soo hoo 師傅, an instructor; a title of respect for a Buddhist priest.

Hoo 休 Hoo jin lé 休仁李, a kind of fruit.

Hoo 甫 An elegant appellation for a man; also, great; beginning; all. Confucius was called 孔甫 k'hóng hóo.

Hoo 輔 To assist; the same as 輔 hoó.

Hoo 俯 To look down at, to bend downwards to behold those beneath us. Géáng ch'èuk é soó hoó boé, hoó, ch'èuk é h'èuk ch'hey choó 仰足以事父母. 俯足以畜妻子, t'á k'hé k'hw'á, éy kaün hok saé p'ay boé, p'hak l'ók laé k'è<sup>ng</sup> éy kaün yéó<sup>ng</sup> ch'hé boé k'è<sup>ng</sup> á, on looking upwards we shall have sufficient where-with to serve our parents, and on looking

down, we shall have enough where-with to feed one's wife and children. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hoó 儗 Like, resembling, accordant with. Léy gák hoó th'heen t'èy che ch'èng 禮樂儗天地之情, léy gák éy ch'hin ch'èó<sup>ng</sup> t'heé<sup>ng</sup> t'èy áy ch'èng, suitable ceremony and music are accordant to the feelings of Heaven and earth, (i. e. of nature).

Hoó 府 Hoó k'hoé 府庫, a treasury. Chew hoó 州府, a district, a colony. Ong hoó 王府, a palace. Kwan hoó 官府, kw'á hoó, a magistrate or mandarin. Bē yéw hoó k'hoé chaé hwuy k'è chaé ch'èá y'á 未有府庫財非其財者也, böéy wōo hoó k'hoé áy ch'èé<sup>ng</sup>, a<sup>m</sup> s'è é áy ch'èé<sup>ng</sup>, there is no such thing as the money in a man's treasury, not being his own money. See 大學 Bēng choó.

Hoó 俛 To look down-wards; the same as 俯 hoó. Also used for 勉 b'èén, to encourage, to exert.

Hoó 黼 Hoó hwut 黼黻, a cap of dignity; hatchets and other weapons embroidered on a ruler's cap, to inspire terror into his subjects.

Hoó 釜 A caldron without feet. E' hoó ch'èng ch'hwán 以釜飭爨, t'hó t'è<sup>ng</sup> á é b'ók k'haün á ché, to use pans and earthen pots in cooking.

Hoó 莆 Ch'èet hoó 萑莆, a fortunate plant, spoken of in the time of 堯 géaou.

Hoó 脯 Dried meat. Koe ch'èw ch'hé hoó put sit 沽酒市脯不食, léy áy ch'èw, kay ch'hé áy b'ák kw'á, á<sup>m</sup> ch'èáh, wine bought in the shops, and dried meat brought in from the market. Confucius would not eat: (because he feared they might be unclean). See the 論語 Lün gé.

Hoó 簠 Hoó k'hwúy 簠簠, a sacrificial implement; a vessel for holding the fruits offered in sacrifice; used in the 周 chow dynasty.

Hoó 撫 To cherish, to soothe, to encourage, to stroke; also read Boó. Hoó-héy seng gnó, hoó héy kék gnó, hoó gnó, hék gnó 父兮生我, 母兮鞠我, 撫我畜我

我, hēó<sup>75</sup> páy sá<sup>75</sup> gwá, nēó<sup>75</sup> léy kék gwá, hoó gwá, ch hē gwá, my father begat me, my mother sustained me, cherished me, and nourished me. See the 小雅 Sēhóu gnáy.

Hoó joó hān bín 撫字萬民, to cherish and soothe all the people.

Hoó 斧 A hatchet. Hoó jip lim 斧入林, pò t'hóu jip ch'héw ná, the hatchet enters the woods.

K'hóng choó chok ch'hun ch'hew, yit joó che pēn gēem é hoó wai 孔子作春秋, 一字之貶嚴於斧鉞, k'hóng choó chò ch'hun ch'hew, chí jē áy pēn t'hek lóng, k'háh gēem é hoó wai, when Confucius composed the Ch'hun-ch'hew (a history of his own life and times) every character implying blame, was felt more severely than a hatchet. See the 史記 Soó ké.

Hoó 父 A title of respect.

Hoó 拊 To beat, to strike; also the same as 撫 hoó, to stroke, to soothe.

Hoó 腑 Chōng hoó 臟腑, the viscera, the intestines. Chóo hoé choó tēy, jēak hoó hoó 諸侯子弟若肺腑, chóo hoé áy choó tēy, ch'hín chēó<sup>75</sup> pak sím, the children and nephews of the princes should be like our lungs and viscera. See the 史記 Soó ké.

Hoó 腐 Vulg. nu<sup>75</sup>: rotten, decayed. Hoó ch'hó hwá wáy éng 腐草化爲螢, nu<sup>75</sup> ch'háou hwá chò hóty kím ch'hái<sup>75</sup>, decayed vegetables produce fire flies.

Hoó jé 腐儒, nu<sup>75</sup> t'hak ch'háyh lóng, a rotten scholar.

Hoó 盥 The same as 盥 hoó, a sacrificial implement.

去 富 Vulg. pò: rich, affluent, abundant.

Hoó 富 wealthy. A surname; also written 富 hoó.

Kwúy sē hoó é chow kong 季氏富於周公, kwúy sē k'háh pò é chow kong, Kwúy-sē was richer than Chew-kong. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Hoó yéw t'hēn hāy, jé put ch'ènk é káe yew 富有天下, 而不足以解憂, pò wò t'hec<sup>75</sup> áy jé bó káou é káy hwán ló, he was so wealthy as to possess the whole Empire, and yet this was not sufficient to dissipate his sorrow. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hoó 付 To give, to give over, to deliver into any one's hands. Hoó t'hok 付托, to give in charge. Māc hoó 賣付, to betray.

Jēak k'hó hoó chek ké put ló, jé hēen ch'at put sit é 若可付則己不勞而賢才不失矣, ch'hín chēó<sup>75</sup> éy hoó t'hok, chek ké lē á<sup>75</sup> lēkh hwá, jé gáou áy ch'at lēáou bey á<sup>75</sup> kē<sup>75</sup>, if we can entrust any one with the charge, then we ourselves shall not be troubled, and clever talents will not be lost. Said by Confucius.

Hoó 賦 To exact; to require, to diffuse. Kóng hoó 貢賦, taxes, revenue. Pēng hoó 兵賦, military levies. Se hoó 詩賦, a diffuse, loose poem; a ditty. Pín hoó 稟賦, to receive.

Séng ch'á, jín séy pín hoó é t'hēn yéa 性者人所稟賦於天也, sai<sup>75</sup> sé láng séy pín hoó é t'hec<sup>75</sup>, nature is that which men have received from Heaven.

Hoó 仅 The same as 付 hoó, to give over. —

Hoô 仆 To lie down, to throw down, to throw down flat; also written 踣 hoô. Yëük chëang hoô che, pit ko ké che 欲將仆之必高舉之, *àè böëyh hëet mæ<sup>n</sup> l'áh k'hè, pit t'èöh k'èäh k'è k'háh kwán*, if you want to throw anything down flat, you must lift it up high.

Hoô 赴 To go to, to visit. Hoô he 赴墟, to go to market. Hoô tek s'ëang toé 赴敵相鬪, *hoô tek s'áo p'háh*, to go and fight with the enemy.

Hoô 訃 To inform; to inform of the decease of any one. Hwán choo hoé t'óng, bêng eng, chék hoé é k'á 凡諸侯同盟薨則訃以告, *hwán choo hoé t'óng bêng kaou sé, chék t'èöh k'hè hap e k'óng*, all the princes of the Empire that were of the same confederacy, on the demise of any one, informed one another of it. See the 左傳 Chá twán.

Hoô 覆 Vulg. k'hèng: to cover, to overspread. T'hëen ché s'ey hoô, t'ey ché s'ey ch'áe 天之所覆地之所載, *t'hé<sup>n</sup>g áy s'ey k'hèng, t'ey áy s'ey ch'áe*, whatever the Heaven overspreads, or the earth sustains. See the 中庸 Tëung yung.

Hoô 副 To assist, to second, to help, to abet. Hoô jé 副貳, an assistant.

Hoô 咐 Hwán hoó 吩咐, *hwán hoó*, to order, to enjoin, to insist upon, to give any one charge.

Hoô 扶 To hold, to sustain, to hold up, to assist. A surname. Hoô k'hé 扶起, to lift up.

Gwáy jé put té, l'èén jé put hoó, chék chëang yëen yung pé s'ëang é 危而不持顛而不扶. 則將焉用彼相矣, *gwáy h'èém jé bó té g'ím, l'èén tó jé bó hoó k'hè, chék chëang an chw<sup>a</sup> yung e chò s'ëang*, if a man does not sustain his prince, when in danger, nor in his

overthrow uphold him, of what use will be he as his minister. See the 論語 Lün gé.

Hoô 夫 A particle, implying wonder or enquiry. Choó ch'áe ch'hwán s'ëang wat, sé ch'áa jé soo hoó 子在川上曰逝者如斯夫, *hoó choó t'è ch'áy t'èng k'óng. e k'öey k'hè kaou an n'ey s'at<sup>ng</sup> hoó*, when Confucius was upon (the banks of) a stream, he exclaimed, how incessantly does it flow! See the 論語 Lün gé.

Hoô 芙蓉 Hoó yung 芙蓉, the name of a plant, the marsh mallow.

Hoô 符 A cheque. Hoô hap 符合, the two parts of a cheque put together. Hoó s'è 符誓, a charm. Hwá hoó 畫符, to write charms. A surname. Tek ché hêng hoé t'ëung kok, j'èak hap hoó ch'èet 得志行乎中國若合符節, *t'it t'èöh gwán áy sim ch'è, ch'ew éy k'è<sup>n</sup> á t'hong t'ëung kok, ch'hin ch'è<sup>ng</sup> hap hoó ch'èet*, obtaining my wish, I should be able to travel through the whole of China, (and find correspondent feelings,) like uniting the two parts of a cheque. See 孟子 Bëng choó.

Hoô 蚨 Hoó s'èén 蚨蟬, a certain water insect which never separates from its offspring; so that if you take the one, you are sure to get the other; hence foolish people rub some of the blood of this insect on various pieces of money, one of which being kept in the till, and others put into circulation, the one is sure to bring all the others back to it.

Hoô 浮 Vulg. p'ó: to float on the surface of the water. Hoó háe jé yéw 浮海而逝, *p'ó té háe jé Chit Chá*, to float and sport on the bosom of the deep.

Hoô 鳧 A wild duck, a water fowl. Hoó e ch'áe keng 鳧鷖在溼, *áh kwá ch'úy ch'èáu twá t'è keng ch'úy*, ducks



and wild fowl upon the Keng waters. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Hoô 蜉 蛄 Hoô yéw 蜉蛄, an insect, a kind of grasshopper.

Hoô 芣苢 Hoô é 芣苢, a kind of medicinal plant.

Hoô 枹 A drum-stick; a stick for beating anything. Chó chíp pè, yéw chip hoô jê koé, má yit put lêng ché 左執枹右援枹而鼓馬逸不能止, ló ch'héw gím pè, ché<sup>n</sup> à ch'héw gím koé, jê p'háh koé; béy chéw cháou béy háyh, holding the bridle in the left hand; and the drum-stick in the right, if we beat the drum, the horse will gallop off without stopping. See the 左傳 Chó.twán.

Hoô 咐 To blow out the breath; to order; to enjoin; also read hoó.

Hoô 颯 A great wind; a wind coming down from a height.

Hoô 苻 The name of a plant; also called 鬼目草, kwíy bók ch'ho, devils-eye grass.

Hoô 涪 The name of a river, and of a district.

Hoô 紵 White clothes, clean and new.

Hoô 榑 Hoô song 榑桑, a kind of supernatural mulberry tree that grows on the east of the 崑崙, K'hwán Lún hill towards the sun rising; hence the common expression, that the sun rises at 榑桑 Hoô Song.

去 Hoô 輔 To help, to assist, to aid, to second; also, the cheeks. Chew kong kēep hoó séng óng 周公夾輔成

王, chéw kong hoó, chán séng óng, Chew-kong sustained and assisted Séng-óng. See the 史記 Soó ké.

E' yéw hoó jin 以友輔仁, é péng yéw hoó choé jin tek, we should have friends that will assist us in virtue. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Hoô 父 Vulg. nē<sup>n</sup> pāy: a father. Hoô boé 父母, páy boé, father and mother.

Hoô 父 母唯其疾之憂, páy boé tok ké<sup>n</sup> a haou sai<sup>n</sup> woó pai<sup>n</sup> áy kwán ló, parent's only anxiety is lest their children should be sick. See the 論語 Sēang lún.

Hoô 伏 Vulg. pò: to sit on eggs, as a bird. Héung key hoó choó 雄雞伏子, key kak pò ké<sup>n</sup> á, a cock is said to have once sat on fowl's eggs.

Hoô 傅 Soo hoó 師傅, a teacher, the name of an office. Vulg. pò: a surname. Hoô hōcy 傅會, a constrained compliance.

Hoô 嬪 The same as 婦 hoó, a woman. Ló hoó 老嬪, a common appellation for mother.

Hoô 負 To carry on the back or shoulders; to bear; to sustain; to turn the back upon. Vulg. yang: to carry pick-a-back.

Pan pek chéá put hoó táé é tó loó é 嬪白者不負戴於道路矣, mó pò<sup>n</sup> à páyh áy léng, bó gōá ké<sup>n</sup> mē<sup>n</sup> h tē tō loó, men half grey would not then have to carry burthens in the roads. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hoó choó 負主, to turn the back on one's master.

Hoô 駙 Assisting aiding. Hoó má 駙馬, the name of an office, given to one who marries a princess.

Hoô 附 To rely on, to lean upon; elegant; to add, to increase. Sas hoó é tēy 山附于地, su<sup>n</sup> a wá tē tēy, the hills rest upon the ground.

Hoō yāng 附庸, an inferior state depending on a superior one.

Kēw yēa wū che chē lēm jē hoō ek che 求也爲之聚斂而附益之, kēw yēa chēy ē k'hēuh sēy, jē phēm ē k'hāh chēy, Kēw gathered the taxes for him, and thus increased his wealth. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hoō 祔 To associate in sacrificing i. e. to place the memorial tablet of one's immediate parent with those of remote ancestors, and to sacrifice to them alike; also, to bury together, to put in the same grave.

Hoō 阜 A wide grassy plain; full, luxuriant. Soo hoō 師阜, sac hoō, a master workman, one who is clever at his business.

Hoō 婦 Vulg. cha hoē: a woman, a female, a married woman. Sit hoō 媳婦, sim poō, a daughter-in-law; a son's wife. E sūn wū chēng chēa, ch'hēep hoō che tō yēa 以順爲正者. 妾婦之道也, ē sūn lēang chò chēng keng ē sēy ē cha bōc āy tō lé, to consider obedience as the point of perfection, is the highest duty of concubines and women. See 孟子 Bēng choō.

Hoō 賻 To assist people on funeral occasions; to contribute money towards burying the dead.

K'hóng choó gē kēw kwán jín che song, sēang t'hwat ch'ham ē hoō che 孔子遇舊館人之喪嘗脫驂以賻之, k'hóng choó tō tōh kē kwán sē āy lāng wōō sē hā, bat t'haūn bēy ē hoō ē, Confucius meeting with an old host of his, in mourning, took one of the horses out of his carriage, and sold it to assist him in burying his dead.

Hoō 鮒 A small fresh water fish.

Hoō 腐 Toē hoō 豆腐, tuon hōō, a jelly-like preparation from pulse, very much eaten by the Chinese.

Hoō 媒 Read bōey, a match-maker; a go-between to make up matrimonial connections. Bōey jín 媒人, hā<sup>m</sup> lāng, a mediator in marriages.

Kim sēk che hō sēk hēy, guō tok hoō ch'hoō lēang bōey 今夕之何夕兮. 我獨無此良媒, t'ā māi<sup>ng</sup> hwa<sup>ng</sup> sē hō māi<sup>ng</sup> gwā tok bō chēy lēy hā hā<sup>m</sup> lāng, this evening is a lucky evening, but alas! I have not got a good match-maker, (in order to get married).

Hūm 茅 Read maou: long grass, used in thatching. Maou ok 茅屋, hā<sup>m</sup> ā ch'hoō, a thatched cottage.

Hwa 剗 To cut, to split.

Hwa 花 A flower; also read hwā, which see.

Hwā 𪚩 A she goat with horns.

Hwā 踝 The bones on the sides of the legs, are called 踝足 hwā chēuk.

Hwā 裸 The naked body.

Hwā 化 Chò hwā 造化, to create. Chò boō wū yēw, hwā yēw wū boō, wū che chò hwā 造無爲有. 化有爲無 謂之造化, chò bō chē<sup>na</sup> wōō hwā wōō āy chē<sup>na</sup> bō kóng kēō chò hwā, to make something out of nothing, and to connect something into nothing, is called to create and annihilate; also written 七 hwā, guō guāa God

P'ên hwá 變化, to change, to convert, to reform.  
 Kaou hwá 教化, to instruct, to teach; instruction, philosophy.

**花**  
 Hwá A flower, the blossoms of trees and plants. A surname. Hwá yéw ch'heng hēang, gwat yéw yim 花有清香. 月有陰, hwá wō ch'heng p'hang gōēyh wō yim, flowers have a pure fragrance, and the moon shews a pleasing shade.

**萼**  
 Hwá eng 萼英, flowers and blossoms. The same as the above.

**譁**  
 Hwá Swan hwá 譁譁, to make a noise, to make an uproar; the noise of many people talking together.

**華**  
 Hwá The same as 花 hwá, a flower, flowery. Hwá hāy 華夏, the flowery summer, another name for China; also called, tēung hwá 中華, the middle flower. A surname.

**驥**  
 Hwá Hwá lēw má 驥驕馬, a very fine horse.

**鏵**  
 Hwá A kind of spade.

**畫**  
 Hwá Vulg. wā: to paint, to describe, to draw, to draw a line, a stroke; also written 画 hwa.

Hōēy hwá che soō hoē soē, kong 繪畫之事後素功, hōēy wā áy soō tūy áou soē p'áyh áy kang, the business of painting comes after the trouble of forming the ground.

**話**  
 Hwá Vulg. wā: discourse, language, talk. Káng hwá 講話, kóng wā, to talk, to discourse. Tōng hwá 唐話, tēng wā, the chinese language.

Boē t'hoēk yit kwán se, hōēy á jō kay hwá 募一會書, 會意如嘉話, ma<sup>ng</sup> hwa<sup>ng</sup> t'hak chíu pán ch'k'áyh, kaou hōēy e áy è, ch'hín

chēō<sup>ng</sup> kóng hó wā, in the evening when we peruse a book, as soon as we understand its meaning, it is like holding an elegant conversation.

**喧**  
 Hwá Hwá hwá hoē 喧喧吼, hwá hwá hoē, to call and bawl out aloud.

**獲**  
 Hwá A cage or trap for confining wild beasts. K'he jō lap choo koé hwá, hām chēng che tēung 驅而納諸罟獲. 阱之中, kw<sup>ng</sup> á jō lap tē koé wā, hām cha<sup>ng</sup> áy tang e<sup>ng</sup>, to drive on and entrap in some net or cage, or in the middle of some pit-fall. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

**歡**  
 Hw<sup>ng</sup>a Read hwan: to be pleased. Hwan hé 歡喜, hw<sup>ng</sup>a hé, to be delighted. Ch'hwat sēuk yim súy, chíu ké hwan 啜菽飲水盡其歡, ch'kōēyh s'áyh á lín chúy, chíu e áy hw<sup>ng</sup>a hé, even when quaffing preparations of pulse and drinking water, he experiences the utmost delight. See the 禮記 Léy ké.

**搨**  
 Hw<sup>ng</sup>a Read jwán: to rub anything between the hands, in order to wash it clean. Jwán sēén 搨洗, hw<sup>ng</sup>a s'ey, to wash by the hand.

**旦**  
 Hw<sup>ng</sup>a Read tán: the clear day, late in the morning. Bēng tán 明日, bín hw<sup>ng</sup>a jít, tomorrow. Bín hw<sup>ng</sup>a, by and bye.

**橫**  
 Hw<sup>ng</sup>a Read hēng: across, athwart, lying crossways, transverse. Chēung hēng 從橫, f'án hw<sup>ng</sup>a, athwart, transverse.

Kē hēng gēk yéw sē yēá, kwun choó pit choó hwán yēá 其橫逆猶是也. 君子必自反也, e áy hw<sup>ng</sup>a k'áyh yēá an n'ey sa<sup>ng</sup>. kwun choó pit ka tē hwán yēá, when these cross and perverse things still continue the same, the good man will turn in and reflect upon himself. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

*Hw<sup>n</sup>á* 蕈 Read kêng: a stalk or stem. É kêng 芋蕈, *oé hw<sup>n</sup>á*, the stalk of the arum, a plant with a large leaf and edible root, growing in marshy places.

*Hw<sup>n</sup>á* 桁 Read hêng: a cross-beam. Ok hêng 屋桁, *ch'hoé hw<sup>n</sup>á*, the cross-beam of a house.

Hwán sê hêng sêng hóu hên 還視桁上無懸衣, *tsh' toú<sup>ng</sup> k'hw<sup>n</sup>á hw<sup>n</sup>á chhō<sup>ng</sup> bó leáu áy s'á*, turning round he saw that there were no clothes hanging upon the cross-beam to dry.

*Hw<sup>n</sup>á* 岸 Read gān: a bank, an embankment. Kang gān 江岸, *káng hw<sup>n</sup>á*, the bank of a river. Tēn gān 田岸, *ch'hán hw<sup>n</sup>á*, a raised bank between the paddy fields, used both for retaining the water, and as a path way.

*Hw<sup>n</sup>á* 按 Read an: to stop, to hold back, to lay the hand on, to lean. An ké 按據, *hw<sup>n</sup>á chhū*, to stop, to prevent incursions.

Mô-sūy an kēem lék kao jê sēng 毛遂按劍歷階而上, *Mô-sūy hw<sup>n</sup>á kēem kōey gim kay jê chhō<sup>ng</sup>*, Mô-sūy, leaning on his sword, crossed the steps and ascended (the hall).

*Hwae* 𡗗 Slanting, devious; incorrect.

*Hwae* 𡗘 The noise of water dashing about.

*Hwae* 𡗙 The name of a tree, the bark of which is used for making tow-ropes.

*Hwae* 𡗚 To hide, to conceal under the arm. Ké yéw hek chéá, *hwae ké hek* 其有核者裹其核, *e ná wōé hwul*, *tsh' k'hé<sup>ng</sup> e áy hwul*, when there are

any stones (in the fruit), we must hide the stones. See the 曲禮 K'hēuk léy.

*Hwae* 懷 To think, to imagine, to conceive in the mind, to hide in the bosom. A surname.

Sim hwae 心懷, the bosom. Hwae léem 懷念, to reflect upon.

Kwun choé hwae tek, seaóu jín hwae t'hoé 君子懷德小人懷土, *kwun choé sē<sup>ng</sup> tek, sēy áy láng sē<sup>ng</sup> t'hoé*, the good man thinks on virtue, the worthless man thinks of the earth. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

*Hwae* 淮 The name of a river. Hwae kang 淮江, one of the principal rivers of China.

*Hwae* 槐 The name of a tree, having a large black leaf, and bearing an edible fruit.

Gwán-hêng-paou sê hwae, t'héng sēung ké háy 元明包樹槐. 聽訟其下, *Gwán-hêng-paou chéng hwae ch'hēw*, *t'hē<sup>n</sup>á sēung lé áy k'ha*. Gwán-hêng-paou planted a hwae tree, and heard law-suits under its shade.

*Hwae* 壞 Vulg. K'hēep: to be destroyed, to be corrupted, to spoil; degenerated, corrupt.

Pae hwae 敗壞, *p'hān k'hēep*, to destroy. Hwae hêng 壞行, corrupt conduct.

K'hóng-choé kó wai, t'haé san ké túey hoé, léang bók ké hwae hoé 孔子歌曰泰山其頽乎. 梁木其壞乎, *K'hóng-choé ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> k'wa kóng, t'haé sw'á e éy pang hoé, nē<sup>ng</sup> ch'há e éy k'hēep hoé*, Confucius chanting a ditty said, the great hill will fall, the principal beam will break:—(alluding to his own expected decease).

*Hwäh* 喝 Read hat: to bawl. Hat taé seng 喝大聲, *hwäh twā sē<sup>n</sup>á*, to bawl out loud.

K'héung hat choo hoé, e k'ew kat t'ey 恐喝  
 諸侯, 以求割地, k'héung huah choo hoé,  
 ó k'ew kwáh t'ey, they terrified and scolded the  
 princes of the Empire, in order to get them to  
 surrender part of their territory. See the 戰  
 國策 Ch'een kok ch'hek.

天  
 Hwäh **跬** Read k'hwúy: a step, a stride. Kwan  
 choó k'hwúy poé, jé put b'ong é haou  
 yéa 君子跬步而不忘於  
 孝也, kwan choó chit huah poé, jé a<sup>m</sup> béy k'è t'it  
 w'oo haoh, the good man at every single step, never  
 forgets the duties of filial piety.

Hwäh **跨** Read k'hwa: to stride, to straddle.  
 K'hwa kó k'hé 跨過去, huah  
 h'ey k'hé, to stride across, to step over.  
 Ch'hóp hwuy séy k'hwa h'ac löéy, ché choo  
 hoé che sú yéa 此非所跨海內制諸  
 侯之術也, chéy léy a<sup>m</sup> sé séy huah h'ac  
 laé, ché choo hoé éy hwat sú, this is not what  
 may be called a proper plan for straddling over  
 all within the four seas, and managing the princes  
 of the Empire.

幸  
 Hwan **歡** Vulg. hu<sup>a</sup>: to delight in, to be  
 pleased. Hwan hé 歡喜, hu<sup>a</sup>  
 hé, to be glad.  
 Him hé hwan aé, gak che kwan yéa 欣喜  
 歡愛, 樂之官也, him hé hu<sup>a</sup> aé, sé chok  
 gak ay kwan yéa, delight, pleasure, joy, and  
 love, are the principles of music. See the 禮  
 樂記 Léy gak ké. Also written, 權 hwan.  
 Hap hwan 合歡, united joy, the name of a  
 plant.

Hwan **驩** The name of a horse; a gentle, well-  
 tamed horse; also, to delight in.  
 The people under the government  
 of a despot, are said to be—hwan gé jé yéa  
 驩虞如也, hu<sup>a</sup> ké éy jé<sup>o</sup>, as it were

well pleased, for the moment. See 孟子  
 B'eng-choó.

Hwan **謹** To make a noise and bother. Hwan  
 hoe 謹呼, to make a clamour.

Hwan **番** The next in order, and quality; a time,  
 a turn; to change; foreign, outlandish.  
 Yit hwan: 一番, chit p'at, once, one  
 time, for once.

Hwan jin 番人, hwan láng, or hwan é, a for-  
 eigner, one of another country.

Hwan put jé t'ong 番不如唐, hwan béy  
 ch'hin ch'è<sup>o</sup> t'è<sup>o</sup>, foreign things are not so good  
 as Chinese.

Hwan **幡** A cloth for wiping anything; also, a  
 kind of flag. When 鮑宣 Paou-  
 swan was in prison, his disciple,  
 王成 Óng-séng,—ké hwan yéuk k'ew Swan  
 舉幡欲救宣, k'èh k'hé hwan ké, a<sup>o</sup> béy  
 k'ew Swan, raised a flag (as a signal), desiring to  
 save his master.

Hwan **番** The same as 番 hwan; a turn, a time;  
 also, to collect.

Hwan **潘** Vulg. p'hu<sup>a</sup>: the water in which rice  
 is washed, and which is used for  
 feeding pigs.—Vulg. p'hu<sup>a</sup>, a sur-  
 name.

Hwan **幡** A flag, a standard. Hwan ké 幡旗,  
 a signal flag. Lip ch'heng hwan  
 立青幡, to set up an azure  
 standard.

Hwan **瀦** Great waves, billows.

Hwan **翻** To fly, to arrive at, to reach; also,  
 to return. Ch'èung né'au p'h'een  
 hwan 眾鳥翻翻, ch'èung ch'è'au  
 t'it p'wuy, all the birds were flying about.

Hwan 墻 A cemetery, a burial place. Chut che tong kok, hwan kan che chéy chéa 卒之東郭墻間之祭者, swáh báey kadu tang kok, hwan kan áy chéy áy láng, he finally proceeded to the eastern suburbs, to where the people were sacrificing among the tombs.

Hwan 璠 Hwan é 璠璵, a beautiful gem. Confucius said, Bé chae hwan é 美哉璠璵, síy chae hwan é áy géuk, how beautiful is the hwan é gem.

Hwan 磻 Hwan k'hey 磻溪, the name of a stream, where 太公 T'hae-kong used to angle.

Hwan 燔 Anything burnt in the fire; the fire burning anything.

Hwan 膳 Sacrificial flesh. Hwan jéuk put ché, put t'hwat béén jé hêng 膳肉不至, not t'hwat béén jé hêng 膳肉不至, chéy báh úm kadu chéw, úm t'héy bó jé ké'á, when the sacrificial flesh was not duly provided, Confucius departed without even taking off his cap of office. See the 下孟 Háy bēng.

Hwan 粳 White rice.

Hwan 囁 To make a clamour and noise; the same as 譁 hwan. Sé sēuk che koe, yéw hóo jé, hwan hwan jéén, put te ké wúy hwuy yéa 世俗之溝, 猶替儒. 囁囁然, 不知其爲非也, sé sēuk áy kaou, ch'hín chéw'ng ch'ái'ng má'ng áy t'hák ch'háyh láng, ch'húy chap chap kóng, jé úm chae e chò úm téoh, the current of this world's manners, is like a blind scholar, who babbles away and does not know that he is in the wrong.

Hwan 爇 To kindle a fire; also, the name of an office.

反 To return; again; to rebel, rebellious. Hwán hok 反復, again and again. Hwán 'hwán 反亂, to rebel, and create confusion.

Tin-sin, roó jin óng k'èen T'èang-jé, soó chéa gnoé hwán 陳勝使人往見張耳. 使者五反, Tin-sin saé láng óng ké'ng T'èó'ng-jé, saé áy láng góe áy tooi'ng, Tin-sin, sent some persons to get an interview with T'èang-jé; when the messengers had to go and come five times.

Hwán 佞 Disobedient, refractory; the same as the foregoing.

Hwán 阪 An uneven field.

Hwán 坂 P'ho-hwán 坂坂, the name of a place.

Hwán 飯 To eat, to eat rice. Hwán soe soó yám-súy 飯疏食飲水, chéah ch'hoe pooi'ng lín ch'íy, to eat coarse rice, and drink water. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Hwán 返 Vulg. tooi'ng: to return, to come back. Óng chéa put hwán 往者不返, k'hé áy láng bó tooi'ng, those who went did not return.

Hwán 煥 Bright, shining. Hwán hoé ké yéw bün chéang 煥乎其有文章, hwui'ng hoé e áy woó bün chéw'ng, how brilliant was their literature. See the 論語 Lún gé.

Hwán 奐 Great, beautiful, illustrious. Bé chae hwán yéén 美哉奐焉, how beautiful and illustrious!

Hwán 喚 To call. Hoe hwán 呼喚, to call aloud. Ké hwán put laé 其喚不來, e téo úm laé, he called him, but he would not come.

Hwàn 泛 To float, to flow, to overflow. Hông súy hông lèw, hwàn lām é t'heen hây 洪水橫流, 泛濫於天下, twā chây hw<sup>n</sup> á laú, hwàn lām tē f'hec<sup>ng</sup> áy, the great flood flowed out of its course, and overwhelmed the Empire.

Hwàn 汜 To overflow, to inundate; to float about; the same as the preceding. Hwàn lām é tēung kok 汜濫於中國, hwàn lām tē tēung kok, inundating the middle country. See 孟子 Bēng-choó. Hwàn hoē jéak put-hēy che chéw 汜乎若不擊之舟, p'hoé p'hoé ch'hin chéō<sup>ng</sup> bó pak áy chún, floating about like a boat that is not fastened.

Hwàn 汎 To float, to flow, to overflow; the same as the preceding; also written 汎 hwàn, to flow over. Also, a surname.

Hwàn 換 Vulg. w<sup>n</sup>á: to change, to exchange, to barter. Hwàn kwat hô sé hwàn 凡骨何時換, ch'ey léy hwàn kwat te sé éy w<sup>n</sup>á, when will these vulgar bones of mine be changed?—(alluding to the transmigration of souls from vulgar to ethereal bodies.)

Hwàn 瑗 The sparkling of a gem. The same as 煥 hwàn, bright.

Hwàn 伋 To treat lightly, to discountem.

Hwàn 潤 The sound of the happy medium.

Hwàn 渙 Dispersed, loose, scattered.

Hwàn 販 To buy, to deal, to trade. O'ng pok hwàn má 往北販馬, k'hò pak sé tēy báy, to go to the north, in order to buy horses.

Hwàn 幻 To change; to trick. P'ēn hwàn 變幻, artful changes, deceptions. Bōng hwàn 夢幻, dreams and visions of the night.

Hwàn 環 To surround, to encircle, to environ; also, a gem, a ring. Hwàn jé kong che jé put sin 環而攻之而不勝, hwàn jéou kong p'hák e, jé tēy yē<sup>n</sup> á, to surround and besiege a place without mastering it. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwàn 儗 Intelligent, clever, cunning; advantageous. Yip guó, wūy guó hwàn hēy 揖我謂我儗兮, kap gwá chok yip, k'èé gwá gwá, they bow to me, considering me clever. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Hwàn 鑲 A ring, a circle. Kim hwàn 金鑲, a golden ring, Séw hwàn 手鑲, ch'héw ché, a finger-ring. Jé hwàn 耳鑲, lé kaou á, an ear-ring.

Hwàn 圓 Round, a circle; to encircle, to environ. Hwàn jéou 圍繞, to enclose.

É jín wūy ke, hwàn ch'èá tēung kwuy, hong ch'èá tēung ké 與人爲車. 圓者中規方者中矩, ch'héa áy lāng ché ch'héa, cé<sup>ng</sup> áy tēung kwuy, sé kak áy tēung ké, the wheel-wrights in making carts, form the circles by a compass, and the squares by a rule.

Hwàn 闌 A wall round a market.

Hwàn 寰 The territory assigned to an Emperor, as his peculiar domain. Hwàn é 寰宇, the universe.

Hwân 還 *Vulg. tooi<sup>ng</sup>: to retire, to return.*  
*Vulg. hêng: to pay, to repay; besides.*  
 Hwân chae 還債, *hêng chae<sup>ng</sup>,*

to pay debts.  
 Jé hwân jé jip, gnó sim ē yéá 爾還而入  
 我心易也, *lé toai<sup>ng</sup> jé jip, gwá áy sim chéep*  
*k'ho<sup>a</sup> wáh, if you return and come home, my*  
 mind will be easy. See the 小雅 Sēaou gnáy.

Hwân 藩 A cemetery, a burial place; also read  
 hwan, which see.

Hwân 璠 *Hwân é 璠璠, a beautiful gem.*  
 Lēang gēuk se ch'hēet ch'ho, é hwân  
 chēw kē hēng 良玉須切磋  
 璠璠就其形, *hó áy gēuk sae tēoh ch'hēet*  
*ch'ho, é hwân chēw é áy hēng yē<sup>ng</sup>, every fine*  
 gem needs to be cut and rubbed, but the é  
 hwân may retain its shape.

Hwân 燔 *Hot, warm; to roast, to burn. Hék*  
 hwân hék chēá 或燔或炙,  
*wóó áy sē sēó, wóó áy sē chēá, some*  
 of it was roasted, and some burnt. See the  
 小雅 Sēaou gnáy.

Hwân 蟠 *Crooked, bent, coiled up. Lēang*  
 hwân é nē 龍蟠於泥, *léang*  
*hwán tē<sup>ng</sup> tē nū<sup>a</sup> t'hoé, a dragon*  
 coiled up in the mud.

Hwân 藩 *To grow; to water, to irrigate; lux-*  
 uriant vegetation.

Hwân 磻 *The name of a stream.*

Hwân 膳 *Sacrificial flesh; flesh left over after*  
 a sacrifice. T'hēn-choó yéw soó  
 hwán yēen, é hwáy lóng sēng choo  
 hóé 天子有事膳焉, 以饋同姓諸  
 侯, *háng tōy wóó soó k'ap hwán bāh, chēw t'hó é*  
*sàng táng sai<sup>ng</sup> áy choo hóé, when the Emperor*

has a sacrifice and sacrificial flesh, he takes and  
 presents it to the princes of the same family  
 name. See the 春秋傳 Ch'han ch'hew twán.

Hwân 蹠 *The foot of an animal. Him hwán*  
 熊蹠, a bear's paw.

Hwân 煩 *Vulg. tēoh wáé: to trouble. Soó hwán*  
 事煩, busy. Lōéy sin hwán táé  
 ché Pa sēng 內信煩帶至巴  
 城, *lāé p'hay tēoh wáé twá k'au Pa sē<sup>a</sup>, the*  
 inclosed letter, I will trouble you to take to  
 the city of Pa (Batavia).

Hwân 蕃 *A screen, a fence, a railing. Tāé*  
 hong lóng sēng, é hwán pin Chew sit,  
 大封同姓, 以蕃屏周室,  
*twá hong lóng sai<sup>ng</sup>, é ché hwán pin tē Chew áy sit,*  
 he greatly apportioned those of the same family  
 name, in order to render them a fence to the house  
 of Chew. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Hwân 藩 *A fence, a railing; the same as the*  
 former; also, the whole, general,  
 common. Tāé hwán 大藩, upon  
 the whole.

Hwân 還 *Water; water bubbling up.*

Hwân 鬟 *The hair generally; the hair tied up*  
 in a knot.

Hwân 擷 *To rub in the hand, to wash clothes*  
 by the hand. Numerous.

Hwân 繁 *Numerous, many. Chēung chéá sit*  
 hwán 從者實繁, *táy áy lóng*  
*sit chéy, the followers were numerous.*

Hwân 藜 *A sort of vegetable; a fragrant and*  
 edible plant.



Hwân 凡 Anything round.

Hwân 帆 Sèk hwân ch'ho 石帆草, ch'èh hwân ch'hoú, a kind of sub-marine vegetable, which grows upon rocks, said to be like the fir-tree.

Hwân 樊 A surname. Hwân-té 樊遲, the name of a disciple of Confucius.

Hwân 礬 Hwân sek 礬石, hwân ch'èh, alum; also called, pék hwân 白礬, p'ayh hwân, white alum.

Hwân 垣 A wall. Hwân ch'héang 垣牆, hwân ch'èh<sup>75</sup>, a wall. T'au-kan-bok jé hwân jé pé che 段干木踰垣而避之, T'au-kan-bok k'èy ch'èh<sup>75</sup> jé s'ém p'è<sup>75</sup> e, T'au-kan-bok climbed over the wall, to get out of his way. See 孟子 B'èng-choó.

Hwân 糴 The liquor of rice.

Hwân 籬 A large sieve or basket, for collecting dirt.

Hwân 藻 The name of a river; water overflowing and sunning over.

Hwân 鳩 Hwân téy 鳩鷓, the name a bird, which pecks the tails of snakes.

Hwân 糒 Ko hwân 膏糒, a kind of cake or confectionary.

Hwân 環 A round gem, without any corner or projecting part.

Hwân 擗 To string; to perforate.

Hwân 儼 Sharp; gainful, advantageous.

Hwân 頑 Unskilled, dull, not clever; also written. 犖 hwân.

Hwân 礬 Alum; the same as 礬 hwân.

Hwân 驂 A horse hesitating, and unable to proceed.

Hwân 桓 To display; martial. P'wan hwân 盤桓, hesitating, unable to advance. Ch'èy-hwân-kong 齊桓公, the name of an ancient despot. A surname.

Hwân 吩 Read hwún: to order. Hwún hoó 吩咐, hwún hoó, to enjoin.

Hwân 范 A surname.

Hwân 佞 Hwân sín 佞臣, a servant, a minister.

Hwân 宦 A person in office, a minister. Hwân kwan 宦官, a eunuch of the palace. A surname. Hwân hak soó soó, hwuy léy put ch'bia 宦學事師非禮

不親, ch'ò k'w'è Ay líng Chak hak s'è sín sai<sup>75</sup>, n'è. a<sup>m</sup> ch'èám léy soé, ch'èw a<sup>m</sup> ch'áin, when persons in office study and follow a teacher, if they do not observe politeness, there will be no intimacy between them. See the 禮記 Léy ké.

Hwân 犯 To come in contact with; to offend; to attack; to reprove. Kwun choó hwân g'è, s'èám jín hwân h'èng 君子犯義小人犯刑, kwun choó hwân léh g'è lé, s'èám jín hwân léh h'èng hwat, when the prince offends against the rules of righteous-

ness, and the common people come in contact with punishment, (the country is then in a sad condition.)

Hwān hwat 犯法, to transgress the laws.

Hwān chōey 犯罪, to commit sin. Kan hwān

干犯, to offend, to provoke.

Hwān 範 A law, a rule, a pattern. Boē hwān 模範, a rule, a plan. Hwān wūy 範圍, to imitate the revolutions of heaven and earth without transgressing the rule.

Hwān 帆 Vulg. p'hāng: a sail; to sail. Soó hwān 使帆, to set sail. They san hwān háe 梯山帆海, to climb the hills with ladders, and cross the seas with sails.

Hwān 棊 Boē hwān 無梯, the name of a tree.

Hwān 飯 Vulg. pōō'ng: rice. Sit hwān 食飯, to eat rice. Hwān sé boē é tē 飯黍毋以箸, in eating rice and millet, do not use chopsticks.

Hōng tē 黃帝 was the first who boiled rice out of paddy. (B. C. 2622.)

Hwān 凡 All, every one, the whole. Tān hwān 但凡, whosoever, whensoever. Hwān soó 凡事, whatsoever. Taē hwān 大凡, on the whole.

Hwān sēang 凡常, common, usual, ordinary. Sēng hwan put yit 聖凡不一, sēng jin hwān sēang 聖凡不一, sages and common people are by no means the same.

Hwān 患 To be concerned, to be grieved, to be anxious; evil; difficult. Put hwān jin che put ké te 不患人之不知, do not be concerned that people do not know you.

Soē hwān lān, hēng hoē hwān lān 素患難行乎患難, toē tōōh hwān lān, tōōh kē'ā

hoē hwān lān, when we come into trouble, we should act consistently with one in trouble.

See the 中庸 Fōng yāng.

Hwān 黍 To feed with corn; to eat corn. Yēw choe hwān che wat gnó k'hoē 猶芻黍之悅我口, ch'hin chōō'ng ch'haón ch'hek ēy hwā'ng, há gwá'ng ch'hay, just as vegetable and grain please one's palate. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwān 軌 The front of a carriage.

Hwān 幻 Deceitful tricks, airy visions. He hwān 虛幻, vain dreams. Yaou hwān 妖幻, artful contrivances; also read, hwān.

Hwān 葯 The name of a plant.

Hwān 梵 A region of the west, said to be the native country of Buddha. Hwān hwā 梵語, the original language of Buddha.

Hwān kēung 梵宮, a royal palace.

Hwáng 鈔 Money, cash. Yit hwáng 一鈔, chit hwáng, one fanam. Boē hwáng 無鈔, bō hwáng, no money.

Hwat 法 A law; a rule, a pattern; to imitate; to punish according to law. Hwat toē 法度, a law, a rule. Hōng hwat 方法, means, a plan, contrivance.

Hēng hwat 刑法, to punish.

Hwat gé che 論語, lēng boē chēung hoē 法語之言能無從乎, ēy chō hwat toē ay wá k'ham ēy ū'ng ch'han hoē, words worthy of imitation, how can we do otherwise than obey them?

See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwat 灋 The ancient form of 法 hwat: a law. Also written, 灋 hwat. T'haè ch'áé é pat hwat tē pang kok 太宰以八灋治邦國, t'haè ch'áé t'ho páyh hāng áy hwat tōi tē pang kok, the great minister of state regulated the country according to eight rules. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Hwat 發 To display, to manifest; to spring forth, to rise up; to send abroad. Hwat khé 發起, to spring up. Hwat hēen 發見, to display, to manifest. Hwat yéuk ban bú, chūn kek e t'heén 發育萬物峻極于天, hwat k'hé hám yéuk hān mē<sup>h</sup>, sèng jū kwán ché kaú t'he<sup>h</sup>, in producing and bringing up the various kinds (of grain), — (the merit of the sages) is exalted, up to the heavens. See the 中庸 Tēung yāng.

Hwat 髮 The hair of the head. T'héy hwat 剃髮, t'he mó, to shave off the hair. Hwat twán jé sim tēang 髮短而心長, mó t'ey jé sim tē<sup>h</sup>, your hair is short but your heart is long (meaning that though the man was nearly bald through age, yet his views were long and deep).

夫 Hwat 乏 To be wanting, to be destitute of; to be without. Hwat k'hong ké sin 乏空其身, to impoverish his person.

Hwat 伐 To cut; to strike, to chastise; to invade; also, to boast. Hwat k'ho jé hó, hwuy hóo put k'hek 伐柯如何. 匪斧不克, p'háh ch'há an ch'w<sup>h</sup>á, bó p'ó t'háou b'ey yé<sup>h</sup>á, in cutting wood for handles, how shall we manage? without an axe we cannot succeed. Cheng ch'á, s'āng hwat hāy yé<sup>h</sup>á 征者上伐下也, cheng hwat, s'è s'è twā hwat s'è s'èy, the meaning of cheng is that of superiors chastising their inferiors. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Gwān hóo hwat s'ēn 願無伐善, gwān bá t'ēn gwá áy hó, I wish not to brag of my goodness. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwat 佖 To meet, to assemble. Hwat hwat 佖佖, strong.

Hwat 活 Vulg. wáh; alive, not dead. Ch'ā hwat 再活, koh wáh, to revive, to live again.

Wáy yéw gwán t'hoé hwat s'áú lá<sup>h</sup> 惟有源頭活水來, t'ok wóo gwán t'hoú áy wáh ch'áú lá<sup>h</sup>, only from a fountain head do living waters come.

Hwat 筏 A raft, made of wood or bamboos, for crossing the water.

Hwat 闕 Hwat wai 闕闕, doors on each side of an officer's dwelling, the former, on the left, and the latter on the right; hence taken figuratively for office, or for the merit which entitles to office.

Bó hwat wai kong lá 無闕闕功勞, bó ch'ò kw<sup>h</sup>á áy kong lá, having no merit that entitles to office.

Hwat 罰 To punish. Ch'ek hwat 責罰, to reprove, to chastise. S'āng hwat ch'á, óng che taé kwán yé<sup>h</sup>á 賞罰者王之權也, s'á<sup>h</sup> ch'ek hwat áy só, s'è óng áy twā kwán s'è, rewarding and punishing people, is a royal prerogative.

Hwat 佖 To assemble; strong; the same as 佖 hwat.

Hwat 棧 A float made of timber, in distinction from 筏 hwat, a bamboo float. Also, to cross the water on a raft.

Hwat 舳 A vessel under weigh; a boat sailing.

幸

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

荒

Read hong: wild, waste, overgrown with weeds; unfruitful, barren. Tēn tēu hong hoō 田疇荒蕪, *ch'hán hwui<sup>ng</sup> p'háh hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, the fields and plantations were all overgrown with weeds. Ke hong 飢荒, *ke hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, a famine.

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

昏

Read hwun: the evening. Bēng hwun 冥昏, *mai<sup>ng</sup> hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, in the evening. Hwun bōē k'hoē jīn che būn hoē 昏暮扣人之門戶, *mai<sup>ng</sup> hwui<sup>ng</sup> sē p'háh lāng āy moōi<sup>ng</sup> hoē*, late in the evening to go and knock at people's doors.

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

蝮

Read hong: a snake. Oe hong 烏蝮, *oe hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, a black snake, very venomous.

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

飢

Ke hong 飢飢, *yaou hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, a famine, hunger.

幸

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

園

Read wán: a garden. Ch'haē wán 菜園, *ch'haē hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, a vegetable garden.

Kwuy k'hè làē hēy, tēn wán chēang boō 歸去來兮. 田園將蕪, *lāē kay lāē toōi<sup>ng</sup>, ch'hán hwui<sup>ng</sup> bōēyh boō*, come and let us return home, for our fields and gardens are getting wild and overgrown.

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

磺

Read hōng: sulphur. Lēw hōng 硫磺, *nēō<sup>ng</sup> hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, brimstone.

丟

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

園

Read hwūn: a railing, a frame. Paōu hwūn 匏園, *poō hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, a frame for calabashes to grow upon.

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

搨

Read hwūn: to encircle, to encompass; to embrace; to put the arms round anything, in order to lift it up.

Hwūn pūn 搨筥, *hwui<sup>ng</sup> pūn*, a round frame of bamboos, made for holding grain.

Hwui<sup>ng</sup>

遠

Read wán: far, distant, not near. Hoō bōē chāē, put wán yēu 父母在不遠遊, *pāy bōē tē uī, ū<sup>m</sup> p'hang hwui<sup>ng</sup> chí p'hō*, when our parents are alive, we must not wander far. See the 上論 Sēang lān.

幸

Hwun

分

Vulg. pun: to divide, to share, to distribute, to distinguish; a small particle.

Hwun pēet 分別, to distinguish. Hwun lēet 分裂, *pun tēēh*, to tear asunder. Hwun k'hae 分開, *pun k'hwuy*, to open, to set apart. Yit hwun 一分, *chit hwun*, a part, a portion; a very small particle.

Hwun jīn ē chāē wūy-che hwuy 分人以財謂之惠, *pun lāng ē chē<sup>ng</sup>, kōng kēō sēō hwuy*, to distribute money among people is called (a trifling) kindness. See the 上孟 Sēang hēng.

Būn-ōng sam hwun thēen hāy yēu kē jē 文王三分天下有其二, *Būn-ōng p'ā hwun thēe<sup>ng</sup> āy woō ē āy nō hwun*, Būn-ōng out of three parts of the empire had two parts.

Hwun

昏

Vulg. hwui<sup>ng</sup>: the evening, dark. Hong hwun sē hwun 黃昏時分, *tōō tōō mai<sup>ng</sup> hwui<sup>ng</sup> āy sē*, just about the time of dusk.

Hwun

昏

The common form of the preceding; also used for the next, 婚 hwun, marriage, because marriages were celebrated in the evening.

Hwun

婚

Hwun yin 婚姻, marriage, a wedding. Also written 婚 hwun. Yēn jē sin hwun, jē heng jē tēy 宴爾新婚如兄如弟, *chēāh chēw tē tē āy sin hwun, ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> nē<sup>ng</sup> a káp tē*, to feast at your newly celebrated wedding, like elder and younger brethren.

Hwun 昏 The mind not clear, not fully convinced, not clearly understood.

Hwun 悞 Not to understand, to be dull; confused. *Goé hwun put léng chin é sē* 吾悞不能進於是, *gwá hwun, bēy chin é chēy léy tō*, I am dull, and can make no progress in this study. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwun 閽 A door-keeper; a common porter at the door. Hwun jin 闾人, a porter.

Hwun 熏 Smoke issuing forth, to smoke anything. *K'héung sit hwun ch'hé* 穹室熏鼠, *an F'hang hwun nēaou ch'hé*, to smoke mice out of their holes. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Hwun 薰 A fragrant kind of grass.

Hwun 燠 Fire burning with violence. Hwun léet yēn sēang 燠烈烟上, *hūey tōh hwun chōō<sup>NE</sup>*, when the fire burns violently the smoke ascends.

Hwun 曛 The remnant of light, after the sun has gone down; twilight.

Hwun 矐 The eyes dim and dark.

Hwun 醺 To be inebriated.

Hwun 獯 Hwun yēuk 獯鬻, the name of a foreign nation on the west of China. *T'haé-ōng soō Hwun yēuk* 太王事獯鬻, *T'haé-ōng hok sac Hwun yēuk dy hwan*, T'haé-ōng served the western foreigners. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwun 臠 A sheep; sheep's flesh, or fat; mutton.

Hwun 塤 An instrument of music, made of earthenware. *Pek sē ch'huy hwun, tēung sē ch'huy tē* 伯氏吹塤 仲氏吹篪, the elder persons played on the hwun, and the younger on the tē. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Hwun 勲 The same as the preceding.

Hwun 勳 Merit, meritorious desert. Hwun ló 勳勞, merit. Also written, 勳 勤 hwun. *Ké k'hek yéw hwun* 其克有勳, *e dy chō yē<sup>NE</sup> wō hōng ló*, his succeeding had some merit in it. See the 尚書 Sēang se.

Hwun 葷 Strong, pungent, and fragrant vegetables, such as leeks, onions, &c. Put jé hwun 不茹葷, he did not eat fragrant vegetables.

Hwun 輝 Bright. Hwun kong 輝光, brilliant, effulgent.

Hwun 焄 A fragrant scent.

Hwun 芬 Fragrant plants.

Hwun 氛 A felicitous influence; some say, an infelicitous influence.

Hwun 棼 Confused, disordered; to ravel, to rumple. *Yéw tē se, jé hwun che yēá* 猶治絲而棼之也, *ch'hin chōō<sup>NE</sup> bōeyh ch'hōng se, jé hwun hwān e*, like one who wants to manage thread, and lets it ravel into confusion. See the 左傳 Chō twān.



Hwún 黯 Black, of a dark colour.

Hwún 僨 To overturn, to overthrow. Ch'hóo ché wūy yit gân hwún sōo 此謂一言僨事僚, chéy sē kóng chit koō wā hwún lwān sōo, this is what is called one word's throwing an affair into disorder. See the 大學 Tāe hák.

Hwún 吩 To blow out the breath; also, to issue orders. Hwún hoō 吩咐, hwún hoō, to enjoin, to bid, to tell, to order.

Hwún 憚 Thick and heavy, substantial and liberal; also, to reason with.

Hwún 憤 To be enraged, to be stirred up, to rouse one's-self. Put hwún put k'héy 不憤不啟, nā a<sup>m</sup> hwat hwún, e a<sup>m</sup> khéy kaōw lán, if any did not rouse themselves up, he (Confucius) would not open out the subject to them. See the 上論 Sēang lán. Hwat hwún bōng sit 發憤忘食, hwat hwún bēy kè tít chēūh, when he (Confucius) was roused by anything, he forgot his food.

Hwún 訓 To instruct, to explain; instruction, explanation, meaning. Kaōō hwún 教訓, ká hwún, instruction. Hwún bōng 訓蒙, to teach youth. Hak ē koé hwún naé yéw hek 學於古訓乃有獲, ch'ak ē koé chá áy ká hwún naé woō sēy tít tēūh, by studying the instruction of the ancients, something may be obtained.

Hwún 僨 To overturn, to upset, to throw down. Guēw suy chit, hwún ē tán sēang, kē wāy put soō 牛雖瘠. 僨于豚上其畏不死, guō suy tán, k'hè pak hāy ē te léng, e kē<sup>m</sup> a a<sup>m</sup> sē, an ox though ever so meagre, yet if thrown down over a little pig, is there not reason to fear it would be the death of him. See the 左傳 Chó, twān.

Hwún 膾 Mutton broth.

Hwún 馴 The ancient form of 訓 hwún, to instruct. Lēet hoē ek boō yéw kaōu hwún kē bin 列侯亦無由教馴其民, lēet hoē yéū bó an ch'w'á ká hwún e áy pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, the various princes also had no method of instructing their people. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Hwún 奮 To display, to unfold, to spread abroad, as a bird opens its wings. Hwún ché tek che kong 奮至德之光, hwún yáng ché tek áy kwū<sup>ng</sup>, to display abroad the glory of super-excellent virtue. Put léng hwún hwuy 不能奮飛, bēy k'hwuy sít lāe pwy, unable to spread out its wings and fly. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Hwún 糞 Vulg. pās: dung, manure. Pek boē che hwún 百畝之糞, chē<sup>m</sup> á pāyh boē áy pán, the manure for a hundred acres of land. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Hwún 爇 Anything dried by the fire; to toast at the fire.

Hwún 屨 A shoemaker's last. Hāc hwún 鞋屨, áy hwún, a last for shoes.

Hwún 俚 A surname.

Hwún 墳 A grave. Hwún boē 墳墓, hwún bōng, a tomb, a burial place. Ch'hoé Lēng-ōng che sē, Hēng sau peng, jé Ch'chūk-yūng che hwún hwaē 楚靈王之世. 衡山崩而祝融之墳壞, Ch'hoé Lēng-ōng áy sē, Hēng sw'á pang lán k'hè, jé Ch'chūk-yūng áy bōng k'hēep, in the time of Lēng-ōng, of the Ch'hoé country, the Hēng hill fell in, and destroyed the grave of Ch'chūk-yūng.

Hwŭn 幘 The ornaments under the neck of a horse.

Hwŭn 汾 The name of a river.

Hwŭn 渾 Muddy. Hwŭn hēy, kē jēak chōk 渾兮其若濁, hwŭn hēy, ch'hin chēn<sup>55</sup> lō, how thick is it? just like mud.

Hwŭn 濱 The banks of a river, the water's edge. Chān pē jē hwŭn 遵彼汝濱, chān ē jē āy kē<sup>55</sup>, to follow along the banks of the Jē river. See 周南 Chew lām.

Hwŭn 枌 The name of a tree. Trees and plants yielding much fruit.

Hwŭn 蕢 Yéw hwŭn kē sit 有蕢其實, wō chēy ē āy kwōy chē, it has plenty of fruit. See the 周南 Chew lām.

Hwŭn 痕 A wrinkle; a scar, a mark of a wound, or of the small pox. Thōng hwŭn 痛痕, chē<sup>55</sup> a hwŭn, the scar, of a wound.

Hwŭn 瘴 Foolish, silly.

Hwŭn 羴 A sheep or goat with a large head.

Hwŭn 盼 To have a large head. Gé chāē chāē chō, yéw hwŭn kē sēw 魚在在藻有盼其首, hē twā tē chāy ch'haou, wō twā ē āy l'haou, there is a fish among the rushes having a large head. See the 小雅 Seāou gnáy.

Hwŭn 焚 To burn, to set on fire, to consume by fire. Hwŭn hēang 焚香, sēo, hēo<sup>55</sup>, to burn incense.

H'ó yēn K'hwun keng, gēuk' sōk kē hwŭn 火炎崑崗玉石俱焚, hōey tōh K'hwun swā, gēk chēn chō pōb sēo, when the fire burst

out on the brow of the K'hwun hill, both gems and stones were consumed.

Hwŭn 緝 To stitch, a seam.

Hwŭn 餽 Hwŭn thŭn 餽餽, a kind of cake, or confectionery.

Hwŭn 魂 A spirit. Lēng hwŭn 靈魂, the soul.

Hwŭn 魂 Jīn yéw sam hwŭn ch'hit p'hek 有三魂七魄, lāng wō s'ā āy hwŭn ch'hit āy p'hek, people have three souls and seven spirits. Hwŭn sēng ē thēn, p'hek kàng ē tēy 魂升於天, 魄降於地, hwŭn chēo<sup>55</sup> káu p'hek<sup>55</sup>, p'hek tōh káu tēy, the soul ascends to heaven and the spirit descends to the earth.

Hwŭn 榘 A whole piece of timber that is not broken.

Hwŭn 雲 Read yīn' a cloud, the clouds. Th'ēen yīn 天雲, l'he<sup>55</sup> hwŭn, the clouds of heaven.

Hwŭn 雲 Put gē jē hoē ch'hē<sup>55</sup> kwŭy, ē guō jē hoē 不義而富且貴, 於我如浮雲, n<sup>m</sup> gē jē pōd kwā kwŭy, tē gwā ch'hin, chēu<sup>55</sup> p'hōp p'hōp āy hwŭn, wealth and honours gotten by unrighteousness, are to me like the floating clouds. Said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn-gé.

Hwŭn 混 A muddy stream; mixed, jumbled together, in confusion; also, flowing. Hwŭn chāp 混雜, mixed together.

Hwŭn 混 Yéw bŭt hwŭn sēng, sēn th'ēen tēy sēng 有物混成先天地生, wō meē<sup>55</sup> hwŭn chē<sup>55</sup>, tē sēng l'he<sup>55</sup> tēy sai<sup>55</sup>, there was a mixed chaotic mass, which was produced before heaven and earth. See the 道德經 Tō tek keng.



Gwán chwan hwún hwún, put sá tēu yēa  
原泉混混不舍晝夜, gwán chwan  
hwún hwún laón, bó háy<sup>h</sup> jik ma<sup>ng</sup>, the foun-  
tain bubbles up, without ceasing night or day.

Sé 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hwún

完

Finished; to finish, to bring to an  
end; to disgrace.

Hwún

分

A portion. Bēng hwún 名分, mē<sup>h</sup>  
hwún, a name, a station. Chit hwún  
職分, duty, an office. Pún  
hwún 本分, obligation, duty. Hwún léang  
分量, a small weight, or measure.

Chín ké pún hwún 盡其本分, to do one's  
duty to the utmost.

Léy tát jé hwún tēng 禮達而分定, léy  
sòe t'hong tát, jé mē<sup>h</sup> hwún tē<sup>h</sup> a tēh, when po-  
liteness is fully attended to, then people's sta-  
tions will be fixed.

Hwún

渾

Blended together, amalgamated, one  
mass; the whole. Seng jin che  
sim, hwún jēn t'hién lé 聖人  
之心渾然天理, sēng jin áy sim kw<sup>h</sup>a,  
hwún jēn t'he<sup>ng</sup> lé, the mind of a sage is  
blended together with the celestial principle.

Hwún jēn 渾然, one undistinguished mass.

Hwún

溷

Confused, in disorder, muddy. Sé  
hwún hwún jé put hwún 世溷溷  
而不分, sé kan hwún hwún, jé  
bó hwun pēet, the world is confused without  
distinction.

Hwún

慁

Grieved, sorrowful, troubled. Choó  
put hwún pin 主不慁賓, choó  
láng bó hwún lá láng k'k'á, the host  
did not trouble himself about his guest. See  
the 左傳 Chó twán.

夫

弗

Not, no, do not. Hwuy léy che léy  
hwuy gé che gé, taé jin hwut wáy  
非禮之禮非義之義. 大  
夫 弗 爲, a<sup>m</sup> háp léy áy léy, a<sup>m</sup> háp gé áy

Hwut

Hwut

abrow 禮, t'wá láng chò, improper ceremonies, and  
unjust performances, the magnanimous man will  
not practise.

Hwut

徯

To lean to the left.

Hwut

徬

Hong hwut 徬徬, an uncertain ap-  
pearance, undecided.

Hwut

佛

The same as the preceding. Hong  
hwut ké jéak bōng 佛佛其若  
夢, hong hwut ch'én ch'ō<sup>ng</sup> bāng,  
indistinct, like a dream. Also, hwut léy 佛戾,  
that, that thing.

Hwut

拂

To brush, to dust, to wipe away  
dirt; also, to abolish. Chín ké tēang  
chéa, hwut ché 進几杖者拂  
之, chin jip t'á á kwat á léh ch'ít e, bringing  
in a table or a staff (to our superiors) we  
should first wipe them. See the 曲禮 K'heuk  
léy.

Hwut

拂

A napkin used for tying up the hair.

Hwut

悖

To oppose, to resist; stubborn, rebel-  
lious. Gwóe kay che gan hwut ó  
五家之言佛異, gwóe láng  
áy wé hwat gek kwat é, those five gentlemen's  
words are rebellious and strange.

Hwut

拂

To resist, to act contrary to. Bōng  
hwut pek sēng, é ch'ēng ké che y'ek  
罔拂百姓. 以從己之欲.  
t'hang k'áyh p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup> é t'hán ka té sáy aé,  
do not oppose the people, in order to follow  
out your own desires. See the 書經

Hwut

唳

To be sorrowful.

Hwut

紵

A rope. Óng gân jé se, ké ch'hut  
jé hwut 王言如絲. 其出如  
紵, óng k'óng wá ch'ín ch'ō<sup>ng</sup> se, e

chò ch'wat ch'hàn ch'ch' s'ân, the King's words are like threads, his practicing of them like ropes.

Hwut 紼 A rope, the rope with which a coffin is tied. Ch'ò ch'ng pit chip hwut 助葬必執紼, ch'ân l'ng sàng se<sup>75</sup> pit t'òh g'âm s'òh 4, in assisting at a funeral, you must lay hold of the rope. See the 禮札 K'h'èak l'ey.

Hwut 紱 The string with which a seal of office is tied. Ch'ò hwut 朱紱, a red string; used also for the following.

Hwut 被 A string; a knee-cap, a part of the dress which comes over the knee.

Hwut 鞞 A knee-cap. T'è bé hòe hwut b'èen 致美乎鞞冕, ch'h'ng s'uy e dy hwut b'èen, to make the knee-cap and crown as fine as possible. See the 論語 L'ân g'è.

Hwut 鞞 Hoo hwut 鞞鞞, a cap, adorned with hatchets, and various figures. Hwut b'èen 鞞冕, an embroidered.

Hwut 被 To deprecate calamities, and invoke blessings; a sacrifice for the same. Hwut t'è woo w'òy 被除污穢, hwut t'è la e'âm, to abolish all defilements.

Hwut 髟 H'ng hwut 髟髟, undecided, indistinct; not clearly perceived.

Hwut 惚 H'ng hwut 恍惚, to miss one's aim, to be disconcerted.

Hwut 忽 Suddenly, for a short time; to exhaust, to exterminate. S'è ch'wat, s'è hwut 是絕是忽, it is exterminated and done.

Hwut j'èen 忽然, suddenly. Hwut l'èak 忽畧, to despise, to disesteem. Yit ch'hàn w'uy hwut, sip hwut w'uy se 一蠶為

忽十忽為絲, ch'it t'it ch'hàn ch'ò hwut, chap hwut ch'ò se, one filament spun by the silk worm is a line, and ten lines make a thread.

Hwut 圓 Hwut l'ân 圓, anything round, whole, and unbroken.

Hwut 笏 G'èuk hwut 玉笏, a long flat piece of stone, or gem, held by king's and officers when they go to court.

Hwut 習 To utter, and express one's self.

Hwut 由 A devil's head.

Hwut 愿 A name of Buddha.

Hwut 恻 High, lofty.

Hwut 豕 A kind of pig; also written, 豕 hwut.

Hwut 颯 A light breeze, same say; a pierce wind; also written 颯 hwut.

Hwut 敕 Broken.

Hwut 颶 A fierce wind arising.

Hwut 歛 The wind arising; to arise.

天 Hwut 佛 The name of Buddha, the sage of the west. H'ân B'èng-t'èy k'h'èen jin soò T'h'èen-t'èuk, k'ew che, tek Hwut keng j'è sip soò ch'èang 漢明帝遣人使

天然求之得佛經三十四章，

*Hàn Bêng-tèy sáe láng chok sò k'ò P'heen-tèuk kok k'ew e, tít t'òh hwut kong jê cháp sè ch'ang,*

*Hàn-Bêng-tèy sent some people as messengers to the country of India, to look for this sage, and obtained 24 sections of the books of Budha.*

Hwut 儻 The common form of the preceding.

Hwut 第 Hwut wut 第爵, a hilly appearance.

Hwut 核 Read hek: the stone, or seed of a fruit. *Sit chó t'ho lé, hwut tè ê hwut 食棗桃李, 弗致于核 ch'èh chó t'ho lé, a<sup>m</sup> t'hang lân sàm h'et e áy hwut,* in eating dates, peaches, and plums, do not throw about the seeds.

Hwut 紇 A thread, the end of a thread; also, to bind.

Hwut 舩 A large ship or vessel.

Hwut 唼 Hwut lé 唼哩, the name of a foreign state.

Hwut 拂 Hwut p'ut 拂埽, the rising of dust, a cloud of dust.

幸 Hwuy 飛 Vulg. *pwuy*: to fly. *P'heen p'heen ch'èa chuy, ch'èa hwuy ch'èa ch'èa 翩翩者雛, 載飛載止, tít pwuy áy ka chuy, wòu sé á pwuy wòu sé á háy<sup>h</sup>,* the fluttering doves, are sometimes flying and sometimes resting. See the 小雅 *Seáu gnáy.*

Hwuy 扉 The leaf of a door.

Hwuy 霏 To snow, the appearance of falling snow. *E swat k'è hwuy 兩雪其霏, t'òh s'áyh e áy hwuy,* the snow falls in flakes.

Hwuy 隹 Pé hwuy 化隹, ugly, ill-favoured. *Boé boé pé hwuy 媼母化隹, a woman who has had many children looks ugly.*

Hwuy 菲 Fragrant; luxuriant.

Hwuy 緋 A deep red, a crimson colour.

Hwuy 駢 Horses galloping on without stopping.

Hwuy 非 To oppose; not; not right, wrong; an error; to reproach, to blame. *Hwuy k'è kwáy jê ch'èy che, t'h'èém y'èa 非其鬼而祭之, 謬也, a<sup>m</sup> sé e áy kwáy jê ch'èy e, sé t'h'èém mé,* to sacrifice to the ghost of a person with whom we were not related is flattery.

*Boé t'hé k'ò chok hwuy 無恥過作非, a<sup>m</sup> t'hang seau léy jín k'òy, sít tò k'au ch'ò a<sup>m</sup> t'òh,* do not be ashamed of acknowledging your errors, lest you be confirmed in that which is wrong.

*Hwuy s'èng jín ch'èa boé hwat, hwuy haú ch'èa boé ch'hin 非聖人者無法, 非孝者無親, hwuy mai<sup>h</sup> s'èng jín áy láng pít bó hwat toé, hwuy mai<sup>h</sup> wòu haú áy láng pít bó p'áy boé,* he who reviles the sages, must be without law; and he who ridicules filial piety, must be without parents. See the 孝經 *Haún keng.*

Hwuy 翬 To fly abroad; a large wild fowl with various colours.

Hwuy 輝 Kong hwuy 光輝, bright and brilliant.

Hwuy 暉 Bright, luminous, like the brightness of the sun.

Hwuy 輝 The brightness of fire, as bright as fire.

Hwuy 徽 Elegant, beautiful; a certain musical instrument.

Hwuy 蜚 The name of an insect; the ancient method of writing 飛 hwuy.

Hwuy 搗 To tear asunder; to point with the hand.

Hwuy 麾 A sort of standard or banner. Ché hwuy 指麾, to point with the hand.

Hwuy 徽 The name of a fish.

Hwuy 妃 The next in rank to the Empress, among an Emperor's concubines, is called 妃 hwuy. Also the wife of the heir apparent.

Hwuy 揮 To brandish; to wield; to disperse; to point. Hwuy to 揮刀, to brandish a sword. Ché hwuy soò 指揮使, the name of an office.

Yim gèuk chèk hwut hwuy 飲玉爵弗揮, lim gèuk áy chéu chèk bōh hwuy e, when drinking out of a pearly cup, do not brandish it (lest you should break it). See the 曲禮 K'hèuk léy.

Hwuy 擢 An animal, like an ox, with a white head and one eye.

声

Hwúy 匪 No, not. Hwúy lūy 匪類, banditti.

Hwúy 佞 To ruin, to destroy; to turn the back upon. Bōh hwúy tek 無佞德, bōh pōy tek hēng, do not turn the back on virtue.

Hwúy 伯 Pé hwúy 伋伯, ugly, deformed.

Hwúy 篚 A round basket.

Hwúy 誹 Hwúy pōng 誹謗, to revile, to slander. Sūy hwúy sūy 誰誹誰譽, chē chūy á māi<sup>5</sup>, chē chūy á o ló, who will blame and who will praise?

Hwúy 菲 Thin, meager. Hwúy yim sít 菲飲食, pōh áy lim chéáh, poor eating and drinking. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwúy 斐 Elegant, literary. Yéw hwúy kwun choó 有斐君子, wōh hwúy áy kwun choó, here is a literary accomplished person.

Hwúy 悱 To stammer, to wish to speak without being able. Put hwúy put hwat 不悱不發, e ná n<sup>m</sup> hwúy kóng, chēw ló hwat bēng hoē e, if he does not attempt to stammer out something himself, it will not be explained to him. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwúy 棐 To assist, to help; the name of a fruit tree. Hwúy ké kwut chēng 棐几滑淨, hwúy ch'há áy lōh kwut kwá ch'heng k'hò, a table made of the hwúy wood, polished and clean.

Hwúy 翡 A red-feathered sparrow; a bird about the size of a swallow, the male of which is red, and is called hwúy 翡, — while the female is azure, and called 翠 ch'húy.

Hwúy 蜚 A destructive insect, that injures people's clothes; also, the name of an animal, in shape like an ox, with a white head, one eye, and a serpent's tail.

Hwúy 𧈧 Loê hwúy 蠪𧈧, an excrementitious insect.

Hwúy 虺 È hwúy 蛇虺, the name of a serpent. Wúy hwúy wúy é, lé choó che sêng 維虺維蛇. 女子之祥, *tok tok hwúy kap é áy chwá, sê cha bóé áy sêng,* but the hwúy and é snakes are prognostics of getting daughters. See the 小雅 *Seáu gnáy.*

Hwúy 虫 The ancient form of the preceding; the generic term for all the scaly tribe.

Hwúy 毀 To destroy, to break down; to injure; to revile, to blame. Kay pit choô hwúy, jê hoê jin hwúy che 家必自毀而後人毀之, *kay pit ka lô p'háh k'hêp, jêên aúu láng p'háh k'hêp c,* a family must first ruin itself, before people think of ruining it.

Téung-nê put k'hó hwúy yéa 仲尼不可毀也, *Téung-nê bēy hoê lé hwúy póng,* Téung-nê (Confucius) is not to be reviled by you.

Hwúy 燬 Fire burning fiercely; anything burnt and destroyed by fire.

Hwúy 烜 To kindle a fire; an officer whose business it was to draw fire from the sun. Soo-hwúy-sê chéang é hoo sūy ch'hé bêng h'ó é jít 司烜氏掌以夫遂取明火于日, *Soo-hwúy-sê chéang kwán t'hó hoo sūy ch'hé bêng hūy tē jít,* the Soo-hwúy-sê (officer's) business was to take the burning-glass and draw fire from the sun. See the 周禮 *Chew léy.* This shews that the Chinese understood the nature of the burning-glass very early (about 2000

years before Christ); — but they also talk of a mirror by which they could extract water from the moon.

Hwúy 喟 To sigh, the sound of sighing. Gân-yên hwúy jéên t'hàn wát 顏淵喟然嘆曰, *Gân-yên,* fetching a long sigh, exclaimed, &c. See the 論語 *Lún gé.*

Hwúy 詆 去 去 Hwúy-póng 諛謗, to revile, to slander, to blame.

Hwúy 費 To waste, to expend, to spend money. A surname. Séy hwúy 所費, *sé hwúy,* expence.

Kwun choó hwúy jê put hwúy 君子惠而不費, *kwun choó wóo yin hwúy, jê bó p'hwá hwúy,* the good man is kind without being extravagant. See the 論語 *Lún gé.*

Hwúy yung sim to 費用甚多, *hwúy yung sim chéy,* the expences are very great.

Hwúy 狒狒 Hwúy hwúy 狒狒, the name of an animal, in the shape of a man, with shaggy hair, has a swift pace, and devours people.

Hwúy 芾 Exuberant herbage, thick foliage.

Hwúy 廢 To set aside, to abolish, to render nugatory, not to adopt. Hwán chéy, yéw ké hwúy che, bok kám ké yéa, yéw ké ké che, bok kám hwúy yéa 凡祭. 有其廢之莫敢舉也. 有其舉之莫敢廢也, *hwán chéy léy, wóo áy hwúy bó, bó láng k'á ké yung, wóo áy ké yung, bó láng k'á hwúy bó,* with respect to sacrifices, whatever has been abolished no man dares to re-establish, and whatever is established, no man dares to abolish. See the 曲禮 *K'héuk léy.*

Hwŭy **諱** To conceal, to avoid; the name of a parent or prince; which should be concealed or avoided, in common conversation.

Hwŭy bēng put hwŭy sēng 諱名不諱姓, ēy hwŭy tít mē'á, bēy hwŭy tít sai'g, we may conceal the name (of our parents), but not their surname. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hwŭy **翾** The noise of flying, the clapping of wings. Hōng hōng é hwŭy, hwŭy hwŭy kē é 鳳凰于飛, 翾翾其羽, hōng hōng tít pŭy, hwŭy hwŭy é áy sít, the felicitous birds are flying, and clapping their wings. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Hwŭy **倅** Extreme, very; the same as 殽 hwŭy. E pēng hwŭy é 余病倅矣, gwé áy paí'g sīm, my sickness is extreme.

丟 Hwŭy **肥** Vulg. pŭy: fat, corpulent. Paóu yéw hwŭy jéuk, kēw yéw hwŭy má 庖有肥肉, 廐有肥馬, toó páng wóo pŭy bŭh, báy téáu wóo pŭy báy, in the larder there is fat meat, and fat horses in the stable. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hwŭy **腓** The calf of the leg.

Hwŭy **淝** Hap-hwŭy 合淝, the name of a river.

Hwŭy **磁** Read choó: earthenware. Choó k'hé 磁器, hwŭy k'hé, crockery-ware.

丟 Hwŭy **惠** Favour, kindness, to be obedient; to bestow. A surname. Also written 僎 hwŭy.

Wáy hwŭy ché hwaé 惟惠之懷, wáy yin hwŭy áy sīm hwaé, only to have thoughts of kindness.

An bin' chek hwŭy 安民則惠, an pŭy' sai'g chek choó hwŭy, to tranquillize the people is a kindness.

Hwŭy **榑** The name of a tree.

Hwŭy **螽** Hwŭy koe 螽蛄, an insect that exists only for a short time. Hwŭy kae put te ch'hun ch'hew 螽蛄不知春秋, hwŭy koe á' m' chae ch'hun ch'hew, the hwŭy koe knows nothing about spring and autumn, (owing to its short existence, for if born in spring it dies in summer, and if produced in summer it dies in autumn.)

Hwŭy **彗** An infelicitous star. Hwŭy seng 彗星, a comet.

Hwŭy **蕙** A fragrant plant, which grows in low marshy places; if it yields but one flower on each stalk, and is very fragrant, it is called 蘭 lán, but if it yields several flowers, and is deficient in fragrance, it is called 蕙 hwŭy.

Hwŭy **慧** A pliant disposition, susceptible of instruction; intelligent, wise. Tè hwŭy 智慧, wisdom.

Gwŭy Boó-tèy tè hwŭy, put lēng k'hé kē ok 魏武帝智慧不能去其惡, Gwŭy Boó-tèy wóo tè hwŭy, bēy k'hé l'hek kak é áy pha' é, the Emperor Boó of the Gwŭy dynasty was wise, but he could not throw away his wickedness.

Hwŭy **篲** A besom made of bamboo. Hàn Ko-choé téáu T'haé-kong yung hwŭy 漢高祖朝太公擁篲, Hàn Ko-choé téáu kē' g' T'haé-kong ch'hew gnŭyh saóu chéw, Ko-choé of the Hàn dynasty waited on Thae-kong, (his father,) with a bamboo besom under his arm; — (ready to sweep for him, if necessary). See the 吏記 Soó ké.

Hwūy 嘒 Clear, bright; also, a small voice, a whisper. Hwūy pé seaóu seng 嘒彼小星, *béng hwut lēy sèy lēp ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*, how bright is that little star. See the 召南 Sēaóu lám.

Hwūy 吠 Vulg. *pwāy*: to bark like a dog. Key béng koé hwūy sēang bân, jé tát hoē soó kēng 雞鳴狗吠相聞而達乎四境, *key t'hé kaóu pwūy sēo t'hē<sup>na</sup>, jé tát hoē sò kēng*, the crowing of cocks and barking of dogs may be distinctly heard, throughout the four quarters of the kingdom. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwūy 卉 The generic term for plants and vegetables. San yéw kay hwūy 山有嘉卉, *sw<sup>na</sup> woó hó ch'haóu*, in the hills there are fine plants. See the 小雅 Sēaóu gnáy. Also written 𦵏 hwūy.

Hwūy 喙 To stop; a fowl's beak; a white horse with a black nose. Jín che ke, séy é put sít nēaóu hwūy chéá, é soó

tóng hwān yéá 人之飢所以不食鳥喙者與死同患也, *láng áy ke yaou, séy é á<sup>m</sup> chéá chéaóu ch'háy, sē kap e chò póó sé táng hwān ló*, the reason why people ever so hungry will not eat a fowl's beak, is because they are concerned lest they should be brought to the same untimely end. See the 戰國策 Chéén kok ch'hek.

Hwūy 緯 The cross threads in weaving; the woof is called 經 kēng, and the warp is called 緯 hwūy. Roads from north to south, are also called 經 kēng, and those from east to west 緯 hwūy.

Hwūy 恚 Angry, enraged.

Hwūy 諗 To examine various devices.

I

For words beginning with i, such as in, im, ip, and it, look under the letter y, as yim, yin, &c.

J

肅 Jé 乳 Vulg. *leng*: the nipples; milk. Jé boé 乳母, *leng boé*, the teats, the dugs; a wet nurse. Bân-óng soó jé, sē wūy ché jín 文王四乳是謂至仁, *Bân-óng woó sè áy leng, ch'hē<sup>na</sup> á kóng ché jín*, Bân-óng had four nipples, hence he is called the most benevolent. Boé yéuk choó é jé 母育子以乳, *nē<sup>ng</sup> lēy ch'hē haóu sai<sup>ng</sup> é leng*, a mother feeds her offspring with milk.

Jé 汝 The name of a river. Also, vulg. *lóó* or *lé*, you. Kwat Jé Hàn, paé Hwáé Soó, jé choó che Kang 決汝漢排淮泗而注之江, *kwat toó<sup>ng</sup> Jé Hàn, paé Hwáé Soó, jé ch'kwá jíp Kang*, he cut off the Jé and Hàn rivers, and led on the Hwáé and Soó, till he brought them to fall into the Kang. See 孟子 Bēng-choó. Jín lóng ch'héung boó sēw jé jé che sít, boó séy óng jé put wáy gē yéá 人能充無受爾汝之實無所往而不為義也, *láng*

*nā ēy ch'hiung mu<sup>na</sup> á bó sēw jé jé áy chéak sít, chék bó ta tōh k'hè jé á<sup>m</sup> chò gē,* when people fulfil the honest part of not receiving what is given them with a "you! you!"—then wherever they go they will practise nothing but uprightness;—hence the Chinese do not like to be addressed with a plain "you," when anything is given to them. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Jé 女 The same as the preceding.

Jé 尔 You; also, a particle

Jé 爾 You; also an euphonic particle; near. Soó é é jé chéung soó, hong soó hwat chōey 肆予以爾眾士奉辭伐罪, *ch'hē<sup>na</sup> a gwá kap lè chēá áy láng, hong t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy bēng cheng hwat woó chōey,* thus I and all of you, have received the decree, to punish the guilty. Said by 成湯 Sēng-t'hong.

Put te ló che chéang ché yín jé 不知老之將至云爾, *u<sup>m</sup> chae láou áy bözyh kadu,* without knowing that old age is approaching. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé 璽 Gèuk jé 玉璽, the great seal of the Empire, the royal signet; it was first formed by 秦始皇 Chín-sé-hóng, and constituted a part of the regalia of China.

Jé 耳 Vulg. *hē*: the ear, the organ of hearing; also, a euphonic particle. Jé che é seng yě 耳之於聲也, *hē k'hang áy tē sē<sup>na</sup>,* the ear, with respect to sounds, (performs its natural office). See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Jé tek jín yēn jé hoē 汝得人焉耳乎, *lé woó tít tēoh gáou láng á bó,* did you meet with any clever men there? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé 邇 Near, easy. P'hé jé hēng wán pit choó jé 譬如行遠必自邇, *p'hé jé kē<sup>na</sup> hwu<sup>ng</sup>, pit àn kīn,* like as when we want

to travel far, we must begin with what is near. See the 中庸 Tōung yáng.

Jé 禰 A temple erected to the honour of one's parents. Kē chāē kwun, chék sēw é kong jé 其在軍則守於公禰, *bōzyh hēng kwun, tēoh tē seng chēw tē kong jé,* when about to go out with the army, it is necessary first to visit the parental shrine.

Jé 湑 To present wine; also, full, replenished.

Jé 珥 Gems worn dangling at the ears.

Jé 庾 The name of a measure, containing upwards of six pecks. A surname. E' che jé 與之庾, *hoē e chit áy jé,* give her six pecks. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé 緝 Jé jé 緝緝, full reins,—leaving the bridle loose and full.

Jé 駟 Lèuk jé 駟駟, the name of a horse belonging to 周穆王, Chew Bók-óng.

Jé 醕 Good wine.

Jé 茹 To cut; to devour; to quaff. Ch'haé jé 菜茹, dried vegetables. Jé mó yim hēet 茹毛飲血, *chēāh hām mó, līm hām hōzyh,* (the early ancients) ate flesh with the hair on, and drank together with it the blood; (this is spoken of as a sign of their uncivilized state).

Jé 瘳 To heal; to get well, to recover from sickness. Hàn óng chit jé 漢王疾瘳, *Hàn óng pūy<sup>ng</sup> hó,* the king of Hàn recovered from his sickness.

Jé 罅 A crack in an earthen vessel. Sùn tō hó pin, k'hé put k'hoé jé 舜陶河濱器不苦罅, *sùn sēo hwá tē hó pin*



dy wáy, ko k'hè dō hēem wōd k'heh, when Sān burnt pottery at the banks of the river, there was no complaint of cracks in the vessels. See the 史記 Soó kè.

JĒ 𡗗 Idle, lazy, indolent. Séw chēuk tō jé 手足惰𡗗, k'ha.ch'hōw p'hán tw'ā, the arms and legs lazy and indolent.

JĒ 愈 To exceed, to surpass; also, to recover from sickness. Jé é Hōéy yéá sēuk jé 女與回也孰愈, lé kap Hōéy yéá chē chūy k'hāk gaóu, which is the cleverest you or Hōéy? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kim peng s'āou jé, ch'he ch'hò é léāou 今病小愈趨造於朝, d'ā pa'ng lēoh lēoh á k'hāk hó, wōd kín kín k'ē'ā jip léāou, now his sickness is a little better, and he has hastened to the court. See 孟子 Bēng-chóu.

JĒ 𡗘 To die of cold and hunger, to be starved to death; also, disappointed. Jé'aoó g'ēuk tēung 𡗘死獄中, gaou kw'ā sé tē k'ā k'hoo laē, to be starved to death in prison.

JĒ 𡗙 Alike, like, if, as; if it is thus: jé ch'hoó 如此, an ney sat'ng, thus: jé jéak 如若, ch'hín ch'ō'ng, if, in that case.

Te che ch'ēá put jé h'ò che ch'ēá, h'ò che ch'ēá put jé lók che ch'ēá 知之者不如好之者. 好之者不如樂之者, chae e áy lāng bēy ch'hín ch'ō'ng yit lēoh e áy lāng, yit lēoh e áy lāng bēy ch'hín ch'ō'ng t'hākng lók e áy lāng, those who know (virtue) are not to be compared with those who love it, and those who love it are not so good as those who are delighted with it. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé put k'hó k'ōw, ch'ēung goē séy h'ò 如不可求. 從吾所好, nā bōy k'ew tít t'hán gwá séy áē. if these (riches and honours) cannot be sought after indiscriminately, then let me follow that which I love. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

JĒ 𡗚 Even, plain, level. Yēuk an wán hong, tong s'en sūn jé kē kīn 欲安遠方. 當先順𡗚其近, nā bōy'ān

hwu'ng pang, lēoh tē seng san jé e áy kīn, if you wish to tranquillize distant countries, you must first render those near obedient and tranquil.

JĒ 𡗛 Numerous, abundant.

JĒ 𡗜 To answer, to reply to; the sound of assent; a boat made of a hollow tree. A surname.

Lām wáy lé jé 男唯女𡗜, ta po yin lāng wáy, cha bóé yin lāng jé, males should answer with a 'wáy,' and females with a 'jé.' See the 禮記 Léy kē.

JĒ 𡗝 Verbose, talkative.

JĒ 𡗞 A learned man, a scholar. Jé kaóu 儒教, the sect of the learned. Jé wáy kwun ch'ó jé, bóé wáy s'āou jin jé 女為君子儒. 無為小人儒, lé chà kwun ch'ó áy t'hak ch'hāy'ān lāng, á' m' t'hang ch'ó s'āou jin áy t'hak ch'hāy'ān lāng, do you become a good sort of a learned man, and not a worthless sort of a learned man. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

JĒ 濡 To moisten; to be wet with dew or rain. Jé tē 濡滯, to go about anything slowly, like the slow dripping of water.

JĒ 𡗟 A short jacket. Put p'ek jé k'hwá 不帛 襦袴, á' m' t'hang ch'hōng twān, t'ey s'ā kap kwún, do not make short jackets and petticoats of silk.

JĒ 孺 A child, an infant. Jé choó k'hó kaóu 孺子可教, séy k'ē'ā yéá áy kà tít, (I see) my lad! that you are teachable. Said by an old man to 張良 Tē'ng lāng, when he had complied with his request to pick up his shoe from under a bridge, and afterwards was willing to assist him in putting it on.

JĒ 𡗠 Lēen jé 連瀉, trickling down, as tears. T'héy lēw lēen jé 涕流連瀉, láu bak chat lēen jé, the tears flowed trickling down.

JĒ 而 A connective particle; and, but, also; you.  
Hák, jĕ sé sĭp che 學而時習之,  
t'hák jĕ. éángs sé wun sĭp c, to learn, and  
constantly to exercise one's-self in it. See the 上  
論 Sēang lūn.

Choó-loē 子路 asked Confucius about firmness;  
when Confucius replied, do you mean the firmness  
of the north country, or the firmness of the south  
country,— ek jĕ kēang e 抑而強與, á sĕ lĕ áy  
kēang, or your own firmness. See the 中庸 Téung  
yūng.

JĒ 衽 The hem of a garment.

JĒ 醺 Strong wine.

JĒ 膾 To boil thoroughly. Swan-kong jĕ lĕén,  
chaē hoo jĕ hím hwan put séuk 宣公  
二年, 宰夫膾熊蹯不熟,  
Swan-kong nō ne<sup>ng</sup>, chaē hoo chē hím chē<sup>ng</sup> bĕy sek,  
in the second year of Swan-kong, the royal cook  
boiled a bear's palm, and did not boil it thoroughly.—  
See the 左僎 Chó twān.

JĒ 臾 Se jĕ 須臾, a moment. Tā yĕá chĕá,  
put k'hó se jĕ lĕ yĕá 道也者, 不可  
須臾離也, tū lĕ áy soē, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang  
chit bák nūy<sup>th</sup> lĕ k'hwuy, the right way must not be  
quitted for a moment. See the 中庸 Téung yūng.

JĒ 萸 Choó jĕ 茱萸, the name of a plant,  
which if plucked on the 9th day of the  
9th moon, and stuck in the hair, will  
banish all noxious influences. See the 風土記  
Hong t'hoé kè.

JĒ 腴 The part under the belly. Hwáy jĕ 肥  
腴, fat, corpulent.

JĒ 諛 To flatter. T'hĕēm jĕ 諛諛, sĕep sĕy,  
to cringe to any one. Chek ch'hám  
t'hĕēm bĕn jĕ che/jlu chē ē 則諛

諛面諛之人至矣, chek saē p'hwà t'hĕēm  
mĕ, dĭn chĕng sĕep sĕy lán áy lūng kaou, then slander-  
ing, flattering, and sycophantic persons would come  
(around the prince). See 孟子 Bēng choē,

JĒ 兒 Vulg. sĕy kĕ<sup>ng</sup> á: a child, a boy, an infant.  
Jĕ sun pit yĕw jĕ sun hok 兒孫必  
有兒孫福, kĕ<sup>ng</sup> á sun pit woō kĕ<sup>ng</sup> á  
sun áy hok, posterity will certainly obtain the measure  
of happiness that belongs to posterity.

JĒ 瑜 Kín jĕ 瑾瑜, a beautiful gem, a precious  
stone. Háy put jĕēm jĕ 瑕不掩瑜,  
háy tĕēm bó jĕēm jĕ gĕuk, a slight flaw  
does not spoil the gem.

JĒ 瘡 Sick, a sickness. Hoō bóe seng gnó, hoē  
pe gnó jĕ 父母生我, 胡俾我  
瘡, pāy bóē sai<sup>ng</sup> gwá, s'<sup>ng</sup> á soē hoē gwá  
an nĕy ch'hám, my parents have brought me forth,  
but why have they inflicted on me such pain.

JĒ 榆 The name of a tree; whose blossoms fall  
like pieces of money. Tám jĕ chek bĕn  
put yĕuk kak 啖榆則眠不欲  
覺, chĕuk jĕ chek k'hwán ū<sup>m</sup> àē ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>, on eating  
of the jĕ tree; a person sleeps without desiring to  
awake.

JĒ 逾 To step over, to transgress, to overstep,  
to go over. Jĕ ē Lok 逾于洛, kŭy  
tĕ Lok ch'áy, he crossed the river Lok.  
Jit gwat jĕ maē 日月逾邁, jĭt gŭyĕh tĭt kŭy,  
the days and months are passing away.

JĒ 踰 The same as the preceding.

JĒ 渝 To change, to alter.

JĒ 舡 A boat made out of a hollow tree.

JĒ 褕 Clothes ornamented with feathers.

Jĕ 揄 To lead, to draw; also, to spread abroad a fame or report.

Jĕ 衲 Old rotten clothes, used as oakum, for caulking boats, and stopping leaks.

Jĕ 洳 The name of a river. Ch'he jĕ 沮洳, damp and low.

Jĕ 僇 A learned man, a scholar, the same as 儒 jĕ. Choo jĕ 侏僇, a dwarf.

Jĕ 孺 A dwarf, a diminutive person; also, the same as 孺 jĕ, a child.

Jĕ 覷 K'haé jĕ, to desire to obtain anything, to peep at, to spy with a wish to obtain. Boó k'haé jĕ é kĕw hĕng 無覷覷以求幸, bōh t'haou k'hw'á bāng sĕō'ng, é kĕw hĕāou hĕng, do not peep and long, in order to obtain some lucky chance.

Jĕ 歛 Pa jĕ 巴歛, the name of a song. Thó jĕ 歛歛, to clap the hands and laugh.

Jĕ 窬 To bore a hole through a plank for a door way; to perforate anything, in order to get through by stealth. Jĕ ch'hĕāng 窬牆, nooi'ng kōyĕ ch'hĕō'ng, to creep through a hole in the wall.

He who is outwardly and inwardly foul is said to be — yĕw ch'hwán jĕ che tū yĕá 猶穿窬之盜也與, ch'hĕn chĕō'ng t'haou nooi'ng kōyĕ áy ch'hat, like a thief who bores his way through a fence and creeps in. See the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

Jĕ 氈 A mattress formed of horse hair. K'hĕák jĕ 氈氈, a hair mattress.

Jĕ 茹 Roots entwined together; to pull up together with the roots. A surname.

Pwai maóu lĕdn jĕ 芟茅連茹, pāyh k'hé há'm á tōh hám kĕn, in pulling up the long grass, you should pull up the roots with it.

Jĕ 楸 The name of a tree.

Jĕ 二 Vulg. ná; two. Jĕ sip 二十, jĕ chap, twenty. Sip jĕ 十二, chap jĕ, twelve. Jĕ chĕá yĕt che tūy 二者一之對,

jĕ sĕ chíł áy lōy, two is the opposite of one.

Jĕ goé yĕw put chĕuk 二吾猶不足, nō áy gwá yĕá a'm káou, two-tenths are not sufficient for me, (how much less one-tenth?) See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Jĕ 佻 To be next to, to second, to help, to assist; to be involved in. Soo-má-ch'hĕen 司馬遷 blamed Lĕsĕng 李陵

for submitting to the barbarians, and thereby disgracing his family, adding, — jĕ pók yĕw jĕ che ch'hāu sĕt 而僕又佻之蠶室, jĕ gwá yĕw tĕy jĕ é lĕh k'á k'heo, I, also, in consequence, am involved in the silk-worm's house, (i. e. the prison.)

Jĕ 貳 The large form of 二 jĕ, two; also, to have a double mind; to suspect. Jim hĕen but jĕ 任賢勿貳, Jim yāng gadu lāng á'm, Chang jĕ sĕm é, in employing clever men, do not treat them with a double heart, (i. e. do not entertain suspicions of them.)

Jĕ 楫 Jĕ kek 楫棘, a sour date tree. Sĕá-ké goé káy, jĕ yāng ké jĕ kek 舍其梧楫而養其楫棘, pāng t'hek kák é áy goé káy, jĕ ch'hé é áy jĕ kek, to give up the fine timber of the goé-káy, and to keep merely a sour date tree. See 孟子 Bĕng-chóu.

Jĕ 儗 To assist, and benefit; to stand by.

Jĕ 膩 Hwáy jĕ 肥膩, fat, lusty, corpulent; glossy, shining.

Jĕ 蚌 A bait for angling; the same as 餌 jĕ.

Jĕ 珥 Jĕ tong 珥瑋, a gem worn dangling before the ear. Naé hāy tĕen k'hé chom jĕ 迺下殿去簪珥, *chĕw lŭh tĕen k'hé e áy chom jĕ*, and then descending the hall, he laid aside his hair-pin and ear-gems.

Jĕ 餌 A bait for angling.

Jĕ 諭 To inform, to announce, to make known. Sĕw kaou béng jĕ kok tō yĕa 受教明諭國道也, *sĕw kà béng hĕaou jĕ, sĕ kok áy tĕa*, to receive instruction well, and to give clear orders is the way of ruling a nation.

Jĕ 裕 K'hwán jĕ 寬裕, slowly, leisurely, at ease. Chĕk goé chìn thĕy k'hé put ch'hĕak ch'hĕak jĕen, yĕw é jĕ chae 則吾進退豈不綽綽然有餘裕哉, *chĕk gwá chìn thĕy, t'ham úm k'hw'á k'hw'á-á yĕw'ĕ*, *kwá wóo ch'hun áy jĕaou jĕ chae*, thus with respect to my entering on or retiring from office, how can I not be free, unrestrained, and abundantly at my ease? See 孟子 Bĕng-chóu.

Jĕ 喻 To inform, to announce, to instruct. A surname. Sĕng jĭn sĕt kaou, hwuy pit kay jĕ, jĕ hoĕ hĕaou yĕa 聖人設教非必家喻而戶曉也, *sĕng jĭn sĕt ká huá, úm sác sác heng ch'hoé k'hé kóng, jĕ tĕk'hoó'ĕ k'hé hĕaou béng*, the sages, having appointed the methods of instruction, do not need to inform every family of them, and to make them known at every door.

Jĕ 裋 Short garments. Jĕ hat 裋褐, hairy garments. Hán chĕa lĕ twán jĕ 寒者利短裋, *kw'á áy táng lĕ yĕah tĕy s'á*, when people are cold, they will be glad even of a coarse short jacket.

Jĕ 字 Read joo: a character, a letter. Sĕang koé bĕ yew bĭn joo 上古未有文字, *sĕang koé áy táng bĕy wóo bĭn jĕ*,

the early ancients had no characters — till in the time of 黃帝 Hōng tĕy, B. C. 2622, 倉頡 Ch'hang-k'hĕet first invented them.

Sit joo 識字, *bat jĕ*, to know how to read.

幸 Jĕa 遮 Read chĕa: to screen, to hide, to shelter.

声 Jĕa 吟 The sound of answering, a reply, an affirmative.

Jĕa 噫 To answer respectfully. Ch'hĕang jĕa 唱噫, *ch'hĕo'ĕ jĕa*, to bow without kneeling down; also written 喏 jĕa.

Jĕa 惹 Deceitful, disordered; also, to excite, to bring on, to stir up, to enkindle. Jĕa noĕ 惹怒, *jĕa láng áy sĕw k'hé*, to stir up one's wrath.

H'ò jĕa soó 好惹事, *á jĕa soó*, fond of making trouble.

Jĕa 詈 To assest, to reply to: also read jĕa.

丟 Jĕa 偌 A surname.

天 Jĕak 若 Vulg. nā: if, like as, suppose; a fragrant herb; obedient. Jĕak boó chĕy 若無罪而就死地, *ch'hin chĕo'ĕ bĕ chĕy, jĕ chĕw kaou tĕ áy tĕy*, like one who has committed no fault, and yet proceeds to the place of slaughter. See the 上孟 Sĕang béng.

Jĕak sĕng é jin, chĕk goé k'hé kám 若聖與仁則吾豈敢, *ch'hin chĕo'ĕ sĕng kwá jin, chĕk gwá k'hé k'á*, but if you speak of being a sage, or benevolent, then how dare I presume to that; — said by Confucius.

Jĕak 箬 Tĕuk jĕak 竹箬, the outer surface of bamboo. Jĕak lip 箬笠, tek tĕyh, a bamboo hat.

Jĕak 弱 Lwán jĕak 軟弱, nooi<sup>ng</sup> chĕ<sup>ng</sup> d, weak, feeble. Jĕak koè put k' h' ó tĕk kĕang 弱固不可以敵強, nooi<sup>ng</sup> chĕ<sup>ng</sup> d koè jĕén bĕy tĕy tĕk kĕang bĕng, the weak certainly cannot oppose the strong. See 孟子 Bĕng-choó.

Jĕak 弱 Poè jĕak 蒲蕩, a kind of reed or rush.

Jĕak 溺 The name of a river; also read lĕk, to drown.

聲 Jĕang 壤 A clod of earth; a plot of ground; the loose earth on the surface of the ground. Hoo yin, sĕang sít kó jĕang, hĕy yim hōng chwán 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉, hoo l' h' ó kĭn, tĕng dĭn chĕáh tĕ tĕy l' h' ó, hĕy tĕy lĭm wul<sup>ng</sup> chĕ<sup>ng</sup> d, now the earth worm, above eats the light clods, and below drinks the yellow fountains, (and is thus independent of every one.) See 孟子 Bĕng-choó.

Jĕang 攘 To disturb, to throw into confusion. Jĕang é tĕk 攘夷狄, to confound the barbarians.

Jĕang 嚷 To make a noise, to hawl out incessantly with a loud voice.

Jĕang 冗 Read jĕung: chap jĕung 雜冗, chap jĕang, intermixed, and in confusion.

平 Jĕang 攘 To steal, to pilfer. Goè tóng yéw tít kĕung chĕá, kĕ hoo jĕang yáng, jé choó chin che 吾党有直躬者, 其父攘羊而子證之, gwán áy tóng woó chí áy tĕdou tít áy lán, ó áy nĕo<sup>ng</sup> pĕy l' haou lán áy yĕo<sup>ng</sup>, jé haou sai<sup>ng</sup> chò kan

chin e, in our village there was a straight forward sort of a man, whose father having stolen a sheep, (the son) appeared against him as a witness. See the 論語 Lún-gé.

Jĕang 灑 Much dew, a heavy dew; to be much wet with the dew.

Jĕang 穰 Rich, full, abundant, plentiful. Hong lĕn jĕang jĕang 豐年穰穰, hó nĕo<sup>ng</sup> tang jĕang jĕang, a fruitful season, what abundance does it yield!

Jĕang 禳 A sacrifice offered for the purpose of averting calamity.

Jĕang 釀 To distil spirituous liquors; good strong liquor or wine. Bĕng-sĕang-kwun náe tó jĕang chĕw, máe hwáy gnĕw 孟嘗君乃多釀酒買肥牛, Bĕng-sĕang-kwun náe chĕy jĕang chĕw, bĕy pŭwá áy goé, Bĕng-sĕang-kwun distilled great quantities of liquor and bought fat oxen, (in order to treat his numerous guests.)

Jĕang 瓢 Tong jĕang 瓢瓢, the seeds of the melon.

丟 Jĕang 讓 Vulg. nĕo<sup>ng</sup>: to yield, to give up, to give way to, to relinquish, to recede. Sĕang jĕang 相讓, sĕo nĕo<sup>ng</sup>, to give way to each other. Chĕung sin jĕang loé, put sít pek poé 終身讓路, 不失百步, chí sĕ lán nĕo<sup>ng</sup> loé, bĕy á<sup>m</sup> kĕ<sup>ng</sup> chí pŭyh poé, if all your life long you give way to people in walking, you will not lose a hundred paces in the end.

聲 Jĕaou 爪 Claws talons, nails. Kĕ-hoo-é óng chĕ jĕaou gáy 祈父予王之爪牙, Kĕ-hoo-é sĕ óng áy jĕaou gáy, Kĕ-hoo-é was the king's talons and teeth. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Jeàou 抓 To claw, to scratch, to tear with the nails. Chong-choó yéw yit ch'he yéen, wúy é k'hèak jèaou, kèen k'haou hoé ong 莊子有一狙焉。委蛇攬抓見巧乎王。 Chong-choó wóo chit chéah kaou, wúy é k'hèak jèaou, kèen hoé ong, Chong-choó had an ape, who by his easy antics and constant scratching, shewed his agility to the king.

Jeàou 擾 To disturb, to throw into confusion. Kan ko jeàou jéang 干戈擾攘, military weapons tumultuously brandished about.

Jeàou 繞 To surround, to twine round. Thèen jèaou 纏繞, to entwine and entangle. Chéung seng soó bèn swán jeàou pok kek 眾星四面旋繞北極, chéung ch'hai sé bèn swán jeàou pak kek, all the stars on every side revolve round the north star.

Jeàou 抓 To scratch, to claw, to tear with the nails.

Jeàou 皺 Wrinkled, furrowed. Bèen jèaou 面皺, bèn jèaou, a wrinkled face. Hong ch'hai léuk sáy, sáy jèaou bèn 風吹綠水。水皺面, hong tit ch'hóey lek chúy, chúy chéw wóo jèaou áy bèn, when the wind blows over the green waters, they get a wrinkled face.

Jeàou 縐 Jeàou sey 縐紗, crepe.

Jeàou 槳 Vulg. jèa: a short paddle, for rowing a boat.

Jeàou 撓 Keaou jeàou 嬌撓, winning, handsome, agreeable.

Jeàou 澆 To sprinkle, to rinse; also, thin.

Jeàou 燒 Short worms in the intestines. Guó che yit sin lóey pèen jeàou hōey 我之一身內變燒蛔, the inside of my whole body is turned into short worms.

Jeàou 饒 Jeàou gé 饒魚, a small kind of fish.

Jeàou 饒 Full, abundant, rich, sufficient. A surname. Taé hēang, put bün pok, put jeàou hoó 大饒不問小, not rich, twā ch'hé á láng k'háyk, at a great feast, do not enquire about oranges, nor distinguish the rich and full. See the 曲禮 K'hèuk léy.

Jeàou 皺 To furrow, to wrinkle. Léuk sáy, hoó yew, hong jèaou bèn 綠水無憂。風皺面, lek chúy bō hwán ló, hong jèaou bèn, the green waters are not troubled, but it is the wind which wrinkles their face.

Jeàou 縐 To rumple up anything, or to wrinkle it; crepe.

Jeàou 溺 Vulg. jèo: urine.

Jeàou 廿 A union of two characters, — jē chap 二十, jèh, signifying twenty.

Jeàou 染 Vulg. nē: to dye. Jèem sek 染色, nē: sek, to dye of some colour. Vulg. bak, to soil, to dirty.

Jeàou 染 Jèem woo 染污, bak ta sâm, to be soiled with dirt.

Jeàou 舊染污俗咸與維新, kōo bak tēoh la sâm áy hong sèuk, l'a chò pòh sè sin, before he was

befouled with filthy habits, but now he is altogether renovated. See the 尙書 Sǎo<sup>ng</sup> se.

JĚĚm 染 The same as the preceding.

JĚĚm 冉 Weak, feeble; also, a surname;—Confucius had two disciples of this clan. JĚĚm-choó t'hōey teáou 冉子退朝, JĚĚm-choó t'hēy teáou, JĚĚm-choó retired from the audience. Also written 丹 jĚĚm.

JĚĚm 髯 A beard.

JĚĚm 苒 Jím jĚĚm 荏苒, weak, lithier, pliant; exuberant herbage.

JĚĚm 姝 The people of 淮南 Hwaé-lám call their mothers jĚĚm, mother!

JĚĚn 櫛 A small sour date tree; also, to defile; to dye various colours.

JĚĚn 蹠 JĚw jĚĚn 蹠蹠, to trample on, to tread under foot.

JĚĚn 然 To burn, to inflame; also, a disjunctive particle, —but, if, if it is thus, thus; right, yes, it is so. Kó jĚĚn 果然, indeed! Suy jĚĚn 雖然, although. JĚák h'ó cho sé jĚĚn, chwán che sé t'at 若火之始然. 泉之始達, ch'hin chĚō<sup>ng</sup> hōty áy khé t'háou t'ih, chw'á ay k'hé t'háou t'at, like fire when it begins to burn, or water when it begins to flow. See 孟子 Bĕng-choó. JĚĚn chek Kwán-tĕung tē léy hōó 然則管仲知禮乎, nā sé, chek Kwán-tĕung bat léy hōó, but then does Kwán-tĕung understand propriety?

Ké jĚĚn, —k'hé kĚ jĚĚn hōó 其然. 豈其然乎, e sé an nĕy, e k'ham sé an nĕy, is he thus? how can he be thus? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

JĚĚn 燃 To burn, to inflame.

JĚĚn 腠 Dog's flesh; commonly, but improperly used for 然 jĚĚn.

JĚĚn 蹠 To tread under feet.

声 Jeé'ng 爾 Vulg. tē, and loó: you; also read jĚ, which see. Jeé<sup>ng</sup> wáy jeé<sup>ng</sup>, gnó wáy gnó, suy lán t'hek kó tĕng, è gnó ch'hek, jeé<sup>ng</sup> yĕn lĕng büey gnó chae 爾爲爾. 我爲我. 雖袒楊裸裎. 於我側. 爾焉能浼我哉, tē chò tē, gwá chò gwá, suy lē peĕh ch'héw wui<sup>ng</sup> loó sūn t'hēy, k'hĕū tē gwá sūn pee<sup>ng</sup>, tē böēgh an chw'á éy bak la sām gwá chaē, you are you, and I am I,—and though you were a poor person with sleeves turned up, or entirely naked, standing at my side, yet how could you defile me. See 孟子 Bĕng-choó.

Jeé'ng 禰 A parental shrine, a temple in which a father is worshipped. Seng ch'heng hoó, soó ch'heng k'hó, jíp heaóu ch'heng jeé<sup>ng</sup> 生稱父. 死稱考. 入廟稱禰, sai<sup>ng</sup> chĕw ch'heng hoe pāy, sé chĕw ch'heng hoó k'hó, káou jíp deó chĕw ch'heng hoó jeé<sup>ng</sup>, when alive a parent is called father, when dead k'hó, and when brought into a temple to be worshipped, jeé<sup>ng</sup>.

Jeé'ng 乳 'Taou jeé<sup>ng</sup> 豆乳, a preparation of pulse mixed up with pickle. Gnĕw jeé<sup>ng</sup> 牛乳, god lĕng, cow's milk.

JĚĚp 顛 The cheek bones, the bones on the side of the face.

天  
Jĕt

熱

Vulg. *jwäh*; hot. Jĕt t'heen 熱天, *jwäh t'hee<sup>ng</sup>*, hot weather. Sūy lêng chip jĕt, sē put é chok 誰能執熱逝不以濯, *chē chūy ēy gīm, jwäh dy mē<sup>h</sup>, nā bó sēy ch'hēw*, who can take hold of hot things without first wetting his hands?

夫  
Jek

擽

To work anything up with the hands; to knead (as dough); to squeeze.

Jek

趕

To pursue, to follow, to chase.

平  
Jĕng

仍

Because, then, as, as before. Jĕng kĕw 仍久, *jĕng kĕw*, as formerly. Ke kĭn jĕng chin 飢饉仍臻, *ké yaou lêng koò káin*, hunger and famine came as before. Also read jĕng which see.

平  
Jĕb

橈

Read *jeāou*: a small paddle for rowing or steering a boat.

丟  
Jĕb

尿

Read *jeāou*: urine; also written 溺 *jeāou*.

天  
Jĕh

偻

Read *ch'hĕuk*; crooked, contracted, not stretched out.

夫  
Jĕuk

擽

To work up anything with the hands; to knead (as dough); also read *jek*.

Jĕuk

趕

To chase, to pursue, to follow after. Choé sĕang jĕuk 走相趕, *cháu sĕd jĕuk*, to run after one another, in play.

天  
Jĕuk

辱

To disgrace, to put to shame. Lêng jĕuk 凌辱, to degrade. Pek-é Sĕuk-chĕy put kàng kĕ chĕ, put jĕuk kĕ sin 伯夷叔齊不降其志. 不辱

其身, *Pek-é, Sĕuk-chĕy bó bóyĕh kàng e dy sim chĕ, bó bóyĕh jĕuk e dy hín sin*, Pek-é and Sĕuk-chĕy would not lower their views, nor degrade their persons. See the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

Jĕuk

蓐

Grass springing up again; also, a straw mat.

Jĕuk

溽

Damp and hot; moist. Lĭm boó put jĕuk 林無不溽, *ch'hēw ná bó ũ<sup>m</sup> tām*, a forest is always damp.

Jĕuk

縵

Ornamented with various colours.

Jĕuk

郛

Kĕep-jĕuk 郛, the name of a place.

Jĕuk

肉

Vulg. *bāh*: flesh. Kwut jĕuk 骨肉, bone and flesh, anything near and dear. Guó chōng é kĕ, jĕ hoē seng jĕuk 五臟已具而後生肉, *gō chōng é kĕ pĕ, jĕn āu sai<sup>ng</sup> bāh*, when the five viscera are in good order, then the flesh will begin to grow. Said by 管子 Kwán-choó.

Jĕuk

月

A contracted form of the preceding.

Jĕuk

劓

To cut with a knife; a sabre wound.

Jĕuk

溽

Damp and hot; the same as 溽 jĕuk.

Jĕuk

褥

A mattress, a bed.

聾

聾

Many, numerous; also, the same as 聾 jĕung.



Jéung 冗 Vulg. *jéung*: intermixed, in confusion; dispersed; supernumerary; ruinous. Jéung nán 冗員, a supernumerary officer, one who has received his title, but is waiting for an appointment.

Wáy cheng chaē k'hè sam jéung 爲政在去三冗, *chò cheng sô chaē k'hè Phok kak* 三冗之政, the practice of government consists in excluding the three ruinous measures, (i. e. having too many officers of government, too great a standing army, and too many public works.)

Jéung 茸 Low, vulgar, mean.

Jéung 羸 A surname; the surname of the rulers of the 商 Sēang dynasty.

Jéung 仍 Because, according to, as before; repeated. Also read jēng. Jéung kēw kwán jé che hô 仍舊貫如之何, *jéung kōō íy sōō, chò né*, if it is done as before, how will that do? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kit suy láy jéung 吉瑞累仍, *hó íy tōōu chap chap léung hok*, lucky omens constantly redoubled.

Jéung 佻 A race of people with three horns.

Jéung 戎 Soldiers, troops; you; also, a foreign nation on the west. A surname. Sēn jín kaōu bín ch'hit lēn, *ók k'hó é chek jéung é* 善人教民七年, 亦可以即戎矣, *hó láng hò p'áh sai* 七年, *kaōu ch'hit né*, *yéá l'hang é chek jéung*, when a clever man instructs the people for seven years, they can then be employed as soldiers. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jéung 絨 Fine silk threads; also, fine cloth, woollen cloth.

Jéung 初 Happiness.

Jéung 茸 Grass growing luxuriantly; in confusion; rough; rumped together. *Hóé kēw hōng jéung* 狐裘蒙茸, *hóé lé íy hēw hōng jéung*, a fox-skin dress, with the fur rough and in confusion.

Jéung 墮 The noise of building a wall; the Chinese in Hok-kēn generally build their walls of mud, which is pounded and beaten between two boards fastened together, and jéung is supposed to be the sound of the thumping and pounding. Also, numerous.

Jéung 械 The name of a tree.

Jéung 毳 The small feathers of birds, or soft hair of beasts; down. *Néāou sēw jéung mó* 鳥獸毳毛, *chéāou kap aēw íy jéung mó*, birds' and beasts' down and soft hair. See the 堯典 Gēāou tōēn.

Jéung 莢 Thick, solid, substantial.

Jéung 狻 The name of an animal, like an ape, with shaggy hair, and of a yellow red colour, the skin of which is used for making saddles.

Jéung 毳 Adorned with feathers.

Jéw 蹂 To tread on, to trample; also, to rub out the grain from the husk. *É k'hé sēang jéw chēn* 餘騎相蹂踐, *ch'han íy k'héá béy sō jéw t'áh*, the

rest of the horsemen trampled on one another. See the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Hék pò hék jéw 或簸或蹂, *woó áy tit pwà ch'hek, woó áy tit jéw*, some were winnowing the grain, and some rubbing it out of the husk. See the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.

Jéw 揉 To bend anything with the hand; to curve, to warp. *Jéw bok wúy jōey* 揉木爲耒, *áou ch'há chò jōey*, to curve a piece of wood in order to make a plough handle. See the 易經 *Yéuh keng*.

Jéw 糅 To mix, to intermingle; mixed and in disorder.

Jéw 爍 To bend a piece of timber by means of fire. The same as 揉 *jéw*.

Jéw 尠 The trace of a wild beast's paw on the ground; a three cornered spear; a lofty spirit. Also written 肉 *jéw*.

平 柔 Soft, pliable. *Jéw jéak* 柔弱, weak, pliant. *Jéw sūn* 柔順, obedient. *Tím chéem kong k'hek, ko béng jéw k'hek* 沉潛剛克. 高明柔克, *tím chéem áy láng tōh kong gnáy k'hek yé<sup>n</sup> á e, ko béng áy láng tōh jéw nooi<sup>n</sup> k'hek yé<sup>n</sup> á e*, people whose minds are sunk and immersed must be attacked with harshness, but lofty and intelligent people with softness.

Jéw 溧 The name of a river.

Jéw 鱖 *Jéw gé* 鱖溫, *jéw hé*, the cuttle-fish; a fish without bones.

Jéw 蝮 The name of an insect; or, some say, a sort of ape.

Jéw 揉 Obedient, pliable; easily bent; bent or curved with the hand. *Jéw ch'hoó bān pang* 揉此萬邦, *ch'hòng jéw sūn ché<sup>n</sup> á bān pang*, to render obedient these myriads of nations. See the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.

Jéw 頥 The countenance harmonious and smooth.

Jéw 逌 To run. *Jéw jéw choé* 迻迻走, *jéw jéw chaóu*, to run without stopping.

Jím 忍 *Chán jím* 殘忍, cruel. *Jím náe* 忍耐, *ch'un lán*, patient, to bear patiently. *Kwán-téung hóng kwun soó séw, jím sim háe lé*, put k'hó wúy jín 管仲忘君事讎. 忍心害理, 不可謂仁, *Kwán-téung bēy kè jín kwun, hók saē k'wéw séw, chán jím áy sim háe tō lé, a<sup>m</sup> t'hang kóng sé jín*, Kwán-téung forgot his prince and served his enemies, with a cruel mind outraging reason itself, and therefore cannot be called benevolent.

*Jím che se jé, náe chwán jé k'he* 忍之須臾乃全汝軀, *lán é tōep á hoó, náe ty chwán lé áy hín sín*, bear it patiently but a little while, and then you will come off with a whole skin.

Jím 恁 Humility of mind; thus, in this way.

Jím 稔 Ripe corn; the harvest, which comes but once a year. Put *kíp gnóe jím* 不及五稔, *hó kíp kaóu tēw sèk goē kwúy*, it did not extend to five harvests. See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Jím 飪 Dressed food; food thoroughly cooked. *Sit jím put sit* 失飪不食, *nā bó ché toó hó e<sup>n</sup> chéuk*, if the food was not well dressed, he (Confucius) would not eat it. See the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

**衽** Jim The lappet of a coat, the breast of a coat which laps over. Bè Kwán-téung, goè ké pè hwat ché jím 微管仲. 吾其被髮左衽矣, ná bó Kwán-téung, gwán áy láng chéw pè t'haow mó; tó ch'hiéw péng kat jím è, if it had not been for Kwán-téung (beating off the barbarians), we should have been obliged to twist our hair, and button the lappets of our coats on the left side;—(said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé. The ancient Chinese used to allow all their hair to grow, and fastened their dresses in front; but since their subjection by the Tartars they have been obliged to adopt the customs which Confucius so much deprecated). Also written 衽 jím.

**荏** Jim Soft, pliable, pliable. Jim jéem 荏苒, soft and yielding.

**葱** Jim Jim tong 葱冬, a medicinal plant.

**壬** Jim One of the horary characters. Also, great, full.

**任** Jim To bear, to sustain, to bear as a burden, to undertake. Jín ó wú ké jím, put ek téung hoé 仁以為己任

不亦重乎, jín tek é chò ka tē áy jím t'á, á'm jéu láng hoé, to take the task of benevolence upon ourselves for our burthen, would it not be heavy? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Chéung noé lán jím 眾怒難任, chéung láng áy séw k'hé úh t'á, the anger of the multitude is hard to be borne. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

**妊** Jim To be pregnant, to conceive in the womb.

**仞** Jim A measure of eight feet; a fathom. Hoo choó che chéung soé jím 夫子之墻數仞, lán hoo choó áy ch'k'hoé

kwáy ná jím, our master's wall is several fathoms high: (and therefore he is not to be overlooked by little people). See the 論語 Lūn gé.

**任** Jim A burden, a weight; that which is sustained; an office. A surname. E'phén háy wú ké jím 以天下為己任, t'áuk t'heé áy chò ka tē áy jím, he took the whole weight of the Empire upon him as his burthen.

Téung jím 重任, táng jím, a heavy burthen. Kwuy jím 歸任, tooi laé jím, he returned to his office.

**妊** Jim That which is conceived, the foetus in the womb. Also written 姪 jím.

**刃** Jim A sharp weapon. Hong jím 鋒刃, a sharp-pointed weapon. Peng jím ké chéep 兵刃既接, péng to kaou

sé kaon chéep, when the swords and weapons crossed each other (in battle). See the 上孟 Séang méng.

**物** Jim Full, replete. Oé jím gé yéuk 於物魚躍, an ch'wá'á miu'á hé t'it t'és, how full is it of jumping fishes! See the 大雅 Taé gnáy.

**賃** Jim To borrow; to hire, to employ any one for money. Sín wú jín yáng jím 臣為人庸賃, gwá sé hoé láng yáng ch'he'á, I am a person hired by others. Said by 范睢 Hwáu-ch'hoé.

**軛** Jim Anything hindering the progress of a chariot; a stop on the wheels, which when taken away allows the chariot to proceed.

**紉** Jim A thread; anything that may be put through a needle, in order to sew with. E séang t'óng léet jím chom ch'héng 衣裳綻裂. 紉箴請補綴, yín ch'hoé t'óng léet, t'háyh sw'á ch'ch'én, ch'k'h'á táé



平 Jöey 蕤 Fruits and flowers displaying their blossoms; a note in music.

Jöey 綏 The strings of a honnet hanging down. Kwan jöey 冠綏, the tassel of a cap.

Jöey 揉 To rub anything to the hands; to rumple anything up.

Jöey 睿 Deep and distant; clear and intelligent. Jöey tè 睿智, wise and clever.

Jöey 洳 The name of a river, which flows to the north.

Jöey 杓 A pointed piece of wood; used for the handle of a chisel. Jöey ch'ok 柄鑿, a handle and chisel, which when

apart are both useless; thus used figuratively for a useless person.

Jöey 蚋 A small kind of insect, found about putrid and sour things. Hey swan, jé jöey, ché yéan 醜酸而蚋

聚焉, ch'hoè swui<sup>10</sup> jé jöey ché chip, when the vinegar is sour the little flies collect about it.

Jöey 苕 The appearance of growing grass. A surname.

Jöey 耒 A crooked piece of wood, used as the handle of a plough. Hoè jöey soè

jé choè Sòng ché Têng 負耒耜而自宋之滕, gèa. e ay jöey soè, jé choè Sòng kòt ché kàou Têng, bearing his plough and ploughshare, he went from the Sòng country to the Têng country. See 孟子 Bêng-chóo.

Jöey 銳 Sharp-pointed; a sharp-pointed weapon. Jöey k'hè 銳氣, courage. Yit jün

béén chip jöey 一人冕執銳, chü láng tè béén gím jöey, a man wearing a crown

and holding a sharp instrument. / See the 尙書 Sëang se.

Jöey 坩 Deep and still.

Jöo 乳 Vulg. lang: milk; also, to sit on eggs as a bird: read jé, which see.

Jöo 字 Vulg. jé-h character, a letter. Bün jöo 文字, bün jé, letters, literary writings. Bóo jöo 撫字, to soothe;

also, to promise in marriage.

Ch'hong-k'héet sé lip bün jöo che hêng 倉頡始立文字之形, Ch'hong-k'héet k'hé ch'haun lip bün jé ay yé<sup>10</sup>. Ch'hong-k'héet was the first who fixed the forms of characters. (B. C. 2622.)

Hoè put léng jöo k'hwat choè 父不能字厥子, pāy béy jöo e ay k'p<sup>10</sup>, a father not able to soothe his child. See the 尙書 Sëo<sup>10</sup> se.

Sip léon put jöo 十年不字, chap hōy yéu béy yin léng k'ay, she is ten years of age, and not yet promised in marriage. See the 易經 Yéan keng.

Jöo 牝 A cow; the female of the ox.

Jün 潤 Jün ték 潤澤, to moisten, to enrich; to improve. Choo jün 滋潤, to mollify, to fatten, to cherish, to moisten.

Jéak hoo jün ték che, chek ch'ao kwun é choé é 若夫潤澤之, 則在君與子矣, ch'Atn'ché<sup>10</sup> jün ték e, chek té jün kwun hap té, but as to the enriching and improving of these points, it rests entirely with the prince and with yourself. See 孟子 Bêng-chóo.

Jün 嶠 Pék-jün 白嶠, the name of a place.

Jūn 閏 Vulg. lan: intercalary. Jūn gwat 閏月, lūn gōeyh, an intercalary month. The Chinese have only about 360 days in the common year, consisting of twelve moons, hence they need an intercalary month, to make up the deficiency.

Jūn 嫵 Weak, soft, pliable, tender; also, young and handsome.

Jūn 嫩 The same as the preceding. Wun jūn 温嫩, soft and agreeable, gentle and harmonious.

Jwā 若 Read jæk: how. Jæk kan 若干, jwā chēy, how much. Jæk kēw 若久, jwā kōb, how long.

Jwāh 熱 Read jēet: hot, fervid. Hān jēet pōng 寒熱病, kw<sup>n</sup>á jwāh pāi<sup>ng</sup>, fever and ague. Sām ch'hūn che ch'hey, yim yāng kaou chēy, hān k'hē kē tē, wun put chē jēet 三春之初. 陰陽交際. 寒氣既除. 温不至熱, kw<sup>n</sup>á ch'hūn āy k'hē thāou, yim yēng kaou chēy, kw<sup>n</sup>á k'hē kaou tē, wun bó kaou jwāh, in the beginning of the three months of spring, when the male and female principles unite, then the cold air has just been excluded, and the gentle warmth is not yet excessively hot.

Jwān 軟 Vulg. nooi<sup>ng</sup>: weak, soft, pliable. Ch'hey choó jwān jæk 妻子軟弱, bōe kē<sup>n</sup>á nooi<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>n</sup>á, my wife, and children are weak and feeble.

Jwān 輦 Weak, soft,—the original form of the preceding. An kē jwān lūn 安車 輦輪, an āy ch'hēa nooi<sup>ng</sup> āy lūn, an easy carriage upon soft wheels.

Jwān 餽 Weak. Jwān lé 餽女, to send a present to a daughter, (three days after her marriage.)

Jwān 嫵 Weak, soft, effeminate; young and handsome.

Jwān 搨 Vulg. hu<sup>ng</sup>: to rub anything between the hands; to wash by the hand.

Jwān 鏤 Soft silver.

Jwūy 蔘 Kēang jwūy 蔘蓀, the root of ginger, when old and dry,—as distinguished from the ch'hoó-kēang 蔘薑, chē<sup>ng</sup> kēo<sup>ng</sup>, which is the young tender ginger plant.

K

Ka 膠 Read kaou: glue. Gnēw kaou 牛膠, goó ka, glue, made of cow's hide. Gē kaou 魚膠, hē ka, fish glue. Sē kaou 樹膠, ch'hēw ka, vegetable gum.

Ka 交 Read kaou: to come in contact, together or across one another. Kaou chēén 交剪, ka chēén, a pair of scissors. Kaou to 交刀, ka to, shears.

Kaou twān 交斷, ka 400<sup>ng</sup>, to cut off with a pair of scissors.

Ka 吉 Read kit: kit pōey 吉貝, ka pōey, cotton, the cotton of which cloth is made.

Kā 尻 Read k'haou: the back. K'haou chit 尻脊, ka chēah, the back. K'haou chit kwat 尻脊骨, ka chēah kwat,

the back bone. K'haou chit hóē 尻春後, *ka ch'ehk aōu*, behind one's back.

**Ka** 江 江饒, *ka ch'hēō*, a small shell-fish.

**Ka** 狡 狡蟲, *ka ch'au*, a flea.

**Ka** 甘 甘棠樹, *ka tang ch'hēw*, the name of a tree.

**Ka** 菱 菱薦, *ka ch'eng*, a kind of mattress, made of straw bound together, both soft, and warm to sleep on.

*Kaou pek* 菱白, *ka p'ayh*, the bandage which is tied round the Chinese women's feet, in order to prevent their growing large.

**Ka** 筊 筊籐, *ka l'ayh*, a large sieve, or bamboo frame, for exposing corn or fruits to dry in the sun.

**Ka** 筭 筭筭, *ka ts'ā*, a vessel for holding corn, in shape like a pig's loins, with a mouth to it, in order to shoot the corn.

**Ka** 袈 袈裟, *ka say*, a surplice, a priest's robe, a long gown worn by the priests of Buddha.

**Ka** 鉸 鉸衣, to cut out clothes: the same as *kaou* 交 *ka*.

**Ka** 鷓 鷓鴣, *ka l'eng ch'au*, a magpie. *Kaou chuy* 鳩鴿, *ka chuy*, a dove.

**Ka** 鮫 馬鮫, *mā ka*, a fish with a large head; a species of squalus or dog-fish.

**Ka** 咬 咬嚼吧, *ka-tā-pa*, the Chinese name for the town of Batavia, island of Java.

**Ka** 瞌 瞌睡, *ka ch'ōey*, to slumber, to dose, to go to sleep.

**Ka** 絞 絞死, *ka s'ē*, to kill by strangling.

**Ka** 痠 痠痠, *k'ew ka*, a severe pain in the stomach; a choleric.

**Ka** 教 教訓, *ka hwùn*, to instruct; instruction, teaching. *Kaou hwùn* 教訓, *ka hwùn*, to teach.

*Sin hūn kaou choó*, *kaou é gē hong* 臣聞教子. 教以義方, *gwá p'hē<sup>n</sup>a k'ed<sup>ng</sup> ká kaou sai<sup>ng</sup>* 臣聞教子, *é gē dy hong hwat*, I have heard that in teaching children, we should teach them by the rules of righteousness. See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

**Ka** 窖 長窖, *Tē<sup>ng</sup>-ka*, the name of a place, in the province of 福建 *Hok-k'ien*, in the county of 漳州 *Ch'ang-chew*, and in the district of 南靖 *Lam-ch'eng*. Also written *Tē<sup>ng</sup>-kaou* 長窰 *Tē<sup>ng</sup>-ka*.

**Ka** 齧 齧人, *ka l'ang*, to bite people.

**Ka** 監 監牢, *k<sup>n</sup>a k'hoó*, a prison. *Kam séw* 監守, *k<sup>n</sup>a séw*, to imprison.

*Chew-kong soó Kwán-s'ek kam Yin* 周公使管叔監殷, *Chew-kong soó Kwán-s'ek k<sup>n</sup>a Yin*, *Chew-kong* ordered *Kwán-s'ek* to imprison *Yin*. See 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

**Kna** 橄 橄欖, *k<sup>n</sup>a ná*, an olive.

声

**敢** *K'na* Read kám: to dare, to presume, to venture. Kám chò kám wáy 敢作敢為, *k'na chò k'na wáy*, to dare to do anything.

Kám būa hoo choó che put tōng sim 敢問夫子之不動心, *k'na mooz' hoo choó á a'm tōng sim*, I would presume to enquire respecting your stability of mind. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

去

**酵** *K'na* Read haou: leaven. Haou boé 酵母, *k'na boé*, leaven.

平

**搵** *K'na* Read kám: to run before and stop a person who is attempting to escape.

幸

**皆** *Kaé* Vulg. *chò pò*: all, every one, every; and *lóng chōng*, the whole. Jin kae wat é te 人皆曰予知, *tāng chò pò kóng gwá chac*, every body says, I know, I know. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Kae séy é bēng jin lún yě 皆所以明人倫也, *lóng chōng séy é bēng tē hēá áy jin lún*, all is with a view of illustrating the relations of life.

The whole; together with, in company;

**偕** *Kae* violence, force, united strength. Kae kae soō choó, teou sek chēung soō

偕偕士子朝夕從事, *chò pò sē t'hak ch'háyk lāng, chá khé mai' kwu' chēung soō*, they are altogether scholars and philosophers, who morning and evening attend to the business. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnāy.

**孩** *Kae* Ké kae 奇孩, singular, uncommon, unusual.

**喈** *Kae* Harmony of sounds, the harmonious singing of birds. Hong é ch'hey ch'hey, key bēng kae kae 風雨淒淒. 鷄鳴喈喈, *hong kap hoē ch'hey ch'hey*,

key t'hé kae kae, the wind and rain getting up uncomfortably, while the cocks crow harmoniously. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Kae

**堦**

Gim kae 砦堦, *gim kay*, steps; by which to ascend, stone steps. Geáou sé maou choo t'hoé kae, put séang bún ch'haé 堦時茅茨土堦不尚文采, *Geabu áy sé há'm á ch'hoé, t'hoé áy gim kay, u'm tē tēung bún ch'haé*, in the time of Geáou they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps, without studying ornament or elegance.

Kae

**潛**

The flowing of water, to flow. Hwaé súy kae kae 淮水潛潛, *Hwaé áy chúy kae kae*, the waters of the Hwaé flow gently by.

Kae

**該**

To prepare, to get ready; fully prepared, united, got together. Bān but kēem kae 萬物兼該, *bān meē'n chò pò chún pē*, every thing fully prepared.

This character is commonly used in conversation, to designate that which is suitable or proper; as *éng kae* 應該, ought, should, it should be so; *kae jēen* 該然, that which is proper and right.

Kae

**階**

A step, a stair, a ladder, that by which we ascend. Hoo choó che put k'hó kip yōá, yēw t'hēen che put k'hó kae jē seng yěá 夫子之不可及也。猶天之不可階而升也, *hoo choó áy bēy kip kapu, ch'hūn chēo' t'hee' áy bēy ch'hōng Phuy jē chēo'*, our master's exalted qualities are unattainable, just as heaven cannot be ascended by a common ladder. Said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

声

Kaé

**改**

Vulg. *káy*: to change, to alter, to reform. Kaé pēen 改變, *káy pēe'*, to alter. Kò chek but t'án kaé 過則勿憚

改, *woó hòy sít chek u'm t'hang wáy kaw lán káy*, having a fault, do not dread difficulties in seeking to amend it. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kaé

**解**

Vulg. *t'hoón* and *t'hoat'*: to loosen, to disperse, to scatter; to release; to explain, to unfold; to divide. Kaé k'hae 解開, *t'hoóu k'hwuy*, to loosen. Kaé sán 解



散, *kaé sw<sup>na</sup>*, to disperse. *Kaé swat* 解說, *káy sūeyh*, to explain. *Kaé e* 解衣, *t'hoos<sup>ng</sup> x<sup>na</sup>*, to take off one's clothes. *K'héung t'héen hāy kaé yá* 恐天下解也, *ké<sup>na</sup> ne t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy áy lāng*; *kaé sw<sup>na</sup>*, it is to be feared that the people of the empire will disperse. *Paú-teng kaé gnéw* 庖丁解牛, *Paú-teng gaú t'haé k'hwuy góh*, *Paú-teng* was very clever in dividing and cutting up an ox.

**解** *Kaé Chéén kaé* 儼解, bold and strong.

**介** *Kaé* Great, immense; to help; armour; small, insignificant; a numeral. *Chéet kaé* 節介, to hold to one's sentiments and opinions.

*Kaé jé hok* 介爾福, *twā lé áy hok k'hé*, how great is your happiness.

*Wūy ch'hoó ch'hun ehov*, *t'kaé sé sów* 為此春酒. 以介眉壽, *wūy chéy léy ch'hun chéw*, *t'chān lé áy hok séw*, the reason of presenting this spring cup of wine, is to assist your mutual longevity. See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

*Kaé téw ehok yéw put k'hó hwān che sek* 介冑則有不可犯之色, *ch'héng káh téw ehok wóó séy báy hwān léoh áy bín sek*, a man wearing armour and a helmet, presents an appearance not to be trifled with. See the 曲禮 *K'heuk léy*. *Yit kaé put é é jín* 一介不以予人, *chít áy séó k'hwá áy mé<sup>ng</sup> e a<sup>ng</sup> hoé lāng*, he would not give a person a single thing (more than what was proper:) speaking of 伊尹 *E yia*.

**丐** *Kaé* To beg to request; to take; to give. *Kaé k'hít chéá* 丐乞者, *k'hít chéá áy lāng*, a beggar.

**价** *Kaé* Good, virtuous, great, large. *Kaé jín wūy hwán* 价人維蕃, *hoé lāng chò lé pa*, good people are our fence. See the 大雅 *Taé gnáy*.

**玠** *Kaé* A large gem. *(Sék) jé kaé kwuy*, *é chok jé pó* 錫爾玠圭. 以作爾寶, *sòh hoé lé twā kwuy gèuk*, *é chò lé áy pó pōey*, I present you with a large gem in order to constitute your treasure. See the 大雅 *Taé gnáy*.

**界** *Kaé* A border, a limit, a boundary. *Kaou kaé* 郊界, a border of a country. *Sé kaé* 世界, the world. *Hek bín pū é hong kéang che kaé* 域民不以封疆之界, *án pūyh sai<sup>ng</sup> béng t'hoé s'á me<sup>ng</sup> hong kéang áy kaou k'hoé*, in settling the people we cannot do it according to any authorized limits or borders.

**尫** *Kaé* *Koém kaé* 尫尫, to walk uneven.

**芥** *Kaé* *kaé lát* 芥辣, *kaé hwíh*, mustard. *Kaé ch'haé* 芥菜, *kwá ch'kaé*, the mustard plant. *Ch'hó kaé* 草芥, *ch'haóu kaé*, a stick or a straw, a trifle. *Séem kaé* 纖芥, anything small and insignificant. *Kaé táé* 芥蒂, a trifling cause, a thing of no moment.

**疥** *Kaé* Small scabs or sores. *Seng kaé* 生疥, *sai<sup>ng</sup> káy*, to break out in small sores, to have the itch.

**尫** *Kaé* *Lám kaé* 尫尫, *lám kwá*, irregular, out of order.

**芥** *Kaé* A vessel for holding eatables, only, alone.

**儗** *Kaé* A false master.

**戒** *Kaé* To warn, to be aware of, to caution, to guard against; to restrict one's self, to restrain from. *Cháé kaé* 齋戒, *ch'héáh ch'haé*, to fast, and restrict one's self.

Suy yéw ok jin, chae kaè bok yéuk, chek k'hó é soō sēang tēy 雖有惡人。齋戒沐浴。

則可以祀上帝, suy woō k'hēep sè áy tang, nē chēh ch'haē kēng kaè chek t'hang táe ch'haē

sēang tēy, although a man be ever so ugly, yet having fasted and bathed himself, he can even do service to the highest emperor, (i. e. the supreme being.) See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kaè put gē 戒不虞, kēng kaè ū<sup>m</sup> ch'hek áy t'oo, beware of unforeseen events. See the 易經 Ek keng.

Kwun choó yéw sam kaè 君子有三戒, kwun choó woō s<sup>na</sup> hāng soō, kēng kaè, the good man has three things which he guards against, (i. e. beauty, quarrelling, and avarice.)

**誡** Kaè To announce, to command, to enjoin; an injunction, a commandment. Hwat kaè poé lēng, jé tek th'ēy, sē choó wuy yéá 發誡布令而敵退是主威也, hwat hó kaè poé bēng lēng, jé t'ay tek áy lāng th'ēy, sē choó kōng áy wuy hōng, to issue orders, and give directions, whereupon the enemy instantly retires, shews the dignity of the chief.

**解** Kaè To send under arrest; to conduct to the presence of a superior. Kaè sēa 解舍, the residence of an officer. Th'ēen hāy che soō, péng ch'hé san līm, lēng kam soo sēw sūn, kaè sōng sēang hūn 天下之士屏處山林, 令監司守臣解送上聞, t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy t'hak ch'hūy lāng péng k'hēá tē w<sup>na</sup> līm, lēng lēng k<sup>na</sup> soo kap sēw áy jin sūn, káy sāng kaou sè twá lāng t'hē<sup>na</sup>, the clever scholars of the empire are gone aside to dwell in hills and forests, and this is to order the restricting officers and great keepers to send them under arrest, into the presence of the sovereign; (an order issued in the 宋 Sōng dynasty.)

**蓋** Kaè Vulg. k'hám, and k'hēng; to cover; to cover over; — vulg. k'hwá; a cover. A surname. A conjunctive particle,—

for, because; an expletive; also written 蓋 kaè. Ké ko boē kaè 其高無蓋, e ūy k'wán, bó k'hwá, it is so high, that it is without a covering.

Kaè būn 蓋聞, "for we have heard; — &c." an expression generally used at the beginning of literary composition.

**蓋** Kaè The same as the preceding. Also written 蓋 kaè.

**屆** Kaè To arrive at, to come unto; also written 屆 kaè. Wūy tek tōng t'hēen, boō wán hwut kaè 惟德動天, 無遠弗屆, wūy tek t'hēng káui lōng t'he<sup>ng</sup>, bó chí áy lāng tē hwá<sup>ng</sup> áy wūy ū<sup>m</sup> kaou, when our virtue is so great as to move the heavens, there is not a distant individual but what will be induced to come to us.

**匄** Kaè To beg. K'hit kaè boó sēy tek 乞匄 無所得, k'hit áy lāng bó sēy t'it 乞匄, beggars get little or nothing. Also written 匄 kaè.

**緝** Kaè Torn clothes, ragged apparel; also, to wash dirty clothes. Ch'hó ch'ēm tē kaè 挫鍼治緝, k'ch' ch'ēm ch'hōng p'hwá s<sup>na</sup>, to take a needle and mend old clothes.

**犗** Kaè A strong ox; a stout strong animal.

**課** Kaè To warn, to caution.

**廨** Kaè Kaè sēa 廨舍, the residence of an officer of Government.

**槩** Kaè Toé kaè 斗槩, taou kaè, a piece of wood for striking off the top of a measure, in measuring corn; a strike; to strike.

幸 **間** Kaeng A corruption of kan, in the hāy bân 廈門, hāy mool<sup>ng</sup>, dialect. Yit kan ok 一間屋, chit kaeng<sup>ng</sup> ch'hoè, a house.

声 **皤** Kaeng The face wrinkled or furrowed with age.

夫 **鉀** Käh Armour, a coat of mail. K'hoey käh 盔鉀, a panoply of armour. Kwän käh säng mã 貫鉀土馬, ch'hèng käh ch'hoè<sup>ng</sup> bāy, he put on his armour, and mounted his horse.

**胛** Käh Read kēep: the place between the ribs. Kēep kēep 肩胛 keng jiah, between the shoulders. Tēng mãu kwän kēep 中矛貫胛, tēng ch'hoè<sup>ng</sup> ch'hoen käh, he was hit by a spear, which pierced him through between the shoulders.

**裱** Käh A waistcoat, a jacket without sleeves.

**教** Käh Read kaou: to tell, to order to do anything. Kaou kē chò 教其做, käh e chò, he ordered him to do it.

**甲** Käh Read kap: one of the horary characters. Kap choó 甲子, käh ché, the primary characters of the cycle of sixty years.

K'ho kap 科甲, k'ho käh, the order of the literary examinations.

幸 **更** Kaeng Read keng: a watch of the night. Sēw keng 守更, ch'ew kai<sup>ng</sup>, to keep watch. Sam keng 三更, s'na kai<sup>ng</sup>, the third watch. Keng leāu 更寮, kai<sup>ng</sup> leāu, a watch house.

Sam keng chok hwän, gnoè keng k'hè hēng 三更作飯, 五更起行, s'na kai<sup>ng</sup> ché pool<sup>ng</sup>, goè kai<sup>ng</sup> k'hè k'è<sup>ng</sup>, at the third watch they were to cook their rice, and at the fifth watch to commence their march.

**庚** Kaing Read keng: one of the horary characters.

**耕** Kaing Read keng: to plough. Keng tēn 耕田, kai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hán, to plough the fields.

Gno kēet lèk keng tēn, kēng wáy choò chit jé é é 我竭力耕田, 供爲子職而已矣, gwé k'èi chí k'hwáy lái kai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hán, kēng ché haou sai<sup>ng</sup> áy chit hwán tē<sup>ng</sup> tē<sup>ng</sup>, I exhaust my strength in ploughing the fields, and fulfilling the duties of a son, without mind-ing anything else. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

**羹** Kaing Read keng: broth, soup. Ch'haè keng 菜羹, ch'haè kai<sup>ng</sup>, vegetable soup. Th'haou keng 挑羹, ch'haou kai<sup>ng</sup>, a soup spoon.

Soe soó ch'haè keng 疏食菜羹, ch'hoc pool<sup>ng</sup> ch'haè kai<sup>ng</sup>, coarse food and vegetable broth. See the 論語 Lün gò.

**經** Kaing Read keng: a thread. Mò keng 帽經, bō kai<sup>ng</sup>, the red tassel or fringe on the top of a cap.

Hēn keng 紵經 a kind of cloth composed of a mixture of silk and flax, the warp being wove with silken and the woof with flaxen threads. Chit keng 織經, chit kai<sup>ng</sup>, to weave silk.

声 **耨** Kaing Lēn kai<sup>ng</sup> 連耨, lēn kai<sup>ng</sup>, a flail for threshing out corn.

**哽** Kaing Read keng: to be choked by a bone sticking in the throat.

去 **徑** Kaing Read keng: a way, a path, a hill-path. San keng che hēy kau, kae jēn yūng che, jé séng loē 山徑之蹊間, 介然用之而成路, sw'na kai<sup>ng</sup> áy s'ny loē á kau, nā twá jēn yūng e, jé ch'ew ch'è<sup>ng</sup> loē, the small bye-paths among the

mountain ways, if greatly used, will be converted into roads. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kai<sup>ng</sup> 椳 Read kèng: the space between the beams of a house. Kèng éng 椳楹, kai<sup>ng</sup> ai<sup>ng</sup>, the joices and rafters.

夫 角 Thé horn of a beast, a horn, a corner of anything, an angle. Soó kak 四角, sè kak, four-square.

Tēng hāy lok kak kaé, tēng tong bé kak kaé 仲夏鹿角解. 仲冬麋角解, tēng hāy lok áy kak t'hoó<sup>ng</sup>, tēng lang bé áy kak t'hoó<sup>ng</sup>, in the middle of summer the bucks shed their horns, and in the middle of winter the does shed their's.

Kak 桷 The rafters of a house. Éng kak 楹桷, ai<sup>ng</sup> kak, beams and rafters.

Kak 覺 To understand, to perceive, to know, to be aware of, to feel, to apprehend. Kak goé 覺悟, to comprehend.

T'heen che seng soo bin yéá, soó sēn kak kak hoé kak 天之生斯民也. 使先覺覺後覺, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy sai<sup>ng</sup> chéy léy pūy<sup>h</sup> sai<sup>ng</sup>, saé taé seng kak kak goé tūy aōw kak áy láng, when heaven produced this people, it was ordered that those who were earlier awakened should awaken those who were later in coming to a sense of things. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kak 珏 A double gem, two gems united in one.

Kak 揜 E' kak 揜, to beset anything, before and behind, in hunting. P'hè jé poé lok, Chín jín kak che, choo jéung é che 譬如捕鹿. 晉人揜之. 諸戎揜之, chek sē ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> tēáh lok, lín Chín áy láng kak e, yéá lán jéung áy láng é e, just like when we were catching the deer, you people of Chín beset them before, and we foreigners beset them

behind; (intimating that the men of Chín had once been assisted by the foreigners, and why should they now attack them.) See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kak 權 A piece of timber laid across water, for a bridge.

Kak 屨 Straw shoes. Bók kak 木屨, bak kèak.

Kak 屨 wooden shoes, clogs. Lé soe sek kak 離疏釋屨, lé ch'hoe t'hoó<sup>ng</sup> kēáh to leave coarse food and get rid of clogs; (i. e. to better one's circumstances and get into office.)

Kak 鷓 Key kak 鷓, a cock.

天 Read kèet: to tear asunder, to rip open,

Kak 磔 to tear people asunder by horses. Choo soó hēng kae kèet é ch'hē 諸死刑 皆磔於市, choo sé ay hēng hwat chū pòó kak lèéh tē hay ch'hē, all the capital convicts were torn asunder in the market place.

幸 Vulg. tee<sup>ng</sup>: sweet, of a sweet taste,

Kam 甘 pleasing. A surname. Kam gwān 甘願, to be well pleased, to be content with. Kam sim 甘心, to be willing. Kam ch'hó 甘草, liquorice. Kam chēá 甘蔗, sugar-cane.

Kam 柑 An orange. Swan kam 酸柑, swu<sup>ng</sup> kam, a lemon.

Kam 泔 Rice water.

Kam 疳 Kam chek pēng 疳積病, kam chek pā<sup>ng</sup>, a disease in children originating in eating too many sweet things.

Kam 監 To receive, to review, to examine. Vulg. k<sup>ng</sup>, to imprison, to guard. T'heen choó soó kē taé hoo wūy sam kam,

kam é hong pek che kok 天子使其大夫  
爲三監. 監於方伯之國, *hông tày saé*  
*e áy taé hoe chò s'á áy kam, k'á tē hong pek áy kok,*  
the Emperor ordered his great officers to constitute  
three inspectors, in order to inspect the states of  
the different princes. See the 王制 *Ōng chè.*

Kám 緘 To hold firmly and retain obstinately;  
some say, to shut the mouth.

聲 Kám 感 To move, to influence, to work upon.  
Kám yin 感恩, to be moved by and  
to be grateful for favours. Kám eng

感應, to be influenced by and to respond to.  
Kám kek 感激, to move, to arouse. Kám tōng  
感動, to move and work upon. Kám hwà 感  
化, to convert.

T'hēen tēy kám, jé bān bú hwà seng 天地  
感而萬物化生, *l'heē<sup>ng</sup> tēy kám tōng, jé*  
*bān meē<sup>ng</sup> hwà sai<sup>ng</sup>,* heaven and earth is moved,  
and then the myriads of things are metamorphosed  
and produced.

Kám 敢 Vulg. *k'á:* to dare, to presume. Kó  
kám 果敢, daring, bold. K'hé kám  
豈敢, how dare I? how can I pre-  
sume? a complimentary expression.

Kám put chún bēng 敢不遵命, *k'á u<sup>m</sup> chún*  
*lè áy bēng lōng,* how dare I refuse to obey your  
commands?

Súy kám put jēang 誰敢不讓, *chē chūy k'á*  
*u<sup>m</sup> nē<sup>ng</sup>,* who dares refuse to yield? See the  
易經 *Èk keng.*

Kám 橄 Kám lám 橄欖, *k'á ná,* an olive.

Kám 艫 The two sides of a ship or vessel.

Kám 匱 The cover of a pot or vessel; also, turned  
upside down.

Kám 簣 A tool with a pointed end; a vessel  
of a conical shape.

Kám 箬 A covering made of bamboo. Tēuk  
kám 竹箬, a bamboo lid.

去 Kám 監 To inspect, to observe, to behold.  
T'haé kám 太監, a eunuch officer.  
Chew kám é jé taé 周監於二  
代, *Chew teáun kám é nā teáun tēy,* the Chew dynasty  
could observe the two former dynasties. See the  
上論 *Sēang lūn.*

Kám 瀨 The name of a river; and the name of  
a district.

Kám 鑑 A large basin; also, a mirror, a looking-  
glass, to reflect. Bēng sim pó kám  
明心寶鑑, the precious mirror  
for enlightening the mind;—(the title of a cele-  
brated moral work.)

Kong kám ē te 網鑑易知, an historical  
mirror, easily known, (the title of one of the  
histories of China.)

萃 Kám 荅 Read hām: the name of a plant; a  
flower about to bud.

Kám 銜 Read hām: to hold in the mouth. But  
soō hām böy 勿士銜枚, *bū<sup>h</sup> hoē*  
*hēá áy peng kám lē,* don't make the  
troops hold the wooden gag in their mouths.

去 Kám 鱣 Koe kām 鮓鱣 the name of a fish.

去 Kan 干 To seek for, to aim at; to offend. A  
surname. Jéak kan 若干, *jwá chēy,*  
how much?

Choó-tēang hak kan lok 子張學干祿,  
*Choó-tēang t'hák ch'ūy<sup>h</sup> kan kēw hong lok,* Choó-  
teang in his studies aimed at emolument. See the  
上論 *Sēang lūn.*

上論 *Sēang lūn.*

Kê kám kan taē léy, é choō ch'hé léy 其敢干大禮. 以自取戾, *e k'á kan huān' twā léy, é ku tē ch'hé léy*, he dares to offend against the great rules of propriety, and thus bring himself into trouble. See the 左傳 Chó twān. Put sēang kan 不相干, it is no matter. Kan ko 干戈, blunt and sharp weapons. E' jé hó kan 與爾何干, what is it to you?

**乾** Kan Dry, arid. Tēung kok yéw ch'huy, hàn kē kan é 中谷有蕓嘆其乾矣, *k'hai'ng kang e'ng wōo ch'huy ch'haóu, kaóu p'hak e ch'ew ta*, in the middle of the valley grows the Ch'huy vegetable, but when it is exposed to the sun, it becomes dry. See the 詩. 王風 Se, óng hong.

**竿** Kan Vulg. kw'a: a pole. Tēuk kan 竹竿, tek kw'a, a bamboo pole. Tēk tēk tēuk kan, é t'ēáu é kē 籊籊竹竿. 以釣于淇, *tē'ng tē'ng áy tek kw'a, é t'ēo hé twā tē kē ch'áy*, he took a long bamboo pole, to go and angle in the river Ké. See the 衛風 Wōey hong.

**玕** Kan Lóng kan 琅玕, the name of a gem.

**奸** Kan To offend against modesty and propriety. Kan yim 奸淫, lascivious, wanton. Kan sin 奸臣, an abandoned minister. Of the usurper 曹操 Chō-ch'ho, it was said that he would be, —tē sē che léng sin, lwān sē che kan hēung 治世之能臣亂世之奸雄, *tē sē áy guóu áy jín sin, lwān sē áy kan hēung*, in peaceful times an able minister, and in troublous times a fraudulent scoundrel.

**杆** Kan Lán kan 欄杆, a railing, a gallery. Ké kan 旗杆, *ké kw'a*, a flag-staff. Gwat é hwa éng sēang lán kan 月移花影上蘭杆, *gōeyh é hwa yé'á ch'ōo'ng lán kan*, the moon threw the shadow of the flowers up into the gallery.

**間** Kan Between, amongst, whilst. Tēung kan 中間, the middle, the midst. Sē kan 世間, in the world. Kwun choó hóo ch'ēung sít che kan wáy jín 君子無終食之間違仁, *kwun choó bó ch'ēáh chít twōi'ng pōoi'ng áy kan wáy k'áyh jín*, the good man does not oppose virtue for the small space of time requisite for a single meal. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

**斫** Kan Sēk kan 石斫, *ch'ōh lán kan*, a stone railing.

**肝** Kan Vulg. kw'a: the liver. Sim kan 心肝, sim kw'a, the heart, the mind. Jín che sē ké, jé k'ēn kē hē kan j'ēn 人之視己如見其肺肝然, *láng áy t'hw'a lán, ch'him ch'ōo'ng k'hw'a é áy hē kw'a chít y'ēo'ng*, men will be able to observe one as intimately as though they scrutinized into the liver and lungs. See the 大學 Taē hak.

**蔭** Kan A species of the 蘭花 lán hwa, epidendrum. Soō é lé hong péng kan hēy 士與女方秉蔭兮, *ta po kap cha bóe tōo tōo á gim kan hwa*, a lady and gentleman just holding the kan flower. See the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

**艱** Kan Kan lán 艱難, trouble, difficulty. Kan k'hoé 艱苦, distressing, sad. K'haé kē t'han é, gē jín che kan lán é 慨其嘆矣. 遇人之艱難矣, *k'haé é áy t'ho k'hwáy tōo t'ēoh lán áy kan lán*, disconcerted he sighed, upon meeting with people in trouble. See the 詩. 王風 Se, —óng hong.

**姦** Kan Wanton, lascivious, clandestine, false. Kan yim 姦淫, fornication. Kan hoo 姦夫, an adulterer. Kan jín hoó lé, jín pit kan kē hoó lé 姦人婦女人必姦其婦女, *kan láng áy bóe k'ē'á, láng pit kan é áy bóe k'ē'á*, he who defiles

people's wives and daughters, will have his wife and daughters defiled by people.

羞

Kán

東

To distinguish, to select, to choose.

Kán tek 東擇, k'eng wá, to choose;

Kán

簡

Important, contracted. Kán yaò 簡

要, the most important part of a subject. Kán lëak 簡略, a sum-

mary, a contraction, to contract, and abbreviate, to do things in a short abrupt manner.

Kán swán 簡選, to select, to choose.

Kán pán 簡板, slips of bamboo, on which the ancients used to write before the invention of paper; hence books and records are called 簡 kán; and 錯簡, ch'hok kán, intimates an error in the record.

Khò yěa kán 可也簡, he can be admired, for his short abrupt method,—but—ke kán, jê hêng kán, boó náe taē kán hōe 居簡而行簡. 無乃大簡乎, to be constantly abrupt and to do everything in a short abrupt manner, would not this be an excess of abruptness? See the 上論 Sēang lūn. A surname.

Kán

褶

The plaits or folds in a petticoat.

Kán

稈

The stalk of corn.

Kán

赶

Vulg. kw'á: to chase, to pursue, to

drive away. Also written 趕 kán.

K'hàn k'hàn kán sēang 看看赶上, k'hw'á k'hw'á k'w'á ch'ō'w'á, he seemed just about to overtake him. See the 三國 Sam kok.

Kán

繭

Ch'hán kán 蠶繭, the ball of silk formed by the silk worm, the cocoon.

去

Kán

澗

A mountain torrent.

Kán

軌

The inferior degree of light afforded when the sun is just rising.

Kán

幹

Léng kán 能幹, ability, strength; also, the stalk of corn, the stem of a flower, or the stump of a tree.

Kán

榦

The boards and mallet, used in building mud walls.

Kán

諫

Vulg. t'á: to reprove, to speak bluntly and honestly; to ridicule. Hoē ch'ēng kán chek s'eng 后從諫則

聖, jín kwán t'han l'ang t'á ch'ew āy s'w'á, when a prince listens to reproof he will become as wise as a sage. See the 書說命 So wat hēng. Soō hoō boó ko kán 事父母幾諫, hoē saē p'āy boē t'ōh ch'ō t'á, in serving our parents we should seldom reprove them. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kán

間

Kán kek 間隔, to separate, to divide people one from the other. Soō hwán kán k'ey 使反間計, saē hwán

kán k'ey, to make use of trickery for setting people at variance. See the 三國 Sam kok. P'ēng kán 病間, pa'w'á k'hāh hō, an alleviation of sickness; an interval.

Kán

蝸

Kán k'ey 蝸鮒, a small kind of shell fish.

幸

江

A river, a large stream. Yāng choé kang 洋子江, one of the principal rivers of China. A surname.

Kang

杠

A small bridge, for foot passengers. Soēy sip yit gwát toē kang s'eng 歲

十一月徒杠成, n'et'w'á ts'ou ch'ap yit gw'āy s'ey āy k'ōō ch'ew ch'ē'á, in the eleventh month of the year, the foot bridges should be finished. See 孟子 Bēng choé.

Kang

扛

To take stones, and put them in a stream, in order to enable people to cross it; stone steps across a stream.

Kang

畱

Fields compared together.

Kang

工

Read kong: work. Kong hoo 工夫, kang hoo, work, labour. Chò kong 做工, chò kang, to work, to labour.

Pek kong ke' soō, é sêng ké soō 百工居肆以成其事, pâyh kang k'hēu tē tēm é chē<sup>n</sup> á e áy soō, the hundred kinds of labourers dwell in the shop in order to complete their labours. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Read kong: the male of animals.

Kang

公

Kong boé 公母, kang boé, male and female.

Gnēw kong 牛公, goó kang, a bull.

Kang

蚣

Read kóng: Goé kóng 蜈蚣, gēá kang, a centipede.

声

Káng

講

Vulg. kóng: to speak, to say. Káng hwā 講話, kóng wū, to converse. Káng lūn 講論, to reason. Káng

kèw 講究, research, to reason.

Hák jé put káng sē goé yew yéa 學而不講是吾憂也, t'hák jé bó káng kēw sē gwá áy hwán. ló, to learn without research is a grief to me. Said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

A river, a canal, an arm of the sea.

Káng

港

Kò káng 過港, kōy káng, to go over the water. Káng pēn 港邊,

káng kē<sup>n</sup>, the river's side.

Káng

抗

The male of the ox. Gnēw káng 牛抗, goó káng, a bull.

Káng

儻

Káng bāng 儻儻, blunt, simple, plain; incapable of flattery.

去

Kàng

絳

A deep crimson colour.

Kàng

降

To descend, to go down, to put down, to degrade. Kàng hwān 降凡, to descend among common people, to come down into the world. E' kàng 雨降, t'oh hoē, to descend as rain. Kàng yit kip 降一級, to degrade a step in rank.

Hán-jé kàn gēng hwut kwut, sēang noā kàng wūy Teáou-chew ch'hè soó 韓愈諫迎佛骨. 上怒降為潮州刺史, Hán jé t'á sè twā gē<sup>n</sup> á chēh hwut kwut, hoē sè twā sēw k'hè, kàng chò Tēo-chew ch'hè soó, Hán-jé remonstrated against the Emperor's going to meet the bone of Buddha, upon which the Emperor was enraged, and degraded him to be the governor of Tēo-chew, (a very remote district in the province of 福建 Hok kēen.) — Also written 斧 kàng.

Kàng

洚

Water flowing out of its course. Kàng súy hēng léw 洚水橫流, kàng chúy hw<sup>n</sup> á láu, the overwhelming waters flowing across the country.

Kàng

竦

Read tòng: Sèk tòng 石竦, chēoh kàng, a kind of frog or toad found in deep vallies between high hills.

去

Kāng

共

Read kēung: together, alike, in common. Sēang kēung 相共, sōo kāng, associated together, and assisting one another.

Kēung yūng 共用, kāng yūng, to use in common.

Kaou

交

To associate with, to blend, to mix. Kaou chap 交雜, mixed together. Kaou p'hoey 交配, to accompany, to associate with.



E' pèng yéw kaou, gân jé yéw sin 與朋友  
 交言而有信, *kap péng yéw kaou p'hōdy,*  
*kòng wā tēoh wō sin sít,* when associating with  
 friends, we should be sincere in our conversation.  
 See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kaou 郊 郊外, *kaou gwā,* beyond the sub-  
 urbs.

The suburbs of a city. Kaou göey  
 Sín bân kaou kwan che löey yéw yéw hong ch'hit  
 sip lé 臣聞郊關之內有園方七  
 十里, *gwá t'hē<sup>na</sup> ké<sup>ng</sup> haou kwan áy láo wōo*  
*chít áy yéw huat<sup>ng</sup> k'hwáh ch'hit chap lé,* I have  
 heard that within the compass of the suburbs,  
 there is a park 70 lo in extent. See 孟子  
 Bēng choé.

Kaou 咬 咬黃鳥, *kaou*  
*hōng neaóu 咬咬黃鳥, kaou*  
*kaou áy wut<sup>ng</sup> cheaóu,* the chirping  
 yellow birds.

The chirping of birds. Kaou kaou  
 Kaou-léw-pa 咬嚼吧 *Ka-lá-pa,* the Chinese  
 name for Batavia.

Kaou 蛟 蛟龍, *kaou léung*  
 A large kind of fish, a crocodile.  
 dragons.

Kaou 鮫 馬鮫,  *Má kaou*  
 of squalus, or dog-fish.

Kaou 膠 輪人膠必厚施,  
*chò ch'hēa lán ay láng tēoh yáng ka*  
*k'hūh kaóu,* wheelwrights should use their glue  
 very thick.

Kaou 鵠 鵠, *ka lēng*  
 a magpie. Kaou chuy 鵠, *ka chuy,*  
 a dove. Kaou ch'heng 鵠青, *ka ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>,* the  
 name of a bird, like a duck, with long legs,  
 and a crested head.

Kaou 嗶 雞鳴嗶嗶, *key bēng*  
 kaou kaou 雞鳴嗶嗶, *key t'hé*  
 kaou kaou, the fowl's cackle with the  
 sound of kaou kaou. See the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Kaou 絞 絞綯, *kaou teaóu*  
 cakes made of  
 vermacelli.

Kaou 茭 茭, *kaou*  
 The name of a plant; a kind of  
 grass.

Kaou 溝 卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫,  
*ch'hōng kāy*  
*e áy kēung ch'hōh, jé chūn k'hwūy lát tē kaou hok,* he  
 suffered his dwelling to remain low and mean,  
 while he exhausted his strength upon the dykes  
 and channels for irrigation. Said of 禹 E', in  
 the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kaou 鈎 鈎, *T'hōeti koe*  
 koe 鈎鈎, *tēō kaou,* a fish hook.

Kaou 狡 狡童, *ch'hēung,*  
 I did not see Mr. Choó-ch'hēung but I saw a  
 parcel of wild children.

Kaou 佼 佼, *Beautiful, fair; handsome; also writ-*  
 ten 姣 kaou.

Kaou 絞 絞, *Vulg. ká: to tie round, to strangle;*  
 also, urgent, pressing. Tit jé boó  
 léy chek kaou 直而無禮則  
 絞, *teaóu út jé bó léy soé, chek kaou,* to be  
 blunt without politeness, is drawing the cord  
 too tight. See the 論語 Lūn-gé.

**Kaou** 痠 *Vulg. ká: a cholic. Kew kaou pēng 痠疾病, kēw ká pāi<sup>ng</sup>, a violent pain in the stomach.*

Read k'hoé: the mouth. Áy k'hoé

**Kaou** 口 *瘖口, áy kaou, dumb, unable to speak.*

**Kaou** 九 *Read kēw: nine. Kēw sip 九十, kaou chap, ninety. Sip kēw 十九, chap kaou, nineteen.*

*Kwun choé yéw kēw soo 君子有九思, kwun choé woō kaou áy sēo<sup>ng</sup>, the good man has nine subjects of reflection. See the 論語 Lūn-gé.*

**Kaou** 狗 *Read koé: a dog. Koé gēet 狗鬪, kaou ká, the dog bites. Chēy sēuk toē key choé koé 齊俗鬪雞走狗, Chēy kok áy hong sēuk hoē key sēo p'háh, hoē kaou sēo jēuk chaou, the customs of the Chēy country consisted in fighting cocks and racing dogs. See the 戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.*

**Kaou** 垢 *Read koé: dirt and filth grimed into the skin. Yéw koé 油垢, yéw kaou, the scruff of the head, the grease and grime collected about the face. Put sēen koé, jé ch'hat, lân te 不洗垢而察難知, bú sèy kaou, jé ch'hat l'hw<sup>na</sup> sēng. ōh chae, in examining (the lines of the countenance), without washing away the filth, it will be difficult to ascertain (a man's fortune.) Said by those who practise palmistry.*

**妻**  
**Kaou** 教 *Vulg. ká: to instruct, to teach. Kaou hwùn 教訓, ká hwùn, instruction. Yit hák, yéw jé kaou kwan 一學有二教官, chit áy ōh woō nō áy ká kw<sup>na</sup>, each college has two doctors. (a principal and an assistant.)*

**Kaou** 較 *To compare. Pé kaou 比較, to compare together.*

**Kaou** 校 *To compare, to liken; the same as the preceding. Hwān jé put kaou 犯而不校, e hwān lán, chēw bó kap e kēy kaou, when any offend us, we should not lower ourselves to a comparison with them. See the 論語 Lūn gé.*

**Kaou** 琰 *Pöey kaou 杯琰, a couple of gems, flat on one side and round on the other, used in divination.*

**Kaou** 窖 *A hoarding-place; to hoard, or store up. Tēang kaou 長窖, tē<sup>ng</sup> ká, the name of a place, in 福建 Hok kēn.*

**Kaou** 校 *To compare, to bring into a comparison; to quibble about. Kwun hoō che bēng put kaou 君父之命不校, jū kwun wē<sup>ng</sup> pāy áy bēng lēng bó kēy kaou, the commands of princes and parents most not be quibbled about. See the 左傳 Chó twān.*

**Kaou** 到 *Read tò: to arrive at, to reach, to come to one. Chek chēung bú che peáou lé cheng ch'hoē hoō put tò 則眾物之表裏精粗無不到, chek chēung mē<sup>nh</sup> áy laē gwā cheng ch'hoē bó z<sup>m</sup> kaou lán, then both the externals and internals, the fine and coarse of all things, would universally come to us: (i. e. we should comprehend them.) See the 大學 Tāe hák.*

**Kaou** 夠 *Read koé: enough, sufficient; also written 敲 koé.*

**Kaou** 筊 *Pöey kaou 杯筊, a couple of pieces of the roots of bamboo, round on one side, and flat, on the other, used in divining; these are thrown up by persons consulting the oracle, and if they fall with the flat sides uppermost they denote good luck, but if with the round sides above they denote*

ill-luck, they were formerly made of some precious stone.

𠂔  
Kaōu 候

Read hoē: a surname.

𠂔  
Kaōu 猴

Read hoē: a monkey, an ape.

𠂔  
Kaōu 厚

Read hoē: thick, solid, substantial;

liberal, kind; to pay attention to.

Kē sēy hoē chēā pōk, jē kē sēy pōk chēā hoē, bē che yéw yēā 其所厚者薄而其所薄者厚. 未之有也, e áy sēy tēōh kaōu ch'hòng pōh e, jē e áy sēy tēōh pōh ch'hòng kaōu e, bōēy moō chēy tēy chéng té, to pay more solid regard to that in which we may be indifferent, and to be indifferent in that to which we ought to pay more solid regard, would never do. See the 大學 Trē hāk.

夫  
Kaōūh 餗

To mix things together in eating.

Kaōūh jwán péng 餗軟餅, kaōūh lán pō<sup>n</sup>á, a kind of mince pie, or mixed meat pie.

Kaōūh 确

A measure for liquids. Yéw kaōūh 油确, an oil measure.

天  
Kap 蛤

A sort of cockle. Kap choó 蛤仔, kap á, a kind of toad, or frog.

Kap 佻

To collect together; also, a surname.

Kap 船

A vessel moving; a ship under sail. Kap pán chūn 船板船, a square rigged vessel; derived from the Malay word kapal, a ship.

Kap 鴿

A pigeon. Tóng-bēng-hōng hoe kap wūy hwuy noē 呼明皇鴿 為飛奴, Tóng-bēng-hōng tēy kōē

kap sē hwuy noē, the Emperor Bēng of the Tóng dynasty called pigeons flying slaves.

天  
Kap 合

A very small measure; also, and, together with; read hap. Léang yēk wūy kap, sip kap wūy seng

兩龠為合十合為升, nō áy yēōh á chò chit kap, chàp kap chò chit chin, two finger-fulls make a kap, and ten kap make a chin, (which is the tenth part of a peck.)

天  
Kap 扮

To take anything up between the fingers; to move.

天  
Kap 岬

A cape, a promontory; the side of a hill. Paē hwaē ē san kap che pōng

徘徊於山岬之旁, kē<sup>n</sup>á laē kē<sup>n</sup>á k'hè tē tr<sup>n</sup>á kap áy pōng, to walk backwards and forwards on the side of the hill.

天  
Kap 甲

Vulg. kāk: one of the horary characters. Hoo kap 孳甲, the budding of plants and herbs, when beginning to grow. Kap tēw 甲冑, kāk tēw, armour.

Lin kap 鱗甲, lán kāk, scales and shells. K'ho kap 科甲, k'ho kāk, the order of literary examinations. Pó kap 保甲, pó kāk, the arrangement of the people into tens, and hundreds. Kap téang 甲長, kāk tēō<sup>ng</sup>, the head of a hundred, a constable. Ché kap 指甲, ché<sup>ng</sup> kāk, the nails of the fingers.

Bēng taē soo má kaōu bin ē kap tēw 命大司馬教民以甲冑, bēng taē soo má ká pūy h sai<sup>ng</sup> ē ch'hēng kāk tēw, he ordered the master of the horse to instruct the people in the use of armour. See the 王制 Ông chē.

Hàn yéw kap, yit, péng, k'ho, ē ch'hē soo 漢有甲. 乙. 丙. 科. 以取士, Hàn taōu wōo kāk, yit, pē<sup>n</sup>á, tēng k'ho, ē ch'hē t'hak ch'hāgh lāng, the Hàn dynasty used the horary characters kāk, yit, and pē<sup>n</sup>á, to arrange and select clever scholars.

天  
Kat 葛

Vulg. kwāk: a kind of grass, of which cloth is made; a sort of flax. A surname.

Lâm kat che thâm hây, se ê têng kok 南葛  
 之覃兮施於中谷, *lâm kwâh úy pòe k'hoay*  
*se ê k'hai<sup>ng</sup> á tang e<sup>ng</sup>*, the southern flax plant  
 is spread abroad, till it has filled the middle of  
 the valley. See the 周南 Chew fám.

Kat

割

Vulg. kwâh: to cut, to injure. Kat twân  
 割斷, *kwâh, too<sup>ng</sup>*, to cut asunder.  
 Kat put chêng put sit 割不正不  
 食, *kwâh bô se chē<sup>ng</sup> á sū<sup>m</sup> chēah*, if the meat was  
 not cut square, he (Confucius) would not eat of  
 it. See the 論語 Lún gē.

Kat tēy ch'héng hó 割地請和, *kwâh tēy ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á*  
*bōēyh hó*, they cut off some of their territory, to  
 beg for peace.

Kat

結

Read k'ót: to tie. T'á k'óet 打結,  
*phûh kat*, to tie a knot. Sēang kōē  
 k'ót sin jē tē 上古結繩而治,  
*sēang kōē úy lūng kat. sūh jē tē kōē sūh*, the early  
 ancients tied knots in cords, and thus carried on  
 the affairs of government. See the 易經 Ek keng.

Kat

擊

T'hoē kat: 土擊, unburnt bricks.

平

嘉

Good, excellent, admirable; to praise,  
 to admire; the meeting and uniting  
 of the male and female principle.

Kay

Kay gân sēn hêng 嘉言善行, *kay úy wā, hó*  
*úy sēy kē<sup>ng</sup> á*, good words and virtuous deeds.

Kay

佳

Fine, good, excellent. Yēw k'hek hwut  
 k'hoē bûn, gē gân ek hó kay 有客  
 忽叩門. 語言亦何佳, *wō*  
*láng k'hâyh hwut jēn k'hòu moō<sup>ng</sup>*, kóng wā yēd  
 an chu<sup>ng</sup> á hó, to have a friend suddenly knock  
 at our door, and then to enter into conversation,  
 how pleasant is it!

Kay

家

A house, a dwelling, a family, a house-  
 hold. A surname. Kay kwán 家眷,  
*kay aūn*, a private family. Ch'hin kay  
 親家, a family related by marriage.

Yit kay jín, yit kok tūn jín 一家仁一國  
 興仁, *chit kay jín, chit kok hin k'he bōēyh jín*,  
 when one family is virtuous, the whole country  
 will begin to be virtuous.

Kay

假

Excellent, good, admirable. Kay lok  
 kwun choé 假樂君子, *Chang o*  
*lò ch'ang. kōēy tē úy t'hoē choé*, an  
 admirable and pleasing good man. See the 大  
 雅 Tāe guây.

Kay

葭

A reed, a rush.

Kay

加

To add, to increase; more; to give, to  
 display; to give an insult. Yēw hó  
 kay yēn 又何加焉, *yēá wō s'á*  
*mōē<sup>ng</sup> ch'ang kay*, is there anything that can be  
 added to this?

Ch'héng kay 請加, *ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á k'phûh kay*, he requested  
 an addition.

Gnó put yēuk jín che kay choo gnó yēá, *goēk*  
*yēuk boō kay choo jín* 我不欲人之加諸  
 我也. 吾亦欲無加諸人, *gwá á<sup>m</sup> áe pat*  
*láng lēng jēuk hoē gwá, gwá yēá áe bó lēng jēuk*  
*hoē lēng*, in that in which I do not wish another to  
 give an insult to me, I also wish not to give  
 such an insult to others. See the 上論 Sēang lún.

Kay

珈

The ornaments of a woman's head-dress.

Kay

笳

Hoē kay 胡笳, a pipe made of a bam-  
 boo leaf rolled up together, which,  
 when blown, produces a sound; much  
 used by the Tartars,

Kay

跏

Kay tēet 跏跌, a kind of stocks,  
 in which a person is made to sit  
 with his legs bent up under him.

Kay

茄

The name of a plant; vulg. *kēō*: the  
 brinjal, or egg-plant.

Kay 迦 Unable to proceed.

Kay 迦 Sek kay 釋迦, sek ts'a, a name of Buddha; see out.

Kay 賈 A surname.

Kay 椽 The name of a wood, used for making tables and bedsteads.

Kay 櫟 Bok-k'ang ordered them to select a good stalk of the kay plant. See the 左傳. Chó twán.

Kay 罍 A cup or vase; also written 罍 kay.

Kay 假 False, not true; to borrow; great. Kay gân 假言, pag ch'at wá, a lie. Kay tó é Gê, é hwat K'hek 假道於虞以伐虢, ch'eh loē tē Gê, b'ēyh hwat K'hek, they borrowed a road through the Gê country, in order open to a track to the K'hek country. Also written 假 kay. Kay ch'ae t'heén bēng 假哉天命, twā ch'ae t'heē' ay b'ēng t'ēng, how great is the will of heaven! See the 大雅 Tuē g'ny.

Kay 遐 Happiness; great; distant.

Kay 嫁 To give in marriage, to marry out a daughter. Kay lé choé 嫁女子, kay ch'au é, to give a daughter in marriage. Lé choé che kay yé, boé bēng che 女子之

嫁也. 母命之; cha boé k'á' á. kay ch'hut K'hé, áo' t'ay t'ēng t'ēng e, when a young woman is married out, the mother must give directions. See 孟子 Bēng choé.

Kay 稼 To sow grain. Kay sek 稼穡, agriculture, husbandry. Hwán-té ch'héng hak kay, Choó wat, goé put jé ló lóng 樊遲請學稼. 子曰. 吾不如老農, Hwán-té ch'hé' á b'ēyh ōh chò ch'hán, Hoo chò k'óng, gwá b'ēy ch'hín ch'ē' láu áy lóng h'or, Hwán-té wanted to learn agriculture; when Confucius replied, I am in that not so good as an old farmer. See the 論語 Lún g'.

Kay 假 Kò kay 告假, to request leave of absence; to be absent on furlough.

Kay 價 The price of anything, that at which a thing is valued. K'hóng-choó wáy ch'eng sam gwat, y'ouk kó tūn ch'ēu put sek kay 孔子爲政三月. 鬻羔豚者不飾價, K'hóng-choó hu' á ch'eng soó s'á g'ōyh, ch'ew b'ēy y'ē' b'ah lo b'ih áy t'ēng, bó h'ang kay, Confucius managed the affairs of government for three months, when the people were so improved that the sellers of mutton and pork did not garnish their prices, (or ask more than they intended to take). See the 家語 Kay g'.

Kay ch'ēn 價錢, kay ch'ē' g', the price. K'hé kay 起價, to raise price. Put jé kay 不二價, 'an' two prices' written up by some shopkeepers who resolve to make no abatement in their prices.

Kay 賈 The same as the foregoing. Ch'hé kay 市賈, the market price.

Kay 架 A stand, a frame, a scaffolding, a shelf. Ok ká y 屋架, ch'hoé ká y, a scaffolding. E kay 衣架, a clothes-

horse. Síp joō kày 十字架, *cháp jō kày*, a frame in the form of the character †; a cross.

Kây 駕 To harness horses, or other animals, to a carriage. Kwun-ke chéang kày 君車將駕, *kwun áy ch'hèa böeyh kày báy*, the prince's carriage is about to be harnessed in.

𦵏 Kây 枷 The cangue, or wooden collar, worn by criminals in China. Thae kày 抬枷, *gá kày*, to wear the wooden collar.

Kây 𦵏 A pain in the limbs.

Kây 𦵏 To take.

Kây 下 Read háy: low, not high. Wáy háy pit yin ch'hwan tek 爲下必困 川澤, *chò káy pit t'òh Phàn ch'hui<sup>ng</sup> tek*, in seeking to place anything low, we must avail ourselves of the rivers and marshes. See 孟子 Bēng' choó.

Kây 低 *Kây gin* 低銀, low silver, adulterated silver.

夫 Kây 𦵏 Kwut káyh 骨節, the joints of bones. H<sup>o</sup> kwut káyh 好骨節, *hó kwut káyh*, well shaped, well, proportioned limbs.

Kây 垆 The layers or strata of earth, under the earth's surface.

Kây 搗 To parry off a blow. Káyh k'hae 搗開, *káyh k'hwuy*, to parry off.

Kây 格 Read kek; a pattern. Joō kek 字格, *jō káyh*, a copy for writing, a blank copy book for children.

Kây 膈 Read kek: the region of the breast. hōng kek 胸膈, *hōng káyh*, the breast, the part about the bosom.

Kây 隔 T'èuk kek 竹隔, *tek káyh*, a bamboo screen, a partition, a wainscot.

Kây 隔 Read kek: to part asunder. Kek twān 隔斷, *káyh tooi<sup>ng</sup>*, to separate.

Kây 莢 Read kēep; as Bēng kēep 莢莢, *bēng káyh*, a felicitous plant - spoken of in the time of Geāou. Tōē kēep 荳莢, *taōu káyh*, a preparation of pulse.

Kây 鍬 Read kēet: a reap-hook, a grass-knife; also, to cut off with a knife. Kēet teaou sēep che kēng 鍬朝涉之脛, *káyh mǎy<sup>h</sup> chāē sē kēy chūy áy k'ha*, he cut off the legs of those who were crossing the water early in the morning; (done by a tyrant to see how their marrow looked on a cold frosty morning.) See the 戰國策 Chēen kok ch'hek.

Kây 袂 The flap of a coat, the lappet of a garment.

天 Kây 逆 Read gek: rebellious, disobedient, unruly. Pōey gek 背逆, *pōey káyh*, to turn the back on, and oppose. (Gek Phēen 逆天, *káyh k'he<sup>ng</sup>*, to oppose the will of heaven. Wáy gek 違逆, *wáy káyh*, to oppose rebelliously.

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𦵏 Ke 居 To dwell, to stay, to remain, to reside, to rest, to sit down. A surname. Kwun choó sit boó kēw paóu, *ke boó kēw an*

君子食無求飽. 居無求安, *kwun choó chēun bō kēw pá, k'hēa bō kēw an*, the good man in his eating does not seek satiety, nor in his dwelling ease. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Ke, goé gé jé 居吾語女, *cháy, gwá kap lé kóng*, sit down, and I will tell you.

Ke 堦 A border, a boundary; also, a foundation.  
 Keou ke ch'hēn lé 郊堦千里;  
*kaou ke chē<sup>ng</sup> & ch'heng lé*, a border extending to a thousand lé, (or about 400 miles.)

Yēu gân k'heuk sit seēn lip ke ché 猶言築室先立堦址, *ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> kóng k'hé ch'hoè, teōh taē seng k'hēā ke ché*, just as in building a house, it is necessary first to lay the foundation.

Ke 饑 Vulg. *yaou*: hungry. Ke hong 饑荒, *ke huu<sup>ng</sup>*, a famine; also written 飢 ke. Ke chēā ē wūy sit 饑者易爲食 *yaou āy lāng yāng ē chò chēāh*, a hungry man is not particular about what he eats. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 磯 Stones in the middle of a stream; a stumbling block. Ch'baē sēk ke 采石磯, the name of a place, near Cochia China, where a great battle was fought.

Ke 譏 To ridicule, to point at in one's discourse, to blame, to censure. Ke ch'hé 譏刺, to point at with piercing sarcasms. Yin jin jé ke 因人而譏, to stab one through the sides of another.

Ke 畿 The territory assigned as the peculiar domain of an Emperor. Pang ke ch'hēn lé wūy bin séy ché 邦畿千里爲民所止, *pang ke chē<sup>ng</sup> & ch'heng lé, wūy pūyh sai<sup>ng</sup> séy ēy hāy<sup>ng</sup>*, an Imperial domain extending to a thousand lé, is what the people can settle on. See the 詩經 Se-keng.

Ke 機 Felicitous influences; also, near.

Ke pēn 機變, crafty stratagems. Ke bit 機密, *ke bat*, secret springs. Ke k'hé 機器, an instrument, a machine.

Wūy ke pēn che k'haōu chēā 爲機變之巧者, *chò ke pēn āy k'há chēā*, those who are cunning at devising crafty stratagems. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 幾 Little, minute, small; near; dangerous; to aim at. Jin che séy é ē k'him sēw chēā, ke he 人之所以異於禽獸者幾希, *lāng āy séy é kōh yēō<sup>ng</sup> é k'him sēw bó jwā chēy*, that in which man differs from the brutes is very insignificant. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 璣 A pearl, a gem. Jōēy ke gēuk hēng 璣璣玉衡, instruments made of gems and precious stones, (by which Sūn studied astronomy). Choo ke 珠璣, an imperfect pearl.

Ke 基 A foundation, a commencement, a patrimony, an estate. Ke tēy 基地, a foundation. Ke gēep 基業, an inheritance. T'haē-ōng teau ke ōng chek 太王肇基王迹, *T'haē ōng k'he t'haōu ch'hōng tēy ke ōng āy chēāh*, T'haē-ōng first laid the foundation of the traces of royalty in his family.

Ke 朞 A whole year; a re-commencement of time after a given period. Chaé-guó būn sam lēen che song, ke é kēw ó 宰我問三年之喪朞已久矣, *Chaé-guó mooi<sup>ng</sup> s'ā nē<sup>ng</sup> āy se<sup>ng</sup> hā, k'hw'ā kà mooi<sup>ng</sup> nē<sup>ng</sup> wōō kaōu kōó bó*, Chaé-guó asked respecting the three years' period of mourning for parents, whether one whole year was not long enough. See the 論語 Lūn gē. Also written 期 ke.

Ke 箕 A basket for collecting dirt. Hwūn ke 箕, *pàn ke*, a hod for dirt. Pò ke 簸箕, *puē ke*, a close kind of sieve.

Ke 耜 Choo ke 耜, agricultural implements; also written 基 ke. Suy yéw choo ke, put jé t'haē sé 雖有耜不如待時, *suy wōō chōh ch'hān āy ke k'hé, n<sup>ng</sup> tai tēōh tēng hāōn sé*, although we have agricultural implements ready, yet it is better to wait the proper time for husbandry. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 乩 To divine, in order to ascertain doubtful things.

Ke 俱 All, altogether. Hoé boé ké chún 父母俱存, p'ây boé chò pòé tē tī, his parents were both alive. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 奇 Strange, uncommon. Vulg. k'hēa: single, one alone, an odd one. Ke h'ò k'hó ke 奇貨可居, ke hoéy t'hang k'hēu, this is an extraordinary piece of merchandize, and should be secured.

Ke 倚 Ke k'hoéy che hēng 倚魁之行, strange and surpassing conduct.

Ke 姬 An elegant appellation for a lady; also, a lady. A surname.

Ke 酌 To fade out as with a ladle; to bale; a ladle; to take.

Ke 飢 To be hungry; the same as 饑 ke. Léy bīa put ke put hán 黎民不飢, 不寒, or t'haóu p'âyh sai<sup>ng</sup> bēy yaou bēy kw<sup>ng</sup>, the common people (the black-headed folks) are neithr hungry nor cold. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 車 Vulg. ch'hēa: a carriage, a waggon, a vehicle of any kind. A surname. Hóng-tèy kwan chwán hōng, bēng Kēung-koé chok ke 黃帝觀轉蓬. 命共鼓作車, Wui<sup>ng</sup>-tèy k'hw<sup>ng</sup> a loé wáy lēn tsoi<sup>ng</sup>, chok bēng lēng Kēung-koé chò ch'hēa, Wui<sup>ng</sup>-tèy seeing the reeds rolling along, ordered Kēung-koé to make carriages; (he also conceived the idea of boats, from observing the fallen leaves floating down the stream; this was about B. C. 2000.)

Ke 羈 A horse's halter, a head-stall.

Ke 居 The ancient form of the character 居 ke. to dwell.

Ke 琚 A gem or precious stone, carried on the back.

Ke 裾 The skirts of a coat, the hinder part of a garment. Tōng pòk hoé bün, tē choó k'hēen ke 童僕候門稚子牽裾, gín á tēng haóu tē mooí<sup>ng</sup>, sèy k'è<sup>ng</sup> á k'han s'á aóu p'ee<sup>ng</sup>, (on our return we find) the servants waiting at the door, and the children ready to pull the skirts of our coats.

Ke 椐 The name of a species of wood.

Ke 賈 To sell, to vend; also, to hoard up.

Ke 涿 The name of a river.

Ke 枝 Read che: a branch, a twig. Wūy téang chēa chēet che 爲長者折枝, wuy sè twā at ch'hēw ke, to pluck a twig for a superior.

Ke 己 Vulg. ka tē: self, one's self, one's own person. Kwun choó kēw choó ké 君子求諸己, kwun choó kēw tak háng e. ka tē, the good man seeks for everything from himself. See the 論語 Lūn gē.

Ke 圮 To overturn, to destroy; destructive, ruinous, wicked. Hōng bēng ké chok 方命圮族, g'ok bēng ay lāng, k'hēep ay chok lāy, he is a transgressor of commands, and belongs to a ruinous set. See the 堯典 Geaóu tēen.

Ke 紀 A line, a part of a net. A surname. Kong ké 綱紀, the upper and lower parts of a net; to arrange, to set in order, to govern. Kong ké, soó hōng 綱紀四方, to arrange and regulate the people in all quarters. To record, to note down; a record, a history; a period of twelve years is called 紀 ké.



Ké 莒 The name of a plant; also, the name of a country.

Ké 筥 A vessel for containing rice; a sort of a basket; anything round.

Ké 机 The name of a tree. Ké léw 机柳, a sort of willow.

Ké 几 A table, a bench, a stand to rest or lean upon. Yin ké jé gō 隱几而卧, p'hak tē lūh jé k'hwàn, he leaned upon the table, and slept.

Ké 麋 A fawn; others say, a large doe.

Ké 蟻 A louse. Hēuk soè ké é hēèn tōw 蓄素蟻于玄胃, ch'hē páyh áy sat bōb tē, oe áy t'haou k'hōey, to feed a white louse upon a black helmet.

Ké 幾 A few, how. Ké hó 幾何, jwā chēy, how much. Ké to 幾多, jwā chēy, how many. Bōb ké 無幾, bó jwā chēy, not many.

Hoò seng-jèak hōng, wū hwan ké hó 浮生若夢為歡幾何, p'hoò p'hoò áy sai<sup>75</sup> mē<sup>75</sup> a chò kw<sup>75</sup>a, hē woò jwā chēy, this floating life is like a dream; the pleasures we enjoy, what are they?

Ké 舉 To bear, to carry, to raise, to lift up, to elevate; to praise; all. Goè lèk chēuk é ké pek kin, jé put chēuk é ké yit é 吾力足以舉百鈞. 而不足以舉一羽, gwā áy lai tē chēuk kaou gēá ké chit páyh kin, jé bēy chēuk kaou gēá ké chit áy cheou mó, my strength is sufficient to lift up a hundred kin, (each 30 pounds weight,) and yet is not sufficient to lift a feather. (To say this, would shew a want of will and not a want of power.) See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ké 矩 A rule, a law, a constant law. Kwuy ké 規矩, custom, usage. Ch'hit sít, jé chēung sim séy yēuk, put jé ké 七十. 而從心所欲. 不踰矩, ch'hit chap, jé t'hàn sim kw<sup>75</sup>a séy aè, a<sup>m</sup> kōey hwat toē, at seventy, I followed that which my heart desired, without overstepping the rule. Said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lūn.

去 Kè 記 To remember, to recollect, to record, to note down. Kè tek 記得, kè tít, to bring to remembrance. Kè soè 記數, kè seou, to note down in a memorandum-book.

Chó yéw kè gân che soó, yéw yéw kè soó che kwan 左有記言之史. 右有記事之官, ló ch'héw woó kè wā áy soó, chē<sup>75</sup>a ch'héw woó kè soó áy kw<sup>75</sup>a, on the left were the historians ready to record the words spoken, and on the right were the officers for commemorating the events that occurred.

Kè 倨 Proud, haughty, imperious. Kwúy wúy t'hēen choó, jé put keaou kè 貴為天子而不驕倨, kwúy chò hōng tēy, jé a<sup>m</sup> keaou kè, in nobility he was raised to the rank of Emperor, and yet was not proud.

Kè 鋸 A saw, to cut with a saw. Tēung hēng yūng to kè 中刑用刀鋸, tēung áy hēng hwat yūng to kwá kè, for the middling order of punishments, they made use of the knife and the saw.

Kè 踞 Chun ké 蹲踞, to sit cross-legged. Ké kè 箕踞, to sit with the legs under one. Tok ch'hé jé kè 獨處而踞, tok k'hēá jé p'hák kōey chēn chāy, to dwell alone, and sit down cross-legged.

Kè 瞿 To be afraid. A surname. Cheng-choó bün che ké jēen 曾子聞之瞿然, Cheng-choó chē<sup>75</sup>a, e, chēm kē<sup>75</sup>a áy yēn<sup>75</sup>, Cheng-choó on hearing this was alarmed.

**遽** Kè Self possession, to come / to one's-self.  
 Also, a surname. Chong-chew bōng wūy hoē tēp, gō jē kak, chēk kē kē jiēn  
 Chew yěa 莊周夢爲蝴蝶. 俄而覺. 則遽遽然周也, Chong-chew bāng chò bōēy yēah tēp, á kòd ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>, chēk choē tek áy yēō<sup>ng</sup> k'hw<sup>ng</sup> à sē Chew, Chong-chew dreamt that he was a butterfly, but a moment after, awaking and coming to himself, he found that he was Chong-chew.

**遽** Kè Hasty, sudden, rapid, hurried, precipitate.  
 Suy chaē ch'hong chut, bē sāng chit gān kē sek 雖在倉卒未嘗疾言遽色, suy jiēn twā tē ch'hong chut yēá bōēy wōō hín áy kóng wā, kē āy dīn sek, although he was frequently in hurried circumstances, yet he never spoke precipitately, or manifested hurry in his countenance. Said of 劉寬 Lēw-k'hwān.

**遽** Kè Kē tē 遽篾, a bamboo mat, a vessel made of bamboo.

**據** Kè To hold, to grasp, to rest on, to comply with; according to. Kē é tek 據於德, to grasp firmly at virtue. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

**贖** Kè Earnest money; money given as a pledge.

**冀** Kè To expect, to hope, to desire. Kē bōng 冀望, kē bāng, to hope for. Also written 冀 kē.

Bē-choō k'hē Yin, yēw kē sēuk che yit pēen, kwun che yit gōō yēá 微子去殷. 猶冀俗之一變. 君之一悟也, Bē-choō lé k'hē Yin teabū, yēá tī kē bāng hong sēuk áy chit káy peē<sup>ng</sup>, jīn kwun áy chit sēng gōō, when Bē-choō departed from the court of Yin, he was still anxiously expecting the manners of the people to take one turn for the better, and the prince to be once awakened. See the 史記 Soō kē. A surname.

**驥** Kè The name of a good horse. Kē put ch'heng kē lek, ch'heng kē tek yēá 驥不稱其力. 稱其德也, hó báy bō o ló e áy lát, náe o ló e áy tek, a good horse is not to be admired for its strength, but for its temper. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

**寄** Kè Vulg. kēā: to confide in, to intrust to any one's care; to dwell, to reside. K'hó é kē pek lé che bēng 可以寄百里之命, t'hang laē kēā e chit pūyē lé áy bēng lēng, he can be entrusted with a message to the distance of a hundred lé. Kok boō kē gē 國無寄寓, kok kwun bó t'hang hoē e kēā hūy<sup>ng</sup>, (the prince of a fallen) country cannot be intrusted to reside among us.

**概** Kè Close, secret, hidden.

**羈** Kè A halter, a leathern thong for tying a horse. Kē tek, séy é gē má yēá 羈勒所以馭馬, p'hoēy sūh séy é pak báy, a leathern thong is that with which we tie up a horse.

**羈** Kè A stranger sojourning in a place. Kē lé 羈旅, to sojourn.

**既** Kè To eat a little, a small meal; exhausted, finished, done; since, already. Sēng soō put swat, sūy soō put kán, kē óng put kēw 成事不說. 遂事不諫. 既往不咎, chē<sup>ng</sup> áy soō bó kóng, sūy áy soō bó t'ng, kaou koēy óng chēw bó lēah e wōō koēy sít, when a thing is done it is of no use to speak of it, nor when it is persisted in to reprove it, nor to blame what is already gone by. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kē wat chē chē yēen 既曰志至焉, kē jiēn kóng sim chē wōō chē kek, since you say, the intention is the principal thing, &c. See 孟子 Bēng-choō.

**屨** Kè Straw shoes. Kéw kéw kat kē, k'hó é lé song 糾糾葛屨可以履霜, tē<sup>ng</sup> nē<sup>ng</sup> kwāh áy ch'haōu áy, t'hang laē lūh se<sup>ng</sup>, they set us to twist up a pair of straw

shoes out of the hemp plant, that we might be enabled to walk on the snow. See the 詩魏風 Se gwū hong.

Kè 薊 The name of a tree. Kè chow 薊州, the name of a district. A surname.

Kè 句 Vulg. kòu; a sentence. Chéang kè 章句, chéou<sup>ng</sup> kòu, sections and sentences.

Kè 痣 Read ché: a black spot; a freckle. Hàn Ko-choé 漢高祖 had seventy two such black spots on his left thigh.

Kè 其 He, she, it, that, that which, his, her's, their's it's. Kè soo che wū 其斯之謂與, e k<sup>na</sup> sé an nêy kóng, this is perhaps the meaning of it? See the 論語 Lún gó.

Kè 其 Kè jiák sè, sèuk léng gé che 其若是孰能禦之, e kòu an nêy, ché chūy tū küh e, when the affair is come to this pass, who can stop it?

Kè 其 Ké yáng bìn yéa hwūy 其養民也惠, e ch<sup>tho</sup> pūy sai<sup>ng</sup> wōu yin hway, in the cherishing of the people, he displayed kindness.

Kè 期 To fix a time, a fixed period, to limit, to hope. Kuy mōy k'heen kè 歸妹愆期, sàng toot<sup>ng</sup> lè sé mōy wōu kōy kè, in sending home the younger sister (to her husband's dwelling), the appointed time was exceeded.

Kè 期 See the 易經 Ek keng. Kè é é tē 期于予治, kè bāng k'á k'á tū, they are anxiously waiting for the time of my government. See the 書禹謨 Se é-boē.

Kè 其 The stalk (of) pulses, bean stalks.

Kè 祺 Happy, lucky, felicitous. Séw k'hó wáy kè 壽考為祺, wōu hōy ky laou lāng sé k'it kè, the appearance of a venerable old man is lucky.

Kè 淇 The name of a river.

Kè 蟹 A small kind of crab. Gōé kè 蟹基, a locch.

Kè 騏 A horse of a variegated colour. Ké lin 麒麟, a fabulous beast, considered the most noble of the brute creation.

Kè 麒 Ké lin, he é choé sèw 麒麟之於走獸, kè lin twā tē chōu sèw, the Ké-lin among four-footed animals. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kè 琪 A gem, a precious stone found in the east.

Kè 綦 A green, azure colour. Also written 綺. A small goose. Séou sin ché h'ò, sèa k'èngān 小臣之好射鵝雁, séy sin ay sé, ch'ák k'á gán, that which your humble servant is fond of, is to shoot the large and small wild geese. See the 史記 S'í k'è.

Kè 騏 A flag, a standard, an ornament of a flag, consisting of two rampant dragons, crossing each other. Kè che 旗織, a standard.

Kè 旗 Cheau soó é kè 招士以旗, chéo ch'ak ch'hayh lāng é kè, a scholar must be summoned by a standard. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kè 棋 Pòk kè 博棋, the game of chess. Séang k'ò 象棋, ivory chess-men. Wáy kè 圍棋, to play at chess. Also written 碁 k'ò, and 碁 k'ò.

Kè 棋 Géou chò wáy kè, Tan-choo s'èen che 堯造圍棋, dan chò wáy kè, Tan-choo o ló e, Géou invented the game of chess (B. C. 2330) and Tan-choo (his worthless son) admired it.

Kè 碁

Kè 碁

Kê 俟 Bok kê 方俟, a surname. 其

Kê 伎 An extra toe on the foot; talent; skill. Kê k'haou 伎巧, clever. 藝

Kê 歧 Kê loē 歧路, a double road; anything double; wheat come to perfection.

Kê 岐 Kê san 岐山, kē sū<sup>n</sup>a, the name of a hill, where the 周 Chew dynasty laid the foundation of its future greatness.

Kê 技 Kê gāy 技藝, an ingenious contrivance. Kê k'haou 技巧, kē k'hā, clever. Twàn twàn hēy, hoē t'h<sup>n</sup>a kē 斷斷兮無他技, ch'hin chē<sup>n</sup>a bō pat mee<sup>n</sup>h kē k'hā, there certainly is no other contrivance. See the 大學 Taē hak.

Kê 妓 Female musicians, dancing-girls, formerly there were no dancing girls, but 漢武帝 Hān Boó-tēy first established the practice, in order to accommodate those of his soldiers who had no wives.

Kê 蛟 The appearance of an insect creeping, to creep. Also, the name of an insect with a small body, and long legs, hence called tēang kē 長蛟, tē<sup>n</sup>g k'ha kē, long-shanks.

Kê 跂 A superabundant toe on the foot, the same as 伎 kē.

Kê 僂 Speaking of another person or thing; he, she, it.

Kê 蕖 Hoē kē 芙蕖, the name of the water lily when in flower. Ch'hut súy hoē kē 出水芙蕖, ch'hut chúy sūy hoē kē, the water lily peeping above the water.

Kê 渠 Water, a piece of water, a pond, a ditch; great. Kê lōng 渠儂, a common appellation for hé, (she, it).

Būn kē ná tek ch'heng jē hé 問渠那得清如許, moō<sup>n</sup>g chúy an chū<sup>n</sup>a ēy tít ch'heng kaōu an nēy, ask how the water comes to be so clear.

Kê 磬 Ch'hea kē 磬, a precious stone, like a crystal, of which the button on inferior mandarins' caps is made.

Kê 畸 An odd field, anything odd or superabundant. The Chinese used to divide their fields into nine squares, called 井田, chéng tiēn, well fields, but those which were too small or narrow for such a division were called 畸田 kē tiēn, odd fields.

Kê 畸零 Kē léng 畸零, kē tán, anything odd, over and above, miscellaneous.

Kê 碕 The head of a crooked bank; a jutting head-land.

Kê 崎 Vulg. kē: steep. K'he kē 崎, steep of ascent, a hill road, very crooked, and with many turns in it.

Kê 奇 Wonderful, strange, extraordinary. Kē kwac 奇怪, kōē kwac, strange. Kē būn kēōng hūm séang 奇文共欣賞, kē ēy būn tūē kay lat hō<sup>n</sup>a kē sē<sup>n</sup>g ē, extraordinary pieces of literary composition! let us delight in and admire them together.

Kê 奇異 Kē ē 奇異, strange and uncommon. Vulg. k'hea, odd, not even.

Kê 琦 A gem, a precious stone. Also, great.

Kê 錡 A caldron with three feet, as distinguished from 釜 hoē, an iron pan without feet.

Kê 劊 Kē k'hwat 劊, a crooked knife, a reap-hook.

Ké 跛 *Lame of one leg; having only one leg.*

Ké 祈 *To pray, to beg for happiness, to supplicate.* Ké to 祈禱, *to supplicate.* 以祈甘雨, *é ké kéw kám hoé, in order to pray for sweet rain.* See the 小雅 *Sěáu gnáy,*

Ké kéw yéw éng 祈求有應, *ké kéw wó yín,* those who present supplications are sure of receiving an answer. Vauntingly said of many idol shrines, in order to induce the people to offer sacrifices there.

Ké 圻 *A border; a royal territory, 1000 lé in extent, is called 圻 ké.*

Ké 沂 *The name of a river.*

Ké 蕲 *The name of a plant; also, the name of a district.*

Ké 旂 *A flag, or standard, with a pair of rampant dragons crossed upon it. The same as 旗 ké.*

Ké 頎 *Long, tall. Ké jé téang héy 頎而長兮, *ló kwá téng, tall and long.**

Ké 祗 *Těy ké 地祗, the terrestrial gods, in contradistinction from the t'hién sín 天神, *t'heéng sín, the celestial gods.**

Tó jé é sěang háy sín ké 禱爾于上下神祗, *ké tá té téng bín háy tēy áy sín ké,* pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below. See the 論語 *Lún gé.* Also, rest. *Pe gnó ké yéá 俾我祗也, hoé gwá péng an, give me rest.* See the 小雅 *Sěáu gnáy.* Also, great. Put wán hok bôn ké hüey 不遠復無祗悔, *bó huwíng k'hé, chéw bó twá áy sěéng tōh káy,* do not go far and you will not have occasion for any great regret. See the 易 *Ek*

Ké 芪 *Hóng ké 黃芪, the name of a medicinal plant.*

Ké 底 *Sick, sad, pained, grieved.* Che choo che wáp, *pe gnó ké háy 之子之遠, hoé gwá huán ló, your having gone thus far away, has occasioned me much pain.* See the 小雅 *Sěáu gnáy.*

Ké 祁 *Great, numerous, loose and lingering.* A surname. *Tong ké hán 冬祁寒, tang t'heéng twá kwá, the winter was very cold.*

Ch'haé huán ké ké 采芣祁祁, *dán huán áy lán chéy,* those who were busied in plucking the huán plant were numerous.

Ké 劬 *Troubled, distressed, wearied.* Boé sé ké ló 母氏劬勞, *něéng léy t'haé téoh huá,* a mother is put to much trouble.

Ké 鸚 *Ké yéuk 鸚鵡, the name of a bird, which has a comb on its head, and always flies in company; some say a parrot or a loory.*

Ké 瞿 *A surname.*

Ké 衢 *A wide street, a general thoroughfare. Kay ké 街衢, a public way.*

Ké 鸚 *Ké yéuk 鸚鵡, the name of a bird, the same as 鸚 ké.*

Ké 氈 *Ké jé 氈氈, a mattress or carpet, made of hair.*

Ké 癯 *Lean, meagre. Lóet sēn che jé, ké san tek kan, hóng yáng sīm ké 列仙之儒居山澤間形容甚羸, léi sēn áy t'hak ch'huéh lán, k'héá té su'á tek kan, hóng yáng ch'ín ch'áé sán, the various literati among*

the genii, who dwell amongst the hills and marshes, are very meagre in their form and appearance.

**KĒ 臞** Poor in flesh; meagre; the same as the foregoing. *Chō-hāy sim chōn jō kē, tek tō jē hūdy 予夏心戰而臞. 得道而臞. Chō-hāy sim kw'ā chēn kong chēw sán, k'au' t'it t'it tō chēw p'wty. Chō-hāy, when his mind was agitated (with study), became thin; but when he obtained a knowledge of the doctrine, he grew fat.*

**KĒ 遽** *Kē kē 遽遽*, self-possession; to come to one's self. Also read *kē*.

**KĒ 璩** A kind of ring. A surname.

**KĒ 卮** The ancient form of the character *其 kē*, this; also, the game of chess.

**KĒ 鰭** The back bone of a fish.

**KĒ 耆** *Kē ló 耆老*, old people, elders. *Nāe chēuk kē kē ló jē kò che 乃屬其耆老而告之, nāe chēuk t'hoē e úy láu lāng, jē kap e kóng*, and then enjoined on his old people, and informed them, saying &c. See *孟子 Bēng-chōó*.

**KĒ 具** Prepared, ready; to discriminate; a tool. *K'he kē 器具*, an implement, a vessel, utensils. *Alt.*

**KĒ 俱** All, together. *Tō k'ho chàe jē e che kē 道可載而與之俱. to t'hang chàe jē kap e chò p'oi*, virtue may be borne and kept in company.

**KĒ 颶** A hoisterous wind at sea. *Kē k'he chōey k' hó wáy 颶起最可畏, twā hong chí' áy k'he chōey t'hang kē'ā*, when a typhoon gets up, it is very formidable.

**KĒ 懼** To fear, to be alarmed; the same as 懼 kē. *Put yow, put kē 不憂不惧, nei-ther sad nor alarmed.*

**KĒ 懼** To be afraid, to be apprehensive; the same as the foregoing. *Yung chāa put kē 勇者不懼, yáng úy lāng bó kē'ā*, brave men are not afraid. See the *論語 Lūn gē*.

**KĒ 偁** Military, martial, courageous.

**KĒ 伎** To accompany, to have fellowship with. *Kē lāng 伎倆*, artful, cunning.

**KĒ 彘** A pig's head; one of the radicals.

**KĒ 技** A plan, an art, a contrivance; an art or trade. *Sēang kē jē chēn he chek bin lín gāy 尙技而賤車則民興藝, sēang ch'hēw kē, jē chēn báy ch'heū, chek p'ūy s'āng hín k'hé k'há gāy*, to patronise the arts, and to discourage riding in carriages, will make the people increase in skill.

**KĒ 妓** *K'gi 妓*, singing women. *Ch'heang kē 娼妓*, a prostitute.

**KĒ 芰** A water plant; yielding; an angular root.

**KĒ 忌** To fear, to dread; to be envious, and malicious. *Hoē soo wūy kē 胡斯畏忌, s'ā soo k'auu hēah kē'ā*, why so fearful and alarmed. See the *大雅 Taē gnáy*.

*Bin te yéw p'hek, chek put kē e sēang 民知有辟. 則不忌于上, p'ūy s'āng chae wō' h'wāt loē, chek ū' wān kē e sē twā*, when people know the law, they will not be jealous of their superior. See the *左傳 Chó twān*.

KĒ 跪 To kneel down, to prostrate one's self.  
 Chîn ông kē wát, sēen seng put hēng  
 kađu kw<sup>24</sup> á jín hoē, 秦王跪曰  
 先生不幸教寡人乎, Chîn ông twā<sup>2</sup>  
 kwù y kóng, sìn sai<sup>ng</sup> ũ<sup>m</sup> hēng kù gwá kw<sup>24</sup> á jín,  
 the king of Chîn then prostrated himself, and said,  
 Oh, Sir! will you not do me the favor of instructing  
 me? See the 戰國策 Chhèn kok ch'hek.

KĒ 悃 To respect, to honor, to esteem, to re-  
 verence.

KĒ 洎 To arrive at, to reach to, to attain.

KĒ 巨 Great, large; wúy kē sít, 爲巨室  
 keh twā ch'hoé, to construct a large  
 house. See 孟子 Bēng choó.  
 Kē k'hoé sèy lín, 巨口細鱗 twā ch'húy sèy  
 lán, a large mouth and small scales.

KĒ 拒 To oppose, to withstand, to stop; kē gé  
 拒禦 to withstand. K'hó chéá é  
 che, kē put k'hó chéá kē che 可者  
 與之其不可者拒之, t'hang áy lán  
 chēw kap e kaou, e áy ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang áy lán chēw kē  
 ché e, with those who can be associated, unite; but  
 those who cannot be associated with, reject. See the  
 論語 Lún gé.

KĒ 距 Kim kē 金距 a metal spur for fighting  
 cocks. Kwù y-sē kàè kē key, Hoē-sē  
 wūy che kim kē, 季氏介其鷄  
 郈氏爲之金距, Kwù y-sē ch'hòng káh key,  
 Hoē-sē kape ch'hòng chít áy kim kē, Kwù y sē dres-  
 sed his cock in armor, and Hoē-sē furnished his  
 cock with metal spurs. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

KĒ 炬 A flambeau made of a bundle of reeds  
 bound together and ignited.

KĒ 詎 How? in what way? Jéák tē yit kaò  
 sòè hong, kē put hēng èng, 若馳  
 一介四方詎不響應  
 nā saé chit áy gín á k'hè sè he<sup>ng</sup>, k'hé ũ<sup>m</sup> hēng  
 yín, if you send a messenger into all parts, how  
 would not your message be re-echoed and answered.  
 The same as 豈 k'hé.

KĒ 鉅 Steel, hard metal; wán jé kē t'héet,  
 怨如鉅鐵 wán ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup>  
 kē<sup>ng</sup> t'hééh, hardened in malice, like  
 steel and iron. Also, great.

幸 KĒÀ 迦 Sek kēà, 釋迦, one of the names of  
 Buddha.

KĒÀ 跏 Kēà t'héet 跏趺, to sit cross-leg-  
 ged; to be confined in that position;  
 to be fettered with the legs bent up  
 under one.

KĒÀ 袈 Kēà sa, 袈裟, a surplice, a priest's  
 robe.

妻 KĒÀ 寄 Read kè, to intrust, to lodge in any  
 one's hands; kè t'hok, 寄托 kēà  
 t'hok, to confide anything to a per-  
 son's care.

Ch'héng kè, boò séy t'hèng, 請寄無所聽  
 ch'hē<sup>n</sup> á kēà, bō séy t'hē<sup>n</sup> a, he wished to lodge  
 it with some one, but no one would listen to him.  
 See the 史記 Soó kè. Kè sìn, 寄信 kēà  
 p'hay, to send a letter by any one.

平

Kĕá

伽

Kĕá lám 伽藍, the name of a heaven deity.

Kĕá

岐

Read kĕ, the name of a place.

Kĕá

荷

Read ho, to bear, to carry anything on the shoulders.

去

Kĕā

崎

Read kĕ, steep, difficult of ascent, a dangerous hill-path.

Sĕāng pĕng yĕén jĕ k'hòng tōng, háy bōng lĕung jĕ kĕ k'he, 上平衍而曠蕩下蒙龍而崎嶇 chĕōng k'hè pát<sup>ng</sup> pát<sup>ng</sup> jĕ k'huāh k'huāh, lōh laē ōng ōng jĕ kĕā kĕā, going up, the road was even and wide, but coming down, it was overgrown and steep.

幸

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

驚

Read keng, to be afraid, to fear, to alarm.

Keng t'hĕen tōng tĕy che jĭn, 天動地之人 kĕ<sup>n</sup>á t'he<sup>ng</sup> tāng tĕy.áy lāng, a man that will alarm the heavens, and move the earth.

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

京

Read keng, a capital city; pok keng, 北京 pak kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, the northern capital, Peking; keng sōng 京城

kĕ<sup>n</sup>á sĕ<sup>n</sup>á, a metropolis.

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

棕

Read keng; as kim keng bók, 金棕木 kim kĕ<sup>n</sup>á ch'há, the name of a tree.

去

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

子

Read choó, a child, a boy, a son; choó sun, 子孫 kĕ<sup>n</sup>á sun, sons and grandsons.

Choó sun suy gĕ, keng se put k'hó put t'hók, 子孫雖愚經書不可不讀 kĕ<sup>n</sup>á sun suy jĕén gaé, keng ch'háyh ū<sup>n</sup> t'hang bō t'hák, although young people may be dull, they should not neglect reading the classics.

去

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

鏡

Read kèng, a looking-glass, a mirror; bĕén kèng, 面鏡 bĭn kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, a looking-glass; bók kèng, 目鏡 bák kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, spectacles.

Lĕ to put twān kèng tĕung jĭn, 利刀不斷鏡中人 laē to bĕy too<sup>ng</sup> kĕ<sup>n</sup>á tang e<sup>ng</sup> áy lāng, if a sword is ever so sharp, it will not cut asunder the reflection of a man in a mirror.

平

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

行

Read hēng, to walk, to go, to travel; to act; kĕak hēng, 腳行 k'ha kĕ<sup>n</sup>á to go on foot; hēng loē 行路 kĕ<sup>n</sup>á loē, to travel on the road.

Sĕy hēng, 所行 sĕy kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, that which is done; an action, a deed.

Sam jĭn hēng, pit yéw gnó soo yĕén, 三人行必有我師焉 s<sup>n</sup>á lāng tit kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, pit woō gwán áy sin sai<sup>ng</sup>, when three people are walking together, there will certainly be one among them, who can be our teacher; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

岑

Read hēng, the name of a place; the same as 衡 hēng.

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

符

Sae toé hēng, 篩斗符 t'hae taúu kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, the edges of a sieve.

去

Kĕ<sup>n</sup>á

件

Read kĕēn, a thing, an article; büt kĕēn, 物件 meē<sup>h</sup> kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, a thing, a piece of goods; yit kĕēn, 一件



*chit ke<sup>n</sup>ā*, one thing; *ké kēn*, 幾件 *kwáiy kē<sup>n</sup>ā*, how many things?

*Kē<sup>n</sup>ā* 健 Read *kēn*, robust, strong, vigorous; *sin kēn*, 身健 *sin ke<sup>n</sup>ā*, hale in body; *gnēw kēn*, 牛健 *god ke<sup>n</sup>ā*, a stout ox.

*K'hong kēn sin t'héy*, 康健身體 *an ke<sup>n</sup>ā sin t'héy*, to compose and invigorate one's body.

*Kē<sup>n</sup>ā* 捷 Read *kēn*, a threshold; to shut a door.

天 *Kēäh* 屐 Read *kék*, clogs; *bók kék* 木屐 *bák kēäh*, wooden shoes.

*Kēäh* 擡 Read *ké*, to lift up anything, to take up; *séw ké*, 手擡 *ch'héw kēäh*, to take in the hand; *ké k'hé*, 擡起 *kēäh k'hé*, to raise anything up.

夫 *Kēäk* 脚 Vulg. *k'ha*, the foot; *kēäk t'hòng*, 脚痛 *k'ha t'hé<sup>n</sup>ā*, a sore foot. *Kēäk lwán sin boē pēng*, t'hoé *hán bók pōey bēng*, 脚暖身無病 頭寒目倍明 *k'ha sēo lín sin bó pai<sup>ng</sup>*, t'ha<sup>u</sup> kw<sup>n</sup>ā bák chēw pōey kw<sup>i</sup>u<sup>ng</sup>, when the feet are kept warm, the body will be free from disease; and when the head is kept cool, the eyes will be doubly bright.

天 *Kēäk* 矍矍 *Kēäk sēäk* 矍矍 firm, strong, robust. *Kēäk sēäk chae*, ch'hoó ong yéá, 矍矍哉 此翁也 *chong kē<sup>n</sup>ā chae*, chéy léy laou lán, what a stout man this old fellow is! said of 馬援 *Má wán*.

*Kēäk* 臄 The flesh over the mouth.

*Kēäk* 劇 To increase; exceeding, very; to sport, to trifle. *Gwü-tèy hông lóng chin hè kēäk*, 魏帝縫囊真戲劇 *Gwü-tèy páng hēo<sup>ng</sup> tēy chin chē<sup>n</sup>ā hè kēäk*, *Gwü-tèy's* stitching the incense bag, was truly a trifling and foolish thing.

幸 *Kēang* 姜 A surname.

*Kēang* 羗 The name of a tribe of foreigners to the west, who are chiefly shepherds; also a euphonic particle. Written 羌 *kēang*.

*Kēang* 僵 To throw down, to overturn, to turn upside down. *Ch'huy jō kēang che*, 推而僵之 *ch'huy hoē e tō*, push him down.

*Kēang* 疆 *Kēang kaè*, 疆界 a boundary, a border, a limit. *Jip ké kēang*, t'hoé tēy pit, tēn yéá tē, *chek yéw k'hèng*, 入其疆土地闢田野治則有慶 *jip e ay kēang kaè*, *k'hw<sup>n</sup>ā t'hoé tēy k'hōuy pit*, ch'hán yéá tē *ch'hòng*, *chek woō kh'hèng hō*, (the emperor) on entering the boundaries (of his nobles), and seeing the ground opened out, and the fields and wastes cultivated, will offer them congratulations; see the 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kĕang 薑 Vulg. *kĕo<sup>ng</sup>*, ginger. Put t'hiēt *kĕang* sit, 不撤薑食 *ū<sup>n</sup>* *tĕ k'hĕ kĕo<sup>ng</sup> chĕāh*, he would never be without ginger at his meals; said of Confucius.

Kĕang 韁 Má *kĕang*, 馬韁 *bāy kĕo<sup>ng</sup>*, a horse's bridle. Also written 韁 *kĕang*.  
T'hók se kwuy laē, má *kĕang* hĕang, 讀書歸來馬韁響 *t'hák ch'hāyh tuoi<sup>ng</sup> laē*, *bāy kĕo<sup>ng</sup> tĕn*, returning home after study, the horse's bridle rings with a tinkling sound.

Kĕang 檀 An oar; the handle of a hoe; a durable kind of wood.

Kĕang 蟻 Kĕang lōng, 蟻娘, insects found in excrementitious matter.

声 Kĕang 襁 A cloth for binding a child, in order to carry it on the back.  
Vulgar, *chĕāng*, to carry pick-a-back.

Kĕang 緡 A string of money or cash; *chōng kĕáng ch'hĕen bān*, 藏緡萬里 *k'hĕ<sup>ng</sup> chĕē<sup>ng</sup> kwui<sup>ng</sup> hađu* *chĕ<sup>n</sup>á ch'heng bān*, to lay up strings of money by the thousands and myriads.

Kĕang 強 Bĕen *kĕáng*, 勉強 *kĕo<sup>ng</sup> pāyh nāi<sup>ng</sup>*, to force, to constrain. Written 疆 *kĕáng*.  
*Kĕáng wūy sĕen jĕ é è*, 強爲善而已矣 *bĕen kĕáng chò hó tĕ<sup>n</sup>ā tĕ<sup>n</sup>ā*, you should exert yourself to do good; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

率

Kĕang 強 Robust, strong, firm; a surname.  
Soò sip wát *kĕáng jĕ soó*, 四十日強而仕 *sĕ cháp hōy kóng kĕáng chĕw tĕōh chò kw<sup>n</sup>a*, at forty a person is said to be robust, and should then enter on office. See the 曲禮 K'hĕuk léy.

Kĕang 彊 Kĕang bĕng, 彊猛, violent, boisterous. Kĕang hwut yéw *kong k'hek*, 彊弔友剛克 *kĕáng pò áy lāng*, *bó kap e chò péng yéw*, *tĕōh é kong gnāy yĕ<sup>n</sup>á e*, with violent persons make no friendship, but overcome them with firmness.

倏

Kĕang 倏 Firm, violent, harsh.

Kĕang 强 Not soft, unyielding, stiff.  
Chew-ch'hĕang bók *kĕáng jĕn yĕá* 周昌木强人也 *Chew ch'hĕang ch'há gnāy áy lāng*, Chew-ch'hĕang was a man as stiff as wood.

Kĕang 讐 Unbending asseverations, firm declarations.

Kĕang 僵 As stiff as a dead body.

幸

Keaou 嬌 A form, an appearance; yaou keaou, 妖嬌, a beautiful woman.  
*Jĕák tek yaou keaou*, *tong é kim ok t'hé che*, 若得妖嬌當以金屋貯之 *nā ēy tit tĕōh yaou keaou*, *tĕōh t'hó kim ch'hod k'hĕ<sup>ng</sup> e*, if I obtain a beautiful woman, I will make a golden house to put her in.

Keaou 僥 False, hypocritical; greedy of gain, and seeking it in improper ways.

Keaou 嘯 Keaou yâng, 嘯陽, the name of an animal; san ch'hut keaou yâng, 山出嘯陽 *su<sup>na</sup> ch'hut keaou yâng*, the hills' produce the keaou yâng animal.

Keaou 簫 A musical instrument, a large pipe. This character is now used for a sedan-chair.

Keaou 憐 To boast, to pity, to commiserate.

Keaou 驕 Keaou gō, 驕傲 *keaou t'haóu*, proud, arrogant, haughty.

Hòè jé boò keaou, pín jé boò t'héém, hò jé? 富而無驕貧而無諂何如 *poò jé bó keaou t'haóu, sòng jé bó sèep gèy, an ch'w<sup>na</sup>?* to be rich without pride, and to be poor without flattery, what do you think of that? See the 上論 *Seāng lūn*.

声

Keaóu 皎 Clean, bright, white, clear. Keaóu keaóu pèk k'he, 皎皎白駒 *keáou keáou pâyk báy*, milk-white steeds. Gwát ch'hut keaóu hêy, 月出皎兮 *gòèyh ch'hut keaóu kwu<sup>ng</sup>*, the moon shines bright and clear. See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Keaóu 矯 False; pretending to counterfeit orders from superiors; valiant.

Chò-bwán hwat keaóu cheádu, tin sip pat tin choo hoè t'hó Tóng-tok, 曹瞞發矯詔

徵十入鎮諸侯討董卓 *Chò-mw<sup>na</sup> hwat káy cheádu bēng, tin teádu cháp pâyk tin choo hoè, k'hò t'hó Táng-tòh*, Chò-mw<sup>na</sup> issued a counterfeit imperial order, and summoned eighteen princes of districts to attack Táng-tòh; see the 三國 *Sam kok*. Kēang chae keaóu, 強哉矯, how firm and unbending! See the 中庸 *Tēung yung*.

Keaóu 驕 Proud and stubborn; also, violent and martial. Seaóu choó keaóu keaóu, 小子驕驕 *sèy kè<sup>na</sup> keáou*, that boy is very proud. Kê má keaóu keaóu, 其馬驕驕 *e áy báy keáou keáou*, his horse is very bold.

Keaóu 攪 Keaóu jeaóu, 攪擾, to confuse, to throw into disorder. Té keaóu gnò sim, 祇攪我心 *keáou kwán gwá áy sim*, it disturbed my mind. See the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*.

Keaóu 澗 The noise of stirring about water.

Keaóu 繳 To round; to tie a thread around an arrow, when shooting at a bird.

Keaóu 皦 Clear, bright as the sun.

Keaóu 皦 Bright and clear like a gem.

Yéw jé keaóu jít, 有如皦日 *woó ch'hin chéō<sup>ng</sup> keáou pâyk áy jít*, as bright and clear as the noonday sun; see the 王風 *Óng hong*.

Keaóu jê yěá, 皦如也, (the music) must be clear and distinct; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Keaóu 皦 Clear, bright; to call out aloud.

Keaóu 傲 To walk, to travel,

Keaóu 賭 Read toé: to gamble, to game; toé pók, 賭博 *pwáh keaóu*, to play games of chance. Sē sūy sēet ch'hoó toé ch'hēang séy, lóng lók hoo kwun boē chok teaou? 是誰設此賭場所籠絡夫君暮作朝 *chē chūy sēet chéy léy keaóu t'hè<sup>ng</sup> séy, lóng lók gwá áy ang māt<sup>ng</sup> chò chá?* who could have established these gambling-houses to entrap my husband, so as to turn the night into day?

Keaóu 裱 Read peáou: to stick up with paste; peáou pòey, 裱糊 *keaóu pòey*, to paste paper.

Keaóu 叫 Vulg. *kèd*: to call, to bawl, to cry out. Also written 叫 *keàou*.

Hék put te keaóu hoe, 或不 知叫呼 *woō áy ū<sup>m</sup> chae kèd hoe*, there are some who do not know how to call; see the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*.

Keaóu 僑 High; a lodging-house for strangers.

Keaóu 喬 High, lofty; *lám yéw keaóu bók*, 南有喬木 *lám woō kwán áy ch'há*; on the south there are

some tall trees; see the 周南 *Chew lám*. A surname.

Keaóu 嶠 A high hill, with a conical top.

Keaóu 橋 Vulg. *kēó*: a bridge; *kò keaóu*, 過橋 *kòy kēó*, to go over a bridge. *Cheadu óng ch'hey chok hó keaóu*; 昭王初作河橋 *Cheadu óng k'hé ch'hey chò hó kēó*, *Cheadu óng* first made bridges over the large rivers.

Keaóu 鷓 The name of a wild fowl.

Keaóu 翹 The long feathers in a bird's tail; *keaóu séw*, 翹首, to lift up the head; to look forward with expectation; dangerous, hazardous. E sit *keaóu keaóu*, 予室翹翹 *gwá áy sēw gwáy hēem*, my nest is in jeopardy; see the 詩經 *Se keng*,

Keaóu 苽 The name of a plant.

Keaóu 輶 Vulgar, *kēō*: a sedan-chair, a chair borne on mens' shoulders. *San hēng chek kēāou*, 山行則輶 *sw<sup>n</sup> a loē kē<sup>n</sup>ó chek tōōh chēy kēō*, when traveling in mountainous regions, it is necessary to use chairs.

*Chō kēāou*, 坐輶 *chēy kēō*, to ride in a sedan-chair.

Keāou 搯 To raise anything by a lever; to wrench.

夫  
Keaouh **勸** To lift up the foot in walking.

天  
Keaouh **噉** To halloo, to cry out loud, to answer roughly; vicious, corrupt.  
Boô keaouh èng, 毋噉應  
bôh keaouh yin, do not answer roughly.

夫  
Keëh **築** Read këuk and tük: to build, to erect; këuk ch'hëang, 築牆  
keëh ch'hëo<sup>ng</sup>, to build a wall;  
këuk ok, 築屋 keëh ch'ho, to build a house.

夫  
Keëh **砌** Keëh gim, 砌 砵 the stones round the steps of a front door.

夫  
Keëh **嘍** The cry of the wild fowl.

夫  
Këem **兼** To unite, to join, to associate together, to blend, to include.  
Chew-kong soô këem sam ông, è se soô soô,  
周公思兼三王以施四事  
Chew-kong sê<sup>ng</sup> këem chéy s<sup>ng</sup> a ông, é se léng chéy sè häng soô, Chew-kong thought of uniting the qualities of these three sovereigns, to practice these four good things.  
See the 孟子 Bêng choó,

Këem **蒹** The name of a reed, a kind of rush;  
këem háy ch'hong ch'hong, 蒹葭蒼蒼  
këem háy ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>  
ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>, how green are the reeds and rushes!  
See the 秦風 Chia hong.

Këem **鷓** The name of a bird, that always flies in pairs, found in the south.

Këem **縑** Cloth wove with a double thread; twilled silk.  
Wun wü ong se chok tan këem e,  
媪為翁須作單縑衣 boé wüy  
ang tēoh chò tw<sup>ng</sup> a sw<sup>ng</sup> á s<sup>ng</sup> a, a wife should weave for her husband a garment of a single thread.

Këem **緘** To seal up; to paste anything over an orifice.  
K'hóng choó kwan Chew beäou  
yéw kim jín, sam këem kè k'hoé, 孔子觀周廟有金人三緘其口  
K'hóng choó k'hu<sup>ng</sup> á Chew bēo woó kim áy láng,  
s<sup>ng</sup> a háy këem e áy ch'hüy, Confucius saw in the Chew temple, a gilt statue with its mouth thrice sealed; see the 家語 Kay gé.

声

Küem **減** To lessen, to diminish, to detract from; kay këem, 加減, more or less. Léy choó é këem, 禮主于減 léy áy yadu kín tē këem chéó, the most essential thing in ceremony is to have as little of it as possible.

Këem **檢** To arrange, to sort out; to take account of; këem töém, 檢點, to take a list of; sün këem, 巡檢 to go round and inspect; an office.  
Këem töém jit séy wüy, 檢點日所為  
këem töém tak yit séy chò, to examine one's daily conduct.

Këem **檢** Soe këém, 搜檢, to examine, to search; këem ch'hai, 檢察, to inspect.  
Këem kadu, 檢校, the name of an officer.

Kĕēm 鍔 The ornaments used on a horse's head.

去

Kĕēm 劍 A sword; pwát kĕēm, 拔劍, to draw a sword. Also written 劒 kĕēm. H<sup>n</sup>ò tē má sè kĕēm, 好馳馬試劍 àè k'hĕá báy ch'hè kĕēm, I love to ride on horseback, and make proof of my sword; See the 孟子 Bēng choó.

平

Kĕēm 鹹 Read hām: saltish, briny, of a saltish taste.

Súy wát jūn hāy, jūn hāy chok hām, 水曰潤下潤下作鹹 chúy kóng teēh lōh k'hè, kaou teēh lōh k'hè chĕw chĕ<sup>n</sup>á kĕēm, water is said to flow downwards, and when it descends (to the sea), it becomes saltish.

去

Kĕēm 鑣 To stick in, to insert.

去

Kĕen 堅 Firm, stable, hard; kĕen koē, 堅固, fixed, steady. K'hó sóo chĕ t'héng é t'hat Chín Ch'hoé che kĕen kap lé peng è, 可使制挺以撻秦楚之堅甲利兵矣 t'hang saé ch'hòng t'húy é p'háh Chín Ch'hoé áy kĕen káh laè to è, (if your government is good,) you can set (your people) to make clubs, and beat down the firm armor and sharp weapons of the Chín and Ch'hoé countries; see the 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kĕen 慳 Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious; kĕen lin, 慳吝, close, niggardly. Tó chín se lōng, bĕ hé kĕen, 倒盡詩囊未許慳 tó chín se tĕy;

bōēy chún kĕen līn, turn out the whole budget of your poetical effusions; you must not be stingy.

Kĕen 鞬 A case for a bow.

Kĕen 健 Rice water, congee, gruel.

Kĕen 肩 Vulg. keng: the shoulder; kĕen t'hoē, 肩頭 keng t'haou, the top of the shoulder; also, to bear on the shoulders, to sustain.

Sò che ch'hĕàng yéa kip kĕen, kwuy kĕen sit kay che h<sup>n</sup>ó, 賜之牆也及肩窺見室家之好 sò gwá áy ch'hĕ<sup>n</sup>g kip kaou keng t'haou, k'hw<sup>n</sup>à áy lāng téng kĕ<sup>n</sup>g ch'hoē laè áy hó, my wall is only up to the shoulders, so that inquisitive people can see all the good that is on the premises; (meaning, that his attainments were not of that high order that could not be overlooked.)

Kĕen 犍 A stout ox; some say, a wild animal like a leopard, with a man's face and one eye.

Kĕen 豨 A three year old pig.

去

Kĕen 蹇 To pull up; difficult; lame, halt. Boē kĕen hwa chwát ē, 毋蹇華絕芊 bōh pāyh hwa hām kin, do not pull up the flowers together with the bulbous roots.

Kĕen 驢 Kĕen loē, 驢, a kind of mule.

Kĕén 護 To speak with difficulty, to stutter.

Kĕén 審 The same as the above: also, blunt discourse, straight forward words.

Kóng láp kĕén, é k'hae sòd ch'hong, 廣納審以開四聰 kóng k'hwäh láp sĕw tít gnây áy wā, é k'houy sè bĭn áy ch'hang mĕ<sup>n</sup>á, extensively receive straight forward discourse, in order to open out the intelligence of all quarters.

Kĕén 健 Difficult; to elevate.

Kĕén 梘 Vulg. kĕng: a wooden spout to carry off the water.

Kĕén 筧 Vulg. kĕng: a bamboo spout; súy kĕén, 水筧 ch'uy kĕng, a water-spout.

Kĕén 胃 To look aslant at anything; a kind of net.

Kĕén 圉 Kĕén choó, 圉子 kĭn á, a boy, a varlet, a slave.

Kĕén 僂 Yĕén kĕén, 僂僂, proud, haughty, insulting. Also written 僂 and 僂, kĕén.

Kĕén 褰 To hold up the clothes; to tuck up the skirts of a garment.

Kĕén sĕang sĕep Chin, 褰裳 涉溱 ch'haou yĭn chĕō<sup>ng</sup> kōy Chin ch'ay, to tuck up the petticoats in order to cross the Chin waters.

Kĕén 褻 The same as the above.

去

Kĕén 見 Vulg. kĕ<sup>ng</sup>: to see, to behold, to visit, to appear before.

Kĕén hĕén soo chĕy yĕén, 見賢思齊 焉 kĕ<sup>ng</sup> gabu láng sĕō<sup>ng</sup> kap á chĕy, seeing a cleverman, think of equaling him; see the 論語 Lün gé. God bĕ kĕén h<sup>ò</sup>d tek jĕ h<sup>ò</sup>d sek chĕá yĕá, 吾未見好德如好色者也 guá bĕy k'hw<sup>n</sup>á chit áy à tek ch'hĭn chĕō<sup>ng</sup> à sek áy láng, I have never seen any love virtue as they love beauty; see the same.

Kĕén 建 To build, to establish. Hok-kĕén, 福建, the province of Hok-kĕén. When 忽必烈 Hwut-pit-lĕét, or Kublai, the Tartar conqueror of China (A. D. 1296), came to 燕京 Yĕén keng, he (bĕng kĕén chĕ sĕng sĕon soo K'hóng choó che heāou é, 命建至聖先師孔子之廟宇 bĕng láng kĕén té chĕ sĕng sin sai<sup>ng</sup> K'hóng choó áy bĕō é,) commanded them to erect the temple of the most holy sage, and first teacher, Confucius.

去

Kĕén 健 Firm, strong; vulg. kĕ<sup>n</sup>á: hale, robust. Tōng-t'ĕén-pó, 唐天寶, in his 14th year raised an army of 100,000 men, whom he called (T'ĕén-pó kĕén jĕ, 天寶健兒 T'ĕén-pó kĕ<sup>n</sup>á,) T'ĕén-pó's stout boys.

Kĕén 件 Vulgar, kĕ<sup>n</sup>á: a thing, an article; bú<sup>t</sup> kĕén, 物件 me<sup>n</sup>h kĕ<sup>n</sup>á, articles.

Kĕén 鍵 A lock, a fastening to a door.

Kĕēn 犟 A stubborn ox, a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke.

Kĕēn 捷 The threshold of a door; to close and fasten a door.

Kĕēn 腱 A large tendon; a principal sinew.

幸  
Kĕēng 梔 Read che: as, hōng che, 黄梔 *wu<sup>ng</sup> kee<sup>ng</sup>*, a kind of yellow fruit, used in dyeing.

Kĕēng 鹼 Read kĕem: potash, used in the preparation of certain confectionaries, and washing clothes; hwan kĕen, 番鹼 *hwan kee<sup>ng</sup>*, soap.

去  
Kĕēng 見 Read kĕen: to see, to wait upon, to have an interview with. Tōng-t'haè-chong é Pōng-hĕen-lêng, yit

kĕen bĕen, jĕ kĕw sĕang sit, 唐太宗與房玄齡一見面如舊相識 *Tōng t'haè chong kap Pōng-hĕen-lêng, chit ke<sup>ng</sup> bĕn, ch'hin chĕō<sup>ng</sup> koō sĕō bat*, Tōng-t'haè-chong, at the first interview with Pōng-hĕen-lêng appeared as if he had known him for a long time.

Kĕēn sĕen jĕ put kip, 見善如不及 *ke<sup>ng</sup> hō ch'hin chĕō<sup>ng</sup> bĕy kip kaò*, seeing anything good he felt as though he could not attain it.

事  
Kĕēng 墘 Read kĕēn: the brink, or edge of anything: haé kĕēn, 海墘 *haé ke<sup>ng</sup>*, the sea-shore; káng kĕēn, 港墘 *káng ke<sup>ng</sup>*, the river's side.

夫  
Kĕēp 俠 By the side, side by side, together with.

Tĕng Sĕet kĕep kok, 滕薛俠轂 *Tĕng kap Seĕh áy jĭn kwun sĕo kĕep ch'hĕa kĕ<sup>ng</sup> á*, the princes of Tĕng and Seĕh rode in their chariots side by side; see the 公羊傳 *Kong yāng twān*.

Kĕēp 夾 To hold up on both sides, to press or squeeze together; to unite with and support. Kĕep kong, 夾功, to attack on both sides. Chew-kong T'haè-kong kĕep hoō Sĕng óng, 周公太公夾輔成王 *Chew-kong kap T'haè-kong sĕang péng hoō Sĕng óng*, Chew-kong and T'haè-kong held up and sustained Sĕng óng on both sides; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Kĕēp 頰 The sides of the face, the cheeks; bĕen kĕep, 面頰 *bĕn kĕep*, the jaws of the face.

Kĕēp 筊 A sinew, a tendon; an ox sinew, used as a thong, for tying on the barb of an arrow.

Kĕēp 邾 Kĕep jĕuk, 陝邾, the name of a place, where 武王, Boó óng laid the foundation of his kingdom, which he prognosticated would last for 30 ages, and 700 years. A surname.

Kĕēp 莢 Bĕng kĕep, 莢 the name of a felicitous plant in the time of Geaóu. Jĕ kĕep, 榆莢, the leaf or blossom of a certain tree resembling copper cash:—the rulers of the Hàn dynasty finding that the current coin of the former dynasty Chĭn was heavy and difficult to use, ordered the people to strike a new kind of coin like the blossom of the above tree.

Kĕēp 鋏 The handle of a sword; also a sword.



KĒEP 𧈧 KĒEP tĕep, 蛺蝶, a kind of butterfly.

KĒEP 篋 A box, a casket; kĕep bān, 篋椶 kap bān, a trunk, a chest; also written 匣 kĕep. Jip hāk koé kĕep 入學鼓篋 jip ōh koé tē kap á, on entering the school, they drum upon the box (containing their books, &c).

KĒEP 愜 To have one's wishes fulfilled; to obtain one's desires. T'hĕen hāy jĭn bĭn bē yĕw kĕep chĕ, 天下人民未有愜志 t'hĕe'ng āy āy lāng pāyh sai'ng bōēy wōō kĕep mw'á e āy sim chĕ, the people and subjects of the empire have not fully got their desires; see the 漢文帝紀, Hàn bŭn tĕy kĕ.

KĒEP 峽 Waters confined among the hills.

KĒEP 挾 Chopsticks, used by the Chinese for taking up their food. Keng che yĕw ch'haè chĕá yŭng kĕep, kĕ boō ch'haè chĕá, put yŭng kĕep, 羹之有菜者用挾其無菜者不用挾 t'hĕ'ng āy wōō ch'haè āy chĕw yŭng tĕ, e āy bō ch'haè āy bō yŭng tĕ, when the broth has any vegetables in it, we may use chopsticks (to take it up); but when there are no vegetables, we must not use chopsticks; see the 曲禮 K'hĕuk léy.

KĒEP 劫 To take by force, to snatch away; to seize forcibly. Also written 劫 and 劫 kĕep. KĒEP ch'hĕáng 劫搶 kĕep ch'hĕ'ng, to rob, to plunder. Chĕy Hwán-kong kĕep é Loé-chong, 齊桓公劫於魯莊 Chĕy Hwán-kong ch'hĕ'ng kĕep é Loé-

chong, Hwán-kong of the Chĕy country plundered Loé-chong.

KĒEP 𧈧 To plunder, to take by force; the same as the foregoing.

KĒEP 袷 Clothes without cotton wadding; thin clothes; kĕep e, 袷衣 kap e, a loose, flowing dress.

KĒEP 胛 Vulg. kāk: armor for the back; the flesh between the shoulders.

KĒET 夫 結 Vulgar, kat: to tie a knot, a knot; kĕet léen, 結連, to connect, to join together. Sim jĕ kĕet hĕy, 心如結兮 sim kw'a ch'hin chĕō'ng kat, the mind is, as it were, tied and bound.

KĒET 結 To hold anything in the lap; kĕet e, 結衣, to hold up the skirts of the garment in order to contain anything in the lap.

KĒET 桔 Vulg. kit á: a lemon, a lime; also written 橘 kĕet. Bān tĕung éng kĕet yĕw, 閩中榮桔柚 bān sai'ng āy tang'e'ng, éng hwa kit á kap noō'ng á, in the provinces of Hok-kĕèn and Canton, the lemon and the pumelo flourish.

KĒET 潔 Clean; kĕet ch'hong, 潔清 ch'heng k'hé sĕō'ng, clean and pure. Jĭn kĕet ká é chĭn, é kĕ kĕet yĕá, 人潔已以進與其潔也 lāng ch'hòng kĕet ch'heng ka tĕ é chĭn, lán tĕōh yĭn e āy kĕet ch'heng, when people purify themselves and enter (on office), we should allow that they are pure; see the 論語 Lŭn gé. Also written 潔 kĕet.

KĒET **偈** To exert one's strength, martial; also, hasty, vehement. Kê jîn hwuy ch'hě<sup>ná</sup> kĕet, 其人暉且偈 *e áy láng hwuy kwui<sup>ng</sup> kwá kĕet bĕng*, that man is both illustrious and courageous.

KĒET **揭** To raise anything on high; to hold up; kĕet t'hĕep, 揭帖, to open the budget, to commence an affair. Kĕet kan wúy kĕ, 揭竿爲旗 *kĕäh k'hé tek kóng chò kĕ*, they raised up a bamboo pole for a standard. Ch'him chek lăy, ch'hĕen chek kĕet, 深則厲淺則揭 *ch'him chĕw lĕy kòdy k'hè, k'hín chĕw pŷh k'hé sna*, in the deep parts (of a river), dash through, but in crossing the shallow parts, hold up (your garments); see the 衛風 Wòey hong.

KĒET **羯** A ram; an encampment of Tartars.

KĒET **鐮** A hook, a reaping-hook a crooked knife.

KĒET **撐** To bale out the water; a vessel for lading out water.

天  
KĒET **桀** The same as 磔 kĕet, a kind of stone: rough as a stone. Also, used for 傑 kĕet, a hero. Also, a henroost, a place where fowls roost.

KĒET **傑** A hero; chün kĕet, 俊傑, a superior and clever man. Tĕang-lĕang, Seaou-hó, Hân-sin, sam chĕá kae jîn kĕet yĕá, 張良蕭何韓信三者皆人傑也 Tĕo<sup>ng</sup>-lĕang, Seaou-hó, Hân-sin, chĕy s<sup>na</sup> láng chò pò sĕ jîn kĕet yĕá, Tĕo<sup>ng</sup>-lĕang, Seaou-hó, and

Hân-sin, these three were all heroic fellows. Also written 杰 kĕet.

KĒET **碣** Kĕet sek, 碣石, the name of a hill in the eastern seas.

KĒET **磔** To split, to draw out, to pull, to open, to tear asunder. Choo sóo hĕng kae kĕet ch'hĕ, 諸死刑皆磔市 *choo sé áy hĕng hwát chò pò tĕoh kĕet lĕet tĕ kay ch'hĕ*, all capital offenders must be punished by being pulled to pieces in the market.

KĒET **竭** To exhaust, to exert to the utmost; kĕet chĭn, 竭盡, to exhaust utterly. Soó hoó boé lĕng kĕet kĕ lĕk, 事父母能竭其力 *hòk saē pŷy boé ēy kĕet chĭn e áy k'hwŷy lát*, in serving one's parents, to be able to exert one's strength to the utmost; see the 上論 Sĕang lŷn.

夫

KEK **格** To extend to the extreme point; to know thoroughly; to influence, to regulate; kek sek, 格式, a rule, a pattern. Tĕ tĕ chĕe kek bú, 致知在格物 *tĕ tĕ sit twá tĕ kek chĭn mĕ<sup>nh</sup>*, the highest point of knowledge is to scrutinize all things thoroughly.

KEK **亟** Hasty, rapid, vehement; keng se bú kek, sĕ bĭn choo laē, 經始勿亟庶民子來 *k'he t'habu ch'hòng kóng bōh kĭn, pŷh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hín chĕō<sup>ng</sup> kĕ<sup>na</sup> laē*, at the commencement of the work, (he told them) not to hasten, but the people came like children; see the 大雅 Tĕ gŷá.

KEK **假** To arrive at. Also read káy: to borrow, false; óng kek Yĕw-beaōu, 王假有廟 *óng kađu Yĕw-beaōu*, the king came to Yĕw-beaōu; see the 易經 Ēk keng.

Kek 徠 The name of some foreign nation on the west of China.

Kek 棘 Keng kek, 荆棘, thorns and briars. Also, hasty, rapid. P'he keng chám kek, 披荆斬棘 p'he kòy keng ch'haóu chám tooi<sup>ng</sup> kek ch'hè, to remove the weeds and cut down the briars; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Kek 愨 Hasty, rapid. Also, fixed, determined.

Kek 激 To collect stones together in order to stop the course of water; to influence. Kek jê hêng che, k'hó soó chaē san, 激而行之可使在山 kek jê hoē e tó kē<sup>na</sup> t'hang saé e kòy sw<sup>na</sup>, if you stop up (the stream) with stones, and lead it along, you may make it pass over a hill; see the 孟子 Bēng choó. Kám kek bōng sin, 感激忘身 kám kek kaóu bāy kè e áy hín sin, to be so moved as to forget one's self.

Kek 膈 Hēng kek, 胸膈 heng kǎyh, the midriff, the diaphragm; that which divides the upper from the lower part of the inside of the body.

Kek 嗚 The cry of a wild fowl, the crowing of a cock.

Kek 隔 To stop up, to obstruct, to separate; kek pek, 隔壁 kǎyh pēah, a neighbor, one who is separated from us merely by a wall.

Hōng kek löēy göēy 防隔內外 hong kǎyh laē gwè, to cut off all intercourse between those without and those within.

Kek 翮 The middle part of a feather, a quill; a wing. Hōng hwùn kek jê hwuy, 鳳奮翮而飛 hōng tē<sup>ng</sup> e áy sit jê p'wuy, the hōng bird stretched its wings, and flew away.

Kek 籬 A bamboo screen put before a door.

Kek 楫 The yoke of a large carriage: sēang lé lēan kek, 商旅連楫 chò seng lé áy lāng k'hǎyh sēo swà áyh, the caravan of traders crowded each other so much in the roads, that the yokes of their carriages touched one another.

Kek 殛 To kill, to put to death; Sùn kek Kwún é é-san, 舜殛鯀于羽山 Sùn t'haé Kwún tē é-sw<sup>na</sup>, Sùn put Kwún to death at E-san.

Kek 嶺 The name of a hill.

Kek 夾 A man under the water; to be drowned.

Kek 戟 A spear, a lance, a military weapon; tē kek, 持戟, to grasp one's spear.

Kek 擊 To beat, to strike; é sèk kek jín, 以石擊人 t'hó chēoh kek sé lāng, to stone people to death.

Chóo kek k'hèng é Wōēy, 子擊磬于衛 hoo chod p'hǎh k'hèng tē Wōēy, Confucius played on the k'hèng (a musical instrument) at Wōēy; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kek 徂 To arrive at, to go to the extreme.

Kek 昊 The appearance of a dog staring at any one.

Kek 耜 To plough, to till the ground.

Kek 嗥 Vulg. *keh*: the cry of a wild fowl.

Kek 革 To change, to drive away, to deprive of office; also, leather, skin.

T'hēn tēy kek, jê sòd sê sēng; 天地革而四時成 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> tēy w<sup>n</sup>à jê sê sê chē<sup>n</sup>á hó*, when the heavens and the earth (i. e. the dynasty) are changed, then the four seasons become good; see the 易經 *Ek keng*.

Kek chit wūy bīn, 革職爲民 *tut kw<sup>n</sup>a chò pāyh sa<sup>ng</sup>*, to be deprived of office, and to be degraded to the level of the common people.

Ko yāng che kek, 羔羊之革 *ko yēō<sup>ng</sup> óy p'hōéy*, a kid-skin.

Kek 菊 Read *këuk*: as *këuk hwa*, 菊花 *kek hwa*, a chrysanthemum flower.

Ch'haé këuk tong lé hāy, yew jēn kēn lám san, 採菊東籬下悠然見南山 *bán kek hwa tē tang lé pa hāy, hui<sup>ng</sup> jēn k'hw<sup>n</sup>à lám pee<sup>ng</sup> óy sw<sup>n</sup>a*, while plucking the chrysanthemum flowers in the eastern garden, I looked thoughtfully towards the southern hills.

天

Kék 極 The topmost beam in a house; anything high; extreme, the extremity. T'haé kék, 大極, the great extremity, which the Chinese suppose existed before the production of heaven and earth; this was itself preceded by a *boé kék*, 無極 *bó kék*, no extremity, a boundless infinity. Kwun chóo *boé séy put yūng*

ké kék, 君子無所不用其極, *kwun chóo bó séy w<sup>n</sup> yūng e óy kék*, the good man invariably adapts things to their best use; see the 大學 *Taé hák*.

Kék 俗 Weary.

Kék 屨 *Bók kék*, 木屨 *bák kēák*, wooden shoes, clogs. Soo-má-é soó kwun soó sam ch'hēn jīn, chēak jwán

chaé pēng tēy bók kék chēn hēng, 司馬懿使軍士三千人著軟材平底木屨前行, *Soo-má-é saé e óy kwun soó s<sup>n</sup>a ch'heng láng ch'hēng noot<sup>ng</sup> ch'hó pat<sup>ng</sup> tēy óy bák kēák taē seng kē<sup>n</sup>á*, Soo-má-é ordered three thousand of his troops to put on wooden clogs made of soft wood with flat soles, and then to march on in front; (after which he followed with the whole army.)

Kék 局 Read *këuk*: an arsenal, an armory; *chēuk këuk*, 促局 *chek kék*, to bend the body, in a flattering fawning manner. Kê këuk, 碁局 *ké kék*, the game of chess, the chess-board.

幸

Keng 冂 The uttermost border; one of the radicals.

Keng 經 Keng lún, 經綸, a thread, a string, a series; *sēang keng*, 常經, the common series of human relations.

Kēng hwūy, 經緯, the woof and the warp in weaving cloth; *keng ēng*, 經營, to build, to construct; *keng se*, 經書, books and classics; *é keng*, 已經, and *cheng keng*, 曾經, past, gone by, already done; *chēng keng*, 正經, honest, upright. A surname.

Wáy lèng keng lán t'hèen háy che t'āo keng, 惟能經綸天下之大經 *tók tók ēy keng lán t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy twā keng*, just capable of arranging the great relations of the empire; see the 中庸 Tüeng yung.

Chāe keng yéw che, 在經有之 *tē keng wóo e*, it is contained in the classics.

Keng 涇 The name of a river; Keng é Wüy chok, 涇以渭濁, *Keng áy ló chúy ch'hòng Wüy áy ch'heng chúy yéá ló*, the foul waters of the Keng render the clear waters of the Wüy muddy (by mixing with them); see the 衛風 Wóey hong.

Keng 莖 The stalk of grass, or corn.

Keng 硜 The sound of stones rattling together.

Keng 京 Vulg. *ké<sup>na</sup>*: great, a very high hill; keng soo, 京師 *ké<sup>na</sup> sé<sup>na</sup>*, a capital city, a metropolis. Jip keng, 入京 *jip ké<sup>na</sup>*, to enter the capital.

Keng 廩 A granary.

Keng 庚 Vulg. *kai<sup>ng</sup>*: one of the ten horary characters.

Keng 鷓 Ch'hong keng, 倉鷓, the name of a bird.

Keng 罔 Bright.

Keng 矜 Keng lín, 矜憐, to pity, to commiserate. Chek ae keng jé, búh hé, 則哀矜而勿喜 *chek ae keng e, jé bó hu<sup>na</sup> hé*, you must then pity them, and not rejoice; see the 論語 Lün gé. Keaou keng, 驕矜, to be proud and vaunting, to brag.

Keng 賡 To connect, to continue in succession. Naé keng chāe ko, 乃賡載歌 *naé sèo swá ch'hèò<sup>ng</sup> kwa*, he continued to sing.

Keng 局 The place beyond the suburbs or borders; keng keng boé má, chāe keng che yéá, 駟駟牡馬在局之野, *pwáy pwáy áy boé báy, twā tē keng áy yéá*, fine and fat mares, in the fields beyond the suburbs; see the 詩經 Se keng; also written 垆 keng.

Keng 駟 A mare; others say, a fine fat horse.

Keng 稊 Rice; edible rice, in distinction from the glutinous rice. Tē p'hèng keng tō che tēy, 馳騁稊稻之地 *p'haòu chaòu tē keng tō áy tēy*, to gallop about amongst the corn.

Keng 更 To change, to alter, to repeat; keng loé, 更漏 *kai<sup>ng</sup> laòu*, an hour glass. Kwun choó che kò yéá, jé jít gwát che sit yéen; kip ké keng yéá, jín kae géang che, 君子之過也如日月之食焉及其更也人皆仰之 *koun choó áy kòy sit ch'hín chéò<sup>ng</sup> jít göy<sup>h</sup> áy sit; kaòu e keng w<sup>na</sup> lánng chò pot géang k'hu<sup>na</sup> e*, the errors of good men are like the eclipses of the sun and moon; when they alter, all men look up to them; see the 論語 Lün gé. Séw keng, 守更 *chéw kai<sup>ng</sup>*, to keep watch.

Keng 耕 To plough: keng t'èen, 耕田 ch'òh ch'hán, to cultivate the ground.

T'èang-ch'he K'èet-lék gnoé jé keng, 長沮桀溺耦而耕 T'èang-ch'he K'èet-lék s'èo t'ui ch'òh ch'hán, T'èang-ch'he and K'èet-lék ploughed side by side; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Keng 荆 The name of a tree; a surname; Keng chew, 荊州, the name of a district.

Keng 肱 The upper part of the arm: keng t'hoè, 肱頭 keng t'haòu, the shoulders.

Hwuy che é keng, 麾之以肱 ké hwuy e é ch'héw, he beckoned to them with his arm; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy. K'h'èuk keng jé chím che, 曲肱而枕之 k'h'èuk wán keng ch'héw jé ch'hòng chím t'haòu, he bent his arm under him for a pillow.

Keng 羹 Soup; ch'haè keng, 菜羹 ch'haè kai'ng, vegetable soup; t'heaou keng, 挑羹 t'heaou kai'ng, a spoon, a soup-spoon.

Keng 驚 Vulg. k'è'na: to frighten, to alarm, to fear, to be afraid. Chín keng pek lé, 震驚百里 chín k'è'na kaòu chit p'ayh lé, (the thunder) agitates and alarms to the distance of a thousand lé. K'eng soó, 驚死 k'è'na sé, to be frightened to death.

Keng 兢 Not at one's ease, uneasy: extremely anxious and careful. Ch'èèn ch'èèn keng keng, 戰戰兢兢, trembling and anxious.

Keng 供 Read k'èung: as k'èung ch'òng, 供狀 keng ch'òng, a document drawn up respecting a man's own

life and conduct to be presented to a magistrate: a written defense.

聲

Kéng 景 Great, extensive, bright; kong kéng, 光景, a landscape, view of a country; a surname.

Boó p'èen kong kéng, yit s'è sin, 無邊光景一時新 b'ò pee'ng á áy kong kéng, chit s'è á sin, a boundless prospect, which all of a sudden appears new.

Kéng g'èang, 景仰 to look up to with expectation.

Kéng 憬 To awake out of sleep, to have the attention excited; also, far, distant.

Kéng 璟 The brightness of a gem.

Kéng 儆 Kéng kaè, 儆戒 to warn, to caution, to admonish. Kéng kaè boó gé, 儆戒無虞 k'èng kaè l'àng t'èo'ng té bó t'hang ch'hek áy s'ò, to admonish people to beware of unforeseen circumstances.

Kéng 警 To admonish: sùn k'èng, 巡警, to go round in order to caution with authority.

T'h'èen choó sùn h'èng choo hoé che kok y'ing k'èng hoé sim, 天子巡行諸侯之國用警侯心 h'òng t'èy sùn k'è'na choo hoé áy kok, y'ing k'èng kaè choo hoé áy sim, the emperor perambulates the countries of the princes, in order to impress caution on their minds.

Kéng 愨 Respectful, sedate.

Kéng 竟 To exhaust, to finish, to conclude;  
Kéng 竟 k'èng k'èng, 究竟, to examine  
thoroughly.

Chék taē hé, l'èák to k'è è, y'ew put k'héng k'èng  
hák, 籍大喜略知其意又不  
肯竟學 Chék twā h'w<sup>n</sup>a hé, l'èh á chae e áy  
è, y'ew ū<sup>n</sup> k'héng k'èng ch'ín t'hák, Chék (i. e. 項  
羽 Hāng-é) was greatly pleased when he understood  
a little of his meaning, but after all he would not  
complete his studies; see the 史記 Soó k'è.

Kéng 境 Kéng kaè, 境界, a border, the li-  
mits of a territory.  
Jip k'èng j'è b'ün k'ím, 入境而  
問禁 jip k'èng kaè ch'ew mooi<sup>ng</sup> twā k'ím, on en-  
tering the borders, ask respecting the prohibitions  
(or laws of the country); see the 曲禮 K'h'èuk  
léy. Háp k'èng péng an, 合境平安, peace  
be within thy borders!

Kéng 耿 Kéng kaè, 耿介, noble, high-  
minded; also, sorrowful, distress-  
ed; a surname.

Seáou l'èen hoó ch'èng k'hè k'èng kaè, lip ch'héung  
kwan, 少年負壯氣耿介立衡  
冠 s'èy hàn nā hoó ch'ít áy ch'èng k'hè kwá k'èng  
kaè, chék kaú lip éy ch'héung kwan, in his youth  
he had a firm spirit coupled with a noble mind, and  
when he stood he wore his cap awry (as though  
he would terrify one by his looks); said of 徐敬  
業, Ch'hè-k'èng-g'èep. Kéng k'èng put b'è, j'è y'ew  
yín yew, 耿耿不寐如有旼憂 k'èng  
k'èng b'èy k'h'wún, ch'h'ín ch'èo<sup>ng</sup> wóo yín k'h'è<sup>ng</sup> áy  
h'wán ló, he was distressed and unable to sleep, as  
though he had some internal grief; see the 衛風  
W'èy hong.

Kéng 𦘔 A single garment; è k'ím k'èng é,  
衣錦𦘔衣 ch'h'èng k'ím  
s'èw áy s'á, t'èh wóo twā n'è<sup>ng</sup> á

t'è l'è b'ín, when wearing a dress of embroidered-  
silk we should have a single garment underneath;  
see the 鄭風 T'èng hong.

Kéng 烜 Fire burning brightly.

Kéng 炯 Very bright, clear; to examine  
clearly.

Kéng 洞 Distant, far; also written 迥 k'èng,  
and 洞 k'èng.

Kéng ch'èak pé héng ló, 洞酌彼行潦  
k'wui<sup>ng</sup> k'hè y'èo<sup>ng</sup> h'wut léy héng ló, to go far and  
lade water out of yonder running stream.

Kéng 綱 A single garment; k'èng e, 綱衣,  
a thin robe.

Kéng 哽 Anything stopping in the throat; to  
be choked with grief.

Y'èng chék k'èng, k'èng j'è put ch'è,  
chek chin, 壅則哽哽而不止則跣  
y'èng t'hat ch'ew aè kai<sup>ng</sup>, kai<sup>ng</sup> nā b'èy swāh, ch'ew  
p'āyh k'hè l'è k'è<sup>ng</sup>, if you cram yourself you will be  
choked; but if the choking does not stop, you had  
better get up and walk.

Kéng 鯁 Vulgar, kai<sup>ng</sup>: to be choked with  
a fish-bone.

Kéng 𦘔 To be choked with a bone in the  
throat.

Kéng 𦘔 The brightness of fire.

Kéng 剗 To cut off the head with a knife; to decapitate, to behead. Léng chéung chéá Gwūy-kèng kèng che, 令從者魏敬剗之 *bēng léng tūy áy lāng lēáh Gwūy-kèng t'haé t'haó*, he ordered his followers to take Gwūy-kèng and decapitate him; see the 史記 *Sóo kè*.

Kéng 拱 Read kéung: to put the hands together; kéung séw, 拱手 *kéng ch'héw*, to fold the hands together before the breast, as is customary with the Chinese, when they bow to a friend. Sáy kéung jé t'héen hāy tē, 垂拱而天下治 *pàng lōh laé kéng ch'héw jé t'heé<sup>ng</sup> āy pái<sup>ng</sup>*, he merely let fall his folded hands, and the empire was regulated; said of 武王 *Boó óng*.

Kéng 拱 Read kéung: as *toé kéung*, 斗拱 *taóu kéng*, the capital of a pillar, in the form of a measure of corn.

Kéng 規 Read kéen: as *súy kéen*, 水規 *chúy kéng*, a rain-gutter, a spout put along the eaves of a house to carry off the rainwater.

Kéng 褶 Read kán: a plait, or fold; kwún kán, 裙襴 *kwún kéng*, the plaits or folds of a petticoat.

去 Kèng 徑 A small road, a pathway; straight; also written 徑 *kèng*. Hēng put yēw kèng, 行不由徑 *ké<sup>nd</sup> á<sup>m</sup> àn kèng loē*, to travel without going along the proper road; to go out of the right way.

Kéng 逕 A road, a thoroughfare; to approach near; to go along the road.

Kéng 榿 A kind of wood like deal, but harder; beech wood.

Kèng 亘 Extreme, at length, finally.

Kèng 更 To repeat, again; more, increasing; kèng to, 更多 *k'hāh chéy*, much more.

Kèng ch'héang tēet hō, 更唱迭和 *kōh ch'hè<sup>ng</sup> yēw kōh kap e hó*, to sing again, and again to reply to it.

Kèng 敬 To respect, to esteem, to reverence, to honor.

Ke ch'hè kéung, 居處恭執事敬 *k'kēā tē lán áy wūy tēoh kéung chip lán áy soō tēoh kèng*, dwelling in our place we should maintain a feeling of reverence, and engaging in any affair we should manifest respect; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Kèng 鏡 Vulg. *ké<sup>nd</sup>*: a mirror, a glass; béen kèng, 面鏡 *bīn ké<sup>nd</sup>*, a looking-glass.

Bèng seng éng éng, 明星熒熒開妝鏡也 *bèng ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> yéá kwui<sup>ng</sup>, tēoh k'hwuy che<sup>ng</sup> ké<sup>nd</sup>*, when the bright stars are still twinkling, females ought to open their toilets and mirrors.

Kèng 瞰 Bright, clear.

Kèng 供 Read kéung: to afford, to offer; kéung chae, 供齋 *kèng chae*, to offer sacrifices with respect and fasting.

Kèng 糗 Read kéung: as *ch'haé kéung*, 菜糗 *ch'haé kèng*, fruits and vegetables offered in sacrifice.



𠂔

Kĕng

𠂔

Standing alone, without any support; *tòk hêng kĕng kĕng*, 獨行 𠂔 *tòk kĕ<sup>ng</sup> á bō e wá*, to walk alone without support.

Kĕng

𠂔

Good; also sorrowful.

Kĕng

𠂔

Sorrowful, distressed; *sĕuk yĕā kĕng kĕng*, 夙夜 𠂔 𠂔 *jit mai<sup>ng</sup> huán ló*, night and day distressed.

Kĕng

𠂔

Sorrowful; also alone, solitary, friendless. *Yew sim kĕng kĕng*, 憂心 𠂔 *huán ló áy sim kw<sup>a</sup> kĕng kĕng*, a sorrowful mind, very much distressed; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy. *Bōh gĕák kĕng tók*, 無虐 𠂔 獨 *pò gĕák kĕng tók áy láng*, do not oppress the solitary and friendless; see the 詩經 Se kĕng.

Kĕng

𠂔

*Teng kĕng*, 燈 𠂔, a lamp-stand, a candlestick.

Kĕng

𠂔

A red gem, a precious stone of a red color. *Toē gnoē é bók lé, pò che é kĕng kĕw*, 投我以木李報之以瓊玖 *taóu gwá é bók lé, pò e é kĕng kĕw*, they handed over to me the fruit of a tree, and I rewarded them with gems and precious stones; see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

Kĕng

𠂔

To beat out, to manufacture; see *chĕung chuy choó kĕng*, 書從 椎子 𠂔 *ch'háyh chĕung pit* *bōey ch'hóng*, books are manufactured by the point (of the pencil).

Kĕng

𠂔

*Bék kĕng*, 墨 𠂔 to mark any one's flesh by means of puncturing it so that the figures cannot be obliterated; a punishment formerly in use in China, in order to mark and degrade criminals.

Kĕng

𠂔

Goods, merchandise.

Kĕng

𠂔

Read *kĕung*: poor, poverty; *kwung choó ék yéw kĕung hoē?* 君子亦有窮乎 *kwun choó yéá wōó kĕng hoē?* may a good man also be poor? see the 論語 Lūn gó.

𠂔

Kĕng

𠂔

Firm, strong, hard; *Teng-kong*, 鄭公, drew up the "fish-net" line of battle, which was (*tĕung kwán hoē kĕng*, 中權後勁 *tang e<sup>ng</sup> kwán sĕ, aóu bĭn kĕng kĕ<sup>a</sup>*), powerful in the centre, and firm in the rear.

Kĕng

𠂔

The neck; *t'hoē kĕng pit teung*, 頭 𠂔 必中 *t'haóu kak âm kwun á, pit tĕoh tek kĕ tĕung*, the head and the neck must be kept in a perpendicular line; (not bent forwards;) see the 禮記 Léy kĕ.

Kĕng

𠂔

The bone of the leg; *kĕak kĕng*, 脚 𠂔 *k'ha kĕng*, the shin bone. *E tĕang k'hoē kĕ kĕng*, 以杖叩其脛 *t'ho kwá é k'haóu e áy k'ha kwut*, he then took his staff and hit him over the shin; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

Kĕng

𠂔

Warm.

Kĕng

𠂔

The name of a river; *kĕng che*, 涇紙 *kĕng chĕwá*, a kind of drawing paper.

**Kēng** 綆 <sup>A well-rope, a rope with which to draw water.</sup>  
 Kēng twán chéá, put k'hó é k'hip ch'him, 綆短者不可以汲深 *chái<sup>ng</sup> sōh téy bó t'hang é ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup> chúy ch'him*, when the well-rope is short, we cannot take it to draw water out of a deep place.

**Kēng** 梗 <sup>The name of a wood; straight, correct; also, to stop up, the surface.</sup> Goē séy hák chéá, tit t'hoé kēng jé, 吾所學者直土梗耳 *gwá séy ōh úy, ch'hēng ch'hēng t'hoé kēng*, that which I have studied, amounts only to the surface (or the superficial part of a doctrine). Kit kēng, 桔梗, the name of a medicinal drug.

**Kēng** 峒 <sup>To stop up, to be hindered, to be stiff.</sup>

**Kēng** 競 <sup>Forcible, violent, striving, to wrangle; cheng kēng, 爭競, to dispute.</sup>

幸

**Kē<sup>ng</sup>** 鋼 <sup>Read kong: a jar, a large earthen jar; also written 綱 kong.</sup>

**Kē<sup>ng</sup>** 岡 <sup>Read kong: the name of a place, the brow of a hill.</sup>  
 Choo-kat-lēang ke gō lēung kong, 諸葛亮居卧龍岡 *Choo-kat-lēang k'héá te gō lēung kē<sup>ng</sup>*, Choo-kat-lēang dwelt on the brow of the sleeping dragon hill.

**Kē<sup>ng</sup>** 扛 <sup>Read kong, to carry on a pole between two or more people. Kong bùt, 扛物 *kē<sup>ng</sup> meē<sup>ng</sup>*, to carry anything.</sup>

**Kē<sup>ng</sup>** 擡 <sup>Read t'hae: to lift or carry anything; t'hae keaōu, 擡轎 *kē<sup>ng</sup> kēō*, to carry a sedan-chair.</sup>

去

Kē<sup>ng</sup>

**槓** <sup>Read kōng: a burden; lóng kōng, 籠槓 *láng kē<sup>ng</sup>*, a burden, a load.</sup>

Kē<sup>ng</sup>

**焗** <sup>Read kōng: to harden or temper steel.</sup>

Kē<sup>ng</sup>

**鋼** <sup>Read kōng: steel; chēng kōng, 正鋼 *chē<sup>ng</sup> à kē<sup>ng</sup>*, pure steel. Lēen kōng ch'hek to, yūng che ch'hēet gēuk jé ch'hēet nē yēen, 鍊鋼赤刀用之切玉如切泥焉 *lēen kē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēuh to, yūng e ch'hēet gēuk, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēet t'hoé*, a bare knife of molten steel may be made use of to split gems, just like splitting mud.</sup>

幸

Kēō

**茄** <sup>The egg-plant, called brinjal.</sup>

去

Kēō

**叫** <sup>Read keaōu: to call, to cry out; hék put te keaōu hō, 或不知叫號 *woō úy ú<sup>m</sup> chao kēō hō*, there are some who do not understand the call and signal; see the 小雅 *Seaōu gnáy*.</sup>

平

Kēō

**茄** <sup>The egg-plant, called brinjal; called kēō, by the people on the sea-coast.</sup>

Kēō

**橋** <sup>Read keaōu: a bridge; gnoé kēak keaōu, 五脚橋 *goé k'ha kēō*, the five bridges,</sup>

去

Kēō

**蕎** <sup>Loē keaōu, 蕎蕎 *loē kēō*, a kind of garlic. Keaōu bék, 蕎麥 *kēō bāyh*, Polygonum fagopyrum.</sup>

Kēō

**轎** <sup>Read keaōu: a chair, a sedan-chair; chō keaōu, 坐轎 *chēy kēō*, to ride in a sedan-chair.</sup>

夫

Kĕōh

腳

Read kĕak: a foot, a leg.

奉

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

薑

Read kĕang: ginger; ch'haè tĕung kaè kĕang, 菜重芥薑 ch'haè séy tē tĕung sē kwà ch'haè

kap kĕō<sup>ng</sup>, the most important among vegetables are the mustard and ginger plants; see the 千字文 Ch'hĕen joō bĕn.

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

荆

Poe kĕang, 補荆 poe kĕō<sup>ng</sup>, the name of a wood; also written poe kĕang, 補姜 poe kĕō<sup>ng</sup>.

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

螿

Ch'hek kĕang, 赤螿 ch'hĕh kĕō<sup>ng</sup>, another name for a cricket; some say the appearance of a

dead silkworm.

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

韁

Read kĕang: a bridle; má kĕang, 馬韁 báy kĕō<sup>ng</sup>, a horse's bridle.

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

麋

Read chĕang: a kind of deer without horns; the Chinese speak of a gĕn chĕang, 銀罈 gĕn kĕō<sup>ng</sup>, a silver antelope, of a white color, which only appears when kings inflict punishments in reason.

奉

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

強

Read kĕang: strong, violent, superior; é ch'hoó kađu pé, ch'hoó chek kĕang é pé yéa, 以此較彼則強於彼也 t'hoó chéy léy kap hout léy pé kađu, chéy léy chĕw k'hĕh kĕō<sup>ng</sup> é hout léy, taking this to compare with that, this then is superior to that; see the 正雅 Chĕng gnáy.

奉

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

強言

Read kĕang: to speak perversely, to answer harshly. Gĕk kĕang, 逆響 kăyh kĕō<sup>ng</sup>, to dispute

obstinately.

4 M

Kĕō<sup>ng</sup>

彊

Read kĕang: awry, slanting, on one side; kĕang toē, 彊脰 kĕō<sup>ng</sup> tađu, to hold the head on one side, to keep the neck awry.

夫

Kĕuk

采

A handful, as much as the hands can hold; the hand bent. Chĕung tĕađu ch'haè lĕuk, put ĕng yit kĕuk, 終朝采綠不盈一采 chit mǎy<sup>h</sup> chăè bân lĕk ch'hađu, bĕ mō<sup>á</sup> chit ch'hĕw ak, to be gathering greens all the morning long, without filling a single handful; see the 小雅 Seađu gnáy.

Kĕuk

菊

Vulg. kek: a chrysanthemum, an autumnal flower. Hōng kĕuk yĕw kay sek, 黃菊有佳色 wul<sup>ng</sup> kek hwa woo hó áy sek, the yellow chrysanthemum has a very pretty appearance.

Kĕuk

掬

To take in the hand, to hold a handful. Lōng hwa hĕang bwán e, kĕuk súy gwát chăè séw, 弄花香滿衣掬水月在手 lāng hwa p'hang mō<sup>á</sup> s<sup>na</sup>, kĕuk chit ch'hĕw chĕō<sup>ng</sup> áy chŭy, gōzyh chĕw twā tē ch'hĕw, when we play with flowers the scent will fill our clothes, and if we take up a handful of water, (the reflection of) the moon will be in our hand.

Kĕuk

踹

To kick; táp-kĕuk, 踹鞠, a football: now called p'hĕ kĕw, 皮球 p'hōty kĕw, a leathern football.

Kĕuk

畷

A field of scallions and leeks.

Kĕuk

柶

Pek kĕuk, 柏柶 a pestle made of cedar wood.

Këük 鞠 To nourish, to feed, to bring up; also to bend, to stoop; glorious. Boé hêy këük gnó, 母兮鞠我 *nëö<sup>ng</sup> léy ch'hê gwá*, my mother nourished me; see the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*. A surname. Jip kong bân, këük këung jê yéá, 入公門鞠躬如也 *jip kong áy moot<sup>ng</sup> chëw këük sin áy yéö<sup>ng</sup>*, (Confucius,) on entering the prince's gate, would exhibit an appearance of bending his body; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Këük 鞠 To examine criminals; to inquire into, to exhaust, the utmost. Sìn këük lün pò, 訊鞠論報, to inquire to the utmost into criminal accusations, and to deliberate on the proper retribution.

Këük 榦 A straight pole to a carriage; also, a short piece of iron fastened to the carriage to prevent its going backwards, used in ascending steep places. San hêng sêng këük, 山行乘榦 *sw<sup>na</sup> k'êná sêng këük*, traveling over hills, we must make use of the këük.

Këük 臼 The hands crossed or clasped together; the same as 菊 *keuk*.

Këük 梟 A vessel for bringing up food.

天

Këük 局 To divide, a separate portion, a division of labor; the hair twisted.

Kok soo kê këük, 各司其局 *kok lóng kwán e áy huün*, let each one attend to his particular charge; see the 曲禮 *K'hëük léy*.

E hwat k'hëük këük, 予髮曲局 *gwá áy mó k'hëük këük*, my hair is all twisted together;

see the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*. Këük chëük, 局促, deformed, dwarfish. Kê këük, 棊局, the game of chess.

Këük 跼 Bent, crooked; wüy t'hëen kaè ko, put kám put këük, 謂天蓋高不敢不跼 *kóng k'èd t'hee<sup>ng</sup> kaè kwán, ü<sup>m</sup> k'ná ü<sup>m</sup> këük*, we may say of heaven that it is high, and therefore we dare not refuse to stoop under it; see the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*.

Këük 侷 Këük chëük, 侷促, small and dwarfish. 幸

Këung 恭 To respect, to have a reverence for, to esteem, to venerate. Kê hêng ké yéá këung, kê soó s'äng yéá k'èng, 其行己也恭其事上也敬 *e k'êná tē ka tē áy soó yéá këung, e hòk saè sè twá yéá k'èng*, he was respectful in his private conversation, and reverential in serving his superiors; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Këung 共 The same as the preceding.

Këung 恭 Careful, thoughtful; also, respectful.

Këung 龔 A surname.

Këung 供 To offer up, to provide, to prepare; to nourish, to present with. Gnó k'èet lék keng t'èen, këung wüy chóo chit jê é è, 我竭力耕田供爲子職而已矣 *gwá chin k'hwüy lát*

*chōh ch'hân, kēung chò haōu sai<sup>ng</sup> úy chit huân tē<sup>n</sup>ā tē<sup>n</sup>ā, I exert my strength in cultivating the fields in order to provide what is necessary to fulfill the duties of a son, and nothing else; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kám put kēung kip, 敢不共給 k<sup>n</sup>á u<sup>m</sup> kēung kip, how dare we not afford and present it!*

Kēung **弓** A bow; a surname; kēung sé soo téang, 弓矢斯張 kēung chē<sup>ng</sup> tēōh tēō<sup>ng</sup>, the bow and arrow drawn out and ready; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Kēung **躬** The body, one's own person; the body bent, as a bow; also written 躬 kēung.

Koé chéá gân che put ch'hut, t'hé kēung che put taē yéá, 古者言之不出耻躬之不逮也 koé chá úy láng kóng wā u<sup>m</sup> ch'hut, sē seaōu léy hín sin úy kē<sup>n</sup>á bēy kaōu, the ancients were unwilling to speak out, because they were ashamed when not in person (i. e. in reality,) equal to their professions.

Kēung **宮** A palace; kēung sit, 宮室, a house, a dwelling, a surname.

Pe kēung sit, jē chin lék hoē koe hok, 卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫 pe sèy ch'hòd t'hāyh, jē chin k'hwúy lát tē kaou hok, he left his residence small and mean, while he exhausted his strength on the channels and water-courses; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

Kēung **螭** A kind of insect; séw kēung, 守螭, the name of an insect which is said to guard the house.

Kēung **膾** Gwát kēung, 月膾, göëyh keng, the menses.

青

Kēung **拱** To hold anything in both hands; kēung pá che tōng choó, 拱把之桐梓 kēung páy úy tōng choó, a tōng choó tree that may be spanned with both hands; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kēung **拱** A large wooden ladle; toé kēung, 料拱 taōu kēng, the capital of a pillar; also small rafters sticking out in the front of a pillar in order to support the extended roof.

Kēung **珙** A large gem; suy yéw kēung p'hek boó ek yéá, 雖有珙璧無益也 suy woó twā úy p'hek yéá bó lē yéáh, although one may have a large gem, it is of no use; said by 老子 Ló choó.

Kēung **共** To verge towards, to move towards, to be opposite to. P'hè jé pok sín, ke kē séy, jé chēung seng kēung che, 譬如北長居其所而衆星共之 ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> pak ch'hái<sup>ng</sup>, k'hēá tē e úy só chaē, jé chēung ch'hái<sup>ng</sup> "à e, just like the north star, which rests in its position, and all the rest of the stars verge towards it; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kēung **鞏** Firm, stable; to strengthen, to establish. E kēung óng sit, 以鞏王室 é kēung koē óng kong úy ch'hòd, in order to establish the royal house; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kēung **卅** One of the 214 radicals.

妻

Kēung **供** To appoint; also to afford, to bring in, to offer.

率

Këung

窮

Poor, destitute, exhausted, to exhaust; pîn k'èung, 貧窮 sòng hëung, poor and exhausted; k'èung

chîn, 窮盡, to carry to the utmost.

Sòd haé k'hwùn k'èung, t'heen lòk éng ch'èung, 四海困窮天祿永終 sè haé kaú k'hwùn k'èng, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy hóng lòk éng ch'èung, when all within the four seas are poor and distressed, the emoluments of the ruling power will surely come to an end; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

K'èung gwán k'èng wúy, 窮源竟委 k'èung e áy gwán t'haú, k'èng e áy wúy k'heuk, to exhaust the springs, and search to the utmost the windings of an affair.

Këung

窮

Ch'hwán k'èung, 川窮, the name of a medicine.

Këung

窮

K'heung k'èung, 嶠窮, a hilly appearance.

Këung

窮

The name of a country, to which 羿 Gey was appointed ruler, who afterwards usurped the chief sway in China.

Këung

保

To scold, to rail; k'èung s'èung, 保俶, to ridicule a person as dwarfish and contemptible.

Këung

粲

Fine rice.

芸

Këung

共

Together with, all alike, to share equally with any one. E p'èng yéw k'èung, p'è che jé boé hám,

與朋友共敝之而無憾 kap p'èng yéw k'èung yung, p'è p'hwá jé bó hám h'wón,

to allow one's friends the common use of anything, and not to be grieved when our things are spoiled; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

幸

Kew

𠄎

Anything twisted and tied together.

Kew

𠄎

Kew kaóu, 𠄎絞 kew ká, a griping pain in the intestines; the colic.

Kew

繆

Kew kaóu, 繆絞, to strangle, to hang; Teáou hóng hoé choé kew soó, 趙皇后自繆死

T'èo hóng hoé ka t'è kew sé, the empress of T'èo strangled herself.

𠄎

Kéw

久

Vulg. koó: long, a long time; kéw

è, goé put h'ew b'ong k'èen Chew kong, 久矣吾不復夢

見周公 koó è, gwá bó bó k'òh b'ang k'è<sup>ng</sup> Chew kong, it is now a long time since I dreamed of Chew kong; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Kéw

九

Vulg. kaóu: nine; k'èw, sip, 九十

kaóu chàp, ninety; sip k'èw, 十

九 chàp kaóu, nineteen. Kéw

t'èung, 九重, the nine times doubled apartments, alluding to the emperor's palace, and sometimes to the emperor himself. Kéw t'èung ch'hun sek ch'uy s'èen t'hó, 九重春色醉仙桃 kaóu t'èung áy ch'hun sek ch'hin ch'è<sup>ng</sup> woó ch'uy s'èen áy t'hó, the vernal countenance of his majesty looks as if he were intoxicated with angels' peaches.

Kéw

𠄎

To destroy, to demolish, to injure.

Kéw 玖 A black stone, resembling a gem; kêng kék, 瓊玖, precious stones.

Kéw 韭 An aromatic vegetable; kék ch'haè, 韭菜 kóo ch'haè, scallions; a kind of leeks. Tún ch'hun chek yüng kék, 豚春則用韭 te bäh ch'hun t'hee<sup>ng</sup> chek yüng kóo ch'haè, eating pork in the spring, we must use scallions with it; see the 內則 Lōey chek. One of the radicals.

Kéw 糾 A rope twisted together; Hwán-kong kék háp choo hoè, 桓公糾合諸侯 Hwán-kong kék háp choo hoè, Hwán-kong collected and united the princes together; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Kéw 赴 Military, martial; kék kék boó hoo kong hoè kan sêng, 赴赴武夫公侯干城 kék kék áy boó hoo sē kong hoè áy kan ho sē<sup>n</sup> á té, martial and fierce brave fellows are the shields and fortresses of a prince; see the 周南 Chew lám.

Kéw 殳 A surname.

Kéw 糺 Three ropes twisted together; a threefold cord.

Kéw 救 To save, to deliver; kék sè, 救世, to save the world.

Chēw T'hong jé sōèy che, é hwát Hāy kék bín, 就湯而說之以代夏救民 chēw kádu T'hong jé sōèy s, tēoh hwát Hāy teáu kék pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, he went to T'hong, and advised him to attack the Hāy dynasty, and save the people; see 孟子 Bēng choo.

Kèw 究 To search, to examine thoroughly; káng kèw, 講究, to inquire into. Sēng tek put kip kèw é t'heen hāy, 盛德不及究於天下 hó áy tek bēy kip kèw tē t'hee<sup>ng</sup> hāy, your complete virtue has not yet extended to all in the empire.

Kèw 灸 To cauterize, to apply fire to the body for medicinal purposes.

Kèw 疚 A chronic disease; a long sickness. Yew sim k'hóng kèw, 憂心孔疚 kwán ló áy sim kw<sup>n</sup> a chin chaē kóo pāi<sup>ng</sup>, a sorrowful mind, long distressed; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Kèw 廐 A stable; má kèw, 馬廐 báy teáu, a stable for horses. Kèw hwún, choó t'hüy teáu wát, sēang jín hoè, put bün má, 廐焚子退朝日傷人乎不問馬 báy teáu sáo, hoo choó t'hèy teáu kóng wóo sēang láng hoè, bó mooí<sup>ng</sup> báy, when the stable was burnt, Confucius, on returning from court said, 'is any man hurt?' not inquiring after the horses; see the 論語 Lün gé.

𠄎

Kèw 求 To ask, to seek for, to pray; kék sín, 求神 to pray to God. Kwun choó kék choo ké, seaóu jín kék choo jín, 君子求諸己小人求諸人 kwun choó kék choo ka tē, seaóu jín kék choo pat láng, the man of worth seeks everything from himself, but the worthless character seeks everything from others; see 程子 Tēng choó.

Kèw 俌 The ornament of a cap.

Kêw 揀 Long, lengthened out; also, bent;  
 yéw kêw kê kak! 有揀其  
 角 woô téng e áy kak! how very  
 long was his horn! see the 周頌 Chew sēung.

Kêw 九 The name of a country.

Kêw 仇 An enemy, an antagonist, an oppo-  
 nent; also a surname.  
 E choó tóng kêw, 與子同  
 仇 kap lé chò tóng kêw, he and you are mutual  
 foes; see the 秦風 Chín hong.

Kêw 逌 A partner, a fellow, a mate; yaóu  
 t'heaóu sēuk lé kwun choó h<sup>o</sup>  
 kêw, 窈窕淑女君子  
 好逌 yaóu t'heaóu áy hó cha boé kap kwun choó  
 hó chò sèo kèw, a modest and retired woman is an  
 excellent partner for a man of worth; see the 周  
 南 Chew lám.

Kêw 球 A beautiful gem; a globe; t'hèen  
 kêw, 天球, a celestial globe;  
 tēy kêw, 地球, a terrestrial  
 globe. Also, the sound of a gem.

Kêw 綌 Hasty, rapid; some say, slow.

Kêw 毬 A ball; hè kêw, 戲毬, a play  
 ball; p'hé kêw, 毬皮 p'hóey  
 kèw, a football.

Kêw 裘 A fur dress; a dress of skins with  
 the hair on. A surname.  
 Sēng hwúy má, è k'heng kêw,  
 乘肥馬衣輕裘 k'hèd p'wúy báy, ch'hèng  
 k'hin kèw, to ride on fat horses, and to wear light  
 fur dresses; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Kêw 賕 To employ wealth in order to per-  
 vert the laws; to use bribes.

Kêw 觥 Bent, crooked; soó kong kê kêw!  
 兕觥其觥 sae kak áy  
 chéw pöey, e áy wan k'hèuk! a  
 wine-cup made of a rhinoceros' horn, how crooked it  
 is! see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Kêw 叁 Three cornered, triangular, a trian-  
 gular spear.

Kêw 紉 Hasty, rapid; to seek.

Kêw 虬 A horned dragon; some say, a dra-  
 gon without horns; also written  
 虬 kêw.

Yéen yéw kêw léung, hoó him é yéw? 焉有虬  
 龍負熊以遊 t'hae t'hó woó kêw léung  
 gèa chí him é t'hit t'hó? when was there ever seen  
 a horned dragon carrying a bear in his rambles? see  
 the 楚詞 Ch'hoé soé.

Kêw 𪔐 A stoppage of the nose through cold,  
 a catarrh.

Kwúy ch'hew hēng háy lēng bin to kêw t'hè, 季  
 秋行夏令民多𪔐嚏 ch'hew böey  
 kē<sup>n</sup>á ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> háy t'hec<sup>ng</sup> lēng p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup>  
 chēy sāt p'hec<sup>ng</sup>, kwá p'háh ch'hèw, in the end of  
 autumn to act as we do in summer will occasion  
 frequent colds and sneezings.

Kêw 錐 A kind of chisel; kè p'hò gnó hoó,  
 yéw k'hwat gnó kêw, 既破  
 我斧又缺我錐 kè  
 jēn p'hwá gwá áy p'óé t'haóu, yéw k'hè k'hèh gwá  
 áy ch'hák á, having broken my hatchet, they have  
 also notched my chisel; see the 詩經 Se keng.



丟

Kēw

舊

Vulg. *koō*: old, original, former; *kēw* lēn, 舊年 *koō ne<sup>ng</sup>*, last year.

Koè kēw put wáy, 故舊不遺 *koè koō áy jín sín, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang wáy k'hè*, do not neglect old servants. Kê sin k'hóng kay, kê kēw jê hô? 其新孔嘉其舊如何 *e áy sin sīm hó, e áy koō an chw<sup>ng</sup> á?* if (our wives) when new were so very good, how much better must they be now they are old? see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Kēw

臼

Vulg. *koō*: a mortar; *chēung kēw*, 春臼 *cheng koō*, a pestle and mortar.

Twān bók wáy ch'hé, kwut tēy wáy kēw, kêw ch'hé che lē, bān bīn é chēy, 斷木爲杵掘地爲臼 臼杵之利萬民以濟 *too<sup>ng</sup> ch'há chò cheng, kwut tēy chò koō, cheng koō áy lē yēäh, chē<sup>ng</sup> á bān bīn e chēy kēw*, cut off a piece of wood for a pestle, and dig a hole in the ground for a mortar; for the profit of the pestle and mortar tends to supply myriads of people; see the 易經 *Ek kong*.

Kēw

咎

A fault, a crime; to find fault with. Kè óng put kēw, 既往不咎 *kè jēn óng kōy, bó lēäh é chò kēw*, when a thing is past, do not find fault with it; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Kēw

柩

Kwan kēw, 棺柩 *kw<sup>ng</sup> a ch'há*, a coffin.

Kēw

舅

Bó kēw, 母舅 *bó koō*, a mother's brother: ch'hey kēw, 妻舅, a wife's brother.

Gnó sòng kēw sē, wát chē Wūy yáng, 我送舅氏曰至謂陽 *gwá sàng gwá áy koō á, kóng böy<sup>h</sup> kadu Wūy áy lám*, I accompanied my

maternal uncle, saying, that I would go as far as the south of the river Wūy; see the 秦風 *Chín hong*.

幸

Key

稽

To examine; key k'hó, 稽考, to investigate at the public examinations; also written 稽 key, to detain, to keep. A surname.

Key k'hó ch'hut sin, 稽考出身, to come forward in the world by means of the literary examinations.

Key

嵇

A surname; Key-k'hong 嵇康, was one of the seven wise men of the bamboo grove.

Key

鷄

A domestic fowl; key hoé, 鷄母, a hen. Also written 雞 key.

Lé wát key bēng, soó wát möey tən, 女曰鷄鳴 士曰昧旦 *cha bóé kóng key tit t'hé, ta po kóng àm böey kwu<sup>ng</sup>*, the wife said, 'the cocks are crowing' (it is time to rise); but the husband replied, 'it is not yet light;' see the 鄭風 *Tēng hong*.

Key

鷗

Key laē, 鷗瀨 *key luā*, a water fowl.

Key

街

A street, a way; key loē, 街路, a street, a road. Kap tēy bēn tēang key, 甲第面長街

*ch'hò t'hāyh bīn<sup>ng</sup> à tē<sup>ng</sup> key*, a range of buildings facing the long street.

Key

乩

To divine, in order to discover things which are doubtful. In the western countries they divine by goat's blood, which they call 斷乩 *soo key*.

Key

笄

A hair-pin, the knot in which the hair is tied.

Sip yéw gnóe lēn jé key, 十有五年而笄 *cháp goē hōy jé key*, (fe-

males) at fifteen years of age tie up their hair and use a hair-pin.

**Key** **階** Read *kae*: a step; *gim kae*, 階 *gim key*, a flight of steps.  
 Bút *kae ch'he*, ék *jé yéa*, 沒階趨翼如也 *bút chin gim key, chéw máy<sup>h</sup> ké<sup>n</sup> á ch'hin chéō<sup>ng</sup> piwuy áy yéō<sup>ng</sup>*; when he had descended all the steps (from the throne), he walked quickly, as though he were flying; (said of Confucius, when he had an audience with the prince;) see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

去

**Key** **改** Read *kaé*: to change, to alter, to reform. *Kò jé put kaé*, *sé wūy kò è*, 過而不改是謂過矣 *woō kòèy sit jé ū<sup>m</sup> khey, sé hóng kèd woō kòèy sit*, having a fault and not reforming, this is what may be called having a fault indeed; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

**Key** **解** Read *kaé*: to dissolve, to disperse, to loosen, to untie. *Kaé swat*, *kaé k'hae*, 解開 *kéy k'hwuy*, to unravel, to unfold; *kaé kèet*, 解結 *t'haóu kát*, to untie a knot. *Wūy sūn é hoō boé*, *k'hó é kaé yew*, 惟順於父母可以解憂 *tòk tòk sūn tē pāy boé t'hang é kéy kwán ló*, but to render his parents obedient to virtue, this alone could dissipate his sorrow; see 孟子 *Béng choó*.

去

**Key** **計** A plan, a scheme; to plan, to calculate; to reckon; a surname. *Sip léên ch'hut chéw gōey hoō hák sé kèy*, 十年出就外傳學書計 *cháp hōèy tōöh ch'hut ké<sup>ng</sup> gwā bin áy sin sai<sup>ng</sup> òh séá jē kap swu<sup>ng</sup> sédou*, at ten years of age, boys should go abroad to a teacher out of doors, and learn writing and arithmetic. *Hāng-léang tēàu choo*

*chéàng kèy soō*, 項梁召諸將計事 *Hāng-léang tēdou é áy chéàng soō nēō<sup>ng</sup> soō*, *Hāng-léang* called all his generals to consult over the business; see the 史記 *Soó kè*. *Kèy boé*, 計謀 a plan, a contrivance; *kwúy kèy*, 詭計 artful schemes.

**Key** **繼** To connect; *kèy séuk*, 繼續 *séō swà*, to hand down in connection. *Kèy chwát sé*, *ké hwūy kok*, 繼絕世舉廢國 *séō swà chwát too<sup>ng</sup> áy sé*, *ch'hóng k'hé huwuy bó áy kok*, to keep up the succession of a declining family, and to raise a ruined nation.

**Key** **櫪** *Koé kèy*, 枸櫪, the name of a wood.

**Key** **髻** A lady's cap; a small kerchief, used for tying up the hair.

**Key** **疥** Read *kaé*: a small sore, a breaking out; *hāy sé yéw yāng kaé che chit*, 夏時有痒疥之疾 *hāy t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy sé, woō chéō<sup>ng</sup> sai<sup>ng</sup> kèy áy pa<sup>ng</sup>*, in the summer time people get the itch and cutaneous disorders.

平

**Key** **鮭** Read *haé*: pickled fish, or salted shrimps; *kéy chéep*, 鮭汁, catchup or soy.

去

**Key** **易** Read *é*: easy, not difficult; *é soō*, 易事 *kéy soō*, an easy matter.

平

**Key** **脚** Read *kéak*: the leg, the foot; *kéak t'hong*, 脚痛 *k'ha t'hé<sup>n</sup>á*, a sore foot.

𠵼

K'há

巧

Read k'haóu : clever, artful ; kè k'haóu, 奇巧 kè k'há, strange, wonderful. Kong-se-choó che

k'haóu, put é kwuy kè, put lêng séng hong wán, 公輸子之巧不以規矩不能成方圓 Kong-se-choó áy k'há, nā bó yīng kwuy kè, chēw bēy chē<sup>ná</sup> sè kak e<sup>ng</sup> e<sup>ng</sup>, with all Kong-se-choó's cleverness, if he had not rule and compass, he could neither make squares nor circles ; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𠵼

K'hà

扣

Read k'hoè : to beat, to strike ; k'hoè bân, 扣門 k'hà moo<sup>ng</sup>, to rap at the door. Tēang-hwa

wát, k'hó ch'hé tōng chaé, k'hek wáy gē hēng, k'hoè che chek bēng, 張華日可取桐材刻爲魚形扣之則鳴 Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-hwa kóng, t'hang t'hāyh tóng ch'há, k'hek chō hé áy yēo<sup>ng</sup>, k'hà e chēw tán, Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-hwa said, 'you can take a piece of the tōng wood, and carve it into the shape of a fish, and when struck, it will sound.'

幸

K'h<sup>ná</sup>

𠵼

Hwān kam, 飯𠵼 pōoi<sup>ng</sup> k'h<sup>ná</sup>, a rice-dish.

K'haé

𠵼

Vulg. k'hwuy : to open, to unfold, to open out. Kwun choó che kaú jē yéá, k'haé jē bú tāt,

君子之教喻也開而勿達 k'wun choó áy ká hwùn k'hwuy jē bó tāt bēng, the good man in communicating instruction, expounds the subject, without fully explaining it ; see the 禮學記 Léy hák kè.

K'haé

𠵼

To rub, to wipe ; to wave the hand.

𠵼

K'haé

愷

To rejoice, to be glad ; also written 豈 k'haé. K'haé lòk yím chēw, 愷樂飲酒 k'haé lòk lím chēw, to rejoice and drink wine.

K'haé

𠵼

Sóng k'haé, 爽𠵼, swept and cleansed.

K'haé

鎧

K'haé kap, 鎧甲, armor, a coat of mail. Ch'he-yēw sé chok k'haé 蚩尤始作鎧 Ch'he-yēw k'hé t'haú chò k'haé küh, Ch'he-yēw was the first that invented armor (in order to fight with) ; 黃帝, Hōng tēy (B. C. 2622).

K'haé

𠵼

K'haé jé, 覲, to hope for ; to desire.

Hāy hoé k'haé jé, 下無覲 餽 hāy téy áy pūyh sai<sup>ng</sup> bó t'hang bāng, the lower classes have nothing to look forward to ; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

K'haé

凱

Good, excellent ; a triumph after victory ; harmonious, soothing.

Chò k'haé jé kwuy, 奏凱 而歸 chadu k'haé jé too<sup>ng</sup> laé, they sang a triumph on their return. K'haé hong choó lám, 凱風自南 hó áy hong choó lám, the genial breezes blow from the south ; see the 詩經 Se keng.

K'haé

楷

A form, a pattern ; a mould, a plan ; the correct form of writing.

T'hēn hāy boē k'haé, 天下 模楷 t'hec<sup>ng</sup> áy áy boē yēo<sup>ng</sup>, a pattern for the whole empire ; k'haé se, 楷書, the correct form of writing, without contractions or alterations.

去

K'haè 嘅 The sound of sighing.

K'haè 漑 To pour, to inundate, to bring under water. Sey-bún-pà yín Chéang súy k'haè Gèép, 西門豹引

漳水漑隄 Sey-bún-pà yín Chéang chúy k'haè Gèép sè<sup>n</sup>á, Sey-bún-pà led the waters of the Chéang and inundated Gèép; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'haè 槩 A striker for leveling the top of a measure; taè k'haè, 大槩, generally. Tēung ch'hun che gwát, chéng kwán k'haè, 仲春之月正權槩 tēung ch'hun áy gōěyh tēoh chē<sup>n</sup>d ch'hin kap k'haè, in the middle month of spring, rectify the steelyards and strikers; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng. Also written 概 k'haè.

K'haè 慨 K'hóng k'haè, 慷慨, a noble mind under disappointment, to be ready at promising. K'hóng k'haè tám sim ē, chéung yung chēw gē lán, 慷慨談心易從容就義難 k'hóng k'haè tám sim k'haè, chéung yung chēw gē óh, to be ready at promising, and to speak out all one's mind is easy, but to go cheerfully where duty calls is difficult.

K'haè 塹 K'haè ok, 塹屋 bwát ch'hòd, to plaster a house.

K'haè 暨 To arrive at, to reach to. A surname.

K'haè 愀 To fetch a long sigh, to breathe hard; to arrive at.

K'haè 君行此五 chék k'haè hoè t'hēen hāy è, 君行此五

者則愀乎天下矣 lé kē<sup>n</sup>d chéy goè hāng, chék kadu hoè t'he<sup>ng</sup>g āy è, prince, if you do these five things, you will influence the whole empire.

K'haè 斂 Very firm; anything solid and substantial.

K'haè 欬 The wind rising in the throat; to cough.

K'haè 咳 To cough; k'haè sok 咳嗽 k'hám saù, to have a cough.

Hēng bún k'haè sok che seng, 幸聞咳嗽之聲 hēng t'hē<sup>n</sup>a k'hám saù áy sē<sup>n</sup>á, I luckily heard the sound of coughing.

K'haè 揩 To rub or wipe anything.

幸 K'hae<sup>ng</sup> 嘍 The sound of joy.

夫 K'hǎh 籬 Kead k'hap: a wicker-basket with a small mouth, used by fishermen to put the fish in when they are caught; tèuk k'hap choó, 竹籬予 tek k'hǎh á, a wicker fish-basket.

K'hǎh 袷 A single thin garment; chéy k'hǎh, 縹袷, a kind of cloth.

K'hǎh 癩 Hoè k'hǎh, 癩癩, anything sticking in the throat.

幸 K'hai<sup>ng</sup> 坑 Read k'heng: a valley, a ravine.

夫

K'hai<sup>ng</sup>h 咯 The noise of vomiting, or the sound of coughing.

天

K'hai<sup>ng</sup>h 嘎 Read ch'hây : the noise of coughing, or sobbing.

夫

K'hak 確 Certain, sure; tek k'hak, 的確, true, real; truly.  
K'hak hoê kê put k'hó pwát,  
確乎其不可拔 k'hak sít, - kadu bēy pwát, so sure that it cannot be altered.

K'hak 佶 The name of an ancient emperor; also written 譽 k'hak.

K'hak 催 A man's name; L6-k'hak, 李催, a famous general in the 三國, Sam kok.

K'hak 殼 The shell of anything. Also written 壳 k'hak, the outer skin.

K'hak 慤 Sincere, careful; yéw k'hak soō chéá, 有慤士者 wōō séng k'hak úy t'hák ch'hâyh láng, here is a sincere scholar.

K'hak 恪 To respect, to esteem; chip soō yéw k'hak, 執事有恪 chip soō wōō kèng k'hak, to attend to business seriously.

K'hak 麴 Read k'heuk : leaven; pék k'hëuk 白麴 pâyh k'hak, a preparation of grain, used in fermenting liquor; also written 糶 k'hëuk.

天

K'hák 靛 The appearance of a tent; also, to vomit; also written 靛 k'hák.

幸

K'ham 堪 Worthy; k'ham tek, 堪得, worthy to obtain; put k'ham, 不堪, unworthy, insupportable.

Sín yéw hô kong, k'hó ó k'ham che? 臣有何功可以堪之 l6 wōō s'na meé'h kong l6, t'hang k'ham kadu h'out léy soō? what merit have you, to render you worthy of such an office?

K'ham 嵯 K'ham gam, 嵯巖, ground that is uneven, a hilly appearance.

K'ham 厝 To press down.

K'ham 嵌 A deep part of the hills.

K'ham 戣 To kill, to put to death; also written 戣 k'ham.

K'ham 龕 A shrine for inclosing an idol; sín k'ham, 神龕, an idol's shrine. Sèng jín k'ham, 聖人龕, the shrine of a sage.

声

K'hám 坎 Dangerous, hazardous; k'ham k'hó, 坎珂, unfortunate, full of difficulties.

K'hám 口 To open the mouth wide; one of the radicals.

K'hám 砍 To cut with a knife; to cut down, to lop off.

K'hám 輓 K'hám k'hó, 輓 輻, difficulties, troubles; also written 憾 k'hám.

K'hám 歛 Insufficient, sorrowful; sad, dissatisfied. Hoô che é Hân Gwūy che kay, jê kê choô sê k'hám jêên,

附之以韓魏之家而其自視歛然 t'heep' e é Hân Gwūy áy kay soô, jê e ka tē k'ho'á ch'hin chēo'ng bó kađu, if you were to give him all the riches of the houses of Hân and Gwūy, he himself would look dissatisfied; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

去

K'hám 勘 To compare, to examine, to investigate an affair. Síu k'hám soô lé, 審勘事理, to judge and examine into things.

K'hám 瞰 To look upon; to look downwards from a height.

K'hám 闕 To look at, to spy; Yáng-h'nd k'hám K'hóng choó che bông yéá, jê kwūy K'hóng choó tūn, 陽貨闕孔子之亡也而饋孔子豚 Yáng-h'nd k'ho'á K'hóng choó áy bó tē tit, jê sàng K'hóng choó te, Yáng-h'nd. watched till Confucius was from home, and then presented him with a pig; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hám 闕 To look at, to spy; the same as the above. A surname.

K'hám 塹 A high shore or bank.

K'hám 礮 A precipitous bank.

K'hám 嵌 Lofty; a high dangerous bank.

K'hám 紺 A deep azure, a kind of purple color. Kwun choó put é k'hám choe sek, 君子不以紺緞飾 k'wun choó bó lēáh k'hám choe áy sek chò nē'á, the good man does not use a purple or a crimson color to make the collar of his coat; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hám 戡 To take.

平

K'hám 瘡 K'hám k'hoé, 瘡 瘡, a disease not easily cured.

丟

K'hám 矜 Sèang k'hám 相 矜 sēo k'hám, to push against one another, to dodge one another's elbows.

奉

K'hán 刊 To cut, to carve, to scrape, to eradicate, to erase. Pit se wūy pe bún, jêên hoé k'hán sèk yēen, 必須爲碑文然後刊石焉 pit tēoh chò chit áy pe bún, jêên ađu k'hán chēoh, you must draw up an inscription, and then we will have it engraven on stone. K'hán pán, 刊板, to cut wooden blocks for printing.

K'hán 看 To behold, to look, to see; also pronounced k'hán.

Ch'héng k'hán che hék tēung, k'éng sē sūy kay che t'hēen hāy, 請看之域中竟是誰家之天下 ch'hē'á k'ho'á e hék tēy tang e'ng, k'éng sē chē chūy kay áy t'hee'ng áy, pray look abroad into the country, and see after all to whose family the empire will belong.

K'hán 牽 To draw, to drag, to pull, to lead;  
 k'hán bwán, 牽挽, to pull and haul. Yéw k'hán guéw, jé kò  
 tóng háy chéá, 有牽牛而過堂下  
 者 wòo k'hán goó, jé kòy tē tóng áy áy lán, there  
 was one leading an ox, and passing by at the foot of  
 the hall; see the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

聲 K'hán 侃 Stiff and straight; rigid and upright;  
 also, harmonious and agreeable.  
 E háy taē hoo gân, k'hán k'hán  
 jē-yéá, 與下大夫言侃侃如也  
 kap háy taē hoo kóng wā, ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> gnāy tit  
 áy yēō<sup>ng</sup>; when he conversed with any of the infer-  
 ior officers, he was friendly and upright; see the  
 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hán 衍 Pleased, harmonious and agreeable;  
 sincere.

K'hán 肯 Read k'héng: to be willing.

去 K'hán 看 Vulg. k'hw<sup>2</sup>à: to look, to see, to  
 behold. Ch'hēn lé soo san hōng  
 tēung kēèn, yaòu se pà kwūn kwuy  
 laē k'hán, 千里思山夢中見要  
 須罷郡歸來看 ch'heng lé sēō<sup>ng</sup>  
 sw<sup>2</sup>a, bāng tang e<sup>ng</sup> k'hw<sup>2</sup>à, tek k'hak tēōh pà  
 kwūn too<sup>ng</sup> laē k'hw<sup>2</sup>à, when a thousand miles from  
 our native hills, we think and dream of them, and  
 feel obliged to give up our government and return  
 to visit them.

幸 K'hang 空 Read k'hong: empty, exhausted,  
 void; k'hong hwát kē sin, 空  
 乏其身 k'hang hwát e áy  
 hín sin, empty and exhausted is his person; see  
 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hang 孔 Read k'hóng: a hole; p'hek k'hóng,  
 壁孔 pēäh k'hang, a hole in  
 the wall.

K'hang 眶 Read k'hong: a socket; bók k'hong,  
 目眶 bák k'hang, the socket  
 of the eye.

去 K'háng 孔 Read k'hóng: a hole; bēen k'hóng,  
 面孔 bīn k'háng, the face, the  
 countenance. Boó bēen k'hóng,  
 無面孔 bó bīn k'háng, ashamed to look at  
 any one.

去 K'hàng 招 To take up anything with the nails.

K'hàng 曠 Read k'hòng: wide, waste; k'hòng  
 tēy, 曠地 k'hàng tēy, a wil-  
 derness; k'hòng poe, 曠埔  
 k'hàng poe, a wide field.

K'hàng 炕 K'hòng ch'hōng, 炕床 k'hàng  
 ch'hé<sup>ng</sup>, a wide place for a bed,  
 having neither posts nor curtains.

幸 K'haou 敲 To knock, to strike; also, to shave,  
 to plane. Seng k'haou gwát háy  
 bān, 僧敲月下門 hōcy  
 sēō<sup>ng</sup> k'haou goēyh áy moo<sup>ng</sup>, the priest knocks  
 at the door by moonlight.

K'haou to, 敲刀, a plane; k'haou pang, 敲榔,  
 to plane boards.

K'haou 闢 To draw out, to draw lots; a lot, a  
 share. Lēem k'haou ch'hé hwun,  
 拈闢取分 k'kēōh k'haou  
 t'hāyh hwun, to divide by lot.

K'haou 堯 An unevenness of ground; a poor,  
 barren soil.

K'haou 磽 Stony ground; poor, barren soil; niggardly, parsimonious. Chek tēy yéw hwûy k'haou, 則地有肥磽 *chek tēy woō pwûy woō sán*, some parts of the soil are fertile and some sterile; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

K'haou 尻 The back; k'haou chit, 尻脊 *ka chēäh*, the back, the spine. T'hoè k'hè k'haou, 兔去尻 *t'hoè tēöh k'hè ka chēäh*, the back-bone of a rabbit should be taken out; see the 禮內則 Léy löey chek.

毒 K'haóu 巧 Vulg. *k'há*: clever, artful, expert; intriguing, specious. K'haóu gân lêng sek, sēén è jín, 巧言令色鮮矣 *hó kaú e áy wā, hó e áy bín sek, chēó woō jín*, when persons are fair in their words, and smooth in their appearance, they are seldom virtuous; see the 上論 Sēäng lún.

K'haóu 口 Read k'hoé: the mouth; swá k'hoé, 酒口 *swá k'haóu*, to rinse the mouth.

去 K'haóu 噉 An uneven stony place; also, real; and to carve.

K'haóu 哭 Read k'hok: to weep, to cry, to howl. K'hok k'hip che ae, 哭泣之哀 *k'haóu k'hip áy ae*, the lamentations of weeping and howling.

K'haóu 扣 Read k'hoè: to cut off; k'hoè tē, 扣除 *k'haóu tē*, to deduct.

K'haóu 鈕 Read k' è: a loophole; léw k'hoè, 鈕鈕 *léw k'haóu*, a button-hole.

K'haóu 筮 Read k'hoè: as k'hoè k'hong, 筮框 *k'haóu k'hong*, an instrument used in weaving.

夫 K'haóuh 餒 K'haóuh pók péng, 餒薄餅 *k'haóuh pòh pēn'á*, a mince-pie, a sort of confectionary made of mince meat.

K'haóuh 确 Stony ground; yéw k'haóuh, 油确, an oil measure.

天 K'haóuh 礪 K'hóng k'haóuh, 礪礪, stony, uneven ground; rough traveling.

夫 K'hap 閤 An inner door; the door of an inner apartment. Gō kwuy k'hap löey put ch'hut, 臥閤內不出 *k'hwún tē kwuy k'hap laē ũ<sup>m</sup> ch'hut*, sleeping within the inner apartments, and not coming out; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hap 郤 The name of a river. Peaceful, harmonious.

K'hap 踳 To stumble; gân chēén tēng, chek put k'hap, 言前定則不踳 *kóng wā taē seng tē'n'á tēöh*, *chek bēy k'hap tēöh*, when words are previously settled, there will be no misunderstanding; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

K'hap 禘 A general united sacrifice to ancestors; k'hap chēy, 禘祭, a general sacrifice.

K'hap 恰 Union of heart, attention; just then; k'hap h'ó, 恰好, apropos.

K'hap 韜 Leather coverings for the knees.



K'hap 闔 The leaf of a door; to shut a door.  
The whole, generally.

K'hap 蓋 The name of a city; also read kaè:  
for, to cover. Ong soó K'hap taē  
王使蓋大夫王驪爲輔行 *óng saé*  
*K'hap áy taē hoo, Ong-hwan, chò hoò hêng,*  
king sent a great officer of the city of K'hap, named  
Ong-hwan, to be his assistant in the expedition; see  
孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hap 榼 A wine vessel; hēng jín chip k'hap  
sín yím, 行人執榼承  
飲 *hēng jín gīm chéu k'hè*  
*nē<sup>n</sup>á lim,* the attendants held the wine vessels,  
and received the liquor; see the 左傳 Cho twan.

K'hap 磕 The sound of stones striking against  
one another.

K'hap 瞌 To sleep; k'hap sùy, 瞌睡 *ka*  
*chōēy,* to slumber, to doze.  
Bók k'hap, 目瞌 *bák k'häyh,*  
the eyes closed.

K'hap 搨 To take; k'hap sap, 搨槌, dirty,  
filthy.

夫  
K'hat 戛 A long spear, a lance; also, to strike.  
K'hat súy, 戛水, to lade water.  
Also written 戛, k'hat.

K'hat 刮 To take off the skin, to flay; k'hat  
bēen, 刮面, to tattoo; to brand  
as a punishment.

K'hat 渴 Vulg. *kwäh:* thirsty; k'hoé k'hat,  
口渴 *ch'hüy kwäh,* to be  
thirsty. K'hat chéá ē wúy yím,  
渴者易爲飲 *kwäh áy láng k'hwaè chò*

*lim,* thirsty people are not particular about what  
they drink; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hat 尅 Read k'hek: to fix, to appoint;  
k'hek sé tēng jit, 尅時定  
日 *k'hat sé tē<sup>n</sup>ā tōōh jit,* to  
appoint a time, and fix a day.

幸

K'hay 伽 Cheng k'hay, 僧伽, the appella-  
tion of a priest.

K'hay 茄 Vulg. *kēd:* the egg-plant, brinjal;  
the *Solanum melongena.*

K'hay 罷 A pain in the limbs; a contraction  
of the hands and feet.

K'hay 呿 The mouth wide open.

K'hay 佉 The name of a god.

K'hay 悞 To be afraid, to be alarmed; to have  
many underhand schemes.  
Also read 悞, k'hây: as k'hây gáy, 悞悞, to  
abound in secret plans; hidden, concealed.

平

K'hây 拑 To be jammed between anything;  
not straight, distorted.

夫

K'häyh 搭 To lay hold of anything; to hold  
anything in the hand.

K'häyh 客 Read k'hek: a guest; jín k'hek, 人  
客 *láng k'häyh,* a stranger, a  
guest. Sin k'hek, 新客 *sin*  
*k'häyh,* a new-comer; k'hek jín, 客人 *k'häyh*

*lâng*, a native of the mountainous districts in the province adjoining to Canton.

K'hek laê choó put koè, choó sê boô læng pin,  
客來主不顧自是無良賓  
*k'hâyh laê choó lêng ũ<sup>m</sup> chéàu koè, choó jéén sê*  
*bô s<sup>n</sup>a hó áy lêng k'hâyh*, when a stranger comes,  
and the master does not pay proper attention to  
him, it is certainly because he is not a respectable  
guest.

**鵲** Read ch'héak: a felicitous bird;  
*K'hâyh* ch'héak néáu, 鵲鳥 *k'hâyh*  
*chéáu*, a certain bird, which by  
its cry is said to indicate the approach of stran-  
gers. Wúy ch'héak yéw chaú, 維鵲有巢  
*tók tók k'hâyh chéáu wóo chò sêw*, the felicitous  
bird makes its nest, &c.; see the 召南 *Seáu*  
*lâm*.

**瞽** Bók k'hâyh, 目瞽 *bák chew*  
*k'hâyh*, the eyes closed.

**篋** Read kēep: a box, or satchel, for  
*K'hâyh* carrying books to school.

幸

**欺** To deceive, to betray; to disgrace,  
*K'he* to despise; k'he kwun, 欺君,  
to betray the confidence of one's  
prince; k'he hoó, 欺負, to despise. Boô choó  
*k'he yéá*, 毋自欺也 *ŭ<sup>m</sup> t'hang ka tē p'héén*,  
do not deceive yourself; see the 大學 *Taē hák*.

**駒** A colt, a young horse; a steed above  
*K'he* five feet high is called 駒, k'he, a  
colt; and one above six feet high  
is called 馬, *má*, a horse. Ló má hwán wúy k'he,  
老馬反爲駒 *laou báy hwán chò báy á*, an  
old horse turned colt; see the 小雅 *Seáu guáy*.

**俱** Bông k'he, 蒙俱, an ugly mask  
*K'he* for frightening away evil spirits.

**祛** A kind of sacrifice, for imploring  
*K'he* blessings and averting evils; to  
refuse; to send; also written 佉  
k'he. Also signifies a sleeve, the cuff of a sleeve;  
to lift up the clothes.

**拘** To stop, to hold, to take hold of, to  
*K'he* seize. Chín chip k'he, é kwuy é  
Chew, 盡執拘以歸于  
周 *chò pòb læh læh, é kwuy kadu Chew*, they were  
all apprehended and taken back to Chew; see the  
書經 *Se keng*.

**痾** The back bent; a humpback, a  
*K'he* curved spine.

Tēung-nê sek Ch'hoé, ch'hut é lîm tēung, kēen  
k'he loé chéá, 仲尼適楚出于林  
中見痾僂者 *Tēung-nê k'hè kadu Ch'hoé,*  
*ch'hut é ch'hew ná tang e<sup>ng</sup>, k'hw<sup>n</sup>à ke<sup>ng</sup> wun koo*  
*áy lêng*, Tēung-nê (Confucius) went to the Ch'hoé  
country, and when he came out of the forest, he saw  
some humpbacked people.

**劬** K'he lô, 劬勞, labor, fatigue;  
*K'he* wearied, tired. Boé sê k'he lô,  
母氏劬勞 *ně<sup>ng</sup> léy*  
*tēoh bwá*, our mothers undergo much labor and fa-  
tigue; see the 衛風 *Wōey hong*.

**區** A class, a sort, a share, a portion;  
*K'he* k'he lūy, 區類, a class; k'he  
hwun, 區分, to separate; yit  
k'he, 一區 *chit k'hoó*, a small portion.  
P'hè choo ch'hó bók, k'he é pēet è, 譬諸草  
木區以別矣 *ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> ch'habu bák,*  
*k'he lūy é hwun pēet*, like as vegetables and trees,  
which may be classed, in order to distinguish them;  
see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'he 軀 K'he t'héy, 軀體, the body; sin k'he, 身軀, one's own body. Hat ch'èuk é bé ch'bit ch'hek che k'he chae? 曷足以美七尺之軀哉 an ch'wá á ēy o ló ch'hit ch'hèöh áy hín sin chae? how can you admire a mere body seven spans long? (The mind is the standard of the man.)

K'he 樞 The name of a spinous tree; an outer garment; also, deep.

K'he 毆 To drive, to urge on by force. Wüy ch'ông k'he ch'hèak ch'èa ch'èen y'èá, 爲叢毆爵者鷓也 wüy ch'hèw ch'ông kw'á ch'äyh á sē lae h'èöh ch'èáou, that which drives the sparrows into the bush, is the hawk; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'he 驅 To ride on horseback, to beat a horse; to drive away. Chae tē chae k'he, 載馳載驅 wōō áy tē ch'áou wōō áy tít k'he, some were galloping, and some were ambling; see the 衛風 Wōōy hong.

K'he 軀 The same as 軀 k'he, the body.

K'he 犄 The name of an ox.

K'he 欻 To take up anything with chopsticks, or pincers. Uneven.

K'he 蹊 K'he'ou k'he, 蹊蹊, to lift up the feet in walking; also, a road. T'hó lé put gân, h'ây choō sēng k'he, 桃李不言下自成蹊 t'ho lé bó k'óng wā, áy t'ey ka tē ch'è'á loē, the peach and plum trees do not speak (to call people to them), and yet underneath a track is soon formed (by those who come for the fruit).

K'he 傲 To sport and gambol, when merry with wine.

K'he 摳 To lift up with the hand; k'he e, 摳衣, to lift up one's clothes. K'he e ch'he g'è, 摳衣趨隅 p'äyh k'hé s'á á, j'è ch'áou k'hè kak, hold up your clothes, and get into a corner (on seeing a superior); see the 曲體 K'hèuk léy.

K'he 嶇 K'he k'he, 崎嶇, uneven ground, a steep rough ascent; a hill-path.

K'he 起 To arise, to elevate, to raise up, to get up; k'hé laé, 起來, to rise up; hín k'hé 興起, to elevate; k'hé chok, 起作, to commence; k'hé ch'hey, 起初, the commencement, in the beginning; k'hé sin, 起身, to set out on a journey.

K'hé è ch'èá, S'èang y'èá, 起予者商也 èy h'wat k'hé gwá áy l'ang, s'è S'èang, he who will be able to display my doctrines, is S'èang; said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Chó k'hé è ch'èung l'è'ang j'ín che séy che, 蚤起施從良人之所之 chá k'hé laé k'hu'á k'hu'á á t'hán ta p'o l'ang áy séy ka'ou, she arose secretly and followed to see where her husband went; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hé 豈 How? An exclamation indicating doubt. J'èák s'èng é j'ín, ch'ek goé k'hé kám? 若聖與仁則吾豈敢 ch'hín ch'èo'ng s'èng kap j'ín, ch'ek gwá chae k'á? how can I presume to be considered as a sage or a virtuous man? said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hé 企 Vulg. nai'ng: to stand on tiptoe, and look forward with expectation.

Jit yēa k'hé, jê bōng kwuy, 日夜企而望歸  
jit mai<sup>ng</sup> nai<sup>ng</sup> k'hé, jê bāng tooi<sup>ng</sup>, day and night  
on the tiptoe of expectation, and hoping to return  
(to one's native village); see the 高祖紀 Ko  
choé ké. By some this character is read t'hé.

K'hé 荳 The name of a vegetable.

K'hé 芑 A fine kind of grain like millet; also,  
the name of a garden vegetable.

K'hé 綺 A kind of silk; thin sarsnet.

K'hé 齒 Read ch'hé: a tooth; k'hoé ch'hé,  
口齒 ch'wúy k'hé, the teeth.  
One of the radicals.

去 To go, to depart; ch'hut k'hè, 出  
去, to go out. K'hè che jít, sūy  
sew ké tēen lé, 去之日遂

收其田里 k'hè áy jít, lēem pee<sup>ng</sup> sew e áy  
ch'hán lé, on the very day of (a minister's) de-  
parture, immediately withdraw his emoluments from  
the land; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Bê-choó k'hè che, 微子去之 Bê-choó k'hè  
e, Bê-choó departed from him; see the 論語  
Lūn gé.

K'hè 去 The ancient form of the above.

K'hè 亟 Hastily, frequently, often, repeated-  
ly. H<sup>nd</sup> chēung soó jê k'hè sit  
sê, k'hó wūy tē hoē? 好從

事而亟失時可謂知乎 aē  
chēung soó, jê ták paé sit sé, t'hang kóng wōō tē  
hwúy hoē? to be fond of engaging in public affairs,

and repeatedly to miss the proper time; can such a  
man be considered wise? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hè 企 Vulg. nai<sup>ng</sup>: to stand on the tiptoe  
of expectation. Also written 企  
k'hè.

K'hè 跂 The same as the above; k'hè ê bōng  
che, 跂予望之 nai<sup>ng</sup> k'hé  
laé gwá tit bāng e, standing on  
tiptoe, I look forward with expectation; see the  
衛風 Wōey hong.

K'hè 契 To unite, to join together; sorrowful,  
miserable. K'hè háp, 契合,  
united; k'hè se, 契書, a bond,  
an agreement.

K'hè 氣 Spirit, breath, influence; ch'hwán  
k'hè, 喘氣 ch'hwán k'hwúy, to  
draw the breath, to breathe, to  
pant; also written, 炁 k'hè.

Gnó sēen yáng goé hō jēen che k'hè, 我善養  
吾浩然之氣 gwá gabu yēō<sup>ng</sup> ch'hè gwá hō  
jēen áy k'hè, I am skillful in maintaining my buoy-  
ant spirits; see the 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pín k'hè soó put sit chéá, 屏氣似不息者  
pín chāh e áy k'hwúy ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> bēy ch'hwán, he  
held in his breath, as though he could not breathe;  
said of Confucius, when he waited on his sovereign;  
see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hè 气 Yín k'hè, 雲气, the influence of  
the clouds. One of the radicals.

K'hè 棄 To reject, to cast away; to desert, to  
turn the back upon.

K'hè jê wúy che, 棄而違之  
t'hek kak jê wúy k'hè e, he rejected it and departed  
from thence; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Jé chwán k'hè ê, 爾轉棄予 lé hwat lūn tooi<sup>ng</sup>

*t'hek kak gwá*, you have changed and discarded me; see the 小雅 *Seáu gnáy*.

K'hè 揭 To lift up the clothes, in crossing the water.

K'hè 憇 K'hè sit, 憇息, to stop, to desist; also written 憇 k'hè.

K'hè 愒 To stop, to stay; put *sēang k'hè yēn*, 不尙愒焉 *ū<sup>m</sup> sēang hāy<sup>n</sup>k tuā*, he did not judge it right to stop; see the 小雅 *Seáu gnáy*.

K'hè 器 An implement, an instrument, a tool, a vessel, an utensil.

器 *kwun choó put k'hè*, 君子不器 *kwun choó úy lāng bēy ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> ke k'hè*, a good man is no tool (that can be applied merely to one use, and not to another); see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

*Seng sat k'hè béng e hók put pē*, put *kám é chēy*, 牲殺器皿衣服不脩不敢以祭 *t'haou sai<sup>ng</sup> k'hè béng yin chēo<sup>ng</sup> bó chēdou pē*, *chēw ū<sup>m</sup> k'á láe chēy*, the sacrificial animals, implements, vessels, and suitable apparel, not being fully prepared, we do not presume to sacrifice; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

K'hè 弃 The ancient form of 棄, k'hè.

𠂔 騎 Vulg. *k'hēá*: to ride astride; k'hè má, 騎馬 *k'hēá báy*, to ride on horseback.

*Pók má k'hwá kim un*, *k'hē ch'hot bān jín k'hàn*, 白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看 *pāyh báy k'hwá kim w<sup>na</sup>*, *k'hēá ch'hut bān lāng k'hw<sup>na</sup>*,

a white horse, furnished with a golden saddle; to ride out on such, amongst myriads of spectators.

K'hè 蜞 P'hēng k'hè, 蜞, a kind of crab, or crawfish, not eatable. Goé k'hè, 蜈蜞, a leech.

𠂔 柿 Hōng k'hè, 紅柿, a kind of China fig or date; the *Diospyrus kaki*. Also written 柿 k'hè.

K'hè kó, 柿菓, dried figs, for exportation.

𠂔 奇 Read *kē*: odd, an odd number. K'hēá 奇 Yáng kē jō yim gnoé, 陽奇而陰偶 *yáng soè k'hēá*, *jé yim soè gnoé*, the male numbers are odd, and the female are even.

K'hēá 單 Read *tan*: only, single, the opposite of double. *Sōey boē e sēang tan*, 歲暮衣裳單 *ne<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup> jé yin chēo<sup>ng</sup> k'hēá*, the year is approaching to a close, and I have only a single garment.

𠂔 騎 Read k'hè: to ride on horseback; K'hēá 騎 chēn yéw ke k'hè, 前有車騎 *chéng tēoh wōó báy ch'hēá kap lāng k'hēá*, in front let there be carriages and people on horseback; see the 曲禮 *K'hēuk léy*.

𠂔 伽 K'hēá *lám stn*, 伽藍神, the name of a god of the Buddhists.

K'hēá 豎 Read *sē*: to place erect, to raise up, to establish, to set upright. *Sē chē*, 豎柱 *k'hēá t'haabu*, to erect a pillar; *sē kē*, 豎旗 *k'hēá kē*, to hoist a flag. *K'hwá pēn sē kē*, 掛匾豎旗 *k'hwá pe<sup>ng</sup> k'hēá kē*, to hang up a board and hoist a flag; (done for those who have attained literary honors.)

去

**慶** Read k'hèng: to congratulate;  
K'hè<sup>n</sup>à k'hèng hō, 慶賀 k'hè<sup>n</sup>à hō, to  
felicitate.

Hādū sun yéw k'hèng, 孝孫有慶 wō hādū  
áy sun wō k'hè<sup>n</sup>à hō, a filial grandchild will con-  
gratulate (his ancestors); see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

夫

**隙** Read k'hek: fluted, an interstice;  
K'hěäh k'hòng k'hek, 壙隙 k'hàng  
k'hěäh, waste ground.

Ong-bóng lwān, sé k'hae k'hek tēy, 王莽亂  
始開隙地 Ong-bóng chok lwān, chēw k'hé  
t'hađu k'hwuy k'hěäh tēy, when Ong-bong stirred  
up rebellion, the people began to clear waste ground  
for cultivation.

夫

**却** To refuse, to reject, not to receive.  
K'hěäk Lo! behold! also written 卻  
k'hěäk. K'hěäk che! k'hěäk che!  
却之却之 ū<sup>m</sup> t'heē<sup>ng</sup> h e! ū<sup>m</sup> t'heē<sup>ng</sup> h e!  
refuse it! refuse it! see 孟子 Bēng choó. A  
surname.

**怯** To be afraid, to be alarmed at, to be  
K'hěäk apprehensive.

K'èen seaóu ték k'hěäk, k'èen taē  
ték chek put k'hěäk, 見小敵怯見大敵  
則不怯 k'hw<sup>n</sup>à keē<sup>ng</sup> sèy áy ték chēw k'è<sup>n</sup>a,  
k'hw<sup>n</sup>à keē<sup>ng</sup> twā áy ték chēw ū<sup>m</sup> k'è<sup>n</sup>a, on seeing a  
small enemy he used to be alarmed, but on seeing a  
great enemy, he was never afraid; said of 光武  
Kong-boó.

**塿** Uneven ground; some say, barren  
K'hěäk ground, sterile soil.

**皸** Dry skin, the skin dried up.  
K'hěäk

K'hěäk **敲** To strike the head.

K'hěäk **躩** To kick the heels about; to keep  
walking backwards and for-  
wards. When Confucius was

employed in the business of his prince, he (ch'ek  
k'hěäk jé yěá, 足躩如也 k'ha tin tāng áy  
yēō<sup>ng</sup>;) kept his feet always in motion; see the 論  
語 Lūn gé.

天

K'hěäk **壘** A hard lump of earth.

幸

K'hěäng **腔** K'hěäng teađu, 腔調, hollow  
vain ostentation; also a note in  
music. Vulg. k'hěō<sup>ng</sup>: a dialect.

K'hěäng **鏗** Read k'hēen: the noise of metal  
or gems tinkling together.

Koé sek he, k'hēen jé, 鼓瑟  
希鏗爾 p'häh koé sek swäh, yěá wō k'hěäng  
áy sē<sup>n</sup>a, when the playing on the drum or guitar  
has ceased, there is still a tinkling noise; see the  
論語 Lūn gé.

青

K'hěäng **媯** The appearance of disorder and  
confusion; disordered.

去

K'hěäng **嗷** The incessant crying of children.

幸

K'heaou **橇** A kind of carriage or vehicle for  
traveling through the mud.

Né hēng sēng k'heaou, 泥行  
乘橇 k'è<sup>n</sup>a tē nw<sup>n</sup>ā t'hoé, chēw chēy k'heaou, in  
traveling across the mud he used a sledge; said of  
禹 E, when he regulated and drained off the waters.

K'heaou 𡗗 To strike, to beat.

K'heaou 躑 To raise the foot in walking; to stand on one leg; also written 躑 k'heaou. K'hó k'heaou ch'èuk t'haē yéá, 可躑足待也 t'hang k'heaou k'hé k'ha téng haōu, we can stand on one leg and wait for it; (intimating that it will not be long;) see the 高祖紀 Ko choé ké.

K'heaou 蹠 To stand on tiptoe, to raise the leg; k'heaou k'he, 蹠蹠, to lift up the leg in walking.

K'heaou 撻 To raise anything up by means of a lever, to wrench.

𡗗 K'heáou 髀 High; k'heáou sin, 髀身, to raise up one's body; finely dressed, elegant.

𡗗 K'heàou 竅 A hole, a hollow place, a cavity, a cave, an opening.

竅 Ch'hit k'heàou l'ew h'èet, 七竅流血 ch'hit k'hang laōu h'èy'eh, blood flowed from the seven orifices; (i. e. the ears, eyes, nostrils, and mouth.)

Goē b'n s'èng j'n sim yéw ch'hit k'heàou, 吾聞聖人心有七竅 gwá woō t'hé<sup>n</sup>a s'èng j'n áy sim kw<sup>n</sup>a woō ch'hit áy k'hang, I have heard that there are seven apertures in the heart of a sage. (Said by a tyrant, who under pretense of looking for them put a wise man to death.)

K'heàou 徼 To follow out, to perambulate; to go around the borders; a small road, or pathway.

K'heàou beāou, 徼妙, abstruse and profound.

K'heàou sún keng soo, 徼循京師 k'heàou

sún kē<sup>n</sup>a sē<sup>n</sup>á, to perambulate the capital; k'heàou tō, 徼道, a pathway. Ló-choó s'èng yéw é kwan k'heàou, 老子常有以觀其徼 Ló-choó s'èng woō é k'hw<sup>n</sup>à e áy k'heàou, Ló-choó was constantly occupied in investigating abstruse subjects.

K'heàou 𡗗 K'hòng k'heàou, 𡗗 𡗗, high and low; uneven.

夫 K'heáouh 啞 K'heáouh k'heáouh, 啞啞, an unintelligible jargon.

𡗗 K'heáouh 𡗗 Read k'óey: the name of a place.

夫 K'heēh 缺 Read k'hwat: cracked, split, having a flaw, not perfect, incomplete.

𡗗 K'heēh 𡗗 Read k'ê: thin, meagre; h'èng y'ung sim k'ê, 形容甚羸 e áy y'èō<sup>ng</sup> chin ch'áē sán, his appearance was very meagre.

𡗗 K'h'èem 謙 Humble, diffident; k'h'èem sùn, 謙遜, humble, lowly, meek.

K'h'èem k'h'èem kwun choó, 謙謙君子 s'èy j'è áy kwun choó, a meek and unassuming good man; see the 易經 Èk keng.

𡗗 K'h'èem 𡗗 Not easy, dissatisfied; a discontented mind; unsettled purpose.

K'h'èem 𡗗 Grain blasted in its growth; corn not coming to perfection.

L'èen yéw hong k'h'èem, 年有豐歉 né<sup>ng</sup> woō hó kap baé né<sup>ng</sup> tang,

the years are sometimes fertile, and sometimes unproductive.

**K'hëem 慊** Dissatisfied, indignant. Also read *k'hëet*: contented, happy.

Hêng yéw put k'hëem ê sim, chek loéy è, 行有不慊於心則餒矣 *k'é<sup>n</sup>á nā woō ũ<sup>m</sup> k'hw<sup>n</sup>a wǎh tē sim kw<sup>n</sup>a, chek loéy è*, when there is anything in our conduct that our minds are dissatisfied about, then the spirit of magnanimity is extinguished; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

**K'hëem 嗛** The pouch on the side of the mouth, where monkeys store their food; to hold or contain anything; the crop or craw of a bird. The same as the above.

**K'hëem 謙** Quiet and still; contented, satisfied, pleased. Ch'hoó che wūy choō k'hëem, 此之謂自謙 *chéy sē kóng k'èd ka tē k'hëem ch'èuk*, this is what is called being self-satisfied; see the 大學 Taē hák.

**K'hëem 榦** The posts on the side of a window.

**K'hëem 欠** To owe, to come short, to be indebted; k'hëem ch'èen, 欠錢 *k'hëem ch'è<sup>ng</sup>*, to owe money; k'hëem k'hwat, 欠闕 *k'hëem k'hoëyh*, to be deficient.

Kim ch'èá sêng choō hêng, séy hwaê boō yit k'hëem, 今者誠自幸所懷無一欠 *t<sup>n</sup>a áy sé chin ch'è<sup>n</sup>á ka tē heáou hêng, séy s'è<sup>ng</sup> áy soō bó chít hāng k'hëem*, at this time I am truly fortunate; for I have everything that I desire.

**K'hëem 芡** K'hëem sít, 芡實, a medicinal herb.

**K'hëem 儻** To wait upon; k'hëem jín, 儻人, an attendant, a follower.

**K'hëem 伶** K'hëem choo, 伶侏, a musician, a performer.

**K'hëem 拞** To hold fast, to hold under one's arm; k'hëem k'hoé, 拞口 to shut the mouth, to be silent.

T'hëen hāy che soō k'hëem k'hoé put kám h'ew gân è, 天下之士拞口不敢復言矣 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy áy t'hák ch'háyh láng chò pòó háp ch'hùy ũ<sup>m</sup> k'<sup>n</sup>á kòh kóng*, all the scholars in the empire are obliged to shut their mouths, and they dare not speak any more.

**K'hëem 筍** The name of a bamboo; also, k'hëem k'hoé, 筍口, to close the mouth.

**K'hëem 鈷** To take hold of anything with pincers; to bind anything round with iron.

**K'hëem 鈐** K'hëem s'uy, 鈐鏹, a large kind of ploughshare.

**K'hëem 鉗** The same as 鈷, k'hëem. Vulg. *k'he<sup>ng</sup> á*: a pair of pincers.

**K'hëem 黠** A dark yellow color.

**K'hëem 黔** Black; k'hëem séw, 黔首, the black-headed people. A designation of the Chinese.



K'hĕēm 喊 Read hám: to shut the mouth.

丟

K'hĕēm 儉 Saving, thrifty, parsimonious; t'haè k'hĕēm, 太儉, over-stingy, niggardly.

K'hĕēm goè chĕung chĕung, 儉吾從衆 k'hĕēm soō gwá t'hàn chĕung lāng, in that which is saving, I follow the generality; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hoo choó wun lĕang kĕung k'hĕēm jĕang, 夫子溫良恭儉讓 hoo choó wun jĕw, lĕang tít, kĕung kĕng, k'hĕēm chat, sĕo nĕo<sup>ng</sup>, our master (Confucius) is affable, kind, respectful, parsimonious, and yielding; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸

K'hĕen 愆 A fault, an error, a crime; - chōēy k'hĕen, 罪愆, a sin. Kwun choó yĕw sam k'hĕen, 君子有三愆 kwun choó woō s<sup>na</sup> hāng k'hĕen sít, the good man is apt to fall into three mistakes.

K'hĕen 开 Even, level, flat; a surname; also written 开, k'hĕen.

K'hĕen 僣 The common way of writing 愆, k'hĕen, a fault.

K'hĕen 搴 To take up; k'hĕen kĕ, 搴旗, to seize a standard. Kwù-y-poè lé kwun k'hĕen kĕ chĕá sok è, 季布履軍搴旗者數矣 Kwù-y-poè tùy kwun ch'hĕo<sup>ng</sup> kĕ kwúy nā paé, Kwù-y-poè, when following the army, succeeded in seizing the enemy's standard several times.

K'hĕen 褰 To lift up; k'hĕen e, 褰衣, to lift up the clothes.

K'hĕen sĕang sĕep Chin, 褰裳涉溱 tĕd<sup>ng</sup> k'hé yin chĕo<sup>ng</sup>, léou kōy Chin chĕy, he lifted up his garments, to wade through the Chin river.

K'hĕen 騫 A horse's belly-band; a girth; also, to injure, to fail.

Lám san che sĕw, put k'hĕen put peng, 南山之壽不騫不崩 lám so<sup>na</sup> áy tĕ<sup>ng</sup> hōy sĕw, bĕy k'hĕep bĕy pang, the southern mountains are longlived, neither decaying nor falling; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

K'hĕen 牽 Vulg. k'han: to lead, to pull, to drag; to stick to.

Khĕen ke gnĕw, 牽車牛 k'han ch'hĕa kap god, to lead along wagons and oxen.

Hák chĕá k'hĕen ê séy bĕn, 學者牽於所聞 t'hák áy lāng k'he k'hĕen tĕ e séy woō t'hĕ<sup>na</sup> áy soō, learners are led by what they have heard (without giving heed to others' opinions); see the 史記 Soó kĕ.

A tow-rope is called pek tĕang k'hĕen, 百丈牽 pǎyh tĕ<sup>ng</sup> k'han, a hundred fathoms' puller.

K'hĕen 鏗 Vulg. k'hĕang: the sound of metal, a chiming.

Chĕung seng k'hĕen, 鍾聲鏗 cheng áy sĕ<sup>na</sup> k'hĕang, the sound of a bell is tinkling; see the 禮樂記 Léy gák kĕ.

K'hĕen 僇 The old form of 愆, k'hĕen, a fault.

犬

K'hĕen 犬 Vulg. kaóu: a dog; k'hĕen choó, 犬子, a puppy: a polite expression used by the Chinese, when speaking of their own children.

Chè ê k'hèen má, kae lèng yéu yáng, 至於犬馬皆能有養 *chè kàu kàu báy, chò póo ēy wòo lāng ch'hē*, with respect to dogs and horses, they can all be fed and nourished; (and if we do nothing more than this for our parents, where lies the difference?) see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

K'hèen 畎 A ditch or furrow in a field, six of which constitute an acre.

Gnó ch'hè k'hèen bóe che tēung, 我處畎畝之中 *gwá twā tē k'hèen bóe áy tang e<sup>ng</sup>*, I dwell amongst the furrows and acres; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hèen 遣 To present, to send, to send away; ch'hay k'hèen, 差遣, to send on an errand.

Kè sék se k'hèen ê ch'hek, 既夕書遣于策 *kàu àm chēw kè k'hèen sàng áy me<sup>ng</sup> h tē ch'hāy*, when it is evening, set down the number of presents in a book; see the 儀禮 Gè léy.

Kēang-sē é Choó-hwān bóe chūy jé k'hèen che, 姜氏與子犯謀醉而遣之 *Kēang-sē hap Choó-hwān soō nē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hòng e chēw chūy, jé ch'hay k'hèen e*, Kēang-sē and Choó-hwān planned to make him drunk, and then to send him away; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

K'hèen 犟 A stubborn ox, that will not be led.

K'hèen 縶 K'hèen k'hwán, 縶縶, attached, indissolubly attached to any one.

去

K'hèen 俛 To compare, to bring a comparison, to speak a parable; like as.

K'hèen t'hèen che mōēy, 俛天之妹 *ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy sēo mōēy*, just like heaven's younger sister; see the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

K'hèen 儻 K'hèen lèen, 儻儻, to march in a row, close together.

K'hèen 牽 To pull, to pluck; also read k'hèen.

K'hèen 譴 To inquire into; k'hèen chek, 譴責, to scold, to blame.

Lēang-sè-choé, 梁世祖, the first prince of the Lēang dynasty was very friendly with Sòng-hông-kéng, 宋弘景, and used (*sé sé soó jín k'hèen bün*, 時時使人譴問 *sé sé saé lāng k'hèen mooi<sup>ng</sup>*) constantly to send people to inquire after him.

K'hèen 擗 To knock the head; to hit against, to come in contact with.

平

K'hèen 乾 Heaven; the male principle of nature; k'hèen k'hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth. The visible heavens are called t'heen, 天, and the superintending principle k'hèen, 乾.

K'hèen 虔 Respectful, reverential, religious; k'hèen sēng, 虔誠, pious and sincere. K'hèen sîn, 虔神, to fear God.

平

K'he<sup>ng</sup> 拮 Read k'hèem: to take up anything with pinners or tweezers.

K'he<sup>ng</sup> 鉗 Read k'hèem: a pair of pinners, nippers, or pliers.

夫

K'heep 怯 To be very much afraid, to be full of fears; cowardly.

K'hēep 狃 To fear, to dread difficulty.

K'hēep 壞 Read hwaē : to destroy, to deface ;  
destroyed, ruined ; vicious, cor-  
rupt. Bút hwaē k'hè, 物壞  
去 *meē<sup>h</sup> k'hēep k'hè*, anything spoiled.  
Hwaē hēng, 壞行 *k'hēep séy kē<sup>h</sup>á*, corrupt con-  
duct.

夫  
K'hēet 拮 To do anything with the mouth and  
hands ; *é séw k'hēet k'he*, 予手  
拮据 *gwá áy ch'héw k'hēet k'he*,  
my hands are at work ; see the 詩經 *Se kong*.

K'hēet 𠃉 Motion, the appearance of motion.

K'hēet 詰 To regulate ; to inquire ; to blame ;  
also, the next day.  
K'hēet te pō bān, 詰爾暴  
慢 *mooi<sup>ng</sup> chék pō bān*, to inquire into and reprove  
oppressions and insults ; see the 禮月令 *Léy*  
*gwát lōng*.

K'hēet teau sēang kēn, 詰朝相見 *bín a*  
*chāē sēo kē<sup>ng</sup>*, to-morrow we can see each other ;  
see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

K'hēet 刮 To flay, to skin the face ; to tattoo  
the skin.

K'hēet 契 Sorrowful, mournful ; k'hēet k'hwat,  
契闊, separated to a distance.  
K'hēet k'hēet goē t'hàn, 契契  
寤歎 *hwán ló kadu ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> t'hó k'hwuy*, mourn-  
ful and distressed, on awaking wo sigh ; see the 小  
雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

K'hēet 鵠 A bird which gives the signal for  
sowing the seed.

K'hēet 頡 A straight neck, like a swallow's  
neck. Ch'hong-k'hēet, 倉頡,  
the man who first invented let-  
ters (B. C. 2622).

K'hēet 頤 To hold anything in the lap ; pòk  
gán k'hēet che, 薄言頤之  
*ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á kóng p'háy e tē<sup>ng</sup> a*, they  
were saying, 'hold it in your lap ;' see the 周南  
Chew lám.

K'hēet 纈 To bind with a thread.

K'hēet 擷 To pick, to pluck, to strip off.

K'hēet 挈 To take in the hand, to carry in the  
hand ; to take hold of, to support.  
Pan pék put t'háy k'hēet, 斑  
白不提挈 *t'hadu mó pan pâyh áy lāng, á<sup>m</sup>*  
*hoē e kw<sup>ng</sup> á me<sup>ng</sup> h*, people with gray hairs were not  
allowed to carry things ; see the 王制 *Ong chē*.

K'hēet 愨 Not grieved, free from grief.  
Hoo Kong-bēng-ko é hadu choó  
che sim, wūy put jéák sè k'hēet,  
夫公明高以孝子之心爲不若  
是愨 *hoo Kong-bēng-ko é hadu kē<sup>ng</sup> á áy sim, chò*  
*nā bó an néy, chēw bēy swàh hwán ló*, now Kong-  
bēng-ko maintained the feelings of a filial child,  
and if he did not so, he was grieved ; see 孟子  
Bēng choó.

K'hēet 孑 One, only, alone, single ; over and  
above. A surname.  
Chew é léy bín, bē yéw k'hēet  
wūy, 周餘黎民靡有孑遺 *Chew ládu*  
*áy oē t'hadu payh sai<sup>ng</sup> böēy wōō t'w<sup>ng</sup> a chít lāng*  
*wúy tē*, of the remnant of the black-haired people of  
Chew, there is not a single one left ; see the 太雅  
Tāē gnáy.

**K'hëet** **訐** To attack and expose people's secret vices; to find out secrets.  
 Oè k'hëet é wúy tit chéá, 惡訐以爲直者 *gwá wán hwt léy k'hëet áy láng, yin wúy e léäh e sê tedou tit áy*, 'I detest those ex-  
 posers of mens' secret faults, because they do it under the pretense of honesty;' said by Confucius in the 語論 Lün gé.

**K'hëet** **謁** Martial, military, bold, courageous.  
 Sè soó yéw k'hëet, 庶士有謁 *ch'èung e áy t'hák ch'háyh láng woó boó áy yěo<sup>ng</sup>*, all his learned men had a martial appearance; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

**K'hëet** **砧** Hard, a hard stone, an uneven road.

**K'hek** **克** To be able; to be superior to; to overcome, to repress.  
 K'hek ké, 克已, to overcome one's-self.

K'hek hêng tek, 克明德 *éy k'hek béng tek*, to be able clearly to understand virtue; see the 康誥 K'hong k'hò.

Gnó ch'èen pit k'hek, 我戰必克 *gwá nā sèo t'haé pit yě<sup>ng</sup>*, 'when I fight, I am sure to win;' said by Confucius.

**K'hek** **御** Weary, tired.

**K'hek** **勅** To constrain one's-self; to exert one's-self; to boast one's-self.

**K'hek** **剋** To conquer; to kill; k'hek kè, 剋期, to appoint a time. Also written 剋, k'hek.

**K'hek** **客** Vulg. k'háyh: a guest, a stranger, a visitor.  
 K'hó soó é pin k'hek gân yéá, 可使與宿客言也 *t'hang saé e kap láng k'háyh kóng wá*, he can be employed to speak with guests and visitors; see the 論語 Lün gé.

**K'hek** **刻** Teau k'hek, 雕刻, to cut, to engrave. K'hek joó, 刻字 *k'hek jè*, to cut letters. Sê k'hek, 時刻, times, constantly; yit k'hek, 一刻 *chít k'hek*, a moment.

**K'hek** **絺** The coarse kind of hempen or grass-cloth; coarse linen; sackcloth.  
 Chín t'he k'hek, 絺綌必表而出之 *ch'hēng tw<sup>ng</sup> á nē<sup>ng</sup> á kwáh poè, t'èöh peáou jè ch'hut e*, wearing a single garment of coarse or fine linen, it is necessary (to have something next the skin); and let this be on the outside; see the 論語 Lün gé.

**K'hek** **虢** The name of a country; káy tō é Gè, é hwát K'hek, 假道於虞以伐虢 *chéöh loé tē Gè*, é hwát K'hek, they availed themselves of the road through the country of Gè, in order to attack that of K'hek; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**K'hek** **闐** Still, quiet, tranquil; k'hek kè boó jín, 闐其無人 *k'hek chēng bó láng*, still and solitary, without any one near; see the 易經 Ek keng.

**K'hek** **喫** To eat; k'hek hwān, 喫飯 *chéäh pōo<sup>ng</sup>*, to eat rice.  
 Bōey sèuk hé tōng Choo ló k'hek, 梅熟許同朱老喫 *hū<sup>m</sup> á sék yin tōng Choo ló ch'èäh*, when the plumbs are ripe, I have promised to eat them in company with old Mr. Choo.

**K'hek** **啣** To laugh.

K'hek 硤 A hard stone.

K'hek 隙 A chink, a cranny, a hole; k'hóng k'hek, 孔隙 a crevice; hây k'hek, 暇隙 leisure, freedom from labor.

Chwàn hëët k'hek sèang kwuy, 鑽穴隙相窺 *chwù<sup>ng</sup> k'hang k'hek sèo k'hw<sup>u</sup>à*, to bore a hole and peep at one another; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lông k'hek káng boó, 農隙講武 *ch'ân éng laé kóng boó*, when there is leisure from agriculture, then is the time for talking about military affairs.

K'hek 曲 Read k'hëuk: a song; ch'hëang k'hëuk, 唱曲 *ch'hëóng k'hek*, to sing songs.

幸 K'heng 傾 On one side, inclined, lateral, partial; injured, falling.

T'hëen k'heng sey pok, tēy k'hwat tong lám, 天傾西北地闕東南 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> k'heng tē sae pak, tēy k'hwat tē tang lám*, the heavens are partially inclined on the northwest, and the earth is hollow towards the southeast; (hence the Chinese say, that their emperors always come from the northwest, as coming down from heaven; and the rivers of China generally flow to the southeast, that being the lowest part of the world;) see the 天文訓 T'hëen bân hwùn. K'heng tó, 傾倒, overturned; k'heng hók, 傾伏, prostrate.

K'heng 卿 A noble, a high officer; a subject. Ch'hut chek soó kong k'heng, jip chek soó hoó heng, 出則事公卿入則事父兄 *ch'hut chēw hók saē kong k'heng, jip chēw hók saē pāy hē<sup>u</sup>a*, on going abroad serve the chiefs and nobles, and com-

ing home, serve your parents and elder brethren; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'heng 輕 Vulg. k'hin: light, not heavy; kwàn jēn hoé te k'heng tēung, 權然後知輕重 *ch'hin, jēn aōu ēy chae k'hin tāng*, weigh a thing and then you may know whether it is light or heavy; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'heng 坑 Vulg. k'hai<sup>ng</sup>: a dell, a ravine, a hollow place; to let into a hole or pit. E chày k'heng Chín hàng chut sam sip bân, 羽詐坑秦降卒三十萬 *é chày hām Chín áy háng peng s<sup>n</sup>a cháp bân*, (Hàng-é) deceitfully decoyed into a pit, (and destroyed) 300,000 of the surrendered troops of Chín; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'heng 硿 A stony cavern; a rocky dell.

K'heng 筐 Read k'hong: a basket; ch'haé ch'hué kwàn-jé put éng k'heng k'hong, 采采卷耳不盈傾筐 *bán bán kwàn-jé áy ch'haé, bó mu<sup>u</sup>á chit k'heng*, picking and gathering the kwàn-jé vegetable, and after all not getting enough to fill one basket; see the 周南 Chew lám.

K'heng 錡 Read k'héung: the hole of an axe or chisel, in which the handle is fixed.

畝 K'heng 頃 A piece of land, containing one hundred acres. Gó k'héng, 俄頃, a moment. Bún chēen soé k'héng tēen, 門前數頃田 *moō<sup>ng</sup> chéng kwáy pāyh bóé áy ch'hán*, before the door are several hundred acres of land.

K'héng k'hek, 頃刻, a small space of time, immediately.

K'héng 傾 Gô k'héng, 俄傾, a moment of time.

K'héng 冃 Any part of the body, where the bones and sinews unite.

K'héng 肯 To be willing, to assent to; k'héng put k'héng? 肯不肯, are you willing or not?

Hwūy jèèn k'héng laé, 惠然肯來 *hwūy jèèn kaú k'héng laé*, to be so kind, as to be willing to come; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

K'héng 糲 K'héng mà, 糲麻, a kind of flax or hemp; also written 蕝 k'héng.

去

K'hèng 慶 To congratulate; k'hèng hō, 慶賀, to felicitate; also, happiness. Chong-pek é hō k'hèng che léy, *ch'hin ē sèng che kok*, 宗伯以賀慶之禮親異姓之國 *chong-pek áy kw<sup>a</sup> lěäh hō k'hèng áy léy sòè, chò ch'hin pat sai<sup>ng</sup> áy kok*, the chong-pek officer, with ceremonies of congratulation, contracted matrimonial alliances with countries of a different surname; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

K'hèng 磬 A musical instrument formed out of a gem or precious stone. Chó k'k' k'hèng é Wöey, 子擊磬于衛 *hoó chó p'ah k'hèng tē Wöey*, Confucius played on the k'hèng at Wöey; see the 論語 Lún gé.

K'hèng 声 The ancient form of the above.

K'hèng 罄 Empty, void; an empty vessel, exhausted. Pín che k'hèng è, wūy lúy che t'hé, 瓶之罄矣

維罍之恥 *chew pán áy k'hang sē chew àng áy seáou léy*, when the wine-cup is empty, it is a disgrace to the wine-jar; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

平

K'hèng 傾 K'hèng gín, 傾銀, to melt silver.

去

K'hèng 榲 The name of a tree; also written 榲 k'hèng.

K'hèng 虹 Read hong: a rainbow. Kwùy ch'hun hong sé k'èèn beng tong, *hông put k'èèn*, 季春虹始見孟冬虹不見 *ch'hun bōéy k'hèng k'hé t'habu hēèn, kaú tang t'habu k'hèng ch'w ũ<sup>m</sup> k'è<sup>ng</sup>*, in the latter month of spring the rainbow begins to appear, and in the first month of winter it ceases to be seen; see the 禮月令 Léy gwá lèng.

去

K'hèng 康 Read k'hong: a surname.

K'hèng 糠 Read k'hong: chaff; bé k'hong, 米糠 *bé k'hèng*, the husk of rice.

去

K'hèng 藏 Read chông: to secrete, to conceal, to hide, to stow away, to store, to hoard; chông bú, 藏物, *k'hèng mē<sup>h</sup>*, to conceal anything.

去

K'hèò 徼 徼 *chò k'hèò*, to make a bargain, to go between in making a bargain, as a broker.

去

K'hèöh 拾 Read sip: to take up, to pick up, to gather up. Loé put sip wūy, 路不拾遺

loē bó k'hěoh ka laōuh áy mee<sup>h</sup>, they did not pick up anything that was dropped in the roads (speaking of a highly improved state of society).

幸

K'hěo<sup>ng</sup> 腔 Read k'hěang: a dialect; Teāou-chew k'hěang, 潮州腔, Tēō-chew k'hěo<sup>ng</sup>, the dialect of Tēō-chew.

丟

K'hěo<sup>ng</sup> 儉 Read k'hěem: sparing; k'hěem sit, 儉食 k'hěo<sup>ng</sup> chěāh, to be sparing at meals.

K'hěuk 曲 Bent, crooked, not straight; wúy k'hěuk, 委曲, bent and curved.

Ko k'hěuk, 歌曲 k'wa k'hěk, songs and ballads; sim k'hěuk, 心曲, ideas.

K'hěuk è sún jîn, 曲意徇人 k'hěuk lán é áy è, laé t'hán pat lāng, to accommodate one's own ideas, in order to comply with others.

Lwān gno sim k'hěuk, 亂我心曲 p'hāh lwān gwá áy sim k'hěuk, to disturb one's thoughts and wishes.

K'hěuk 麴 Vulg. k'hak: leaven, a preparation of rice to cause a fermentation in liquor; a surname.

Chim k'hěuk chék chō, 枕麴藉糟 l'áh k'hāk chō chím t'haōu, l'āh chō chō ch'hěoh, to take leaven for one's pillow, and grains for one's bed (speaking of a confirmed drunkard, who is buried in liquor).

K'hěuk 糶 The same as the above; pék k'hěuk, 白糶 p'āyh k'hāk, a kind of fermenting substance.

幸

K'hěung 芎 Ch'hwan k'hěung, 川芎, a medicinal plant, used as an antidote to poisons.

K'hěung 蛩 The name of an animal, like a horse, found in the northern sea.

K'hěung 穹 K'hěung ch'hong, 穹蒼, the azure heavens; vast as the blue expanse.

Bē yéw lé lók, é lēēm k'hěung ch'hong, 靡有旅力以念穹蒼 bōēy wōō twā lát, é lēēm k'hěung ch'hong, there is no great strength in us, but we are apt to call upon the azure heavens for help; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

K'hěung 躔 The sound of people walking; the noise of a footstep.

Bân jîn chēuk yim k'hěung jēen, jē hé è, 聞人足音躔然而喜矣 t'hē<sup>a</sup> kē<sup>ng</sup> lāng áy k'ha yim, k'hěung jēen chēw h<sup>a</sup> lé, hearing the sound of people's noisy steps coming along, I am delighted; see the 莊子 Chhng choó.

K'hěung 銚 Vulg. k'heng: the hole of an axe or chisel in which the handle is fixed.

K'hěung 蟻 K'hěung lōng, 蟻娘, insects found in excrementitious matter.

K'hěung 鞞 A leathern thong, to tie anything with a leathern thong; a surname.

K'hěung yūng hōng gnēw che kek, 鞞用黃牛之革 chō k'hěung tēōh yūng wū<sup>ng</sup> gōb áy p'hōēy, for a thong, you must make use of a cow's hide; see the 易經 Ek keng.

K'hěung 崿 K'hěung kēang, 崿嶺, the appearance of the sky; a hilly appearance.

K'hěung 忪 Sorrowful, grieved.

声

K'héung 恐 To fear, to be alarmed, to be apprehensive; k'héung p'h<sup>2</sup>à, 恐怕, to be afraid. Choó-loē yéw bân, bē che léng hêng, wáy k'héung yéw bân, 子路有聞未之能行惟恐有聞 Choó-loē wōō t'hē<sup>2</sup>a, yéá böëy éy kē<sup>2</sup>á, wáy kē<sup>2</sup>a wōō kōh t'hē<sup>2</sup>a, when Choó-loē heard anything, before he could put it in practice he was afraid lest he should hear something else (necessary to be done); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

去

K'héung 佻 Small, diminutive; some say, bent and crooked; cold.

K'héung 曝 To dry anything in the sun.

幸

K'hew 丘 A hillock, a mound, a little hill; a sacrificial area; a surname. Wáy ko pít yín k'hew léng, 爲高必因丘陵 chò kwán pít wá k'hew léng, in making anything high, we must take advantage of hillocks and mounds; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hew 邱 Vulg. k'hoo: a surname.

K'hew 蚯 K'hew yín, 蚯蚓, t'hoé kín, a worm, the common earthworm. Sē gwát k'hew yín ch'hut, 是月蚯蚓出 chéy chít gōëyh gōó wūn ch'hut, in this month, the worms come out; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát léng.

K'hew 坵 Great, large; to collect, to assemble together; the same as 丘, k'hew.

K'hew 悒 Malice and enmity; also to assemble together.

K'hew 鳩 To assemble together; the name of a bird of the genus Columba; k'hew chuy, 鳩雛 ka chuy, a dove.

Wáy ch'héak yéw chaōu, wáy k'hew ke che, 維鵲有巢維鳩居之 wáy chūyh á wōō sēw, wáy ka chuy k'hēā e, the magpie builds its nest, and the pigeon comes and dwells in it; see the 召南 Seàou lám.

K'hew 樛 The name of a tree; the branches of a tree bending downwards.

K'hew 龍 A young dragon; k'hew, 龍, is a young dragon with horns, and kēw, 虬, is a young dragon, without horns.

声

K'héw 揔 To take or raise up with the hand.

K'héw 醜 An ugly face.

去

K'hèw 趄 Lame, to walk lame.

K'hèw 跂 The appearance of walking.

平

K'héw 球 Read kēw: an instrument of music made of a precious stone.

T'hēen kēw, 天球, t'heē<sup>2</sup>g k'héw, a celestial globe. Lēw Kēw, 琉球, Léw K'héw, the Lēw Kēw, or Lew Chew islands.

T'hēen kēw hô toé chaē tong sē, 天球河



圖在東序 *t'hee<sup>ng</sup> k'héu hó toé twā tē tang*  
*pee<sup>ng</sup> áy ch'hoè*, the celestial globe and the map of the  
 river were kept in the eastern range of the building;  
 see the 書經 *Se keng*.

K'héu **趨** The legs bent, not straightened out;  
 shriveled up, shrunk.

幸

K'hey **溪** A rivulet, a stream, a mountain tor-  
 rent; also written 溪, 稷, and  
 谿, k'hey.

Koè kok put é san k'hey che hëém, 固國不  
 以山溪之險 *keen koè áy kok, bō twā tē*  
*se<sup>ng</sup> a k'hey áy hëém*, a firm state does not consist  
 in the precipitous nature of its mountains and tor-  
 rents; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

書

K'héy **啓** To open out, to unfold, to inform,  
 to explain, to communicate instruc-  
 tion. Put hwún, put k'héy, 不

憤不啓 *nā bō hwat hwún, e bō böy<sup>h</sup> k'héy*  
*ká*, if any would not arouse themselves to exertion,  
 he would not explain anything for their informa-  
 tion; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'héy é séw, k'héy é chëuk, 啓予手 啓  
 予足 *k'héy k'houy gwá áy ch'héu, k'héy k'houy*  
*gwá áy k'ha*, 'stretch out my arms, and stretch out  
 my legs;' (said by a person when he was going to  
 die;) see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'héy **儗** To open, or take off, the collar of a  
 garment.

K'héy **繫** To believe; the barb of a spear.  
 K'héng k'héy, 背繫, those  
 parts of the body where the bones  
 and sinews meet, a joint.

妻

K'hèy **契** To unite, to join together, to agree;  
 a bond, a check, a covenant.

Cháé hoo chááng kwan k'hèy, é tē  
 chông, 宰夫掌官契以治藏 *cháé*  
*hoo áy kw<sup>na</sup> chéáng kw<sup>na</sup> k'hèy, é tē k'hè<sup>ng</sup>*, the  
 proper officer holds the public bonds, in order to  
 take care of them; see the 周禮 *Chew léy*.

K'hèy **喫** K'hek kwa choó, 喫瓜子  
*k'hèy kwa ché*, to crack the seeds  
 of a melon.

幸

K'hím **欽** Respectful, majestic, to command  
 respect. K'hím ch'hay, 欽差,  
 an imperial envoy, an embassa-  
 dor. K'hím bēng, 欽命, an imperial order.

K'hím bēng bün soó, 欽明文思, (Ge<sup>ou</sup>  
 was) respectful, intelligent, elegant, and thoughtful;  
 see the 書堯典 *Se ge<sup>ou</sup> tién*.

K'hím **衾** A large coverlid, a quilt.

K'hím **衿** The collar of a garment; ch'heng  
 ch'heng choó k'hím, 青青子  
 衿 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> á né<sup>ng</sup> á*, a  
 light blue collar; see the 鄭風 *Tōng hong*.

K'hím **紵** A single coverlid; also, a girdle; to  
 bind up one's garment.

K'hím **襟** The part of a garment which laps  
 over, in order to fasten it.  
 Tōng k'hím heng tēy, 同襟

兄弟 *tōng k'hím hē<sup>ng</sup> a tē*, brethren by mar-  
 riage (as the husbands of the sisters of one's wife).

書

K'hím **坵** A cave, a pit, a dell.

K'hím 𧄸 A thickness or induration of the skin.

K'hím 𧄹 Clear, light, intelligent.

K'hím 凜 Cold, chilly, refrigerant, an intense cold; k'hím saü, 凜嗽, a very bad cough.

K'hím 噤 K'hím k'hoé, 噤口, to stop the mouth, to observe silence.

去 K'hím 掄 To place the hand on, to rest.

琴 K'hím 琴 A harp; k'hím sek, 琴瑟, a harp & guitar. Ch'ney choó h'ó háp, jé koé sek k'hím, 妻子好合如鼓瑟琴 boé k'è'á hó hó s'èo háp, ch'hín ch'è'ng tw'á sek k'hím, wives and children living in concord and harmony, like the playing on the harp and guitar; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

K'hím 芩 Hông k'hím, 黄芩, a medicinal plant.

K'hím 檣 Lim k'hím, 林檎, the name of a fruit tree, like the wild plum.

K'hím 擒 To take, to seize, to apprehend, to take prisoner; hwát k'hím, 活擒 wáh k'hím, to take alive.

Choo-kat-l'äng k'hím B'eng-hék, ch'hit k'hím ch'hit hòng, 諸葛亮擒孟獲七擒七放 Choo-kat-l'äng l'äh B'eng-hék, ch'hit äy l'äh ch'hit äy p'äng, Choo-kat-l'äng in taking B'eng-hék, caught him seven times, and seven times let him go; see the 三國 San kok.

K'hím 禽 A bird, one of the feathered tribe, a fowl; k'hím s'èw, 禽獸, birds and beasts, the brute creation.

Ch'ëung jít jé put hék yit k'hím, 終日而不獲一禽 chít jít koó, jé bó l'äh chít ch'äh ch'è'ou, they were all the day without catching one bird; see 孟子 B'eng choó.

幸 K'hín 歛 Small, few; to sneeze, to cough.

K'hín 輕 Read k'heng: light, not heavy, unimportant. K'heng t'ëung t'ong, ch'ek k'ày s'ëang j'èak, 輕重

同則價相若 k'hín t'äng s'èo t'äng, ch'ek k'ày ch'è'ng s'èo ch'hín ch'è'ng, when things are equally light and heavy, the prices would be the same; see 孟子 B'eng choó.

青 K'hín 蝻 An earthworm, a worm of the genus Lumbricus.

K'hín 趲 Vulg. ch'hè'á: to walk with difficulty, to walk carefully, to walk lame.

K'hín 淺 Read ch'h'èén: shallow, not deep. Jé k'è ch'h'èén ch'hím hoé p'òk che put yit ch'èá, y'èw y'èw léy é

yit che, 而其淺深厚薄之不一者又有禮以一之 j'é é äy k'hín ch'hím ka'ou p'òh, äy ü'm p'ai'ng ch'èy y'èá woó léy é ch'hòng ch'èy, and as for the difference of things which are shallow and deep, thick and thin, we have the principles of propriety to equalize them.

平 K'hín 勤 Diligent; k'hín kong, 勤工, k'hín kang, diligent in business. Ong-kw'üy k'è k'hín öng kay

王季其勤王家 öng-kw'üy é äy k'hín kang öng äy ch'h'òd, Ong-kw'üy was diligent in the palace

K'hín **懃** Sorrowful, anxious; yin k'hín, 懃懃, earnest and exact in the fulfillment of duties, studious to please.

Yin k'hín sòng k'hek, 懃懃送客, yin k'hín sòng lóng k'háyh, assiduous and obliging in attentions to guests.

K'hín **芹** K'hín ch'haè, 芹菜, celery. Soò lók P'hwàn súy, gân ch'haé kè k'hín, 思樂泮水言採

其芹 sēo<sup>ng</sup> tek kaé P'hwàn à chúy, kóng böëyh bán e áy k'hín ch'haè, thinking about taking our pleasure upon the P'hwàn waters and talking of picking the celery there; see the 魯頌 Loé sēung.

**夫** K'hip **吸** To inspire, to draw in the breath; hoe k'hip, 呼吸, to respire and inspire. Also, to drink.

K'hip tam loè chē hoè lēang, 吸湛露之浮涼 lim tam loè áy p'hoé léng, to drink the light and cool drops of the pleasant dew.

K'hip **汲** Vulg. ch'hēo<sup>ng</sup>: to draw water; k'hip k'hip, 汲汲, incessant; a surname.

Twán kēng put k'hó k'hip ch'him, 短綆不可汲深 téy áy sòh bō t'hang ch'hēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'him ch'áy, a short well-rope will not serve to draw up water from a great depth.

K'hip **芟** Vulg. k'hit: as pék k'hip, 白芟 p'áyh k'hit, a medicinal plant.

K'hip **笈** A sachel, or box, for containing school books.

Hoò k'hip ch'éung soo yéw, 負笈從師遊 gòá k'háyh t'hàn sin sai<sup>ng</sup> yéw, to shoulder one's sachel and follow one's teacher.

K'hip **泣** To cry, to bewail, to lament, to shed tears. K'hip t'hèy lēn lēn, 泣涕漣漣 labu bák saé sēo swá, the tears flowed rapidly.

天

K'hip **掐** Vulg. k'hàng: to tear with the nails, to scratch.

夫

K'hit **乞** To beg, to supplicate, to implore; to take, to give; k'hit sit, 乞食 k'hit ch'èäh, a beggar; k'hit soo,

乞士, a begging priest.

K'hit kè è put ch'èuk, yéw koè jè che t'h<sup>na</sup>, 乞其餘不足又顧而之他 k'hit e áy sìn bō kađu, yéw k'hw<sup>na</sup> à jé k'hè kađu pat wūy, he begged what was left (of the sacrifices), and not finding it sufficient, looked around, and went to another place (of sacrifice); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

幸

K'ho **柯** A branch, a twig; the handle of an ax. Vulg. kwa: a surname. Kwun choó put kaé k'ho jé èk

yéep, 君子不改柯而易葉 kwun choó bō káy ke jé w<sup>na</sup> à h'èöh, the good man (like an evergreen plant,) does not change his branches nor cast his leaves.

Hwát k'ho, hwát k'ho, kè chek put wán, 伐柯伐柯其則不遠 p'häh pò t'habu pai<sup>ng</sup>, p'häh pò t'habu pai<sup>ng</sup>, e áy hwat chek bēy hou<sup>ng</sup>, in cutting an ax-handle, in cutting an ax-handle, the pattern is not far from us (for that is the pattern in our hand, while we are cutting).

K'ho **珂** A stone resembling a gem; sòng é ché g'èuk k'ho, 送以紫玉珂 sòng é áng g'èuk áy k'ho, to make a present of a vermilion colored gem.

K'ho **軻** The axles of carriages joined together; a man's name; 孟子, Bēng-choó's name was 孟軻, Bēng-k'ho.

K'ho 籊 A particular sort of bamboo.

K'ho 科 An order, a class, a measure, a rule; lōey k'ho, 內科 laē k'ho, a physician; gōey k'ho, 外科 gwā

k'ho, a surgeon.

Sék put choó p'hê, wūy lèk put tōng k'ho, 射不主皮爲力不同科 chōh chē<sup>ng</sup> bó choó tē t'hadu p'hōey, yin wūy k'hwuy lát ū<sup>m</sup> tātng tēng, archery does not consist in shooting through the leather because men's strength is not of an equal power; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Eng k'ho jê hoē chìn, 盈科而後進 éng mo<sup>n</sup>á k'ho jēén aōu chìn, (the waters) fill up their measure, and then flow onwards; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'ho 蝌 K'ho hây, 蝌蝦, a kind of toad; k'ho toé, 蝌蚪 k'ho taōu, the common toad.

K'ho 窠 Empty, void, a hole. A hole in the earth is called 窠, k'ho, and a nest in a tree is called 巢, chaōu.

K'ho 媿 Handsome, beautiful.

声

K'ho 可 Vulg. t'hang: can, may; to be able; put k'hó, 不可 ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang, it may not be.

Gnó chek ē ē sē, boó k'hó, boó put k'hó, 我則異於是無可無不可 gwá chēw kōh yēō<sup>ng</sup> é chéy lēy, bó t'hang, bó ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang, I am different from these people, not having any particular thing that I may, or may not do, (but acting in all respects according to circumstances;) said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hó 坳 K'hám k'hó, 坎坳, to be crossed, to meet with constant difficulties.

K'hó 舸 A large boat, or ship.

K'hó 丐 To desire, to breathe freely.

K'hó 哿 Can, may, to be able; excellent, commendable.

K'hó è hoó jín, ae ch'hoó keng tók, 哿矣富人哀此矜獨 t'hang è pod lāng, ae chéy sōng hēung kw<sup>n</sup>á tók, rich people can do it, but alas! for the wretched and solitary; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hó 箬 K'hó ló, 箬箬, crooked wood or bamboo of which utensils are made.

K'hó 考 To examine; key k'hó, 稽考, a literary examination; sēw k'hó, 壽考, age; k'hó pé, 考妣, deceased parents; k'hó kaòu, 考較, to examine.

Soó kwun sēw k'hó, 使君壽考 saé hoē kwun lé, chēāh tē<sup>ng</sup> hōy sēw, may you, Sir, enjoy a good old age; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pek sèng jê sōng k'hó pé, 百姓如喪考妣 pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> sé pāy boé, the people felt as though they had lost their parents; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hó 栲 A certain wood, resembling that of the varnish tree.

K'hó 拷 To beat, to strike.

K'hó 洇 Water become dry; anything wet dried up; k'hó gè, 洇魚 k'hó hé, to dry up the water in a pond, in order to catch the fish.

K'hó 攷 To examine, to inspect.

去 K'hò 課 K'hò k'hwàn, 課勸, to exhort; K'hò têng, 課程, rules, regulations, to arrange; to exact duties, to levy taxes. K'hwàn k'hò lóng song, 勸課農桑 k'hwàng k'hò lóng chòh ch'hán ch'è<sup>ng</sup>, to exhort the people to attend to agriculture and the cultivation of the mulberry tree; kong k'hò, 工課 kang k'hòy, an exercise, a task.

Séng k'hè put k'hò, 成器不課 kaòu ch'è<sup>ng</sup> hòy bô láp e sòy, when a person becomes a complete article (i. e. a learned man), he is not to be taxed. Sòy k'hò, 稅課 sòy k'hòy, taxes, duties.

K'hò 顆 A small head; vulg. k'hòy: a bead or pearl. The numeral of small globular things.

K'hò 騾 A stallion.

K'hò 靠 To rely on; é k'hò, 倚靠, to confide in, to trust to.

K'hò 搯 To beat, to strike.

K'hò 焮 Dry, and burnt up.

K'hò 淌 Vulg. k'hwà: to run on a sand-bank, to run a ship aground.

K'hò 誥 To inform. The name of several sections in the 尙書 S'ang se.

幸 K'hoé 箍 A hoop, a hoop or ring around a barrel; t'hèet k'hoé, 鐵箍 t'hèeh k'hoé, an iron hoop; k'hoé choó, 箍子 k'hoé á, a circle, a cypher.

K'hoé 箍 A wooden hoop.

K'hoé 粃 Táy k'hoé, 茶粃, the refuse of the tea nut, which is used for washing clothes. Yêw k'hoé, 油粃, an oil cake.

K'hoé 員 Read wán: a dollar; yit wán, 一員 ch'it k'hoé, a dollar.

舌 K'hoé 口 Vulg. ch'hù: the mouth; háp k'hoé, 合口, láp ch'hù, to shut the mouth; bân k'hoé, 門口 mool<sup>ng</sup> k'hoé, the entrance of the door; àè k'hoé, 隘口 àè k'hoé, a narrow pass, a defile.

K'hoé che ô bē yéá, 口之於味也 ch'hù áy tē bē, the mouth with respect to tastes.

K'hoé 苦 Misery, difficulty, calamity; bitter, acrid; kan k'hoé, 艱苦, wretched. K'hoé ô bân soó, 苦於萬死 k'háh kan k'hoé köy ch'è<sup>ng</sup> á bân sé, more miserable than ten thousand deaths.

K'hoé ch'hoé, 苦楚, painful, wretched; sin k'hoé, 辛苦, bitter, distressing.

K'hoé 筍 A certain kind of bamboo.

K'hoé 𦵏 Ló k'hoé, 勞𦵏, troubled, distressed.

**許** *K'hoé* Read hé: a surname; Hé-yéw put sēw Geàou sēn, 許由不受堯禪 *K'hoé-yéw, ū<sup>m</sup> sēw Geàou sēn*, K'hoé-yéw would not receive Geàou's empire, (but went and washed his ears after hearing the proposition, as though he had heard something very bad.)

去

**叩** *K'hoè* To inquire, to ask; k'hoè séw, 叩首 *k'hok t'habu*, to knock the head against the ground, in obeisance; k'hoè bûn, 叩門 *k'hadu moo<sup>ng</sup>*, to rap at the door.

Gnó k'hoè kê léang twan jé kèet yēn, 我叩其兩端而竭焉 *gwá moo<sup>ng</sup> e áy nō t'habu jé kèet chūn yēn*, I inquired on two points, and exhausted the subject; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

**扣** *K'hoè* *kek*, 扣擊, to beat, to strike; k'hoè tē, 扣除 *k'hadu tē*, to cut off, to deduct; k'hoè chēn, 扣錢 *k'hadu chē<sup>ng</sup>*, to deduct from one's wages.

Tāe k'hoè chek tāe bēng, seáou k'hoè chek seáou bēng, 大扣則大鳴小扣則小鳴 *twā p'hāh chek twā tán, sēo p'hāh chek sēo tán*, when we strike (the musical instruments) forcibly, they emit a loud sound, but when we strike them gently, they make but little noise; see the 禮樂記 *Léy gák kè*.

**寇** *K'hoè* A robber, a plunderer, a bandit; jip k'hoè, 入寇, to invade; a surname. Yéw Wát k'hoè, hék wát k'hoè chē, áp k'hè choo? 有越寇或曰寇至盍去諸 *woō Wát kok áy ch'hát, woō lāng kóng, ch'hát kadu, s<sup>a</sup> soō ū<sup>m</sup> k'hè?* there were some robbers from the Wat country, when some one said, 'the robbers are coming, why do you not get out of the way?' see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

**蔻** *K'hoè* Toē k'hoè, 荳蔻 *laōu haōu*, nutmegs; toē k'hoè hwa, 荳蔻花 *laōu haōu hwa*, mace, the second coat of the nutmeg.

**篋** *K'hoè* Vulg. *k'hadu*: a bamboo implement used in weaving.

**侷** *K'hoè* Dwarfish and ugly.

**庫** *K'hoè* Hoó k'hoè, 府庫, a treasury, a treasure-house; gín k'hoè, 銀庫 a mint. Jē kwun che ch'hong lím sit, hoó k'hoè ch'hēung, 而君之倉廩實府庫充 *jé kwun lé áy ch'he<sup>ng</sup> lím te<sup>ng</sup>, hoó k'hoè mo<sup>ng</sup> á*, and your majesty's granaries are full, and your treasures replenished, (while your people are starving;) see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

**褲** *K'hoè* Breeches, pantaloons; sam k'hoè, 衫褲 *s<sup>a</sup> k'hoè*, a jacket and trowsers.

**袴** *K'hoè* The breech, the space between the legs; the clothing for the thighs.

**釦** *K'hoè* To gild; léw k'hoè, 鈕釦 *léw k'hadu*, a button-hole.

**鞞** *K'hoè* The clothing for the thighs; the same as 袴, k'hoè.

平

**痞** *K'hoè* K'hām k'hoè, 癩痞, an inveterate, incurable, disense.

**痲** *K'hoè* K'hoè hoē, 痲癩, anything stopping in the throat.

K'hoé 葳 Overgrown grass, and reeds.

幸

K'höey 盔 A helmet; k'köey kap, 盔甲, armor.

Tèung kè t'hoé k'höey, 中其頭盔 *tèung e äy t'haü k'höey*, it just hit his helmet.

K'höey 談 To laugh, to sport; k'höey ch'heàou, 談笑, to play the fool.

K'höey 恢 Magnanimous, great, noble minded.

K'höey 魁 K'höey seng, 魁星 *k'höey ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>* the head star in Ursa Major; the head, the principal, the chief; *taō k'höey t'héen hāy*, 大魁天下 *twā chò k'höey t'haü tē t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy*, to become a great chief in the empire.

K'höey 悝 To sport; a sickness; a man's name.

K'höey 菴 A sort of rattan.

K'höey 科 Read k'ho: the transplanting of grain.

肅

K'höey 踝 A curtesy, a woman's salutation.

去

K'höey 課 Read k'hò: to tax; to instruct, to exhort; kong k'hò, 功課 *kang k'höy*, labor, a task. A piece of

literary composition is also called *k'höey*.

K'höey 踝 The bone of the leg.

K'höey 蹶 To stumble, to fall down. Kim hoo ch'he chéá k'höey chéá, sē k'hè yéá, jé hwán tōng kē sim,

今夫趨者蹶者是氣也而反動其心 *t<sup>na</sup> chéy léy kín chāu äy láng p'wäh tó äy láng*, sē k'hè tē<sup>na</sup> tē<sup>na</sup> ā, jé ēy hwán tin tāng e äy sim, now when people walk quick or stumble, it merely concerns the animal powers, and yet it agitates the mind; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

平

K'höey 瘥 Read k'hwán: a cramp in the arms or legs.

夫

K'höey 缺 Read k'hwat: short, deficient, vacant, scarce, rare, few.

Chéy chwán boó k'hwat, 齊全無缺 *chéou chui<sup>ng</sup> bó k'höeyh*, perfectly complete without a single defect.

天

K'höeyh 爇 To cook anything at the fire; k'hwat h<sup>no</sup>, 爇火 *k'höeyh hōey*, to strike fire.

夫

K'hok 牯 A stable or shed for cattle and horses; to take care of cattle.

K'hok 梏 Manacles, handcuffs; chit k'hok, 桎梏, fetters and manacles.

Chit k'hok soó chéá, hwuy chéng bēng yéá, 桎梏死者非正命也 *k<sup>na</sup> k'hoā laē sé, ū<sup>m</sup> sē chē<sup>na</sup> à bēng*, to die in fetters and manacles, is an ignominious fate; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hok 告 To inform, to make known, to command.

Tèung k'hok, jé sēn tō che, 忠

告而善道之 *chîn tēung kap e kóng, jé chéou hó yín ch'hwā e*, faithfully instruct (your friends), and lead them on to virtue; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

K'hok 酷 To oppress, to injure; *kéung bîn hwān hwat, k'hok lē kek twān*, 窮民犯法酷吏擊斷 *sòng hēung pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> hwān hwat, sē pò gèak áy kw<sup>na</sup> lē kek too<sup>ng</sup>*, when the poor people transgress the laws, it is because oppressive officers beat and goad them to it.

K'hok 哭 *Vulg. k'hadu*: to weep, to bewail, to lament. *Ch'hím ê soo, k'hok ê soo*, 寢於斯哭於斯 *k'hwàn tē chéy léy wūy, k'hadu tē chéy léy wūy*, here will we sleep, and here will we weep.

K'hok 廓 To open, wide, large, empty; *Chew-jé sèng toē k'hae k'hok*, 周瑜性度開廓 *Chew-jé áy sèng t'héy k'hwuy k'hok*, *Chew-jé's* disposition was generous and expansive.

K'hok 郭 *Leaou k'hok*, 寥廓, a deep ravine, a high precipice.

K'hok 擴 To widen out, to extend, to amplify; large, expansive. *K'hok jé ch'héung che*, 擴而充之 *tēok k'hok jé ch'héung mo<sup>na</sup> e*, we must expand and consolidate (those good dispositions); see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

K'hok 攫 To tear with the nails, to seize with the talons.

K'hok 鑿 A large hoe, an implement of husbandry.

K'hok 磳 The sound of stones rattling.

K'hok 梯 A kind of rattle, on which they beat the rounds at night. *Sēng bân kek keng k'hok*, 城門擊更梯 *sē<sup>na</sup> moo<sup>ng</sup> p'hāh kai<sup>ng</sup> k'hok*, at the city gate they sound the watchman's rattle.

K'hok 郤 A surname.

天 K'hok 硿 The noise of stones.

幸 K'hom 嗽 *K'hom saou* 嗽 *k'ham saou*, the sound of coughing; to cough.

幸 K'hong 亢 To oppose, to contend with; *wuy boē bē k'hong*, 威謀靡亢 *wuy boē bēy tēk*, terrific plans, which cannot be opposed.

K'hong 空 *Vulg. k'hang*: empty, vacant; exhausted; *k'hong sim*, 空心 *k'hang sim*, an empty, vacant mind. *Hōēy yéá, kē sè hoē, lé k'hong*, 圓也其庶乎履空 *Hōēy yéá, e sē ch'ha put to ũ<sup>m</sup> háp ták paē k'hang*, *Hōēy* is very near (attaining to perfection), but he is frequently empty (i. e. poor); see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

K'hong 倥 Inadequate, incapable; *k'hong tōng*, 倥倥, ignorant, rude. *K'hong k'hong jé put sìn*, 倥倥而不信 *k'hong k'hong jé bēy ēy sìn*, incapable not trustworthy; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

K'hong 控 Simple, plain, undesigning; *k'hong k'hong*, 控控, ignorant, rustic.



K'hong 崆 K'hong tōng, 崆峒, the name of a hill.

K'hong 硿 Earthen ware; hwān k'hong, 飯 硿 pōo<sup>ng</sup> k'hong, a rice vessel.

K'hong 箜 K'hong hoê, 箜篌, a musical instrument; the name of a tune which was said to have a very wanton and pernicious influence on those who heard it.

K'hong 康 Harmonious, peaceful, tranquil. Vulg. k'he<sup>ng</sup>: a surname. K'hong lêng t'heen hāy, 康寧 天下 k'hong lêng t'he<sup>ng</sup> āy, to tranquilize the empire.

K'hong 糠 Vulg. k'he<sup>ng</sup>: chaff; the husk of corn. Pīn chéá sit cho k'hong, 貧者食糟糠 sòng hēung lāng' chéáh p'hōh kwà k'he<sup>ng</sup>, poor people are obliged to eat bran and chaff.

K'hong 嶼 K'hong lōng, 嶼嶼, the name of a hill in the west.

K'hong 康 K'hong lōng, 康寔, a high house, a dwelling; a house shut up.

K'hong 匡 Correct, exact, regular; to correct, to adjust, to assist, to help; a surname.

Kwán-tēung sèang Hwán-kong, pà choo hoê, yit k'hong t'heen hāy, 管仲相桓公霸諸 侯一匡天下 Kwán-tēung sèang choê Hwán-kong, pà choô hoê, jé chit áy k'hong t'he<sup>ng</sup> hāy, Kwán-tēung was prime minister to Hwán-kong, and ruled the tributary princes despotically, bringing the whole empire under one regulation; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

K'hong 眶 Vulg. k'hang: a socket; bók k'hong, 目眶 bók k'hang, the socket of the eye.

Gê bók ko k'hong, 隅目高眶 chē<sup>ng</sup> kak áy bók chew, kwán kwán áy bók k'hang, sharp cornered eyes, and high eye-sockets.

K'hong 筐 A basket for containing rice, a basket generally.

K'hong 框 The lid of a coffin; a threshold.

孔 Thorough, pervious, porous; a hole; extreme; a surname.

K'hóng hēét, 孔穴 k'hang hēét, a hole or cave. K'hóng-choó, 孔子, Confucius. Èk k'hóng che cheaou, 亦孔之炤 yěá sīm cheaou beng, it is also extremely clear and bright; see the 小雅 Seáou guáy.

K'hóng 空 A hole, a cavity; a surname; Sùn chēung lék k'hóng pōng ch'hut, 舜從匿空旁出 Sùn àn chit léy àn k'háng tē-pe<sup>ng</sup> á ch'hut, Sùn got out through the side of a secret passage (which he had made in the well); see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hóng 倥 K'hóng chōng, 倥傯, hurried, busy.

K'hóng 忼 K'hóng k'haè, 忼慨, dissatisfied, displeased, sorrowful.

Hāng-é pe ko k'hóng k'haè, 項羽悲歌忼 慨 Hāng-é ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> pe ac áy kwa, kék kè k'hóng k'haè, Hāng-é sung a melancholy ditty, to show his dissatisfaction.

K'hóng 慷 K'hóng k'haè, 慷慨, stiff, haughty, truly sincere.

K'hóng 康 K'hóng lóng, 康良, a hollow in a mountain, a ravine.

K'hóng 儻 K'hóng lěàng, 儻俚, uneven.

去

K'hòng 亢 To pass over, to transgress; high; to oppose; k'hòng yáng, 亢陽, a drought. K'hòng lěung yéw hōèy, 亢龍有悔 k'hòng kōèy áy lěung wōó kwán hōèy, an erring dragon is penitent; see the 易經 Èk keng.

To strengthen, to support; gán put lěng k'hòng sìn, yēn lěng k'hòng chong? 言不能亢身焉能亢宗 kóng wā bēy k'hòng kěàng pún sìn, bōèyh an chw<sup>n</sup>á ēy k'hòng kěàng chong chok? words are not sufficient to give stability to myself, how then could I thereby establish my family?

K'hòng 伉 To pair, to match; to oppose, to contend; upright, honest. Soō sìn soō chek k'hòng, 事勝辭則伉 chò soō k'háh yē<sup>n</sup>á kóng wā, chek tē<sup>o</sup>u tít, when our deeds surpass our professions we may be considered honest and upright.

K'hòng 抗 To lift up, to raise with the hand, to elevate, to shake. Chew-kong k'hòng sè choó, hwat ê Pek-k'hím, 周公抗世子法于伯禽 Chew-kong k'hòng ké sè choó k'w<sup>n</sup>à hwat tē Pek-k'hím, Chew-kong roused the young prince, (his pupil,) by pointing to the example of (his own son) Pek-k'hím; (for Chew-kong having the heir-apparent for his pupil did not dare to punish him for his faults, but used to beat his own son, by which means the prince was led to reflection.)

K'hòng 硤 K'hòng lóng, 硤礧, the sound of stones rattling.

K'hòng 吭 To swallow, to swallow down the throat.

K'hòng 骯 K'hòng chòng, 骯髒, fat, corpulent, lusty.

K'hòng 頡 To fly, as a bird; to fly upwards is called 頡, k'hèet, and to fly downwards 頡 k'hòng.

K'hòng 壙 A wilderness; a waste place; a pit; k'hòng yěá, 壙野, a desert. Sèw che choé k'hòng yěá, 獸之走壙也 sèw áy chaw tē k'hòng yěá, the beasts flee into the desert; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hòng 曠 Empty, void, to make void, to vacate, clear, wide, distant. Lōèy boó wán lé, gōèy boó k'hòng hoo, 內無怨女外無曠夫 laē bīn bō wán hwún áy cha boé, gwā bīn bō k'hàng k'hàng áy ang, within there are no spiteful wives, and without no solitary husbands; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hòng 曠 The name of a hill

K'hòng 纒 Fine silken threads, the raw silk; cotton for wadding.

Sam kwun che soō kae jē hēep k'hòng, 三軍之士皆如挾纒 s<sup>n</sup>a kwun áy soō chò pòó ch'lin chēō<sup>ng</sup> wōó gnāyh meé<sup>ng</sup>, the troops of the three divisions are all (as hot for fighting) as if they were stuffed with cotton; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

K'hòng 貢 Chóo-k'hòng, 子貢, the name of one of the disciples of Confucius.

K'hòng 贛 A man's name; the name of a district.

K'hòng 鞚 To bridle in a horse.

K'hòng 控 To lead, to inform; to exceed. K'hòng ê taē pang, 控于大邦 k'hòng kò tē tuā pang, to inform a great nation of anything; see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

K'hòng 空 To empty, to render destitute, to impoverish. K'hòng hwát kê sin, 空乏其身 k'hòng huát e áy hín sin, to impoverish and render destitute his person.

K'hòng 誑 To deceive; k'hòng p'hèèn, 誑騙, to cheat, to deceive. Chìn sóo Kaé-yâng k'hòng Ch'hoé, 晉使解揚誑楚 Chìn kok saé Kaé-yâng k'hè k'hòng p'hèèn Ch'hoé, the government of Chin sent Kaé-yâng to deceive the people of the Ch'hoé country; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hòng 崿 Uneven, high and low, not even.

K'hoo 丘 Read k'hew: a surname; also written 邱, k'hoo.

K'hoo 坵 Read k'hew: a parcel; yit k'hew tēn 一坵田 chit k'hoo ch'hán, a piece of ground.

Chew chè, yit lé wáy yit chéng, wáy tēn ków k'hew, tēung yit k'hew kong tēn, gōey pat k'hew soo tēn, 周制一里爲一井爲田九坵中一坵公田外八坵私

田 Chew áy chè, chit lé chò chit áy chat<sup>ng</sup>, chò ch'hán kaóu k'hoo, tang e'g chit k'hoo chò kong ch'hán, gwā bin p'áyh k'hoo chò sae k'hèa áy ch'hán, according to the regulations of the Chew dynasty, every square furlong of land was made into a 井 chéng, or well, which formed nine parcels of land; the middle parcel was the public field, and the eight outer parcels were private lots.

K'hoó 祛 K'hè sèá, 祛邪 k'hoo sèá, to expel noxious influences.

K'hoó 去 Read k'hè: to go, to depart, to go far away.

K'hoó 踣 K'hoó lòk k'hè, 踣落去, to squat down.

K'hoó 臼 Read k'ew: a mortar, in which to pound anything.

K'ew ch'hé che lé, é ch'ey bân bín, 臼杵之利以濟萬民 cheng k'hoó áy lé, é ch'ey bân bín, the advantageous use of the pestle and mortar supply the wants of myriads of people; see the 易經 Èk keng.

K'hwa 佻 K'hwa sèá, 佻邪, distorted, perverse.

K'hwa 誇 To boast, to brag; choó k'hwa, 自誇, to brag of one's-self; also written 倭, k'hwa.

Keaou, yim, keng, k'hwa, 驕淫矜誇 keaou t'haou, yim twán, keng tēn, choó k'hwa, proud, wanton, bragging, and boastful; see the 書經 Se keng.

K'hwà 夸 The same as the above; to talk extravagantly.

K'hwà 跨 Vulg. *hwǎh*: to stride over, to step across; a stride.

K'hwà 胯 To cut open, to rip open; also written, 剝, k'hwà.  
Tèw-ông k'hwà yîn hoò che hok,  
紂王胯孕婦之腹 Tèw-ông p'hwà k'hwuy  
woò yîn úy cha boé úy pak, Tèw-ông ripped open  
the bellies of pregnant women.

𠂔  
K'hwá 𠂔 A step, a stride. Also read k'hwà.

K'hwá 𠂔 An implement used in carrying burdens.

𠂔  
K'hwà 𠂔 K'hwà gaē, 𠂔 碍, to hinder, to obstruct.

K'hwà 掛 To hang, to suspend; k'hwà bók kèng, 掛目鏡 k'hwà bák kè<sup>n</sup>à, to wear spectacles; also written

挂, k'hwà.

Gwát ê hwa éng k'hwà ko hwàn, 月移花影  
掛高垣 gōeyh ê hwa yē<sup>n</sup>á k'hwà tē kwàn  
ch'hē<sup>n</sup>g, the moon removed the shadow of the  
flower, and suspended it on the high wall.

K'hwà 跨 To step over, to stride across; k'hwà yēá má, 跨野馬 k'hwà yēá  
gwā úy báy, to bestride a wild  
horse.

K'hwà 𠂔 Read k'hò: to run aground; k'hò  
say san, 𠂔沙山 k'hwà swa  
sw<sup>n</sup>a, to run upon a sand-bank.

K'hwà 粘 Empty grain, husks without any fruit in them.

K'hwà 𠂔 To bind anything about; to intertwine grass ropes about a fence, in order to strengthen it.

𠂔

K'hwà 𠂔 The name of a certain tree.

𠂔

K'hw<sup>n</sup>a 寬 Read k'hwàn: easy, forgiving; leisurely, indulgent, gentle.  
K'hwàn hêng, 寬行 k'hw<sup>n</sup>a  
kè<sup>n</sup>á, to walk leisurely and slowly.

𠂔

K'hw<sup>n</sup>à 看 Read k'hàn: to see; k'hàn k'èèn, 看  
見 k'hw<sup>n</sup>a kè<sup>n</sup>g, to behold.  
Ch'hó sek yaú k'hàn, k'ín k'hèak  
boò, 草色遙看近却無 ch'habú sek  
kwu<sup>n</sup>g éy k'hw<sup>n</sup>à kadu k'ín k'hèak bó, the color of  
the newly springing grass may be seen from a distance,  
but when near it disappears.

K'hw<sup>n</sup>a 寬 Read k'hwàn: loose, easy; sok  
bút k'hwàn, 東物寬 pák  
mè<sup>n</sup>h k'hw<sup>n</sup>à k'hw<sup>n</sup>á, to tie  
anything gently.

𠂔

K'hwàè 𠂔 A strong man; athletic, muscular strength.

𠂔

K'hwàè 快 Quick, hasty, speedy; pleasant, grateful, agreeable; easy.

K'hwàè laé, 快來, come quickly; k'hwàè chò, 快做, easily done.

Sóng k'hwàè, 爽快, healthy, hearty; k'hwàè lòk, 快樂, cheerful.

Ong wát goé hô k'hwàè ê sē? 王曰吾何快  
于是 ōng kóng gwá k'ham sē k'hw<sup>n</sup>a wǎh tē chéy

léy? the king said, 'how can I be pleased and gratified with such things as these?' see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hwàè jīn k'hwàè g6, 快人快語 k'hwàè lāng k'hwàè wā, a hearty man is sure to say something hearty and agreeable.

K'hwàè 𨔵 K'hwàè má, 𨔵馬, k'hwàè báy, a swift horse.

K'hwàè 噲 To swallow anything, the throat; the same as 快 k'hwàè.

K'hwàè 塊 A lump of anything; yit k'hwàè tēy, 一塊地 chit tēy t'hoé, a clod of earth; taē k'hwàè, 大塊, the great lump, heaven and earth, creative power.

Chin kong choó Tēüng-jé ke, k'hit sit é Gnoé-lók yéá jīn, é che k'hwàè, 普公子重耳飢乞食于五鹿野人與之塊 Chín áy kong choó Tēüng-jé kaú yaou, k'hit chéäh kap Goé-lók áy yéá lāng, é hoē e chit tēy t'hoé, the prince of the Chin country, named Tēüng-jé, when hungry, begged food of some savages in the Five-stag desert; upon which they gave him a clod of earth; (he was disposed to be angry at it, but his conselors advised him to receive the clod thankfully, for it was a prognostic of his getting the country, which he afterwards did really obtain.)

Taē k'hwàè káy gnó é bün chēang, 大塊假我以文章 twā tēy chéöh gwá é bün chéoh<sup>ng</sup>, the great lump (heaven and earth) has lent me the talent for making literary compositions; said by

李白文 Lé pék bün.

夫 闊 Read k'hwat: wide, expansive, broad, ample.

K'hwäh 闊 Haé k'hwat yēw gé yéák, 海闊由魚躍 haé k'hwäh ke<sup>ng</sup> chaé hé yüng yéák, the sea is wide, therefore let the fishes jump about in it.

奉

K'hwán 寬 Vulg. k'hw<sup>na</sup>: gentle, easy, soft, leisurely, liberal, kind.

K'hwán chek tek chēüng, 寬則得眾 k'hw<sup>na</sup> ch'hōng chek tit chēüng lāng, be gentle, and you will win the hearts of all; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

聲

K'hwán 款 Truly; to knock, to beat; k'hwán t'haé, 款待, to intreat, to entertain. K'hwán kwan ch'héng

kēèn, 款關請見 k'haú kwan ch'hē<sup>na</sup> ke<sup>ng</sup>, he knocked at the gate of the pass and begged an interview; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hwán 欸 The same as the above; congenial, pure, unmixed.

K'hwán 款 K'hwán tong hwa, 款冬花, the name of a medicinal plant.

K'hwán 窵 Emptied, hollow.

K'hwán 榷 The noise of a number of pestles working in the same mortar.

K'hwán 綬 K'héén k'hwán, 綬纆, kindness of intencion, to treat one kindly.

去

K'hwán 勸 Vulg. k'hwu<sup>ng</sup>: to advise, to exhort, to counsel. K'hwán sè bün, 勸世文, religious tracts.

Ké sēen jé kaú put lēng, chek k'hwán, 舉善而教不能則勸 ké yüng hó áy jé ká bēy áy, chek pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> sēo k'hwu<sup>ng</sup>, if you promote the good, and instruct the incapable, then the people will begin to exhort one another; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hwàn 券 An agreement, a check, the two parts of which are held by the different parties; to labor, to be troubled.

𠂔 K'hwân 拳 The hand bent, the arms folded; diligent, earnest, anxious.

K'hwân t'hoê, 拳頭 k'hwân t'haóu, the fist. Tek yit sēēn, chek k'hwân k'hwân hók eng, jê búit sit che è, 得一善則拳拳服膺而勿失之矣 tit t'òoh chit áy hó, chek k'hwân k'hwân hók tē sim kw'a t'haóu, jê bōh sit e, having attained to one virtue, then fold it in your arms and clasp it to your breast, without allowing it to escape; see the 中庸 T'èung yung.

K'hwân 惓 K'hwân k'hwân, 惓惓, diligent application, anxious desire.

K'hwân 圈 A fold for cattle, an inclosure for keeping cattle.

K'hwân 瘥 Vulg. k'hóey: a cramp in the arms and legs.

夫 K'hwat 闕 The leaves of a door, to lose, to miss, empty, void, defective; a surname.

Kwun choó è kè séy put te, kaè k'hwat jê yéá, 君子於其所不知蓋闕如也 kwun choó tē e séy ũ<sup>m</sup> chae kaè k'hwat jê yéá, the good man, in those things which he does not know, acknowledges his deficiencies.

K'hwat 厥 An euphonic particle; also used for the pronouns he, she, it, his, her's, &c. K'hwat ch'hó wŭy yaou, k'hwat bók wŭy keáou, 厥草爲天厥木爲喬 e áy ch'haóu sē ché<sup>ng</sup>, e áy ch'há sē kwán, this plant is tender, and that tree is high; see the 書經 Se keng.

K'hwat 蕨 K'hwat ch'haè, 蕨菜, the name of a plant, a sort of pot-herb; k'hwat hwún, 蕨粉, the powdered root of the k'hwat plant.

K'hwat 剗 Kè k'hwat, 剗剗, a crooked knife.

K'hwat 掇 To hold anything in the hand; to plunder, to take by force.

K'hwat 痁 A rising of the wind in the stomach.

K'hwat 蹶 To slip with the foot; to jump, to walk fast. K'èet k'hwat jê ch'he che, 竭蹶而趨之, to walk as fast as possible, and get forward.

K'hwat 礮 To throw stones, out of a sling or engine.

K'hwat 榷 Yit k'hwat, 榷榷, a post stuck in the ground, for fastening cattle to. Bún k'hwat, 門榷, a door-post at the side of a door.

K'hwat 𠂔 Force, main strength.

K'hwat 闕 The end, to finish, to be concluded. Yéw soo kò é gák k'hwat, 有司告以樂闕 yéw soo áy kw'a kò é chok gák swäh, the proper officer announced that the music was finished.

K'hwat 闊 Vulg. k'hwäh: broad, ample, expansive, wide; also written 濶, k'hwat.

Seng súy p'eng yéá k'hwat gwát yung taē kang l'ew, 星隨平野闊月湧大江流 ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> tit túy tē pat<sup>ng</sup> yéá áy k'hwäh göeyh tit

*yúng tē tuā kang áy láou*, the stars appear to fall on the breadth of the expansive plain, and the moon to bubble up in the stream of the mighty river.

K'hwat **缺** Vulg. *k'höëyh*: short, deficient, few, scarce, wanting.

Vulg. *k'heëh*: having a flaw, or crack; broken, injured.

Boô seáou k'hèem k'hwat, 無少欠缺 *bô sêô k'hwá k'hèem k'höëyh*, not in the least wanting or deficient.

K'hwat **缺** K'hwat bōng, 缺望, to give up hope, to despair; to look at with malice.

K'hwat **缺** Empty, deficient, injured.

K'hwat **角** A ring with a tongue in it, a lock.

K'hwat **丿** A hook.

去 **勸** Read k'hwàn: to advise, to exhort, to counsel.  
Lím che é chong, chek k'hwàn, 臨之以莊則勸 *lím kaòu pâyh sai<sup>ng</sup> é chong gèem, é chéw sêô k'hwui<sup>ng</sup>*, when you appear before the people with stern rigor, they will begin to exhort one another; see the 語論 Lün gé.

幸 **坤** The female or inferior principle of nature; k'hèen k'hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth, the male and female principle, which the Chinese suppose produced all things.

K'hèen k'hwun tēng è, 乾坤定矣 *k'hèen k'hwun tē<sup>a</sup> tēoh*, the male and female principle became fixed; see the 易經 *ék keng*.

An elder brother; brethren; K'hwun **昆** k'hwun tēy yéá, 昆弟也 *k'hwun tēy yéá*, elder and younger brethren; see the 中庸 *Téung yung*.

Wūy t'h<sup>a</sup> jín k'hwun, ék bók gnó bân, 謂他人昆亦莫我聞 *kóng pat lāng sē hē<sup>a</sup>, yéá bô gwá t'hē<sup>a</sup>*, to call another man elder brother is what I have never heard of; see the 詩王風 *Sé óng hong*.

K'hwun **崑** K'hwun lūn san, 崑崙山 *k'hwun lūn san<sup>a</sup>*, the name of a famous hill on the N.W. of China, supposed to be the source of the 黃河 *Hóng hé*.

K'hwun **蛄** A general name for insects.

K'hwun **鯤** The name of a large fish, found in the northern sea; the spawn of fish.

K'hwun **鷓** The name of a bird, resembling a domestic fowl, but larger.

K'hwun **琨** Yaóu k'hwun, 瑤琨, the name of a precious stone.

K'hwun **焜** Bright, clear; to illumine. K'hwun yaóu kw<sup>a</sup> jín che bōng, 焜耀寡人之望 *kwui<sup>ng</sup> yaóu kw<sup>a</sup> jín áy bāng*, to illumine and brighten my hopes; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

K'hwun **髡** To cut off the hair. Sūn é k'hwun, 淳于髡, a man's name.

K'hwun **困** A granary, a sheaf of corn, a bundle of anything. Put kày put sek, hoé ch'hé hó

sam pek k'hwun hêy? 不稼不穡胡取禾  
 三百困兮 *ũ<sup>m</sup> chò kày sek, böëyh an chw<sup>ná</sup> á yé*  
*k'k'èöh t'èöh h'ò k'adu s<sup>na</sup> p'äyh k'hwun hêy?* without  
 cultivation and agriculture, how could we collect  
 three hundred granaries full of corn? see the 魏  
 風 Gwü hong.

K'hwun 菌 A mushroom; k'hwun kwuy, 菌  
 桂, a sort of cinnamon bark,  
 brought from Cochinchina, of  
 which mats can be made.

K'hwun 麇 The general name for deer.  
 Yéa yéw soó k'hwun, pék  
 maü paou che, 野有死  
 麇白茅包之 *yéa gwā woó sé áy l'òk, p'äyh*  
*k'á<sup>m</sup> á ch'háou paou e,* in the desert there is a dead  
 stag, with coarse white grass wrapped around it; see  
 the 召南 Seàou lám.

K'hwun 嵒 Lín k'hwun, 嶙峋, the connect-  
 ed appearance of hills.

耨  
 K'hwún 捆 To twist, to plait; to beat and  
 bind firmly together.  
 Kae è hat k'hwún k'è chit poè  
 é wüy sit, 皆衣褐捆屨織布以爲  
 食 *chò p'òb ch'héng ch'hoé poè, p'h'äh áy, chit poè,*  
*é t'hàn ch'èäh,* they all wore coarse apparel, plait-  
 ed straw sandals, and wove cloth, in order to get  
 their livelihood; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

K'hwún 悃 Sincere, pure, disinterested.

K'hwún 網 To weave, to bind and twist toge-  
 ther; k'hwún s'ek, 網席,  
*k'hwún ch'h'èöh,* to weave mats.

K'hwún 裊 To weave cloth; the same as the  
 above.

K'hwún 捆 Anything become ripe; full; to  
 bind up; a sheaf of corn.

K'hwún 梱 A door-post, the side posts of a  
 door; also written 闔, k'hwún.  
 Gööy gân put jip é k'hwún,

l'öey gân put ch'hut é k'hwún, 外言不入于  
 梱內言不出于梱 *gwā bin áy wā b'ò jip*  
*t'è k'hwún, laè bin áy wā b'ò ch'hut t'è k'hwún,* let not  
 out of door scandal enter within the door-posts, nor  
 domestic concerns be talked of abroad; see the  
 曲禮 K'h'èuk léy.

K'hwún 捆 A sheaf of corn; the same as 捆,  
 k'hwún.

K'hwún 丨 Connected above and below, from  
 the top to the bottom. One  
 of the radicals.

K'hwún 窘 Poor, exhausted, pressed by po-  
 verty, urged by want.  
 Yéw k'hwún yim é, 又窘  
 陰雨 *yéw woó k'hwún k'èng lán ch'ey léy yim*  
*ám áy hoè,* we are still pressed by this threatening  
 rain.

K'hwún 拮 To collect, to gather; k'hwún  
 ch'èa, 拮據, to pick or take  
 up.

K'hwún 僣 To exhaust.

K'hwún 懇 Earnest, sincere, pressing; k'hwún  
 k'èw, 懇求, to beg earnestly;  
 also written 懇, k'hwún.

K'hwún 狠 To bite, to bite anything deeply.

K'hwún 墾 To exert one's-self in setting any-  
 thing to rights; to clear the  
 ground.



K'hwún 壺 A passage in the ladies' apartment,  
an entry in a dwelling.

去 困 K'hwún Pressed by want, poor, wretched,  
miserable, fatigued.

Hwān-ch'he Ch'haè-ték, jē choó  
put k'hwún ek, oe lêng jē sē? 范睢蔡澤  
二子不困阨惡能如是 Hwān-  
ch'he Ch'hwà-ték nō lāng, nā bó k'hwún yěäh, böëyh  
an cho<sup>ná</sup> ēy an nēy sai<sup>ná</sup>? if those two great scholars  
Hwān-ch'he and Ch'hwà-ték had not been reduced  
to great straits and distresses, how would they have  
consented to be thus (employed by 秦 Chín)? see  
the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hwún 咽 The name of a tune in music.

K'hwún 嶮 The appearance of hills.

K'hwún 論 The light of the sun.

K'hwún 睡 Read sùy: to sleep; sùy pōng, 睡  
房 k'hwún pāng, a bedchamber.

Yàng gé soō lāang kēw, Haü-  
kong sùy jē hwut t'hèng, 鞅語事良久  
孝公睡而弗聽 Yàng kóng soō kaüu  
sēō<sup>ná</sup> kob, Haü-kong k'hwún jē ū<sup>m</sup> t'hē<sup>ná</sup>, while  
Yang was talking over affairs for a long time, Haü-  
kong went to sleep, and did not hear him; see the  
史記 Soó kè.

車 捆 K'hwún Short and collected together.

K'hwún 蝮 Wūn k'hwún, 蝮 蝮, to coil up,  
as a snake.

K'hwún 緝 K'hwún sek, 緝 索 k'hwún sök á,  
to coil up a rope; an ornament-  
ed girdle. Pōāy to k'hwún taè,

佩刀緝帶, to gird on a sword, and bind  
around a girdle.

夫 窟 K'hwut A hole, a pit; sáy k'hwut, 水窟  
chúy k'hwut, a pond, a pool.

Koé chéá sēen óng, bē yéw kéung  
sit, tong chek ke éng k'hwut, 古者先王未  
有宮室冬則居營窟 koé chá áy  
sēen óng, böëy woó kéung ch'hoó, kaü tang t'he<sup>ná</sup>  
chek k'hēā éng k'hwut á, the first kings of remote  
antiquity had neither palaces nor houses, but in the  
winter they dwelt in holes and caverns; see the  
禮記 Léy kè.

K'hwut 澹 Deep water, a deep pit.  
Boó yung k'hwut jē chwán ch'hut,  
無涿澹而泉出 bó yung  
k'hwut jē chúy cho<sup>ná</sup> yéō ch'hut, there is here no  
depth of water, yet the fountain springs up; see the  
王充論 Oag ch'héung lün.

K'hwut 堀 The same as 窟 k'hwut: a hole, a  
pit; hók soó k'hwut hēēt, 伏死  
堀穴 hók sé tē k'hwut hēēt, to  
die secreted in some hole or cavern.

K'hwut 嶮 K'hwut gwút, 嶮 峴, a bluff part  
of a mountain, a cave.

K'hwut 屈 To bend, to make crooked, to stoop;  
a surname; k'hwut ch'hip, 屈  
膝, to bend the knee.

Wuy bóo put lêng k'hwut, 威武不能屈  
wüy bóo bēy hōe lāng k'hwut, grandeur and martial  
display cannot make (the good man) stoop; see 孟  
子 Bēng choó.

Kong chek put k'hwu e bút yèuk, 剛則不  
屈於物慾 kong chek bēy k'hwut tē pat  
meē<sup>n</sup>h soo yèuk, when a man is firm, he will not be  
overcome by visible objects and carnal lusts.

K'hwut 緼 The garments of barbarians; to tie,  
to bend and straighten.

K'hwut 臑 The arm.

K'hwut 胙 The leg.

天 K'hwút 涸 Exhausted, water all run out; a  
scarcity of water.

K'hwút 楛 Broken wood.

辜 K'hwuy 虧 To injure; a deficiency, a defect,  
scarce, to be in arrears.

Sin t'héy' sēw ē hoō boé, put  
k'hó hwúy sēang, hòng k'hwuy kê hēng; é jèuk kê  
ch'hin hoē! 身體受於父母不可  
毀傷况虧其行以辱其親乎  
sin t'héy sē sēw tē pāy boé, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang p'häh sēang,  
hó hòng p'häh k'hēep e áy séy kē<sup>n</sup>á; é léng jèuk e  
áy ch'hin hoē! man has received his body from his  
father and mother, and therefore he ought not to  
injure it; how much less should he by corrupt prac-  
tices bring disgrace on his parents!

K'hwuy 睽 K'hwuy wúy, 際違, to be sepa-  
rated.

K'hwuy 開 Read k'hae: .to open, to spread  
out; k'hae bân, 開門 k'hwuy  
moō<sup>ng</sup>, to open a door; p'hò  
k'hae, 破開 p'hwà k'hwuy, tò burst open.

Jê chok bân, yèuk háp che, pit sēen ch'huy k'hae, é  
hèuk kê sè, 如作文欲合之必先  
推開以蓄其勢, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> chò bân  
chēō<sup>ng</sup> nā àè böēyh háp e, pit tēōh taē seng ch'huy  
k'hwuy, é k'hēōk tēōh e áy sè, just as in making  
literary compositions, if you intend them to be solid  
and concise, you must first write them out diffusely,  
that you may afterwards be able to concentrate  
their force.

車 K'hwúy 軌 The track of a carriage wheel, the  
rut of a wheel; the rule or plan  
of chariot driving; ke tōng  
k'hwuy, 車同軌 ch'hēa tōng chit áy k'hwuy,  
carriages should be driven in the same rut; see the  
中庸 Tēung yung.

K'hwúy 匱 A box, a casket, a case; to put into  
a box.

K'hwúy 堦 A broken wall; to demolish, to  
throw down. Sēng pé k'hwúy  
hwán, 乘彼堦垣 pāyh  
chēō<sup>ng</sup> hwut léy k'hēep ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup>, to get upon that  
broken wall; see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

K'hwúy 詭 Deceitful; k'hwúy ē, 詭異,  
strange and wonderful; k'hwúy  
chāy, 詭詐, false and deceitful;  
k'hwúy kè, 詭計, cunning tricks.

K'hwúy soē jè ch'hut, 詭詞而出 k'hwúy wā  
toē ch'hut, deceitful expressions come into vogue.

K'hwúy 碓 K'hwúy lúy, 碓礪, stones heaped  
up together.

K'hwúy 跬 A step; k'hwúy poè, 跬步 hwāh  
poè, a pace; to step quickly.

K'hwúy 跬 The same as the above; one lifting  
up of the foot, a step, a pace.

K'hwüy 頰 The appearance of a cap; to wear a cap.

K'hwüy 晷 The shadow of the sun, a gnomon; jit k'hwüy, 日晷, a sun-dial.

K'hwüy 簋 Hoó k'hwüy, 簋, a square vessel made of bamboo, for containing the offerings of the first fruits, in sacrifices.

K'hwüy 傀 K'hwüy lúy, 傀儡 ká léy, puppets, a puppet-show.

去 K'hwüy 愧 To be ashamed; ch'hâm k'hwüy, 慙愧 sédou léy, to be filled with shame. Put k'hwüy é ok loē, 不愧於屋漏 bô sédou léy é ch'hòd laōu, not to be ashamed of a leaky house; (poverty's no sin;) see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

K'hwüy 媿 The same as the above; to be ashamed; to be modest. Boô k'hwüy é k'hoé, put jéák boô k'hwüy é sim 無媿於口不若無媿於心 bô sédou léy tē ch'hüy, ū<sup>m</sup> tsh tsh bô sédou léy tē sim, not to be ashamed in the mouth, is not so good as not to be ashamed in the heart; (i. e. it is better to feel than to express modesty.)

K'hwüy 季 Readkwüy: a seas on; soô kwüy, 四季 sè k'hwüy, the 4 seasons. The last of anything is called k'hwüy; as kwüy gwát, 季月 k'hwüy göëyh, the last month of a season; kwüy sè, 季世 k'hwüy sè, the last age.

K'hwüy 氣 Read k'hè: the breath, wind, force; ch'hwán k'hè, 喘氣 ch'hwán k'hwüy, to breathe, to pant; k'hè lèk, 氣力 k'hwüy lát, the strength, stout.

Jín che k'hè lèk, pín che é t'héen, 人之氣力稟之於天 láng úy k'hwüy lát pín sèw é t'heé<sup>ng</sup>, mens' strength is derived from heaven.

K'hwüy 悸 The heart moved; agitation of mind.

K'hwüy 瘳 Sick through fear and perturbation.

幸 Kim 金 Metal, gold; hông kim, 黃金, yellow gold. A surname.

Kim 金 Kim tēung é é chéá, 金重於羽者 kim k'häh täng é chéáou mó, metal is heavier than feathers; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kim, bók, súy, h<sup>no</sup>, t'hoé, 金木水火土 kim, bák, chúy, hòéy, t'hoé, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth, (are the five elements according to the Chinese.)

Kim 今 Vulg. t<sup>a</sup>: now, at present; hēen kim, 現今, at this time.

Tong kim che sè, s<sup>a</sup> gnó kē súy yéá? 當今之世舍我其誰也 tong kim úy sè, pàng t'hek kak gwó, yéá wò chē chúy? if they reject me at the present crisis, whom else will they obtain? see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kim yéá put jéén, 今也不然 t<sup>a</sup> chēw bó an néy, at present it is not so.

Kim 禁 That which may be restrained by force; a restraint.

Kim 愴 Gain, profit, advantage.

畫 Kim 錦 Embroidery, variegated silk; Kim sèw, 錦繡 ornamented silk. E kim sēäng kég, 衣錦尚

綱 *ch'hēng kím sèw áy s'na*, *tèoh laē bīn yūng chit to'na nē'á*, when you wear an embroidered dress, you should have a single garment underneath; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

去

Kim

禁

To forbid, to restrain, to interdict; an interdiction, a restraint.

Kim tēy, 禁地, the forbidden

ground; i. e. the precincts of the palace.

Sin sé chē ē kēng, bīn kok che tāē kím, 臣始至於境問國之大禁 *gwá k'hé t'haú kaú kēng kaē, chēw mooi'ng kok áy twā kím*, when I first came to the borders, I inquired into the great prohibitory laws of the country; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kim

僎

The name of a kind of music, played by the northern foreigners; according to the ceremonies of the

Chew 周 dynasty, the officer who presided over the northern part of the empire was called kim.

Kim

噤

To shut the mouth; *shim k'hoé put*

*k'ng gân*, 噤口不能言

*kím ch'huý bēy k'ng wá*, to shut

the mouth without being able to speak.

Kim

勌

To exert one's strength.

去

Kim

慄

Earnest, resolved, determined.

Kim

妯

An aunt by marriage, a mother's brother's wife.

幸

Kim

巾

A napkin, a kerchief; *t'hoé kin*, 頭巾 *t'haú kin*, a head kerchief, a turban; *séw kin*, 手

巾 *ch'héw kin*, a handkerchief. One of the radicals.

Jè lé kēung tēem kin, 兒女共沾巾 *ta po cha boé sēo kāng wūn tām ch'héw kin*, a young man and woman bedewing their handkerchief together (with their tears).

Kin

斤

A catty, a Chinese pound, about 1 1/3 lb.

English; also, a hatchet.

Sip léuk léang wūy yit kin, 十

六兩爲一斤 *cháp lók nēo'ng chò chit kin*, sixteen ounces make one catty.

Hoó kin é sè jip san līm, 斧斤以時入山林 *pó t'haú to a chéou sé jip sw'na līm*, the hatchet and ax should be employed in the forest at the proper time; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kin

均

Even, plain, upon a level, alike; all

together; kin sē jīn yéá, 均是

人也 *pai'ng pai'ng sē láng*, we

are all alike men; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kin

筠

The epidermis or skin of bamboo.

Kin

根

A root; kin pún, 根本, the root, the fundamental thing; the principle. *Kat lúy yēw pè kē pún*

*kin*, 葛藟猶庇其本根 *kwáh lúy yéá tēoh pè yēw e áy kin pún*, even hemp and flax must have some care bestowed on their roots; (how much more men!) see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Kin

跟

The heel, the back part of the foot;

kin sūy, 跟隨, to follow.

Kin

觔

The common character for 斤, kin, a catty.

Yit lók ch'hēen kin tēung, 一落千觔重 *chit lók ch'heng kin tāng*, at once a thousand catties' weight.

Kin 皸 The hands or feet chapped with the cold.

Kin 筋 A tendon, a sinew, a nerve; kēn kin, 堅筋, to brace the nerves; hēet kin, 血筋 hōēyh kin, a vein, or artery.

Jin sin yēw sam sip lèuk chēet kin kwut, 人身有三十六節筋骨 lāng āy sin wōō s<sup>2</sup>a cháp lāk chat kin kwut, the human body contains thirty-six joints of sinews and bones.

𦉳 謹 To be careful; kín sīn, 謹慎 sēy jē, to take care; sedate, careful, cautious; veneration, respect.

Kín jē sìn, 謹而信 sēy jē kwò sìn sit, be careful and sincere; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kin 瑾 A handsome gem, a precious stone. Kín jē lēk háy, 瑾瑜匿瑕 kín jē āy gēuk wōō tēem lēk háy tēem, the most beautiful pearl contains a flaw; see the 左傳 Chó twān. Also read kīn.

Kin 董 A certain plant, called also oe t'hoē ch'hó, 烏頭單 oe t'haóu ch'haóu, the black-headed plant.

Kin 縵 A kind of cloth, wove with a very fine and close texture.

Kin 緊 Fast, urgent, pressing, hasty; kín yaóu, 緊要, very urgent. Jé choé jé kín, 愈走愈緊 nā chaóu nā kín, the more he ran, the faster he went.

Kin 瓟 A gourd cut in halves for wine cups, used on marriage occasions. Also written 瓟, kín.

Kin 蚓 Read yín: a worm; t'hoé yín, 土蚓 t'hoé kín, an earth-worm. Hoo yín sēang sit ko jéang, háy

yím hông chwán, 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉 hoo t'hoé kín tēng bin chēāh tā āy t'hoé, háy téy lim wá<sup>ng</sup> āy chw<sup>a</sup>, now the worm above eats nothing but the dry clods, and below it drinks only the yellow fountains; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

去

Kin 良 Fast, urgent, pressing; also, to stop. One of the radicals.

Kin 絹 Sarsnet, a kind of thin silk.

丟

Kin 僅 Almost, nearly, just enough; kín k'hó, 僅可 toō toō hó, just suitable, just adequate.

Kín yéw chún chéá, 僅有存者 toō toō wōō chún tā, it is just preserved.

Kin 瑾 To besmear, to plaster.

Kin 槿 The name of a tree.

Kin 饑 Famine, a dearth of vegetables.

Kin 饑 加之以師旅因之以饑 饑 kay e é peng pē<sup>a</sup>, yin e é yaou kín, add to this an invading army, and join to it the calamities of dearth and famine; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kin 覲 To have an audience with an emperor; to have an audience in spring is called, 朝, teāou, and in autumn, it is called 覲, kín.

**Kin** 勤 Firm, stable; niggardly, sparing; also, a surname.

**Kin** 近 Near, not distant; to approach, to draw near.

Kim'ho Ch'hwán-jê koē'jê kīn ê Pè, 今夫顯與固而近於費 *t'na chéy lēy Ch'hwán-jê kēen koē jê kīn wá tē Pè yip*, now the country of Ch'hwán-jê is well defended and near to our city of Pè; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sin kīn ê gē, gán k'hó hòk yéá, 信近於義言可復也 *sin kīn ê gē lé, kóng wá t'hang hòk*, when our promises approximate to justice, our engagements may be fulfilled; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

**Kin** 健 Read kēen: a gizzard; key kēen, 雞健 *key kīn*, the gizzard of a fowl.

**夫** 急 Hasty, urgent, vehement, pressing, quick; straitened.

**Kip** 急 Kwun choó chew kip, put kèy hòd, 君子周急不繼富 *kwun choó chew chéy gwóy kip, bō böëyh kèy swà' pòd áy lāng*, the good man supplies the wants of the necessitous, but does not add to the stores of the rich; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

**Kip** 伋 The same as the above; also a man's name; K'hóng-kip, 孔伋 the grandson of Confucius.

**Kip** 級 An order, a rank; a step, or degree of rank; a numeral of heads.

**Kip** 級 Kay kip, 階級, steps, stairs; téng kip, 等級, a step; seng kip, 升級, to raise a step in office; kàng kip, 降級, to degrade a step.

Séw kip, 首級, a head; chám séw bān kip, 斬首萬級 *chám t'habu ché'á bān kip*, to cut off a myriad of heads.

**Kip** 給 To give, to afford; kēung kip, 供給, to afford, to furnish, to give. Ch'hew séng léém, jê choē put

kip, 秋省歛而助不給 *ch'hew sai'ng séw léém jê choē bó kip*, in harvest time exact moderately, and assist those who cannot furnish anything; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hoé kip, 口給, conversation, discourse, the talent for conversing.

**天** 及 To arrive at, to reach; and, together with.

**Kip** 及 Hoo choó che put k'hó kip yéá, yêw t'hēen che put k'hó kae jê song yéá, 夫子之不可及也猶天之不可階而升也 *hoo choó áy bēy kip kaú, ch'hin chēo'ng t'he'ng áy bēy ch'hòng gtm kay jê chēo'ng*, our master (Confucius,) cannot be equaled, the same as heaven cannot be scaled with a ladder; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kip kē séng kong yit yéá, 及其成功一也 *kip kaú e chē'á kong ló chit yēo'ng*, (men's natural talents vary,) but when they arrive at perfection, they are the same; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

**Kip** 芡 Pék kip, 白芡 *páyh kip*, a medicinal herb. Also read k'hip.

**Kip** 蒹 The ancient form of 及, kip, to arrive at.

**夫** 吉 Lucky, fortunate, happy; kit hēung, **Kit** 吉凶, lucky and unlucky, good and evil; kit jít, 吉日 *ló jít*, a lucky day. A surname.

Jē gwát ch'hay kit, 二月初吉 *jē göëyh ch'hay sē kit*, the beginning of the second month contains lucky days.

Kit 姑 A surname.

Kit 桔 A lime, a small lemon, a sour orange; also written 橘, kit. Kim kit, 金桔, the golden orange, a small variety of the mandarin orange; kit kēng, 桔梗, lime stalks, a medicine.

Kit 蛞 Kit kēang, 蛞蝓, insects found in excrementitious matter.

Kit 佶 Correct, exact; firm, robust.

Kit 乳 To hold fast, to grasp.

Kit 橘 A small lemon; Bàn tēng èng kit yēw, 閩中榮橘柚 Bàn sat<sup>ng</sup> èng kit kap noot<sup>ng</sup> á, in the region of Bàn (Canton and Hok-k'èèn), the lemons and shaddock flourish.

天 Kit 粳 Thick, glutinous, as rice-water, or congee.

高 Ko 高 Vulg. kwán: high, lofty; above, upon; distant. A surname. P'hè jê teng ko, pit choō pe, 譬

如登高必自卑 ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> p'ayh chēo<sup>ng</sup> kwán, pit choō kāy, just as in ascending a high place, we must commence from a low one; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Chông ko, bók taē hoē hod kwù, 崇高莫大乎富貴 chun chông kap kwán, bó k'häh twā é pòd kwù, among the honored and elevated, there are none more so than the rich and great; see the 易經 Ék keng.

Ko 篙 T'èuk ko, 竹篙 tek ko, a bamboo pole, for pushing forward a boat.

Ko 膏 Fat, ointment, grease; ko ték, 膏澤, smooth favors, genial blessings; ko yēw, 膏油, grease, oily substances.

Hwùn ko é kèy k'hwúy, 焚膏以繼晷 sēo yēw è swà jit yē<sup>ng</sup> á, to burn oil in order to connect the light of the sun (i. e. to study incessantly).

Ko 戈 A spear, a barbed spear; a hook, a pointed weapon. A surname. Tōng kan ko é pang löèy, 動干戈於邦內 tin tāng kan ko tē pang kok laē, to set in motion the clubs and spears in a nation; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ko 哥 An elder brother; à ko, 亞哥 ũ<sup>n</sup> ko, my elder brother.

Ko ko hô soō lūy chēem chēem? sat sin sēng jīn chāē ch'hoó kan, 哥哥何事淚潛潛殺身成仁在此間 ũ<sup>n</sup> ko s<sup>n</sup>a soō laū bak saē tām tām? t'haē lín sin chē<sup>ng</sup> á jīn tek chē<sup>ng</sup> à tē chéy kan, Oh, my brother! why are you so dissolved in tears? now is the time for sacrificing our lives in the cause of virtue.

Ko 鵲 Eng ko, 鸚鵡, a general name for parrot.

Ko 歌 Vulg. kwa: a song, a ditty; ch'hèàng ko, 唱歌 ch'hèo<sup>ng</sup> kwa, to sing songs.

Choó é jīn ko jê sēen, pit soó hwán che, jê hoē hō che, 子與人歌而善必使反之而後和之 hoo choó kap lāng ch'hèo<sup>ng</sup> kwa jé hó, pit saē kwán hòk e, jēen aū hō e, Confucius used to sing songs with people, and if they were well sung, he would order them to be repeated, and after-

wards he would harmonize with them; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ko 羔 A young sheep, a lamb; yáng ko, 羊羔 yěng<sup>ng</sup> ho, fur clothing, woolen hose.

Ko yáng che p'hé, 羔羊之皮 ko yěng<sup>ng</sup> áy p'hóey, the skin of a young sheep, (with the wool on); see the 召南 Seàou lám.

Ko 糕 Ko choó, 糕子 kōey á, a kind of confectionary. Lèuk toē ko, 綠荳糕 lèk taū kō.y, green grain pies.

Ko 皋 A marsh; ko ték, 皋澤, a marshy place; also, a bank. Hók bēng é kék ko, 鶴鳴于九皋 hōh tit hāu tē hāu ko, the stork is screaming in the nine marshes; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Ko 槔 Kit ko, 桔槔, a machine for drawing water, a well-bucket. Kit ko chéá yín che chek hoó, séá che chek géang, 桔槔者引之則俯舍之則仰 p'ü: taū káu k'han e, e chēw p'hak lōh k'hè, káu hēt e, e chēw t'a k'hé laé, if the well-bucket is drawn along, it will turn with the top downwards (and fill); but if it is thrown forwards it will remain with the top upwards, (without sinking in the water.)

Ko 翱 Ko sēang, 翱翔, to fly backwards and forwards. Chēang ko chēang sēang, ék hoé é gān, 將翱將翔弋鳧與雁 tit p'wuy kōey laé p'wuy kōey k'hè, laé chōh āh kwò gō, they are flying backwards and forwards, let us go and shoot the wild ducks and geese; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Ko 臯 To advance, to enter, to bring in.

Ko 過 To pass by; E pat lēn é gwūy, sam ko kē bün jē put jip, 禹八年於外三過其門而不入 E p'ayh néng<sup>ng</sup> tē gwā, s'a áy kōey e áy moot<sup>ng</sup> jé bó jip, E was eight years from home, and during that time thrice passed his own door without entering, (so intent was he on the public business;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ko 橐 A sheath or case for a bow. Chaè ch'hip kan ko, chaè ko kēung sé, 載戢干戈載橐弓矢 chaè k'hè<sup>ng</sup> kan ko, chaè scw kēung chē<sup>ng</sup>, let us lay down our arms, and put our bows and arrows into the case; see the 周頌 Chew sēung.

Ko 鼙 A large drum; ko koé, 鼙鼓, to beat a drum.

肅 果 The fruit of a tree; determined, resolute; kó kwat, 果决, decided, fixed; kó kām, 果敢 kó k'á, brave, bold; kó jēn, 果然, truly, really. Yēw yéá kó, é chēung chēng hoé hō yéw! 由也果於從政乎何有, Yēw yéá sē kó kwat, tē chēung chēng soō woō s'a mež<sup>h</sup> óh! Yēw is decided and resolute; and if set to manage the affairs of government, what difficulty would he find! see the 論語 Lūn gé. Kó yéw sē chēng hoé? 果有是情乎 kó jēn woō chéy léy chēng lè koé? is that really the case?

Kó 倮 Narrow and contracted.



Kó 菓 Kó choó, 菓子 *köey ché*, fruit; kēet kó, 結菓 *kēet köey ché*, to bring forth fruit, to produce good results; ch'heng kó, 青菓 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> köey*, the green fruit, an olive.

Kó 粿 *Vulg. köey*: confectionary, pastry; kó choó, 粿仔 *köey á*, a tart.

Kó 餠 *Vulg. köey*: a cake, a pie.

Kó 裸 *Vulg. pak t'hâyh*: naked, without clothes, stripped to the skin. Suy t'hân t'hek kó tēng ê gnó ch'hek, jé yeen léng bāy guó chae? 雖袒楊裸程於我側爾焉能浼我哉 *suy pēh ch'hō wul<sup>ng</sup> pak t'hâyh, tē gwá áy sin pee<sup>ng</sup>, lé bööh an cho<sup>n</sup> á ēy bák la sám gwá chae?* although with your sleeves up or stripped to the skin, you should stand by my side, yet how could you defile me? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kó 裸 Naked; the same as the preceding.

Kó 螺 Kó ló, 螺贏 *wan yēo<sup>ng</sup>*, an insect resembling the dragon fly, with a slender waist.

Bēng léng yéw choó kó ló hoē che, 螟蛉有子螺贏負之 *lá gēd wōō kē<sup>n</sup> á wan yēo<sup>ng</sup> gēd cháu e*, the spider gets a young one, and the dragon fly carries it away (to its nest, where after certain days, it becomes a young dragon fly;) see the 小雅 *Séáu gnáy*.

Kó 裹 To bundle up anything, to tie around, to wrap up. Naé kó hoé léāng, 乃裹餼糧 *naé paou ta áy bé nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, they packed up their dry provisions; see the 大雅 *Tāo gnáy*.

T'hoé kó hōng kin, 頭裹黃巾 *t'hoú paou wul<sup>ng</sup> kin*, their heads were bound up with yellow turbans; see the 三國 *Sam kok*.

Kó 杲 The appearance of the sun peeping out from under the clouds. Kē é kē é, kó kó ch'hut jit!

其雨其雨杲杲出日 *lōh hoē yēw lōh hoē, tēem pee<sup>ng</sup> yēw ch'hut jit!* it has rained and rained again, and now, the bright sun appears! see the 衛風 *Wōey hong*.

Kó 稿 The stalk of grain, the straw; hô kó ch'hó, 禾稿草 *tēw kó ch'haou*, straw; ch'haou kó, 抄稿, a rough copy of a piece of writing.

E hōng kok choe, yēw ch'hut kó sōey, 已奉穀租又出稿稅 *é keng hōng jip gnóe kók áy t'ine, yāu tūh ch'hut tēw kó áy sōey*, having already set up the portion of revenue in grain, we must also pay a tax of straw. Also written 稿, kó.

Kó 槁 Dry, rotten; koe kó, 枯槁, dry, rotten wood. Ch'hit pat gwát che kan hán, chek heāou kó è, 七八月之間旱則苗槁矣 *ch'hit pāyh göeyh áy kan wōō hu<sup>n</sup> á, chek tēn ta è*, if there is a drought within the period of the seventh or eighth months, then the corn is dried up; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Also written 稿, kó.

Kó 鎬 A vessel for warming anything; also, the name of a place.

Kó 皜 Purely white; kó kó hoē, put k'hó sēāng é, 皜皜于不可尚已 *ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> e*, be they ever so pure and white, they can never emulate him (Confucius); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kó 縞 White, a light color.

Kó 𪔐 The lips hanging down.

Kó 蕞 Dried fish; anything spread out and dried.

𪔑 Kò To inform, to announce, to instruct, to command, to go to law.

Kò sè, 告示, a proclamation; sèang kò, 相告 sèo kò, to go to law together. Lâm put chwan ch'hiè, pit kò hoò boé, 男不專娶必告父母 ta po bēy choò chuan ch'hwà boé, pit t'òoh kò pāy boé, a young man may not marry according to his own pleasure, but must inform his parents.

Kò 箇 A numeral; yit kò, 一箇 chit áy, one. Hoò sè gnoé sip kò, 負矢五十箇 gēd ch'èng t'òoh goè cháp lāng, the bearers of arrows must be fifty in number, (to follow after an army.)

Kò 個 The same as the above; numeral for mankind; also written 个, kò, one. Jéak yéw yit kò sín, 若有一個臣 nā woó chit áy jín sín, if there were but one faithful servant, &c.

Kò 過 To pass by, to pass over; to transgress; kò sit, 過失 kòy sit, a transgression; kò k'hè, 過去 kòy k'hè, to pass by; kò t'hoé, 過頭 kòy t'hoú, to exceed. Kwan kò soo, te jín è, 觀過斯知人矣 k'hu'á lāng áy kòy sit, an néy. ch'èá ēy chae' e áy lāng, look at a man's errors; thus you may know what sort of a man he is. Kò k'ew kang, 過九江 kòy kaú áy kang,

to pass over the nine rivers; see the 書禹貢 Se é kòng.

幸 Kò 翎 To fly.

𪔒 Kò 膏 To anoint anything with oil or ointment; to grease anything.

幸 Koe 沽 To sell, to vend, to dispose of. K'ew s'een kày jé koe choo, 求善賈而沽諸 k'ew hó kày jé bēy, to seek for a good price and sell a thing; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Koe 酤 Koe ch'ew, 酤酒, to sell wine; some say, to buy.

Koe 枯 Dry wood; koe kó, 枯槁 rotten wood; putrid. Koe hów ch'èá ē wáy l'èk, 枯朽者易爲力 ta kwò n'w'á áy ch' há k' hwaè yang lát, anything dry and rotten does not require much strength (to push it down); see the 史記 Soó kè.

Koe 𪔓 Hwü koe, 𪔓, a kind of insect.

Koe 𪔔 The bones of the loins, ribs, or knees.

Koe 姑 An aunt, a father's sister; koe ch'h'è'á, 姑且, leisurely, gently, for the time being. Koe s'èá s'è, 姑舍是 koe ch'h'è'á p'àng k'hwuy ch'ey léy, let us just set this aside (to speak of something else.)

Koe 𪔕 Ch'èa koe, 𪔕, a partridge.

Koe 鮐 The name of a fish.

Koe 觔 Anything with corners, or angles; angular; the same as 觔, koe.

Koe 菰 A kind of mushroom; hēang koe, 香菰 *hōng koe*, a fragrant mushroom; ch'ó koe, 草菰 *ch'haou koe*, an edible mushroom.

Koe 孤 Alone, destitute; an orphan; used for the first personal pronoun, by princes, when speaking politely.

Yew jê boô hoô wát koe, 幼而無父曰孤 *seáou léen jê bó nēng pāy kóng koe*, one left without parents when young, is called an orphan; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koe 罟 A fish-net; also written 罟, koe.

Koe 觚 A wine vessel, a cup for drinking.

Koe 辜 A crime, a fault; boô koe, 無辜, without crime, innocent.

Hēng yit put gē, sat yit put koe, kae put wūy yéa, 行一不義殺一不辜皆不爲也 *l'á chit hāng ūm gē, t'haé chit lāng bó chōēy, lóng ūm k'á chò*, to practice one unrighteous action, or to put to death one innocent person, was what he would not do; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koe 嫖 To stand security for a female criminal whose offense is slight.

Koé chéa hoô jín chōēy k'heng put jip gēuk, pó jīm é t'haé chōēy, 古者婦人罪輕不入獄保任以待罪 *koé chá úy cha boé lāng chōēy k'hāh k'hin bó jip k'á k'hoó*,

*chēu pó jīm é tēng t'haé sīm chōēy*, among the ancients, when females were guilty of any light crimes, they were not put in prison, but were bailed out to wait for their sentence.

Koe 勾 Anything crooked; also written 句 koe. A surname.

Koe 鈎 Vulg. *kaou*: a hook; gé koe, 魚鈎 *hé kaou*, a fishhook.

Gwát hwún k'hēuk soô koe, 月痕曲似鈎 *gōēyh huún k'heuk ch'hin chōēng kaou*, the new moon is bent like a hook.

Koe 溝 Vulg. *kaou*: a ditch; ch'him koe, 深溝 *ch'him kaou*, a deep ditch.

Ló jèak chwán hoē koe hok, 老弱轉乎溝洫 *laou úy nooi'ng ché'á hwat lín tooi'ng tē kaou hok*, the old and weak would die weltering in the ditches; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koe 媾 The consummation of a marriage, the union of the sexes.

Koe 構 To build a house, to construct a building; to join together. Also read *koè*.

Koe 購 To seek, to obtain anything by money; to purchase, to bribe.

Chēang sey koe é Chín, 將西購於秦 *chéang sae péng k'hè koe báy tē Chín*, to go to the west and bribe the Chín country; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Koe 覲 To have an interview with; to see a person accidentally. Also read *koè*.

Koe 溝 To meet with, to occur, to happen; *gē koe*, 遇溝, to fall in with.

声

Koé

古

Ancient, distant, of old, koé sê, 古時, antiquity. A surname.

Koé che tō yěá, 古之道也

koé chá áy tō lé, the custom of the ancients.

P'hok koé t'hong kim, 博古通今 p'hok koé chá chae tòng kim, to be extensively acquainted with ancient writings, and to be thoroughly versed in modern ones.

Koé

估

Market duties, or prices; to debate about a price; to buy.

Koé

牯

The male of a species; gnêw koé, 牛牯 *gôô kang*, a bull.

Koé

羴

Yâng koé, 羊羴 *yêô'ng kang*, a ram.

Koé

誥

Hwùn koé, 訓誥, to instruct, to teach; the instructions of ancient books.

Jê Jé-gnáy naé hwùn koé che se yěá, 如爾雅乃訓誥之書也 *ch'hin chéô'ng Jé-gnáy naé sê hwùn koé áy ch'hâyh*, such as the Jé-gnáy, which is a very instructive book.

Koé

罟

A fishing net; bóng koé, 網罟, a net.

Ch'hèuk koé put jip woo tē, 數罟不入洿池 *bát bát áy bāng ūm t'hang jip tē chúy k'hwut á*, a close meshed net ought not to be thrown into the pools; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Koé

筍

A crooked bamboo basket or snare, for catching fish.

Koé

苟

Truly, if, but; koé ch'hé'ná, 苟且 remiss, careless, disorderly.

Koé ché ê jín è, boô ok yěá,

苟志於仁矣無惡也 *chin ché'ná nā sim ché tē jín tek, chéw bó p'ha'né*, if a man's mind is truly bent on virtue, he will practice no wickedness; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koè

狗

Vulg. *kaóu*: a dog; koé hwūy, 狗吠 *kaóu pwūy*, the dog barks.

Koé tē sít jín sít, jê put te kèém,

狗彘食人食而不知檢 *kaóu te chéäh láng chéäh, jê ūm chae kèém tèém*, your dogs and pigs eat men's food, and you do not know how to take account of it; see 孟子 Bēng choo.

Koé

枸

The name of a wood; koé ké choó, 枸杞子, the seeds of the medlar used as a medicine.

Koé

狗

The barking of a dog.

Koé

監

Salt; a salt-cellar or pan; also, not firm, insecure.

Koé

蠱

The name of one of the diagrams; worms in the stomach.

Koé

鼓

A drum; lūy koé, 桴鼓, to roll the drum; also written 鞀 koé.

Kek koé kê tong tong, 鞀鞀

其鐘鐘 *phäh koé e áy sē'na tong tong*, beating the drum with the sound of tong tong; see the 衛風 Wōey hong. One of the radicals.

Koé

瞽

Blind, unable to see; koé bōng, 瞽瞍, totally blind. Kèèn bēn chéá é koé chéá, kèèn che

sōey seáou pit chok, 見冕者與瞽者見之雖少必作 *k'hw'ná kè'ng tē bēn bō áy lāng kap ch'hai'ng ma'ng áy lāng; k'hw'ná kè'ng e sōey k'häh sèy lán, yéá tēoh k'hé laé*, when we see any persons wearing a crown, or blind,

although they are younger than ourselves, we should rise up; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koé 耆 A very old man, with a face as though it were grimed with filth. Hóng koé tao pöèy, 黃耆駢背 wu<sup>ng</sup> mǎ koé bīn ka chēäh wun koo äy laōu lāng, a yellow haired, grime faced, and humpbacked, old man; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Koé 股 The thigh; koé keng, 股肱, a limb; séw koé, 手股 ch'héw koé, an arm; p'hè koé, 屁股 ka ch'hu<sup>ng</sup>, the posteriors.

Gwán séw bēng chae, koé keng lēang chae, 元首明哉股肱良哉 gwán t'haū nā béng, k'ha ch'héw chēw léang, when the head (of a state) is intelligent, the members will be good; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Koé 羖 A ram, a goat; the same as 牯, koé.

Koé 蕞 The most secret and retired part of a dwelling. Téung koé che gân, put k'hó tō yéá, 中蕞之言不可道也 koé tang e<sup>ng</sup> äy wā, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang kóng, what is said in the secret chambers, must not be published; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Koé 垢 Dirt, filth; tīn koé, 塵垢, dust, dirt. Hóng hōng hoē, tīn koé che téung, 彷徨乎塵垢之中 kóng hōng hoē tē, tīn koé äy tang e<sup>ng</sup>, hurried and hustled, in the midst of dust and dirt; see 莊子 Chong choó.

Koé 賈 To sell, to keep goods for sale. Yéuk yung chéá? koé é é yung, 欲勇者賈余餘勇 aē böëyh yung béng äy lāng? guá laē bēy gwá äy yung béng, who wants courage and bravery? I will

dispose of the excess of my bravery; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

去

Koè

固

Firm, stable; kēen koè, 監固, firm, unmoved; koè loē, 固陋, niggardly, mean; koè è, 固意.

on purpose, with a fixed intention, determined.

Kwun choó put téüng chek put wuy, hák chek put koè, 君子不重則不威學則不固 kwun choó bó téüng hoē chēw bó wuy giēm, t'hák bēy kēen koè, if the good man is not grave, he will lose his dignity, and that which he learns will be unstable; see the 下論 Sēang lūn.

Koè chae, Ko-soé che wáy se yéá! 固哉高叟之爲詩也 koè loē chae, Ko-soé äy chò se! how mean is the poetry of Ko-soé! see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Koè

痼

A chronic disease, an inveterate malady of long standing.

Koè

雇

To hire any one for money.

Koè

僱

Koè ch'hèng, 僱倩 koè ch'hè<sup>ng</sup>, to hire a laborer.

Koè

顧

To look at, to contemplate, to turn around and look at any one; a surname. Cheàou koè, 照顧, to regard with favor and compassion. Koè wán, 顧園 koè hu<sup>ng</sup>, to look after a garden.

Ke téung put löey koè, 車中不內顧 ch'hēa tang e<sup>ng</sup> bōh laē bīn koè, when you are in a carriage, do not turn around to look at it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koè

句

Koè tòng, 句當 koè tòng, business, engagement. Jé chok sīm möh koè tòng? 你作甚麼

句當 *lé tit chò s<sup>n</sup>a meē<sup>n</sup>h koè tàng?* what are you doing?

Koè 雉 The crowing of the cock of the wild fowl.

Koè 够 Vulg. *kadu*: enough, sufficient.

Koè 搆 To lead, to drag, to pull; to scheme.

Koè 媾 A second marriage, love or affection for.

Koè 購 To procure with money; to buy, to bribe. Koè é ch'hèen kim, 購以千金 *béy é ch'heng kim*, to purchase for a thousand pieces of gold; see the 史記 *Soo kè*.

Koè 溝 To meet with, to fall in with.

Koè 姤 To meet together; junction of the two elements of nature.

Koè 詬 To be ashamed, to rail at, to abuse; to disgrace.

*Sèang é jè sèang koè pèng*, 常以儒相詬病 *sèang wō t'hak ch'hayh lóng sèo mair<sup>g</sup> pai<sup>g</sup>*, constantly do we see learned men railing at and finding fault with each other.

Koè 彀 To draw a bow to its full stretch; vulg. *kadu*: enough.

*Gây che kadu jîn sèà*, 羿之教人射必志於彀 *Gây ôy kà láng chòh chè<sup>g</sup>*, 羿之教人射必志於彀 *Gây ôy kà láng chòh chè<sup>g</sup>*, pit tööh sim chò twā tē tööh kéung mu<sup>n</sup>á,

when Gây taught people archery, he would have them pay great attention to drawing the bow out to the full; see 孟子 *Bèng choó*.

Koè 故 Old; a business, a reason, a cause; for, because, therefore; yèèn koè,

緣故, a cause, a reason; *tāe koè*, 大故, a great affair, a great mourning; *sin koè*, 身故, to die; *koè yéw*, 故友, an old friend; *sō koè*, 是故, because of this, for this reason.

*Wun koè jé te sin*, 溫故而知新 *wun sít chá áy, jé chae sin áy*, to study old lessons, and acquire new ones; see the 上論 *Sèang lün*.

*Yéw koè jé k'hè*, 有故而去 *wō s<sup>n</sup>a soō jé k'hè*, having some cause of dislike, and departing on that account, &c.; see 孟子 *Bèng choó*.

*Koè chéang tāe yéw wúy che kwun*, 故將大有爲之君 *koè chéang twā woo chò áy jín kwun*, therefore, when we meet with a prince with whom we can undertake great things, &c.; see 孟子 *Bèng choó*.

Koè 錮 To melt copper or iron, in order to stop a crack or crevice in a pan; to forbid, to restrict.

幸  
Koè 糊 To stick, to paste up; a kind of paste made from rice; *koè yéak*, 糊藥 *koè yéoh*, sticking plaster, for wounds and ulcers.

Koè 麩 A kind of paste made of wheaten flour.

去  
Koè 怙 To rely upon, to depend on any one; also written 悞, *koē*.

*Boē hoē hō koē, boē boé hō sē?* 無父何怙無母何恃 *kadu bó pāy wō s<sup>n</sup>a meē<sup>n</sup>h koē, kadu bó boé wō s<sup>n</sup>a meē<sup>n</sup>h sē?* having no father, what shall we rely on, and when we

have no mother, on what shall we depend? see the  
小雅 *Seáou gnáy.*

Koē **詰** To explain the meaning of expres-  
sions in ancient and modern  
books.

Yáng-héung 楊雄, when young was fond of  
learning, and in studying did not so much regard  
sections and sentences, but (hwùh koē t'hong jê é,  
訓詰通而已,) he was very particular in ex-  
plaining the meaning of the words.

幸 **檜** Kōey hēang bók, 檜香木 *kōey*  
Kōey *hèo<sup>ng</sup> ch'há,* the name of a fra-  
grant wood.

Kōey **傀** Gigantic, great, extraordinary, excel-  
lent; monstrous.

Kōey jēn tók líp t'hēn tēy che  
kan, jê put wù, 傀然獨立天地之間  
而不畏 *kōey twā áy yēo<sup>ng</sup> tók k'hēa tē t'hee<sup>ng</sup>*  
*tēy áy tēung kan, jê ū<sup>m</sup> kē<sup>n</sup>a lāng,* great of stature,  
he stood peerless between heaven and earth, without  
being afraid of any; see 荀子 *Sūn choó.*

声 **糒** Read kó: pastry, confectionary; kó  
Kōey *choó,* 糒仔 *kōey á,* tarts, pies,  
&c.

Kōey **饅** Read kó: cakes, made of flour.

Kōey **碯** To raise anything from the ground  
by putting stones under it, in or-  
der to prevent its being injured by  
the damp.

去 **噲** Kōey To swallow, to drink.

Kōey **檜** The name of a tree, whose wood is  
used for making boxes and coffins;  
a kind of pine.

Kōey **蒼** Luxuriant, abundant, foliage.

Kōey **儇** Gây kōey, 牙儇, a person who  
goes around the market, inducing  
people to combine in raising the  
price of commodities in special cases.

Kōey **會** Kōey kè, 會計, to reckon, to  
count up; an account, a reckon-  
ing. A surname. K'hóng-

choó sēang wúy wúy lē è, wát, kōey kè tòng jê  
é è, 孔子常爲委吏矣曰會計當  
而已矣 *K'hóng-choó bat chò sèy kw<sup>n</sup>a, chēw*  
*kóng, swui<sup>ng</sup> sedou tēoh chēw hó,* when Confucius  
was in an inferior office, he used to say, "see that  
the accounts be correct, and that is enough;" see  
孟子 *Bēng choó.*

Kōey **澮** Koe kōey 溝澮 *kaou k'hwut á,* a  
ditch, a puddle, a gutter.

Ch'hit pat gwát che kan, é chip,  
koe kōey kae èng, 七八月之間雨集  
溝澮皆盈 *ch'hit pāyh göeyh áy kan, hoē*  
*chip chò hōey, chēw kaou á k'hwut á chò pòb teē<sup>ng</sup>*  
*teē<sup>ng</sup>,* in the seventh or eighth months, when the  
rains collect, the ditches and pools all become full;  
see 孟子 *Bēng choó.*

Kōey **獐** Kaou kōey, 狡獐, artful, crafty,  
fraudulent.

Kōey **稊** The husk of grain; chaff.

Kōey **劓** To cut asunder.

Kōey **膾** Minced meat; as beef, mutton, or  
fish, sliced together, and chopped  
small.

Köey put yëem sèy, 膾不厭細 *köey bô wân e sèy*, minced meat can never be chopped too small; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Köey 鱠 Fish chopped up very small.

Köey 鄆 The name of a country.

Köey 愴 Sorrowful; a vicious mind.

Köey 冠 Read kwan: a cap; key kwan, 鷄冠 *key köey*, a cock's comb; key kwan hwa, 鷄冠花 *key köey hwa*, the cockscomb flower, *Celosia coccinea*.

Köey 過 Read kò: to pass over, to transgress; kò k'hè, 過去 *köey k'hè*, to pass by; kò t'hoé, 過頭 *köey t'haü*, to exceed, to go beyond; kò sit, 過失 *köey sit*, a fault; kò hwân, 過犯 *köey hwân*, a transgression.

K'hóng-choó kò che, 孔子過之 *K'hóng-choó köey e*, Confucius passed by that way; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Köey 髻 *Lé köey*, 女髻 *cha boé köey*, a woman's headdress; kim köey, 金髻, a golden headdress, worn only on particular occasions.

率 Köey kën, 葵肩 *köey keng t'haü*, to put the arms around any one's neck. To remove a burden from one shoulder to another.

趿 Köey këak, 趿脚 *köey k'ha*, lame, halt; köey këak chō, 趿脚坐 *köey k'ha chēy*, to sit cross-legged.

夫

Köeyh 刮 Read kwat: to scrape anything with a knife.

Köeyh 郭 A surname. Read kok: the suburbs of a city.

Köeyh 蕨 Read k'hwat: a plant with a bulbous root; k'hwat hwún, 蕨粉 *köeyh hwún*, the root of the same reduced to powder.

天

Köeyh 餹 Thick, muddy; thick liquor.

夫

Köh 閣 Read kok: a water pavilion, a gallery over the water. Têng óng ko kok lîm kang ché, 滕王高閣臨江渚 *Têng óng áy kwón köh lîm kaü kang ké'ng*, Têng óng's lofty gallery overshadowed the river's brink.

Köh 各 Read kok: different; kok yāng, 各樣 *köh yé'ng*, in a different mode.

Köh 腋 Read kok: the armpits; kok k'hong hāy, 腋空下 *köh k'hang āy*, under the armpits.

Köh 裕 Read kok: the clothes under the armpits.

Köh 復 Read hok: again, over again, to repeat; hok chhè, 復再 *köh chhè*, over again; hok hwát, 復活 *köh wāh*, to live again, to rise again to life.

Hék é kò óng Lëàng, Lëàng wát, ch'héng hok che, 或以告王良良曰請復之 *woó lāng kò óng Lëàng, Lëàng kóng, ch'hé'á köh e*, some one told king Lëàng, when he said, "I pray you let us try again;" see 孟子 *Béng choó*.



夫  
Kok 國 A country, a state; a surname; pang kok, 邦國, a kingdom; kok kay, 國家, the state; kok kwun, 國君, a prince, a sovereign; kok boé, 國母, the queen mother; kok tē jē hoē t'hēen hāy pēng, 國治而后天下平 kok kadu tē jēén aōu t'heé<sup>ng</sup> áy pat<sup>ng</sup>, when every state is well regulated, the whole empire will be tranquil; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Koh 幘 Kin kok, 巾幘, a cap worn by females at funerals. Choo-kat-lēāng, 諸葛亮, had several times challenged Soo-má-ê, 司馬懿, out to fight, and when Soo-má-ê would not come out, he (wù y ê kin kok, 遺懿巾幘 sàng é chí áy cha boé kin,) sent a woman's cap to him.

Kok 郭 The suburbs of a city; kok göey, 郭外 kok gwā, the environs of a city. Vulg. kōēyh: a surname. Sam lé che sēng, ch'hit lé che kok, 三里之城七里之郭 s<sup>na</sup> lé áy sē<sup>ng</sup>, ch'hit lé áy kok, a city three miles in extent, and suburbs of seven miles; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kok 崱 The name of a hill.

Kok 槨 The outer envelop of a coffin: also written 槨, kok. Ch'héng choó che ke, é wú che kok, 請子之車以爲之槨 ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á hoo choó áy ch'hēa, é chò e áy kok, he requested the carriage of Confucius, (to buy it,) in order to make an outer coffin (for his son); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok 鞞 A skin free from the hair; dressed leather. Hoé pà che kok, yēw k'hēen yāng che kok, 虎豹

之鞞猶犬羊之鞞 hoé pà áy p'hōéy kađu bō mō, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> kađu yēō<sup>ng</sup> áy p'hōéy, a dressed tiger or leopard's skin is just like a dressed sheep or dog's skin, (for without the hair, it is hard to tell the difference;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok 鄠 The name of a market.

Kok 谷 A valley; san kok, 山谷 sw<sup>na</sup> k'hai<sup>ng</sup>, a vale, a ravine; one of the radicals; a surname. Ch'heng san hēng kok k'hoé, lēuk súy jeáou wán tēung, 青山橫谷口綠水繞園中 ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>na</sup> t'hàn hu<sup>ng</sup> tē kok áy k'haóu, lēk chúy jeáou tē<sup>ng</sup> tē kwui<sup>ng</sup> áy tēung, an azure hill lying across the mouth of the valley, and green waters winding around the midst of the garden.

Kok 各 Each, every one; kok yāng, 各樣 kōh yēō<sup>ng</sup>, different. Áp kok gán jé chò? 盍各言爾志 s<sup>na</sup> soō bō ták áy kóng lé áy sim chò? why doe, not each of you state your own views? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok 脇 Vulg. kōh: the armpits; kok k'hōng hāy, 脇空下 kōh k'hang áy, under the armpits.

Kok 裕 The clothes under the armpits; a seam.

Kok 閣 Vul. kōh: a gallery, a water pavilion. Kok hāy gé jē hē, loé chēen yēen choó sey, 閣下魚兒戲樓前燕子栖 kōh áy hé á gāu chēen, laóu chéng e<sup>ng</sup> á chò sēw, under the pavilion the little fishes play, while before the gallery the swallows make their nests.

Kok 穀 The name of a tree, from whose bark paper is made.

Kok 穀 Grain; gnoé kok, 五穀, the five kinds of grain; emolument, good; also written 穀, kok. Sē gēy gnoé kok, 樹藝五穀 *chàè chènng goē kok*, to plant and cultivate the five kinds of grain; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Emolument, revenue, salary; as, sam lēn hák, put *chè é kok*, 三年學不至於穀 *ne'ng t'hák, bó sǎ'ng hadu kok lòk*, to study for three years, without thinking of emolument; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

Kok 轂 Ke kok, 車載, the axle of a carriage; a carriage. To introduce any one into notice, is called *ch'huy kok*, 推轂, to push along his carriage.

Kok 縠 Crape, a sort of cloth.

Kok 穀 The name of a kind of pulse.

Kok 昏 To stop the mouth.

天 咯 The crowing of the wild fowl; the crowing of cocks.

幸 公 Public, general; a surname; and Kong kong yáng, 公羊, and also kong yéá, 公冶, a double surname; kong tó, 公道, just, equitable; kong sim, 公心, a public spirit; kong soo, 公司 *kong se*, a public company; used also for the place or superintendent

of that company; kong wūy, 公位 a rank of nobility. Kong sun, 公孫, a double surname.

Taē tō che hēng t'hēen hāy wūy kong, 大道之行天下爲公 *twā tō áy kē'á t'he'ng hāy, chò kong*, a magnanimous way of acting, that will extend through the whole empire, is called equity. Kong hoē pek choó lām, 公侯伯子南, the five ranks of nobility.

Kong 琮 The name of a gem.

Kong 蚣 Gōé kong, 蜈蚣 *gēá kang*, a centipede.

Kong 工 Vulg. *kang*: an officer; work, a workman; kong hoo, 工夫 *kang hoo*, labor; kong jín, 工人 *chò kang áy lāng*, a laborer.

Kong yēuk sēen kē soō, pit sēen lē kē k'hè, 工欲善其事必先利其器 *chò kang áy lāng böëyh ch'hòng hó e áy soō, tēoh taē seng ch'hòng laē e áy ke k'hè*, when a workman wishes to execute his work in a proper manner, he must first sharpen his tools.

Kong 攻 To attack, to oppose, to engage; to give the whole attention to anything.

Seáou choó bēng koé jé kong che, k'hó yéá, 小子鳴鼓而攻之可也 *sèy kē'á p'háh koé jé kong kek e, ēy chò tit*, Oh, my children! if you like to beat the drum, and oppose him, you may do it; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

Kong hoē ē twan, soo haē yéá é, 攻乎異端斯害也已 *chwan ch'hòng chéy kōh yē'ng áy tō lé, chéy sē haē lāng*, to give the whole attention to foreign opinions, is extremely dangerous; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kong 功 Merit; kong lô, 功勞, meritorious desert; mourning.

Bín chek yéu kong, 敏則有功 *kip kēy chek wōō kong lô*, diligence will insure merit; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

Taē kong, 大功, a great period of mourning, extending to nine months.

Seáou kong, 小功 a small period extending to five months.

Kong 扛 Vulg. *ke<sup>ng</sup>*: to carry between two or more persons.

Lók k'hó kong téng, 力可扛鼎 *lát t'hang ke<sup>ng</sup> tē<sup>ng</sup>á*, strength sufficient to carry the caldron; (signifying that such a one may become emperor.)

Kong 磧 The noise of striking against the stones.

Kong 幘 A napkin for tying up clothes in; kong twān, 幘緞, a kind of satin.

Kong 伉 Honest, blunt, harsh, upright; sōō sìn soō chek kong, 事勝辭則伉 *chò sōō k'häh yē<sup>ng</sup>á kóng wā* *chēw tedou tit*, when greater attention is paid to the subject than to the phraseology, the style becomes harsh.

Kong 畹 A border, a division; a raised path between the rice fields.

Kong 光 Vulg. *kwui<sup>ng</sup>*: bright, light; kong bēng, 光明 *kwui<sup>ng</sup> bēng*, refugent; gwát kong, 月光 *gōy<sup>ng</sup>h kwui<sup>ng</sup>*, moonlight.

Kong pē ē soō peáou, 光被於四表 *kwui<sup>ng</sup> kip kaú sè he<sup>ng</sup>*, light spreading to all the four quarters; see the 堯典 Geáou tóén.

Kong 侏 Great, large, enlarged.

Kong 洸 A martial appearance; bóo hoo kong kong, 武夫洸洸, military men with a very martial appearance; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Kong 胱 Pōng kóng, 膀胱, the region of the groin, the bladder.

Kong 觥 A wine cup, made from the horn of a rhinoceros.

Kong tēw kaou ch'hok, 觥籌交錯 the cups and glasses interchanged backwards and forwards (as at a feast).

Kong 罟 A broken net.

Kong 橫 A martial appearance.

Kong 岡 The ridge of a hill; also written 崗 kong.

Sēep pé ko kong, 涉彼高岡 *kōy<sup>ng</sup> hōut léy kwán áy sw<sup>ng</sup>a nē<sup>ng</sup>á*, to cross over yonder high ridge; see the 周南 Chow lám.

Kong 壘 The ancient form of the preceding.

Kong 鋼 Vulg. *ke<sup>ng</sup>*, and *kē<sup>ng</sup>*: steel.

Kong 甌 Vulg. *ke<sup>ng</sup>*: a large jar; hām kong, 甌甌 *ám ke<sup>ng</sup>*, a water jar; also written 甌, and 甌, kong.

Kong 剛 Hard, firm, stiff; kong ch'haē, 剛纔 *toō toō á*, just now.  
Kong kēang put k'hwut, 剛強

不屈, firm and unbending.

Goē hē kēen kong chēá, 吾未見剛者 *gwá bōēy wōō k'hw'á à kong gnāy áy lāng*, "I have not yet seen a firm and resolute person;" said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kong 綱 To tie around with a rope; to draw in a net with a large rope; to include, to superintend, to generalize; general, connected together.

Choō teācu jē put kong, 子釣而不綱 *k'hóng choō tēō hē jē bóō tēōh bāng*, Confucius used to angle for fish, but would not draw in a net; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sam kong gnoé sēang, 三綱五常, the three superintending (of prince, father, and husband), and the five constant, relations (i. e. benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth) of life. Kong kām, 綱鑑, the general mirror, a general view of history.

Kong 罡 T'hēen kong, 天罡, the name of a star in Ursa major.

Kong 岡 The same as 岡, kong, the ridge of a hill.

Kong 剛 The ancient form of 剛, kong, firm.

廣 Kóng 廣 Vulg. *k'hwāh*: great, wide, extensive, expansive, broad, ample; a surname. Tè kóng taē, jē chīn cheng bē, 致廣大而盡精微 *tè kék k'hwāh twā, jē chīn t'haōu cheng yēō*, to extend to the greatest and most expansive, and to exhaust the most minute and subtle things; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng. Kóng-tong 廣東 *Kwei<sup>ng</sup>-tang*, Canton.

Hàn che kóng è put k'hó ēng soo, 漢之廣矣不可詠思 *Hàn chúy áy k'hwāh bó t'hang bé kōēy*, the literature of the Hàn dynasty is so extensive, that it cannot even be conned over in one's thoughts; see the 周南 Chew lām.

Kóng 礦 Metallic ore; kê hāy chek kim kóng tan sēak, 其下則金礦丹礫 *e áy āy téy chek kim kóng áng chēōh*, underneath (those hills) there is nothing but metallic ore and bare stones.

Kóng 鈔 The same as the above.

去 貢 Kòng 貢 To offer up, to present as tribute; tribute, taxes, dues; a surname. Chīn kòng, 進貢, to pay tribute, as a sign of homage.

Jé kòng paou maōu put jip, 爾貢包茅不入 *lé kòng hēen paou maōu ū<sup>m</sup> jip*, your tributary offering of a bundle of rushes has not been sent in; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

T'hēen choó soó lē tē kē kok, jē lāp kē kòng soēy yēen, 天子使吏治其國而納其貢稅焉 *hóng tēy saē chit áy kw'á laōu lé e áy kok, jē lāp e kòng soēy*, the emperor sent an officer to govern his country, and to receive the tribute and taxes from him; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kòng 誑 To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; also written 誑, kòng. Kòng che é lé che séy yéw, 誑之以理之所有 *p'hēen e é tō lé áy séy wōō*, to impose upon a person by that which appears reasonable.

Kòng 焮 A hardened knife, a tempered blade; to harden steel.

Kòng 鋼 *Vulg. kè<sup>ng</sup> and ke<sup>ng</sup>: steel.*

Kòng 徃 *To go backwards and forwards; to go to a distance.*

平 Kōng 狂 *Ambitious, highminded, wild, mad; to appear mad. T'ien kōng, 癡狂, mad, silly, out of one's wits.*

*Goê tóng che seáou choó kōng kán, 吾黨之小子狂簡 gwá áy tóng áy sèy kè<sup>á</sup> k'háh sè<sup>ng</sup> kōng kán, "the young people of my clan are too ambitious and sincere;" said by Confucius of his disciples.*

*Ch'hoé kōng chēep ê, 楚狂接輿 Ch'hoé áy t'ien kōng áy láng chēeh ch'hēa, a madman of the Ch'hoé country met the carriage (of Confucius); see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Kōng 症 *A hot disease, a fever.*

Kōng 侘 *Kōng kōng, 侘侘, fearful, and agitated.*

丟 Kōng 狂 *To do anything on the spur of the moment; to be deceived.*

幸 Koo 舩 *The name of a boat or vessel.*

Koo 龜 *Read kwuy: a tortoise; kwuy choó, 龜仔 koo á, a beetle, a mari-gold. One of the radicals.*

Koo 龜 *The same as the above.*

聲 Koó 久 *Read kēw: long; a long time, a long while ago. Put jìn chēá, put k'hó é kēw ch'hé yēak, 不仁者不可以久處約 ū<sup>m</sup> jìn áy láng, bó t'hang koó twā tē kan k'hoé, people destitute of virtue cannot long endure afflictions; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Koó 韭 *Read kēw: a kind of leek; kēw ch'haè, 韭菜 koó ch'haè, scallions.*

去 Koó 句 *A sentence; yit koó, 一句 chit koó, a single sentence. Chēang koó, 章句 chē<sup>ng</sup> koó, sections and sentences.*

Koó 灸 *Read kēw: to cauterize, to burn the flesh for medicinal purposes.*

平 Koó 帽 *Koó là, 帽 縵, a child's cap; chee<sup>ng</sup> koó là, 氈 帽 縵, a woolen cap.*

Koó 鏢 *To present up; to do away with.*

Koó 毬 *Read kēw: a ball; mó kēw, 毛毬 mó koó, a hairy ball.*

丟 Koó 舊 *Read kēw: old, not new; kēw liēn, 舊年 koó ne<sup>ng</sup>, last year. Kēw kok kè bú, 舊穀 既 沒 koó ch'hek kaú bó, the old corn is all consumed; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Koó 舅 *Read kēw: an uncle; bó kēw, 母 舅 bó koó, a mother's brother. Ch'hey kēw, 妻 舅 ch'hey koó, a wife's brother.*

*Koō* 啞 Read kok: the singing of birds.

夫  
*Koōh* 呖 The gurgling noise made in drinking.

幸  
*Kwa* 瓜 A melon; se kwa, 西瓜, a water melon; kim kwa, 金瓜, a pumpkin; tong kwa, 冬瓜, *tang kwa*, a calabash; ch'hè kwa, 蒴瓜, a cucumber; k'hoé kwa, 苦瓜, a bitter cucumber; ch'haè kwa, 菜瓜, a species of Momordica. Ch'hit gwát sit kwa, 七月食瓜 *ch'hit göëyh ch'èäh kwa*, in the seventh month we may eat melons; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

*Kwa* 柯 Read k'ho: a surname.

*Kwa* 歌 Read ko: a song, a ballad; ch'hèàng ko, 唱歌 *ch'hèd<sup>ng</sup> kwa*, to sing songs. Ko jê kò K'hóng-choó, 歌而過孔子 *ch'hèd<sup>ng</sup> kwa jê kòy K'hóng-choó*, he chanted a ditty as he passed by Confucius; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

*Kwa* 過 Read ko: to pass by; ko k'èak, 過脚 *kwa k'ha*, to stop in passing by. Ko yit s'èuk, 過一宿 *kwa chit mat<sup>ng</sup>*, to lodge for a night in a place, when passing by.

去  
*Kwà* 卦 To divine; a divination; pok kwà, 卜卦, to find out by divination; pat kwà, 八卦, the eight diagrams.

Hók-he sé chok pat kwà, 伏羲始作八卦  
*Hók-he k'hé t'haü ch'hòng pat kwà*, Hók-he first invented the eight diagrams.

*Kwà* 誤 To deceive, to impose upon.

*Kwà* 怪 Read kwàè: to find fault with any one; to take offense.

*Kwà* 蓋 Read kaè: to cover; the cover of a vessel, a lid; téng kaè, 甯蓋 *tè<sup>na</sup> kwà*, the cover of an iron pan or caldron.

*Kwà* 褱 Read kaè: an outer coat, a great coat; má kaè, 馬褱 *báy kwà*, a horse cloak, to wear when riding on horseback.

*Kwà* 芥 Read kaè: mustard; kaè ch'haè, 芥菜 *kwà ch'haè*, the mustard plant, *Sinapis Chinensis*.

平  
*Kwà* 椽 The name of a tree.

幸  
*Kw<sup>na</sup>* 官 Read kwan: an officer of government, a civil officer, a mandarin; chò kwan, 做官 *chò kw<sup>na</sup>*, to be in office; kwan hoó, 官府 *kw<sup>na</sup> hoó*, an officer, a magistrate; kwan loè, 官路 *kw<sup>na</sup> loè*, a highway.

Hoó chok ko kwan, choó ch'hòng gwán, yit ch'hey yit ch'hèep bé ch'hè<sup>na</sup> h'èèn, 父作高官子狀元一妻一妾美且賢 *páy chò twà kw<sup>na</sup>, haü sai<sup>ng</sup> t'èung ch'h'èung gwán, chit áy bóé chit áy s'èy é ch'hin ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> kwà gaü*, to have one's father holding a high office, and one's son attaining to the highest literary honors; with one wife and one concubine, both handsome and clever; (this, according to Chinese ideas, is the summit of human bliss.)

*Kw<sup>n</sup>a* **棺** Read kwan: a coffin; kwan chaé, 棺材 *kw<sup>n</sup>a ch'hd, a wooden coffin.*

Téung koé kwan ch'hit ch'hùn, kok ch'hèng che, 中古棺七寸擲稱之 *téung koé áy sé kw<sup>n</sup>a ch'hd ch'hit ch'hùn, gwā kok t'hàn e*, in the middle ages of antiquity, the coffins were made seven inches in thickness, and the outer envelop in proportion; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>a* **肝** Read kan: the liver; sim kan, 心 肝 *sim kw<sup>n</sup>a*, the heart, the mind. Kan ló toé tēy jé put koè, 肝腦塗地而不顧 *kw<sup>n</sup>a ló bwāh tē tēy jé ũ<sup>m</sup> k'hw<sup>n</sup>a*, although our liver and brains should be smeared on the ground (in your service), we would not mind it; see the 史記 Soó kè.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>a* **冠** Read kwan: a cap; kim kwan, 金冠 *kim kw<sup>n</sup>a*, a lady's head-dress: hōng kwan, 鳳冠 *hōng kw<sup>n</sup>a*, a headdress ornamented with embroidered birds.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>a* **關** Read kwan: to shut; kwan bün, 關門 *kw<sup>n</sup>a moot<sup>ng</sup>*, to shut the door. Bün suy sèet jé sēang kwan, 門雖設而常關 *moot<sup>ng</sup> suy sèet jé sēang kw<sup>n</sup>a*, although a door is put there, yet it is always shut.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **寡** Few, solitary, alone; kw<sup>n</sup>á hoó, 寡婦 *kw<sup>n</sup>á boé*, a widowed woman.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á jín* 寡人, the solitary one, or the man of few virtues; (a polite expression, used by princes in designating themselves.)

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **錒** Metallic ore; the substance of all metals.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **礦** Read kóng: ore; the same as the above.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **擻** Read kán: to spread anything out with the hands; kán bēn, 擻麵 *kw<sup>n</sup>á me<sup>ng</sup>*, to knead dough.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **偶** *Tek kw<sup>n</sup>á*, 倘偶, the appearance of walking.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **趕** Read kán: to pursue, to chase, to follow. Tuy kán, 追趕 *tuy kw<sup>n</sup>á*, to follow in pursuit.

*Kán sēang*, 赶上 *kw<sup>n</sup>á chēō<sup>ng</sup>*, to overtake.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **觀** Read kwàn: a temple; kwàn sē, 觀寺 *kw<sup>n</sup>á cē<sup>ng</sup>*, a monastery.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **灌** Read kwàn: to pour out; kwàn chéw, 灌酒 *kw<sup>n</sup>á chéw*, to pour out wine; kwàn tēy, 灌地 *kw<sup>n</sup>á tēy*, to pour out a libation on the ground.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **鑷** Read kwàn: an agricultural implement; kwàn ch'hüy, 鑷嘴 *kw<sup>n</sup>á ch'hüy*, a kind of pickaxe.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **鶴** Read kwàn: the name of a water bird, a kind of heron; kwàn bēng, 鶴鳴于垤 *kw<sup>n</sup>á tit haü tē sw<sup>n</sup>á á*, the water bird is screaming on the hillock; see the 詩經 Se keng.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **寒** Read hán: cold; sēang hán, 傷寒 *sēang kw<sup>n</sup>á*, to take cold.

Hán yēa k'hek laé táy tòng chéw, 寒夜客來茶當酒 *kw<sup>n</sup>á mai<sup>ng</sup> láng k'hüh laé táy tòng chéw*, when a visitor comes on a cold night, tea will serve instead of wine.

*Kw<sup>n</sup>á* **汗** Read hán: sweat, perspiration; léw hán, 流汗 *laü kw<sup>n</sup>á*, to perspire.

Hän má ch'hut sin, 汗馬出身 *kw'ā báy ch'hut sin*, to enter on life like a sweating horse; (i. e. to attain everything by personal labor.)

*Kw'nā* 揔 Read *kwān*: to carry anything in the hand.

*Kw'nā* 携 Read *hēy*: to carry in the hand, as a basket.  
Hēy song kam toé chéw, é t'hèng èng seng, 携雙柑斗酒以聽鶯聲 *kw'nā chit tui kam chit taú chéw, é t'hē'n a eng áy sē'n a*, to take in the hand a pair of oranges and a measure of wine, in order to go and listen to the singing of the birds.

*Kw'nā* 綰 Read *kwān*: to tie anything.  
乖 Perverse, wicked, strange; also, gentle, tame, cunning.  
*Kwae* 乖 Kay tō kéung, pit *kwae*, 家道窮必乖 *kay laē áy tō lé kéung chīn, pit kwae lēy*, a family without sufficient means of subsistence is ready for revolt; see the 易經 *Ék keng*.

*Kwae* 鯢 A kind of fish, the oil of which is poisonous.

声 *Kwae* 拐 *Kwae p'hèen*, 拐騙, to deceive; *kwae choó*, 拐子 *laóu á*, a cheat, a rogue.

*Kwae* 拐 *Kwae choó*, 拐仔 *kwae á*, a walking-stick, an old man's staff.

*Kwae* 夬 The name of one of the eight diagrams; to determine.

*Kwae* 蒯 The name of a herb or rush used to make cords; a surname.

妻 *Kwae* 怪 Strange, extraordinary; *kē kwae*, 奇怪 *koó kwae*, unaccountable; *cheng kwae*, 曾怪 *kāh kwae*, how strange! Also written 恠, *kwae*.

Chóo put gé *kwae lék lwān sīn*, 子不語怪力亂神 *hoo choó bó kóng kwae lát lwān, kap sīn áy sō*, Confucius never conversed about strange, or violent, or turbulent, or spiritual, things; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

*Kwae* 圣 To exert one's strength in cultivating the ground.

幸 *Kwae<sup>ng</sup>* 門 To bolt; *kwae<sup>ng</sup> būn*, 門門 *kwae<sup>ng</sup> mooi<sup>ng</sup>*, to bolt the door.

夫 *Kwäh* 囁 *Kwäh kwäh*, 囁囁, troublesome discourse; a clamorous noise.

*Kwäh* 搨 To beat, to strike: *kwäh chüy*, 搨嘴 *kwäh ch'hüy páy*, to give a slap on the mouth.

*Kwäh* 搨 *Kwäh jé*, 搨耳 *kwäh hē k'háng*, to box the ear.

*Kwäh* 割 Read *kat*: to cut, to cut off, to slice; *kat léüng hoē*, 割嚨喉 *kwäh ná aóu*, to cut one's own throat.

*Kat put chèng put sit*, 割不正不食 *kwäh üm chē'n à bó chē'äh*, if the meat was not cut square, he (Confucius,) would not eat of it; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

*Kwäh* 葛 Read *kat*: a kind of creeping plant, of whose tendrils linen is made; the *Dolichos hirsutus*, Thunb.



Kat poè, 葛布 *kwäh poè*, grass cloth; also, a surname.

*Kwäh* 渴 Read k'hat: thirsty; k'hoé k'hat, 口渴 *ch'hüè kwäh*, the mouth dry. K'hat ch'èá è wú yím, 渴者易爲飲 *kwäh áy láng k'hoàè chò lím*, thirsty people are not particular about what they drink.

觀 *Kwan* To look at, to observe; *kwan k'è séy yéw*, 觀其所由 *k'hw'á séy yéw*, observe the motives of a man's actions; see the 上論 *S'èng lün*.

官 *Kwan* Vulg. *kw'a*: an officer of government; *kwan chit*, 官職 *kw'a chit*, an office; *kwan to*, 官刀, a broad-sword; *t'á kwan soo*, 打官司 *p'häh kw'a se*, to go to law.

*Pek kwan ch'óng ké*, é t'h'èng è t'h'èung ch'áé, 百官總已以聽於衆宰 *p'áyh kw'a ch'óng soó é ka t'è, é t'h'è'a t'è ch'áé s'c'ang*, all the officers must attend to their respective duties, and obey the orders of the prime minister, (while the young prince mourns for his deceased father;) see the 論語 *Lün g'è*.

信 *Kwan* One who has charge of the prince's chariots. *B'èng pé kwan j'ín*, 命彼信人 *b'èng l'èng kwán ch'h'èa áy láng*, give orders to the master of the chariot.

棺 *Kwan* Vulg. *kw'a*: a coffin; *kwan b'ók*, 棺木 *kw'a ch'há*, a wooden coffin. *Soó t'èk bé k'áy é wú kwan*, 使擇美楨以爲棺 *s'áé láng kán t'òh há k'áy ch'há é chò kw'a ch'há*, send people to pick out a good piece of timber in order to make a coffin; see the 左傳 *Chó twán*.

涓 *Kwan* A small stream, a dripping; pure, to select. *Kwan kwan put y'èng*, *ch'èung wúy kang h'ò*, 涓涓不壅終爲江河 *k'hw'a k'hw'a laóu bó t'hat*, *kaóu swäh böéy ch'è'a kang h'ò*, a perpetual dripping without stopping, will in time become a large river.

捐 *Kwan* To take away, to remove; *kwan té*, 捐除, to take out of the way; *kwan téy*, 捐題, to levy contributions.

*Hoó boé soó Sùn wán lím*, *kwan kae*, 父母使舜元廩捐階 *p'áyh bué saé Sùn ch'h'óng hó ch'h'e'ng lím*, *y'éa ch'èw kwan k'òy laóu t'huy*, his father and mother sent Sùn to finish the repairs of the granary, and when he was upon it, they took the ladder away; see 孟子 *B'èng choó*.

娟 *Kwan* Handsome, beautiful, lovely.

鶉 *Kwan* *Toó kwan*, 杜鵑, the name of a kind of cuckoo; also of a flower; called also *choó kwuy*, 子規. *Toó kwan che t'hoé choó kwuy t'h'èy*, 杜鵑枝頭子規啼 *toé kwan áy ke t'haóu choó kwuy t'h'è*, on the topmost branch of the *toé kwan*, the *choó kwuy* sits and sings.

悵 *Kwan* Sorrowful, sad; *t'èung sim kwan kwan* 中心悵悵 *sim kw'a tang e'ng hwán ló*, the middle of the heart filled with distress; see the 陳風 *T'ín hong*.

瘠 *Kwan* A weariness in the bones.

瘵 *Kwan* A sickness; also written 瘵, *kwan*.

**Kwan** **鰥** The name of a fish, the eyes of which always seem to be sparkling. To be old, and without a wife; an old bachelor, a widower.  
 Kwan kw<sup>á</sup> koe tók, 鰥寡孤獨, widowers, widows, orphans, and childless people; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**Kwan** **蠲** Pure, clean; clear, bright; to do away with, to avoid. Kwan tē, 蠲除, to remit.  
 Hwūy-kong kwan kē taē tek, 惠公蠲其大德 Hwūy-kong kwan bēng e áy twā tek, Hwūy-kong clearly displayed his great virtue; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

**Kwan** **冠** Vulg. kw<sup>n</sup>a: a cap, a bonnet, a hat. Bān kok e kwan paē bēén lēw, 萬國衣冠拜冕旒 bān kok áy s<sup>n</sup>a kin tēōh paē bēén lēw, the caps and clothes of all nations must pay obeisance to the emperor's crown.

**Kwan** **椽** A basin or vessel made of crooked wood; a round wooden basin.  
 Choó lēng sūn ké lēw che sèng, jē é pōey kwan hoē? 子能順杞柳之性而以椽椽乎 lé ēy sūn tít ké lēw áy sai<sup>ng</sup>, jē ch'hòng pōey kwan hoē? can you subdue the nature of the willow wood, and make bowls and basins of it? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**Kwan** **關** Vulg. kw<sup>n</sup>a: to shut, to close; kwan aē, 關隘, a narrow pass, a defile; kwan hēy, 關係, consequences, results; a surname.  
 Kwan ke jē put cheng, 關譏而不征 kw<sup>n</sup>a aē ke ch'hat, jē bō t'hó láng sōey, institute examinations at the passes (respecting all travelers), but do not exact duties from them; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwan-yín-téang, 關雲長, the great hero of the Sam kok, 三國, now worshiped by the Chinese, as the representative of fidelity.

**声**  
**Kwán** **瑄** A gem; a precious stone. When舜, Sùn succeeded 堯, Geàou in the government, (the 西王母, sey óng boé,) the mother of the western king came and presented him with (pék kwán, 白瑄 pāyh kwán,) a white gem.

**Kwán** **綰** Vulg. kw<sup>n</sup>a: to bind, to tie, to run on a string.

**Kwán** **館** A hotel, a resting place, a lodging house, an inn; a school. Yéa kwán lōng hwa hwat, 野館濃

花發 yéa gwā áy kwán sà woó lōng hwa tit hwat, near the inn on the moor the flowers spring up abundantly.

Káy kwán gwān lēw, jē sēw gēep é bün, 假館願留而受業於門 chēōh kwán gwán böeyh lau lé, jē sēw gēep tē moo<sup>ng</sup>, having rented a school-house, we wish to detain you, and receive instruction at your gate; see 孟子 Bēng choó.  
 K'hae kwán, 開館 k'hwuy óh, to open school.

**Kwán** **館** The same as the preceding. Hák kwán, 學館, a school.

**Kwán** **瘡** Sick, wearied; finished, concluded.

**Kwán** **管** A pipe, a flute, an instrument of music; a tube of any kind; a surname. Kwán yéak che yim, 管籥之音 kwán yèak áy sē<sup>n</sup>a yim, the sound of the pipe and lute; see 孟子 Bēng choó.  
 Kwán lé, 管理, to rule, to regulate; kwán hāy, 管下, subject to; a surname; Kwán-téung, 管仲, a prime minister of the 齊 C'hēy country.

Kwán 遁 To run away, to escape; choō chok gèèt put k'hó kwán, 自作孽不可追 *ka tē chok gèèt chēw* *bō t'hang chábu*, when a man brings calamity on himself, there is no escaping; see the 書太甲 *Se t'haè kap*.

Kwán 鎗 An implement of husbandry. The name for a plough, or plough-share in the region to the south of the 江, kang.

Kwán 輻 An iron spike in a wheel.

Kwán 卷 Vulg. *kwai<sup>ng</sup>*: to roll up, as a scroll; to take in, to fold up. Kwán che, chek t'hòey chông é bit, 卷之則退藏於密 *kwai<sup>ng</sup> e chek t'hèy k'hè<sup>ng</sup> tē bát bát*, when you roll it up, then it retires and shuts itself up in secrecy; see 程子 *Têng choó*.

Kwán 捲 To roll up; kwán lōem heaou bêng gwát, 捲簾邀明月 *kwai<sup>ng</sup> mooi<sup>ng</sup> lē ch'hé<sup>n</sup> á bēng göèyh*, to roll up the door screen, and invite the clear moon (to shine into the house).

Kwán 筦 Kwán hēn, 筦絃, the strings of an instrument of music; also, a mat.

Kwán 盥 To wash the hands.

貫 Vulg. *kwai<sup>ng</sup>*: a string of anything; chēn kwán, 錢貫 *ché<sup>ng</sup> kwai<sup>ng</sup>*, a string of cash; choo kwán, 珠貫, a string of beads. To string anything, to run anything on a string; kwán t'hong, 貫通, to pass through the whole.

Chēn pek bān kwán, 錢百萬貫 *ché<sup>ng</sup> pāyh bān kwai<sup>ng</sup>*, a hundred myriad strings of cash. Gō kwán jē chìn, 魚貫而進 *hé kwai<sup>ng</sup> kōy jē chìn*, the fish bores through the water and gets forward.

Kwán 慣 To be accustomed to; kwán sip, 慣習 *kwán sè*, used to anything.

Kwán 鑽 To bore through; to put bracelets on the arms.

Kwán 串 To be accustomed to, to be familiar with.

Kwán 𠂇 The hair twisted up into two knots, one on each side of the head, like a pair of horns, commonly done with the hair of young children.

Chong kak kwán hēy, 總角𠂇兮, like a pair of horns is the hair twisted up; see the 齊風 *Chēy hong*.

Kwán 瓘 The name of a gem, or a precious stone.

Kwán 鑕 A vessel used for drawing water; kwán. k'hoé, 鑕口 *kwai<sup>n</sup> à ch'hūy*, a kind of pickaxe.

Kwán 觀 Vulg. *kwai<sup>n</sup>*: a convent; Tō kwán, 道觀 *Tō kwai<sup>n</sup>*, a monastery belonging to the sect of 道, Tō.

Kwán 鶴 Vulg. *kwai<sup>n</sup>*: the name of a water bird; a species of heron.

Kwán 灌 To pour out; kwán chéw, 灌酒 *kwai<sup>n</sup> à chéw*, to pour out a libation to the gods; also, to irrigate, to spread water over the land.

Choô kè kwàn jê óng chéá, goê put yéuk kwàn che è, 自既灌而往者吾不欲觀之矣 *choô è kwàn à tēy jê kōy k'hè, gwá à k'hwàn à e*, from the time of pouring out the libation, I had no desire to look at (their sacrifice); see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

E súy kwàn kaè tēēn wán, 以水灌溉田園 *t'hó chúy kwàn kaè ch'hán huí<sup>ng</sup>*, to irrigate the gardens and fields with water.

Kwàn 壺 *Táy kwàn, 茶壺, a teapot.*

Kwàn 柶 *Vulg. kwí<sup>ng</sup>: the ring which is put through the nose of an ox or buffalo.*

Kwàn 眷 *To regard with favor, to behold; to be near, intimate. Hōng t'hēēn kwàn bēng, 皇天眷命 *hōng t'hee<sup>ng</sup> k'hwàn à bēng*, may the imperial heavens look down on this decree; see the 禹謨 E boē. Ch'hin kwàn, 親眷, near relatives; to be intimately allied to.*

Kwàn 睠 *To look around upon; to look towards with longing anxiety.*

Kwàn 卷 *Se kwàn, 書卷, a section of a book; a volume. K'hae kwàn pēēn yéw ek, 開卷便有益 *k'hwuy kwàn pēēn wōō lē yěäh*, in opening the volume there is profit; see the 史記 Soó kè.*

Kwàn 綦 *Vulg. kwí<sup>ng</sup>: a cord; the string of a crossbow; bent; an incense bag tied around the neck.*

Kwàn 絹 *A snare for catching birds; a gin. Eatables are placed within the noose of a string, and when the birds come down to eat them, the string is pulled, and they are caught.*

Kwàn 弓 *The leaf of a book; also written 弓, kwàn, the same as 卷, kwàn, a volume.*

Kwàn 狷 *To be strenuous on one point; to have moderate talents, and yet to be exceedingly particular in attending to one's duty.*

Pit yéá kōng kwàn hoē, 必也狂狷乎 *pít tēōh kōng kap kwàn hoē*, (in the absence of honest people,) we must put up with ambitious persons, and those who have only a mediocrity of talent; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwàn 券 *K'hèy kwàn, 契券, an account, a reckoning.*

Kwàn 眚 *To look askance, to look at with an angry eye. Kwàn kwàn se ch'hām, 眚眚胥讒 *sēá bák k'hwàn à jé chò pōō ch'hām lēng*, they will look askance, and universally complain; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

Kwàn 獯 *The same as 狷, kwàn; also, light; the swift running of a dog.*

Kwàn 裸 *The same as 灌, kwàn, to pour out a libation.*

Kwàn 京 *Kwàn chēang ê keng, 裸將于京 *laé k'hè kwàn chéw tē kī<sup>n</sup> à sē<sup>n</sup>á*, let us go and pour out libations at the capital; see the 大雅 Tāē gnáy.*

Kwàn 盥 *To wash the hands in a wash basin. Also read kwán.*

Kwàn 冠 *To put a cap on the head; a ceremony performed in China, when a young man comes of age at 16.*

Tēāng hoo che kwàn yéá hoē bēng che, 丈夫之冠也 *ta pō lāng áy tē kīn*, 父命之

*něo<sup>ng</sup> pāy bēng lēng e*, at the ceremony of capping a young man, the father gives him directions; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**權** Kwān A weight; to weigh; to weigh circumstances, and act accordingly; kwān sè, 權勢, power, authority; lōng kwān, 弄權, to get the power into one's own hands; chēung kwān, 從權, to act according to circumstances.

Kwān jēn hoē te k'heng tēung, 權然後知輕重 *kwān tūy ch'hin jēn aū ēy chae k'hin tāng*, weigh a thing, and then you may know its evity and gravity; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Séw keng, hēng kwān, 守經行權 *chéw keng sēang, kē<sup>na</sup> kwān sè*, to adhere to the constant rule, or to act according to circumstances. Kwān pèng, 權柄, the handle of power, power. A surname.

**鬢** Kwān The fine glossy appearance of the hair; kwān hwat jē jīn, 鬢髮如雲 *kwān hó áy mó ch'hin chēo<sup>ns</sup> hwūn*, fine black hair, like the dark clouds; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

**媿** Kwān Handsome, good looking.

**高** Kwān Read ko: high, lofty, eminent. Ko san gēang ché, 高山仰止 *kwān áy sio<sup>na</sup>, tēoh gēang k'hé laé k'ho<sup>na</sup>*, a high hill must be looked up to; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

**縣** Kwān Read hēn: a district, a small county or township; a city of the third order.

**倦** Kwān Vulg. yēd: weary, tired, fatigued. Hwùt jīn put kwān, 誨人不倦 *hà láng bēy yēd*, I teach people without being tired; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

**倦** Kwān Fagged out, heartily tired.

**券** Kwān To labor; to be wearied through labor, fatigue.

**光** Kwang Kwang kwang, 光光, only.

**适** Kwat Hasty, fleet; a man's name.

**估** Kwat To reckon, to sum up an account; also, to arrive at. Hat kê yēw kwat? 曷其有估 *e te sé woō kadu?* when will he arrive? see the 王風 Ong hong.

**活** Kwat The flowing of water; read hwat: alive, moving, cheerful. Pok lēw kwat kwat, 北流活活 *pak chūy tit labu kwat kwat*, the northern stream flowing and rippling along; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

**刮** Kwat To grind or rub a knife; kwat sēak, 刮削, to scrape. Kwat koé mô kong, 刮垢磨光 *kwat k'hè la sám brōh kadu kwui<sup>ng</sup>*, to scrape off the dirt, and polish anything.

**括** Kwat To include, to encompass, to bundle up, to take account of. Lōng kwat sođ haé, 囊括四海 *pođ tēy á laē, pađu kwat sè haé*, to inclose all within the four seas in a bag.

**眦** Kwat To look angrily; the eyes dark.

**超** Kwat To run, to go quickly.

Kwat 𠃉 The appearance of motion, as if hooked and pulled different ways.

Kwat 決 The same as 決, kwat, to decide; kwat twān, 決斷, to determine, to sentence.

Kwat 決 The appearance of water flowing; to decide, to fix, to cut short.  
Kwat choo tong hong, chek tong lēw, 決諸東方則東流 kwat choo tang he<sup>ng</sup>, chēw tang labu, if you lead water eastward, it will flow to the east; see 孟子 Bēng choó.  
Kwat è, 決意, fixed determination.

Kwat 玦 Gems worn upon a dress of ceremony.

Kwat 挾 A cross line in a bow; to pull a bow-string, to let go the string.

Kwat 𠃉 An ivory thimble, used to protect the thumb when pulling a bow.

Kwat 鸚 The name of a singing bird of the tropics; also written 𠃉, kwat.  
Kim yēa lām bān kwat, sēet che jīn, 今也南蠻鸚舌之人 <sup>in</sup> a wō chit léy lām bān chéou cheh āy lāng, now here comes a fellow from among the southern barbarians, with his bird's tongue, (and you believe him); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwat 訣 Parting words, a farewell; to distinguish, to divide, to exterminate; conjuring arts.

Seng sóo éng kwat, 生死永訣 sai<sup>ng</sup> sé éng kwat pēet, life and death make an eternal separation.  
Taē E bān tēang seng che kwat, 大禹聞長生之訣 twā E t'hē<sup>a</sup> tē<sup>ng</sup> kōb wāh āy hwat toē,

the great E asked concerning the method of insuring constant life; see the 魏書 Gwūy se.

Kwat 馱 A good horse.

Kwat 剂 To rub, to scrape.

Kwat 映 The color of an eclipse.

Kwat 趲 To go fast, to walk quickly.

Kwat 淡 Kwat bēng hwa, 淡明花, the name of a flower.  
Kae hāy kwat bēng gân sek sēen,

階下淡明顏色鮮 gim kay āy āy kwat bēng gân sek yēu che<sup>ng</sup>, the appearance of the kwat bēng flower under the steps, is still fresh and gay.

Kwat 鴝 The name of a bird; called also pek lē náou, 伯勞鳥 pit lō chéou.  
Tēung hāy che gwát kwat sé bēng 仲夏之月鴝始鳴 tēung hāy āy göèyh kwat chéou k'hé t'habu habu, in the middle month of summer, the kwat bird begins to sing; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Kwat 譎 Artful, deceitful; kwūy kwat, 詭譎, false, intriguing.

Chin-būn-kong kwat jē put chēng Chēy-hwān-kong chēng jē put kwat, 晉文公譎而不正齊桓公正而不譎 Chin-būn-kong kwūy kwat jē bēy chēng keng, Chēy-hwān-kong chēng keng jē bēy kwūy kwat, Chin-būn-kong was artful and not honest, Chēy-hwān-kong was honest and not artful; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天 Kwát 槩 A post stuck in the ground; a door-post. Also written 榦, kwát.

Kwát 丅 A hook turned up at the end, a barbed weapon; one of the radicals.

幸 Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 禪 Read kwun: a small pair of drawers; a kind of petticoat.

Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 光 Read kong: light, clear, bright, shining, resplendent. Chèak h<sup>o</sup> che kong put lêng wán cheàou, 灼火之光不能遠照 chit chèak hōéy áy kwui<sup>ng</sup> bēy hwui<sup>ng</sup> chēd bēng, the light of a small fire will not reflect far; see the 晉語 Chìn gé.

聲 Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 捲 Read kwán: to roll anything up; kwán ch'hok, 捲鑿 kwui<sup>ng</sup> ch'hák á, a round chisel, a gouge.

Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 管 Read kwán: a tube, or pipe; bé kwán, 米管 bé kwui<sup>ng</sup>, a hollow bamboo, used for measuring rice.

去 Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 卷 Read kwàn: a book, a volume, a roll; sów kwàn, 手卷 ch'héw kwui<sup>ng</sup>, a manuscript, an autograph, written by one's own hand.

K'hó kwàn, 考卷 k'hó kwui<sup>ng</sup>, an exercise written out by the candidates at public examinations.

Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 綯 Read kwàn: a small bag, containing incense ashes from the altar of an idol, which is hung round the neck of a child, in order to insure its good luck. Kwán kwàn, 揷綯 kw<sup>o</sup>á kwui<sup>ng</sup>, to wear such a bag around the neck.

Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 貫 Read kwàn: to perforate, to connect; kwàn jé, 貫耳 kwui<sup>ng</sup> hē á, to bore the ears, in order to insert ear-rings; kwàn pit, 貫鼻 kwui<sup>ng</sup> p'hè<sup>ng</sup>, to bore a hole through the nose of a pig or buffalo.

Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 𦘒 Read kwàn: to insert a string through the nose of a buffalo. Kwàn pit, 𦘒鼻 kwui<sup>ng</sup> p'hè<sup>ng</sup>, to bore a hole through the nose.

Kwui<sup>ng</sup> 串 Read kwàn: a string of anything, to run anything on a string. Chèèn kwàn, 錢串 ché<sup>ng</sup> kwui<sup>ng</sup>, a string of cash.

幸 Kwun 君 A prince, a sovereign, an honorable person; kwun choó, 君子, a good man; kwun ông, 君王, a king.

Taē chae Geàou che wúy kwun yéá! 大哉堯之爲君也 twā chae Geàou áy chò jìn kwun! how great was Geàou as a prince!

Vulg. kwui<sup>ng</sup>: a pair of drawers, a kind of petticoat.

Kwun 禪 Kwún sat che ch'hé kwun tēung, Wán-chék é wúy kit teàou yéá, 群蝨之處禪中阮籍以爲吉兆也 ché<sup>ng</sup> á tìn áy sat bó<sup>o</sup> twā tē kwui<sup>ng</sup> tang e<sup>ng</sup>, Wuí<sup>ng</sup>-chèk lēáh chò sē hó teàou, when a brood of lice took up their residence in his breeches, Wuí<sup>ng</sup>-chèk used to think it was a good omen.

Kwun 軍 Numerous, many; an army or legion of 12,500 men; an emperor had 6 legions, and a powerful state three.

Choó hēng sam kwun, chék sūy é? 子行三軍則誰與 hoo choó lē nā kē<sup>ng</sup> s<sup>ng</sup> kwun, chék yín chē chūy á? if you, sir, had to load on the three legions of the army, to whom would you intrust them? see the 論語 Lūn gò.

Chhèang kwun, 將軍, a general; ch'hèung kwun, 從軍, to be transported.

𨾏

Kwún 滾 The appearance of a wide sheet of water; bubbling, foaming up.  
Kwún súy, 滾水 kwún chúy, boiling water.

Kwún 袞 The robes of an emperor, ornamented with five embroidered dragons.

Kwún 輿 To turn around, to revolve; Hông-tèy kwan kwún hông jê chok ke, 黃帝觀輿蓬而作

車 Wuí<sup>ng</sup>-tèy kh'w<sup>n</sup> à kwu<sup>ng</sup> hông ch'hábu jé chò ch'hèa, Wuí<sup>ng</sup>-tèy saw the reeds rolling along, and thought of making wheeled carriages. (B. C. 2622.)

Kwún 諛 To speak indistinctly; to sport and jest with people. Hèen kwún, 賢諛 gaóu kwún, to play tricks.

Kwún 輶 The rushing of carriages.

Kwún 緄 A cord or string. Also read k'hwún: an ornamented girdle.

Kwún 耜 To plough and cultivate the ground.

Kwún 呬 To vomit, to belch forth words.

Kwún 鯀 A great fish; a man's name, the father of 禹, E, who being unsuccessful in regulating the waters, after the great flood, was put to death by 舜, Sìn. Tèy wát oe Kwún chae! 帝曰於鯀哉 t'èy kóng há yéa chéy léy Kwún! the emperor said, "alas! that Kwún!" see the 堯典 Geáou téén.

Kwún 僂 Bending and fawning; an emperor's robes. Also written 佞, kwún.

𨾏

Kwún 棍 A staff, a stick; bók kwún, 木棍 ch'ha kwún, a wooden club; kong kwún, 光棍, a bare stick, a pettifogging lawyer, a roguish fellow, a swindler.

Kwún 誨 To soothe people by one's conversation.

Kwún 黝 A jet black color.

𨾏

Kwún 群 A flock, a herd, a troop, a multitude; also written 羣, kwún. Kwún yáng, 群羊 chít t'n yé<sup>ng</sup>, a flock of sheep.

Goê lé kwún sek ke, 吾離群索居 gwá lé kwún t'n ka tē k'hèa, I have left the multitude, and dwell alone; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Kwún 窘 Kwún ke, 窘居, to dwell in company. The same as the above.

Kwún 裙 A petticoat; lé kwún, 女裙 cha bóé kwún, a woman's petticoat.

Kwún 鬻 The same as the above; also written 鬻, kwún.

𨾏

Kwún 郡 A district, an inhabited place, a place where many people assemble together. The state of 秦 Chín, engrossed possession of the whole empire, and divided the land into 36 郡, kwún, which division was still maintained under the 漢, Hàn dynasty.



Kwün 啞 The appearance of vomiting.

夫  
Kwut 骨 A bone; chëet kwut, 折骨 *chëh kwut*, to break a bone. Chëgg sîn chëá t'hëen che hwun, kwut

hàe chëá t'ëy che hwun, 精神者天之分  
骨骸者地之分 *chéng sîn áy sê t'heo<sup>ng</sup> áy hwun, kwut t'haü áy sê t'ëy áy hwun*, the animal spirits are the gift of heaven, the bones and joints are from the earth.

Kwut 楛 Koé kwut, 枸楛 *kaü kwut*, the name of a wood, used in making the shafts of arrows.

Kwut 稃 The stalk of grain.

天  
Kwüt 滑 Confused, disordered; smooth, slippery; loë kwüt, 路滑, a slippery path. Kam kwüt, 甘滑, sweet and greasy. A surname.

Kwüt k'hey, 滑稽, fawning and flattering.

Kwüt 惛 The mind confused.

Kwüt 猾 Confused, to disorder; kaü kwüt, 狡猾, cunning, artful, corrupt. Bàn ê kwüt häy, 蠻夷猾夏 *bân ê kwüt hoän choo häy*, the barbarians disturb the rest of China; see the 舜典 *Sün t'ëén*.

Kwüt 碯 Kwüt sék, 碯石, the name of a medicine.

Kwüt 鶻 A kind of dove.

Kwüt 汨 Confused, disordered; also, annihilated.

Kwüt 崛 Kwüt k'hé, 崛起, to rouse up one's intellect; to rise alone, as a man of eminent talents.

Bëng t'haè choé kwüt k'hé ê Kim-lêng, sèak pëng kwün k'hoè, 明太祖崛起於金陵  
削平羣寇 *Bëng t'haè choé, kwüt k'hé te Kim-lêng, sèak pat<sup>ng</sup> chë<sup>ng</sup> t'ün áy ch'hat*, the first emperor of the Bëng dynasty rose up into notice at Kim-lêng, where he scraped smooth all the robbers; (i. e. exterminated the rebels.)

Kwüt 倔 Obstinate and hardened in vice; kwüt k'ëang, 倔強, perverse. Teäou-teng, 趙匡 *Tëo-të<sup>ng</sup> á*

would not listen to terms of adjustment, when 檜, K'öey said, (ch'hoó lö kwüt k'ëang y'ew sek, 此老  
倔強猶昔 *ch'ey léy laü kwüt k'ëang ch'hin ch'ëo<sup>ng</sup> chá*), "this perverse old fellow is as unbending as ever."

Kwüt 掘 To dig, to delve; kwüt chéng, 掘井 *kwüt chá<sup>ng</sup>*, to dig a well. Yéw wüy chëá p'hè j'èak kwüt chéng, 有爲者譬若掘井 *woó ch'áy l'ang p'hè j'è kwüt chá<sup>ng</sup>*, those who will engage in any great undertaking, are like those who dig a well; see 孟子 *Bëng choó*.

Kwüt 僑 Highminded, ambitious.

幸  
Kwuy 規 A rule, a compass; kwuy ké, 規矩, the compass and rule; a rule to walk by, according to rule, suitable, proper, orderly, a usage, a custom.

Kwuy ké hong wán che ch'ë y'á, 規矩方員之至也 *kwuy ké sê kak é<sup>ng</sup> áy chin t'haü*, the

compass and rule bring squares and circles to the utmost perfection; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**窺** Kwuy kēn sit kay che h<sup>ó</sup>, 窺見室家之好 t'haou k'hw<sup>á</sup> à ch'hoð laē áy hó hōðy, people can peep at all the good things in one's dwelling; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

**闕** Kwuy Chín put kám kwuy peng hó löëy, 秦不敢闕兵河內 Chín ũ<sup>n</sup> k<sup>n</sup>á t'hó peng t'haou k'hw<sup>á</sup> à lán hó laē, the Chín government will not dare with their troops to have an eye to the district within the river.

**鷺** Kwuy Choó kwuy, 子鷺, the name of a bird.

**侷** Kwuy Nearly alike; almost.

**傀** Kwuy Great, gigantic, large of stature. Kwuy wúy tēk lip, 傀偉特立 twā hàn áy lāng ka tē k'hēā, men of great stature can stand alone; see the 史記 Soó kè.

**瑰** Kwuy The name of a bead, or a pearl.

**圭** Kwuy A precious stone of an oblong form, held by civil officers, when they wait upon their sovereign; gēuk

kwuy, 玉圭, the badge of office.

Chip kwuy kēuk kēung jē yēá, 執圭鞠躬如也 gīm gēuk kwuy áy sē e ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> kēuk sin áy yēō<sup>ng</sup>, when (Confucius) held before him the badge of office, he appeared as it were to bend his body; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

**珪** Kwuy The same as the above.

**閨** Kwuy The door of an inner apartment; the pearly door; generally taken to intimate the female apartments of a dwelling.

**奎** Kwuy The name of a constellation. Sòng t'haè choé gnoé lēén, gnoé seng chē kwuy, 宋太祖五年五星聚奎 Sòng t'haè choé goē neē<sup>ng</sup>, goē lēép ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> chò hōy tē kwuy, in the 5th year of the first emperor of the Sòng dynasty, five stars collected together in the region of the kwuy constellation; see the 史記 Soó kè.

**邽** Kwuy The name of a district. A surname.

**雉** Kwuy Choó kwuy, 子雉, the name of a bird.

**皈** Kwuy Kwuy e, 皈依, a cant term in use among the priests of Buddha.

**龜** Kwuy Vulg. koo: a tortoise; also written 龜, kwuy. Hēn hoē se kwuy, 見乎著龜 kē<sup>ng</sup> tē se koo, destinies may be discovered by the reeds and the tortoise-shell.

**滬** Kwuy The name of a river.

**歸** Kwuy To return, to revert, to go back; kwuy sūn, 歸順, to return to obedience. Choó chāē Tīn wát, kwuy ē! kwuy ē! 子在陳曰歸與 歸與 choó twā tē Tīn kóng, tooi<sup>ng</sup> laē! tooi<sup>ng</sup> laē! when Confucius was in the Tīn country he

said, "let us return! let us return!" see the 語論 Lün gé.

青

Kwúy 鬼 A ghost, a spirit, a demon, an imp; mô kwúy, 魔鬼, the devil.

Hwuy kê kwúy jê chày che, t'héem yéá, 非其鬼而祭之誣也 ũ<sup>m</sup> sē lán úy kwúy jê chày che, sē sēep sèy yéá, to sacrifice to a departed spirit, with whom we have no business, is flattery; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Kwúy sîn, 鬼神, demons and spirits; k'hàn kwúy, 看鬼 k'hw<sup>n</sup>à kwúy, to see a ghost, considered an unlucky omen.

Kwúy 宄 Traitorous, villainous, roguish. K'hoè chék kan kwúy, 寇賊 姦宄 chò ch'hát kan kwúy, thieves are roguish and traitorous fellows; see the 彙典 Sùn téén.

Kwúy 佞 Repeated; also, wicked, corrupt. Also read kwuy.

去

KwùY 季 Few, young, inferior, the last; a surname; sòd kwùY, 四季 sè kwùY, the four seasons.

KwùY 悸 The mind moved and affected.

KwùY 筓 The name of a particular sort of bamboo.

KwùY 桂 The Laurus cassia; a surname; kwùY hwa, 桂花, the Olea fragrans. Gwát téung tan kwùY tày yit che, 月中丹桂第一枝 gòzyk tang e<sup>ng</sup> úy tan kwùY tày chit ke, the red cassia is the finest flower in the moon; see the 古詩 Koé sè.

KwùY 癸 The last of the ten horary characters.

KwùY 尚 Dear, not cheap.

KwùY 貴 Noble, honorable, dear, valuable; bú kwùY, 物貴 me<sup>n</sup>h kwùY, dear things.

KwùY yéw t'héen hāy, jê put chéuk é kaé yew, 貴有天下而不足以解憂 kwùY wòò t'hee<sup>ng</sup> hāy, jê bó kadu é káy hwán ló, in point of rank, he was in possession of the empire, and yet he found all that insufficient to dissipate his sorrow; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

平

KwùY 葵 The name of a vegetable; the sunflower; the genus Helianthus.

Wúy yéw kwùY hwa hēàng jit k'heng, 惟有葵花向日傾 tòk tòk kwùY hwa <sup>n</sup>d jit k'heng, the sunflower is the only flower that turns towards the sun.

KwùY 揆 A rule, a measure. Sēäng boó tò kwùY yéá, 上無道揆也 sè twā bó tò lé hwat twē, those in the higher circles have neither reason nor principle; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

KwùY 駢 A horse walking stately along.

KwùY 逵 A road with nine branches; also written 廛, kwùY, a man's name.

KwùY 頰 The cheek bones.

Kwūy 夔 A man's name, one of the servants of 舜, Sùn. A surname.

丟 Kwūy 簣 A basket of earth; a basket for carrying earth. Wūy san kék jím, kong k'hwuy yit kwūy, 烏山九仞功虧一簣 *chò sw<sup>u</sup>a kabu sěem kwán, kang ché kěem chit lán á t'hoé*, in making a hillock of nine fathoms height, to leave the work when there was only a basket of earth needed to finish it, &c.

Kwūy 蕢 A grass basket; a hamper made of rushes. Yéw hō kwūy jê ko K'hóng sē che bân, 有荷蕢而過孔氏之門 *woō lán gěá ch'haóu lán á jé kōy K'hóng sē áy mool<sup>ng</sup>*, there was a man carrying a straw basket, who passed by before the door of Confucius; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Kwūy 遺 To present, to offer, to send as a present; also written 餽, kwūy. Ch'héng é kwūy che, 請以遺之 *ch'hé<sup>u</sup> á t'hoé láe sàng e*, we beg to present it.

Kwūy 饋 To present food to any one; food, victuals. Ló jéák kwūy soō, 老弱饋食 *laōu áy seáou lěen*

*áy sàng chěäh*, the old and weak men were engaged in bringing food (to the laborers); see 孟子 Běng choó.

Kwūy 匱 A casket, a chest for containing anything; to want, to be destitute. Sék sit kim kwūy, 石室金匱 *chěōh ch'hòd kim ap á*, the stone house and golden casket. The name of a book.

Kwūy 櫃 A chest, a trunk; tok kwūy, 棹櫃 *tōh kwūy*, a counter, a table with drawers. Láp chek é kim kwūy che tēung, 納册于金櫃之中 *láp ch'hāyh tē kim kwūy áy tang e<sup>ng</sup>*, to keep the records in a golden casket.

Kwūy 簞 A basket of earth; the same as 簣, kwūy.

Kwūy 俟 To look on both sides.

Kwūy 跪 To kneel down, to make obeisance. Sēw líp put kwūy, 授立不跪 *woō me<sup>h</sup> sēw hoē lán, tēōh k'hěá ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang kwūy*, when anything is given, stand up to receive it, and do not kneel; see the 典禮 K'hěuk léy.

# L

幸  
Lá

**拉** Read lèep: to draw, to pull; lèep kèung, 拉弓 *la kèung*, to draw a bow. Sèang-kong soó P'hêng-seng lèep sat Loé-hwân-kong, 襄公使彭生拉殺魯桓公 *Sèang-kong saé P'hêng-seng la t'haé Loé-kwân-kong*, Sèang-kong sent P'hêng-seng to put Loé-hwân-kong to death; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

去  
Là

**紗** *Kaóu là*, 帕紗, a child's cap. Là sè, 紗絮, cotton wadding for clothes.

平  
Lá

**嚨** Read lèung: the throat; lèung hoé, 嚨喉 *là áu*, the gullet.

Lá

**攏** Read lèung: to push aside; lèung yung, 攏壅 *là yung*, to remove a stoppage. Lèung k'hae, 攏開 *là k'haey*, to push open a passage.

Lá

**爇** Read lò: to burn, to roast at the fire.

Lá

**礪** Read lò: a rake; lò tók, 礪耨 *là ták*, a harrow, a roller, for leveling and smoothing the ground.

Lá

**蚶** Read lê: a kind of cockle. Ch'hè<sup>1</sup>á sit kap lê, 且食蛤蚶 *ch'hè<sup>1</sup>á ch'áah géó là*, let us just eat these cockles.

Lá

**蝥** Read lêw: a poisonous insect; lêw gè, 蝥蝥 *là gèá*, a spider; lêw gè se, 蝥蝥絲 *là gèá se*, a spider's web.

Lá

**膏** Read leáou: the fat of the inwards; te leáou yêw, 猪膏油 *te lá yéw*, the fat of a pig's kidneys. Ch'hé kè hëet leáou, 取其血膏 *ch'hé e áy hōzyh lá*, take the blood and the fat of the entrails; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

Lá

**鯪** Lêng lé, 鯪鯪 *là lé*, a kind of scaly otter, found in the mountains, but something resembling a fish; the scales of which are used for medicinal purposes; (the pangolin.)

丟  
Lā

**惝** Disturbed in mind; the mind confused.

Lā

**晾** P'hók lōng, 曝晾 *p'hák là*, to spread about in the sun to dry.

Lā

**撈** Read lò: to dive the hand into a liquid in order to take hold of anything.

Lā

**擻** Read lò: the name for beating anything.

Laē 柁 A small boat; the name of a wild plum. Kó tin lé laé, 菓珍李柁 kôéy ché t'èung lé laé, of fruits, the most precious are the plum and the laé.

Laē 懶 Laé saé, 懶襪, ragged clothes.

Laē 來 To come, to induce to come; óng laé, 往來, to come and go. Yéw péng choó wán hong laé, put ék lók hoē? 有朋自遠方來不亦樂乎 wō péng choó huwí<sup>ng</sup> pang laé, ū<sup>m</sup> yéá tek kaé hoē? to have a friend who comes from a distance, is it not delightful? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Laē 徠 To come; the same as the above; also written 徠, laé. T'héen má laé chéung sey kék, 天馬徠從西極 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> báy laé chéung sae kék, when the celestial horse (the dragon,) comes, it is always from the utmost west; (this is an expression used by the pretended judges of the sites of dwellings and graves, who consider that the dragon, the emblem of fortune, lies always towards the west.)

Laē 嶧 The name of a hill.

Laē 唼 Ló laé, 囉唼, the sounds used in humming a tune; also read laé.

Laē 畷 Tèen laé, 田畷, the ground outside of a cultivated field.

Laē 駮 A horse seven feet high; laé pín sam ch'héen, 駮牝三千 báy boé s<sup>na</sup> ch'heng, three thousand large mares; see the 衛風 Wōéy hong.

Laē 萊 The name of a kind of grass, or weed; thistles. Pít ch'hó laé, jím t'hoé tēy, ch'hòd che, 闢草萊任土地次之 k'hwuy pít ch'haóu laé, jím chòh t'hoé tēy, tēy jē e, to clear away the grass and weeds, and to cultivate the earth, is the next in the degree of merit; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Laē 康 A shed, a dwelling; téang laé, 長康, the name of a terrace.

Laē 邾 The name of a city; Sê laé, 時邾, a city in the 鄭, Tēng country.

Laē 梨 A pear; laé sèng léng lē, to sit sún jín, 梨性冷利多食 捐人 laé áy sai<sup>ng</sup> léng kwá laé chēy chēäh e haé lóng, the nature of the pear is cold and acid; to eat much of this fruit is injurious.

Laē 梨 The same as the above.

Laē 來 To induce to come; wán jín put hòk, chek sew bún tek é laé che, 遠人不服則受文德 以來之 huwí<sup>ng</sup> áy lóng ū<sup>m</sup> hòk lán, chek sēw bún tek é hoé e laé, when people from a distance will not submit to us, we should by literature and virtue induce them to come.

Laē 徠 To encourage any to come; ló che laé che, 勞之徠之 o ló e áy t'òh huá k'èd e laé, praise their exertions, and encourage them to come; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Laē 睐 The pupil of the eye not even; wry looks; p'hàn laé, 盼睐, to squint, to ogle.

**賚** To present, to confer, to bestow, to give to an inferior.  
 Laē Chew yéw taē laē, sēēn jīn sē hoò, 周有大賚善人是富 Chew taòou woò twā laē, hó láng chē<sup>ng</sup> pòd, when the king of the Chew dynasty gave his large gifts, the good people were enriched; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

**內** Read löey: within, inner, on the inside.  
 Laē Háp gōey löey che tō yéá, 合外內之道也 háp gwa laē áy tō lé, thus joining the inward and outward principles; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

**利** Read lē: sharp, gainful; to lē, 刀利 to laē, a sharp knife; lē chēēn, 利錢 laē che<sup>ng</sup>, the interest of money.

Lē to put twān kèng tēung jīn, 利刀不斷鏡中人 laē to bēy chám too<sup>ng</sup> kē<sup>ng</sup> à tēung áy láng, the sharpest knife will never cut asunder the (reflection of a) man in the mirror.

**踏** Lāh k'hak, 踏碓, a small kind of mortar; to jump, to leap.  
 Lāh

**蠟** Read láp: wax, the wax of bees; láp chēuk, 蠟燭 lāh chek, a wax candle.  
 Lāh

Bit hong ch'haé hwa chok hōng láp, 蜜蜂採花作黃蠟 bit p'hang k'hōöh hwa chò wu<sup>ng</sup> lāh, the honey bee seeks the flowers, in order to make yellow wax.

**爍** Read láp: the appearance of fire; láp jéuk, 爍肉 lāh bāh, to roast flesh láp chēuk, 爍燭 lāh chek, a candle.  
 Lāh

**獵** Read láp: hunting; t'á láp, 打獵 p'hāh lāh, to hunt.  
 Lāh Kim óng tēēn láp ē ch'hoó, 今王田獵於此 t'á óng p'hāh lāh tē chéy léy wūy, now suppose your majesty were hunting here; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**藁** Lak taē, 藁袋 lak tēy, a bundle, or bag.  
 Lak

**六** Read lëuk: six; lëuk sip, 六十 lak chàp, sixty; sip lëuk, 十六 chàp lāk, sixteen.  
 Lāk

Lëuk sip jē jē sùn, 六十而耳順 lak chàp hòy jē hē kang sùn, at sixty years of age, my ear was obedient; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

**擄** To scrape up, or scramble together with the hand.  
 Lāk

**糜** To scrape up anything with the nails.  
 Lāk

**駁** To take hold of anything; to rest the hand on anything.  
 Lāk

**婪** Covetous, greedy; also written 捰, lam.  
 Lam

T'ham lam boó yēem, 貪婪無厭 t'ham lam bó yēà, to covet and desire without being satisfied; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

**喃** The chirping of a swallow.  
 Lam Yēen choó nē lam gé lēang kan, 燕子呢喃語樑間 cè<sup>ng</sup> á nē lam háu kóng wā tē nē<sup>ng</sup> kan, the little swallows are chirping and chattering together among the rafters

覽 *To look at, to observe, to inspect, to look over.*  
 Lám *Yên lám eng hô, 廷覽英*

豪 *yên k'ho'á eng hêng hó k'èet, to survey extensively all the heroes and brave men; see the 光*  
 武記 *Kong bóo kè.*

Lám 欖 *Kám lám, 橄欖 kán ná, an olive.*

Lám 擘 *The same as the above.*

Lám 擘 *To take up in the hand.*

Lám 攬 *To take hold of.*

Lám 拊 *To take hold of, and keep fast.*

Lám 滕 *Weak, without strength; inferior, bad, cowardly.*

去 Lám 坌 *Lám t'ên, 坌田 lám ch'hán, moist ground, a marshy, sloppy place.*

平 Lám 男 *A male person; lám jín, 男人 ta po lán, a man; lám lé, 男女 ta po kap cha' bóé, men and women; also written 偶, lám.*

Chèàng s'èng pún bóo ch'èung, lám jé tong choó k'èang, 將相本無種男兒當自強 *ch'èàng kwun chat s'èng pún téy bó ch'èng, ta po k'è'á t'èoh ka t'è choó k'èang béng, generals and prime ministers have originally no hereditary succession, (their offices are not hereditary,) but every young man must depend on his own exertions.*

Lám 莠 *Gê lám, 宜莠, the name of a plant.*

Lám 南 *The south; lám haé, 南海, the southern sea. Yung yéá, k'hó sóo lám b'èen, 雍也可使*

南面 *Yung yéá, t'hang saé ch'èy lám b'ín, Yung can be set to face the south; (i. e. can be put in office, as all magistrates sit in their courts with their faces towards the south;) see the 論語 Lún gé.*

Lám 喃 *Nê lám, 呢喃, the chirping noise made by swallows.*

Lám 楠 *The name of a wood; lám h'èang bók, 楠香木 lám h'èo'ng ch'hó, a fragrant kind of wood.*

Lám 譎 *Lám lám, 譎譎, the appearance of much talking, loquacity.*

Lám 藍 *Blue; a plant, Polygonum Chinense; oe lám, 烏藍, purple; kay lám s'ín, 伽藍神, the name of an idol; the name of a plant, used for dyeing an azure color.*

Lám 褴 *Lám lúy, 褴褛, torn and ragged clothes; tattered garments. Pit loé lám lúy é k'héy k'èang, 篳路褴褛以啟疆 pit loé ch'h'èa lám lúy s'na é k'héy k'huoy k'èang k'è, with only a bamboo carriage, and tattered garments, he opened out the borders of his territory; see the 左傳 Chó twán.*

Lám 儻 *Lám sàm, 儻儻, disorderly, corrupt, vicious.*

Lám 尪 *Lám kaé, 尪尪, lám kwà, anything incorrect, out of order.*



Lâm 籃 *Vulg. nđ*: a basket; a surname.

Lâm 嵐 A hilly appearance; a mountain breeze.

Lâm 邠 The name of a country; also written 耚, lâi.

Lâm 啍 To drink off; to covet.

Lâm 柑 The name of a fruit, like an almond, but sour; some say, that it is like a plum; the leaves are like those of the mulberry.

Lâm 濫 Inundated, overflowing; *hwàn lâi ê tēung kok*; 汎濫於中國 *hwàn lâi tē tēung kok*, overflowing the middle country; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lâm 檻 A railing; *lâm ke 檻車 lâi ch'hiā*, a prison cart, or cage, for the conveyance of prisoners from one place to another.

Chēet lâi seng tit sîn, 折檻旌直臣 *chēh lâi kan seng peáou tēdou tit áy jîn sîn*, the broken railing will remain as a signal for faithful ministers; (this was said by a prince who sentenced one of his ministers to death, for faithfully reproving him, and afterwards, when his minister broke the railing rather than be taken away, ordered him to be reprieved, and the broken railing to be left as an encouragement to others;) see the 史記 Soó kè.

Lâm 艦 The bulwarks of a ship of war, intended as a defense against stones and arrows.

Lâm 輻 The sound of carriages, the rumbling of carriage wheels.

Lâm 澆 The bubbling up of a fountain.

Lâm 纜 A tow-rope for pulling a boat along.

Lâm 贖 *Lâm kam, 贖財*, covetous of wealth.

Lâm 皸 Soft leather.

Lân 趺 A corn, or induration of the skin on the hands or feet.

Lân 懶 *Lân tò, 懶惰 p'hún tu"ā*, lazy, idle; also written 懶, lân.

Lân 赧 A face covered with shame, and red with blushes. *Kwan kô sek lân lân jēn, 觀其色赧赧* *k'ho"à e áy sek áng áng áy yēo"ng*, look how his countenance is suffused with blushes; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lân 難 To respect, to reverence, to fear.

Lân 咱 *Read choó*: we, us; *choó tông jîn, 咱唐人 lân tēng lâng*, we Chinese.

Lân 闌 To screen, to interpose between; *bún lân, 門闌 moot"ng lân*, a screen before a door.

Chìn k'hè Lěang ch'hēn ê lé, yéw hô san é lân che,  
 晉去梁千餘里有河山以闌之  
*Chìn kok k'hè Lěang kok ch'è<sup>n</sup>á ch'heng gwā lé, wō  
 káng hó sw<sup>n</sup>a nē<sup>n</sup>á é jēa lân e, Chìn is distant  
 from the Lěang country upwards of a thousand fur-  
 longs, and rivers and mountains divide them from  
 one another; see the 戰國策 Ch'è<sup>n</sup> kok ch'hek.*

Lân 蘭 Lân hwa, 蘭花, the name of a  
 flower; the general name for the  
 class Gynandria. *Morrison.*

When there is only one flower on each stalk, and  
 the fragrance is abundant, it is called 蘭, lân; but  
 when there are many flowers on one stalk, and the  
 fragrance is diminished, the flower is called 蕙, hwūy.

Lân 攔 Lân chap, 攔閘 *nw<sup>n</sup>á chǎh*, to  
 hinder, to stop; ch'èa lân, 遮攔  
*jēa nw<sup>n</sup>á*, to obstruct; lân ché,  
 攔止 *nw<sup>n</sup>á ché*, to stop, to intercept.

Lân 瀾 Waves, a flowing expanse of water.

Lân 爛 P'hēn lân, 爛爛, mixed colors.

Lân 難 Vulg. òh: difficult; kan lân, 艱  
 難, troubled, distressed.  
 Ch'ek lân ê kwun, wūy che k'èung,  
 責難於君謂之恭 *l'á òh áy soō kap jín  
 kwun, kóng k'èd k'èung*, to reprove one's prince in  
 difficult matters is a token of respect; see 孟子  
 Bēng choó.

Lân 欄 Lân kan, 欄杆, a railing, a balus-  
 trade, a balcony; gn'w lân, 牛  
 欄 *gōb lân*, a fold for cattle.

Lân 監 Few, scarce.

Lân 零 Read lēng: superabundant, super-  
 fluous; lēng ch'hūy, 零碎 *lân  
 sán*, odd, miscellaneous; over and  
 above.

Lân 鱗 Read lín: scales; gē lín, 魚鱗  
*hē lân*, the scales of a fish.  
 Hwān lín ch'èa seng e sè gē, 凡  
 鱗者生於庶魚 *hwān wō lân áy me<sup>n</sup>h  
 sai<sup>n</sup>g twā tē ch'èung hē*, all scales are produced on  
 what are generally considered fish (fishes have scales).

丟 爛 Vulg. *nw<sup>n</sup>á*: rotten, boiled to rags,  
 Lân 爛 decayed, and decomposed; ch'han  
 lân, 燦爛, bright, clear, reful-  
 gent. Bēng seng yéw lân, 明星有爛 *bēng  
 ch'hai<sup>n</sup>g wō lân*, the bright stars are clear; see the  
 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Lân 瀾 Lân bān, 瀾漫, dripping, con-  
 stantly wet.

Lân 難 Chae lân, 災難, misfortune, af-  
 fliction; to compare.  
 Lím lân boó koé b'én, 臨難  
 無苟免 *lím kan lân áy sé bó koé ch'hē<sup>n</sup>á b'én*,  
 on coming into trouble, do not improperly seek de-  
 liverance; see the 曲禮 K'h'èuk léy.  
 E k'hím s'èw yéw hô lân y'én? 於禽獸有  
 何難焉 *kap k'hím s'èw pé-wō s'á me<sup>n</sup>h òh?*  
 why should we compare ourselves with birds and  
 beasts? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

幸 矜 S'èk lēng, 石矜 *ch'èoh lang*, a hole  
 in a rock.

Lang 儻 Ch'hong lēng, 儻儻 *ch'hang  
 lang*, the noise of calling to one  
 another. The sound of a drum  
 beating the retreat.

*Lang* 壟 *K'hong lóng, 坑壟 k'hai'ng lang, a level place in a valley, fitted for cultivation; also written 瀧, lóng.*

*Lang* 籠 *Read lóng: a basket; säng lóng, 箱籠 s'ò'ng lóng, a basket or trunk; neáu lóng, 鳥籠 cheáu lóng, a bird's cage; teng lóng, 燈籠 teng lóng, a lantern.*

*Lang* 朗 *Read lóng: clear; bêng lóng, 明 朗 béng lóng, distinct and clear.*

*Lang* 人 *Read jín: a man; h'ó jín, 好人 hó lóng, a good man. Jín jê put jín, jê léy hô? 人而不仁如禮何 lóng nã ũ<sup>m</sup> jín tek, e huat léy s'á me' h taē wá? if people have no benevolence, what can they do towards fulfilling propriety? see the 上論 Säng lün.*

*Lang* 擊 *To beat, to strike.*

*Lang* 磨 *To rub, to grind, to polish.*

*Lang* 聾 *Read lóng: deaf; jé lóng, 耳聾 ch'haou hē lóng, deaf, unable to hear.*

*Jé put t'hèng gnoé seng che hô, wát lóng, 耳不聽五聲之和曰聾 hē k'hang bó t'hē' a goē sē' a dy hô, kóng kēd lóng, when the ear cannot distinguish the harmony of the five sounds, it is called deafness.*

*Lang* 籠 *Read lóng: a cage; neáu lóng, 鳥籠 cheáu lóng, a bird's cage; teng lóng, 燈籠 teng lóng, a lantern.*

*Jit gwát lóng t'èung neáu, 日月籠中鳥*

*jit göëyh lóng t'èung dy cheáu, the sun and moon (in the heavens) are like a bird in the cage.*

*Lang* 膿 *Lóng hēt, 膿血 lóng hōëyh, matter and blood. Hoē pat jit oé lóng, 後八日 嘔膿 aou p'äyh jit ch'ew aou lóng, after eight days (the patient) will vomit matter.*

*Lang* 罈 *To amuse children by soothing words.*

*Lang* 拈 *P'èn hoé lóng, 變猴拈 pe'ng kaou lóng, to play apish tricks; to juggle, to perform sleight of hand tricks.*

*Lang* 弄 *Read lóng: to sport with, to trifle; hè lóng, 戲弄 hè lóng, to play. E-goé j'ák jê put h'ò lóng, 夷吾 弱而不好弄 E-goé nooi'ng ch'è'á jé ũ<sup>m</sup> àè gaóu ch'èen, E-goé was weak (in his childhood), and was not fond of play; see the 左傳 Chó twān.*

*Lang* 笞 *An instrument for catching fish; a hand-net.*

*Laou* 佬 *Laou haou, 佬倬, great of stature, gigantic.*

*Laóu* 老 *Laóu y'èp, 老葉 laóu k'èh, the siri leaf or leaf of the betel pepper, chewed with the areca nut.*

*Laóu* 佬 *A sound, a noise.*

*Laóu* 撓 *To bend, to flinch, to draw back.*

*Laóu* 撓 *Put hoo laóu, put bók tó, 不膚撓不目逃 ũ<sup>m</sup> néw báh, ũ<sup>m</sup> chaóu báh, not to allow one's flesh to flinch, or eyes to blink; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

**拐** *Laóu* Read kwáe: a rogue; kwáe choó, 拐子 *laóu á*, a cheat.

**擗** *Laóu* Taóu laóu, 擗擗, soldiers plundering people's goods.

**落** *Laóu* Read lók: to fall; lók yéep, 落葉 *laóu hēōh*, the fall of the leaf. Goē tóng lók yéep, t'hēen hāy ch'hew, 梧桐落葉天下秋 *goē tóng laóu hēōh t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy ch'hew*, when the goē tóng casts its leaves, all the world knows that it is autumn.

**樓** *Laóu* Read loē: a gallery, an upper room, a chamber. Heáou gwát cheáou kang loē, 曉月照江樓 *heáou gōēyh chēd kang laóu*, the clear moon shines upon the gallery by the river's brink.

**流** *Laóu* Read lēw: to flow, to run down like water. Lēw súy che wúy búy yéá, put êng k'ho put hêng, 流水之爲物也不盈科不行 *laóu chúy áy chō meē<sup>h</sup>, bó m<sup>na</sup> k'ho chēw bó kē<sup>na</sup>*, flowing water is of such a nature that if it does not first fill up its measure, it does not flow on; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**留** *Laóu* Read lēw: to detain; séang lēw, 相留 *sēo laóu*, to entertain one. Yéw yéuk wúy ông lēw hêng chēá, 有欲爲王留行者 *wōō áy à t'hēy ông laóu e kē<sup>na</sup>*, there was one who wished on behalf of the king, to detain him from his journey; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**劉** *Laóu* Read lēw: a surname; Lēw-pang, 劉邦 *Laóu-pang*, the founder of the 漢, Hàn dynasty.

**鑊** *Laóu* A small gong, or a bell without a tongue which is held by the captain of a troop, in order to arouse the attention of his soldiers.

**啣** *Laóu* Read lēw: as Kaou-lēw-pa, 啣吧 *Ka-laóu-pa*, Batavia.

**鬧** *Laóu* Busy, not tranquil; laóu jēēt, 鬧熱 *laóu juāh*, bustling, all alive. *Laóu-tōng*, 鬧動, to disturb one; also written 夾, *laóu*.

**數** *Laóu* *taóu*, 數脰, an ugly deformed child.

**痛** *Laóu* *ch'hong*, 痛瘡 *laóu ch'he<sup>ng</sup>*, a running sore.

**漏** *Laóu* A leaky house.

**漏** *Laóu* Read loē: to leak; loē sēet, 漏泄 *laóu sēet*, to leak out, as a secret; *ch'hwán loē*, 船漏 *chún laóu*, a leaky ship; *ok loē*, 屋漏 *ch'hōd laóu*, a leaky house; *loē choó*, 漏仔 *laóu á*, a funnel, a tundiſh; *loē ch'hut*, 漏出 *laóu ch'hut*, to leak out; *keng loē*, 更漏 *kai<sup>ng</sup> laóu*, an hourglass, formed of water instead of sand; a clepsydra. *Loē chīn gēuk hoē kan*, 漏盡玉壺乾 *laóu chīn gēuk hoē ta*, when the hourglass is run out, the pearly cup is dry.

**老** *Laóu* Read ló: old; ló jīn, 老人 *laóu jāng*, an old man. *Kip kē ló yéá*, *kaē che chaē tek*, 及其老也戒之在得 *kip kaóu e laóu, tēōh kēng kaē tē à tít tēōh*, when people are old, they should be careful of the desire to obtain everything, (i e. of covetousness); see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

夫  
Láp 俚 *Ch'hap lap*, 侏俚, a dwarfish person.

Láp 剖 To sink down, as in the mud; *loē lap*, 路剖, a muddy road.

Láp 食 Loose skin; the skin loose and shriveled.

天  
Láp 納 To receive, to obtain; *láp hok*, 納福, to obtain happiness; *láp hēang*, 納餉 *láp báy á*, to pay tribute.

*Ch'hut láp che lín*, wuy che yéw soo, 出納之吝謂之有司 *ch'hut láp áy lín*, *sek kóng kēd wōō soo kw'a*, to display niggardliness in bringing out presents is what may be called a man in office; (because Chinese officers are generally backward in making presents;) see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Láp 內 To receive, to allow to enter; also read *lōey*: within. *Pē būn jē put láp*, 閉門而不內 *kw'a mōol'ng jē ū<sup>m</sup> láp sēw*, to shut the door, and refuse to admit one; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Láp 衲 *Láp e*, 衲衣, the garments of the priests of Buddha; *bwát láp*, 未衲, a priest's cap.

Láp 臘 The end of winter; *láp gwát*, 臘月, the twelfth month, when sacrifices are offered to all the gods together; also written 臘, *láp*.

Láp 獵 Vulg. *láh*: to hunt; *t'á láp*, 打獵 *p'háh láh*, to hunt.  
*Láp chéá 'kaou ch'hok é tō loē*, 獵者交錯於道路, *p'háh láh áy lóng*

*sēo kaou ch'hok tē tō loē*, the hunters meet and cross one another in the roads.

Láp 躡 To step over, to jump across; *láp téng*, 躡等, to step over to another class; to jump over the regular series, aiming to be wise all at once.

Put *k'hó láp téng jē chìn*, 不可躡等而進 *ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang láp kōey téng kay jē jip*, do not seek to get forward by stepping over the classes; see 朱文公 *Choo būn kong*.

Láp 攪 *Láp cháp*, 攪撞, to be mixed and jumbled together.

Láp 儻 *Láp cháp*, 儻僇, disorderly, wicked.

Láp 箇 A party-colored rope for towing a boat.

Láp 爇 Vulg. *láh*: the appearance of fire; to roast at the fire; *láp jëuk*, 爇肉 *láh bāh*, to roast flesh.

Láp 蠟 Vulg. *láh*: wax; *láp chëuk*, 蠟燭 *láh chek*, a wax candle.

夫  
Lát 漯 The name of a river; *yéak Chèy* Lat *jé choē choo háé*, 淪濟漯而注諸海 *k'hwuy tēdau* *Chèy kap Lat áy chúy*, *jé ch'hwā jip háé*, he opened out the Chèy and Lat rivers, and led them into the sea; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

天  
Lát 辣 Vulg. *hwáh*: acrid, pungent, hot to the taste.

Lát 粹 The same as the above.

**Lát** 刺 Wicked, perverse, warped by pre-  
judice and error.  
Boô kwae lát che sim, 無乖  
刺之心 bôh wô kwae lát sy sim kw<sup>na</sup>, do not  
harbor a perverse and wicked mind.

**Lát** 搥 Pwat lát, 撥搥, the hand stretch-  
ed out, the arm made bare.

**Lát** 鱗 The name of a fish; also written  
鱗, lát.

**Lát** 捺 To press anything heavily with the  
hand.

**Lát** 諫 Lô lát, 諍諫, an exclamation, in-  
timating thankfulness, and obliga-  
tion:—"I put you to a great deal  
of trouble."

**Lát** 力 Read lék: strength, energy; k'hè  
lék, 氣力 k'hwù y lát, animal  
strength; yéw lék, 有力 wôô  
lát, to be strong.

Hwuy kéang yéw lék chéa, put lêng hêng yéa,  
非強有力者不能行也 nā ū<sup>m</sup> kéang  
béng, wôô lát sy láng, bēy kē<sup>na</sup> chéy lèy soô, ex-  
cept a man be powerful and strong, he cannot do this.

**Lát** 栗 Read lék: a chestnut-tree; lék choó,  
栗子 lát ché, chestnuts.

**Lát** 癩 Lô lát, 瘰癧, a kind of sore.

**Lây** 訕 A sound.

**Lây** 啞 Lé lé lây lây, 哩哩噠噠,  
ambiguous and unintelligible.

**Lâyh** 夫 Read lek: loud thunder; p'hek lek,  
霹靂 p'hek lâyh, a violent clap  
of thunder.

**Lâyh** 啞 Read yim: the violent crying of a  
child, till its voice is gone.

**Lâyh** 鱈 Read lék: the name of a fish.

**Lâyh** 刮 To split open; to strike.

**Lâyh** 闢 To open a door.

**Lâyh** 笠 Read lip: a hat; téuk lip, 竹笠  
tek lâyh, a bamboo hat.

**Le** 幸 A light breeze; le hong, 颺風,  
a gentle wind; le le á, a little.

**Lé** 青 Hēang lé, 鄉里 hēo<sup>ng</sup> lé, a vil-  
lage; lín lé, 鄰里, a neighbor-  
hood; also, a Chinese mile or fur-  
long, a little less than the third of an English mile.

Lé jín wú bé, 里仁爲美 hēo<sup>ng</sup> lé laē wôô  
jín k'háh hó, in a village benevolence is amiable; see  
the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Tēy che chēang k'hè yéa ch'hēen yéw é lé, 地  
之相去也千有餘里 tēy áy sēo  
k'hè yéa, wôô chit ch'heng gwā lé, the countries are  
distant from one another more than a thousand lé;  
see 孟子 Bēng choó.

**Lé** 俚 P'hé lé, 鄙俚, vulgar, low; any  
how. Chit jé put lé, 質而不  
俚, plain without being vulgar.

Lé **裡** The inside, within; sam lé, 衫裡 *sw'a lé*, the lining of a garment.  
 Chek chièung bút che peáou lé cheng ch'hoe boô put tò, 則眾物之表裡精粗無不到 *chek chièung meè<sup>n</sup> h'ay gwā laē cheng ch'hoe bó ũ<sup>m</sup> kaòu*, then the external and internal parts, the coarse and subtle matter of all things, will be altogether known; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Lé **鯉** Lé gē, 鯉魚 lé lé, a kind of carp, the chief of fresh water fish.  
 Hò lé teng lēung bân, 河鯉登龍門 *hó laē bân áy lé hé p'ayh ch'ō<sup>n</sup>g lēung áy mool<sup>m</sup>g*, the river carp has ascended the dragon's gate; (alluding to the successes of literary students.)

Lé **娉** Brother's wives call one another, 如娉, *yēw lé*.

Lé **旅** Many, a multitude; an army; a stranger, a guest.  
 Yin-sēang che lé, kē hòey jē līm, 殷商之旅其會如林 *Yin-sēang áy chièung lāng, e áy chò hòey ch'hin ch'ō<sup>n</sup>g ch'hēo ná*, the multitude of the Yin-sēang dynasty, when assembled together, resembles a forest; see the 書經 *Se keng*.

Ong-sun-káy tē kwun lé, 王孫賈治軍旅 *Ong-sun-káy té kwán kwun lé*, Ong-sun-káy managed the army; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.  
 Boô bông pin lé, 無忘賓旅 *ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang bēy kè tit lāng k'h'ayh*, don't forget strangers and guests; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Lé **祿** The name of a sacrifice, offered to the hills and rivers.  
 Kwù-y-sē lé ē T'had-san, 季氏祿於泰山 *Kwù-y-sē h'èèn lé ch'èy tē T'had sw'a*, Kwù-y-sē offered the lé sacrifice at T'had-sw'a; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Lé **膂** The backbone; lé lèk hong kong, 膂力方剛 *k'ha ch'èäh kwut áy lát toō toō á kong gnāy*, the strength of the backbone was just then firm; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

Lé **屢** Various, many, several; lé ch'hòd, 屢次 *ták paé*, several times, often.  
 Lé cheng ē jin, 屢憎於人 *ták paé hòe lāng sēw k'hè*, often hated by people; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Lé **褸** Lām lé, 褸褸, ragged torn clothes, tattered garments.

Lé **縷** Jé lé, 覩縷 crooked, intertwined; lām lé, 檻縷, ragged.

Lé **李** A small kind of plum; hēng lé, 行李, traveling baggage; a surname.  
 Kwa tēen put láp lé, lé háy put t'ān kwan, 瓜田不納履李下不彈冠 *kwa ch'hán bóh p'ayh k'hé áy, lé k'ha bóh tw'a k'ín*, in a melon field don't pull up the heels of your shoes, and under a plum tree don't fillip the dust off your cap; (lest you should be suspected of stealing the melons or plums.)

Lé **女** A female, a young woman, an unmarried woman.  
 Lōng yéw ē ch'h'èuk, lé yéw ē poè, 農有餘粟女有餘布 *ch'ōh ch'hán wōo ch'hun áy ch'h'ek, cha boé wōō s'ín áy poè*, thus husbandmen would have a superabundance of corn, and females would have plenty of cloth; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Lé **汝** Read jé: you, thou.

Lé 履 That which the foot treads upon, a shoe; to tread; also, happiness. Lók ché kwun choó, hok lé sēw che, 樂只君子福履綏之 t'hèung lók kwun choó, hok lé teé<sup>ng</sup> neé<sup>ng</sup> e, how happy is the good man! prosperity and good fortune cleave to him; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lé 理 To regulate, to adjust, to manage; reason, principle, meaning; tō lé, 道理, doctrine; yéw lé, 有理, reasonable; t'hēen lé, 天理, the celestial principle, Providence; leāou lé, 料理 to manage. Sēet lé yim yáng, 變理陰陽 bó leāou lé yim yáng, to regulate the yin and yang (dual principles); see the 書經 Se keng. T'hēen lé cheāou jēen, 天理昭然 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> lé chēd kadu tēoh, the celestial principle reflects all things plainly.

Lé 邇 E lé, 迤邐, to walk aside, to follow secretly; connected.

去 Lè 剝 To flay; lè p'hē, 剝皮 lè p'hōéy, to flay off the skin.

平 Lé 离 Clear, bright, elegant; also, a wild beast. Jé jit gwát che lé béng, 如日月之离明 ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> jit göēyh áy lé béng, like the brightness of the sun and moon.

Lé 離 To leave, to separate; to be separated to a small distance is called 離, lé, and to a great one 別, pēet. Hoō choó lé sán, 父子離散 pāy kē<sup>á</sup> lé sw<sup>á</sup>, parents and children separated one from another; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lê 漓 Lím lê, 淋漓, a perpetual dropping, a constant rain, thoroughly wet. Taē é lím lê, 大雨淋漓 twā hoē lím lê, a heavy shower drenching down.

Lê 禧 Happiness, and prosperity; happy omens.

Lê 離 The name of a plant, a sort of grass like foxtail.

Lê 褙 A woman's petticoat, or apron; also, a girdle.

Lê 縞 The same as the above; ch'hin kēet kē lê, 親結其縞 ch'hin kat e áy lê, she tied her own girdle; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Lê 鬮 Chēep lé, 接鬮, a white hat.

Lê 籬 Lé pa, 籬笆, a fence, a bamboo railing. Ch'haé kēuk tong lê háy, 採菊東籬下 bān kek hwa tē tang lê áy k'ha, to pluck a chrysanthemum flower from under the eastern fence.

Lê 箊 Ch'haou lé, 箊箊, a bamboo strainer, used in taking rice out of the pot.

Lê 璃 Lēw lê, 琉璃, the name of a pearl; p'ho lê, 玻璃 p'ho léy, glass, anything transparent, and vitreous.

Lê 魑 The name of an evil spirit.



Lê 螭 A kind of dragon; kaou lêng; ch'hek lê, 蛟龍赤螭, all sorts of dragons, and red serpents.

Lê 醕 Thin, weak wine; poë cho yím lê, 舖糟飲醕 ch'èah chaou lim lê, to chew the grains and quaff the thin wine.

Lê 悒 Che lê, 悒悒, an affair in which there is much trouble.

Lê 莉 Bwát lê, 茉莉, the name of a flower, the Jasminum grandiflorum.

Lê 蛎 Kap lê, 蛤蜊, a sort of oyster.

Lê 麗 Ko lê, 高麗, the country of Corea.

Lê 鸛 Hông lê, 黃鸛, a yellow kind of bird. Lâm bòk chwán hông lê, 林木嘯黃鸛 ch'hêw ná áy ch'há tit háou hông lê, in the trees of the wood the yellow finches are screaming.

Lê 麗 A surname.

Lê 驪 A horse of a beautiful jet black.

Lê 蘆 Jê lê, 茹蘆, the name of a plant, used for dyeing red, a kind of reed.

Lê 廬 A shed; ch'hó lê, 草廬 ch'háou lê, a straw shed; s'èa lê, 舍廬, a cottage. Lâm Yàng Choo-kat lê,

南陽諸葛廬 lâm Yàng woó Choo-kat áy lê, on the southern Yàng is the hut of Choo-kat-léang.

Lê 驢 An ass; y'éa lê, 野驢, a wild ass.

Lê 齧 Spit, saliva; l'èung lê, 龍齧 l'èung mo'á, dragon's spittle.

Lê 釐 To regulate, to manage; hô lê, 毫釐, a down and an atom, the smallest particle of anything.

K'hóng-choó lê t'èng choo se, 孔子釐定諸書 K'hóng-choó lé'áou lé t'è'á t'èoh choo ch'hüyh, Confucius regulated and fixed all the books; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Lê 嫠 A widow, a woman, who has lost her husband. Lê y'éa, hô haē? 嫠也何害 kw'á baé, wóó s'na meé'h haē? widows, what harm can they do? see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Lê 萋 A kind of straw; coarse grass; gân gnaē k'è lê, 言刈其萋 kong kw'áh e áy ko ch'háou, talking about cutting the coarse grass; see the 周南 Chew lám.

Lê 瘿 K'he le, 痾瘿, a hump back; a crooked spine.

Lê 厘 Hwun lê, 分厘, a very minute division; small weights.

Lê 裡 A wheelbarrow, anything for carrying earth in; a hod, a basket. Kaè kwuy hwán lúy lê jé y'èem che, 蓋歸反壘裡而掩之 kaè tòh too'ng laé, y'ung lúy kap lê k'hè y'èem k'hám e, for he returned back again, and took a basket and a wheelbarrow to get earth with, in order to bury (his parents); see 孟子 B'èng choó.

Lê 狸 Hoê lê, 狐狸, a fox; t'h<sup>na</sup> jit kò che hoê lê sit che, 他日過之狐狸食之 *pat jit keng kòy e, hoê lê chēäh e*, another day passing by, he found that the foxes had been eating (the corpse); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lê 狸 The same as the preceding.

Lê 俚 Lê gé, 俚語, coarse, vulgar expressions.

Lê 閭 The gate of a village; a hamlet consisting of 25 families. Tek chōey ê hēang tóng chew lê, 得罪於鄉黨州閭 *tek chōey kap hēo<sup>ng</sup> tóng chew lê áy lāng*, to offend against the people of one's district or circuit, village or hamlet; see the 禮內則 Léy löey chek.

Lê 罹 To be sorrowful, to be grieved; hōng ch'hoó pek lê, 逢此百罹 *toé tōöh chéy léy chē<sup>ng</sup> á pāyh hāng áy huón ló*, meeting with these hundred troubles; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Lê 黎 Read léy: a kind of black wood; lê bín, 黎民, the black-headed people, the Chinese.

Lê 簾 Read lēem: a blind, a screen; bün lēem, 門簾 *moo<sup>ng</sup> lé*, a door blind.

Lê 利 Vulg. *laē*: gain, advantage, interest; sharp, cutting; a surname.

Lê 利 Seáou jín jē ê lē, 小人喻於利 *sèy áy lāng bat chéy léy lē*, little minded people think of nothing but gain; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chaé lē, 財利, profit, gain; lē chēên, 利錢 *laē chē<sup>ng</sup>*, interest of money.

Lē 俐 Lēng lē, 伶俐 *lēng laē*, cunning, artful, clever.

Lē 痢 Séáou lē, 小痢 *séó lē*, a diarrhea, or looseness of the bowels.

Lē 冽 To flow rapidly; the same as the above.

Lē 例 A law, a rule, a regulation; to compare, to adjust; lút lē, 律例, laws and regulations.

Lē 桲 A tree growing crosswise.

Lē 留 To sink in, as in the mud.

Lē 呂 A follower, a friend, a companion, a fellow. Lín pút lē hēng, 麟不侶行 *lín bō sēo pu<sup>ng</sup> á kē<sup>ng</sup> á*, the fabulous animal lín does not go about in herds.

Lē 侶 Lút lē, 律呂, laws and regulations; the spine; also, long; a surname. Lē sòng, 呂宗, Manila.

Lē 痞 A long standing sickness.

Lē 栱 The lintel of a door.

Lē 莅 To come to, to come before, to descend toward; also written 蒞, lē. Chong é lē che, 莊以蒞之 *gèem chong é laē kadu e*, to come before the people with severity and rigor; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lē 離 To be separated from, to a small distance, or for a short time.  
E kwun lē chéa, 與君離者  
kap lé sēo lē, when separated from you, &c.

Lē 億 Indifferent, indisposed for exertion.

Lē 詈 To rail at; lē mā, 詈罵 lē māi<sup>ng</sup>,  
to scold.

Seáou jín wàn jé lē jé, 小人  
怨汝詈汝 seáou jín wàn huñ lé lē māi<sup>ng</sup>  
lé, worthless people dislike you and rail at you; see  
the 書經 Se keng.

Lē 慮 To consider; soō lē, 思慮, to  
ponder over, to be anxious about.  
An jé hoē lēng lē, 安而后  
能慮 an jé aōu ēy soō lē, when people are at rest,  
then they may consider; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Lē 濾 To strain any liquid; lē choó, 濾  
仔 lē á, a strainer.

Lē 鑢 Vulg. lēy: a file; to file anything.

Lē 哩 An euphonic particle, used at the end  
of colloquial sentences.

Lē 楛 The name of a tree, of the bark of  
which paper is made.

Lē 吏 Kwan lē, 官吏 kw<sup>a</sup> lē, an officer  
of government.

T'hēen choó soó lē tē kē kok,  
天子使史治其國 hōng tēy saē chit áy  
kw<sup>a</sup> lē tē e áy kok, the emperor employed an officer  
to manage the affairs of his province; see 孟子  
Bēng choó."

幸

Lēa 膾 Soup made of bones.

Lēa 佻 Loose skin.

夫

Lēäh 剝 To cut off, to break short; to stick.

天

Lēäh 拏 Read lēák: to take by force.

Lēäh

拏人 lēäh lāng, to apprehend  
people.

Lēäh

拏拿 The same as the above; to seize, to  
take.

Lēäh

捕 Read poē: to catch; lē boō tuy poē  
che k'hoé, 吏無追捕之  
苦 kw<sup>a</sup> lē bó tuy lēäh lán áy

kan k'hoé, we are not harassed with officers coming  
to take us up.

天

Lēäk 略 A little, trifling; hwut lēák, 忽略,  
to treat lightly; kán lēák, 簡略  
to cut short, to abbreviate; yađu

lēák, 要略, the most important part.

Téang-léang sēw sam lēák che swat, 張良受  
三略之說 Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-léang sēw s<sup>a</sup> áy boē lēák  
áy sōzyh, Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-léang received the explanation of  
three important plans. Also written 畧, lēák.

Lēäk

掠

To plunder, to take as a prey; lēák  
é kaou yéa, 掠於郊野  
lēák méi<sup>h</sup> tē kaou yéa, to plun-  
der on the borders and in the wilderness; see the  
戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.

Lĕäk 儂 The name of a god.

𠄎  
Lĕáng 兩 Vulg. *nō*: two in number; also vulg. *nōng*: a tael in weight; sip lĕük lĕáng wŭy yit kin, 十六兩 爲一斤 *cháp lák nōng chò chit kin*, sixteen taels make one catty; (a tael is 1½ oz. troy.)

Lĕáng 倆 Kê lĕáng, 伎倆, clever, ingenious, artful.

Lĕáng 魍 Bōng lĕáng, 魍魎, the spirits infesting marshy ground.

𠄎  
Lĕáng 良 Good, virtuous; sĕen lĕáng, 善良, good and gentle. Yit jín gwán lĕáng, 一人

元良萬邦以貞 *chit lánng sĕen lĕáng, bān pang é cheng keng*, when one man is eminently excellent, all countries will be purified by him; see the 書太甲 *Se t'haè kap*.

Lĕáng 娘 Vulg. *nōng*: a young lady; sin lĕáng, 新娘 *sin nōng*, a bride. When the daughter of the first emperor of the 唐, Tōng dynasty raised a troop in defense of her father's cause, the regiment she raised was called (lĕáng choó kwun, 娘子軍 *nōng á áy kwun*,) 'the young lady's troop;' see the 唐書 *Tōng se*.

Lĕáng 儻 The same as 良, lĕáng: good.

Lĕáng 糧 The same as 糧, lĕáng: provisions; lĕáng ch'hó, 糧草 *nōng ch'haó*, provender. Sĕen hĕng lĕáng, hoē hĕng peng, 先行糧後行兵 *taē seng kĕnā nōng, tŭy aōu kĕnā peng*, first send the provisions and afterwards the troops.

Lĕáng 糧 Vulg. *nōng*: provisions, necessities; chĕen lĕáng, 錢糧 *chĕng nōng*, taxes, revenue; bé lĕáng, 米糧 *bé nōng*, rice and provender.

Naé kó hoē lĕáng, 乃裹餼糧 *naé paou pák ta áy bé nōng*, and then bundle up the dry provisions (ready for a march); see the 大雅 *Taē gáy*.

Lĕáng 量 To measure; sĕang lĕáng, 商量 *soo nōng*, to consult, to deliberate. Lĕáng kê lĕk, chò kê soō, 量

其力做其事 *nōng e áy lát, chò e áy soō*, to measure one's strength, before engaging in anything. Sòng-t'haè-choé, 宋太祖, the first emperor of the Sòng dynasty, with Teō-p'hoé, 趙普, (sĕang lĕáng tĕng T'haè-gwán, 商量定太原 *soo nōng tĕnā tĕdh T'haè-gwán*,) consulted about settling the region of T'haè-gwán.

Lĕáng 涼 Ch'heng lĕáng, 清涼, cool and agreeable. A slight degree of cold is called 涼, lĕáng, coolness.

Lĕáng 涼 Thin, slender; K'hek to lĕáng tek, 號多涼德 *K'hek kok áy lánng chĕy woō pōh áy tek hĕng*, the people of the K'hek country are generally possessed of a very moderate share of virtue; see the 左傳 *Chó twán*.

Lĕáng 孃 Vulg. *nōng lĕy*: a mother; put bŭn yĕá lĕáng k'hok choó seng, 不聞耶孃哭子聲 *t'hĕnā yĕá nōng tit k'hadu kĕnā áy sĕnā*, we do not hear the sound of a mother's voice weeping for her children.

Lĕáng 梁 A kind of grain, Barbadoes millet; the *Holcus sorghum*. Vulg. *nōng*: a surname. Sin ch'huy bŭn hōng lĕáng, 新炊聞黃梁 *sin ch'hōy t'hĕnā bōykh wutng lĕáng*, for a new boiling of the pot, we have heard that the yellow grain is requisite.

Lēang 諒 A ditty, a kind of ode.

Lēang 樑 Ok lēang, 屋樑 *ch'hò nēó<sup>ng</sup>*, the beam of a house.

Lēang 梁 A bridge; *chòè chew wúy lēang*, 造舟爲梁 *ch'hòng chán chò lēang*, to construct a bridge of boats; also, a beam.

丟  
Lēang 亮 To believe, to act sincerely; a distant light; clear; a man's name. Kwun choó put lēang; *oe hoē chip?* 君子不亮惡乎執 *kwn choó ūm lēang sūn bözyh t'hó s<sup>na</sup> me<sup>nh</sup> lal chip?* when the good man is without sincerity, how can he feel attachment? see 孟子 Bēng choó. Bēng lēang, 明亮, clear and distinct.

Lēang 諒 To believe in a partial degree; to suppose a thing probable; lēang pit, 諒必, it is likely, one should suppose; also, to examine, to assist. Lēang put gnó te, 諒不我知 *lēang bó lāng chae gwá*, surely no one knows me; see the 小雅 Séáou gnáy.

Lēang 兩 The numeral of carriages; yit lēang ke, 一兩車 *chít tēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēa*, one carriage; pek lēang chēang che, 百兩將之 *pāyh tēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēa túy e*, a hundred chariots accompanied him.

Lēang 輜 Ko lēang, 車輜, a carriage wheel. Yit keléang lēang, yit lēang léang má, 一車兩輜一輜兩馬 *chít tēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēa nō áy lán, chít áy lán nō chēäh báy*, each carriage has two wheels, and each wheel two horses.

Lēang 倥 Far, distant.

Lēang 量 A measure; *toē lēang*, 度量, a measure, a capacity. Chēang kwun tám tè taē, *cháé sēang toē lēang hòng*, 將軍膽智大宰相 度量宏 *chēang kwun áy t'á tè twā, cháé sēang áy toē lēang hae*, a general's courage and skill should be great, and a prime minister's capacity should be comprehensive.

幸  
Leaou 瘳 Straight, upright.

盡  
Leáou 了 Finished, done; determined; fully comprehended. Séáou jē leáou leáou, *taē bē pit kē*, 小 而 了 了大未必奇 *sèy jē leáou leáou, twā bē pit ēy kē*, although a person in youth is very intelligent, it is not certain that he will be anything wonderful in riper years.

Leáou 撩 To take, to take away; to take hold of with the hand; a good appearance. Wán neáou bók sēang leáou, 猿鳥莫相撩 *kaú hap chéou bó sēo t'haou t'hūyh*, apes and birds do not steal from each other.

Leáou 瞭 Clearness of the eyes; clear vision, hēung tēung chēng, *chek boé choú leáou yēn*, 胸中正則眸子瞭焉 *heng tang e<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>nd</sup>, bák ang á chēu kwui<sup>ng</sup>*, when the feelings of a man's breast are correct, the pupil of his eye will be clear; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Leáou 繚 To entwine, and twist about, to wrap around, to bind.

- Leáou 嫋 Long and slender, like the twigs of a willow.
- Leáou 蓼 A very acrid kind of vegetable; Polygonum barbatum.
- Leáou 嫋 A polite designation for a female; also, to sport.
- Leáou 嫋 Leáou lek, 嫋慄, feelings of compassion, to be grieved about anything.
- Leáou 僚 A friend, an associate, a colleague in office. A surname. Leáou yéw, 僚友, friends and associates.
- Leáou 嘹 To cry out, to scream; leáou lēang, 嘹亮, a distant noise.
- Leáou 寮 A small window; ch'hó leáou, 草寮, a straw shed.
- Leáou 撩 To manage; to stir up, to provoke, to challenge. Tân tē tēang maôu leáou chēn, 但持長矛撩戰 *tw<sup>n</sup>ā gīm tē<sup>ng</sup> māu leáou chēn*, only holding a long spear, and provoking to battle.
- Leáou 燎 Tēng leáou, 庭燎, signal fires, lighted candles. Tēng leáou yéw kong, 庭燎有光 *tēng leáou woō kwū<sup>ng</sup>*, the signal fires are bright; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.
- Leáou 遼 Far, distant, remote; kē leáou leáou hēy! 其遼遼兮 *e áy kwū<sup>ng</sup> kwū<sup>ng</sup>*! how distant and remote! see the 楚辭 *Ch'hoé soó*.
- Leáou 嶠 A high and precipitous mountain.
- Leáou 趯 Long legs.
- Leáou 繚 Twisted and entwined around.
- Leáou 獠 To hunt by night; naé sēang é leáou é hwūy poé, 乃相與獠於蕙圃 *naé<sup>1</sup> sēang kap e p'häh māi<sup>ng</sup> kan áy lāh tē hwūy hwa áy kwū<sup>ng</sup>*, come and let us have an evening hunt together in the hwuy flower garden.
- Leáou 螻 The name of an insect, a kind of cricket.
- Leáou 諛 To speak artfully, and ambiguously.
- Leáou 佬 Haou leáou, 佬佬, great in stature.
- Leáou 寥 Empty, void; still, retired.
- Leáou 踴 To run away; to cross the legs.
- Leáou 鶴 Cheáou leáou, 鶴鷁, a small kind of bird.
- Leáou 聊 Moreover; carelessly; anyhow; to depend on, to rely upon. Soó t'hēen hāy hoō choó put sēang leáou, 使天下父子不相聊 *sáé t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy áy pāy kē<sup>n</sup>á bó sēo e wá*, thus you

will cause the parents and children throughout the empire, not to depend on each other; see the 陳餘傳 *Tin ê twān*.

Leāou 嶠 A lofty appearance of hills; distant, and wide. Also written 寥, leāou.

Leāou 慟 Sorrowful, displeased.

Leāou 膏 Vulg. *lā*: the fat of the inwards; te leāou yēw, 猪膏油 *te lā yēw*, the fat around pig's kidneys.

Leāou 料 To measure, to calculate, to number; leāou lé, 料理, to manage. Chaê leāou, 材料, materials

for constructing anything.

Leāou bîn ê T'haè-gwân, 料民於太原 *leāou sui<sup>ng</sup> pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> twā tē T'haè-gwân*, to number the people in T'haè-gwân.

Tong seang leāou lé, 當相料理 *tōh sō leāou lé*, we should manage it together.

Leāou 料 The brightness of fire.

Leāou 廖 A surname.

Leāou 療 To be sick; to stop a disease; leāou ke, 療饑, to stop one's hunger.

Leāou 燎 A fire burning, a flame; to let the fire burn. Leāou che hong yāng, put k'hó p'hok béét, 燎之方揚不可撲滅 *leāou kōé áy toō toō á töh, chēw bó t'hang p'hāk hwa*, when the flame is just spreading, it cannot be extinguished.

天

Leaōuh 擡 To lift up the hands; a person weary.

夫

Leēh 敲 *Leēh p'hōéy*, 敲皮, the skin coming off.

天

Leēh 裂 Read *lèet*: to tear, to rip; *lèet k'hae*, 裂開 *leēh k'houy*, to tear open.

幸

Lëem 拈 Vulg. *nee<sup>ng</sup>*: to take anything up between the fingers.

可拈 *se<sup>ng</sup> hēōh t'hang nee<sup>ng</sup>*, 桑葉 the mulberry tree can be plucked with the fingers.

Lëem

跣 *Lëem kéak hēng*, 跣脚行 *lëem k'ha kē<sup>nd</sup>*, to walk slowly along.

声

Lëem 歛 To receive, to collect, to gather. *Lëem chaê yēw*, 歛財賄 *k'hēōh lëem che<sup>ng</sup> kwá sàng áy*

*meē<sup>nd</sup>*, to collect together money and presents; see the 風禮 *Chew léy*.

Lëem

漱 Full up to the brim.

Lëem

歛 *Pék lëem*, 白薇, a medicinal plant of a creeping habit.

Lëem

臉 The cheeks, the countenance; *t'ná lëem*, 打臉 *kwōh ch'hù y p'hóy*, to give any one a slap in the face.

Lëem

賺 The thin part of the loins, the flank.

去  
LĒEM 捻 To pick up any one with the fingers.

平  
LĒEM 廉 Pure, uncorrupted by avarice, moderate; a surname; ch'heng lĒEM kwan hoó, 清廉官府  
ch'heng lĒEM áy kw<sup>m</sup>a hoó, pure and uncorrupted magistrates.

Tin-tĕung-choó k'hé put sĕng lĒEM soó chae? 陳仲子豈不誠廉士哉 Tán-tĕung-choó k'ham ũ<sup>m</sup> sĕ chin chĕ<sup>m</sup> à ch'heng lĒEM áy t'hák ch'hayh lánng chae? is not Tán-tĕung-choó truly an uncorrupted scholar? see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

LĒEM 簾 Vulg. lé: a screen, a blind; bün lĒEM, 門簾 moo<sup>ng</sup> lé, a door-blind.

LĒEM 濂 The name of a river, near which dwelt a very learned man.

LĒEM 腓 Kĕak lĒEM, 腓腓 k'ha lĒEM, the shin bone.

LĒEM 鐮 Koe lĒEM, 鉤鐮 kaou lĒEM, a bill hook, a crooked knife.

LĒEM 幰 Poè lĒEM, 巾幰, a curtain.

LĒEM 奩 A box containing a looking-glass; chong lĒEM, 牀奩 che<sup>ng</sup> lĒEM, a lady's toilet.

LĒEM 拈 Vulg. nee<sup>ng</sup>: to pick up anything with the fingers. Also read lĒEM.

LĒEM 簷 LĒEM chĕen, 簷前 nee<sup>ng</sup> chee<sup>ng</sup>, the eaves of a house.

LĒEM 粘 To stick, to paste up anything; clammy, sticky; also written 黏, lĒEM. Kaou lĒEM, 膠粘 ka lĒEM, glue.

LĒEM 欵 The name of a plant.

LĒEM 帘 A flag stuck out as the sign of an alehouse.

LĒEM 臨 Read lĒEM: to come; lĒEM sĕ, 臨時 lĒEM sé, the time arrived; when the appointed time comes; lĒEM chĕet, 臨節 lĒEM pee<sup>ng</sup>, immediately.

去  
LĒEM 念 To think of continually; to meditate on; to recite, to rehearse. Soó lĒEM, 思念, to ponder;

lĒEM se, 念書 lĒEM ch'hayh, to recite books. LĒEM keng, 念經, to say prayers.

Pek-é Sĕuk-chĕy put lĒEM kĕw ok, 伯夷叔齊不念舊惡 Pek-é Sĕuk-chĕy ũ<sup>m</sup> lĒEM koó p'ha<sup>ng</sup>é, Pek-é and Sĕuk-chĕy did not think of old evils; see the 論語 Lün gĕ.

LĒEM 殮 PĒn lĒEM, 殮殮, to prepare a body for interment; sĕw lĒEM, 收殮, to manage a funeral; also written 殮, lĒEM. There is a seáou lĒEM, 小殮, 'a small preparation,' which consists in winding of the body in six or seven bandages; and a taē lĒEM, 大殮, 'a great preparation,' when a corpse is wound up in ten or more bandages.

奉  
LĒEN 噀 Loe lĒEN, 噀噀, wordy, talkative; sounds used in singing similar to "fa, sol, la," &c. Also read lĒEN.

書  
LĒEN 璉 A sacrificial vessel; hoē lĒEN yĕá, 瑚璉也, a vessel used in sacrifices to contain grain.



LĒÈN 健 LĒÈN choó, 健仔 *lĒÈN á*, twin children.

LĒÈN 擡 To carry things backwards and forwards. Hô-wán é chĕèn maé chéng súy, put sĕw chĕèn chĕá, chĕk lĒÈN súy hwán che, 何遠以錢買井水不受錢者則擡水還之 Hô-wán t' hó chĕé<sup>ng</sup> béy chái<sup>ng</sup> chúy, ũ<sup>m</sup> sĕw chĕé<sup>ng</sup> chĕá, chĕk lĒÈN chúy hwán e, Hô-wán took some money to buy well water, and when they would not receive his money, he conveyed the water back to them.

LĒÈN 輦 A carriage, a cart pushed along by people; lĒÈN káy, 輦駕, the emperor's chariot; lĒÈN hāy, 輦下, under the wheels; i. e. near the imperial residence; pwan lĒÈN, 搬輦, to transport goods.

LĒÈN 撚 To rub or roll up anything in the hands; ché lĒÈN, 紙撚 *chwa lĒÈN*, a roll of twisted paper, used as a match.

LĒÈN 蹀 Read *jeén*: to roll anything under the feet.

LĒÈN 輾 To turn round, to revolve, as a wheel on its centre.

LĒÈN 碾 A round stone roller used in grinding anything, or in breaking husks.

去 LĒÈN 圓 Round; lĒÈN bú, 圓物 *lĒÈN me<sup>n</sup>h*, to roll a thing up round.

LĒÈN 擰 To roll anything up in the hand, till it becomes round. To bowl along as a ball; to be run over by a carriage.

年 LĒÈN 年 Vulg. *ne<sup>ng</sup>*: a year; béng lĒÈN, 明年 *mai<sup>ng</sup> ne<sup>ng</sup>*, next year. Sam lĒÈN boó kaé é hoó che tó, k'hó wūy hađu è, 三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 *s'na ne<sup>ng</sup> bó káy é nĕō<sup>ng</sup> pāy áy tó lé*, t'hang kóng woó hađu è, for three years not to change from one's father's way may be called filial piety; see the 上論 *Sĕang lūn*.

LĒÈN 聯 Read *bĕèn*: an opposite; tūy bĕèn, 對聯 *tōy lĒÈN*, a pair of antithetical sentences.

LĒÈN 季 The ancient form of the preceding.

LĒÈN 連 Connected, united, carried on in a continuous succession. Vulgarly, *ne<sup>ng</sup>*: a surname. Sĕang lĒÈN, 相連 *sĕo lĒÈN*, connected, joined together.

LĒÈN choo hoé chĕá ch'hođ che, 連諸侯者次之 *sĕo lĒÈN choo hoé áy tĕy jĕ e*, those who can connect the princes of the different states together, are next in the order of merit; see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

LĒÈN 蓮 LĒÈN hwa, 蓮花, the water lily; and hó lĒÈN, 荷蓮, the lotus. LĒÈM k'hey sĕèn sĕng sĕng h'ò lĒÈN, 濂溪先生性好蓮 *LĒÈM k'hey sin sai<sup>ng</sup> sĕng t'héy à lĒÈN hwa*, the teacher who dwelt on the brook LĒÈM was naturally fond of the water lily.

LĒÈN 鱧 The name of a fish; haé lĒÈN, 海鱧, a salt water fish about the size of a perch, much used in making offerings to the gods.

LĒÈN 漣 The rippling on the water, occasioned by the action of the wind. Hô súy ch'heng ch'hĕ<sup>ng</sup> á lĒÈN,

河水清且漣 *kang chúy ch'heng kwà lēén*,  
the waters of the river are clear and rippling; see  
the 魏風 *Gwūy hong*.

Also, the flowing of tears; *k'hip t'hèy lēén lēén*,  
泣涕漣漣 *laú bák saé lēén lēén*, he shed  
tears most profusely; see the 衛風 *Wōey hong*.

丟

Lēén

練

To boil any thing thoroughly; to  
become experienced; to exercise.

*Ch'ho lēén*, 操練, to exercise  
or train soldiers. *Kân lēén*, 簡練, to essay,  
to prove.

Lēén

健

A young fowl, a chicken.

Lēén

揀

To choose, to select; also read *kán*.

Lēén

棟

A species of cherry, which grows to  
the height of ten feet and upwards,  
with a very exuberant foliage.

Lēén

鍊

To smelt metals; to refine and pu-  
rify by repeated trials; *lēén gēuk*,

鍊獄, the Catholic term for  
purgatory; *t'hèet lēén*, 鐵鍊 *t'heh lēén á*, an  
iron chain.

*Kim pek lēén*, *jēén hoē cheng*, *jín ék jê ch'hoó*,  
金百鍊然後精人亦如此  
*kim chit pǎyh kwìy lēén*, *jēén aū ēy cheng*, *làng*  
*yéá an néy sai<sup>ng</sup>*, metals after having been refined a  
hundred times become pure; so it is also with men.

Lēén

煉

To try and refine in the fire; to melt  
metals, and separate the dross.

*Lé-wà-sē lēén gnoé sek sék*, é  
*poé ch'hong t'hēén*, 女媧氏煉五色石  
以補蒼天 *Lé-wà-sē lēén goé sek áy chēoh*, é  
*poé ch'hong t'he<sup>ng</sup>*, *Lé-wà-sē* smelted the five co-  
lored stones in order to repair the azure heavens.

*Lēén jín sim*, 煉人心, to try men's hearts.

夫

Lēep

聶

To bend down the ear, in order to lis-  
ten to a whisper; a whisper in the  
ear. Also, a surname.

*Naé haou jê lé choó*, *tēem lēep jé gé*, 乃效兒  
女子咕聶耳語 *naé t'hàn sèy cha boé*  
*kē<sup>na</sup>á*, *tēem lēep hē k'hang áy wā*, following the exam-  
ple of little girls, whispering in each other's ears.

Lēep

囁

The mind affected; to scold private-  
ly, to rail at in secret. *Lēep jé*,  
囁嚅, verbose, talkative.

Lēep

懾

To miss one's aim; also, to be  
afraid.

Lēep

攝

To join together, to connect, to unite.

*Kwan soó boé lēep*, 官事無  
攝 *kw<sup>na</sup>a soó bó kēem lēep*, the  
duties of the various offices were not united; see the  
上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Lēep

躡

To ascend, to tread on, to walk; to  
step over, to jump out of order.

*Lēep chēuk háng gnoé che kan*,  
躡足行伍之間 *lēep k'ha tē háng gnoé áy*  
*tēung kan*, to lift up the feet while marching in rank  
and file; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Lēep

鬣

The mane on a horse's neck; the  
whiskers about the mouths of  
some fish; *kong lēep*, 剛鬣,

a pig.

Lēep

儼

*Lēep téang*, 儼長, a strong, ro-  
bust appearance; hale.

Lēep

懼

To be afraid, to fear, to be alarmed.

*Yit hoó tēung kae lēep hók*, 一  
府中皆懼伏 *chit hoó*  
*tēung áy láng chò poó kē<sup>na</sup>a*, all the people in the  
whole district were afraid of him; see the 項羽  
紀 *Hāng é ké*.

Lĕep 摺 To fold, to double up, to break, to ruin, to overthrow.

Lĕep 涅 To dye black; lĕep jĕ put choo, 涅而不緇 *ne<sup>ng</sup> jĕ bĕy oe*, to dye without its becoming black; see the 論語 Lün gé. Also written 涅, lĕep.

Lĕep 捏 To take up with the fingers, to collect, to grasp in the hand.

Lĕep 拉 To break, to ruin, to overthrow. Vulg. *la*: to draw, to pull. Hwān-ch'he lĕep hĕep chĕet ch'hé é Gwūy, 范雎拉脇折齒於魏 *Hwān-ch'he cheh hĕep kwut, at ch'hūy k'hé tē Gwūy*, Hwān-ch'he had his ribs broken, and his teeth knocked out at Gwūy.

Sĕang lĕep, 相拉 *sĕo la*, to pull one another about, in play.

Lĕep kĕung, 拉弓 *la kĕung*, to draw a bow.

天 Lĕep 粒 A grain, a bead; yit lĕep bé, 一粒米 *chit lĕep bé*, a kernel of rice.

Lók sĕy lĕep bé lōng lĕy, to ch'hé che jĕ put wūy gĕak, 樂歲粒米狼戾多取之而不爲虐 *hó ne<sup>ng</sup> tang lĕep bé chin chĕy, k'hāh chĕy t'hāyh e, jĕ bĕy chō pō gĕak*, in a good season, when rice is abundant, to take a little more from the people would not be considered oppression; see 孟子 Bĕng choó. Ké lĕep, 幾粒 *kwúy lĕep*, a few.

Lĕep 囘 To steal anything and stow it away secretly.

天 Lĕet 列 A rank, a row, an order; to arrange in order; to draw up in a row; several; a surname.

Paê lĕet, 排列, to arrange in order.

K'hae lĕet, 開列, *k'houy lĕet*, to spread out, to separate and arrange.

Put koé put sĕng lĕet, 不鼓不成列 *ū<sup>m</sup> p'hāh koé ū<sup>m</sup> chĕ<sup>n</sup>ā lĕet*, without beating the drum, it is impossible to form the rank and file; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lĕet wūy sĕang kong! 列位相公, gentlemen, all!

Lĕet 冽 A cold air; the extreme of cold.

Lĕet 冽 Clear water; clear, transparent. Chwān hĕang jĕ chĕw lĕet, 泉香而酒冽 *chw<sup>n</sup>ā p'hang jĕ chĕw ch'heng*, when the spring is fragrant, the wine will be clear.

Lĕet 烈 The fierce violence of fire; fierce, raging, ardent, zealous, chaste. Lĕet ē bĕng h'ó, 烈于猛火

*k'hāh lĕet ē bĕng h'óy*, fiercer than lurid flames.

Lĕet lé put hĕw káy, 烈女不復嫁 *chin chĕet áy cha boé bó kōh káy*, truly chaste females do not marry a second time.

Lĕet 裂 Vulg. *leēh*: to tear, to rip; lĕet k'hae, 裂開 *leēh k'houy*, to-tear open. Lĕet kē e, jĕ twān kē taè, 裂其衣而斷其帶 *leēh e áy s'ā, jĕ too<sup>ng</sup> e áy twò*, he tore his clothes, and burst asunder his girdle.

Lĕet 捩 To break, to oppose; to twist, to turn. Tong sey lĕet tō, 扳舵萬舟回 *tang sae áou twò*,

*bān chūa too<sup>ng</sup>*, twisting the rudder to the east and west, a myriad of vessels would turn.

夫

Lek

栗

The chestnut-tree; lek choó, 栗子

lat á, a chestnut; to fear, to tremble; chhèn lek, 戰栗, to tremble with fear. Also written 稟, lek.

Chew jîn é lek, 周人以栗 Chew áy lāng chae lat á, the people of the Chew dynasty planted the chestnut tree (at the place of sacrificing to the gods of the land); see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Lek

僛

The presiding shrine in a temple.

Lek

剝

To cut off, to scrape. Also written 剝, lek.

Lek

慄

To be afraid; to feel alarm and apprehension. E ke jîn sēāng, lek lek jé put bwán jit, 禹居人

上慄慄如不滿日 E k'hēā tē lāng áy tēng bīn, lek lek kē<sup>n</sup>a ch'hin chhō<sup>ng</sup> bēy mu<sup>n</sup>á jit, when E presided over the people he was perpetually apprehensive, as though he could not enjoy a whole day's comfort.

Lek

策

Pit lek, 觥策, a kind of pipe like a rude clarinet made of bamboo, with the mouthpiece made of

reed; used by the Tartars.

Lek

餓

Hungry, famishing.

Lek

脛

Flesh; the part of the flesh where the muscles are bent.

Lek

禡

To stitch up a rent in a garment.

天

Lèk

力

Vulg. lát: strength; k'hè lék, 氣

力 k'hwù y lát, bodily strength.

E lék hòk jîn chéá, hwuy sim hòk yéá, 以力服人者非心服也 é k'hwù y lát hòk lāng, ū<sup>m</sup> sē sim kw<sup>n</sup>a hòk yéá, when we employ main force to subjugate people, their minds will not be subdued; ('a man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still.')

Jéák lōng hòk tēen lék sek, naé èk yéw ch'hew, 若農服田力穡乃亦有秋 ch'hin chhō<sup>ng</sup> lōng hoo chò ch'hán, yūng lát tē kay sek, naé yéá woō ch'hew, just as the husbandman labors in the field, and employs his strength in agriculture, he will be sure after some time to get a harvest; see the 書經 Se keng.

Lèk

仂

The overplus of anything; the residue, what is left over, an odd number.

Lèk

劣

The connected appearance of hills.

Lèk

扌

To place a number of straws between the fingers, in order to reckon and prognosticate. Kwuy ke é lék é sēāng jūn, 歸奇于扌以象閏 kwuy k'hēā áy tē ch'héw chhē<sup>ng</sup> kan, é chhēāng lūn gōēyh, to put the odd straw between the fingers, in order to denote the intercalary month; see the 易繫詞 Èk hēy soô.

Lèk

肋

The noise of water; also written 沝, lék.

Lèk

勒

The bit in a horse's mouth; to restrain, to oppress; to engrave.

Lék sèk, 勒索, to oppress, to extort money by oppression. Lék má, 勒馬, to rein in a horse.

Lèk 鳥 勳 A bird like a duck, but smaller; a teal; some say, that it is another name for a dove.

Lèk 鰈 鰈 Lèk gè, 鱒魚 làt hé, the name of a fish, (a shad?) which in the 4th month appears on the face of the water, and the fishermen on hearing the noise, go and catch them. They are in appearance like the 鮒魚 sè gè, with smaller heads.

Lèk 僊 A man's name.

Lèk 剗 To cut; also written 劈, lèk.

Lèk 瀝 The dripping of water; to pour out by drops.

Lèk 櫪 The post to which a horse is tied. Ló kè hók lèk, ché chāē ch'hēn lé, 老驥伏櫪志在千里 laōu báy hók tē lèk sim ché twā tē ch'heng lé houi<sup>ng</sup>, "I am like an old steed submitting to be tied to a stake, but my designs stretch to the distance of a thousand lé;" (said by 桓温, Hwān-wun, when he had designs of aiming at supreme power.)

Lèk 癰 Loē lèk, 瘰癧 loē làt, a kind of ulcer.

Lèk 鑿 A kind of iron pan; lèk ch'hēang, 鑿鎗, a kind of spear.

Lèk 輻 The rut of a wheel.

Lèk 歷 To pass over, to pass by, to carry, to carry to the utmost; an order, a series. Put lèk wūy jé sēang é gān, 不歷位而相與言 ū<sup>m</sup> kōèy wūy jé sēo kap lāng kóng wā, do not cross over from your place (at court), to go and speak with people; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lèk lēn che kēw, 歷年之久 lèk ne<sup>ng</sup> áy koó, after a long succession of years.

Lèk 曆 The arrangement of the times and seasons throughout the year.

T'hēn che lèk soē chāē jé kēung 天之曆數在爾躬 t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy lèk seāu twā tē lé áy hín sin, the numerical arrangements of fate centre in your person; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lèk 鯉 The name of a fish.

Lèk 霹靂 P'hek lèk, 霹靂, a peal of thunder, a loud thunder clap.

Lèk 溺 To drown; tím lèk, 沉溺 tēlm lōh chúy, to be immersed in water. Só lèk put wān, sē ch'haē lōng yéá, 嫂溺不援是豺狼也 hē<sup>na</sup> só tēlm lōh chúy jé ū<sup>m</sup> kēw, sē ch'haē lōng, if a man's sister-in-law should be sinking in the water, and he did not go to help her, he would be a wolf; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lèk 麗 A surname. Name of a place.

Lèk 搦 To lay the hand on; to provoke, to challenge; lèk chēn, 搦戰, to challenge out to fight.

Lèk 匿 To secrete, to conceal, to hide. Lèk wān jé yéw kē jín, Chó-k'hew-bēng t'hé che, 匿怨而

友其人左丘明恥之 *k'hè<sup>ng</sup> wán huân*,  
*jé kap e áy lánng chó hó péng*, Chó-k'hew-bêng sedou  
*léy e*, Chó-k'hew-bêng was ashamed to harbor ma-  
 lice, and at the same time manifest friendship to a  
 person; see the 論語 *Lún gó*.

Lèk 隔 Clear, bright.

Lèk 櫟 The name of a kind of oak; *Quercus serrata*.

Lèk 陸 Read lèuk: high and even; song lèuk, 雙陸 *song lèk*, the game of dominoes.

Lèk 蛙 Read lèuk: a kind of sea cockle, round, thick, and of a variegated color.

Lèk 綠 Read lèuk: green; a green color; lèuk e hông sèang, 綠衣黃裳 *lèk s'á wui<sup>ng</sup> kwún*, a green coat and yellow trowsers.

幸  
 Leng 乳 Read jé: milk; gnêw jé, 牛乳 *gòb leng*, cow's milk; gnêw jé *yêw*, 牛乳油 *gòb leng yêw*, butter; jé choó 乳子 *leng á*, the nipples. Bún-ông sod jé, sê wüy ché jín, 文王四乳是謂至仁 *Bún ông sè áy leng, chéá kóng kèd ché jín*, Bún ông had four nipples, and therefore was called the most benevolent.

Leng 孌 Read naé<sup>ng</sup>: a woman's breasts; naé<sup>ng</sup> choó, 孌子 *leng á*, the nipples.

Leng 漚 Milk, the milk of animals. Kê-soe che jín, kê gnêw má che leng, é sèen t'héen choó che chéuk, 巨蒐之人其牛馬之漚以洗天子之足 *Kê-soe áy lánng, ch'hóng gòb*

*báy áy leng, é sáy hông tày áy k'ha*, the men of Kê-soe prepared the milk of horses and cows to wash the feet of the emperor; see the 穆天子傳 *Bók t'héen choó twán*.

青

Léng 冷 Cold, frigid; extreme cold. A surname.

Léng 罾 Léng teng, 罾罾, a small kind of net.

Léng 嶺 Vulg. *ně<sup>á</sup>*: the neck; san léng, 山嶺 *sw'á ně<sup>á</sup>*, the ridge of a hill, a range of mountains.

Té léng pèk yín kan, 置嶺白雲間 *té ně<sup>á</sup> tē p'áyh huán áy kan*, (traveling along,) he left the hill-tops far among the white clouds.

Léng 領 Vulg. *ně<sup>á</sup>*: the neck; sam léng, 衫領 *s'á ně<sup>á</sup>*, the collar or neck of a coat.

Léng bēng, 領命 *ně<sup>á</sup> bēng*, to receive any one's order; literally, to take them on one's neck. Léng chéen, 領錢 *ně<sup>á</sup> ché<sup>ng</sup>*, to receive money; pó léng, 保領 *pó ně<sup>á</sup>*, to secure, to engage.

Léng 濘 Mud, mud and water, slippery; *né léng*, 泥濘, muddy. T'heng léng, 汀濘, a small stream of water.

去

Lèng 踉 To kick at anything.

平

Lèng 令 To order, to command; to cause, to influence.

Lèng 令 Pēn pè put chéuk sóo léng é chéen gé, 便嬖不足使令于前與 *pēn pè bó k'ha sá léng tē bin chéng*, favorites and minions cannot be employed and ordered about in your presence; see 孟子 *Bèng choó*.

Lêng 陵 A large mound of earth is called lêng. Also, to scorn, to despise. Chaē sēang wūy put lêng hāy, 在上位不陵下 tē sēang wūy ū<sup>m</sup> lêng jèuk tē hāy áy lóng, when those in superior stations do not despise those beneath them; see the 中庸 Tēung yung. Hông lêng, 皇陵, the imperial tombs. San lêng, 山陵, royal cemeteries.

Lêng 凌 An ice-house; lêng sit, 凌室, a place for keeping ice, which is used in various sacrifices, and needs therefore to be always at hand. A surname.

Lêng 凌 To pity, to commiserate.

Lêng 菱 A kind of plant; lêng kak, 菱角, a vegetable, called water caltrops; the Trapa bicornis.

Lêng 蔞 Po lêng, 菠蔞, a kind of vegetable; spinach.

Lêng 綾 Vulg. *lin*: a thin kind of silk, sarsnet.

Lêng 稜 Divine awe, majesty; veneration. Husbandmen, in reckoning the distance and quantity of land, say, ké lêng? 幾稜, how far?

Lêng 鯨 鯨, the name of a fish, said to have feet, and to eat boats.

Lêng 稜 Square wood; anything pointed and angular.

Lêng 麥 Slanting, sloping.

Lêng 凌 The name of a river.

Lêng 伶 Alone; to play and sport; lêng jín, 伶人 a buffoon; lêng kwan, 伶官, the leader of a band of music. Lêng lē, 伶俐 lêng laē, artful, cunning, clever, ingenious.

Lêng 伶 The mind exhausted, at one's wits' end.

Lêng 囹 Lêng gé, 囹圄, a prison, a place of confinement.

Lêng 囹 Tēung ch'hun bēng yéw soo séng lêng gé, 仲春命有司省囹圄 tēung ch'hun áy sé kǎh yéw soo ho<sup>na</sup> séng ch'hat k<sup>na</sup> k'ho, in the middle month of spring officers were ordered to examine the prisons; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lêng.

Lêng 苓 Hók lêng, 茯苓, the name of a medicine; the root of the Smilax China, called China root.

Lêng 拎 To hold in the hand.

Lêng 玲 Lêng lóng, 玲瓏, the sound of gems; a stone curiously cut; applied to persons in a good sense, when speaking of their talents or dispositions.

Lêng 蛉 An insect that infests the mulberry tree; ch'heng lêng, 蜻蛉, a locust.

Bēng lêng yéw choó, kó ló hoō che, 螟蛉有子 蜾蠃負之 bēng lêng woō kē<sup>na</sup> á, wán nēo<sup>ng</sup> gǎ e, the bēng lêng insect gets a young one, and the dragon fly carries it away, (to adopt it for its own); see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lêng 嶺 Lêng êng, 嶺嶂, the deep appearance of hills; far among the hills.

Lêng 聆 To hear, to listen.

Lêng 泠 The name of a river. Lêng lêng, 泠泠, the noise of water.

Lêng 鈴 A small bell; small bells attached to horses and banners.

Lêng 羚 Lêng yáng, 羚羊, a wild goat.

Lêng 零 Superfluous rain, anything remaining over. Lêng seng, 零星 lán sán, a remnant. Lêng ch'hù, 零碎 lán sán, odd. A cypher or 0.

Lêng 潯 The name of a river.

Lêng 舫 A small cabin in a boat.

Lêng 齡 A year, age. Bông tày sek jé kék lêng, 夢帝錫爾九齡 bāng sēang, tày, sò, hōē lé kaú neēng, I dreamed that the highest emperor bestowed upon you nine years more of life; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Lêng 鶉 Chit lêng, 春鶉, the name of a bird, a lark; pék lêng neáou, 白鶉鳥 pāyh lêng cheáou, a paddy bird. Also written 鶉, lêng, bird's feathers.

Lêng 曙 The same as 曙, lêng; the rising sun.

Lêng 儻 Weak, and distressed; hó yūng k'hoé k'he lêng? 何用苦拘儻 saé saé kaú h'ché, k'hoé chip lêng? "why should you thus miserably cling to your troubles?" said by 韓愈, Hàn-jé.

Lêng 嚶 Teng lêng, 叮嚶, to insist upon, to enjoin, to bid again and again. Teng lêng ch'è sam, lēw s'ín ē ch'hoó, 叮嚶再三流神於此 teng lêng ch'è s'ín, labu chéng s'ín tē chéy léy wūy, to enjoin repeatedly, that the attention may be kept to this subject.

Lêng 寧 Peaceful, tranquil; rest, tranquillity; lêng k'hó, 寧可, better, rather. Lêng ch'eng tē wán, tām pòk bēng sim, 寧靜致遠淡薄明心 an lêng ch'eng ch'eng ēy tē kaú h'wūng, ch'è ná ch'è ná pòh pòh ēy bēng lán āy sim, "in peace and tranquillity, we can extend our thoughts to distant objects; and a complete indifference to the world will illumine and brighten the mind;" said by 諸葛武侯, Choó-kat Boó-hoé.

Lêng 寧 Peaceful, tranquil; same as the preceding.

Lêng 楞 Lêng g'ēm, 楞嚴, the name of a book belonging to the sect of Buddha.

Lêng 靈 A spirit, a soul; spiritual; excellent; lêng hwán, 靈魂 s'ín hwán, the soul. Wáy jín bān bú che lêng, 惟人萬物之靈 tók lāng chò bān meē h'āy lêng, man alone is the soul of all things; see the 書泰誓 Se t'haē s'è. Keng sé lêng taé, 經始靈臺 k'hé t'haú chò hó āy taé, they began to make the excellent terrace; see the 上孟 Sēang bēng.



Lêng 櫺 The bars of a window frame.

Lêng 靄 The same as 靈, lêng: a spirit.

Lêng 靄 Lêng lē, 靄利, sharp, cunning, clever.

Lêng 暉 Lêng lóng, 暉隴, the light of the sun.

Lêng 能 Vulg. ēy: to be able, may, can; chaē lêng, 才能 chaē teāou, power, ability. a surname.

Hô kê to lêng yéa? 何其多能也 an chō<sup>n</sup>á e kaú hēá chēy ēy? how is it that he possesses such a multiplicity of talent? said of Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wáy sèng chēá lêng che, 唯聖者能之 tók sèng jīn áy lāng ēy e, only a sage can accomplish this; see the 中庸 Tēng yūng.

Lêng 灵 The same as 靈, lêng: the soul; also, a little warm.

Lêng 龍 A dragon; the chief of the scaly tribe; also read lēung. Hēn lēung chaē tēn, 天天下文明 hēn bēng, 見龍在田天下文明 hēn lēng tē ch'án, 唯聖者能之 tók sèng jīn áy lāng ēy e, when a dragon appears in the field, the whole empire will become literary and illustrious; see the 易經 Èk keng.

丟 令 Good, fine, honorable; a command; Lêng hoé, 令狐, a double surname. K'haóu gán lēng sek, 色鮮矣仁 k'há áy wá, 巧言令色鮮矣仁 k'há áy wá, hó áy bīn sek, chēó k'hōeyh wóó jīn,

artful words and a smooth countenance are seldom found connected with virtue; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Lêng chun, 令尊, 'your honorable father;' a term of respect, when speaking of another's parent.

Hwat lêng, 法令, the rules of an order.

Hēn lêng, 縣令 kwān lēng, the magistrate of a district.

Lêng 割 To cut off.

Lêng 佞 Talkative, verbose, eloquent, skilled in discourse; also written 佞, lēng. Yung yéa, 佞而不可與交, 雍也仁而不佞 Yung yéa, jīn àe, jé bēy gaú kóng wá, Yung is benevolent but not eloquent; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lêng 倭 Lēng lēng, 倭瘳, weary, tired.

Lêng 鵠 Kaou lēng neáou, 鵠鳩鳥 ka lēng chéou, a magpie.

Lêng 惇 Lēng lēng, 惇惇, the appearance of walking.

Lêng 濘 Mud, muddy; ch'ham yit ê lēng, 駘溢於濘 báy lap tē nō<sup>n</sup>á t'hoé, the horses were covered with the mud; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lêng 另 To dwell apart, to cut asunder; besides, another.

眇 Lēó 眇 The eyes just getting a glimpse of anything.

𦍋  
Lëö  
𧈧  
Read lé : a kind of cockle or oyster.

𦍋  
Lëöh  
𧈧  
Read läák : a little; *tëöh lëöh á*, in a small degree.  
Lëák tek, 略得 *tëöh lëöh á tit*  
*tëöh*, to obtain anything in some measure.

夫  
Lëük  
𧈧  
Lëük nê, 忸怩, ashamed, to blush for shame.  
Sëäng wát, wut tó soo kwun jé ;  
lëük nê, 象曰鬱陶思君爾忸怩  
*Sëäng kóng wut chut sëö<sup>ng</sup> kwun lé ; yéú chëw sèöu léy*, Sëäng said, "I have been anxiously thinking about your majesty;" saying which, he blushed for shame; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Lëük  
𧈧  
Read kēng : bent, to stoop; kēng lók k'hè, 脛落去 *lëük lōh k'hè*, to stoop down.

Lëük  
𧈧  
To fold in the hem of a garment.  
To fold anything.

𦍋  
Lëük  
𧈧  
Anything high and flat; dry ground; a surname; lëük tō, 陸道, a journey by land; lëük sëük, 陸續, connected, in succession.  
Chok ke é hēng lëük, 作車以行陸 *chò ch'hëa é kē<sup>ng</sup> á sw<sup>ng</sup> a loē*, they made carriages for traveling by land.

Lëük  
𧈧  
Vulg. *lëk*: a kind of sea cockle, round, thick, and party-colored.

Lëük  
𧈧  
To disgrace; wüy t'hēen hāy tē lëük, 爲天下大僇 *hōē t'heē<sup>ng</sup> āy twā jëük*, to be despised by the whole world.

Lëük  
𧈧  
Grass long and high; luxuriant herbage.

Lëük  
𧈧  
To kill, to put to death; to disgrace; to unite strength.  
T'hēen jīn kēung lëük, 天人共戮 *t'heē<sup>ng</sup> lāng chò pòb laē t'haē*, the gods and men both conspiring to destroy.  
Pang boō tō, bēen é hēng lëük, 邦無道免於刑戮 *pang bō tō lé, bēen é hēng lëük*, when a country has not the right way, to be able to avoid being put to death; see the 論語 Lūn gé.  
Lëük kip sēen jīn, 戮及先人 *leng jëük tē sēng óy lāng*, to disgrace one's predecessors.

Lëük  
𧈧  
Lëük tók, 礪耨 *lák ták*, a rake, a harrow.

Lëük  
𧈧  
A sort of corn that is later sown, but sooner ripe.

Lëük  
𧈧  
Green; lëük tēuk, 菜竹 *lèk tek*, green bamboo; lëük toē, 菜荳 *lèk taōu*, a kind of green pulse.

Lëük  
𧈧  
To copy a writing, to record; a record, a writing; to collect.  
Sèng lëük, 聖錄, sacred writings.

Lëük  
𧈧  
Toé lëük, 圖錄, to scheme, to plan.

Lëük  
𧈧  
Lëük lëük, 遂遂, to walk carefully; a surname. Hwün jēen jé laē, lëük jēen jé óng, 渾然而來遂然而往 *hwün wān jé laē, kín sīn jé óng*, they came in confusion, but returned with caution; see the 淮南子 Hwaē lám choó.

Lëük 醪 Good wine; lêng lëük, 醪醪, a kind of wine.

Lëük 綠 Vulg. lèk: green; lëük e hông lé, 綠衣黃裏 lèk s<sup>n</sup>a wui<sup>ng</sup> lé, a green garment with a yellow lining.

Lëük 六 Vulg. lək: six; sip lëük, 十六 chap lək, sixteen. Lëük sip tēang ê hēang, 六十 杖於鄉 lək chap hòy kēah kwé á tē hēo<sup>ng</sup> lé, those who are sixty years of age may carry a staff in the village; see 朱註 Choo chòt.

聲 Lëüing 龍 To show favor to, to distinguish by favors; to love. Hô t'hēen che lëüing! 何天之龍 hó t'he<sup>ng</sup> ay lëüing à! what distinguish-ing favor from heaven! see the 詩經 Se keng.

Lëüing 壘 A mound of earth.

去 Lëüing 踉 To kick with the foot.

奉 Lëüing 隆 Full, abundant; high, as a mountain, great, eminent. A surname. Tō lëüing chek chëung jê lëüing, 道隆則從而隆道汚則從而汚 tō lé lëüing sēng, chek t'hàn e lëüing sēng, tō lé la sām, chek t'hàn e la sām, when the principles are exalted, those who practice them will be exalted; and when the principles are corrupt, those who follow them will be corrupt also; see the 禮檀弓 Léy t'hàn kōung.

Lëüing 瘵 Wearied, tired, fatigued. Lëüing pēng bùt k'hēén, 瘵病 勿遣 yèd ay pai<sup>ng</sup> ay bō ch'hay saé, the weary and the aged must not be sent on an errand.

Lëüing 窿 K'héung lëüing, 穹窿, the high expansive appearance of the heavens; the vaulted firmament.

Lëüing 隆 The sound of a drum.

Lëüing 龍 A dragon, the chief of the lizard tribe; a surname; lëüing wūy, 龍位, the imperial throne. Sēng lëük lëüing é gē t'hēen, 乘六龍以御天 k'héd lək lëüing é gē t'he<sup>ng</sup>g, to ride on six dragons, and ascend to heaven; see the 易經 Ek keng.

Lëüing 𪚩 The ancient character for 龍, lëüing, a dragon.

Lëüing 褌 The breech; the covering for the same, trousers.

Lëüing 朧 Tông lëüing, 朧朧, the rising moon; the moon not clear.

Lëüing 籠 A cage for birds; an aviary; a cage for animals.

Lëüing 礮 A mill for grinding corn; to rub, to grind; to sharpen tools.

Lëüing 藿 The name of an herb.

幸  
Léw 魚 鯪 The name of a fish, found in the rice fields; *nê lew*, 泥 鯪 *t'hoé lew*, a mud fish.

聲  
Léw 柳 The willow tree; also, a surname. Léw teáou, *chéung seáou wut*, *têang taē wut put k'hwut*, 柳 條從小鬱長大鬱不屈 *léw teáou*, *têoh chéung sèy wut, kaú tē<sup>ng</sup> twā wut bēy k'hwut*, a willow twig must be bent when it is green, for as soon as it is grown large, it can no longer be bent. Alluding to children, who should be trained up in the way they should go, for when they once become old, they are past management.

Léw 抑 To rub anything, to feel, to handle.

Léw 柳 A kind of firework, a squib or a cracker.

Léw 颯 A sudden gust of wind.

Léw 紐 Anything bound and tied; to knot and bind together. E Sùn che *séy léw yéá*, 禹 舜之所 紐也 *E sē Sùn áy séy kat léw*, E was bound and engaged by Sùn; see 狂子 Chòng choó.

Léw 扭 To turn or twist the hand; *séw léw*, 手 扭, to twist anything with the hand, to wring.

Léw 杻 Wooden stocks for confining the legs.

Léw 鈕 Anything fastened, or secured; *léw choó*, 鈕 仔 *léw á*, a button. Léw k'hoé, 鈕 扣 *léw k'hadu*, a button-hole. A surname.

Léw 狃 Léw sip, 狃 習, familiar with, free, disrespectful. Léw é kan kèw, 狃 于 姦 先 *léw sip kap kan kèw áy lāng*, familiar with vicious and worthless people.

Léw 罾 An instrument for catching fish, made of bamboo.

Léw 雷 The god supposed to preside over the centre of a dwelling. Kè soó tēung léw, 其 祀 中 雷 *e ch'haē tang e<sup>ng</sup> áy léw*, he sacrificed to the divinity of the middle of the house; see the 禮 月 令 Léy gwát lēng.

Léw 溜 A place where the water descends low; a cataract, or whirlpool.

Sam ch'hēen chew hēng, gē hong yit sit, *jip léw chek súy jèák jé búk lèk*, 三 千 舟 行 遇 風 一 失 入 溜 則 水 弱 而 沒 溺 *s<sup>a</sup> ch'heng chún kè<sup>nd</sup>á toó tēoh hong chit áy sit, jip léw chek chúy ēy nooi<sup>ng</sup>*, *jé tēem lèk*, three thousand boats sailing along, and meeting with a foul wind enter the whirlpool, where the water is slack, and being ingulphed therein, are lost.

去  
Léw 溜 The water flowing down; water rushing downwards, as in a whirlpool.

平  
Léw 流 Vulg. *laú*: to flow, as water; *léw hēng*, 流 行, *laú kè<sup>nd</sup>á*, to flow along; *léw t'hwán*, 流 傳 *laú t'hwut<sup>ng</sup>*, to hand down by tradition.

Súy léw jé put sit, búk seng jé put kēung, kae é tō wūy t'héy, 水 流 而 不 息 物 生 而 不 窮 皆 以 道 為 體 *chúy laúu jé bó háy<sup>h</sup>, meē<sup>h</sup> sai<sup>ng</sup> jé bó kēung*, kae yin wūy tō lē chò t'héy, "the waters flowing without intermission, and things being produced without exhaustion,

are all because of a certain principle which is embodied in them all;" said by 朱子 Choo choó.

Lêw 硫磺 *Lêw hông, 硫磺 nê<sup>ng</sup> wu<sup>ng</sup>,*  
sulphur, brimstone. Also written  
礬, lêw.

Lêw 塗 *Bên lêw, 冕旒, an emperor's*  
Fine gold; pendent ornaments.

Lêw 旒 *Bên lêw, 冕旒, an emperor's*  
crown; the crown of the emperor  
of China used to be square on  
the top with (chêên hoē sip jê lêw, 前後十  
二旒 *cheng aôu chap jê laôu,*) twelve strings of  
pearls hanging down both before and behind; this  
form of the imperial diadem has been in use (ac-  
cording to the Chinese) from the time of Hông tày,  
黃帝 *Wu<sup>ng</sup> tày,* (B. C. 2622,) but the present  
Tartar dynasty seems to have adopted another form.

Lêw 琉璃 *Lêw lê, 琉璃, a kind of pearl,*  
or transparent gem; a vitreous  
substance. Also written 璠, lêw.

E gnó lêw lê t'hap, ch'hut tē chēên ch'hong hāy,  
移我琉璃榻出置前牕下  
*pro<sup>n</sup> a gwá áy lêw lê t'hap, ch'hut laē hāy tē chéng*  
*t'hang áy,* remove my pearly bedstead, and place  
it under the front window; see a 古詩, Koé se,  
an ancient ode.

Lêw 瀏 *Clear water; Chin é Wúy, lêw kê*  
*ch'heng ò! 溱與洧瀏其*  
*清矣 Chin chúy kap Wúy chúy,*  
*léw e áy ch'heng!* the waters of the Chin and Wúy,  
how clear are their streams! see the 鄭風 Tēng  
hong.

Lêw 榴 *Sék lêw, 石榴 sây<sup>h</sup> lêw, a pome-*  
granate; introduced into China  
by Tēàng-k'hēen, 張騫, when  
he went on an embassy to the west.

Lêw 榴 The same as the preceding.

Lêw 塗 Hanging pearls, or gems, suspended  
as ornaments from the top of a  
crown.

Lêw 溜 *Pek lêw, 逼溜, not to be able*  
to get forward.

Lêw 留 *Vulg. laôu: to detain, to entertain.*

Lêw 瘤 *A wen on the neck; seng lêw, 生*  
*瘤 sai<sup>ng</sup> lêw, to have a wen.*

Lêw 鷓鴣 *Lêw lê, 鷓鴣, the name of a bird*  
of a cruel disposition.

Lêw 騮 *A red horse, with a black tail.*

Lêw 劉 *To kill; vulg. laôu: a surname.*

Lêw 駟 *A red horse, with a black mane.*

Lêw 劉 *Sorrowful, distressed.*

Lêw 丟 *Doubly damp.*

Lêw 鮓 *The name of a fish.*

青  
Léy 禮 Ceremony, politeness, propriety; bûn léy, 文禮, polite. Léy che yûng, hô wûy kwûy, sĕen ông che tô, soo wûy bé, seáou taē yĕw che, 禮之用和爲貴先王之道斯爲美小大由之 léy ây yûng, hó chò kwûy, seng óng ây tô chéy léy k'hăh sóy, sĕy twā t'hân e, in the use of ceremonies, harmony is important; according to the doctrine of the former kings this was considered excellent; great and small affairs were all made to conform to this; see the 上論 Sĕang lûn. Also written 礼, léy.

Léy 豐 The ancient form of 禮, léy: some say, ceremonial implements.

Léy 澧 The name of a river.

Léy 醴 Sweet wine; ch'hĕná é chĕak léy, 且以酌醴 ch'hĕná laē t'hîn tee<sup>ng</sup> ây chĕw, let us pour out the sweet wine; see the 小雅 Seáou guáy.

Léy 斂 To oppose; to bend.

Léy 纒 To twist, to entwine.

Léy 象 A kind of spheroidal cockle; an insect that eats wood.

平  
Léy 黎 All, every one; also, a surname. Léy bîn put ke put bân, 黎民不飢不寒 chĕung pâyh sai<sup>ng</sup> bĕy yaou bĕy kw'á, when all the people can escape hunger and cold, &c.; see 孟子 Bĕng choó,

LĒY  
LĒY 璆 P'ho léy, 玻璃, glass, any vitreous substance; the gems of western countries.

LĒY 藜 The name of a plant or tree of which walking sticks may be made; a surname; T'haè-yit jĕen léy cheáou t'hók, 太乙燃藜照讀 T'haè-yit ây ch'hái<sup>ng</sup> hĕ<sup>ng</sup> á léy chĕd e t'hák, the spirit of the T'haè-yit star set fire to a brand of the léy wood, in order to give him a light to read by; see the 史記 Soó kè. Chit léy, 蒺藜, the name of a plant, armed with thorns; a kind of furze or land caltrops.

LĒY 犁 A plough; léy tĕen, 犁田 léy ch'hân, to plough the fields.

LĒY 螺 A snail; tĕen léy, 田螺 ch'hân léy, field snails, eaten by the Chinese. A general name for spiral univalve shells.

去  
LĒY 麗 To lean against, to adhere to; elegant, fair, graceful; a number. Jit gwát léy hoē t'hĕen, 日月麗乎天 jit gōēyh hó twā tē t'hec<sup>ng</sup>, the sun and moon are placed in the heavens; see the 易經 Ek keng. Bé léy, 美麗, elegant and beautiful. Sĕang che sun choó, kē léy put ek, 商之孫子其麗不億 Sĕang teáou ây kĕ<sup>ng</sup> á sun, e ây léy soē, ū<sup>m</sup> ché chit pâyh bân, the descendants of the Sĕang dynasty, are not less than a million; see the 大雅 Tāe guáy.

LĒY 儷 K'hòng léy, 伉儷, a mate, a fellow; a couple, a pair; a competitor. Also written 儷, léy.

LĒY 藟 A creeper, a parasite; commonly called kē seng, 寄生 kĕà sai<sup>ng</sup>, a plant that lives on another.

LĒY 灑 The wind moving anything; anything scattered by the wind.

LĒY 荔 LĒY che, 荔枝, the lĒY che, the fruit of the Dimocarpus litchi.

LĒY 厲 Stern, severe; shrill, loud; tyrannical, wicked; to grind.  
Chóo wun jê lĒY, 子温而厲

hoo chóo wun jūn jê lĒY gĕem, Confucius was benign but stern; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

LĒY seng, 厲聲 lĒY sĕn<sup>a</sup>, a shrill voice.

Mô lĒY, 磨厲, to rub, to grind. A surname.

LĒY 禍 Calamities occasioned by evil spirits.

LĒY 礪 A grinding stone; a whetstone; also to grind.

LĒY 癘 A sickness, a pestilence, a violent disease or sore.

LĒY chit put kàng, 癘疾不降

lĒY pai<sup>ng</sup> bó kàng lǎh, let not pestilences and diseases come down upon us; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

LĒY 糲 Unclean rice, coarse rice.

LĒY 勵 Bĕén lĒY, 勉勵, to exert one's strength, to urge, to encourage.

LĒY chĕ tòng jê kwan póng jít,

勵志當如觀榜日 bĕén lĒY áy sim chĕ tǒh ch'hin chĕ<sup>ng</sup> k'hw<sup>nd</sup> pĕ<sup>ng</sup> áy jít, the spirit of energy should continue the same as it was in the day when we first saw the schedule (of literary graduates.)

LĒY 鰯 The name of a fish.

LĒY 隸 To lean against, to rely on; attendants, dependants.

LĒY se, 隸書, a certain form of writing the Chinese characters.

LĒY 俛 Angry; hwún lĒY, 很俛, enraged.

LĒY 戾 Strange, perverse, rebellious, tumultuous, wicked; a crime.

Kwae lĒY, 乖戾, froward; hwún lĒY, 忿戾, wrathful.

Kĕ kám kan taē tĕén, é chóo ch'hé lĒY, 其敢干大典以自取戾 e k<sup>nd</sup>á kan huán twā tĕén, é ka tĕ ch'hé chōēy, he dares to disobey the great command, and thus bring guilt upon himself; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

LĒY 箒 Cho lĕ, 糟箒 chaou lĒY, a strainer, for straining the grains from the liquor; a perforated ladle for taking rice out of the water; a skimmer.

LÍM 凜 Cold, stiff; frigid; wuy hong lím lím, 威風凜凜, a dignified and austere manner.

LÍM 凜 To be alarmed; terrified, affrighted; to respect, to fear; hazardous.  
Pek sèng lím lím, 百姓凜凜 pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> kĕ<sup>nd</sup>a hĕ<sup>nd</sup>, the people were fearful and alarmed.

LÍM 廩 Ch'hong lím, 倉廩, a granary, a storehouse for grain.

Jĕ kwun che ch'hong lím sít, hóo k'hoē ch'hĕung, 而君之倉廩實府庫充 jĕ kwun lé áy ch'he<sup>ng</sup> lím tĕ<sup>ng</sup>, hóo k'hoē mō<sup>nd</sup>, and all the while your majesty's granaries are

full, and your treasuries overflowing; see 孟子  
Bêng choó.

Lím 稟 *Lím sit*, 稟食, food, wages.  
Also written 尙, *lím*.

Lím 凜 Distressed in the extreme.

Lím 檁 A cross beam on the top of a house.

去 Lím 眴 To look; some say, a dizziness of  
the head.

Lím 頽 To lean forward the head, and doze.

平 Lím 林 *Sê lîm*, 樹林 *ch'hēw ná*, a forest,  
a grove; 山林 *san lîm*, hills  
and woods; a surname.

*Lím ch'him put kēèn jít*, 林深不見日  
*ná ch'him bēy k'huo'á he'ng jít*, when the forest is  
deep, we cannot see the sun.

Lím 琳 A fair gem. Name of a state.

Lím 淋 To rinse anything with water; wa-  
ter descending from the hills.  
*Lím lê é*, 淋漓雨 *lím lê hoē*,  
a drenching rain.

Lím 霖 Timely rain, seasonable showers.  
*Jéák sōey taē hān, yūng jé chok*  
*lîm é*, 若歲大旱用汝  
作霖雨 *ne'ng tang twā w'á, yūng lé chò lîm*  
*hoē*, if the season is very dry, we will make use of  
you as an opportune shower; see the 書經 *Se*  
*keng*.

Lím 淋 A disease consisting in a stoppage  
of urine.

Lím 臨 To come to, to visit, to arrive at;  
*lím sóo*, 臨死 *lím sé*, to be  
about to die. 照臨下土 *ch'èd lîm áy bîn áy t'hoé*,  
to pay a gracious visit to this lower world.

丟 Lím 燾 Fire beginning to burn.

平 Lím 鑿 *Lín lóng koé*, 鑿鑿鼓, a small  
drum, or rattle, used by pedlars  
to give notice of their arrival, in  
order to sell their wares.

声 Lín 隣 To feel ashamed. Also read *lín*: a  
neighborhood.

Lín 您 You, ye; you people!

Lín 隣 The threshold of a door, according  
to the dialect of the 楚, *Ch'hoé*  
country.

平 Lín 璘 The color of a gem; the veins in  
a gem.

Lín 鄰 To compare with; to be near to; a  
near neighbor; near to, adjoining.  
*T'hēen gâé jéák pé lín*, 天涯

若比鄰 *t'he'ng pce'ng áy láng ch'hin ch'ō'ng*  
*pé lín*, the inhabitants of heaven's utmost borders  
should be treated like our near neighbors; see the  
杜甫詩 *Toē hoé se*.

Lín 潈 Clear water; spring water.



Lín 火 麟 Lín h<sup>n</sup>ó, 麟火 lín hōéy, devil's fire; supernatural fire.

Lín 馬 麟 A piebald horse.

Lín 鹿 麟 Kê lín, 麒麟, a fabulous beast, said to be the most princely of animals. Kê lín che ê choé sèw, lūy yéá, 麒麟之於走獸類也 kè lín áy twā tē cháú sèw lūy yéá, though the noblest among four footed beasts, the kê lín is still of the same class; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lín 車 麟 The sound of carriages; yéw ke lín lín, 有車麟麟 woó ch'hēá áy sē<sup>n</sup>a lín lín, the carriages rolled along to the sound of lín lín; see the 秦風 Chín hong.

Lín 魚 鱗 Vulg. lán: the scales of a fish.

Lín 憐 To pity, to commiserate; k'hó lín! 可憐, what a pity! Tōng pēng sēang lín, 同病相憐 táng pāi<sup>ng</sup> sēo lín bín, those who are alike indisposed can feel for each other; see the 春秋 Ch'hun ch'hew. Sim sēng lín pék hwat, 心誠憐白髮 sim kw<sup>a</sup> chin chē<sup>n</sup>à lín sēōh pāyh t'habú mó áy láng, the mind truly commiserates gray-haired people; see a 古諺, koé gān, old proverb.

Lín 嶙 嶙 Deep recesses in the hills; successive ridges of hills, deep and distant.

Lín 磷 磷 Stones appearing at the bottom of a clear stream. Yáng che súy pék sék lín lín, 揚之水白石

磷磷 Yáng áy chúy pāyh chēōh lín lín, in the waters of the Yáng, the white stones appear; see the 唐風 Tōng hong.

Lín 漣 漣 A limpid stream; the same as the above.

Lín 隣 隣 Lín ke, 隣居, a neighborhood.

Lín 燐 燐 Lín h<sup>n</sup>ó, 燐火 lín hōéy, devil's fire.

Lín 麇 麇 The female of the 麒麟, kê lín, a fabulous animal; óng chéá ché jín, chék lín ch'hut, 王者至仁則麇出 óng áy láng ché jín, chék lín ēy ch'hut, when kings are eminently benevolent, this animal appears.

Lín 綾 綾 Read lēng: a kind of silk, or sarsenet; lēng twān, 綾緞 lín twān, a kind of satin.

吝 吝 Mean, niggardly, sparing, stingy; to be sorry for, to be ashamed. Höey lín, 悔吝, to regret; lín sek, 吝惜, to be sparing of.

Soó keaou ch'hē<sup>n</sup>á lín, kè ê put chēuk kwan yéá é, 使驕且吝其餘不足觀也已 saé woó keaou t'habú kwà lín sek, e áy sīn bó kaú t'hang hoē gwán k'hw<sup>n</sup>d, if such a person becomes proud and stingy, all the other traits of his character are not worth looking at; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lín 悒 悒 Kēen lín, 悒悒, stingy, sparing. Sēang sīm lín ê chaé, 商甚悒於財 chò sēng lé áy láng chin chē<sup>n</sup>à gáú sēōh chē<sup>ng</sup>, trading people are very sparing of their money; see the 家語 Kay gé.

Lín 燐 Supernatural fire, Will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus; wherever a battle has been fought, and human carcasses mixed with those of horses and cattle, this fire is said to burst out. Fire-flies are also called 燐, lín.

Lín 磷 A thin stone; mô jê put lín, 磨而不磷 *mò jê bēy pōh*, with all the grinding, the stone does not become thin.

Lín 遴 To walk with difficulty; to select; lín swán, 遴選, to choose.

Lín 臨 Lín gīm, 臨仵, the head bending forwards.

Lín 蘭 A surname. Lín-séang-jê, 蘭相如, a famous man in the 趙, Tëo country.

天 Lip 立 Vulg. *k'hēā*: to stand, to establish. Sam sip jê lip, 三十而立 *s'na chap hōy jê lip*, "at thirty years of age, I was established;" said by Confucius, in the 上論 *Séang lūn*.

Lip 莛 To hinder, to stop, to catch in a trap. Kê jip kê lip, yēw chéung jê cheau che? 既入其莛又從而招之 *kadu jip e áy te tēou, saé saé jēuk jê pāk e?* since (the pig) has entered the sty, what is the use of proceeding to tie it up? see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Lip 笠 A defense against the rain; tēuk lip, 竹笠 *tek lāyh*, a wide bamboo hat, used as an umbrella.

Lip 粒 Read *lěep*: a grain, a kernel of rice. Lěep sit kae bín ko, 粒食皆民膏 *chit lip chēāh chò pō sē*

*pāyh sai'ng áy yéu*, every grain of food is procured by the sweat of the people; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

夫 Lit 尼 To stop, to hinder. Hēng hék soó che, ché hék lit che, 行或使之止或尼之 *kē'á hék woó láng saé e, hāy'nh hék woó láng chāh e*, if I enter on office, there will perhaps be some one to urge me to it; and when I refrain, there will perhaps be some one to hinder me; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Lit 窒 Stopped up, closed up, not pervious, not thoroughly clear. Oè kó kán, jê lit chēá, 惡果敢而窒者 *wán hwut léy kó k'á, jê bēy t'hong áy láng*, "I detest bold and forward people, particularly when they do not thoroughly understand the subject;" said by Confucius, in the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

幸 Lo 覲 Good looking, to look well; lo lé, 覲縷, cunning, artful.

耄 Ló 老 Old; ló jín, 老人 *laou láng*, an old man. Ch'hit sip wát ló, 七十曰老 *ch'hit chap hōy kóng laou*, a person seventy years of age is called old.

Ló goè ló, é kip jín che ló, 老吾老以及人之老 *kèng gwá áy laou láng, é kip kadu pat láng áy laou láng*, let us respect our own aged people, in order to benefit the aged people of others.

Ló 箬 K'hó ló, 箬箬 *ka ló*, a basket made of crooked bamboos.

Ló 栲 A vessel made of bent wood.

- Lò 徇 A surname.
- Lò 惱 Sorrowful, distressed, grieved; hwân lò, 煩惱, to be sorry.
- Lò 瑙 Má lò sèk, 瑪瑙石 báy lò ch'òh, a cornelian stone.
- Lò 腦 Ch'iang lò, 樟腦 ch'iao<sup>ng</sup> lò, Chinese camphor; t'hoè lò, 頭腦 t'haòu lò, the brains.
- Lò 贏 Kó lò, 螺贏, an insect like a dragon fly, that feeds on mulberry leaves.
- Lò 媿 Disturbed, troubled.
- Lò 蔞 Fruits of the earth, ground fruits; fruits growing on trees are called 菓, ko, and earth fruits or those on bushes are called 蔞, lò.
- Lò 潦 A gutter in a road; lò súy, 潦水, a puddle. Hò haé cho é hêng lò, lūy yéa, 河海之於行潦類也 hó haé áy kap chúy k'hwut á, lūy yéa, the rivers and seas, though expansive compared with running ditches, are still of the same kind; see 孟子 Bēng choó.
- 去 Lò 駟 Long and great.
- Lò 臺 Long, tall; a long shanks; ch'hoó jín sīm lò, 此人甚臺 chéy léy láng chin ch'āi lò, this man is very tall.

- 平 Lò 勞 To labor; to be diligent; kong lò, 功勞, labor, merit; lô sim, 勞心, to exert the mind; lô lèk, 勞力, to exert one's strength. Vulg. *lò lát*: a common expression of gratitude, intimating, "I put you to a great deal of trouble." Sin lò, 辛勞, wages. Vulg. *bwá*: to labor, to drudge, to toil. A surname. Boó se lò, 無施勞 bó t'èen ka t'ē áy kong lò, boast not of your own merits; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Lò é óng soó, 勞於王事 bwá t'ē óng áy soó, laboring in the service of the king; see the 小雅 Séáu gnáy.
- Lò 僂 Hwun lò, 勳勞, merit. The same as the above.
- Lò 撈 Vulg. *lò*: to stir anything about in the water; to feel after anything, and seek to take it out of the water.
- Lò 滂 The name of a river; also, great waves, and violent rain. E yéw ch'hit lò che chae, 禹有七滂之災 E woó ch'hit lò áy chae haé, E met with the seven calamities of overwhelming rains.
- Lò 勃 Lò so, 勃艷, anything coarse.
- Lò 謗 A voice, a sound; sonorous.
- Lò 羅 A sort of silk; a surname; lín lò say kin, 綾羅紗絹, satin, silk, crape, and sarsnet.
- Lò 籬 B'èet lò, 篋籬 b'èh huó, a vessel made of basket work.

Lô 蘿 Têng lô, 藤蘿, a kind of creeping plant, a sort of bindweed; lô pòk, 蘿蔔, *Raphanus sativus*, turnip; hoê lô pòk, 胡蘿蔔, *Daucus carota*, the common carrot.

Lô 濯 The name of a river.

Lô 儻 Chêa lô, 儻儻, firm, but not virtuous.

Lô 囉 Lé lô, 囉囉, a humming sound, to assist in making out a tune.

Lô 鑼 A gong, a martial instrument of music. Tông lô, 銅鑼 *tâng lô*, a brazen gong.

Lô 懼 The mind grieved, and sorrowful; also, a net. Hông ch'hoó pek lô, 逢此百懼 *tó tēoh chéy chēn<sup>a</sup> pǎyh tēoh bōá*, meeting with these hundred troubles.

Lô 侷 Great; ká lô, 侷侷, large and coarse.

Lô 牢 An inclosure for cattle; also, firm; kam lô, 監牢, a prison. Lô put k'hó p'hò, 牢不可破 *kēn lô kadu bēy p'hwò*, he is too firm to be broken in upon.

Lô 羸 A mule, the progeny of a she ass and a stallion.

Lô 騾 The same as the above; seáou kwun k'hé haé, jín kēn sē ch'heng lô, 少君騎海人見是青騾 *sèy kwun k'héa te haé, lāng k'hw<sup>a</sup> sē ch'ha<sup>ng</sup> lô*, the young prince was riding on horse-

back over the sea, and people saw that he was mounted on a green mule.

Lô 嫪 To love, to be enamored with. Lô tók, 嫪毒, a man's name; lewd.

Lô 醪 The sediment of liquor.

Lô 醪 A kind of wine.

Lô 螺 Also read lēy: a kind of sea-shell; also written 贏, lô. Lô se, 螺茲 *ch'han lēy*, a field snail.

Lô 猱 A kind of ape; boô kadu lô seng bók, 無教猱升木 *bók kà lô chēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'há*, don't teach an ape to climb the trees; (i. e. don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.)

Lô 濁 Read chók: muddy, not clear.

Lô 哪 Lô ch'hēa, 哪吒, the name of a god.

Lô 澇 A drenching rain.

Lô 儔 P'hwān lô, 儔儔, a companion, a mate, a fellow.

Lô 撈 To fake about in the water in order to find anything.

Lô 悞 To repent, to regret.

Lō 勞 To reward labors, to applaud exertions. Tēng pek soó jín lō ōng, 鄭伯使人勞王 *Tai<sup>ng</sup> pāyh sáe lāng kèd ōng ló lát*, the ruler of the Tēng country sent some one to extol the labors of the king; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lō 嫖 Wanton, lascivious.

Lō 膠 A drumming in the ear.

Lō 擻 To strike anything.

Lō 哪 An auxiliary particle, at the end of a sentence, sometimes used as a note of interrogation.

Lō 柸 A measure of 5 pecks.

Lō 邏 To perambulate; migratory troops.

Loé 魯 The name of a country, the native state of Confucius. A surname.

Loé 櫓 An oar, a long oar used both to steer and row with; a scull.

Loé 瘡 Toē loé, 痘瘡, a kind of small pox.

Loé 虜 Loé lēák, 虜掠, to take prisoner in war; to capture; to take alive is called 虜, loé, and to obtain dead is called 獲, hék.

Loé 擄 To take, to seize; the same as the above.

Loé 譚 To converse.

Loé 櫓 An oar; the same as 櫓, loé.

Loé 鹵 A saltish soil in the west; loé bōng, 鹵莽 *bōng chōng*, coarse, vulgar, unmannerly.

Loé 搗 Loé tōng, 搗動, to shake, to move, to agitate.

Loé 榜 An oar; the same as 櫓, loé.

Loè 愴 The mind deceived.

Loé 塿 Poēy loé, 培塿, a small mound, a hillock.

Loé 努 Loé lèk, 努力, to exert the strength; a strenuous exertion.

Loé 崇明德 *chīn lát chun chōng bēng áy tek*, to exert the strength in honoring illustrious virtue.

Loé 樓 Vulg. *laú*: a gallery, an upper chamber, a loft. Ko kwán loé taé seng sèy sèy, 歌管樓莖

聲細細 *ch'hè<sup>ng</sup> kwa p'hun kóng tē laú taé ch'è<sup>ng</sup>, sē<sup>a</sup> sèy sèy*, when chanting and piping up in the gallery, or on the terrace, the sound appears very faint.

Loê 僂 A hunchback, a crooked-backed person.

Loê 樓 To pull, to hawl, to drag. Jê tong kay ch'hêang, jê loê kê ch'hé ch'hoó, chek tek ch'hey? 踰東家墻而樓其處子則得妻  
*pw<sup>h</sup>á kòèy tang kay áy ch'hé<sup>ng</sup>, jê k'han e áy chaè sit lé, chek éy tit tēoh bol?* if you could climb over your neighbor's wall, and lead off an unmarried female, in order to get a wife, (I suppose you would do it?) see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Loê 婁 One of the 28 constellations. A surname.

Loê 縷 A kind of thread or silk.

Loê 螻 Loê gé, 螻蟻, a sort of ant; tēen loé, 天螻, a bat.

Loê 髑 The skull, the bone of the head.

Loê 鏐 The name of a sword.

Loê 瘻 An inveterate ulcer; k'he loé, 疔瘻, a crooked back.

Loê 賕 Hoé loé, 賕賕, covetous, fond of money.

Loê 豨 A little pig.

Loê 萋 Kwa loé, 瓜萋, the name of a medicinal plant. The betel leaf.

Loê 瓠 Paou loé, 瓠, a sort of calabash, but round.  
 Hoé loé, 葫, a calabash; the name of a river.

Loê 瀘 The name of a river; called also "the bitter waters."

Loê 爐 Hëang loé, 香爐 *heo<sup>ng</sup> loé*, an incense pot, a censer; h'ó loé, 火爐 *höey loé*, a furnace; loé choó, 爐主, one who presides at a sacrifice. Kim loé hëang chîn, loé seng chän, 金爐香盡漏聲殘 *kim loé áy heo<sup>ng</sup> chîn, laou áy sē<sup>a</sup> böëyh leáou*, the incense in the golden censer is burnt out, and the dripping of the clepsydra is almost done; (intimating that it is towards morning.) Also written 炉, loé.

Loê 壚 An earthen vessel for containing wine.

Loê 鑪 A fire bedstead; sêw loé, 袖鑪, a kind of hand warming pan, carried about in the sleeve of a garment to keep a person warm.

Loê 纻 Flaxen threads; ch'hey p'hek loé, 妻辟纻, the wife prepares the flax; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Loê 蘆 Loé wúy, 蘆葦, long grass, or rushes, a reed growing in the water, *Zizania palustris*.

Hoo cheng yéa chéa, poé loé yéa, 夫政也者蒲蘆也 *hoo cheng soó, éy ch'hin chéa<sup>ng</sup> poé loé*, (the results of) good government will be as rapid as the growth of rushes; see the 中庸 Téung yung.

Loē 鱸 The name of a fish belonging to the salmon class.

Loē 顱 T'hoē loē, 頭顱 t'haōu loē, the skull.

Loē 鷗 Loē choē, 鷗鷺 loē se cheáou, a cormorant; Carbo cormoranus.

Loē 盧 A surname; a vessel for containing rice.

Loē 臚 The flesh on the front of the belly. Hông loē, 鴻臚, the name of an office in the 漢, Hàn dynasty.

Loē 輶 Lók loē, 輶輶, a well-sweep or other machine for drawing water.

Loē 奴 A slave, a man servant; loē chaē, 奴才, a slave, a varlet; an affected title of humility.

Loē 路 A road; kay loē, 街路, a street; hêng loē, 行路 kē<sup>ng</sup> loē, to travel along the road; loē pông,

路旁 loē peē<sup>ng</sup>, by the roadside. A surname. Hoo gē loē yéá, léy bún yéá, 夫義路也 禮門也 hoo gē sē loē yéá, léy sē moo<sup>ng</sup> yéá, now righteousness is the road, and propriety is the door (by which we are to enter;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Loē 鷺 Loē choē, 鷺鷥 loē se, a kind of crane or paddy bird; an egret. Yit hāng pék loē sēāng ch'heng t'hēen, 一行白鷺上青天 chit hāng pāyh lēng se, chēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> t'hee<sup>ng</sup>, a flock of white cranes ascended up towards the azure heavens.

Loē 潞 The name of a river.

Loē 璐 A beautiful gem.

Loē 落 A kind of fragrant grass; loē kēō, 落藜, a sort of leeks.

Loē 露 Dew; loē súy, 露水 loē chúy, the dew; to discover, to appear.

Pèk loē bē he, 白露未晞 pāyh loē yéá böēy ta, the hoary dew was not yet dry; see the 秦風 Chín hong. Loē hēen, 露現, to appear, to show itself, to be discovered.

Loē 賂 To present anything; to bribe; yēw loē, 賂賂, bribes.

Chín Boó kong chín é kē pó k'hē loē Chew Lê óng, 晉武公盡以其寶器賂周釐王 Chín Boó kong chò póo t'hó é áy pó k'hē sáe yēw loē kap Chew Lê óng, Boó, the ruler of the Chín country took all his precious things and used them as bribes to Lê, the king of Chew; see the 詩序 Se sē.

Loē 輅 A carriage; sēng Yin che loē, 乘殷之輅 pāyh chēo<sup>ng</sup> Yin tēáou áy ch'hēa, to ride in the carriages of the Yin dynasty; (i. e. to imitate their manners;) see the 論語 Lún gé.

Loē 漏 Vulg. laōu: to leak, to drip through; a leak; ch'ham loē, 滲漏 ch'ham laōu, to leak out; loē keng, 漏更 laōu kai<sup>ng</sup>, a kind of hourglass, composed of dripping water, instead of falling sand; loē sēot, 漏洩 laōu sēet, to let out a secret.

Loē 痛 A kind of sore; *kun loē chit*, 乾  
痲疾 *kan lāu pāi<sup>ng</sup>*, a dis-  
ease, like dry ulcers on the skin.

Loē 陋 Narrow; *p'hé loē*, 鄙陋, niggard-  
ly, mean; *loē hēep*, 陋狹,  
narrow, contracted.

Chaē loē hāng, 在陋巷 *tuā tē loē hāng*, dwell-  
ing in a narrow lane.

Soo wūy loē sit, wūy goē tek heng, 斯爲陋  
室惟吾德馨 *chéy sē loē āyh āy ch'hoē*, *tòk*  
*tòk gwā āy tek heng p'hang*, "this is a narrow house,  
but my virtue is fragrant;" said by 劉禹錫  
文 *Lêw-é Sek-būn*.

Loé 弩 *Kēung loē* 弓弩, a crossbow.  
*K'hó kē kēung loē*, 考其弓  
弩 *k'hó ch'hat e āy kēung loē*, ex-  
amine the bows and crossbows; see the 周禮  
Chew léy.

Loē 鹵 A salt ground in the west.

Loē 侏 *Loē k'he*, 侏侏, a dwarf.

Loéy 餓 Hungry, to starve with hunger.  
If a person about to go on a jour-  
ney were to intrust his family to

the care of a friend, and on his return were to find  
that he had (*tòng löéy kē ch'hey choó*, 餓餒其  
妻子 *gō sé e āy bué kē<sup>ng</sup> á*), starved his wife and  
children to death, what would he think of him? see  
孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Loéy 鮒 Stinking fish; *gē löéy jē jēuk paē*,  
put sit, 魚鮒而肉敗不  
食 *hé ch'hadu jē bāh paē ū<sup>m</sup>*  
*chēāh*, if the fish was tainted, and the meat turned, he

would not eat of it; said of Confucius in the 論語  
*Lūn gé*.

Löéy 羸 *Wöey löéy*, 羸羸, weak.

Löey 羸 Thin; a meagre sheep; poor, lean,  
emaciated, old.

Löey 僂 Fallen down, prostrate.

Löey 內 *Vulg. laē*: inner, within, inside, in.  
*Háp löey göey che tō yéa*, 合  
內外之道也 *háp laē*  
*gwā āy tō lé*, uniting the internal and external  
principles; see the 中庸 *Tēung yūng*.

Löh 割 To cut open; to cut the bones out  
of meat.

Löh 落 Read *lók*: to descend, to fall down;  
*Sēang lók*, 上落 *chē<sup>ng</sup> lōh*,  
to go up and down; *bó hāy lōh*,  
is an expression intimating contempt. *Lók laē*,  
落來 *lōh laē*, to come down.  
Song che *lók è*, 桑之落矣 *se<sup>ng</sup> kēōh āy lōh*,  
the fall of the mulberry leaf; see the 衛風  
*Wöey hong*.

Löh 絡 Read *lók*: a thread, a fibre; *keng*  
*lók*, 經絡 *keng lōh*, threads and  
fibres; the veins and arteries.

Lok 角 The name of an animal; a surname.

Lok 刃 To be cut with a knife; a sabre  
wound.



Lok 鼻 A bleeding at the nose.

Lok 橐 Read t'hok : e sán t'hok, 雨傘  
橐 hoè sw<sup>na</sup> lok, a case for an umbrella.

天 Lok 洛 The name of a river; Lok-yáng,  
洛陽, an ancient city.

Lok 烙 Paou lók, 炮烙, an instrument  
of punishment, made in the form of  
a brazen pillar, to which criminals  
were bound; after which it was gradually heated,  
till the unfortunate beings were roasted to death.  
Tēw chè paou lók che hêng, 紂制炮烙  
之刑 Tēw ōng ch'ngóng paou lók ōy hêng huát  
Tēw ōng invented the paou lók instrument of tor-  
ture; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Lok 珞 Eng lók, 瓔珞, ornaments for  
the neck.

Lok 絡 Joined, connected together. Vulg.  
lòh : a thread, or fibre. Lóng  
san lók yéá, 籠山絡野  
láng sw<sup>na</sup> lòh yéá, the Lóng hills and deserts are  
conterminous. Bék lók, 脉絡 mǎy<sup>na</sup> lòh, the  
veins and arteries.

Lok 駱 A white horse with a black mane.  
Also, a surname.

Lok 酪 The unctious part of milk, cream.

Lok 落 Vulg. lòh : to fall down, to descend,  
a place where people collect to-  
gether to dwell in, is called 村  
落 ch'hun lók, a village. When a house is finished,

and people meet to sacrifice in it, it is called 成  
落, séng lók.

Bé lók kày, 米落價, the rice has fallen in  
price. Hwán sin lók má, 反身落馬 huán si<sup>n</sup>  
lòh báy, he turned round and tumbled off his horse.

Lok 雒 The name of a bird; also, the name  
of a horse.

Lok 駝 Lók tó, 駝駝, a camel.

Lok 祿 Hóng lók, 俸祿, emolument, sa-  
lary. Good things, advantages.  
Choó-téang hák kan lók, 子張  
學干祿 Choó-téang t'hák ch'háyh kan kēw  
lóng lók, Choó-téang studied for the sake of the  
emoluments of office; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.  
A surname.

Sēw t'hien pek lók, 受天百祿 sēw t'hee<sup>ng</sup>  
ché<sup>na</sup> páyh ōy hó, we have received a hundred  
benefits from heaven; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lok 碌 A place where there are many stones.  
Lók lók chéá lán háp, 碌碌  
者難合 chēy chēoh ōh sēo  
háp, men's minds are obdurate, and with difficulty  
made to agree.

Lok 糶 Rice roasting at the fire.

Lok 俸 K'hoè-lók-kwan, 庫俸官, a  
triple surname.

Lok 鹿 A stag, a deer; lók kak, 鹿角,  
stag's horns, and lók kin, 鹿肋  
stag's tendons; both used as aph-  
rodisiacal medicines.

Koè hōng gān bé lók, 顧鴻雁麋鹿

*k'ho<sup>n</sup>à twā chēäh gō kap lók boé*, the king was observing the large wild geese, and the full grown stags; see the 上孟 Sēäng bēng.

Lók 漉 To drip through, to leak; to exhaust.  
Lók chēep swá tēy, 漉汁灑地, the dripping gravy besprinkled the ground; see the 戰國策 Chhēn kok ch'hek.

Lók 輓 Lók loé, 輓轆, a windlass over a well.

Lók 麓 The foot of a hill; chēem pé hān lók, 瞻彼旱麓, look at the arid foot of yonder hill; see 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Lók 鑿 Kē lók, 鉅鑿, the name of a place.

Lók 簾 A basket made of wicker work.

Lók 剝 To scrape, to rub.

Lók 犖 Tok lók, 卓犖, to excel, to surpass, to exceed.

Lók 諾 Eng lók, 應諾, to answer; hé lók, 許諾, to assent. Choó-k'hòng wát lók, goē chēang bün yéá, 子貢曰諾吾將問也 Choó-k'hòng kóng hó, gwá laē k'hè moo<sup>ng</sup>, Choó-k'hòng said, "very well; I will ask (Confucius);" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lók 樂 To be pleased, to be delighted with; yúng lók, 踊樂, joy; rejoiced. Hé lók, 喜樂, happiness.

Gák che sit, lók soo jē chéá, hwut k'hè sē yéá, 樂之實樂斯二者弗去是也 gák áy chēak sit, sē yúng lók chéy nō hāng ū<sup>m</sup> hoē e k'hè, real music consists in enjoying these two things, which are indispensable; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lók 櫟 The name of a tree.

幸 Long 鑿 Lin long koé, 鑿鑿鼓, a small drum or rattle with a handle, used by pedlars.

声 Long 朗 Bright, clear; ko lóng, 高朗, high and clear.

Lóng 眈 The bright appearance of the rising sun. Also written 晃, lóng.

Lóng 烺 The appearance of fire.

Lóng 曩 Yesterday, before, previously, formerly.

Lóng 曩 Lóng jé gán hē hoē? 曩而言戲乎 cha hwei<sup>ng</sup> séy kóng, k'ham gaóu chhēn hoē? what was said yesterday, was it in joke? see the 晉語 Chìn gé.

Lóng 籠 Neáou lóng, 鳥籠 cheáou lóng, a bird-cage.

E t'hēn hāy wū che lóng, chek neáou ch'hēak hoē séy tō, 以天下爲之籠則鳥雀無所逃 lēäh t'hee<sup>ng</sup> hāy jé chò chit áy lóng, chek cheáou á chāyh á bó ta lōh t'hang chaóu, "if we were to make a bird-cage of the empire, then even the birds and sparrows would not be able to escape;" said by 莊子 Chong choó.

Lông 壟 A high place in a field; twat keng jê che lóng sēang, 輟耕而之壟上 swāh chōh jê k'hè kađu lóng tēng, they stopped ploughing, and got upon the mound. (Lang, 壟, on the 249th page should be this.)

Lông 壟 A tomb, a little mound over a tomb. Sek boē put teng lóng, 適墓不登壟 keng kōy hōwân bōng, ǔ<sup>m</sup> t'hang pāyh chō<sup>ng</sup> lóng tēng, when passing by a grave, do not get upon the tumulus; see the 曲禮 K'hēuk lēy.

Lông 儻 Tōng lóng, 侗儻, anything incomplete.

平 郎 The name of an office established by the 秦, Chîn dynasty, but altered by the 隋, Sây dynasty to se lóng, 侍郎 sē né<sup>ng</sup>, gentlemen in waiting. A surname. A young person, the epithet of a young man. Pòk wát jîn to è, boē jê ch'hoó lóng chēá, 僕閱人多矣無如此郎者 pòk gwá wōō k'hu<sup>o</sup> à lóng chēy, bō ch'hin chō<sup>ng</sup> chēy lēy lóng chēá, I your servant has seen many individuals, but never one like this young gentleman; said of the founder of the 唐, Tōng dynasty.

Lông 嶺 Chùn lóng, 峻嶺, the name of a hill, where the sun goes down in the winter solstice.

Lông 稂 Long grass, like the blade of corn, very injurious to the grain; tare, darnel.

Lông 榔 Pin lóng, 檳榔 pin né<sup>ng</sup>, the areca nut, the betel nut. Tó tam pin lóng lòk Kóng-tong, 倒擔檳榔落廣東 tó t'na pin né<sup>ng</sup> loh Kwut<sup>ng</sup>-tang, to be carrying betel nuts back to Canton; (to carry coals to Newcastle.)

Lông 庀 High, lofty.

Lông 狼 Ch'haé lóng, 豺狼, a wolf. Só lèk put wān, sē ch'haé lóng yéá, 嫂溺不援是豺狼也 hē<sup>na</sup> só tēem lèk kađu ǔ<sup>m</sup> kèw, sē ch'haé lóng, when a sister-in-law is drowning, a man must be a wolf not to help her; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lông 螂 Tōng lóng, 螳螂 am koc chày, a kind of cricket, or grasshopper.

Lông 琅 Lóng kan, 琅玕, a precious stone, like a pearl.

Lông 瑯 Lóng yéá, 瑯琊, the name of a place.

Lông 廊 An apartment on the side of the principal dwelling; a chamber, a porch.

Lông 銀 Lóng tòng, 銀鐺, a kind of lock.

Lông 閭 A high door; empty, vain.

Lông 宜 High; empty.

Lông 簟 Ch'hong lóng, 蒼筤, the tender shoots of bamboos eaten as salad.

Lông 勛 Strong.

Lông 浪 Ch'hong-lông, 滄浪, the name of a river.  
 Ch'hong-lông che súy ch'heng hêy, k'hó é chók gnó eng, 滄浪之水清兮可以濯我纓 Ch'hong-lông áy, chúy k'hàh ch'heng, t'hang laé sêy gwá áy kìn twá, the clear waters of the Ch'hong-lông will serve to rinse the tassel of my cap; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Lông 農 Lông soó, 農事, husbandry; lóng hoo, 農夫, a husbandman.  
 A surname.  
 Sēang lóng hoo soó kēw jín, 上農夫食九人 sēang téng áy lóng hoó ēy ch'hē tit kaú lóng, the first class of husbandmen can support nine persons by their labors; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Lông 儂 I, myself.

Lông 濃 Thick, rich, applied to liquids.  
 Lêng loē lóng lóng, 零露濃濃 lán loē kit kit, the superabundant dews were rich and thick; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lông 穠 Luxuriant herbage, overgrown grass and jungle.  
 Hó pé lóng è? 何彼穠矣 an ch'wá k'òu hěäh lóng? how comes it to be thus thick and overgrown? see the 召南 Seáou lám.

Lông 膿 Matter, pus; lóng hēet, 膿血 lóng hōēyh, blood and matter.

Lông 醲 Thick wine.

Lông 擗 To pierce; yüng to lóng jín, 用刀擗人 yüng to lóng tēoh lóng, to stab people with a knife.

Lông 籠 Neáou lóng, 鳥籠 chéou lóng, a bird-cage.  
 Tèuk lóng, 竹籠 tek lóng, a quiver for containing arrows.

Séang lóng, 箱籠 sēo<sup>ng</sup> lóng, a wooden trunk.

Lông 瓏 Lêng lóng, 玲瓏, the noise of tinkling gems.

Lông 聾 Vulg. ch'haou hē lóng, deaf; jé lóng, 耳聾 hē lóng, hard of hearing.

Lông 囊 A bag, a sack. Also written 囊, lóng. E t'hok é lóng, 于囊 于囊 twā tē t'hok kap lóng, (the provision was contained) in cases and bags; see the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

丟

Lông 弄 Vulg. lāng: to sport, to play, to manage; to work up; to dandle.

Hàn ko choé tē gē soó taē hoo yìn, lóng che, 漢高祖持御史大夫印弄之 Hàn ko choé gīm gē soó taē hoo áy yìn lāng e, the first emperor of the Hàn dynasty used to hold in his hand the seal of an imperial adviser or other great officer, and play with it.  
 E-goē jèak put h<sup>nd</sup> lóng, 夷吾弱不好弄 E-goē nooi<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>ná</sup> áy sé ú<sup>m</sup> àè t'hít t'hó, Kwán E-goē, when young and feeble, was not fond of sport; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lông 俚 Stupid, dull, foolish.

Lông 哢 The humming of birds.

Lông 嶂 A cave in a hill.

Lōng 儂 Slow, gentle.

Lōng 嶺 The corner of a hill.

Lōng 浪 Vulg. *nē<sup>ng</sup>*: a wave; p'ho lōng, 波浪 *p'hō nē<sup>ng</sup>*, the waves of the sea. Bēng lōng, 孟浪,

inappropriate discourse, not to the purpose.

Lōng chēng chew hēng wún, 浪靜舟行穩 *nē<sup>ng</sup> chēng chún kē<sup>n</sup>á wún*, when the waves are still the vessel rides securely.

Lōng 眼 Vulg. *lā*: to dry in the sun.

Lōng 閭 Lōng hong, 閭風, the name of a hill; an angel's garden.

Lōng 娘 A kind of fire works; hòng lōng, 放娘 *pàng lōng*, to let off a sky-rocket.

Loó 汝 You; read *jé*: and commonly pronounced *lé*, in daily conversation; but *loó*, in the districts bordering on the seacoast.

Loökh 夫 To limp, to walk lame.

Lun 縮 T'hoè sèuk, 頭縮 *t'haó lun*, to hang down the head.

Lún 愬 To think; to walk disorderly.

Lún 輪 A sheaf of corn.

Lún 輪 A sheaf of corn; some say, to plough.

Lún 礪 A stone mill, for grinding wheat into flour; sèk lún, 石礪 *chèòh lún*, a millstone.

Lún 忍 Read *jím*: to bear with, to bear patiently; *jím naē*, 忍耐 *t'hun lún*, to be patient, to forbear.

Seáou put *jím chek lwān taē boē*, 小不忍則亂大謀 *sèò k'hwá bēy lún chek lwān twā boē*, a little impatience will confound great undertakings; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

When 高宗, Ko-chong of the 唐, Tōng dynasty visited 張公藝, Tēang-kong-gāy, he asked him, how his family managed to live together for nine generations, when 藝, Gāy wrote out a (pek *jím toē*, 白忍圖 *pāyh lún toē*,) 'hundred forbear chart,' (or a sheet of paper with the word *patience* repeated 100 times,) and presented it to him.

Lún 輶 The axletree of a carriage.

Lùn 愬 Tough, difficult to break asunder.

Lùn 淪 To drag anything through the water.

Lún 輪 The wheel of a carriage. Also, great. *Ke lún*, 車輪 *ch'hēa lún*, a carriage wheel; *lún hōēy*, 輪廻, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls.

Ch'hat ke choō lún sé, 察車自輪始 *k'hwá ch'hēa choō lún k'hé t'haóu*, in examining a carriage, we should begin with the wheels.

Lün 侖 To think, to arrange; k'hwun lün, 昆侖, the appearance of the heavens; anything round and circular.

Lün 倫 An order, a series, a sort; constant; gnoe lün, 五倫, the five constant relations of life. Jîn lün,

人倫, the human relations.

Lâm lé ke sit, jîn che taē lün yěá, 男女居室人之大倫也 *ta po cha boé k'hěá ch'hoò, sē lāng áy twā lún yěá*, for men and women to form themselves into families, is one of the great human relations.

Gé jîn pit é kē lün, 儼人必于其倫 *pé lāng pit chedou e áy lún*, in judging of people, you must compare them with their kind.

Lün 囿 Bún lün, 囿 囿, to hesitate in speaking, to swallow one's words.

Lün 掄 To choose, to select. Lün hēen jîn che chaé, 掄賢人之才 *kéng tōh gāu lāng áy chaé teāou*, to select the talents of clever men.

Lün 脰 The skin.

Lün 綸 To arrange; se lün, 絲綸, threads, to arrange according to the threads. Wáy lēng keng lún t'hēen hāy che taē keng, 惟能經綸天下之大經 *tòk tòk ēy keng lún t'heé<sup>ng</sup> āy áy twā keng*, to be able to arrange the great concerns of the empire; see the 中庸 Tēung yāng.

Lün 論 To discourse, to deliberate on, to think over; concerning. E sèy lún bün, 與細論文 *kap lé sèāng sèy lún bün chēo<sup>ng</sup>*, to discourse with you minutely on literary subjects.

Lün 淪 To sink down into perdition; lün bùt, 淪沒, to be annihilated. Tím lün, 沉淪, to fall into utter ruin. Kin Yin kē lün song! 今殷其淪喪 *t'na Yin teòu e lún se<sup>ng</sup>*! "how the Yin dynasty is sunk into ruin!" said by 微子 Bē-choó.

Lün 噲 To turn the tongue, and call out. Also written 噲, lün.

Lün 崙 K'hwun lün, 崙崙, the name of a hill. Also read lün: as san lün, 山崙, the ridge of a hill. Also written 崙, lün.

Lün 論 A discourse; pēen lün, 辯論, to argue; gē lün, 議論, to reason. Lün kong hēng sēāng, 論功行賞 *lün kong ló kē<sup>na</sup> sēo<sup>ng</sup>*, to administer rewards according to merit; see the 史記 Soó ké.

Lün 閏 Jün gwát, 閏月 *lün göëyh*, an intercalary month, occurring once every four or five years, in order to make up the difference between the solar and the lunar years.

E jün gwát tēng sòd sè sēng sōèy, 以閏月定四時成歲 *t'hó lün göëyh tē<sup>na</sup> tēòh sè sé chē<sup>na</sup> né<sup>ng</sup>*, he made use of the intercalary month to fix the four seasons and complete the year; see the 堯典 Geāou tēén.

Lün 軟 Read lwán: soft; lwán péng, 軟餅 *lün pē<sup>na</sup>*, a soft thin cake.

Lut 角 Read lok: to draw out; lok jé, 角乳 *lut leng*, to express milk out of the dugs.

Lut 厘 A man's name.

Lut 角 Not to retain, to be deprived of; lut  
 kwan, 角官 *lut kw<sup>n</sup>a*, to be de-  
 prived of one's office.

Lut 天  
 Lut 律 The principal and head of anything.

Lut 律 A law, a rule; *hwat lut*, 法律,  
 laws and regulations.

例, the laws of the present dynasty of China.  
 Put é lèuk lut, put lêng cheng gnoé yim, 不以六  
 律不能正五音 *bó t'ho chéy léy lák tedou*  
*áy lut, chéw bēy ché<sup>n</sup>a chéy léy gnoé yim*, if we do  
 not make use of the six rules of music, we shall not  
 be able to regulate the five sounds; see 孟子  
 Bēng choé.

Lut 律 To rub the stains out of anything.  
 To hold in the hand.

Lut 律 To strain off the dregs of anything.

Lut 律 Ch'hüy lut, 萃律, the high and  
 lofty appearance of hills.

Lut 腓 The fat about the intestines.

Lut 粹 Coarse rice.

Lut 綷 A bamboo hawser or cable, used for  
 securing ships and vessels.

Lut 訥 To feel a difficulty in speaking; a  
 backwardness to speak; dull.  
 Kwun choé yèuk lut é gân, jé bín

ê hēng, 君子欲訥於言而敏於行  
*kwun choé aè böéyh ôh kóng tē é áy wā, jé bín*  
*ch'hēet tē é áy séy kē<sup>n</sup>a*, the good man desires to be  
 backward in speaking, and diligent in action; see the  
 論語 Lūn gé.

幸  
 Luy 腫 Marked with the small pox.

Luy 鑄 Pice, coppers, farthings; small coin.

壘  
 Lúy 壘 A mound, a trench, a mud fort.  
 Soè kaou to lúy, k'heng taē hoo  
 che jèuk yéa, 四郊多壘  
 鄉大夫之辱也 *sè kaou chéy lúy, sè*  
*k'heng taē hoo áy léng jèuk*, to have many fortifica-  
 tions around the four borders, is a disgrace to the no-  
 bles and great officers; see the 曲禮 K'héuk léy.

Lúy 藟 Kat lúy, 葛藟, the tendrils of a  
 certain creeping plant.

Lúy 傀儡 K'hwúy lúy, 傀儡 *kā léy*, pup-  
 pets, a dumb show. Also written  
 儷, lúy.

In the time of 周穆王, Chew-bók ông, a clever  
 fellow of the name of 偃師, Yéén-soo made  
 wooden images which could dance and sing, and  
 this was the origin of the puppets.

Lúy 礪 Lúy lók, 礪礪, large stones.  
 Lúy sék séang kek, 礪石相  
 擊 *lúy chéoh sèo p'k'áh*, they beat  
 each other with large stones.

Lúy 誦 An ode in praise of accumulated vir-  
 tue. An elegy in which the meri-  
 torious deeds of the deceased are  
 summed up, in order to express our lamentations  
 over him.

Lúy 籩 A bamboo vessel, for containing grain.

Lúy 儻 Lazy, indolent; also, sickly. Also written 儻, lúy.

Lúy 累 To increase, to add to; lúy ch'hò, 累次 *ták paé*, several times.

Kwán k'heng tēung chēá, put sit sé lúy, 權輕重者不失黍累 *ch'hín k'hín tāng áy meē<sup>h</sup>, chēá bēy ū<sup>m</sup> keē<sup>ng</sup> chít sé lúy*, by ascertaining the heaviness or lightness of things, you will not miss an additional grain of millet.

Lúy 瘰 瘰癧, *Lúy lèk*, a disease consisting in a contraction of the tendons.

Lúy 蕾 The opening of a flower; a bud expanding.

Lúy 侏 Second in order.

Lúy 誄 Lúy bân, 誄文, an elegy; an elegiac composition in praise of any one that is deceased.

Lúy wát, tó jé ê sēang hāy sîn kē, 誄曰禱爾于上下神祇 *lúy woō kóng, kē tó kap lé áy sēang hāy áy sîn kē*, the elegy says, "pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below;" see the 論語 *Lún gé*.

Lúy 蕊 The body of a flower.  
An expanded flower. Also written 蕊, lúy. The bud is called 萼, *gók*, and the expanded flower 蕊, lúy.

Lúy 葢 The same as the above.

Lúy 磊 A number of stones, heaped up together.

Jè lúy lwán che gwúy, 如磊卵之危 *ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> lúy key nooi<sup>ng</sup> áy gwúy*, in as dangerous a condition as eggs piled upon one another.

Lúy 索 A very small weight; sip sé wúy lúy, 十黍爲索 *cháp tēp sáyh á chò chít áy lúy*, ten grains of millet make one lúy.

平 雷 Thunder; a surname; lúy kong, 雷公, the god of thunder; lúy tēn, 雷電, thunder and lightning; lúy héang, 雷響 *lúy tán*, the thunder rolls.

Sín lúy hong lèet, pit pēn, 迅雷風烈必變 *kín áy lúy kwò hong lèet, pit pēn sek*, when the thunder roared, and the wind blew furiously, (Confucius) would change color; see the 論語 *Lún gé*.

Lúy 瘡 Hwut lúy, 瘡, a pimple; a small blister caused by the heat.

Lúy 搗 To triturate anything in a mortar.

Lúy 榴 The name of a tree.

Lúy 櫟 The fruit of a tree.

Lúy 縲 A black rope; bonds. Suy chāe lúy sēt che tēung, hwuy kē chōēy yéá, 雖在縲紲之中非其罪也 *suy tē lúy sēt áy tang e<sup>ng</sup>, ū<sup>m</sup> sē e áy chōēy sít*, although he was in bonds and imprisonment, it was not his fault; see the 上論 *Sēang lún*.



Lúy 繫 To bind, to tie together.

Lúy 藁 A basket for carrying earth. Kaè kwuy hwán, lúy lè jé yéem che, 蓋歸反藁裡而揜之 kaè toot<sup>ng</sup> k'hè, t'hó lúy lé jé yéem baè e, for he returned and got baskets and hods to carry the earth in, and covered the body over; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lúy 罍 A pitcher for wine.

丟 淚 Tears; lēw lūy, 流淚 laú bak cháé, to shed tears. Lūy jé é hāy, 淚如雨下 bak saé ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> hoē lōh, his tears flowed like rain.

When 方孝孺 Hong-hadu-jé was about to be put to death, (lím hēng gán lūy, 臨刑眼淚 lím hēng huát bak chew laú saé,) on approaching the place of punishment, his eyes were full of tears.

Lūy 泪 Tears; the same as the preceding.

Lūy 唳 The screaming of a stork.

Lūy 搗 To beat a drum rapidly; lūy koé, 搗鼓, to roll the drum.

Lūy 礪 To roll over a stone; to roll a stone down from a height.

Lūy 儻 Poor and distressed; to injure.

Lūy 彙 A sort, a kind, a class, a genus; jōō lūy, 字彙 jé lūy, a dictionary.

Lūy 累 To involve in; lēen lūy chēung jīn, 連累眾人 lēen lūy chēung lāng, to involve the whole in trouble. Sēang sè jé tōng, boō lūy hoē jīn, 相時而動無累後人 tōōh sēang sè jé tin tāng, bō lūy tōōh aū laé áy lāng, we should calculate the time before we commence operations, and not involve future generations in trouble; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lūy 類 A sort, a class; téng lūy, 等類, a sort; chéung lūy, 種類, a genus, a kind. Ch'hut é kē lūy pwát hoē kē chúy, 出於其類拔乎其萃 ch'hut é e áy lūy pwát hoē e áy téng, to excel one's kind, and to surpass all one's compeers; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lūy 酌 To pour out a libation of wine upon the ground.

Lūy 銖 To pierce, to bore through, to perforate.

噐 磊 Lwá twá, 磊落, not to hit the centre; clay not properly worked up.

噐 瀨 Read naē: water flowing over the stones; a shallow in a river, where the water is broken by stones.

A rapid in a river.

Sék naē hēy, ch'héén ch'héén, 石瀨兮淺淺 chēōh twá k'ey, k'hín k'hín, where there are stones in a stream, the water is shallow; see the 楚詞 Ch'hoé soó.

𠂇  
Lwá 籬 Read lát: a bamboo vessel for containing rice, a basket, a hamper.

丟  
Lwā 賴 Read naē: to depend on; é naē, 倚賴 wá hoā, to rely on.  
A surname.

𠂇  
Lwäh 搨 Read lát: to stroke down with the hand; to rub down.

𠂇  
Lwäh 捋 Read lwát: to twist off, to pluck by handfuls.

Lwäh 埒 Read lwát: to mark out a boundary, and to divide a district; lwäh kaè, 埒蓋, to strike a bushel.

Lwäh 捺 Read lát: to press heavily on anything with the hand.

Lwäh 𠂇 To turn up the earth, in ploughing the ground.

Lwäh 辣 Read lwát: and lát: acrid, pungent.

走  
Lwán 煖 Vulg. sēo: hot, warm, comfortable, genial. Ch'hit sip hwuy pék put lwán, 七十非帛不煖 ch'hit cháp hōēy bó ch'hèng pék bēy sēo, at seventy, except a person be clothed in silks, he cannot keep himself warm; see the 禮王制 Léy ông chè.

Lwán 暖 The warm genial influences of the sun. The same as the above.

Lwán 餽 A present made to a daughter, three days after her marriage.

Lwán 煖 Warm, genial; sit teaou hoē che lwán, 襲貂狐之煖 ch'hèng teaou ch'hé hoē lé áy sēo hēw, to wear the warm furs of the ermine and fox.

Lwán 暎 Warm, through the influence of the sun; the same as the above.

Lwán 卵 Vulg. nooi<sup>ng</sup>: an egg; key lwán, 鷄卵 key nooi<sup>ng</sup>, a fowl's egg.

Lwán 𠂇 Round, deprived of the corners; rounded off.

Lwán 軟 Vulg. nooi<sup>ng</sup>: weak, lissom, pliable, lwán jèák, 軟弱 nooi<sup>ng</sup> ch'è<sup>ng</sup> á.

𠂇  
Lwân 鑾 A bell, the sound of a tinkling bell; lwân kày, 鑾駕, the imperial equipage, so called from certain bells hanging from the ornaments of it, peculiar to the emperor.

Lwân 巒 A hill small and conical at the top; the summit of a hill; san lwán, 山巒, the peak of a hill.

Lwân 𠂇 The name of a wood of a yellow hue. Also, a surname.

Lwân 鸞 Lwân hōng, 鸞鳳, the female of the fabulous hong bird, represented as part eagle, part pheasant, and of a blue color. The harmonious singing of the same.

Lwân 𠂇 To leak, to run out.

Lwân 𠂇 To confine, to bind criminals with a black rope; to attach as by ligatures.

Lwân 戀 Warm affection, ardent attachment.  
 Heng tēy sēang lwân, 兄弟相戀 *hē" a tē sēo sēōh*, brethren tenderly attached to each other.

Lwân 變 Wán lwân, 婉變, handsome, elegant in form.

Lwân 變 To scrape anything.

Lwân 轡 The time of evening.

丟  
Lwân 亂 To regulate disturbances; to make disturbances; to throw into confusion, confused, disturbed; *chok lwân*, 作亂, to rebel; to cause disorder.

Boó ōng wát, é yéw lwân sīn sip jīn, 武王曰予有亂臣十人 *Boó ōng kóng, gwá woō ēy tē lwân áy jīn sīn cháp lāng*, Boó ōng said, "I have ten ministers able to quell disturbances;" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lwân pang put ke, 亂邦不居 *lwân pang bó bōēyh k'hēā*, he would not dwell in a disturbed district; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lwân 乱 The contracted form of the preceding character.

Lwān 亂 Lwān ch'hó, 亂草, overgrown grass and weeds.

Lwān 便 Weak, not strong.

Lwān 戀 Kwàn lwān, 眷戀, to be ardently attached to.

夫  
Lwat 劣 Weak, no strength; vulgar, small; *lwat pók*, 劣薄, weak, insufficient, just adequate.

天  
Lwát 捋 Vulg. *hwāh*: to pluck, to pick, to take; to feel with the fingers.

Ch'haé ch'haé hoē é, pók gān lwát che, 采采芣苢薄言捋之 *laé bán hoo é áy ch'haé, pók kóng hwāh e*, "let us pluck the hoé é plant;" I say, "let us pluck it;" see the 周南 Chew lám.

Lwát 埒 Vulg. *hwāh*: a low wall, a division, a partition between fields.

Lwát 頤 An ugly face.

Lwát 辣 Vulg. *hwāh*: acrid, pungent.

# M

声

Má

馬

Vulg. *báy*: a horse; *k'hô má*, 騎馬 *k'hêá báy*, to ride on horseback. A surname.

Hèuk má sêng, put ch'hat ê key tûn, 畜馬乘不察於雞豚 *ch'hê báy kwà báy ch'hèa*, *û<sup>m</sup> t'hang ch'hat k'hw<sup>n</sup> à lóng áy key kap te*, when a person keeps carriages and horses he should not examine people's fowls and pigs; see the 大學 *Taê hák*.

Má

碼

Má lô sèk, 碼砗石 *báy lô ch'èòh*, a cornelian stone.

Má

媽

A grandmother; *lô má*, 老媽 *lâu má*, old granny.

𠂔

Má

麻

Má hong, 麻瘋 *bá hong*, a kind of leprosy.

Má

麻

Bēn má, 面麻 *hîn má*, marked with the small pox. A surname.

𠂔

Mā

𠂔

To disgrace, to degrade.

Mā

𠂔

The place where an army halts, and where they offer a sacrifice.

Mā

罵

Vulg. *ma<sup>n</sup>g*: to rail at, to scold, to vituperate.

Mā put chwát k'hoé, 罵不絕

𠂔 *ma<sup>n</sup>g bó to<sup>n</sup>g tē ch'húy*, his mouth did not cease from railing; see the 史記 *Só kè*.

Mā

伯

Read pek: the name of a goddess of the four quarters; also called 馬祖, *má choé*.

声

Maé

買

Vulg. *béy*: to buy, to purchase.

Seáou chaé t'hèng maé maé, é chit chey, 小宰聽賣買

以質劑 *sèy kw<sup>n</sup> a t'hè<sup>n</sup> a bēy béy*, é chit *pa<sup>n</sup>g ch'è<sup>n</sup>à*, an inferior officer attends to the selling and buying, in order to promote equity; see the 周禮 *Chew léy*.

𠂔

Maê

覷

To peep at, to spy.

𠂔

Maê

賣

Vulg. *bēy*: to sell, to dispose of, to vend.

Maê

𠂔

The name of a medicine; the name of a foreign nation to the east.

Maê

邁

To travel to a distance; old, decrepid; to pass by; to exceed.

Jit gwát jê maé, 日月逾邁

jit göëyh keng kòèy, days and months are passing by; see the 泰誓 Chín sê.

幸 **搃** *Mai<sup>ng</sup>* To take up with the hand.

聾 **猛** *Mai<sup>ng</sup>* Read béng : fierce; bold, daring; béng chéet, 猛捷 *mai<sup>ng</sup>* chéet, rapid.

平 **夜** *Mai<sup>ng</sup>* Read yēa : the night; kim yēa, 今夜 *kim mai<sup>ng</sup>*, to-night. Po tèw chok yēa, 俾畫作夜 *hoē jit chò mai<sup>ng</sup>*, to turn the day into night; see the 小雅 *Séou gnáy*.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>* **冥** Read béng: dark; béng hwun, 冥昏 *mai<sup>ng</sup> houi<sup>ng</sup>*, the evening, dusk.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>* **明** Read béng: the next; béng lōen, 明年 *mai<sup>ng</sup> nel<sup>ng</sup>*, the next year.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>* **盲** Read bōng: blind; ch'heng bōng, 青盲 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup>*, totally blind.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>* **芒** Read bōng: the beard of wheat; any sharp point.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>* **鋸** Read bōng: sharp pointed; to bōng, 刀鋸 *to mai<sup>ng</sup>*, a sharp pointed knife.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>* **籃** Kek lām ch'haè, 隔籃菜 *kăyh mai<sup>ng</sup> ch'haè*, a kind of vegetable, greens; young cabbagees.

弄 **罵** *Mai<sup>ng</sup>* Read mā: to scold, to rail; séang mā, 相罵 *səo mai<sup>ng</sup>*, to rail at one another.

夫

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>h* **咩** The bleating of sheep.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>h* **蟀** Ch'hó mai<sup>ng</sup>h, 草蟀 *ch'haóu mai<sup>ng</sup>h*, a grasshopper.

*Mai<sup>ng</sup>h* **急** Read kip: hasty, quick.

天 **脉** *Mai<sup>ng</sup>h* Read bék: the pulse; boē bék, 摸脉 *bong mai<sup>ng</sup>h*, to feel the pulse.

平 **矛** *Maou* A spear; tēang maou, 長矛 *tē<sup>ng</sup> maou*, a long spear. E choó tōng maou, 與子同矛 *kap lé tōng maou*, to use the same spear with you; see the 秦風 *Chín hong*.

*Maou* **茅** *Maou* ch'hó, 茅草 *á<sup>m</sup> á ch'haóu*, a coarse kind of grass, used in thatching; Erianthus Japonicus.

*Maou* ok, 茅屋 *á<sup>m</sup> á ch'hoé*, a thatched cottage. A surname.

Pèk maou tun sok, 白茅純束 *păyh á<sup>m</sup> á lá chē<sup>ng</sup> pák*, white grass bound up into bundles.

*Maou* **蝥** *Pwán maou*, 蝥蝥 *pán bá*, a poisonous insect, cantharides.

*Maou* **蝨** An insect which eats the inside of grain. *Maou chék*, 蝨賊, the insect injurious to the roots.

*Maou* **盔** A helmet.

弄 **貌** *Maou* An appearance. *Yung maou*, 容貌, the face, the countenance; also written 兒, *maou*.

Tōng yung maou, 動容貌 *soo wán pò bān è*, 動容貌

斯遠暴慢矣 *hó tin t'āng yǎng maōu, chéy léy chēw hui<sup>ng</sup> k'hè pò bān è*, by enlarging our views, we shall be enabled to remove oppression and insult; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Maōu 貌 The same as the above; appearance, manner, aspect, air.

Maōu 苗 A good look, a fair appearance.

奉 Me 彌 For words written me, see under mee<sup>ng</sup>.

奉 Mē<sup>ná</sup> 名 Read bēng: a name; bēng seng, 名聲 *mē<sup>ná</sup> sē<sup>ná</sup>*, fame, report; sēng bēng, 姓名 *sai<sup>ng</sup> mē<sup>ná</sup>*, the name and surname.

Sō é seng bēng yǎng yit hoē tēung kok, 是以聲名洋溢乎中國 *sē é sē<sup>ná</sup> mē<sup>ná</sup> ēy yǎng yit tē tēung kok*, thus a man's fame would spread throughout the whole middle country (China); see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Mē<sup>ná</sup> 樛 Ch'haē mē<sup>ná</sup>, 柴樛 *ch'k'á mē<sup>ná</sup>*, touchwood; some say, the gum of a tree which easily ignites.

丟 Mē<sup>ná</sup> 命 Read bēng: an order, the decree of heaven, fate; h'ó bēng, 好命 *hó mē<sup>ná</sup>*, good fortune; swàn bēng, 算命 *swui<sup>ng</sup> mē<sup>ná</sup>*, to calculate destinies. Choó hán gān lē, é bēng, é jīn, 子罕言利與命與仁 *hoo choó hán tit kóng lē, kap mē<sup>ná</sup>, kap jīn*, Confucius seldom spoke of gain, or fate, or benevolence; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

奉 Mee<sup>ng</sup> 彌 O mee<sup>ng</sup> tō Hwát, 阿彌陀佛, Amida Buddha, commonly used by the Chinese as an oath. Sa mee<sup>ng</sup>, 沙彌, a priest of Buddha.

平 Meē<sup>ng</sup> 綿 Read bēn: wool, cotton; bēn yǎng, 綿羊 *mē<sup>ng</sup> yēō<sup>ng</sup>*, a sheep; bēn hwa, 絨花 *mē<sup>ng</sup> hwa*, raw cotton for making cloth.

Meē<sup>ng</sup> 彌 An incantation.

丟 Meē<sup>ng</sup> 謎 A riddle; chok meē<sup>ng</sup>, 作謎 to make a riddle.

Meē<sup>ng</sup> 媚 To please, to flatter; t'héem meē<sup>ng</sup>, 諂媚 *sēp sèy*, to adulate; also, to love.

Pēen p'hek chek meē<sup>ng</sup>, 便辟側媚 *sēō<sup>ng</sup> pēen p'hek áy soō, chēw àd meē<sup>ng</sup> lóng*, being depraved, we shall begin to flatter people.

Meē<sup>ng</sup> choo yit jīn, 媚茲一人 *sēōh chéy chit áy lóng*, they all love the one man; (i. e. the emperor;) see the 大雅 Taō gnáy.

Meē<sup>ng</sup> 麵 Read bēn: flour, wheaten flour; also written 麵, meē<sup>ng</sup>. Bēen paou, 麵包 *mē<sup>ng</sup> paou*, a cake, a bun.

夫 Meē<sup>ng</sup> h 咩 The bleating of sheep.

Meē<sup>ng</sup> h 乜 A foreign surname; commonly used for 'yes,' 'right!'

Meē<sup>ng</sup> h 麼 Read mōh: 'as sīm mōh?' 甚麼 *s<sup>ná</sup> mē<sup>ng</sup> h?* what? Jé chò sīm mōh? 你作甚麼 *lé chò s<sup>ná</sup> mē<sup>ng</sup> h?* what are you doing?

天 Meē<sup>ng</sup> h 物 Read büt: a thing; bān büt, 萬物 *bān meē<sup>ng</sup> h*, all things. Bān büt pèng yēuk, 萬物皆備

sëang haē, 萬物並育而不相害  
bān meē<sup>ng</sup> sēo yáng yèuk, jé bó sēo haē, all things  
would then be nourished, without injuring one  
another; see the 中庸 Tëung yung.

幸

Mó

蔞

The name of a plant, like a kind of  
wheat, the grains of which are  
eatable.

耑

Mó

扞

To hold anything in the hand.

Mó

日

Repeated, redoubled.

Mó

務

A poisonous plant.

Mó

示

Small, minute, diminutive.

Mó

慙

Mó lô, 慙慙, ashamed.

毛

Mó

毛

Hair; the hair of the head, and  
eyebrows; hōng mó, 紅毛 áng  
mó, red haired, generally applied

to the English people. A surname.

Tek yêw jê mó, mó yêw yéw lún, 德翰如毛  
毛猶有倫 tek hêng k'hín sèy ch'hín chéō<sup>ng</sup>  
mó, mó yéá wō lún lūy, though my virtue is as light  
as a hair, yet even a hair may be classified.

Mó

萑

Overgrown with weeds. Mó ch'haē,  
萑菜, herbage, vegetable food.  
Mó keng, 萑羹 ch'haē t'heng,

vegetable broth.

Mó

髦

Hair; the hair on the side of the  
head, tied and twisted up into lit-  
tle tails, as is commonly done with

children. Mó soō, 髦士, a clever scholar.

Mô

旄

A cow's tail, held by those who bran-  
dish it about to give signs and or-  
ders.

Mô

酩

Mô tô, 酩酩, drunk.

Mô

摩

To rub, to rub up, to stir up; to per-  
suade one another to that which is  
good, is called 摩, mô.

Mô

磨

To grind, to sharpen on a stone.  
Mô lēy é se, 磨礪以須  
buô hoô laé saé, to grind anything.

for use; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Mô

魔

Mô kwúy, 魔鬼, the devil, a  
spirit which misleads people.

耄

Mô

耄

An old man, 80 or 90 years of age.  
Also, wandering and forgetful.

Mô kô kwān ê k'hín, 耄期倦  
於勤 pǎyh kaún cháp hōey áy laōu láng, sēō<sup>ng</sup>  
tu<sup>ng</sup> á tē k'hín áy soō, old people of 80 and 90 years  
of age are loth to exert themselves; see the 尚書  
Sëang se.

Mô

眊

Old, superannuated; the eyes dim.

Hëung tēung put chêng, chék bué  
choó mô yōen, 胸中不正  
則眸子眊焉 heng tang e<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> che<sup>ng</sup> á,  
chék bák ang á bó kwui<sup>ng</sup>, when a man is not upright  
in his own breast, then the pupil of his eye will be  
dim; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Mô

冒

To cover over, to overturn; to  
transgress; káy mô, 假冒, to  
pretend to make a bargain.

Also written 冒, mô: to rush leadlong.

Mô yēn tut h'ò, 冒烟突火 mô kwun tút  
hōey, to rush through the smoke, and to dash  
through the fire.

Mō 娼 To envy; jín che yéw kê, mō chit é oè che, 人之有技娼嫉以惡之 *láng dy woō kè, mō chit é wàn e*, when men are possessed of talents, you immediately envy and dislike them; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Mō 惛 Poor, indigent; covetous.

Mō 苺 Vegetable food thoroughly cooked and offered up.

Möèy 妻 A sister; seáou möèy, 小妹 sèb möèy, a younger sister; möèy hoo, 妹夫, a younger sister's husband.

Möèy 沫 The name of a river; rather dark.

Möèy 昧 Am möèy, 暗昧, dark, and dusk.

Möèy 糜 Read bê: rice water; ám bê, 消糜 ám möèy, congee, gruel.

Möh 麼 Anything very small; sîm möh? 甚麼 s<sup>na</sup> meè<sup>h</sup>? what?

Möh 扞 To take away.

Möh 披 Pellicle, thin skin.

Mooi<sup>ng</sup> 麼 Anything extremely small; moo<sup>ng</sup> moo<sup>ng</sup>, 麼麼, very little indeed.

声

Mooi<sup>ng</sup> 晚 Read bwán: late, the evening, sunset; sit bwán hwán, 食晚飯 chëäh moo<sup>ng</sup> poo<sup>ng</sup>, to eat the evening meal.

Hoē hòèy pit bwán, 後悔必晚 aōu hòèy pit moo<sup>ng</sup>, a future repentance will be too late.

Mooi<sup>ng</sup> 莠 Koé bún ch'hó, 芣莠草 k<sup>na</sup> moo<sup>ng</sup> ch'haōu, a very poisonous plant, which when eaten, causes the entrails to burst asunder.

平

Mooi<sup>ng</sup> 門 Read bûn: a door, an entrance, a gate; k'hae bûn, 開門 k'hwuy moo<sup>ng</sup>, to open the door.

Bûn hoē, 門戶 moo<sup>ng</sup> hoē, doors and gateways. Lip pat tēung bûn, 立不中門 k'hëā bō tē moo<sup>ng</sup> tang e<sup>ng</sup>, he would not stand in the middle of the doorway; said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

去

Mooi<sup>ng</sup> 問 Read bûn: to ask, to inquire; put t'hé hāy bûn, 不恥下問 ũ<sup>m</sup> lëäh chò seāou léy hāy téy moo<sup>ng</sup> lāng, he was not ashamed to consult his inferiors.

Goē chëang bûn che, 吾將問之 gwá chëang lāe moo<sup>ng</sup> e, I will ask him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸

Mw<sup>na</sup> 褊 A garment without sleeves or fastenings, like the sarongs, and round frocks, worn by the eastern islanders.

Mw<sup>na</sup> 庀 S'ed mw<sup>na</sup>, 袞庀, a room built in a verandah, or under the eaves of a house.

Mw<sup>na</sup> 帽 A garment without buttons or fastenings.



Mw<sup>na</sup> 袂 To wear a garment without buttons or loops.

聲 Mw<sup>na</sup> 滿 Read bwán: full, replete; ch'héung bwán, 充滿 ch'héung mw<sup>na</sup>, filled up full.

Bwán teáou hod kwù y chéá, chìn sê t'hók se jîn, 滿朝富貴者盡是讀書人 mw<sup>na</sup> teáou pod kwù y chìn sê t'hók ch'háyh lóng, all the rich and great people who fill the court are every one of them scholars; (said to young people, to encourage them to perseverance in study.)

平 Mw<sup>na</sup> 麻 Hemp; hông má, 黃麻 wut<sup>ng</sup> mw<sup>na</sup>, yellow hemp; hoé mw<sup>na</sup>, 胡麻, Sesamum orientale. A surname.

Mw<sup>na</sup> 瞞 Read bwán: to deceive, to cheat, to smother anything. T'héen put k'hó bwán, 天不可瞞 t'hec<sup>ng</sup> bzy mw<sup>na</sup> tit, heaven cannot be deceived.

Mw<sup>na</sup> 鰻 Read bán: an eel; haé bán, 海鰻 haé mw<sup>na</sup>, a conger eel.

N

聲 Ná 拏 Vulg. lěäh: to take, to seize, to apprehend, to catch. Also written 拿, ná. K'he ná chōey jîn, 拘拏罪人 k'he lěäh chōey lóng, to apprehend criminals.

Ná 那 Ná kò, 那個 kout léy, that, those. A surname. How? ná lêng sêng jîn? 那能成人 an chw<sup>na</sup> éy chē<sup>na</sup> lóng? how can such a one ever become a man?

Ná 欖 Kám lám, 橄欖 kán ná, an olive.

平 Ná 藍 Read lám: a surname.

Ná 林 Read lím: a wood, a grove; sê lím, 樹林 ch'héw ná, a forest of trees. Kwuy má ô hwa san che yáng, hòng gnêw ô t'hô lím che yéá, 歸馬於華山之陽放牛於桃林之野 hoé bá y tó toot<sup>ng</sup> tē hwa sw<sup>na</sup> áy lám, pàng gōt twā tē t'hó ná áy yéá, let us send back our horses to the south of the flowery hill, and allow our oxen to graze on the moor of the peach forest. (Speaking of returning to a period of tranquillity.)

Ná 籃 Read lám: a basket; a surname; ch'haè lám, 菜籃 ch'haè ná, a basket for carrying vegetables.

Ná 嚨 Read lěung: as lěung hoè, 嚨喉 ná aŋ, the throat.

Ná 巖 Read gám: as Lěung gám, 龍巖 Lěung ná, the name of a district in the province of 福建 Hok-kèèn.

丟 Nā 那 An auxiliary word.

Nā 電 Read tēn: vulg. seèh nā: lightning.

虛 Nā 乃 For, because; but, instead of; is, to be; you. Put kēèn Choó-toe, náe kēèn kaóu tóng, 不見子

都乃見狡童 bó k'hw'á kè'ng Choó-toe, náe k'hw'á kè'ng há áy gín á, we did not see Choó-toe, but we saw a hair brained youth.

Boò náe jé sē kò e? 無乃爾是過與 bó náe lé woò hòy sít? is it not the case that you are in the wrong? see the 論語 Lún gé.

Naé 迺 The same as the above; also written 迺, náe.

Naé 孌 Naé choó, 孌仔 leng á, the nipples, the breasts; also written 姝, náe.

Naé 奶 The same as the above; náe náe, 奶奶, an elegant female.

奉 Naé 腕 The breasts, the nipples.

Naé 孺 A child begotten by an old man.

丟 Naé 俚 A surname.

Naé 奈 Naé hò? 奈何 woò s'na mee'ng h taè wá? how then? what resource is there? Boò náe hò, 無奈 何 bó ta' wá, there is no resource, we cannot help it.

Naé 柰 The name of a fruit; kó tin lé náe, 果珍李柰 kó'ey ché tin pó lé kap náe, the most valuable among fruits are the pear and the plum.

Naé 耐 Jím náe, 忍耐 t'hun lán, to bear patiently, to exercise patience. Sěung náe sòey hán, 松耐歲 寒 ch'héng p'ayh ēy náe tit nee'ng tang kw'á, the fir trees can endure the cold patiently.

Naé 耐 P'hó náe, 耐耐, able to endure. Also, the same as the above.

Naé 賴 To depend on; é náe, 倚賴 wá lwá, to rely on. Also read laé. Boò náe, 誣賴, to trust in vain.

Vulg. lwá: a surname.

Naé 賴 The name of a certain water plant.

Naé 癩 Naé pēng, 癩病 t'hae ko pá'ng, a kind of leprosy; kàe náe, 疥癩 an inveterate malady.

Naé 籟 A pipe with three holes in it; a big pipe is called 笙, seng; a middling one 籟, náe; and a smaller one 箛, yèak.

Naē 瀨 *Vulg. hwa: water flowing over the sand and stones; a shallow or rapid in a river.*

Naē 糲 *Naē bé, 糲米, coarse rice; the refuse of pounded rice; also written 糲, naē.*

Naē 蠣 *A kind of shell-fish; boé naē, 牡蠣, a kind of medicine.*

Naē 鼎 *A large iron pan, or caldron.*

Naē 橢 *Naē taè, 橢擻, not skillful in business; dull.*

幸 *Read léng: as koe léng, 姑嫜 koe nai<sup>ng</sup>, an aunt. Peng léng, 姘嫜 pai<sup>ng</sup> nai<sup>ng</sup>, a weak and silly woman.*

Nai<sup>ng</sup> 葶 *Mô léng hwa, 葶葶花 mô nai<sup>ng</sup> hwa, the name of a flower. Cheng léng, 葶葶 chai<sup>ng</sup> nai<sup>ng</sup>, the name of a medicinal plant.*

去 *Read k'hè: and t'hé: to stand on tiptoe, and look to a distance. T'hé kèak, 企脚 nai<sup>ng</sup> k'ha, to stand on tiptoe.*

去 *Na<sup>ng</sup> poè, 搽布, to hang out clothes to dry.*

去 *Read léng: weak, exhausted; the noise made by foreigners in calling to one another.*

Nai<sup>ng</sup> 瞠 *Tai<sup>ng</sup> nai<sup>ng</sup>, 盯瞠, to look starringly at any one.*

去 *To twist, to flinch. Put hoo naóu, put Naóu 撓 bók tó, 不膚撓不目逃 p'hóéy ũ<sup>m</sup> k'héw k'hwut, bák ũ<sup>m</sup> tó chaóu, his muscles did not flinch, nor his eyes blink; see 孟子 Bèng choó.*

Naóu 惱 *To disturb, to stir up to anger; naóu tōng, 惱動, to disturb any one's mind. Naóu jèet, 惱熱 laóu jwáh, all in a bustle.*

平 *To throw into confusion. Héung Naóu 撓 noé che chéung ē naóu lwán, 凶奴之衆易撓亂 héung noé áy chéung lán, yung ē naóu lwán, the hosts of Tartars are easily thrown into confusion.*

Naóu 鐃 *A small gong, a cymbal.*

Naóu 忸 *Hwun naóu, 忸忸, the mind confused. Boó ch'héung k'hwúy sáy é kín hwun naóu, 無縱詭隨以謹忸忸 ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang ch'héung hwut léy k'hwúy sáy, e sáy jē hwun naóu, do not give way to deceitful and crafty people, in order to guard against confusion; see the 大雅 Taé gnáy.*

Naóu 呶 *Swan naóu, 喧呶, to make a noise, to create a disturbance. Pin kè chùy ché, chaè hō chaè naóu, 賓既醉止載號載呶 lánng k'háyh kaóu chéw chùy, woó áy tit hwáh woó áy tit jéáng, when the guests become heated with liquor, some will be hallooing, and some will be bawling; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.*

N. B. For words spelled ne, look under nee<sup>ng</sup>.

去 *Read léng: the neck; to receive, to secure; to govern. Nē<sup>na</sup> 領 Yéw éng kè léng, 有鶯其*

領 *wō hwa ch'haé e áy nē<sup>n</sup>á*, how variegated were the necks (of the birds); see the 小雅 *Seáougnáy*.  
 Léng bēng, 領命 *nē<sup>n</sup>á bēng*, to receive orders.  
 Pó léng, 保領 *pó nē<sup>n</sup>á*, to stand security for.

*Nē<sup>n</sup>á* 嶺 Read léng: a mountain top; san léng, 山嶺 *sw<sup>n</sup>a nē<sup>n</sup>á*, the top of a hill.

Yin hēng Chín léng, kay hô chaē? swat yùng lám kwan, má put chēn, 雲橫秦嶺家何在 雪塞南關馬不前 *hwán t'hàn hw<sup>n</sup>á tē Chín áy nē<sup>n</sup>á, ch'hoé twā tē ta lóh wūy? sǎyh t'hat lám kwan, báy bēy kē<sup>n</sup>á àn t'haóu chēng*, the clouds are seen stretched across the brow of the Chín mountain, and where now is our dwelling? the snow has filled up the southern pass, so that the horse cannot get forward; said by 韓愈, Hàn-jé, when he was traveling to the southward.

丟 *Nē<sup>n</sup>á* 嶺 Léng ēng, 嶺嶺 *nē<sup>n</sup>á yē<sup>n</sup>á*, far and deep amongst the hills.

幸 *Neaou* 猫 Read beáou: a cat; beáou kong put chaē, ló ch'hé chok kwaè, 猫公不在老鼠作怪 *neaou kang bó tē tit, neaou ch'hé chò koo kwaè*, when the cat is away, the mice begin to play.

声 *Neáou* 鳥 Vulg. *chéáou*: a bird; neáou bēng eng eng, 鳥鳴嚶嚶 *chéáou haóu eng eng*, the birds sing harmoniously; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

*Neáou* 蔦 A parasite, a creeper. *Neáou 6 lé lô, sè é sēung pek*, 蔦與女蘿施于松柏 *neáou kap lé lô, sē twā tē ch'héng pǎyh*, the parasites and creepers entwine around the cedars; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

*Neáou* 儻 Yaóu neáou, 儻儻, tumblers turning their bodies into the form of a ring; to perform feats of tumbling and agility.

去 *Neàou* 酢 Bēn neàou, 面酢 *bīn neàou*, the face furrowed and wrinkled; old, decrepid.

幸 *Nee<sup>ng</sup>* 拈 Read lēem: to take up anything with the fingers.

声 *Nee<sup>ng</sup>* 你 You, thou; neé<sup>ng</sup> tek, 你的 *lé áy*, your's. Also written 倪, neé<sup>ng</sup>.

*Neé<sup>ng</sup>* 詭 To inform any one by word of mouth; to instruct orally; to call.

*Nee<sup>ng</sup>* 染 Read jéem: to dye; jéem poè, 染布 *neé<sup>ng</sup> poè*, to dye cloth.

平 *Neé<sup>ng</sup>* 尼 Harmonious; neé<sup>ng</sup> koe, 尼姑, a nun, a priestess. Tēung neé<sup>ng</sup>, 仲尼, the name of Confucius.

*Neé<sup>ng</sup>* 呢 Neé<sup>ng</sup> lám, 呢喃, talking incessantly, to chatter without end. Neé<sup>ng</sup> lám yèen choó gé léang kan, 呢喃燕子語樑間 *neé<sup>ng</sup> lám áy eé<sup>ng</sup> á, kóng wā tē nē<sup>ng</sup> al<sup>ng</sup> kan*, the chattering swallows are twittering between the beams; see the 杜甫詩 *Toé hoó se*.

*Neé<sup>ng</sup>* 忸 Lèuk neé<sup>ng</sup>, 忸忸, to feel ashamed; to blush with confusion. Sēang wát, wut tō soo kwun jé, 象曰鬱陶思君爾忸忸 *Sēang kóng, wut chut sē<sup>ng</sup> kwun lé, yéá chēw seou léy áy yē<sup>ng</sup>*, Sēang said, "I have been anxiously

thinking of your highness;" (saying which) he looked ashamed and confused; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 泥 Vulg. *no<sup>n</sup>á t'hoé*: mud, earth mixed with water.  
 Hô wúy hoē neē<sup>ng</sup> tēung? 何爲乎泥中 *s<sup>n</sup>a soo twā tē no<sup>n</sup>á t'hoé tang e<sup>ng</sup>?* what do you do in the midst of the mud? see the 詩經 Se keng.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 媿 The epithet of a female.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 訛 The noise of calling people.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 旒 E neē<sup>ng</sup>, 旒旒, the appearance of a flag waving in the wind.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 年 Read *lēn*: a year; *lēn lēn*, 年年 *neē<sup>ng</sup> neē<sup>ng</sup>*, every year.  
*Guó pek lēn*, pit yéw ōng chéá hin, 五百年必有王者興 *goē pāyh neē<sup>ng</sup> pit woō ōng áy láng hin k'hé*, in the course of five hundred years, there will certainly spring up some of a royal spirit; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 哖 *Tó ló neē<sup>ng</sup>*, 陀囉哖, woollen cloth. *Seáou neē<sup>ng</sup>*, 小哖, a sort of kerseymere.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 連 Read *lēn*: *ns hōng lēn*, 黃連 *wuí<sup>ng</sup> neē<sup>ng</sup>*, a refrigerant, a cooling medicine. A surname.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 黏 *Tó neē<sup>ng</sup>*, 倒黏, a blackberry.

妻 Neē<sup>ng</sup> 女 To give one's daughter in marriage.  
*T'hèy ch'hut jé neē<sup>ng</sup> é Goé*, 涕出而女於吳 *láu*

*bák saé ch'hut jé káy cháou á tē Goé*, he wept as he went out, and gave his daughter in marriage to the prince of Goé; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 泥 Impervious, obtuse, not thoroughly understood, dull. *Suy seáou tō*, pit yéw k'hó kwan chéá yēn; *tè wán k'héung neē<sup>ng</sup>; sē é kwun choó* pit wúy yéá, 雖小道必有可觀者焉致遠恐泥是以君子不爲也 *suy sèy áy tō*, pit woō t'hang k'hw<sup>n</sup>á *keē<sup>ng</sup>; nā sē tē kadu huw<sup>ng</sup>, kē<sup>n</sup>a ne í<sup>m</sup> t'hong, sē é kwun choó í<sup>m</sup> chò*, even an inferior degree of virtue may be worthy of one's observation; but when extended to a distance it is to be feared it will not be thoroughly intelligible, therefore the good man does not practice it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 莅 Read *lē*: to come to, to appear before, to arrive at. Also written 蒞, and 涖, *neē<sup>ng</sup>*. *Chong é neē<sup>ng</sup> che*, 蒞以蒞之 *chong géém é līm kadu páyh sai<sup>ng</sup>*, appear stern before the people; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 隳 An imprecation.

Neē<sup>ng</sup> 莉 *Bók neē<sup>ng</sup>*, 木莉, the name of a flower, white in color, and very fragrant.

夫 Neē<sup>ng</sup> 瞞 Read *lēp*: to wink; *lēp bók*, 瞞目 *neē<sup>ng</sup>h bák*, to wink the eyes.  
*Bók lēp kēw*, 目瞞久 *bák neē<sup>ng</sup>h koó*, in the twinkling of an eye.

甞 Neē<sup>ng</sup> 兩 Read *léang*: an ounce; *yit léang gín*, 一兩銀 *chit neē<sup>ng</sup> gín*, an ounce of silver. *Kat kè gnoé léang*, 葛屨五兩 *ch'habu áy goé neē<sup>ng</sup> tāng*, a pair of straw shoes five ounces weight; see the 齊風 Chéy hong.

平

**娘** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read læang: a lady, a mother; a father is called 爺, yēa, "Sir," and a mother, læang, 娘, *nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, "lady." In common conversation, *nēo<sup>ng</sup>* pāy, is used for father, and *nēo<sup>ng</sup>* léy, for mother.

**孃** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read læang: mother; Jîn-chong, 仁宗, called Lēw se, 劉氏 *Laú sē* (his adopted mother), taē læang læang, 大孃孃 *twā nēo<sup>ng</sup> nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, 'the great lady;' while he called Yāng se, 楊氏 *Yēo<sup>ng</sup> sē* (his real mother), seáou læang læang, 小孃孃 *sēo nēo<sup>ng</sup> nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, 'the little lady.'

**糧** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read læang: provisions; bé læang, 米糧 *bé nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, rice and provisions. Soo hêng jê læang sit, 帥行而糧食 *peng kē<sup>na</sup> tēoh woō nēo<sup>ng</sup> chēah*, when troops commence their march, they should have suitable provisions; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*. Also written 糧, *nēo<sup>ng</sup>*. Chēn læang, 錢糧 *ché<sup>ng</sup> nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, taxes, soldiers' pay.

**梁** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read læang: a beam, the principal beam of a house. A surname. Sēang læang, 上梁 *chēo<sup>ng</sup> nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, to get up the principal beam of a house.

**量** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read læang: to deliberate; sēang læang, 商量 *soo nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, to deliberate, to consult. Sòng t'haè choé, 宗大祖, the first emperor of the Sòng dynasty, went one cold night to the house of Teāou-p'hoé, 趙晉 *Tēo-p'hoé*, to (sēng læang tēng t'haè gwán, 商量定太原 *soo nēo<sup>ng</sup> tē<sup>na</sup> tēoh T'haè gwán*,) consult with him about tranquilizing T'haè gwán, (the capital of Sanse.)

**凉** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read læang: cool; læang sán, 凉傘 *nēo<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>na</sup>*, a state umbrella, carried before officers of government.

丟

**量** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read læang: as taē læang, 大量 *twā nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, a large steelyards, for weighing heavy goods.

**讓** *Nēo<sup>ng</sup>* Read jēang: to yield; sēang jēang, 相讓 *sēo nēo<sup>ng</sup>*, to yield to one another.

Keng chéa jēang pwán, hêng chéa jēang loē, 耕者讓畔行者讓路 *chōh ch'hán áy lāng nēo<sup>ng</sup> pwán, kē<sup>na</sup> á loē áy lāng nēo<sup>ng</sup> loē*, the ploughmen yielded the furrow, and the travelers gave way to each other on the road; said to have taken place in the time of 周文王, Chew-bún ōng.

平

**郎** *Nē<sup>ng</sup>* Read lóng: a young gentleman; sē lóng, 侍郎 *sē né<sup>ng</sup>*, a gentleman in waiting, a vice president of a tribunal, introduced in time of 文帝 *Būn-tèy*, of the 隋, Sūy dynasty.

**廊** *Nē<sup>ng</sup>* Read lóng: an antichamber; læang lóng, 兩廊 *nō áy né<sup>ng</sup>*, the two apartments on each side of a hall or court.

**榔** *Nē<sup>ng</sup>* Read lóng: as pin lóng, 檳榔 *pin né<sup>ng</sup>*, the areca nut; Pin lóng sē, 榔檳嶼 *Pin né<sup>ng</sup> soō*, the island of Pinang, or Prince of Wales' island.

**節** *Nē<sup>ng</sup>* Chè lóng, 薯蕷 *ché né<sup>ng</sup>*, a kind of yam, used as a red dye.

**篔** *Nē<sup>ng</sup>* Read lēng: the inside of bamboos; brēt lēng, 篔篹 *beēh né<sup>ng</sup>*, the soft inner part of bamboo, used in making basket work.

**髓** *Nē<sup>ng</sup>* Read lóng: the flesh immediately under the skin; jēuk lóng, 肉髓 *bāh né<sup>ng</sup>*, the fat of meat, between the lean and the hide.

丟

Nē<sup>ng</sup>

浪

Read lōng: the waves of the sea;

p'ho lōng, 波浪 p'ho nē<sup>ng</sup>, waves and billows. Haé súy k'hé

taé p'ho lōng, 海水起大波浪 haé chúy k'hé twā p'ho nē<sup>ng</sup>, the ocean rises into great waves.

声

Néw

肘

The wrist, the region of the pulse;

séw néw, 手肘 ch'héw néw, the wrist.

声

Nó

娜

O nó, 婀娜, handsome, beautiful; also, easy, loose.

平

Nô

那

What? many; read ná: that; how?

K'hè kap chek nô? 棄甲則那 p'hek kak chèn käh chek chò

nô? if we throw away our armor, what then? see the 左傳 Chó twän.

Séw hok put nô, 受福不那 séw hok bó juā chéy, we have not received much happiness; see the 小雅 Séáou gnáy.

Nó

那

The same as the above; this character is very common in the books of Buddha.

Nó

哪

Nô nô, 哪哪, the noise made in driving away noxious influences.

Nô

儼

To drive away noxious influences, to expel pestilential vapors.

Héang jín nô, teáou hok jé lip é ch'hoè kae, 鄉人儼朝服而立於階 p'hoé lé áy lán kw'á wun yéäh, e chéw ch'héng teáou áy yín chéō<sup>ng</sup> jé k'he tè tang pec<sup>ng</sup> áy gím kay, when the villagers were driving away noxious influences, Confucius would put on his court dress and stand on the eastern steps; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Nô

嶽

The name of a hill.

Nô

猻

A kind of monkey, with long soft hair.

Nô

臞

Bones chopped up, to make gravy. Also, fat and ugly.

Nô

懦

Weak, cowardly; nô jèák, 懦弱, pusillanimous. Koè bún Léw-hây hwü che hong chéá, gwän hoo

lèém, nô hoo yéw lip ché, 故聞柳下惠之風者頑夫廉懦夫有立志 chéá woó t'hé<sup>ng</sup> a Léw-hây hwü áy hong, gwán gaé áy lán ché<sup>ng</sup> á ch'héng léém noó<sup>ng</sup> ché<sup>ng</sup> áy lán woó lip ché, therefore when any listen to the principles of Léw-hây hwü, the dull become pure, and the cowardly acquire resolution; see 孟子 Bäng choó.

Nô

犍

An enraged hound, an angry dog. A surname.

Nô

粳

Nô bé, 粳米, a glutinous kind of upland rice, of which liquor can be made; called also 秠米, chüt bé. Also written 糯, nô, and 糯, nô.

丟

Nô

那

An expletive, or an auxiliary word, used sometimes at the end of a period, as a note of interrogation.

Also written 哪, nô. Same as 噯, nô.

Nô

二

Read jē: two; yit hwán yit, jē hwán jē, 一還一二還二 chüt huán chit, nô huán nô,

let your one be one, and your two, two; (similar to the scriptural phrase, "let your yea, be yea; and your nay, nay.")

Soó yéá, bún yit é te jē, 賜也聞一以知

二 gwá t'hě<sup>n</sup>a chít hāng, chēw chae nō hāng, when I hear of one thing, I know two; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

聿

Noé

努

Noé lèk, 努力, to exert one's strength; to rouse one's energies.

𠄎

Noê

倣

Noê lèk, 倣力, to exert one's utmost strength. The same as the above.

Noê

奴

A slave; noê pē, 奴婢, male and female slaves.

Noê chaē, 奴才 loé chaē, a slave, often used as a term of reproach. Noê pòk, 奴僕, a servant.

Noê

駑

Noê t'hae, 駑駘, an ugly horse, used as a term of self-reproach.

noê t'hae, 造父善御不能御駑駘 Ch'hò-hóo góu saé ch'hèa, bēy heáou saé lám báy, Ch'hò-hóo was a good charioteer, but he could not drive bad horses.

丟

Noê

怒

Anger, wrath, to be angry, to be in a passion; hwún noê, 憤怒 sēw k'hè, rage, to be in a rage.

Bún óng yit noê, jé an t'hēen hāy che bīn, 文王一怒而安天下之民 Bún óng chít áy sēw k'hè, jé an t'he<sup>n</sup>g āy áy pāyh sai<sup>n</sup>g, Bún óng, once displaying anger, tranquilized the people of the empire; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Noê

櫛

Koe noê, 構櫛, a kind of wood, the bark of which is used for dyeing a red color.

Noê

耨

To weed the ground, to clear away grass and weeds.

耨 ch'him chōh ch'hān, kwá té ch'haóu, to plough deep, and to clear away the weeds; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

幸

Nooi<sup>n</sup>g

躑

Nooi<sup>n</sup>g köy k'hè, 躑過去, to squeeze one's-self through a hole.

耑

Nooi<sup>n</sup>g

軟

Read lwán: weak, feeble, flexible, pliable; weary.

Swan lwán, 瘦軟 sooi<sup>n</sup>g nooi<sup>n</sup>g, weariness, lassitude. Kèak séw lwán, 脚手軟 k'ha ch'héw nooi<sup>n</sup>g, helplessness of the limbs. Lwán kèak pēng, 軟脚病 nooi<sup>n</sup>g k'ha pāi<sup>n</sup>g, loss of the use of the limbs.

耑

Nooi<sup>n</sup>g

趨

Nooi<sup>n</sup>g chaóu, 趨走, to creep through, and get away.

𠄎

Nooi<sup>n</sup>g

柚

Read yêw: the shaddock, the pumelo fruit; Citrus decumana. Also written 祐, yêw.

丟

Nooi<sup>n</sup>g

卵

Read lwán: an egg; key lwán, 雞卵 key nooi<sup>n</sup>g, a fowl's egg. Also written 蛋, nooi<sup>n</sup>g.

耑

Nw<sup>n</sup>á

栗

To knead, or squeeze anything with the hand.

Nw<sup>n</sup>á bùt, 栗物 nw<sup>n</sup>á me<sup>n</sup>g<sup>h</sup>, to knead anything.

𠄎

Nw<sup>n</sup>á

攔

Read lán: to stop, to hinder; lán cháh, 攔閘 nw<sup>n</sup>á cháh, to obstruct.

丟

Nw<sup>n</sup>á

爛

Read lán: rotten, over ripe; boiled to rags, overdone; torn, ragged.

Bút hóo wát lán, 物腐曰爛 me<sup>n</sup>g<sup>h</sup> ch'haóu kóng nw<sup>n</sup>á, when anything stinks, it is called rotten.

Nw<sup>n</sup>á

妹

Read möèy: as key möèy, 雞妹 key nw<sup>n</sup>á, a pullet, a young hen that has not yet laid eggs.

Nw<sup>n</sup>á

涎

Read yèèn: spittle; sūy yèèn, 唾涎 p'hòyèy nw<sup>n</sup>á, to spit.



幸

○

**窩** To secrete, to conceal; to dwell in a cave; a cavern. An lok o, 安樂窩, the cavern of peace and joy. O chông, 窩藏 t'haou k'hè<sup>ng</sup>, to secrete stolen goods.

O kay, 窩家, a receptacle for stolen goods.

Yèèn o, 燕窩, the edible birdsnests, much prized by the Chinese.

○

**鍋** Vulg. wöey: a pot or pan, for cooking victuals.

○

**碓** The same as the above, when made of earth; an earthen pot.

○

**甌** An earthen pot.

○

**蝸** O gnêw, 蝸牛 o god, a kind of snail, or worm; a slug.

○

**蒿** Tong o, 東蒿 tang o, and o ch'haè, 蒿菜 wöey ch'haè, salad.

○

**訶** To speak loud and angrily, to scold. Hwuy kám té o koé jîn tek sit yéa, 非敢詆訶古人

得失也 ũm k'á té o koé lánng dy tek sit, we dare not scold and rail at the rights or wrongs of the ancients.

○

**阿** A great mound of earth; part of a name.

○

**屙** To go to stool.

○

**疴** Sick; a fright into which children fall.

○

**呵** O o ch'heàou, 呵呵笑 o o ch'k'èd, to laugh out loud.

○

**苛** Any small kind of plant; a troublesome and annoying sort of government; to oppress, and annoy;

also, to examine.

Hoô ló k'hoé Chín o hwat kéw è, 父老苦秦苛法久矣 p'äyh sai<sup>ng</sup> dy hoô ló woô chae kan k'hoé Chín dy o hwat koú è, the aged fathers of the people have been wearied and distressed by the oppressive government of Chín for this long time; see the 高祖紀 Kó choé ké.

Soo kwan chéáng o ch'hat, kan jîn, 司關掌苛察姦人 soo kwan dy kw<sup>a</sup>, chéáng o ch'hat kan haé dy lánng, the officer who kept the pass attended to the examination of improper people.

○

**倭** A foreign nation, from beyond the eastern sea; the Japanese. Some read this character wuy.

○ 蒿 A kind of grass; the daffodil.  
 Yew yew lók bēng, sit yéa che o,  
 呦呦鹿鳴食野之蒿  
*yew yew lók háu, chéäh yéá áy ch'háu,* the stags  
 cry with the sound of *yew yew*, and eat the grass of  
 the wilderness; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

○ 湔 The eddying of water.

○ 猗 Soft and pliable; also, the full and  
 luxuriant appearance of bamboos.

○ 鏖 To venture one's life in battle; to  
 fight till death.

畫  
 ○ 襖 A fur dress; *twán ó, 緞襖* a satin  
 dress; *sin læang ó, 新娘襖*  
*sin nèng ó,* a bridal dress.

○ 婀 *ó nó, 婀娜,* beautiful, handsome;  
 slowly, leisurely.

○ 娈 *ó nó, 娈娜,* a soft and effeminate  
 appearance.

○ 嫗 To attend on any one, as a female  
 servant. The services rendered  
 by ladies. Also written 果, *ó.*

○ 揀 To pick or pluck anything.

妻  
 ○ 澳 Deep, mysterious, unfathomable.

○ 奧 The southwest corner of the house,  
 to which the Chinese offer sacri-  
 fice. *Ch'him ò, 深奧,* deep  
 and abstruse.

*E kè meāng è ò, lèng meāng è chò?* 與其媚  
 於奧寧媚於竈 *pé é áy sèep sèy tē*  
*ch'hòd kak, lèng k'hó sèep sèy tē ch'adu k'ha?* rather  
 than worship the southwest corner of the house, is it  
 not better to flatter the god of the kitchen? see the  
 上論 *Sèang lūn*.

○ 隩 The brink of water, the water's edge;  
 land near the water's side.

○ 懊 To regret, to be vexed, to be enrag-  
 ed; *ò hwún, 懊恨,* to repent.

○ 侷 To cry out for pain.

○ 啊 The sound of love or hatred.

○ 欸 *ó naé, 欸乃,* the boatman's song.

○ 蠔 Read *hò:* an oyster; *hò séang læm*  
*wú san, pek sip kok choò seng,*  
 蠔相黏為山百十  
*各自生 ó sèo læm chò sw<sup>na</sup>, p'ayh áy cháp áy,*  
*hok ka tē sai<sup>ng</sup>,* if oysters stick together like a hill,  
 be they hundreds, or be they tens, each one grows  
 by itself.

丟  
 ○ 噤 The sound of replying; the noise  
 made in answering any one.

幸  
 ○ 烏 Black; *oe a, 烏鴉,* a crow; *kim*  
*oe, 金烏,* a three-legged bird,  
 supposed to inhabit the sun.

A surname.  
*Chöem oe wán ché, e s'uy che ok, 瞻烏爰*  
*止伊誰之屋 k'hw<sup>na</sup> òe tē ta l'òh háy<sup>nh</sup>,*

*chē chūy áy ch'hòd*, look where the crow settles, and on whose house he sits; see the **小雅** *Seáou gnáy*. The perching of a crow on any one's house is considered by the Chinese as an unlucky omen.

Oe **嗚** Oe hoe, **嗚呼**, an exclamation of surprise. Alas! to lament, to sigh. Oe hoe! *cheng wūy T'haè san put jê Lím-hòng hoè?* **嗚呼曾謂泰山不如林放乎** *oe hoe! böëyh chae ëy kóng T'haè san áy s'n ù<sup>m</sup> tát Lím-hòng hoè?* alas! who could have said that the spirit of the T'haè mountain was not so discriminating as Lím-hòng? see the **上論** *Sëäng lün*.

Oe **於** The same as the preceding.

Oe **檜** Oe yung, **檜櫓**, the name of a water plant, of whose stalks the shafts of arrows may be made.

Oe **鄔** A surname.

Oe **鷗** The name of a water bird.

Oe **謳** The chanting with a number of voices.

Oe ko chéá, put oe ko **Geáou che choó, jê oe ko Sùn, 謳歌者不謳歌堯之子而謳歌舜** *ch'hèd<sup>ng</sup> kwa áy láng, bó ch'hèd<sup>ng</sup> kwa Gedou áy haön sai<sup>ng</sup>, jê ch'hèd<sup>ng</sup> kwa Sùn*, those who chanted ditties, did not chant to the honor of Geáou's son, but to the honor of Sùn; see **孟子** *Bëng choó*.

Oe **漚** To steep in the water; to soak in the water; to macerate. *Tong bún che tē, k'hó é oe mw<sup>ná</sup>,*

**東門之池可以漚麻** *tang moo<sup>ng</sup> áy chūy k'hwut á, t'hang laé chím mw<sup>ná</sup>*, the pond without the eastern gate will serve to soak the hemp in; see the **陳風** *Tín hong*.

Oe **惡** How! what? an exclamation of surprise. Oe! *sē hô gân yéá?* **惡是何言也** *oe! chéy sē s<sup>ná</sup> meé<sup>ng</sup> wā?* how! what words are these? see **孟子** *Bëng choó*.

Oe **籓** Oe lám, **籓籃** *oe ná*, a cradle for rocking children to sleep. Also read *oē*.

声 **隄** A small encampment; a mud fort. Also written **塢**, *oé*. Oé **隄** *Tóng-tok, 董卓* *Táng-tòh*, made an encampment at **鄆** *Bê*, which he called *bān sòey oé, 萬歲隄*, the ten thousand years' encampment.

Oé **鄔** The name of a district; read *oe*: a surname.

Oé **嶠** The name of a hill.

Oé **鴻** The name of a river.

Oé **瑪** The name of a gem.

Oé **嫗** An old woman; a mother; *lô oé, 老嫗*, an old dame. *Göem-yéén-léén, 嚴延年*, belonged to a family of five brothers, who all attained to high offices, and enjoyed salaries of two thousand measures of corn each; hence their mother was called (*bān sèk oé, 萬石嫗* *bān chéóh oé,*) the old lady of a myriad measures of grain.

- Oé 漚 To be soaked long in the water.
- Oé 嘔 Vulg. *aou*: to vomit; oé t'hoè, 嘔吐 *aou t'hoè*, to vomit and spew.
- Oé 歐 The same as the above; to belch, to spit; also written 噉, oé. Vulg. *aou*: a surname.
- Oé 堦 A small fort, a redoubt. The same as 陽, and 塢, oé.
- 丟 Oè 惡 To hate, to dislike, to seem evil in one's eyes.  
Wûy jîn chéá lêng h<sup>o</sup> jîn, lêng oè jîn, 唯仁者能好人能惡人 *tòk tòk jîn tek áy lánng ēy àè lánng, ēy wán lánng*, the benevolent man alone can love people, or dislike them, in a proper way; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.
- Oè 億 The same as the above. Also written 亞, oè.
- 季 Oé 胡 Read hoè: a surname.
- Oé 湖 Read hoè: a lake, a wide valley. Gnoé hoè, 五湖 *gōē áy oé*, the five lakes. Pēn yēw kang hoè, 遍遊江湖 *pēn yēw kang oé*, he had traveled over all the rivers and lakes.
- Oé 葫 A water pot.
- 丟 Oè 芋 Read ē: a water plant with a large leaf, and an edible root, taro; called the *Arum aquaticum*, in the

Batavian Transactions.

N. B. For words spelled öey and oo, see also under wöey and woo.

- 幸 Öey 隈 A point of land, a bend in a river, where the stream takes a turn; a point is called 隈, öey, and a bay is called 隩, ò.
- Öey 俛 To love; in Corea, the expression öey jîn, 俛人, means to love people.
- Öey 喂 To be afraid.
- Öey 猥 Vulgar; pe öey, 卑猥, low and mean; öey p'hé, 猥鄙, niggardly.
- Öey 礨 Öey lúy, 礨磊, stones piled up together; öey à, 礨礨, uneven.
- Öey 煨 Anything cooked over the fire; öey chín, 煨燼, ashes.
- Öey 萇 The name of a plant.
- Öey 銀 Öey luy, 銀鑿, uneven; to cut and mince; öey jèuk, 銀肉 *öey bäh*, to mince meat; öey k'hae, 銀開 *öey k'houy*, to cut open.
- Öey 痿 Sick, diseased; dried up and decayed; withered away.
- Öey 痿 A disease arising from damp.

Öey 倭 Oey tê, 倭遲, the name of a foreign country; to return from a distance.

The islands of Japan, said to contain upwards of 100 states. Oey jtn, 倭人, a Japanese.

Öey 辭 A pot, or pan; an earthen pan.

Öey 副 To cut up, to cut open.

Öey 銅 Tóng öey, 銅鍋, a brass pot, or kettle.

去 Öey 穢 Bad, filthy, dirty, overgrown with weeds. Boô öèy put tè, 蕪穢不治, overgrown and uncultivated; oo öèy, 汙穢, dirty, unclean.

Öèy 蕪 Overgrown with weeds; disordered, confused, unclean.

Öèy 濊 Waters deep, wide, expansive, and overflowing.

Öèy 剷 To cut, to injure.

Öèy 噦 The noise of carriage wheels.

Öèy 翾 The sound of flying; the fluttering and clapping of wings.

Hông hông ê hwuy, öèy öèy kê é, 鳳凰于飛翾翾其羽 hōng hōng áy chéou tit p'wuy, öèy öèy e áy sít, when the phoenix is flying, the fluttering of its wings sounds like öèy öèy; see the 大雅 Taô gnáy.

Öèy 餓 Rice spoiled by being overheated.

Öèy 廋 A place of concealment.

禾 Öèy 禾 A kind of chestnut; bók öéy, 木禾, the fruit of a certain tree, which is edible; öéy ch'haè, 禾采, a sort of vegetable, salad?

衞 Öèy 衞 Hoè öèy, 護衞, to guard, to protect; to fence, to ward off danger. Jè choó tēy che öèy hoè heng, 如子弟之衞父兄 ch'hin chéō'ng choó tēy áy hoè öèy pāy hē'a, just as sons and younger brethren protect their parents and elders. A surname.

夫 Öèyh 拑 To take; to pluck, to scoop out; séw öèyh bú, 手極物 ch'héw öèyh meē'ng h, to take hold of anything with the hand.

天 Öèyh 喙 The noise made in vomiting, the sound of anything going out.

Öèyh 稊 Read kōdy: the husk of grain; k'hong kōèy, 糠稊 k'he'ng öèyh, bran.

Öèyh 割 Read ék: to cut open; ék bú, 割物 öèyh meē'ng h, to scoop out anything, to split anything open.

夫 Öh 難 Read lân: difficult, hard, not easy. Kwun choó ē soô, jé lân wát yéá, 君子易事而難悅也 kwun choó k'hwàè chò soô, jé öh kw'a lé, the good man is easily engaged in business, but with difficulty pleased; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天  
Oh

學

Read hák: to learn; a school; jip hák, 入學 lǎh óh, to go to school. Hák jê sê sip che, 學

而時習之 óh jê sèàng sê wun sip e, to learn and constantly to study anything; see the 上論 Sèang lūn.

夫  
Ok

惡

Vulg. p'ha<sup>ne</sup>: wicked, evil, bad, vicious, depraved, ugly. Koé ché è jín è, boó ok yéá, 苟志於

仁矣無惡也 chin chē<sup>na</sup> ná ēy sim ché twā tē jín, chēw bó p'ha<sup>ne</sup>, when a man's mind is truly set on virtue, he will be able to avoid vice; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

Ok

德

Faulty, vicious, not good.

Ok

堊

To plaster a wall; also written 亞, ok.

Ok

屋

Vulg. ch'hoó: a house, a dwelling, a residence. Hoó jūn ok, 富潤屋 pòd chēw ch'hòng hó ch'hoó

when a man is rich, he beautifies his dwelling; see the 大學 Taē hák.

奉

Ong

翁

An old man; ló ong, 老翁, an old gentleman; ong sēuk, 翁叔 ū<sup>n</sup> chék, a familiar epithet for

uncle; applied also to strangers by courtesy. A surname. In the 明, Bèng dynasty, there was an old man who attained to the highest literary honors, whose name was 翁正春, Ong-chèng-ch'hun, 'old man just spring;' which circumstance tickled the emperor's fancy, who exclaimed, "that though he was an old man, he was just in his spring or the prime of life."

Ong

九

Crook-shanked; also, one of the radicals.

Ong

蓊

Ong wut, 蓊鬱, luxuriant foliage, exuberant vegetation.

Ong

螿

Wán ong, 螿蟪 wán nēo<sup>ng</sup>, a kind of wasp, a gadfly.

Ong

尪

Vulg. ang: an idol; an image; chēen che jê ong, 賤之如尪 hāy chēen e, ch'hín chēo<sup>ng</sup> ang, as

base as an idol; see 荀子 Sūn choó.

Ong

尪

Vulg. ang: an idol; soó ong, 祠 尪 ch'haē ang, to sacrifice to an idol.

Ong

佝

Humpbacked; the back bent through age and disease.

Ong

汪

The deep and expansive appearance of water; the ocean. Vulg. ang: a surname. Chéung goē seng é

ong yáng, 終吾生於汪洋 chéung swǎk gwá úy sai<sup>ng</sup> mē<sup>na</sup> tē ang yáng, to spend one's whole life on the expansive ocean.

嗈

Óng

徃

To go, to depart; óng laē, 往來, to go and come; to have intercourse with. Kò óng, 過往

kòy óng, to depart this life, to die.

Kong-san Hwut-jeáou é Pè pwán, teàou, choó yéuk óng, 公山弗擾以費畔召子欲往 Kong-san Hwut-jeáou é Pè yip pwán hwán, kadu teàou hoo choó, hoo choó böeyh k'hè, Kong-san Hwut-jeáou rebelled with the city of Pè, when on summoning Confucius, the sage was about to go to him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kè óng put kēw, 既往不咎 *kaòu kòy ày soō, ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang tēah e chò ũ<sup>m</sup> tēōh*, do not blame one for things already gone; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Óng 枉 To bend, to stoop; to pervert; bent, crooked, perverse, wicked. Óng ch'hek jê út sīm, 枉尺而直尋 *óng k'hwut chit ày ch'hēh, jê ch'hòng tit chit ày sēm*, to bend a cubit, in order to rectify a fathom; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Wan óng, 冤枉, to oppress, to treat unfairly.

Óng 翳 A hilly appearance.

Óng 垝 Dust; kò é óng bóng che yéá, 過於垝潁之野 *kòy é tūn ae ày yéá*, to pass through the dusty wilderness.

Óng 窈 A dark recess in a house.

Óng 喻 Ong bóng, 矇矓, the sun obscured and not shining clear; an unlucky day.

Óng 垝 Dust, the rising of dust.

Óng 塤 The appearance of dust rising; the rushing sound of the wind.

Óng 矇 Ong bóng, 矇矓, defect of vision; the eyes not clear.

Óng 甕 Vulg. óng: a kind of jar.

Óng 甕 Vulg. óng: a jar, a pitcher, a water pot.

Óng 任 To walk quickly.

Óng 王 A king, a sovereign prince, a royal personage. A surname.

Taē chae óng gân! yit chae óng sim! 大哉王言一哉王心 *taē chae óng ày wā! chit yēō<sup>ng</sup> óng ày sim!* how great are your majesty's words! how single your intentions! see the 尚書 Sēō<sup>ng</sup> se.

Óng 王 To elevate to royal dignity, to attain to supreme power; to rule.

Pó bín jê óng, bók che léng gé yéá, 保民而王莫之能禦也 *pó pé páyh sai<sup>ng</sup> jê chò óng, bó láng ēy kàyh*, when we aim at universal empire by protecting the people, none can oppose us; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Óng 旺 Hin óng, 興旺, to elevate, to prosper, to rise to affluence and power; bright, illuminated.

Oo 迂 Oo wán, 迂遠, distant, far removed, vague; crooked, to pervert.

Oo 紆 Bent, crooked; sè tēung jéák chek oo, 矢中弱則紆 *chē<sup>ng</sup> tang e<sup>ng</sup> noot<sup>ng</sup> chēw wan*, when an arrow is thin in the middle, it will bend.

Oo 朽 To plaster, to whitewash a wall; also written 圻, oo. Hwùn t'hoé che ch'héang, put k'hó oo yéá, 糞土之牆不可朽也 *pùn t'hoé ày ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup> bó t'hang buāh páyh*, a wall made of dung and mud cannot be well whitewashed; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Oo 肝 Këak t'hoê oo, 脚頭脬 k'ha  
t'haü oo, the knee.

Oo 洿 A hollow place, where the water col-  
lects. A pond, a pool.  
Ch'hëuk koé put jip oo tē, 數  
罟不入洿池 bát bát áy bāng, bó jip tē  
chúy-k'hwut á, a close meshed net should not be suf-  
fered to be spread in the pools; see 孟子 Bēng  
choó.

Oo 汚 Dirty, muddy, filthy; standing water;  
oo öèy, 汚穢, dirty, filthy.  
Jit jëém oo sëük, 日染汚  
俗 tàk jüt bàk t'ööh la sám áy hong sëük, to be daily  
defiled with filthy customs; also written 汗, oo.

Oo 趺 To stoop, or crouch down.

声

Oó

邬 Read oé: a surname.

妻

Oò

汚 To defile, to soil, to make dirty.

平

Oô

盂 A drinking vessel; a cup.

丟

Oō

有 Read yéw: to have, to possess, to be,  
to exist; existence; more.

Būn yéw ê, pit wát yéw, 問有  
餘必曰有 mooí<sup>ng</sup> oō ch'hun, pit kóng oō,  
when asked if there was anything over, he would  
always say there was; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

夫

Oöhh

噎 T<sup>na</sup> oöhh, 打噎 p'häh oöhh, to belch.



# P

幸

Pa

巴

A surname; Pa-chew, 巴州, the name of a district; pa sēa, 巴蛇 *pa chwá*, the name of a large

snake, perhaps the boa constricta, which can devour an elephant, and does not discharge its bones for three years.

Pa

吧

*Ka-lá-pa*, 吧囉吧, the Chinese name for Batavia; Pa sēng, 吧城 *Pa sē'á*, the city of Batavia.

Pa gâ, 吧呀, children quarreling; to box and fight.

Pa

疤

The scar or seam of a wound.

Pa

鈚

A military weapon; a warlike instrument.

Pa

𪚩

A sow, the female of a pig.

Pa

𪚩

Crooked teeth.

Pa

笆

*Lé pa*, 籬笆, a railing, a thorny fence made of bamboo.

Pa

芭

Pa cheaou, 芭蕉, *pa chēo*, a plantain; *Musa coccinea*.

Pa

𪚩

Roasted meat; pa jëuk, 𪚩肉 *pa bā'í*, broiled flesh.

Pa

𪚩

Pa lōng, 𪚩鯨, the name of a fish.

𪚩

Pá

把

To hold, to grasp firm, to hold in the hand; pá pèng, 把柄 *pá / pèng*, to hold by the handle; pá s'w, 把守 *páy chéu*, to watch, to guard. Numeral of things grasped by the hand, as knives, &c.

Pá

飽

Read paóu: full, satisfied, to eat to the full.

Kwan choó sít boé k'ew paóu, 君子食無求飽 *k'wun choó ch'èah bó k'ew pá*, the good man in eating, does not seek satiety; see the 上論 *S'ang lün*.

𪚩

Pà

霸

The chief, to become chief; to act the usurper. Also written 伯, *pà*.

Kwán-t'ëung s'ang Hwán kong, 管仲相桓公霸諸侯 *Kwán-t'ëung s'ang Hwán kong, pà choo hoé*, Kwán-t'ëung was prime minister to Hwán-kong, and assisted him to become chief over the princes of the empire; see the 語論 *Lün gé*.

Pà

霸

The same as the preceding.

Pà 壩 A bank, a dyke, a mound to keep in water. In the province of Canton, there is a bank called the sey hoé pà, 西湖壩, bank of the western lake.

Pà 擲 To hold, to take hold of. The teachers of archery are particular in instructing their pupils to pà séw, 擲手 pà y ch'héw, hold the bow firm in the hand.

Pà 灞 The name of a river.

Pà 豹 A leopard; hoé pà, 虎豹, tigers and leopards. K'he hoé pà soo séāng, jê wàn che, 驅虎豹犀象而遠之 kw'á hoé pà sae ch'héō'ng, jê hoē e hwui'ng, to drive away the tigers and leopards, rhinoceroses and elephants, to a distance; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pà 把 Kēng pà, 弓把, a thumb-ring, used in archery.

Pà 杷 An instrument for reaping corn; some say an implement for leveling and harrowing the ground; a harrow; a handle.

Pà pèng, 杷柄 pà pai'ng, a handle.

Pà 把 To pà, 刀把, the handle of a knife.

Pà 爸 Pà pà, 爸爸 nēō'ng pāy, a familiar epithet for father.

Pà 埧 A bank, a mound, a dyke.

𠵼 Pà 爬 Vulg. pà y: to scratch; pà yāng, 爬癢 pà y ch'ēō'ng, to scratch any place that itches; pà hēng, 爬行 pà y kē'nd, to crawl, to creep.

Pà 杷 Pà put, 杷杓, a wooden shovel or rake, for shifting about grain while exposed to the sun to dry.

Pà 琶 Vulg. pà y: a guitar; pē pà, 琵琶 pé pà y, a harp, or guitar.

Pà 𠵼 Vulg. pà y: a bamboo rake, a harrow; a rake with five teeth, for raking together straw and dung.

Pà 鮓 Pà ló, 鮓鮓, the name of a fish.

𠵼 Pà 罷 To give over, to finish, to do away with; pā léāou, 罷了, enough of it. Yēuk pā put lēng, 欲罷

不能 àè bōēy swāh bēy ēy, we may wish to desist, but shall not be able; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Pā chit, 罷職, to retire from office; to put out of office.

𠵼 Paé k'hae, 擺開 paé k'hwuy, to spread out, to open out, to arrange.

Paé Paé seng pan k'him, 拜牲班禽 paé t'haou sai'ng pan lēet chéāou, they spread out the animals, and arranged the birds, (for sacrifice.)

𠵼 Paè To bow down, to worship, to make obeisance, to pay respect to.

Paè sūn, 拜神, to worship the gods. Paè hoē, 拜候 paè āou, to wait upon. Paè hāy, léy yéá, 拜下禮也 kaou paè lēk gīm kay hāy sē léy soè, when making a bow (to the prince), if we descend (to the bottom of the steps,) it is according to propriety; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Paê 庠 Arriving at a place, to part asunder.

Paê 排 To push, to push open; to spread out, to arrange. Hwân-kòèy paê t'hat tit jip, 樊噲排闥

直入 Hwân-kòèy paê k'houy moo<sup>ng</sup> tit jip, Hwân-kòèy pushed open the palace gate, and entered straightways; see the 史記 Soó kè.

An paê poè tê, 安排布置, to spread out, and put in order.

Paê 徘徊 Paê hōey, 徘徊, to hesitate, to walk backwards and forwards in doubt. Ch'heng sèang sūy hong

hwat, tēung tit cheng paê hōey, 清商隨風發中直正徘徊 ch'heng áy sèang sē<sup>n</sup>a t'hàn hong tit hwat, tēung tit áy chē<sup>n</sup>à tit paê hōey,

the clear musical notes are conveyed whichever way the wind blows, but the honest upright man hesitates which way he shall go; see the 古詩 Koé se.

Paê 俳 Paê yew, 俳優, mixed sport, dissipation. The same as the above.

Paê 排 A raft, a float; also, a club, a stick.

Paê 簟 A large bamboo raft; the same as the above.

Paê 牌 A board, a tablet, a plank, a sign; paê pōng, 牌榜, a tablet; sèk paê, 石牌 chēoh paê, a stone tablet; hwún boè paê, 墳墓牌 hwún bōng paê, a tombstone.

Paē 敗 To ruin, to destroy, to decay; to defeat; to overthrow. Bōng kok paē kay, 亡國敗家 a lost country and a ruined family.

Paē tín jé choé, 敗陳而走 paē tín jé chaou, to lose the battle and run away. Anciently written 敗, paē.

Paē 憊 Wearied to the extreme; fagged, jaded; distressed.

Paē 粳 A fine kind of white rice.

Paē 稗 Vulg. p'héy: a sort of grain, like rice, but smaller; a kind of grass like foxtail; paē kwan, 稗官, an inferior kind of office.

Paē<sup>ng</sup> 拏 Peng k'hae, 拏開 paē<sup>ng</sup> k'houy, to pull open. Also, to flip with the finger.

Paē<sup>ng</sup> 棚 Read pēng: a scaffolding, a stage, a terrace, a tent. Hè pēng, 戲棚 hè paē<sup>ng</sup>, a stage for theatrical performances, a theatre.

Kwa pēng, 瓜棚 kwa paē<sup>ng</sup>, a frame for melons to grow on.

Paē<sup>ng</sup> 平 Read pēng: even, smooth, level, equal; a surname; pēng cheng, 平正 paē<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>n</sup>à, just and equal; pēng tit, 平直 paē<sup>ng</sup> tit, equitable and honest. Kok tē, jé hoè t'hēen háy pēng, 國治而後天下平 kok tē, jēn aōu t'hoē<sup>ng</sup> āy cū paē<sup>ng</sup>, when the different states are well regulated, the whole empire will be tranquil.

Paē<sup>ng</sup> 臺 Read taē: a stage; hè taē, 戲臺 hè paē<sup>ng</sup>, a theatrical stage.

丟

Pai<sup>ng</sup>

病

Read pēng : sick, unwell ; sickness, disease. Choó chit pēng, 子疾  
病 *hoo choó woó pai<sup>ng</sup>*, Confucius  
was sick ; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

夫

Pak

剝

To fall down, to cut, to carve ; to  
strip off the skin, to flay ; pak  
p'hé, 剝皮 *pak p'hóey*, to skin ;  
pak t'hek, 剝楊 *pak t'háyh*, naked.  
Hék pak hék p'heng, 或剝或烹 *woó áy tit*  
*pak, woó áy tit p'heng*, some were carving, and  
some were boiling ; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

Pak

駁

Party-colored, mixed colored, varie-  
gated, piebald ; pak sek má, 駁  
色馬 *pak sek báy*, a piebald  
horse ; pak chap, 駁雜, variegated.  
To distinguish, to argue ; pēn pak tō lé, 辨駁  
道理, to debate and argue on the reason of things.

Pak

駁

The same as the preceding ; to argue,  
to distinguish.

Pak

北

Read pok : the north ; Pok keng,  
北京 *Pak kē<sup>n</sup>a*, Peking, the  
northern capital of China.

Choó sey, choó tong, choó lám, choó pok, boó soo  
put hók, 自西自東自南自北無  
思不服 *choó sae, choó tang, choó lám, choó*  
*pak, bó chit áy sē<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> hók*, from the west, and  
east, from the south and north, there was not even  
one who meditated resistance ; said of 文王  
Bún óng.

Pak

腹

Read hok : the belly ; hok toé, 腹  
肚 *pak toé*, the belly ; hok sim  
腹心 *pak sim*, the bowels, as  
dear as one's own bowels ; p'hò hok, 剖腹 *p'hwò*  
*pak*, to rip open the belly, to dissect.  
Hok yéw se se, k'hè choó hwa, 腹有詩書  
氣自華 *pak laé woó se kwò ch'háyh, k'hè chēw*.

*ka tē hwa gnáy*, when the belly is full of odes and  
classics, a man's spirit will become spontaneously  
elegant.

Pak

幅

Read hok : a broad piece of cloth ; a  
roll or bundle of silk.  
Ké hok? 幾幅 *kwúy pak?*  
how many rolls of silk?

天

Pák

縛

Read pók : to bind, to tie ; páng pók,  
綁縛 *páng pak*, to tie up.  
Pók jé sat che? 縛而殺之  
*tēoh pák jé t'haé e?* "shall we tie him up, and kill  
him?" said by some domestics, when about to kill  
a pig ; but 曹操, Chó-ch'hò hearing it, thought  
they were intending to kill him ; whereupon he first  
commenced the work of slaughter, and murdered  
them all ; see the 三國 *Sam kok*.

Pák

贖

Pák sèà, 贖社, to insure any-  
thing ; an insurance.  
Pák kw<sup>n</sup>a, 贖官, a farmer of  
the public revenue.

幸

Pan

班

Pan lèet, 班列, to arrange, to put  
in order ; to part, to divide ; to  
confer rank ; a surname.  
Kwan yéw pan bién che wūy, 官有班聯之  
位 *kw<sup>n</sup>a woó pan lèén áy wūy*, offices are arranged  
according to different stations.

Pan

斑

Variegated, party-colored ; sèng  
pan, 成斑 *chē<sup>n</sup>a pan*, pock-  
marked.

Pan

偏

Pan lán, 偏爛, a mixed color.

Pan

頒

Pan soò, 頒賜, to give, to be-  
stow ; to distribute, to disperse.  
Pan toé lēāng jé t'hēen háy, 頒  
度而天下大服 *pan hwat*  
*toé, kap nēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hìn, jé t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy twā hók*, bestow

on the people proper rules and measures, and the whole empire will become submissive.

Pan 便 Pan gè, 便宜, suitable, convenient, cheap.

聲  
Pán 版 A board for keeping reckoning on; a tablet used as a register, in taking a census of the inhabitants.

Bók pán, 木版 *ch'há pán*, a plank, a board for writing or engraving upon.

Sek hoó pán chéá, 式頁版者 *p'hak ch'hèa kàu tòó tēdh gēá pán dy láng*, (Confucius) leaned on the front of his carriage when he met any one carrying the population register, (out of respect;) see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Pán 板 A board or plank; the same as the above; also, to turn aside; to become cross-grained and morose.

Pán 版 Great, extreme; *jé t'hoé woó pán chéang*, 爾土宇版章 *lé'áy t'hoé tēy twā kwai<sup>ng</sup>*, your territory is greatly illumined.

Pán 舩 Kap pán, 船舩, a square rigged vessel, seemingly derived from the Malay word *kapal*, a ship.

Sam pán, 杉舩, a boat, a pinnace; also derived from the Malay word *sampan*, a small boat.

Pán 痲 A pain at the heart, accompanied with vomiting.

平  
Pán 瓶 Read pín: a pot; *chéw pín*, 酒瓶 *chéw pán*, a wine pot; *hwa pín*, 花瓶 *hwa pán*, a flower pot.

Also written 餅, *pán*.

丟  
Pán 椳 Kap pán, 夾椳, a box, a trunk.

Read pēen: to manage; pēen soó, 辦事 *pán soó*, to manage an affair; *maé pán*, 買辦 *báy pán*, a comprador, one who buys things for another; *t'á pán*, 打辦, to prepare, to provide.

Pān 瓣 Read pēen: the divisions in a melon or orange.

Pān 扮 Chong pán, 裝扮 *che<sup>ng</sup> pán*, to adorn, to ornament one's person. *T'á pán*, 打扮, to dress fine, a manner of dress, a fashion.

邦  
Pang 邦 A country, a state; *pang kok*, 邦國, a kingdom. A surname.

*Pang yéw tō, pín ch'hé<sup>ng</sup> chēen yéen, t'hé yéá*, 邦有道貧且賤焉恥也 *pang wóo tō dy sé, sng hēung kwò háy chēen, sē sédou léy yéá*, when a country possesses the right way, (i. e. is tranquil,) to continue poor and mean is disgraceful; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Pang 榔 A plank, a board; *k'haou pang*, 敲榔, to plane boards.

Pang 幫 Pang choé, 幫助 *pang chān*, to help, to assist.

Pang 幫 To bind shoes, to finish the edges of shoes.

Pang 挈 'To guard, to defend; *séang pang*, 相挈 *sēo pang*, to assist one another; *pang choé*, 挈助 *pang chān*, to assist, to help.

Pang 鞞 To bind shoes. The same as 幫, pang.

**Pang** 崩 Read peng: to fall down, as a rock or hill; to precipitate; used also in speaking of the death of an emperor.

San peng tēy lēet, 山崩地裂 *sw<sup>a</sup> pang tēy lēeh*, the hills fall, and the earth opens.

**Pang** 枋 Sam bong, 杉枋 *sam pang*, a deal board.

**Páng** 綁 Páng pòk, 綁縛 *páng pòk*, to bind, to tie.

**Páng** 擷 Páng pòk, 擷縛, to seize and tie up.

**Páng** 琫 The ornaments of a dress sword.

**Páng** 葦 Luxuriant herbage.

**Páng** 放 Read hòng: to let go, to let out, to let pass away; hòng hòng, 放紅 *pàng úng*, to pass blood, diarrhea. Hòng gnêw ê t'ho lîm che yéá, 放牛於桃林之野 *pàng goô tē t'ho ná úy sw<sup>a</sup> yéá*, to let the oxen go in the common of the peach grove; see the 尙書 *Sōāng se*.

**Páng** 房 Read pōng: a chamber; a surname; pōng kēen, 房間 *pàng keng*, an apartment.

**Páng** 馮 Read pēng: a surname.

**Páng** 縫 Read hòng: to hem, to sew; hòng e, 縫衣 *pàng s<sup>a</sup>*, to hem a garment.

**Pāng** 捧 Read hóng: to receive; a staff; to beat with a staff.

**Pāng** 蚌 A cockle, a muscle; pāng kap choo t'hae, 蚌蛤珠胎與月虧全 *pāng kap k'hè<sup>ng</sup> choo úy pak toé, kap gūēyh k'hwuy chui<sup>ng</sup>*, the cockles and muscles, with their pearly wombs, correspond to the moon in her wax and wane.

**Paou** 包 To include, to inclose; paou hām, 包含, to include; paou kó, 包裹, to bundle up; paou hák, 包袱, a bundle. A surname.

Sēen seng che lēāng paou hoē t'hēen tēy, 先生之量包乎天地 *sin sai<sup>ng</sup> úy lēāng paou hoē t'he<sup>ng</sup> tēy*, your capacity, Sir! is large enough to include both heaven and earth; see the 范仲淹 *Hwàn tēung yēem bûn*.

**Paou** 筍 The name of a bamboo, which sends forth its shoots in the winter.

**Paou** 胞 An embrace; paou t'hae, 胞胎, the womb; tōng paou heng tēy, 同胞兄弟 *tāng paou hē<sup>a</sup> tē*, a brother by the same parents.

**Paou** 勺 To bundle up; paou büt, 勺物 *paou me<sup>ng</sup>h*, to bundle up anything.

**Paou** 飽 Vulg. pá; to be satisfied, to be full; to enjoy satiety; sit paou, 飽食 *chēäh pá*, to eat to the full; paou hák, 飽學, extensively learned, erudite.

Paou sit chēung jit, 飽食終日無所用心難矣哉 *chēäh pá chēung jit, bō séy yūng sim, òh è chae*, when a man eats to the full all day long, without

ever exerting his mind, how difficult it is to do anything with him; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Paóu 鮑 Fish preserved in brine; dried, offensive fish. A surname.

去 Paóu 餃 Paòu tèem, 餃甜 paòu tee<sup>ng</sup>, to suck sweetmeats; a sort of sweetmeat or pie.

Paòu 眊 Bók paòu, 目眊 bak chew paòu, the eyes flashing with rage.

平 Paóu 苞 The name of a grass, of which mats and shoes are made; to fold up in a mat.

Paóu 包 Vulg. pòb: to bake, to broil in the fire. Also written 炮, paòu.

Paóu 咆 Paòu haou, 咆哮, the roar of a tiger; to roar.

Paóu 袍 A long flowing garment, a gown; a dress of ceremony.

Lé-koè bōng léw chëep jëem paòu, hoè tèùng chōng gwán, 李固夢柳汁染袍後中狀元 Lé-koè bāng léw chëep ne<sup>ng</sup> tèöh p'hadu, jëèn aōu tèùng ch'hëung gwán, Lé-koè dreamed that the juice of a willow tree spotted his gown, and afterwards he rose to the highest literary honors.

Paóu 跑 To kick; paòu choé, 跑走 paòu chaòu, to gallop away; to run.

Paóu 匏 Vulg. pòb: a calabash. Goè k'hé paòu kwa yéa chae? 吾豈匏瓜也哉 gwá k'hām sē pòb

kap kwa? how can I be like a calabash or a melon? (that is confined to one place, and unable to help itself;) said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lün gé.

Paóu 刨 To scrape; paòu pang, 刨枋, to plane boards.

Paóu 庖 A slaughter-house; paòu toò, 庖廚, a kitchen. Paòu yéw hwúy jëük, 庖有肥肉 paòu wòò p'wáy dy bāh, in the killing house there is plenty of fat meat; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Paóu 敲 Paòu hong, 敲風, to hold the wind in sailing.

丟 Paóu 敝 To strike with the hand.

Paóu 鉋 A plane, for smoothing boards; paòu to, 鉋刀, a carpenter's plane.

夫 Paóu 皴 A rising of the skin, a pimple; to rise as a blister.

夫 Pat 仈 A surname.

Pat 八 Vulg. p'ayh: eight; pat sip, 八十 p'ayh cháp, eighty. E yit hòk pat, hô é ē, é Choe ték Ch'hoé chae, 以一服八何以異於鄒敵楚哉 t'kò chit dy laé hòk p'ayh dy, wòò s'na me<sup>ng</sup> k'āh yēō<sup>ng</sup> kap Choe kok tödy ték Ch'hoé kok chae, for one to seek the reduction of eight, is not much unlike the Choe country (which is small) opposing the Ch'hoé (a much larger country); see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Pat 捌 To split asunder, to divide; also used as the large form of the preceding character.

天  
Pāt

別

Read pëet: another; pëet jin, 別人  
pāt lāng, another person; pëet soō,  
別事 pāt soō, another affair.

奉  
Pay

𠵼

Pay hwān, 𠵼飯 pay pōō<sup>ng</sup>, to  
eat rice with two chopsticks, in  
the Chinese way.

耑  
Páy

把

Read pá: to hold, to take hold of,  
to keep; pá séw, 把手 páy  
chéw, to guard; pá būn, 把門

páy moo<sup>ng</sup>, to keep the door; ch'haè pá, 菜把  
ch'haè páy, a bundle of vegetables.

Tèk-ch'heng pá séw sam kwan, 狄青把守  
三關 Tèk-ch'heng páy ch'héw s<sup>na</sup> kwan, Tèk-  
ch'heng kept and guarded the three passes.

琴  
Páy

琶

Read pá: as pé pá, 琵琶 pé páy,  
a kind of guitar with three strings.

爬

爬

Read pá: to scratch, to rub, to  
crawl; pá yāng, 爬癢 páy  
chēō<sup>ng</sup>, to scratch a place that

itches; pá hēng, 爬行 páy kē<sup>nd</sup>, to crawl.

箠

箠

Read pá: a bamboo rake, with five  
teeth, for raking sticks and straws  
together.

鈿

鈿

Read pá: a military weapon, like a  
prong, or fork.

杷

杷

Read pá: as pá put, 杷杓 páy  
put, a wooden shovel or hoe, used  
in spreading out grain to dry.

Pé pá, 杷杷 pé páy, the loquat, a sort of med-  
lar, the Mespilus Japonicus.

爹  
Páy

爹

Read pá: a father; nēō<sup>ng</sup> páy,  
father.

Pāy

耙

T'hëet pāy, 鐵耙 t'heeh pāy, an  
iron rake, a harrow, for leveling  
the clods in a ploughed field.

Pāy

父

Read hoō: a father; hoō hēy seng  
gnó, 父兮生我 nēō<sup>ng</sup> páy  
sai<sup>ng</sup> gwó, my father begat me.

夫

Pāyh

伯

Read pek: an uncle; pek hoō,  
伯父 ū<sup>n</sup> pāyh, my uncle.

Pāyh

叭

P'hwat k'hae k'hoé, 叭開口  
pāyh k'hwuy ch'hūy, to stretch  
open the mouth.

Pāyh

柏

Sēung pek, 松柏 ch'héng pāyh,  
a fir or cedar tree.

Sōey hān, jēen hoē te sēung pek  
che hoē teaou yéá, 歲寒然後知松柏  
之後彫也 nēō<sup>ng</sup> ta<sup>ng</sup> kw<sup>nd</sup>, jēen aōu chae  
ch'héng pāyh úy túy aōu teaou lōh, when the season  
is cold, then we know that the fir tree is late in cast-  
ing its leaves; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pāyh

擘

Read pek: to stretch open anything  
with the hand.

Pāyh

百

Read pek: a hundred; pek bān,  
百萬 pāyh bān, a million.

Sip sip wūy yit pek, 十十爲  
一百 cháp cháp chō chit pāyh, ten times ten make  
a hundred.

Pāyh

八

Read pat: eight; sip pat, 十八  
cháp pāyh, eighteen.

天

Pāyh

白

Read pék: white. Yin jīn sēāng pék,  
殷人尙白 Yin teōu úy  
lāng sēāng pāyh, the people of

the Yin dynasty preferred a white color.

Bēng pék, 明白 béng pāyh, clear, evident.



Päyh 帛 Read pék: silk, cloth; k'èak pék, 脚帛 k'ha päyh, the bandage for binding up womens' feet in China.

Päyh 箔 Read pòk: a door blind; a bamboo instrument for catching fish.

Päyh 拔 Read pwát: to pull up, to bring up; to introduce. Pwát k'hé, 拔起 päyh k'hé, to pull up.

Pe 幸 悲 Sorrowful, pitying. Choó pe, 慈悲, merciful, compassionate. Pe ae, 悲哀, to lament, to commiserate. Lé sim pe ché, 女心悲止 cha bóé áy sim kw'á pe ché, the hearts of females are compassionate.

Pe 卑 Low, mean, vulgar; ch'èang sóo pe jé chun, 將使卑踰尊 ch'èang saé háy áy láng k'hákh yé'á chun áy láng, to place the mean before the honorable; see 孟子 B'èng choó. Also written 昇 pe. P'hè jé teng ko, pit choó pe, 譬如登高必自卑 ch'hin ch'èo'ng päyh ch'èo'ng kwán, pit choó háy, like as in ascending a high place, we must begin from a low one; see the 中庸 T'èung yung.

Pe 埤 A low damp place; s'èung pek put seng pe, 松柏不生埤 ch'hèng päyh bó sai'ng t'è kāy tám áy wūy, the fir tree does not grow in low marshy ground.

Pe 碑 Vulg. p'áé: a stone tablet, erected to record any meritorious event. Toë-h'èèn hwát h'èung noé, líp pe ké kong, 竇憲伐匈奴立碑紀功 Toë-h'èèn hwát h'èung noé áy hwan; k'h'èā chí ch'èdh páé ké é áy kong lí, when Toë-h'èèn subdued the

Huns, they set up a stone tablet to record his merits.

Pe 裨 To make up for, to aid, to assist, to help; to benefit, to give to; to supply a deficiency; to permit. A surname.

Pe 陂 A pool, an aqueduct, a water gate. Wáy k'èung sit, taé s'èā, pe t'è, é ch'án h'è é jé b'ān s'èng, 爲宮室臺榭陂池以殘害於爾萬姓 ch'ò k'èung ch'hòd, taé s'èā, ch'úy k'hout á, é ch'án h'è lí b'ān päyh sai'ng, to be building palaces and houses, terraces and arenas, ponds and aqueducts, to the ruin and injury of all your people; see the 周書 Chew se.

Pe 啤 A field.

Pe 彼 That, the opposite of this; he, she, it. Chaé pé boó èè, chaé ch'hoó boó toé, 在彼無惡在此無隕 twā t'è hé taou bó wán, twā t'è ché taou bó p'áé, with those there will be no hatred, and with these no ruin; see the 周頌 Chew séung.

Pe 彼 Awry; corrupt; incorrect.

Pe 比 To compare; pé p'èng, 比並, to compare with another. Pé k'èen j'ò ch'ò, 比肩而坐 pé heng t'haou jé ch'èy, to sit shoulder by shoulder (i. e. together).

Pe 仳 To separate, to take leave, to part asunder. Yéw lé pé lé, 有女仳離 woó cha bóé pé lé, having a female from whom we are separated; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Pé 秕 Empty unfruitful ears of corn.

Pé 秕糠 The same as the above; pé k'hong, 秕糠 p'h'ng à k'he'ng, empty grain and chaff.

Pé 狴 Pé gān, 狴犴, a prison.

Pé 妣 To die, anything dead; a deceased mother is called 妣, pé, and a father 考, k'hó. Pek sèng jé song k'hó pé, 百姓如喪考妣 p'âyh sai'ng ch'hin ch'ö'ng se'ng p'ây boé, the people felt as though they had lost both father and mother; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Pé 匕 A spoon, a kind of wooden ladle; pé séw, 匕首, the name of a sword. S'een choó hong sít, sít pé té, 先主方食失匕箸 s'een choó toó toó á ch'äh, p'häh ka laüuh sé kap té á, when the first prince (of the latter Hàn dynasty) was eating, he let fall his spoon and chopsticks; (on hearing himself extolled;) see the 三國 Sam kok.

去 Pè 庇 The shade of a house; to screen, to shelter; the same as 庇, pè. Kat lúy yêw lêng pè pún kin, 葛藟猶能庇本根 kat lúy yéá éy pè yim e áy pún kin, even the hemp and creeping plants can screen their own roots; (how much more ought men!) see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Pè 庇 To screen, to shelter; pó pè, 保庇, to protect.

Pè 蔕 To shade, to cover over; the shade of plants and foliage.

Pè 𦵏 To open out the heads of hemp; pé jeàou, 𦵏𦵏, shriveled, shrunk.

Pè 泌 The appearance of a flowing fountain; the flowing of water. Pè che yàng yáng, k'hó é lók ke, 泌之洋洋可以樂飢 k'hw'ng à chúy laóu yéó'ng yéó'ng, ch'ew t'hang k'òy à haóu béy kè tit yaou, when we see the water flowing thus abundantly, we may be so delighted as to forget our hunger; see the 陳風 T'ín hong.

Pè 秘 Pé bit, 秘密, secret, hidden, mysterious; the same as the following.

Pè 祕 To secrete, to hide; secret, hidden. Gnoé keng pè se, 五經祕書, five volumes of books containing secrets.

Pè 𦵏 To labor; to be cautious of, to be careful.

Pè 苾 Fragrant; pé hwun haóu ké, 苾芬 孝紀 p'hang p'hang woó haóu áy ké, how fragrant are the records of filial piety; see the 大雅 Taé gnáy.

Pè 閔 To shut up, to conceal without displaying. Sè jé put chong, gnoó soo put pè, 視爾不藏我思不閔 k'hw'ng à lé áy ú'ng hó, gwá séó'ng ú'ng k'h'e'ng, looking at your want of goodness, I do not think of concealing it; see the 衛風 W'òey hong.

Pè 悒 To treat disrespectfully, to act unmannerly, to despise. Pin kè ch'uy ché, wuy gè pè pè, 賓既醉止威儀悒悒 l'ang k'h'äh kaóu chúy, wuy gè pè bān, when the guests become tipsy, manners are disregarded; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pè 餽 Savory food; yéw pè kè hëang, 有餽其香 *woō chëäh e äy p'hang*, having food that is savory; see the 周頌 Chew sëung.

Pè 駙 A horse well fed, and fat.

Pè 費 The name of a city in the 魯, Loé country.

Pè 臂 The arm; séw pè, 手臂 *ch'héw pè*, an arm. Taē hong che tëung, yéw jín hwán pè, bēng wát, t'hëen gé, 大荒之中有人反臂名曰天虞 *twā hong äy tang e'ng, woō lāng hwán ch'héw pè, mē'ä kóng t'he'ng gé*, in the midst of the great wilderness, there is a set of people with their arms turned round who are called the *t'he'ng gé*; see the 山海經 San haé keng.

Pè 畀 To give, to bestow; also written 畀 pè. Pé te chëá choó, hō é pè che? 彼妹者子何以畀之 *e ch'hin ch'hai'ng äy kē'á, bö'ëyh t'hó s'ä me'ng h hō e?* that handsome person, what shall we give him? see the 衛風 Wöëy hong.

Pè 漚 The appearance of a boat moving; to move; the same as 漚, pè.

Pè 痺 A coldness of the extremities; a numbness of the legs, when the circulation of the blood is stopped. Wáy pè, 痿痺, a lame palsy.

Pè 賁 Adorned, ornamented; to come quickly; a surname. Pè jëèn laē soo, 賁然來思 *kín kín chëw laé*, he came quickly; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pè 閉 To shut the door; to stop up, to close. Sëet-léw pè bün jê put láp, 泄柳閉門而不內 *Sëet-léw kio'ä moot'ng jê ü'm sëw*, Sëet-léw shut the door, and would not receive the message; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pè 嬖 To favor; one who is favored; a minion, a favorite. Pè jín yéw Chong-ch'hong chëá choé kwun, 嬖人有藏倉者沮君 *pè sëöh äy lāng woō Chong-ch'hong chëá choé ché jín kwun*, a minion, one Chong-ch'hong, stopped the prince from coming; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pè 賁 To re-bestow; to give away a second time; to increase.

Pè 轡 A bridle, the reins of a horse. Chip pè jê choé, 執轡如組 *gim pè ch'hin chëo'ng yin söh*, he held the bridle like the tassels of a seal; see the 晉書 Chìn se.

Pè 贅 Distressed, miserable.

Pè 杷 Pè páy, 枇杷, the loquat fruit; the medlar; *Mespilus Japonicus*.

Pè 琵琶 Pè páy, 琵琶, a guitar, with 3 strings, used by the Tartars.

Pè 毗 Adjoining as fields; manifest; thick, substantial, solid; to help, to assist.

Pè 埤 To add to, to increase; abundant, to be attached.

Pê 裨 Pê chēàng, 裨將, an adjutant general.

Pê 鞞 A drum beaten on horseback; a cavalry drum; to drum.  
Lé sòèy chip pē, 旅帥執鞞 lé sòèy gīm pē áy koé, the commander of a troop holds the equestrian drum.

Pê 脾 Pê wūy, 脾胃 ch'hēuk á, the stomach; bēng ch'hun che gwát, chēy sēen pē, 孟春之月祭先脾 bēng ch'hun áy gōèyh, chēy sēen ch'hóng chēäh áy láng é pé, in the first month of spring, sacrifice to the inventors of food, the stomach of an animal; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Pê 陴 A small parapet, on the top of a fortification; pè bün teng pē, 閉門登陴 kw<sup>n</sup>a moo<sup>ng</sup> pūyh chēō<sup>ng</sup> sē<sup>n</sup>á ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup>, he closed the gates, and ascended the parapet on the city wall; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Pê 貔 A ravenous beast; jé hím jé pē, 如熊如貔 ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> hím kap pē, (the warriors of) 武王, Boó óng were like bears and ravenous beasts; see the 泰誓 T'haè sē.

丟 Pê 陛 The steps of the imperial throne; pē hāy, 陛下, your majesty! used in addressing the emperor.

Kim haé löèy naé pē hāy sìn lēng yit t'hong, 今海內賴陛下神靈一統 <sup>in</sup> a haé laē e wá pē hāy áy sìn lēng chit t'hóng, now all within the four seas rely on the spiritual energies of your majesty, and are brought under one head; see the 泰紀 Chín ké.

Pê 比 To proceed towards, even to; to be attached to a party, equal.  
Pê kip sam lēn, 比及三年 pē kip s<sup>n</sup>a ne<sup>ng</sup>, even to the period of three years; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwun choó chew jé put pē, 君子周而不比 kwun choó chew pēn, jé bó pē pēn tē chit tóng, the good man is public spirited, and not attached to the interests of a party; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pê 紕 To weave, to weave across; soè se pē che, 素絲紕之 pūyh sw<sup>n</sup>á chit kōèy laé chit kōèy k'hè, to cross it in weaving with white threads; see the 鄒風 Yūng hong.

Pê 佺 To stretch open the legs in walking.

Pê 婢 Lé pē, 奴婢 cha boé hán, a female slave; noé pē, 奴婢 gín á, male and female slaves.

Pê 庳 Yéw pē, 有庳, the name of a country, spoken of in 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pê 埤 A piece of land, containing a hundred Chinese acres.

Pê 俾 To send, to employ; to let; to follow.  
Pê é chēung yēuk, 俾予從欲 hoē gwá t'hàn séy aè, to let me follow my desires; see the 禹謨 E boē.

Pê 糒 Dry provisions; hēw pē, 糒 糒, dried rice, for a journey.

Pê 備 To prepare; pē pān, 備辨, to get ready; chún pē, 準備 tēō<sup>ng</sup> tē, to be provided against.

Also written 備, pē.

Boô kĕw pĕ é yit jĭn, 無求備於一人  
bôh kĕw chĕdou pĕ tĕ chit lĭng, do not expect every-  
thing complete in one man; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pĕ 敝 To tear (clothes); to wear out; torn  
clothes; spoiled things.  
Pĕ che jĕ boô hĕm, 敝之而

無憾 pĕ p'huò jĕ bó hĕm huŭn, when one's things  
are spoiled, not to be vexed; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pĕ 幣 Cloth; pĕ pék, 幣帛, cloth and  
silk, usually sent in presents.

T'hong soó jĭn, é pĕ p'hèng che,  
湯使人以幣聘之 T'hong saé lĭng t'hó  
pĕ pék p'hèng e, T'hong sent messengers to engage  
his services with presents of cloth; see 孟子  
Bĕng choó.

Pĕ 弊 Distressed, reduced to extremity;  
brought into straits.

T'haé kĕ pĕ jĕ kek che, 待其  
弊而擊之 tĕng t'haé e áy pĕ k'huŭn, jĕ  
p'hăh e, wait till they are reduced to extremity, and  
then attack them; see the 史記 Soó kĕ.

Pĕ 斃 To die, to depart this life.  
Goé tek chĕng jĕ pĕ yĕn, soó é è,  
吾得正而斃焉斯  
已矣 gwá tĭ tĕoh chĕ<sup>n</sup>à tō jĕ sé, chĕy chĕw swăh  
è, "if I can obtain the right way and then die, that  
will be enough;" said by 曾子 Cheng choó.

Pĕ 弊 Ruined, bad, corrupt, vicious.

Pĕ 避 To avoid; pĕ hō, 避禍, to avoid  
evil. Also written 辟, pĕ.  
Ch'hó<sup>n</sup>á jĕ, é kĕ chĕung pĕ jĭn

che soó yĕá, k'hé jĕák chĕung pĕ sè che soó chae?  
且而以其從避人之士也豈若  
從避世之士哉 ch'hé<sup>n</sup>á lé, kap e áy t'hàn  
pĕ lĭng áy t'hák ch'hăyh lĭng, k'hé woó ch'hin  
chĕo<sup>n</sup>g t'hàn pĕ sè áy t'hák ch'hăyh lĭng chae? and

for you, rather than follow a scholar who avoids a  
few people, would it not be better to follow a scholar  
who is retired from the world? (said by a retired  
philosopher to 子路, Choó loé, who followed  
Confucius in his wanderings from one state to ano-  
ther;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pĕ 薜 Pĕ lĕy, 薜荔, a kind of fragrant  
grass; -celery, parsley.

Pĕ 被 To cover; pĕ tan, 被單 p'hōy  
tw<sup>n</sup>a, a coverlid, a bedquilt.  
To reach to, to bear, to endure;  
the sign of the passive voice.

Pĕ 髮 An ornament for the head; a cover-  
ing for the head; a headdress.

Pĕ 凜 Water coming roaring along.

Pĕ 熨 To be angry; lĕy pĕ é tĕung kok,  
t'hen... 於中國單及鬼方  
lāe bin noé tĕ tĕung kok, kip kadu kwóy hĕ<sup>n</sup>g, at  
home his anger overspreads the middle country  
(China); and extends even to the devil's regions  
(foreign parts); see the 商頌 Sĕang sĕung.

Pĕ 員 Pĕ hoó, 員, using great energy  
and strength; angry.

Pĕ 痺 Sore legs; a weakness of the legs.

幸 Pĕ<sup>n</sup>a Read peng: a soldier; a weapon of  
war.

声 Pĕ<sup>n</sup>á Read péng: one of the horary cha-  
racters.

*Pě<sup>n</sup>á* 餅 Read péng: a cake; sit péng, 食餅 *chēäh pē<sup>n</sup>á*, to eat cakes.

去 *Pě<sup>n</sup>á* 併 Read pèng: to join, to inclose, to unite; sēang pèng, 相併 *sēo pē<sup>n</sup>á*, to push one another's shoulders. The same as 并, pēng.

Kēem pèng pat hong, lóng kwat sòd haé, 兼併八荒囊括四海 *kēem pē<sup>n</sup>á pǎyh he<sup>ng</sup>*, lóng kwat sè haé, to unite together the eight deserts, and to inclose all within the four seas.

平 *Pě<sup>n</sup>á* 抄 Read ch'haou: to copy; ch'haou joō, 抄字 *pē<sup>n</sup>á jē*, to transcribe.

夫 *Pēäh* 壁 Read p'hek: a wall; ok p'hek, 屋壁 *ch'hòd pēäh*, a partition wall; lek p'hek, 隔壁 *kǎyh pēäh*, a next door neighbor.

When 秦始皇, Chín-sé hông, the first emperor of the Chín dynasty burnt the books, the ancestor of 孔安國, K'hóng-an-kok, (chông kê kay se ê ok p'hek, 藏其家書於屋壁 *k'hèng e áy kay laē áy ch'hǎyh tē ch'hòd pēäh*), secreted the books of his family in a wall of the house; see the 尚書序 *Sēang se sē*.

天 *Pēäk* 擣 The sound of hitting anything in archery.

去 *Pèäng* 兵 Pìn pèäng, 兵兵, to stamp with the foot in walking

去 *Pēäng* 躑 To stamp with the foot.

奉 *Peaou* 臄 Che peaou, 脂臄, very fat, corpulent.

Peaou 嶠 The peak of a hill; ch'haé yëäk Lêng san peaou, 採藥靈山嶠 *ch'haé yòh tē Léng sw<sup>n</sup>a áy* peaou, to pluck medical plants from the highest peak of the Lêng hill.

Peaou 標 The end of a tree, the utmost extremity of a plant; a flag; a signal; to elevate, to display on the outside; to write down, to record.

Taē pún seáou peaou, 大本小標 *twā pún sèy peaou*, a great root having a small extremity.

Bēng peaou ê kê ké, 名標於奇紀 *mē<sup>n</sup>á peaou tē kê áy ké*, to have one's name recorded in strange annals.

青 *Peáou* 表 The outside; clear, clearly displayed; a man's conduct excelling that of his fellows is called 表表,

peáou peáou; also when an inferior addresses a superior it is called peáou; also peáou ch'hin, 表親 a relative by consanguinity; seng peáou, 旌表, a flag, a signal.

Peáou lé cheng ch'hoe, 表裏精粗 *gwā laē cheng ch'hoe*, the external and internal, with the fine and coarse parts of things.

Peáou chēang, 表章, a memorial presented to a superior. Peáou heng tēy, 表兄弟 *peáou hē<sup>n</sup>a tē*, a cousin by marriage.

Peáou 婬 Yew peáou, 優婬, a woman of pleasure, a prostitute.

Peáou 裱 Peáou pōēy, 裱襟, a neck kerchief used by females.

Peáou 殍 Starved with hunger; toē yéw gō peáou, 塗有餓殍 *lōē wōō lóng gō sé*, in the roads are people starved to death; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Peáou 萼 The same as the preceding.

Peáou 標 To fall, as fruit or leaves from the trees. Also written 擲, peáou. Peáou yéw böëy, kê sit ch'hit hêy, 標有梅其實七兮 peáou lók woō kú<sup>m</sup> á e áy kwáy ché ch'hit léép, the plums are fallen, and of the fruit only six are remaining; see the 召南 Seàou lám.

Peáou 嶠 The peak of a hill.

去 Peàou 俵 Peàou sán, 俵散, dispersed, scattered, to distribute.

Peàou 袂 A female neckerchief, a gorget; some say the cuff of a sleeve.

Peàou 贄 To distribute pieces of cloth among the soldiers.

夫 Peěh 擘 Read p'hëet: to divide, to strike, to pull up; p'hëet séw sêw, 擘手袖 peěh ch'héw wuí<sup>ng</sup>, to pull up one's sleeve.

Peěh 鼈 Read pit: a kind of tortoise; a land tortoise. Lók kê yéw bê lók gé pit, 樂其有麋鹿魚鼈 kòy ò e áy woō bê lók hé peěh, he was delighted with the stags and deer, the fishes and tortoises; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

天 Peěh 踣 The noise of falling down; the noise of stamping on the ground.

幸 Pēen 便 Pēen pēen, 便便, to distinguish, to argue, to reason. Pēen pēen gán wúy kín jé, 便便言唯

謹爾 pēen pēen áy kóng wā, tók tók tēōh kín sīn, in discoursing argumentatively, we should be cautious; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pēen 編 Kán pēen, 簡編 kán pēe<sup>ng</sup>, a book, a page or section of a book; also, to arrange. K'hóng choó t'hók ék, wúy pēen sam chwát, 孔子讀易章編三絕 K'hóng choó t'hók yěäh keng, p'hóey tēng tē ch'háyh s<sup>na</sup> háy tooi<sup>ng</sup>, when Confucius studied the book of diagrams, the leather binding of the volume burst thrice asunder; (implying that he studied the book very closely.)

Pēen 鞭 A whip; má pēen, 馬鞭 báy pēe<sup>ng</sup>, a horsewhip. Confucius said, "if riches and honors may be sought after, (suy chip pēen che soō, goē ék wúy che, 雖執鞭之士吾亦爲之 suy gīm báy pēe<sup>ng</sup> áy soō, gwá yé chò e,) although it be the office of a whipper-in, I will still engage in it; see the 上論 Sēāng lān.

Pēen 邊 Vulg. pēe<sup>ng</sup>: the side, the edge, the border; pōng pēen, 旁邊 pōng pēe<sup>ng</sup>, on one side; séém pēen, 閃邊 séém pēe<sup>ng</sup>, to get on one side, to avoid: Kê chāē pēen yip, 其在邊邑 e twā tē pēe<sup>ng</sup> á áy yip, he dwells in a city on the borders; see the 禮玉藻 Léy gēuk ch'ho. Choo sōey put k'hó pēen, 齊衰不可邊 twā hà áy lāng ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang k'hěā tē e áy pēe<sup>ng</sup>, do not stand by the side of people in mourning; see the 禮檀弓 Léy tán kēung. A surname.

Pēen 籩 A bamboo vessel for holding sacrificial offerings. Pēen toē che soō, chék yéw soo chún, 籩豆之事則有司存 pēen toē áy soō, chék woō soo áy kw<sup>na</sup> tē tít, for the business

of providing sacrificial vessels, there are the proper officers ready; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pĕen 傷 The body not upright.

羞 Pĕén 扁 The leaves of doors opposite one another; vulg. *peé<sup>ng</sup>*: flat, as a dollar, not round as a ball; oblong, oval.

Sam-hán seng jê, yéuk kê t'hoè pĕén, ap che é sèk, 三韓生兒欲其頭扁壓之以石 *Sam-hán sai<sup>ng</sup> kĕ<sup>ná</sup>, aè e áy t'haóu pĕé<sup>ng</sup>, chĕw t'hó chĕòk ap*, the people of Sam-hán, when they get children, wish to make their heads flat, and therefore press them between stones; see the 東夷傳 Tong é twān, 'the record of the eastern foreigners.'

Pĕén 匾 Vulg. *peé<sup>ng</sup>*: flat, not round, thin as a wafer, or a shilling.

Pĕén 徧 A small garment; small, narrow; also, urgent. Chĕy kok suy pĕén seáou, 齊國雖徧小 *Chĕy kok suy sĕ pĕén sĕy*, although the Chĕy country is small and narrow, &c.; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Pĕén 蝙 Pĕén hok, 蝙蝠 *bit pò*, a bat; some say, an animal as white as silver.

Hóng hwun tò sĕ, pĕén hok hwuy, 黃昏到寺 蝙蝠飛 *ma<sup>ng</sup> huw<sup>ng</sup> kaóu eé<sup>ng</sup> bit pò tit pouy*, arriving at the temple about eventide, we see the bats flying about; see the 韓愈詩 Hán jé se.

Pĕén 騙 To jump upon a horse; also read p'hĕèn: to deceive.

Pĕén 菹 A kind of pulse, that grows on bamboo railings.

Pĕén 菹 Pĕén toè, 菹豆, the name of a sort of pulse, used medicinally.

Pĕén 貶 To blame, to censure, to detract from, to deteriorate.

Ch'hun Ch'hew wáy é yit joó wáy po pĕén, 春秋惟以一字爲褒貶 *Ch'hun Ch'hew tók tók é chít jĕ chò o lé kap pĕén tek*, the Spring and Autumn Record (Confucius' history of his own times,) conveys either praise or blame to people, in only one single word.

Pĕén 砭 To puncture the flesh for medical purposes, by a needle passing through a stone.

去 Pĕén 徧 Chew pĕén, 周徧, to pervade every place; all over; universal. Kwún léy pek sĕng, pĕén wáy jé

tek, 群勑百姓徧爲爾德 *chĕ<sup>ná</sup> tĭn áy oe t'haóu pǎyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, chò pò sĕ lé áy tek*, the multitude of black-haired people everywhere partake of your virtue; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy. Also written 遍, pĕén.

Pĕén 窆 To let down a coffin into the tomb.

Pĕén 變 Vulg. *peé<sup>ng</sup>*: to change, to alter, to convert; pĕén hwà, 變化, to transform; kaè pĕén, 改變 *káy peé<sup>ng</sup>*, to alter.

Kwun choó yéw sam pĕén, 君子有三變 *kwun choó wò s<sup>ná</sup> áy pĕén*, the good man has three changes; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pĕén sek, 變色 *peé<sup>ng</sup> sek*, to change countenance.



率

Pĕên

胼

To indurate, to grow hard; pĕên tē, 胼胝, an induration of the skin of the hand, occasioned by hard

labor.

K'hóng choó wát, yéw jín è séw chĕuk pĕên tē, é yáng kĕ ch'hin, 孔子曰有人於手足胼胝以養其親 K'hóng choó kóng, woó lóng tē ch'héw k'ha pĕên tē, é ch'hē e áy pāy bóé, Confucius said, "here is a man the skin of whose hands and feet is hardened by providing for his parents."

Pĕên

駢

Connected, joined; Chìn kong choó,

Tĕung-jé, yéw pĕên kĕ hĕep, 晉公子重耳有駢其脅

Chìn áy kong choó, Tĕung-jé, woó sĕo swà e áy hĕep kwut, the prince of the Chìn country, Tĕung-jé, had his ribs connected and joined together.

Also written 駢, pĕên.

Pĕên

緋

To hem a garment; the hem of a garment.

Pĕên

平

To argue, and regulate. Also read pĕng: even.

丟

Pĕên

便

Obedient, advantageous, ready, suitable; hong pĕên, 方便, convenient, charity, alms; pĕên gĕ, 便

宜, pān gĕ, cheap, advantageous; súy pĕên, 隨便, anyhow, no matter how, as it suits convenience; taē pĕên, 大便, to go stool; seáou pĕên, 小便, to void urine.

Jé séy wūy pĕên chĕá, put pĕên che pĕên yéá; séy wūy jín gĕ chĕá, taē pĕên che pĕên yéá, 汝所謂便者不便之便也所謂仁義者大便之便也 lé séy kóng hong pĕên chĕá, sĕ ũ<sup>m</sup> pĕên áy pĕên; séy kóng jín gĕ chĕá, sĕ twā pĕên áy pĕên, "that which you call convenient,

is an inconvenient convenience; but that which is called benevolence and righteousness is a very convenient sort of convenience;" said by 荀子 Sún choó. Also written 便, pĕên.

Pĕên

卞

The name of a place; also, a surname.

Pĕên

汴

The name of a river. Also written 汴, pĕên.

Pĕên

忭

Pleased, delighted.

Pĕên

采

To divide, to distinguish, to tear asunder as with claws.

This character is to be distinguished from 采 ch'haé, to pluck.

Pĕên

辦

To divide, to separate.

Pĕên

辦

To exert one's strength.

Hāng-lĕàng séàng wūy choó pĕên, 項梁常爲主辦 Hāng-lĕàng séàng wūy e áy choó kong tē lát, Hāng-lĕàng constantly exerted his strength for his lord; see the 史記 Soó kĕ.

Pĕên

辯

To distinguish; pĕên lún, 辯論, to discuss, to argue; to discriminate clearly, to divide.

Bĕng pĕên che, tok hĕng che, 明辯之篤行之 bĕng bĕng pĕên lún e, tok sit k'hè kĕ<sup>m</sup> e, clearly discuss it, and sedulously practice it; see the 中庸 Tĕung yung.

Pĕên

辨

Vulg. pān: the same as the above; to distinguish, to judge of.

Pëen 辨 The flesh between the thighs.

Pëen 辮 Mixed threads in weaving. Vulg. *peē<sup>ng</sup>*: to plait, to twist, to twine.

Pëen 瓣 Vulg. *pān*: a section in a melon or orange; kam pëeng, 柑瓣, *kam pān*, a section or division in an orange.

Pëen 緋 To twist hemp; to hem a garment.

𠂔 *Pee<sup>ng</sup>* 邊 Read pëen: the side; *pee<sup>ng</sup> á*, on one side; pōng pëen che jīn, 旁邊之人 *pee<sup>ng</sup> á áy lāng*, a by-stander.

𠂔 *Pee<sup>ng</sup>* 扁 Read pëen: flat, thin, oval, oblong, not round.

𠂔 *Pee<sup>ng</sup>* 變 Read pëen: to change, to alter; *kaé pëen*, 改變 *káy pee<sup>ng</sup>*, to alter, to convert.

Chéy yit pëen ché ê Loé, Loé yit pëen ché ê tō, 齊一變至於魯魯一變至於道 *Chéy kok chit áy pee<sup>ng</sup> ché kađu Loé, Loé kok chit áy pee<sup>ng</sup> ché kađu tō*, if the Chéy country should take a turn for the better, it would equal the Loé country, and if the Loé country should take a turn, it would attain to virtue; see the 上論 *Sēāng lūn*.

𠂔 *Pee<sup>ng</sup>* 辮 Read pëen: to twist, to plait; pëen t'hoé chong bê, 辮頭髮尾 *pee<sup>ng</sup> t'hađu chang böéy*, to plait a tail of hair.

𠂔 *Pee<sup>ng</sup>h* 要 Read yađu: to want; put yađu, 不要 *ū<sup>m</sup> pee<sup>ng</sup>h*, not to want, to refuse. In some districts this is vulgarly pronounced *ū<sup>m</sup> tee<sup>ng</sup>h*.

夫 𠂔 *Pëet* 别 To distinguish, to divide, to separate, to set apart. A surname. *Hwun pëet*, 分別, to distinguish, to make a difference.

P'hè choo ch'hó bók, k'he é pëet è, 譬諸艸木區以別矣 *ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> ch'háđu bák*, k'he é *hwun pëet*, like grass and trees, which may be divided, in order to be distinguished; see the 語論 *Lūn gé*.

𠂔 *Pëet* 鼈 Vulg. *peēh*: a tortoise, a terrapin. *Gwán gô kaou lēung, gē pëet seng yēen*, 鼈鼈蛟龍魚生焉 *gwán gô kaou lēung, hé kap peēh toe sai<sup>ng</sup>*, the large tortoises, leviathans and dragons, with the fishes and turtles would grow and flourish; see the 中庸 *Tēung yūng*.

𠂔 *Pëet* 瞥 To pass before the eyes; just seen, suddenly observed. *Gnoé kēen pëet hwan*, 偶見瞥觀 *gnóé jēen k'hw<sup>ng</sup> à pëet jēen kē<sup>ng</sup>*, to look suddenly and see casually. Also written 覽, *pëet*.

𠂔 *Pëet* 敝 *Pëet sèak*, 敝備, elegant apparel, fine clothes.

𠂔 *Pëet* 别 Vulg. *pát*: different, another; to divide from, to separate from, to part, to take leave; *pëet jīn*, 別人 *pát lāng*, another man.

夫 𠂔 *Pek* 伯 A superior, an elder. Vulg. *ū<sup>n</sup> pāyh*: an uncle. *Pek sē*, 伯氏, is used for an elder brother; and *tēung sē*, 仲氏, for a younger. *Taē pek kong*, 大伯公 *twā pāyh kong*, great uncle! the designation of an idol commonly worshipped by the Chinese; he is represented as a lusty old man, and is supposed to preside over the district where he is worshipped.

Pek 佰 A centurion; a hundred men.

Pek 百 Vulg. *päyh*: a hundred; pek ch'hiên, 百千 *päyh ch'heng*, a hundred thousand.

Sō ch'hiēp soè pek jīn, 待妾數百人 *téng kaōu áy sèy é kwúy päyh lán*, attending concubines amounting to several hundreds; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pek 栢 The fir tree; sōung pek, 松栢 *ch'héng päyh*, a fir tree.  
A surname.

Pek 偪 To urge, to distress, to straiten.  
Kwun choó put ch'hiēm sēang, put pek hāy, 君子不偪  
上不偪下 *kwun choó bó ch'hiēm sè twā, bó pek sè sèy*, the good man does not usurp from his superiors, nor distress his inferiors.

Pek 逼 To straiten; to drive; kip pek, 急  
逼, to hasten, to urge.

Pek 幅 To be extremely sincere.

Pek 燻 To roast anything at the fire; pek key, 燻鷄, a grilled fowl.

Pek 糝 To roast and dry at the fire; pek jéuk, 糝肉 *pek bāh*, roasted meat.

Pek 檠 A kind of yellow wood, the bark of which is used in dyeing.

Pek 擘 Vulg. *päyh*: to pull open, to part asunder with the hand.  
Kè-léng pek t'haè hwa, 巨擘

擘太華 *Kè-léng päyh k'houy t'haè hwa áy sw<sup>na</sup>*, a genius of the name of Kè-léng, ('great soul') parted asunder the great flowery mountain.

Pek 迫 To urge, to straiten, to trouble; pek pek, 迫逼, to urge extremely.  
Gōey pek kong soō, 外迫公事 *gwā bin pek kong áy soō*, abroad to be hurried with public affairs.

Pek soo k'hó é kēèn è, 迫斯可以見矣 *kaōu pek ch'heet, soo t'hang hoè e kēè<sup>ng</sup>*, when urged extremely, we may grant an interview; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pek 壁 Vulg. *pēäh*: a wall; ok pek, 屋壁 *ch'hoè pēäh*, the wall of a house; a fortification.

Tèy sīn tē jip Hān-sīn Tēang-jé pek, twát che kwun, 帝晨馳入韓信張耳壁奪之軍 *tèy chá k'hé sè té jip Hān-sīn Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-jé áy pēäh, ch'heò<sup>ng</sup> e áy kwun sè*, the emperor early in the morning galloped within the encampment of Hān-sīn and Tēo<sup>ng</sup>-jé, and deprived them of the command of the army; see the 高祖紀 Ko choé ké.

天 Pék 白 Vulg. *päyh*: white, pure, clean; a surname; kò pék, 告白, to inform, to announce.

Pék maōu sūn sok, 白茅純束 *päyh hū<sup>m</sup> á, chē<sup>nd</sup> pák*, long white grass tied up in bundles; see the 召南 *Seāou lám*.

Bēng pék, 明白 *béng päyh*, to understand, clear, intelligible.

Pék 帛 Silk, cloth; chaò pék, 財帛, riches, wealth.

Taē pék che kwan, 大帛之冠 *twā pòè áy kin*, a cap made of a broad piece of cloth. Pē pék, 幣帛, presents of cloth.

Pék 船 A great vessel used at sea.

幸  
Péng 冰 Ice, congealed water; also written 冰, peng, and anciently 仌, peng.

Ch'hók peng ch'héung ch'héung, 鑿冰冲冲 ch'hák se<sup>ng</sup> áy sè<sup>na</sup> ch'héung ch'héung, the chiseling of the ice in winter sounds like ch'héung ch'héung.

Péng 彳 The same as the above; also one of the radicals.

Péng 倅 To order, to send; hasty; to follow.

Péng 兵 A weapon of war, a person who uses such a weapon, a soldier.

K'hè kap ē peng jê choé, 棄甲曳兵而走 t'hek kak ch'èèn k'áh, t'hoa hwa peng to jê ch'áu, to throw away one's armor, reverse one's weapons, and flee; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Anciently written 倅, peng.

Péng 崩 Vulg. pang: to fall down, to be precipitated, as a part of a hill from its summit; also used to denote the demise of an emperor.

San t'héung ch'hùý peng, 山冢萃崩 sw<sup>na</sup> t'héung ch'hùý pang, the hills and peaks were precipitated and fell; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Péng 絺 The name of a kind of cloth.

Péng 幘 A curtain of a tent.

Péng 楛 Peng lê, 楛欄, a species of palm tree.

Péng 傍 Peng peng, 傍傍, unavoidable; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Péng 祊 An offering to former ancestors, at the side of the temple gate.

肅  
Péng 炳 Clearly illustrated, well displayed; bright, luminous.

Péng 丙 Vulg. pè<sup>na</sup>: one of the ten horary characters.

Péng 昞 To look at, to observe; bók péng pèk, 目昞白 bák cheu péng p'áyh, the eyes clear.

Péng 併 Together with, at the same time; péng k'hé, 併起, to arise together.

Péng 屏 To screen, to shelter; also, to do away with, to lay aside.

Taē pang wú péng, 大邦維屏 twā pang kok ch'ò péng, great nations screen and shelter us; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy. Gno naé péng p'hek é kwuy, 我乃屏壁與珪 gwá naé péng p'hek kap kwuy, I laid aside all gems and jewels.

Péng 屏 To screen, a screen put in a doorway.

Péng 倂 To do away with, to set aside, to keep out of the way, to remove.

Kéung k'héem ch'á, péng gnoé peng yéá, 恭儉者倂五兵也 kéung k'èng kap sai<sup>ng</sup> k'héem, éy péng k'hè goē hāng áy peng to, "respect and economy will do away with the five kinds of weapons;" said by 荀子 Sūn choó.

Péng 屏 The common form of 屏, péng.

Péng 迸 To flee away, to disperse; to drive away.  
Péng choo soè ò, put é tóng tèung kok, 迸諸四夷不與同中國 péng kaòu soè ò, 迸諸四夷不與同中國 péng kaòu soè ò, 驅逐四夷不與同中國, drive (the vicious) away among the foreigners, and let them not be associated with us in the middle country (China); see the 大學 Taē hák.

Péng 甍 The lofty appearance of a hill.

Péng 餅 Vulg. pē<sup>m</sup>á: a cake.  
Sok-sek, 束皙, made a péng hoò, 餅賦, cake ode.

Péng 秉 To grasp in the hand, to hold; bók péng, 木秉, the stem of a tree.

Péng 鞞 The sheath of a sword; the upper part is called 鞞, péng, and the lower part of a sheath is called 鞞, páng.

去 Pèng 并 Together with, united, all together, equal to.  
Kòè ké suy choò hé sim ch'hek yêw bē péng, 顧已雖自許心迹猶未并 kòè lán ka tē-suy choò hé, sim ch'èk yéá bōēy háp, "in glancing at ourselves, we may find matter for applause, but our heart's core will not be in unison with it; said by 謝靈運 Sèà-lêng-wùn.

Pèng 併 The same as the above; to engross, to unite the whole.

Pèng 邴 A surname.

Pèng 柄 Vulg. pai<sup>m</sup>g: a handle; to péng, 刀柄, to pai<sup>m</sup>g, the handle of a knife; kwán péng, 權柄, the handle of power, authority.

Choò chip kwán péng, 自執權柄 ka tē gim kwán péng, to seize the helm of affairs with one's own hand.

Pèng 崩 To let down a coffin into the grave.

Pèng 悝 To make inquiry.

至 Pèng 朋 Péng yéw, 朋友, a friend; h<sup>m</sup>ò péng, 好朋 hó péng, a good friend.

E péng yéw kaou, jê put sìn hoē? 與朋友交而不信乎 kap péng yéw kaou p'hòdy jê ù<sup>m</sup> sìn sít hoē? in associating with my friends, am I insincere? see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Pèng 倂 To assist, to help; to assist those of like mind. A surname.

Pèng 備 A surname. In the Hàn dynasty there were a number of thieves, who bore this surname.

Pèng 棚 Vulg. pai<sup>m</sup>g: a stage, a platform, a scaffolding; péng chān, 棚棧, a military road, across mountainous parts.

Pèng 枰 A chess-board; p'hok èk séy chè, put kò yit péng che sēāng, 博奕所志不過一枰之上 puáh kéou séy chè, put kò twā tē chít áy kè pu<sup>m</sup>á áy téng bīn, the mind of a gamester is set on nothing else but the chess-board.

Pēng 平 Vulg. *pat<sup>ng</sup>*: even, plain, level, just, peaceful, to be at peace; to regulate, to pacify; *pēng chēng*, 平正 *pat<sup>ng</sup> chē<sup>nd</sup>*, just and equal; *kin pēng*, 均平 *kin pat<sup>ng</sup>*, even, level; *t'hēn hāy t'hàè pēng*, 天下太平 *t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy t'hàè pat<sup>ng</sup>*, the whole world at peace. A surname. *Sòng jín kip Ch'hoé jín pēng*, 宋人及楚人平 *Sòng áy lǎng kap Ch'hoé áy lǎng pat<sup>ng</sup>*, the people of Sòng were at peace with the men Ch'hoé; see the 春秋 Ch'hun ch'hew.

Pēng 胛 Peng chēet, 胛膈, the fat of oxen or sheep, suet.

Pēng 馮 According to; as; to cross a river on foot. Vulg. *pāng*: a surname. *Pō hoé pēng hò*, 暴虎馮河 *t'èh hò pāng hò*, to seize a tiger, and dart through a river with him; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

Pēng 病 Vulg. *pai<sup>ng</sup>*: sick, very sick; disease; to feel sick, to be weary of; to be sick of, to be distressed with; *yéw pēng* 有病 *woō pai<sup>ng</sup>*, to be sick. *Pēng put tek k'è ch'èung yéá*, 病不得其衆也 *huán ló bēy tít t'èh ch'èung lǎng*, to be distressed at not being able to get the hearts of the multitude; see the 禮樂記 Léy gák k'è.

Pēng 竝 To compare with, to be associated with; together, at the same time; also, moreover; *pēng lék*, 竝力, united strength; *pēng kāy jé hēng*, 竝駕而行 *pēng ch'héa jé k'è<sup>nd</sup>*, to ride out together.

Pēng 並 The same as the preceding; also, moreover.

Pēng 僅 All, altogether; arranged in a row.

Pēng 僻 Out of the way, on one side, removed to a distance.

Pēng 廩 A solitary place, a lonely spot; a privy.

Pēng 榜 Read *póng*: a wooden board; *póng sè*, 榜示 *pé<sup>ng</sup> sè*, a proclamation; *ch'hut póng*, 出榜 *ch'hut pé<sup>ng</sup>*, to issue a proclamation.

Pēng 傍 Read *póng*: to approach near, to stand by, to rely on. *Sēng ōng che seng*, 王之王 *chéa yáng che*, 成王之生仁者養之孝者強之 *Sēng ōng áy sai<sup>ng</sup>*, 四聖傍之 *ch'hé e*, 成王之生仁者養之孝者強之 *chéa yáng che*, when Sēng ōng was born, benevolent people brought him up, filial people strengthened him, and four sages stood by him.

Also vulg. *pé<sup>ng</sup>*: the side, on one side; a surname.

Pēo 標 Read *p'heaou*: a prize, a goal; *ch'héang p'heaou*, 搶標 *ch'héōng p'èo*, to struggle for the prize, as is done in boatracing, &c.

*Léung chew twát kím p'heaou* 龍舟奪錦標 *léung chún ch'héōng kím áy p'èo*, the dragon boat seizes the embroidered prize.

Pēo 臄 Read *peaou*: fat; *che peaou*, 脂臄 *che p'èo*, a fat appearance. *Má peaou*, 馬臄 *báy p'èo*, a horse in good condition, fat.

Pēo 表 Read *peáou*: a memorial; *peáou ch'èang*, 表章 *p'èo ch'èang*, a public document; *ch'ín peáou*, 進表 *ch'ín p'èo*, to present a memorial to government.

幸 P'ha  
P'ëung 餒 P'ëung ch'hâm, 餒饑, to be gluttonous; to be greedy of food.

Pew 彪 The stripes on a tiger; a young tiger; yit pew jîn má, 一彪人馬 *chit pew lîng báu*, a troop of men and horses.

Pew 漉 The appearance of flowing water.

Pew 髟 The hair long, and hanging down. Also, one of the radicals.

Pey 篦 T'ëuk pey, 竹篦 *tek pey*, a bamboo comb; a ferula; a flat piece of wood for slapping the hands.

Pey 鍬 A knife like the barb of an arrow; pey ch'hók; 鍬鑿 *pey ch'hák*, a broad chisel.

去 P'èy 蔽 To screen, to hide, to cover over; to overspread.

Se sam pek, yit gân é p'èy che, wát soo bó s'è à, 詩三百一言以蔽之 曰思無邪 *se woó s'á p'âyh, chit hoó wá é p'èy e, kóng s'è<sup>ng</sup> bó lîm sám*, the odes are three hundred, and one sentence is sufficient to comprise them all, namely, "thought not licentious;" see the 上論 *S'ëang lûn*.

幸 P'ha 葩 A flower; the bud of a flower; a flower in bloom. Pek hwa t'hoé p'ha, 百花吐葩 *ch'è<sup>ng</sup> á p'âyh hwa t'hoé p'ha*, all the flowers will put forth their buds.

P'ha 吧 A bragging, blustering appearance.

P'ha 瞽 P'ha bók, 瞽目 *p'ha bák*, weak, sore eyes.

去 P'há 𪗇 Short, dwarfish.

去 P'hà 怕 To fear, to be afraid, to be terrified - at; put p'hà, 不怕 *ü<sup>m</sup> saé k'è<sup>ng</sup> á*, don't be afraid; k'héung p'hà, 恐怕, to be alarmed.

P'hà 帕 A veil, a covering for the head; t'hoé p'hà, 頭帕 *t'hoé p'hà*, a veil. E kím t'ëen koé, é hông p'hà séw, 以錦纏股以紅帕首 *t'hó kím t'è<sup>ng</sup> t'è k'ha, t'hó lîng p'hà t'hoé*, take embroidered work to wind round the legs, and cover the head with a red veil; see the 韓愈詩 *Hàn jé se*.

P'hà 𪗇 Superfluous silk; three pieces of silk are called 𪗇, p'hà.

去 P'hā 皴 A rising of the skin; the skin broken.

去 P'h<sup>ng</sup>à 糝 Read pé: hollow, empty grain.

P'h<sup>ng</sup>à 冇 Anything hollow, and vain; good for nothing.

幸 P'haé 𪗇 The noise of a mountain falling.

去 P'haé 拏 To divide, to open out.

去

P'haè

辰

Water flowing in different channels.  
The same as the following.

P'haè

派

Various channels of water; che p'haè  
支派, a tribe, posterity.

Pek ch'hwan p'haè p'èet, kwuy  
haè jê hòy, 百川派別歸海而會  
chè<sup>ná</sup> p'âyh ch'hwui<sup>ng</sup> p'haè p'èet, kwuy kadu haè,  
ch'ew chò hòy, the hundred streams are divided into  
channels, but when they revert to the sea, they all  
meet together; see the 左思賦 Chó soo hoò.

P'haè

霈

The appearance of rain; the flowing  
of water.

P'haè

沛

The name of a river; weeds growing  
in the water; suddenly; t'een  
p'haè, 顛沛, ruined, in distress,

overwhelmed with calamity.

P'haè j'èen hây é, 沛然下雨 p'haè j'èen l'oh  
hoè, suddenly the rain descends; see 孟子 B'eng  
choó. Also written 佈, p'haè.

P'haè

肺

Luxuriant foliage; superabundant  
vegetation.

Tong bún che yáng, k'è y'èep  
p'haè p'haè, 東門之楊其葉肺肺  
tang mool<sup>ng</sup> áy y'èò<sup>ng</sup> ch'h'ew, e áy h'èòh p'haè p'haè,  
the willow tree, at the eastern port, exhibits an abun-  
dant foliage; see the 陳風 Tin hong.

P'haè

湃

P'ong p'haè, 滂湃, the noise of  
rippling, rushing water.

去

P'ha<sup>né</sup>

歹

Read taé: wicked, vicious, bad; put  
te h<sup>nó</sup> taé, 不知好歹  
ū<sup>m</sup> chae hó p'ha<sup>né</sup>, not knowing

good from bad.

夫

P'háh

打

Read t'á: to beat, to strike, to thump,  
to invade.

E wá s'ek kek t'á kong bún, 以  
瓦石擊打公門 t'hó h'èa ch'èòh kek p'háh  
kong mool<sup>ng</sup>, they took tiles and stones and beat at  
the public gate; see the 張彞傳 T'èang é twán.

去

P'hai<sup>ng</sup>

摒

P'hai<sup>ng</sup> té, 摒除, to deduct, to  
take off.

去

P'hai<sup>ng</sup>

柄

Read p'èng: a handle of anything;  
a numeral.

Hân-hwuy choó, 韓非子  
made (jê p'èng p'h'èen, 二柄篇 nò p'hai<sup>ng</sup>  
p'h'èe<sup>ng</sup>), two sections of literary composition.

平

P'hai<sup>ng</sup>

彭

Read p'h'èng: a surname.

P'hai<sup>ng</sup>

抨

Read p'èng: to fillip with the fin-  
gers.

K'è è put l'ok, tân p'èng soò,  
其意不樂彈抨事 e áy è ū<sup>m</sup> t'h'èung l'ok,  
ch'ew tw<sup>ná</sup> p'hai<sup>ng</sup> áy soò, when his mind was not  
pleased, he turned to filliping and fingering (the  
harp and guitar.)

夫

P'hak

仆

Anything turned upside down.

Hin p'hok sit k'èang, 興仆植  
僵 hin k'hé p'hak t'ó, chae sit  
y'èen k'èang, to elevate those who are overturned,  
and to raise up those who are fallen.

P'hak

覆

Read hok: prostrate; sin hok, 身  
覆 sin p'hak, to lie prostrate,  
with the face to the ground.

天

P'hak

曝

Read p'hók: to dry in the sun; p'hók  
jit ak é, 曝日沃雨 p'hák  
jit ak hoè, to be burnt by the sun,  
and drenched in the rain.



**扳** To lead, to draw, to pull; to handle;  
 P'han **扳** p'han wān, **扳援**, to deliver, to assist.

Ch'heng yin tek loē, sēw p'han kwuy, **青雲得路手扳桂** *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> hwún tit tēōh e áy loē, ch'héw chēw p'han kwúy*, when we make our way to the azure clouds, (i. e. attain to literary honors,) our hands may handle the cassia; see a **古詩** *koé se*, ancient ode.

**攀** To climb up, from a low place to a higher one; p'han sē, **攀樹**  
 P'han **攀** p'han ch'hēw, to climb a tree.

P'han lēung hoō hōng, **攀龍附鳳**, to lead the dragon, and help the phoenix; (i. e. to assist a man in aiming to be emperor.)

**販** A large proportion of white in the eye; p'hán cheng, **販睛**, to show the white of the eyes.

**闚** To stand in the doorway and look.

**盼** To look at any one; the black and white of the eyes distinctly marked.

Bé bók p'hàn hēy, **美目盼兮** *ch'hin ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> áy bák chew oe p'ayh p'hun hó hó*, beautiful eyes, with the black and white clearly divided; see the **上論** *Sēang lún*.

**襟** Lēw p'hàn, **鈕襟**, a button-hole.

**香** Read hēang: fragrant, scented, sweet smelling, as flowers.

Hwún tēep sim hēang, **粉蝶尋香** *p'ayh áy böey yēdh ch'hōey p'hang*, the white butterfly seeks for fragrance.

**蜂** Read hōng: a bee; bit hong, **蜜蜂** *bit p'hang*, a honey bee.  
 Chék jé hong k'hé, **賊如蜂起** *ch'hát ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> p'hang k'hé*, the thieves got up as thick as bees.

**紡** Read hóng: to spin; hóng chek, **紡績** *p'háng ch'ayh*, to spin thread.

**胖** Read pwán: fat, corpulent, lusty; hwúy pwán, **肥胖** *pwúy p'háng* fat.

**篷** Read hōng: a sail; ch'hwán hōng, **船篷** *chún p'háng*, a ship's sail.

**捧** Read hóng: to bring, or carry in both hands.

**蓬** Read hōng: a surname.

**縫** Read hōng: a seam; hwúu hōng, **痕縫** *hwún p'hāng*, the scar of a wound.

Lé hōng, **離縫** *lé p'hāng*, the opening of a seam.

**棒** P'hāng koé, **棒鼓**, a small drum, made of a long bamboo, with a bladder stretched over it, and beat about the streets by ballad singers.

**拋** To throw away, to cast away; to throw, or spread around.

P'haou se jé sù, **拋書而睡** *tek k'hak ch'h'ayh jé k'hwún*, he threw aside the book and went to sleep.

**泡** To pour boiling water on anything; p'haou táy, **泡茶**, to make an infusion of tea, to pour boiling water on tea; a bubble.

P'haou 楨 *Séen p'haou, 楨楨, the name of a wild and edible fruit.*

聲  
P'haou 翻 *To fly.*

去  
P'haou 砲 *A machine for throwing out stones, when attacking fortified towns.*

P'haou 礮 *The same as the above; a catapult.*

P'haou 炮 *A cannon, a great gun; formerly stones were thrown out by a machine; now they make use of gunpowder.*

Hōng p'haou, 放炮 *pàng p'haou, to let off crackers.*

P'haou 疱 *Vulg. p'hà: a sore or boil on the face.*

P'haou 疱 *A swelling; t'hēn p'haou, 天疱 t'hee'ng p'hà, a kind of sore.*

去  
P'haou 抱 *Vulg. p'hō: to embrace, to hug; hwaé p'haou, 懷抱 hwaé p'hō, an embrace.*

Kwun choó p'haou tō chaé kéung, 君子抱道在躬 *koun choó p'hō tō tē hín sin, the good man clasps virtue to his bosom, and embraces it.*

夫  
P'haouh 博 *Read p'hok: large, great.*

天  
P'haouh 皴 *A rising of the skin; a blister.*

P'haouh 雹 *Hail, frozen rain; lók p'haouh, 落雹 lók p'haouh, to hail. Sèng jín chaé séang boó p'haouh,*

*suy yéw, put wúy haē, 聖人在上無雹 雖有不爲害 sèng jín tē téng bīn bó lók p'haouh, suy woó bó chò séang haē, when a sage is at the head of affairs there will be no hail; and if there should be some, it would not be injurious; see the 左傳 Chó twān.*

P'haouh 鐃 *The neck of a pestle; or the narrow part of a large pestle, which is held in the hand.*

夫  
P'hat 汎 *The waters in the extreme west; the western ocean; the 爾雅 Jé gnáy says, "that at the extreme east is 泰遠, t'haè wán, 'the great distance,' and at the extreme west is the 汎國, P'hat kok, 'the country of P'hat;'" some say, this character means the appearance of water; and others, the sound of waves striking against other.*

P'hat 甕 *The sound of a carriage breaking.*

去  
P'hày 帕 *Read p'hà: a veil; séw p'hà, 首帕 t'haou p'hày, a veil for the head; hwa p'hà, 花帕 hwa p'hày, a flowered veil.*

夫  
P'he 丕 *Great, large. P'he hēn chaé, Būn ōng boè! P'he sīn chaé, Boó ōng lèè! 丕顯哉文王謨丕承哉武王列 twā hēn béng chaé, Būn ōng ay hoè! twā sēo swà chaé, Boó ōng ay lèè! how greatly illustrious were Būn ōng's plans! how well connected was Boó ōng's zeal! see the 尙書 Sēang se.*

P'he 坯 *Unburnt bricks and tiles. P'he yéá yit tō, kwūn seng tek lé, 坯冶一陶群生得*

理 *böey sǎo úy hwúy k'hè chít úy ch'hóng, kwán sai<sup>ng</sup> úy láng tit tǎoh leāou lé*, the unburnt earthen ware when once burnt in the pottery, all the people can obtain the use of it; see the 崔駟傳 Ch'huy yēen twān.

P'he 伍 Strong; also, numerous; 6 ke p'he p'he, 以車伍伍 *e ch'hēa chēy chēy*, with an abundance of chariots; see the 魯頌 *Loé sǔng*.

P'he 秠 A black kind of millet; a species of wheat.

P'he 𠵼 The noise of wrangling.

P'he 邳 The name of a place; P'hēng-wát chēn é Hāy-p'he, 彭越戰於下邳 *P'hai<sup>ng</sup>-wát sǎo t'hai tē Hāy-p'he*, P'hai<sup>ng</sup>-wát fought a battle at Hāy-p'he; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

P'he 𧈧 The name of an insect.

P'he 豸 A young fox, a cub; some call a fox 豸狸, p'he lé.

P'he 駟 A horse, with yellow and white hairs mixed.

P'he 披 To open; p'he k'hae, 披開 *p'he k'hwuy*, to open out. Also, to put on clothes or armor.

Séw put tǒng p'he é pek kay che p'hēn, 手不停披於百家之編 *ch'héu bó téng p'he k'hwuy tē pǎyh kay ch'hǎyh*, "the hands should not cease turning over the pages of the hundred philosophers;" said by 韓愈 *Hán jé*.

P'he k'hwà sǎng má, 披掛上馬 *p'he k'hwà chǎo<sup>ng</sup> báy*, he dressed himself, and mounted his horse.

P'he 帔 A petticoat, a woman's under garment.

P'he 毳 Hair.

P'he 批 To strike with the hand; to push, to turn round; to inform.

Sǒng-bān gē kēw, p'he jé sat che, 宋萬遇仇批而殺之 *Sǒng-bān toó tǎoh kēw sǎw, p'he jé t'hai e*, Sǒng-bān met his enemy, when he struck and killed him; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

P'he 砒 P'he song, 砒霜 *p'he<sup>ng</sup> se<sup>ng</sup>*, arsenic.

P'he 坯 A hill incomplete; unburnt pottery; the same as 坯, p'he.

𠵼 P'hé 𧈧 Great; a man's name. Also written 𧈧, p'hé.

P'hé 否 To stop up; also, bad, not good. Bē te chong p'hé, 未知臧否 *böey chae hó baé*, not knowing whether it is good or bad; see the 大雅 *Taé gnáy*.

P'hé 痞 An induration of the spleen; when not painful is called 痞, p'hé, but when painful it is called 結胸, *kéet hēung*.

P'hé 鄙 Vulgar; p'hé loé, 鄙陋 *low, vulgar*; pēen p'hé, 邊鄙, *aside, out of the way*; toe p'hé, 都鄙, *a capital city, and its suburbs*.

P'hé hoo k'hó é soō kwun yěá é chae? 鄙夫可  
與事君也與哉 p'hé hoo t'hang kap e hòk  
saē jín kwun e chae? how can a vulgar fellow be  
employed with us in the service of the prince? see  
the 論語 Lún gé.

P'hé 𠄎 The same as the preceding.

P'hé 庀 To regulate, to prepare.

P'hé 疔 A pain in the head; the bursting of  
an ulcer; sores on the head.

P'hé 𠄎 A vessel cracked, but not yet broken  
to pieces.

去 P'hé 俾 P'hé gēy, 俾倪, to look askance.

P'hé 睥 P'hé gēy, 睥睨, to look on one  
side, to squint.

P'hé 譬 To speak of anything by way of com-  
parison; p'hé jé, 譬如, for  
example, for instance, like as.

P'hé jé wú san, bē sēng yit kwūy, ché goē ché yěá,  
譬如爲山未成一簣止吾止也  
p'hé jé chò sw<sup>n</sup>a, bōēy chē<sup>n</sup>a chít pùn ke á t'hoé nā  
swāh, sē gwá swāh yěá, as when making an artificial  
hill, if we leave it incomplete, only wanting a single  
basket of earth, our relinquishing the undertaking  
will be our own fault; see the 論語 Lún gé.

P'hé 屁 Vulg. p'hōēy: a foul wind; hòng  
p'hé, 放屁 pàng p'hōēy, to  
break wind. P'hé koé, 屁股  
k'ha ch'huī<sup>ng</sup>, the posteriors. Also written 𩇛 p'hé.

𠄎

P'hé

皮

Vulg. p'hōēy: the skin, the surface  
of anything. A surname.

Hoē bēen p'hé, 厚面皮 haōu  
bīn p'hōēy, a thick-skinned face; said of a person  
who cannot blush; an impudent, shameless one.  
Sit ké p'hé, put sit ké kwut, 識其皮不識  
其骨 bat e áy p'hōēy, ū<sup>m</sup> bat e áy kwut, to know  
the skin, without knowing the bones of a thing; (to  
have a superficial knowledge of anything.)

P'hé

疲

Wearied with labor; exhausted;

p'hé kwān, 疲倦, wearied,  
tired.

P'hé noē, boō é hoē tē, 疲驚無以輔治  
yěd yěd, bó t'hang hoē chān tē soō, wearied and  
unable to assist in the government.

P'hé

𦉳

Hēem p'hé, 險𦉳, unfair reason-  
ing; artful debates.

P'hé soō, to ké séy pèy, 𦉳辭  
知其所蔽 hēem p'hé áy wā, chae e séy pèy,  
with respect to unfair reasoning, we should know in  
how far it obscures a subject; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

P'hé

𦉳

The same as 疲, p'hé, [weary.

P'hé

𦉳

Him p'hé, 熊羆, the name of a  
wild beast, a sort of bear.

P'hé

𦉳

Small pillars or supporters under the  
eaves of a house.

去

P'hé

被

P'hé tan, 被單 p'hōēy tw<sup>n</sup>a, a  
coverlid, a palampore for pro-  
tecting one from cold, at night.

𠄎

P'hé<sup>n</sup>a

𦉳

Read p'heng: the name of a car-  
riage; a sort of bamboo cart; or  
a bamboo mat hung up behind a

carriage to keep out the dust; pōōy p'heng, 背簾  
pōōy p'hē<sup>n</sup>a, the spine.

**髀** Read p'heng: the ribs joined one to  
P'hē<sup>n</sup>a another.  
K'héw chit p'heng, 尻脊髀  
k'ha chēáh p'hē<sup>n</sup>a, the spine of the back.

**胼** Read p'hèèn: a slice, a piece; büt  
P'hē<sup>n</sup>á yit p'hèèn, 物一胼 meē<sup>ng</sup>h  
chit p'hē<sup>n</sup>á, a slice of anything.

**棚** San pêng, 山棚 sw<sup>n</sup>a p'hē<sup>n</sup>á,  
P'hē<sup>n</sup>á the ridge, or range of a hill.

**磴** Kēng p'hēng, 硬磴 gnāy p'hē<sup>n</sup>á,  
P'hē<sup>n</sup>á as stiff as a stone.  
To strike with a stone.

**僻** Read p'hek: lateral, aside, out of the  
P'hēäh way; wán p'hek, 遠僻 huwī<sup>ng</sup>  
p'hēäh, far out of the way, remov-  
ed to a distance.

P'hēen p'hek, 偏僻 p'hēen p'hēäh, strange, out  
of the way.

**癖** Read p'hek: a sickness common to  
P'hēäh children; a disposition, a propen-  
sity; h<sup>n</sup>ó p'hek, 好癖 hó  
p'hēäh, a good disposition; ok p'hek, 惡癖  
p'ha<sup>n</sup>é p'hēäh, a bad temper.

Jin kao yéw yit p'hek, gnó p'hek chāo chēang kè,  
人皆有一癖我癖在章句  
lāng chò pōō chit áy p'hēäh, gwá áy p'hēäh tē  
chēō<sup>ng</sup> kòò, every one has his peculiar bent of mind,  
but my hobby is to be devoted to chapters and  
sections.

**甃** P'hek chwan, 甃磚 p'hēäh chui<sup>ng</sup>  
P'hēäh tiles and rubbish.

**削** P'hēang To cut down.

**膨** P'hēang P'hēng p'hēang, 膨膨, a swell-  
ing of the stomach.

**廡** The appearance of frisking and  
P'heaou prancing; also, to weed the  
ground.

**儻** To be in motion; also, many, nu-  
P'heaou merous.

Héng jin p'heaou, 行人儻  
儻 kē<sup>n</sup>á áy lāng p'heaou p'heaou, the people walk-  
ed ploddingly along; see the 齊風 Chēy hong.

**漉** P'heaou Incessant rain and snow.

**鑣** P'heaou The iron on the outside of a horse's  
bit.

**穉** P'heaou To weed the ground, to clear away  
the grass from the fields.

**猋** P'heaou A dog running very swiftly;  
p'heaou hong, 猋風, a fierce  
wind.

**標** P'heaou To strike, to point, to make signals,  
to wave backwards and forwards.

Tēang bók che pē, boō put  
p'heaou yéá, 長木之斃無不標也  
tē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hó áy ka laōuh, bó ū<sup>m</sup> p'hāh tēōh, when a  
large tree falls, nothing near can escape being struck  
by it; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chó-choó p'heaou kēem, jē k'hè che, 曹子標  
劍而去之 Chó-choó p'heaou kēem jē k'hè e,  
Chó-choó waved his sword, and departed; see the  
公羊傳 Kong yāng twān.

P'heaou 漂 To float; also, to move, to flow down; to be agitated.  
 Hèet lêw p'heaou ch'hé, 血流  
 漂杵 *hōēyh laū kadu ēy p'hoē cheng ch'hé*, the blood flowed sufficient to float a wooden pestle.

P'heaou 爍 The appearance of fire flying about.

P'heaou 縹 Light, buoyant, elegant; to rise up lightly and gently; as a bird beginning to fly.

P'heaou 飄 The sound of wind, a whirlwind, a violent gust of wind.  
 Hong p'heaou p'heaou, kē ch'huy e, 風飄飄其吹衣 *hong p'heaou p'heaou e ay ch'hōey s'na*, a sudden gust of wind blew aside his clothes.

P'heaou 颯 The same as the preceding; an easy flowing gait. P'heaou jēn jē k'hè, 颯然而去, he went off in an easy graceful manner.

P'heaou 颯 A fierce wind blowing down from above; to roll up.

P'heaou 魁 The name of a star in Ursa Major.

P'heaou 翽 To fly high.

P'heaou 瞞 P'heaou beáou, 瞞眇, to see indistinctly.

P'heaou 勦 To take anything by force, to plunder.

P'heaou 標 Hasty, sudden.

P'heaou 杓 The first star in the handle of the Dipper or Charles's-wain.

P'heáou 剽 The end, the extremity of anything.

P'heáou 曠 A bird's feathers changing color.

P'heàou 標 To make light of one's own person; light, trifling, volatile, active.

P'heàou k'hè, chek cheaou che é hō chae, 標棄則招之以禍災 *p'heàou t'hek kak pún sin, chek chēo é hō huān chae haē*, to make light of, and to disregard one's-self, is the way to bring down calamity and trouble.

P'heàou 嫖 P'heàou yaū, 嫖姚, the name of an office, in the Hàn dynasty.

P'heàou 票 To shake, to move, to agitate; also vulg. *p'hēd*: a ticket, a passport. T'na p'heàou, 打票 *p'hāh p'hēd*, to take out a passport.

T'hoē chong bé p'heàou, 頭鬃尾票 *t'haū chang böēy p'hēd*, a tax on the cues of the Chinese, levied in Batavia.

P'heàou 側 To make light of one's-self.

P'heàou 瞞 To put anything in the wind or sun, to dry.

P'heàou 驃 K'hè p'heàou, 騎驃, the name of an office.

P'heàou 嘯 A carriage driving furiously; P'heàou yaū, 嘯搖, uneasy.

P'heàou 勦 To oppose, and plunder; to seize.

P'heàou 漂 Vulg. p'hèd: to bleach; p'heàou poè, 漂布 p'hèd poè, to bleach clothes.

Kéng p'heàou soè sip jit, 竟漂數十日  
kéng p'hèd kwáy chàp jit, bleached for several tens of days.

P'heàou 剽 To perforate, to stab; to flay; also to take by violence.

平  
P'heàou 嫖 A place where prostitutes dwell, a brothel; p'heàou ch'hèang, 嫖娼, a prostitute, a courtesan; p'heàou, toé; yím, 嫖賭飲, the three vices of horedom, gambling, and drunkenness.

P'heàou 瓢 Vulg. p'od: a calabash; yit p'heàou yím, 一瓢飲 chit p'od á áy t'he<sup>ng</sup>, a calabash full of liquor; see the 論語 Lün gé.

P'heàou 藻 Vulg. p'hèd: a kind of duck-weed or lemna like floating moss found on the surface of the water; also written p'héng, 萍 p'hèd.

幸  
P'hèen 偏 Partial, lateral, inclined to one side. Boè p'hèen boè p'hó, óng tō tōng tōng, 無偏無頗王道蕩蕩 bō p'hèen p'hèäh bō p'hó p'hó, óng áy tō lé tōng twā, neither partial nor confined, the royal way is immense and grand; see the 書經 Se keng.

P'hèen 扁 A small boat.

P'hèen 篇 Vulg. p'he<sup>ng</sup>: the section or leaf of a book, a piece of composition. Loé lün jē sip p'hèen, Chéy lün 6 H

kay bün-óng, te-tō, kéung jē sip jē p'hèen, 魯論二十篇齊論加問王知道共二十二篇 Loé kok áy lün gé woō jē chàp p'he<sup>ng</sup>, Chéy kok áy lün gé kay chit áy bün-óng, te-tō, kéung jē chàp jē p'he<sup>ng</sup>, the collection of the 'sayings of Confucius,' belonging to the Loé country, contained 20 sections; but that belonging to the Chéy country, with the addition of the chapters beginning 'bün-óng' and 'te-tō,' amounted to 22 sections.

P'hèen 舩 The name of a ship or vessel.

P'hèen 蹠 P'hèen ch'hèen, 蹠蹠, to parade, to walk up and down.

P'hèen 翩 To fly swiftly; lèen p'hèen, 聯翩, incessant.

P'hèen 編 To arrange, to put in order.

尠  
P'hèen 偏 Yéén, p'hèen, 悞偏, a narrow mind.

妻  
P'hèen 片 Vulg. p'hè<sup>ng</sup>: a slice, a part, a half. P'hèen gân k'hó é chéet géuk chéá, ké Yéw yéá e! 片言

可以折獄者其由也與 chit p'he<sup>ng</sup> áy wā, t'hang laé chéet twān p'huàn géuk áy soó e sē Yéw yéá e! with half a word to be able to decide cases of litigation, is not this Yéw alone! see the 論語 Lün gé.

P'hèen 騙 To jump on a horse at one spring; now used to intimate deceit. Hóng p'hèen, 哄騙, to deceive, to cheat, to take advantage of.

幸 **篇** Read p'hēen: a section of a book.  
*P'heē<sup>ng</sup>* Kim sè soō, yit yit che lèk chok  
 bûn sam p'hēen, 今試士  
 一日之力作文三篇 *t<sup>a</sup> ch'hè*  
*k'hw<sup>na</sup> t'hák ch'hâyh lāng, chit jít áy k'hw<sup>ny</sup> lát,*  
*chò bûn chēō<sup>ng</sup> s<sup>na</sup> p'heē<sup>ng</sup>,* now in examining scho-  
 lars, one day's labor is employed in making three  
 sections of literary composition.

*P'heē<sup>ng</sup>* **便** Read pēen: cheap, reasonable.

去 **片** Read p'hēèn: a chip of wood; wá  
*P'heē<sup>ng</sup>* p'hēèn, 瓦片 *hēā p'heē<sup>ng</sup>,* a  
 piece of tile.

去 **吹** The sound of wind going out.  
*P'heē<sup>ng</sup>*

*P'heē<sup>ng</sup>* **砒** P'he song, 砒霜 *p'heē<sup>ng</sup> se<sup>ng</sup>,*  
 arsenic.

*P'heē<sup>ng</sup>* **鼻** Read pít: the nose; pit k'hong,  
 鼻孔 *p'heē<sup>ng</sup> k'hang,* the nos-  
 trils.

Pit che é hēw yéá, 鼻之於臭也 *p'heē<sup>ng</sup> áy*  
*tē hēw bē,* the nose with respect to smells, &c; see

孟子 Bēng chōó.

去 **丿** A leaning to the right, as if inclining  
*P'hēet* to the left; a slanting stroke in  
 writing. One of the radicals.

*P'hēet* **擎** To strike gently; a little; to lead, to  
 pull up; also written 撇, *p'hēet.*  
*P'hēet séw sèw,* 擎手袖  
*peēh ch'héw wui<sup>ng</sup>,* to strip up the sleeves.

*P'lēet* **瞥** To pass before the eyes; to get a  
 sight of.  
*Yēw tūn göey, jē p'hēet t'hēen,*

遊塵外而瞥天 *t'hit t'hó áng tūn gwā, jē*  
*k'hw<sup>na</sup> t'heē<sup>ng</sup>,* "to wander beyond the dusty world,  
 and get a sight of the heavens;" said by 張衡  
 思 *Tēang hēen soo.*

*P'hēet* **蹩** *P'hēet p'hó,* 蹩跛, lame, halt.

*P'hēet* **騙** To jump on a horse; to deceive;  
 also read p'hēen.

天 **撇** To fly; the appearance of flying.  
*P'hēēt*

夫 **珀** Hoé p'hek, 琥珀, amber.  
*P'hek*

*P'hek* **拍** To prop up; to strike; p'hek pán,  
 拍板, to strike the board, in  
 order to keep time, while playing  
 music.

*P'hek* **岫** Boē p'hek, 嶼岫, secret, a secret  
 appearance, clandestine.

*P'hek* **碧** A fine azure stone; a deep azure co-  
 lor.

*P'hek* **魄** A spirit; the Chinese suppose that  
 each individual has (sam hwún  
*ch'hit p'hek,* 三魂七魄  
*s<sup>na</sup> áy hwún, ch'hit áy p'hek,*) three souls and seven  
 spirits; of which they say, (hwún chek sēang seng,  
*p'hek chek hāy kāng,* 魂則上升魄則  
*下降 hwún chēw chēō<sup>ng</sup> tēng bīn, p'hek chēw lāh*  
*hāy tēy,) the soul ascends, and the spirit goes*  
 downwards.



P'hek **辟** A prince, a ruler, a law; to do away with, to set aside; aside.  
 Sēang wáy p'hek kong, t'heen choó bók bók, 相維辟公天子穆穆  
 sēang hoó woó p'hek kong, hóng tày bók bók, the princes of the empire assisted at the sacrifice, while the emperor stood musing; see the 上論 Sēang lún.  
 P'hēn p'hek, 偏辟, inclined to one side, partial.

P'hek **璧** A round and valuable gem; kwuy p'hek, 圭璧, a precious stone.

P'hek **壁** Ok p'hek, 屋壁 *ch'hòd p'äh*, the wall of a house; kek p'hek, 隔壁 *káyh p'hēäh*, a next door neighbor, separated only by a party wall.  
 T'héung seng béng soó p'hek, 蟲聲鳴四壁 *t'háng áy s'na tit béng haóu tē sè áy p'äh*, the noise of the insects was heard on every wall; see a 古詩 *koé se*.

P'hek **擗** To beat one's breast; to open out, to spread open, to break.  
 P'hek yung k'hok k'hip, 擗踊 哭泣 *p'häh heng k'hám, yung t'ò, k'hadu, kwò t'hé*, to beat the breast, to stamp with the foot, to cry and weep, (at the death of a parent;); see the 孝經 *Haóu keng*.

P'hek **僻** P'hek loé, 僻陋, vulgar, mean; sèa p'hek, 邪僻, corrupt, perverse; yew p'hek, 幽僻, secret, dark; hòng p'hek, 放僻, dissolute.  
 Hòng p'hek sèa ch'hé, boó put wáy é, 放僻邪侈無不爲己 *hòng p'hek sèa ch'hé, bó séy ũ<sup>m</sup> chò*, a dissolute, vulgar, corrupt and extravagant man would go to any lengths; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

P'hek **慥** Hasty, sudden, speedy.

P'hek **劈** To cut open, to split, to tear asunder.

P'hek **緝** To weave; pé sin chit kè, ch'hey p'hek loé, é ék che yéá, 彼身織履妻緝纊以易之也 *e pún sin p'häh ch'haóu áy, e áy boé chit ch'hoe mu<sup>nd</sup> pò, é w<sup>nd</sup> ch'hek*, he himself made straw shoes, and his wife wove hempen cloth, to barter for corn; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

P'hek **霹** P'hek lèk, 霹靂 *p'hek lāyh*, the rattling of thunder.  
 Jè p'hek lèk che seng, 如霹靂之聲 *ch'hin ch'ò<sup>ng</sup> p'hek lāyh áy s'na*, like a clap of thunder.

P'hek **癖** Vulg. *p'hēäh*: a sort of disease, a peculiar propensity, temper, disposition.  
 Ch'hut p'hek, 出癖 *ch'hut p'hēäh*, to have the measles.  
 Ok p'hek, 惡癖 *p'ha<sup>nd</sup> p'hēäh*, a bad temper. Also written 僻, p'hek.

P'hek **澀** To bleach anything, till it becomes white.

P'hek **躄** Lame of both legs.

幸 **烹** To boil, to cook, to dress food.  
 P'heng **烹** Also written 亨, p'heng.  
 Haóu jín p'heng che, 校人烹之 *haóu jín p'heng e*, the man who took care of the pools, boiled (the fish); see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

P'heng 傳 To order, to command, to give in charge of.

P'heng 僇 To order, to send; to make up for.

P'heng 娉 P'heng têng, 娉婷, a beautiful appearance; an elegant carriage.

P'heng 粵 To intrust to, to give in charge of; also, to draw out.

P'heng 砵 The sound of stones.

P'heng 脉 A swelling of the abdomen.

P'heng 礮 To strike with a stone; to beat on a stone.

P'heng 湍 The noise of striking water.

肅 P'héng 佞 A hypocrite, a pretender.

P'héng 崩 The name of a village, or district.

去 P'héng 聘 To inquire, to ask; to betroth; p'hèng léy, 聘禮, a betrothing present; p'hèng bün, 聘問, to pay a visit of inquiry.

P'hèng 騁 To drive, to gallop along, to run away. K'he p'hèng teén lap, hoè ke ph'hèen sêng, gnó tek chò hwut wûy yéá, 驅騁

田獵後車千乘我得志弗爲也 sèo jèuk p'hadu chaou kwà p'häh läh, aou ch'hèa ch'èndá ch'heng tèo<sup>ng</sup>, gwá ná tit chò è, ù<sup>m</sup> chò yéá, to drive and gallop about, and go a hunting, followed by a thousand chariots; if I were to get my will I would not prefer such things; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

率

P'héng 彭 A way; full, complete; also vulg. p'hat<sup>ng</sup>: a surname.

P'héng 螯 A kind of lobster or crawfish, found on the seashore, in the mud.

P'héng 評 To discourse on, to give an opinion upon. P'he p'hèng bün chéang, 批評文章 p'he p'héng bün ch'èo<sup>ng</sup>, to examine and criticise a piece of literary composition.

P'héng 萃 A kind of grass; straw.

P'héng 萍 Vulg. p'hèò: a kind of duck-weed, usually found floating on standing water. P'hèng chong, 萍踪, to meet suddenly.

Jit gwát lóng tèung neáou, k'hèen k'hwun súy sèang p'hèng, 日月籠中鳥乾坤水上萍 jit göèyh sè lán tang e<sup>ng</sup> áy chéáou, t'he<sup>ng</sup> t'ey sè chúy téng áy p'hèò, the sun and moon are like birds in a cage, and heaven and earth resemble the duck-weed floating on the surface of the water; see 杜甫詩 Toé hoó se.

P'héng 鵬 Yin p'hèng, 雲鵬, the name of a great bird.

去

P'hèò 票 Read p'heáou: a ticket; paé p'heáou, 牌票 paé p'hèò, a direction on a board; tèem p'heáou, 店票

tèem p'hèd, a sign-board set up in front of a shop.  
T'hoé chong bé p'heòu, 頭髮尾票 t'haòu  
chang böéy p'hèd, a ticket held by those who have  
paid the poll-tax in Batavia; persons found without  
such a ticket are taken up and imprisoned.

P'hèd 剽 K'heng p'heòu, 輕剽 k'hin p'hèd,  
to make light of one's-self; to turn  
one's hand lightly to anything.  
Also written 標 p'heòu.

P'hèd 漂 Read p'heòu: to bleach; p'heòu  
poè, 漂布 p'hèd poè, to bleach  
cloth.

幸 P'hew 夢 To speak in one's sleep. Also  
read bōng.

幸 P'hey 批 To strike with the hand; also, to in-  
form, to announce, to give an opin-  
ion on anything; p'hey p'hōng, 批  
評, to criticise literary productions; to compare,  
to discuss, to decide.

P'hey 破 To cut up flesh.

P'hey 紕 P'hey bēw, 紕繆, to be in an er-  
ror, to be wrong.

声 P'héy 酖 The face; ch'hüy p'héy, 嘴酖,  
the cheeks; kwáh ch'hüy p'héy,  
搥嘴酖, to give any one a  
slap in the face.

P'héy 睥 P'héy géy, 睥睨, to look slant-  
wise; to look askance.

去 P'hèy 求 To open out and divide the fibres of  
a certain flax plant.

P'hèy 紕 To card hemp or flax; a bundle of  
flax.

去 P'hèy 稗 Read paè: a kind of grain, like rice,  
but yielding a smaller seed; some  
say tares, empty grain; Eleusine  
coracana.

幸 P'hin 繽 P'hin hwün, 繽紛, confused,  
crowded.

P'hin 殯 To fly.

声 P'hín 品 An order, a sort, a class, a series;  
p'hin hēng, 品行, conduct, ac-  
tions. Kwan yéw kéw p'hín, 官  
有九品, kw<sup>2</sup>a woò haòu p'hín, there are nine  
ranks or degrees in office.

去 P'hin 覲 To see gradually.

夫 P'hit 匹 A fellow; a mate, an equal, a part-  
ner; also, a numeral for horses.

Wú kwun choó lēng h<sup>2</sup>d kè p'hit,  
惟君子能好其匹 tók tók kwun choó  
áy lāng ēy sēdh e áy p'hit p'hōy, the good man  
alone can truly love his associates; see the 禮記  
Léy kè.

Soò p'hit wú sēng, 四匹爲乘 sè chēah báy  
chò chit áy sēng, four horses make one stud.

P'hit 疋 A piece; yit p'hit poè, 一疋布  
chit p'hit poè, a piece of cloth.  
Ké p'hit? 幾疋 kwúy p'hit?  
how many pieces?

幸 P'ho 波 A wave; p'ho lōng, 波浪 p'ho  
nē<sup>2</sup>g, the waves of the sea.  
Haó put yāng p'ho, è téung kok

yéw sèng jín hoē, 海不揚波意中國  
有聖人乎 *kaé ũ<sup>m</sup> yáng p'ho nē<sup>ng</sup>, è téung*  
*kok woō sèng jín á bō*, the sea has not lately risen into  
waves, hence we conceive that China has produced  
a sage; see the 史記 Soó kè.

P'ho 坡 A bank, a ridge; san p'ho, 山坡  
*sw<sup>n</sup>a p'ho*, the declivity or side of  
a hill.

P'ho 玻 P'ho lèy, 玻璃, glass, any vitreous  
substance.

P'ho 頗 P'hēen p'ho, 偏頗, partial, la-  
teral, inclined to one side, awry.

P'ho 皤 Hoary hairs; p'ho p'ho lēang soō,  
gnó sēang yéw che, 皤皤良  
士我尙有之 *pāyh t'haū*  
*mó áy hó t'hák ch'hāyh láng, gwá sēang woō c*, of  
hoary-headed and virtuous scholars, I have still a  
few; see the 書秦誓 Se chin sē.

𦉳 𦉳 Do not, cannot, may not; when 呂  
P'hó 叵 布, Lē-poè was not befriended  
by 劉備, Lēw-pē, and was  
about to be put to death, he exclaimed, (taē jé jé!  
chōèy p'hó sìn, 大耳兒最叵信 *twā hē*  
*k'hang áy kē<sup>n</sup>á! chōèy ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang sìn*.) "you great  
eared churl! you are by no means to be believed."

P'hó 𦉳 P'hó naē, 𦉳耐, unbearable, that  
which cannot be borne.

P'hó 跛 Lame; p'hó kēak, 跛脚 *kōēy*  
*k'ha*, lame of the feet.  
P'hó lēng lé, 跛能履 *kōēy*  
*k'ha ēy kē<sup>n</sup>á*, the lame can walk; see the 易經  
Èk keng.

A little, to be able in a small degree;  
P'hó 頗 p'hó p'hó sit joō, 頗頗識  
字 *p'hó p'hó bat jē*, to be in some  
measure acquainted with letters.

𦉳 𦉳 Vulg. p'hwà: broken, to break, to  
P'hó 破 tear open; t<sup>n</sup>á p'hò 打破 *p'hāh*  
*p'hwà*, to burst open; p'hò sam,

破衫 *p'hwà s<sup>n</sup>a*, torn clothes.  
Hwà kay wúy kok chēá ch'hoó choó, p'hò kok  
bōng kay chēá ék ch'hoó choó, 化家爲國  
者此子破國亡家者亦此子  
*hwà kay chē<sup>n</sup>á kok áy, sē chēy lēy kē<sup>n</sup>á, p'hwà kay*  
*bōng kok áy yēá sē chēy lēy kē<sup>n</sup>á*, "he who would  
be likely to convert his family into a nation, is this  
child; and he who would be likely to ruin his coun-  
try and annihilate his family, is also such a child as  
this;" said of the founder of the 唐, Tōng dynasty,  
by his father, who early perceived the rising genius  
of his son.

𦉳 𦉳 Read p'haōu: to embrace, to clasp  
P'hō 抱 to one's bosom.

Hwaē jín p'haōu gē, 懷仁抱  
義 *k'hē<sup>ng</sup> jín p'hō gē*, to embrace benevolence and  
embrace righteousness.

𦉳 𦉳 P'hoē sat, 菩薩, an idol, an im-  
P'hoē 菩 age of the Budhists. Also read  
p'hoē.

To spread out; p'hoē tēang, 鋪  
P'hoē 鋪 張 *p'hoē tēo<sup>ng</sup>*, to spread out;  
p'hoē tīn, 鋪陳, to arrange.

Meal, bran; bék p'hoē, 麥麵  
P'hoē 麵 *bāyh p'hoē*, the coarse meal of  
wheat.

A large kind of pulse; coarse flour.  
P'hoē 糲

P'hoè 補 The husk of wheat, bran.

浦 The banks of a stream, the edge of  
P'hoé 浦 the water. A surname.

Sut pé Hwaé p'hoé, 率彼淮  
浦 *t'hàn e Hwaé chúy áy pee<sup>ng</sup>*, to follow the banks  
of the Hwaé; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

P'hoé 圃 A gardener; one who cultivates  
flowers and vegetables.

Ch'héng hák wúy p'hoé, choé  
wát, goé put jê ló p'hoé, 請學爲圃子曰  
吾不如老圃 *ch'hé<sup>ng</sup> á óh chòh hwa<sup>ng</sup>, hoo  
choé kóng, gwá ú<sup>m</sup> tát tēoh chít áy laón chò hwa<sup>ng</sup>  
áy láng*, one asked to learn gardening, when Con-  
fucius replied, "I am not so good (for that) as an  
old gardener;" see the 論語 Lún gé.

P'hoé 溥 Great, large, extensive, wide.  
P'hoé t'héen che háy, bók hwuy  
óng t'hoé, 溥天下莫  
非王土 *p'hoé t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy háy, bó ú<sup>m</sup> sē óng áy  
t'hoé tēy*, under the wide heavens, there is no place  
which is not the royal territory; see the 小雅  
Seáou gnáy.

P'hoé 譜 A register; chók p'hoé, 族譜,  
a family register; a genealogical  
table; also, a biography, a list.

P'hoé 普 All, altogether, the whole; p'hoé  
t'héen háy, 普天下 *p'hoé  
t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy*, under the whole hea-  
vens; p'hoé se, 普施, to distribute widely.

P'hoé 剖 To cut open, to cut through the mid-  
dle; p'hó hok, 剖腹 *p'hwà pak*,  
to rip open the belly.

妻  
P'hoé 鋪 A shop; p'hoé tēdm, 鋪店, a  
stall for exposing goods to sell.

P'hoè 舖 P'hòe tóng, 舖堂, a watch-house,  
a guard house.

率  
P'hoè 抄 A bill for collecting taxes.

P'hoè 蚘 P'hoé é, 蚘蟊, the name of an  
insect.

簿  
P'hoè 簿 A register, a record; t'èang p'hoé,  
張簿 *sedou p'hoé*, an account  
book; also, to receive; and a flat  
piece of wood held in the hand.

K'èen k'èen s'èang p'hoé, 件件上簿 *k'è<sup>a</sup>  
k'è<sup>a</sup> ch'è<sup>ng</sup> p'hoé*, everything is entered into the  
account.

P'hoè 蓐 A small mat.

P'hoè 廊 Ch'èa p'hoé, 糖廊, a sugar mill,  
a place for making sugar.  
K'hae p'hoé, 開廊 *k'houy p'hoé*,  
to open a sugar-mill.

幸  
P'höey 坯 Unburnt bricks, or tiles. Also writ-  
ten 坯, p'höey, and 甓, p'höey.

嗈  
P'höey 佶 Do not, it cannot be.

P'höey 琲 A string of 500 beads.

P'höey 唔 The noise of wrangling.

去 P'höey **配** To couple with, to associate with, to unite; p'hit p'höey, 匹配, a fellow, a mate; bú p'höey, 物配 *meē<sup>ng</sup>h p'höey*, savory relishes, used with rice; sēang p'höey, 相配, to couple together. Also written 妃, p'höey.

P'höey **梳** A chip of wood, a shaving; bók p'höey, 木梳 *ch'há p'höey*, chips of wood.

P'höey **唾** Read sūy: to spit; sūy yēn, 唾涎 *p'höey w<sup>ā</sup>*, to void spittle. Sūy bēn choō kan, 唾面自乾 *p'höey bīn tēōh hoē e ka tē ta*, when any one spits in our face, we should let it dry of itself; (lest by wiping it off, we should provoke our antagonist to anger.)

平 P'höey **皮** Read p'hē: the skin; yāng p'hē, 羊皮 *yēō<sup>ng</sup> p'höey*, a sheep's skin.

丟 P'höey **被** Read p'hē: a covering; p'hē tan, 被單 *p'höey tw<sup>a</sup>*, a coverlid, a blanket, a sheet.

天 P'höeyh **沫** Read hwát: foam; sūy bwát, 水沫 *chúy p'höeyh*, the foam of water.

P'höeyh **埒** *T'hoē p'höeyh*, a clod of earth.

夫 P'höh **朴** Read p'hok: the refuse of anything; chēa p'hok, 樵朴 *chēa p'höh*, the husk of sugar-cane, after the juice is expressed.

P'höh **粕** Read p'hok: grains; cho p'hok, 糟粕 *chou p'höh*, the grains of liquor, the refuse left after a brewing.

Koé jīn che cho p'hok, 古人之糟粕 *koé chá áy láng áy chou p'höh*, the dregs and grains of the ancients; (said of those who make compositions by borrowing from old books.)

天 P'höh **泊** Read pók: a vessel moored to the water's edge; to moor a vessel, to come to an anchor; an anchorage.

夫 P'hok **搏** To strike with the hand; vulg. *p'häh*: to beat, to strike. Chín hoē bōng é Ch'hoē choó p'hok, 晉侯夢與楚子搏 *Chín hoē bāng kap Ch'hoē choó sēo p'häh*, the prince of the Chín country dreamed that he was fighting with the ruler of the Ch'hoē country; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

P'hok **博** A game of chance; to play; extensive, very, exceedingly. Put yéw p'hok ék chēa hoē? 不有博奕者乎 *ū<sup>m</sup> yēá wōō toé p'hok wūy kē chēá hoē?* is it not better to play at draughts or chess then to sit still and do nothing? see the 論語 *Lūn gé*. P'hok hák, 博學, extensively learned.

P'hok **膊** Kēen p'hok, 肩膊, the flesh on the shoulders, the shoulders.

P'hok **鑄** An implement of husbandry, a kind of hoe; a musical instrument, a sort of bell.

P'hok **撲** To pat, to beat with the hand, to cuff, to brush off dust. H<sup>ó</sup> leāou é gwán, put k'hó p'hok bēet, 火燎于原不可撲滅 *tōh tē gwán, bó t'hang p'häh hwa*, when the fire is blazing in the plain, it cannot be extinguished.

P'hok **樸** White, unvarnished close grained wood, the substance as distinguish from the ornaments; honest, true.

P'hok **朴** Vulg. p'hōh: the substance of any-thing; simple, plain, sincere.  
T'haè sēang k'hè hwa, sēang soè

p'hok hēy, séy kwùy chàè jîn hwuy kim gëuk hēy, 太上去華尙素朴兮所貴在人匪金玉兮 t'haè sēang k'hè t'hek hwa lēy, sēang aè soè p'hok hēy, séy kwùy toā tē lāng, bó toā tē kim gëuk hēy, the great supreme rejects ornament, and prefers what is simple and substantial; thus what we ought to esteem in men is not gold or gems.

P'hok **膊** The shoulders.

P'hok **璞** A lump of earth; Ch'hoé Lêng ông ch'hut bông, chím che e p'hok, 楚靈王出亡枕之以璞 Ch'hoé Lêng ông ch'hut bông áy sé, lăăk chít tēy t'hoè chò chím t'haôu, Lêng, the king of the Ch'hoé country, when banished from his country, took a lump of earth for his pillow; see the 楚語 Ch'hoè gé.

P'hok **璞** An unpolished gem; a diamond in the rough.  
Kim yew p'hok gëuk ê ch'hoó, 今有璞玉於此 t'a wôo p'hok gëuk tē ché taôu, now there is an unpolished gem here; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

P'hok **漢** The name of a river.

P'hok **糲** Bé p'hok, 米糲, coarse rice.

P'hok **鑛** Unwrought iron; iron ore.

P'hok **支** To strike gently; one of the radicals.

P'hok **砵** P'hok seaou, 砵硝, saltpetre.

P'hok **扑** A club, a staff; to beat with a stick.  
P'hok chok kađu hēng, 扑作教刑 p'hăh chò kà áy hēng hwat, the stick forms the instrument of punishment in schools.

P'hok **財** Full of treasure; abundance of wealth.

P'hok **臠** P'hok lô, 臠犖, mixed, confused; sacrificial flesh.

P'hok **天** Vulg. p'hák: to dry in the sun; to bask in the sun; to expose to view; to promulge, to publish;  
P'hók jít, 暴日, to dry in the sun.

Yit jít p'hók che, sip jít hân che, 一日暴之十日寒之 chít jít p'hák e, cháp jít kw'á e, to warm it in the sun for one day, and to let it freeze for ten days; see 孟子 Bēng choó.  
P'hok che ê bín, jê bín sēw che, 暴之於民而民受之 p'hók e kađu pâyh sai'ng, jê pâyh sai'ng sēw e, he exhibited him before the people and the people accepted of him; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

P'hok **曝** The same as the preceding.

P'hok **爆** A blazing up of fire; an ardent flame.

P'hok **瀑** A fountain or cataract, which sends out its waters far, and with noise.

P'hók 褫 The collar of a coat; soè e choo  
 p'hók, 素衣朱褫 p'äh s'na  
 äng nē'á, a white garment with a  
 red collar; see the 唐風 Tông hong.

幸 P'hong 磅 P'heng p'hong, 辟磅, the noise of  
 stones falling, (as in a well.)

P'hong 𧄸 The flesh ris'ng up in blisters.

P'hong 臃 The belly swelled up.

靚 P'hóng 覷 The appearance of looking at any-  
 thing.

P'hóng 捭 To hold up anything in both hands;  
 to take both hands full.

去 P'hòng 焯 The noise of fire.

P'hòng 𧄸 To swell, to puff up; hollow, swell-  
 ed out.

P'hòng 胖 Vulg. p'hàng: fat, corpulent, swelled;  
 some say, stinking.

平 P'hông 篷 Bamboos matted together, in order  
 to form a covering for boats or cari-  
 riages; also, a bamboo carriage.

去 P'hông 膨 P'hông p'hëang, 膨脝, a swelling  
 of the abdomen.

幸 P'hoo 呼 The sound of blowing.

𧄸 P'hoó 蝓 T'hoé p'hoó, 土蝓, a kind of insect  
 found on the ground; a sort of crab.

P'hoó 費 The eyes dim; p'hoó p'hoó kong,  
 費費光 p'hoó p'hoó kwui'ng,  
 a dim light, scarcely visible; the  
 dawn of day.

平 P'hoó 浮 Read hoó: to float; hoó chaē súy  
 sēang, 浮在水上 p'hoó tē  
 chúy téng, to float on the surface  
 of the water.

E sè hoó tím, 與世浮沉 kap sè chò p'hoó  
 á tēem, to sink or swim with the world.

去 P'hoō 𧄸 The noise of birds flying away.

夫 P'hooh 詭 Cunning, artful; to deceive, to rail.

P'hooh 吹 Read ch'huy: to blow anything in,  
 as at the nose.

幸 P'hooi'ng 鐮 Read hwan: an adze, a round axe  
 for felling trees.

去 P'hooi'ng 退 The ebbing of the tide; low water.

幸 P'hun 賁 Hoé p'hun, 虎賁, brave, tiger-like  
 soldiers.

P'hun 賁 Hoé p'hun sam ch'hëen jîn, 虎  
 賁三千人 hoé p'hun s'na ch'heng lán, three  
 thousand tiger-like soldiers; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

P'hun 噴 To snort, to spurt out; p'hun hong,  
 噴風, to whistle.



P'hun 奔 To run away; p'hun choé, 奔走  
p'hun cháou, to flee away after a  
defeat.

P'hun 犇 The same as the above.

P'hun 歎 To blow out the breath; to spurt  
anything out of the mouth.

P'hun 籊 Bé p'hun, 米糲, the water in  
which rice has been boiled.

P'hun 擡 The arched covering or hood of a  
carriage; fine, grand.

P'hún 翮 To fly upwards.

P'hún 翮 To fly away.

P'hún 呷 To spurt water out of the mouth;  
also written 呷, p'hún.

P'hún 吩 To blow out the breath; also written  
唸, p'hún.

P'hún 噴 To spurt out water, from the mouth.

P'hún 逖 To flee away, to run away.

P'hún 噴 P'hún t'hè, 噴嚏 p'hák k'ha  
ch'héw, to blow the nose; to sneeze.  
P'hún súy, 噴水 p'hún chúy,  
to spurt out water.

P'hún 沍 Water flowing rapidly; a fountain  
bubbling up.

P'hún 盆 A wash hand-basin; a dish, a pot;  
a general name for jars, pots, &c.;  
hwa p'hún, 花盆, a flower pot.

P'hún 葢 Hok p'hún choé, 葢子,  
the name of a medicinal herb.

P'hún 噓 To vomit; to blow out the breath.

P'hún 溢 Water overflowing, and bubbling up;  
rain collected together.

P'hut 昞 The sun just risen, and not yet shin-  
ing out with its full splendor.

P'hut 朏 The moon in the first quarter, not yet  
come to the full.

P'hut 訇 The sound of laying anything down.

P'hut 馥 Pit p'hut, 馥馥, fragrant.

P'hut 媪 Jé p'hut, 乳媪, a fat woman, a  
milk nurse.

P'hút 粳 Rice cleansed.

P'hút 餈 Rice flour.

P'hūt 葶 **葶** P'hūt chey, 葶薺, the name of a vegetable, the water chestnut; the Scirpus tuberosus.

幸 P'hwā 鯊 **鯊** Pa, lōng, 鯊鯨 p'hwā lang, the name a fish.

去 P'hwā 破 **破** Read p'hò: to break, to break in pieces; bú p'hò, 物破 mēe'ng h p'hwā, anything broken to pieces.

平 P'hwā 鮐 **鮐** P'hwā ló, 鮐老, the name of a fish.

幸 P'hwā 潘 **潘** Read p'hwān: a surname.

去 P'hwā 判 **判** Read p'hwàn: to judge; p'hwàn twān, 判斷 p'hwā à twān, to decide on a case; sim p'hwàn, 審判 sim p'hwā à, to examine and judge, judgment.

平 P'hwā 枰 **枰** Kê pēng, 棋枰 kē p'hwā à, a chess-board.

去 P'hwā 伴 **伴** Read p'hwān: to accompany; p'hwān hēng, 伴行 p'hwā kē à, to go in company, to go together.

夫 P'hwā 潑 **潑** P'hwat súy, 潑水 p'hwāh chúy, to throw out water with a scoop.

P'hwā 鍬 **鍬** Read p'hwat: a knife for cutting grass; p'hwat ch'hó, 鍬草 p'hwāh ch'háou, to cut down grass.

天 P'hwā 拔 **拔** Read pwát: to lade; pwát t'hóng, 拔桶 p'hwāh t'háng, a bucket, for lading water out of a well.

幸 P'hwān 潘 **潘** Vulg. p'hwā: a surname.

P'hwān 拌 **拌** To throw away anything; to reject; also written 拚, p'hwān.

去 P'hwān 垸 **垸** An even plain; also written 垸, p'hwān.

P'hwān 趕 **趕** The appearance of running away; to flee.

去 P'hwān 泮 **泮** P'hwān kēng, 泮宮, the name of a school of learning; to dissolve.

Soō lók p'hwān súy, 思樂泮水 sē'ng kōèy è tē p'hwān kēng áy chúy, let us think about delighting in the waters of the academy; see the 魯頌 Loé sēūng.

Tāe peng bē p'hwān, 逾冰未泮 kip hadu se'ng bōēy yē'ng, before the ice is dissolved; see the 詩經 Se keng.

P'hwān 泮 **泮** The melting of ice; to dissolve; ē ē peng p'hwān, 易於冰泮 k'hāh k'hwā è se'ng yē'ng, easier than the melting of ice.

P'hwān 絆 **絆** Clothes of no color.

P'hwān 伴 **伴** P'hwān hwān, 伴與, loose, easy, leisurely.

P'hwàn 判 Vulg. p'hw'nd : to judge, to decide, to distinguish, to divide.

T'héen tēy p'hwàn háp, 天地判合 t'hee'ng tēy p'hw'nd háp, heaven and earth divide and unite.

P'hwàn twān, 判斷 p'hw'nd twān, to judge and decide.

丟

P'hwān 伴 To accompany; sēang p'hwān, 相伴 sēo p'hw'ā, to go in company.

夫

P'hwat 叭 Vulg. payh : to open the mouth wide.

P'hwat 噉 To speak disorderly.

P'hwat 發 To tread down the grass with one's feet.

P'hwat 潑 Vulg. p'hw'āh : to throw out water with a scoop; to dash about the water.

P'hwat 鍙 Vulg. p'hw'āh : a knife for cutting grass.

去

P'hwüy 屁 Read p'hè : a foul wind; hòng p'hè, 放屁 p'àng p'hwüy, to break wind.

牽

Pin 賓 A guest, a visitor, a stranger; pin k'hek, 賓客 pin k'häyh, a guest; pin choó, 賓主, guest

and host.

Ch'hek yéá, sok taè lip é teáou, k'hó sóó é pin k'hek gán yéá, 赤也束帶立於朝

可使與賓客言也 Ch'hek yéá, hāh

twà k'hēá tē teáou téng, t'hang saé kap pin k'häyh

kóng wā, Ch'hek, having belted on his girdle and

standing in the court, may be permitted to converse with strangers and guests; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pin 濱 The water's edge; haé pin, 海濱, the seashore.

Pin 獮 A small kind of otter.

Pin 鑛 A good kind of iron, of which sharp knives may be made.

Pin 檳 Pin lōng, 檳榔 pin né'ng, the betel nut, the areca nut; a tree without branches, with the fruit coming out of the heart.

Pin 邠 The name of a district, on the northwest of China.

Pin 豳 The name of a country; sek chéá T'haè óng ke Pin, 昔者太王居豳 chá T'haè óng k'hēá tē Pin, formerly T'haè óng dwelt at Pin; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pin 彬 Ornament and plainness equally displayed, moderate, natural. Also written 斌, pin.

Bún chit pin pin, jēn hoé kwun choó, 文質彬彬然後君子 bún chit pin pin, jēn aou chò kwun choó, when ornament and plainness are equally displayed, it shows a man of worth; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pin 份 The ancient form of the preceding character.

Pin 分 To divide, to distinguish.

差 Pín  
**稟** To announce, to inform, to receive orders, to send up a petition.  
 Sín hāy bōng yew pín lēng, 臣下岡攸稟令 hāy téy úy sín bó séy pín bēng, the inferior officers would not have any one from whom they could receive orders; see the 書說 命 Se wát bēng.

Pín  
**稟** The same as the preceding.

Pín  
**箒** Tēuk pín, 竹箒 tek pín, a wainscot or partition made of split bamboos twisted together; a bamboo screen.

Pín  
**臄** The knee-pan; the punishment of cutting off the legs.

去 Pín  
**儻** To lead, to assist, to help, to accompany.

Pín  
**擯** To blame, to reject; pín ch'hek, 擯斥, to cast out, to condemn.

Pín  
**殯** Pín lōem, 殯殮, to prepare a corpse for burial; during the 夏 Hāy dynasty this was done on the eastern steps of the house; during the 殷 Yin dynasty, between the two beams; and during the 周 Chew dynasty, on the western steps.

Pín  
**鬢** The hair on the temples; pín pēen, 鬢邊 pín pee'ng, the sides of the head.

Pín  
**篦** A comb, for cleaning and smoothing the hair; sāt pín, 虱篦, a fine toothed comb.

率 Pín  
**貧** Vulg. sòng hēung: poor, indigent, having no money.  
 Pín é chēen sē jín che séy oè yéa, 貧與賤是人之所惡也 sòng hēung kwò hāy chēen sē lāng úy séy wàn yéa, a poor and mean condition is what people very much dislike; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pín  
**頻** Several; hasty, urgent; pín soè, 頻數, continually.

Pín  
**嚬** Pín ch'heòu, 嚬笑 to smile.

Pín  
**顰** To draw up the eyebrows into wrinkles; to contract the brow; haù pín, 效顰, to imitate badly, to counterfeit.

Pín  
**瀕** The water's edge; a bank, a shore.

Pín  
**蘋** A kind of large water plant; pín hwán, 蘋蘩, a water plant.

Pín  
**餅** Vulg. pán: a pot, a jar, a vessel; hwa pín, 花餅, a flower pot; chéw pín, 酒餅 chéw pán, a wine vessel. Also written 瓶, pín.

Gín pín té chéw jé boè hwun, 銀餅置酒汝無分 gín pán téy chéw lé bó hwun, of the silver pot filled with wine you shall have no share; (said to a dwarfish person, in contempt;) when he replied, (kim póng téy bēng gnó ke tēung, 金榜題名我居中 kim pé'ng téy mē'á gwá k'hēa tē tang e'ng,) "I shall stand in the centre of the names in the golden list of graduates;" (meaning that he should attain to the highest literary honors.)

Pîn 凭 To lean upon a table; pîn é, 凭倚, to lean on anything.

Pîn 憑 To rest or rely on; pîn gèuk ké, 憑玉几, to lean on the pear-ly table; according to; pîn jé swat, 憑爾說, according to what you say, &c.

Pîn 憑 Bân pîn, 文憑, a ticket, a pass; pîn kè, 憑據, a proof, evidence. Also written 憑, pîn, a surname.

Pîn 屏 Wûy pîn, 圍屏, a screen, a fence. T'hên choó gōey pîn, choo hoé lōey pîn, 天子外屏諸侯內屏 *hông tày siet gwā bîn dy pîn, choo hoé siet laē bîn dy pîn*, the emperor placed his screen without the door, but the princes within.

丟 Pîn 牝 The female of birds and beasts. Pîn key boē sîn, 牝雞無晨 *key boē bō chéw máy<sup>h</sup> chāē*, the hen does not give notice of the morning; see the 書泰誓 *Se t'haē sē*.

Pîn 臄 The knee-pan, the cap of the knee.

Pîn 嬪 A female office.

Pîn 蹠 Pîn p'hong, 蹠蹠, the noise made by stamping on the ground.

夫 Pit 蹕 To stop passengers on the road, when the sovereign is about to pass by; pit jé put kóng, 蹕而不警 *pit chàh lóng, jé bō kóng kaē e*, to stop the passengers without alarming them; see the 周禮 *Chew léy*.

Pit 俾 The same as the preceding.

Pit 畢 To finish, to conclude; the end; a surname; pit kóng, 畢竟, after all. Vulg. *kwù y kē*: finished, done, completed.

Jit ché jê pit, 日至而畢 *tang châyh kaù, kang kwù y swāh*, when the winter solstice arrives, all work is at an end; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Pit 凜 A cold wind.

Pit 燁 The sound of fire burning.

Pit 篳 Pit bân, 篳門, a bamboo gate.

Pit 嗶 A sound going out.

Pit 鞞 A leathern cap for the knees, a pad for the knees, used when kneeling in at sacrifices.

Pit 必 Must, certain, absolute; bē pit, 未必, it is not yet certain; hô pit? 何必, why must you do so? pit jēn, 必然, it must be so; pit tēng, 必定, determined on, fixed.

Ch'hò ch'hòd pit é sē, tēn p'haē pit é sē, 造次必於是顛沛必於是 *kín kip tek k'hak tēoh tē chéy léy, lōng pōey tek k'hak tēoh tē chéy léy*, when in seasons of hurry, we must still adhere (to benevolence); and when overwhelmed with trouble, we must nevertheless abide by the same; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Pit 秘 The ornaments of a sword; also written 璣, pit.

Pit 筆 A pencil, a hair pencil, with which the Chinese write; to write with a pencil; ké pit, 揆筆 k'èh pit,

to take up the pencil.

Séa tò pit t'hoê kan, 寫到筆頭乾 s'èa k'au pit t'habu ta, to write till the end of the pencil is dry.

Choó-soo, 子思, was afraid lest the doctrines of the 中庸, T'ung yung, should be forgotten through the lapse of time, (koè pit che e se, 故筆之於書 ch'èa s'èa e t'è ch'häyh,) he therefore wrote them in a book, and delivered them to 孟子, B'eng-choó.

Pit 收 A vessel cracked but not broken.

Pit 觥 A kind of pipe, played upon by the Tartars.

Pit 皴 Read ch'hin: a little rising of the skin.

天 Pit 弼 An assistant, a helper; hoò pit, 輔弼, to assist, to help.

B'ong t'èy l'è ê l'èang pit, 夢帝 賚予良弼 b'ang s'èang t'èy hoê gwá hó áy s'èang pit, I dreamed that the supreme bestowed on me a good assistant; see the 書說命 So wát b'èng.

Pit 佛 High, lofty, eminent; the same as the above.

Jip chek boò hwat kay, pit soò, 入則無法家佛士 jip t'è l'è bin, chek bó t'hang chò hwat áy kay, pit kwán áy t'hák ch'häyh l'ang, when at home we have no exemplary families,

nor eminent scholars; (this is a bad thing for a country;) see 孟子 B'eng choó.

Pit 似 Dignified, and properly behaved.

Pit 邲 The name of a country.

Pit 褊 A kind of short petticoat.

Pit 鼻 Vulg. p'heé'ng: the nose; pit k'hóng, 鼻孔 p'heé'ng k'hang, the nostrils.

Pit 闢 To open; k'hae pit, 開闢 k'h'ouy pit, to open out, to commence. Pit ch'hó laé, 闢草萊 to clear away the grass and weeds; see 孟子 B'eng choó.

Pit 辟 The same as the above.

Pit 擗 To beat one's breast; pit yung k'hok k'hip, 擗踊哭泣 p'häh k'hám t'è k'ha, k'hadu kwò t'hé, to beat on one's breast, to stamp with the foot, to cry and weep; see the 孝經 H'adu k'eng.

Pit 悞 Stubborn, perverse.

幸 Po 褒 To praise, to applaud; K'hóng-choó che chok Ch'hun Ch'hew, yit joò che po èng é hwa kwún, 孔子

作春秋一字之褒榮於華褒 K'hóng-choó áy chò Ch'hun Ch'hew, ch'ít j'è áy o l'è, k'häh èng é hwa ch'haé áy kwún b'èen, when Confucius composed the Spring and Autumn Record, each word of approbation therein contained was more glorious than a flowery crown.

Pó 僑 The same as the preceding.

Pó 嶓 Po t'héung, 嶓冢, the name of a hill.

Pó 舫 A boat, short and deep.

Pó 菠 Po lêng ch'haè, 菠蔞菜, the name of a vegetable; spinach.

甝  
Pó 保 To protect, to favor, to preserve; pó pē, 保庇, to protect: pó léng, 保領, pó nē<sup>ná</sup>, to secure: pó chwán, 保全, to keep safely; also, to nourish, to keep, to guard.

T'hēen pó tēng jé, èk k'hóng che koè, 天保定爾亦孔之固 t'he<sup>ng</sup> pó tē<sup>ná</sup> lé yod sīm k'ou koè, if heaven keeps you safely, you will be very secure; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pó 褓 A cloth in which children are carried; swaddling-clothes. Sēng óng seàou, chaē kuang pó che tēung, 成王少在襁褓之中 Sēng óng yéa sèy twā tē k'oung pó áy tang <sup>ng</sup>, when Sēng óng was young, and yet in his swaddling clothes, &c.

Pó 葆 Grass and trees, growing luxuriantly, thick foliage.

Pó 堡 A small fort.

Pó 寶 Precious, anything precious, and valuable; pó tin, 寶珍, a pearl; pó pòèy, 寶貝, precious, valuable.

Hwaé kè pó, jé bèy kè pang, k'hó wūy jín hoē? 懷其寶而迷其邦可謂仁乎 k'hè<sup>ng</sup> e áy pó pòèy, jé t'haou kòy lāng áy pang kok, t'hang kóng sē jín tek á bó? to conceal one's valuable talents, and steal through a country, can such an one be considered benevolent? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pó 寶 The same as the above; also written 審, pó.

Pó 鴛 The name of a solitary water bird.

Pó 賃 To have, to possess.

妻  
Pó 報 To answer, to recompense, to reward. to return a compliment: to repay; to inform, to announce. See yew

seàn pó, ak yew ok pó, jeak bè yew pó, sé jít be to. 善有善報惡有惡報若未有報時日未到 hó woò hó áy pó, p'ha<sup>ná</sup> é woò p'ha<sup>ná</sup> áy pó, ná boéy woò pó, sé jít yéa boéy kaou, virtue has a good reward, and vice a bad reward, but if yet no reward, it is because the time has not yet come. T'hong pó, 通報, to announce one's name.

Pó 簸 To winnow corn, in order to clear it from the chaff. Pó k'è, 簸箕 p'ca<sup>ná</sup> k'è, a sieve.

Pó 播 To sow, to spread the seed, to scatter; to reject. Ké sé pó pek kok, 其始播百穀 é áy k'hé t'haou yéa p'agh hang áy kok, when they begin to sow the various kinds of grain; see the 邠風 Pin hong.

平

Pó

**婆** The epithet of an old woman; lo pó, 老婆, an old woman.

去

Pō

**暴** To beat with the hand; violent, oppressive, perverse; a surname.

Pō hoé pâng hô, 暴虎馮河 p'háh hoé sêw kôèy káng hó, to be able to beat a tiger with the hand, and to dash through a river without a boat; see the 論語 Lún gé. Kóng hong ch'he'á pō, 狂風且暴, a fierce and strong wind; pō gèák, 暴虐, oppression, tyranny.

Pó

**倬** Upright conduct of officers.

幸

Poe

**晡** The time or half a day; noonday; sēang poe, 上晡 ch'ê'ng poe, the forenoon; hāy poe, 下晡 āy poe, the afternoon.

Poe

**埔** A plain; ch'hoé poe, 草埔 ch'haóu poe, a grassy plain.

Poe

**楠** Poe kēang, 楠姜, the name of a tree.

Poe

**蒲** A bamboo vessel.

畫

Poé

**補** To mend, to repair, to make up a deficiency; to fill up.

Ch'hun séng keng, jé poé put ch'èuk, 春省耕而補不足 ch'hun t'he'ng séng ch'hat ch'òh ch'hán, jé poé bó kaú, in the season of spring, the prince should inspect the ploughing, and make up deficiencies to the cultivators; see 孟子 Bèng choó.

Poé

**補** To mend clothes. The same as the preceding. Also written 緝 poé.

去

Poè

**布** Cloth; to spread, to scatter; to disperse.

Poè pék, 布帛, cloth and silk; poè sán, 布散 poè sw'á, to scatter. A surname. Poè pék tēang twān tōng, chék kày séang jèák? 布帛長短同則價相若 poè pék tēng t'ý s'èo t'áng, chék kày ch'è'ng s'èo ch'hin ch'è'ng? when cloths and silks are equally long, would you have the prices equal? see 孟子 Bèng choó.

Poè

**佈** Universally diffused; extensive, general.

Poè

**拈** To disperse, to scatter; to beat.

Poè

**怖** To be afraid, to be alarmed; to make afraid, to alarm.

Ké boó ch'èuk yéw e t'hok kwúy s'ín chāy poé g'è bín, 其巫祝有依托鬼神詐怖愚民 e áy saē kong á woó wá t'hok kwúy s'ín p'h'èèn p'áyh sai'ng hòe e k'è'ng, those conjuring fellows, relying on ghosts and spirits, deceive and alarm the people.

Poè

**傅** A surname.

Poè

**誅** To reprove; also, a man's name.

平

Poè

**匍** To lie prostrate on the ground; poé pòk, 匍匐, to creep on the ground.

Poé pòk, cheang jip chéng, 匍匐將入井 poé pòk chéang bö'èyh jip chái'ng, creeping along



the ground and about to fall into a well; (speaking of an infant;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Poé 蒲 Ch'héang poé, 菖蒲, the name of a water plant, a sort of mat rush; the Acorus calamus. A surname.

Poé 莆 Poé-tēn hēn, 莆田縣 Pó-l-ch' hân kwān, the name of a district in Hok-kēn.

Poé 酺 To drink wine and play music.

Poé 舖 An afternoon meal; poé ch'hwat, 舖 啜, to eat and drink.

Poé 逋 To run away, to escape; to bear, to sustain.

Poé 葡 Poé tō, 葡萄, a grape, the grape vine.

Poé 裒 To collect, to assemble; to lessen, to decrease.

Poé 裒 Poé to ek kw'á, 裒多益寡 kēem e áy chēy t'heé<sup>ng</sup> e áy chēó, to lessen that which is excessive, and to add to that which is defective.

Poé 褱 The front of a garment; a form, appearance.

Poé 敲 The name of a man.

Poé 杯 To take anything up in the hollow of the hand, as water.

Poé 杯 Koé chéá poé yím, 古者杯 飲 koé áy láng poé chúy tē ch'héw ch'hé<sup>ng</sup> á lim, the ancients used to take up water in the hollow of the hand, and drink.

Poé 捕 To apprehend, to seize; poé haē, 捕害, to persecute.

Lē boh tuy poé che k'hoé, 吏 無追捕之苦 sēó kw'á bó tuy lēáh áy kan k'hoé, we shall not be troubled with inferior officers seizing and apprehending us; see the 韓延傳 Hàn yēn twān.

Poé 苞 Tēuk paú, 竹苞 tek poé, a cluster of bamboos.

Poé 步 A step, a pace, to walk, to walk on foot. A surname.

Hék pek poé jē hoē ché, hék gnoé sip poé jē hoē ché, 或百步而後止或 五十步而後止 woó áy cháú chit pāyh poé jēn aóu háy<sup>ng</sup> h, woó áy cháú goē cháp poé jēn aóu háy<sup>ng</sup> h, some would run a hundred paces, and then stop, and some only fifty paces, and then stop; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Poé 蛛 Poé é, 蛛 蟪, the name of an insect.

Poé 捕 To seize, to apprehend; poé haē, 捕害, to persecute.

K'héén lē hwun chō tēuk poé, 遣 吏分曹逐捕 saé sèy kw'á houn lūy kw'á lēáh, he sent officers in different parties to pursue and take him; see the 灌夫傳 Kwán hoo twān.

Poé 哺 To chew in the mouth, to masticate; a chew.

Chew-kong yit hwān sam t'hoé poé, 周公一飯三吐哺 Chew-kong chit tsoi<sup>ng</sup> pooi<sup>ng</sup> s'á áy t'hoé poé, Chew-kong at one meal, thrice spit out what he was chewing, (in order to get up and speak with clever people, who called upon him;) see the 史記 Soó kè.

Poé 餽 The same as the preceding; to eat, to devour.

Gno put è, choó hák koé che tō,

jè é poē ch'hwat yéa, 我不意子學古之道而以舖啜 gwá bō sō<sup>ng</sup> choé wōō t'hāk kōé láng áy tō lé, jé sō<sup>ng</sup> tē chēah lim áy soō, I never should have thought, that you who had studied the doctrines of the ancients, would have been taken up with eating and drinking; sōō 孟子 Bēng choó.

Poē 勸 Poē hoē, 勸 勵, to exert one's strength.

Poē 部 Altogether, the whole; an order, a general class, a series, a radical; poē hwūn, 部分, a part; lèuk poē, 六部, the six courts, or boards of control; jōō poē, 字部 jē poē, the radical of a character.

Poē 筩 A bamboo vessel, a flat piece of bamboo.

Poē 埠 Poē t'hoē, 埠 頭, an anchorage, a harbor, a town on the seacoast, a mart; a place of merchandize.

Poey 杯 A wine cup; chéw pōey, 酒杯, a wine glass; also written 坯, pōey.

Pōey chéw sēak peng kwán, 杯酒削兵權 pōey chéw áy kan e sēak k'hè peng kwán, over a cup of wine, he deprived his generals of their military authority; said of the first emperor of the 宋 Sòng dynasty.

Pōey 栲 Poey kwan, 栲 椀, a drinking vessel, made of bent wood.

jè é wūy pōey kwan hoē, 子能順杞柳之性而以爲栲椀乎 lé, ēy sūn ké léw áy sai<sup>ng</sup>, jé lēah e chò pōey kwan, sir, I suppose you are able, by following the grain of the willow tree, to make round drinking vessels out of it; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

声 Pöey 倍 To double; hék séang pöey sé, 或相倍蓰 wōō áy sēo pöey wōō áy goē téng pöey, some will be doubled, and some fivefold; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pöey 袪 Read péáou: a neckerchief; pöey k'hwuy, 袪 開, to open out.

Pöey 拏 Séw p'haé k'hae, 手 拏 開 ch'héw pöey k'hwuy, to open out with the hand.

Pöey 貝 A pearl; pó pöey, 寶 貝, precious, valuable; a surname.

Kē náé pöey géuk, 具 乃 貝 玉 pē pēn wōō pöey géuk, there were prepared both pearls and gems; see the 書 盤 庚 Se pwan keng.

Pöey 唄 An expression of the Buddhists, signifying to praise.

Pöey 背 The back; pöey hoē, 背 後 k'ha chēah aōu, behind the back.

Pöey 褳 Clothes for the back.

Pöey 輩 A sort, a class, an order, many; the sign of the plural number.

Hāy chēn che pöey, 下 賤 之 輩 a low, vulgar set of fellows. Léy k'hé wūy gnó pöey sēt? 禮 豈 爲 我 輩 設 léy soè k'ham sē gwán áy láng sēt? "were the ceremonies appointed by us?" said by 老子 Ló choó.

Pöey 晦 The sun not clear.

Pöey 苒 Pöey boé, 苒母, the name of a medicine; a species of Althea.

Pöey 眸 The eyes dim.

奉 Pöey 陪 To help, to assist, to associate; a domestic, an officer of the palace.

Jé tek put béng, é boé pöey boé k'heng, 爾德不明以無陪無鄉

lé áy tek ú<sup>m</sup> béng ché kaòu bó láng t'hang chān, bó láng chò ku<sup>n</sup>a, if your virtue is not clear, you will have none to assist, and none to become your officers; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy. Pöey sīn chip kok béng, sam sè he put sit é, 陪臣執國命三世希不失矣 kay sīn gūn kok áy béng lēng, s<sup>n</sup>a sè tēy chōó ú<sup>m</sup> sít lōh, when domestic officers hold the reins of government, it seldom happens that a dynasty lasts longer than three generations; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pöey 倍 Pöy o, 倍阿 the name of a devil, who takes possession of the eastern part of a dwelling.

Pöey 培 To nourish, to foster, to increase, to cause to grow.

Chae chéá pöey che, 栽者培之 chēng áy meē<sup>ng</sup>h tēoh pöey yáng e, what things are planted should be nourished; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Pöey 醅 Unstrained wine.

Pöey 掇 To collect, to gather together.

Pöey 賠 Pöey poé, 賠補, to make anything good that is lost or deficient, to compensate.

6 M

Pöey 俳 Pöey yew, 俳優, a mixed kind of play; pöey hōey, 俳侖, a sort of game.

Pöey 裴 Long flowing robes; a surname.

Pöey 菠 Pöey lēng ch'haè, 菠薐菜, the name of a vegetable.

丟 Pöey 珮 Gems and precious stones; pöey gèuk, 珮玉, gems worn by those in office.

Pöey 佩 A large girdle; to wear a girdle, or to wear anything as a girdle.

K'hè song, boé séy put pöey, 去喪無所不佩 k'hè se<sup>ng</sup> hà, chēw bó séy ú<sup>m</sup> pöey, when we are out of mourning, there is no kind of ornament that we may not wear attached to our girdle; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pöey 粃 Mixed rice.

Pöey 倍 Two fold, double; vulgar, mean; kay tēng pöey, 叻重倍 as much again.

Jé koé sam pöey, 如賈三倍 ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> t'hān s<sup>n</sup>a tēng pöey, like making a gain of three hundred per cent; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Be careful in your expressions, soo wàn p'hé pöey é, 斯遠鄙倍矣 chéy ch'hē<sup>n</sup>a ēy huoi<sup>ng</sup> k'hè p'hé loē ēy láng, thus you will be enabled to keep vulgar people at a distance; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pöey 悖 Stubborn, rebellious, disobedient; pöey gèk, 悖逆, rebellious.

Hēng soó put pöey, 行事不悖 chò soó bó pöey gèk, to do things without disobedience; see the 周語 Chew gé.

Pöey **焙** To roast; pöey jéuk, 焙肉 pöey bäh, roasted meat.

Pöey **諄** To speak disorderly; soè ták jê put pöey, 四達而不諄 soö wüy bô lám sám kóng, in every place to avoid improper discourse.

Pöey **僭** To stand uneven, not to face a thing properly.  
Toê hoê boê pöey lip, 投壺 毋僭立 tabu ché<sup>ng</sup> tē hoê, ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang k'hēā bô sè chē<sup>ng</sup> à, in throwing (the arrows) at the pot, do not stand awry.

Pöey **燂** The same as 焙, pöey, to roast.

Pöey **背** To turn the back upon; to desert, to betray; to reject.  
Kè óng, pöey soo pó che hwùn, 既往背師保之訓 kadu kōèy k'hè, chēw pöey bōng sin sai<sup>ng</sup> áy kà hwùn, when he departed, he turned his back on the instructions of his teachers; said of 太甲, T'haè-kap, in the 書經 Se keng.

Pöey **擲** The name of a country.

Pöey **旆** The small extremity of a tree.

Pöey **晦** The sun not clear.

Pöey **筏** The appearance of flying about.

Pöey **瑁** Tāe pöey, 玳瑁, a valuable kind of tortoise-shell.

Pöey **狽** Lông pöey, 狼狽, two species of wolf, one with short fore, and the other with short hinder feet; the one well adapted for ascending a hill, and the other for descending, but when they walk in the plain country, the one is obliged to put his paws on the rump of the other; hence the expressions, lông pöey sēang e, 狼狽相依, the lông and pöey depend on one another; lông pöey, 狼狽, is now commonly used to denote a state of ruin and misery.

Pöey **桠** Trees giving out branches and leaves. The branches of trees growing straight up.

天 **薄** Read pòk: thin, slender; sparing, niggardly.

Pöey **薄** Jê lé pòk peng, 如履薄冰 ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> tāk pòk se<sup>ng</sup>, like treading on thin ice; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

夫 **卜** To divine; that by which people divine; to give; a surname.

Pok **卜** Pok sē, 卜筮, instruments of divination; pok kwà, 卜卦, to divine. Kwuy wüy pok, kēep wüy sē, 龜爲卜筮 爲筮 koo kap chò pok, kēep ch'haú chò sē, the pok mode of divination is made by the tortoise-shell, and the sē divination by certain pieces of grass.

Pok **北** Vulg. pak: the north; pok seng, 北星 pak ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>, the north star.

Choō sey, choō tong, choō lám, choō pok, boê soo put hók, 自西自東自南自北無思不服 choō sae, choō tang, choō lám, choō pak, bô chit áy sē<sup>ng</sup> ũ<sup>m</sup> hók, from the west, and east, from the south, and north, every thought will be subjected; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Chēèn pāe choé ék wát pok, 戰敗走亦曰 北 chēèn pāe chaú yēá kóng kēd pok, to be defeat-

ed in an engagement, and to flee away is called 北, pok, 'to north it.'

Pok 爍 Pit pok, 爍爍, the noise of fire burning bamboos; pit pok keàou, 爍爍叫 pit pok haóu, the bursting bamboos make a noise like 'pit pok.'

Pok 鳴 A jungle fowl, a wild pheasant, the cry of which sounds like pok.

僕 A servant, a slave, a dependant; also used for the first personal pronoun; chóu pòk, 主僕, master and servant; noè pòk, 奴僕, a slave. Choò ch'heng wáy pòk 自稱為僕 ka te ch'heng hoe chò pòk, people when speaking of themselves say pòk, 'your servant.'

Pòk 僕 The same as the preceding.

Pòk 濮 A surname; and pòk yáng, 濮陽 a double surname.

Pòk 幞 A veil, a covering for the head, a head-kerchief; also written 幞, pòk.

Pòk t'hoè, 幞頭 pòk t'haóu, to tie a kerchief round the head.

Pòk 匍 Poè pòk, 匍匐, to creep along the ground, to crawl.

Pòk 匍 Poè pòk óng chéang sít che, 匍匐往將食之 páy láy tē t'hoè óng k'hè ch'āh e, he crept along the ground, and went to eat it; see 子孟 Bēng choó.

Pòk 簿 A bamboo frame, for feeding silk-worms; a door-blind.

Pòk 薄 Vulg. pòk: thin, slender, meagre, mean, niggardly; a door-blind. Goè t'haè jé pat pòk, hó koè hwán yéá? 吾侍爾不薄何故反也 gwá hwán t'haè lé bēy pòh, s'ā sō lé hwán yéá? I have never treated you ill, why do you then rebel? A surname.

Pòk 縛 Vulg. pòk: to bind, to tie. Choò pòk laè háng, 自縛來降 ka tē pòk laè háng, he bound himself and came to tender his submission.

Pòk 伏 The same as 匍, pòk, to crawl.

Pòk 亳 The name of a place, where T'hong held his capital. 湯

Pòk 棘 To urge, to drive.

Pòk 泊 To stop, to come to an anchor; to moor a vessel to the shore. Vulg. p'hòk: an anchorage.

Tam pòk, 淡泊, thin, vacant, insipid,

Pòk 箔 Vulg. p'p'áh: a door-blind.

榜 A board, a plank of wood, a placard; a proclamation.

Póng 榜 Peaou póng, 標榜, to speak of, to make remarks on.

Ch'hut póng cheaou sō, 出榜招士 ch'hut p'óng ch'ēo t'hák ch'háyh lāng, he issued a proclamation to collect recruits. Also written 榜, póng.

Póng 葦 Luxuriant herbage.

Pông 琫 The ornaments of a dress sword. Also written 鞞, pông.

去 Pông 誦 To revile, to reproach; hwúy pông, 讟 誦, to slander.

Kè lè che sîn, kám jéuk ko wūy, é sok kwan pông? 霸旅之臣敢辱高位以速官誦 chò láng k'hăyh áy jín sîn, k'á jéuk kwán áy wūy, é mui'gh chéu chò kw'a láng áy hwúy pông? a stranger and a foreigner, how dare I disgrace an elevated office, and thus speedily draw down upon me the animadversions of my brother officers? see the 左傳 Chó twán.

平 Pông 旁 The side, on one side; jê pông boó jîn, 如 旁 無 人 ch'hin chéō'g pông pec'ng bô láng, just as

if there was no one near. Pông pên, 旁 邊 pông pec'ng, on one side.

Pông 傍 The same as the above; a surname.

Pông 逢 A surname.

Pông 傍 Pông hông, 傍 徬, unsettled, undetermined; to pace backwards and forwards.

Pông hông put jím k'hè, 徬 徬 不 忍 去 kè'á laé kè'á k'hè, bēy lún k'hè, he paced backwards and forwards, without venturing to go; see the 詩 序 Se sē.

Pông 螃 Pông háy, 螃 蟹, a crab, an animal that goes on one side.

Pông háy wun sin kae kap tēw, 螃 蟹 渾 身 皆 甲 冑 pông háy chit hân sin chò pòb sē k'á tēw, the crab is all over armed with a coat of mail; see a 古 詩 kó sē.

Pông 膀 Pông kong, 膀 胱, the groin, the region of the bladder.

Pông 房 Vulg. pông: a room; pông kēn, 房 間 pông keng, a chamber; pông ok, 房 屋 pông ch'hò, a house, a dwelling. A surname.

Pông 馮 A surname; also read pông. Bông kēn Pông-hò, ch'he jé gēng che, 望 見 馮 婦 趨 而 迎 之 bāng kè'ng Pông-hò, kín kè'á jé gē'á chéeh e, when they saw Pông-hò at a distance they hastened to meet him; see 孟 子 Bēng choó.

Pông 滂 Pông tō, 滂 沱, great rain.

丟 Pông Near, by the side, adjoining; vulg.

Pông 傍 p'ng: to rely on, to live near. Pông hwa sūy léw, kò chēen ch'hun, 傍 花 隨 柳 過 前 村 pē'ng hwa sūy léw kōey chēng ch'hui'ng, going near to the flowers, and following the row of willows, let us pass over to the opposite village.

聲 Póo Read hóo: a hatchet; hóo t'hoé, 斧

Póo 斧 頭 pò t'habu, an ax. Hwát k'ho jé hō? hwuy hóo put k'hek, 伐 柯 如 何 匪 斧 不 克 p'hăh pò t'habu p'ai'ng an chuo'á? bô pò t'habu bēy chò tit, in cutting an ax-handle, how must we manage? if we do not use an ax, we shall never succeed; see the 詩 經 Se keng.

去 Póo Read hòd: rich, affluent, wealthy.

Póo 富 Hòd é kwùt sē jín che séy yéuk yéá, 富 與 貴 是 人 之 所 欲 也 pò kap kwùt sē láng áy séy aè, riches and honors are what men desire; see the 論 語 Lún gé.

匏 *Poo*  
 Read paû: a calabash; goê k'hé paû kwa yéa chae? 吾豈匏瓜也哉 *gwá k'ham sê poô á kwa á chae?* do you think I am a calabash or a melon? see the 論語 Lün gé.

包 *Poo*  
 Read paû: to roast anything in the fire.

𩺰 *Poo*  
 Poô lwán, 𩺰卵 *poô nooi<sup>ng</sup>*, to hatch eggs.

婦 *Poo*  
 Read hoô: a woman, a wife; sit hoô, 媳婦 *sím poô*, a daughter-in-law.

窞 *Poo*  
 Read chut: anything in a cavern or hole.

方 *Pooi<sup>ng</sup>*  
 Read hong: a surname.

楓 *Pooi<sup>ng</sup>*  
 Read hong: the name of tree; hong sê, 楓樹 *pooi<sup>ng</sup> ch'heu*, the maple, the sycamore; the Acer genus.

風 *Pooi<sup>ng</sup>*  
 Read hong: as hong sê é, 風時雨 *pooi<sup>ng</sup> sé hoê*, a slight shower.

飯 *Pooi<sup>ng</sup>*  
 Read hwán: rice; sit hwán, 食飯 *ch'èh pooi<sup>ng</sup>*, to eat rice.

駢 *Pun*  
 A black spot.

分 *Pun*  
 Read hwun: to divide; hwun k'hae, 分開 *pun k'hiuy*, to separate. Hwun t'ên chè lók, 分田制祿 *pun ch'hán chè hóng lók*, to divide the fields, and regulate the emoluments; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

本 *Pún*  
 A root; an essential, fundamental thing; kin pún, 根本, the origin; gwán pún, 原本, originally; pún ch'ên, 本錢 *pún ch'ê<sup>ng</sup>*, a capital in trade; pún bwát, 本末, the head and tail, the first and last in importance; s'ëang pún, 上本 *ch'ê<sup>ng</sup> pún*, to send up a document to the emperor; se pún, 書本, a volume of a book.

Kwun choó boô pún, pún lip jê t'ô seng, 君子務本本立而道生 *kwun choó chwan boô kin pún, kin pún nâ k'h'êá t'ô lé ch'ew sai<sup>ng</sup>*, the good man attends to the principal thing; for when the principal thing is established virtue springs up; see the 上論 S'ëang lün.

畚 *Pún*  
 A vessel in which seed is kept.

畚 *Pún*  
 A basket or hod for holding earth; pún ke, 畚箕, a hod for dirt.

匾 *Pún*  
 Read p'én: flat; p'én tam, 匾擔 *pún t'a*, a flat piece of wood, with which burdens are carried across the shoulders.

糞 *Pùn*  
 Read hwùn: dung, excrement; lók hwùn, 落糞 *lók pùn*, to manure the ground.

K'hó é hwùn t'ên téw, 可以糞田疇 *t'hang laé pùn ch'hán téw*, this can be employed in manuring the fields; see the 月令 Gwát l'eng.

歎 *Pün*  
 To hold anything in the mouth, and spurt it out, as water; pün h'ó, 歎火, to blow the fire.

怙 *Pün*  
 A dull, stupid mind.

Pūn 笨 The inside of bamboo; ch'hoe pūn, 粗笨, to go to stool; ch'hún pūn, 蠢笨, stupid, dull, foolish; tèuk pūn, 竹笨 tek pūn, a bamboo frame, for stowing away grain.

Pūn 体 Weak, coarse; the same as the preceding.

Pūn 筴 A frame made of split bamboo, and rolled up, in order to contain grain; also written 篋, pūn.

夫 Put 不 Vulg. ū<sup>m</sup>: not, no, do not, not yet; put k'hó, 不可 ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang, do not, should or ought not.

Kwun choó put tēung, chek put wuy, hák chek put koè, 君子不重則不威學則不固 kwun choó áy láng bó tē tēung, chēw bēy wuy hong, t'hák yěá bēy kēn koè, if the good man is not sedate, he will not be dignified, and his learning will not be solid; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Put 扒 To scrape together; to scratch.

Put 扒 Pây put, 杷扒, a rake without teeth, a board rake, for raking up corn into a heap, or spreading it out to dry.

天 Put 勃 To terminate; finally; to change countenance; suddenly. Ong put jēn pēn hoē sek, 王勃然變乎色 óng put jēn peè<sup>ng</sup> sek, the king changing countenance looked angrily; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pút 倬 Violent, strong.

Pút 渤 Pút haé, 渤海, the northern sea. Pok yéw pút haé che lē, 比有渤海之利 pak pee<sup>ng</sup> wōō pút haé áy lē, on the north we have the advantage of the northern sea.

Pút 滄 To arise, or to rise up suddenly, as a spring gushing out.

Pút 孛 An unlucky star; a comet.

Pút 郭 The name of a district, which is said to have risen out of the sea, hence it is called pút-haé kwūn, 郭海郡, rise-out-of-sea district.

Pút 鶉 The name of a bird; a kind of speckled pigeon.

Pút 艴 An angry look; Cheng-sey pút jēn put wát, 會西艴然不悅 Cheng-sey pút jēn ū<sup>m</sup> ho<sup>ng</sup> a hé, Cheng-sey looked angry, and displeased; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pút 颯 The sound of wind; a violent wind.

Pút 鏗 A pot boiling over.

Pút 醇 Pít put, 醇醇, fragrant.

Pút 埽 Dust; the rising of dust.

Pút 掬 To pluck up.



去 Pwà 簸 Read pò: to sift; pò ke, 簸箕  
pwà ke, a seive.

平 Pwá 拋 Read p'haou: to throw; p'haou bōng,  
拋網 pwà bāng, to cast a net.

Pwá 拚 Read pwán: to throw away; pwán  
bēng, 拚命 pwà mē<sup>n</sup>ā, to ven-  
ture one's life; pwán chēn, 拚  
錢 pwà chē<sup>n</sup>g, to expend money.

幸 Pw<sup>n</sup>a 搬 Read pwan: to remove; to shift any-  
thing; pwan sé, 搬徙 pw<sup>n</sup>a swá,  
to remove to another place.

Pw<sup>n</sup>a 般 Read pwan: a kind; yit pwan, —  
般 chit pw<sup>n</sup>a, the same, alike.

去 Pw<sup>n</sup>a 坂 Read pwán: the bank of a morass;  
the name of a place.

去 Pw<sup>n</sup>a 半 Read pwán: the half; pwán seng  
pwán soó, 半生半死 pw<sup>n</sup>a  
sai<sup>n</sup>g pw<sup>n</sup>a sé, half alive and half  
dead; yit pwán, 一半 chit pw<sup>n</sup>a, one half; Con-  
fucius' sleeping dress was (tēang yit sin yéw pwán,  
長一身有半 tēng chit sin kwà chit pw<sup>n</sup>a,  
as long as his body, and half as long again; see the  
論語 Lún gé.

Pw<sup>n</sup>a 絆 Read pwán: ropes for tying or en-  
tangling horses' feet.

平 Pw<sup>n</sup>a 磐 Sèk pwán, 石磐 chēōh pw<sup>n</sup>a, a  
flat stone, used as a pedestal for a  
wooden pillar.

Pw<sup>n</sup>a 盤 Read pwán: the instep; kēak pwan,  
腳盤 k'ha pw<sup>n</sup>a, the flat part  
of the top of the foot.

Pw<sup>n</sup>a 盤 Read pwán: a plate; pwan wán,  
盤碗 pw<sup>n</sup>a w<sup>n</sup>a, plates and ba-  
sins.

Pwán tēp, 盤碟 pw<sup>n</sup>a tēh, plates and dishes.

Pw<sup>n</sup>a 蹠 Read pwán: to climb over; pwán  
ch'hēang, 蹠牆 pw<sup>n</sup>a ch'hēōng,  
to climb over a wall; pwán san  
kò léng, 蹠山過嶺 pw<sup>n</sup>a sw<sup>n</sup>a kōy nē<sup>n</sup>a,  
to climb over hills and surmount precipices.

去 Pwà 扒 To pluck up.

去 Pwäh 鉢 Read pwat: a vessel containing  
food; e pwat, 衣鉢 e pwäh, a  
trunk.

Pwäh 撥 Read pwat: to turn anything round;  
pwat kong, 撥工 pwäh kang,  
to lend a hand; pwat chēn, 撥  
錢 pwäh chē<sup>n</sup>g, to spend money.

Pwäh 盞 Oō pwat, 盞盞 oō pwäh, a kind  
of dish.

天 Pwäh 跌 Read tēet: to fall, to stumble; tēet  
tó, 跌倒 pwäh tó, to fall down.

Tēet tó seáou se seng, hoō k'hé  
taē hák soō, 跌倒小書生扶起大  
學士 pwäh tó sèy hák seng, hoō k'hé twā hák soō,  
when he fell down, he looked like a little schoolboy,  
but when he was helped up he appeared as a great  
doctor; said of 林竹溪 Lim Tēuk-k'hey, who  
was very small in stature, but great in mind.

Pwäh 鈸 Jeáou pwát, 鈸鈸 lá pwäh, a  
pair of cymbals.  
Yit pwát, 一鈸 chit pwäh, a  
piece of money, a quarter of a dollar, or a quarter  
of a real.

幸

Pwan 般 *Vulg. pw<sup>n</sup>a: to remove, to convey, to transport; pwan wūn chaê bùt, 般運財物 pw<sup>n</sup>a wūn che<sup>ng</sup> meê<sup>ng</sup>h, to transport goods or money.*

Yit pwan yāng, 一般樣 *chit pw<sup>n</sup>a yēō<sup>ng</sup>, of the same kind.*

Pwan

搬

*Vulg. pw<sup>n</sup>a: to remove; to exercise; pwan yēén bóō gāy, 搬演武藝 pw<sup>n</sup>a yēén bóō áy soō, to perform military tactics, to drill.*

青

Pwán

坂

*Vulg. pw<sup>n</sup>á: the name of a place; a bank to a marsh.*

Pwán

阪

The brow of a hill.

Pwán

舩

*Tông pwán, 舩舩, a kind of a boat.*

Pwán

般

A large slice; the name of a district.

去

Pwàn

半

*Vulg. pw<sup>n</sup>à: the half; yit kò pwàn, 一個半 gāy pw<sup>n</sup>à, one and a half.*

Boô tē yit pwàn, 無倒一半 *bô kàu chit pw<sup>n</sup>à, not amounting to one half.*

Pwàn

絆

*Pwàn má sek, 絆馬索 pw<sup>n</sup>à báy sòh, ropes used for entangling horses' feet, in order to throw their*

riders.

丟

Pwān

叛

*Pöey pwān, 背叛, to rebel against, to turn the back on any one.*

*P'hok hák é bûn, yëak che é léy,*

*ék k'hó é hwut pwān è hoo, 博學於文約之以禮亦可以弗叛矣夫 p'hok hák tē bûn, yëak sok e é léy soè, yëá t'hang é*

*bô pwān è hoo, when men are generally acquainted with literature, and governed by propriety, they may be restrained from rebellion; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Pwān

畔

*Tēen pwān, 田畔 ch'hân pw<sup>n</sup>ā, the furrow of a field, a landmark.*

*Keng chéá jēang pwān, hēng chéá jēang loē, 耕者讓畔行者讓路 ch'oh ch'hân áy lāng nēō<sup>ng</sup> pw<sup>n</sup>ā, kē<sup>n</sup>á loē áy lāng nēō<sup>ng</sup> loē, "the ploughmen yielded the furrow, and travelers yielded the road;" said of an improved state of society in the time of 周文王 Chew Būn-ông.*

平

Pwān

弁

A cap, a hat, used in the 周, Chew dynasty.

Pwān

槃

*Pwān hwán, 槃桓, self-possession, to obtain one's wish.*

Pwān

鑿

*Tông pwán, 銅鑿 tóng pw<sup>n</sup>á, a large brazen dish, for holding presents.*

Pwān

鞞

A large girdle.

Pwān

瘢

*Pwān hwūn, 瘢痕, the cicatrice of a wound.*

Pwān

胖

Great, fat, lusty; *hwúy pwān, 肥胖 pwúy p'hàng, corpulent, fat. Sim kóng t'héy pwān, 心廣*

*體胖 sim k'hwāh t'héy p'hàng, a gross mind and a fat habit of body; see the 大學 Tāe hák.*

Pwān

嫗

An old woman; some say, a young wife.

Pwân 莽 Ch'hèak pwân, 雀莽, the name of a plant.

Pwân 拏 To fly; the appearance of flying.

Pwân 般 Pwân lók, 般樂, pleasure, voluptuousness.  
Pwân lók taē gō, sē choō kēw hō yéá, 般樂息敖是自求禍也 pwân lók p'hun tw'ā gō bān, sē ka tē kēw hō huān, voluptuousness and contemptuous negligence is the way to bring misery on one's-self; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pwân 躄 Kèak pwân, 脚躄 k'ha pw'á, the instep.

Pwân 磐 Vulg. pw'á: a great stone; sék pwân, 石磐 ch'èdh pw'á, a flat stone. Tēen jé pwân sók, 奠如磐石 tē'ā t'èdh ch'hin ch'èdh'g pw'á ch'èdh, as firm as a flat stone.

Pwáu 盤 Vulg. pw'á: a plate, a vessel for containing anything; taē seáou pwân, 大小盤 twā s'èy pw'á, great and small plates; also, at rest.

Pwân 蹒 Vulg. pw'á: to climb over; pwân ch'héang t'hoé h'èet, 蹒牆透穴 pw'á ch'hédh'g t'hadu k'hang, to climb over walls and to creep through holes; pwân san, 蹒蹒, to walk lame, to go round.

夫 Pwat 撥 Vulg. pw'áh: to spread out, to turn around; to direct, to arrange. Pwat k'hae, 撥開 pw'áh k'houy, to open out, to spread abroad.

Pwat 𠂔 One of the radicals; intended to represent two legs striding.

Pwat 鉢 Vulg. pw'áh: a vessel for containing food; e pwat, 衣鉢, é pw'áh, the dress and begging dish of a Buddhist priest.

Pwat 𠂔 This character should be pronounced at, and is read pwat, by mistake.

Pwat 般 Pwat j'èak, 般若, a foreign expression, introduced with the Budhistic religion, and meaning wisdom.

天 Pwat 𠂔 To run away; the appearance of a dog running away.

Pwat 拔 Vulg. p'âyh: to select, to pick, to pull up; to pluck up.

Pwat 拔 Pwat mađu jé, é kē lūy cheng kit, 拔茅茹以其彙征吉 p'âyh há<sup>m</sup> a ch'hađu, ch'èou e dy lūy t'h'âyh e woó kit, in plucking up the long coarse grass, it is lucky to pick it according to its sort; see the 易經 Ek keng. Pwat k'èem, 拔劍 p'âyh k'èem, to draw out a sword.

Pwat 跋 Pwat s'èep, 跋涉, to cross hills and rivers; to be wearied with rough traveling.

Pwat 鈸 Jeáou pwat, 鏡鈸 ld pw'áh, a pair of cymbals; a piece of money.

Pwat 較 To sacrifice to the gods of the road, on undertaking a journey.

Pwat 袂 The dress of the western foreigners.

Pwát 茑 A straw shed, a thatched cottage.  
 Seàou-pek séy pwát, 召伯所  
 茑 Sedou-pek twā tē ch'habu  
 ch'had, Seàou-pek dwelt in a thatched cottage; see the  
 召南 Seàou lām.

Pwát 魃 Hān pwát, 旱魃, the demon of  
 drought: also written 越, pwát.  
 Hān pwát wūy gēák, 旱魃爲  
 虐 twā w'ā chò gēák hā, the demon of drought is  
 very destructive; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Pwát 跋 To tread upon, to step over; lóng  
 pwát kê bé, 狼跋其尾  
 ch'haé lóng tǎh tōöh e áy böéy, the  
 wolf trod on his tail; see the 邠風 Pin hong.

幸 Pwuy 悲 Choo pwuy, 慈悲, merciful; ap-  
 plied to the instructions of Budha.

聿 Pwúy 悟 To rely on.

婁 Pwüy 沸 To bubble up, to boil up; at the  
 Hông-laé, 蓬萊, hill, there is  
 said to be pwüy súy, 沸水, a  
 hot spring, a boiling fountain.  
 Jē pwüy jē keng, 如沸如羹 ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup>

pwüy kwán, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> kai<sup>ng</sup> t'he<sup>ng</sup>, like boiling  
 water, or broth; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Pwüy 痱 Pwüy choó, 痱子 pwüy á, small  
 pustules produced by the heat.

𦉳 Pwüy 肥 Read hwüy: fat, corpulent, lusty.  
 Paðu yéw hwüy jöük, kèw yéw  
 hwüy má, 庖有肥肉廐  
 有肥馬 paðu toð woò pwüy bǎh, báy teðou woò  
 pwüy báy, in the larder there is fat meat, and in the  
 stable fat horses; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

丟 Pwüy 吠 Read hwüy: to bark; koé hwüy,  
 狗吠 kaðu pwüy, the dog  
 barks.

Key bēng koé hwüy sēang bun, jē tát hoē soð  
 kēng, 鷄鳴狗吠相聞而達乎  
 四境 key t'hé kaðu pwüy sēo t'hē<sup>a</sup>, jē tát hoē  
 sè kēng, the crowing of cocks and the barking of  
 dogs could be heard from one place to another,  
 and spread throughout the four quarters of the coun-  
 try; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pwüy 蠚 Sék hwüy, 石蠚 chēōh pwüy, a  
 kind of stinking insect, which  
 appears about the time when the  
 'cat's eyes' begin to ripen.

S

Sa 些 A little, a few; vulg. *kwáy lèép*: a small quantity.

Sa 尖 The same as the above; also written 紗, sa.

Sa 柵 Bók sa, 木柵, a wooden fence, a palisade.  
Lōn ēng lip sa, 連營立柵 *sēo swa yē<sup>n</sup>á k'hēá bók sa*, a connected encampment, with upright palisades.

S<sup>n</sup>a 衫 Read sam: a jacket, a coat; hān sam, 汗衫 *kw<sup>n</sup>á s<sup>n</sup>a*, a shirt.  
Hēep hān sam é tòng jēét, 脅汗衫以當熱 *gnāyh kw<sup>n</sup>á s<sup>n</sup>a é tē<sup>ng</sup> jwāh*, he took his shirt under his arm, to enable him to bear the heat.  
Sam k'hòè, 衫褲 *s<sup>n</sup>a k'hòè*, jacket and trousers.

S<sup>n</sup>a 三 Read sam: three; sip sam, 十三 *cháp s<sup>n</sup>a*, thirteen.

S<sup>n</sup>a 甚 Read sim: what; sim soō? 甚事 *s<sup>n</sup>a soō?* what's the matter?

Sae 頤 The cheeks; kēep sae, 頰頤, the sides of the face.

Sae 鰓 The bones about the gills of a fish.

Sae 腮 The flesh under the throat; gnēw hām sae, 牛領腮, *gōb ám sey*, the dewlap of an ox.

Sae 鬚 Bushy whiskers, a long beard.

Sae 篩 Vulg. *t'hae*: a sieve; bé sae, 米篩 *bé t'hae*, a sieve for rice.

Sae 獅 A lion; yit tūy sēk soo, 一對石獅 *chit tūy chēōh sae*, a pair of stone lions; generally placed in the front of houses or temples.

Sae 簾 A bamboo sieve for separating the coarse from the fine.

Sae 犀 Sae gnēw, 犀牛, a rhinoceros; the skin of which may be used as medicine.

Sae 西 Read sey: the west; sey t'hēen, 西天 *sae t'he<sup>ng</sup>*, the western heavens.

Sey hong bé jín, 西方美人 *sae he<sup>ng</sup> áy hó lāng*, the excellent person from the west; see the 衛風 *Wōey hong*.

𦉳

Saè

𦉳

Laè saè, 𦉳𦉳, ragged clothes.

Saè

使

Read soó: to send, to employ, to cause, to order; soó yǔng, 使用 saè yǔng, to employ; ch'hay soó,

差使 ch'hay saè, to send on an errand.

Soó bín é sê, 使民以時 saè pǎyh sai<sup>ng</sup> chéou sé, to employ the people in the proper season; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Saè

史

Read soó: a surname.

Saè

屎

Read sé: dung, ordure; hòng soó, 放屎 pàng saè, to go to stool.

妻

塞

To separate; a partition; a border, a side, a boundary.

Saè

塞

Saè pok t'héen k'hè hàn, 塞北

天氣寒 ke<sup>ng</sup> pak áy tēy t'he<sup>ng</sup> k'hè jwǎh, in the countries bordering on the north, the climate is very cold.

Saè

賽

To reward, to remunerate; to pay, to repay; saè gwān, 賽願, to pay one's vows.

Saè

曬

Vulg. p'hák: to dry or be scorched in the sun; saè jit ak é, 曬日

沃雨 p'hák jit ak hoè, to be scorched in the sun, and drenched in the rain.

Also written 晒, saè.

Saè

殺

To descend, to lessen, to diminish. Also read sat: to kill.

Hwuy wúy sēang, pit saè che, 非帷裳必殺之 ū<sup>m</sup> sē twā yín chēō<sup>ng</sup>, chēw pit saè e, if it was not a public or court dress, he (Confucius) would always be, for diminishing it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Saè

婿

Lé sèy, 女婿 kē<sup>ng</sup> á saè, a son-in-law.

Saè

使

Read soó: a messenger; kok soó, 國使 kok saè, an envoy, an ambassador.

Taè soó yēá, 大使爺 twā saè yēá, a commissioner.

妻

Saè

祀

Read soó: an offering; gnoé soó, 吾祀 goè saè, the altars to the gods of the five parts of a dwelling house.

Saè

事

Read soó: to serve; hók soó, 服事 hók saè, to render service to any one.

E hók soó Yin, 以服事殷 é hók saè Yin, and still he served the Yin dynasty; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Saè

娼

Tōng soó, 同娼 táng saè, the wives of one's elder or younger brethren; a sister-in-law.

Saè

似

Read soó: alike; sèuk soó, 熟似 sèk saè, well acquainted, familiar.

天

Saè

燂

To boil or simmer anything; sǎh ch'haè, 燂菜, to boil vegetables.

夫

S<sup>n</sup>ǎh

啣

To speak much; garrulous.

幸

Sai<sup>ng</sup>

生

Read seng: to be born, to produce; alive; living; to live; seng choó, 生子 sai<sup>ng</sup> kē<sup>ng</sup> á, to bring fortha child; sēen seng, 先生 sin sai<sup>ng</sup>, an elder born, a teacher.Kwun soó seng, pit hēuk che, 君賜生必畜之 jín kwun soó hoè sai<sup>ng</sup> wǎh áy meè<sup>ng</sup> h, pit tēoh

*ch'hē e*, when a prince presents anything alive, we should bring it up; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

*Sai<sup>ng</sup>* 牲 Read *seng*: a brute animal; *hèuk seng*, 畜牲 *t'haou sai<sup>ng</sup>*, a domestic animal; sometimes used as a term of reproach.

Boô é kēung he *seng yéá*, 無以供犧牲也 *bô t'hang kēung kip t'haou sai<sup>ng</sup>*, we have nothing wherewith to procure sacrificial animals; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

声 *Sai<sup>ng</sup>* 省 Read *séng*: sparing, frugal; to examine; a province; *séng k'hèem*, 省儉 *sai<sup>ng</sup> k'hèem*, to spare, to be economical; *séng sēng*, 省城 *sai<sup>ng</sup> sē<sup>ng</sup>*, a capital city of a province.

T'héen háy sip pat *séng*, 天下十八省 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy chap páyh sai<sup>ng</sup>*, in the whole empire there are 18 provinces.

*Séng chéên*, 省錢 *sai<sup>ng</sup> ché<sup>ng</sup>*, to save money.

去 *Sai<sup>ng</sup>* 姓 Read *sèng*: a surname; *pek kay sèng*, 百家姓 *páyh kay sai<sup>ng</sup>* the hundred family names, or clans, into which the people are divided.

*Pek sèng*, 百姓 *páyh sai<sup>ng</sup>*, the people.

*Sèng bēng*, 姓名 *sai<sup>ng</sup> mē<sup>ng</sup>*, the name and surname.

*Sai<sup>ng</sup>* 性 Read *sèng*: nature, disposition; *sim sèng*, 心性 *sim sai<sup>ng</sup>*, natural disposition; *h'ó kè sèng*, 好記性 *hó kè sai<sup>ng</sup>*, a good memory.

夫 *Sak* 揀 To push; *ae sak*, 揀揀 *ay sak*, to push and drive; some say, to respect; to ascend, to move; to take.

率 *Sam* 三 Vulg. *s<sup>ng</sup>a*: three; *sam sip*, 三十 *s<sup>ng</sup>a chap*, thirty.

*Sam lēn yéw sēng*, 三年有

成 *s<sup>ng</sup>a né<sup>ng</sup> pit woó chē<sup>ng</sup> kang*, "in three years I should be enabled to complete the work;" said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sam 式 The large form of the preceding character; also written 叁, *sam*.

Sam 杉 A kind of fir-tree; *sam pán*, 杉板, a small boat.

Sam 彡 The coloring of hair; also, a foreign surname. One of the radicals.

声 *Sám* 掺 To look on, to take; *lám sám*, 覽掺, disorderly, in confusion.

*Sám* 糝 Broken rice; mixed.

去 *Sám* 三 Three times, thrice repeated; *sám hók*, 三復, to repeat thrice.

*Kwù-y-bún choó sám soó jé hoé hēng*, 季文子三思而後行 *Kwù-y-bún choó s<sup>ng</sup>a áy sē<sup>ng</sup>, jéén aou kē<sup>ng</sup>*, *Kwù-y-bún choó* reflected thrice before he did anything; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

*Sám* 罾 *Gé sám*, 魚罾 *hé sám*, stakes driven into the water in order to catch fish.

*Sám* 糝 The same as the above.

*Sám* 髣 The appearance of long hair.

*Sám* 𠂔 Things connected together, and hanging down.

Sàm 釭 A large reaping-hook ; a scythe.

Sàm 侏 T'ham sàm, 侏 儻, foolish, stupid.

Sàm 鬚 Lâm sàm, 鬚 髮, long hair hanging down; sàm mō, 鬚 毛 disheveled hair, the hair all in confusion.

Sàm 率 Mixed, not in order, confused; lâm sàm, 率 儻, confused, bad, light, mean; trifling discourse.

San 山 Vulg. sw<sup>n</sup>a: a hill; a surname; tóng san, 唐山 té<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>n</sup>a, China.

K'hóng-choó teng tong san, jê seáou Loé, teng t'haè san, jê seáou t'hèen hāy, 孔子登東山而小魯登泰山而小天下 K'hóng-choó pāyh chēō<sup>ng</sup> tang sw<sup>n</sup>a, jê k'hw<sup>n</sup>à sèy Loé, pāyh chēō<sup>ng</sup> t'haè sw<sup>n</sup>a, jê k'hw<sup>n</sup>à sèy t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy, Confucius ascended the eastern hill, and the Loé country looked small; but when he ascended the great mountain, the whole empire looked diminutive; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

San 珊 San hoè, 珊瑚, coral that grows at the bottom of the ocean, and by the side of the rocks, of a red color.

San 跚 Pwán san, 蹢 跚, to walk lame.

San 刪 To exclude, to throw out; to fix, to determine.  
K'hóng-choó san se se, 子 孔 刪 詩 書 K'hóng-choó san tē<sup>n</sup>a se se, Confucius corrected and arranged the odes and classics; see the 史 記 Soó kè.

San 姍 Good, elegant; to revile, to ridicule.  
Chín choò jím soo tè, san ch'heàou san taē, 秦 自 任 私 智 姍 笑 三 代 Chín ka tē jím ka tē woó tè hwūy, san ch'hèd s<sup>n</sup>a tēy, the Chín dynasty took to themselves the sole credit of being wise, and ridiculed the three former dynasties.

San 衫 Vulg. s<sup>n</sup>a: a jacket, a small coat.

San 潛 To shed tears, to weep; san jèen k'hip hāy, 潛 然 泣 下 san jèen laòu bàk chāé, shedding tears, he wept abundantly; see the 史 記 Soó kè.

San 芟 To cut grass; to eradicate.

San 邨 The name of a place.

San 產 That which is produced; seng sán, 生 產, productions; t'hoè sán, 土 產, the productions of the soil; sán gèep, 產 業, a patrimony, an estate.  
Boó hēng sán, jê yéw hēng sim chéá, wūy soó wūy lēng, 無 恒 產 而 有 恒 心 者 惟 士 爲 能 bó hēng sēang āy sán gèep, jê wōo hēng sēang āy sim kw<sup>n</sup>a, tòk tòk t'hák ch'hāyh lāng ch'hē<sup>n</sup>á ēy, to be without a means of constant support, and yet to retain an equable mind, only a true scholar can attain to this; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sán 弗 Skewers, or a spit, used in roasting meat.

Sán 傘 Vulg. sw<sup>n</sup>à: an umbrella; é sán, 雨 傘 hoē sw<sup>n</sup>à, a rain umbrella.



Sàn 鏟 An iron tool for smoothing wood.

Sàn 散 Dispersed and scattered abroad.  
 Chaê chē chek bîn sán, chaê sán chek bîn chē, 財聚則民散 財散則民聚 *cheé<sup>ng</sup> k'hööh chò höéy chek pâyh sai<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>à</sup>, cheé<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>à</sup> chek pâyh sai<sup>ng</sup> chò höéy*, when a prince is given to hoarding up money, his people will disperse, but when he disperses his money, the people will gather around him; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Sàn 瘦 Read soé: thin, meagre, lean not fat, emaciated.

Sàn 散 Vulg. *sw<sup>à</sup>*: to disperse, to scatter, to spread abroad.  
 Sēäng sit kê tō, bîn sán kéw è, 上失其道民散久矣 *sè twā sit e áy tō, pâyh sai<sup>ng</sup> sè sw<sup>à</sup> koó è*, superiors have erred from the right way, and the people have been scattered for a long time; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sàn 斃 Mixed meat.

Sàn 霰 Flakes of snow.

Sàn 疝 A pain in the heart.

Sàn 訕 To rail at, to revile, to reproach.  
 Oè ke háy lew, jè sán sēäng chéá, 惡居下流而訕 上者 *wán k'héā tē háy léw áy láng, jé mai<sup>ng</sup> e áy sè twā*, he detested those who, dwelling in a mean station, reviled their superiors; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sàn 汕 The appearance of ease and freedom, like fishes sporting in the water.

Sàn 線 Vulg. *sw<sup>à</sup>*: a thread; chim sán, 針線 *chēm sw<sup>à</sup>*, a needle and thread.

Boô chim put yín sán, 無針不引線 *bô chít ke chēm bēy yín tit sw<sup>à</sup>*, there is never a needle, but what will draw its thread.

Sang 鬆 Read song: loose, not tight; pók song, 縛鬆 *pák k'häh sang*, to tie it looser.

Sang 雙 Read song: double; yit song, 一雙 *chít sang*, a pair; yit song haê, 一雙鞋 *chít song áy*, a pair of shoes; song seng, 雙生 *käh sang sai<sup>ng</sup>*, twins, two at a birth.

Sang 挾 Read song: to throw anything, to pitch, to fling.

Sang 送 Read song: to present, to make a present; to accompany.

Sòng se, 送書 *sòng ch'häh*, to give away books; sòng song, 送喪 *sòng se<sup>ng</sup>*, to accompany a funeral.

Chaê paè jè sòng che, 再拜而送之 *chaê paè jè sòng e*, he again made an obeisance, and accompanied him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sang 宋 Read song: a surname.

Saou 梢 To cut off, to cut grass; to rob, to plunder.

Saou 梢 The branches of a tree; the handle of a rudder.

Saou 弮 The case for a bow; to let fly an arrow from a bow.

Saou 鞘 A whip, a whip case; to saou, 刀鞘, the sheath of a sword.

Saou 嘲 To ridicule; to make game of; also written 諷, saou.

Saou 蛸 A small spider.

去 Saou 敲 To beat, to strike; to move, to affect.

Saou 擻 Toé soé, 抖擻 tabu saou, to rouse one's-self.

去 Saou 哨 Sûn saou, 巡哨, to keep up a patrol, in order to guard against thieves.

Saou kak, 哨角, a great trumpet, a bugle horn.

Saou 掃 Read sò: to sweep; sò chéw, 掃帚 saou chéw, broom; sò ch'hè, 掃處 saou gây, to sweep the ground.

Sò tēy sē lēw éng, 掃地樹留影 saou tēy ch'hēw labu yě'á, if you sweep the ground ever so clean, the tree still leaves its shadow there.

Saou 嗽 Read soè: hoarse, with a cold; to cough; haé soè, 咳嗽 k'hám saou, to take cold, to be taken with a hoarseness.

夫 Sap 儻 Not to arrive at, insufficient; to speak hastily, without caution.

Sap 倥 T'hap sap, 傷僇, incautious.

Sap 揷 Lap sap, 攪揷 mixed, jumbled together.

Sap 颯 A fierce wind, the whistling of the wind.

Sap 鞞 To lift up lightly; straw shoes, children's shoes.

Sap 霽 The appearance of rain; an opening; the voice of a multitude. E sap sap, 雨霽霽 lōh hoē sap sap, a drizzling rain.

天 Sap 卅 A contraction of sam sip, 三十 s'á cháp, thirty.

夫 Sat 殺 Vulg. t'hal: to kill, to put to death, to slay.

Sat sam Beáou é sam Gwúy, 殺三苗于三危 t'hal s'á úy Beáou, tē s'á Gwúy, he slew the three Beáou, at the three Gwúy.

Sat 鍛 A long spear.

Sat 撒 Sat pwat, 撒潑, to disperse, to scatter.

Sat 薩 P'hoē sat, 菩薩, an idol; a god of the Buddhist sect.

Sat 虱 Read sek: a louse; t'heáou sek, 跳虱 t'heáou sat, a flea; bók sek, 木虱 bák sat, a bug; t'hoé sek, 塗虱 t'hoé sat, a mud fish.

Ong-béng bûn sek jê tâm sê boô, 王猛捫虱  
而談時務 Ong-béng bûn sat jê tâm lùn sê boô,  
Ong-béng held a louse in his fingers while he discour-  
sed about the operations of the times; see the  
晉記 Chìn ké.

Sat 煞 To injure; to exterminate; vulg.  
swáh: to finish, to make an end of.

幸 Say 沙 Vulg. swa: sand; a surname; say  
sék k'hé hwuy, 沙石起飛  
swa chéoh k'hé p'ouy, the sand  
and stones began to fly. Also written 砂, say.

Say 紗 Jeàou say, 縐紗, crape.

Say 袈 Këa say, 袈裟, a priest's robe; a  
surplice.

Say 鯊 Say gē, 鯊魚 swa hé, the white  
shark; the genus Caracharias.

Say 鈔 Say lô, 鈔鑼, a brazen gong,  
which may be used as a wash  
hand-basin.

尪 Say 傻 A slight degree of wisdom; say  
seàou, 傻俏, not benevolent.

Sây 灑 Vulg. swò: to sprinkle; say súy, 灑  
水 swò chúy, to sprinkle water.

Sây 洒 The same as the above. Also writ-  
ten 灑, say. Sây saòu, 洒掃,  
to sprinkle and sweep.

Sây 刺 To stab, to pierce.

𠵼

Sây

𠵼

A sort, a class; Chìn Tèng tóng say,  
晉鄭同𠵼 Chìn kok kap  
Tai<sup>ng</sup> kok tóng chit òy téng, the  
Chìn and Tai<sup>ng</sup> countries are of the same class.  
Goê say, 吾𠵼, we, us.

𠵼

Sây

𠵼

Sick, diseased; ch'hin say sek yung  
put sêng, 親𠵼色容不  
盛 pây boé pai<sup>ng</sup>, tèoh bin sek  
yung maòu ù<sup>m</sup> kw<sup>a</sup> hé, when parents are sick, the  
countenances (of children) should not look cheerful.

夫

Sâyh

𠵼

A small drizzling rain; sayh sayh,  
𠵼𠵼, the sound of rain.

Sâyh

𠵼

To wash the hands; also, the sound  
of a gentle rain.

Sâyh

𠵼

Read swat: snow; song swat, 霜  
雪 se<sup>ng</sup> sayh, frost and snow; lok  
swat, 落雪 lôh sayh, to snow.

Sâyh

攝

Read læp: as læp hóng, 攝縫  
sayh p'háng, to stop up a seam.

𠵼

Se

施

To give, to bestow; to use, to ap-  
point; to add; se yin, 施恩,  
to dispense favors. A surname.

E gnoé ch'haé chéang se é gnoé sek, 以五采  
彰施于五色 é goê òy ch'haé chéang se tē  
goê òy sek, to take the five ornaments, and add them  
upon the five colors.

Se

胥

Mutual; all, altogether; to assist.  
A surname.  
Bín hwuy hoē, bóng k'hek se  
k'hong é seng, 民非后罔克胥匡以  
生 pâyh sai<sup>ng</sup> nâ bô jín kwun, ch'ew b'ey s'eo an é  
sai<sup>ng</sup> w'áh, when the people have no ruler, they can-  
not live together in mutual peace; see the 書太  
甲 so t'haé kap.

Se 脍 Se soe, 脍疏, far apart.

Se 涓 The appearance of dew; lêng loē se se, 零露涓涓 lán sán loē chúy lōh se se, the drops of dew fell thickly around; see the 小雅 Se'áou gnáy.

Se 糗 Provisions; also the rice used in sacrificing to the gods.

Se 譖 The appellation of a wise and talented person.  
Boē boē wúy se ké put sit ch'hek, 謀無遺譖舉不失策 sēo boē nā bō pòng t'hek kak gaōu lāng, séy ké áy sào chēw bēy sit ch'hek, when forming our plans, if we do not neglect clever men, then whatever we undertake will be sure nót to fail.

Se 掬 A vessel for taking up water. Also written 挹, se.

Se 楛 A kind of wood, of which plough handles can be made.

Se 尸 A corpse; to be stretched out like a corpse; to stand, to set up, to establish; to set up as a master.

Ch'hím put se, 寢不尸 k'hwún bō ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> se, when (Confucius) slept, he did not stretch himself out like a corpse; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koé jín chēy soō, pit lip se, é sēang choé k'hó, 古人祭祀必立尸以象祖考 koé chá áy lāng chēy soō, tek k'hak tēōh k'hēā lip sin se, é chō ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> choé k'hó, "when the ancients sacrificed, they would always set up a figure, to resemble their ancestors and forefathers;" said by 朱子 Choo choó.

Se 屍 A corpse; sin se, 身屍, a dead body; the same as the preceding.

Se 鴉 Se k'hew, 鳴鳩, a kind of dove.

Se 蓍 Se ch'hó, 蓍草 se ch'haōu, a kind of grass or reed used in divination.  
龜 hēèn tuā tē se ch'haōu kwà koo k'hak, 見乎蓍 it will appear from the divining straws and the tortoise-shell; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Se 需 The name of one of the diagrams; to require, to demand; put se, 不 需 ū<sup>m</sup> saé, unnecessary.

Se 濡 To moisten, to wet, to stain.

Se 須 The hair of the face; to wait for; that which we desire, what is requisite and necessary; se yūng, 須用, useful. A surname.

Gēung sé gnoé yéw, 印須我友 gwá téng haōu gwá áy péng yéw, I will wait for my friends; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Se 湏 Spittle; improperly used for the preceding character.

Se 鬚 Vulg. ch'hew: a beard, whiskers, or the fringes of garments.  
K'hoé se, 口鬚 ch'hüy ch'hew, the beard around the mouth, especially on the chin.

Se 鬚 The same as the above.

Se 蔞 T'hoé se, 蔞絲, the name of an aquatic medicinal plant.

Se 絲 Silk, raw silk, as it is spun by the silkworm; silken threads.

Se 鷺 Loē se, 鷺鷥, a white crane; pèk lēng se, 白鴿鷺, a paddy-bird, a kind of stork.

Se 詩 An ode, a verse, poetry; chò se, 做詩, to make verses; se ong 詩翁, a poet; se keng, 詩經, the classic ode.

Se sam pek, yit gân é pèy che, wát soō boō sēā, 詩三百一言以蔽之曰思無邪 se woō s<sup>n</sup>a pāyh p'he<sup>n</sup>g, chí kòd wā kàdu é jèa pèy e, kóng sēō<sup>n</sup>g bó lám sām, the odes amount to three hundred, and one sentence is sufficient to express the whole, viz: "do not indulge in licentious thoughts;" see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Se 紓 Loose, easy, slow, gentle.

Se 舒 The same as the above; also, to spread out, to disperse; a surname. Se wān, 舒緩, slow, remiss, negligent.

Se 書 Vulg. ch'hāyh: a book, a record; a letter; to write, to record. T'hòk se, 讀書 t'hák ch'hāyh, to read a book.

Soō se gnoé keng, 四書五經, the four books, and five classics.

Kè se, 寄書 kèa p'hay, to send a letter.

Se 輸 To receive, to take and give; vulg. soo: to lose, not to gain. Chín se ch'héuk é Chín, 秦輸粟於晉 Chín kòk láp ch'hek hoē Chín kòk, the people of Chín gave corn as a tribute to the Chín country; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Se êng bē hwun, 輪贏未分 soo yē<sup>n</sup>d böey hwun, victory or defeat still undecided.

Se 渝 The name of a river.

Se 始 The beginning, to begin, to commence; sé chēung, 始終 k'hé t'habu swāh böey, the beginning and ending.

Yéw sé yéw chut chēā, kē wúy sèng jín hoē, 有始有卒者其惟聖人乎 wòb k'hé t'habu, wòb swāh böey áy láng, e sē sèng jín áy láng hoē, he who endures from the beginning to the end, is no doubt a sage; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Se 亂 The beginning; the same as the preceding.

Se 泉 The female plant of hemp which yields seeds.

Se 暑 Hot, heat, hot weather; sé t'hiēn, 暑天 jwāh t'he<sup>n</sup>g, the summer. Tòng sé chín k'hek t'he pit peáou

jé ch'hut che, 當暑衫絺綌必表而出之 tòng jwāh t'he<sup>n</sup>g ch'hèng tw<sup>n</sup>a né<sup>n</sup>a kwāh pòè, tēōh peáou jé hoē e ch'hut, in the summer season, when wearing a single garment of grass cloth, it is necessary to wear something underneath, and to let it appear on the outside; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sé 僭 The appellation of wise and clever person.

Sé 傾 A surname.

Sé 伯 Small, diminutive.

Sé 徙 *Vulg. swá: to remove, to go to another place.*  
 Soó jín jít sé sēn, wán chōēy jé put choō te yěá, 使人日徙善遠罪而不自知也 *saé láng ták jít sé swá kaúu hó, huwí<sup>ng</sup> k'hè wōō chōēy, jé bēy ka tē chae, to cause the people daily to advance in the practice of that which is good, and to discard crime, without themselves being aware of it.*

Sé 蹠 *A shoe; straw sandals; also written 屣, sé.*  
 Sùn sè k'hè t'hiēn hāy, yēw k'hè pē sé yěá, 舜視棄天下猶棄敝蹠也, Sùn looked upon rejecting the empire just like throwing away an old shoe.

Sé 鞞 *A leathern shoe.*

Sé 蓰 *Fivefold, five times as much.*  
 Hèk sōang pōēy sé, 或相倍蓰 *woō áy sēo tēng pōēy, wōō áy goē tēng pōēy k'háh kay, some were double, and some were fivefold; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

Sé 糞 *Small.*

Sé 屎 *Vulg. saé: dung, ordure: hōng sé, 放屎 pāng saé, to go to stool.*

Sé 蕙 *To be afraid, frightened; terror; timidity, bashfulness.*  
 Kē jé bōō léy chek sé, 慎而無禮則蕙 *kē<sup>n</sup> a jé bō léy, chek sé, to be alarmed so as to forget propriety, may be called terror; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Sé 黍 *Vulg. séy á: the common species of Barbados millet.*

Sé 豕 *The generic name for swine.*  
 Má gnēw yāng, key k'hēn sé, náé lēuk hēuk, jín séy soō, 馬牛羊鷄犬豕乃六畜人所飼 *báy gob yēō<sup>ng</sup>, key kaúu te, náé lāk hāng áy t'habu sai<sup>ng</sup>, láng séy ch'hē, the horse, cow, and sheep; the cock, dog, and pig are the six kinds of domestic animals which men bring up; see the 三字經 Sam joō keng.*

Sé 矢 *An arrow; as straight as an arrow; also, to swear.*  
 Sé jín k'hé put jín é hām jín chae? 矢人豈不仁於函人哉 *chò cheē<sup>ng</sup> áy láng, k'hám ú<sup>m</sup> k'háh wōō jín kōēy chò cheēn káh áy láng chae? is not the maker of arrows more wanting in benevolence than the manufacturer of armor? (because the former is only anxious to make his arrows sharp, that they may wound people, while the latter seeks to make the armor as strong as possible, to keep them from being wounded;)* see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sé 弛 *To unstring a bow, to let a bow go back; vulg. lēng: loose, not tight; hōng sé, 放弛 pāng k'háh lēng, to loosen anything.*

Kwun choó che tō, yit tēang yit sé, 君子之道一張一弛 *kwun choó áy tō lé, chit áy tēōng chit áy pāng, the way of a good man is to keep his bow sometimes strung and sometimes loose.*

Sé 死 *Read soó: to die, to depart this life; anything dead, extinct.*  
 Soó chōng che é léy, 死葬之以禮 *sé taé e cheáou léy soē, when parents are dead, inter them according to propriety; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.*

去 *Sé* 貫 *To borrow, to lend, to sell on credit, also, to be angry.*

Sè 世 An age, a generation, the world; sè jîn, 世人 sè kan òy lán, the men of the world; sè sè taē taē,

世世代代 sè sè tēy tēy, for ages and generations; kak sè, 覺世, to arouse the age.

Choo-tēang bün sip sè k'hó te yéa, 子張問十世可知也 Choo-tēo<sup>ng</sup> moo<sup>ng</sup> cháp sè t'hang chae yéa, Choo-tēang asked if the affairs of ten generations could be previously known; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Sè 勢 Power, influence, authority; kwán sè, 權勢, authority. H<sup>nd</sup> sēn jê bōng sè, 好善

而忘勢 aē bōēyh hó lán, tēoh bēy kè lín òy sè, when a ruler wants to get good men in his service, he must forget his own power, (and stoop to them;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sè 掩 To take anything in the hand; a handful.

Sè 施 To disperse, to scatter, to confer favors on people. Jê yéw p'hok sè é bün, jê léng

chēy chēung hó jê? k'hó wūy jín hoē? 如有博施於民而能濟眾何如可謂仁乎 ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> woó p'hok sè hoē pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, jê ēy chew chēy chēung lán, chēy sē an cho<sup>ng</sup>á? t'hang kóng woó jín tek á bó? when a prince confers extensive benefits on the people, and is able to assist men in general, what sort of a man must he be? Can he be considered benevolent? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sè 弑 To murder a superior; to kill a parent or a prince. Sín sè kē kwun chéa yéw che; choó sè kē hoó chéa yéw che, 臣弑其君者有之子弑其父者有之 jín sín t'haé

e òy jín kwun òy woó e; haou sai<sup>ng</sup> t'haé e òy nēo<sup>ng</sup> pāy òy woó e, for a minister to murder his prince, there are instances of this; and for a son to commit parricide, such things have occurred; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sè 恕 To excuse, to deal gently with; to do to another as we would wish another to do to us.

Hoo choó che tō, téung sè jê é è, 夫子之道忠恕而已矣 hoo choó òy tō lé, chín téung kwá sēo sè tē<sup>ng</sup> á tē<sup>ng</sup> á, the whole system of Confucius' doctrine consists in fidelity and lenity alone; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sè 絮 Cloth; cotton, anything made of cotton; silken threads.

Sè 庶 All, numerous, many; almost; sè choó, 庶子, a child by a concubine.

Sè bün, 庶民, all the people; sè ke, 庶幾, almost, nearly.

Choo wát, sè è chae? 子曰庶矣哉 hoo choó kóng, chēy è chae? Confucius said, "how numerous are they?" (meaning the people of a certain state, which he visited;) see the 論語 Lūn gé. Tek choó, 嫡子, a legitimate son; sè choó, 庶子, illegitimate offspring.

Sè 四 Read soò: four; soò hong, 四方 sè hē<sup>ng</sup>, in all quarters; soò kak, 四角 sè kak, foursquare; soò bün, 四民 sè bün, the four orders of the people.

Sè 試 Vulg. ch'hè: to try, to make trial of, to prove. Ch'héng sēang sè che, 請嘗試之 ch'hè<sup>ng</sup> á laé ch'hè k'ho<sup>ng</sup> á e, pray let us try it; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

平

Sê

時

A time, a season, a period, an hour ;

a surname ; sòd sê, 四時 sè sê,

the four seasons ; sīm sê? 甚時

s<sup>n</sup>á me<sup>ng</sup>h sê? at what time ; ké sê? 幾時 tē

sê? when? sê sê, 時時, constantly.

T'hëen hô gân chae, sòd sê hêng yëen, 天何

言哉四時行焉 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> woō s<sup>n</sup>á me<sup>ng</sup>hkóng wā, sè sê tit kē<sup>n</sup>á, what orders does heaven is-

sue, and yet the four seasons revolve ; see the 論

語 Lūn gé.

Sê

蔣

To plant ; sê sê yit kin, é seng

chhèn kong, 蔣樹一根

以旌戰功 chāè ch'hëu

chit chōng, é seng chhèn áy kong ló, he planted a

tree, in order to be a signal of his military exploits.

Sé

及

Read soô : a surname.

Sê

鮫

The name of a fish ; the mackerel.

Sê

埘

Key sê, 鷄埘, a hen-roost.

Sé

匙

A spoon ; táy sê, 茶匙, a tea-

spoon ; hwān sê, 飯匙 pōō<sup>ng</sup>

sê, a rice spoon ; t'boŋ sê, 湯

匙 t'he<sup>ng</sup> sê, a soup spoon.

Sé

提

Choo sê, 朱提, the name of a

district, said to produce silver.

Sé

蝾

Sëem sê, 蟾蜍, a kind of toad ;

said to have 3 red characters un-

der its belly.

Sé

蝾

Sëang sê, 蟹螯 chhō<sup>ng</sup> ché, a toad.

Sê

辭

Read soô : to refuse, not to accept,  
to take leave of.

Gwān-soō wūy che chae, é che  
ch'heuk kéw pek soô, 原思爲之宰與  
之粟九百辭 Gwān-soō kap e chò kay  
chae, hoē e ch'hek kaōu pāyh sê, Gwān-soō was the  
steward of Confucius' household, when he gave him  
nine hundred measures of corn ; but the other refus-  
ed it ; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sê

Sê

是

To be, it is, it is this, this ; right, not

wrong ; yes ; sê put sê? 是不

是 sê ū<sup>m</sup> sê? is it so or not? sê,

是, it is so.

Sê sê hwuy hwuy tēy, bēng bēng pék pék t'hëen,

是是非非地明明白白天

tēoh kap ū<sup>m</sup> tēoh áy tēy, bēng bēng pāyh pāyh áyt'hee<sup>ng</sup>, on this earth there are many rights and

wrongs, but in heaven all is clear and plain.

Sê

是

The same as the preceding.

Sê

是

This ; to look at, to observe, to  
judge of, to reason.

Sê

侍

To wait on, to attend, to be in at-  
tendance.

Bín-choó sê ch'hek, 閔子侍

側 Bín-choó k'hēā tē sin pee<sup>ng</sup>, Bín-choó was wait-

ing at his side ; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sê

俎

The same as the preceding ; to  
stand, to wait ; also written 俎, sê.

Sê

予

K'ham sê, 堪予, a kind of fish.

Sê

寺

Vulg. eē<sup>ng</sup> : a temple, a monastery,  
an abbey ; sê jīn, 寺人, an  
eunuch.



Hong san koé sē cheng laē seáou, 荒山古寺  
僧來少 *hwui<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>na</sup> koé eē<sup>ng</sup> hōéy sēō<sup>ng</sup> laē*  
*chéó*, among desolate hills and old temples, the  
priests seldom come; see a 古詩 koé se.

Sē 峙 A hill standing alone; a promontory,  
a peak; to stand alone.

Sē 恃 To rely on, to depend upon, to place  
confidence in.

Boó hoó hó koé? boó boé hó sē?  
無父何怙無母何恃 *bó nēō<sup>ng</sup> pāy*  
*woó s<sup>na</sup> meē<sup>ng</sup> h t'hang kōe? bó nēō<sup>ng</sup> léy woó s<sup>na</sup>*  
*meē<sup>ng</sup> h t'hang sē?* having no father what shall we  
rely on? And being motherless, on whom shall we  
depend? see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Sē 庀 To stand upright, under a house; to  
prepare, to get ready.

Sē 時 The place of sacrifice, in making an  
offering to the five emperors of  
heaven and earth.

Sē 蒔 To plant; to transplant; to plant in  
another place.

Sē 序 The wall on the eastern and western  
sides of a house; to arrange in  
order; a preface to a book; the  
name of a school.

Cheáou ch'hod sē, 照次序, according to order.  
Sē pin ē hēn, 序賓以賢 *sē lēét lóng k'hāyh*  
*chéou e áy gabu*, arrange the guests according to  
their talents; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Sēàng sē, 庠序, a place of instruction.

Sē 示 To teach, to instruct, to inform, to  
show; kaú sē, 教示 *ká sē*,  
to communicate instruction.

Ké jē sē choo soo hoé, 其如示諸斯乎  
*e áy ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> ké sē chéy léy*, it would be as

easy as showing this, (pointing to his hand;) see  
the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sē 視 To look at, to behold, to observe;  
to imitate, to compare.

Bók put sē hwuy léy che sek, 目  
不視非禮之色 *bák cheu bōh k'hw<sup>na</sup> à*  
*ū<sup>m</sup> háp léy áy sek*, let not the eyes look upon im-  
proper beauty.

T'hēen sē choó gnó bín sē, 天視自我民  
視 *t'hee<sup>ng</sup> k'hw<sup>na</sup> à t'han lán pāyh sū<sup>ng</sup> k'hw<sup>na</sup> à*,  
heaven looks on a thing, as we people view it; (vox  
populi vox Dei;) see the 書經 Se keng.

Sē 叙 To spread out, to discourse on, to  
use; to arrange in order.

Pek kwúy sē sē, 百揆時叙  
*ché<sup>na</sup> pāyh hwat tōe sēàng sé chéou ch'hod sē*,  
the hundred plans were constantly arranged in or-  
der; see the 舜典 Sūn tēén.

Sē 墅 A shed in a field; a garden; an ex-  
tra lodging place; a village.

Sēā-an, 謝安, with his neph-  
ew Hēen, 玄, played at chess, and (toé piēt sē,  
賭別墅 *puáh soo yē<sup>na</sup> pát áy hwui<sup>ng</sup>*), gam-  
bled for an extra garden; see the 晉書 Chín se.

Sē 緒 A line, a thread of communication, a  
rule, a connecting thread.

Boó óng chàn T'haé óng che sē,  
武王纘太王之緒 *Boó óng sēo swà*  
*T'haé óng áy sw<sup>na</sup> à*, Boó óng connected the line of  
communication from T'haé óng; see the 魯頌  
Loé sēung.

Sē 逝 To pass by, to flow by, to pass away;  
to go, to depart; when Confucius  
was standing on the river's brink,

he said of the waters, (sē chéá jē soo hoo yéá,  
逝者如斯夫也 *kōy k'hè ch'hip chēō<sup>ng</sup>*  
*an néy*), "how the waters flow by, and pass  
away;" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sē 諡 Ardent, glowing; the traces of conduct; a name given to persons of eminence after their decease, indicative of their previous conduct; a posthumous title.

Sē 誓 An oath, a swearing; to swear; ch'èw sē, 呪誓 ch'èw chwā, to take an oath, in order to insure belief.

Sē 豎 To stand, to stand erect, to set up on end; also written 竪, sē. Sē lip, 豎立 k'hēā lip, to stand upright; sē kē, 豎旗 k'hēā kē, to erect a standard. Sē choó, 豎子, a boy, an insignificant person.

Sē 嶼 Vulg. soō: an island, a hill in the midst of the sea. Also written 舉 sō. Pin-lóng sē, 根嶼 Pin-né<sup>ng</sup> soō, the island of Pinang or Prince of Wales. Sē sēng, 嶼城 soō sē<sup>nd</sup>, a fortified island; applied to the island of Onrust, in front of Batavia roads, which was once fortified.

Sē 鱖 The name of a fish.

Sē 蕙 Fine, elegant, agreeable.

Sē 氏 A family name; s'èng sē, 姓氏 sai<sup>ng</sup> sē, the surname of any one. Loé yéw Bēng-sun sē, S'èuk-sun sē, Kwù-y-sun sē, 魯有孟孫氏叔孫氏季孫氏 Loé kak woō Bēng-sun sē, S'èuk-sun sē, Kwù-y-sun sē, in the Loé country there were the families and clans of Bēng-sun, S'èuk-sun, and Kwù-y-sun.

Sē 筮 Pok sē, 卜筮, to divine, to use divination; the former character alludes to the use of the tortoise-

shell, and the latter to that of a certain kind of grass, employed in divination.

Sē 噬 To gnaw, to eat, to chew. Hwūn put lēng hwat sē jé j'èuk, 恨不能活噬爾肉 hwūn bēy wāh kā lé áy bāh, I am vexed that I cannot devour your flesh alive; see the 三國 Sam kok.

Sē 嗜 To relish, to like, to be fond of, to taste. Sín sē yím sit, soó kwun sēw k'hó, 神嗜飲食使君壽考 sín bēng sē àè lé áy lím ch'èäh, hōe kwun lé ch'èäh té<sup>ng</sup> hōèy sēw, may the gods enjoy your offerings of food and drink, and cause you to attain to great longevity; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Sē 署 A book; an official lodge.

Sē 樹 Vulg. ch'hēw; a tree; sē lím, 樹林 ch'hēw ná, a forest. Taē sē p'hò yéw ch'haē, seáou yáng ch'hè boó h'èet, 大樹破有柴小羊刺無血 twā ch'ang ch'hēw p'hwò woō ch'há, s'èy ch'èäh yēō<sup>ng</sup> t'haē bó h'ōèyh, a great tree when cut up will produce plenty of firewood, but a small kid when killed, will scarcely afford any blood.

Sē 曙 Morning, daybreak.

Sē 儋 The same as 豎, sē, the name of a god; also, a surname.

幸 賒 Distant, far removed; to sell on credit, to give on trust.

Sēa 賒 S'èng k'hwat suy k'ín, hong yín s'èäng s'èa, 城關雖近風雲尙賒 s'è<sup>nd</sup> kak suy j'èèn k'ín, hong hōe s'èäng hwai<sup>ng</sup>, al-

though the corner of the city may be near, the winds and clouds are distant.

Sĕa 𧇗 Not to associate with.

𧇗 To reject, to give up, to cease.

Sĕa 舍 Confucius, speaking of a flowing stream, said, (put sĕa tĕw yĕa, 不舍晝夜 *bō hai<sup>ng</sup>h jit mǎi<sup>ng</sup>,*) "it does not cease day or night;" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sĕa 捨 To reject, to give up, to cast off.  
Aè h<sup>o</sup> bú n gē bē sĕàng wúy sĕa, 愛好文義未嘗違捨 *yit tĕoh hó áy bú n gē, böey cheng pàng t'hek kak,* he who is fond of good writings will never cast them away.

Sĕa 寫 To overturn, to exclude, to exhaust, to drive away; to write, to copy.  
Kày gân ch'hut yĕw, é sĕá gnó yew, 駕言出遊以寫我憂 *kày báy ch'hea kóng böeyh ch'hut k'hè phit t'ho, é sĕá k'hè gwá áy huón ló,* put to the carriage and talk about going out to ramble, in order to drive away my sorrow; see the 詩經 Se keng.  
Sĕa joò, 寫字 *sĕá jĕ,* to write or copy anything.

𧇗 A shed, a cottage, a dwelling; to halt for a night.  
Sĕa kwán bē tōng, 舍館未定 *hai<sup>ng</sup>h áy wūy böey tĕ<sup>nā</sup> tĕoh,* I have not yet fixed upon my lodgings; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sĕa 赦 To forgive, to pardon, to remit an offense; sĕa chōey, 赦罪, to forgive sins; sĕa seáou kò, 赦小過 *sĕa sĕó k'hwá áy hòy sít,* to pass over slight offenses; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sĕa 卸 To put off, to lay aside; sĕa kap, 卸甲 *t'hoi<sup>ng</sup>h kǎh,* to throw off one's armor.

Sĕa 庫 A surname.

Sĕa 瀉 To purge; sĕa yĕak, 瀉藥 *sĕd yĕoh,* a purgative medicine.

𧇗  
Sĕa 余 A surname.

Sĕa 畚 The name of a hill.

Sĕa 斜 Slanting, oblique, not straight; irregular, incorrect.

Sĕa 邪 Incorrect, corrupt, vicious; kan sĕa, 奸邪, vicious people.  
Sĕa sùt, 邪術, corrupt arts; sĕa kadu, 邪教, erroneous doctrines.

Sĕa 袞 Incorrect, vicious; a left handed course, that must not be followed.

Sĕa 蛇 Vulg. *chuo*: a snake, a poisonous reptile.

K'he sĕa lĕung, jĕ hōng che ch'he, 驅蛇龍而放之菹 *kwá chuo lĕung jĕ pàng hāy tĕ cháy k'hwut á,* he drove away the snakes and dragons, and confined them to the marshes; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𧇗  
Sĕa 社 A god of the land, or soil; also, a village, a hamlet.  
Yĕw bín jín yĕen, yĕw sĕa chek

yĕen, 有民人焉有社稷焉 *woō pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> lāng tē tit, yĕá woō sĕā chek tē tit*, where there are people and inhabitants, there are also gods of the land and grain; see the 論語 *Lūn gĕ*.

Sĕā **射** To shoot; sĕā chĕèn, 射箭 *chōh chĕ<sup>ng</sup>*, to shoot with an arrow.  
Kwun choó boó sĕy cheng, pit yĕá sĕā hoē, 君子無所爭必也射乎 *kwun choó bó sĕy chai<sup>ng</sup>, nā tek k'hak böĕyh, tĕōh chāē chōh chĕ<sup>ng</sup> hoē*, the good man wrangles about nothing, but if he must strive, lét it be in archery; see the 上論 *Sĕāng lūn*.

Sĕā **榭** *Tāē sĕā*, 臺榭, a terrace and a parterre.  
Wūy kĕung sit tāē sĕā, é chān haē é jé bān sĕng, 爲宮室臺榭以殘害于爾萬姓 *chò kĕung ch'hòē tāē sĕā, é chān haē tē lé chĕ<sup>ng</sup> ā bān pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>*, making houses and palaces, terraces and parterres, to the injury of your myriads of people; see the 書經 *Se keng*.

Sĕā **謝** To decline, to refuse, to take leave of, to thank, to express an obligation on the reception of a present;  
kám sĕā, 感謝, to thank, to be grateful; to sĕā, 多謝, much obliged to you. *Vulg. chĕā*: a surname.

Sĕā **麝** *Sĕā hĕang*, 麝麝 *sĕā hĕo<sup>ng</sup>*, the musk deer.

Sĕā **埜** The same as 社, *sĕā*, a village.

奉 *Sĕ<sup>na</sup>* **聲** Read sĕng: a voice, a sound; bĕng sĕng, 名聲 *mĕ<sup>na</sup> sĕ<sup>na</sup>*, fame, report; sĕng yim, 聲音 *sĕ<sup>na</sup>* *yim*, a tone of voice.

Sĕ é sĕng bĕng yāng yit hoē tĕung kok, 是以聲名洋溢乎中國 *sĕ é sĕ<sup>na</sup> mĕ<sup>na</sup> yāng yit tē tĕung kok*, thus your fame would overspread the middle country (China); see the 中庸 *Tĕung yung*.

妻 *Sĕ<sup>na</sup>* **聖** Read sĕng: holy, sacred, powerful and efficacious; applied in common conversation to temples and shrines, which are said to be sacred and efficacious in affording answers to the prayers of those who pay homage to them.  
Sĕng jĭn, 聖人 *sĕ<sup>na</sup> lāng*, a holy man, a sage.

奉 *Sĕ<sup>na</sup>* **城** Read sĕng: a city; sĕng kok, 城郭 *sĕ<sup>na</sup> kok*, a city and suburbs.  
Ch'hók soo tē yĕá, k'hĕuk soo sĕng yĕá, 鑿斯池也築斯城也 *ch'hók chĕy lĕy chūy kaou k'hĕch chĕy lĕy sĕ<sup>na</sup> ch'hĕō<sup>ng</sup>*, dig this ditch deeper, and build this wall higher; (to provide a defense against your enemies; ) see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

*Sĕ<sup>na</sup>* **成** Read sĕng: to complete; sĕng chĕw, 成就 *sĕ<sup>na</sup> chĕw*, to attain one's object.

妻 *Sĕ<sup>na</sup>* **槩** Read sĕng: a large basket or hamper, for containing grain.

*Sĕ<sup>na</sup>* **城** Read sĕng: a vessel for containing salt.

*Sĕ<sup>na</sup>* **簋** Read sĕng: a bamboo vessel, for holding anything.

夫 *Sĕ<sup>ah</sup>* **削** Read sĕak: to scrape anything with a knife; to shave off.

Sĕäh 錫 Read sĕak: tin; sĕak kwān, 錫罐  
sĕäh kwān, a tin pot.

天 Sĕäh 席 Read sĕk: a mat, a table, a feast;  
yĕên sĕk, 筵席 yĕên sĕäh, a  
feast, an entertainment.

Sĕäh 鮒 The name of a fish.

夫 Sĕäk 削 Kwat sĕak, 刮削 kwäh sĕäh, to  
scrape with a knife; sĕak tĕy,  
削地, to cut off territory.

Also, weak.

When the princes of the empire neglected waiting on the sovereign, for the first offense, they were degraded in rank, and (chāè put teâu, sĕak t'hoé tĕy yĕá, 再不朝削土地也 koh ū<sup>m</sup> teâu keè<sup>ng</sup> chĕw kwäh sĕak t'hoé tĕy yĕá,) when they neglected it a second time, they were deprived of a part of their territory.

Sĕäk 屑 To consider clean, to account pure.  
Put gnó sĕak é, 不我屑以  
bó tĕäh gwó chò ch'heng k'he  
sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, not considering me pure and clean; see the  
詩經 Se keng.

Sĕäk 鑠 To melt metals; used also metaphori-  
cally.  
Sĕäk kim pek yit, 鑠金百  
鎰 yĕē<sup>ng</sup> kim chit pĕyh yit tĕng, they melted gold  
to the amount of 100 yit's in weight; see the 史  
記 Soó kè.

Sĕäk 爍 To burn brightly; a bright light.

幸 Sĕäng 相 Mutual, together with; sĕäng cheng,  
相爭 sĕo chai<sup>ng</sup>, to strive to-  
gether.

Sĕäng k'hip é tĕung tĕng, 相泣於中庭  
sĕo k'hadu tĕ tĕung tĕng, they wept together in the  
midst of the house; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Sĕäng 廂 A chamber on the side of a dwelling;  
an antechamber.

T'haē gwát sey sĕäng hāy, gĕng  
hong hoē pwàn k'hae, 待月西廂下迎  
風戶半開 tĕng t'haē göēyh tĕ sae sĕo<sup>ng</sup> āy,  
gĕ<sup>ng</sup> chĕh hong woó moo<sup>ng</sup> pi<sup>ng</sup> à k'houy, wait for  
the moon under the western antechamber; welcome  
the wind with the door half open.

Sĕäng 湘 The name of a river.

Sĕäng 箱 Vulg. sĕo<sup>ng</sup>: a box, a trunk, a cof-  
fer; a granary.

Sĕäng 紉 Cloth of a light yellow color.

Sĕäng 傷 To wound, to injure; to wound the  
feelings, to grieve.  
Ae jĕ put sĕäng, 哀而不傷  
ae jĕ bĕy sĕäng, grieved without being wounded; see  
the 論語 Lūn gé. Sĕäng haē, 傷害, to injure.

Sĕäng 湯 A superabundance of water; inun-  
dating, overflowing.  
Hōng súy sĕäng sĕäng, 洪水  
湯湯 twā chúy sĕäng sĕäng, the inundation was  
overwhelming; see the 堯典 Geâu tĕén.

Sĕäng 殤 To die at an early age; to die before  
the age of puberty.

Sĕäng 觴 A wine cup, a vessel for drinking  
wine out of.

Sĕang 商 A merchant; séang léang, 商量 *soo nêō<sup>ng</sup>*, to deliberate, to consult.  
Soō, lōng, kong, sĕang, 士農工商 *t'hák ch'háyh, chōh ch'hân, chò kang, seng lé*, the scholar, the husbandman, the mechanic, and merchant; (the four classes of people among the Chinese.)

Sĕang 賈 The ancient form of the above.

Sĕang 襄 To assist, to help.

Sĕang 驤 A horse going swiftly.

Sĕang 鑲 A hook, a military weapon.

Sĕang 勳 Hasty, quick.

賞 Sĕang Vulg. *sĕō<sup>ng</sup>*: to reward, to admire, to express admiration.  
Kám séang, 鑒賞, to look at, and admire; gwán séang, 玩賞, to stay the mind on in wonder and admiration; séang sòd, 賞賜, to confer, as a reward.  
Sĕang sĕen hwát ok, 賞善罰惡 *sĕō<sup>ng</sup> hó hwát p'ha<sup>n</sup>é*, to reward the good, and punish the bad.

Sĕang 上 Vulg. *chĕō<sup>ng</sup>*: to ascend, to go up; to exalt.  
Lĕen poē é séang, 連步以上 *sĕo swà poē é chĕō<sup>ng</sup>*, to ascend with successive steps; see the 禮曲禮 *Léy k'hĕuk léy*.

Sĕang 鮫 Gĕ séang, 魚鱉, *hé sĕō<sup>ng</sup>*, dried fish.

Sĕang 想 Vulg. *sĕō<sup>ng</sup>*: to think, to reflect.  
Bōng séang hĕen soō, 夢想 賢士 *bāng sĕō<sup>ng</sup> gaōu áy t'hák ch'háyh lāng*, to think and dream of clever scholars.

去 Sĕang 相 To look at, to survey; to assist, to help; an assistant.  
K'hàn séang, 看相 *kw<sup>n</sup> à séang* to look at a person's countenance, and to judge by the lines and marks in it of his future destiny.  
Cháé séang, 宰相, a prime minister.  
Sĕang cháé jé sit, 相在爾室 *k'ho<sup>n</sup> à tē lé áy ch'hòd*, to take a survey of your house. A surname.

庫 Sĕang 庫 To enter school; a school, a seminary.  
Kín séang sĕ chĕ kađu, 謹庠序之教 *kín sĕn séang sĕ áy kà*, be careful of the instructions in the schools; see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

Sĕang 祥 Kit séang, 吉祥, a lucky omen, a favorable prognostic.  
Kok kay chĕang hin pit yéw cheng séang, 國家將興必有禎祥 *kok kay chĕang böēyh hin k'hé, pit tĕōh woō hó áy séang*, when a country is about to flourish there will certainly be some good omens; see the 中庸 *Tĕung yŭng*.

Sĕang 詳 Sĕang sĕy, 詳細, minute, the particular minutiae of anything.  
E put kĕ kĕ séang, 已不記其詳 *é keng bĕy kĕ é áy séang sĕy*, we have already forgotten the particulars.

Sĕang 翔 To fly round about, to fly backwards and forwards.  
Sek soo ké è, séang jĕ hoē chip, 色斯舉矣翔而後集 *kĕ<sup>ng</sup> lāng áy sek, é chĕw k'hé, kađu p'uy laé p'uy k'hé, jĕen aōu*

*kōh chīp*, birds, on seeing the faces of men, get up; but when they have flown about a little, they afterwards collect again; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sēang 嘗 To taste, to try the taste of anything. Sēen hoo p'hín sēang sít, óng náe sít, 膳夫品嘗食王乃食 *ché pōi<sup>ng</sup> úy lóng chedou p'hín lūy ch'he chedh, óng chēw chēāh*, the cook must first taste of every sort of food, after which the king eats; see the 周禮 Chow léy.

Sēang 嘗 To try, to taste; the same as the preceding.

Sēang 常 Constant, perpetual, constantly, always; a surname; sēang kēw, 常久 *sēang kōb*, everlasting.

Tōng chēng yéw sēang, 動靜有常 *tāng chēng wōō sēang*, to be constant and regular in one's business and recreations.

Guōc sēang, 五常 *goē sēang*, the five constant virtues; (which are, according to the Chinese, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and truth.)

Sēang 裳 A garment; e sēang, 衣裳 *yin chēō<sup>ng</sup>*, clothes, apparel.

去 上 Up, upon, above, that which is above; high; vulg. *chēō<sup>ng</sup>*: to ascend.

Chāo sēang wūy put léng hāy, 在上位不陵下 *tē téng bīn úy lóng bó k'he léng tē hāy téy úy lóng*, let not those in superior stations despise those who are beneath them; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Sēang kwān, 上官, a double surname.

Sēang 二 The same as the above.

Sēang 象 An appearance, a form; alike. Vulg. *ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup>*: an elephant. K'hè sēang, 氣象, manner, constitution; hēng sēang, 形象, form, substance.

K'hé hoe pà sae sēang jē wàn che, 驅虎豹犀象而遠之 *kw'á hoē pà sae ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup>, jē hoē e hwi<sup>ng</sup>*, to drive away the tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, and elephants, in order to remove them to a distance; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sēang 獮 Alike; chēng sēang, 正獮 *ch'hīn chēō<sup>ng</sup>*, just like, like as.

Sēang 像 The same as the above.

Sēang 尚 To emulate, to esteem highly; to add to, to come over; still, yet, even, if; hō sēang, 和尚 *hōéy sēō<sup>ng</sup>*, a priest of the sect of Budha.

Sēang so, 尚書 *sēō<sup>ng</sup> se*, a president of one of the principal boards.

Kwun-choó gē, è wūy sēang, 君子義以為尚 *kwun choó lēāh gē chō t'hang sēang*, the good man considers righteousness worthy of his imitation; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ch'hó sēang che hong pit yéén, 草尚之風必偃 *ch'haóu kay hong tē téng bīn tek k'hak tó*, when grass is acted upon by the wind, it bends down; see the 論語 Lūn gé. A surname.

幸 消 To exhaust, to finish, to diminish; to melt away; senou sít, 消息, news, intelligence.

Peng tōng seaou sék, 冰凍消釋 *se<sup>ng</sup> keen tōng éy seaou yēō<sup>ng</sup>*, ice and frost can dissolve and melt away.

Seaou 俏 Seaou jēén, 俏然, the sound of the harp.

- Seaou 綃 A kind of silk or satin.
- Seaou 宵 The night, evening, obscure; gwân seaou; 元宵, the evening of the 15th day of the 1st moon, commonly called the feast of lanterns.
- Seaou 瘡 Swan seaou, 酸痛, a headache; seaou k'hat, 瘡渴, a kind of sickness.
- Seaou 屑 A pain in the head, and languor in the limbs.  
Hây seaou, 下屑, an involuntary emission of semen.
- Seaou 霄 Yîn seaou, 雲霄, the upper region of the clouds; the name of a place.
- Seaou 蹻 A cramp in the legs; keak kin seaou, 脚筋蹻 k'ha kin seaou, the cramp.
- Seaou 逍 Seaou yaü, 逍遙, easy, at leisure, satisfied, contented.  
Hô säng hoë seaou yaü, 河上乎逍遙 tē káng chúy téng seaou yaü, taking an excursion of pleasure on the river; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.
- Seaou 蛸 Song seaou, 桑蛸, an insect found on the mulberry tree.  
Haé p'heaou seaou, 海螵蛸, the bone of the cuttle fish, which is used as medicine.
- Seaou 銷 To fuse metals, to melt any metal.  
Chîn sew t'hên hây peng, seaou é wú chéung kè, 秦收天下兵銷以爲鍾鏞 Chîn sew t'hee<sup>ng</sup> äy äy peng to yěo<sup>ng</sup> chò cheng kè, the Chîn dynasty collected all the military weapons throughout the empire and melted them down into implements of music and husbandry.

- Seaou 焯 To dry anything at the fire; dry.
- Seaou 硝 Yèem seaou, 焰硝, saltpetre; seaou yèak, 硝藥 seaou, yèoh, gunpowder.
- Seaou 魍 San seaou, 山魍, a ghost with one leg, which is said to haunt the district of 汀州, T'heng-chew.
- Seaou 瀟 Seaou säang, 瀟湘, the name of a river; a storm of wind and rain.
- Seaou 簫 A musical instrument; a pipe; ch'huy seaou, 吹簫 ch'höey seaou, to play on the pipe.
- Seaou 彀 The small end of a bow.
- Seaou 蕭 A kind of reed. A surname.
- Seaou 條 The sound of fluttering wings.
- Seaou 燒 Vulg. sêo: to burn; h'ó seaou, 火燒 h'óy sêo, the fire burns.  
T'üing hây boë seaou h'öey, 仲夏母燒灰 t'üing hây ü<sup>m</sup> t'hang sêo h'öey, in the middle month of summer do not burn lime; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lèng.
- Seaou 焦 Read cheaou: the fire burning anything black; also, to roast.  
Sam cheaou h'ó, 三焦火 s<sup>na</sup> seaou h'öey, three flames of fire.
- Seaou 小 Vulg. sèy: small, minute, diminutive; sêo kwá, a little.  
Seaou jîn, 小人, a worthless man, a little minded fellow.



Seàou taē yēw che, 小大由之 *sèy sōō fwā sōō-t'hàn g*, both small and great affairs are arranged according to this (viz. harmony); see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Seàou 少 Little, not much; few, scarce, not many.

Bùt yéw é seàou wúy kwùy chéá, 物有以少爲貴者 *mē<sup>ng</sup>h woō é chēb chò kwùy chéá*, there are some things the more valuable for being scarce; see the 禮記 *Léy kè*.

Seàou 篠 A small kind of bamboo, a sort of arrow.

Seàou 騶 To sport with wantonly.

Seàou 少 Youthful, small, few in years; seàou lēn, 少年, a young person.

Seàou che sè, hēet k'hè bē tēng, 少之時血氣未定戒之在色 *sèy áy sé, hōēyh k'hè bōēy tē<sup>n</sup>ā tēōh, kēng kàè chāē sek*, in the time of youth, before one's blood and spirits are settled, we should guard against vice; see the 論語 *Lūn gó*.

Seàou 肖 Alike, similar, of the same sort; put seàou, 不肖, unlike; when applied to children, means that they are unfilial, i. e. unlike their parents.

Seàou 哨 Not to be able to restrain one's mouth; to rail; also, to blow a pipe, in order to sound an alarm. Sūn seàou, 巡哨, to go about and examine, to patrole. Hām seàou, 萵哨, the name of a flower.

Seàou 俏 Like, alike, similar; the same as 肖 seàou.

Seàou 峭 A hill extremely lofty.

Seàou 誚 To scold; to rail; seàou jīn, 誚人, to reproach any one.

Seàou 糲 A sort of congee or rice water.

Seàou 數 Read soè; an account, a reckoning; swàn soè, 算數 *swu<sup>ng</sup> seàou*, to cast up a reckoning; soè bók, 數目 *seàou bók*, an account.

Seàou 帳 Read tèàng: an account; tèàng p'hoē, 帳簿 *seàou p'hoē*, an account book.

Seàou 率 To connect; a name given to the music of 舜, Sùn, because he connected the good government of 堯, Geàou. A surname.

Seàou 侶 Seàou bók, 侶穆, the names given in the ancestral temple, to the successive generations of those offered to; the line of fathers being called seàou, and that of the sons, bók. Also read seàou: to walk in company.

Seàou 精 The male semen.

Seàou 邵 To exhort to energy, to urge; also, the name of a country; a surname.

Seàou 劬 To urge; to exert one's-self.

Seāou 紹 To connect, to carry on in succession.  
Seāou hók sēn ōng che taē gēep,  
紹復先王之業  
seāou hók seng ōng áy twā gēep, to carry on and  
restore the great establishment made by former  
kings; see the 庚盤書 Se pwān keng.

夫 Seēh 唼 A sound, a noise; seēh seēh sut sut,  
唼唼啖啖, a little.

Seēh 顛 Read chēn: to shake the head, as  
in the palsy; to tremble.  
顛 Sòd che hān chēn, 四支寒  
顛 sè he kw<sup>n</sup>á seēh, the four limbs shaking with cold.

Seēh 洩 Sēet lēem, 洩貼 seēh ná, lightning.

Seēh 娼 Sēet chūn, 娼妓 seēh chw<sup>n</sup>à, a  
wanton, a lewd woman, a slut.

Seēh 祿 The name of a sacrifice.

Seēh 蟋 Sit sut, 蟋蟀 seēh sut, a cricket.  
Sit sut chāē tōng, sòey yit kē boē,  
蟋蟀在堂歲聿其暮  
seēh sut twā tē tē<sup>ng</sup> nē<sup>ng</sup> kàu nē<sup>ng</sup> mai<sup>ng</sup>, when  
the crickets are upon the hearth, the year is about  
to close.

Seēh 薛 Read sēet: the name of a country;  
a surname.

天 Seēh 蝕 Read sit: to eat as a worm doth, to  
consume, to injure, to break in  
upon.

Sit pún, 蝕本 seēh pún, to lose money, to break  
in upon one's capital, to suffer loss.

Sit jit, 蝕日 seēh jit, an eclipse of the sun.

幸 Sēem 摻 A clever hand, a skillful hand.  
Sēem sēem lé séw, k'hó é hōng  
sēang 摻摻女手可以  
縫裳 gabu chò áy cha boē áy ch'héw, t'hang laé  
páng jín chē<sup>ng</sup>, a clever seamstress can be employ-  
ed in stitching the clothes; see the 魏風 Gōey  
hong.

Sēem 纖 Small, minute; finely-wove silk;  
sēem bé, 纖微, minute.

Sēem 籤 Mountain leeks, of a small kind;  
small minute.

Sēem 疔 A fever; Chēy hoē kaē sūy sēem,  
齊候疥遂疔 Chēy hoē  
sai<sup>ng</sup> káy, sūy kw<sup>n</sup>á jwáh, the  
prince of the Chēy country had a scrofulous disor-  
der, which afterwards turned into a fever; see the  
左傳 Chó twān.

Sēem 鈞 A sharp instrument; sharp.

Sēem 儉 Skillful in debate, wrangling; cut-  
ting in one's conversation.  
Boē nē-é sēem jín, 無怩于  
儉人, don't be intimate with wranglers.

聲 Sēem 閃 Tó sēem, 躲閃, to avoid, to get  
out of the way.  
Sēem pēn, 閃邊 sēem pē<sup>ng</sup>,  
to start on one side.

Sēem 陝 The name of a state; sēem sey, 陝  
西, one of the provinces of China.

Sēem 剡 Sharp, sharp pointed; to scrape;  
also, luminous.

Sĕēm 揆 To loose, to dissolve; to scrape.

Sĕēm 广 The roof of a house; the head of a beam; one of the radicals.

去 Sĕēm 澆 Read sim: water about to flow out.

𧈧 Sĕēm 蟾 蟾蜍, a kind of toad, which is said to have eight red spots on its belly.

Sĕēm keung, 蟾宮, one of the palaces of the moon. Yit sĕēm tēang, 一蟾長 *chit sĕēm tē'ng*, a fathom long.

去 Sĕēm 贍 To give charitably; to supply wants, to lend; hasty, sufficient.

Ch'hoó wáy kèw soó, jê k'heung put sĕēm, 此惟救死而恐不贍 *chĕy léy tòk tòk kèw soó, jê k'è'na ne bó kaóu*, this merely to prevent death, would perhaps not be sufficient; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sĕēm 暹 The light of the sun rising up; sĕēm ló, 暹羅, Siam.

Sĕēm óng soó sĕāng, Sĕēm lé soó hó sĕāng, 暹王飼象暹女飼和尚 *Sĕēm áy óng ch'hē ch'hē'ng, Sĕēm áy cha bó ch'hē hó'ey sĕō'ng*, the king of Siam feeds elephants, but the women of Siam feed priests.

𧈧 Sĕēm 仙 A fairy, a sylvan deity, an elf, a genius; sĕn sĕen, 神仙, an angel; chò sĕen, 做仙, to become a fairy. Also, a surname.

Sĕng jĭn put soo sĕen, 聖人不師仙 *sĕng jĭn bó óh chò sĕen*, "philosophers do not aim to become fairies;" said by 揚雄 Yāng-hē'ng.

Sĕen 苧 The name of a grass.

Sĕen 僊 The same as 仙, sĕen, a fairy; also to frisk and gambol about, when tipsy; also written 僊, sĕen.

Sĕen 先 Before, first, previously; to precede; to go before. Sĕen seng, 先生 *sin sai'ng*, a teacher, an elder born.

Tān sĕen teng ê gān, 誕先登于岸 *kóng taē seng chĕō'ng tē hw'ā*, it is said that he (Bān óng) first ascended the bank; (i. e. made the greatest progress in virtue;) see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Jĭn chĕá sĕen jān, jê hoē hék, 仁者先難而後獲 *jĭn áy láng taē seng sĕō'ng tē kan lân, jĕēn uōu tē sĕy tĭt tōōh*, the benevolent man thinks first of the difficulties, and then of the advantages; see the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

Sĕen 鮮 Vulg. *ch'he'ng*: fresh, of a good color, new; good, excellent. Sek pit yŭng sĕen, 腊必用鮮 *ta áy bǎh pit tēōh yŭng ch'he'ng áy*, dried meat should be used in sacrifice when it is fresh.

Sĕen 魚 鱸魚 *ch'he'ng hē*, fresh fish.

Sĕen 羴 The smell of mutton; also written 羴, sĕen.

Sĕen 鏽 Read sĕw: rust, the rust of iron; seng sĕw, 生鏽 *sai'ng sĕen*, to become rusty; t'hĕet sĕw, 鐵鏽 *t'hĕh sĕen*, the rust of iron.

𧈧 Sĕen 洗 Vulg. *sĕy*: to wash, to cleanse, to rinse. Sĕng jĭn é ch'hoó sĕen sim, 聖人以此洗心 *sĕng jĭn t'hó chĕy léy sĕy*

*sim kw<sup>n</sup>a*, the sages make use of this wherewith to cleanse their minds; see the 易繫辭 *Ek hēy soó*.

SĒEN 筊 *Vulg. ch'héng*: a duster, to dust anything; key mô sĕén, 鷄毛筊 *key mô ch'héng*, a duster made of fowl's feathers.

SĒEN 跣 *Barefoot; sĕén chĕuk, 跣足 ch'hĕäh k'ha, naked feet. Jĕäk sĕén, hwut sè tĕy, k'hwat chĕuk yŭng sĕang, 若跣弗視地厥足用傷 nā ch'hĕäh k'ha bō k'hw<sup>n</sup>à tĕ tĕy, e äy k'ha ēy tĕöh sĕang, if we walk barefoot without looking at the ground, our feet may be wounded; see the 晝說命 Se wät bĕng.*

SĒEN 毳 *The hair or feathers of birds and beasts growing again.*

SĒEN 瘰 *A scrofulous complaint; the same as 癧, sĕén.*

SĒEN 銑 *Bright, and highly polished metal; a small chisel.*

SĒEN 儻 *Hastiness of mind, accompanied with fear.*

SĒEN 儻 *Wán sĕén, 婉儻, the appearance of moving; elegant motion.*

SĒEN 尠 *Scarce, few, seldom; the same as 鮮, sĕén.*

SĒEN 洒 *To wash out, to wash away a stain, to wipe off a reproach. Gwán pé soó chĕá yit sĕén che, 願此死者一洒之 gwán böëyh t'hēy sé äy lāng chĕt äy séy ch'héng k'he, I wish for the*

sake of those who are dead, to wipe off this reproach; see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

SĒEN 癬 *Scurf, a scrofulous disorder; seng sĕén, 生癬 sai<sup>ng</sup> sĕén, to get the scurfy, to have a breaking out.*

SĒEN 蘚 *T'hae sĕén, 苔蘚, a sort of moss, moss on walls.*

SĒEN 鮮 *Seldom, few, scarce. K'haón gân lĕng sek, sĕén è jĭn, 巧言令色鮮矣仁 ch'hòng hó e äy wā, jĕ súy e äy bĭn sek, chĕb woó jĭn, those who render their countenance and conversation smooth and agreeable have seldom any share of virtue; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

SĒEN 燹 *A fire in the wilderness.*

SĒEN 尠 *Few, scarce; the same as 尠, sĕén.*

SĒEN 獮 *To kill; the autumnal hunt.*

SĒEN 扇 *Vulg. sĕè<sup>ng</sup>: a fan; bĭn sĕén, 門扇 moot<sup>ng</sup> sĕè<sup>ng</sup>, the leaf of a door.*

Sùn chok gncé bĕng sĕén, 舜作五明扇 *Sùn chò goē bĕng äy sĕè<sup>ng</sup>, Sùn invented the five clearness fan.*

SĒEN 煽 *To fan the flame, to make the fire blaze; a blazing appearance.*

SĒEN 搨 *To move, to waive, as a fan; to fan.*

SĒEN 駟 To geld, to castrate; sĕen mà, 駟馬 yĕem báy, to geld a horse.

SĒEN 煽 The blazing of fire; the same as 煽 sĕen.

SĒEN 先 To precede, to go before, to walk in front.  
Chít hêng sĕen téang chĕá, wŭy che put tĕy, 疾行先長者謂之不弟 mai<sup>ng</sup> kĕ<sup>á</sup> taē seng sĕ twā chĕá, kóng ũ<sup>m</sup> hó chò sĕó tĕ, to walk quickly in front of a superior is not to act the part of a good younger brother; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

SĒEN 綫 A thread, a line, a connecting line.

SĒEN 線 Vulg. sĭ<sup>á</sup>: a thread; chim sĕen, 針線 chĕem sĭ<sup>á</sup>, a needle and thread.

SĒEN 信 Read sĭn: to believe; gnó put sĭn, 我不信 gwá ũ<sup>m</sup> sĕen, I will not believe.

SĒEN 禪 Still, retired, private meditation; to be absorbed in thought; chò sĕen, 坐禪 chĕy sĕen, to sit in a meditating posture, as is customary with the priests of Budha.

SĒEN 單 Sĕen ō, 單于, a name given to the northern Tartars; a double surname.

SĒEN 嬋 Sĕen kwan, 嬋娟 elegant, beautiful.

SĒEN 蟬 Vulg. àm koe chĕy: a kind of beetle, the dorr beetle; a cockchaffer; a kind of cricket.

Chĕy ōng hoē hwún soó, se pĕen wŭy sĕen, 齊王后忿死尸變爲蟬 Chĕy ōng áy boē sĭm hóy tōh kadu sé, sĭn se pĕ<sup>ng</sup> chò àm koe chĕy, the queen of the ruler of the Chĕy country died from vexation, when her corpse was metamorphosed into a cockchaffer.

SĒEN 儻 A form, a manner; sĕen hōy, 儻徊, to walk backwards and forwards, without being able to advance.

SĒEN 善 Good, virtuous, excellent, mild, gentle, moral; virtue, goodness. Much. T'hĕen tō hok sĕen hō yĭm, 天道福善禍淫 t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy tō lé kàng hok k'hè tĕ hó áy, jĕ hō huān tĕ yĭm luān áy, the way of Providence is to send down happiness on the good, and misery on the wanton; see the 書湯誥 Se t'hong hō.

SĒEN 儻 An elegant form, a fine manner.

SĒEN 塿 Pĕk sĕen t'hoē, 白塿土, a kind of white clay. Also written 礪 sĕen.

SĒEN 膳 Prepared food; chĭn sĕen, 進膳. to present food to a superior.

Kĕ lĕng taē kwan, kwan sĕen séng cháé, 其令大官損膳省宰 e kĕh twā kĕ<sup>á</sup>, kwan k'hè sĕen bĕh yĕw sai<sup>ng</sup> t'haē mĕ<sup>ng</sup>h, he ordered the great officers to retrench the quantity of prepared food, and to spare the slaughtering of animals; see the 漢宣帝記 Hàn swan tĕy kĕ.

SĒEN 繕 To make up for, to repair; to mend; sĕen lĕng gé, 繕圉圉 póe k<sup>á</sup> k'hoo, to repair the prisons; see the

禮月令 Léy gwát lĕng.

Sĕēn 鱓 The name of a fish, or eel, like a snake, without scales, and always covered with slime. Also written 鱓, sĕēn.

Sĕēn 墀 A flat level place before an altar, where people sacrifice.

Sĕēn 禪 The same as the above; when a place is built up of earth, it is called 封, hong, but when the soil is cleared away to form a level, it is called 禪, sĕēn. To change, to transfer from one to another.

Sĕēn 單 Sĕēn hoó, 單父, the name of a city in the 魯, Loé country.

Sĕēn 燁 The burning of fire.

Sĕēn 嬗 To have one's own way; to act according to one's own inclinations; to obtain sole rule and authority. The same as 禪, sĕēn.

Sĕēn 擅 The same as the preceding; sĕēn kok che wū óng, 擅國之謂王 cheō chwan tē kok kóng kĕd óng, to have one's own way in a country is called being a king.

Sĕēn 爍 Dry; fire burning strongly; to respect.

Sĕē<sup>ng</sup> 茲 Read choo: as ch'hó choo, 草蓆 ch'haóu sĕē<sup>ng</sup>, a straw matrass.

Sĕē<sup>ng</sup> 扇 Read sĕēn: a fan; bĕn sĕēn, 門扇 moo<sup>ng</sup> sĕē<sup>ng</sup>, the leaf of a door.

Jĕēt'hĕen yŭng sĕēn, 熱天用扇 jwĕh t'heē<sup>ng</sup> yŭng sĕē<sup>ng</sup>, in warm weather people use fans.

Sĕē<sup>ng</sup> 躄 A pickle; kám lám sĕē<sup>ng</sup>, 橄欖 躄 kán ná sĕē<sup>ng</sup>, a preparation of pickled olives.

Sĕē<sup>ng</sup> 豉 Toē sĕē<sup>ng</sup>, 豆豉 taōu sĕē<sup>ng</sup>, a preparation of pickled pulse. To pickle anything, to put it in pickle.

Sĕēp 澀 Rough, not smooth; also, a rough, sour, kind of taste.

Sĕēp 愨 Hard, firm.

Sĕēp 澁 Sew sĕep, 羞澁, ashamed; difficult, hard to turn.

Sĕēp 霎 Sĕep é, 霎雨 sĕep sé hoē, a slight shower; sĕep sé kan, 霎時間, the time of a shower of rain.

Sĕēp 攝 To join together, to unite several offices in one. Also read lĕep: to receive, to assist.

Sĕēp 唾 To speak much; sĕep sē, 唾, to flatter any one.

Sĕēp 涉 To wade across the water. K'hĕen sĕāng sĕēp Chin, 褰裳涉溱 k'hĕen jĕn chĕ<sup>ng</sup> lĕāu kōy Chin chúy, to pull up one's clothes to wade across the Chin waters; see the 鄭風 Tĕng hong.

Sĕēp 揲 Sĕēp sē, 揲蓍, to draw out the reeds or stalks of grass, used in divination.

Sĕep 攝 To be bewitched; kwúy kwaè sĕep  
bĕy, 鬼怪攝迷, to be co-  
zened and bewitched by ghosts  
and hobgoblins.

夫 Sĕet 佻 To be extravagant; to remove.

Sĕet 泄 To let out; hwat sĕet, 發泄, to  
display; sĕet sĕà, 泄瀉, to act  
as a purge.

Kwù y ch'hun che gwát, yáng k'hè hwat sĕet, 季  
春之月陽氣發泄 kwù y ch'hun áy  
gōēyh, yáng áy k'hè chĕw huat sĕet, in the latter  
month of spring, the procreative principle of nature  
begins to be displayed; see the 禮月令 Léy  
gwát lōng.

Sĕet 紿 A horse's bridle, anything by which  
a horse or a cow is tied; a long  
rope.

Sĕet 疝 The same as 瘦, sĕet, a dysentery;  
sĕet sĕà, 疝瀉, to purge.

Sĕet 俠 A surname. Also, the same as the  
following.

Sĕet 契 The name of a man, who was an  
officer in the court of 堯, Geàou,  
and the ancestor of 商湯, Sĕang  
t'hong.

Sĕet 僣 A small voice, a whisper, a groan,  
a hum. Also written 僣, sĕet.

Sĕet 綯 To bind; bonds.  
Suy chaē lúy sĕet che tĕung, hwuy  
kē chōēy yĕá, 雖在縲綯  
之中非其罪也 suy twā tē lúy sĕet áy  
tang e<sup>ng</sup>, ū<sup>m</sup> sĕ e áy chōēy, although he was in the

midst of bonds and imprisonments, it was not his  
fault; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sĕet 高 A man's name; also a surname.

Sĕet 洩 Loē sĕet, 漏洩 laōu sĕet, to leak  
out, to let out a secret.

Sĕet 洩 Chín hô haé, jĕ put sĕet, 振河  
海而不洩 chín sĕw hó haé áy chúy, jĕ bĕy  
hoē e sĕet laōu, (the earth) holds the rivers and seas,  
without allowing them to leak out; see the 中庸  
Tĕung yung.

Sĕet 瘦 To purge; sĕet sĕà che chit, 瘦  
瀉之疾 laōu sĕà áy pai<sup>ng</sup>,  
a dysentery; a looseness of the  
bowels.

Sĕet 變 Harmonious; to harmonize; also  
written 變, sĕet.

Sĕet 變 The sound of anything breaking.

Sĕet 嫖 To be familiar with, to despise, to  
defile.

Sĕet 嫖 Taē sĕn put sĕet, 大臣不嫖  
twā jín sĕn ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang sĕet bān, do not despise great  
ministers.

Sĕet 屨 The felt worn in shoes.

Sĕet 爇 To burn, to set fire to, to consume;  
also written 爇, sĕet.

Sĕet 褻 Private, a private dress, common ap-  
parel; familiar, free; sĕet tók,  
褻瀆, to despise, to revile, to  
blaspheme.

Hōng choo put é wúy sĕet hòk, 紅紫不以

爲褻服 *áng choo bó böëyh ch'hèng chò sae k'hèa áy yln chëd<sup>ng</sup>*, he would not wear a red or crimson color for his private dress; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lün-gé.

Sëet 薛 A kind of sedge grass, the Cyperus genus. Vulg. *seëh*: a surname.

Sëet 設 To appoint, to arrange, to establish, to set up.  
Sëet wáy sèang sê hák haü é kaü che, 設爲庠序學校以教之 *sëet chò sèang sê öh haü é kà e*, and then appointed schools and seminaries of instruction to teach the people; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Sëet 設 A kind of fragrant grass.

天 舌 The tongue; k'hoé sëet, 口舌 *ch'hüý cheëh*, the tongue of the mouth.

Bók bún tím sëet, gân put k'hó sè-è, 莫捫朕舌言不可逝矣 *bó láng tai<sup>ng</sup> gwá áy cheëh, ná sê kóng wá ü<sup>m</sup> t'hang-lám sám ch'hut*, nobody holds our tongue, and yet our words should not disorderly escape us; see the 大雅 Taë gnáy.

Sëet 磔 To tan leather, to curry leather; sëet lé, 磔里, the name of a country.

Sëet 剔 The same as the above.

夫 昔 Formerly, before, previously; sek jit, Sek chëá, yêw yéa bún choo hoo

昔者由也聞諸夫子 *chá sé, gwá woó t'hè<sup>a</sup> kap hoo choó*, formerly I heard it from our master; see the 論語 Lün-gé.

Sek 惜 To pity, to feel for, to commiserate; k'hó sek, 可惜, alas! alas! Sek hoë! hoo choó che gé kwun choó yéa, 惜乎夫子之語君子也 *k'hó sek hoë! hoo choó lé áy kóng sê ch'hin chëd<sup>ng</sup> kwun choó*, alas! what you say is like the speech of a good man, (but you err in altogether rejecting elegance;) see the 論語 Lün-gé.

Sek 腊 Dried flesh.

Sek 腊 Vulg. *chëöh*: dry, anything dried; the same as the above.

Sek 斲 To cut off, to amputate.

Sek 色 The countenance, color, beauty, lust; ch'haé sek, 采色, variegated colors; h<sup>o</sup> sek, 好色, to be addicted to venery.

Chèng gân sek, soo kîn sìn è, 正顏色斯近信矣 *chë<sup>a</sup> lán áy gân sek, chéy léy chëw kîn sìn è*, adjust the countenance properly, and then you will induce faithful men to draw near; see the 論語 Lün-gé.

Sek 僚 Tek sek, 僚僚, vicious, wicked.

Sek 撩 Bōe sek, 摸撩, to feel.

Sek 索 To seek, to search for, to require, to take; lék sek, 勒索, to extort money. Vulg. *söh*: a cord, a rope.

A surname.

Sek sit k'he ék, 索室毆疫 *ch'höey ch'hoé*



*ku<sup>n</sup>á wun yěäh*, to search the house and drive out noxious influences; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Sek 糲 To boil rice with plenty of water.

Sek 嗇 Sek hoo, 嗇夫, a field laborer, a husbandman; hard, to covet.

Sek 儻 The same as the above; also, a surname.

Sek 穡 Kày sek, 稼穡, husbandry, tillage, farming; a barn floor. Anciently written 蓄, sek.

Put kày put sek, hoê ch'hé hô sam pek ek hêy, 不稼不穡胡取禾三百億兮 *û<sup>m</sup> kày û<sup>m</sup> sek, böëyh an chu<sup>n</sup>á éy k'hěöh tēw s<sup>n</sup>a pāyh ek*, without tillage and husbandry, how could we obtain three hundred million bundles of corn; see the 魏風 Gōey hong.

Sek 劓 To pierce, to stab.

Sek 歎 Lamentation, grief.

Sek 愠 To be enraged, to hate; to be vexed.

Sek 析 To split wood, to divide; a surname; also written 析, sek.

Sek sin jê che hô? hwuy hoó put k'hék, 析薪如之何匪斧不克 *p'hwà ch'há an chu<sup>n</sup>á? bô póô t'haü bēy yě<sup>n</sup>á*, in splitting firewood how shall we manage? without an ax we shall never succeed; see the 齊風 Chêy hong.

Sek 皙 A white color.

Sek 皙 To distinguish clearly.

Sek 浙 Sek bé, 浙米, to wash rice before boiling, to rinse rice.

K'hóng - choó che k'hè Chêy, chëep sek jê hêng, 孔子之去齊接浙而行 *K'hóng-choô áy k'hè Chêy kok, chëep sek bé jê kě<sup>n</sup>á*, when Confucius left the Chêy country, he (was in such a hurry, that his disciples) took up the rice with the water in which it was washed, and went away (without waiting to boil it); see 孟子 Bông choó.

Sek 晰 Sek sek, 晰晰, the chirping of birds.

Sek 瑟 A kind of guitar; k'hím sek, 琴瑟, a harp and guitar.

Koé sek he, k'héen jé, 鼓瑟希鏗爾 *p'háh koé tw<sup>n</sup>á sek kaü he, sē<sup>n</sup>a yěá tit k'héen jé*, when the drum and guitar have ceased to be played upon, there still remains a humming sound; see the 論語 Lün gó.

Sek 淅 The remains of a slight shower; also written 淅, sek.

Sek 飾 Séw sek, 首飾, the ornaments of the head. Chong sek, 裝飾 *che<sup>ng</sup> t<sup>n</sup>á*, to ornament, and adorn.

Sek 飾 Sew sek, 修飾, to adorn, to decorate.

Hêng jín Choó-é sew sek che, 行人子羽修飾之 *hêng jín áy ku<sup>n</sup>a*,

Chóo-é sew sek e áy bân, the traveling officer Chóo-é polished and improved (the style of the documents); see the 論語 Lün gé.

Sek 錫 Vulg. sěäh: tin; sek kwān, 錫罐 sěäh kwān, a tin pot; also, to bestow.

T'hēen naé sek óng tē yúng, 天乃錫王智勇 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> naé sòd hoé óng tē hwà yúng, heaven has bestowed upon the king wisdom and courage; see the 商書 Sēang se.

Sek 絳 Fine cloth.

Sek 暘 The sun not shining.

Sek 鳴 Sek sek, 鳴嗚, the chirping of birds.

Sek 倏 Sek hwut, 倏忽, suddenly; the appearance of a dog running swiftly.

Sek 倏 The same as the above.

Sek 螫 The sting of a bee; the pain produced by a sting.

Choō kēw sin sek, 自求辛螫 ka tē kēw sin k'hoé kwà p'hang tēng, to draw on one's self stings and reproaches; see the 周頌 Chew sēung.

Sek 塞 Vulg. t'hat; to stop up, to dam, to obstruct; to fill.

Kim maū sek choó che sim è, 今茅塞子之心矣 t'na hū<sup>m</sup> á ch'haóu wōo t'hat tēoh lé áy sim kw<sup>a</sup>, now grass and weeds have stopped up the entrance to your mind; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ch'héung sek jín gē, 充塞仁義 ch'héung m<sup>ng</sup> á jín gē, filled and replenished with benevolence and righteousness.

Sek 鳥 A shoe, a slipper; a double soled shoe.

Sek 嬖 A woman's name.

Sek 釋 To wash rice.

Sek 釋 To loose, to let go, to release, to dissolve, to explain.

Sek Kē-choó sēw, 釋箕子 囚 pàng Kē-choó áy sēw, he released Kē-choó from his confinement; see the 周書 Chew se.

Hwàn jēn peng sek, 渙然冰釋 hwàn jēn se<sup>ng</sup> yěōng, melting away the ice dissolved; said by 程子 Tēng choó.

Sek 適 To go to, to proceed towards, to meet with; self-satisfied.

Choó sek Wōēy, 子適衛 hoo choó k'hè kaū Wōēy kok, Confucius went to the Wōēy country; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Sek gnó gwān hēy! 適我願兮 sek m<sup>ng</sup> á gwá áy gwān! how fully satisfied are my desires! see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Sek 柶 Vulg. ch'he<sup>ng</sup>: a wooden instrument, by which to divine; a mould.

Sek 虱 Vulg. sat: a louse; bók sek, 木虱 bák sat, a bug.

Kap tēw seng ké sek, 甲冑生蟻虱 käh tēw sai<sup>ng</sup> ké sat, his helmet and armor (from long wear) bred vermin.

Sek 虱 The common form of the preceding.

Sek 奘 Full, complete; a red color.

Sek 襜 P'hwat sek, 襜褕, a coarse rough garment, to keep out the rain.

天  
Sek 石 Vulg. *chōh*: a stone; *sék t'hoē*, 石頭 *chōh t'haōu*, a large stone; also, a measure of about 10 pecks, or 133 pounds weight.

Kim hoo san, yit kwán sék che to, 今夫山一卷石之多 *t'a chēy léy sw'a chit kwut<sup>ng</sup> chōh áy chēy*, now a hill consists of but a lump of stones; see the 中庸 *Tōung yung*. A surname.

Kó sék? 幾石 *kwáy chōh?* how many bushels?

Sek 妬 A barren woman; *sék t'hae*, 妬胎, a barren womb.

Sek 碩 Great, large; *bók te kō beāou che sék*, 莫知其苗之碩 *bō láng chae e ka tē áy tēw áy sai<sup>ng</sup> twā*, no one perceives how tall his own corn grows; (i. e. no one is aware of his own mercies;) see the 大學 *Taō hák*.

Sek 夕 The evening, dusk, the close of the day. 'Teaou sék sūn hwan, 朝夕承歡 *cha k'hé mat<sup>ng</sup> kwai<sup>ng</sup> sēo swà pāy bōb áy kw'a hé*, morning and evening keep up your parents' joy, (by waiting on them incessantly;) see the 禮丙則 *Léy lōēy chek*.

Sek 汐 The tide of the sea; the morning tide is called 潮, *teāou*, and the evening one 汐, *sék*.

Sek 席 Vulg. *ch'hōh*: a mat; a table, a feast; a surname.

Sék put chēng put chō, 席不正不坐 *ch'hōh ū<sup>m</sup> sè chē<sup>a</sup> bō böēyh chēy*, if the mat was not spread square and even, (Confucius) would not sit down upon it.

Hò sék, 赴席, to come to table; *sék yēn*, 筵, a feast.

Sek 蓆 Great, large.

Sek 射 Vulg. *chōh*: to shoot with an arrow, to practice archery.

Sék put sék sēuk, 弋不射宿 *chōh chē<sup>ng</sup> bō böēyh chōh tēōh hāi<sup>ng</sup> chūōu*, in archery, (Confucius) would not shoot at a resting bird; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Sek 窆 The hollow part of a grave.

Sek 熟 Read *sēuk*: ripe, thoroughly boiled; accustomed to, acquainted with.

Kwun sō sēng, pit tēuk jē chiēn che, 君賜腥必熟而薦之 *jūn kwun sāng ch'hāi<sup>ng</sup> áy m. ē<sup>ng</sup> h, pit tēōh chē sék, jē hāu e*, when a prince presents us with anything raw, we should boil it thoroughly before we offer it in sacrifice; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

幸  
Seng 生 Vulg. *sai<sup>ng</sup>*: to be born, to bear, to bring forth; alive, living.

Jīn sīp gwát jē sēng, 人十月而生 *lāng kēōu cháp gōēyh jīt chēw sai<sup>ng</sup>*, men are born after a gestation of ten (lunar) months; *sēn sēng*, 先生 *sīn sai<sup>ng</sup>*, elder born, a teacher.

Seng 胜 The smell of dog's fat; anything uncooked and raw.

Seng 牲 He seng, 犧牲, a sacrificial animal; hënk seng, 畜牲 *t'hëuk sai<sup>ng</sup>*, a domestic animal, a brute. Boô é këung he seng yéá, 無以共犧牲也 *boô t'hang këung kip he seng*, we have nothing wherewith to furnish animals for sacrifice; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Seng 笙 A pipe, an instrument of music; vessels used in sacrifice.

Seng 洎 A rising and overflowing of the waters; water deep and wide.

Seng 鼯 A kind of flying rat, a bat.

Seng 甥 Sister's children are called göëy seng, 外甥, cousins; a son-in-law is also called 甥, seng. Tèy kwán seng é jè sit, 帝館甥於貳室 *tèy sêw kè<sup>n</sup>á saè tē e áy sêng péng ch'hò*, the emperor lodged his son-in-law (Sùn) in his two side apartments; see the 下孟 Hây bêng.

Seng 星 Vulg. *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*: a star, a planet, stars in general. Yit gwát seng sîn hēy yēn, 日星辰繫焉 *jit göëyh ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> sîn hēy teáou yēn*, the sun, moon, and stars are suspended (in the firmament); see the 中庸 Tëung yung.

Seng 惺 Intelligent, clever, wise.

Seng 猩 Seng seng, 猩猩, an orang outang, a beast which is said to be able to speak; a baboon; an ape. Seng seng lêng gân, put lé é k'hím sèw, 猩猩能言

不離於禽獸 *seng seng èy kóng wá, yéá sē bēy lé é k'hím sèw*, even if the orang outang could talk, it would still be nothing better than a brute; see the 曲禮 K'hëuk léy.

Seng 醒 Vulg. *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*: to awake, to recover from the effects of liquor. Jín chùy gnó seng, 人醉我醒 *láng chò pòb chùy, gwá tòk tòk ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*, all men are drunk, and I alone am sober.

Seng 腥 Vulg. *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*: raw, undressed, uncooked, unripe, inexperienced. Seng hwün, 腥分 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> hwün*, unacquainted with, not familiar.

Seng 鯉 Raw fish.

Seng 渥 The name of a river.

Seng 壘 The ancient form of 星, seng, a star.

Seng 陞 To ascend; like the rising of the sun; to exalt, to elevate.

Seng 升 To ascend, to advance. Vulg. *chin*: a measure, the tenth part of a peck. Hoo choó che put k'hó kip yéá, yêw t'héen che put k'hó kae jè seng yéá, 夫子之不可及也猶天之不可階而升也 *hoo choó áy bó t'hang kip yéá, ch'hin chéō<sup>ng</sup> t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy bó t'hang ch'hòng gim kay jé chéō<sup>ng</sup> yéá*, our master (Confucius) is not to be equaled, just as heaven is not to be scaled by ladders; see the 論語 Lün gé. Seng kàng, 升降, to ascend and descend.

Seng 昇 The rising of the sun ; to arise, to ascend ; tranquil, peaceful.  
 Jê jít che seng, 如日之昇  
*ch'hin ch'ōō<sup>ng</sup> jít t'haóu áy k'hé*, like the rising of the sun.

Seng 聲 Vulg. *sē<sup>na</sup>*: a voice, a noise ; seng yim, 聲音 *sē<sup>na</sup> yim*, a sound ; bēng seng, 名聲 *mē<sup>na</sup> sē<sup>na</sup>*, fame, report. Also written 声, seng.  
 Tōng seng séang èng, 同聲相應 *tōng sē<sup>na</sup> sēo yin*, those who are of a similar speech can answer one another.

Seng 棧 Luxuriant herbage, abundant foliage.

Seng 旌 Seng kò, 旌旗, a flag, a standard ; seng peáou, 旌表, to denote anything by signals.

省 Séng ch'hat, 省察, to examine, to inspect ; séng k'hēem, 省儉 *sai<sup>ng</sup> k'hēem*, to spare, to be parsimonious ; séng sēng, 省城 *sai<sup>ng</sup> sē<sup>na</sup>*, the capital city of a province.

Goê jít sam séng goê sin, 吾日三省吾身  
*gwá ták jít s<sup>na</sup> hāng séng ch'hat gwá áy hín sin*, I daily examine myself in three particulars ; see the 上諭 *Séang lūn*.

Séng 俏 Straight ; also, long.

Séng 瘠 Thin, meagre.

Séng 醒 Vulg. *ch'hat<sup>ng</sup>*: to awake from liquor, to awake from sleep.  
 Séng é ko t'èuk Choó-hwán, 醒以戈逐子犯 *kaóu ch'hat<sup>ng</sup> ch'ew t'hó kaou*

*á k'hè j'èuk Choó-hwán*, when he awoke he took a hooked spear and pursued after Choó-hwán ; see the 左傳 *Chó twán*.

Séng 眚 A disease of the eyes ; also, a fault, to transgress ; also, a strange and supernatural sickness.

去 姓 Vulg. *sai<sup>ng</sup>*: a surname, a family name ; pek sèng, 百姓 *páyh sai<sup>ng</sup>*, the hundred clans, i. e. the Chinese people.

Sèng séy tōng yéá, bēng séy tók yéá, 姓所同也名所獨也 *sai<sup>ng</sup> séy sēo táng yéá, mē<sup>na</sup> séy tw<sup>na</sup> tók yéá*, there may be an uniformity of family names, and a singularity of individual epithets ; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Sèng 性 Vulg. *sai<sup>ng</sup>*: nature, natural parts and dispositions ; sèng t'héy, 性體 a disposition ; kò sèng, 記性 *kò sai<sup>ng</sup>*, the memory ; sèng bēng, 性命 *sai<sup>ng</sup> mē<sup>na</sup>*, the life.

T'hēen bēng che wūy sèng, 天命之謂性 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> bēng lēng hoē lán, sē kóng k'èd sai<sup>ng</sup>*, that which heaven decrees to bestow on us is called nature ; see the 中庸 *T'èung yūng*.

Sèng 賍 Riches, wealth ; affluent, opulent.

Sèng 聖 Holy, sacred ; sèng jín, 聖人, a sage, a holy man, a philosopher.  
 Lēng sèng, 靈聖 *lēng sē<sup>na</sup>*, sacred, and sure in its answers, like an oracle ; applied to the shrines of particular deities.

Sèng jín che é t'hēen tō yéá, sèng yéá, 聖人之於天道也性也 *sèng jín áy bat t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy tō lé, sē sai<sup>ng</sup> yéá*, the acquaintance of a sage with the way of heaven is entirely natural ; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

平 Sĕng 成 Vulg. *chē<sup>n</sup>d*: complete, finished; to perfect, to accomplish; good, even; a surname.

Hwān kong chut gēep chēw wūy che sĕng, 凡功卒業就謂之成 *hwān kong swāh gēep chēw, kóng kēd chē<sup>n</sup>d*, whenever work is finished, and a business accomplished, it is said to be completed.

Sĕng 誠 Sincere, pure, without any mixture of falsehood, upright. Kì è chē sĕng jē sĭn, 故至誠如神 *ch'ie<sup>n</sup>d chē sĕng ch'hin chē<sup>o</sup>ng sĭn*, therefore the highest point of sincerity is as it were divine; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Sĕng 城 Vulg. *sē<sup>n</sup>d*: a city, a citadel; hoó sĕng, 府城 *hoó sē<sup>n</sup>d*, the capital city of a district; Pa sĕng, 吧城 *Pa sē<sup>n</sup>d*, the city of Batavia. Ch'hók soo tē yēá, tēuk soo sĕng yēá, 鑿斯池也築斯城也 *ch'ák ché, léy cháy k'hout á, kiěh chéy léy sē<sup>n</sup>d*, dig this moat deeper, and build this city wall higher; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sĕng 盛 Sacrificial fruits in their vessels, ready for offering. Cl oo sē g put lēet, put kám é chēy, 黍盛不潔不敢以祭 *choo sĕng ũ<sup>m</sup> ch'heng k'hē, ũ<sup>m</sup> k'á laé chēy*, the sacrificial fruits and vessels not being clean, we do not dare to sacrifice; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sĕng 箴 Hēē sĕng, 絃箴 *hēē<sup>ng</sup> sey*, the comb used in weaving, to keep the threads separate.

Sĕng 乘 To mount, to ascend a carriage; to ride in a carriage, or on horseback, to take advantage of; sĕng sē, 乘時, to embrace an opportunity. Sĕng lóuk léung ó gē t'hiēn, 乘六龍以御

天 *k'hēd lāh chēāh lēang, é gē t'heē<sup>ng</sup>*, to mount six dragons, in order to ride to heaven; (an expression intimating the elevation to imperial dignity.)

Sĕng 儻 A term of reproach, used by the people of one district against another.

丟 Sĕng 盛 Great, full, abundant, flourishing; a surname; boē sĕng, 茂盛, luxuriant.

Jit sin che wūy sĕng tek, 日新之謂盛德 *ták jit sin sē kóng kēd sĕng tek*, to be daily renewed is called abundant virtue. Sĕng sōey, 盛衰, to flourish and decay.

Sĕng 晟 Clear, bright; to burn.

Sĕng 乘 The numeral of a chariot; yit sĕng ke, 一乘車 *chit tē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēa*, one chariot; ch'hēen sĕng cho kok, 千乘之國 *chit ch'heng tē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēa áy kok*, a country capable of producing a thousand chariots.

Sĕng 堯 The ancient form of the preceding character; also written 堯, sĕng.

Sĕng 贍 Superabundant, overflowing.

幸 Sē<sup>ng</sup> 喪 Read song: to lose by death; song haú, 喪孝 *sē<sup>ng</sup> há*, a funeral, mourning at a funeral, mourning at the death of relatives.

Sam lēen che song, t'hiēn hāy che t'hong song yēá, 三年之喪天下之通喪也 *s<sup>n</sup>a neē<sup>ng</sup> áy sē<sup>ng</sup> há, t'heē<sup>ng</sup> áy t'hong tát áy sē<sup>ng</sup> há*, the three years' mourning (for parents) is a mourning universally adopted throughout the whole empire; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

*Se<sup>ng</sup>* **桑** Read song: the mulberry tree.  
 Gnoé boé che t'hék, sê che é song,  
 五畝之宅樹之以  
 桑 *gôe bol áy t'háyh, chêng e é se<sup>ng</sup>*, a tenement  
 of five acres should be planted with the mulberry  
 tree; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

*Se<sup>ng</sup>* **霜** Read song: hoar-frost; song swat,  
 霜雪 *se<sup>ng</sup> sáyh*, frost and snow;  
 t'hông song, 糖霜 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> se<sup>ng</sup>*,  
 sugar-candy; p'he song, 砒霜 *p'he<sup>ng</sup> se<sup>ng</sup>*, ar-  
 senic.

*Se<sup>ng</sup>* **俠** Read ch'héang: to play pranks;  
 ch'héang ch'ên, 俠錢 *sé<sup>ng</sup>  
 ché<sup>ng</sup>*, to squander money.

*Se<sup>ng</sup>* **牀** Read ch'hông: a bed; lóng ch'hông,  
 籠牀 *láng sé<sup>ng</sup>*, a kind of  
 frame used in steaming dumplings.

*SĚo* **燒** Read seaou: to burn; h'ó seaou,  
 火燒 *h'óy sĚo*, the fire burns.

*SĚo* **煖** Read lwán: warm, lukewarm, com-  
 fortably warm; well clothed.  
 Gnoé sip hwuy pék put lwán, 五  
 十非帛不煖 *gôe cháp h'òy nā bó ch'hèng  
 twán bĚy sĚo*, at fifty years of age, without wearing  
 silk, people cannot keep themselves warm; see 孟  
 子 Bêng choó.

*SĚo* **熱** Read jiét; warm, lukewarm, as ap-  
 plied to food.

*SĚo* **暖** Read lwán: warm, as applied to the  
 weather.

*SĚo* **相** Read seang: mutual; seang haé,  
 相害 *sĚo haé*, to injure one  
 another; seang à, 相愛 *'sĚo  
 sĚoh*, to love one another.

*SĚo* **小** Read seáou: small, minute, little;  
 seáou tĚy, 小弟 *sĚo tĚ*, a young-  
 er brother; gwát seáou, 月小  
*göëyh sĚo*, a short month.

*SĚo* **杪** Read beáou: the tender branch of  
 a tree.

*SĚo* **鞘** Read seàou: a scabbard; to seàou,  
 刀鞘 *to sĚo*, the sheath of a  
 sword.

*SĚoh* **夫** Read sek: to pity, to commiserate,  
 to love.

*SĚoh* **天** Read sék: the dirt on the soles of  
 the feet; h'èw kĕak sék, 臭脚  
 膻 *ch'hadu k'ha sĚoh*, stinking feet.

*SĚoh* **燻** H'èw séang, 臭燻 *ch'hadu sĚoh*,  
 stinking, fetid.

*SĚo<sup>ng</sup>* **幸** Read séang: mutual; séang soo,  
 相思 *sĚo<sup>ng</sup> se*, to think of one  
 another; also, the name of a plant.

*SĚo<sup>ng</sup>* **廂** Read séang: the corner of a house.  
 T'haé gwát sey séang háy, 待  
 月西廂下 *tĚng t'haé göëyh  
 tĚ sae sĚo<sup>ng</sup> áy*, waiting for the moon under the  
 western corner of the house.

*SĚo<sup>ng</sup>* **箱** Read séang: a box, a trunk; lóng  
 séang, 籠箱 *láng sĚo<sup>ng</sup>*, a box  
 or trunk for keeping clothes in.

*SĚo<sup>ng</sup>* **傷** Read séang: to wound; ch'èak  
 séang, 着傷 *tĚoh sĚo<sup>ng</sup>*, to be  
 wounded.

Bún ông sê bún jĕ séang, 文王視民如傷  
*Bún ông k'hw'á p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin chĚo<sup>ng</sup> tĚoh  
 sĚo<sup>ng</sup>*, Bún ông looked upon his people as though  
 they had been wounded (by his bad government);  
 see 孟子 Bêng choó.

SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 鑲 Read sēang: to inlay with gold or silver, or any other metal.  
Sēang kim, 鑲金 sĕo<sup>ng</sup> kim, to inlay or garnish with gold.

𦉳 SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 賞 Read sēang: to reward, to remunerate, to bestow, to admire; sēang hwa, 賞花 sĕo<sup>ng</sup> hwa, to admire fine flowers.

Yéw kong kae sēang, 有功該賞 wōō kong tēōh sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, those who have any merit should be rewarded.

SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 想 Read sēang: to think, to consider.

SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 鮓 Gê sēang 魚鮓 hē sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, dried salt fish; 鴨鮓 āh sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, dried smoked ducks, a delicacy among the Chinese.

𦉳 SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 相 Read sēang: to look at a person's physiognomy, in order to tell his fortune; sēang bēng, 相命 sĕo<sup>ng</sup> mē<sup>n</sup>ā, to practice palmistry.

𦉳 SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 常 Read sēang: common; pēng sēang, 平常 pēng sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, usual.

SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 滯 Read sēang: pus, matter; lēw sēang, 流滯 lau sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, running matter; lōng sēang, 膿滯 lāng sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, thick matter.

𦉳 SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 尙 Read sēang: to emulate; hô sēang, 和尚 hōēy sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, a priest of the sect of Budha; sēang tāē, 尙大 sĕo<sup>ng</sup> twā, too large.

SĒo<sup>ng</sup> 想 Read sēang: to think, to reflect; put heáou sēang, 不曉想 bēy heáou sĕo<sup>ng</sup>, unable to think or reflect.

夫 SĒuk 叔 Vulg. *chek*: an uncle, a father's younger brother; ū<sup>n</sup> *chek*, 'uncle,' is a common mode of address, on meeting a stranger. Also written 𠵽 sĕuk.

SĒuk 倣 To begin; also, good; to move, to do; excellent; liberal, thick.

SĒuk 菽 Pulse, any kind of beans or peas.  
SĒuk ch'hüek jē súy h<sup>n</sup>ó, jē bín yēen yéw put jīn chēá hoē? 菽粟如水火而民焉有不仁者乎 sāyh sĕuk ch'hin chĕo<sup>ng</sup> chúy hōēy, jē pūyh sa<sup>ng</sup> t'haē t'hó wōō ū<sup>m</sup> jīn tek hoē? when pulse and corn are as plentiful as fire and water, how can the people help being virtuous? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

SĒuk 淑 Good, amiable, harmonious; sĕuk lé, 淑女, a virtuous woman.  
SĒuk jīn kwun choó, 淑人君子, a good and virtuous man.

SĒuk 踖 Cautious, respectful; uneasy; sĕuk sek, 踖蹢, hesitating.

SĒuk 𠵽 The ancient form of 夙 sĕuk, early; also written 𠵽, sĕuk.

SĒuk 倮 SĒuk sĕuk, 倮倮, a motion of the head.

SĒuk 𠵽 To suck, to inhale.

SĒuk 𠵽 Hasty, speedy, quick, rapid.

SĒuk 倏 SĒuk hwut, 倏忽, suddenly; the appearance of a dog running swiftly.



SĚuk 倏 The same as the preceding.

SĚuk 宿 To stay, to rest, to lodge, to remain; to retain; to rest; read sĕw: a constellation; toĕ sĕuk, 投宿 *tabu hai<sup>ng</sup>h*, to seek a lodging.

Yĕw k'hek sĕuk sĕuk, 有客宿宿 *woō k'hăyh laē ha<sup>ng</sup>h*, strangers come to lodge; see the 周頌 *Chew sĕung*.

SĚuk 菹 Bók sĕuk, 苜蓿, the name of a plant or root which cattle eat.

SĚuk 踏 To urge, to stir up, to press on.

SĚuk 縮 Straight, upright; to cultivate, to retire; short; to bind. Choō hwán jĕ sĕuk, 自反而縮 *ka te huán jĕ tit*, turning in upon one's-self, and finding one's conduct upright; see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

SĚuk 肅 To respect, respectful; to advance; dread, fear, awe; especial.

SĚuk 翮 The flying of a bird.

SĚuk 鷖 The name of a fabulous bird.

SĚuk 驕 A good horse.

SĚuk 粟 Read ch'hĕuk: and ch'hek: corn, grain; bé ch'hĕuk, 米粟 *bé sĕuk*, paddy, growing rice.

Bé ch'hĕuk hwuy put to yĕá, 米粟非不多

也 *bé sĕuk ũ<sup>m</sup> chĕng ũ<sup>m</sup> chĕy*, the paddy is not otherwise than abundant; see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

SĚuk 夙 Chó sĕuk, 早夙, early, early in the morning.

SĚuk hin yĕá bĕ, 夙興夜寐 *chá k'hé laē, ma<sup>ng</sup> kan k'hwún*, to rise early in the morning and to go to bed late at night.

天 Who, what, which.

SĚuk 孰 Sĕ k'hó jím yĕá, sĕuk put k'hó jím yĕá? 是可忍也孰不可忍也 *chĕy léy nā ēy lún tit, sĕ s'á meē<sup>ng</sup>h bĕy lún tit?* if this can be endured, what cannot then be borne? see the 上論 *Sĕāng lūn*.

SĚuk 熟 Vulg. *sĕk*: ripe, mature, well done, thoroughly boiled; acquainted.

P'heng sĕuk chĕen hĕang, 烹熟羶羶 *k'ho sĕk haūū áy meē<sup>ng</sup>h*, boil the sacrificial meat thoroughly; see the 祭義 *Chĕy gĕ*. Sòey chek taē sĕuk, 歲則大熟 *neē<sup>ng</sup> tang chĕw twā sĕk*, the year was very fruitful.

SĚuk 塾 An antechamber or kind of lodge on the side of the door.

Kĕ chwān ē sey sĕuk, 具饌于西塾 *ch'hòng meē<sup>ng</sup>h chĕäh tĕ sae sĕuk*, prepare the food in the western antechamber; see the 儀禮 *Gĕ léy*.

SĚuk 俗 Hong sĕuk, 風俗, manners, customs; vulgar, common; sĕuk gé, 俗語, a common saying, a proverb, the provincial dialect.

K'hó wŭy te chĕá tō, lán é sĕuk jĭn gán, 可謂知者道難與俗人言 *t'hang kóng te áy lāng tō lé, ōh kap sĕuk áy lāng kóng wā*, we can speak with men of understanding on various doctrines, but it is difficult to converse with common fellows.

Sèük 獨 Sèük sèük, 獨倏, the head moving

Sèük 蜀 Sey-sèük, 西蜀, the name of a district in the west of China, now the province of 四川, Sòd-ch'hwan.

Sèük 屬 To belong to; of the same sort or kind; sèük kok, 屬國, a tributary kingdom; sèük hāy jîn sîn, 屬下人臣, a dependant officer.

Sèük 属 The contracted form of the preceding.

Sèük 續 Vulg. *swà*: connected, joined; to link together; to hand down in succession; continuously.

Lèük sèük, 陸續, in succession, in a row, one after the other.

Soò sèük pé choé, 似續妣祖 *ch'hin chēōng sēo swà pāy boé*, as it were maintaining the line of succession from our parents.

Sèük 贖 To ransom, to repurchase anything; sèük chōey, 贖罪, to atone for sins, to redeem from sin.

Kim chok sèük hēng, 金作贖刑 *kim ēy chò sèük hēng hwát*, money can be used to redeem from punishment; see the 舜典 Sùn tēn.

Sèük 焯 Read seaou: dry; seaou che, 焯支 sèük ke, a dry twig.

Sèung 嵩 High, lofty; sèung ko wáy gák, 嵩高維嶽 *sèung kwán tók tók sw<sup>a</sup> gák*, for height and loftiness, we look to the mountains; see the 大雅 Taē guáy.

Sèung 侏 K'héung sèung, 侏儻, small of stature, and despicable. Idle, according to the dialect of some districts.

Sèung 從 Quick, rapid; séung hong, 從風, a violent gust of wind.

Sèung 從 The point of a hill; a conical mountain top.

Sèung 悚 To be afraid, alarmed.

Sèung 竦 To respect; séung tōng, 竦動, to move carefully.

Sèung 聳 Séung ch'hù, 聳翠, a deep green color.

Sèung 松 A fir tree; séung pek, 松栢 *ch'héng pāyh*, a cedar-tree. A surname.

Hāy hoé sē é séung, 夏后氏以松 *Hāy teou tēy é chéng séung*, the Hāy dynasty was distinguished by the planting of the fir tree; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sèung 淞 The name of a river.

Sèung 崧 Kam séung, 甘菘, the name of a medicine.

Sèung 崧 A mountain high and large, is called 崧, séung.

Sèung 嫦 Séung gō, 嫦娥, name of a female, supposed to be in the moon. Séung-gō Gēy ch'hēep, ch'hēep

Gēy put soó yěák, p'hun gwát, kip che wúy sēm sè, 嫦娥羿妾竊羿不死藥奔月及之爲蟾蜍 *Sēung-gó sē Gēy áy sèy é, t'haou Gēy áy bēy sé yěoh, p'hun kauu gōēyh, kadu jēuk tēoh, pè'ng chò sēm sé*, when Seung-gó was Gēy's concubine, she stole Gēy's medicine of immortality, and ran away to the moon; upon being overtaken she turned into a toad.

Sēung 松 Idle, according to the dialect of a certain district.

丟 Sēung 訟 To contend, to wrangle, to litigate, to engage in lawsuits.

T'hèng sēung goé yēw jín yēá, pít yéá soó boó sēung hoé, 聽訟吾猶人也必也使無訟乎 *t'hè'a p'huán sēung gēuk gwá éy ch'hín chō'ng lán, nā sá tēoh saé bó sēung gēuk*, "in hearing litigious cases, I am as good as other people, but the principal thing is to cause litigations to cease;" said by Confucius in the 論語 Lún gé.

Sēung 誦 To read, or chant over a book, in a singing tone.  
Sēung se sam pek, 誦詩三百 *ch'hè'ng se s'a p'áyh*, to chant over the three hundred odes; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Sēung 頌 To sing, to chant, to praise, to sing praises; sēung chān, 頌讚 *o lé*, to praise, to laud; sēung bé, 頌美, to admire.

Sēung kē se, t'hók kē se, 頌其詩讀其書 *sēung e áy se, t'hák e áy ch'hāyh*, to chant their odes, and read their books.

幸 Sew 修 To cultivate, to adorn, to repair, to mend; sew lé, 修理, to regulate; ch'hòng keāou sew loé, 創橋修路, to make bridges, and repair roads.

Léuk hoó k'hóng sew, 六府孔修 *lák áy óng hoó chín chaē sew chéng*, the six palaces were very much adorned.

Sew sin, 修身, to cultivate personal virtues.

Sew 脩 Dried flesh; sok sew, 束脩, a piece of dried flesh, anciently presented by a scholar to his teacher, on commencing his studies; hence employed to signify a teacher's salary; but now, since the teachers are paid in money, a salary is called 束金 *sok kim*. Choó hēng sok sew é sēang, goé bē sēang boó hòey yēn, 自行束脩以上吾未常無誨焉 *choó kē'ng sok sew áy léy é sēang, gwá bōey sēang bó ká*, "from those who brought the first common present, and upwards, I have refused instruction to none;" said by Confucius in the 論語 Lún gé.

Sew 收 To receive, to collect; sew sip, 收拾, to gather together; also, to take account of; sew léém, 收歛, to gather in the harvest; sew chēn, 收錢 *sew ché'ng*, to collect money; sew tan, 收單 *sew tso'ng*, a receipt.

Choó gnó hwat che, ék choó gnó sew che, 自我發之亦自我收之 *ch'kut chaē gwá hwat e, yéá ch'kut chaē gwá sew e*, it depends upon me to open cut, and upon me to draw in again.

Sew 倣 The name of a district.

Sew 羞 To send in, or present food; sew t'hé, 羞恥 *seou léy*, to be ashamed. Sēen hoo sew yūng pek yéw jē sip p'hín, 膳夫羞用百有二十品 *ché chéah áy lán sew yūng chít p'áyh woó jē cháp p'hín*, the cook must send in for use a hundred and twenty kinds of food; see the 禮周 *Chew léy*.

Wúy k'hoé k'hé sew, 惟口起羞 *tók tók ch'húy k'hé seou léy*, the mouth alone is the cause of bringing shame upon us; see the 書說命 *Se wát bēng*.

Sew 饅 **餛** Food, articles prepared for food.

耑 **守** Vulg. *chéw*: to keep, to guard, to maintain; pá séw, 把守 *páy chéw*, to keep guard over; séw kaè, 守誠, to keep the commandments; séw keng, 守更 *chéw kai<sup>ng</sup>*, to keep watch. E bín séw che, 與民守之 *kap pâyh sai<sup>ng</sup> chéw e*, to guard (the city) in unison with the people; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Sew 首 **首** The head, the principal, the first. Gwán séw bēng chae, *koé keng lěang chae*, 元首明哉股肱良哉 *gwán t'haú nā bēng, k'ha ch'héw chéw lěang*, when the head of a state is intelligent, the members will be virtuous; see the 尚書 *Sěang se*. Ch'hun wúy yit sòey séw, 春爲一歲首 *ch'hun chò chit né<sup>ng</sup> áy t'haú*, the spring is the head of the whole year.

Sew 手 **手** Vulg. *ch'héw*: a hand; séw chéuk, 手足 *k'ha ch'héw*, hands and feet; yéw séw, 游手 *yéw ch'héw* a wandering hand, an idle fellow. Kwun sē sín jē séw chéuk, *chek sín sē kwun jē hok sim*, 君視臣如手足則臣視君如腹心 *jín kwun nā k'hw<sup>n</sup> à jín sín ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> k'he ch'héw, chék jín sín k'hw<sup>n</sup> à jín kwun ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> pak sim*, when a prince looks on his ministers as his arms and legs, then the ministers will hold their prince as dear as their stomach and heart; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Sew 糶 **糶** To wash the meal of corn, in order to make a preparation of food.

去 **秀** Elegant, adorned, accomplished; Sèw chaè, 秀才, a man of accomplished talents, a literary graduate. Sèw boē, 秀茂, luxuriant.

Sèw 琇 **琇** Sèw èng, 琇瑩, a beautiful gem; pendant pearls used as ornaments on the ears.

Sew 綉 **綉** Ch'hè sèw, 刺綉, to embroider, to work embroidery. Ch'hè sèw, t'hèem gnoé bún, 刺綉添五紋 *ch'hè sèw t'he<sup>ng</sup> goē teóu bún*, to add five threads to the embroidery; (which was done five days after the winter solstice, in order to denote the time;) see the 杜甫詩 *Toē hoó se*.

Sew 宿 **宿** A constellation; seng sèw, 星宿 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> sèw*, the fixed stars and constellations. A surname. Jē sip pat sèw lô sim hēung, 二十八宿羅心胸 *jē chap pâyh sèw lô k'hè<sup>ng</sup> tē sim heng*, the 28 constellations are all inclosed as in a net within my breast; (intimating a great degree of learning;) see the 天官書 *T'hēen kwan se*.

Sew 鏽 **鏽** Vulg. *sēen*: rust; t'hōet sèw, 銹 *t'heéh sēen*, iron rust.

Sew 守 **守** Sún sèw, 巡守, to perambulate and guard; t'haè sèw, 太守, the head of a province or district; a great keeper.

T'hēen choó sek choo hoé, wát, sún sèw, 天子適諸侯曰巡守 *hóng tēy k'hè k'hw<sup>n</sup> à choo hoé, kóng, sún sèw*, when an emperor goes round to see the princes of the empire, it is called a visit of inspection; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Sèw 狩 The winter hunt.

Sèw 獸 A beast, a four footed animal; k'him sèw, 禽獸, birds and beasts.  
E k'him sèw hô ē chae? 與禽獸何異哉 kap k'him sèw wōō s'á mee'g h kōh yōō'g? in what is such a fellow different from a brute?

Sèw 繡 To embroider; the same as 綉, sèw.

Sèw 首 Ch'hut sèw, 出首, to turn king's evidence; to turn the head toward<sup>s</sup> any place.

Tong sèw, kay te'au hōk, t'ho sin, 東首加朝服拖紳 tang pee'ng hē'ng t'habu, kay te'au tēng āy yln chēō'ng, yēw t'hua chēō'ng chit te'au twā, (when Confucius was visited by his prince in his illness,) he turned his face to the east, had a court robe thrown over himself, and a girdle drawn across it; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

平 Sèw 酌 To pledge a guest in wine; hēēnsèw, 獻酌, to offer up the cup to another.

Also written 酬, sèw, and 酌, sèw.

Sèw 訓 To answer any one; also, the same as 呪, sèw, to curse.

Sèw 犢 The breathing of an ox; also, the name of an ox.

Sèw 讎 Enmity; kēw sèw, 仇讎, an enemy.

Kwun hoō che sèw, put kéung taē t'hēen, 君父之讎不共戴天 jln kwun kap nēō'ng pāy āy kēw sèw sē bō kang tēy t'hee'ng,

a prince or a parent's enemy should not be suffered to live under the same heaven; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Sèw 售 To sell anything, to dispose of an article.

Sèw 囚 To incarcerate any one, a prisoner. Chaē p'hwàn hēēn sèw, 在津獻囚 tē p'huō'ā kéung chēng, hēēn sèw āy lāng, before the royal college, they presented the prisoners; see the 魯頌 Loó sēung.

Sèw 泅 To swim, to float on the surface of the water. Sáy lé sèw, 水裡泅 tē cháy lé sèw, to swim in the water.

Sèw 汙 To swim; the same as the preceding.

Sèw 酋 The chief butler; mellow wine. Tēung tong che gwát, naē bēng taē sèw, 仲冬之月乃命大酋 tēung tang āy gōēyh, tōōh bēng lēng twā sèw, in the middle of the winter months, the chief butler gets his orders; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Sèw 醜 To reject; bad, ugly, disgusting. Sèw hoō lán bēēn kēēn kong koe, 醜婦難免見公姑 k'hēep sē āy cha boē ōh bēēn kēē'g twā kay kw'a twā kay boē, the ugly woman will find it difficult to avoid seeing her husband's parents. (Chinese brides, being sent home screened and veiled, can for a time conceal their ugliness, but eventually they must be seen.)

Sèw 鯀 The name of a man in former times; a kind of fish.

SĒW 迺 To urge, to press; to collect together; strong, robust.  
Pek lók sē sĕw, 百祿是迺  
chĕ<sup>n</sup>à pǎyh áy hóng lók sē k'hĕöh chò bĕy, the  
hundred emoluments collected together; see the 商  
頌 Sĕang sĕung.

壽 Long life; tĕang sĕw, 長壽 tĕng  
SĒW 壽 hòy sĕw, longevity. A surname.  
Soó kwun sĕw k'hó, 使君壽  
考 saé jín kwun chĕäh tĕng hòy sĕw, may your  
honor enjoy long life; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

SĒW 綬 The string and tassels with which a  
seal is tied.  
Yin sĕw, 印綬, a seal or em-  
blem of office.

SĒW 授 To give, to impart; sĕw se, 授書  
sĕw ch'hǎyh, to give a lesson.  
Lâm lé sĕw sĕw put ch'hin léy yĕá  
男女授受不親禮也 ta po cha bóé  
sĕw sĕw bó ch'hin sĕ léy yĕá, for males and females  
when they give and take, not to come into im-  
mediate contact is a rule of propriety; see 孟子  
Bĕng choó.

SĒW 受 To receive, to take; to allow, to ad-  
mit to.  
Kim yéw sĕw jín che gnĕw yáng,  
jĕ wúy che bók che chĕá, 今有受人之牛  
羊而爲之牧之者 i<sup>n</sup>a woó láng sĕw  
láng áy goó yĕó<sup>ng</sup>, jĕ kap e tĕng e áy láng, now if  
any one were to receive a person's cows and sheep,  
and undertake to look after them, &c.; see 孟子  
Bĕng choó.

SĒW 袖 Séw sĕw, 手袖 ch'héw wú<sup>ng</sup>,  
the sleeve of a garment.  
Séw lé pó, 袖裡寶, ch'héw  
wú<sup>ng</sup> laē áy pó, a sleeve gem; the title of a small  
book.

SĒW 岫 San sĕw, 山岫, the peak of a hill.

幸 SĒW 西 Vulg. sae: the west; tong sey, 東  
Sey 西 tang sae, east and west, some-  
times taken to mean different  
things.

Sey hong bé jín, 西方美人 sae he<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin  
ch'ha<sup>ng</sup> áy láng, the elegant person of the west;  
(referring to 文王 Bún óng.)

Sey 恟 Sey hōng, 恟惶, troubled, griev-  
ed, afraid.

Sey 栖 To remain, to lodge, to rest.  
Key sey ê sĕ, 鷄栖于塹  
key hai<sup>ng</sup> tĕ sé, the fowls roost  
in the fowl-house.

Sey 犀 Vulg. sae: a rhinoceros.  
K'he hoé pà sey sĕäng jĕ wán  
che, 驅虎豹犀象而  
遠之 kw<sup>n</sup>á hoé pà sae ch'hĕō<sup>ng</sup> jĕ hoé e huw<sup>ng</sup>,  
to expel the tigers and leopards, rhinoceroses and  
elephants, and make them retire to a distance; see  
孟子 Bĕng choó.

Sey 樨 Bók sey, 木樨, another name for  
cassia buds.

Sey 棲 To rest, to stop, to abide, to roost.  
Neáou sey sĕ sĕäng, 鳥棲樹  
上 chĕáou hai<sup>ng</sup> tĕ ch'hĕw  
tĕng, the birds nestle in the trees.

Sey 棲 To dwell in secret, to live in soli-  
tude.

Sey 萋 Luxuriant herbage.  
Wúy yĕép sey sey! 維葉萋  
萋 wúy hĕöh sey sey! how exu-  
berant is the foliage! see the 周南 Chew lám.

**Sey** 嘶 To snort, to neigh, as a horse.  
Taē seng jê sey, 大聲而嘶  
twā sē<sup>n</sup>a jê haóu, and then neighed  
with a loud noise; see the 漢書 Hàn se.

**Sey** 梳 Soe hwat, 梳髮 sey t'haóu mǒ,  
to comb the hair.  
Bé lé k'haóu soe chong, 美女  
巧梳粧 ch'hin ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> áy cha boé, k'há sey  
t'haóu chang, pretty women are skilled in combing  
and adorning themselves.

**Sey** 箴 Hèen sêng, 絃箴 hē<sup>ng</sup> sey, the  
toothed reed used in weaving, to  
keep the threads separate.

**Sey** 疏 Read soe: distant, distantly related,  
not a near relative.  
Chéang soó pe jê chun, soe jê  
ch'hek; k'hó put sīn chao? 將使卑踰尊  
疏踰戚可不慎哉 chéang nā saé kay  
áy lāng k'hāh yē<sup>n</sup>a chun áy lāng, jê sey áy k'hāh  
yē<sup>n</sup>a ch'hin áy; t'hang ū<sup>m</sup> sèy jē chao? if men put  
mean people above the honorable, and confide in  
strangers more than in near relatives; should we  
not be careful in such cases? see 孟子 Bāng  
choó.

**Sey** 疎 Read soe: distant, far apart, not  
close or near together.

**Sey** 所 That which, which; vulg. só chaē:  
a place.  
Choó séy gnáy gân se se chip léy,

kae gnáy gân yéa, 子所雅言詩書執  
禮皆雅言也 hoo choó séy gnáy kóng, se,  
kap ch'hāyh, kap chip léy soé, chò pòb gnáy kóng,  
that which Confucius talked elegantly about, consist-  
ed in odes, compositions, and attention to propriety;  
upon all these he talked elegantly; see the 論語  
Lān gé.

Séy ke hó ch'hè? 所居何處 séy k'hèa sē s<sup>n</sup>a  
meē<sup>ng</sup>h só chaē? where do you reside?

**Séy** 洗 Read sēen: to wash; sēen sim, 洗  
心 séy sim, to purify the mind.  
Séy léy, 洗禮 séy léy, baptism.

**Séy** 黍 Read sé: the common kind of cul-  
tivated millet; the generic term  
for panic grasses.

**Sèy** 去 Lé sèy, 女婿 kē<sup>n</sup>a saé, a son-in-  
law.

Hwun léy, sèy óng hoó kay ch'hin  
gèng, 婚禮婿往婦家親迎 chedou  
hwun yin áy léy, kē<sup>n</sup>a saé tēoh k'hè cha boé áy  
ch'hòd jê ch'hin gnē<sup>n</sup>a, according to the ceremonies  
of marriage, the bridegroom should go to the house  
of the bride and meet her in person; see the 詩序  
Se sē.

**Sèy** 些 A little; also, this; and an expletive.

**Sèy** 細 Minute, small; sèang sèy, 詳細,  
minute, particular; choó sèy, 仔  
細 sèy jē, careful, attentive; sèy  
hàn, 細漢, a diminutive person, a dwarf; a young  
man; vulg. yèw: fine, smooth.

Put keng sèy hêng, chéung lúy taó tek, 不矜細  
行終累大德 ū<sup>m</sup> tēen ka tē áy sēb k'hwá áy  
séy kē<sup>n</sup>a, kē<sup>n</sup>a ne lúy tēoh twā tek, do not boast of  
your own trifling actions, lest in the end you mar your  
greater virtues.

**Sim** 心 The heart, the mind; sim kan, 心  
肝 sim kw<sup>n</sup>a, the heart; ok sim,  
惡心 p'ha<sup>n</sup>é sim, a bad heart.

Geáou Sùn che bín, kae 6 Geáou Sùn che sim wúy  
sim, 堯舜之民皆以堯舜之心  
爲心 Gedou Sùn áy päyh sai<sup>ng</sup> chò pòb e Gedou  
Sùn áy sim kw<sup>n</sup>a chò sim kw<sup>n</sup>a, Geáou and Sùn's

people all embodied the feelings of their rulers, and made them their own feelings.

Sim 芯 The name of a plant, of the pith of which lamp-wicks are made; hence called teng sim ch'hó, 灯芯草 *teng sim ch'haóu*, the candle-wick plant.

青

Sim 沈 A surname.

Sim 佷 An appearance of alarm, to be terrified. *Sím sím hēén hēén*, 佷佷覩, terrifying and alarming.

Sim 審 To judge of, to examine, to inquire into; *sím p'hwàn*, 審判 *sím p'hwà*, to judge; *sím soo*, 審司, a judge. *Sím bün che, tok hêng che*, 審問之篤行之 *sím moo'g e, tok kè'á e*, examine and inquire into a thing, and zealously practice it; see the 中庸 *Téung yung*.

Sim 嫗 *Vulg. chím*: an uncle's wife; an aunt; a father's younger brother's wife.

Sim 晒 To smile with contempt. *Hoo choó sím che*, 夫子晒之, Confucius smiled at him; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Sim 諗 To reflect on anything, to consider.

去

Sim 趁 To hold down the head and walk quickly; *yaou kwut sím*, 腰骨趁 *yēo kwut sím*, the loins giving with a-spring, as when carrying loads; also applied to the elasticity of wood, or bamboo.

平

Sim 尋 *Vulg. ch'hōēy*: to seek, to search, to inquire into the grounds of anything; to connect; also, suddenly; *sím sēang*, 尋常, common, usual. *Gé ch'hod sím ék*, 語次尋繹 *wá áy ch'hod sé ch'hōēy sēo'g*, search into and consider the order of the expressions.

Sim 潯 Deep water by the side of a river; a shore, a river's brink.

Sim 燻 To cook anything at the fire; *vulg. tím*: to stew.

Sim 蟛 *Vulg. chím*: a crab; *hōng sím*, 紅蟛 *áng chím*, a red crab.

Sim 忱 To believe, to credit; sincere, true, upright.

Sim 諶 To believe; true, sincere. The same as the above.

Sim 葚 *Vulg. sūy*: the fruit of the mulberry tree.

Sim 焗 A three cornered furnace.

Sim 釁 A pan or pot for cooking; also written 釁, *sím*.

Sim 覃 *Vulg. chím*: a surname.

去

Sim 倂 *Lím sím*, 倂倂, to hold the head forward when walking.



Sim 甚 Very, extremely, excessive, deep; *sīm to*, 甚多 *sīm chēy*, very much.

Pé chòm jīn chéá, ék é t'haè sīm, 彼譖人者亦已太甚 *e saé p'hoè láng áy láng, yéá woō t'haè sīm*, those who slander people, have ever gone too far; see the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.

幸 身 The body; *sīm t'héy*, 身體, a substance, a body; *pún sīm*, 本身, one's-self; *ch'hut sīm*, 出身, to enter life, to begin business.

Hoè jūn ok, tek jūn sīm, 富潤屋德潤身 *poè jūn ték ch'hoè, tek jūn ték sīm*, riches improve the appearance of one's buildings, but virtue benefits one's person; see the 大學 *Taē hák*.

Sim 身 The name of a god; a surname.

Sim 申 A horary character; to stretch out, double. A surname. *Sīm toé*, 申屠, a double surname.

Sim 呻 To hum; *sīm se*, 呻詩, to hum an ode.

Sim 紳 A large girdle; *Choó-téang se choo sīm*, 子張書諸紳 *Choó-téang sēá tē twá*, *Choó-téang* recorded it on his girdle; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Sim 伸 To stretch out, to spread abroad, to unravel, to set to rights; *sīm tít*, 伸直 *ch'hun tít*, to stretch out straight.

*Sīm jīn wan óng*, 伸人冤枉 *ch'hun ch'hut láng áy wan óng*, to remedy people's grievances.

Sim 佻 The appearance of walking.

Sin 信 Straight; *k'hwut jê put sīm*, 屈而 不信 *k'hwut jê bēy tít*, crooked and not straight; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Sin 駢 The appearance of a troop of horses going swiftly.

Sin 先 Read *sēen*: before; *sēen seng*, 先生 *sīm sai<sup>ng</sup>*, one elder born, a teacher, an instructor.

Sin 詵 A placid, harmonious appearance.

Sin 辛 Bitter, of a bitter taste; *sīm k'hoé*, 辛苦, wretched and miserable, bitter toil. A surname. One of the radicals; a horary character.

Sim 莘 *Sēy sīm*, 細莘, a medicinal plant, wild spikenard. A surname.

Sin 駢 A red dun color, a brindled color. *Lēy gnēw che choó, sīm ch'hē<sup>na</sup> kak*, 犂牛之子駢且角 *léy gōb áy kē<sup>na</sup> woō ch'hēáh sek kwà sai<sup>ng</sup> kak*, the calf of a brindled cow may be of a red dun color, and have regular horns. (By the laws of the Chew dynasty, a brindled cow was not to be offered in sacrifice, but if such a cow got a red calf, there was no reason for rejecting it; Confucius quoted this in the 上論 *Sēang lūn*, to intimate that a clever son was not to be rejected, though he sprang from a worthless father.)

Sin 新 New, fresh; *sīm kōw*, 新舊 *sīm kōō*, new and old.

*Wun koè jê te sīm, k'hó é wūy soo è*, 溫故而知新可以爲帥矣 *wun sip kōō áy jê ēy chāc sīm áy, chēw ēy chò láng*

áy sin sai<sup>ng</sup>, he who is versed in ancient lore, and is daily acquiring a fresh store of knowledge, can become a teacher; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Sin 薪 Firewood; ch'haē sin, 柴薪, logs and faggots of firewood.  
Yéw ch'haē sin che yew, 有採薪之憂 woō k'hēōh ch'há áy huán ló, being too sick to go and collect firewood; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sin 娠 To conceive in the womb; a conception; yéw sin yīn, 有娠孕 woō sin yīn, to be with child.

Sin 牲 To stand together.

Sin 勝 To bear, to sustain; to exhaust, to surpass.  
Sít che é sē, yūng che é léy, chaē put k'hó sin yūng yěá, 食之以時用之以禮財不可勝用也 chēäh e chēdou sé, yūng e chēdou léy sàè chēw chē<sup>ng</sup> bó t'hang léáou e áy yūng, if we eat things in their proper seasons, and use property with propriety, then our resources will be inexhaustible; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𪛗

Sin 矧 Still, moreover.

Sin 蜃 A kind of large muscle; tē jiptāē súy wūy sín, 雉入大水爲蜃 t'hé key jip twā chúy chò twā kap, when the wild fowl enters the great waters it becomes a large cockle; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

This name is also applied to a certain fabulous sea monster, like a snake or dragon.

妻

Sin

勝

To conquer, to overcome; vulg. k'hǎh yē<sup>nd</sup>: to exceed.

Pek chēn pek sin, 百戰百勝 chít pǎyh áy chēn chít pǎyh áy yē<sup>nd</sup>, in a hundred battles, to gain a hundred victories; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Sít sin sēn yěá; bēng sin t'hé yěá, 實勝善也名勝恥也 chēak sít nā yē<sup>nd</sup>, chēw hó; ch'hēng ch'hēng mē<sup>nd</sup> yē<sup>nd</sup>, chēw seáou léy, when the reality exceeds it is good; but when men surpass only in name, it is shameful.

Sin

訊

To inquire, to ask; to inform, to announce.

Teáou pé koè ló, sín che chēem bōng, 召彼故老訊之占夢 kēd huot léy koō laōu, moō<sup>ng</sup> e chēem bāng, call those old ancient people, and ask them about the divinations and dreams; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Sin

汎

To sprinkle; sín sò, 汎掃 sòt saou, to sprinkle and sweep.

Sin

迅

Quick, swift; rapid, fierce.

Sín lūy hong lèet pít pēn, 迅雷風烈必變 kín áy lūy hong kaou lèet hoo choó pít pēn sek, when the thunder rolled rapidly, and the wind blew fiercely, Confucius would change countenance; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sin

𪛗

The covering for the brain, the skull; sín bún, 𪛗門 sín moō<sup>ng</sup>, the top of the head.

Sin

顛

The same as the above.

Sin

𪛗

The ancient form of the following.

SĪN 信 To believe, to confide; sincere, true, unsuspecting; sincerity.

E pēng yéw kaou, jê put sĭn hoē? 與朋友交而不信乎 *kap péng yéw kaou p'höy, jê ũ<sup>m</sup> sĭn sit hoē?* in my intercourse with my friends, am I insincere? see the 論語 Lün gé.

Se sĭn, 書信 *p'hay sĭn*, a letter.

𠄎

SĪN 辰 A horary character; jĭt sĭn, 日辰, a day, a time.

SĪN 晨 Early; chó sĭn, 早晨 *chá k'hé*, early in the morning.

SĪN 晨 Sĭn chēung, boē koé, lēng jĭn béng séng, 晨鐘暮鼓令人猛省 *chá k'hé yěō cheng, mat<sup>ng</sup> hou<sup>ng</sup> p'häh koé, lēng lāng béng ch'ha<sup>ng</sup>*, the bell in the morning, and the gong in the evening, are to make people rouse up and awaken; see a 古詩 *koé se*.

SĪN 宸 A deep retired apartment in a dwelling; an emperor's residence. Sĭn kēung, 宸宮, a palace.

SĪN 鷓 Sĭn hong, 鷓風, a kind of hawk.

SĪN 丞 To assist, to help, to second any one; a second in office; sĭn sēang, 丞上, a prime minister.

Hēon sĭn, 縣丞 *kwān sĭn*, the second ruler of a district.

SĪN 承 To enter upon, to go into; to present, to offer up; to receive.

Put hēng kē tek, hék sĭn che sew, 不恒其德或承之差 *bō hēng séang e áy tek, hék jip kadu seāou léy*, if you are not constant in your virtue, you may be brought into disgrace; see the 易經 *Ek keng*.

SĪN 臣 Jĭn sĭn, 人臣, a servant, a minister, a statesman.

Kwun soó sĭn é léy, sĭn soō kwun é tēung, 君使臣以禮臣事君以忠 *jĭn kwun saé jĭn sĭn é léy soé, jĭn sĭn hòk saé jĭn kwun é tēung*, when a ruler employs his ministers according to propriety, the statesmen will serve their prince with fidelity; see the 論語 Lün gé.

SĪN 神 A god, a spirit; sĭn bēng, 神明, the gods; chin sĭn, 真神, the true God; sĭn hwán, 神魂, the human spirit and soul.

Ch'heng bēng chaō kēung, chē k'hè jè sĭn, 清明在躬志氣如神 *ch'heng bēng tē hín sĭn, chē k'hè ēy ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> sĭn*, when purity and intelligence rest on our persons, our minds and spirits will be like the gods; see the 禮記 *Léy kè*.

𠄎

SĪN 慎 To be careful, to be cautious; kĭn sĭn, 謹慎 *sèy jè*, attentive, careful. A surname.

Choó che séy sĭn, chae, chēn, chit, 子之所慎齊戰疾 *hoo choé ēy séy kĭn sĭn, chēh ch'hàè, sēo t'hàè, woō pai<sup>ng</sup>*, the things which Confucius was careful about were fasting, war, and sickness; see the 論語 Lün gé.

SĪN 脊 The ancient form of the preceding character.

SĪN 剩 The residue, the surplus, that which is left over; yéw sĭn, 有剩 *woō ch'hun*, over and above.

SĪN 賸 The increase of anything, a superfluity.

SĪN 腎 The kidneys. Göey sĭn, 外腎, the testicles.

Sin 燼 Embers, the remains of a fire; ashes.  
Kim che léy se, kae twat sip ê  
wöey sîn che ê, 今之禮書  
皆撥拾於煨燼之餘 *t<sup>n</sup>a áy léy kè se*  
*keng, chò pòb sê k'hèoh lèoh tē hōéy chín áy sîn*, the  
books of ceremonies and odes now in use are all  
picked out of the remnant of the embers and ashes;  
see the 朱註 Choo chòt.

夫 儼  
Sip Not to attain to.

Sip 濕 Vulg. *tám*: moist, damp; sip k'hè,  
濕氣, a damp air.

Sip 隰 Low, marshy ground; gwân sip,  
原隰, high and low ground.  
San yéw chin, sip yéw lêng, 山  
有榛隰有苓 *sw<sup>n</sup>a áy wūy woō chin ch'hēw*,  
*sip áy wūy woō hòk lêng ch'haóu*, in hilly places the  
chestnut is found, and water plants in marshy ground;  
see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

Sip 溼 Low, marshy ground.

Sip 霽 Lip sip, 雲霽, a heavy rain.

天 十  
Sip Vulg. *cháp*: ten; choó sip chè pek,  
自十至百 *choó chap chē*  
*káu páyh*, from ten to a hundred.

Hōey yéá, bûn yit é te sip, 回也聞一以  
知十 *Hōéy yéá, t'hē<sup>n</sup>a chit hāng, chēw chae*  
*chap hāng*, Hōey on hearing of one thing knew ten  
things; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sip 什 Ten men, a company of ten people;  
sip h<sup>n</sup>d, 什貨 *chap hōéy*, ped-  
ler's wares, a mixed assortment of  
goods.

Sip 拾 Vulg. *k'hèoh*: to collect, to gather,  
to pick up.  
Poé sip wūy, sîn che gwân yéá,  
補拾遺臣之願也 *poé k'hèoh ka*  
*laóuh áy meē<sup>ng</sup>h, sê gwá áy séy gwān*, to collect and  
repair what is neglected and forgotten is all my de-  
sire.

Sip 習 To study, to exercise one's-self in, to  
con over a task; hák sip, 學習  
to learn and get perfect in; áp sip,  
狎習, to be intimate with, to be familiar; ch'hwán  
sip, 串習, thoroughly versed in; a surname.  
Hák jê sê sip che, put ék wát hoē? 學而時習  
之不亦悅乎 *t'hák, jê sēang sé wun sip e*,  
*ū<sup>m</sup> yéá hw<sup>n</sup>a hé hoē?* to learn and constantly practice  
one's-self in it, is it not delightful? see the 上論  
Sēang lūn.

Sip 啣 The noise made by people when they  
try to shake off the cold; a shiver-  
ing sound.

夫 式  
Sit A rule, a plan, a law, a model;  
sometimes read sek.

Koé hvùn sê sit, 古訓是式  
*koé chá áy ká hvùn ēy chò lán áy hwat toē*, the in-  
structions of the ancients are our rule and pattern;  
see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Sit 拭 Vulg. *ch'hít*: to wipe, to rub; clean;  
sometimes read sek.  
Pok bēen chō sit kwuy, 北面  
坐拭圭 *pak bin chēy ch'hít gēuk*, he sat with  
his face towards the north, and rubbed the gem  
clean.

Sit 息 To breathe; ch'hwán sit, 喘息  
*ch'hwán k'hwūy*, the breath; ché  
sit, 止息, to stop; t'hàn sit,  
嘆息 *t'hó k'hwūy*, to sigh; seaou sit, 消息,  
news; choó si, 子息, posterity; lō sit, 利息,  
interest, gain; an sit, 安息, rest.

Yit sit sēang chún, ch'hoó chè put yung seáou haē,  
一息尚存此志不容少懈  
chit áy ch'hoán k'hoúy sēang chún tē, chéy léy sim  
chè ū<sup>m</sup> yung tit sēó k'hoá haē taē, as long as a  
breath remains, this inclination (for study) should  
not be allowed for a moment to decline; see the  
朱註 Choo choò.

Sit 臃 A fleshy excrescence growing in the  
nose; a nasal polypus.

Sit 媳 Sit hoō, 媳婦 sím poō, a daughter-  
in-law.

Sit 簋 Seaou sit, 消簋, an instrument  
for cleansing the ear when it itches.

Sit 失 To lose; sit goō, 失誤, to make  
a mistake; kò sit, 過失 kōy  
sit, a fault, an error; sit lók, 失

落 sit lók, to lose, to miss.

E yæk sit che chēá, sēen è, 以約失之者  
鮮矣 é kán yæk sit e áy láng chēó è, when a  
man is precise, he seldom errs; see the 論語  
Lūn gé.

Sit 識 Vulg. bat: to know, to understand,  
to have an acquaintance; kēen  
sit, 見識, knowledge, acquaint-  
ance with things; sēang sit chēá, 相識者  
sēo bat áy láng, an acquaintance.

Put sit put te, sùn tēy che chek, 不識不知  
順帝之則 ū<sup>m</sup> bat ū<sup>m</sup> chae, t'hán tēy áy  
hwat chek, we neither know nor understand, but  
follow the rules of the emperor; see the 古歌  
Koé ko.

Sit 悉 Altogether, entirely; also read sek.

Sit 蟋 Vulg. seēh: sit sut, 蟋蟀 seēh sut,  
a cricket.  
Sit sut chaē tōng, 蟋蟀在堂  
seēh sut twā tē tē<sup>ng</sup>, the cricket in the hall; see the  
唐風 Tōng hong.

Sit 室 A house, a dwelling, a residence, a  
chamber, an apartment.  
Yēw yéá sēng tōng è, bē jip è sit  
yéá, 由也升堂矣未入於室也  
Yēw yéá woō chēō<sup>ng</sup> tē<sup>ng</sup> böēy jip kađu ch'hoó,  
Yēw (as it respects his acquirements in learning,) has  
ascended the hall, but not yet entered into the house;  
see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天 食 Vulg. chēäh: to eat; sit hwan, 食  
Sit 飯 chēäh pōi<sup>ng</sup>, to eat rice.  
Kwun choó sit boó kēw paóu, 君  
子食無求飽 kwun choó chēäh bó kēw  
pá, the good man in eating does not look for satiety;  
see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sit 蝕 Vulg. seēh: to be injured, to be bro-  
ken in upon, to be eaten.  
Jit sit, 日蝕 seēh jit, an eclipse  
of the sun.  
Gwát sit, 月蝕 seēh goēyh, an eclipse of the moon.  
Sit pún, 蝕本 seēh pún, to break in on one's  
capital; to lose money.

Sit 實 True, real; lô sit, 老實 laōu sit,  
sincere, true; chēák sit, 着實,  
really, truly; kó sit, 菓實 kōéy  
ché, fruit; sit bwán, 實滿 sit mō<sup>á</sup>, full, replete.  
T'hut hwa boó sit, 黜華務實 t'hek kak he  
hwa áy, chwan boó chēák sit áy, reject the flowery  
and vain, while you attend to what is real and solid.

Sit 寔 The same as the above.

Sit 湜 Clear, limpid water, the bottom of which may be seen.

Sit 植 To stand upright, to place erect; to plant, to cause to grow.

Sit kē tēāng jē yīn, 植其杖而芸 *k'hēā e āy kwāē á, jē t'hw'á ch'haóu*, (the old man) then stuck his staff in the ground and began to weed the field; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Seng sit, 生植, to plant and grow.

Sit 殖 To grow, to increase.  
H<sup>n</sup>ò chāē sit yēen, 貨財殖焉 *hōy chēng sai<sup>ng</sup> k'hāk kay*, property and wealth increasing; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Sit 襲 To wear a double suit of clothes; because, on account of; to succeed to; to invade; sit wūy, 襲位, to succeed to the throne.  
Chēy soo sit Ch'hoé, 齊師襲楚 *Chēy āy peng sit Ch'hoé kok*, the troops of the Chēy country invaded that of the Ch'hoé.

Sit 翅 Read ék: the wings of a bird; neáou tēāng kē ék, 鳥張其翅 *chéáou tēo<sup>ng</sup> e āy sit*, the bird stretches its wings.

幸 So 搔 Séw so, 手搔 *ch'héw so*, to rub with the hand; to rub the hands together.

So séw tē toū, 搔首踟躕 *so t'haóu hak té toū sēo<sup>ng</sup>*, he scratched his head, and walked up and down in suspense; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

So 倨 Proud, haughty.

So 騷 Sorrowful; lé so, 離騷, a poem, made by 屈原, K'hwut-gwán. Troublesome; so jīn, 騷人, to trouble people.

So jeáou, 騷擾, to annoy people, by playing pranks.

So 慄 Agitated, moved, troubled.

So 爬 Páy so, 爬癢, to scratch.  
Kek hēa so yāng, 格靴癢 *kāyh hēa páy chēo<sup>ng</sup>*, to scratch one's itching legs through a boot; (i. e. making ineffectual efforts to remove an evil.)

So 飈 The whistling of the wind.

So 姦 An appellation for a female.

So 臊 The smell of pig's fat; the same as 臊, so.

So 溼 So so, 溼溼, the sound of washing rice.

So 些 The sound used at the end of certain carols.

So 倅 So so, 倅倅, to frisk and gambol about, as when in liquor.

So 唆 So so, 唆使, to blast a man's reputation; teáou so, 條唆, to instigate a person to comply with one's wishes.

- So 梭 A weaver's shuttle.
- So 鮫 The name of a fish.
- So 糩 A kind of confectionary.
- So 抄 To walk, to frisk about incessantly.
- So 娑 Po so, 娑娑, to dance, to gambol.
- So 莎 The name of a plant; a water grass, a species of Cyperus.
- So 抄 To rub anything; mô so, 摩抄, to rub with the hand.
- So 臊 The smell of pig or dog's fat.
- So 赴 To run about; to frisk about as a child.
- So 蓑 So e, 蓑衣 *söey e*, a rain mantle, made of bamboo leaves or rushes; a rough coat to keep out the rain.
- So 瑣 The filings of gems; very small, minute. Só só yin à, 瑣瑣姻婭, inferior relations.
- Só 銷 Só yèak, 銷鑰, a lock; só sò, 銷匙, a key.

- Só 鑊 A lock, a fastening for a door; also written 鎖, só.
- Só 瑣 A fastening for a door.
- Só 嫂 A sister-in-law; heng so, 兄嫂 *hè<sup>a</sup> só*, an elder brother's wife. Só lék put wán sê ch'haê lóng yéá, 嫂溺不援是豺狼也 *hè<sup>a</sup> só kadu tēem lóh chúy, ũ<sup>m</sup> kēw sê ch'haê lóng yéá*, when a sister-in-law is drowning, not to go and save her a man must be a wolf; see 孟子 Bēng choó.
- Só 筴 A sort of bamboo.
- Sò 去 Dry, to dry anything, to parch. Sò bān bú chéá, bók hàn hoè h<sup>ò</sup>, 燥萬物者莫熯乎火 *sò ta bān me<sup>ngk</sup> áy, bó k'háh kín é hōéy*, of the things which dry all substances, there is not one so fierce as fire; see the 易說卦 Ek wát kwà.
- Sò 躁 Sò kip, 躁急, hasty, headstrong.
- Sò 掃 Vulg. *sadu*: to sweep; sò chéw, 掃帚 *sadu chéw*, a broom. Swá sò tēng lōéy, 洒掃庭內 *hew chúy sadu gāy tē tēng á laē*, to sprinkle and sweep in the hall; see the 大雅 Tāē gnáy.
- Sò 埽 The same as the above.
- Sò 賄 The gravy of bones.

丟

Sō

唆

Soó sō, 使唆, to instigate any one to comply with one's views.

幸

Soe

蘇

To revive as from the dead, to rise again; Yèa-soe, 耶穌, JESUS.

Hêy gnó hoē, hoē laē kē soe,

僕我后后来其蘇 *téng haōu gwán áy**jín kwun, jín kwun nā laē gwán chēw kōh wāh,* let

us wait for our prince, for when our prince comes,

we shall revive; see the 尙書 Sēang se.

Soe

甦

To revive; to resuscitate; to recover, as from a fit, or as insects do; the same as the preceding.

Soe

蘇

The name of a plant; soe bók, 蘇木, sapan wood. A surname.

Soe

榦

Soe bók, 榦木, sapan wood, a kind of wood, used in dyeing red.

Soe

酥

A sort of curd, made from a cow or goat's milk; soe yêw, 酥油, a kind of butter or cheese; called

in the north 馬思哥, má soo ko.

Soe

疎

Few, thinly scattered; open, coarse.

Tām gwát soe song jeáou kēèn

chēang, 淡月疎星繞建

章 *tān göëyh soe ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> jeáou té<sup>ng</sup> twā tē kēèn**chēang áy kēung,* the solitary moon and a few thinly

scattered stars turned and entwined around the pa-

lace; see the 杜甫詩 Toē hoó se.

Soe

梳

Vulg. sey: a comb; kak soe, 角梳 *kak sey*, a horn comb.

Soe

蔬

Soe ch'haè, 蔬菜, culinary vegetables of any sort; common food.

Soe

疏

Vulg. sey: distantly related; open, far apart, wide asunder.

Tēng ch'hin soe, 定親疏

*tē<sup>ng</sup> a tēōh ch'hin hap sey,* to fix the distinctions between near and distant relations.

Soe

疏

Kwat soe, 佸疏, distantly related.

Soe

蒐

To seek for, to inquire after; to regulate troops; a medicinal plant.

Taē soe sam jit, 大蒐三日

*twā ch'hōey kadu s<sup>ng</sup> a jit,* a great search for three days; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Soe

筲

A kettle shaped bamboo vessel without handles, in which rice is washed; a small measure.

Soe

漉

To make water; to steep in water.

Soe

搜

Vulg. ch'heau: to search, to seek for, to search out; to shake.

Hwat Sam-hoō kē soō, taē soe

*sēang līm,* 發三輔騎士大搜上林*hwat Sam-hoō áy kē soō, twā ch'heau téng bīn áy**ch'hēu ná,* he ordered out the cavalry of Sam-hoō,

to search all throughout the upper forest; see 漢

武帝紀 *Hàn bóo tēy kè.*

Soe

艘

The general name for a ship or vessel. Also read soé.

Soe

颼

The sound of the wind.

Soe

梭

The same as 搜, soe, to search.



Soe 梭 To conceal one's-self, to hide one's character.

Jin yēn soe chae? 人焉廋哉 *láng böžyh an chw<sup>n</sup>ā ēy soe lék?* how can men conceal themselves? see the 論語 Lün gé.

Soé 叟 A title for an elderly person; venerable sir.

Ong wát, soé put wán ch'hēn lé jê laê, 王曰叟不遠千里而來 *óng kóng soé, ũ<sup>m</sup> k'hw<sup>n</sup>à chò huw<sup>n</sup>g chít ch'heng lé jê laê*, the king said, "Venerable sir! you have not considered it too far to come a thousand miles (to visit me);" see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Soé 瞍 Blind, having eyes without pupils.

Soé 瘦 Vulg. *sán*: thin, lean, meagre, emaciated.  
San snt soé, 山殺瘦 *sw<sup>n</sup>a kaòu t'haé, k'hw<sup>n</sup>à kè<sup>n</sup>g sán*, when a hill is cleared it looks barren.

Soé 叟 A venerable old man; also written 叟 *soó*.

Soé 澱 The name of a large marsh.

Soé 漱 To wash, to rinse; soé k'hoé, 漱口 *swá k'habu*, to rinse the mouth.

Soé 摟 To drag, to draw; toé soé, 抖摟 *taóu sabu*, to rouse up, to brush up.

Soé 溯 Soé hōdy, 溯洄, to go up against the stream; soé yēw, 溯游, to go with the stream; also written 溯, soé; and 汭, soè.

Soè 素 White, the ground of a picture, plain, unornamented; pèng soè, 並素 formerly, hitherto; kim soè, 今

素, at present, now.  
Soè e gēy kēw, 素衣麕裘 *pāyh s<sup>n</sup>a lòk kē<sup>n</sup>á ōy héw*, a white garment and a fawn colored fur-dress; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Soè hòd kwù, hēng hoē hòd kwù, 素富貴行乎富貴 *hēn chae pòd kwù, chēw kē<sup>n</sup>á tē pòd kwù*, if at present in wealthy circumstances let us act according to wealthy circumstances; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Soè 傚 To act according to the usual course; towards.

Soè 悻 Feelings, the affections of the mind.  
P'he sim hok, kēn chēng soè, 披心腹見情悻 *p'he k'houy sim pak é k'hw<sup>n</sup>à chēng soè*, to open the heart and bowels, and exhibit one's real feelings and affections.

Soè 餽 Plain food without any mixture of aromatic vegetables.

Soè 訴 To inform, to announce, to appeal to.  
Boé k'hō kò soè, 無可告訴 *bó t'hang kò soè*, having no one to complain to, or inform of one's condition.

Soè 疏 To reprove; to record.

Soè 數 Vulg. *sedou*: an account, a reckoning; a number; several; bó soè, 無數 *bó t'hang swui<sup>n</sup>g*, numberless; swàn soè, 算數 *swui<sup>n</sup>g sedou*, to cast up an account.

K'hè yéw tēng soè, 器有定數 *ke k'hè wōō*

tē<sup>n</sup>a tēoh áy soè, utensils amounting to a certain number.

Soè **嗽** Hay soè, 咳嗽 hay sàdu, to have a cough, to be hoarse; an asthma. Tông sê yéw soè, 冬時有嗽 tang t'hee<sup>ng</sup> woō hay sàdu, in the winter season people get colds.

Soè **瘵** To cough; a cold; the same as the above.

Soè **漱** Soè k'hoé, 漱口 swá k'háou, to rinse the mouth. Soè e hók, 漱衣服 séy s<sup>n</sup>a k'hoè, to rinse one's clothes.

Soè **塑** To form an image of clay; soè gnoé, 塑偶, a clay image. Jê nê soè jîn, 如泥塑人 ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> nu<sup>n</sup>ā t'hoé ch'hòng áy láng, just like the clay image of a man.

Soè **愬** To announce, to accuse, to plead; the same as 訴, soè.

幸 **衰** To fade, to dwindle away, to fail; weak, decayed; hin söey, 興衰, to flourish and decay. Also written 叟 söey.

Sim è goè söey è, 甚矣吾衰矣 sim è gwá t<sup>n</sup>a söey yéú, "what a sad pass things are come to; I shall now fail and fade away;" said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lün gé.

Söey **榱** A beam or post.

Söey **縗** Mourning apparel; chám söey, 斬縗, a mourning dress, with the borders unhemmed.

Söey **夕** To walk slowly; one of the radicals.

青 **媵** Seéh söey, 媵, an unchaste woman.

去 **歲** Vulg. hōèy: a year; kē söey? 幾歲 kwúy hōèy? how old are you? Bān söey yêá, 萬歲爺, the lord of ten thousand years; a title given exclusively to the emperor.

Jit gwát sê è, söey put gnó é! 日月逝矣歲不我與 jit göëyh köèy k'hè neé<sup>ng</sup> köèy bó kaou hoè gwá! days and months pass swiftly by, and years are not left me! see the 論語 Lün gé.

Söey **歲** The same as the preceding.

Söey **稅** Rent, hire, taxes, revenue; ok söey, 屋稅 ch'hòè söey, house rent; láp söey, 納稅, to pay taxes.

Söey **幌** A napkin, a towel.

Söey **說** To persuade, to advise, to endeavor to bring any one over to one's own party or persuasion.

Söey taè jîn chek beáou che, bút sê kē gwúy gwúy jēn, 說大人則藐之勿視其巍巍然 k'hè söey sè twā láng chēw k'hw<sup>n</sup> à sèy e, bó k'hw<sup>n</sup> à e áy gwúy twā áy yēo<sup>ng</sup>, in trying to persuade great men, we should think little of them, and not look at their lofty and elevated appearance; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Söey **晷** A whole year; when a child is one year old, it is called söey sê, 晷時, a year's time.

Söey 帥 A commander in chief; gwân söey, 元帥, a generalissimo. Sam kwun k'hó twát söey yéá, p'hit hoo put k'hó twát ché yéá, 三軍可奪帥也匹夫不可奪志也 *s<sup>n</sup>a chéw áy peng éy t'hang ch'héó<sup>ng</sup> e áy gwán söey, chít áy p'hit hoo bó t'hang hoé láng ch'héó<sup>ng</sup> e áy sin ché,* the three bands of an army may deprive a general of his command, but a common man cannot be turned from his purpose and aim; see the 論語 Lün gé.

垂 Söey Read súy: the branches of a tree hanging down; nearly, near to.

垂 Söey To flow down; gán lü söey lèw, 眼淚湮流 *bák saé söey láou,* the tears flowed abundantly.

夫 Söeyh 說 Read swat: to explain, to comment upon, to unfold the meaning. Koè swat se chéá, put 6 bân hoé soé, 故說詩者不以文害辭 *chéá söeyh se áy láng, ú<sup>m</sup> t'hang t'hó e áy jé háe e áy wá,* therefore those who explain the odes should not by adhering to the letter injure the sense; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

夫 Söh 嗽 Read sok: to suck, to draw in the breath, to draw as by a poultice. Seáou jé sok jé, 小兒嗽乳 *sèy ké<sup>n</sup> á söh leng,* children draw in the milk.

Söh 索 Read sek: a rope, a cord; sîn sek, 繩索 *sîn söh,* twine.

天 Söh 釧 Read ch'hwàn: a bracelet; séw ch'hwàn, 手釧 *ch'héw söh,* armlets for the wrist. Also written

釧, sok, a ring.

夫 Sok 束 A bundle; to bind, to tie. A surname. Seng choe yit sok, 生芻一束 *ch'hái<sup>ng</sup> ch'haóu chít pák,* a bundle of green grass; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Sok 速 Hasty, quick, hurried, speedily, swift, rapid, to call, to invite. Ong sok ch'hut lèng, 王速出命 *óng lé k'háh kín ch'hut lèng,* may it please your majesty immediately to issue your orders; see 孟子 Bêng choó. Yéw put sok che k'hek sam jín laé, 有不速之客三人來 *wó bó kèd áy k'háyh s<sup>n</sup>a láng laé,* there were three strangers who came uninvited.

Sok 遯 Chae sok, 齋遯, to respect and venerate.

Sok 藪 The general term for culinary vegetables.

Sok 檟 P'hok sok, 撲檟, small twigs.

Sok 蝮 The name of an insect.

Sok 嗽 Vulg. söh: to suck, to draw.

Sok 觶 Hát sok, 觶觶, a frightened appearance; terrified.

Goé put jím ké hát sok, jéák boó chöey jé chéw soó tēy, 吾不忍其觶觶若無罪而就死地 *gwá bēy lún e áy ké<sup>n</sup> a ké<sup>n</sup> á áy yéó<sup>ng</sup>, ch'hín ch'éó<sup>ng</sup> bó chöey jé chéw kadu sé áy tēy,* "I cannot bear its frightened and terrified appearance, as if for no fault it was led away

to the place of slaughter;" said by a king when he saw an animal going away to be sacrificed; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sok 鍊 Metal; kim sok, 金鍊 kim sǎh, a gold ring; séw sok, 手鍊 ch'héw sǎh, a bracelet.

Sok 餼 The contents of a pot or pan; the meat in the caldron. Téng chéet chéuk, hok kong sok, 鼎折足覆公餼 tē'á kadu cheéh k'ha chēw pak tó kong úy mee'ng chēäh, the foot of the caldron being broke, the ruler's food was upset; see the 易經 Ek keng.

Sok 槊 A kind of lance or spear, 18 feet long; also written 稍, sok.

Sok 朔 The first day of the moon; gwát sok, 月朔 göëyh sok, the new moon. Sok hong, 朔方, the northern region.

Sok 剝 Anything sliced very small.

Sok 數 Frequently, many times, repeatedly, hurried; read soè: several. Soó kwun sok, soo jéuk è, 事君數斯辱矣 hòk saē jín kwun nā chap chap t'á, chéy léy chēw ch'hé léng jéuk, in serving a ruler, (if we repeatedly reprove him,) we shall get into disgrace; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

幸 Som 森 The thick foliage of trees, a thick grove.

Som 冢 To conceal; deep, hidden.

Som 參 Jín som, 人參, ginseng, the Panax quinquefolium, a plant in much esteem among the Chinese; yàng som, 洋參 yě'ng som, foreign ginseng; haó som, 海參, tripang, biche de mer.

幸 Song 霜 Vulg. se'ng: frost, frozen dew; p'he song, 砒霜 p'he'ng se'ng, arsenic.

Loē kēet wáy song, 露結爲霜 loē cháy kēet chò se'ng, frozen dew becomes hoarfrost; see the 千字文 Ch'hēen joó bân.

Song 孀 A widow.

Song 鬆 Hóng song, 拳鬆, disheveled hair. Vulg. sang: loose, not tight.

Song 雙 Double; a surname. Vulg. sang: a pair, a couple; song seng, 雙生 sang sai'ng, twins; yit song bèet, 一雙襪 chít sang böëyh, a pair of stockings. Kok soó boó song, 國士無雙 kok soó bó sang túy, among all the scholars in the country, he has no equal; see the 蕭何傳 Seaou hô twân.

Song 艘 The name of a boat or vessel.

Song 桑 Vulg. se'ng: the mulberry tree, Morus multicaulis. A surname. Ch'hân gwát teáou song, 蠶月條桑 ch'hé ch'héng úy göëyh, wó hwaí chē'á teáou se'ng ch'héw, in the month for breeding silkworms, the mulberry tree puts forth its branches.

Song 喪 Song haú, 喪孝 se'ng há, mourning clothes; sòng song, 送喪 sàng se'ng, to attend a funeral.

Ke che song tát hoē tāē hoo, sam lēēn che song tát hoē t'hēēn choó, 期之喪達乎大夫三年之喪達乎天子 *chew ne<sup>ng</sup> áy se<sup>ng</sup> hà tát kađu taē hoo, s<sup>n</sup>a ne<sup>ng</sup> áy se<sup>ng</sup> hà tát kađu hóng tēy*, the period of one year's mourning for parents extends to the great officers, but the time of three years reaches to the emperor; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

𦵏 Sóng 揉 To throw, to pitch; *sóng ch'haē, 揉柴, to pitch firewood into the grate, to feed the fire in a furnace.*

Sóng 礫 The stone under a pillar.

Sóng 潑 The forehead; *kim hoo súy, p'hok jē yēak che, k'hó sóo kò sòng, 今夫水搏而躍之可使過潑* *t<sup>n</sup>a hoo chúy, p'háh jē hoē e tēē, t'hang saé e kōy t'hađu hēäh*, now with respect to water, if we beat and splash it, we can make it go over our foreheads; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sóng 𦵏 A piece of wood like a drum.

Sóng 筥 A case for holding chopsticks.

Sóng 爽 Clear, pleasant; hearty, cheerful; grand, fine; *sóng k'hwaē, 爽快, good health and spirits, well.*

去 Sóng 喪 To lose one's office; vulg. *se<sup>ng</sup>*: to lose, to bury, to be ruined, to be lost; forgotten, destroyed.

Jē sam choó hô hwān ē sòng hoē! 二三子何患於喪乎 *nō s<sup>n</sup>a áy kē<sup>n</sup>á, saé saé huān ló é sít wūy hoē!* my two or three children, what need have you to be troubled about losing office! see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sòng bōng, 喪亡, to be lost, and undone; *sòng sít, 喪失, to lose anything.*

Sòng 宋 The name of a country; also, of a dynasty; and vulg. *sàng*: a surname.

Sòng teāou, 宋朝, the famous dynasty of Sòng, which commenced A. D. 950.

Sòng 送 To accompany out of respect; to present, to give; *sòng hēng, 送行, to accompany any one a part of his journey; sòng se, 送書 sòng ch'hūy, to present a book.*

Chàè pàè jē sòng che, 再拜而送之 *kōh pàè jē sàng e*, he made a second obeisance, and accompanied him out; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sòng 送 The same as the preceding.

𦵏 Sóng 儻 *Sóng lē, 儻儻, a corresponding sound.*

𦵏 Soo 思 To think, to consider, to reflect; *soo lē, 思慮, to consider; soo lēēm, 思念, to reflect; soo sēáng,*

*思想, to think.*

Kwù-y-būn-choó sam soo jē hoē hēng, 季文子三思而後行 *Kwù-y-būn-choó s<sup>n</sup>a hāy sēō<sup>ng</sup>, jēēn aōu kē<sup>n</sup>á*, Kwù-y-būn-choó used to consider thrice before he did anything; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Soo 緦 A three month's mourning, worn for distant relatives.

Soo 鬣 Pōey soo, 鬣鬣, a full beard.

Soo 偲 To urge one another to do anything.  
Pêng yéw ch'héet ch'héet soo  
soo, 朋友切切偲偲  
pêng yéw ch'héet ch'héet sèo k'hwui<sup>ng</sup>, friends  
should be earnest and serious in stirring one another  
up (to virtue); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Soo 颯 A cool wind.

Soo 戙 A kind of wooden screen, to put in  
the doorway.

Soo 頤 Vulg. *sac*: the cheeks, the sides of  
the face.

Soo 腮 The same as the preceding.

Soo 斯 This, these; then, forthwith.  
Kê soo che wūy è, 其斯之  
謂矣 e sē chéy ne sai<sup>ng</sup> kóng,  
this is the meaning of it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.  
Chàè soo k'hó è, 再斯可矣 kòh an néy, chēw  
t'hang, once more thus, and it will do; see the 論  
語 Lūn gé.

Soo 廝 A boy, a servant, a menial; a wood  
or grass cutter.  
Yéw soo yáng chut, 有廝養  
卒 wōō kwāh ch'habu ch'hē bāy áy peng chut, there  
are some grass cutting and housekeeping menials.

Soo 嘶 The same as the above.

Soo 嘶 To neigh; má soo, 馬嘶 báy habu,  
the horse neighs. To belch.  
Má soo hong, 馬嘶風 báy  
habu hong, the horse snorts to the wind.

Soo 澌 The water exhausted, and dry; to  
exhaust, to diminish, as from the  
melting of ice.

Soo 司 To superintend anything; yéw soo,  
有司, a presiding officer.  
An ch'hat soo, 按察司 an  
ch'hat se, a civil judge; poè chéng soo, 布政司,  
a treasurer; kong soo, 公司 kong se, a company,  
the place where the company meets.

Pēn toē che soō, chék yéw soo chūn, 簋豆之  
事則有司存 pēn taōu áy soō, chék yéw  
soo chūn, with respect to the vessels and materials  
for sacrifice, there are the proper officers to attend  
to these things; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

A surname. Soo má, 司馬, a double surname;  
also, soo toē, 司徒, and 司空, soo k'hong.

Soo 伺 Soo hoē, 伺候 soo haōu, to wait,  
to tarry.

Soo 筥 A square bamboo trunk for contain-  
ing clothes or other things.  
Wūy e sēang chaē soo, 惟衣  
裳在筥 wūy yin chēō<sup>ng</sup> tē sēō<sup>ng</sup>, the clothes  
are in the case; see the 書說命 Se wát bēng.

Soo 師 A teacher, an instructor; a multitude,  
a host, an army. A surname.  
Kè būn che hák, put k'hó é wūy  
jīn soo, 記問之學不可以爲人師  
kè moo<sup>ng</sup> áy t'hák ch'hāy, bō t'hang chò láng áy  
sin sai<sup>ng</sup>, the man whose learning consists partly of  
recollections and partly of inquiries, cannot become  
any one's instructor; see the 禮記 Lēy kè.  
Hin soo, 興師, to begin a march, to commence  
a campaign.

Soo 蝸 Lēy soo, 螺螄 ló soo, a kind of  
sea slug; a snail; a spiral univalve  
molluscan animal.

Soo 獅 **獅** Soo choó, 獅子 *sae á*, a young lion, a lion.  
Soe-lék òng laê hèn soo choó,  
踈勒王來獻獅子 *Soe-lék óng laê hèn sae á*, the king of Soe-lék came bringing the present of a lion.

Soo 私 **私** Vulg. *sae k'hëa*: private, not public; soo sim, 私心, private views, sinister ends; soo yèuk, 私慾, selfish propensities or lusts.

E gnó kong tēn, sūy kip gnó soo, 雨我公田  
遂及我私 *lōh hoē tē gwán úy kong ch'hán, jēn aūy kip kađu gwán úy sae k'hëa úy*, rain first on our public fields, and afterwards let it come to our private fields; see the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.

Soo 醜 **醜** Fine wine strained from the dregs; to divide.

Soo 輸 **輸** Read *se*: to lose, to lose a battle, or a wager.  
Se éng bē hwun, 輸贏未分  
soo yē<sup>n</sup>á böey woó hwun pēt, the gaining or losing of the contest is not yet decided.

史 **史** A record, a history; soó kwan, 史官 *soó kw<sup>n</sup>a*, a historian, a recorder; soó kè, 史記, a historical record. Vulg. *sae*: a surname.  
Sēep lāp se soó, 涉獵書史 *sēep lāp kōy se kap soó*, to pass through and hunt amongst the classics and historians.

Soó 駛 **駛** A horse going swiftly; to hasten, as a courier does.

Soó 使 **使** Vulg. *sae*: to order, to send, to cause, to occasion; ék soó, 役使, a servant.  
Pēn pè put chēuk soó lōng é chēn é? 便嬖

不足使令于前與 *pēn yūng kap pè àè úy lāng k'hám bō kađu saé lēng tē lé úy bīn chéng?*  
is it because menials and sycophants are not sufficient to be ordered about in your presence? see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Soó 死 **死** Vulg. *sé*: to die, to de cease. Also written 𣦵, soó.  
Kwun choó soó wát chéung, seáou jīn soó wát soó: 君子死曰終小人死曰死 *kwun choó úy sé kóng kēd chéung, seáou jīn úy sé kóng kēd sé*, when a good man dies, it is called finishing his course; but when a bad man dies, it is called death.

去 **四** Vulg. *sè*: four; also written 三, soó, twice two. Soó sip jé put hék, 四十而不惑 *sè cháp hōy jé bō gé hék*, "at forty I was without doubts;" said by Confucius in the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Soó 駟 **駟** Four horses, a team of four horses.  
Soó put kip seét, 駟不及舌 *sè chēah báy bēy jēuk kađu ch'húy chēh*, four horses cannot overtake the tongue; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Soó 使 **使** A messenger; kok soó, 國使, an ambassador, an envoy.  
Choó-hwá soó é Chéy, 子華使於齊 *Choó-hwá chò kok soó tē Chéy*, Choó-hwá became an ambassador to the Chéy country; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Soó 泗 **泗** The name of a river and of a place.

Soó 賜 **賜** To bestow anything on an inferior; to give, to confer.  
Kwun soó sit, pit chéng sék seet. séang che, 君賜食必正席先嘗之

*jín kwun nā sòd hoē chēäh äy meē<sup>ng</sup>h, pít tēöh ch'hòng chē<sup>m</sup>ä ch'hēöh, taē seng ch'hè k'hw<sup>n</sup>à e, when a prince conferred a gift of food, he would put his mat square and first taste of it; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lün gé.*

Soò 肆 Ch'hē sòd, 市肆, a market; hòng sòd, 放肆, disorderly, to give way to one's evil passions.

Pek kong ke sòd, 百工居肆 *chē<sup>n</sup>à pāyh äy kang k'hēä tē tēdm*, all the handicraft trades can be found in the shops; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Soò 思 E sòd, 意思, thought, intention, idea; the will. Bōng ch'heng ch'hó tē tōng, se sòd pút jēén, 夢青艸池塘詩思勃然 *bāng ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> ch'haóu tē chúy té, se äy sòd chēw pút jēén k'hé*, "when dreaming of green grass by the side of the ponds, poetical thoughts immediately arise;" said by 謝靈運 Sēa-lēng-wūn.

Soò 筥 A square basket, made of wicker work; a trunk.

𠄎 辭 Vulg. sé: to refuse, to take leave of any one; an expression, a sentence.

Soò 辭 Gwàn-soo wū che chaé, é che ch'hēuk kēw pek, sòd, 原思爲之宰與之粟九百辭 *Gwàn-soo kap e chò kay chaé, hoē e ch'hek kaóu pāyh, sé*, Gwàn-soo was steward of the household of Confucius who offered him nine hundred measures of corn, but he refused to accept of them; see the 論語 Lün gé. Būn sòd, 文辭, a style; gân sòd, 言辭, an expression.

Soò 詞 A word, a phrase, an expression, a style.

Soò 祠 Vulg. ch'haē: to sacrifice to, to worship; chēy sòd, 祭祠, to sacrifice.

Kwun choó chēang êng kéung sit, sēen lip sòd tōng, 君子將營宮室先立祠堂 *kwun choó chēang k'hé kéung ch'hòd, tēöh taē seng k'hēä ch'haē sūn äy tē<sup>ng</sup>*, when a good man is about to build a house or palace, he first sets up a temple for sacrificing (to the gods).

Soò 柯 The handle of a sickle.

Soò 嗣 To inherit, to succeed to an inheritance; posterity; hereafter.

業 *haóu sai<sup>ng</sup> sòd nēō<sup>ng</sup> pāy äy kay géep*, the son inherits the father's patrimony.

Soò 殊 Different, diverse, various. Soò sòd ē gē, 殊詞異義 *kòh yēō<sup>ng</sup> wā, yēw kòh yēō<sup>ng</sup> äy è*, different expressions and bearing various significations.

Soò 殳 A stick, a staff, a military weapon. A surname. One of the radicals.

Soò 銖 Choo sòd, 鎰銖, very small weights; ten grains of millet make one 累, lúy; ten 累, lúy make one 銖, sòd; and ten 銖, sòd, make one 鎰, choo.

𠄎 事 A business, an affair, trouble; to soò, 多事, troublesome.

Soò 事 Soò boò soò jē sit put k'hó yéá, 士無事而食不可也 *t'hák ch'hāyh lāng kaóu bō soò, jē chēäh lāng äy hóng lòk sē ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang*, when a learned man is without employment, to enjoy a salary is improper; see 孟子 Bēng choó.



Soō 士 *Jê soō, 儒士, a learned man; soō chut, 士卒, a soldier, a private. Confucius said, "if riches may be sought after, (suy chip pēn che soō, goē ék wūy che, 雖執鞭之士吾亦爲之 suy kēäh báy pee<sup>ng</sup> áy soō chut, gwá yěá chò e,) although it should be the mean condition of a whipper-in I would fill it; but if they are not to be sought after, let me follow that which I prefer;" see the 上論 Sēang lūn.*

Soō 仕 *An officer, one in office, one employed under government. Soō sip wát kēang jê soō, 四十曰強而仕 sè cháp hōy kóng kēang béng jê chò kw<sup>a</sup>, at forty a man may be said to be in his prime, and should enter on office; see the 曲禮 K'hēuk léy.*

Soō 似 *To inherit; süang soó, 相似 sēo ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup>, alike. Bún suy put tōng, jê gē chek sēang soō, 文雖不同而義則相似 bún hwat suy bó sēo tōng jê è soō sēo ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup>, although the expressions vary, the idea is the same.*

Soō 姒 *Tēy soō, 娣姒, sisters-in-law.*

Soō 涘 *The banks of a stream; the water's edge. Chaē hō che soō, 在河之涘 twā tē káng kel<sup>ng</sup>, on the banks of the river; see the 王風 Ong hong.*

Soō 竢 *To wait for, to tarry. Soō chōey Tēang-say, 竢罪長沙 t'haē chōey tē Tēang-say áy wūy, I wait for the punishment of my offense at Tēang-say; see the 賈誼傳 Káy gē twān.*

Soō 俟 *To wait, to tarry for; soō soō, 俟俟, a multitude walking slowly. Kwun bēng teòu, chaē kwan put soō kè, chaē gōey put soō ke, 君命召在官不俟履在外不俟車 jīn kwun bēng lēng kèd, nā twā tē teòu tēng ū<sup>m</sup> saé tēng haōu áy, nā twā tē gwā bīn ū<sup>m</sup> saé tēng haōu ch'hēa, when a prince issues an order to summon you into his presence, if at court do not wait for your shoes, or if abroad do not tarry for your carriage; (but go immediately;) see the 禮玉藻 Léy gēuk ch'ho.*

Soō 飤 *To feed any one; soō jīn, 飤人 ch'hē lāng, to feed people.*

Soō 飼 *Vulg. ch'hē: to feed, to nourish, to supply with food. Pèet jīn tok lé ch'hé jüek, soō taē koe, 別人桌裡取肉飼大姑 pát lāng áy tōk lé t'hāyh bāh, ch'hē twā kay, you can take meat from another person's table to feed your own mother-in-law; (said of those who are inclined to be filial at the expense of others.)*

Soō 食 *Food, eatables; also read sit: to eat. Hwán soe soō yím súy, 飯疏食飲水 chēäh ch'hoē poo<sup>ng</sup> līm chúy, to eat coarse rice and drink water; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Soō 侶 *The same as 似, soō, alike.*

Soō 祀 *Chèy soō, 祭祀 chēy ch'haē, to sacrifice to, to worship. Chèy soō chōé sēn, 祭祀祖先 chēy ch'haē chōé chong, to sacrifice to one's ancestors; also written 禩, soō.*

Soō 耜 A ploughshare; the colter at the end of a plough.  
 Hoō jōēy soō, jē choō Sòng che Têng, 負耒耜而自宋至滕 *gēá jōēy soō, jē chēáng Sòng kok che kađu Têng*, they shouldered their colters and ploughshares, and from the Sòng country come to that of the Têng; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Soō 兕 A wild ox; hoé soō ch'hut é áp, 虎兕出於柙 *hóé kap yéá góó ch'hut é áp*, the tigers and wild oxen got out of their cages.

Soō 嗣 An inheritance; kèy soō, 繼嗣, to inherit.

幸 Sun 孫 A grandson; choó sun, 子孫 *ké<sup>n</sup> á sun*, posterity.  
 Vulg. *swui<sup>ng</sup>*: a surname.

Hađu sun yéw k'hèng, 孝孫有慶 *woó hađu áy sun á woó hok k'hè*, a filial grandson will possess happiness; see the 大雅 Seáou gnáy.

Sun 蓀 A fragrant herb.

Sun 獠 A kind of ape, or monkey.

Sun 榦 The name of a tree.

Sun 飧 Dressed food.

Sun 飧 An evening meal, a supper; teaou yung sék sun, 朝饔夕飧 *chá k'hé chēáh yung má<sup>ng</sup> huw<sup>ng</sup> chēáh sun*, in the morning we eat our breakfast, and in the evening our supper.

聾

Sùn

損

To injure, to diminish, to detract from; sún haē, 損害, to corrupt. Lē ké sún jín, 利己損人 *tē yēáh ka tē, sún haē pat lán<sup>g</sup>*, to benefit one's-self and injure others.

Sùn

榦

A pointed piece of wood, used as the fastening of a door.

Sùn

筍

Tēuk sun, 竹筍 *tek sún*, the young shoots of bamboo.

Sùn

笋

The same as the above.

Sùn

龔

Sùn gē, 龔簞, a cross bar from which a bell or drum is suspended.

去

Sùn

舜

The name of an ancient emperor. Yéw kwan chaē hāy wát Gē-sùn, 有繇在下曰虞舜 *woó tw<sup>n</sup> a sin áy lán<sup>g</sup> chaē hāy wūy, mē<sup>n</sup> á kēó Gē-sùn*, there is an individual in an inferior situation called Gē-sùn; see the 堯典 Geáou tēen.

Sùn

薺

The stalk of a flower, or plant. A pretty ephemeral flower which fades the day it blossoms.

Sùn

瞬

Sùn sit, 瞬息 *bák nai<sup>ng</sup>h*, the twinkling of an eye.

Sùn

榦

The trunk of a tree; the name of a tree.

Sùn

巽

The name of one of the diagrams; to enter in, to be obedient. Also, a young man with gray hairs is called 巽髮, sùn hwat. Also written 巽, sùn.

Sùn 俶 To follow; to follow to the other world, by dying at the same time; distant; hasty, speedy.

Sé hông taē sūn sip jē jīn, kae ka kiēt 6 sùn, 始皇大臣十二人皆車裂以俶  
 sé hông áy twā sūn cháp jē láng, chò pòh t'hó ch'hèa  
 leèh é tòèy e, the first emperor's great ministers, to the number of twelve persons, were all torn in pieces by chariots in order to follow him into the other world.

Sùn 湮 To spurt out water.

Sùn 噤 The same as the above.

Sùn 遜 To yield respectfully; k'hèem sùn, 謙遜, humility; lowliness.  
 Guó p'hín put sùn, 五品不遜 goē lún áy tō lé ũ<sup>m</sup> sùn chéung, the five classes of virtues are not complied with; see the 書舜典 Se sùn téén.

Sùn 孫 To be humble, to be submissive; the same as the above.

Sùn 瞋 The movement of the eyes.  
 Chéung jít sē, jē bók put sùn, 終日視而目不瞋 chow<sup>ng</sup> jít tit k'ho<sup>ng</sup> à, jē bák cheu ũ<sup>m</sup> tin tǎng, to be looking all day without moving the eyes.

率 Sùn 巡 To inspect, to go about and survey; sùn sèw, 巡守, the visits of inspection paid by an emperor; chūn sūn, 逡巡, to retire, to be rejected.  
 Guó cháp yit sūn sèw, 五載一巡守 goē nē<sup>ng</sup> chit áy sūn sèw, every five years there should be a visit of inspection; see the 舜典 Sùn téén.

Sùn 旬 A period of ten days; sam sūn, 三旬, three decades, a month.  
 Ke sam pek yéw lèuk sūn, yéw lèuk jít, 暮三百有六旬有六日 chit nē<sup>ng</sup> woō s<sup>na</sup> pǎyh kap lák cháp jít, yéw lák jít, a whole year consists of three hundred and sixty days, and six days besides; see the 堯典 Geāou téén.

Sùn 徇 Swift, rapid; also written 俶, sūn.

Sùn 徇 To soothe, to pacify; to be obedient to, to comply with.

Tín-sūn soó Chew-ch'hē sūn Gwūy tēy, 陳勝使周市徇魏地 Tán-sūn sat Chew-ch'hē k'hè bók sūn Gwūy áy tēy, Tán-sūn sent Chew-ch'hē to soothe and pacify the Gwūy country.

Sùn 狗 The same as the preceding.

Sùn 洵 To believe; sincere, true, real.

Sùn 恂 To believe; also, stern and cautious.  
 Tek hēng sūn sūn, 德行恂恂, his virtue was strict and careful.

Sùn 詢 To ask, to inquire; ch'hoē sūn, 咨詢, to make inquiry.

Sùn 殉 To bury persons along with a deceased sovereign, in order to accompany him into the other world; to pursue anything immoderately, even to death.  
 Sūn chōng huwy léy yéa, 殉葬非禮也

tùy lóng táē ū<sup>m</sup> háp léy, to be buried with the dead is not consistent with propriety.

T'ham hoo sùn chaē, lèet soō sùn bêng, 貪夫殉財烈士殉名 t'ham áy láng sùn tē cheé<sup>ng</sup>, lèet áy t'hák ch'háyh láng sùn tē mē<sup>na</sup> sē<sup>na</sup>, the covetous man follows immoderately after wealth, and the zealous scholar after fame.

Sùn 珣 The name of a gem.

Sùn 峃 An uneven appearance of hills; a steep and rugged hill.

Sùn 帕 A neckerchief.

Sùn 荀 The name of a plant; a surname.

Sùn 郇 The name of a country; a surname.

Sùn 楸 The name of a tree.

Sùn 循 To declare, to make known; to transmit to others.

Sùn 循 To comply with, to follow, to be obedient; sùn chēung, 循從, to obey; sùn hwán, 循環, to revolve; sùn léang, 循良, docile.

K'heng táē hoo é sùn hwat wúy chēet, 卿大夫以循法爲節 k'heng kap táē hoo é sùn hwat toē chō chēet, nobles and great officers should make a point of obeying the laws.

Sùn ch'héang jē choé, 循牆而走 t'hán

ch'héō<sup>ng</sup> jē chaba, he went along under the wall, and ran away; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Sùn 緇 Jeáou sùn, 繞緇, the seam on the back of a garment.

Sùn 淳 Plain, honest, upright, unadorned, great; sùn he, 淳于, a double surname.

Sùn 惇 Thick, liberal, real, sincere, faithful.

Sùn 惇 A yellow cow with black lips.

Sùn 醇 Thick, strong wine; liberal, kind.

Sùn 鶉 Yēem sùn, 鶉鷄 yēen ch'hu, a quail.

Sùn 焯 Full, replete.

Sùn 馴 To follow, to comply with; to approach gradually.

E bút boē haē, koē bút sùn yēen, 與物無害故物馴焉 kap meē<sup>ng</sup>h bó sēo haē, koē meē<sup>ng</sup>h sùn sùn yēen, "when we do not injure animals, they will be submissive to us;" said by 莊子 Chong-choó.

Sùn 柵 Koe sùn, 狗柵 ká ch'hu<sup>na</sup>, a kind of wood, used for making the handles of hoes.

Sùn 純 Pure, unadulterated, unmixed. Sùn ék put é, 純亦不已, pure without intermixture, spot or blemish.

妻  
 Sūn 順 To be obedient, to comply with.  
 Hādū choó sūn sun, 孝子順  
 孫 wóo hādū áy kě<sup>ná</sup> sēo sūn áy  
 sun, filial children and obedient grandchildren.  
 Sūn soó, 順事, to comply with circumstances,  
 to serve faithfully.

夫  
 Sut 率 To lead, to receive orders, to obey;  
 sut soo é laé, 率師以來  
 ch'huā peng é laé, he led on the  
 troops and came; see the 左傳 Chó twān.  
 Tae sut, 大率, generally speaking, an average.

Sut 倅 To walk.

Sut 逵 To obey, to render obedient.

Sut 蟀 Sit sut, 蟋蟀, seèk sut, a cricket.

Sut 颯 The sound of wind.

Sut 剝 Vulg. chūy: to cut off, to amputate.

Sut 恤 To pity, to compassionate; sut lín,  
 恤憐, to commiserate.  
 E sut hēung hong, 以恤凶  
 荒 é sut lín hēung hui<sup>ng</sup>, in order to pity those  
 distressed with famine; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Sut 卹 Chín sut, 賑卹, to relieve distress-  
 es. Also written 恤, sut.  
 Kèw chae sut lín, 救災卹  
 鄰 kèw chae lán, sut káyh pēah kok, to save those  
 in misfortune, and to relieve neighbors; see the  
 左傳 Chó twān.

Sut 戍 One of the horary characters.  
 Sut 吖 To whistle with the mouth; k'hoé  
 bēng sut sut, 口鳴吖吖  
 ch'húy hābú sut sut, the mouth  
 makes a whistling sound.

Sut 宰 To come last out of a hole.  
 Sut 帥 To guide, to lead on; a leader.  
 Chóo sut é chēng, sēuk kám put  
 chēng, 子帥以正孰敢  
 不正 choó lé ch'huā é chē<sup>ná</sup> ch' chūy k'á u<sup>ni</sup>  
 chē<sup>ná</sup>, it you lead them on in a correct way, who  
 dares to be incorrect; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天  
 Sút 述 To connect, to cultivate; to state, to  
 declare; to record.  
 Sēen sūt jín che soó, 善述人  
 之事 gāu swá lāng áy soó, to be skillful in con-  
 necting and handing down people's affairs; see the  
 中庸 Téung yung.

Sút 術 An art, a contrivance; ke sūt, 技  
 術, skill; sim sūt, 心術, the  
 workings of the mind; hwat sūt,  
 法術, an art, a plan; seá sūt, 邪術, supersti-  
 tious errors, corrupt opinions.  
 Kaúu ék to sūt è, 教亦多術矣 ká lāng  
 yéa chēy hāng hwat sūt, there are various methods  
 of instruction; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sút 述 The same as 述, sūt, to state.

幸  
 Suy 雖 Although; suy jēn, 雖然, al-  
 though it may be so.  
 Suy wát hē hák, goé pit wū che  
 hák è, 雖曰未學吾必謂之學矣

*suy jéén kóng yéá böéy t'hák, guá pit kóng e bat t'hák.köéy,* although any should say such a one is not learned, I would certainly affirm that he had learned; see the 上論 *Säng lün.*

Suy 侷 *Lateral, inclined, partial.*

Suy 萎 *Hoé suy, 胡萎, a fragrant kind of vegetable.*  
*Wán suy, 莞萎, the genus *Carmm*, coriander.*

Suy 綏 *Peaceful, at rest; to retire.*

Suy 浼 *Suy bé, 浼激, a gentle shower of small rain.*

Suy 罐 *The name of a vessel or utensil.*

Suy 蓑 *Chong suy, 棕蓑 *chang suy*, a coarse kind of rain mantle.*  
*Suy e, 蓑衣, garments to defend from the rain.*

甞 *Vulg. chúy: water; sit súy, 食水*  
 Súy 水 *chěäh chúy, to drink water. A surname.*

*Súy chae! súy chae! 水哉水哉 chúy chae! chúy chae! O water! O water!*

Súy 鬢 *Pín súy, 鬢髻, the hair on the sides of the head.*

Súy 美 *Read bé: handsome, fine, elegant, beautiful; when 華父督, Hwa-hóo-séuk saw 孔嘉父 K'hóng-kay-hóo's wife, he stared at her, and accompanying*

her said, (bé jé yéém, 美而艷 *súy kwá ch'hin ch'ha<sup>ng</sup>,*) "how beautiful and enchanting!"

去 *Vulg. k'hwán: to sleep. Also vulg. Sù y 睡 *kā chúy: to slumber.**

*Säng-kwun lün soó, Chín óng böéy súy jé put t'hèng, 商君論事秦王每睡而不聽 *Säng-kwun gē lün soó Chín óng ták páé k'hwán jé bó t'hé<sup>na</sup>,* when Säng-kwun was discoursing on business, Chín óng frequently went to sleep, and did not hear; see the 史記 *Soó kè.**

Sù y 粹 *Unmixed, pure; sùn sù y, 純粹, pure and unadulterated.*

Sù y 睟 *The eyes looking harmonious and agreeable.*  
*Sù y jéén kèèn é bēén, 睟然見於面 *ch'heng hó hēèn tē bīn,* harmony and delight beamed from his countenance; see 孟子 *Bēng choó.**

Sù y 誅 *To ridicule, to blame, to inform; verbose; to reprimand.*  
*Goé óng hwán choó hwát Chéy, súy Sin-se, 吳王還自伐齊誅申胥 *Goé óng too<sup>ng</sup> choó hwát Chéy kok, ch'hèd Sin-se* when the king of the Goé country returned from attacking the Chéy, he ridiculed Sin-se.*

Sù y 淬 *To harden steel, by means of water.*

Sù y 崇 *Calamities produced by evil spirits.*

Sù y 邃 *Deep and distant.*

Sŭy 帥 A commander-in-chief; gwán sŭy, 元帥, a generalissimo.

Sŭy 戍 To guard the borders of a country. Put é gnó sŭy Sin, 不與我戍申 bó kap gwá chéw Sin kok, they will not guard the borders of the Sin country for me; see the 王風 Ong hong.

平 Sŭy 誰 Vulg. chē chŭy: who, what, which? Choó wáy, sŭy? 子爲誰 lé sē chē chŭy? who are you, Sir?

Sŭy 椎 The back; the body.

Sŭy 垂 Trees and plants hanging down.

Sŭy 倅 Heavy; also written 僎, sŭy. The name of a man famous for his ingenuity.

Sŭy 箠 A staff, a club, a switch for a horse. Hàn Kéng-tèy tēng sŭy pēn taē chōey jín, 漢景帝定箠鞭笞罪人 Hàn Kéng-tèy tēn'á tēoh sŭy kwáé á báy pee'ng, p'háh wōō chōey áy lāng, Kéng-tèy, of the Hàn dynasty, appointed the club and whip for the punishment of offenders.

Sŭy 陲 The borders of a country; distant borders. The edge of a precipice.

Sŭy 錘 The weight which is attached to a pair of steelyards.

Sŭy 垂 To let fall, to hang down; to spread abroad; near, nearly.

Hông tēy sŭy e sēang, jé t'héen háy tē, 黃帝垂衣裳而天下治

wut'ng tēy pàng lōh k'he' yn' chēō'ng, jé t'hee'ng áy ka tē tē, the yellow emperor merely let his garments hang down, and the whole empire was regulated.

Sŭy 捶 An instrument of torture.

Sŭy 隨 To follow; sŭy tŭy, 隨對, to follow in procession; forthwith. Chēen hoē sēang sŭy, 前後相隨 chēng aōu sēo sŭy, before and behind joining in procession; see the 道德經 Tō tek keng.

Sŭy 璫 A pearl; choo sŭy, 珠璫, a kind of pearl.

Sŭy 葚 Read sŭm: the fruit of the mulberry tree. Song sŭm, 桑葚 se'ng sŭy, mulberries.

丟 Sŭy 遂 To complete, to occasion, to extend to, to advance; then; sŭy chek, 遂郎, forthwith.

Sēng soō put swat, sŭy soō put kán, 成事不說遂事不諫 chēn'á áy soō bó kóng, sŭy áy soō bó t'á, when a thing is done it is useless to speak about it, and when it is completed, it is unnecessary to reprove it; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Bŭn gnó choo koe, sŭy kip pek ché, 問我諸姑遂及伯姊 moc'ng gwán choo koe, sŭy kip hadu ūn p'ayh twā ché, let us ask all our aunts, and then let us go to our uncles and elder sisters; see the 衛風 Wōey hong. Also written 象, sŭy.

Sŭy 綵 The strings and tassels with which a gem is tied.

Sŭy 璪 A gem worn by persons in office; a gom attached to girdles.

Sūy 隧 A pathway in a vault, or a subterranean passage in a grave; a way. K'hwat tēy kip chwân, sūy jê sēang kēn, 闕地及泉隧而相見 k'hwuy tēy kip kadu chw'á chúy, sūy t'hàn bōng lōē, jê sēo kē<sup>ng</sup>, dig deep into the ground till you come to the fountains, and then by a subterranean passage meet each other; this expedient was recommended to a prince, who had vowed never to see his mother again, till he met her under the yellow fountains (i. e. in the grave); see the 左傳 Chó twân.

Sūy 燧 The embers of fire; also, a kind of wood which is used for producing fire, by friction.

Sūy 榘 The name of a wod, like the mountain pear. Sip yéw sō sūy, 隰有樹榘 wūn sip áy wūy woō chē sūy ch'há, in marshy places they plant the wild pear; see the 秦風 Chín hong.

Sūy 瘰 A kind of rheumatic complaint.

Sūy 穗 An ear of corn, the fruitful appearance of corn.

Sūy 恧 The mind deeply exercised with thought.

Sūy 穗 An ear of corn.

Sūy 瑞 A gem used as an insignia of office; also, a lucky omen.

幸 Swa 搓 Swa k'hae, 搓開, to open out, to spread out.

声 Swá 耍 To sport; hè swá, 戲耍, to play; gwán swá, 玩耍 t'hít t'hó, to play, to sport, to take one's pleasure.

Swá 灑 To sprinkle the ground with water. Tòng swá sò, 當灑掃 ēy tē<sup>ng</sup> tit hēw chúy sadu tēy, he is fit for sprinkling and sweeping the ground; see the 語論 Lūn gé. Seaou swá, 灑灑, solitary.

Swá 洒 To wash out, to obliterate, the same as the preceding. Gwán pé soó chéá yit swá che, 願比死者一洒之 gwán t'hēy sé áy láng chit áy swá e, I wish to wipe out this stain for the sake of the dead; see 孟子 Bēng chéó.

Swá 謏 To discourse violently, to show violence in discourse.

Swá 徙 Read sé: to remove; pwan sé pèet ch'hè, 搬徙別處 pwa swá pát wūy, to remove to another part.

Swá 漱 Read soé: to wash, to rinse; soé k'hoé, 漱口 swá k'haóu, to rinse or gargle the mouth.

去 Swá 續 Read sèuk: unbroken, incessant, continued without intermission. Sēang sèuk, 相續 sēo swá, connected, joined together.

平 Swá 沙 Read say: sand; a surname; say sēn, 沙線 swá sw'á, a sand bank.

Swá 鯊 Read say: a fish; say gē, 鯊魚 swá hē, the shark fish.



幸 *Sw<sup>n</sup>a* 山 *Read san*: a hill; *tông san*, 唐山 *té<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>n</sup>a*, China. A surname.  
*Wûy san kék jím, kong k'hwuy*

*yit kwüy*, 爲山九仞功虧一簣 *chò sw<sup>n</sup>a kaú jím kwán, kang hao k'hwuy chit láng á t'hoé*, in making a hillock 72 feet high, to leave the work unfinished from the lack of only a basket of earth; (referring to those who make some progress in learning, but leave their education unaccomplished by only a very little;) see the 尙書 *Séang sê*.

產 *Sw<sup>n</sup>a* *Read sán*: to bear, to bring forth; when a woman is pregnant and has not fulfilled her months, she is said to be (*sán lăey*, 產內 *sw<sup>n</sup>a lăe*.) in her pregnancy.

傘 *Sw<sup>n</sup>a* *Read sán*: an umbrella; *é sán*, 雨傘 *hoé sw<sup>n</sup>a*, a rain umbrella.  
*Léang sán*, 涼傘 *né<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>n</sup>a*, a parasol, a round umbrella of state.

散 *Sw<sup>n</sup>a* *Read sán*: to disperse, to scatter; *hwun sán*, 分散 *hwun sw<sup>n</sup>a*, divided and dispersed.

線 *Sw<sup>n</sup>a* *Read sên*: a thread; *chim sên*, 針線 *chêem sw<sup>n</sup>a*, needle and thread.

*Boé chim put yín sên*, 無針不引線 *bó chêem bēy yín tit sw<sup>n</sup>a*, without a needle we cannot draw the thread; (i. e. without the introduction of one friend we cannot get acquainted with another.)

樣 *Swă<sup>ng</sup>* *The mango fruit*; *swă<sup>ng</sup> choó*, 樣仔 *swă<sup>ng</sup> á*, a bubo, a venereal ulcer.

夫 *Swă<sup>ng</sup>h* 呶 *A change of the voice.*

夫 *Swăh* 位 *Swăh swăh hêng*, 位位行 *swăh swăh k'ê<sup>n</sup>a*, the appearance of walking.

采 *Swăh* *To spoil*; *ch'hit swăh pat-păe*, 七采八敗 *ch'hit swăh páyh păe*, seven spoilings and eight ruinings; (alluding to persons who spoil everything which they put their hands to.)

煞 *Swăh* *Read sat*: to injure, to strike with noxious influences; to finish; the same as *sat*, 殺, to kill.

殺 *Swăh* *Read sat*: to kill; *seang sat*, 相殺 *sêo swăh*, to kill and injure one another.

幸 *Swan* 宣 *To proclaim, to spread abroad, to publish*; to summon. A surname. *Jit swan sam tek*, 日宣三德 *ták jit swan bêng s<sup>n</sup>a hāng áy tek hêng*, every day proclaiming the three virtues.

宣 *Swan* *To seek for*; to proclaim abroad.

宣 *Swan* *To proclaim, to publish.*

宣 *Swan* *The warm and genial influences of the sun.*

烜 *Swan* *To dry in the sun*; the brightness of fire; dry.

萱 *Swan* *The name of a plant.*

揲 *Swan* *To draw, to pull, to lead.*

Swan 暄 The warm and genial influence of the sun.  
 Hân kok sêng swan, 寒谷成暄  
 kw'á k'hai'ng ch'è'á s'èo, the cool vallies become warm.

Swan 瑄 A gem six inches square; yéw soo  
 hōng swan g'èuk, 有司奉瑄  
 玉 yéw soo áy kw'a hōng h'èèn swan g'èuk, the proper officer presents the gem of office.

Swan 誼 Swan hwa, 誼譁, to make a noise and disturbance.  
 Choo hoé swan hwa, 諸侯誼譁, the princes made a clamorous noise.

Swan 喧 The same as the above.

Swan 酸 Vulg. swui'ng: sour; swan kam, 酸柑 swui'ng kam, a lemon.  
 Bēng ch'hun che gwát, k'è bē swan, 孟春之月其味酸 bēng ch'hun áy g'öëyh, e áy bē t'èoh swui'ng, in the first month of spring, the taste of what we eat should be sour; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lōng.

Swan 痠 Vulg. swui'ng: a weariness and lassitude of the limbs.  
 Sin t'héy swan t'hòng, 身體痠痛 sin t'héy swui'ng t'h'è'á, the whole body listless and weary. Swan' lwan, 痠軟 swui'ng nooi'ng, weak and listless.

Swan 酸 The name of a plant, and of a vegetable.

Swan 齧 Ch'hé swan, 齒齧, ch'hüy k'hé swui'ng, the teeth set on edge.

Swan 諛 Deceitful, treacherous; also, to forget.  
 He chò chày swan che ch'hek, 虛造詐諛之策 k'hang k'hang s'èet p'áyh ch'hát áy k'èy ch'hek, he vainly adopted a few deceitful plans; see the 漢息夫傳 Hân sit hoó twán.

Swan 屨 The bolt of a door,

Swan 櫪 A bolt; bók swan, 木櫪, ch'hé swan, a wooden bolt.

Swan 選 To select, to choose; swán ték, 選擇 kán t'òh, to pick and choose.  
 Swán 選 Sùn yéw t'h'èèn h'ây, swán é ch'èung, k'è Ko-yaú, 舜有天下選於衆舉臯陶 Sùn woó t'he'ng áy, swán k'èng t'è ch'èung l'àng, k'è y'ung Ko-yaú, when Sùn obtained the empire, he made a selection from amongst the whole, and elevated to office Ko-yaú; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Swán 選 To hold water in the mouth, and spurt it out.

Swán 梭 A piece of wood used in weaving.

Swán 槲 An instrument of torture; thumb-screws.

Swán 搯 To urge, to press.

Swan 算 Vulg. swui'ng: to reckon, to count; swán pwán, 算盤 swui'ng pu'á, an abacus, a reckoning board.

Also written 筭, swán.

Hông tày sè, Lēy-séw chok swàn soè, 黃帝時  
 隸首作算數 wui<sup>ng</sup> tày dy sè, Lēy-séw chò  
 swui<sup>ng</sup> tédou, in the time of the yellow emperor  
 (B. C. 2622,) Lēy-séw invented accounts.

Swàn 蒜 Swàn t'hoè, 蒜頭 swàn t'hoè,  
 garlic.

Swàn 禡 To look at, and make a calculation  
 of anything.

𠄎 旋 Chew swàn, 周旋, to turn round,  
 to revolve; to circulate.  
 Swàn 盤旋, 盤旋, to turn  
 round and round.

Swàn 漩 Water turning around in an eddy.  
 Also written 漩, swàn.

Swàn 璇 A precious gem, used for astronomi-  
 cal purposes.

Swàn 璿 The same as the above.

Swàn 掙 To turn round, to revolve.

𠄎 掙 To turn round, to revolve.

Swàn 銓 Also read ch'hwan: a diamond; kim  
 gín swàn, 金銀銓, gold,  
 silver, and diamonds.  
 Swàn sèk, 銓石 swàn chéoh, a diamond stone.

Swàn 羨 To desire, to rejoice in; to covet, to  
 long after.  
 Boó jéén him swàn, 無然欣

羨 bó jéén hw<sup>a</sup> lé him swàn, having no delight or  
 pleasure.

夫 雪 Vulg. sǎyh: snow; frozen rain;  
 Swat 雪白 swat pǎyh, as  
 white as snow.

Kim gnó laé soo, é swat hwuy hwuy, 今我來  
 思雨雪霏霏 t'agwá laé soo, hoè sǎyh  
 hwuy hwuy, now that I come, the rain and snow is  
 drifting about; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Swat 霽 The ancient form of the preceding  
 character.

Swat 剗 To scrape, to pare off, to cut.

Swat 說 Vulg. kóng: to speak, to discourse;  
 vulg. sǎyh: to explain; explana-  
 tion.

Chaé-gnó Choó-k'hòng sēén wúy swat soè, 宰我  
 子貢善爲說辭 Chaé-gnó Choó-k'hòng  
 gaóu chò sǎyh soè, Chaé-gnó and Choó-k'hòng  
 were skillful in conversation and discourse; see  
 孟子 Bēng choó.  
 Swat tek yēw lé, 說得有理, it is reasonably  
 said.

Swat 刷 Vulg. lod: to brush, to rub; to sweep,  
 to cleanse.  
 Swat t'hé kaé hēng, 刷恥改  
 行 lod k'hè saou léy káy séy k'á, to rub out the  
 disgrace, and reform one's actions.

天 皴 Swat 皴 Withered, shriveled; to gather up  
 the skin.

幸 孫 Swui<sup>ng</sup> 孫 Read sun; a surname.

*Swui<sup>ng</sup>* 酸 Read swan: sour, acid; hám tēem swan, 鹹甜酸 *kēem tee<sup>ng</sup>* *swui<sup>ng</sup>*, salt, sweet, and sour; the name of a confectionary which unites all these tastes.

*Swui<sup>ng</sup>* 痠 Read swan: weary, listless; weakness, lassitude. Kēak séw swan, 腳手痠 *k'ha ch'héw swui<sup>ng</sup>*, a weariness of the limbs.

*Swui<sup>ng</sup>* 水 Súy gnēw, 水牛 *swui<sup>ng</sup> gob*, a buffalo, a water cow.

*Swui<sup>ng</sup>* 損 Read sún: to injure; sún sit, 損失 *swui<sup>ng</sup> sit*, to injure and lose; sún hwaē, 損壞 *swui<sup>ng</sup> k'hēep*, injured, destroyed.

*Swui<sup>ng</sup>* 算 Read swàn: reckon, to count; swàn hwáng, 算鈔 *swui<sup>ng</sup> hwáng*, to count money.

Swàn kèy, 算計 *swui<sup>ng</sup> kèy*, to scheme, to plan.

*Swui<sup>ng</sup>* 緝 Read swàn: to tie; swàn kín, 緝緊 *swui<sup>ng</sup> kín*, to tie very tight.

## T

*Ta* 干 Read kan: dry, arid, not moist; bútkan, 物乾 *mē<sup>ng</sup>h ta*, anything very dry.

*Ta* 礁 Stones in a stream, to serve for steps; the name of a place. Choó-kat-ta-sē, 礁葛礁氏, the Chinese method of pronouncing the word 'secretary.'

*Tà* 罩 To catch; a basket for catching fish; to cover, to overspread; to spring on like a tiger.

*Tà* 躑 To jump and frisk about; seáou jè tà laé, 小兒躑來 *sèy kē<sup>ná</sup> tá laé*, the child came frisking along.

*Tà* 帳 Read tèàng: a curtain; bún tèàng, 蚊帳 *báng tà*, mosquito curtains.

*Tà* 焦 Read cheaou: to be burned in the fire; chēen tò cheaou, 煎到焦 *chēen kaúu tá*, to broil to a cinder.

幸

T<sup>n</sup>a

今

Read kim: now, at present; kim

che jîn, put pé tek koé che jîn,  
今之人不比得古之人 t<sup>n</sup>a áy láng bēy pé tit koé chá áy láng,  
the people of the present day are not to be compar-  
ed with those of former times.T<sup>n</sup>a

擔

Read tam: to bear, to carry; tam

bút, 擔物 t<sup>n</sup>a me<sup>n</sup>g<sup>h</sup>, to car-  
ry a weight by means of a stickacross the shoulders; something in the way in which  
milk is carried in London, only the yoke is straight  
and flat, and not made to fit the sholders.T<sup>n</sup>a

檐

Read tam: pēn tam, 匾檐 pán

t<sup>n</sup>a, the flat stick or pole with  
which burdens are carried across  
the shoulders.T<sup>n</sup>a

中

Read tēung: the middle; tēung

yang, 中央 t<sup>n</sup>a e<sup>n</sup>g, the centre.T<sup>n</sup>a

瞳

T'heng bók, 瞳目 t<sup>n</sup>a bák cheu,  
to lift up the eyes.

尪

T<sup>n</sup>á

打

Vulg. p'hāk: to beat, to strike;

səang t<sup>n</sup>á, 相打 sēo p'hāk, to  
fight with one another; t<sup>n</sup>á t'hèng,打聽 t'hám t'hē<sup>n</sup>a, to listen; t<sup>n</sup>á pān, 打辨,  
to prepare, to provide.

去

T<sup>n</sup>á

擔

Read tām: a burden; that which

can be carried by one man; a  
hundred weight; a pecul.T<sup>n</sup>á

說

Read swat: to speak to, to reprove,  
to discourse.H<sup>n</sup>ó swat, 好說 hó t<sup>n</sup>á, you

speak well, you are very polite.

平

T<sup>n</sup>á

嫌

To sport about the fire.

丟

T<sup>n</sup>ā

掙

Read tēng: to throw; tēng lók, 掙

落 t<sup>n</sup>ā lōk, to throw down, to  
open and spread out.

幸

Tae

惶

Tae gaê, 惶欵, to miss one's aim  
through haste; stupid.

Tae

秖

Corn just ripe; a kind of large grain.

Tae

鯢

The name of a fish.

尪

Tae

歹

Vulg. p'ha<sup>n</sup>é: wicked; taé jîn, 歹人 p'ha<sup>n</sup>é láng, a bad man.Put te h<sup>n</sup>ó taé, 不知好歹ū<sup>m</sup> chae hó p'ha<sup>n</sup>é, not knowing how to distinguish  
between good and bad.

去

Tae

帶

Vulg. twá: a girdle; kēet taé, 結

帶 kat twá, to bind on a girdle;

kaé taé, 解帶 t'ha<sup>n</sup>u twá, to

unbind a girdle; taé laé, 帶來 twá laé, to bring.

Sok taé lip é teáou, 束帶立於朝 hāh twá

k'hēā tē teáou laé, to bind on a girdle, and stand

in the court; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tae

戴

Vulg. tēy: to put on anything, to

wear anything on the head; taé bō,

戴帽 tēy bō, to wear a hat or

cap. A surname.

Put kēung taé t'hēen che kēw, 不共戴天

之仇 bō kāng tēy t'he<sup>n</sup>g áy kēw sēw, a deadly

enmity which will not allow the parties to live under

the same heavens.

Tae

襍

T'haè taé, 襍穢, ignorant of af-  
fairs, unacquainted with business.

Taè 蒂 The roots of plants.

平 臺 A terrace, a high platform, hustings; an altar; exalted.

Taê Keng sé lêng taê, 經始靈臺  
k'hé t'habu chò hó áy taê, they began to make the fine terrace; see the 大雅 Taê gnáy.  
Heng taê, 兄臺, or 兄台, exalted brother; an expression commonly used in letter writing.

Taê 笠 Taê lip, 笠笠, a bamboo hat, in the form of an umbrella, to keep out the rain.

Taê 僮 Pöey taê, 倍僮, a servant, a minister, a menial.

Taê 臺 Vulg. pai<sup>ng</sup>: a terrace, a stage; hè taê, 戲臺 hè pai<sup>ng</sup>, a stage; kèng taê, 鏡臺 kè<sup>ng</sup> à pai<sup>ng</sup>, a frame for a looking-glass.

Taê 蛤 A sea animal with a black shell, and said to contain pearls. An insect resembling the locust.

Taê 埋 Read baê: to bury; baê bú, 埋物 taê me<sup>ng</sup>h, to bury anything; baê sin se, 埋身屍 taê sin se, to bury a dead body.

丟 大 Vulg. twā: great, large; k'hwat taê, 闊大 k'hwāh twā, ample.

Taê 大 Taê chae! Geāou che wūy kwun yéa, 大哉堯之爲君也 twā chae! Geāou áy chò jín kwun, how great was Geāou as a prince! see the 論語 Lūn gé.  
Taê sèuk, 大叔, a double surname.

Taê 伏 The name of a country.

Taê 代 To change, to come instead of, to substitute; sè taê, 世代 sè tēy, a generation; teāou taê, 朝代 teāou tēy, a dynasty.

Taê jín sèuk chōey, 代人贖罪 t'hēy lāng sèuk chōey, to become a substitute for men in order to redeem them from their sins.

Koé che ōng chēá, èk taê kaé hō, 古之王者 易代改號 koé chá áy ōng w<sup>ng</sup> à teāou tēy káy kok hō, the kings of ancient times, on the change of a dynasty, altered the designation of the country; see the 家語 Kay gé.

Taê 岱 Taê chong, 岱宗, a name of the great eastern mountain.

Taê 袋 Vulg. tēy: a sack; poè taê, 布袋 poè tēy, a bag.

Taê 貸 To borrow, to give; yēw ch'heng taê jè èk che, 又稱貸而益之 yēw ch'heng chēoh jé t'he<sup>ng</sup> e, also borrowing and adding to it; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Taê 玳 A kind of tortoise shell.

Taê 黛 Black eyebrows; ch'heng taê, 青黛, the name of a plant.

Taê 殆 Dangerous, in danger, hazardous; near, about to be.

Taê 殆 K'hóng-choó wát, è soo sé yéa, t'hēn hāy taê chae, 孔子曰於斯時也 天下殆哉 K'hóng-choó kóng, tē chēy léy sé, t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy gwūy hēem, Confucius said, "at that time the country was in danger;" see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Gân sê che choó, kē taē sē ke hoē? 顏氏之子其殆庶幾乎 *Gân sê úy kē<sup>á</sup>, e chéang ch'ha put to hoē?* is not the son of the house of Gân almost about to attain to perfection? see the 易繫詞 *Ek hēy soó*.

**迨** To attain, to reach; till, until.  
 Taē Taē peng bē p'hwàn, 迨冰未泮 *taē se<sup>ng</sup> bōēy yē<sup>ng</sup>,* when the ice is yet unthawed; see the 衛風 *Wōey hong*.

**怠** Hāe taē, 懈怠, lazy, idle, indolent; taē tō, 怠惰, slothful.  
 Taē Jé wūy put taē, 汝惟不怠 *lé tòk tòk ū<sup>m</sup> p'hún tu<sup>n</sup>ā,* only be not you slothful; see the 大禹謨 *Taē é boé*.

**隳** Aé taē, 曩隳, cloudy, the sun overspread with clouds.  
 Taē

**逮** To reach, to attain; even to, until.  
 Taē Koé chéá gân che put ch'hut, t'hé kōung che put taē yēá, 古者言之不出恥躬之不逮也 *koé chá úy láng kóng wá bēy ch'hut, kē<sup>n</sup>a hín sin bēy kip kaúu hwut léy soó,* the ancients were backward in making any protestations, being ashamed lest they should not be equal to the performance of them; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

**瑋** The same as 玳, taē, tortoise-shell.  
 Taē

**搭** Read tap: to feel; to join to anything  
 Tāh

**舩** Tāh chūn, 舩船, to embark on board of a ship.  
 Tāh

**搨** To strike with the hand; tāh tok, 搨棹, to strike the table.  
 Tah

**踏** Read táp: to tread on anything; keak táp, 脚踏 *k'ha tǎh,* to tread with the feet.  
 Tāh

**搯** Read teng: to push; teng k'hae, 搯開 *tai<sup>ng</sup> k'hwuy,* to force open.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**瞠** Tōng bók, 瞠目 *tai<sup>ng</sup> bák cheu,* to stretch open the eyes; to stare.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**跣** Read teng: a heel; keak hoē teng, 脚後跣 *k'ha aū tai<sup>ng</sup>,* the heel.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**打** Read t'á: to beat, to strike.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**盯** *Tai<sup>ng</sup> nai<sup>ng</sup>,* 盯睜, to stare, to look staringly.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**佞** *Tai<sup>ng</sup> sè,* 佞試, to pretend to do anything.  
*Tai<sup>ng</sup> boó lèk,* 佞無力 *tai<sup>ng</sup> bó lát,* to pretend to have no strength.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**搥** *Tai<sup>ng</sup> lōh k'he,* 搥落去, to throw down; to knock down, as the hoops of a barrel, to repair a barrel.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**槎** T'hóng tēng, 桶槎 *t'háng tai<sup>ng</sup>,* the wedge or chisel used by the coopers for knocking down the hoops of a barrel.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

**鄭** Read tēng: a surname.  
 Tai<sup>ng</sup>

*Tai<sup>ng</sup>* 柄 Read tēng: to hold, to grasp; sév  
tēng bú, 手柄物 *ch'heu*  
*tai<sup>ng</sup> meē<sup>ng</sup>h*, to hold anything in  
the hand.

夫  
*Tak* 觸 Read ch'hëuk: to gore, to push  
with the horns.  
Gnëw sëang ch'hëuk, 牛相  
觸 *goó sèo tak*, oxen goring one another.

*Tak* 聒 Chëuk chëuk, 聒聒 *tak tak*, the  
noise made in calling fowls; chëuk  
key, 聒雞 *tak key*, to chuck  
fowls.

天  
*Tak* 濁 Read chók: muddy; súy chók, 水  
濁 *chúy tak*, muddy water.  
Ch'heng soo chók eng, chók soo  
chók chëuk, 清斯濯纓濁斯濯足  
*ch'heng áy chëw séy eng twò, tak áy chëw séy*  
*k'ha*, the clear waters will serve for washing my  
tassel, and the muddy for washing my feet; see  
孟子 *Béng choó*.

*Tak* 毒 Read tók: poison, poisonous; ch'hoó  
bút yéw tók, 此物有毒  
*chëy léy meē<sup>ng</sup>h woó tak*, this  
thing is poisonous.

*Tak* 逐 Read tëuk: every; tëuk kēn, 逐  
件 *tak kē<sup>n</sup>a*, every one; tëuk  
jit, 逐日 *tak jit*, every day.

*Tak* 耨 Leàou tók, 耨耨 *là tak*, a har-  
row, a field rake.

幸  
*Tam* 耽 Large ears, hanging down; tam lók,  
耽樂, the excess of pleasure.  
K'hwa-hóo tam jé, 夸父耽  
耳 *K'hwa-hóo té<sup>ng</sup> hē á*, K'hwa-hóo had long flab-  
by ears; see the 淮南子 *Hwaé lám choó*.

*Tam* 眈 To look at something near, but to  
have the mind set on something  
distant.

*Tam* 耽 The same as 眈, tam, long eared;  
but now commonly used for tam  
jin, 耽認, to act as a security.

*Tam* 醜 To be fond of wine; hong tam é  
chéw, 荒醜於酒, to be  
given to much wine; see the 尙  
書 *Sëang se*.

*Tam* 擔 Vulg. *t<sup>na</sup>*: to carry by means of a  
stick across the shoulders.  
Tam tòng, 擔當 *t<sup>na</sup> tè<sup>ng</sup>*, to  
bear the responsibility of anything.  
Tam hoo, 擔夫 *t<sup>na</sup> áy láng*, a bearer, a carrier.  
Also written 僮, tam.

*Tam* 澹 Slow, leisurely.

*Tam* 湛 Tam lók, 湛樂, rejoiced, pleased.  
A surname.  
Choó sun kē tam, 子孫其  
湛 *kē<sup>n</sup>a sun hu<sup>na</sup> hé*, posterity will be pleased and  
happy; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

*Tam* 聵 Dull of hearing; also written 聵 tam.

聵  
*Tám* 膽 Vulg. *t<sup>na</sup>*: the gall bladder, put by  
the Chinese metaphorically for  
courage; boó tám, 無膽 *bó t<sup>na</sup>*,  
no courage.

Sim yëuk kē sèy, tám yëuk kē taē, 心欲其  
細膽欲其大 *sim aè e ēy sèy, t<sup>na</sup> aè e ēy*  
*twā*, we should desire to keep our hearts small, but  
our galls large; (i. e. our minds humble, but our  
courage great.)



Tâm 蒼 Tām poē, 蒼葡, the name of a flower.

Tâm 啖 To eat, to devour; to feed; also written 啗, tām; and 噉, tām.  
Kit hoē ch'hé chò é tām kit, 吉

婦取棗以啖吉 Kit úy boé t'hăyh chò hoē kit ch'ăh, Kit's wife took dates and gave him to eat; see the 王吉傳 Ong kit twān.

Tâm 井 A surname; the sound of anything falling into a well.

Tâm 苞 Marsh mallows before they are opened, are called 菹苞, hām tām.

Tâm 窞 A pit, the bottom of a pit; k'hám tām, 坎窞, a pit or hole.

Tâm 伫 To stop.

Tâm 統 The strings of pearls hanging round an official cap.

Tâm 髧 The hair hanging down.

Tâm 倝 Tām jĕn, 倝然, an exact and regular appearance.

去 Tām 儋 A kind of jar; chĕang ch'hĕen tām, 漿千儋 chĕw ch'heng àng, a thousand jars of wine.

Tâm 擔 Vulg. t'ā: that which is carried, a burden, as much as a man can carry; a hundred weight, a pecul, equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Tâm 井 The sound of anything falling into a well.

𠂔 To discourse, to converse, to prate;

Tâm 談 a surname; hĕang tām, 卿談, country talk, brogue; also writ-

ten 譚, tām: a surname.

Ong laē boē pĕk teng, tām ch'hĕou yĕw hōng jĕ, 往來無白丁談笑有鴻儒 óng laē bō ch'kut sin úy lāng, tām ch'hĕd lōng sĕ hōng jĕ, of those who come and go, there is not one private obscure person, but all those who talk and laugh here are phoenix-like learned men; see the 劉禹錫傳 Lĕw é sek twān.

Tâm 燄 To advance, to enter; to serve up food.

Tâm 郟 The name of a country; also, a surname.

Tâm 悵 To burn; yow sim jō tām, 憂心如悵 huán ló úy sim kw'ā ch'hin chĕō'ng hōy sĕo, grief of mind burning like a fire; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Tâm 倓 Still, peaceful, at rest; also written 儻, tām.

Tâm 溘 Damp, wet, moist; tām k'hĕ, 溘氣, moisture.

丟 Tām 賍 When foreigners atone for faults by the payment of a fine, it is called 賍, tām; also written 儻, tām.

Tâm 筴 The name of a sort of bamboo.

Tām 淡 Thin, weak, insipid; tasteless. Lē  
hoē é pē hāy, kong k'hoé sit tām,  
呂后與陛下攻苦食  
淡 Lē hoē kap pē hāy, kong kan k'hoé chēäh chē<sup>n</sup>á,  
chē<sup>n</sup>á, the empress Lē has with your majesty borne  
afflictions and eaten insipid things; see the 史記  
Soó kè.

Tām 憒 Still, quiet, retired.

Tām 醖 Thin wine.

Tām 莢 Tām lwān, 莢 藪, a kind of reed  
or bullrush.

Tām 齶 A poor, thin, insipid taste.

Tām 琰 A kind of gem.

Tām 澹 Tām pòk, 澹 泊, still, quiet, re-  
tired, unemployed; tām taē, 澹  
臺, a double surname.

Tām pòk bēng chè, lēng chēng tè wán, 澹 泊 明  
志 寧 靜 致 遠 tām pòk ēy bēng lán áy chè,  
lēng chēng ēy tè kadu huwī<sup>ng</sup> soó, "stillness and  
quietness enlighten the views, tranquillity and rest  
enable a man to contemplate distant things;" said  
by 諸葛武侯 Choo-kat boó hōé.

Tām 禫 A long period of mourning; tām hók,  
禫 服, an extra mourning dress  
for a period of three months be-  
yond the usual time.

Tām 愔 Still, quiet.

幸 Tan 丹 A red color; tan sim, 丹 心, a red  
heart, a sincere mind.  
Kwan-yín-téáng ch'hek bēn tan  
sim, 關 雲 長 赤 面 丹 心 Kwan-yín-téáng  
ch'hēäh bīn áng sim, Kwan-yín-téáng had a red face  
and a crimson heart; (i. e. a sincere mind.)  
Tan sey, 丹 砂, cinnabar,

Tan 單 Alone, only; vulg. *tu<sup>n</sup>a*: single,  
unaided; a note; a surname; sēw  
tan, 受 單 *sēw tu<sup>n</sup>a*, a receipt;  
t'hó chēn tan, 討 錢 單 t'hó chē<sup>ng</sup> tu<sup>n</sup>a, a bill,  
an account for goods delivered.  
Hēng tan éng chék, 形 單 影 隻 *hēng tu<sup>n</sup>a*  
yē<sup>n</sup>á chit chēäh, a solitary body, and a single shadow;  
tan é, 單 于, a double surname.

Tan 簞 A small round bamboo vessel, for  
containing food.  
Yit tan soó, yit p'heáou yím, 一  
簞 食 一 瓢 飲 *chit lán á p'oi<sup>ng</sup>, chit p'hoé*  
*á chúy*, one basket of food, and one calabash full of  
drink; see the 論 語 Lūn gé.

Tan 瘡 H<sup>o</sup>ó tan, 火 瘡 *hōéy tan*, a kind  
of eruption, to which children are  
liable; the chicken pox.

Tan 禪 Clothes without lining, a single gar-  
ment.

Tan 殫 Exhausted, to the utmost, very much.

Tan 鄆 Kam tan, 鄆 鄆, the name of a  
place.

肅 Tán 刑 To cut, to hack.

去 Tàn 旦 Early, the morning; *bêng tàn*, 明旦, to-morrow morning.  
*Chō é t'haē tàn*, 坐以待旦  
*chēy é téng t'haē chá k'hé*, to sit still and wait for the morning; see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

Tàn 廄 A small shed, a cottage.

Tàn 儻 Real, sincere, true.

去 Tán 陳 Read *tín*: a surname.  
*Tóng Tín-gwán kong*, *k'hae Bàn Chéang*, *sè sit līm Chéang hoé*,  
 唐陳元公開闢漳世襲臨漳候  
*Tóng tedou Tán-gwán kóng*, *k'haeng Bàn sai<sup>ng</sup>*  
*Chéang chew*, *sè tēy sit līm Chéang hoé*, *Tán-gwán kong* of the *Tóng* dynasty was the first who settled the district of *Chéang chew*, in the province of *Bán* (i. e. *Hok-kèèn*), and for successive generations his posterity inherited the title of *līm Chéang hoé*, (i. e. the earl who first came to *Chéang*.)

去 Tàn 憚 To fear, to dread difficulties.  
*Kò chek bút tán k'ac*, 過則勿憚改  
*wōo k'òey sit*, *chek bōh wūy kan lán káy*, when you have any faults, do not dread difficulties in seeking to amend them; see the 上論 *Séang lūn*.

Tàn 彈 *Vulg. tw<sup>ng</sup>á*: to fillip anything, to strike a round ball, to shoot with round shot from a crossbow.

Filial young persons among the ancients could not bear to see their parents' corpses devoured by wild beasts, (*koè chok tán é séw che*, 故作彈以守之 *chēà chò tw<sup>ng</sup>á é séw e*.) they therefore made crossbows with balls to guard them.

Tàn 倅 Great, large.

Tàn 但 Only, but; *tàn hwán*, 但凡, whosoever, whenever.  
*Wúy soó kò ch'hēa*, *tàn hwùy cheng sìn jé é*, 爲事過奢但費精神而已  
*chò soó k'háh ch'hēa huó*, *tàn hwùy cheng sìn tē<sup>ng</sup>á tē<sup>ng</sup>á*, when we are too prodigal in affairs, we only waste our spirits and nothing else; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Tàn 袒 *Tàn t'hek*, 袒揚, the arms bare, the sleeves turned up.  
*Suy tán t'hek k'é tēng é gnó ch'hek*,  
*jé yéen lēng böey gnó chae?* 雖袒裻裸裻於我側爾焉能免我哉  
*ch'héu wu<sup>ng</sup> t'hu<sup>ng</sup> pak t'háyh lé böeyh an cho<sup>ng</sup>á*  
*ēy bák la sám gwá chae?* although a bare-armed naked-bodied fellow should stand at my side, yet how could he defile me? see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

Tàn 靛 To dye anything with indigo; *ch'heng tân*, 靛, a purple color.

Tàn 蛋 *Vulg. nooi<sup>ng</sup>*: an egg; *key tân*, 雞蛋, *key nooi<sup>ng</sup>*, a fowl's egg.

*Tàn kay*, 蛋家, an egg house, the small boats in which the Chinese live.

Tàn 段 *Vulg. tw<sup>ng</sup>á*: a piece, a slice; a surname.

Tàn 禮 The same as 袒, *tán*, bare-armed.

Tàn 誕 Dissolute, loose, disorderly, to talk random; to believe; to bring up also, great.

幸

Tang

東

Read tong: the east; tong sey lám pok, 東西南北 tang sae lám pak, east, west, south, north.

Tong hong bêng è, 東方明矣 tang he<sup>ng</sup> béng kwu<sup>ng</sup>, the east is clear and bright; see the 齊風 Chêy hong.

Tang

蕺

Read tong: the name of a vegetable; tong hong ch'haè, 蕺風菜 tang pooi<sup>ng</sup> ch'haè, a certain plant.

Tang

冬

Read tong: the winter; tong t'heen, 冬天 tang t'hee<sup>ng</sup>, the winter season.

Tong gím pèk swat se, 冬吟白雪時 tang t'hee<sup>ng</sup> gím pâyh sâyh se, in the winter we sing the white snow ode.

Tang

棠

Read tong: as kaou tong, 膠棠 ka tang, a certain wood.

Tang

璫

Teng tong, 玎璫 tin tang, the sound of tinkling gems.

Tang

蹠

Tang chéak, 蹠着 tang t'èoh, to strike the foot against anything, to kick.

耑

Tang

党

Táng som, 党參, a kind of ginseng.

Tang

董

Read tóng: a surname.

Tang

陡

Read toé: a bar, a dam; toé bún, 陡門 táng moo<sup>ng</sup>, a water gate.

耑

Tang

凍

Read tòng: ice; kéen tòng, 堅凍 kéen tòng, to freeze. Bêng tong t'ey sé tòng, 孟冬

地始凍 bēng tang t'ey k'hé t'haou k'een tòng, in the first month of winter, the ground begins to be frozen; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Tàng

儻

P'hwān tòng, 伴儻 p'hwā tòng, a lad, a companion.

Tàng

檔

Read tòng: a cross piece of wood; bún tòng, 門檔 moo<sup>ng</sup> tòng, the threshold of a door.

平

Tàng

同

Read tòng: the same; alike; s'eng tòng, 相同 s'eo tòng, together with, at the same time; to unite.

Tòng sim h'èep l'èk, 同心協力 tòng sim h'èep lát, with united hearts, and collected strength.

Tàng

筒

Read tòng: the name of a bamboo; t'èuk tòng, 竹筒 tek tòng, a bamboo tube or pipe.

Tàng

童

Read tòng: a boy; tòng choó, 童子 tòng k'è'á, a servant boy.

Tàng

銅

Read tòng: brass; p'èk tòng, 白銅 pâyh tòng, white copper.

Tàng

體

Read tòng: a bone; k'èak tòng kwut, 腳體骨 k'ha tòng kwut, the shin bone.

丟

Tàng

動

Read tòng: to move; motion; tin tòng, to set in motion.

Tè ch'èa tòng, jín ch'èa ch'eng, 知者動仁者靜 woó tè'ây l'àng tin t'àng woó jín'ây l'àng ch'eng ch'eng, men of knowledge are always in motion, but men of benevolence remain at rest; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Tàng

重

Read t'èung: heavy, not light, weighty. Bút sim t'èung, 物甚重 me<sup>ng</sup>h sim t'àng, the article is very heavy.

Tāng 甌 Yüng tāng, 甌甌, a kind of jar.

Tāng 洞 Read tōng: a cave; koé tōng, 古洞 koé tāng, an ancient cave; sék tōng, 石洞 chēdh tāng, a rocky cavern.

奉 Taou 兜 Taou maü, 兜鍪, a helmet.

Taou 攪 To rub, to take in the hand.

去 Taóu 斗 Read toé: a measure of a peck, a gomtang. One of the radicals. Toé soe che jín, hô chēuk swàn yéa? 斗筭之人何足算也 taóu soe dy láng, an chuo<sup>na</sup> kaou swui<sup>ng</sup>? fellows whose understandings are equal only to a peck or a pint, what is the use of thinking of them? see the 論語 Lün gé.

Taóu 抖 Read toé: to stir up, to rouse up; toé soé, 抖擻 taóu saóu, to rouse one's self up.

去 Taóu 午 Read gnoé: noon; jít gnoé, 日午 jít taóu, noontide; seāng gnoé, 上午 téng taóu, forenoon; hāy gnoé, 下午 āy taóu, afternoon.

Taóu 鬪 Read toé: to fight; sōang toé, 相鬪 sōo taóu, to wrangle together, to quarrel one with another.

奉 Taóu 投 Read toé: to throw, to cast, to cast one's self on another's protection. P'hun toé, 奔投 p'hun taóu, to flee away, to escape: toé kwun, 投軍 taóu kwun, to enter the army; toé hēet, 投歇 taóu hāi<sup>ng</sup>h,

to seek a lodging; toé soé, 投詞 taóu láng dy wā, to make a complaint to any one.

Taóu 骰 Read toé: dice, used in gambling; pwát toé, 拔骰 pwāh taóu á, to play with dice.

去 Taóu 荳 Read toé: pulse, beans; oe toé, 烏荳 oe taóu, black beans: lèuk toé, 綠荳 lèk taóu, green grain; pòk toé, 白荳 pāyh taóu, white beans; t'hoé toé, 土荳 t'hoé taóu, earth nuts, Manila gram.

Taóu 脰 Read toé: the neck; léng toé, 領脰 nē<sup>na</sup> taóu, the nape of the neck.

Taóu 讀 Read toé: a sentence; h<sup>no</sup> kè toé, 好句讀 hó kòt taóu, a good style.

夫 Tap 答 A wicker basket for weighing articles in; to reply, to answer; to correspond to; to remunerate.

Also written 荅, tap. Hoo choó put tap, 夫子不答 hoo choó bó yin, Confucius did not answer; see the 論語 Lün gé. Tap seà, 答謝, to repay with gratitude; pò tap, 報答, to remunerate.

Tap 褻 Torn clothes, ragged garments.

Tap 搭 To lean against, to hang upon; vulg. tāk: to intrust to.

Tap 啖 To talk together, to converse with any one.

背憎 kap láng kóng wā, yēw k'ha chēäh aóu wàn e, to converse familiarly with people, and yet to abhor them behind their backs.

Tap 倅 To run suddenly against any one.

天 倅 Sip táp, 倅 倅, not to undertake any business.

Tap 沓 To repeat, to reiterate; to debase, to degrade.

Tap 踏 Valg. tǎh: to tread; kèak táp tēy, 脚踏地 k'ha tǎh tēoh tēy, to tread on the ground with one's feet; to stamp on the ground.

Tap 蹋 To tread, to kick; táp kōuk, 蹋鞠 tǎh k'ha kēw, to kick a football.

Tap 囁 To speak fast; to talk incessantly.

Tap 逡 To walk and stand.

Tap 譟 To speak disorderly.

夫 姐 Tat ké, 姐 已, the name of an infamous woman, the concubine of 紂王, Tēw ōng.

Tat 達 Ap tat, 嘑 達, the name of a foreign country to the west.

天 達 T'hong tát, 通 達, to understand, thoroughly intelligent.

Tat 達 Yēw yéa tát, è chēung cheng hoē hô yéw! 由也達於從政乎何有 Yēw yéa t'hong tát, tē chēung cheng soō'woō s'á meē'ng h! Yēw is intelligent, but in attending to

the business of government what difficulty would he find! see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tat 蓬 The name of a plant.

Tat 值 Read tē: to be worth; tē chēen, 值錢 tāt cheē'ng, worth money. Ch'hoó bú tē ké to chēen? 此

物值幾多錢 chēy lēy meē'ng h tāt jwā chēy cheē'ng? how much is this thing worth?

Tat 鱒 The name of a fish.

幸 灸 A kind of confectionary; bék tay, 麥灸 bāyh tay, a preparation of burnt wheat and treacle.

肅 夸 To exalt one's self; to look big.

Táy 短 Read twán: short; twán bēng, 短命 táy mē'nā, shortlived.

Táy 鮐 The name of a fish.

去 榨 Tek chéw, 榨酒 tày chéw, a press for making wine.

Tày 退 Read t'hoèy: to retire; t'hoèy hoē, 退後 tày aōu, to retire backwards.

率 茶 Tea; sit tày, 食茶 chēah tày, to drink tea.

Hàn yéa k'hek laē tày tong chéw, 寒夜客來茶當酒 kw'á má'ng lōng k'hāyh laē, tày tē'ng chò chéw, when a stranger arrives on a cold night, tea may be served for wine.

Tāy 𧄸 A kind of confectionary; mw<sup>na</sup> tāy, 麻良, hemp seeds and treacle mixed up together; toē tāy, 豆 𧄸 taōu tāy, a like preparation, made of pulse and treacle.

丟 Tāy 袋 Read tāē : a sack ; poē taē, 布袋 poē tāy á, a bag.

Tāy 代 Read tāē : a generation ; sè taē, 世 代 sè tāy, an age; teāou taē, 朝代 teāou tāy, a dynasty.

夫 Tāyh 壓 Read ap : to press down, to crush, to squeeze by falling down upon. E kē yéw hok ap-che sēang, 予 惧有覆壓之傷 gwá kē<sup>na</sup> woō tāyh lūyh áy sēang, I am afraid lest there should some evil arise from being too heavily pressed upon ; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tāyh 簀 Read chek : a bamboo frame work, put upon a bedstead to sustain the mattress; ch'hōng chek, 床簀 ch'hé<sup>ng</sup> tāyh, the bottom of a bedstead.

Tāyh 啄 Read tok : to peck at anything, like a fowl.

天 Tāyh 汐 Read sèk : low water ; súy sèk, 水 汐 chūy tāyh, the obb of the tide. The morning tide is called teāou, 潮 tēō, and the evening one sèk, 汐 tāyh.

Tāyh 𧄹 The same as the above.

Tāyh 舩 Tāyh béng, 舩 舩, a small boat or vessel ; also written 舩, tāyh.

Tāyh 奪 Read twát : to take anything, to snatch, to take away.

𧄺 Te 邾 The name of a country.

Te 姝 Handsome, beautiful.

Te 株 The roots of trees, which appear above the ground.

Te 誅 To reprove, to blame ; to kill, to slay.

E é é hó te? 於予與何 誅. "with respect to E, what is the use of reproving him?" said by Confucius of 宰予, Chaé-é, one of his disciples whom he found sleeping in the daytime ; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Sùn te soē hēung, 舜誅四凶 Sùn t'haé sè áy hēung p'ha<sup>ne</sup>, Sùn put to death the four miscreants ; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Te 知 Vulg. chae : to know, to be acquainted with ; put te, 不知 ū<sup>m</sup> chae, I don't know.

Soó sēen te kak hoē te, 使先知覺後知 saé taē seng chae áy lóng kak goē túy aōu chae áy lóng, it was ordered that those who became first acquainted with things, should awaken those who came latest to the knowledge of them ; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Te che chin, hēng che lèk, 知之真行之力, knowing the truth, practice it strenuously.

Te hoó, 知府, the magistrate of a hoó district.

Te 蜘蛛 te too se, 蜘蛛絲 la gēá se, a spider's web.

Té 猪 A pig; te jëük, 猪肉 *te bàh*, pork; sat te, 殺猪 *t'haé te*, to kill pigs.

Té 豬 The same as the preceding.

毒 Té 氏 To arrive at, to attain to; the root, the original.

Té 抵 To push, to come in contact with, to proceed towards, to bear. Té tong put chē, 抵當不住 *té te<sup>ng</sup> bēy twā*, unable to withstand.

Sēang jin kip tō té chōēy, 傷人及盜抵罪 *sēang hāc lōng hap chò k'hat te<sup>ng</sup> e áy chōēy*, those who injure people and steal must bear their sin; see the 高祖記 *Ko choé kè*.

Té 底 Vulg. *téy*: the bottom of anything; hāy té, 下底 *áy téy*, below. San téng hāc té, 山頂海底 *sw<sup>a</sup> téng hāc téy*, the tops of the hills, and the bottom of the sea.

Té 砥 A grinding stone; the same as 砥 *té*.

Té 砥 To rail at; o té, 阿砥, to scold, to blame.

Té 弤 The name of a bow, belonging to the emperor 舜, *Sùn*. K'hím tím, té tím, 琴朕弤 朕 *k'hím chò gwá áy*, *kéung chò gwá áy*, his harp shall be mine, and his bow mine; see 孟子 *Bēng choé*.

Té 輶 The back part of a large carriage.

Té 邸 A shed, a cottage, a lodge; ché tó jê gē, 至邸而議 *kadu té sà chēā laé soō nēō<sup>ng</sup>*, when we come to the lodge, we will consult about it; see the 漢文帝紀 *Hàn bün tày ké*.

Té 詆 To rail at, to revile; té hwúy sèng hēèn, 詆誹聖賢 *té hwúy sèng jin gaú láng*, to rail at and abuse sages and wise men.

Ch'héw té, 醜詆, malicious slanders.

Té 砥 A grinding stone; even, plain. Chew tō jê té, 周道如砥 *Chew áy loē pat<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup>* *to chēōh*, the roads of Chew were as level as a grinding stone; see the 小雅 *Séaou gnáy*.

Té léy, 砥礪, a stone on which to grind tools, metaphorically, to correct vicious conduct.

Té 觥 To come in contact, to contend with, to oppose. Té paé ē twan, 觥排異端 *té paé kōh yēō<sup>ng</sup> áy tō lé*, to contend against and expose strange doctrines.

Té 祗 Even, unto, only.

Té 抵 The same as 抵 *té*.

Té 倨 Ch'haé té, 傑倨, uneven, unequal.

Té 豸 The name of an insect; one of the radicals; insects with feet are called 虫, *t'héung*, and without feet, 豸, *té*.

Té 黼 An embroidered garment; one of the radicals.



**致** Tè To extend to; to cause, to occasion; the uttermost, superlative.  
Tè te chāē kek büt, 致知在格物 *tè lán áy te sít chāē kek t'hong ták hāng áy miē<sup>ng</sup>h*, the utmost extent of knowledge consists in fully comprehending things; see the **大學** *Tāe hāk*.

**緻** Tè Secret, close; closely woven cloth.

**智** Tè Wisdom; tè hwūy, 智慧, wisdom and intelligence.  
Jín gē léy tè sìn, 仁義禮智信, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and truth; the five cardinal virtues, according to the Chinese.

**知** Tè Wise, knowing; tè chēá lōk, jín chēá sēw, 知者樂仁者壽 *wōō tè hwūy áy lāng t'héung lōk*, *wōō jín áy lāng tē<sup>ng</sup> hōēy sēw*, wise men are joyful, but benevolent men longlived; see the **論語** *Lūn gé*.

**賀** Tè To deposit money as a pledge.

**置** Tè To place, to establish, to set up, to set aside.  
Ōng tē chōw kō hó yēw, 王置諸其左右 *ōng hāy tē e áy hó yēw*, the king places them on his left and right.

Hwūy tè, 廢置, to set aside; an tè, 安置, to place securely; kēèn tè, 建置, to establish, to build.

**寘** Tè To set aside; sūy tè Kēang-sē ō Sēng-éng, 遂寘姜氏於城穎 *sūy tè hwūy Kēang-sē tē Sēng-éng*, he therefore set aside Kēang-sē and removed her to Sēng-éng; see the **左傳** *Chó twān*.

**觶** Tè A wine cup, made of a rhinoceros' horn.  
Chun chēá ké tè, 尊者舉觶 *chun áy lāng kēáh k'hé chēw pōey*, the honorable people raise the cup of wine; see the **禮記** *Léy kē*.

**著** Tè To set forth, to display, to make clear.  
Hēng chēk tè, 形則著 *hēng yēō<sup>ng</sup> chēw tè hēèn*, the substance of a thing is displayed; see the **中庸** *Tēung yāng*.

Tè bēng, 著明, to illustrate clearly; tè chok, 著作, to manifest.

**池** Tè A pool, a pond; súy tè, 水池, a sheet of water. A surname.  
Chōo-sán soō hāu jín hēuk chē

tē, 子產使校人畜之池 *Chōo-sán sáe hāu jín ch'hē e tē chāy tē*, Chōo-sán ordered an inferior officer to keep the live fish in the pool; see **孟子** *Bēng chōó*.

**馳** Tè To gallop; tè má, 馳馬 *chāu báy*, to gallop on horseback.  
Hōō tè má sē kōēm, 好馳馬 *chāu áe chāu báy ch'hē kōēm*, I love to gallop on horseback, and brandish my sword; see **孟子** *Bēng chōó*.

**訑** Tè The appearance of one rejecting and discarding people; to oppose, to withstand.

**僦** Tè A wheel, to revolve; a bustling martial appearance.

**箎** Tè A musical instrument.  
Pek sē ch'huy hwun, 塤仲氏吹箎 *twā hē<sup>a</sup> ch'hōey hwun*, sēo tē ch'hōey tē, the elder brethren blew an instrument made of

earthen ware, and the younger brethren one of bamboo; see the 小雅 *Séabu' gnáy.*

Tê 虎 A tiger with horns.

Tê 倅 *Lêng tē, 凌倅, to kill gradually by cutting into small pieces.*

Tê 墀 A step; stairs; *tan tē, 丹墀, the vermilion steps, used with regard to the steps of the imperial throne.*

Tê 遲 Slow, leisurely, long; late; *t'haè tē, 太遲, too late.*

*K'hóng-choó chē k'hè Loé, wát, tē tē goé hêng yéá, 孔子之去魯曰遲遲吾行也. K'hóng-choó áy k'hè Loé kok, kóng, k'huo' a k'huo' a á guá k'è' á, when Confucius left the Loé country, he said, "let us go as slowly as possible;" see 孟子 Bêng choó.*

Tê 儲 To assist, to second; the heir apparent to a principedom is called 儲君, *tē kwun.* Also, to store up, to stow away.

*Tê chek gnoé kok, 儲積五穀 k'héoh k'èoh gnoé kok, to collect the various kinds of grain.*

A surname.

Tê 俶 To walk, to travel.

Tê 跣 *Tê toé, 脚踭, to walk backwards and forwards, in a hesitating way. So séw tē toé, 搔首脚踭 so t'haú kak tē toé, he scratched his head, and paced up and down; see the 衛風 Wéy hong.*

Tê 滁 The name of a district.

Tê 除 Steps, stairs; to exclude, to abolish; to deduct, to except.

*Gèuk tē tan tēng, 玉除丹庭 gèuk áy gim kay áng áy tē' á, pearly steps and a vermilion hall; see the 西都賦 Sey toe hoó. Tê ok boó pún, 除惡務本 tē k'hè p'ha' é boó kin pún, to exclude that which is evil, and to attend to the most essential thing; see the 書泰誓 Se t'haè sē.*

Tê 蓀 *Kè tē, 蘧蓀, a bamboo mat; an ugly appearance.*

Tê 氾 To stop, to stay.

Tê 坻 A small island, or rising ground in the middle of a sheet of water.

Tê 胝 A fleshy excrescence; an induration of the skin.

Tê 蚍 Ant's eggs; small ants.

Tê 治 Regulated, well arranged, peaceful.

Tê 亂 The same as the above.

Tê 持 *Vulg. gim: to hold, to grasp; to attend to; tē kéung, 持弓, to hold the bow.*

*Tê séw tē gèem, 持守大嚴, to hold fast with too great severity.*

Tê 躊 *Tēw tē, 躊躇, to hesitate, to walk backwards and forwards.*

Tĕ 刷 Lêng tē, 麥刷, to kill by cutting into small pieces.

Tĕ 治 To regulate, to govern, to bring into order.

Kay chēy jê hoē tē kok, 家齊而後治國 kay chēy jēn aū ēy tē kok, when a man's family is well managed, then he may regulate a country; see the 大學 Taē hāk.

Tĕ 乳 The same as the preceding.

Tĕ 值 To meet with, to come in contact with, to hold.

Vulg. tát: to be worth; tē chēn, 值錢 tát chēn<sup>ng</sup>, to be worth money.

Tĕ 侍 To wait for; to hoard; to prepare.

Tĕ 餽 To prepare, to provide for.

Tĕ 貯 To hoard up, to store up; also writ-  
tēn 貯, tēn<sup>ng</sup>

Tĕ 痔 Tē ch'hong, 痔瘡 tē ch'he<sup>ng</sup>, an  
ulcers 瘡 tē ch'he<sup>ng</sup>

P'hé hoo, seáou chek wún yung chē tē; taē chek sè hoē sè kwun, 鄙夫小則吮癰舐痔大則弑父弑君 p'he<sup>ng</sup> hoo áy lán sèy chek sòh yung, chē ch'he<sup>ng</sup>; twā chek t'haē pāy t'haē kwun, low vulgar fellows who are such only in a small degree will suck ulcers and lick sores (for gain); and those who are such in a greater degree, will kill their parents or princes (for profit); see the 朱註 Choo chod.

Tĕ 時 A rising ground; also, to store up.

Tĕ 傲 To understand or comprehend things.

Tĕ 雉 A wild fowl; tē key, 雉 key, a jungle fowl.

San lāng ch'he tē, 山梁雌雉 sw<sup>ng</sup> a nē<sup>ng</sup> t'he key boé, a mountain bridge, and a jungle hen; see the 論語 Lún gé Sēng tē, 城雉, the fortifications of a city.

Tĕ 薙 To clear away grass and weeds; the falling off of the hair.

Kwù hāy seáou tē hēng súy, 季夏燒薙行水 kwù hāy tōh sēo ch'haóu, kē<sup>ng</sup> ch'á, in the latter month of summer burn the weeds and clear away the grass, in order to open passages for the water.

Tĕ 稚 Small, young, lately born; also writ-  
ten 穉, tē; and 穉, tē.

Tē choó k'hēn ē, 稚子牽衣 sèy kē<sup>ng</sup> á k'han s'á, the children come pulling one's clothes; see the 陶潛文 Tō chēem bün.

Tĕ 滯 To congeal; to freeze; to proceed slowly.

Tĕ 瘳 A long standing dysentery.

Tĕ 箸 Chopsticks; the two small pieces of wood or bamboo, with which the Chinese take up their food.

Ch'héng chēā tē jē tūn, 請借箸而陳 ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á chēōh tē jē tūn bēng, "just lend me your chopsticks, and I will point it out to you;" said by

a general to his prince, when discoursing on the drawing up of an army: see the 史記 *Sóo kè*.

Tē 筋 The same as the preceding.

Tē 彘 A pig; key tun koé tē, 豕豚狗彘 *key te kabu kap te á*, fowls, pigs, dogs, and little pigs; (articles of food among the Chinese.); see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

幸 Tēa 爹 Father; vulg. *ū<sup>n</sup> tēa*: a familiar epithet for a father, something like our 'papa.'

Ló tēa, 老爹, a respectful term for the governor of a district.

声 Tēa 地 A term used in incantation; also written 馳, *tēa*.

去 Tēa 液 A foreign word used in charms.

去 Tēa 哋 The same as the preceding.

幸 Tēna 𦉳 To run against, to run foul of; *lvān tēna*, 亂𦉳, to run disorderly against any one.

Tēna 𦉳 *Ka tēna*, 菱打, a certain wood, used for a dye.

声 Tēna 𦉳 Read *téng*: a pan for cooking or boiling anything, a caldron.

Lók yēw tēng, 落油鼎 *tēh* *yéw tēna*, to make people descend into a caldron of boiling oil; an experiment sometimes employed to try the courage of daring fellows.

Tong tēng, 當鼎 *tēng tēna*, properly established.

去 Tēna 碇 Read *téng*: an anchor; *pā téng*, 罷碇 *p'hā tēna*, to cast anchor.

去 Tēna 呈 Read *téng*: to represent anything to a superior. *Téng kò*, 呈告 *tēna kò*, to inform, to announce.

Tēna 埕 Read *téng*: an arena, or paved yard, in front of a house, for the purpose of drying grain upon.

Tēna 程 Read *téng*: a road, a journey; *k'hé téng*, 起程 *k'hé tēna*, to commence a journey.

*Ch'heng téng bān lé*, 青程萬里 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> tēna bān lé*, to pass over green roads to the distance of a myriad of miles; (speaking of the flight of a bird, and alluding to the rapid strides which some scholars make to the highest literary honors.)

Tēna 庭 Read *téng*: a hall, a court; a passage. *Lé ch'he jé kò téng*, 鯉趨而過庭 *Lé má<sup>ng</sup>sh kō<sup>n</sup>á jé kōey tēna*, *Lé* walked quickly and passed across the hall; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

去 Tēna 定 Read *téng*: fixed, settled, quiet, tranquil, composed.

*T'hēen hāy pēng téng*, 天下平定 *t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy pat<sup>ng</sup> tēna*, the empire is quiet and settled.

*Téng ch'èak*, 定着 *tēna tēh*, fixed, decided. *Chò téng*, 做定 *chò tēna*, to give an earnest, or pledge.

Tēna 錠 Read *téng*: a block, a log; *kim tēng*, 金錠銀錠 *kim tēna gin tēna*, blocks of gold or silver.

*Ch'hwān téng*, 船錠 *chūn tēna*, an anchor.

夫 Tĕäh **摘** Read tek : to pluck, pick, or gather.  
 Tek.hwa, 摘花 tĕäh hwa, to gather flowers.

Tek ok, 摘屋 tĕäh ch'hoò, to pull down a house.

天 Tĕäh **糴** Read tĕk : to buy rice or grain; tĕk bé, 糴米 tĕäh bé, to buy rice; t'heòu bé, 糴米 t'hèò bé, to sell rice.

Boò at tĕk, 無遏糴 bô at choàt tĕäh bé, do not restrain the buying of rice (by neighboring states); see 孟子 Bēng choò.

奉 Tĕäng **張** K'hwa tĕäng, 夸張 k'hwa tĕo<sup>ng</sup>, to boast; k'hae tĕäng, 開張 k'hway tĕo<sup>ng</sup>, to open, to spread

out; choò tĕäng, 主張 to superintend. A surname; a numeral of things flat and extended.

Sáy tĕäng pit k'hè seòu kok, 隨張必棄小國 Sáy kok choò tĕo<sup>ng</sup>, pit k'hè sèy kok, the Sáy country is vain and boasting, and will certainly despise inferior countries; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

He tĕäng seng sè, 虛張聲勢 he tĕo<sup>ng</sup> sē<sup>n</sup> a sè, vainly to exhibit one's fame and influence; to make a vain show.

声 Tĕäng **仗** A military weapon, warlike instruments in general.

Tĕäng **長** Superior to another, in rank, influence, or age.

Tĕäng yèw po chun, 長幼卑尊 laòu, seòu tĕén, po hāy, chun kwùy, old and young, base and honorable; see 孟子 Bēng choò. Seng tĕäng, 生長 sai<sup>ng</sup> twā, to grow up to maturity.

去 Tĕäng **脹** Vulg. tĕò<sup>ng</sup>: to swell; hok tĕäng, 腹脹 pak toé tĕò<sup>ng</sup>, a swelling of the belly.

Vulg. tĕò<sup>ng</sup>: a tent, a curtain; vulg. seòu: an account, a reckoning. Tĕäng **帳** Wáy tĕäng, 帷帳 wáy tĕò<sup>ng</sup>, the curtain of a tent.

Swàn tĕäng, 算帳 swai<sup>ng</sup> seòu, to cast up accounts.

Tĕäng **癢** Full, swollen; tĕäng bwán pēng, 癢滿病 tĕò<sup>ng</sup> mǎ<sup>n</sup> á pai<sup>ng</sup>, a swollen, bloated state of body.

Vulg. tĕò<sup>ng</sup>: to rise as the tide; sáy tĕäng, 漲水 chuy tĕò<sup>ng</sup>, the rising of the waters an inundation.

Tĕäng **鞞** The case for a bow.

Tĕäng **悵** Teau tĕäng, 惆悵, disappointed, vexed.

平 Tĕäng **長** Vulg. tĕ<sup>ng</sup>: long, not short; tĕäng ków, 長久 tĕ<sup>ng</sup> hoó, a long time.

Tòk jĕèn hoè te tĕäng twán, 度然後知長短 néò<sup>ng</sup> tòk, jĕèn aòu èy chae e ay tĕ<sup>ng</sup> tĕy, measure, and then you may know the long and short of a thing; see 孟子 Bēng choò.

Tĕäng **萇** The name of a certain fruit.

Vulg. tĕ<sup>ng</sup>: a measure of ten feet; Tĕäng **丈** ló tĕäng, 老丈, an old man; tĕäng hoo, 丈夫, a husband; tĕe tĕäng hoo, 大丈夫, a great man.

A staff, a walking stick. Tĕäng **杖** E tĕäng k'hoè kò kōng, 以杖叩其脛 t'hó kwat á k'hadu e ay k'ha kwut, he smote him across the shins with his staff; see the 論語 Lún gó.

To measure the length of anything ;  
Tēang 長 to exceed, to surpass.

Pit yéw ch'hím é, téang yit sin yéw pwàn, 必有寢衣長一身有半  
pit wòo k' huiùn t' yé<sup>na</sup>, k' h'áh t' é<sup>ng</sup> chit sin wòo p'w<sup>na</sup>,  
he would have a sleeping dress half as long again as  
his body ; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lün gé.  
Tēang sun, 長孫, a double surname.

To rely upon ; é téang, 倚仗, to  
Tēang 仗 rely on ; é téang, 倚仗, to

Kin sin é put ch'èuk téang è, 近  
臣已不足仗矣 kin áy jín sin, é keng bó  
kadu e wá, my near attendants are not to be depend-  
ed upon ; see the 李尋傳 Lé sim twán.

Teaou 朝 The morning, the early part of the  
day ; teaou s'ek, 朝夕 chá k'hé  
ma<sup>ng</sup>, hui<sup>ng</sup>, morning and eve-  
ning.

Ong hwan téaou boé h'èèn, 王驪朝暮見  
Ong hwan chá k'hé ma<sup>ng</sup> hui<sup>ng</sup> s'èo k'è<sup>ng</sup>, Ong-  
hwan came into his presence morning and evening,  
(but B'èng-ch'oo would not speak to him ;) see 孟  
子 B'èng ch'oo.

To cut, to engrave ; also to drop the  
Teaou 彫 leaves, as a tree in autumn.

Teaou k'hek ch'èung h'èng, j'è put  
wúy k'haóu, 彫刻衆形而不爲巧  
teaou k'hek ch'èung yé<sup>ng</sup>, j'è bó swui<sup>ng</sup> chò k'há,  
"to engrave and carve all sorts of shapes is not to be  
considered a proof of skill;" said by 莊子  
Chong-ch'oo.

Soéy hán, j'èèn hoé te s'èung pek che hoé teaou yéá,  
歲寒然後知松柏之後彫也  
né<sup>ng</sup> h'òy kw<sup>na</sup>, j'èèn aóu chae ch'héng p'áyh áy  
t'uy aóu teaou l'òh, when the cold season of the year  
comes on, then we perceive the cedar and fir trees  
casting their leaves ; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Teaou 凋 To be partly injured ; teaou l'òh,  
凋落, to drop the leaves.

Teaou 鷗 A ferocious bird, of whose feathers  
the wings of arrows may be made.

Teaou 琯 To work gems, to cut and polish pre-  
cious stones.

To cut, to carve, to engrave.  
Teaou 雕 Héw bók put k'hó teaou yéá, 朽  
木不可雕也 w'na ch'há  
bó t'hang teaou k'hek, porous wood cannot be en-  
graved upon.

A species of squirrel or martin ;  
Teaou 貂 teaou ch'hé, 貂鼠, the martin.  
The skin of this animal is said to  
be such a defense against the dew, that a person  
wearing a dress made of them may safely sleep in  
the open air, and the dew will not fall within a yard  
of him.

The animal itself is said to be of a nature so kind-  
ly, that on seeing persons without clothes in the  
winter, it will creep into their bosoms to warm them ;  
in this way it is sometimes caught, and such a bad  
return for kindness is considered so abominable, that  
ungrateful people are sometimes called "martin  
catchers." Also written 貂, teaou.

Teaou 刁 Utensils for holding rice used in the  
army.

Teaou 鴉 Teau leáou, 鴉, a small kind  
of bird.

Teaou 鴟 An unfilial bird, which eats its mo-  
ther.

Teàou 鶻 Teàou t'héaou, 鶻佻, light and vain.

Teàou 矍 The ears of corn hanging down.

Teàou 帔 Teàou se, 帔帶, an ornamental kerchief for the head.

Teàou 僿 To stand alone.

Teàou 弔 To condole with persons on the decease of a relative; teàou song, 弔喪, to mourn for the dead; to be grieved, to lament.

Te seng chéa teàou, te soó chéa sēang, 知生者弔知死者傷 *chae hwut léy wāh áy lāng tēoh teàou mē, chae sé áy lāng tēoh sēang sim*, if we are acquainted with the survivors, we should condole with them; and if with the dead, we should be grieved for them; see the 曲禮 K'hōuk léy.

Also written 吊, teàou.

Teàou 俛 Teàou tōng, 俛當, uncommon, unusual.

Teàou 緋 To hang up, to suspend; teàou soó, 緋死 *teàou sé*, to put to death by hanging; *jēh teàou*, to strangle.

Teàou 釣 Vulg. *tēd*: to angle; teàou gē, 釣魚 *tēd hē*, to angle for fish. Chóu, teàou jē put kong, 子釣

而不網 *hoo choé tēd hē jē bó bōyih t'hó bāng lēah*, Confucius used to angle for fish, but would not employ a net for capturing them; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Teàou 窈 Teàou beàou, 窈窕, deep, abstruse; also, the name of a bird.

Teàou 癩 Madness; also, a sickness incident to children.

Teàou 條 A small twig, a branch; a line, a string; teàou bōk, 條目 *teàou bāk*, a list; teàou kēn, 條件 *teàou kēn ā*, an item.

Hwát kē teàou bōy, 伐其條枝 *hwát e áy kē kw<sup>n</sup>a*, cut down the branches and stem; see the 周南 Chew lām.

Teàou 鰈 The name of a fish.

Teàou 條 A leathern bridle.

Teàou 苕 The name of a flower.

Teàou 峯 A high hill; a lofty appearance.

Teàou 筓 Teàou chéw, 筓帚, a broom.

Teàou 迢 Distant and unattainable; teàou *teàou*, 迢迢, lofty.

Teàou 髻 The hair of children hanging down. Teàou hwát léy ché, 髻髮厲志 *teàou sūy t'hadu mó áy sé*,

*wōu bēn léy sim ché*, from the time that the hair hangs down (in youth), to have the mind roused to action.

Teāou 齠 The shedding of the teeth.  
 Lām choó pat gwát seng 'ch'hé,  
 pat soèy teāou ch'hé, 男子八  
 月生齒八歲齠齒 ta po kē<sup>n</sup>á pūyh  
 gōēyh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hūy k'hé, pūyh hōēy laōu ch'hūy  
 k'hé, a boy at eight months gets his teeth, and at  
 eight years loses them.

Teāou 潮 Vulg. tēō: the tide; hāē teāou, 海  
 潮 haē tēō, the tide of the sea,  
 which the Chinese ascribe to the  
 breathing and panting of the earth.

Teāou 朝 A court, a hall of audience, a court  
 of justice.  
 Teāou é hāy tē hoo gán, k'hán  
 k'hán jē yēá, 朝與下大夫言侃侃  
 如也 tē teāou tēng laē, kap hāy tē hoo kóng wā,  
 chēw kong tit áy yēō<sup>ng</sup>, Confucius, when at court,  
 in speaking with the inferior officers, observed a stiff  
 and straight forward manner; see the 論語 Lūn  
 gé. Teāou ōng, 朝王, to have an audience with  
 the king.

Teāou 蜩 A kind of insect, which begins to  
 make a noise in the 5th month.

Teāou 調 To unite, to amalgamate, to accord,  
 to harmonize.

Teāou 桐 The name of a tree.

Teāou 佻 The appearance of walking alone.

Teāou 召 To call, to summon, to send for by  
 authority.

Kwun bēng teāou, put soō kāy  
 hēng è, 君命召不俟駕行矣 jīn  
 kwun bēng lēng kēō lán, ū<sup>m</sup> saē tēng haōu báy

ch'hēa jē kē<sup>n</sup>á, when a prince's order comes to call  
 us, we must not wait for our carriage to be harness-  
 ed, but go immediately; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Teāou 兆 A prognostic, an omen, a presage;  
 also, a hundred thousand.  
 T'haē pok chēáng sam teāou che  
 hwat, 太卜掌三兆之法 t'haē pok áy  
 kw<sup>n</sup>a tēōh chēáng kwán s<sup>n</sup>a hō teāou soō áy hwat  
 toē, the great augurer should attend to the laws of the  
 three methods of prognostication; see the 周禮  
 Chew léy.

Teāou 鈔 A cooking vessel; a small pan with  
 a handle.

Teāou 趙 Vulg. tēō: a surname.

Teāou 旒 A flag ornamented with tortoises and  
 serpents.

Teāou 晁 A surname.

Teāou 鼂 A surname; the same as the above.

Teāou 駟 A horse nearly three year's old.

Teāou 肇 A commencement, to commence, to  
 begin.  
 T'haē ōng teāou ke ōng chek,

太王肇基王迹 T'haē ōng k'hé t'haēu  
 ch'hōng ōng áy chēūh, T'haē ōng first laid the foun-  
 dation of the traces of royalty in his family.

Teāou 肇 The same as the above; also a kind  
 of spear.



夫 *Tèeh* **滴** Read tek: to drop, to drip; a drop.  
E tek kae hāy, 雨滴階下  
*hoē tèeh gām kay āy*, the rain falls  
in drops on the steps.

Yit tek súy, 一滴水 *chit tèeh chúy*, a drop of  
water; tek lók, 滴落 *tèeh lōh*, to drop down.

天 *Tèeh* **碟** Read tēp: a plate; pwán tēp,  
盤碟 *pwán tēh*, plates and  
dishes.

奉 *Tèem* **沾** To moisten, to tinge, to receive a  
tinge; tēem tēem, 沾沾, light  
and thin, trifling. Tēem yin,

沾思, to receive favors.

Hān ch'hut tēem pōey, 汗出沾背 *kwán ch'hut  
bák tōh k'ha chēah*, the perspiration issued out till  
it moistened his back.

*Tèem* **估** Tēem taōn, 估佷, light and tri-  
fling.

*Tèem* **霑** To be wet in the rain; é tēem hók,  
雨霑服 *hoē ak tōh yin  
chēōng*, the rain wet his clothes.

疇 *Tèem* **點** A dot, a spot, a speck, to point any-  
thing; yéw tēem, 有點 *woō tēem*,  
dotted, speckled.

Kēem tēem jit séy wūy, 檢點日所爲 *kēem  
tēem ták jit séy chō*, to make a memorandum of  
every day's proceedings.

Tēem se, 點書 *tēem ch'hūy*, to dot a book, to  
punctuate it.

去 *Tèem* **店** A shop, a place for depositing and  
disposing of goods.  
K'hae tōem, 開店 *k'houy tōem*,  
to open a shop. Also written 估, tēem.

Chéw tēem, 酒店, a tavern, where spirits and  
provisions are sold.

*Tèem* **覘** To spy, to peep; kong soó jin tēem  
che, 公使人覘之 *kong  
sáe lóng tēem k'ho'á e*, the chief  
sent some emissaries to spy and observe him; see  
the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

*Tèem* **玷** A flaw in a gem.  
Pék kwuy che tēem, sēang k'hó  
mō yēá, 白圭之玷尙  
可磨也 *pāyh kwuy áy tēem, sēang t'hang wōá*,  
the flaw in a white gem may yet be rubbed down,  
(but flaws in discourse cannot be remedied;) see the  
大雅 *T'hàe gnáy*.

*Tèem* **玷** A screen, an earthen stand between  
two pillars.  
Pang kwun wūy léang kwun che  
h<sup>ó</sup> yéw hwán tēem, 邦君爲兩君之好  
有反玷 *pang kwun wūy nō áy jin kwun sēo hó  
woō hwán tēem*, the prince of a country, on occasion  
of the friendly meeting of two princes, inverts the  
wine cup on the earthen stand; see the 上論  
*Sōang lán*.

*Tèem* **墊** To sink, to drown; é tēem, 椅墊,  
a chair cushion.

*Tèem* **執** A house overturned.

平 Peaceful, at rest, quiet.

*Tèem* **恬** E tēem yáng chē, 以恬養  
志 *é an tēem yáng sīm chē*, "to  
feed one's mind by quiet retirement;" said by 莊  
子 *Chong choó*.

*Tèem* **甜** Vulg. *tee<sup>ng</sup>*: sweet, of a sweet taste;  
also written 恬, tēem.  
Swan tēem choo bē, pek chéung  
ch'heen bēng, 酸甜滋味百種千名  
*swui<sup>ng</sup> tee<sup>ng</sup> áy choo bē, wōó chit pāyh chéung chit*

ch'heng mē<sup>n</sup>á, sour and sweet tastes are of a hundred sorts and of a thousand names; see the 張衡賦 Tēang hēng hòd.

Read tīm: to sink in the water.

TĒem 沉 Hwàn hwán yáng chew, chāe tīm chāe hòd, 汎汎楊舟載沉載浮 huàn huàn áy yáng chún, wōō sē á tĒem wōō sē á p'hòd, the boat adrift upon the wide waters sometimes sinks and sometimes floats again; see the 小雅 Seáau gnáy.

TĒem 簞 A bamboo mat.

TĒem 柳 The threshold of a door.

TĒem 啖 To eat, to devour.

TĒem 顛 The top, a head; also to overturn, to upset; tĒen tó, 顛倒, to be turned tōpsy-turvy. Gwáy jē put tē, tĒen jē put hòd, 危而不持顛而不扶 gwáy hiēm jē bō tē gīm, tĒen tó jē bō hòd k'hé, in circumstances of danger, not to uphold any one, nor when overturned to raise them up; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

TĒem 眞 TĒen tó, 眞倒, turned upside down.

TĒem 巔 The summit of a hill.

TĒem 癡 TĒen kōng, 癡狂, mad, out of one's senses, foolish. To hé wáy tĒen, to nhē wáy kōng, 多喜爲癡多怒爲狂 sēō<sup>ng</sup> chēy kw<sup>n</sup>a

hé chē<sup>n</sup>á tĒen, sēō<sup>ng</sup> chēy sēw k'hè chē<sup>n</sup>á kóng, too much joy throws men into ecstasies, and excessive anger drives them mad.

展 To turn round, to revolve; to open out, to spread abroad.

TĒen 展 TĒen chwán hwán ch'hek, 展轉反側 tĒen chwán hwán pē<sup>ng</sup>, he turned round and round from side to side; see the 周南 Chew lám.

Yéw soo tĒen pē é kò, 有司展幣以告 yéw soo áy kw<sup>n</sup>a tĒen k'houy pē pék é kò, the proper officer must display the offering of silk, in order to announce it; see the 儀禮 Gē léy.

TĒen 輾 To turn round; the same as the preceding.

TĒen 典 A lord, a master; to preside over anything; a record, a book. Ch'hut keng jip tĒen, 出經入典, out of one book into another; (i. e. to speak according to the classics.) Joō tĒen, 字典 jē tĒen, a dictionary.

TĒen 田 arable land; a surname; also, to hunt. Gno kĕet lĕk keng tĒen, kĕung wáy chōd chit jé é é, 我竭力耕田供爲子職而已矣 gwá kĕet chún k'hwúy lát chōh ch'hán kĕung chō haōu sai<sup>ng</sup> áy chit hwun tē<sup>n</sup> á tē<sup>n</sup>á, I will exhaust my strength in ploughing the ground, and thus fulfill the duties of a child, without looking for anything further; see 孟子 Bēng chōó.

TĒen 佃 To cultivate the ground.

TĒen 鈿 Gold and flowery ornaments, for a lady's headdress.

Tëen 畋 To take birds and beasts in hunting.

Tëen 廛 A place for selling goods, a shop, a stall in a market. Tëen bôh hoo lé che poè, 廛無夫里之布 t'èem bô hoo lé áy poè, shops should not pay the tax of a piece of cloth for every lé; 孟子 Bông ch'ô, 193T

Tëen 墀 The same as the preceding. Also written 廛, t'èem.

Tëen 躪 To tread upon, to pass over.

Tëen 纏 To entwine, to wind round, to bind; 纏鞋 t'èeng áy, to stitch shoes.

Tëen 厖 Even, level, plain.

Tëen 殿 A hall; k'èung t'èen, 宮殿, a palace; t'èen háy, 殿下 a crown-prince's palace. T'èung t'èen, 重殿, a palace with front and back suites of apartments.

Tëen 田 To plough, to cultivate the ground. Tëen t'èw, 田疇, a cultivated field.

Tëen 佃 To hunt; t'èen lap, 佃獵, to go a hunting. E t'èen é gé, 以佃以漁 é p'háh làh é t'èah hé, to go a hunting and fishing; see the 易繫詞 Èk háy sób.

Tëen 鈿 Gold and flowery ornaments, for a lady's headdress.

Tëen 甸 A district of a hundred lé, 里, is called 甸服, t'èen hòk.

Tëen 電 Vulg. sech ná: lightning; l'ây t'èen, 雷電, thunder and lightning.

Tëen 靛 A kind of plant that floats on the top of the water.

Tëen 奠 To sacrifice; t'èen s'èeh s'èng, 奠先聖 ch'èy t'ua s'èng jín, to sacrifice to the former sages.

T'èen t'èléw, 奠酒, to pour out a libation.

T'èe'ng 甜 Read t'èem: sweet, of a sweet taste.

T'èe'ng 纏 Read t'èen: to twist, to entwine.

T'èe'ng 纏 T'èen sam, 纏衫 t'è'ng s'na, to stitch a garment, to make raiment.

T'èe'ng 淀 Full, to the brim.

T'èep 輒 Suddenly; to turn round; also written 輒, t'èep.

T'èep 小 Small, very small, very little; t'èep ts'ò, 小大 t'èep á tuá, very small, not very large; t'èep k'èw, 小久 t'èep á k'òb, a short space of time, not very long.

T'èep 疊 Repeated, piled up, heaped one on another; to be alarmed. T'èung t'èung t'èep t'èep, 重重

疊疊, repeated again and again. L'ây y'èep pek t'èep, 累葉百疊 l'ây h'èeh p'âyh t'èep, a heap of leaves piled up by hundreds.

- Tĕép 疊 The same as the preceding.
- Tĕép 牒 A board for writing; the leaf of a book, a book, a document; an official order from an officer of government is called tĕép; a genealogical register; boards belonging to a bed.
- Tĕép 蝶 Hoê tĕép, 蝴蝶 hōéy yĕäh, a butterfly.
- Tĕép 諜 Kàn tĕép, 間諜, a spy.
- Tĕép 滌 The connected appearance of waves; to abolish.
- Tĕép 堞 A small parapet on a city wall; to fortify with a parapet.
- Tĕép 蹠 To tread, to stamp; to walk.
- Tĕép 喋 Verbose, to speak much.
- Tĕép 氎 Cloth made of fine hair.
- Tĕép 鞞 A thumb ring used in archery.
- Tĕép 愬 Peaceful, quiet.
- 夫 Tĕēt 嘉 A man's name.

- Tĕēt 哲 Clear, intelligent, wise; te che wát, bĕng tĕēt, 知之曰明哲 chae e kóng bĕng tĕēt, to know a thing is called intelligence.
- Tĕēt 詰 Same as the preceding.
- 天 Tĕēt 佚 Tĕēt tĕēt, 佚佚, slowly.
- Tĕēt 秩 Orderly, according to order, well arranged; an office. Also, to collect, an assemblage; a period of ten years is called 秩, tĕēt.
- Tĕēt 跌 Vulg. *pwäh*: to stumble, to fall down; tĕēt tó, 跌倒 *pwäh tó*, to tumble down.  
Tĕēt jĕ put chin, 跌而不振 *pwäh jĕ bō kĕw*, to stumble without having any one to help.  
Tĕēt kĕak, 跌脚 *pwäh k'ha*, to stumble with the feet.  
T<sup>na</sup> tĕēt, 打跌, to slip, to fall.
- Tĕēt 迭 To change, to substitute, to repeat, to change alternately.  
Sòd kok tĕēt hin, 四國迭興 *sè kok sĕo t'hĕy hin k'hé*, four states rising up in succession.  
Tĕēt yĕng, 迭用, the alternate use of.
- Tĕēt 鈇 To stitch, to sow, to join a seam.
- Tĕēt 緝 Vulg. *t'hĕe<sup>ng</sup>*: the same as the preceding.
- Tĕēt 軼 To assault, to attack, to invade; to rush forward as war chariots do in all directions against an enemy.

Tèet 𧄸 A small melon; *kwa tèet*, 瓜瓞, a large and small melon; metaphorically, children and grandchildren descending from the same parent.

Tèet 𧄹 The wrapper of a book, a book cover; a period of ten years is called a 𧄹, tèet.

Tèet 𧄺 A bony excrescence; an unevenness of the bones.

Tèet 𧄻 To run very fast.

Tèet 𧄼 The name of an insect; called also 𧄼毋, tèet boó.

Tèet 𧄽 Orderly, according to order; an orderly sacrifice.

Tèet 𧄾 An ant hill, a rising ground. T'had san che é k'hew tèet, 泰山之於邱垤 *t'had sw<sup>a</sup> áy tuā tē k'hew tèet*, the great mountain among hillocks and ant hills, (is a thing of one and the same kind;) see the 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tèet 𧄿 A person eighty years of age. Also written 𧄿, tèet. Sē chéá kē tèet, 逝者其耄 *kōdy khè sē pāyh cháp hōdy áy lāng*, the departed are only old men of fourscore; see the 秦風 Chín hong.

Tèet 經 A piece of coarse white cloth worn on the head and around the waist by persons in mourning; the traces of a carriage wheel.

Tèet 崕 High as a hill, the appearance of a high hill.

Tèet 徹 To exclude, to take out of the way, to remove; also even. Sam kay chéá é yung tèet, 三家者以雍徹 *s<sup>a</sup> kay áy lāng é yung áy se tèet chéy áy mee<sup>ng</sup> h*, the three families sang the yung ode when they removed the sacrifices; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Tèet 𧄿 Vegetation just springing up; one of the radicals.

Tèet 𧄿 The traces of a carriage wheel; the track of a carriage. Būn gōey to tōang chéá ke tèet, 門外多長者車轍 *mool<sup>ng</sup> gwā chēy sè tuā lāng áy ch'hēa tèet*, before the door are many tracks of the carriages of great men; see the 陳平傳 Chín pēng twān.

夫 德 Virtue, kindness, favor; happiness; or whatever is attained in one's own person.

Tek 德 E tek pò tek, 以德報德, to recompense good with good. Wáy cheng é tek, 為政以德 *chò cheng soó é tek hēng*, to conduct the affairs of government according to the principles of virtue; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Tek hēng, 德行, virtue; yéw tek, 有德 *woó tek*, virtuous.

Tek 𧄿 The same as the preceding; also written 𧄿, tek.

Tek 得 To obtain; tek chéak, 得着 *tít tēoh*, to get, or acquire, to procure. Cháú boó kóé tek, 財母苟得 *ché<sup>ng</sup> bó lám sám tít tēoh*, do not desire to get money in an improper way; see the 曲禮 K'héuk léy.

Tek 得 The appearance of water.

Tek 商 The root, the origin; that part on which the others rest, as the bottom, the stem, the sole, &c.

Tek 倘 To dread difficulties; tek sek, 倘僚 bad, ugly.

Tek 滴 Vulg. teēh: a drop, to drop, to fall drop by drop.

Tek 灑 Hēang loā tek tek, 香露滴灑; Hēang āy loā chūy teēh leēh, the fragrant dews descend in drops.

Tek 嫡 A principal wife is called 嫡室, tek sit, and the son of a lawful wife is called 嫡子, tek chōo.

Tek 嫡母 the queen.

Tek 適 To arrive at, extreme; near, intimate; kind, liberal.

Tek 鏑 The point of an arrow.

Tek 蹄 A hoof; a foot; yēw sé pek tek, 有豕白蹄 woō te pāyh k'ha, there is a pig with white feet; see the 小雅 Seāou gnáy.

Tek 謫 To blame, to reprove, to find fault with.

Tek 我 kok kwui tek mai<sup>ng</sup> lán, the ruler of the country will blame us.

Tek 摘 To pluck; vulg. teēh: to pick, to gather; to twitch.

Tek 摘 Yit tek soōn kwa h<sup>ng</sup> chāe tek lēng kwa he, sam tek sēang yin k'hó; soē tek p'haōu

bán kwuy, 一摘使瓜好二摘令瓜稀三摘尚云可四摘抱蔓歸 chit āy bán sáe woō kwa hó, nō āy bán lēng kwa k'hāh chēō, s'ā āy bán yēā kóng ēy chōt tit, sè āy bán p'hō tīn á too<sup>ng</sup>, on the first gathering if the melons are good, on the second they will be found fewer; on the third gathering they will still be tolerable, and on the fourth, people will return bringing the vines with them.

Tek 謫 The same as 謫, tek, to blame.

Tek 的 Bright; shining; real, true; tek k'hak, 的確 really, truly; vulg.

Tek 的 of, belonging to; the sign of the genitive case.

Seāou jīn che tō tek jēn jē jit bōng, 小人之道 的然而日亡 seāou jīn āy tō, kwui<sup>ng</sup> jēn jē chit jit bō k'hè, the way of a worthless man is glittering, but in a single day he is forgotten; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Tek tek yāw peāou chin, 的的有表證 tek tek woō peāou chin, it is certainly true, and there are witnesses of it.

Tek pit, 的筆, written with one's own hand.

Tek 蒔 The root, or origin of anything; the fruit of the water lily.

Tek 掬 To lead, to take anything in the hand.

Tek 罨 To bind; to tie.

Tek 筴 Narrow, straight, urgent, speedy.



Ték 槓 A post, a pole stuck in the ground.

幸  
Teng 丁 One of the horary characters; to sustain; also a person arrived at 20 years of age is said to be 成丁  
sêng teng, come of age.

Peng teng, 兵丁, a soldier. A surname.

Teng 行 To walk alone; lêng teng, 伶行 the appearance of walking alone; same as 仃, teng.

Teng 叮 Teng lêng, 叮嚀, to enjoin, to urge again, and again.

Kê hwán hok teng lêng, sê jîn che è, ché ch'him ch'héet è, 其反復叮嚀示人之意至深切矣 e hwán hok teng lêng ká lêng úy è soò ché ch'him ch'héet, his repeated injunctions and his frequent exhortations show that his intention in teaching mankind was earnest and sincere; see 朱子 Choo choó.

Teng 罾 Teng lêng, 罾罾, a small net.

Teng 疔 A kind of sore or blister.

Teng 釘 A nail; t'héet teng, 鐵釘 t'héeh teng, an iron nail.

Teng 灯 A lamp; teng h'ó, 灯火 teng h'óy, a lamp; teng sim, 灯心, the wick of a lamp; teng lóng, 灯

籠 teng lóng, a lantern.

Sam keng teng h'ó, gnoé keng key, 三更灯火五更雞 s'na kai'ng teng h'óy, goé kai'ng key, (sitting up at study) till the lamp burns to the third watch, (and rising again in the morning.)

while the cock crows the fifth watch; (speaking of those who study hard.)

Teng 燈 The same as the preceding.

Teng 登 To ascend; to grow up, to ripen; teng ko, 登高, to ascend up on high; teng wúy, 登位, to ascend the throne.

Gnoé kok put teng, 五穀不登 gnoé kok bó teng kwán, the five kinds of grain do not grow; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Teng 簷 A bamboo hat, with a handle.

声 頂 The top, the crown; t'hoé téng, 頭

Téng 頂 頂 t'haú kak téng, the crown of the head; san téng, 山頂 s'na téng, the top of a hill.

Téng 嶺 The name of a hill.

Téng 町 The divisions of the rice fields.

Téng 酩 酩 téng, 酩酩, very drunk.

Téng 虹 A small insect.

Téng 鼎 Vulg. t'én'á: a pan for cooking, a frying pan; also new.

Téng 鼎 The same as the preceding.



TĒNG 等 A step, a grade, a degree; a class, a sort, the sign of the plural number; *guó téng, 我等 lán, we.*  
 Kàng yit téng, 降一等 *kàng chit téng, to de-grade a person one step.*  
 Téng t'haē, 等待 *téng haōu, to wait, to tarry.*

TĒNG 戔 Téng choó, 戔仔 *téng á, scales for weighing silver.*

TĒNG 訂 Téng gē, 訂議, to deliberate on, to consult; to criticise.

TĒNG 釘 o nail anything with nails.

TĒNG 鐙 A stirrup; *má tàp téng, 馬踏鐙 báy ták tē'á, a stirrup iron.*  
 Hō kwán ch'hwán gēuk téng, 和裙穿玉鐙 *ch'hòng hó e úy kwán, yéá chēu ch'hwai'ng gēuk téng, having arranged his riding dress he put his foot in the pearly stirrup; see the 韓致堯傳 Hān tè geāou twān.*

TĒNG 磴 A small plank, or slab of stone; a stone bridge.

TĒNG 嶝 The same as the preceding; a small mound of earth.

TĒNG 亭 A pavilion, a shed by the roadside; upright, straight.

TĒNG 婷 P'hèng téng, 娉婷, beautiful, elegant.

TĒNG 楨 Sin-téng, 申楨, the name of one of the disciples of Confucius.

TĒNG 渟 To stop the flowing of water, a dam, a mound.  
 Kwat téng súy, tè che haē, 決渟水致之海 *kwat twai'ng téng chúy, tè e káu haē, he cut off the water dam, and led the water into the sea; see the 李斯傳 Lé soo twān.*

TĒNG 諄 Teāou téng, 調諄, to manage, to regulate.

TĒNG 廷 Teāou téng, 朝廷, the court, the palace, the hall of audience; sometimes used for the government, the ruling power.

Kē chāē chong beāou teāou téng, pēn pēn gān wū kín, 其在宗廟朝廷便便言唯謹 *e twā tē chong bēō teāou téng, pēn pēn kóng wā wū sèy jē, when he was in the ancestral temple, or at court, he would speak sedately and with caution; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gē.*

TĒNG 庭 The hall just within the front door; *kay téng, 家庭, a hall.*

TĒNG 霆 Lūy téng, 雷霆, a clap of thunder.

TĒNG 籐 Rattan; *téng teāou, 籐條 tē á, a rattan cane; also a bamboo vessel.*

TĒNG 滕 The name of a country; a surname; also to open the mouth, and utter anything.

TĒNG 滕 A rope, a string, a cord; to bind.

TĒNG 藤 A creeping plant; the rattan.

Tèng 幘 A bag, a sack; also written 膝, tēng.

Tèng 澄 Hōng hó s'na ch'hèng tēn yit tēng ch'hèng, 黄河三千年一澄清 Hōng hó s'na ch'hèng ne'ng chit ay tēng ch'hèng, the Yellow river settles and becomes clear once in 3000 years.

Tèng 橙 A kind of orange. Chèng sē tēng hōng kit lēuk sē, 正是橙黄桔绿时 chē'ā sē tēng á wu'ng, kit á lēk áy sē, it was just at the time when oranges became yellow, and citrons green.

Tèng 呈 Even, plain, level; for an inferior to address a superior is called tēng; also, to discover, to come to light. Vulg. tē'ā: to announce, to inform, to present up a document.

Tèng 程 To wear anything; kó tēng, 裸程 naked and bare.

Tèng 程 An order, a series; a limit; chēang tēng, 章程, laws and regulations; loē tēng, 路程 a journey, traveling; k'hé tēng, 起程 k'hé tē'ā, to commence a journey; vulg. t'hé'ā a surname. Tēang-ch'hong tēng chēang tēng, 張蒼定章程 Tēo'ng-ch'hong tē'ā tēoh huat toē, Tēo'ng-ch'hong fixed the laws and regulations; see the 高祖記 Ko choé kè.

Tèng 醒 Drunk, and not yet awake from wine. Yew sim jé tēng, 憂心如醒 huán ló áy sim kw'a ch'hin chēo'ng chéu chuy, sad at heart as though intoxicated with grief; see the 小雅 Se'au gnáy.

Tèng 懲 To warn, to be aware of; tēng ch'hōng, 懲創, to form, to make; tēng chēng, 懲正, to reform, to correct.

Tèng 重 Read tēung: double, repeated, over again; kay tēung pōey, 加重 倍 kay tēng pōey, as much again, double.

Tèng 鄧 The name of a country, a surname.

Tèng 儆 Lēng tēng, 儆儆, not fit for business.

Tèng 鄭 Vulg. tai'ng: the name of a country; a surname.

Tèng 定 Vulg. tē'ā: fixed, settled, at rest, still; determined.

Tèng 定 Te ché jé hoē yéw tēng, tēng jé hoē-lēng chēng, 知止而後有定定而後能靜 chae t'hang swōh jēen aou ēy tē'ā, tē'ā jēen aou ēy chēng, when we know how to stop, then we may be settled; being settled, then we may become still; see the 大學 Taē hak. Tēng chēak, 定着 tē'ā tēoh, fixed, certain.

Tèng 掞 Vulg. t'ā: to spread, to open out; to throw away.

Tèng 錠 A kind of white copper; gin tēng, 銀錠 gin tē'ā, a bar of silver. Chún tēng, 船錠 chún tē'ā,

Tèng 當 Read tong: as ché tong, 紙當 chwa' tē'ng, a bundle of gilt paper used in sacrifice containing 5000 sheets.

Sék-kám-tong, 石敢當 *Chèoh-kám-te<sup>ng</sup>*, the name of a very strong man, supposed to be able to prevail against noxious influences; hence his name is frequently written on a board, and placed at the corners of streets to keep away evil genii.

青 *Té<sup>ng</sup>* 漲 Read *téang*: the rising of the tide; *súy téang*, 水漲 *cháy té<sup>ng</sup>*, the tide is risen.

去 *Té<sup>ng</sup>* 當 Read *tòng*: to bear, to sustain, to pawn, to put in pledge. K'hae *tòng tèem*, 開當店 *k'houy té<sup>ng</sup> tèem*, to open a pawn shop.

平 *Té<sup>ng</sup>* 唐 Read *tóng*: a surname; the name of a dynasty; *Tóng te<sup>ou</sup>*, 唐朝 *Té<sup>ng</sup> te<sup>ou</sup>*, the *Tóng* dynasty; applied also to the whole empire generally, as *Tóng san*, 唐山 *Té<sup>ng</sup> sw<sup>na</sup>*, China; } *Tóng jín*, 唐人 *Té<sup>ng</sup> lán*, a Chinese.

*Té<sup>ng</sup>* 塘 Read *tóng*: a pond; *gò tóng*, 魚塘 *hé té<sup>ng</sup>*, a fish pond.

*Té<sup>ng</sup>* 長 Read *téang*: long, not short; *téang kéw*, 長久 *té<sup>ng</sup> koó*, a long time.

Kim *Téng chwát téang póé twán*, 今滕絕長補短 *tna Téng kok chwát k'hè té<sup>ng</sup> áy póé téy áy*, now with respect to the *Téng* country, if the longer parts are cut off to make up for the shorter, (it will only be 50 lé in extent;) see 孟子 *Béng choó*.

*Té<sup>ng</sup>* 堂 Read *tóng*: a temple, a hall; *t'heng tóng*, 廳堂 *t'hé<sup>na</sup> té<sup>ng</sup>*, a hall. *Yéw yéá song tóng è*, *bé jip è sit yéá*, 由也升堂矣未入於室也 *Yéw yéá, wóo páyh ché<sup>ng</sup> té<sup>ng</sup>, bóy jip è ch'hoó téy*, *Yéw* has ascended the hall, but has not yet entered the dwelling; (intimating that he had made a

certain progress in learning, but had not penetrated into the recesses of wisdom;) see the 論語 *Lún gé*.

*Té<sup>ng</sup>* 腸 Read *ch'héang*: the entrails, the bowels; *kat jín sim ch'héang*, 割人心腸 *kwáh lán áy sim té<sup>ng</sup>*, to wound a person's feelings very severely like cutting the bowels asunder.

丟 *Té<sup>ng</sup>* 丈 Read *téang*: a measure of ten feet; *yit téang téang*, 一丈長 *chít té<sup>ng</sup> té<sup>ng</sup>*, ten feet long.

*Té<sup>ng</sup>* 撞 Read *tóng*: to run against, to strike, to push against. *Séen bün chéá jé tóng chéung*, 善問者如撞鐘 *gaóu mooi<sup>ng</sup> áy lán* *ch'hin ché<sup>ng</sup> té<sup>ng</sup> cheng*, a skillful inquirer is like one who strikes a bell; (i. e. he is sure to get an answer;) see the 學記 *Hák kè*.

*Té<sup>ng</sup>* 燙 Read *tóng*: to wash, to bathe in warm water; *seén tóng*, 洗澡 *séy té<sup>ng</sup>*, to take a warm bath.

丟 *Té<sup>ò</sup>* 釣 Read *te<sup>ou</sup>*: to fish, to angle; *te<sup>ou</sup> gé*, 釣魚 *téò hé*, to catch fish. *T'haé kong te<sup>ou</sup> è Hwan key*, 太公釣於磻溪 *T'haé kong téò hé té Hwan key*, *T'hae kong* angled in the *Hwan* rivulet; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

平 *Té<sup>ò</sup>* 長 Read *téang*: long; this character forms a part of the names of several places, as *Téang-t'haé*, 長泰 *Téò-t'haé*, a district in 漳州, *Chéang chéw*; and *Téang-lók*, 長樂 *Téò-lók*, a district in 福州, *Hok chéw*, both in the province of 福建 *Hok-kéén*.

*Té<sup>ò</sup>* 潮 Read *te<sup>ou</sup>*: the tide; *haé te<sup>ou</sup>*, 海潮 *haé téò*, the tide of the sea. *Te<sup>ou</sup> chéw*, 湖州 *Téò chéw*, a district in the province of Canton.

丟

Tĕō

趙

Read tēou: a surname.

Tĕō

噍

To ridicule people.

天

Tĕōh

挖

Read t'ho: to draw out; t'ho bú ch'hut laê, 挖物出來 tĕōh meê<sup>ng</sup>h ch'hut laê, to pull anything out.

Tĕōh

着

Read chĕak: to engage in anything; as chĕak kê, 着棋 tĕōh kê, to play at chess.

Also an affix to certain verbs, as gē chĕak, 遇着 toé tĕōh, to meet with; k'hàn chĕak, 看着 k'hw<sup>ng</sup>ā tĕōh, to see.

天

Tĕōh

着

Read chĕák: right, yes, it is so.

奉

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

張

Read tēang: to spread out, to stretch; tēang yāng, 張樣 tĕō<sup>ng</sup> yĕō<sup>ng</sup>, to make a show; a surname.

声

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

長

Read téang: a superior; kay téang, 家長 kay tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, the master of a family; lé téang, 里長 lé

tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, the head of a village.

去

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

帳

Read tēang: an account; hōng tēang, 放帳 pàng tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, to let an account run on, to give credit.

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

漲

Read tēang: to swell, to rise as water, to inundate.

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

脹

Read tēang: to swell, to puff up; toé tēang, 肚脹 toé tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, a swelling of the abdomen.

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

痕

Read tēang: a dropsical swelling.

平

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

場

Read ch'hēang; a stage, an arena, a place of resort; k'hó ch'hēang, 考場 k'hó tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, the place of literary examination; chĕèn ch'hēang, 戰場 chĕèn tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, a field of battle; toé ch'hēang; 賭場 keáou tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, a gaming house.

丟

Tĕō<sup>ng</sup>

丈

Read tēang: as tēang jín, 丈人 tĕō<sup>ng</sup> láng, a father-in-law; tēang boé, 丈姆 tĕō<sup>ng</sup> ú<sup>m</sup>, a mother-in-law; koe tēang, 姑丈 koe tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, an aunt's (mother's sister's) husband; é tēang, 姨丈 é tĕō<sup>ng</sup>, a wife's sister's husband.

夫

Tĕük

竹

Vulg. tek: bamboo; tĕük lŭy lĕük sip yéw jĕ, 竹類六十有二 tek lŭy lāk cháp wōō jĕ, there are sixty-two species of the bamboo.

Tĕük

竺

T'hĕen tĕük kok, 天竺國, the name given by the Chinese to the native country of Budha.

A surname.

Tĕük

筑

A musical instrument of the 秦, Chín dynasty.

Tĕük

築

To beat, to thump, to pound; to build, to erect; also read kĕük. Kéw gwát tĕük Ch'hēang-poé,

九月築場圃 kabu göëyh k'hé Ch'hēang-poé, in the ninth month, they built Ch'hēang-poé.

Tĕük

斲

To cut and hack; a kind of hoe.

天

Tĕük

軸

The nave of wheel; kwán tĕük, 卷軸, a roll of writing, a volume of a book, a scroll.

Tèuk **柚** An instrument used in weaving.

Tèuk **迪** To advance, to enter; also read tèk.  
Wún tèuk k'hwat tek, 允迪厥德 *chìn chē"à tèuk chìn e áy tek hēng*, truly it advanced his virtue; see the 臯陶謨 *Ko yañu boē*.

Tèuk **妯** Sisters-in-law are called 妯娌, *tèuk lé*.

Tèuk **逐** To drive, to drive out, to expel; *tèuk yit*, 逐一 *ták áy*, every one.

Kwán-tèung sam so̍ sam kèen tèuk, 管仲三仕三見逐 *Kwán-tèung s"á áy chò kw"á, s"á áy hoē láng kw"á*, Kwán-tèung was thrice in office, and thrice turned out.

Tèuk **遂** A kind of vegetable, called also 羊蹄菜, *yáng tēy ch'haē*, sheep's foot vegetable.

Tèuk **筵** The name of a certain sort of bamboo

幸 **中** The middle. Vulg. *tang e"ng*: the centre; *tèung kan*, 中間, between.

Lip put tèung bân, 立不中門 *k'hēā bō tè moo"ng tang e"ng*, (Confucius) would not stand in the middle of the doorway; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*. Put p'hēen che wūy tèung, 不偏之謂中 *bō p'hee"ng kóng kèd tang e"ng*, not to be inclined to one side is called hitting the centre.

Tèung **忠** Faithful; fidelity; *chìn ké che wūy tèung*, 盡已之謂忠 *chìn lán ka tē kóng kèd tèung*, to exert one's self to the utmost is called fidelity.

Choó tèung sìn, 主忠信 lay the greatest stress on fidelity and sincerity; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

去 **中** To hit the centre, to hit the mark; *Tèung* **中** *tèung kày*, 中計, to be taken in a stratagem.

Hoo jín put gân, gân pit yéw tèung, 夫人不言言必有中 *hoo chéy léy láng ũ"m kóng, nā kóng pit woō tèung*, now this man does not speak but if he did, he would certainly speak to the purpose; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

重 **重** Repeated, reiterated; vulg. *téng*: double; *tèung tèep*, 重疊, to repeat again and again.

去 **仲** The eldest son of a concubine is called 仲, *téung*; also, a surname. Pek téung, 伯仲, elder and younger brethren; *téung sun*, 仲孫, a double surname.

Vulg. *tāng*: heavy, weighty, important; *chun téung*, 尊重, to treat with seriousness; *pó téung*, 保重 to take care of the main chance.

Kwun choó put téung, chek put wuy, 君子不重則不威 *kwun choó bō chun téung, chek bō wuy géem*, if the good man is not sedate, he will not be dignified; see the 上論 *Séang lūn*.

幸 **丢** To throw away, to cast down, to reject; *tew háy*, 丢下, to throw down. This character should be written 丢, being composed of two characters, 一去, *yit k'hé*, once gone, never to return.

去 **晝** Day, daytime; *Chaé-é tèw ch'hím*, 宰予晝寢 *Chaé-é jit kan k'hwùn*, *Chaé-é* slept by day, (for which Confucius severely reproved him); see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

TĒW 喙 A bird's beak.

TĒW 徇 To walk.

TĒW 紬 A large thread; tēw twān, 紬緞, silks and satins.

TĒW 綢 Tāw hēw, 綢繆, intertwined, and interwoven; to wrap about, to bind round and round.

TĒW 稠 Close, near, not distant.  
Bīn ke tēw bit, 民居稠密 pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> k'hēā tēw bát, the people dwell closely together.

TĒW 裊 A covering, a single coverlid.

TĒW 惆 Tēw tēāng, 惆悵, sorrowful, sad, disappointed.

TĒW 疇 Cultivated ground, arable land.  
E kē tēn tēw, 易其田疇 chōh e āy ch'hān tēw, to cultivate the fields; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

TĒW 儔 A sort, a fellow, a companion; tēw lō, 儔侶, a mate.

TĒW 躊 Tēw tē, 躊躇, to be in doubt, to hesitate, to be undecided, to walk backwards and forwards in suspense.

TĒW 籌 To reckon, to calculate; small bamboo arrows to be thrown at a pot, a game very common in China; tēw ch'hek, 籌策, a plan.

Ko choé wūn tēw wūy ak che tēung, 高祖運籌帷幄之中 ko choé wūn tēw tē wūy ak āy tang e<sup>ng</sup>, the first emperor of the Hàn dynasty used to turn over his plans beneath the curtains of the tent; see the 高祖記 Ko choé kè.

𠄎 TĒW 胄 Posterity, heirs, descendants; also written 酋, tēw.

Sè tēw chom eng, 世胄簪纓 sè tēy tē chom kat twò, for ages and generations to wear bodkins and tassels; (i. e. for a family to hold offices for successive generations.)

TĒW 冑 A helmet; kap tēw, 冑甲, kāk tēw, armor.  
This and the preceding are often confounded in Chinese books.

TĒW 穉 Ripe grain; kat tēw, 割穉, to reap the corn.

TĒW 宙 E tēw, 宇宙, the universe.  
Tuy kwàè búh ch'hut é tēw, 追怪物出宇宙 kw'á kwàè mee<sup>ng</sup> ch'hut é tēw, to drive all strange things out of the universe; see the 上林賦 Sēāng līm hoó.

TĒW 酎 Double distilled wine.  
Bēng hāy che gwát, t'hēn choó yím tēw, 孟夏之月天子飲酎 bēng hāy āy gōēyh hōng tēy līm tēung jēāng āy chēw, in the first month of summer the emperor should drink double distilled wine; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

TĒW 紂 A rope for a horse, a trace; the name of an ancient tyrannical emperor, who flourished B. C. 1100.

TĒW 籒 The seal character, or the name of the person who invented the seal character.

Tēw 疇 A pain in the small gut; the colic.

Tēw 繇 An oracle; the result of a divination; the words used in an incantation.

去 Tey 低 Low, to stoop down; also written 仝, *tey*.

Tey 羝 A ram, a buck, a he-goat. Tey ch'hèuk, 羝觸, to push with the horns, to gore.

Tey 隄 To guard against; *tey hông*, 隄防, to take care of; a bank, or dyke, to prevent water overflowing.

Sew lē *tey hông*, 修利隄防, to repair the banks and dykes.

Tey 堤 A bank or a dam constructed across a stream; to stop up, to dam. Tey gân, 堤岸, the bank of a stream.

去 Tey 齒 To put anything in a bag or vessel; *téy bùt*, 齒物 *téy meen'gh*, to stow anything away.

Tey 底 Read *té*: the bottom of anything; *hāy té*, 下底 *āy téy*, down at the bottom.

Boē té wát t'hok, yéw té wát lóng, 無底曰囊有底曰囊 *bō téy kóng t'hok, wōō téy kóng lóng*, a sack without a bottom is called t'hok, but one with a bottom is called lóng, a bag; see 朱子 Choo choó.

Haē té, 鞋底 *éy téy*, the sole of a shoe.

Tey 抵 Read *té*: to withstand, to resist, to oppose; to arrive at. Té tòng put chē, 抵當不住 *téy tòng bēy twā*, not able to resist.

Téy 短 Read *twán*: short, not long; *tèang twán*, 長短 *téng téy*, long and short.

Sèet kēw tèang, *twán yēw bēy*, 褻裘長短 右袂 *sac k'hēā āy héw téng*, *téy chē'ā ch'héw āy ch'héw wui'ng*, (Confucius) would have his common fur dress long (to keep him warm); but he made the right hand sleeve short, (to enable him readily to attend to any business;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

去 Tey 帝 An emperor, a ruler, a sovereign; *hông tēy*, 皇帝, the emperor; *tēy wūy*, 帝位, the emperor's throne.

Sam hông guō *tēy*, 三皇五帝, the three sovereigns and five emperors; (a very early period of Chinese history.)

Tey 倬 To raise up; noble, clever, talented.

Tey 諦 To judge, to examine, and decide.

Tey 蟀 A kind of insect; a sort of cricket.

Tey 禘 A coverlid, a quilt.

Tey 締 To tie, without being able to loose.

Tey 瑋 The name of a gem.

Tey 禘 The name of the great imperial sacrifice.

- Tèy 滲 The dripping of water ; a drop.
- Tèy 掃 To arrange the hair in order.
- Tèy 帶 Clever, possessed of talents.
- Tèy 蒂 Small roots and fibres.
- Tèy 蜺 A rainbow ; tày tòng chāē tong, 蜺  
 蜺在東 tày k'hēng tuā tē  
 tang, the rainbow is in the east.
- Tèy 戴 Read taè : a surname.
- 平  
 Tèy 題 An order, a series ; to record ; tày  
 bēng, 題名 tày mē<sup>n</sup>d, to record  
 one's name ; tày bók, 題目 tày  
 bák, a theme, a thesis ; tày yēn, 題緣, to make  
 a subscription ; tày se, 題詩, to compose an ode.
- Tèy 蹄 A foot, a hoof ; k'èak tēy, 腳蹄  
 k'ha tēy, the foot of an animal.  
 Yāng tēy, 羊蹄 yē<sup>ng</sup> tēy, a  
 sheep's foot ; te tēy, 豬蹄, a pig's foot.
- Tèy 促 To advance with difficulty.
- 丟  
 Tèy 地 The earth ; t'hēn tēy, 天地  
 t'he<sup>ng</sup> tēy, the heavens and the  
 earth ; t'hoé tēy, 土地, land,  
 territory.  
 T'hēn tēy wūy yōen, 天地位焉 t'he<sup>ng</sup> tēy  
 k'hēā e āy wūy, (if men carried to the utmost the  
 principles of fidelity and harmony,) heaven and earth

would then retain their proper places ; see the 中  
 庸 Tēung yāng.

Choo hoē che pó sam, t'hoé tēy, jīn bīn, chēng soō,  
 諸侯之寶三土地人民政事  
 choo hoē āy séy pó pōēy wōō s<sup>n</sup>a hāng, t'hoé tēy,  
 pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, chēng soō, there are three things which  
 the princes of the empire should consider valuable ;  
 viz., territory, population, and good government ;  
 see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tēy hong, 地方, a place, a country, territory.

- Tēy 遞 To change, to alter, to transpose ;  
 also written 通, tēy.  
 Jit gwát tēy keng, 日月遞  
 更 jít gōēyh sēo tēy w<sup>n</sup>d, the sun and moon change  
 alternately.

- Tēy 第 Ch'hoē tēy, 次第, an order, a se-  
 ries ; tēy yit, 第一, the first.  
 Koé jīn wūy hák ch'hoē tēy, 古  
 人爲學次第 koé chá āy lāng wūy hák ch'hoē  
 ch'hoē tēy, the ancients used to study in due order ;  
 see 程子 Tēng choó.

- Tēy 第 The name of a certain kind of grass.

- Tēy 悌 K'haé tēy, 悌, to rejoice.  
 To have the affection of a young-  
 er brother.

- Tēy 娣 Tēy hoō, 娣婦, a younger bro-  
 ther's wife.

- Tēy 弟 A younger brother ; heng tēy, 兄  
 弟 hē<sup>n</sup>a tē, brethren.  
 Heng kip tēy è, sek sēang h<sup>o</sup> è,

兄及弟矣式相好矣 hē<sup>n</sup>a kap sēb tē  
 ch'hoē huat tēōh sēo hō, elder and younger brethren  
 according to the rule should be agreed ; see the 小  
 雅 Séāou gnáy.



**Tĕy** 禘 The great imperial sacrifice.  
 Hèk bān tĕy che swat, choó wát, put te yéá, 或問禘之說  
 子曰不知也 wōō chít áy láng mooí<sup>ng</sup> tĕy  
 áy sōēyh, hao choó kóng, ū<sup>m</sup> chae, a certain person  
 asked the meaning of the great imperial sacrifice;  
 when Confucius replied, "I don't know;" (adding  
 that if a person knew the hidden meaning of it, he  
 could manage the empire as easily as looking at his  
 hand;) see the 論語 Lūn gú.

**Tĕy** 杅 A single stump of a tree without  
 branches.

**Tĕy** 棣 The name of a flower and wood.

**Tĕy** 埭 To dam up water, and make it flow  
 back again.

**Tĕy** 鬣 The growth of hair; an increase of  
 hair.

**Tĕy** 代 Read taē: an age, a generation; sè  
 taē, 世代 sè tĕy, a generation;  
 teáou taē, 朝代 teáou tĕy, a dy-  
 nasty; hoē taē, 後代 aōu tĕy, future generations,  
 posterity.

Lék taē, 歷代 lék tĕy, successive generations.

**Tĕy** 袋 Read taē: a sack; poē taē, 布袋  
 poē tĕy, a bag.

**Tĕy** 紵 Read t'hé: a kind of flax, the fibres  
 of which may be spun into cloth.

Tong bān che tē, k'hó é óé t'hé,  
 東門之池可以漚紵 tang mooí<sup>ng</sup> áy  
 tē, t'hang laē chìn tĕy, the pond without the eastern  
 gate will serve to soak our flax in; see the 陳風  
 Tīn hong.

**T'hà** 嗇 Read hae: to open out, to spread  
 abroad, to bluster, to brag; wide,  
 expansive.

Pāng-he kong choó, sim hae t'héy t'hà, 馮虛公  
 子心參體泰 Pāng-he kong choó, sim  
 k'houy k'hoāh sin t'héy twà, the young squire Pāng-  
 he has an inflated mind and an unwieldy body; see  
 the 西京賦 Sey keng hò.

**T'h<sup>n</sup>a** 他 He, she, it; another, others.

Jīn te kē yit, bók te kē t'h<sup>n</sup>a,  
 人知其一莫知其他  
 láng-chae e áy chít hāng, ū<sup>m</sup> chue woō pát hāng,  
 men attend to one thing, and do not care about any-  
 thing else; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

T'h<sup>n</sup>a jít, 他日 pát jít, another day; t'h<sup>n</sup>a óng,  
 他往 k'hè pát wūy, to go to another place.

**T'h<sup>n</sup>a** 靚 Chong t'h<sup>n</sup>a, 粧靚 che<sup>ng</sup> t'h<sup>n</sup>a,  
 to ornament, to adorn.

**T'hae** 台 Sam t'hae, 三台, the name of a  
 star; t'hae téng, 台鼎, a title of  
 respect.

In letter writing, this character is used as a title of  
 respect; as ló t'hae, 老台, venerable sir! heng  
 t'hae, 兄台, respected elder brother!

**T'hae** 苔 Green fuci floating on the surface of  
 the water; also the green lichens  
 growing on walls; ch'heng t'hae,  
 青苔 ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> t'hé, green moss.

**T'hae** 胎 A womb, a conception in the womb.  
 Boé t'hae, 毋胎, a mother's  
 womb. Put sat t'hae, 不殺  
 胎, not kill pregnant (animals).

**T'hae** 駘 Noē t'hae, 駘駘, a bad horse, a  
 sorry steed.

T'hae 鮐 The name of a fish.

T'hae 郃 Yéw-t'hae, 有郃, the name of a country. A surname.

T'hae 擡 Vulg. *ke<sup>ng</sup>*: to carry between two, as a sedan is carried.  
T'hae keāou, 擡轎 *ke<sup>ng</sup> kēō*, to carry a sedan chair.

T'hae k'hé, 擡起, to raise up anything.

T'hae 篩 Read sae: to sift; bé sae, 米篩, bé t'hae, a rice sieve.

声

T'hae 噓 T'hae laé, 噓噓, to talk incessantly, to talk incoherently.

去

T'hae 太 Great, large, immense; t'haè kék, 太極, the great extremity, a certain imaginary point, at the ex-

tremity of all things, which is however exceeded by a bóu kék, 無極, boundless something, of which they have no distinct idea.

T'haè choó, 太子, the eldest son of the emperor, the heir apparent.

T'haè chó, 太早 *t'haè chá*, too early; t'haè tē, 太遲, too late.

T'haè to, 太多, too much, excessive. T'haè yáng, 太陽, the sun; t'haè yim, 太陰, the moon.

T'haè 泰 To have intercourse with; broad, great, extensive; extravagant, extreme; kék t'haè bín an, 國泰民安, the country flourishing and the people tranquil.

Séang háy kaou t'haè, 上下交泰 *sè twā sè sèy sēo kaou chēep*, superiors and inferiors associating together; see the 易經 *Ek keng*.

T'haè 汰 Tô t'haè, 淘汰, to wash and rinse.

T'haè 態 A form, manner, appearance; an idea; chéng t'haè, 情態, feelings; keaou t'haè, 嬌態, beauty. Also written 能, t'haè.

E. put jím wūy ch'hoó t'haè yéa, 余不忍為此態也 *gwá bēy lán chò kaou hwut lèy yēō<sup>ng</sup>*, "I could not bear to act in such a way;" said by 屈原 K'hwut-gwán.

Ch'he t'haè, 癡態, a foolish manner.

平

T'haè 殺 Read sat: to kill, to slaughter, to cut in pieces.

Sat key wūy sè, jé soó ché, 殺雞爲黍而食之 *t'haè key ch'hong kōty jé hoē e chēäh*, he killed a fowl, and made dumplings for him to eat; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Sat jín, 殺人 *t'haè lán*, to kill people.

去

T'haè 待 To meet with, to intreat; to entertain; k'hwán t'haè, 款待, to treat; téng t'haè, 等待, to wait, to tarry for.

T'haè 駘 T'haè tōng, 駘蕩, great, and extensive; the fresh appearance of spring.

夫

T'haè 塔 Read t'hap: a tower, a pagoda; built by the Buddhists.

天

T'haè 沓 One thing laid upon another; to pile one thing on another.

平

T'hai<sup>ng</sup> 撐 Read t'heng: to push; t'heng ch'hwán, 撐船 *t'hai<sup>ng</sup> chán*, to push a boat along with a pole, in shallow water.

去 **撐**  
 T'hai<sup>ng</sup> Read t'hèng: a prop to keep anything from falling.

平 **程**  
 T'hai<sup>ng</sup> Read têng: a surname.

T'hai<sup>ng</sup> **瞪** Read t'heng: to stare, to look full at any one.

T'hai<sup>ng</sup> **騰** Read t'hêng: to ascend high, to fly, to leap.  
 Yin t'hêng tề 6, 雲騰致雨 *hwán chēō<sup>ng</sup> kwán tề hoē*, the clouds fly high and occasion rain.

夫 **剔**  
 T'hak Read t'hek: to patch; t'hek poé, 剔補 t'hak poè, to patch a garment by putting a piece under.

天 **讀**  
 T'hák Read t'hók: to read; t'hók se, 讀書 t'hák ch'háyh, to read a book.  
 Sēn t'hók chéá gwán sek jê yéw tek yēen, 善讀者玩索而有得焉 *gaōu t'hák áy lāng gwán sek hwut léy ch'háyh, jê wō tit tēōh*, the good reader studies and searches into what he reads, and thus makes it his own; see 程子 Têng choó.

幸 **貪**  
 T'ham To covet, to desire anything; t'ham sim, 貪心, a covetous mind.  
 T'ham tek chéá boē yèem, 貪得者無厭 t'ham tit tēōh áy lāng bō sēō<sup>ng</sup> yèè, covetous people are never satisfied.

T'ham **探** To dive into, to fathom; to try, to seek to discover, to peep into.  
 T'ham t'hèng, 探聽 t'ham t'hē<sup>a</sup>, to listen.

Kēen put sēen jê t'ham t'hong, 見不善如探湯 *t'hw'á kēē<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> hó áy sō tēōh ch'hin*

*chēō<sup>ng</sup> t'ham t'hē<sup>ng</sup>*, on seeing anything bad, we should be like those who dip their hands into hot water; (and who are anxious to get them out as soon as possible;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

声 **志**  
 T'hám T'hám t'hek, 志志, empty; alarmed, frightened; the mind discomposed.

T'hám **莢** A kind of plant, like a reed, but smaller.

T'hám **毯** Vulg. t'hán: hairy cloth; a hairy mat; a carpet.

T'hám **糲** A preparation of rice.

去 **探**  
 T'hám To dive into, to fathom; ch'hè t'hám, 刺探, to penetrate; t'hám choó, 探子, a spy.

T'hám **闖** The appearance of a horse going out of a gate; kwuy t'hám, 窺闖, to peep at, to spy.

Jê bün suy t'ā k'héy, kan séw put kám t'hám, 儒門雖大啟姦首不敢闖 *t'hák ch'háyh áy mool<sup>ng</sup> suy twā k'hwuy, kan séw ū<sup>m</sup> k'á t'hám k'hw'á*, although the portico of the learned be opened wide, wicked heads do not dare peep therein.

T'hám **儻** T'hám sōng, 儻儻, a foolish appearance.

平 **覃**  
 T'hám To reach to, even to, unto; also distant and deep.

T'hám kíp kwúy hong, 覃及鬼方 *kíp k'áū kwúy hē<sup>ng</sup>*, even to the regions of ghosts and genii; see the 大雅 T'ā gnáy.

T'hâm 潭 Deep waters; waters in general; a sheet of water. 田 *t'han t'hé<sup>2</sup>á*, cockle beds.  
 Ch'héen t'hâm yit gwát yàn, 千潭一月印 *ch'heng ch'áy chít gōēyh ēy yàn*, one moon impresses its image on a thousand sheets of water.

T'hâm 曇 The appearance of the clouds overspreading the heavens.

T'hâm 壘 Chéw t'hâm, 酒壘, a liquor jar.

T'hâm 甌 A kind of jar.

T'hâm 痰 Phlegm, slime; put lêng hwà hēt, naé hwà t'hâm, 不能化血乃化痰 *bēy hwà hōēyh naé hwà t'hâm*, (when our food) cannot be converted into blood, it is converted into phlegm.

丟 T'hâm 陪 To involve, to be involved in.

幸 T'han 嘽 Full, replete, abundant.

Ong lé t'han t'han, 王旅嘽嘽 *óng áy peng chēy chēy*, the royal troops were numerous; see the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.

T'han 灘 Vulg. *t'hw<sup>n</sup>a*: a rapid in a river, a part of a stream over which the water rushes violently.

T'han 攤 To open, to spread out with the hand; t'han k'hae, 攤開 *t'hw<sup>n</sup>a k'houy* to open out.

T'han 蛭 Read sèng: a kind of cockle; the Chinese feed them in beds of salt water, constructed near the sea for

that purpose, which beds are called sèng tēn, 田 *t'han t'hé<sup>2</sup>á*, cockle beds.

T'hán 亶 Truly, really; also, greatly, very, extremely. T'hán kè jēen hoē? 亶其然

乎 *chín chē<sup>n</sup> à sē an héy sai<sup>ng</sup> hoē?* is it really thus? see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

T'hán ch'hong bēng, chok gwán hoē, 亶聰明作元后 *tuā ch'hang mē<sup>n</sup> á ēy chò tuā jín koun*, he who is most intelligent, may become the greatest prince; see the 書泰誓 *Se t'haē sē*.

T'hán 坦 Plain, even, level; broad, extensive. Kwun choé t'hán tōng tōng, 君子坦蕩蕩 *koun choé k'hwāh tuā huw<sup>ng</sup> huw<sup>ng</sup> áy yēō<sup>ng</sup>*, the good man is liberal, noble, and exalted in his views; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

T'hán 担 To brush, to sweep away dust; t'hán tin, 担塵, to brush away dust.

T'hán 疸 Hōng t'hán, 黃疸 *wu<sup>ng</sup> t'hán*, the jaundice.

T'hán 綌 Cloth of a yellowish green color.

T'hán 毯 Read t'hám: a hairy carpet: mó t'hám 毛毯 *mó t'hán*, a rug.

T'hán 趁 T'hán chò, 趁早 *t'hán chá*, very early, as soon as possible.

去 T'hán 歎 To sigh; vulg. *t'hó k'houy*: to fetch a long breath.

T'hán 歎 Gán-yēn huw<sup>ng</sup> jēen t'hán wát, 顏淵喟然歎曰 *Gán-yēn t'hó k'houy*

t'hàn kóng, Gán-yèen fetched a long breath, and sighing, said, &c.; see the 論語 Lún gé.

T'hàn 嘆 To sigh; the same as the preceding.

T'hàn 炭 Vulg. t'ho<sup>n</sup>à: coals; h<sup>o</sup> t'hàn, 火炭 hōey t'ho<sup>n</sup>à, charcoal.

Jê é teàou e teàou kwan, chō ê toê t'hàn, 如以朝衣朝冠坐於塗炭 ch'hin chēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hêng teàou s'a tē teàou kin, chēy tē t'hoê t'ho<sup>n</sup>à, (he felt, when sitting by the side of vicious persons,) as though with a court dress and wearing a court cap, he should sit down in mud and charcoal; see 孟子 Bêng choo.

T'hàn 趁 Read t'hin: to follow, imitate; t'hin yāng, 趁檀 t'hàn yēo<sup>ng</sup>, to follow an example.

T'hàn 檀 T'hàn hēang bók, 檀香木 t'hàn kēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'há, sandal wood.

T'hàn 壇 A level space, or arena, prepared for offering a sacrifice on.

T'hàn 彈 Vulg. t'ho<sup>n</sup>à: to fillip with the fingers; to shoot with pellets.

Lêng kong chiéung t'ho<sup>n</sup> sēang t'hàn jīn, jē kwan kē pē wān yéá, 靈公從臺上彈人而觀其避丸也 Lêng kong tē t'ho<sup>n</sup> à lóng jē k'ho<sup>n</sup> à e s'ém pec<sup>ng</sup> wān yéá, Lêng kong used to shoot at people from his terrace, and amuse himself with seeing how they tried to avoid the pellets; see the 左傳 Chó wān.

T'hang 牕 Read ch'hong: a window; also written 窗, and 窓, ch'hoing.

Bêng gwát sēang sey ch'hong, 明月上紗牕 bēng gōeyh chēo<sup>ng</sup> tē sey t'hang, the clear moon shone into the crape window.

T'háng 桶 Read t'hóng: a barrel, a bucket, a tub

T'háng 疼 Read t'óng: to feel for; t'hōng t'óng, 痛疼 t'hē<sup>n</sup>à t'hàng, to have a great affection and concern for any one.

T'háng 蟲 Read t'héung: a worm, an insect.

T'háng 甌 Read t'óng: as wá t'óng, 瓦甌 hēá t'háng, a kind of pantile.

T'háng 桐 Read t'óng: as t'óng yéu, 桐油 t'háng yéu, paint oil, varnish.

T'háng 弄 Read lōng: as t'hew lōng, 抽弄 t'hew t'háng, to be moved about, as puppets in a show.

T'haou 偷 Read t'hoē: to steal, to thief; t'hoē ch'hé, 偷取 t'haou t'háyh, to take anything by fraud.

T'haou 解 Read kaé: to open, to loosen, to dissolve, to untie. Kaé kēet, 解結 t'haou kat, to untie a knot.

T'haou 透 Read t'hoè: thorough, throughout, through; to understand thoroughly, to have a thorough acquaintance with.

Hok lé t'hong t'hoé, 腹裡通透 pak laē t'hong t'haou, a mind thoroughly intelligent.

T'óng hwā sit t'hoé, 唐話識透 t'ng wā bat t'haou, he thoroughly understands the Chinese language.

平

**頭** Read t'hoê: the head; t'hoê bók,  
T'haôu 頭目 t'haôu bák, the principal,  
a chief.

Ké t'hoê bōng bēng gwát, 舉頭望明月  
k'èäh k'hé t'haôu bāng k'hw<sup>n</sup>à bēng göëyh, to lift up  
the head, and look at the clear moon,

T'hoê bé, 頭尾 t'haôu böëy, head and tail.

夫

**榻** A bedstead; gö t'hap, 卧榻 a sleep-  
ing place; t'hap ch'èen, 榻前  
t'hap ch'èng, the bedside.

T'hap yin ko soô hāy, yung wūy koè jīn k'hae,  
榻因高士下甕爲故人開  
t'hap yin kwán úy t'hák ch'hāyh lóng hāy, yung  
wūy koè úy péng yéw k'hwuy, the bedstead is plac-  
ed ready for the eminent scholar, and the jar of wine  
is opened for an old friend; see a 古詩 koé se,  
old song.

**塌** A low spot of ground; a low place,  
T'hap 塌 below the surface of the ground.  
To fall down, or to cause to be  
thrown down.

**偏** A man of inferior talents.  
T'hap 偏

**邇** To walk securely; the appearance  
T'hap 邇 of walking.

**塔** Vulg. t'häh: a tower, a pagoda, a  
T'hap 塔 Buddhist temple; t'hap y'èen, 塔  
院 t'häh e'ng, a monastery belong-  
ing to the Budhists.

**塢** The same as the preceding.  
T'hap 塢

**凹** A hollow place in the ground, an  
T'hap 凹 indent, a niche; this character is  
also read aou.

夫

**撻** To beat, to strike; also written 韃  
T'hat 撻 t'hat.

Jéäk t'hat che ê ch'hē teáou, 若  
撻之於市朝 ch'hin ch'èo'ng p'häh e tē  
ch'hē teáou, he looked upon it in the light of a blow  
given in the market place or in a public court; see  
孟子 Bēng choé.

**幸** A small goat, or kid; also written  
T'hat 幸 t'hat.

**闔** A forbidden door, the door of the in-  
T'hat 闔 ner apartments of a house, which  
is always barred against strangers.

Hwan-köey paé t'hat jé jip, 樊噲排闥  
而入 Hwan-köey paé k'hwuy t'hat moo'ng jé jip,  
Hwan-köey burst open the forbidden door and en-  
tered; see the 高祖記 Ko choé kè.

**躡** To kick; ch'èuk t'hat, 足躡 k'ha  
T'hat 躡 t'hat, to kick with the feet.

**健** To run away, to abscond; to rebel.  
T'hat 健

**汰** To wash or rinse anything; to dash  
T'hat 汰 the water over it.

**怛** T'heaou t'hat, 怛怛, alarmed,  
T'hat 怛 grieved, sorrowful, affected.

**獺** Vulg. t'hwäh: an otter, an animal  
T'hat 獺 which lives on fish.

Wūy y'èen k'he gè ch'éá t'hat y'éá,  
爲淵毆魚者獺也 yin ch'him y'èen  
kw'á hé úy sē t'hwäh y'éá, that which drives the fish  
into deep waters is the otter; see 孟子 Bēng choé.  
The beaver is also called t'hat according to some  
authors.

*T'hat* 塞 Read sek: to stop up a hole, to dam; sek k'hoé, 塞口 *t'hat ch'hüy*, to stop one's mouth.

*T'hat* 踢 Read t'hek: to kick, to strike with the foot.

天  
*T'hát* 滓 Water issuing forth.

幸  
*T'hay* 奈 A beautiful appearance.

*T'hay* 推 Read ch'huy: to push, to push out, to push off.  
Ch'huy t'hok soō koè, 推托  
事故 *t'hay t'hok soō koè*, to put off by any kind of excuse.

*T'hay* 胎 Read t'hao: the womb; hwaé t'hae, 懷胎 *hwaé t'hay*, to conceive in the womb.

丟  
*T'hāy* 蛇 Read chāy: the blubber, a kind of fish, called also súy boé, 水母 *chāy boé*, the water mother; it is said to be without eyes, and to be led about by lobsters or prawns.

*T'hāy* 蚱 The same as the preceding.

*T'hāy* 鮓 The name of a fish; also used for the preceding.

夫  
*T'hāyh* 裼 Read t'hek: naked; pak t'hek, 剝 *t'hāyh*, stark naked.

*T'hāyh* 貼 Read t'hēep: as t'hēep say, 貼鯊 *t'hāyh say*, a kind of plaice or skate.

天  
*T'hāyh* 宅 Read t'hék: a house, a dwelling; ch'hoè t'hek, 厝宅 *t'hāyh*, a dwelling house, a residence.

*T'hāyh* 提 Read t'hēy: to take anything in the hand; t'hēy bùt, 提物 *t'hāyh meé<sup>ng</sup>h*, to carry anything in the hand.

幸  
*T'he* 絺 The finest kind of grass cloth or linen.

*T'he* 郤 A surname.

*T'he* 笞 To beat, to bastinado.

*T'he* 樞 A pivot, or hinge of a door; also read k'he.

*T'he* 樗 The name of a tree.

*T'he* 攄 To expand, to extend.

*T'he* 糝 K'hoé t'he, 机糝, a sort of bird-lime.

*T'he* 銖 Read choo: a small weight, equal to a hundred grains of millet; the name of an ancient coin; a very small piece of silver.

*T'he* 擲 *T'he poè*, 擲捕, a certain game, in which something is thrown.

聒

T'hé

佇

Long, a long time; to stand long.

Cheem bōng put kip, t'hé lip é

k'hip, 瞻望不及佇立

以泣 chēem bāng bō hip, kó k'hēā é k'haū, he looked towards it without being able to reach it, and stood so long that he began to weep; see the 詩經 Se keng.

T'hé

侍

An improper form of the preceding character.

T'hé

宁

To distinguish, in accumulating things; also, the front hall of a house.

Thé

孳

A kid or lamb, five months old.

T'hé

苧

Grass of which ropes can be made.

T'hé

紵

A kind of flax plant, of the fibres of which cloth can be made, called t'hé poè, 紵布, grass cloth.

T'hé

貯

Vulg. téy: to store up, to accumulate, to place anything in a vessel or bag, in order to preserve it.

T'hé

竚

To stand long.

T'hé

杼

To take hold of, to take out of the way.

T'hé

杼

A shuttle used in weaving cloth.

T'hé

褫

To plunder; to loosen; to take off a person's clothes.

T'hé

恥

To be ashamed; shame, disgrace;

羞恥 séou léy, filled with shame.

Kwun choó t'hé kè gân jè kò kè hēng, 君子恥其言而過其行 kwun choó áy lāng séou léy e áy wā ēy kōdè e áy séy kē'á, the good man is ashamed lest his words should exceed his actions; (i.e. lest his profession should surpass his practice;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hé sim, 恥心, an inward feeling of shame.

翥

T'hé

翹

The wings of a bird; - put t'hé, 不翹, is the same as put t'hèy, 不啻, not only, it is thus.

T'hè

蹇

To stamp with the foot; to doubt. Hindered, impeded, wishing to advance, but prevented by embarrassments.

T'hè

愷

Enraged, roused up to anger.

Sim yéw séy hwún t'hè, chék put tek kè chēng, 心有所忿愷則不得其正 sim kw'á woó séy hwún t'hè, chēw bēy tit t'ōh e áy chē'á, when the mind is agitated by passion, it cannot obtain equanimity; see the 大學 T'he hák.

T'hè

齁

Hwún t'hè, 噴嚏 p'háh k'ha ch'héw, to sneeze, to blow the nose.

T'hè

澁

Unharmonious sounds, discordance.

T'hè

剃

Read t'hèy: to shave; t'hèy t'hoè, 剃頭 t'hè t'haū, to shave the head after the Tartar fashion.

𠬞

T'hè

鋤

To weed the ground, to root up grass and weeds; to eradicate; t'hè t'hoè, 鋤頭 t'hè t'haū, a hoe.

T'hé keng kwúy choó hong, 鋤耕桂自芳



t'hé ch'habu chòh tēy, kwày hwa ka tē p'hang, weed the grass and dig the ground, and then the cassia flowers will yield a spontaneous fragrance.

T'hé 苔 Read t'hae: moss; ch'heng t'hae, 青苔 ch'hai'ng t'hé, green moss or lichens.

T'hé 啼 Read t'hēy: to crow; to cry; key t'hēy, 鷄啼 key t'hé, the cock crows.

T'hé 雉 Read tō: a wild fowl; tē key, 雉 鷄 t'hé key, a jungle fowl. Hēng tē ē hwuy, 雄雉于飛 kang áy t'hé key tit p'wuy, a male jungle fowl is flying about.

T'hēn'a 聽 Read t'hèng: to hear, to listen, to attend to. T'hèng kē gân jē kwan kē hēng, 聽其言而觀其行 t'hēn'a e áy wā, jē k'hw'á e áy séy kē'á, "I listen to men's words, and at the same time observe their actions;" said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hēn'a 堂 Read t'hèng: a hall; t'heng tōng, 廳堂 t'hēn'a tē'ng, the front hall of a house; a front room.

T'hēn'a 奼 Bā t'hēn'á, 媼奼, a term of reproach for a lewd woman, a slut.

T'hēn'a 苧 Mō'á t'hēn'á, 苧苧, a kind of hemp.

T'hēn'a 痛 Read t'hòng: painful, pained; to love, to have an affection for; t'hòng tōng, 痛疼 t'hēn'à t'àng, to be moved with compassion; p'ng t'hòng 病痛 pai'ng t'hēn'à, sickness; seng t'hòng, 生痛 sai'ng t'hēn'à, to get sick, to have an inflammation. T'hòng hòey, 痛悔 t'hēn'à hòey, bitter contrition.

T'hēn'à 程 Read tēng: a surname; loē tēng, 路程 loē t'hēn'à, a journey; a stage, k'hé tēng, 起程 k'hé t'hēn'à, to commence a journey.

T'hēn'ā 絳 A kind of rope or cord; the sound of a stringed instrument.

T'hēäh 拆 Read t'hek: to open; t'hek k'hae, 拆開 t'hēäh k'hwuy, to pull open, to tear asunder; when thunder and rain prevail, plants and vegetables are said (kap t'hek, 甲拆 k'äh t'hēäh,) to burst asunder, their seeds, and vegetate.

T'hēäh 折 Read chēt: to break in pieces, to break asunder; au chēt, 拗折 au t'hēäh, to break in two, to pluck asunder: chēt ok, 折屋 t'hēäh ch'hoē, to break down old buildings. Chēt hok, 折福 t'hēäh hok, to ruin one's happiness, by vice.

T'hēäh 紵 To bind anything with a cord.

T'hēäng 暢 T'hòng t'hēäng, 通暢, thoroughly joyful; k'hwäe t'hēäng, 快暢, cheerful; ham t'hēäng, 酣暢, merry with wine.

Ch'hó bók t'hēäng boē, 草木暢茂 ch'habu bák t'hēäng boē, plants and trees thriving and luxuriant; see 孟子 Bōng choó.

T'hēäng 鬯 A kind of wine made of black millet, and rendered palatable by fragrant herbs; wut t'hēäng, 鬱鬯, wine mixed with aromatic herbs. One of the radicals.

T'hēäng 曷 Long, growing long; thorough; distant, full.

T'heàng 畷 The same as the preceding; also, to cultivate the ground without obtaining any return.

幸

T'heaou 佻 A light and trifling person. Also written 挑, t'heáou.

T'heaou 祧 To remove a person's shrine out of the ancestral temple, and place it in a separate building; this is done after five generations have passed away.

T'heaou 挑 To take up, to pick up; to carry a burden by means of a pole across the shoulder; t'heaou tà, 挑担 t'á t'á, to carry a burthen; t'heaou hoo, 挑夫 t'á áy lán, a carrier; t'heaou ch'hé, 挑取 to select, to choose.

T'heaou 迢 A bow turned the wrong way; a bow unstrung.

T'heaou 超 To pass over, to leap over, to jump across. T'heaou jín yit téng, 超人一等 t'heaou köy lán chit téng, to leap from one rank or degree of people to another.

T'heaou 詔 A man's name; a surname.

T'heaou 刁 Difficult; read teaou; a rice vessel used in the army; a surname.

T'heaou 恹 The appearance of melancholy; distress of mind.

T'heáou 窈 Virtuous, good; yaóu t'heáou, 窈窕 窕, good, excellent; deep and still, tranquil. Yaóu t'heáou sènk lé, kwun choó h'ó k'w, 窈窕

淑女君子好逑 gaóu kwà hó áy cha bóé, kwun choó hó chò p'hít kew, a clever and virtuous female is a good helpmate to a worthy man.

T'heáou 挑 To stir up, to excite; t'heáou lóng, 挑弄 t'heáou lán, to play the fool with; t'heáou hè, 挑戲 to excite to sport; t'heáou ch'è, 挑戰, to stir up to battle, to excite to a contest.

T'heáou 詭 To call and induce one another to do anything; to allure.

T'heáou 窈 The same as the preceding.

T'heáou 掉 To shake, to move; to move backwards and forwards.

T'heáou 嶺 A hilly appearance.

T'heáou 跳 To jump, to leap, to bound across anything.

Té p'ho t'heáou möy, 跳波 跳沫 té chaóu té p'ho téng t'heáou y'ák köy ch'úy möy, to gallop over the waves, and leap across the surf.

T'heáou 糶 Vulg. t'héd: to sell corn or grain; t'heáou bé, 糶米 t'héd bé, to sell rice.

T'heáou 頰 To hold down the head; a large assemblage of great officers at an imperial audience is called t'heáou.

T'heáou 眺 The eyes irregular; to look awry; to look to a distance.

K'hó é wán t'heáou bōng, 可以遠眺望 t'hang é hweí t'heáou bāng, to be able to look to a distance; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lèng.

𩺰  
T'heāou 鮎 The name of a fish.

T'heāou 痍 A freckle or spot on the face; a pimple.

去  
T'heāou 柱 Read choō: a pillar, a post; sék choō, 石柱 chēdk t'heāou, a stone pillar; Eng choō, 楹柱 at<sup>ng</sup> t'heāou, the posts and rafters of a house.

夫  
T'heēh 鐵 Read t'hēet: iron, called by the Chinese, the black metal; t'hēet k'hè, 鐵器 t'heēh k'hè, instruments of iron.

天  
T'heēh 快 Not to be separated from; inseparable.

幸  
T'hēem 添 Vulg. t'heē<sup>ng</sup>: to increase, to add, to replenish.

T'hēem teng chìn chaē, 添丁進財 t'heē<sup>ng</sup> lāng hwat chaē, to add to one's family and increase one's wealth.  
T'hēem, kēem, 添減, to add and to diminish.

声  
T'hēem 忝 To involve, to disgrace; t'hēem jōdk, 忝辱, to disgrace.

T'hōém chaē hāy wūy, 忝在下位 t'hēem twā tē kāy āy wūy, shame and disgrace exist in low stations.

T'hēem 諂 To flatter; t'hēem mē, 諂媚 sēep sē, to fawn, to flatter.  
Hwuy kē kwúy jē chēy che, t'hēem yēá, 非其鬼而祭之諂也 ū<sup>m</sup> sē lán āy kwúy jē k'hè chēy e, sē sēep sē yēá, to sacrifice to the shrine of a deceased person with whom we had no family relation is flattery; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hēem 餽 To taste with the tongue; to lick; sweet, excellent of its kind; to try one with discourse.

T'hēem 畷 Fields from which a revenue is derived.

去  
T'hēem 椽 Wood used in the cook house; firewood.

Bók t'hēem chō k'hōng, 木椽 窰孔 ch'há t'hēm tē chadu k'hang, firewood put into the hole of the fireplace.

T'hēem 栝 The same as the preceding; a certain kind of wood.

T'hēem 因 To lick anything with the tongue.

T'hēem 𠂔 The ancient form of the preceding; also the outward part of the bamboo.

去  
T'hēem 沉 To throw anything into the water.

T'hēem 地 膽 To sink down, to fall in; tēy t'hēem, 地膽 tēy hām, the ground giving way from underneath.

幸  
T'hēen 天 Vulg. t'heē<sup>ng</sup>: heaven; reason; providence; the presiding principle of nature; t'hēen tēy, 天地

t'heē<sup>ng</sup> tēy, heaven and earth, frequently used by the Chinese to designate the Supreme Being.

Hék chōey ē t'hēen bod séy tō yēá, 獲罪于天無所禱也 hék chōey ē t'heē<sup>ng</sup>, bō séy t'hang ké tó yēá, he who offends against heaven has no one to intercede for him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hēen hāy, 天下, under the heaven, the world.  
T'hēen ch'heng, 天清, a serene sky.

- T'hĕen 芙 The name of a plant.
- 聲 T'hĕen 儷 Thick, liberal, bountiful.
- T'hĕen 腆 The same as the preceding; large, many, much, abundant, plentiful, good; also, to arrive at.
- T'hĕen 璵 The name of a gem.
- T'hĕen 覘 Shame covering the face; to blush.
- T'hĕen 覘 The same as the above; also, the countenance.
- T'hĕen 殄 To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to destroy, to exterminate.  
Soð put t'hĕen k'hwat wūn, èk put wūn k'hwat būn, 肆不殄厥愠亦不隕厥聞 sod ū<sup>m</sup> chīn e áy sim hōéy tōh yéá bēy tūy lōh e áy hó mē<sup>n</sup> á sē<sup>n</sup> a, because he did not carry his anger to the uttermost, he preserved his fame from decline; said of 文王 Būn ōng in 孟子 Bēng choó.  
Bē t'hĕen, 未殄, interminable.
- T'hĕen 蚕 A cold kind of worm; also written 蠶, t'hĕen.
- 素 T'hĕen 瑱 To wear gems in the ear.
- 奉 T'hĕen 贗 A full influence; a full appearance.

- T'hĕen 闐 Full, replete; same as the preceding.
- T'hĕen 填 To stop up, to fill up, to increase; also, the sound of a drum.  
T'hĕen jĕen koé che, 填然鼓之 t'hĕen áy sē<sup>n</sup> a, p'hāh koé e, with a rolling sound, he beat the drum; see 孟子 Bēng choó.
- T'hĕen 謄 To transcribe; t'hĕen seá, 謄寫, to copy a writing.  
T'hĕen lĕuk kwan, 謄錄官 t'hĕen lĕuk kw<sup>n</sup> a, a transcribing officer, a copyist.
- T'hĕen 瘡 A sickness; a disease.
- 幸 T'hee<sup>ng</sup> 天 Read t'hĕen: heaven; t'hĕen sĭn, 天神 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> sĭn, celestial spirits.  
T'hĕen tĕy che tǎe yéá, yĕw yĕw sĕy hām, 天地之大也猶有所憾 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> tĕy áy twā yéá, wō lǎng hām hwūn, although heaven and earth are so great, yet there are those who find fault with them (i. e. with Providence); see the 中庸 Tĕung yŭng.
- T'hee<sup>ng</sup> 添 Read t'hĕem: to add, to increase.
- 丟 T'hee<sup>ng</sup> 紕 Read tĕet: to stitch, to sew; tĕet haé, 紕鞋 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy, to mend shoes.
- T'hee<sup>ng</sup> 緝 To sew; tĕen sam, 緝衫 t'hee<sup>ng</sup> s<sup>n</sup> a, to mend a garment.
- 夫 T'hĕep 貼 To lean against, to rely upon; pang t'hĕep, 幫貼, to confide in; t'hĕep jĕen, 貼然, suddenly, immediately.

T'heep 帖 A writing board; kán t'heep, 簡帖, a plank or flat piece of bamboo, used for writing on before the invention of paper; the same characters are now employed to denote a piece of writing, a card of invitation, &c.; kwán t'heep, 卷帖, a scroll of writing; pín t'heep, 稟帖, a petition; pue t'heep, 拜帖, a visiting card; t'hó t'heep, 妥帖, firm, secure.

T'heep 擡 To hang upon, to suspend; to pile one on another.

T'heet 鐵 Vulg. P'heeh: iron, the black metal; also written 鍊, t'heet, and 鉄, t'heet.

T'pá t'heet chéá, 打鐵者 p'háh t'heeh áy láng, a blacksmith. T'heet sim, 鐵心, iron-hearted, unfeeling.

T'heet 馱 A black horse.

T'heet 僭 Cunning, artful. T'heet t'hwat, 僭佞, cunning.

T'heet 撤 To take away, to remove, to exclude. Put t'heet kéang sit, 不撤薑食 ũm t'heeh kéo<sup>ng</sup> chéah, (Confucius) never eat a meal without ginger; see the 論語 Lún gé.

T'heet 徹 To go through; thorough, pervious, permeable; clear; even, equal; to take away. Sé t'heet ch'hit chap, 矢徹七札 ché<sup>ng</sup> t'hadu ch'hit têng áy pang, he could send an arrow through seven planks; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

T'heet 饕 To covet; to be greedy; gluttonous.

T'heet 澈 Clear water; transparent; súy t'heet té ch'heng, 水澈底清 ch'úy t'hadu téy ch'heng, water clear to the bottom.

T'hek 惕 To respect, to venerate, to fear; to be alarmed.

Kim jin cháy kèen jé choó chéang jip é chéng, kao yéw t'but t'hek ch'hek yín che sim, 今人乍見孺子將入於井皆有怵惕惻隱之心 t'na wóo láng hwut jéén k'ho<sup>nd</sup> ké<sup>ng</sup> sèy ké<sup>nd</sup> á chéang jip tē chat<sup>ng</sup>, ch'ó p'óo wóo ké<sup>nd</sup> a ké<sup>nd</sup> á ch'hek yín áy sim, now if people were suddenly to see a child about to fall into a well, they would all have a feeling of alarm and commiseration; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hek 剔 To dissect bones; to remove the flesh from the bones by scraping; to pick from; to reject entirely; to scrape off.

T'hek 揚 To stir up, to excite.

T'hek 踢 Vulg. t'hat: to kick with the foot.

T'hek 邇 Distant, afar off; k'hó kám lé t'hek? 豈敢離邇 k'hé k'nd á lé hui<sup>ng</sup>? how can I dare to leave you at a distance? see the 左傳 Chó twán.

T'hek 逖 The same as the preceding; t'hek è sey t'hoé, 逖矣西土 hui<sup>ng</sup> è sae t'hoé, how distant are the western regions.

T'hek 裼 T'hek k'ew, 裼裘 t'w<sup>nd</sup> a s'nd, a single fur garment; tân t'hek, 袒裼, bare to the shoulders, naked arms.

T'hek 斥 To exclude, to drive away, to put out of office.

T'hek 拆 To open, to burst open, as seeds when vegetating.

Láy ẽ chok, jẽ pek kó ch'hó hók kae kap t'hek, 雷雨作而百菓草木皆甲拆 láy kwà hoẽ chõh, jẽ pãyh hãng kwáy ché ch'haou bák chò pòb t'hèah kãh, when thunder and rain prevail, then the various kinds of fruits, plants, and trees, all begin to burst their seeds.

T'hek 忖 To be alarmed, to be apprehensive. E kê sim t'hek jèèn, 於其心忖然 twā tẽ e dy sim wõõ kè'na dy yèo'ng, apprehension prevailed in his mind; see the 齊語 Chèy gé.

T'hek 忒 T'hàm t'hek, 儻忒 a silly appearance.

T'hek 忒 Uneven, unequal, erroneous; in an error; ch'hay t'hek, 差忒, mistaken.

T'hèk 俶 To begin, to commence; t'hek chãe lâm boé, 俶載南畝 k'hé t'haou k'hè lâm boé, let us first go to the southern acres; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

T'hek 倜 T'hek t'hóng, 倜儻, strange; unusual; sudden, unexpected.

T'hek 斲 To butcher; to slaughter; to cut up meat.

T'hek 慝 Vicious, bad, corrupt, wicked.

T'hek 慝 Kám bün chông tek sew t'hek, 敢問崇德修慝 k'na móo'ng chün chông tek hêng, sew k'hè p'ha'è t'hek, I beg to inquire how men are to honor virtue, and get free from vice; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Kan t'hek, 姦慝, villainous, profligate, seditious, traitorous.

T'hek 忒 T'hàm t'hek, 忐忑, the mind uneasy, palpitation of the heart.

T'hek 叱 Vulg. t'hây: to vociferate, to bawl out, to drive away.

Chun k'hèk che chéèn put t'hek koé, 尊客之前不叱狗 chun k'hâyh dy bin chêng bõh huõh kaou, in the presence of respectable guests, do not bawl at the dogs to drive them away; see the 禮曲禮 Léy k'hèuk léy.

T'hek 陟 To promote, to raise higher in office; t'hut t'hek, 黜陟, degradation and promotion.

T'hek 粘 To stick, to adhere.

T'hek 畜 Read hëuk: as hëuk seng, 畜生 t'hek sai'ng, you brute! you beast!

T'hèk 宅 Vulg. t'hâyh: a house, a dwelling, a tenement.

Gnoé boé che t'hèk, sè che ó song, 五畝之宅樹之以桑 goé boé dy t'hâyh chad: sè t'ise'ng, a tenement of five acres should be planted with the mulberry tree; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

T'hèk 嵒 The name of a hill.

T'hèk 踏 The same as the above.

T'hèk 蹟 Deep, concealed; exact, correct.

T'hék 峇 A hilly appearance; also written  
峇, t'hék.

幸  
T'heng 汀 The level ground on the banks of a  
stream.

T'heng 廳 Vulg. t'hé<sup>n</sup>a: a hall; a front room;  
t'heng tōng, 廳堂 t'hé<sup>n</sup>a té<sup>ng</sup>,  
a principal hall.

K'hék t'heng, 客廳, a hall for receiving visitors.

T'heng 聽 Vulg. t'hé<sup>n</sup>a: to hear, to listen to;  
t'heng soō, 聽事 t'hé<sup>n</sup>a soō, to  
hear a cause; t'heng chéung, 聽  
從, to yield obedience to.

T'heng 掌 A slanting pillar, a prop.

T'heng 撐 Vulg. t'hai<sup>ng</sup>: a prop, to keep any-  
thing from falling.

T'heng 撐 Vulg. t'hai<sup>ng</sup>: to push with a long  
pole; t'heng ch'hwán, 撐船  
t'hai<sup>ng</sup> ch'wán, to push a boat for-  
ward with a pole.

T'heng 瞳 To look straight at any one; t'heng  
bók, 瞳目 t'hai<sup>ng</sup> bák ch'ew, to  
stare.

T'heng 鑪 A kind of pan, or copper kettle.

肅  
T'heng 逞 To boast and exalt one's self; to be  
pleased with, to delight in.

Kwúy sîn sit put t'héng é Hé  
kwun, 鬼神實不逞於許君 kwúy  
sîn sit bá böëyh hu<sup>n</sup>a né kap Hé kwun, the gods are  
really displeased with the prince of the Hé country;  
see the 左傳 Chó.twán.

T'héng 郢 The name of a country.

T'héng 徑 To serve; a road, a way.

T'héng 徑 A road, to travel on the road; a hill  
path.

T'héng 鞞 A leathern girdle.

T'héng 挺 A long extended appearance; to  
strike against the ground; in-  
stead of.

T'héng 挺 A club, a cudgel, a bludgeon.  
Sat jín é t'héng é jīm; yéw é ē  
hoē? 殺人以挺與刃

有以異乎 t'haé láng é t'héng á é to á; wōō  
kōh yēō<sup>ng</sup> bó? to kill people with a cudgel or with  
a sword; is there any difference? see 孟子 Bēng  
chóo.

T'héng 王 Good, virtuous, complete, perfect.

T'héng 頰 A narrow head; straight.

T'héng 挺 Straight; to grow straight; to pass  
over, to exceed; to brandish, or  
poise a weapon.

Lēy t'héng seng, 荔挺生 lēy che á tit sai<sup>ng</sup>,  
the lēy che fruit tree shoots straight up.

T'héng 艇 A small long boat; a boat generally;  
k'hwae t'héng, 快艇, a fast  
boat, such as are common about  
Canton; hwa t'héng, 花艇, a flower boat, an or-  
namental boat used by pleasure parties.

T'héng 儼 Bold and courageous.

去 T'hèng 聽 Vulg. t'hè<sup>na</sup>, to hear, to listen; also written 听, t'hèng.

T'hèng kē gán yéá, kwan kē boē choó, jín yéén soe chae? 聽其言也觀其眸子人焉瘦哉 t'hè<sup>na</sup> e áy wá, k'hu<sup>na</sup> e áy bák ang á, lánng böéyh an chu<sup>na</sup> e éy t'èem k'hè<sup>ng</sup>? listen to a man's words, and look at the pupil of his eye, how can he then disguise himself? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hèng bēng, 聽命, to receive and obey orders.

T'hèng 儼 Immoveable, unwavering.

T'hèng 撐 Vulg. t'hai<sup>ng</sup>: to prop anything, or push anything along with a pole.

T'hèng 澗 T'hèng èng, 澗, a small stream of water.

T'hèng 澄 Small streams of water, contributing one to another, and overflowing.

去 T'hèng 停 To stop in the middle of a journey. Tēng-é t'hèng ke lô laé, 鄧禹 停車勞來 Tai<sup>ng</sup>-é hai<sup>ng</sup> e ch'hèa kóng t'èeh bwá laé áy lánng, Tai<sup>ng</sup>-é stopped his chariot, and applauded those who came to him; see the 光武記 Kong boó kè.

T'hèng 儻 Lēng t'hèng, 俊儻, a long extended appearance.

T'hèng 騰 To jump, to prance, to leap, to fly.

T'hèng 謄 To transcribe, to copy.

去 T'hè<sup>ng</sup> 湯 Read t'hong: hot water; broth; any warm liquid; a surname.

去 T'hè<sup>ng</sup> 湯 Read t'hòng: to scald with hot water.

T'hè<sup>ng</sup> 蕩 A hand net or instrument for catching fish.

去 T'hè<sup>ng</sup> 糖 Read t'hông: sugar; chèà t'hông, 蔗糖 chèà t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, sugar made of the sugar-cane; pék t'hông, 白糖 pâyh t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, white sugar; oe t'hông, 烏糖 oe t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, black sugar.

去 T'hè<sup>ng</sup> 碭 Read t'ông; to glaze pottery; t'ông kong, 楊光, t'hè<sup>ng</sup> kwui<sup>ng</sup>, to glaze anything bright.

T'hè<sup>ng</sup> 髓 Séw t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, 手髓 ch'héw t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, the lower part of the arm. Kèak t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, 腳髓 k'ha t'hè<sup>ng</sup>, the lower part of the leg.

去 T'hèò 挑 Read t'heaou: to stir up; t'heaou h'ò, 挑火 t'hèò h'òy, to stir up the fire.

去 T'hèò 糶 Read t'heaou: to sell corn; t'heaou bé, 糶米 t'hèò bé, to sell rice.

夫 T'hèuk 斥 To rail at, to scold; koé hoo choó t'hèuk che, 故夫子斥之 chèà hoo choó mǎi<sup>ng</sup> e, therefore

Confucius scolded him; see 朱註 Choo choó.

T'hèuk mǎ, 斥罵, to find fault with in an abrupt and scolding manner.



**畜** *T'hèuk* Read hièuk: as hèuk song, 畜生 *t'hèuk sai<sup>ng</sup>*, you 'brute!' you beast!

**衷** *T'hèung* Good, goodness; sincere; correct; within, internally. Wáy hōng sēang tày kàng

t'hèung ê hāy bín, 惟皇上帝降衷于下民 *tòk tòk hōng sēang tày kàng t'hèung tē hāy tēy úy pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>*, only the imperial supreme Ruler causes his goodness to descend on the inferior people; see the 書經 *Se keng*.

T'hèung cheng, 衷正, internal rectitude of mind. Hwat bēng che put tēung, 發命之不衷 *hwat bēng lēng úy ú<sup>m</sup> chēng keng*, issuing out orders which are not just and correct; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

**冢** *T'hèung* Great; the top of a hill; a grave, a cemetery.

Pek kwan t'hèng & t'hèung chaé, 百官聽於冢宰 *pāyh kw<sup>a</sup> t'hè<sup>n</sup>a é t'hèung chaé*, the hundred officers should listen to the chief minister of state; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*. San t'hèung ch'hày peng, 山冢峯崩 *sw<sup>a</sup> t'haú hēem pang*, the top of the hill is in danger of falling; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

The firstborn son is called 冢子, t'hèung choó.

**塚** *T'hèung* A grave; a cemetery; a flat grave is called 墓, *boé*; a tumulus is called 塚, t'hèung; and a high one 墳, *hwún*.

**塚** *T'hèung* The name of a hill.

**寵** *T'hèung* Grace, favor; t'hèung àè, 寵愛 to love, and favor any one. Tek t'hèung, 得寵, to get into favor.

**暢** *T'hèung* Cheerful, pleased; hām t'hèung, 酣暢, delighted, intoxicated with pleasure; t'hèung lók, 暢

樂, joy and pleasure. Be t'hèung, 美暢, excellent, pleasing, agreeable. T'hèung sūy, 暢遂, according to one's wishes.

**蟲** *T'hèung* Vulg. t'hóng: a general term for worms, or insects. Insects with feet are called 蟲, t'hèung, and without feet 豸, *chāo*.

**虫** *T'hèung* Vulg. t'hóng: the same as the preceding; one of the radicals.

**燼** *T'hèung* Dry and hot; drought.

**抽** *T'hew* To lead, to pull or draw out; to pump.

**抽** *T'hew* To move; not to be at rest, to be in motion.

**瘳** *T'hew* Convalescent, to recover of a disease.

**紬** *T'hew* A thread, a line; to draw the end of a thread.

**丑** *T'héw* One of the horary characters.

**梯** *T'hey* Vulg. t'huy: a ladder; loé t'hey, 樓梯 *láu t'huy*, a pair of stairs. Poé yín t'hey, 步雲梯 *poé*

*hwún t'huy*, to tread the cloudy ladder; (i. e. to ascend to the highest literary honors.)

T'hèy 釵 Kim t'hey, 金釵, a golden hair pin.

T'hèy 胎 Read t'hae: the womb; boé t'hae, 母胎 boé t'hey, a mother's womb.

T'hèy 推 Read t'huy: to put off; t'huy t'hok, 推托, to put off with an excuse; sêng t'huy, 相推 sêp t'hey, to put a thing off from one to another.

嗇 T'hèy 體 A body; a substance; sin t'héy, 身體, the body.

Sim kóng t'héy p'hwàn, 心廣體胖 sim kw<sup>a</sup> a k'hwāh sin t'héy p'wāy, when the heart is liberally enlarged, the body will grow fat; see the 大學 Taē hák.

去 T'hèy 啻 Put t'hèy, 不啻, not only, not merely.

T'hèy 替 For, instead of, in the place of; to dissolve, to exclude.

T'hèy 涕 Tears; lēw t'hèy, 流涕 laū bák saé, to shed tears.

T'hèy 剃 To shave; t'hèy t'hoé, 剃頭 t'hè t'hoé, to shave the head.

T'hèy 髻 Hwat t'hèy, 髮髻, a headdress of hair.

T'hèy 退 Read t'hòey: to retire, to draw back; t'hòey hoé, 退後 t'hèy aōu, to retire, to withdraw; to decline, to refuse.

Jé boé hēn chéng, t'hòey yéw hoé gán, 爾無面從退有後言 lé ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang bīn chéng t'hàn, jé t'hèy aōu wōō aōu laé áy wā, do not you com.

ply before one's face, and on retiring invent some after stories; see the 尚書 Sēang se.

平 T'hèy 璉 T'hèy tōng, 璉, the name of a gem.

T'hèy 禔 Happiness, peace, tranquillity; sēang hāy t'hèy hok, 上下禔福 téng bīn hāy t'ey, chò pōō sē hok k'hè, above and below all is peace and happiness; see the 史記 Soó kè.

T'hèy 鷓 The name of a bird; the same with the following.

T'hèy 鷓 The name of a bird; t'hèy koe, 鷓鴣, a kind of partridge.

Wū t'hèy chaé lēang, put se kék, 鷓鴣在梁不濡其翼 wū t'hèy cheáou twā tē kék, bō wun tām e áy sit, the t'hèy bird perches on the bridge, and does not wet its wings; see the 曹風 Chò hong.

T'hèy 啼 Vulg. t'hé: to cry, to weep, to howl; to crow as a cock.

Key t'hèy hoé t'hèy, 鷄啼猴啼 key t'hé kaōu haōu, the cock crows, and the monkey screams.

T'hèy k'hok, 啼哭, to bewail, to weep.

T'hèy 提 To take anything in the hand; to take up; haé t'hèy, 孩提 sèy kē<sup>a</sup>, a little child; t'hèy hōng,

提防 t'ho<sup>ng</sup> t'è, to take care of; t'hèy tok, 提督, a general in chief.

卓 T'him 琛 Precious, precious things; laé hēn kē t'him, 來獻其琛 laé hēn e áy pó pōēy, they came presenting their precious things; see the 魯頌

Loé sēung.

去 T'hia 敲 To strike deep.

去 T'him 鴆 A poisonous bird, whose feathers dipped in wine render it poisonous; a deadly poison.  
Tê t'him ê chéw, 置鴆於酒 hāy t'him áy tók tē chéw, to put the poison of the t'him bird in wine; see the 普論 Chün gé.

T'him 疾 A hot sickness, a fever; a voracious, craving appetite.

T'him 俛 Lím t'him, 俯俛, the head stooping forwards; t'him t'hoé, 俛頭 t'him t'haú kak, to bend the head forwards.

去 T'him 瘕 A pain in the stomach, the colic.

T'him 疣 The same as the preceding.

去 T'hin 趁 To tread upon; to drive out; to drive away.

T'hin 趁 Vulg. t'hàn: to follow; t'hin yēō<sup>ng</sup>, 趁樣 t'hàn yēō<sup>ng</sup>, to follow a pattern.

去 T'him 侷 Even, equal; t'hin taē, 侷大, equally great.

夫 T'hit 勅 An especial order from the emperor is called 勅命, t'hi bēng. T'hit hong taē, chéàng kwun, 勅封大將君, especially appointed to be a commander in chief.

T'hit 敕 To guard against, to caution.

T'hit 勅 Kín t'hit, 謹勅, careful, cautious, wary.  
Haōu Pek-ko put tek, yēw wūy kín t'hit che soō, 交伯高不得猶爲 謹勅之士 t'hàn Pek-ko bēy tēōh, yēw chò sèy jē áy t'hák ch'hāyh lūng, if you cannot imitate Pek-ko, still you may become steady scholars; see the 馬援傳 Má wān twān.

T'hit 遼 To stretch out, to open.

T'hit 飭 To get in order; to repair; sew t'hit, 修飭, to adorn, to put in order.

T'hit 鸕 K'hey t'hit, 鶖, a water bird.

幸 T'ho 緇 To secrete, to conceal; broad, extensive; the sheath of a sword; also to twist silk and thread.

T'ho 韜 The sheath of a sword; the case for a bow.

T'ho 慆 To be pleased; to treat disrespectfully.

T'ho 滔 To treat disrespectfully; waters flowing abundantly without returning.

T'ho t'ho chéá, t'hēn hāy kae sē yéá, 滔滔者天下皆是也 t'ho t'ho laú, t'heē<sup>ng</sup> áy chò pòb sē an nēy, overwhelming in its influence, the whole empire follows in the same way; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'ho 幅 A napkin; a middle cap, part of the dress of a scholar.

T'ho 拖 Vulg. t'hua: to draw, to pull, to lead. Kay teàou hòk, t'ho sin, 加朝服拖紳 káy chít nē'á tēdou hòk, t'hua twò, tē tēng bīn, Confucius threw a court mantle over himself, and drew a girdle across it, (when visited by his prince in his sickness;) see the 語論 Lūn gé.

T'ho 條 To twist or plait thread or silk.

T'ho 叨 To disgrace; to overwhelm; to covet.

T'ho 弣 The case for a bow.

T'ho 佗 He, she, it; the same as 他, t'h'ā.

妥 T'hó Secure, certain; t'hó t'hēep, 妥貼, sure, and certain. T'hó ch'hwān, 妥船 t'hó chūn, a safe vessel, a secure conveyance.

T'hó 討 To require, to demand, to seek; to regulate, to set to rights. T'hó chēn, 討錢 t'hó chēng, to demand the payment of money.

T'hēn-choó t'hó jē put hwát, 天子討而不伐 hōng tēy t'hó jē bó hwát, the emperor regulates the states of the empire but does not attack them; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

唾 T'hò Vulg. sōey: to let fall, as spittle; t'hò yēn, 唾涎 sōey nu'ā, to let fall spittle.

T'hò 套 Long; an outer garment; gōey t'hò, 外套 gwā t'hò, a great coat; se t'hò, 書套 ch'hāyh t'hò, the outer covering of a book.

T'hò 桃 A peach, the peach tree; t'hò wān, 桃園 t'hò hōu'ng, a peach garden.

T'hoé 偷 Vulg. t'haou: to steal, to pilfer; to treat lightly and unkindly; any how, no matter how.

Kòè kēw put wáy, chék bīn put t'hoé, 故舊不遺則民不偷 kōō péng ū' wáy k'hè chék pāyh sai'ng bó pōh t'haē lán, when we do not neglect our old friends and servants, then the people will not treat us lightly; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hoé 媮 T'hoé yūng, 媮容, to soften one's countenance, in order to get into the good graces of people.

T'hoé 瞀 The sun obscured.

T'hoé 土 Vulg. t'hoé: the earth; t'hoé tēy, 土地, earth, ground, territory Jip kē kēang t'hoé tēy pit, 入其疆土地闢 jip e áy kēang kàè t'hoé tēy k'hwuy pit, on entering the borders of the various states, (the emperor sees) the territories of each enlarged; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hoé 斜 A surname.

T'hoé 欤 Dumb; also a naughty child.

T'hoé 黈 A yellow color; t'hoé k'hōng, 黈纒, to stop the ears, in order to prevent hearing.

妻  
T'hoë 兔 A rabbit; san t'hoë, 山兔 *sw<sup>n</sup>a*  
t'hoë, a hare. Also written 兔,  
thoë.

Yéw t'hoë wān wān, 有兔爰爰 *wōō t'hoë bān*  
à kē<sup>n</sup>d, a rabbit walking slowly along; see the 王  
風 Ong hong.

T'hoë 菟 T'hoë se, 菟絲, the name of a  
medicine.

T'hoë 吐 To vomit, to spit out, to void.  
Chew kong yit hwán sam t'hoë  
poë, 周公一飯三吐舖

Chew kong chit tooi<sup>ng</sup> pooi<sup>ng</sup> s<sup>n</sup>a hāy t'hoë chēāh,  
Chew kong at one meal thrice spat out his mouthful,  
(in order to go and speak to some clever men who  
waited on him.)

Oé t'hoë, 嘔吐, to vomit.

T'hoë 透 Vulg. t'hadu: through, to pass  
through, to pass over; thorough;  
to understand thoroughly; perme-  
able, pervious.

K'hàn t'hoë, 看透 k'hw<sup>n</sup>à t'hadu, to see through  
and through.

平  
T'hoë 一 One of the radicals; the meaning  
unknown.

T'hoë 頭 Vulg. t'hadu: the head; t'hoë bók,  
頭目 t'hadu bák, a headman.  
Ké t'hoë bōng bēng gwát, 舉

頭望明月 kēāh k'hé t'haóu bāng bēng gōēyh,  
to lift up the head, and look at the clear moon.

T'hoë 土 Read t'hoë: earth, ground, land.

T'hoë 泥 Read nè: mud, soft ground, clay.

T'hoë 涂 Read toë: a surname.

幸  
T'höey 焯 Full, abundant.

T'höey 燹 To scald off hair or feathers with hot  
water.  
T'höey sim mô, 燹燹毛,  
to scald off hairs or feathers.

妻  
T'höey 退 Vulg. t'hèy: to retire, to retreat, to  
recede, to go backwards.

Kēw yéā t'höey, 求也退故進之 *Kéw yéā à t'hèy chēā*  
chìn e, Kēw is of a retiring disposition, we must there-  
fore urge him forward; see the 論語 Lūn gé.  
T'höey jēang, 退讓, to yield and give way to.

T'höey 蛻 The skin or shell which is cast by  
some insects and reptiles.  
Sēā t'höey k'hak, 蛇蛻殼  
chwō t'höey k'hak, the snake casts its skin.  
Sēēn t'höey, 蟬蛻, the shell of a certain insect  
used as a medicine. Also written 蛻, t'höey.

平  
T'höey 瘡 A small boil, or sore; seng t'höey,  
生瘡 sai<sup>ng</sup> t'höey á, to get a  
boil, to have a sore.

妻  
T'höey 儻 Ló t'höey, 老儻, a dull, lazy fel-  
low.

夫  
T'höeh 拓 Read t'hok: to push anything open  
with the hand; to burst open; to  
break; to receive.

T'hok lók, 拓落 t'höeh löh, unsocial, disagreeable.

天  
T'höeh 鱓 Nè t'hök, 泥鱓 t'hoë t'höeh, a kind  
of mud fish, short and thick, hence  
applied to a dwarf.

夫

T'hok

託

To confide to one's care, to intrust with, to give in charge of; hoò t'hok, 付託, to commit to any one's charge.

Paè t'hok, 拜託, to request courteously.

T'hok

托

The same as the preceding; to intrust with.

K'hó'é t'hok lèuk ch'hek che koe,

可以托六尺之孤 t'hang laè t'hok làk ch'hèòh ày koe kè'á, (a person) to whom we can confide the care of a young orphan; see the 論語 Lün gé.

T'hok

任

The same as the preceding; to confide in; also, to destroy.

T'hok

侂

The same as the preceding.

T'hok

倂

The same as the preceding; to fix a reliance on any one.

T'hok

乇

The roots of trees or plants, appearing above ground, and hanging down.

T'hok

托

T'hok loè, 托櫨, the name of a tree.

T'hok

榜

A hollow piece of wood, which is beaten by watchmen to give an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

Gnoé keng wōey soò, chew lê kek t'hok, 五更衛士周廬擊榜 goè kai'ng ày wōey soò, chew wáy lé sèò tít p'hák t'hok, the guards of the fifth watch go round about the pavilion beating the alarm; see the 漢書 Hàn se.

T'hok

籜

The young shoots of bamboo; also, the outer bark of bamboo.

T'hok

穽

The leaves and bark of plants and trees falling to the ground.

T'hok

拓

Vulg. t'hòk: to push open, to burst out; to receive anything in the hand.

T'hok

魄

Lók t'hok, 落魄 lók t'hok, the mind dejected and depressed with poverty and want. Also read p'hek: a spirit.

Kay pín lók t'hok, 家貧落魄 ch'hò' lé sòng ch'w lók t'hok, when one's family is poor we become depressed in mind.

T'hok

橐

A bag open at both ends.

E t'hok ê lóng, 于橐于囊 twā t'è t'hok twā t'è lóng, some of

the provision was put in open bags and some in closed ones; see the 太雅 Taē gnáy.

T'hok

析

A hollow piece of wood, struck upon at nights, as an alarm.

P'haou kwan kek t'hok, 抱關

擊析 ch'w kwan moo'ng, p'hák ch'há t'hok, to guard a pass, and beat the alarm; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

天

T'hok

讀

Vulg. t'hák: to read, to peruse;

t'hók k'è se, 讀其書 t'hák e

ày ch'háyh, to read their books;

see 孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hok

臄

To die in the womb, through hurt or injury; an abortion.

Mò t'hae ch'á put t'hók, 毛胎

者不臄 mò t'hey ày mee'ng h'ò t'hók, in the wombs of hairy animals, the fetus does not die.

T'hok

黷

Dirt, filth.

奉  
T'hong 通 To pass through, to go through; to make a thoroughfare; to communicate between one another; pervious, clear, intelligible.

Chóo put t'hong kong ék soō, é yēn póé put chëuk,  
子不通功易事以羨補不足  
lé ũ<sup>m</sup> soé t'hong kang w<sup>n</sup> à soō, é yēn é poé bō kađu,  
why do you not have a mutual communication of talent, and an interchange of employments, in order to make up for what is deficient in one place by what is superfluous in another? see 孟子 Bēng chóo.  
A surname.

T'hong 幌 T'hong kwún, 幌裙, a foreign article of apparel.

T'hong 桐 The same as the preceding.

T'hong 通 The noise of water.

T'hong 湯 Vulg. t'he<sup>ng</sup>: hot water, broth, any warm liquid, soup; a surname.  
Tong jit chek yim t'hong, 冬日  
則飲湯 tang t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy jit chek lim t'he<sup>ng</sup>,  
on a winter's day we should drink warm liquids;  
see 孟子 Bēng chóo.

T'hong 鏜 The sound of bells and drums.  
Kek koé kè t'hong, 擊鼓其  
鏜 p'hüh koé t'hong é áy sē<sup>n</sup>a,  
the sound of a drum beating is like t'hong.

声  
T'hóng 倘 To stop suddenly; if, perhaps;  
t'hóng yēn, 倘然, suddenly.  
Yin chēang hēn che t'hóng jēn  
ché, 雲將見之倘然止 hōn chēang  
k'ho<sup>n</sup> à é t'hóng jēn hā<sup>ng</sup>h, the clouds appear, and suddenly vanish away; see 莊子 Chong chóo.

T'hóng 侗 Lóng t'hóng, 儻侗, straight, long, great.

T'hóng 傷 Long and large; tall and robust. The same as the above.

T'hóng 儻 Stupid, dull.

T'hóng 儻 Strange, uncommon; if, should, perhaps; a conditional particle.

T'hóng 愴 Disappointed, to miss one's aim.

T'hóng 矇 Eyes deprived of the pupil; stone blind.

T'hóng 曠 The sun darkened.

T'hóng 桶 Vulg. t'háng: a bucket, a tub; sáy t'hóng, 水桶 cháy t'háng, a water barrel; chéw t'hóng, 酒桶 chéw t'háng, a wine barrel.

T'hóng 統 A thread, a line, a connecting skein; to manage, to arrange; t'hóng lé, 統理, to have the general superintendence of; t'hóng sē, 統緒, a clue to the whole; yit t'hóng, 一統, the entire quantity.  
Kwun chóo ch'hòng gēp, sáy t'hóng wáy k'hó kèy yěá, 君子創業隨統為可繼也  
kwun chóo ch'hòng ke gēp, sáy chit áy t'hóng, chò kađu ēy sēo swá, the good man lays the foundation of a family, and hands down a clue to his posterity, which can be successively perpetuated; see 孟子 Bēng chóo.

T'hong 統 The same as the preceding.

丟 T'hòng 盪 To move a boat along on dry ground  
Gō t'hòng chew, 梟盪舟 Gō ēy sw<sup>a</sup> têng saé chún, Gō could push a boat along on dry ground; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hòng 痛 Vulg. t'hè<sup>n</sup>à: grieved, wounded, pained; pain, painful; to be in pain, to love tenderly.  
Aè t'hòng ch'hek t'hat, 愛痛戚怛 aè t'hè<sup>n</sup>à ch'hek t'hat, to love tenderly and be moved with affection.

丟 T'hông 糖 Vulg. t'hè<sup>ng</sup>: sugar; t'hông song, 糖霜 t'hè<sup>ng</sup> se<sup>ng</sup>, sugar candy.

丟 T'hoō 筯 Read tē: chopsticks.

丟 T'hooi<sup>ng</sup> 毼 To cast the hair; t'hooi<sup>ng</sup> mō, 毼毛, to have the hair fall off.

T'hooi<sup>ng</sup> 褪 Read t'hùn: to cast off; t'hùn sam, 褪衫 t'hooi<sup>ng</sup> s<sup>a</sup>, to throw off one's clothes.

丟 T'hooi<sup>ng</sup> 傳 Read t'hwân: to hand down; t'hwân tō, 傳道 t'hooi<sup>ng</sup> tō lé, to hand down doctrines.  
Hoō choó-sēang t'hwân, 父子相傳 pây kè<sup>n</sup>á sēo t'hooi<sup>ng</sup>, to hand down from father to son.

T'hooi<sup>ng</sup> 埴 T'hoé t'hooi<sup>ng</sup>, 土埴, a lump of earth.

丟 T'hooi<sup>ng</sup> 閂 Read t'hūn: a bar; bún t'hūn, 門閂 moo<sup>ng</sup> t'hooi<sup>ng</sup>, the bar of a door.

幸 T'hun 吞 To swallow, to gulp down; t'hun Jiménez, 吞忍 t'hun lún, to bear patiently.

Yéw pèng t'hun t'hèen háy che sim, 有併吞天下之心 wōō pèng t'hun t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy áy sim kw<sup>a</sup>, having an intention of swallowing up and engrossing the whole empire; see the 戰國策 Chèen kok ch'hek.

T'hun 焯 A spark of fire; bright, clear.

T'hun 暎 The appearance of the rising sun; a genial warmth.

T'hun 椿 The name of a tree, which puts forth its leaves once in 8000 years, and in 8000 years more bears fruit.  
A father is called 椿, t'hun; and a mother 萱, swan.

T'hun 涴 T'hun lán, 涴隣, water flowing in a winding, serpentine course.

T'hun 輶 A carriage for conveying a coffin.

T'hun 黴 T'hun wun, 黴黴, unclean; a yellow color.

聾 T'hún 𩇛 The water bearing anything along; to float on the top of the water is called 𩇛, t'hún, to sink to the bottom is called 溺, lék.

T'hún 悖 Stupid and foolish.

T'hún 黧 Black; also a dark yellow.



T'hún 脂 Fat, corpulent, lusty; also written 腴, t'hún.  
 Goê seng chwân hwây t'hún,  
 吾牲恠肥腴 gwá áy t'haou sai<sup>ng</sup> p'wáy  
 t'hún, my sacrificial animals are fat and perfect;  
 see the 左傳 Chó twân.

去 T'hún 痞 A diseased and over greedy appetite.

T'hún 褪 Vulg. t'hoi<sup>ng</sup>: to cast off, to put off;  
 to fall off as blossoms.  
 T'hún sum, 褪衫 t'hoi<sup>ng</sup> s'a,  
 to throw off one's clothes; t'hún mô, 褪毛  
 t'hoi<sup>ng</sup> mô, to cast feathers.

T'hún 鈍 A strong, savory taste.

T'hún 黥 T'hún kwùn, 黥黥, not to concern; some say, to be lost.

去 T'hún 坩 Dust, dirt; t'hún koé ae, 坩垢  
 埃, dirt, filth.

T'hún 豚 Read tûn: a pig.

T'hún 黷 Dirty, defiled, filthy, unclean.

T'hún 獬 A wild hog.

去 T'hún 填 Read t'hiên: to fill up with earth, to  
 raise by adding more earth.  
 Yêem tày, 炎帝, the emperor  
 Yêem's daughter being drowned in the sea, is said to  
 have been metamorphosed into a bird which busied

itself in (hâm bók sék 6 t'hiên haé, 噉宋石  
 以填海 hám ch'á ch'èoh e t'hún haé,) collect-  
 ing wood and stones to fill up the sea.

T'hūn 地 Water confined, without any outlet;  
 stagnant water; also, to mix mud  
 with straw and build forts; a bank  
 to restrain water, made of reeds and mud.

夫 T'hut 怵 To be afraid; t'hut t'hek, 怵惕  
 afraid, alarmed, concerned.

T'hut 怵 Kae yéw t'hut t'hek ch'hek yín  
 che sim, 皆有怵惕惻隱之心 chò pò  
 wō heng kē<sup>n</sup> a sēo t'hiē<sup>n</sup> à áy sim kw<sup>n</sup> a, all men che-  
 rish a feeling of concern and compassion for their fel-  
 lows; see 孟子 Bēng chōó.

T'hut 撓 The ferrule of a walking stick.

T'hut 秃 Bald; t'hut t'hoé, 秃頭 ch'hadu  
 t'hadu, a bald head.

T'hut 頽 A bald head; t'hut ch'hew, 頽鶯,  
 the name of a bird.

T'hut 踈 Weak in the legs, unable to get for-  
 ward.

T'hut 黜 To degrade from rank; t'hut chit,  
 黜職, to put out of office.  
 T'hut t'hek, 黜陟, to degrade  
 and promote.

T'hut 瘧 A sore head.

幸 T'huy 推 To push forward, to carry out, to ex-  
 tend to the utmost.

T'huy 推 T'huy hiên jēang lēng, 推賢  
 讓能 ch'huy gaú lāng, nēo<sup>ng</sup> ēy áy, to put for-

ward clever people, and to give place to men of ability; see the 周書 Chew se. Also read ch'huy.

T'huy 燹 To scald the hair off anything.

T'huy 梯 Read t'hey: a ladder, a pair of steps; loē t'hey, 数梯 laōu t'huy, a pair of stairs; a flight of steps.

Kēung teng ch'heng yin t'hey, 共登青雲梯 kāng teng ch'ēō<sup>ng</sup> ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> hwān āy t'huy, to ascend the ladder of the azure clouds together; (alluding to the united efforts of scholars to advance in learning.)

声 T'huy 腿 The thigh; taē t'huy, 大腿 twā t'huy, the large part of the thigh; h<sup>no</sup> t'huy, 火腿 hōey t'huy, a ham. Paōu t'huy, 跑腿 p'haōu t'huy, to walk about, as if hurried by business. Also written 腿, t'huy.

T'huy 佷 Weak, feeble.

平 T'huy 槌 To beat, to strike, an instrument with which to beat, a hammer; bōk t'huy, 木槌 ch'hā t'huy, a wooden mallet.

Jit boē t'huy hwun koē, 日暮槌昏鼓 jit ān p'hāh māi<sup>ng</sup> hwi<sup>ng</sup> āy koē, when the day declines, they beat the evening drum.

T'huy 鎚 To melt, to smelt, to forge; t'hēt t'huy, 鐵鎚 t'hech t'huy, a sledge hammer, an iron hammer.

T'huy 錘 A weight; ch'hàng t'huy, 秤錘 ch'hàn t'huy, the weight attached to a pair of steelyards.

T'huy 瘰 A swelling of the legs; a disease of the extremities.

T'huy 奈 Blunt, not pointed; bāt t'huy, 物奈 meē<sup>ng</sup> t'huy, anything not sharp pointed.

T'huy 倅 Read sūy: heavy; sūy t'ēung, 倅重 t'huy t'āng, heavy and weighty.

T'huy 腿 A swelling of the lower extremities; a chronic disease.

去 T'hwà 泰 Read t'haē: as T'ēang-t'haē, 長泰 T'ēō-t'hwà, the name of a district in the province of 福建 Hok-k'èen.

T'hwà 汰 Read t'haē: to wash; t'haē, 淘汰 t'hwà, to wash and rinse.

T'hwā 沅 Lukewarm water; to cleanse by repeated washings.

T'hwā 豸 Read chaō: an insect; haē chaō, 獬豸 haē t'hwā, the name of an animal.

幸 T'hw<sup>na</sup> 歎 Read t'han: the rushing of water; sūy t'han, 水歎 chuy t'hw<sup>na</sup>, a narrow part of a river, through which the water rushes rapidly; a rapid. The same as t'han, 灘 t'hw<sup>na</sup>.

T'hw<sup>na</sup> 攤 To open out, to spread out with the hands, to spread abroad.

Ong-j'ēung twān ch'hōng t'han se, 王戎滿牀攤書 Ong-j'ēung mw<sup>na</sup> bīn ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> t'hw<sup>na</sup> ch'hāyh, Ong-j'ēung used to have his books spread all over his bed place.

声 T'hw<sup>na</sup> 担 Read t'hán: to brush or wipe away anything; to strike; to elevate,

炭 *Read t'hàn : charcoal ; h'ò t'hàn, 火炭 t'ho'ò, charcoal for a fire.*

Jé é teàou e teàou kwan ch'ò toé t'hàn, 而以  
 朝衣朝冠坐於塗岸 *ch'hin ch'è'ng*  
*kap teàou téng áy s'á, teàou téng áy b'ò ch'èy t'è t'hoé*  
*t'ho'ò, it would be just like a person dressed in court*  
 apparel and an official cap, sitting down in the midst  
 of mud and charcoal; (speaking of a good man's  
 aversion to associate with bad people;) see 孟子  
 B'èng choó.

T'hw'á 湓 *An overflowing of water; an inun-  
 dation.*

夫 獺 *Read t'hat: an otter; the beaver  
 is also called t'hat.*

T'hw'áh 獺 *T'hat ch'èy gé, j'èèn hoé gé j'in*  
*jip tèk léang, 獺祭魚然後虞人入*  
*澤梁 t'ho'áh ch'è'áh lé, j'èèn a'ou lé'áh lé áy léng*  
*jip ch'á'y tèk kap léang, when the otter begins to*  
 devour the fish, then the fishermen should enter the  
 marshes and stakes; see the 王制 Ong ch'è.

T'hw'áh 汰 *To dash water over a place; to wash.*

幸 湍 *To flow rapidly; water flowing very  
 rapidly.*

甬 曠 *A pathway in the woods, formed  
 by wild beasts; a place trodden  
 by wild beasts; also written 曠,  
 t'hwán.*

踹 *The heel of the foot, to stamp with  
 the heel.*  
 T'hwán ch'èuk j'è noé, 踹足  
 而怒, to stamp with the heel in anger.

T'hwán 豨 *A wild hog.*

去 鍛 *To smelt metal, to forge iron; to  
 grind; t'hwán naé ko ma'ou, 鍛  
 乃戈矛 ch'hòng, h'out áy  
 kaou á ch'h'è'ng á, to manufacture spears and lances.*

T'hwán 煅 *The same as the above; t'hwán l'èèn.  
 煅鍊, to fuse metals.*

T'hwán 彖 *Ek t'hwán, 易彖, the name of  
 one class of the diagrams, formed  
 by Confucius.*

T'hwán 搥 *To thump, to beat.*

T'hwán 礮 *T'hwán s'èk, 礮石, a grindstone.*

平 傳 *Vulg. t'ho'ò'ng: to hand down, to  
 perpetuate; to promulge.*

T'hwán 傳 *Sim t'hwán sip léuk joó, 心傳  
 十六字 sim t'ho'ò'ng woó ch'áp lák j'è, there  
 was a mental tradition consisting of sixteen charac-  
 ters.*

T'hwán t'ò, 傳道, to promulge doctrines; t'hwán  
 sin, 傳信, to proclaim news.

T'hwán 椽 *A rafter; chaé taé soó t'hwán, 才  
 大似椽 chaé te'ou twá ch'h'i  
 ch'è'ng á'ng á, talents as big as  
 rafters.*

夫 脫 *Light, easy; to get rid of, to get out  
 of; to escape, to avoid, to put off  
 t'hwat béén, 脫免, to avoid, to  
 get free from.*

Lán é t'hwat béén, 難以脫免, difficult to  
 escape.

**佻** Cunning, artful; light, trifling.  
 T'hwat I êw-peáou é Ong-ch'han t'héy  
 jèak t'hong t'hwat, put sîm tēung  
 yéa, 劉表以王粲禮弱通佻不  
 甚重也 Láu-peáou lèäh Ong-ch'han chò sin  
 t'héy mooi'ng ché'á chò pòb k'hin ū' sîm tēung e,  
 Láu-peáou considered that Ong-ch'han was weak  
 in body and altogether light and trifling, wherefore  
 he not did much esteem him.

**稅** T'hwat béén, 稅冕 t'héy bō, to  
 take off one's cap.  
 T'hwat Also, to put aside, to exclude; to  
 rub off dust.  
 Hwan jèuk put chè put t'hwat béén jê hêng, 膳肉  
 不至不稅冕而行 chéy bāh bō kađu  
 ū' saé t'héy bō chéw kè'á, when the sacrificial  
 meat was not sent (to Confucius), he departed with-  
 out taking off his cap of office; see 孟子 Bêng  
 choó.

**說** The same as the preceding.  
 T'hwat

**皴** To strip off the skin; the skin bro-  
 ken, the skin rubbed off.  
 T'hwat

**魁** Anything strange and monstrous; a  
 ghost, an apparition.  
 Tim

**戡** To pierce, to stab, to kill; to con-  
 quer, to overcome.  
 Tím 辜 西伯戡黎  
 sey pek k'häh yé'á Léy kok, the western lord con-  
 quered the Léy country; see the 商書 Sèang se.

**井** Vulg. tòm: to throw a stone into  
 a well.  
 Tím Also read tám: the sound of things falling into a  
 well.

**攪** To beat severely.  
 Tim

**窈** To dig a hole in the ground, to stiel  
 anything into the ground; also, a  
 Tim dark red color.

**瓟** A melon of an az...  
 Tim

**沉** To sink, to be drowned; tím lún,  
 沉淪, destruction.  
 Tim Sèang jîn lék é sip sèuk, hák  
 chéa tím é séy bân, 常人溺於習俗  
 學者沉於所聞, people in general are  
 addicted to custom, but scholars are taken up with  
 what they hear.

**痾** The colic; a severe pain in the sto-  
 mach.  
 Tim

**朕** The first personal pronoun, I; now  
 used solely by the emperor, as  
 Tim monarchs in the west are accus-  
 tomed to say 'we;' also, a sign; and the place of a  
 seam.

**燂** To stew or boil by steam; tím ah,  
 燂鴨, a stewed duck. Also  
 Tim written 爇, tím.

**徵** To testify, to bear witness to; tin  
 teàou, 徵召, to call, to sum-  
 Tim mon.

Hây léy goè lêng gân che, Ké put chéuk tin yéa,  
 夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也  
 Hây teàou ay léy soè gwá éy kóng e, nâ sê Ké kok  
 bō kađu t'hang tin chèn e, the ceremonies of the Hây  
 dynasty I might speak of, but (their descendants)  
 in the Ké country are not sufficient to prove them;  
 see the 上論 Sèang lún.

Tin 珍 A pearl; tin pó, 珍寶, anything precious.  
 Jê yéw sèk sēang tin, 儒有席上珍  
 t'hák ch'háyh láng sē tōh téng ày tin,  
 a learned man is like a treasure on the table.

Tin 玎 T'eng tōng, 玎璫 tin tàng, the tinkling of gems.

去 Tin 鎮 To brandish, to flourish; to keep, to guard; tin ap, 鎮壓, to keep under authority, to control.

Sun-kwán tók tin yit hong, 孫權獨鎮一方  
 Swui<sup>ng</sup>-kwán tók tin séw chí<sup>ng</sup>, Swui<sup>ng</sup>-kwán kept sole charge of one region.

平 Tin 塵 Dust, dirt; tin ae, 塵埃, small dust.

Put séw tin ae pwán tēem ch'him,  
 不受塵埃半點侵 ā<sup>n</sup> sāu tin ae pu<sup>n</sup> à  
 tēem ày ch'him, not to be soiled by half a grain of the smallest dust.

Tin 藤 Read tēng: rattan, any kind of tendril or creeping plant.  
 Tēng paé, 藤牌 tin paé, a shield, a buckler.

Tin 陳 To arrange, to spread out, to draw up in a row; vulg. tán: a surname.  
 Tin kó chong k'hè, 陳其宗  
 tin lēit chày chot chong ày k'k'hè, to spread out the sacrificial vessels for ancestors; see the 中庸  
 Tēung yung.

去 Tin 陳 A row, a series, a rank, a line of battle.  
 Wōēy-lēng kong bün ün-ê K'hóng choó, 衛靈公問陳於孔子 Wōēy-lēng kong moo<sup>ng</sup> paé tin kap K'hóng choó, Wōēy-lēng kong inquired of Confucius respecting a line of battle; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tin 陣 The same as the above.

夫 Tip 囚 To move.

Tip 鈞 An instrument of iron; a pair of pincers.

夫 Tit 得 Read tek: to obtain, to get, to acquire.

Kéw chek tek che, séá chek sit che, 求則得之舍則失之 kéw chēw tit tēoh páng k'hè chēw sit lók, (virtue) if sought for may be obtained, but if rejected will be lost; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

天 Tit 直 Straight, not crooked, upright, correct; morally upright.

Ké tit ch'hoé choo óng, chek bin hòk, 舉直錯諸枉則民服 kéah k'hé tēou tit ày láng, ch'hoé k'hé choo wan óng ày láng, chek pūyh sai<sup>ng</sup> hòk lán, when we elevate the upright, and remove the corrupt, the people will be rendered obedient to us; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tit 𧈧 The same as the preceding.

Tit 蟄 An insect in its hole; a sting.

Tit 姪 A nephew, a cousin.

幸 To 倭 A surname.

To 多 *Vulg. chēy: many, numerous, plentiful, much.*  
 Hô kê to lêng yéá! 何其多能也 *an chō<sup>ná</sup> e áy chēy hāng ēy!* how capable is he of many things! see the 論語 Lūn gē.

To 刀 *A knife, a sword, a military weapon; to lē, 刀利 to laē, the knife is sharp.*  
 Bē lêng ch'ho to, jē sóo-kát yéá, 未能操刀而使割也 *bōey ēy gīm to, jē saē kcat me<sup>ng</sup>h,* when not yet able to hold a knife, he is set to cut things; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

To 切 *Sorrowful, grieved. Sim yēen to to! 心焉切切, how sad is my heart!*

To 舢 *A small boat, in the shape of a knife.*

To 劔 *To cut with a knife.*

To 魚 *The name of a fish.*

To 倒 *Upset, turned upside down; to overturn, to invert; still, yet. Tēet tó, 跌倒 p'wah tó, to fall down; tó chāē ch'hōng, 倒在庄 tó tō ch'hē<sup>ng</sup>, to lie down on the bed; tēen tó, 顛倒, turned upside down.*

Tó 禱 *To pray, to intercede, to intreat; kê tó, 祈禱, to pray. Hék chōēy ē t'hēen hoē séy tó yéá, 獲罪於天無所禱也 *hék chōēy kap i'hee<sup>ng</sup> bó t'hang kê tó,* he who offends against heaven has no one to intercede for him; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.*

Tó 擣 *To beat with the hand; to strike, to pummel. Gwát hāy tó e, 月下擣衣 *gōy h'ây p'hāh s<sup>ná</sup>,* to be beaten by moonlight; (the Chinese method of washing them.)*

Tó 搗 *The same as the 擣.*  
 Tó 幃 *To overspread, to cover, as with a canopy; also, a single curtain, or canopy; an awning.*

Tó 島 *A mountain in the sea; an island; haē tó, 海島, an island of the sea.*

Tó 朵 *A tree hanging downward; hwa tó, 花朵, a flower; yit tó hwa, 一朵花, one stalk of flower.*

Tó 躲 *To avoid, to get out of the way; to pē, 躲避, to shrink from. Sēem tó, 閃躲, to jump aside, to run out of the way.*

Tó 剝 *To cut and hack.*

Tó 墜 *Hard earth is called tó; also the appearance of fruits hanging downwards.*

To 到 *To arrive at, to come to; to attain; vulg. la<sup>u</sup>: to reach to, unto. Chék chōng büt che peāou lé*

*cheng ch'hoē boō put tó, 則衆物之表裡精粗無不到 *chek chōng me<sup>ng</sup>h áy g'wá laē cheng ch'hoē bó ūm ka<sup>u</sup>,* then the external and internal, subtle and gross nature of things would be universally attained to; see the 太學 Tāo hāk.*

To 陶 *To convert, to change; to metamorphose; also, pottery ware, earthen ware; to delight in. A surname.*

Tô chòe bân bút, 陶鑄萬物 *hoà ch' hông bân mee*, to metamorphose and manufacture all sorts of things.

Bân sit che kok, yit jîn tô, k' hó hòe? 萬室之國一人陶可乎 *chē<sup>n</sup> à bân keng ch' hòe* *áy koh, chí lánng sêo huúy k' hê, t'hang kaú ho?* In a country containing ten thousand houses, would one man alone be sufficient to burn pottery? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tô 匱 To manufacture pottery ware.

Tô 淘 To wash with water, to rinse; to scour; to stir about. Tô swa tek kim, 淘沙得金 *séy swa éy tit tēoh kim*, by washing sand we obtain gold.

Tô 綯 To tie, to strangle.

Tô 萄 Poé tô, 葡萄, grapes; poé tô kàn, 葡萄幹 *poé tô kw' à*, raisins.

Tô 他 Yin kong che tô, 尹公之他, a man's name; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tô 佗 He, that, another; who? wúy tô, 委佗, handsome, beautiful. Also a surname.

Tô 挖 To draw, to draw over; súy tô, 水挖 *ch' úy tô*, a sounding lead.

Tô 駝 Lók tô, 駱駝, a camel; also written 駞駝, lók tô, a dromedary. Sēen-sēen kok to lók tô, 鄯善國多駞駝 *Sēen-sēen kok ch' éy lók tô*, in the Sēen-sēen country there are many camels.

Tô 沱 Water flowing in a different channel; 滂沱, a hard shower of rain.

Tô 跔 Chay tô, 蹉跎, to slip the foot, and to miss one's aim; to be disappointed, unfortunate, unlucky.

Tô 陀 P'ho tô, 波陀, uneven; p'hoé tô, 普陀, the name of a hill. O mè tô hwut, 阿彌陀佛, the name of Amida Budhá; used in the form of an oath or profane exclamation by the Chinese.

Tô 醜 A countenance flushed with wine. Bē jîn k'è ch' úy, 楚辭美人既醉未顏醜些 *ch' hín ch' h' é<sup>ng</sup> áy lánng kaú ch' úy, áng bín le le á tô*, the handsome man being tipsy, his red countenance is a little flushed with liquor; see the 楚詞 Ch' hoé soó.

Tô 鮫 Swa tô, 鯊鮫, the name of a fish; a small kind of shark.

Tô 逃 To avoid, to escape; tô pè, 逃避, to get out of the way. Kw' úy-chap j'cāng tô k' h' è, 季札讓逃去 *Kw' úy-chap s' èo n' è<sup>ng</sup> j' è tô k' h' è*, Kw' úy-chap yielded (the crown), and escaped out of the way; see the 吳語 Goé gé. Tô j'ín, 逃人 a runaway, a fugitive.

Tô 迺 The same as the preceding; also written 迺.

Tô 鼗 A small drum, or rattle, with a handle to it; used by pedlars. Pò tô Boó jip é Hàn, 播鼗武入於漢 *y' è<sup>ng</sup> k' è<sup>ng</sup> m' é<sup>ng</sup> á k' è<sup>ng</sup> Boó jip t' è Hàn*, Boó, who sounded the small hand drum, entered into the district of Hàn; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tō 檣 Hard wood; bad wood; tō gwùt, 檣杵, the name of a book containing a record of the 楚, Ch'hoé country.

Tō 濤 Great waves, billows, raging waves.

Tō 馱 Burdens carried on the backs of horses, mules or camels are called 馱, hoō tō.

Tō 道 Doctrine, the true doctrine, the truth; also a way, the right way, virtue; to speak, to say; tō lé, 道理, reason; tō tek, 道德, virtue; tō loē, 道路, a road, a way; swat tō, 說道, to speak; Tō kaù, 道教, the sect of Tō; Tō soō, 道士, *sae kong á*, a priest of the sect of Tō; tō chew, 道周, a winding road.

Tō t'hóng t'hwán choō tóng gē, 道統傳自唐虞 tō lé áy t'hóng se t'hwá<sup>ng</sup> choō Geāou Sùn, the thread of the right doctrine has been handed down from Geāou and Sùn.

Tō 導 To lead; yín tō, 引導 *yín ch'huā*, to guide, to direct; to comfort. Tō che é tek, chéy che é léy, 導之以德齊之以禮 *ch'huā e é tek, chéy yit e é léy*, lead them on by virtue, and reduce them to a certain uniformity by propriety; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Tō 蹈 To tread, to walk in, to stand on. Bē kēn tō jīn, jē soó chéá yēá, 未見蹈仁而死者也 *bōey wōō k'huā tāk tēōh jīn, jē sé áy lāng*, I have never yet heard of any walking in conformity with virtue, and meeting with their death in this way; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Tō 稻 One of the five kinds of grain; rice.

Tō 炆 The remains of a candle.

Tō 舵 Vulg. *twā*: a rudder, a helm; tō kong, 舵公, the man who steers; also written 舵, tō.

Tō 惰 Lán tō, 懶惰 *pún tw'ā*, lazy, idle. Gē che jē put tō chéá, kē hōey yéá e, 語之而不惰者其回也歟 *kap e kōng jē bó sēōng tw'ā, e sé hōey yéá e*, "(among my disciples) he who displays no listlessness when spoken to, is Gán-hōey alone;" said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gē.

Tō 悼 To be wounded, to be grieved, to lament. Téung sim sē tō, 中心是悼 *sim kw'ā tang e'ng sē tō sēang*, grieved to the centre of the heart; see the 隄風 Pōey hong.

Tō 盜 A thief, a robber: tō chéák, 盜賊 *tō ch'hát*, banditti. Kwùy-k'hong-choó hwán tō, 季康子患盜 *Kwùy-k'hong-choó wōō hwán lán tō ch'hát*, Kwùy-k'hong-choó was assaulted by banditti; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

幸 都 Toe yip, 都邑, a capital city; all, general, universal; sēng toe, 都城 *sē'ā toe*, the metropolis of a country; toe tok, 都督, a general superintendent. A surname.

Toe 闍 A terrace without a city gate; an outer fortification; outworks; a battlement or terrace on a wall, from which observations are made.



**斗**  
 Toé **斗** Vulg. *tabu*: a measure, containing about a peck.  
 Toé soe che jín, hô chëuk swàn yéá? **斗筭之人何足算也** *tabu saou dy lán an chw<sup>á</sup> kádu t'hang siou<sup>ng</sup>?* people of capacities equal only to a peck or a pint, how can they be sufficient to be taken into the account? see the **論語** Lún gé.

Toé **抖** To stir up, to lift up; toé soé cheng sìn, **抖擞精神** *tabu saóu cheng sìn*, to rouse up one's spirits.

Toé **料** A small rafter jutting out at the top of a pillar, to support the eaves of the house.

Toé **蚪** K'ho toé, **蝌蚪**, a young frog, or toad.

Toé **盪** A vessel used on ceremonial occasions, like the modern tray or waiter.

Toé **覩** To see, observe, look, or behold.

Toé **睹** The same as the above.  
 Sē hòe kwun choó kaè sìn hòe kē séy put toé, **是故君子戒慎乎其不能睹** *yin wūy an ney, kwun chòb sèy jē t'c sēy bēy k'hw<sup>á</sup>d*, on this account the good man is particularly careful about those things which he cannot behold; see the **中庸** Tëung yung.

Toé **堵** A wall, the part of a wall which is beaten hard together between two boards. A surname.

Toé **陡** To stand on high, to be elevated; high; lofty.

Toé **賭** To game; toé pòk, **賭博** *pwàh kéou*, to play at games of chance. P'heáou toé yim, **嫖賭飯**, whoring, gaming, and drinking.

Toé **賈** The same as **賭**, toé, to game; toé k'hè sèang cheng, **賈氣相爭** *keáou k'hè sèo chai<sup>ng</sup>*, with a spirit of gambling they contended together.

Toé **蠱** Toé tèàng, **蠱脹**, a pain in the stomach, occasioned by worms.

Toé **鬪** To wrangle, to quarrel, to fight; cheng toé, **爭鬪** *chai<sup>ng</sup> toé*, to contend, to wrangle.

Kim yéw tóng sit che jín tòu chéá, kèw che suy p'hé hwat eng kwan jé óng kèw che, k'hó yéá, **今有同室之人鬪者救之雖被髮纓冠而往救之可也** *t'na oó táng chit keng ch'hòd dy lán sèo chai<sup>ng</sup> toé, lán k'hè kèw c, suy p'hé sam t'habu mò, t'è p'áyh dy kin k'hè kèw c, yéá t'hang*, now if there were people in the same house, quarreling and fighting, and we wished to part them; although we went with disheveled hair, or a white napkin on the head to do so, it would be allowable; see **孟子** Bèng choó.

Toé **鬥** Two warriors standing opposite one another; one of the radicals.

Toé **鬪** The same as **鬪** toé; also written **鬪**, toé.

Toé **妒** Envious, jealous; chit toé, **嫉妒**, jealousy. Also written **妬**, toé.  
 Hòe hwuy put toé kè, jé choó sun ch'èung to, **后妃不妒忌而子孫衆多** *hòe hwuy t'c chit toé wán kè, jé k'è<sup>n</sup>á sun c'ý ch'èung ch'èy*, (Bùn óng's) queen was not jealous or

evil-eyed, (allowing her husband to have as many concubines as he pleased,) and in consequence his sons and grandsons were very numerous; (for Bân ông had 99 children.)

Toë 蠹 The name of an insect which eats books; a bookworm, called also 白魚, pèk gô, white fish.

Toë 斃 To be injured, to be ruined.

Toë 柘 The name of a wood.

Toë 黝 A very deep black color; a black muddy color.

Toë 圖 To scheme, to plan, to circumvent; tēy toë, 地圖, a chart, a map; àm sim toë hoë, 暗心圖謀 to plan anything in secret; hoë toë, 浮圖, a pagoda.

Toë 栳 The name of a wood,

Toë 醪 A certain kind of wine.

Toë 荼 A bitter kind of vegetable.

Toë 途 A road, a way; toë loë, 途路, a way.

Toë 塗 Vulg. t'hoë: a surname.

Toë 塗 Mud; dirt; a road, a way; vulg. koë: to besmear, to plaster.

Toë 余 Tó toë, 檮余, the name of a hill in Tartary.

Toë 屠 Chae toë, 宰屠, a butcher. A surname.

Toë 瘠 Distressed and diseased; sick from fatigue.

Toë 骰 Vulg. taü: dice; pwat toë, 拔骰 pwäh taü á, to play at dice.

Toë 投 Vulg. taü: to cast, to throw one's self upon; to confide in; to throw. Sëang toë, 相投 sêo taü, to cast one's self on any one's protection; toë kwun, 投軍 taü kwun, to enter the army.

Toë 投 To state one's grievances.

Toë 徒 Bân toë, 門徒, a disciple; toë tēy, 徒弟, a follower; toë hêng, 徒行, k'ha k'e<sup>n</sup>d, to go on foot.

Toë 從 E goë chëung tãe hoo che hoë, put k'hó toë hêng yéa, 以吾從大夫之後不可徒行也 é gwá t'hàn tãe hoo áy aü, ü<sup>m</sup> t'hang k'ha k'e<sup>n</sup>d, ever since I have followed in the rank of great officers, I cannot think of going on foot; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Toë 豆 Chóe toë, 俎豆, sacrificial implements; also pulse, peas. Chóe toë che soë, chék sãang bün

*che è, 俎豆之事則嘗聞之矣*  
*chóe toë áy soó, chék bát t'hè<sup>n</sup>a e,* "the ceremonies  
of arranging sacrificial implements, I have heard  
something about, (but not about drawing up a line  
of battle;") said by Confucius in the 論語 Lún gé.

Toë 荳 Vulg. *taōu*: pulse, legumes, beans,  
or pease; leuk toë, 綠荳 *lèk*  
*taōu*, green gram; t'hoé toë, 土

荳 *t'hoé taōu*, earth nuts (*Arachis*), also called Ma-  
nila gram; toë hoo, 荳腐 *taōu hoo*, a kind of  
jelly, made of pulse; toë kan, 荳干 *taōu kw'a*,  
a preparation of pulse salted and pickled; toë chëem,  
荳針 *taōu chëem*, 'pulse needles,' a kind of ver-  
micelli.

Toë 痘 Toë chín, 痘疹, the small-pox;  
also called 出朱, *ch'hut choo*,  
a production of pearls.

Toë 逗 To stop, to detain, to remain, to stay.

Toë 脰 The neck; hāng toë, 項脰 *hāng*  
*taōu*, the back part of the neck.

Toë 度 Hwat toë, 法度, a rule, a law;  
toë lëang, 度量, a measure.  
Sím hwat toë, 審法度,  
examine the regulations; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Toë 渡 To cross a river, to ford a stream.  
Kò kang toë súy, 過江渡水  
*kòyè káng toë ch'áiy*, to cross rivers  
and ford streams.

Toë 鍍 Toë kim, 鍍金, to gild.

Toë 堦 To fill up, to stop up.

Toë 士 The bark of the roots of trees.  
t'hëet pé song toë, 徹彼桑  
土 *t'hëäh e áy se<sup>n</sup>s á ch'hëw kin*  
*p'hóey*, take away the bark from the roots of the  
mulberry tree; see the 邠風 Pin hong.

Toë 肚 The belly; hok toë, 腹肚 *pak*  
*toë*, the belly, the abdomen.

Toë 莊 The name of a fragrant plant.

Toë 杜 The name of a tree; a surname.

Toë 讀 Vulg. *taōu*: a sentence; h<sup>o</sup> kè toë,  
好句讀 *hó kòè taōu*, a good  
style.

Toë 塢 A den, a cavern; a hamlet.

Toë 竇 A hole in the wall, a den, a cavern;  
a surname.

去 Töey 對 Read tüt: to be opposed to, an op-  
posite, an antithesis; chò tüt, 做  
對 *chò tüt*, to make antithetic,  
or corresponding sentences, a practice very common  
among the Chinese; bēn tüt, 聯對 *lëen tüt*,  
a pair of corresponding sentences written on scrolls  
of paper, and hung opposite on the walls in Chinese  
houses.

Töey 從 Read chëung: to follow; sëang  
chëung, 相從 *sëo töey*, to fol-  
low any person, to imitate one.

平 Töey 兌 To barter or dispose of anything;  
the name of one of the diagrams.  
Also written 兌, *töey*.

Töey 隕 To fall, to be cast down, to decay.  
Soō chēung bēēt hēy, bēng é töēy,  
士象滅兮名已隕  
sō chēy bēēt hēy, mē<sup>n</sup>á sē<sup>n</sup>á é töēy lók kāy, when  
a great number of warriors are slain, a great name  
is ruined; see the 蘇武傳 Soe bóo twān.

Töey 債 Obedient, compliant, submissive.

Töey 馮 Hōey töēy, 馮 馮, a sick horse.

Töey 墮 To fall down, to be cast down.

Töey 颯 A boisterous wind.

Töey 頽 To be cast down, to be destroyed;  
to fall, to precipitate; to blow a  
gale.

T'haè san kē töēy hoē, 泰山其頽乎 t'haè  
sw<sup>n</sup>á e wō pang hoē, "the great mountain is about  
to be precipitated;" said by Confucius, when he was  
about to die; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Töey 藟 A kind of grass.

Töey 魁 An animal, like a bear, but smaller;  
hwàn töēy, 桓 魁, a man's  
name; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

夫  
Tōh 卓 Read tok: a surname; to stand alone,  
high, lofty.

Tōh 桌 Read tok: a table; é tok, 椅 桌  
é tōh, chairs and tables.

天  
Tōh 擇 Read ték: to select, to pick and  
choose.

Ték sēēn jé koē chip che, 擇善  
而固執之 tōh hó jé gīm e kēēn koē, to se-  
lect that which is good, and to hold it fast; see the  
中庸 Tēung yung.

Tōh 擯 To draw up, to lift up.

夫  
Tok 篤 Sincere, real, thick, substantial, firm,  
strong, important, pure, unmixed;  
tok sit, 篤實, real, in sincerity.

Kwun choó tok é ch'hin, chek bin hin é jín, 君  
子篤於親則民興於仁 kwun choó  
tok sit tē uè ch'hin, chek pāyh sai<sup>n</sup>g hin k'hé é jín  
tek, when a prince is sincere in loving his parents,  
the people will be elevated in benevolence; see the  
論語 Lūn gé.

Tok 卓 Vulg. tōh: to stand alone, to be ele-  
vated; a surname.

Gàn-k'hoé K'hóng che tok, 顏若  
孔之卓 Gán-hōey k'hw<sup>n</sup>á kan k'hoé K'hóng  
choó úy kwán, Gán-hōey used to consider difficult  
the exalted doctrines of Confucius.

Tok 倬 Great; to enlarge.

Tok 卓 Vulg. tōh: a table; tok sēāng sēēn  
seng, 桌上先生 tōh téng sin  
sai<sup>n</sup>g, a teacher on the table, i. e.  
a dictionary.

Tok 棹 The same as the above; also, the  
name of a wood.

Tok 啖 The same as the following.

Tok 啄 To peck, as a bird at that which it eats.  
 染 bó tok gwó áy ch'hék, don't peck at my corn; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Tok 琢 To beat, to pound, to thump. Also written 琢, tok.

Tok 涿 Tok lók, 涿鹿, the name of a place.

Tok 琢 To work up gems; to prepare precious stones.  
 Jê tok jê mô, 如琢如磨 ch'hin ch'êo<sup>ng</sup> tok ch'hin ch'êo<sup>ng</sup> mô, like hammering and grinding (jewels); see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

Tok 貳 The dragon tail star.

Tok 玃 The name of a star; the same as the preceding.

Tok 殺 To grind anything, by rolling a weight over it; a pig.

Tok 督 To rule, to lead, to instruct, to warn; chóng tok, 總督, a viceroy, or governor of a province.  
 Gê yéw é kaú tok, 宜有以教督 èng kae wōō é kà tok, there should be some method of instruction and warning.

Tok 斲 To scrape, to shave off, to pare, to cut and hack.  
 Ch'héang jín tok jê seáou che, chek óng noē, 匠人斲而小之則王怒 bàk ch'h'êo<sup>ng</sup> tok jê ch'h'óng e k'hák s'èy, chek óng s'êw k'h'è, should the carpenters cut and hack the

timber, and make it smaller, your majesty would be displeased; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Also written 斲, tok.

Tok 毒 To injure, to afflict; poisonous, poison; tók haē jín, 毒害人 tók haē lāng, to poison any one.  
 E toē tók é jé bān s'èng, 以荼毒于爾萬姓 é toē tók kap lé bān sai<sup>ng</sup> áy lāng, to injure and embitter all your people; see the 尚書 Sēang se.

Tok 倂 To move.

Tok 碯 Leáou tók, 礮碯 lá ták, a harrow, a rake.

Tok 纛 A great flag, a standard, which is sacrificed to, on commencing a campaign.

Tok 獨 Only, alone; sole; koe tók, 孤獨, orphanlike and solitary.

Tok 髑 Tók loē, 髑髏, the crown of the head, the top of the skull.

Tok 鐺 A kind of gong.

Tok 躅 Tek tók, 躅躅, the appearance of walking.

Tok 躅 Tók tók, 躅躅, unable to proceed.

Tok 匱 A chest, a coffer.  
 Wùn tók jé ch'óng choo, 韞匱而藏諸 háy tē tók jé k'h'è<sup>ng</sup> choo, would you put it in a coffer and conceal it, (when you had found a gem, or would you try and get a good price for it?) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tók 黷 Black, dirty, filthy, muddy.

Tók 櫝 A coffer, a chest; tòk kwù, 櫝匱 a chest of drawers.

Kwuy gèuk hwúy è tòk tèung, sē sūy che kò e? 龜玉毀於櫝中是誰之過歟 *koo kap gèuk p'háh k'héep tē tòk kwù tang e<sup>ng</sup>, sē chē chūy áy kòy sit?* when tortoise-shells or gems are spoiled in the casket, whose fault is it? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tók 牘 A board for writing, an indictment, a public document.  
Tók àn; 牘案, documents relative to judicial proceedings.

Tók 瀆 Koe tòk, 溝瀆, a ditch, a gutter; sēt tòk, 褻瀆, to treat with disrespect; mō tòk, 冒瀆, to annoy, to offend.

Chō keng è koe tòk, jē bok che te yēá, 自經於溝瀆而之知也 *ka tē choo áe tē kau á tòk á, jē bó lóng ēy chae*, a poor man may hang himself in a ditch, and no one would know anything about it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tók 犢 A steer, a young heifer; an animal for sacrifice.  
Bòk tōng k'hē tòk hwán, 牧童驅犢返 *e<sup>ng</sup> goó áy sèy kē<sup>n</sup> á k'héá chh chéak goó á tit toot<sup>ng</sup>*, the cow boy riding on a heifer returns home; see the 杜牧詩 Toē bók se.

Tók 覲 To see, to look at, to visit.  
Soo tòk jē jē jē yēá, 私覲愉愉如也 *sae k'héá k'hè k'hw<sup>n</sup> à lóng, hoo choó wō hó sūn áy yēō<sup>ng</sup>*, when he went to pay a private visit, Confucius wore an appearance of harmony; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tók 嬪 Tēep tòk, 媼嬪, wanton, lascivious, debauched.

Tók 讟 Wàn tòk, 怨讟, displeased and complaining; murmuring; to murmur, to complain of.

Tók 度 To reckon, to measure, to calculate.  
T'ha jín yéw sim, è ch'hùn tòk che, 他人有心予忖度之 *pát lóng woó sim, gwá ch'hùn tòk e*, another man gets an idea, and I calculate and consider on it; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Tók 罟 A fishing net.

Tók 鐸 Bòk tòk, 木鐸, a wooden bell, an alarum, a rattle.  
T'hēn chēang é hoo choó wúy bòk tòk, 天將以夫子為木鐸 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> chēang lēáh hoo choó chò bòk tòk*, heaven is about to take Confucius, and make a wooden clapper of him; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

聒 Read tūm: the noise of throwing a stone into a well.

犬 Tōmh 吠 The vulgar noise made by the mouth in eating.

幸 Tong 東 Vulg. tang: the east; tong sey, 東西 tang sae, east and west; also used to denote here and there, one thing and another.

Tong hong bēng è, 東方明矣 *tang he<sup>ng</sup> toé kwu<sup>ng</sup>*, the eastern region is enlightened; (i. e. the day is breaking); see the 齊風 Chēy hong.  
A surname; and 東方 tong hong, a double surname.

Tong 僂 *Lóng tong*, 儻 僂, weak, feeble.

Tong 棟 *Stupid, foolish.*

Tong 冬 *Vulg. tang: the winter; tong t'hien, 冬天 tang t'hee<sup>ng</sup>, the winter season.*

Tong *gim pèk swat se, 冬吟白雪詩 tang t'hee<sup>ng</sup> gim p'ayh sayh ay se, in the winter we may chant the white snow ode.*

Tong 佟 *A surname.*

Tong 當 *That which is suitable; ought, should; to sustain, to bear; to meet with, to befall; kae tong,*

*該 當, ought, should; té tong, 抵 當, to bear up against; tong k'hé, 當 起, to bear up, to sustain; tong kim, 當 今, now, just at this time; tong jéên, 當 然, suitable, proper, it should be so. Tong jin, put jéang che soo, 當 仁不讓之師 é jin chò tong jim ũ<sup>m</sup> saé nǝ<sup>ng</sup> e ay sin sai<sup>ng</sup>, he who takes up virtue for his burden, needs not yield even to his teacher; see the 論語 Lün gé. Tong sê sê yéá, 當 是 時 也 tong chéy léy sé, just at this time; see 孟子 Bäng choó.*

Tong 褱 *A sort of garment; sèw tong, 綉 褱, an embroidered robe.*

Tong 舫 *Té tong, 舫 艦, a sort of boat or vessel.*

Tong 鐃 *The sound of a drum.*

Tong 瑺 *A gem worn in the ears; teng tong, 玨 瑺 tin tang, the sound of tinkling gems.*

*Jé chëak bêng gwát tong, 耳 着 明 月 瑺 kē k'hang tē bēng göykh ay tong, the ear furnished with a gem like the bright moon; see a 古 詩 koé se, ancient ode.*

Tong 溜 *Water.*

聾 董 *To govern, to regulate, to arrange. Tóng. Vulg. táng: a surname.*

Tóng 潼 *The noise of anything falling into the water.*

Tóng 懂 *The mind confused and disturbed.*

Tóng 腫 *Fat, lusty, corpulent.*

Tóng 党 *Tóng som, 党 参 táng som, a kind of ginseng; a surname.*

Tóng 黨 *Hëang tóng, 鄉 黨, a village, a district of country; ok tóng, 惡 黨, bad associates, the bands of the wicked.*

*K'hóng-choó è hëang tóng, sùn sùn jé yéá, 孔 子 於 鄉 黨 恂 恂 如 也 K'hóng-choó twā tē hëang tóng, chēw sin sít ay yǝ<sup>ng</sup>, when Confucius was in the villages, he wore an honest, unsuspecting appearance; see the 論語 Lün gé.*

Tóng 讜 *Tóng gân, 讜 言, to speak bluntly.*

去  
Tông 棟 A beam, a rafter; tông 楹, 棟 楹  
tông at<sup>ng</sup>, beams and rafters.  
Used also metaphorically to denote eminent statesmen, and other public servants.

Tông 凍 Vulg. tâng: to freeze, to congeal.  
Bêng tông tēy sé tông, 孟冬  
地始凍 tō tō tang t'hee<sup>ng</sup>,  
tēy k'hé t'haú kēn tàng, in the first month of winter  
the ground begins to be frozen; see the 禮月  
令 Léy gwát lēng.

Tông 儻 Lōng tông, 倥 儻, a dull, a stupid  
appearance.

Tông 竦 A rainbow; tēy tông chaē tong, 蜺  
竦在東 k'hēng tông twā tē  
tang, there is rainbow in the east;  
see the 鄘風 Yung hong.

Tông 當 To hit upon, to centre in; safe, se-  
cure; wún tông, 穩 當, sure;  
vulg. tēng: to pawn, to put out  
money on pledge; tông tēem, 當店 tēng tēem,  
a pawnbroker's shop; chē tông, 質 當, a pledge.  
Gán put bōng hwat, hwat pit tông lé, 言不妄  
發發必當理 wā bó lām sám hwat, hwat  
pit tông tō lé, his words were not lightly expressed,  
and when he uttered anything, it was always con-  
sistent with reason; see the 朱註 Choo choó.

Tông 諱 To speak according to reason.

Tông 檔 A wooden sleeping place, a bedstead.

Tông 當 To stop, to centre in the middle.

Tông 闔 A person who hides within the door.

平  
Tông 同 Vulg. tâng: the same, alike; with,  
together with; united, of the same  
class, agreeing.

E jé chēung sōo, tông sim lēuk lēk, 與汝衆  
士同心戮力 kap lé chēa úy peng sōo tóng  
sim lēuk lát, together with all your warriors, I will  
unite my heart, and exert my strength in murder-  
ing; see the 泰誓 T'haē sō.

Tông 仝 The same as the preceding.

Tông 侗 An appearance of ignorance; unin-  
formed, unwise; rude.

Tông jē put gwán, 侗而不  
愿 ū<sup>m</sup> chae úy lāng, yēá bēy tēou tit, when ignor-  
ant people are destitute of honest bluntness, (it is  
difficult to know what to do with them;) see the  
論語 Lūn gē.

Tông 峒 K'hong tông, 峒 峒, the name of  
a hill.

Tông 桐 Goē tông, 梧 桐, the name of a  
tree; the Dryandra; the Jatropha.  
Goē tông lók yēep, t'hēen hāy te  
ch'hew, 梧桐落葉天下知秋 goē tông  
lōh hēah, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> hāy chae wōō ch'hew, when the goē  
tông tree lets fall a leaf, all the world knows that au-  
tumn is come.

to 舟  
Tông 舸 The name of a boat.

Tông 尙 The echo in a house; the sound of  
hollow ground.



Tông 筒 The name of a bamboo; a bamboo tube; a pipe; yēn tông, 烟筒 *huan tông*, a chimney.

Tông 衙 A street, a thoroughfare, a lane.

Tông 銅 Copper; also brass; pěk tông, 白銅 *pâyh tông*, white copper, *tu-tenague*.

Tông luy, 銅鑄 *tông luy*, copper farthings.  
Choō jēn tông, 自然銅 *choō jēn tông*, a kind of medicine.

Tông 鮰 The name of a fish.

Tông 甌 A small kind of tile.

Tông 唐 Vulg. *tēng*: the name of a country; a surname; Tông teāou, 唐朝, the Tông dynasty; Tông jūn, 唐人 *Tēng lán*, a Chinese; Tông san, 唐山 *Tēng sw<sup>na</sup>*, China.

Tông 僇 Tông tūt, 僇倏, unhumiliated, disobedient, wayward, rash.

Tông 塘 Tē tông, 池塘, a pool of water, a pond; a fish-pond, an artificial reservoir, common in the pleasure

grounds of the Chinese. Pwàn boé tē tông, yit kàm k'hae, 半畝池塘一鑑開 *pw<sup>na</sup> à boé chây k'hou<sup>t</sup> á, chít áy kē<sup>na</sup> à k'houy*, a pond of half an acre in extent looks like an open looking-glass; see the 朱子詩 Choo choō se.

Tông 螳 A kind of insect, like a cricket.

Tông 礮 Stones on the bank of a river; a wharf.

Tông 堂 Vulg. *tēng*: a temple, a pavilion; t'heng tông, 廳堂 *t'he<sup>na</sup> tēng*, a hall; t'heēn tông, 天堂 *t'he<sup>ng</sup>* *tēng*, the celestial palace, heaven.

Yēw yēá, tēng tông ē, hē jip ē sit yēá, 由也升堂矣未入於室也 *Yēw yēá, pâyh chēo<sup>ng</sup> tēng, bōēy jip ē ch'hoē*, Yēw has ascended the hall, but not yet entered into the dwelling (of virtue); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tông 坐 The ancient form of the preceding character.

Tông 僇 The same as 侗, *tông*, ignorant.

Tông 棠 Kam tông, 甘棠 *ka tang*, the name of a certain tree.

Tông 螳 Tông lōng, 螳螂, the name of an insect, like a dragon fly.

Chēy Chong kong *ch'hut jáp*, yēw tông lōng kē ch'ēuk p'hok lūn, 齊莊公出獵有螳螂舉足搏輪 *Chēy Chong kong bōēy ch'hut p'hok lūn, wōō chít áy tông lōng t'háng kēāh k'hé k'ha p'hāh ch'hēd lūn*, when Chong kong of the Chēy country was about to go out a hunting, there was a dragon fly which lifted up its foot and struck the wheel of his chariot; (this was considered an omen for him to stop, but not regarding it, he went to the chase, and was killed.)

Tông 童 Tông chōē, 童子, a youth, a young person under 10 years of age; a surname; sūn tông, 神童 a divine youth; tông gān, 童顏, a youthful countenance.

Suy soó gnoé ch'hek che tông sek ch'hē, bók che hék k'he, 雖使五尺之童適市莫之或欺 *suy jēn sáē goē ch'hēoh kwán áy sēy k'ēn'á hòd ch'hē, bó lāng k'á hék p'hēèn e*, (when good government prevails,) although you should send a boy five spans long to the market, no one would cheat or deceive him; see 孟子 Bāng choó.

Tông 瞳 *Tông choó, 瞳子 bák ang á, the pupil of the eye. Sùn tēung tông, 舜重瞳 Sùn wō nō áy bák ang á, Sùn had a double pupil in his eye.*

Tông 潼 *The name of a river; tông kwan, 潼關, the name of a pass.*

Tông 犗 *A young cow without horns, a calf.*

Tông 羴 *A goat without horns.*

Tông 舡 *Bông tông, 舡, a vessel of war.*

Tông 瞳 *Tông bông, 瞳矇, the sun about to shine.*

Tông 朧 *The moon just appearing.*

Tông 僮 *A general name for minions and servants.*

Tông 罳 *A curtain thrown over a carriage.*

Tông 嶂 *Tông bông, 嶂, a hilly appearance.*

Tông 疼 *Painful; tông àē, 疼愛, to love tenderly; tông t'hòng, 疼痛 t'hēn'á tông, to pity, to compassionate.*

Tông 疼 *The same as 肩, tông, the echo of a room.*

Tông 鞀 *The sound of a drum.*

Tông 疼 *Painful; the same as 疼, tông.*

Tông 甌 *A small tile; the same as 甌, tông.*

Tông 簫 *A pipe made of a bamboo cut short.*

Tông 彤 *Red; tông k'ung, 彤弓, a red bow.*

Tông 洞 *A cave, a hole, a dark recess; deep; s'ek tông, 石洞 ch'ōh t'ang, a rocky cavern.*

Tông 恫 *Grieved; ch'óng tông, 恫恫, disappointed and grieved.*

Tông 動 *Vulg, tin t'ang: to move, to be moved, to be agitated.*

Tông 動 *Tè ch'á tông, 知者動 wō t'è áy lóng k'háh wā tin t'ang, men of knowledge are active; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Tông 慟 To be immoderately grieved, to be deeply agitated with grief; ae tông, 哀慟, deeply grieved, the feelings distressed.

Choó k'hok che tông, 子哭之慟 *hoo choó k'hadu e kaou tông*, Confucius wept for him till he was excessively agitated; see the 論語 Lún g6.

Tông 憑 Water moved and agitated.

Tông 燙 To bathe in warm water. Tông toé, 燙斗, a smoothing iron.

Tông 碭 A variegated stone, a stone with veins and various colors. Bông tông, 芒碭, the name of a hill.

Tông 踉 Tèet tông, 踉蹌, to stumble, to halt, to be unable to proceed.

Tông 湯 Hot water; to sprinkle with hot water.

Tông 蕩 Wide and expansive, distant; hòng tông, 放蕩, dissolute, loose. Tông tông hoè! bìn boé lèng bêng yèen, 蕩蕩乎民無能名焉 *kóng kwui<sup>ng</sup> hoè! p'ayh sai<sup>ng</sup> bó t'hang k'èd e mè<sup>ng</sup> á*, how wide and expansive (were the virtues of Ge'ou!) the people were not able to designate them suitably; see the 論語 Lún g6.

Tông 宕 A cavern; also, the same as the preceding; loose, dissolute.

Tông 盪 Ch'huy tông, 推盪, to extend, to carry out; great, extensive.

Tông 場 Tóng san, 場山, the name of a hill; also written 蕩, tông.

Tông 撞 Vulg. tē<sup>ng</sup>: to strike against, to run against anything.

Sēen bün ch'á, jê tông ch'èung, 善問者如撞鐘 *hó mooi<sup>ng</sup> áy láng ch'hín, ch'èo<sup>ng</sup> tē<sup>ng</sup> t'èoh ch'èung*, he who is able to propose a question well is like one who strikes a bell; (i. e. he is sure to get an answer;) see the 禮樂記 Léy gák kè.

幸

Too 叢 Te too, 叢 叢 *lā g'èd*, a spider.

Too 蛛 Te too, 蜘蛛 *lā g'èd*, the same as the above.

尫

Toó 抵 Read té: to resist, to withstand; té tong, 抵擋 *toó tē<sup>ng</sup>*, to stand against; té ch'èak, 抵着 *toó t'èoh*, to meet with, to fall in with.

Loé s'èang s'èang té, 路上相抵 *loé ne séo toó t'èoh*, to meet with a person on the road.

Toó 柢 Toó t'huy, 柢 槌, a kind of prop, or pole.

妻

Toó 注 Read chod: a heap; ch'èen chod, 錢注 *ch'èe<sup>ng</sup> toó*, a heap of money; a cant phrase, used to denote the stakes in gaming.

平

Toó 廚 Paú toó, 庖廚, a cook-house, a slaughter-house. Also written 厨, toó.

Kwun choó wán paú toó, 君子遠庖廚 *kwun choó ch'hòng kwui<sup>ng</sup> paú toó*, the good man removes slaughter-houses and kitchens to a distance; see 孟子 B'ng choó.

Toô 躑 Te toô, 踟躕, to be in doubt, and unable to proceed.

Toô 躑 The same as the above.

夫 Toôh 拄 Read ché: to push, to prop up; a prop; to thrust in.

去 Tooi<sup>ng</sup> 返 Read hwán: to return; ch'hut gōey hwán laê, 出外返來 ch'hut gwā tooi<sup>ng</sup> laê, to go abroad and return.

Tooi<sup>ng</sup> 轉 Read chwán: to turn round; hwat lēn chwán, 發輾轉 hwat lín tooi<sup>ng</sup>, to turn right round.

Chwán sin sēang má, 轉身上馬 hwat lín tooi<sup>ng</sup> sin chēō<sup>ng</sup> bá, to turn around and mount a horse.

去 Tooi<sup>ng</sup> 頓 Read tùn: a meal; yit tùn hwán, 一頓飯 chit tooi<sup>ng</sup> pooi<sup>ng</sup>, a meal of rice; yit tùn súy, 一頓水 chit tooi<sup>ng</sup> chúy, one turn of the tide.

平 Tooi<sup>ng</sup> 斷 Read twán: a piece, an end; chéet chok lēang twán, 截作兩斷 chāyh chò nō tooi<sup>ng</sup>, to be cut into two pieces.

去 Tooi<sup>ng</sup> 斷 Read twān: to discontinue, to cut short, to cease, to break in on a regular succession; twān jīn, 斷人 tooi<sup>ng</sup> lāng, the population have all dwindled away.

幸 Tun 敦 Thick, substantial, large, big; kind; to impel, to animate, to rouse, to urge; to give importance to; to press upon; affluent.

Tun hoē, 敦厚, affluent, substantial.

Tun 墩 A heap of earth, in the middle of a plain; a barrow.

Yéa sēng wúy chek, yēw yéw Sēa kong tun, 治城遺跡猶有謝公墩 Yéa sē<sup>h</sup> áy wáy chēah, yéa woō Chēa kong áy hwán tun, among the antiquities of the city of Yéa, there still exists the tomb of Chēa kong; see the 白李詩 Lé pèk se.

Tun 懣 To murmur at, to complain of, to be grieved with.

Tun 嵒 A hilly appearance.

Tun 燉 A great fire, a raging fire.

Tun 嗽 K'hoé tun, 口嗽, discourse, verbal professions. An unhealthy state of body or mind.

Tun 諄 Minute, particular; tun sēang, 諄詳, minute, express.

Tun 迍 Tun chēen, 迍邐, unable to proceed, difficult to decide.

Tun 莛 The appearance of plants just shooting forth, sprouts; also an ignorant state and appearance.

Sèng jīn gé tun, 聖人愚菴 sèng jīn k'hé t'habu gōng tun, even sages are at first stupid and unlearned.

Tun 窆 Tun sèk, 窆, a carriage or truck for conveying a coffin down into a tomb; a hearse; a tomb.

Tun 鈍 Blunt, as a knife; not sharp.

盾 Tún  
 盾 A club or cudgel; all kinds of blunt weapons.  
 Soo peng' sē chéáng gnoé tún,  
 司兵氏掌五盾 kwán peng to áy lánng yéá kwán goē hāng áy tún, the person who takes care of the military weapons, should also have charge of the five kinds of blunt instruments; see the 周禮 Chew léy. This character is also used to denote a rupee.

楯 Tún  
 楯 The same as the preceding; also, a railing, a gallery; lengthwise a railing is called 欄, lan, and crosswise 楯, tún.

侏 Tún  
 侏 Hwún tún, 侏侏, the name of one of the four wicked persons in ancient times; thick, dense, muddy, impervious.

菴 Tún  
 菴 A receptacle for grain, made of matted reeds; a grain vessel.

塾 Tún  
 塾 A stone broad and flat enough to sit upon.

妻 頓 Tún  
 頓 To bow the head; tún séw pàe, 頓首拜, to bow the head, and make obeisance; also, to devour, to destroy; to lay up, to store away.

鈍 Tún  
 鈍 To lead, to draw; to rub, to grind.

藿 Tún  
 藿 Gnêw tún, 牛藿, the name of a plant.

率 脣 Tún  
 脣 The lips; k'hoé tún, 口脣 ch'húy tún, the lips of the mouth.  
 Tún bōng ch'hé hàn, 脣亡齒

寒 ch'húy tún bō ch'húy k'hé kw'á, when the lips are gone, the teeth will be cold; (intimating the necessity of preserving good neighbors, for the sake of one's own comfort.) Also written 唇, tún.

湑 Tún  
 湑 The banks of a stream; chāē hó che tún, 在河之湑 twā tē káng ké'ng, on the banks of the river; see the 王風 Ong hong.

豚 Tún  
 豚 A small pig, a young swine.  
 Bōéy tek yit tún, é wáy tin sēen, 每得一豚以爲珍膳 tàk pàe tit tōōh chh' sèy ch'èäh te, ch'ew léäh chò tin hó áy bāh, whenever he got a small pig, he considered it a precious piece of meat; see the 晉謝 琨傳 Chìn sēā k'hwun twān.

純 Tún  
 純 The same as the preceding.

屯 Tún  
 屯 To guard a place with soldiers; to be quartered in a place, and cultivate the land, as is customary with Chinese soldiery. Kēang-pek-yéak tún tēen Hàn tēung, 姜伯約屯田漢中, Kēang-pek-yéak stationed his troops and cultivated the fields in the centre of the Hàn region.

鮪 Tún  
 鮪 The name of a fish.

吨 Tún  
 吨 Tún tún, 吨吨, incessant, indistinct language.

輶 Tún  
 輶 A war chariot.

醫 Tún  
 醫 The thigh; also, the bottom of anything.

丟  
Tūn 遁 To run away, to escape, to avoid; to abolish; to avoid.  
E ch'haē jē tūn, 曳柴而遁

t'hwā eN'hā jē chaōu, they dragged branches of trees after them and retreated; (this is a common expedient in Chinese warfare, to make the enemy believe from the dust made, that their numbers are greater than they really are.

Tūn 膾 Fat, corpulent, lusty.  
Goē seng chwān hwūy tūn, 吾蛙脍肥膾 gwā ēy t'habū sai<sup>ng</sup> kap chēy ēy gōō wōō pūy tūn, my animals and sacrificial oxen are fat and in good condition; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tūn 循 To depart.

Tūn 屯 To collect; to station troops in any place for its defense.

Tūn 沌 Hwūn tūn, 混沌, the chaotic mass which existed before the organization of matter.  
Hwūn tūn ch'hay k'hae, 混沌初開 hwūn tūn k'hē t'habū k'hwuy, at the first opening out of chaos.

Tūn 鈍 Blunt, not sharp; dull, stupid, not clever.

Tūn 侷 Hwūn tūn, 侷侷, impervious, unintelligible.

Tūn 遜 To retire, to conceal, to hide.

夫  
Tut 佻 Short.

Tut 咄 To vociferate, to bawl at any one; to make a frightful noise, so as to alarm people.

Tut 怵 A disconsolate mind; grieved.

Tut 柶 Kwut tut, 柶, a log of wood, a stump of a tree.

Tut 飶 Kwut tut jē, 飶, a kind of confectionary.

夫  
Tut 突 To see any one suddenly; to offend against any one; to deceive.

Bē kō kēn hēy, tūt jē pwān hēy, 未幾見兮突而弁兮 bōēy hwā kōō k'hw<sup>ng</sup> à kē<sup>ng</sup>, tūt jēn k'hw<sup>ng</sup> à twā hān, not having seen a youth for a short time, on meeting him suddenly we find him grown up to be a man; see the 齊風 Chēy hong. Ch'hēung tūt, 衝突, to rush against, in word or action.

Tut 揆 Tōng tūt, 揆, to offend by rude manners.

Tut 倨 Tōng tūt, 倨, a rude insolent behavior.

Tut 淡 The appearance of water flowing.

Tut 嶺 Tūt gwūt, 嶺, hills, mountains.

Tut 朮 Pék tūt, 白朮, the name of a medicine.

Tút 秣 *Tút bé, 秣米, a glutinous kind of rice.*

Tút 凸 *A projecting appearance; a rising up, or jutting out.*

Tút 祲 *A military weapon.*

Tút 噍 *The same as the following.*

Tút 咄 *To converse together.*

幸 *To follow, to pursue after any one; tuy kán, 追趕, tuy kw'á, to follow in pursuit; tuy che put kip,*

*追之不及 tuy e bēy kip, to follow without overtaking.*

*The people of 鄭, Tēng sent a person to attack the 衛, Wōey country, and (Wōey soó Jé-kong-che-soo tuy che, 衛使度公之斯追之 Wōey kok saé Jé-kong-che-soo k'hè tuy e,) the people of the Wōey country sent Jé-kong-che-soo to pursue after him; see 孟子 Beng choó.*

Tuy 阜 *Earth collected together; a heap,*

Tuy 磈 *Stones collected together; a heap of stones.*

Tuy 堆 *A heap of earth; hwàn tuy, 糞堆 pùn tuy, a dunghill; ch'hó tuy, 草堆 ch'haón tuy, a heap of grass. Tuy kim chek gēük, 堆金積玉 tuy kim k'hööh gék, to heap up gold, and collect gems.*

Tuy 髀 *A projection of the bone.*

Tuy 隹 *A general name for birds with short feathers.*

Tuy 鴿 *Kaou tuy, 交 鴿 ka chuy, a dove.*

Tuy 騮 *The color of a horse.*

肅 *To pull with all one's might.*

對 *To reply, to answer, to correspond to; tỳ tap, 對答, to reply; tỳ ték, 對敵, an enemy, an opponent; chò tỳ, 做對, to make antithetical sentences, corresponding to one another; yit tuy, 一對 chit tỳ, a pair; tỳ bēn, 對面, face to face, opposite.*

*Kwun choó bün, keng twan, chek k'hé jê tỳ, 君子問更端則起而對 kwun choó ày lán woó mooi'g lán, nā w'á tedou twan, tēöh k'hé jê yín, when respectable people ask us questions, on varying the subject, we ought to rise in giving our reply; see the 曲禮 K'hëuk léy.*

Tùy 碓 *A pestle; cheng tỳ, 春碓, a pestle to pound with in a mortar.*

搥 *To beat, to strike.*

Tây 搥 *Chok gák koé hwàn tỳ, 作樂鼓還搥 chok gák ày sé koé yéá tit tỳ, whilst playing the music, the drum is still beaten.*

Tūy 睡 Jé tūy, 耳 睡, earrings.

丟

Tūy 墜 To fall down, to descend, to sink down.

Bún boó che tō, bē tūy ê tēy, 文武之道未墜於地 *bún boó áy tō lé, bōēy wōō tūy tē tēy*, the sciences of civil and military pursuits are not yet fallen to the ground; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tūy 隊 A group, a troop, a company.  
Ch'hoé soo hwun wáy jê tūy, 楚師分爲二隊 *Ch'hoé áy peng hwun chò nō tūy*, the troops of the Ch'hoé country were divided into two bands; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tūy 隧 A road, an underground passage; a dangerous pass amongst mountains.

Also read sūy: which see.

Tūy 縋 To let down by cords.  
Yēā tūy jê ch'hut, 夜縋而出 *mai<sup>ng</sup> kan tūy jê ch'hut*, he was let down with cords by night, and got out; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tūy 對 To be displeased, to murmur, to complain.

Tūy 慙 To complain, to murmur.  
Hwān bīn bōng put tūy, 凡民罔不慙 *hwān pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> bó* *ū<sup>m</sup> wān e*, of all the people there were none who did not complain; see the 書經 Se keng.

Tūy 駭 Suddenly, unexpectedly.

嗇

Twá 嗇 *Loá tuá, 藜 藿*, not to hit the due medium, to act strangely.

去

Twá 帶 Read taè: a girdle, a band.  
Ch'hek yēá, sok taè lip ê teāou, 赤也束帶立於朝 *Ch'hek yēá, t'hang hāh tuá k'hēā tē tedou téng*, Ch'hek can put on his girdle, and stand in the court; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

牽

Twá 拖 Read tô: to drag, to draw, to pull.

丟

Twá 大 Read taē: great, large; sè taē, 世大 *sè twā*, superiors.  
K'hó é boó taē kò è, 可以無大過矣 *t'hang é bó twā kōēy sīt*, he can be without any great faults; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Twā 舵 Read tô: a rudder, a helm.

幸

Tw<sup>na</sup> 單 Read tan: only, alone, a single one; a receipt; koe tan, 孤單 *koe tw<sup>na</sup>*, solitary.

Hêng tan éng chek, 形單影隻 *tw<sup>na</sup> chit áy hín sin yē<sup>na</sup> chit chēäh*, a single figure, and a solitary shadow.

Tw<sup>na</sup> 痺 Read tan: a sickness incident to children.

Tw<sup>na</sup> 簞 Read tan: a bamboo vessel, for containing rice.

嗇

Tw<sup>na</sup> 訕 Repeated talking.



去 **旦** *Read t̄an: as h̄è t̄an, 戲旦 h̄è tw<sup>n</sup>á, a female character in a play.*

去 **壇** *Read t'han: a terrace; ch̄èy t'han, 祭壇 ch̄èy tw<sup>n</sup>á, a terrace for offering sacrifices on.*

去 **檀** *Read t'han: as t'han h̄ang, 檀香 tw<sup>n</sup>á h̄eō<sup>ng</sup>, a fragrant kind of wood.*

去 **彈** *Read t'han: to play on the harp or guitar; t'han k'him, 彈琴 tw<sup>n</sup>á k'him, to play on the harp.*

K'him gē te yim t'han, 琴遇知音彈 k'him toó t̄ēōh chae yim áy l̄ang ch̄ew tw<sup>n</sup>á, with respect to a harp, we should find a person who understands music before we play upon it.

去 **團** *Read twān: round; twān wān, 團圓 tw<sup>n</sup>á eē<sup>ng</sup>, round and globular.*

去 **段** *Read t̄an: an end, a slice, or piece of anything.*

去 **彈** *Read t̄an: as t̄an choó, 彈子 tw<sup>n</sup>á á, pellets for shooting at birds; also, bullets, balls for guns, any small and round thing.*

去 **揮** *Read t̄an: to flipp with the finger.*

去 **惰** *Read tō: lazy; lán tō, 懶惰 pún tw<sup>n</sup>á, idle.*

夫 **剝** *To cut off, to cut to pieces.*

幸 **端** *Correct, exact; the end of a clue; the head of anything.*

Twān **端** *Hoo Yin kong tyan jin yéa, 夫尹公端人也 hoo Yin kong sē ch̄eng keng l̄ang, now Yin kong is a correct man; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

Twān **徧** *Small, little.*

去 **短** *Vulg. t̄ey: short, not long. S̄et k̄ew t̄ang, twān yēw b̄ey, 褻褻長短右袂 sae k'h̄eā áy h̄ew t̄e<sup>ng</sup>, t̄ey ch̄e<sup>n</sup>a ch'h̄ew áy ch'h̄ew wut<sup>ng</sup>, Confucius had his private dress long, with the right hand sleeve short; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

去 **斷** *Kwat twān, 決斷 to determine. E twān t'h̄en h̄ay che gē, 以斷天下之疑 é twān t'he<sup>ng</sup> āy áy gé gn̄at, to settle the doubts of the whole empire; see the 易繫詞 Èk h̄ey soó.*

去 **團** *Wān twān, 圓團 eē<sup>ng</sup> t̄e<sup>ng</sup>, round and globular; conglomerated; forming a roundness; dwelling together as one body.*

Twān wān soó bēng gw̄at, 團圓似明月 eē<sup>ng</sup> t̄e<sup>ng</sup> ch'h̄in ch̄eō<sup>ng</sup> bēng áy gōēyh, as round as the full moon; see the 班婕詩 Pān ch̄ét se.

Twān **溥** *The appearance of much dew.*

Twān **博** *To be grieved, and distressed.*

Twān **糲** *A kind of confectionary.*

Twân 搏 To roll anything up in the hand.  
 Boô twân hwân, 毋搏飯  
*boô twân pooi<sup>ng</sup>*, don't roll your  
 rice up into round pellets, (when you eat it;) see  
 the 曲禮 K'hëuk léy.

Twân 篆 To wân joô, 篆字 *twân jê*, the seal  
 character.

Twân 緞 T'hew twân, 綉緞, silk and satin.

Twân 斷 Vulg. *too<sup>ng</sup>*: to be cut short, to be  
 cut off.  
 Se sîn twân chwát, 書信斷  
 絕 *p'hay sîn too<sup>ng</sup> chwát*, the cutting off of all cor-  
 respondence.

Twân 傳 A book of instruction, an historical  
 record.  
 E twân yéw che, 於傳有之  
*tê twân woô e*, it is in the record.

夫 Twat 掇 To pluck, to gather, to pick, to  
 receive.

Twat 愀 Sorrowful, grieved.

Twat 綴 To stop, to put a stop to.  
 Léy chéá séy é twat yim yéá,  
 禮者所以綴淫也  
*léy chéá, sê séy é ch'hóng swäh kan yim*, politeness  
 is designed to put a stop to lasciviousness; see the  
 禮樂記 Léy gák kè.

Twat 輟 To stop, to cease; *twat kong*, 輟  
 工, to stop work.  
 Yew jê put twat, 耨而不輟  
*yew páy jê bó hai<sup>ng</sup>*, he continued to harrow the  
 ground, without stopping; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Twat 綴 To mend and repair clothes.

Twat 剝 To cut, to cut off, to scrape away, to  
 engrave.

Twat 啜 The appearance of standing; to  
 talk much, without ceasing.

Twat 遯 To run away, to run quickly; to go  
 far.

Twat 踉 To hop and skip; also written 趨  
 twat.

Twat 鋟 A walking stick with a sharp point.

Twat 潑 To weep; the noise of water.

天 Twat 奪 To plunder, to take by force, to  
 snatch.  
 Cheng bîn se twát, 爭民施  
 奪 *chai<sup>ng</sup> úy páyh sai<sup>ng</sup> sêo ch'hé<sup>ng</sup>*, the conten-  
 tious among the people will begin to plunder one  
 another; see the 大學 Taê hák.

# U

青

Ū<sup>m</sup>

姆

Read boé: an uncle's wife; tēāng boé, 丈姆 *tēo<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup>*, a mother-in-law; ch'hin boé, 親姆 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup>*, the mother of a son's wife.

奉

Ū<sup>m</sup>

梅

Read bōēy: a prune, a plum; ch'heng bōēy, 青梅 *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup>*, a green plum.

丟

Ū<sup>m</sup>

不

Read put: not, will not, a token of refusal.

Gnó put, 我不 *gwá ū<sup>m</sup>*, I will not, cannot, or may not.

奉

U<sup>n</sup>

亞

Read à: as à sēuk, 亞叔 *u<sup>m</sup> chēk*, uncle! a term of salutation among equals for one who is older.

# W

青

Wá

瓦

Vulg. *kēā*: a tile; wá ok, 瓦屋 *kēā ch'hòd*, a tiled house.

Song song wá ch'hēak hēng se àn, 雙雙瓦雀行書案 *chit sang kēā tēng óy chūyh á kē<sup>á</sup> tē ch'háyh tōh tēng*, a pair of sparrows from the tiles walked over the writing table; see the 杜甫詩 *Toē hoó se*,

Wá

倚

Read é: to rely on, to confide in, to lean against, to place trust in; inclined to one side.

Chāē é chēk kēen kē é é hēng yéá, 在輿則見其倚於衡也 *twā tē ch'hēa, chēk k'hu<sup>n</sup> à e wá tē ch'hēa hēng*, when in the carriage, we can see them leaning on the cross-bar of it; see the 論語 *Lūn gó*.

Wá 挾 To take, to take away by violence.

Wá 螭 Read é: as poē é, 螭 螭 poē wá, a kind of insect.

去 Wá 瀦 To lead water into the rice fields, in order to irrigate them.

Wá 攬 To draw, to pull, to drag.

Wá 娃 A handsome woman.

Wá 哇 Wanton sounds; to vomit, to spit out. Ch'hut jê wá che, 出而哇之, he went out and vomited it up; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Wá 蛙 A frog; the croaking of frogs. Tê tóng wá choē koé, 池塘蛙奏鼓 tē tē tóng kap á tit p'háh koé, the frogs in the pools are making a noise like the beating of drums.

Wá 鼃 A kind of frog or toad.

Wá 窪 Deep, abstruse; a ditch.

Wá 漚 Clear water; the water collected in the footsteps of an ox.

Wá 窠 The hole made by the hoof of an animal; a dirty puddle; soiled, dirty.

Wá 呱 The sound of children crying; sobbing.

Wá 媧 Lé-wá sē, 女媧氏, the name of an ancient empress, who is said to have melted down stones, in order to repair the southern heavens.

Wá 駟 A white horse, with a black nose.

Wá 洼 The name of a river; a deep ditch.

Wá 榦 Sē wá, 榦 榦 ch'hēw wá, the main branches of a tree.

去 Wá 畫 Read hwā: to paint, to draw, to delineate; hwā kong, 画工 wā kang, a painter, or his work. Also written 畫, hwā.

Ong-mô-kéet hwa téung yéw se, 王摩結画中有詩 Ong-mô-kéet tē wā tang e<sup>ng</sup> wō chò se, Ong-mô-kéet in the midst of his drawings would insert a piece of poetry.

Wá 話 Read hwā: words, discourse, conversation, speech; to tell; káng hwā, 講話 kóng wá, to talk, to converse.

幸 W<sup>na</sup> 安 Read an: peaceful; an wún, 安穩 w<sup>na</sup> wún, safe, secure.

W<sup>na</sup> 鞍 Read an: a saddle; má an, 馬鞍 báy w<sup>na</sup>, a horse's saddle.

W<sup>na</sup> 垵 Read an: a haven; an ò, 垵澳 w<sup>na</sup> ò, a harbor, an anchorage.

去 **碗** Read wán: a cup, a basin, a dish; *W<sup>n</sup>á* yit wán hwán, 一碗飯 *chít w<sup>n</sup>á p<sup>oo</sup>ŋ*, a cup of rice. Also written 碗, wán.

去 **案** Read àn: a table; an official bench, that which is placed on it; a law case; àn tok, 案桌 *w<sup>n</sup>á tōh*, a table, a magisterial bench.

*W<sup>n</sup>á* **晏** Read àn: late, not early. Chóu wát, hô àn yéá, 子曰何晏也 *hoo choé kóng, s<sup>n</sup>a soō kaú hēá w<sup>n</sup>á*, Confucius said, "how is it that you are so late?" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

去 **旱** Read hān: a drought, a want of rain. *W<sup>n</sup>á* Jēák taē hān che bōng yin gèy yéá, 若大旱之望雲霓也 *ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> twā w<sup>n</sup>á áy bāng hwán kap k'hēng*, (to expect any one) just as a great drought looks for the clouds and rainbow; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

*W<sup>n</sup>á* **換** Read hwàn: to change, to exchange; kaou hwàn, 交換 *kaou w<sup>n</sup>á*, to barter.

Hwán kwut hô sē hwàn? 凡骨何時換 *hwán sēāng áy kwut te sé ēy w<sup>n</sup>á*? when shall I be enabled to exchange these common bones? (alluding to the metempsychosis, in which the Chinese suppose that common bodies will be exchanged for more ethereal ones.)

去 **歪** Awry, uneven, not straight; wae *Wae* kēák, 歪脚 *wae k'ha*, a wry leg. Sim wae, 心歪 *sim kw<sup>n</sup>a wae*, a perverse mind.

去 **踉** *Wae* Kēák waé, 脚踉 *k'ha waé*, to sprain one's foot.

去 **黯** *Wae* A dark color, nearly black.

*Wae* **齷** To snuff through the nose.

去 **門** *Wae<sup>ng</sup>* The bar of a door; the sound of a door creaking on its hinges.

去 **孛** *Wae<sup>h</sup>* Vulg. baé: bad, not good.

去 **輻** *Wae<sup>ng</sup>h* The noise of a carriage.

去 **闐** *Wae<sup>ng</sup>h* The creaking of a door on its hinges.

去 **頰** *Wah* Pit hēáh, 鼻頰 *p'he<sup>ng</sup> wāh*, the bridge of the nose.

去 **活** *Wah* Read hwát: life, alive, to live; k'hwaé hwát, 快活 *k'hw<sup>n</sup>a wāh*, comfortable.

Bín hwuy súy h<sup>o</sup> put seng hwát, 民非水火不生活 *pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> bó chúy hōéy bēy sai<sup>ng</sup> wāh*, if the people possess not fire and water, they cannot live; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

去 **冤** *Wan* Bent, crooked; to injure, to ill use; to force; wan óng, 冤枉, oppression, injustice; wan k'hwut, 冤屈, to treat wrongfully.

*Wan* **剗** *Wan* säák, 剗劑, to cut and carve.

Wan 彎 Crooked, bent, not straight.  
Yit wan Sey-choó pè, 一彎西子臂 *chít úy wan Sey-choó úy ch'héw pè*, one turn of the beautiful Sey-choó's arm.

Wan 灣 A winding stream; a crooked shore.  
Yit wan k'hey súy p'haō san laé, 一灣溪水抱山來 *chít wan úy k'hey chúy p'hō sw'a laé*, the brook in its serpentine course embraced the hill.

Wan 鴛鴦 Wan yang, 鴛鴦 *wan yēo'ng*, the name of a bird; the species of duck called the 'mandarin duck,' peculiar to China; they are considered as emblems of conjugal fidelity; also the name of an insect.

Wan 俛 Pleased, delighted; to exhort,

Wan 宛 Wán jēn, 宛然, as if, according to.  
Wán chaē súy tēung yang, 宛在水中央 *ch'hin chēo'ng tē chúy tang e'ng*, just as if it were in the middle of the water.

Wan 碗 Vulg. *w'á*: a cup, a basin; pwan wán, 盤碗 *pw'a w'á*, cups and saucers.

Wan 塹 The same as the above.

Wan 苑 Wán yéw, 苑囿 a park, a place for deer; a game walk, a garden.

Wan 盃 A small bowl; also written 椀, wán.

Wan 琬 The name of a gem.

Wán 腕 The wrist, the joint near the hand; *séw wán*, 手腕 *ch'héw wán*, the elbow.

Wán 畹 A piece of ground, 20 acres in extent; also written 畝, wán.

Wán 婉 Obedient, submissive; handsome, beautiful; accommodating.  
Wán jē pēn, 婉而辨 *wán sùn jē ēy pēn lūn*, obedient and yet disposed to argue matters; see the 春秋 *Ch'hun ch'hew*.

Ch'heng yang wán hēy, 清揚婉兮 *bák baé ch'hin ch'hái'ng*, handsome about the eyebrows; see the 齊風 *Chéy hong*.

Wán 浣 To wash away filth; wán e hók, 浣衣服 *séy s'á*, to wash clothes.

Wán 莞 A smile; to smile; hoo choó wán jé jé ch'heàou, 夫子莞爾而笑 *hoo choó wán jēn jé ch'hēo*, Confucius smiled and laughed; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Wán 遠 Vulg. *huí'ng*: far, distant, far off; a long time ago.

Tō che yin wán, 道之云遠 *lōé úy kóng kēd huí'ng*, the way may be called distant and far.

Sè wán lēn yēn, 世遠年湮 *sè huí'ng ne'ng bó k'hè*, in ages far removed, and in years that are gone by.

Wán 阮 Vulg. *wuí'ng*: a surname, the name of a country.

Wán 怨 Inimical, displeased; to murmur, to complain; wán hwūn, 怨恨, to hate, to dislike; wán t'hēn,

怨天, to repine at heaven.

Kêw jîn jê tek jîn, yêw hó wàn? 求仁而得仁又何怨 *kêw jîn jê tit tēoh jîn, yéá woō s'á me'ng h wàn?* having sought after virtue they obtained it; where then was the reason of complaint? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

平 Wān 丸 Anything round and small; yäek wān, 藥丸 *yēoh wān*, a pill. Tān wān, 彈丸, a pellet, anything very small.

Wān 紬 White; also, to tie; a white cord.

Wān 芄 The name of a plant.

Wān 袁 A surname.

Wān 猿 A monkey, an ape; kó sēuk wān sim tōng, 菓熟猿心動 *kōey ché sèk, kaōu áy sim kw'a tin tāng*, when fruits become ripe the minds of monkeys are moved.

Wān 轅 A crooked piece of wood in front of a carriage. The eastern and western gates of a magistrate's hall are also called wān bün, 轅門 *wān moo'ng*.

Wān 園 Vulg. *hwui'ng*: a garden; chok wān, 作園 *chōh hwui'ng*, to cultivate a garden; ch'haè wān, 菜園 *ch'haè hwui'ng*, a kitchen garden; hwa wān, 花園 *hwa hwui'ng*, a flower garden.

Wān 裘 Long garments.

Wān 員 The numeral of valuable things, and of magistrates. Kwan wān, 官員 *kw'a wān*, an officer of government; wáy wān, 委員, an official messenger. Vulg. *k'hoē*: a dollar.

Wān 圓 Vulg. *é'ng*: round, circular. Kwuy ké hong wān che ché yéá, 規矩方圓之至也 *kwuy ké sē sè kak kap é'ng áy ché kék*, the compass and square have brought squares and circles to perfection; see 孟子 Lēng choó.

Wān 嶼 An indented part of a hill.

Wān 幘 Hok wān, 幅幘, broad and extensive.

Wān 萑 A small reed or rush; pat gwát wān wáy, 八月萑葦 *pāyh göēyh woō wān wáy*, in the 8th month is the time for reeds and rushes.

Wān 完 To finish, to complete; wān chwān, 完全, complete, perfect. Seáou yéw wát, koé wān è! 少有曰苟完矣 *sēo k'hoá woō, chēw kóng, chin chē'á wān chwān è!* when he had a little, he would exclaim "truly I have a completion!" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wān 莞 The name of a plant; wān suy, 莞荳, coriander seed.

Wān 烜 Fire; wān lán, 烜蘭, the name of a flower.

丟 Wān 爰 In, at; this, to lead, to change.

- Wān 媛 A handsome woman.
- Wān 瑗 A gem with a large hole in it.
- Wān 緩 Slowly, leisurely, gently; wān tē, 緩遲, late, behindhand.
- Wān 援 To help, to save; to receive, to take, to pull, to drag; wān kèw, 援救, to rescue, to save, to reform.  
Só lèk chek wān che é séw hoē? 嫂溺則援之以手乎 hē<sup>n</sup>a só tēem lèk chek kèw wān e é ch'héw hoē? when a sister-in-law is drowning (in a well), will you help her out with your hand? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Wān 褰 A kind of cloak, thrown over the back.

Wān 浚 The name of a stream.

Wān 遠 Vulg. *huwī<sup>ng</sup>*: to remove to a distance; to keep at a distance.  
Tōng yung maōu, soo wān pò bān è, 動容貌斯遠暴慢矣 gāu tin tāng yung maōu, chéy léy chēw ch'hòng huwī<sup>ng</sup> pò bān è, if we keep up a respectable appearance, it will remove to a distance insult and reproach; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

夫 Wāt 窅 Great and extended; to feel with the hand in a hole or cavity.

Wāt 屺 A crooked part of a hill.

Wāt 輶 The wheel of a carriage, the turning of a wheel; to strive, or contend together.

Wāt 措 To take, to deliver, to save.

Wāt 歆 The breathing in the throat not free and easy.

Wāt 斡 To turn round, to revolve; the handle of anything; the knob in the middle of a gong.

天 Wāt 曰 Vulg. *kóng*: to speak, to say, to assert.

Chóu wát, hák jê sê sip che, 子曰學而時習之 hoo choó kóng, t'hák jê séang sé wun sip e, Confucius said, "learn, and constantly exercise yourself in it;" see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Wāt 悅 To be pleased, to be delighted; pleasant, delightful.

Put èk wát hoē? 不亦悅乎 i<sup>m</sup> yěá hu<sup>n</sup>a hé hoē? is it not delightful? see the 上輪 Sēāng lūn.

Wāt 說 The same as the preceding; also read swat: to speak.

Wāt 閱 To look at, to observe; to pass over; hwát wát, 閱閱, accumulated merit, merit accumulated in a family from one generation to another.

Wāt 粵 At, in; to examine, to inspect; wát séng, 粵省, a classical name for the province of Canton.

Wát key koé sèng, 粵稽古聖 wát k'hw<sup>n</sup>a key k'hó koé chá áy sèng jín, to examine and inspect the ancient sages.



- Wát 戊 A great hatchet.
- Wát 越 To display; to pass over, to exceed, more and more; a surname. Wát k'wát ko, 越久越高 *nā kōb nā kwón*, the longer the higher.
- Wát 樾 The shady place between two trees.
- Wát 鉞 Hoó wát, 斧鉞, a hatchet or ax. When Confucius wrote the history of his own times, every word of praise was said to be (*éng é hwa kwún*, 榮於華袞 *k'háh éng kwú<sup>ng</sup> é hwa kwún*), more glorious than a flowery crown; and every word of censure was (*g'èem é hoó wát*, 嚴於斧鉞 *k'háh g'èem é p'ó t'haú*), more severe than an ax or hatchet.
- Wöey 隈 A winding stream, a crooked bank.
- Wöey 偎 To love; wöey jín, 偎人 *t'hè<sup>n</sup>á lán*, to love people.
- Wöey 喂 To be afraid; wöey má, 喂馬 *ch'hé báy*, to feed a horse.
- Wöey 猥 Vulgar, low, mean.
- Wöey 煨 The fire in a chaffing-dish. Hwán p'ek jím, tō wöey hōey, 犯白刃蹈煨灰 *hwán t'èöh p'áyh tō, t'áh t'èöh wöey laē áy hōey*, to come in contact with naked swords, and to tread on the ashes of the chaffing-dish.

- Wöey 礨 Wöey lúy, 礨磊, a heap of stones; wöey laē, 礨碌, uneven.
- Wöey 萇 Grass; the name of a plant.
- Wöey 銀 To cut, to chop meat; wöey k'hae, 銀開 *wöey k'hway*, to cut open.
- Wöey 倭 Wöey jín, 倭人, a Japanese; Wöey tē, 倭遲, Japan.
- Wöey 痿 Sick, dried to death, withered.
- Wöey 痿 A sickness arising from damp.
- Wöey 甃 An earthen vessel, a pot.
- Wöey 剮 To chop up meat.
- Wöey 銅 Tōng o, 銅鍋 *táng wöey*, a brazen pot.
- Wöey 穢 Filthy, dirty, defiled, overgrown with weeds and jungle. Boō wōy put tē, 蕪穢不治, not to clear away the weeds and rubbish; see 子 *Sún choó*.
- Wöey 葳 Dirty, filthy, overgrown with jungle. Toō wōy chek hán, 塗葳則寒 *lōi kaú s'ō<sup>ng</sup> lá sām ch'ew k'è<sup>a</sup>*, when the road is much overgrown with jungle, people are afraid.

Wöey 濊 Ong wöey, 汪濊, deep and expansive, immense and overwhelming. Tam yin ong wöey, 湛恩汪濊 hó áy yin huūy ong wöey, your pleasing kindness is vast and overwhelming; see the 史記 Sóo kè.

Wöey 剗 To cut, to wound.

Wöey 噦 The sound of chariot wheels.

Wöey 翾 The sound of birds flying high. Hōng hōng ê huay, wöey wöey kè é, 鳳凰于飛翾翾 其羽 hōng hōng tū pūy, wō wōy wōy e áy sit, the phoenixes are flying about, and the sound of their wings is like "wōy, wōy;" see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Wöey 餼 Rice heated and turned sour.

Wöey 廩 A secret place, a hiding place.

平 Wöey 禾 A kind of chestnut; the name of a place; wöey ch'haè, 禾菜, the salad vegetable.

丟 Wöey 衛 To guard, to defend, to ward off a blow; the name of a country. A surname. Wöey seng, 衛生, to take care of one's health.

Hòe wöey, 護衛, to protect, to escort, to defend. Jê choó tēy che wöey hoō heng, 如子弟之衛父兄 ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> haōu sai<sup>ng</sup> sēō tē áy hòe wōēy pāy hē<sup>ng</sup>, just as sons and younger brethren defend their fathers and elder brethren.

夫 Wöeyh 拑 To take anything in the hand, to pluck anything out. Wöeyh bók, 拑目 wōēy bák chew, to pluck out the eyes.

天 Wöeyh 啍 To make a noise; to belch.

Wöeyh 穉 K'heng wōēy, 糠稂, the bran or husk of grain.

Wöeyh 割 Read ék: to scoop anything out; to break.

幸 Woo wán, 迂遠 woo huū<sup>ng</sup>, distant, far off; woo k'hwat, 迂濶, wide, far apart.

Jê sūt woo soe kw<sup>ng</sup> á haōu, 儒術迂踈寡效 t'hák ch'háyh láng áy hwat sūt huū<sup>ng</sup> sey, chēō wō haōu gēēm, the precepts of the learned respect distant things, of which the accomplishment is seldom seen; see the 戰國策 Chēèn kok ch'hek.

Woo 汗 Muddy, dirty, stagnant, water; foul, impure, unclean, low, both physically and morally; woo wöey, 汗

穢, filthy, defiled; overgrown with weeds. Woo súy, 汗水 lu sām chúy, muddy, dirty water. Tēèn chut woo laē, 田卒汗萊 ch'hán kaōu swāh bōēy woo laē, the fields were finally overgrown with weeds; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Woo 圻 An implement used in plastering a wall, a trowel; to plaster.

Hwùn t'hoé che ch'héáng put k'hó woo yéa, 糞土之墻不可圻也 pūn t'hoé áy ch'hēō<sup>ng</sup> hēy hoē lé bwāh, a wall built of mud and dung cannot be plastered; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Woo 朽 The same as the preceding.

Woo 趺 To squat down, to sit down on the ground.

Woo 紆 Bent, crooked; a rope.

Woo 髀 Kèak t'hoê woo, 脚頭髀 k'ha phabu woo, the knee.

Woo 洿 A hole in which water collects; a puddle.

青 鵠 A surname.

去 汚 To dirty, to defile.

平 盃 A vessel for drinking from; a bowl; also written 盃, woô.

去 有 Read yéw: to have, to possess, to exist, to be.  
Būn yéw ê, pit wát yéw, 問有

餘必曰有 mooi<sup>ng</sup> woô ch'hun, pit kóng woô, (Cheng-choó's father) always asked, if there was anything left (of the food), when he would always reply that there was; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

幸 摺 To throw, to cast, to throw away; wui<sup>ng</sup> k'hoé, 摺口 wui<sup>ng</sup> ch'hüy, to stop the mouth with the hand; wui<sup>ng</sup> soó, 摺死 wui<sup>ng</sup> sé, to stifle, to smother.

声 扠 To hold in the arms, to embrace.  
Wui<sup>ng</sup>

Wui<sup>ng</sup> 阮 Read wán: a surname.

Wui<sup>ng</sup> 筮 Read wún: a basket; wún choó, 筮仔 wui<sup>ng</sup> á, a small basket, in which things are put in order to be weighed.

平 黃 Read hōng: yellow; a surname; Wui<sup>ng</sup> hōng gnêw, 黃牛 wui<sup>ng</sup> goó, a dun cow, a cow.

Hōng e hoê hêw, 黃衣狐裘 wui<sup>ng</sup> s'na hoê áy kêw, a yellow garment should be worn with a fox skin fur; see the 論語 Lūn gó.

Wui<sup>ng</sup> 瘡 Read hōng: hōng chéung, 瘡, the jaundice; gnêw hōng, 牛瘡 goó wui<sup>ng</sup>, a kind of medicine.

Wui<sup>ng</sup> 禪 Chok wui<sup>ng</sup>, 作禪, to perform incantations, for the purpose of laying evil spirits; this is said to be effected by (t'äng t'hien soo, 張天師 t'ö<sup>ng</sup> t'he<sup>ng</sup> soo,) the lama of China.

Wui<sup>ng</sup> 彎 Lây wui<sup>ng</sup>, 犁彎, the crooked handle of a plough.

去 暈 Read wūn: a halo round the sun or moon; the eyes dim.

幸 温 Amicable, harmonious; a surname; Wun wun jêw, 溫柔, soft and gentle; wun lwán, 温暖, genial and warm; wun hô, 温和, mild and benign; wun hong, 温風, a gentle breeze.

Choó wun jê lëy, 子温而厲 hoo choó wun jün

*jé gèem lēy*, Confucius was benignant and yet stern; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wun 氤 Wun yin, 氤 氳, the original influence of heaven and earth, germinating in secret.

Wun 熅 Curling smoke.

Wun 瘟 Wun èk, 瘟 疫 *wun yěäh*, a pestilence, an epidemical disorder.

Wun 蒹 A kind of water vegetable.

Wun 馥 Wun pút, 馥 郁, very fragrant.

Wun 豨 The name of a pig; a pig running off.

Wun 鯁 The name of a certain kind of fish.

Wun 葢 P'hún wun, 葢 葢, luxuriant; also the name of a plant.

Wun 暄 The warmth produced by the rising sun.

Wun 緼 Yin wun, 緼 緼, the original influence of heaven and earth, secretly producing all things.

T'hèen tēy yin wun, bān bùt hwà sùn, 天地 網 緼 萬 物 化 醇 *t'hee<sup>ng</sup> tēy yin wun ày k'hè, bān mē<sup>ng</sup> hwà sùn*, by the germinating influence of heaven and earth all things are produced and nourished; see the 易 繫 詞 Èk hēy soù.

書

Wún 允 Truly, faithfully, really; sincere, upright; also written 允, wún. Kong wát, kò jé tūm wún, 公 日 告 汝 朕 允 *Kong kóng, kap lé kóng gwá sìn sít*, Chew-kong said, "I tell you that I am sincere;" see the 書 經 Se keng.

Wún 狃 Hèém wún, 獯 狃, the name of one of the northern hordes of Tartars.

Wún 吮 To suck, to draw in, to inhale; also written 吮, wún.

Chut yéw pēng ch'he ch'á, Goé-k'hé wūy wún che, 卒 有 病 疽 者 吳 起 爲 吮 之 *peng chut woō pai<sup>ng</sup> ch'he<sup>ng</sup> áy lóng, Goé-k'hé t'hēy e wún so e*, when any of his soldiers had a sore or an ulcer, the general Goé-k'hé would lick it for them; (so anxious was he to please them.)

Wún 隕 To fall; wún tūy, 隕 墜, to fall down from a high place.

Lek lek gwúy kē, jěák chéang wún ê ch'him yēen, 慄 慄 危 懼 若 將 隕 于 深 淵 *lek lek gwúy kē<sup>a</sup>, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> chéang wún tūy tē ch'him yēen*, trembling and apprehensive of danger, like one about to fall into a deep pit; see the 書 湯 誥 Se t'hang kò.

Wún 殞 To die, to de cease; to fade.

Wún 偯 To be sorrowful, to grieve.

Wún 穩 Grain collected together; to moisten grain before distilling; quiet, composed, easy, secure; an wún,

安 穩 *w<sup>a</sup> wún*, safe, secure; wún tòng, 穩 當, safe, without apprehension of danger.

Wún 愼 To be grieved, to be agitated with grief.

Wún 頊 To fall, to fall down.

Wún 暉 Wún ch'hún, 暉賄, rich, affluent.

Wún 頹 A wry face, a distorted countenance.

去 Wún 愠 To be displeased, to be vexed; inward displeasure, murmuring; jîn put te, jê put wún, 人不知而不愠 *làng ũ<sup>m</sup> chae lán, jê lán bô sim hôéy tōh*, when people do not know us, not to be vexed; (this is the sign of a good man;) see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Wún 蘊 To collect, to accumulate, to store up.

Wún 搵 To press the finger on anything; to take anything out of the water.

Wún 緼 Wadded with cotton; silk-cotton wadding; anything warm, genial, and soothing.

E pē wún p'hadu, 衣敝緼袍 *ch'hèng koō áy sēo p'hadu*, he wore an old wadded garment; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wún 醞 Ripe, mellow, as wine; wún chēā, 醞藉, decided, settled, repressed feeling.

Wún 温 Wún chēā, 温藉, settled, decided repressed feeling; wùn súy, 温水, to steep in water.

Wún 韞 To store up, to stow away, to lay aside, to conceal.

Wún tók jê chông choo, 韞匣而藏諸 *hāy tē tók kwòy jê k'hè<sup>ng</sup> choo*, (having found a valuable gem,) will a man store it away in a locker, (or will he seek to get a good price for it?) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

平 Wún 汙 Water flowing back; water turning round.

Wún 澐 Great waves in a river.

Wún 纆 A rope, a cord, a string with which a net is tied.

去 Wún 運 To travel, to convey, to move, to remove; wún chwán, 運轉, to circulate; wún lēāng, 運糧 *wún nē<sup>ng</sup>*, to transport grain.

Jit gwát wún hēng, 日月運行 *jit göéyh wún kè<sup>ng</sup>*, the sun and moon moving in their orbits; see the 易繫詞 Èk hōy sō.

Wún 暈 Vulg. *wui<sup>ng</sup>*: the halo around the sun or moon; two armies drawn up opposite one another.

Wún 緡 All sorts of feathers; to entwine around; a large girdle.

Wún 鄆 The name of a place in the 魯 Loē country.

Wún 韻 To harmonize, to chime, to come in rhyme; a rhyme, a symphony, a correspondence of tone; yim wún,

音韻, a sound, an accent, a cadence; lók wún, 落韻 *lòk wún*, to come in rhyme.

Sew pek sè che k'hwat bün, ch'haé ch'héen chaè che wúy wün, 收百世之闕文采千載之遺韻 *sew chit pūyh sè áy k'hwat bün, k'héeh chit ch'heng neéng áy wúy wün*, to gather the deficient compositions of a hundred ages, and to collect the neglected rhymes of a thousand years.

Wün 韻 The same as the above.

夫 熨 An iron for smoothing clothes, &c.  
Wut 熨 Also written 熨, wut.  
Wut toé, 熨斗 *wut taóu*, a smoothing iron.

Wut 尉 The same as the above. A surname.

Wut 苑 Luxuriant, exuberant.

Wut 鬱 A feeling, an emotion, not expressed in words; ek wut, 柳鬱 *wut chut*, to be uneasy, to be vexed, to be worried. A surname. Wut tó, 鬱陶, high wrought, anxious feeling.

Wut tó soo kwun jeéng, 鬱陶思君爾 *wut chut sèóng jín kwun lé*, I have been uneasy while thinking of your highness; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Wut 鬱 The same as the above.

Wut 攪 Aóu wut, 拗攪, to twist anything and break it off.  
Wut ch'haé, 攪柴, to break off a piece of firewood.

Wut 鬱 A kind of a fragrant plant; wut t'héang, 鬱鬯, fragrant herbs infused into wine.

Wut 殞 The mind distressed; an injury of the womb.

Wut 頷 To put the head under water.

Wut 寔 A spark of fire.

幸 威 Dignity, awe, majesty, pomp; wuy gèem, 威嚴, gravity, sternness; wuy hong, 威風, a dignified, majestic manner; wuy pek, 威逼, despotic, tyrannical, harshly imperious.

Wuy jé put béng, 威而不猛 *wuy gèem jé bō béng*, be dignified without being ferocious; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wuy 葳 Luxuriant herbage.

Wuy 逶 Wuy tē, 逶遲, leisurely walking about, sauntering.

声 洧 The name of a river.

Wúy 洧 Choó-sán é kê sēng é chày jín é Chin Wúy, 子產以其乘輿濟人於溱洧 *Choó-sán t'hó e chēy áy ch'hēa, chày lāng kōy Chin Wúy áy cháy*, Choó-sán employed the chariot in which he rode, to help people across the Chin and Wúy rivers; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Wúy 鮪 The name of a fish.

Wúy 唯 An affirmative, yes; the way in which inferiors answer their superiors, when called by them.

Cheng-choó wát, wúy, 曾子曰唯 Cheng-choó kóng, wúy, Cheng-choó said, 'yes!' see the 論語 Lún gé.

Wúy 韋 Soft leather; that which has been dressed. A surname; one of the radicals.

Wúy pwán, 韋弁, a sort of leathern cap worn by soldiers.

Wúy 偉 Great, extraordinary; chùn wúy, 俊偉, a hero, an extraordinary man.

Wúy 璋 A precious gem, a valuable stone.

Wúy 煒 A very red appearance; bright and luminous; a raging fire.

Wúy 葦 Loé wúy, 蘆葦, a reed.

Wúy 韋 Right, it is so; to approve of; to defend what is right, and oppose the wrong.

Wúy 韞 Full, luxuriant, exuberant herbage.

Wúy 韞 Elegant, excellent; a queen's robe, embroidered with feathers.

Wúy 𪔐 The noise made in calling ducks.

Wúy 蔦 Grass; also a surname.

Wúy 遠 The same as the above.

Wúy 諉 To confide, to intrust; to involve, to implicate; to put off, to decline, to make an excuse.

Kê tēung sēang yéw k'hó wúy chéá, 其中尚有可諉者 e áy tang e'ng sēang wāo áy t'hang wúy t'hok, amongst them there are still some who may be confided in; see the 賈誼傳 Káy gé twán.

Wúy 委 To bend, to bow; to commit to, to follow; wúy jím, 委任, to sustain; wúy tē, 委致, to reject;

wúy t'hok, 委託, to confide to any one's care; göey wúy, 外委 gwā wúy, a serjeant; wúy kēw, 委求, to solicit of another something troublesome. Wúy jē k'hè che, 委而去之 wúy t'hek kak jē k'hè e, to reject and throw anything away; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

The origin of anything is called 原, gwán, and the termination of it is called 委, wúy.

Wúy 虺 The name of a snake; a man's name. Wúy wúy wúy è, lé choó che sēang, 維虺維蛇女子

之祥 tók tók wúy kap chod, sē cha boé áy kit sēang, only snakes and serpents are prognostics of women; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

去

WùY 尉 To wait; haou wù, 校尉, the name of an office.

Bân sîn hoē wúy, 門神戶尉, door gods and gate officers; (referring to the figures which the Chinese paint on their doors.)

WùY tē, 尉遲, a double surname.

WùY 蔚 Luxuriant, exuberant.

WùY 慰 The same as the following.

Wùy 慰 To console, to comfort, to condole with, to soothe.  
E wùy gnoé sim, 以慰我心  
é an wùy gwá áy sim kw<sup>n</sup>a, to comfort my heart;  
see the 小雅 Séáou gnáy.

Wùy 畏 To fear, to dread, to venerate.  
Kwun choó yéw sam wùy, 君子有三畏  
kwun choó wō  
s<sup>n</sup>a hāng kē<sup>n</sup>a áy soō, the good man has three things  
which he venerates; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Wùy 帷 A curtain, a tent.  
Chè sìn ch'heen lé göēy, wūn tēw  
wūy ak tēung, 制勝千里  
外運籌帷幄中 chē yē<sup>n</sup>a kádu chit  
ch'heng lé gwá, chāē wūn tēw tē wūy ak áy tang  
é<sup>ng</sup>, to be able to accomplish victories to the distance  
of a thousand lé, depends upon the plans formed  
within the curtained tent; see the 高祖紀 Ko  
choé ké.

Wùy 惟 To scheme, to plan, to think, to deliberate; only, alone.  
Chāē boē chāē wūy, 載謀載  
惟 twā tē boē, twā tē wūy, sometimes employed in  
consulting, and sometimes in deliberating; see the  
詩經 Se keng.  
Sè wán wūy bēng, 視遠惟明 k'hw<sup>n</sup>a  
hwei<sup>ng</sup> wūy bēng, to be able to see far, is alone to  
be considered intelligence.

Wùy 唯 Only, alone; kē wūy sèng jín hoē,  
其唯聖人乎 e tòk tòk  
sē sèng jín hoē, he alone may be  
considered a sage; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Wùy 維 The same as the preceding; to bind,  
to tie, to connect, to circumvent,  
to plan.  
This and the two preceding are all used as auxiliary  
particles, denoting but, only, alone, only that, &c.

Wùy 淮 The name of a river.

Wùy 幃 An incense bag; a single curtain;  
wūy tèang, 幃帳, a tent.

Wùy 幃 The same as the preceding.

Wùy 闈 A small door in a palace; a private  
door.

Hoo jín chē, jip choō wūy būn,  
夫人至入自闈門 cha boē lūng kádu,  
jip choō sèy mool<sup>ng</sup>, when ladies come, they should  
enter by the private door; see the 禮雜記 Léy  
cháp kè.

Wùy 圍 To surround, to circumvent; chew  
wūy, 周圍, all around, on all  
sides; wūy choō, 圍住, to be-  
seige. Also written 囿, wūy.

Wùy 違 To resist, to oppose, to leave, to for-  
sake; wūy gèk, 違逆 wūy  
kǎyh, to resist; wūy léy, 違禮,  
opposed to the rules of propriety.  
Choō wát, boē wūy, 子曰無違 hoo choó  
kóng, bó kǎyh, Confucius said, 'do not oppose;' see  
the 論語 Lún gé.

Wùy 遺 To lose, to cast away; to leave by  
will, to hand down; wūy se, 遺  
書, a will, a testament.  
Tō put sip wūy, 道不拾遺 loē bó k'hēōh ka  
laōuh áy mè<sup>ng</sup>h, in the roads no one picked up  
what was dropped.

Wùy 桅 The oar, or rudder of a small boat;  
chún wūy, 船桅, a ship's mast;  
sam che wūy, 三枝桅 s<sup>n</sup>a  
ke wūy, three masts.



Wŭy 爲 To do, to act, to perform, to manage.  
 Wŭy kē sit, 爲巨室 *chò twā keng ch'hoè*, to make a great house;

see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sē put wŭy yěá, hwuy put lêng yěá, 是不爲也非不能也 *chéy sē ū<sup>m</sup> k'héng chò, ū<sup>m</sup> chéng kèd bēy ēy*, this is because men will not do it, not that they cannot; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

丟

Wŭy 位 A station, a post, an office, a dignity; a place, a seat; ōng wŭy, 王位, a throne; sēāng wŭy, 上位, to ascend the throne, yit wŭy, 一位 *chit wŭy*, a person; lèet wŭy, 列位, gentlemen!

Kwun choó soō put ch'hut kē wŭy, 君子思不出其位 *kwun choó sōō<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> ch'hut e ōy wŭy*, a good man contrives not to leave his station; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Wŭy 胃 The stomach; pē wŭy, 脾胃, the receptacle for food; wŭy jèák, 胃弱, a weak stomach.

Wŭy 渭 The name of a river; Chew-lē-sēāng *teàou e Wŭy súy*, 周呂尙鈞於渭水 *Chew-lē-sēāng tēd hē tē Wŭy chúy*, Chew-lē-sēāng used to angle in the Wŭy waters.

Wŭy 謂 To speak to, to address.  
 Hék wŭy K'hóng-choó, wát, 或謂孔子曰 *woō lāng kap*

K'hóng-choó kóng, a certain person addressed Confucius, saying, &c.; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wŭy 蝟 The name of an animal, like a pig, but smaller, and armed with strong bristles; a hedgehog, or porcupine. Hwán chēá jè wŭy mô jè k'hé, 反者如蝟毛而起 *hwán ōy lāng ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> wŭy mô jè k'hé*, the rebels rose like porcupine's quills.

Wŭy 爲 For, on account of; to be for, to aid, to abet; yin wŭy, 因爲, because. Hoo choó wŭy Wōēy kwun hoè? 夫子爲衛君乎 *hoo choó woō chān wōēy kwun á bó?* will Confucius assist the prince of the Wōēy country or not? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wŭy 磴 A broken vessel, a potsherd; to grind.

Wŭy 墳 A lump of earth, a piece of ground.

Wŭy 諉 To involve, to draw into trouble. Chip soō put wŭy sēāng, 執事不諉上 *chíp soō ōy lāng bēy lāy tēōh e ōy sè twā*, the inferior officers cannot involve their superiors.

Wŭy 鄆 The name of a country.

# Y

幸

Yang

央

The centre; *téung yang*, 中央 *tang e<sup>ng</sup>*, the middle.

Yang

泱

Deep and expansive.

Yang

秧

Vulg. *e<sup>ng</sup>*: the ear of corn; the young shoots of paddy, fit for transplanting.

Yang

殃

Calamity, affliction, trouble, misfortune.

Chok sēn kàng che pek sēang, chok put sēn kàng che pek yang, 作善降之百祥作不善降之百殃 *chò hó kàng e chit pāyh áy hok sēang; chò'ū<sup>m</sup> hó kàng e chit pāyh áy hò yang*, upon those who do good, will descend a hundred felicities, but upon those who do evil will come down a hundred calamities.

Yang

鴛

Wan yang, 鴛鴦 *wan yē<sup>ng</sup>*, the name of a bird, the mandarin duck (*Anas galericulata*), noted for always going in pairs; considered by the Chinese as emblems of fidelity and conjugal love; also, the name of an insect.

Yang

儻

Yang hāng, 儻倥, unsubdued, unsubmitting. A surname.

養

Yáng

養

Vulg. *yē<sup>ng</sup>*: to nourish, to feed, to bring up; a surname; *yáng yèuk*, 養育, to breed; *seng yáng*, 生養, to nourish; *hām yáng*, 涵養, to cherish.

*Yáng kē tāi t'héy wúy tāi jín, yáng kē seáou t'héy wúy seáou jín*, 養其大體爲大人養其小體爲小人 *yē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hē e áy twā t'héy chò tuā lāng, yē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hē e áy sēb t'héy chò seáou jín*, he who cultivates the most important part is a great man, but he who nourishes the inferior part is a worthless man; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yáng

漾

*Yáng bóng*, 漾潏, the appearance of water flowing all abroad.

Yáng

贖

An inclination to vomit.

映

Yàng

映

Vulg. *yē<sup>ng</sup>*: to reflect, to illumine. *Jit yàng lé kan, key léen seng jé hoé ch'héang*, 日映籬間雞連聲而互唱 *jít chòt tē lé pa kan, key léen sē<sup>a</sup> jé sēo ch'hē<sup>ng</sup>*, when the sun peeps through the railing, the cocks one after another begin to crow together.

Yàng

快

An unsatisfied feeling; a discontented mind.

Yàng 泐 Yàng bóng, 泐滂, wide, expanded water.

Yàng 盎 A bowl, a dish; a jar.

Yàng 鞅 A saddle girth.

Yàng 偃 Yéén yàng, 偃偃, unable to stoop and take up anything.

羣 楊 Yáng léw, 楊柳, the willow tree; yàng sē, 楊樹 yěōng ch'hēw, the banian or Indian fig; yàng t'hô, 楊桃, the Averrhoa carambola. A surname.

Sek gnó óng è, yáng léw e e, 昔我往矣楊柳依依 chá guá k'hè è, yěōng léw toō toō á sai<sup>ng</sup>, the other day when I went away, the willows were just budding; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Yáng 瑒 A gem used for pouring out libations.

Yáng 揚 To emblazon abroad, to spread far and wide; yáng bēng, 揚名, to spread one's praise; ch'heng yáng,

稱揚, to praise, to applaud.

Yáng 颺 Yáng gán, 颺言, great swelling words. Vulg. ch'hēōng: to winnow the grain.

Yáng 昷 To open; long; bright.

Yáng 煬 Vulg. yěōng: to melt, to fuse metals.

Yáng 陽 The male principle of nature; yim yáng, 陰陽, the male and female principles of nature; t'haé yáng, 太陽, the sun; yáng kan, 陽間, the visible world.

Yáng 湯 To praise, to please.

Yáng 暘 The sun coming out; clear.

Yáng 羊 Vulg. yěōng: a goat; bién yáng, 綿羊 meéng yěōng, a sheep. Hwát peng che kay, put hëuk gnëw yáng, 伐冰之家不畜牛羊 taē hoo áy kay bō ch'hē gōb yěōng, the family of a great officer should not breed cows and sheep; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Yáng 烱 Vulg. yěōng: to melt, to fuse metals; to dissolve; rotten.

Yáng 佯 To pretend, to feign, to dissemble. Ch'hoé Léuk-t'hong yáng kóng pè sè, 楚陸通佯狂避世 Ch'hoé Léuk-t'hong káy gōng pè sè, Léuk-t'hong of the Ch'hoé country pretended to be mad, and withdrew from the busy world.

Yáng 洋 Full, replete, overwhelming, broad, extensive; yáng haé, 洋海 yěōng haé, the ocean; yáng ch'hwán, 洋船 yěōng chún, a foreign ship; yáng, 西洋 sae yěōng, the western ocean; formerly applied to Europe, now limited to Portugal. Yáng yáng hoē, éng jé chae! 洋洋乎盈耳哉 yáng yáng hoē, éng miw<sup>á</sup> k'háng! how replete is such music! how it fills the ears! see the 論語 Lün gé.

Yāng 痒 Sick, pained; distressed.

丟 Yāng 樣 Vulg. yěō<sup>ng</sup>: a manner, a form; sīm mōh yāng? 甚麼樣 s<sup>n</sup>a-mē<sup>ng</sup>h yěō<sup>ng</sup>? in what way?

K'hàn yāng chéung yāng, 看樣從樣 k'hw<sup>n</sup>à yěō<sup>ng</sup> t'hàn yěō<sup>ng</sup>, to look at a pattern, and to follow an example.

Yāng 儀 The appearance of standing and moving.

Yāng 攙 A rule, a manner.

Yāng 漾 The waters moved and agitated.

Yāng 恙 Sorrow, trouble, calamity, sickness. Pèet laé boē yāng hoē? 別來無恙乎 sēo pèet é laé k'hám bō pāi<sup>ng</sup> hoē? since we parted, have you been free from sickness?

Yāng 養 Nourishment, feeding; to afford nourishment. Chè é k'héen má kae lēng yéw yāng; put kèng hō é pèet hoē? 至於犬馬皆能有養不敬何以別乎 ché é káu báy chò pō ēy wōō yěō<sup>ng</sup> ch'hē; nā ū<sup>m</sup> kèng, wōō s<sup>n</sup>a-mē<sup>ng</sup>h hūn pèet hoē? now even with respect to dogs and horses, they can all obtain nourishment; but if we (merely nourish) and do not respect (our parents), where lies the difference? see the 上論 Sēang-lūn.

Yāng 癢 Vulg. chēō<sup>ng</sup>: to itch, to smart. Páy put chéak yāng, 爬不着癢 páy ū<sup>m</sup> tēōh chēō<sup>ng</sup> áy wūy, to scratch where it does not itch.

幸 Yaou 夭 An amicable, easy appearance; agreeable; anything pretty and elegant, though young and tender.

T'hò che yaou yaou, 桃之夭夭 t'hò áy sèy cháng hó k'hw<sup>n</sup>à, the peach tree when young looks very pretty.

Yaou 妖 A cunning and wanton person is called yaou; strange, supernatural, ominous; yaou kwaè, 妖怪, strange and monstrous.

Kok kay chēang bōng, pit yéw yaou gèet, 國家將亡必有妖孽 kok kay chēang lōng pōēy, pit wōō yaou gèet, when a nation or a family is about to be ruined, there will surely be some monstrous omens; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Yaou 祆 When any calamity arises out of the earth it is called 祆, yaou, and when it descends from heaven, it is called 災, chae.

Yaou 么 Vulg. yēo: small, minute, diminutive; also written 么, yaou.

Yaou 要 To persuade, to induce, to influence by mean motives, to seek; to screen, to cover; to rob, and plunder.

Suy wát put yaou kwun, goē put sìn yéá, 雖曰不要君吾不信也 suy jēn kóng, e ū<sup>m</sup> yaou kēw e áy jín kwun, gwá ū<sup>m</sup> sìn, although such a one should say, he had not meanly influenced his prince, I would not believe him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yaou 飢 Read ke: to be hungry; toé ke, 肚飢 pak toé yaou, a hungry belly; put lēng ke, 不能飢 bēy yaou, no appetite.

Yaou 腰 *Vulg. yěo: the loins, the waist.*

Yaou 嘍 *To emit a sound, to hum as insects.*

Yaou 蔓 *The name of a plant.*

Yaou 褱 *Yaou sěang, 褱裳, a garment.*

Yaóu 夭 *Short, broken off short, short-lived; an untimely death.*

Yaóu 妖 *Short-lived, an early death.*  
 Yaóu sēw put jē, sēw sin e soō che, 妖壽不貳修身  
 以俟之 *téy kap téng hōdy sēw bō té<sup>2</sup>ā tēdh, sēw kīn sin é téng haou e, an early death and a long life are both uncertain; our duty is therefore to cultivate personal virtues, and wait the result; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

Yaóu 突 *Deep, abstruse.*

Yaóu 佻 *Yaóu keáou, 佻僞, bent, not straightened out.*

Yaóu 舀 *Expanded; yaóu súy, 舀水 yěd<sup>ng</sup> chúy, to bale out water.*

Yaóu 窈 *Deep and still, profound, recondite, hidden, tranquil; a commendatory appellation for females.*

Yaóu t'heáou sēuk lé, 窈窕淑女 yaóu t'heáou hó áy cha bóé láng, retired and quiet, like a virtuous woman.

Yaóu 僂 *Small, insignificant, small waisted.*

Yaóu 鷺 *The cry of a wild fowl, the noise made by a jungle fowl.*

Yaóu 魴 *Yaóu k'heáou, 魴魴, a crooked face.*

Yaóu 要 *Vulg. bōy<sup>h</sup>: to want, to require; to desire, to wish; necessary, urgent, important.*

Seng óng yéw thè tek yaóu tō, 生王有至德要道 *seng óng wōō chē ch'heet áy tek yaóu kīn áy tō, the former kings had a most essential virtue, and a most important doctrine (i.e. filial piety, which they inculcated); see the 孝經 Haóu keng.*

Yaóu 突 *A secret place; the southeast corner of a house.*

Yaóu 撓 *The leaping and frisking of horses and cows. Also, the name of an animal.*

Yaóu 姚 *Vulg. yěd: a surname.*

Yaóu 佻 *Slowly, leisurely.*

Yaóu 徭 *To serve, to do service, to employ on any service.*

Yaóu 謠 *Children's ballads.*

Yaóu 搖 *Vulg. yěd: to shake, to wave, to move backwards and forwards.*  
 Yaóu lám, 搖籃 yěd ná, a cradle.

Hong é séy p'heaou yaŋu, 風雨所飄搖  
hong hoē séy p'heaou yēθ, moved and agitated by  
the wind and rain.

Yaŋu 遙 Far, distant; yaŋu k'hàn, 遙看  
houi<sup>ng</sup> k'hw<sup>nd</sup>, to see at a distance;  
off. yaŋu wán, 遙遠, remote, far

Yaŋu 瑤 A precious gem.

Yaŋu 飆 P'heaou yaŋu, 飄飆, anything  
agitated by the wind.

Yaŋu 僇 To employ, to engage in any ser-  
vice; to serve.

Yaŋu 倂 To be pleased; things differing in  
size.

Yaŋu 罍 A jar; also a vessel for holding  
meat.

Yaŋu 窰 Vulg. yēθ: a kiln; wá yaŋu, 瓦窰  
hēā yēθ, a tile kiln; hōey yaŋu,  
灰窰 hōey yēθ, a lime kiln.

Yaŋu 窰 A place for burning bricks or tiles.

Yaŋu 陶 The same as the preceding, a potte-  
ry; also read tū.

Yaŋu 僇 Cheaou yaŋu, 僇僇, a nation of  
dwarfs on the southwest.

Yaŋu 嶢 High, lofty; cheaou yaŋu, 嶢嶢,  
a high mountain.

丟

Yaōu

曜

The light of the sun; light, brilliant.

Jit gwát gnoé seng, wúy ch'hit

yaōu, 日月五星爲七

曜 jit göēyh goē áy ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> chò ch'hit áy yaōu,  
the sun, and moon, and five planets constitute the  
seven lights.

Yaōu

耀

Bright and illuminated; kong yaōu,

光耀 kwui<sup>ng</sup> yaōu, luminous,

splendid.

Yaōu

耀

The same as the preceding.

Yaōu

臑

The back.

Yaōu

鷂

A ferocious bird of prey, like an os-  
prey or fish hawk.

𠵹

YĒÁ

也

A final particle, used at the end of a  
sentence.

Suy pek sè k'hó te yĒá, 雖百

世可知也 suy chit pūyh áy sè yĒá t'hang  
chae, the events of even a hundred ages may be  
known; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

YĒÁ

野

A wilderness, a desert, a wild uncult-  
ivated place; clownish, vulgar;

yĒá göēy, 野外 yĒá gwā, with-

out in the desert; yĒá jīn, 野人 yĒá áy lāng,  
a clownish person.

Chit sìn bún chek yĒá, 質勝文則野 chit  
k'háh yĒá bun chek yĒá, when plainness exceeds  
elegance, a man is clownish; see the 論語 Lūn  
gé.

YĒÁ

仔

Read choó: anything small or

young; as téng choó, 鼎仔

tĕ<sup>nd</sup> á yĒá, or tĕ<sup>nd</sup> á á, a small iron

pan.

Yĕá 冶 To melt or fuse, to cast anything in melted metal; yaou yĕá, 妖冶, strange, uncouth, wicked.

Ch'hĕá Hé-choó hō put wáy tò yĕá? 且許子何不爲陶冶 ch'hĕá Hé-choó s'na soō ũ'n chò sĕo hōy chò mè'ng'k? and now why does not Hé-choó become a potter or a founder? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yĕá yung hōy yim, 冶容詢淫 yĕá áy yung maou ká láng yim wán, a vicious countenance induces men to be lascivious; see the 易繫詞 Ek hēy soó.

去 𠄎 Yĕá 但 Read è: wearied, fatigued, sick of anything, indisposed. Jín è, 人但 láng yĕá, the man is sick.

Chò tò è, 做到但 chò kadu yĕá, to do a thing till one is tired.

𠄎 Yĕá 爺 A father, an elder, a title of respect; ló yĕá, 老爺, a magistrate; applied by courtesy to nobles, gentlemen, and their sons, whether old or young.

Yĕá 耶 A final particle, indicative of doubt and inquiry. Yĕá-soe, 耶穌, the name of Jesus, mentioned in the imperial dictionary.

Yĕá 椰 Yĕá choó, 椰子 yĕá ché, a cocoa nut; yĕá yĕw, 椰油, cocoa nut oil; also written 椰, yĕá.

Yĕá 琊 Lóng yĕá, 琅琊, the name of a place.

Yĕá 鈺 The name of a sword.

Yĕá 邪 The same as 耶, yĕá.

𠄎 Yĕá 夜 Vulg. ma'ng: night, the night; yĕá kan, 夜間 ma'ng kan, by night; pwán yĕá, 半夜 pu'n à ma'ng, by midnight.

Put sĕá tèw yĕá, 不舍晝夜 bó kai'ng'k jit ma'ng, not to stop by day or by night.

Yĕá 𠄎 To scatter, to strew abroad with the hand; yĕá chéung, 𠄎種 yĕá ché, to sow seed, by scattering it abroad.

Yĕá 也 A final particle, denoting decision. Kwun choó jín e? kwun choó jín yĕá, 君子人與君子人也 chéy léy láng sĕ kwun choó á bó? chéy léy láng sĕ chin chĕ'n à kwun choó, is this a good man? truly this is a good man; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

𠄎 Yĕ'n'a 纓 Read eng: a tassel; bō eng, 帽纓 bō yĕ'n'a, the tassel of a cap.

𠄎 Yĕ'n'a 影 Read eng: a shadow; yéw éng, 有影 woō yĕ'n'a, anything that has the shadow of truth; boó éng, 無影 bó yĕ'n'a, there is not the least shadow of truth in it.

Gwát ê hwa éng soāng lân kan, 月移花影上欄杆 gōy'k é hwa yĕ'n'a chĕo'ng lân kan, the moon throws the shadow of the flowers on the railing of the gallery.

𠄎 Yĕ'n'a 映 Read yàng: to illumine, to shine; yàng cheàou, 映照 yĕ'n'a chĕò, to reflect, to illuminate.

𠄎 Yĕ'n'a 營 Read eng: a camp; èng chĕy, 營寨 yĕ'n'a chĕy, an encampment; kwun èng, 軍營 kwun yĕ'n'a, a military encampment.

Yĕ<sup>n</sup>á 贏 Read êng: to win, to conquer, to surpass, to overcome.  
Toé chaê se êng, 賭財輸贏  
toé che<sup>ng</sup> soo yĕ<sup>n</sup>á, to play for money and win or lose.

Yĕ<sup>n</sup>á 捷 Read chĕét: to conquer, to overcome in battle.

丟 Yĕ<sup>n</sup>á 颺 Read yāng: agitated by the wind; yāng hong, 颺風 yĕ<sup>n</sup>á hong, waving in the wind.

夫 Yĕāh 益 Read êk: gain, profit, advantage; lē ek, 利益 lē yĕāh, advantage.  
Hák yéw chìn ek, 學有進益 ōh woō chìn yĕāh, learning has its advantages.

天 Yĕāh 帙 A leaf; ch'hāyh yĕāh, 帙帙, the leaf of a book.

Yĕāh 頁 Read yĕp: the same as the above. One of the radicals.

Yĕāh 易 Read êk: a diagram, a change; Êk keng, 易經 Yĕāh keng, the book of diagrams, one of the five classics of the Chinese.

Yĕāh 蜴 Read êk: a flying insect.

Yĕāh 役 Read êk: to serve, a servant; ch'hay êk, 差役 ch'hay yĕāh, a messenger; gáy êk, 衙役 gáy yĕāh, a police runner.

Yĕāh 驛 Read êk: a post; a governmental dispatch; êk má, 驛馬 yĕāh báy, a post horse; êk loē, 驛路 yĕāh loē, a post road.

Yĕāh 蝶 Read tĕép: a butterfly, hoē tĕép, 蝴蝶 bōéy yĕāh, a butterfly.  
Kĕep tĕép ch'hwán hwa k'hwán k'hwán hwuy, 蝶蝶穿花款款飛 bōéy yĕāh ch'hwi<sup>ng</sup> hwa êng êng tit pway, the butterflies occupied in piercing the flowers are leisurely flying about.

夫 Yĕāk 約 To bind, to agree, to covenant, to engage; yĕāk sin, 約信, a covenant, an agreement; k'hĕēm yĕāk, 儉約, to spare, to economize; kĕung yĕāk, 窮約, distress, poverty.

Put jín chĕá put k'hó é kĕw, ch'hé yĕāk, 不仁者不可以久處約 ū<sup>m</sup> jín áy láng, bō t'hang koé twā tē kĕung yĕāk, people without benevolence cannot long bear to be in circumstances of poverty and distress; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天 Yĕāk 藥 Vulg. yĕōh: medicine, physic; sit yĕāk, 食藥 chĕāh yĕōh, to take physic.

Lĕang yĕāk k'hoé k'hoé, lē ē sin, 良藥苦口利於身 hō áy yĕōh k'hoé tē ch'hūy, hō tē hín sin, good medicine is bitter in the mouth, but profitable to the body.

Yĕāk 躍 To leap; to jump; t'heòu yĕāk, 跳躍, to frisk about.  
Oe jīm gē yĕāk! 於物魚躍 an ch'w<sup>n</sup>á mw<sup>n</sup>á hé tit t'hĕd! how joyfully do the fishes sport about! see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yĕāk 龠 A small measure, a handful; the 200th part of a peck, estimated as being equal to 1200 grains of millet.

Yĕāk 鑰 Só yĕāk, 鎖鑰, a lock, a fastening, a bolt.  
Ko choé ch'hut cheng, 鎖鑰何居 ke séw kwán yĕāk, 高祖出征蕭何居



守管鑰 *ko choé ch'hut k'hè cheng p'háh, Seaou-hô k'hēā chéu kwán yĕák*, when the first emperor of the Han dynasty went out on his wars, his minister Seaou-hô remained at home, and guarded the fastnesses.

Yĕák 籥 A small pipe with three holes in it, a pipilo.

Yĕák 滌 To lead off, and drain water. Yĕák Chĕy Lat, jĕ choé che haé, 滌濟潔而注之海 *yĕák k'hoy Chĕy Lat úy chĕy jĕ choé e kaou haé*, he drained the Chĕy and Lat rivers, and led them off into the sea; see 孟子 Bāng choó.

Yĕák 禴 A sacrifice offered in spring. Also written 祐, yĕák.

Yĕem 奄 To look long at anything, to stare, to gaze.

Yĕem 淹 To collect as water, to settle; a long time. Goé choó yĕem kĕw é pĕ yip, 吾子淹久於敝邑 *gwá úy choó woo yĕem hó tĕ pĕ sĕy úy yip*, my lord, you have been a long time in that mean city; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yĕem 醃 Anything pickled, or salted.

Yĕem 閹 Yĕem jĭn, 閹人, an eunuch; yĕem key, 閹鷄, a capon; to castrate; yĕem te, 閹猪, to geld a pig.

Yĕem 借 To cleanse, to purify.

Yĕem 厭 Satisfied, to have sufficient, to be content. Chĕung sĕw hoé yĕem wū che hong, 從獸無厭謂之荒 *tuy k'hím sĕu-bĕy yĕem chĕuk, kóng kĕd hong*, to hunt after wild beasts without being satisfied is called wildness; see 孟子 Bāng choó.

Yĕem 厭 Peaceful, at rest.

Yĕem 饜 To eat to the full, to be satisfied, to have enough.

Chĕk pit yĕem chĕw jĕuk, jĕ hoē hwán, 則必饜酒肉而後反 *chĕk pit chĕäh pá chĕw bĕh, jĕén aou tooŋ*, on such occasions he would always eat flesh and wine to the full before he returned; see 孟子 Bāng choó.

Yĕem 馱 The same as 厭, yĕem.

Yĕem 掩 To screen, to hide, to conceal, to soothe with the hand, to take and put under shelter, to shut up.

Also written 揜, yĕem.

Yĕem kĕ put sĕen, jĕ tĕ kĕ sĕen, 掩其不善而著其善 *yĕem jĕa e úy ū<sup>m</sup> hó, jĕ tĕ bĕng e úy hó*, to conceal that which is bad, and to display the good; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Tók sĕuk, bĕn put yĕem, 獨宿門不掩 *tók k'hĕā, moof<sup>ŋ</sup> yĕá bó kw<sup>ŋ</sup>a*, to dwell alone without being obliged to close the doors.

Yĕem 奄 Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Yĕem 罨 A fishing net.

Yĕem 弁 To cover, to screen; anything in the shape of a bell.  
 Yĕem jit wáy pèy yîn, 弁日  
 爲蔽雲 yĕem jĕá jĭt sĕ pèy huín, that which covers the sun is the overspreading cloud; see the 爾雅 Jéi gnáy.

Yĕem 淦 Clouds rising up.

Yĕem 黧 A black spot on the face or body.

Yĕem 靨 The projecting part of the cheek bone.

Yĕem 魘 Bōng yĕem, 夢魘 bāng yĕem, the nightmare; also, an uncomfortable sleep, disturbed repose.

Yĕem 屨 Yĕem é, 屨屨, the bar of a door.  
 P'heng hók ch'he, ch'hóey yĕem é, 烹伏雅炊屨屨 sáh key bóé, hĕn'ā mool'ng ch'hw'ā, she boiled her last pullet, and burned the bar of her door for firewood; (said of the wife of a learned man, who was thus reduced to the last extremity before her husband embarked in life, but was afterwards raised to a high station.)

Yĕem 琰 A sharp cut, bright, luminous, gem.

Yĕem 炎 A fire blazing up, to flame, to blaze; yĕem jĕét, 炎熱 yĕem jwáh, blazing hot, very warm.

H'ó yĕem ch'héung t'hĕen, 火炎冲天 hōéy yĕem tōh kadu t'he'ng, the flame of the fire blazed up to heaven.

Yĕem 鹽 Salt; sit hwán p'hōey yĕem, 食飯配鹽 chĕáh pōoi'ng p'hōey yĕem, to eat rice and salt. Yĕem wūn soó, 鹽運使, a superintendent of salt.

Yĕem 鹽 The same as the above; also contracted to 鹽, yĕem.

Yĕem 櫓 The name of a foreign kind of wood, of which rudders are made.

Yĕem 閻 The gate of a village; a surname.

Yĕem 閻 The same as the above; a surname.

Yĕem 檐 Yĕem chĕen, 檐前 ne'ng chĕe'ng, the eaves of a house.  
 Bók gân sĭn put kĕen, bók chĕe'ng yĕem chĕen t'hoé, 莫言神不見目在檐前頭 bōh kóng sĭn bō k'hw'ā, bák chĕw tĕ ne'ng chĕe'ng t'habu, don't say that spirits cannot see, their eyes are on the eaves of the house.

Yĕem 豔 Handsome, enchanting, captivating; lascivious.  
 Bé jĕ yĕem, 美而豔 súy jĕ ch'hin ch'hai'ng, lovely and enchanting; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yĕem 豔 The same as the preceding; erroneously written 艷, yĕem; and 艷, yĕem.

Yĕem 灩 Water full and overflowing.

Yĕem 燄 H'ó yĕem, 火燄, a blazing fire.

Yëem 焰 The brightness of fire; also written 焱, yëem.

去

Yëem 厭 To be satisfied, to have sufficient, to have enough; to loathe.

Ek wûy che put yëem, hōey jîn put kwān, 抑爲之不厭誨人不倦 yēá chò e bēy yēá, kà lāng bēy kwān, "I strive to practice (virtue) without tiring, and instruct men without weariness;" said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yëem 榦 The name of a tree.

Yëem 饜 To be full, to be satisfied; surfeited, disgusted; yëem è, 饜飫, filled, satisfied.

Ch'hoó kè wûy yëem chëuk che tō yēá, 此其爲饜足之道也 chéy sē e chò yëem kàu dy tō lé, this is the way in which he obtains such an abundance and sufficiency; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yëem 俺 Great, large.

Yëem 淹 To sink, to be overwhelmed, to be annihilated.

Yëem but súy tēung, 淹沒水中 yëem bó tē chūy tang e<sup>ng</sup>, to sink and be overwhelmed in the water.

Yëem 掩 Bright, clear.

Yëen 煙 Vulg. *houn*: smoke; tobacco; sit yëen, 食煙 chēáh *houn*, to smoke tobacco; yëen tōng, 煙筒 *houn ch'hūy*, a tobacco-pipe.

Yëen 烟 The same as the above; *hōng yëen*, 紅烟 *āng houn*, common Chinese tobacco; *oe yëen*, 烏烟 *oe houn*, black tobacco (opium).

Yëen 湮 To sink in the water, to be lost and gone; to stop up. Sè wán léen yëen, 世遠年湮 *sè hui<sup>ng</sup> ne<sup>ng</sup> kòb*, after distant ages, and a lapse of years.

Yëen 咽 Yëen hoé, 咽喉 *ná áou*, the throat, the gullet. Hán t'hëen háy che yëen hoé yēá,

韓天下之咽喉也 *Hán kok sē t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy dy ná áou*, the district of Hán is the throat, (i. e. the most important part,) of the empire; see the 戰國策 Chëen kok ch'hek.

Yëen 胭 Yëen che, 胭脂, rouge, a vermilion cosmetic used by Chinese ladies, for reddening their lips. Also written 臙, yëen.

Yëen 姻 *Hwun yëen*, 婚姻, a marriage, a wedding; also written 媿, yëen. Hōó jîn yin jîn jē sēng, *koè wát yëen*, 婦人因人而成故曰姻 *hōó jîn lāng yin wūy ta po lāng jē chē<sup>ng</sup> á, chēá kóng yëen*, ladies are made by the fortune of their husbands, hence marriage is called 姻, yëen.

Yëen 燕 The name of a country. A surname.

Yëen 焉 A final particle; also, how? whence? Jín yëen soe chae! 人焉庾哉 *lāng böeyh an chio<sup>ng</sup> á ēy k'hè<sup>ng</sup> chae!* how can men hide themselves! see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Yĕen 馮 The name of a river.

Yĕen 媯 A smiling appearance; handsome, beautiful.  
Yĕen jĕen yit ch'heòu! 媯然一笑 yĕen jĕen chit òy ch'hèd, with a pleasing countenance she laughed.

Yĕen 鄆 The name of a city.

Yĕen 螞 The name of an insect.

Yĕen 淵 A place where water collects, a pit, a gulf, a ravine.  
Jè lĭm ch'him yĕen, 如臨深淵 ch'hin chĕō<sup>ng</sup> lĭm kadu ch'him òy yĕen, like approaching an abyss; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Yĕen 𠂔 An ancient mode of writing the preceding.

Yĕen 鳶 The name of a bird, resembling a sparrow-hawk or falcon.  
Yĕen hwuy lĕy t'hĕen, 鳶飛戾天 e<sup>ng</sup> á pwy kadu t'he<sup>ng</sup>, the falcon flies up towards heaven.

Yĕen 闔 The gate of a city.

Yĕen 甄 To cast, to mould; a surname; yĕen pĕet, 甄別, to distinguish; yĕen ch'hat, 甄察, to examine, to search; also read chin.

Yĕen 偃 To fall down, to lie down, to be prostrate; to recline, to lie at ease.  
Ch'hó sĕāng che hong pit yĕen,

草上之風必偃 ch'habu kay woō hong tē tēng bĭn pit tó, when grass is acted on by the wind it will lie down flat; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Hèk sit yĕen chaē ch'hōng, 或息偃在牀 woō òy hĕi<sup>ng</sup> k'hoùn tē bĭn ch'hé<sup>ng</sup>, some are lying down and resting on their beds; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Yĕen 堰 To dam up water, to collect water into a pond.

Yĕen 鰓 The name of a fish.

Yĕen 鷓 The name of a bird, said to be the chief of the feathered tribe.

Yĕen 衍 Water overflowing, abundant; broad, extensive, exuberant.  
Ak yĕen, 沃衍, to irrigate.

Yĕen 演 Water flowing to a great distance; to extend, to lengthen.  
Yĕen hĕ, 演戲, to perform plays; pwan yĕen, 搬演 pu<sup>a</sup> yĕen, to go through any exercise.

Yĕen 噴 To laugh out aloud.

Yĕen 兗 The name of a district.

Yĕen 琰 A gem in which there is a brilliant color.

Yĕen 燕 To rest, to be tranquil; to be at ease; to be pleased, and delighted; yĕen choó, 燕子 e<sup>ng</sup> á, the swallow or martin family; yĕen o, 燕窩, the edible birds-nests.

Choó che yĕèn ke, 子之燕居 *hoo choó éng éng k'hĕā*, when Confucius dwelt at his ease, &c.; see the 論語 *Lün gĕ*.

Yĕèn jĕ sin hwun, 燕爾新婚 *hu<sup>na</sup> hé lé áy sin hwun yĕèn*, rejoice in your newly contracted marriage; see the 衛風 *Wōōy hong*.

Yĕèn 嫵 *Elegant, lovely, beautiful; yĕèn wán, 嫵婉, yielding, complying.*

Yĕèn 嚥 *To swallow; also written 咽, yĕèn.*

Yĕèn 讌 *To eat and drink together.*

Yĕèn 僞 *To agree to the price of anything; yĕèn lĕuk, 僞綠, the name of a spirit or genius.*

Yĕèn 宴 *To rest, to be at ease; to delight in, to be pleased with; also to enjoy; sit yĕèn, 食宴, a feast; chéw yĕèn, 酒宴, an entertainment; sĕet yĕèn, 設宴, to appoint a feast; yím yĕèn, 飲宴, to partake of a feast.*

Yĕèn 𦵏 *Things compared one with another.*

Yĕèn 延 *To advance, to go forward; long, distant; to receive, to reach to; ch'hĕen yĕèn, 遷延, to procrastinate, to delay, to protract.*

K'hóng-choó soó Choó-loō, chip kĕung sé ch'hut yĕèn sĕà, 孔子使子路執弓矢出延射 *K'hóng-choó saé Choó-loē gĭm kĕung chĕè<sup>ng</sup>, ch'hut k'hè yĕèn sĕà*, Confucius ordered Choó-loē to take his bow and arrows and sally forth to shoot (birds); see the 禮射義 *Léy sĕà gĕ*. Kong-sun-hông k'hae tong kwán, é yĕèn hĕèn,

公孫弘開東館以延賢 *Kóng-sun-hông k'hŕuey tang kwán, é yĕèn lap gǎu lǎng*, Kóng-sun-hông opened the eastern lodge for the reception of clever people.

Yĕèn 筵 *A bamboo mat, on which the ancients used to sit and eat their meals; chéw yĕèn, 酒筵, an entertainment; yĕèn yĕèn, 宴筵, a feast.*

Yĕèn 涎 *Valg. nu<sup>na</sup>ā: spittle, saliva, phlegm, scum; sōōy yĕèn, 涎涎 p'hōōy nu<sup>na</sup>ā, to spit.*

Yĕèn 挺 *A wooden lever, attached to a stone mortar, for beating out the husks of rice.*

Yĕèn 𦵏 *To sigh, to utter an exclamation.*

Yĕèn 沿 *To follow a stream, to sail with the stream; to comply with. Yĕèn é kang haé, 沿於江海 t'hán é kang haé, to follow the streams and currents of rivers and seas.*

Yĕèn 鉛 *Lead, called by the Chinese black tin.*

Yĕèn 緣 *On account of, because; to follow, to comply; yĕèn koè, 緣故, a cause, a reason.*

Yĕw yĕèn bók, jĕ kĕw gĕ yĕá, 猶緣木而求魚也 *ch'hin chĕō<sup>ng</sup> yin hwut léy ch'há jĕ kĕw hé*, it would be like climbing a tree to catch fish; see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

Yĕèn 椽 *Ok yĕèn, 屋椽 ch'hōōt ai<sup>ng</sup>, the rafters of a house. Sòng é taē kĕung che yĕèn, kwuy wŭy Loē bŭn che yĕèn, 宋以大宮之椽*

歸爲盧門之椽 *Sòng kok t'ho twā*  
*kéung áy ai'ng, toot'ng laé chò Loé moo'ng áy ai'ng,*  
 the Sòng people took the rafters of the great palace,  
 and brought them back to make the rafters of the  
 Loé port; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

YĚēn 膾 To steep flesh in hot water; meat  
 soaked in broth.

𣎵  
 YĚēn 衍 A broad marsh, an extensive morass,  
 overflowing; *yêw yĚēn, 游衍,*  
 at ease, luxuriant; *bān yĚēn, 曼*  
 衍, endless, without termination.

YĚēn 掾 An inferior officer, under one's com-  
 mand.

YĚēn 緣 The bordering of a garment.

YĚēn 羨 Superabundant, superfluous, a su-  
 perfluity.

E yĚēn poé put chĚuk, 以羨補不足 *é*  
*ch'hun áy poé bó kadu,* to make up for deficiencies  
 in one thing by what is superfluous in another; see  
 孟子 *Bāng choó*.

YĚēn 院 Vulg. *éē'ng*: a college, a receptacle  
 for learned men; *cheng yĚēn, 僧*  
 院 *hōéy sĚō'ng éē'ng*, a priest's  
 monastery; *se yĚēn, 書院 ch'hāyh éē'ng*, a litera-  
 ry college.

夫  
 YĚēp 曄 Bright, clear, shining.

YĚēp 燁 Bright, glistening.

YĚēp 饋 To carry presents of food to work-  
 men in the fields.

YĚēp 腐 A narrow confined dwelling.

YĚēp 匍 To cover, to screen, to shelter.

𣎵  
 YĚēp 葉 Vulg. *hĚōh*: a leaf; *che yĚēp, 枝*  
 葉 *ke hĚōh*, branches and leaves;  
*ló yĚēp, 老葉 laōu hĚōh*, the

betel leaf, chewed by Asiatics with their areca nut;  
*ék yĚēp, 奕葉*, successive generations. A sur-  
 name.

*Che yĚēp bē yéw haē, pún sit sĚen pwat, 枝葉*  
*未有害本實先撥 ke hĚōh bōēy wōō haē*  
*pún sit tāē seng pwat*, while the branches and leaves  
 are yet uninjured, the root and stump are destroyed;  
 see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

YĚēp 僕 Light and coarse.

YĚēp 牖 A window.

YĚēp 頁 Vulg. *yĚēh*: the leaf of a book; the  
 same as 帙, *yĚēp*.

夫  
 YĚēt 螻 E ong, 螻螻 *yĚēt yĚō'ng*, an insect  
 remarkable for its small loins.

YĚēt 謁 To declare, to inform, to inquire;  
*yĚēt kĚèn, 謁見*, to have an in-  
 terview with any one.

*JĚ kĚw hwun koe che laē ch'héng yĚēt, 如舊晤*  
*媾之來請謁 ch'hin chĚō'ng kōō áy hwun*

*koc laē ch'hiē<sup>na</sup> yĕet ke<sup>ng</sup>*, like as when an old relation by marriage comes to request an interview; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yĕet 蠍 A poisonous reptile; the gecko. (?)

Yĕet 咽 A stoppage in the throat; a melancholy sound; a loss of the voice.

Yĕet 噎 Vulg. *oōh*: to bring up wind from the stomach; t<sup>na</sup> yĕet, 打噎 p'hāh *oōh*, to eruct.

Yĕet 天 扇 Sēn hong, 扇風 yĕet hong, to fan, to agitate the wind with a fan.

Yĕo 腰 Read yaou: the loins, the waist.

Yĕo 么 Read yaou: small; yaou tĕem, 么點 yĕo tĕem, the ace at dice.

Yĕo 邀 Read heaou: to invite, to induce, to urge. Sāng heaou yōw gwán, 邀遊玩 sĕo yĕo t'hit t'hó, to invite one another out to parties of pleasure.

Yĕo 扶 To beat, to strike.

Yĕo 搖 Read yaou: to shake, to jumble together, to swing backwards and forwards; yaou lám, 搖籃 yĕo ná, a cradle.

Yĕo 窰 Read yaou: a kiln; chwan choó yaou, 磚仔窰 chui<sup>ng</sup> á yĕo, a brick kiln; hōey yaou, 灰窰 hōey yĕo, a lime kiln.

Yĕo 姚 Read yaou: a surname.

Yĕoh 勺 Ten beards of corn make a 勺, yĕoh; a very small measure.

Yĕoh 灼 A kind of green frog.

Yĕoh 億 Read ek: to guess, to hit at, to form an idea of.

Yĕoh 億 Ek chek lé tĕung, 億則屢中 yĕoh chek ták paē tĕung, in forming an idea of anything, he always hit the mark; see the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

Yĕoh 約 Read yĕak: to agree with, to covenant; twān yĕak, 斷約 tooi<sup>ng</sup> yĕoh, to determine an agreement.

Yĕoh 藥 Read yĕak: medicine, physic. K'hong-choó kwuy yĕak, 康子饋藥 K'hong-choó sàng yĕoh, K'hong-choó presented some medicine (to Confucius); see the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

Yĕoh 鑰 Read yĕak: the lock, or bar of a door.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> 鴛 鴦 Wan yang, 鴛鴦 wan yĕo<sup>ng</sup>, a bird (the Chinese duck,) noted for being faithful to its mate; also the name of an insect.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> 螞 蟥 Read ong: as ò ong, 螞蟥 yĕet yĕo<sup>ng</sup>, the name of an insect, a species of ichneumon fly or wasp.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> 舀 Read yaou: to lade; yaou súy, 舀水 yĕo<sup>ng</sup> chúy, to bale out water.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **養** Read yáng: to nourish; yáng soō,  
養飼 yĕo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hē, to feed.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **礮** Read yáng: flat bricks used beneath  
the tiles in Chinese houses.

羊 Read yàng: a goat; bĕen yàng, 綿  
Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **羊** 羊 me<sup>ng</sup> yĕo<sup>ng</sup>, a sheep.

Kim yĕw sĕw jĭn che ghĕw yàng,  
jĕ wūy che bók che chĕá, 今有受人之牛  
羊而爲之牧之者 t'na woō sĕw lĭng úy  
gob yĕo<sup>ng</sup>, jĕ wūy e ě<sup>ng</sup> e úy lĭng, now if a person  
should receive people's cows and sheep, and under-  
take to feed them, (he ought to seek for good pastu-  
rage for them;) see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Read yáng: the ocean; yáng haé,  
Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **洋** 洋海 yĕo<sup>ng</sup> haé, seas and  
oceans; yáng ch'hwán, 洋船  
yĕo<sup>ng</sup> chún, foreign ships.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **楊** Read yáng: a surname.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **瘍** Broken to pieces, torn to rags.

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **鎔** Read yŭng: to melt, to fuse.

丟 Read yāng: a manner, a form, an ap-  
pearance.  
Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **搗**

Yĕo<sup>ng</sup> **樣** Read yāng: the young branches of  
a tree just shooting up.

大 Read ek: abundant; chĕen chaé ek,  
Yĕuk **益** 錢財益 che<sup>ng</sup> chaé yĕuk,  
money abundantly, plenty of cash.

天  
Yĕuk **育** To feed, to nourish, to bring up.  
Sĕang yáng hoō boé, hāy yĕuk  
ch'hey choó, 上養父母

下育妻子 tĕng bĭn yĕo<sup>ng</sup> pāy boé, hāy tĕy  
ch'hē boé kĕ<sup>ng</sup>, above (with respect to our superior  
relations,) to support our parents; and below (with  
respect to the inferior,) to nourish one's wife and  
children.

Yĕuk **毓** The same as the preceding.

Yĕuk **倩** To sell, to dispose of.

To bathe; sĕen yĕuk, 洗浴 sĕy  
Yĕuk **浴** ék, to wash and bathe.

Yĕuk hoē Kĕ, 浴乎沂 chĭng  
ék twā tĕ Kĕ chūy, to bathe in the Kĕ river; see  
the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Yĕuk **鵠** The name of a bird.

Yĕuk **欲** To desire, to wish, to prefer, to long  
for.

Hoē é kwŭy sĕ jĭn che sĕy yĕuk  
yĕá, 富與貴是人之所欲也 pò  
kap kwŭy sĕ lĭng úy sĕy àè yĕá, riches and honors  
are what all men desire; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yĕuk **慾** Lust, carnal desires; soo yĕuk, 私  
慾, corrupt dispositions; yĕuk  
sĕáng, 慾想, lewd and lasciv-

ious thoughts. Yáng sim bók sĕen é kw<sup>ng</sup> á yĕuk,  
養心莫善於寡慾 böeyh yáng sim,  
bō k'háh hó é chĕó soo yĕuk, in order to strengthen  
the mind, there is nothing so good as restraining the  
carnal desires; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.



Yëük 昱 To-morrow; yëük jit, 昱日, the following day; jit yëük, 日昱, the light of the sun.

Yëük 昱 A sound, a voice.

Yëük 煜 Bright, clear, the brightness of fire.

Yëük 鬻 To sell, to dispose of; also to nourish and bring up. Maë choo yëük lé, 賣子鬻女 bēy haōu sai<sup>ng</sup> bēy chaōu á, to sell one's sons and dispose of one's daughters.

Yëük 債 The same as the preceding.

幸 Yew 憂 Vulg. huán ló: to be sorry; yew bün, 憂悶, sorrowful, sad. Jëén hoë te, seng è yew hwán,

jè soó è an lók yéá, 然後知生於憂患而死於安樂也 jëén aōu chac, láng sai<sup>ng</sup> tē huán ló, jè sé tē an lók yéá, then we may know, that people may thrive in circumstances of trouble and sorrow, and die by giving way to ease and pleasure; see 孟子 Bōng choó.

Yew sim, 憂心, an anxious, grieved state of mind.

Yew 優 Superfluous, superabundant, over and above, luxurious ease; affluent; yew yéw, 優游, to saunter about, ease and leisure.

Soó jè yew chek hák, 仕而優則學 chò kw<sup>n</sup>a áy láng éng chek t'hák ch'háyh, an officer when at leisure should attend to learning; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ch'héang yew, 娼優, a prostitute.

Yew 耨 To sow seed, to cast abroad seed; yew jè put twat, 耨而不輟 yèü ché jè bō hāi<sup>ng</sup>h, he continued sowing and would not stop; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yew 攸 That which, which; a place.

Yew 悠 Distant, far; yew wán, 悠遠 yew huwí<sup>ng</sup>, afar off.

Yew 漏 The appearance of water flowing.

Yew 幽 Deep, dark, umbrageous, hidden; abstruse, recondite; yew ke, 幽居, to dwell in retirement.

Ch'hut choō yew kok, 出自幽谷 ch'hut tē yew òm áy k'hai<sup>ng</sup>, to come out of the dark ravine; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Béng yéw léy gák, yew yéw kwúy sín, 明有禮樂幽有鬼神 béng kwui<sup>ng</sup> wōō léy gák, yew òm wōō kwúy sín, in the light we have ceremonies and music (by which to regulate our conduct); and in the dark, we have demons and spirits (of whom we should be afraid.)

Yew 呦 The cry of a deer, the noise made by a stag.

Yew 麇 A female deer, a doe; yew lók chòk chòk, 麇鹿濯濯 boé kap kang áy lók kwát kwui<sup>ng</sup> áy

yéō<sup>ng</sup>, the does and bucks looked sleek and fat; see the 大雅 Taō gnáy.

友 A friend; péng yéw, 朋友, an intimate friend.

Yéw 友 E péng yéw kaou jè put sìn hoé?

與朋友交而不信乎 *káp péng yéw kaoup'hòey jè ū<sup>m</sup> sin sít hoē?* in associating with my friends am I wanting in sincerity? see the 上論 *Séang-lùn*.

Yéw 爻 The same as the preceding.

Yéw 酉 One of the horary characters. Yéw sé, 酉時, the hours from five to seven in the evening.

Yéw 有 Vulg. *woō*: to have, to possess, to be, to exist; a surname. Put h<sup>nd</sup> hwān sēāng, jē h<sup>nd</sup> chok

lwān chēá, bē che yéw yēá, 不好犯上而好作亂者未之有也 *ū<sup>m</sup> aē kan huān sè twā, jē aē chok huān áy lāng, bōēy woō chéy léy soō*, not to be disposed to offend one's superiors, and still to be fond of creating rebellion, there is no such thing in existence; see the 上論 *Séang-lùn*.

Yéw 卯 To shut the door; the time of the setting sun.

Yéw 佑 To help, to assist, to aid, to protect. Séāng t'hēn-hoo yéw hāy bín, 上天孚佑下民 *t'he<sup>ng</sup> téng chin chē<sup>nd</sup> woō pó pē hāy bín áy pāyh sa<sup>ng</sup>*, the high heavens will surely protect the common people; see the 書湯誥 *Sə t'hong kò*.

Yéw 莠 Something like grain, but not really grain; tares and not wheat. Oè yéw k'héung ké lwān beáou yéá, 惡莠恐其亂苗也 *wān p'hāy, ké<sup>nd</sup> a'no'e éy huān pòè ch'he á*, he disliked tares lest they should injure the wheat; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Yéw 茨 Yéw lé, 茨里, the name of a place.

Yéw 誘 To lead, to allure; yín yéw, 引誘, to lead on; yéw hék, 誘惑, to tempt, to draw into vice.

Hoo choó sún sún jēén, sēén yéw jín, 夫子循循然善誘人 *hoo choó sún sún áy yē<sup>ng</sup>, gaú yín yéw lāng*, Confucius with his compliant manner, was very skillful in leading men forward; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Yéw 卣 A vessel for containing the aromatic wine.

Yéw 榱 A collection of wood, to burn as a sacrifice to heaven.

Yéw 憂 Grieved, distressed, sad thoughts.

Yéw 誥 To lead, to guide, to urge on; the same as 誘, yéw.

Yéw 牖 A window; also towards; to open out clearly.

Choó yéw chip kē séw, 自牖執其手 *choó t'hang á gīm e áy ch'héw*, he took hold of his hand through the window; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Yéw 幼 Young, small, tender, weak; yéw

lēén, 幼年 *seáou lēén*, young. Hoo jín yèw jē hák che, 夫人

幼而學之 *hoo lāng seáou lēén chéw óh e*, now when a man is young, he learns these things; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Yéw 遊 To wander, to ramble. Vulg. *t'hit t'hó*: to go on an excursion of pleasure.

K'heng gó yéw jē tày, 卿遨遊二帝 *k'heng t'hit t'hó káp nō áy hōng tày*, you, sir! have been

playing between the two emperors; see the 光武紀 Kong boó ké.

YĒw 攸 A surname.

YĒw 游 To follow the stream, and float downwards; to glide down; also written 游, yĒw, a surname.

YĒw 旒 The fringe at the end of a flagstaff, turning over and hanging down.

YĒw 虻 Hoó yĒw, 虻, the name of an insect.

YĒw 筴 The name of a certain sort of bamboo.

YĒw 徇 To rely on.

YĒw 猶 As, like as, as if; to plan, to scheme; yĒw é, 猶豫, undecided. T'hèng sĕung, goé yĒw jĭn yĒá, 聽訟吾猶人也 t'hĕn<sup>a</sup> sĕung gwá ēy ch'hin chĕō<sup>ng</sup> pat lāng, in hearing cases of litigation, I am equal to others; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

YĒw 蕝 Fetid, stinking herbs; yit hwun yit yĒw, 一薰一蕝 chit áy p'hang ch'haóu, chit áy ch'haóu ch'haóu, the one is a fragrant plant, and the other a stinking herb; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

YĒw 輜 Light; not heavy; tek yĒw jĕ mó, 德輜如毛 tek hēng k'hin yĒw ch'hin chĕō<sup>ng</sup> t'haóu mó, virtue is a small and light thing like a fine hair; see the 大雅 Tāp gnáy.

YĒw 蝸 YĒw boé, 蝸, a kind of shell fish, like a crab, but larger, and found on the seacoast.

YĒw 尤 To murmur, to complain, to find fault with; a fault; to exceed; a surname.

Sĕang put wán t'hĕen, hāy put yĒw jĭn, 上不怨天下不尤人 tĕng bĭn bó wán t'he<sup>ng</sup>, hāy tĕy bó yĒw lāng, above, not to murmur against heaven, and below not to find fault with men; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Also written 尤, yĒw.

Boó k'hĕen yĒw, 無愆尤, without fault; faultless.

YĒw 詆 A fault, a crime, a sin. Pe boó yĒw hĕy, 俾無詆兮 saé e bó kōdy sit, cause them to avoid crime; see the 國風 Kok hong.

YĒw 臄 A fleshy excrescence.

YĒw 由 From, out of, by, through; the means by or through which; yin yĒw, 因由, a leading cause, an inducement; to let, to allow; yĒw kĕ wáy, 由其爲, let him do it.

Kwan kĕ séy yĒw, 觀其所由 k'hw<sup>nd</sup> e séy yĒw laé, observe the motives from which his actions spring; see the 上論 Sĕang lūn.

Gwān kĕn, boó yĒw tát, 願見無由達 aè böëyh kĕ<sup>ng</sup>, bó yin yĒw ēy t'hong tát, I wish to get an interview, but I have no means of introduction; see the 儀禮 Gĕ lĕy.

YĒw 油 Oil, fat, grease, any oily substance. Chek yĒw bwán bān sék, choó jĕn seng h'ó, 積油滿萬石自然生火 k'hĕ<sup>ng</sup> yĒw kadu mu<sup>nd</sup> á chĕ<sup>nd</sup>

*bān chēōh, chōō jēēn sai<sup>ng</sup> hōēy, when we collect oil to the amount of a myriad of peculs, it will of itself produce fire.*

Yēw **𣎵** A tree shooting out its branches.

Yēw **𣎵** A vessel for containing aromatic wine.

Yēw **𣎵** To laugh; *chōō jīn yēw jē jē ch'heāou, 主人道爾而笑 chōō jīn yēw jēēn jē ch'hēō,* the host smiling, laughed out aloud.

Yēw **郵** A post; *yēw ēk, 郵驛 yēw yēāh,* a post house. *Sok ē tē yēw jē t'hwān bēng, 速於置郵而傳命 k'hāh kīn ē yēāh báy jē t'hoō<sup>ng</sup> bēng lēng,* to convey orders swifter than a post; see **孟子** Bēng chōō.

Yēw **右** The right; *yēw séw, 右手 chē<sup>nd</sup> ch'héw,* the right hand; *chōō yēw, 左右,* right and left, attendants. *Séy oē ē chōō, bōō ē kaou ē yēw, 所惡於左毋以交於右 séy wān tē tō ch'héw, bōō ē kaou tē chē<sup>nd</sup> ch'héw,* that which you dislike on the left, do not associate with on the right; see the **大學** Tāē hāk.

Yēw **佑** To assist, to help, to aid, to abet.

Yēw **祐** To protect; *pé yēw, 庇祐 pō pē,* to protect with divine favor.

Yēw **又** Also, again, and, moreover; besides, still, yet.

*Kēēn chē put chēūng, yēw kēng put wūy, 見志不從又敬不違*

*k'hw<sup>nd</sup> à kē<sup>ng</sup> ē āy sim chē ū<sup>m</sup> t'hān lán, yēw tōōh kēng, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang wūy hūy,* seeing our parents' intention is not to comply with our advice, we must still respect, and not oppose them; see the **論語** Lūn gé.

Yēw **園** A park, a pleasure garden; *wán yēw, 苑園,* a garden of pleasure. *Būn ōng che yēw, hong ch'hit sip lé, 文王之園方七十里 Būn ōng āy yēw wōō sē kak ch'hit chāp lé,* Būn ōng's park was 70 square lé in extent; see **孟子** Bēng chōō.

Yēw **宥** To spare, to treat liberally, to be indulgent, to forgive. *Kwun chōō ē sēā kō yēw chōēy, 君子以赦過宥罪 kwūn chōō wōō sēā kōy sit, yēw k'hw<sup>nd</sup> a lāng āy chōēy,* the good man makes a point of forgiving faults, and being indulgent towards crimes; see the **易解卦** Ek kaē kwā.

Yēw **楸** *Yēw lé, 楸李,* a kind of fruit, which if eaten expels jealousy.

Yēw **有** Also, again; the same as **又**, *yēw.*

Yēw **賄** Wealth, money; to give, to present; *yēw loē, 賄賂,* a bribe. *E gnō yēw ch'hēen, 以我賄遷 t'hō gwā āy chē<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēen swā k'hē pāt wūy,* to take my wealth, and remove it elsewhere; see the **衛風** Wōēy hong.

Yēw **侑** To assist, to help, to urge and incite one to eat; to couple, to pair. *E gāk yēw sit, 以樂侑食 ē chok gāk k'hwū<sup>ng</sup> chēāh,* they played up the music, to incite the emperor to eat; see the **周禮** Chew léy.

Yēw 鼯 A kind of field mouse.

Yēw 柚 Vulg. *nooi<sup>ng</sup> á*: a pumelo, a shaddock.  
 Bân tēng êng kit yēw, 閩中榮桔柚 *Bân sai<sup>ng</sup> êng hwa kit kap nooi<sup>ng</sup> á*, in the province of Hok-kèèn lemons and pumelos flourish luxuriantly.

Yēw 狻 A black monkey.

Yēw 褻 The sleeve of a coat; also the appearance of much laughing.

Yim 陰 The female principle of nature; yim yāng, 陰陽, the male and female principle, which the Chinese suppose to have produced all things; t'haè yim, 太陰, the moon; yim kan, 陰間, the invisible world, the dark regions; kong yim, 光陰, time. A surname.

T'haè E sek ch'ùn yim, goè pòey tong sek hwun yim, 太禹惜寸陰吾輩當惜分陰 *t'haè E woō sèöh chit ch'ùn áy yim, gwán áy lóng yéá tēöh sèöh chit hwun áy yim*, the great E used to spare every inch of time, and we ought to spare every tenth of an inch.

Yim 會 The ancient form of the preceding; also written 陰, yim.

Yim 音 A sound, a tone; seng yim, 聲音 *sē<sup>a</sup> yim*, a sound, a noise, a voice; hân yim, 翰音, a fowl.

Pat yim k'hek haè, 八音克諧 *páyh áy yim kék ké haè hó*, the eight sounds excessively harmonious; see the 書舜典 *Se sùn tēén*.

Sip gnoé yim, 十五音, the fifteen initial sounds; the name of a Chinese dictionary of the Hok-kèèn dialect on which this work is founded.

Yim 惇 Peaceful and harmonious; tranquil, still, retired.

Yim 喑 The incessant crying of children; to lose one's voice from grief.

Yim 瘖 Dumb, unable to speak.  
 Gím jé put gân, put jé yim lóng che ché hwuy, 吟而不言

不如瘖聾之指麾 *gím jé ũ<sup>m</sup> kóng wā, ũ<sup>m</sup> tat tēöh áy kabu ch'haou hē lang áy ké chò yēō<sup>ng</sup>*, to mumble and not speak out is worse than a deaf and dumb person pointing and beckoning; see the 淮陰候傳 *Hwaè yim hoè twān*.

Yim 漲 Read tēàng: to overflow, to be brimful, overflowing.

Yim 飲 Vulg. *lím*: to drink; yim chéw, 飲酒 *lím chéw*, to drink wine.  
 Yit p'heàou yim, 一瓢飲 *chit pòé áy lím*, a calabash full of drink; see the 論語 *Lún gé*.

Yim 蔭 To screen; pè yim, 庇蔭, protection, shelter.  
 Chóé chong pè yim, 祖宗庇蔭, the overshadowing protection of one's ancestors, (which the Chinese believe is advantageous to posterity.)

Yim 蔭 To screen, to overshadow; umbrageous, that which can cover; a shade, a shelter.

Sá sêng yim, jé chéung neáou sit, 樹成蔭而衆鳥息 *ch'héw chē<sup>a</sup> yim jé chéung*

*chéou hai<sup>ng</sup>*, the trees form a covert, and all the birds of the air rest underneath; see 荀子 Sūn choó.

Yîm 婬 Private leisure, luxurious self-indulgence; lascivious.

Yîm 淫 Lascivious, lewd, lustful; kan yîm, 姦淫, fornication; yîm lwân, 淫亂, wantonness, voluptuousness, disorderly conduct. Yîm se, 淫書, obscene books.

Kwan ch'he lók jê put yîm, 關雎樂而不淫 Kwan ch'he t'héung lók, jê bēy yîm loân, the Kwan ch'he ode is pleasant without being obscene; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yîm 允 The appearance of walking. Also written 兪, yîm.

Yîm 霖 A long continued rain. Bók yüek yîm é, 沐浴霖雨 cháng êk kóo téng áy hoē, to be drenched in the long continued rain; see the 淮南子 Hwáé lám choó.

Yîm 蟬 A book-worm,

𦉳 Yîm 讟 Hām yîm, 讟讟, angry words.

𦉳 Yîm 因 To follow, to comply with; for, because; yin wūy, 因爲, on account of; yin yêw, 因由, a reason, a cause.

Yin yin é Hāy léy, 殷因於夏禮 Yin tédou t'hán é Hāy tédou áy léy, the Yin dynasty followed the ceremonies of the Hāy dynasty; see the 上論 Sēang lūn,

Yin 曰 The same as the preceding.

Yin 姻 A marriage; hwun yin, 婚姻, a wedding.

Yin 媼 The same as the preceding.

Yin 茵 A mattress for sleeping or sitting on. Lūy yin jê chō, lèet téng jê sit, 累茵而坐列鼎而食 t'héep jéuk á jê chēy, lèet tē'á jê chēäh, they sleep on a number of mattresses piled one upon another; and eat of food prepared in a whole row of cooking-pans; (speaking of rich people.)

Yin 恩 Grace, favor, kindness; yin tēén, 恩典, gracious regards; yin àè, 恩愛, love, affection; yin hwūy, 恩惠, kindness.

Yin tek kip bān bín, 恩澤及萬民 yin tek kip kadu chē'á bān áy pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup>, gracious favor extending to myriads of people.

Yin 氤 Yin wun, 氤氳, the original germinating principle of heaven and earth, operating in secret.

Yin 駟 A horse with white hairs here and there intermingled.

Yin 禋 To sacrifice with a pure intention.

Yin 闐 A short low wall at the gate of a city.

Yin 殷 Numerous, many, all, plentiful, abundant, luxuriant; a surname.

Yín 慇 Yín k'hîn, 慇懃, to be very earnest and attentive; anxious and diligent.

Yín 隱 Secret, abstruse, minute; to secrete; yín ke, 隱居, to retire from the world, to dwell secretly.

To feel acutely, to be compassionate, painful, grieved, mourning.

Bók hēn hoē yín, 莫見乎隱 bó k'hǎh hēn bēng hoē yín k'hè<sup>ng</sup>, there is nothing more evident than what is abstruse; see the 中庸 Tēung yung. Ch'hek yín che sim, jín che twan yéá, 惻隱之心仁之端也 ch'hek yín áy sim kw<sup>a</sup> sē jín áy twan yéá, the feeling of pity and commiseration is the principle of benevolence; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yín 慝 The same as the preceding. Also written 隱, yín.

Yín 阮 The common method of writing 隱, yín.

Yín 𠄎 To secrete, to conceal; the same as 隱, yín.

Yín 億 To rely on, to comply with.

Yín 引 To lead, to guide, to induce, to influence, to seduce, to introduce. Yín tō, 引導 yín ch'hwā, to guide in, or clear, the way; seáou yín, 小引, a short or inferior preface to a book.

Yín yéw, 引誘, to allure, to tempt.

Yín 紉 A cow rope, a rope for tying a cow.

Yín 蚓 Vulg. kín: a worm; k'hew yín, 蚯蚓 t'hoé kín, an earthworm.

Hoo yín sēang sit ko jéang, hāy yím hōng chwán, 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉 hoo t'hoé kín téng bín chēāh ta áy t'hoé, áy téy lim wut<sup>ng</sup> áy chw<sup>ng</sup>, now the worm feasts above on the dry clods, and beneath it drinks the yellow fountains; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yín 鞫 A rope for fastening an ox or a horse to a carriage.

Yín 尹 To advance, to enter; a surname; lōng yín, 令尹, the name of an office.

Yín 蜃 To tie a rope through the nose of an ox.

Yín 殷 The sound of thunder.

Yín 許 Read hé: to promise, to engage, to undertake.

去 印 A seal, a stamp; an impression, to print, to press; a surname. Jē ch'hēn sèk kae gín yín, 二千石皆銀印 nō ch'heng chēōh chò pōb wōō gín áy yín, those officers who enjoyed an income of 2000 peculs of grain all held silver seals of office; see the 漢制 Hàn ché.

Yín se, 印書 yín ch'hūy, to print books; yín pán, 印板, the wooden blocks used for printing.

Yín 億 To rely on any one, to comply with.

Yín 噫 Read èng: to answer, to reply.

平

Yin

云

To speak, to say, to declare.

Se yin, haü hoë, 書云孝平  
se kóng, t'ööh woö haü hoë, does

not the classic say, "be filial;" see the 論語 Lün gé.

Yin

沅

Water flowing back again.

Yin

芸

A fragrant herb.

Yin

紜

Raveled; in confusion, as threads;  
hwun yin, 紛紜, in confusion.

Yin

耘

To clear away the grass and weeds,  
in the cornfields; to weed; to re-  
move whatever does harm.

Yin

雲

Vulg. *hwün*: a cloud; atmospheric  
fog, vapor; cloudy; a surname;  
san ch'hwan ch'hut yin, 山川

出雲 *sw'a ch'huí'ng ch'hut hwün*, the hills and  
rivers produce clouds.

Yin

澧

Great waves raised up in a river.

Yin

榑

Wood in which the grain is very  
strongly marked.

Yin

寅

One of the horary characters; also  
to respect.

Yin

夤

Yin yēn, 夤緣, to give occa-  
sion to.

Yin

勻

Even, plain, equal, alike.

Yin

畇

Rice fields.

丟

Yin

胤

Posterity, successive generations.

Eng sek choè yin, 永錫祚  
胤 éng k'ap s'at hoë woö hok k'hè

áy k'én'á sun, ever bestow upon us happy posterity;  
see the 大雅 Taë gnáy. Also written 胤, yin,  
and, 胤, yin.

Yin

胷

The ancient form of the preceding.

Yin

媵

To escort a daughter when going to  
be married.

Yin

贖

To give a present.

Yin

孕

A foetus in the womb; hwaé yin,  
懷孕 woö sin yin, to conceive  
in the womb.

Seng yin hwut sit, 牲孕弗食 t'haou sai'ng  
woö sin yin, bó ch'äh, when animals were pregnant,  
they did not eat of them.

夫

Yip

邑

A city; toe yip, 都邑, a capital  
city.

Sün séy ke yit l'én s'eng ch'ē, jé  
l'én s'eng yip, 舜所居一年成聚二  
年成邑 Sün séy k'h'äh ch'it né'ng ch'én'á ch'ē,  
nō né'ng ch'én'á yip, wherever Sün dwelt for a year,  
it became a neighborhood, and in two years a city.

Yip

佻

A bold, robust appearance.

Yip

吧

Oe yip, 嗚吧, shortness of breath,  
palpitation.



Yip **悒** The mind uneasy, the mind disturbed; disquietude.  
 Boó Hwat sat Yin-hó séy yip? 武發殺般何所悒 Boó óng m'á Hwat t'haé Yin, wó s'á meé'gh an sim? Boó óng, whose name was Hwat, and who killed the prince of the Yin dynasty, how could he set his mind at ease? see the 楚詞 Ch'hoé soó.

Yip **筩** A bamboo instrument for catching fish.

Yip **裊** A satchel, a bag for books. Also to wind and entwine.

Yip **浥** To soak, to wet.

Yip **挹** To scoop out, to bale out water, to lade water, to take hold of with the hand, to pour out, to remove.

Yip **揖** Chok yip, 作揖 ch'hióng jéá, to make a bow or salutation.  
 Yip jöäng jö seng, 揖讓而升 chók yip s'ó n'ó'ng jé ch'óng, they bowed to each other, mutually gave way, and ascended; see the 上論 S'äng lün.

Yip **熠** Full, abundant, bright.

夫 Yit **一** True, sincere, even; the beginning of numbers; one.

Yit kó, 一個 chit áy, one thing;  
 yit jín, 一人 chit lán, one man.  
 Kip kó s'eng kong yit yéá, 及其成功一也 kip kó s'eng kong yit yéá kang chit yéá'ng, but when they complete their work, it is one and the same thing; see the 中庸 Téung yung.

Yit **弌** The ancient form of the preceding character.

Yit **壹** The same as 一, yit, one; being a kind of capital letter or form of it; also, uniform, unmixed.

Yit **乙** One of the horary characters; one of the radicals.

Yit **乙** A black kind of bird.

Yit **飢** A kind of swallow.  
 Lé-sew t'hun yit choó jé s'eng Taé-g'èp, 女修吞飢子而生太業 Lé-sew t'hun ei'ng á, jé sai'ng Taé-g'èp, Lé-sew devoured a young swallow and brought forth Taé-g'èp; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Yit **憶** Read ek: to think of, to remember; táng k'w séng ek, 長久相憶 téng k'w séng, to think of each other for a long time.

Ek ch'ek, 憶着 yit t'èh, to set the mind upon, to like, to be fond of.

天 Yit **佚** An yit, 安佚, at ease, at leisure; rest, tranquillity.

Sò che che á an yit yéá, 四肢之於安佚也 sè ke áy t'èng éng, the four limbs are disposed to ease and rest; see 孟子 B'eng choó.

Yit **洪** Water overflowing; yim yit, 淫洪, wanton, disorderly.

Yit **軼** To surpass, to exceed; the same as 佚, yit, at ease.

Yit 侑 A row of musicians; a choir of singers.  
 Pat yit boó ê téng, 八侑舞於庭 pàh yit áy chok gák áy lánng ko boó tē téng, eight bands of musicians performing in the hall; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Yit 遁 To follow, to obey.

Yit 驕 A black horse with white trappings.

Yit 鵲 A bird that knows when it is about to rain.

Yit 逸 To secrete; to flee, to run, to give up restraint; to follow; retirement, luxurious ease, leisure; yit soó, 逸士, a retired, unambitious scholar.

Má yit put lēng ché, 馬逸不能止 bá yit chaóu bēy hái<sup>ng</sup>, the horses ran away, and there was no stopping them; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yit 溢 Full, overflowing; running over; yáng yit, 洋溢, to inundate.  
 Bwán jé put yit, 滿而不溢 m<sup>á</sup> jé put bāy p<sup>á</sup> ch'hut, full without running over; see the 孝經 Haóu keng.

Yit 鎰 A weight of 24 ounces.  
 Suy bān yit pit soó gēuk jīn teaou tok che, 雖萬鎰必使玉人雕琢之 suy bān yit tát áy gēuk pit saé gēuk lánng teaou tok e, although the gem may be of the value of a myriad of yit, yet he would employ a jeweler to work it up; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yit 聿 Then, following, only.

幸 邕 Harmonious, peaceable.

Yung 噤 The singing of birds; also written 噤, yung.

Yung 癰 A sore, a boil, an ulcer; seng yung, 生癰 sai<sup>ng</sup> eng á, to have a boil.

Yung 諧 Harmonious, peaceable; genial, kind.

Yung 澶 The waters of a river overflowing; or bursting out of the banks and then flowing in again.

Yung 靡 P'hek yung, 辟靡, an imperial academy.

Yung 壺 A vessel made out of a gem.

Yung 饗 Dressed food; the dishes for the morning meal are called 饗, yung and those for the evening 飧, sun.

Yung 雍 Harmonious; p'hek yung, 辟雍, an imperial academy.

甬 甬 Wooden images of men, made to be burned at funerals.

Yung 俑 Sé chok yung chéá, kē boó hoē hoē, 始作俑者其無後乎 k'hé t'haóu chò yung áy lánng, e bó nōu tēy hoē, he who first made those wooden images would doubtless be deprived of posterity; (because they were like living men, and might lead to the employment of real human beings for the same purpose;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yúng 踊 To leap, and jump; also a kind of round shoe worn by those who have had their feet chopped off; a wooden leg.

Yúng yèák yüng peng, 踊躍用兵, they leaped and danced while using their swords; see the 邨風 Pöey hong.

Yúng kwày kè chëên, 踊貴履賤 yúng kwày áy chü<sup>2</sup>á, (so many persons had their feet chopped off,) that wooden legs became dear, and shoes cheap; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Yúng 涌 A fountain bubbling up; to spring up as a well, to issue forth as a fountain; also written 湧, yung.

Gwát yung taē kang lëw, 月涌大江流 gödyh yung tē twā kang lau, the moon seemed to issue forth, and flow down with the waters of the great river; see the 杜甫詩 Toō hoō se.

Yúng 筥 A case for arrows, a quiver.

Yúng 術 The middle way in front of a magistrate's hall.

Yúng 勇 Bold, courageous, daring.  
Yúng chëá put kē, 勇者不懼 yung áy lüng bó kē<sup>2</sup>á, bold men have no fear; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Yúng 甬 A certain road; a sort of measure.

Yúng 壅 To stop up, to dam up; to manure, to fatten.

Hó kwat put k'hó hëw yung, 河決不可復壅 káng p'hwà bó t'hang kōh yung, the river has burst its bounds, and cannot be dammed up again; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Yüng 擁 To hold, to grasp in the hand; to escort, to accompany.

T'haè kong yung hwü, 太公擁彗 T'haè kong güm sadu chëw, T'haè kong held the broom, (when his son became emperor;) see the 高祖記 Ko choé kú.

Yüng 甕 A jar, a pitcher; yung ch'haè, 甕菜 èng ch'haè, a kind of pickled vegetable kept in jars.

Yüng 庸 Common, usual, not out of the way; unchangeable; to use.

Tëung yung, 中庸, the universal medium; the name of a Chinese classic.

Yüng 傭 Vulg. ch'hëō<sup>2</sup>g; to hire people to work; to engage.

Yüng 墉 A city, a wall, a citadel.  
E hwat chong yung, 以伐崇墉 é p'häh hwán áy sè<sup>2</sup>á, to attack high-walled cities; see the 大雅 Tāo guáy.

Yüng 慵 Lazy, idle.

Yüng 鏞 A large bell.

Yüng 俗 Accustomed, used to; uneasy.

Yüng 容 A countenance, a visage; to allow, to admit of, to bear with; yung maōu, 容貌, the appearance, air, demeanor; hám yung, 涵容, to include, to inclose, to receive. A surname.

T'hëen lé séy put yung, 天理所不容 t'heē<sup>2</sup>g lé séy ü<sup>m</sup> yung, that which Providence did not permit.

Yüng 蓉 Hoô yüng, 芙蓉, marsh mallows, the Hibiscus mutabilis; applied also to some other kinds of Malvaceous plants.

Yüng 溶 Water flowing peacefully along.

Yüng 榕 The name of a tree; yüng sê, 榕樹 chéng ch'hiô, the banyan tree.

Yüng 瑤 Chéung yüng, 琤瑤, to walk along adorned with gems.

Yüng 融 Steam or vapor rising up and blending; harmonious, peaceful. A surname.

Kê lók . yéá yüng yüng, 其樂也融融 e dy köy è yüng yüng, their joy was harmonious and agreeable; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Yüng 鎔 Vulg. yéong : to melt, to fuse; the mould used in melting metals. Yüng hwà, 鎔化, to transform into another shape.

Yüng 容 The ancient form of 容, yüng.

丟 Yüng 用 To use, to employ; with, by; yéw yüng, 有用 wóo yüng, useful.

Suy yéuk bú yüng, san ch'hwan kê séá choo, 雖欲勿用山川其舍諸 suy àè bô yüng, sw'a ch'huì'ng e wóo pàng t'hek kak hoē, although we should be disposed not to use such an animal in sacrifice, would the spirits of the hills and rivers reject it; see the 論語 Lün gé. Chéet yüng jê àè jîn, 節用而愛人 chún chat séy yüng, jê séoh lán, to be economical in the use of things, and kind to people; see the 論語 Lün gé.

TABLE OF THE RADICALS;

Showing their order and meaning, together with the sound given them in reading.

N. B. In the following Table, the forms which accompany several of the radicals are contractions or modifications which they take when entering into composition.

Characters formed by one stroke of the pencil.		Formed by three strokes.		Formed by four strokes.	
1 Yit 一 one.	24 Síp 十 ten.	30 K'hoé 口 the mouth.	47 Ch'hwan 川 a channel for water.	70 Hong 方 square, then.	
2 K'hwún 丨 to descend.	25 Pok 卜 to divine.	31 Wá'y 口 an inclosure.	48 Kong 工 work, a work-man.	71 Boó 无 not, wanting.	
3 Choó 丶 a point.	26 Chéet 冂 a seal.	32 T'hoó 土 the ground.	49 Ké 己 one's self.	72 Jit 日 the sun, day.	
4 P'héet 丿 bent out.	27 Hán 厂 a shelter.	33 Soó 士 a scholar.	50 Kín 巾 a napkin.	73 Wát 曰 to say.	
5 Yit 乙 one.	28 Boó 厶 crooked.	34 Ché 夕 to follow.	51 Kan 干 a shield.	74 Gwát 月 the moon.	
6 Kwát 丿 hooked.	29 Yéw 又 the hand, again, more.	35 Soey 夂 to walk slowly.	52 Ynou 么 slender.	75 Bók 木 wood.	
Formed by two strokes.		36 Sék 夕 the evening.	53 Séém 广 to protect.	76 K'héem 欠 to owe.	
7 Jé 二 two.	30 K'hoé 口 the mouth.	37 Taé 大 large, great.	54 Yín 及 a long journey	77 Ché 止 to stop.	
8 T'hoó 十 (undefined.)	31 Wá'y 口 an inclosure.	38 Lé 女 a woman.	55 Kéung 井 to join hands.	78 Taé 歹 evil, bad.	
9 Jín 人 a man.	32 T'hoó 土 the ground.	39 Choó 子 a son, a child	56 Ék 弋 to dart, a dart.	79 Soó 爻 to kill by striking.	
10 Jín 儿 a man.	33 Soó 士 a scholar.	40 Béén 山 to collect.	57 Kéung 弓 a bow.	80 Boó 毋 not to not.	
11 Jíp 入 to enter.	34 Ché 夕 to follow.	41 Ch'hún 寸 a punto, the tenth of a cubit.	58 Ké 彡 a hog's hair.	81 Pé 比 to compare.	
12 Pat 八 eight.	35 Soey 夂 to walk slowly.	42 Séáou 小 little, small.	59 Sám 彡 hair. (head)	82 Mò 毛 hairs.	
13 Keng 冂 a wilderness.	36 Sék 夕 the evening.	43 { Ong 尗 an irregular edge.	60 Ch'hék 彳 to pace.	83 Sè 氏 family name	
14 Bék 宀 to cover.	37 Taé 大 large, great.	44 Se 尸 a corpse.	Formed by four strokes.		
15 Peng 冫 an icicle.	38 Lé 女 a woman.	45 Teó 尸 a corpse.	61 Sim 心 heart.	84 K'hé 气 living principle	
16 Ké 几 a niche, a bench.	39 Choó 子 a son, a child	46 Soó 山 to collect.	62 Ko 戈 a lance.	85 Súy 水 water	
17 K'hán 口 gaping.	40 Béén 山 to collect.	47 Ch'hún 寸 a punto, the tenth of a cubit.	63 Hoé 户 an inner door.	86 H'ó 火 fire.	
18 To 刀 a knife.	41 Ch'hún 寸 a punto, the tenth of a cubit.	48 Séáou 小 little, small.	64 Séw 手 the hand.	87 Jeáou 爪 nails of the	
19 Lék 力 strength.	42 Séáou 小 little, small.	49 Choó 子 a son, a child	65 Che 支 a branch.	88 Hoó 父 a father. [hand.	
20 Paou 勺 to fold.	43 { Ong 尗 an irregular edge.	40 Béén 山 to collect.	66 P'hók 支 a slight stroke.	89 Gnaóu 爻 to imitate.	
21 Pé 匕 a spoon.	44 Se 尸 a corpse.	41 Ch'hún 寸 a punto, the tenth of a cubit.	67 Bé 文 hairs, fair.	90 Chéang 爻 (undefined.)	
22 Hé 匚 a receptacle.	45 Teó 尸 a corpse.	42 Séáou 小 little, small.	68 Pé 彡 hair.	91 P'héon 片 a splinter.	
23 Hong 匚 a receptacle.	46 Soó 山 to collect.	43 { Ong 尗 an irregular edge.	69 Pé 彡 hair.	92 Gáy 牙 the teeth.	
	47 Ch'hún 寸 a punto, the tenth of a cubit.	44 Se 尸 a corpse.	70 Hong 方 square, then.	93 G'ók 牛 a cow.	
	48 Séáou 小 little, small.	45 Teó 尸 a corpse.	71 Boó 无 not, wanting.	94 K'héén 犬 a dog.	
	49 Choó 子 a son, a child	46 Soó 山 to collect.	72 Jit 日 the sun, day.		
	50 Kín 巾 a napkin.		73 Wát 曰 to say.		
	51 Kan 干 a shield.		74 Gwát 月 the moon.		
	52 Ynou 么 slender.		75 Bók 木 wood.		
	53 Séém 广 to protect.		76 K'héem 欠 to owe.		
	54 Yín 及 a long journey		77 Ché 止 to stop.		
	55 Kéung 井 to join hands.		78 Taé 歹 evil, bad.		
	56 Ék 弋 to dart, a dart.		79 Soó 爻 to kill by striking.		
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	64 Séw 手 the hand.		87 Jeáou 爪 nails of the		
	65 Che 支 a branch.		88 Hoó 父 a father. [hand.		
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	69 Pé 彡 hair.		92 Gáy 牙 the teeth.		
	70 Hong 方 square, then.		93 G'ók 牛 a cow.		
	71 Boó 无 not, wanting.		94 K'héén 犬 a dog.		

Formed by five strokes.

- 95 Hēn 玄 blackish.
- 96 { Geük 下 a gem.  
Ong 王 a king.
- 97 Kwa 瓜 a melon.
- 98 Wá 瓦 tiles.
- 99 Kam 甘 sweet.
- 100 Seng 生 to produce.
- 101 Yung 用 to use.
- 102 Teén 田 a field.
- 103 P'hit 疋 疋 a measure of length.
- 104 Lek 疒 sickness.
- 105 Pwat 疒 a mound.
- 106 Pék 白 white.
- 107 P'hé 皮 skin.
- 108 Béng 皿 dishes.
- 109 Bók 目 the eye.
- 110 Maóu 矛 a spear.
- 111 Sè 矢 an arrow.
- 112 Sèk 石 a stone. [ish.
- 113 Sè 示 to admonish.
- 114 Jéw 肉 to creep.
- 115 Hò 禾 grain.
- 116 Hèet 穴 a den, a cave.
- 117 立 to erect.

Formed by six strokes.

- 118 Teuk 竹 bamboo.
- 119 Bé 米 paddy, rice.
- 120 Bek 糸 silk, thread.
- 121 Hoé 缶 crockery.
- 122 Bông 网 net.
- 123 Yang 羊 a sheep.
- 124 E 羽 feathers, wing.
- 125 Ló 老 old, aged.
- 126 Jé 面 a whisker, and.
- 127 Joey 耒 handle of a plow.
- 128 Jé 耳 the ear. (plow.)

- 129 Yit 聿 a pencil.
- 130 Jéuk 肉 flesh.
- 131 Sja 臣 a statesman.
- 132 Choó 自 self, himself.
- 133 Ché 至 reaching to, at.
- 134 Kéw 臼 a mortar.
- 135 Sèét 舌 the tongue.
- 136 Ch'hún 舛 to disturb, error.
- 137 Chew 舟 a boat.
- 138 Kín 良 disobedient.
- 139 Sèk 色 color.
- 140 Ch'hó 艸 艸 herbs.
- 141 Hoe 虎 a tiger.
- 142 T'héung 虫 an insect.
- 143 Héet 血 blood.
- 144 Hèng 行 to go, to walk.
- 145 E 衣 clothes.
- 146 { Hà 兩 to cover.  
Sey 西 west.

Formed by seven strokes.

- 147 K'èèn 見 to see.
- 148 Kak 角 a horn.
- 149 Gán 言 words, to express.
- 150 Kok 谷 an aqueduct, a valley.
- 151 Toé 豆 pulse.
- 152 Sè 豕 a hog.
- 153 Chæ 豸 a reptile.
- 154 Poèy 貝 pearls.
- 155 Ch'hek 赤 a carnation color.
- 156 Choe 走 to walk.
- 157 Chéuk 足 the foot.
- 158 Sin 身 the body.
- 159 Ke 車 a carriage, wheel.

- 160 Sin 辛 bitter. (hour.)
- 161 Sín 辰 to tremble, an.
- 162 Ch'héak 辵 to walk swiftly.
- 163 Yip 邑 a city.
- 164 Yéw 酒 new wine.
- 165 P'èèn 采 to pluck.
- 166 Lé 里 Chinese mile.

Formed by eight strokes.

- 167 Kim 金 metal, gold.
- 168 Teàng 長 長 long.
- 169 Bùn 門 a door. (earth)
- 170 Hoó 阜 a mound of
- 171 Taó 隸 at a certain point.
- 172 Tuy 隹 short tailed birds.
- 173 E 雨 rain.
- 174 Ch'heng 青 azure.
- 175 Hwuy 非 false, not.

Formed by nine strokes.

- 176 Bèèn 面 the face. (ther)
- 177 Kek 革 untanned leather.
- 178 Wáy 韋 back to back.
- 179 Kéw 韭 leeks.
- 180 Ym 音 a sound.
- 181 Yéep 頁 the head.
- 182 Hang 風 the wind.
- 183 Hwuy 飛 to fly.
- 184 Sit 食 to eat.
- 185 Séw 首 the head.
- 186 Héang 香 smell, fragrance.

Formed by ten strokes.

- 187 Má 馬 a horse.
- 188 Kwat 骨 a bone.
- 189 Ké 高 high.

- 190 Pew 彡 long hair.
- 191 Toé 鬥 to fight.
- 192 T'héang 鬯 wine used in sacrifice.
- 193 Kek 鬯 a perfume pot.
- 194 Kwúy 鬼 an evil spirit.

Formed by eleven strokes.

- 195 Gè 魚 a fish.
- 196 Néou 鳥 a bird.
- 197 Loé 鹵 insipid.
- 198 Lók 鹿 a stag.
- 199 Bèk 麥 wheat.
- 200 Má 麻 hemp.

Formed by twelve strokes.

- 201 Hông 黃 yellow.
- 202 Sè 黍 millet.
- 203 Hèk 黑 black.
- 204 Té 黻 to embroider.

Formed by thirteen strokes.

- 205 Bín 黽 a toad.
- 206 Téng 鼎 鼎 a tripod.
- 207 Koé 鼓 a drum.
- 208 Ch'hé 鼠 a mouse.

Formed by fourteen strokes.

- 209 Pit 鼻 the nose.
- 210 Chéy 齊 even.

Formed by fifteen strokes.

- 211 Oh'hé 齒 the teeth.

Formed by sixteen strokes.

- 212 Léung 龍 a dragon.
- 213 Kwuy 龜 a tortoise.

Formed by seventeen strokes.

- 214 Yeat 龠 a wind instrument of music.



ノ 4  
ハ 5  
乙 5  
厂 6  
メ 7  
二 7  
ナ 8  
人 8  
イ 9

ノ P'hèet	乙 Yit	丿 Kwát	二 { Jā Nò	亠 T'hoé	人 { Jīn Láng
ハ Hwút	乙 { Yit At	レ K'hwat	二 Sēang	亡 { Bōng Boó	人 Chip
厂 Ē	乙 Yīn	了 Leáou	二 Hāy	亢 { K'hong K'hòng	人 { Sīp Chóp
メ { Gēy Gnāc	七 { Bēd Mēē <sup>ng</sup> h	乚 Kwat	子 Ch'héuk	交 { Kaou Ka	人 Jīn
ナ Chó	九 { Kéw Kaóu Kéw	予 { Ē E'	子 { Ē E He	亥 Hāe	人 Lèk
乃 Naé	乞 K'hīt	地 Tēá	亏 Ē	亦 Ēk	人 Teng
久 { Kéw Koó	也 { Yéá Yéá	孖 Sē	云 Yīn	亨 { Heng P'heng	人 { Chék Chāyh
么 Yaou	乱 Sé	事 { Soó Sāc	互 Hoē	享 { Heang Heang Heang	人 Hoó
毛 { Chék T'hok	乱 { Ke Key	殇 Tēá	五 { Gnoé Góé	京 { Keng Kē <sup>na</sup>	人 { Hoó Héw P'hak
之 Che	乱 Lwān		井 { Chéng Chā <sup>ng</sup>	尙 Lím	人 Kēw
乍 Chāy	乱 Hēet		三 Soó	亭 Tēng	人 Pat
乎 Hoē	乳 { Jé Jé <sup>ng</sup> Joó Léng		区 Gnoé	亮 Léang	人 Chéang
𠂇 { Ché Chóó	𠂇 Teá		𠂇 Swan	𠂇 Tit	人 { Kim T <sup>na</sup>
乏 Hwát	𠂇 { K'héén Kan Ta		𠂇 Kèng	毫 Pók	人 Kaé
辰 P'hāc	𠂇 { Tē Tē		况 Hòng	𠂇 Sēng	人 Peng
𠂇 Gīm	𠂇 { Tē Tē		些 { Sa So Sēy	𠂇 Chēen T'hán	人 { Jēng Jēung
𠂇 E	𠂇 Lwān		死 Hēng	𠂇 Bé Būn	人 Chéung
𠂇 Tuy	𠂇 Ē		𠂇 Chae		人 { Chóó Yéá
𠂇 { Kwae	𠂇 Gēép		亞 { A Oè A U <sup>n</sup> Ok		人 Soó
𠂇 { Sēng Sēng			𠂇 { Kek K'hè		人 Sīn
𠂇 Sūy					人 { T'h <sup>na</sup> Tó



仗 { Tēāng Tēāng	仰 { Géāng Gēāng Gāng	份 Pin	伯 { Pà Pek Pāyh Mā	伯 Ch'hè	佑 Tèem Chèem
參 Chín	伶 K'hèem	佈 P'hoè	祐 Koé	佻 È Yèd	何 Hò Hò
付 Hod	伙 Ch'hoè	傅 Teàou	侶 Hong	征 Cheng	佻 Pit
仙 Sēen	仲 Tēung	侗 { Tún Tūn	你 { Jé Neé <sup>ng</sup>	佃 Tēen Tēen	佻 { <sup>A</sup> E T'ho Tò
佺 Hēen	此 Pé	心 Síng	佻 Neé <sup>ng</sup>	佃 Ham	余 Sēā
任 { Ch'háy T'hok	吏 Laou	物 Bún	世 { Sēet È	佻 Mae	余 <sup>A</sup> E
任 Hōng	伶 Gēy	役 Èk	伴 { P'hwàn P'hwān P'hwā	但 Tân	伙 { Tēet Yit
仝 Tōng	仃 Gwát	仇 { Kong K'hōng	佻 Ch'hèuk	伴 T'hé	佛 { Pit Hwut Hwut
仃 Jim	伴 Gnoé	伊 E	佻 Hè	伴 Poè	作 { Chok Chòh
仃 Ch'hēen	伴 { Kēēn Kē <sup>nā</sup>	伋 Kip	佻 Lēng	伴 Boó	佻 K'hoè
仃 Hān	伙 Tām	佻 Aè	佻 Tēw	伙 K'hay K'he	伙 Lēng
仃 Gwút Git	伙 Kaè	伍 Gnoé	佻 { Sin Ch'hun	伙 Pé	伙 Tong
伙 Taè	伙 Yaóu	伎 { Kē Kē	佻 Ch'hè	伙 Seāou	伙 Poēy
伙 Hwàn	伙 Hong	伙 { Chēung Gim	伙 Soo	伙 Ch'hoó	伙 Hwān
伙 Hēák	伙 T'hin	伙 { Pok Hók Hò	伙 Peng	伙 Wūy	伙 Hok
代 { Taè Tāy Tey	任 Jim Jim	伙 Hwát	伙 Soó Sāē	伙 Tey Kāy	伙 { Laou Leāou
代 Lēng Lēng	任 Òng	伙 Hew Hoo	伙 Soó	伙 Chē	伙 Hāng
代 É	任 Tey	伙 Hēen	伙 { Kēā K'hēā K'hay	伙 Chò	伙 Kap
代 Gwút	任 Hōng	伙 Noè	伙 P'he	伙 Yēw Yēw	伙 Yāng
代 Hwán	任 { K'hé K'hè Nā <sup>ng</sup>	伙 Tut		伙 Yāng	伙 Pek
代 Beāou	任 <sup>A</sup> E	伙 K'hwa			

人 }  
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金 Hwat	使 { Soó Saé Sòd Saè	律 Lút	候 { Hoé Kaóu	倅 Haou	備 Yúng
伯 Hwáy	使	律侷 Boé	候 Peng	倅 T'húy	倅 Hwún
侷 Béng	使	侷 Jé	候 T'héng	倅 Gé	倅 Kèng
佳 Kay	使 { T'hok Tai <sup>ng</sup>	侷 Lún	候 Chín	倅 { Hây Héy	倅 { Héen K'héén
侷 Sèuk	使	侷 Lúy	候 Sò	倅 Ch'hóuk Chak	倅 { Chéet É
侷 Ék	使 K'hán	侷 T'hóng Tóng	候 Cho	倅 Gó	倅 T'hek
侷 Jé Naé	使 Chit	侷 Ch'há	候 Ch'héw	倅 Ch'he	倅 Yéw
併 { Péng Pèng Pèng	使 Kae	侷 T'hek	候 { Ch'hím Ch'hím	倅 Bóng	倅 Pè
併	使 { Laé Laé	侷 Sún	候 Ló	倅 Kéw	倅 Sám
信 Kit	使 É	併 { Kéung Keng Kéung Kéng	候 Kéuk	倅 Kóng	倅 Lóng
很 Kwún Héng	使 Ch'hé	併	候 Sé	倅 Sèuk	倅 Héng
侷 Kwat Hwát	使 Ong	併 Chew	候 T'héng	倅 K'hak	倅 P'hóey
侷 K'héung	使 ò	併 { É É	候 Lap Ch'héep	倅 Goé	倅 Sèuk
侷 Kwuy Kwúy	使 Kong	併 Ló	候 Sim T'hím	倅 Chùn	倅 Kèk
侷 Sé	使 Ló	併 Jéung	候 T'hwat	倅 Yip	倅 Hoo
侷 Chwán	使 Yim	併 Jé	候 Pút	倅 Gip	倅 He
侷 { T'heaou Teáou Yaóu	使 Sò	併 T'hé	候 Lám	倅 Hoó	倅 { Ló Lé
侷 Kaóu	使 Léa	併 Boó	候 Nò	倅 Léang	倅 Hoó
侷 Ch'hóu	使 Choo	併 Sin	候 Hwát	倅 Chóé	倅 P'heng
侷 Yit	使 Hok	併 Ló	併 { Pèen Pèen Pan P'hee <sup>ng</sup>	倅 { Ch'heaou Seáou Seáou	倅 Pó
侷 Héng	使 Yéw	併 Tán	併	倅 Ló	倅 { Sin Sin Séén
	使 An	併 K'hé			

倣	Sew	侑	Yëuk	信	Kwán	軌	Kàn	倭	Lēng	倕	Hwún
俛	P'héng	倣	Him	倍	{ Pöey Pöey Pöey	借	{ Chek Chèoh Chèa	倣	{ Sëung Sëung	倣	{ Öey Wöey
俛	Soō Kê	俛	{ P'hè Pè	俛	T'héén	倣	{ Kēang Lēang	倣	Hwún	倣	Sē
俛	Hēep Kēep	倣	Tê	倣	Sëuk Sek	倣	Hwuy	倣	{ Tong Tōng	倣	{ Sùn Sùn
倣	Kwún	倣	Ch'héang Ch'hèng	倣	Sëuk Sek	倣	{ Ch'héang Ch'hèang	倣	Chod	倣	K'hek
倣	Sew	倣	Tê	倣	Lēy	倣	{ Ch'éep Ch'éet	倣	Ch'hek	倣	P'héén
倣	Hoó	倣	Táp	倣	Tók	倣	Hóng	倣	Pēng	倣	K'héém
倣	Hō	倣	Yin	倣	Bún Bún	倣	{ Tē Tát	倣	Eng	倣	Gān
倣	Ke Kê	倣	Pèng	倣	Tó	倣	{ K'hong K'hòng	倣	Chéén	倣	Hong
倣	Haōu	倣	Kéw	倣	Tám Tám	倣	{ K'hong K'hòng	倣	Yéén	倣	T'hóng
倣	Pöey Paé	倣	Sëuk	倣	Kwüt	倣	Kwán	倣	Lwán	倣	Ak
倣	Chéén	倣	{ H'páu Hané	倣	Sây T'hūy	倣	Chong	倣	{ Chéung Ch'héung	倣	Gók
倣	Hwun	倣	Chut Ch'hüy	倣	Héng	倣	Kè	倣	Ch'hún	倣	Kae
倣	Peàou	倣	Léang	倣	Pèng	倣	{ Ch'héén Ch'hèng Ch'hé'á	倣	{ Kay Káy Káy Háy Kek	倣	Ch'hé'á
倣	Ē	倣	Chē	倣	Hēep	倣	{ Géy Géy	倣	{ Kéet Ké	倣	Séng
倣	T'hek Sëuk	倣	Kēep	倣	Ch'héang T'hóng	倣	Lún	倣	Wáy	倣	Boē
倣	Hwúy	倣	Wán	倣	Hoē Haōu	倣	Tok	倣	É	倣	Tèy
倣	Hóng Hóng	倣	Laé	倣	{ É Ke Wá	倣	Kòng	倣	{ Péng Péng	倣	{ Chò Chòè
倣	À	倣	Ch'hong Ch'hóng Ch'hé'ng	倣	K'he	倣	{ Öey Wöey O	倣	Jēā	倣	Soé
倣	Yèem Gán	倣	Chòng	倣	T'hek	倣	{ Kó Hwá	倣	Tèy	倣	Ch'hap
倣	Pè	倣	Kò							倣	T'héng
										倣	Pöey

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僕 Hāep	惚 Chóng	侑 Hat	僇 Ch'hèen	俾 Pit	僿 Yaôu
僞 Kw'á	僞 Bēēn	僞 Sēet	僞 Kēung	僞 Ch'huy	僞 Chēem
僞 Hông	僞 Ch'hip	僞 Sek	僞 Hēy	僞 Tē	僞 Kāy
僞 Yaôu	僞 É	僞 Kwūy	僞 Wún	僞 { Yung Ch'hēung Ch'hēu <sup>24</sup> }	僞 Chông
僞 Tām	僞 Sēet	僞 Tām	僞 Sēen	僞 Ch'ho	僞 { Sēang Sēo <sup>ng</sup> }
僞 { Ch'hèw Ch'hèou }	僞 { Sūn Tūn }	僞 { Hoo Hoó Poè }	僞 K'hēm	僞 Sut	僞 Teáou
僞 Yēem	僞 { Soo Ch'hae }	僞 Gwān	僞 K'hak	僞 Chóng	僞 { Ch'héang Sēng }
僞 Yēw	僞 Twan	僞 Jéung	僞 { Ch'hēng Sēng Sōng }	僞 Pēng	僞 Ch'hè
僞 { Kēen Kēen Kē <sup>na</sup> }	僞 Ch'hek	僞 Lek	僞 { Ch'hēuk Jēoh }	僞 Sēung	僞 Sáy
僞 Tūt	僞 Cheng	僞 Lók	僞 { Sán Suo <sup>na</sup> }	僞 Chēa	僞 Hàn
僞 Sé	僞 Gnoé	僞 K'hēen	僞 Pē	僞 Gō	僞 Hwá
僞 Pēen	僞 { T'hoé T'haou }	僞 Káng	僞 So	僞 Léy	僞 Chēang
僞 { Se Sé }	僞 Hoē	僞 Mā	僞 Haou	僞 Lēak	僞 { K'heng K'héng K'hēng }
僞 Hwù	僞 Maou	僞 { Peng Pōng Pōng Pēng Pēng }	僞 Yung	僞 Kae	僞 Yēen
僞 Chay	僞 { Kwuy K'hwuy Kōey }	僞 Chit	僞 Yaôu	僞 { T'hwān T'hoi <sup>ng</sup> Twān }	僞 Chaou
僞 T'hok	僞 Tē	僞 Tēen	僞 T'hap	僞 É	僞 Chip
僞 { Ch'hay Ch'hé }	僞 Soé	僞 T'haē	僞 So	僞 Sūy	僞 Tēy
僞 To	僞 Ch'hèw	僞 Tōng	僞 Áng	僞 { Chāè Chāy }	僞 { Tek Cháy }
僞 Hoó	僞 Tē	僞 Hó	僞 Chék	僞 Tōng	僞 Sēet
僞 Pek	僞 Ch'hiq	僞 Kēet	僞 Ch'ham	僞 Ch'hok	僞 { Loē Loē }
僞 Tē	僞 Soé		僞 { Lúy T'hoēy }		

備 Pè	僂 Ch'hip	俾 {Tan Séén	斷 Soo	儂 Lāng	儻 È
僮 {P'hèàu P'hèò	僮 Kè	僂 {Keaou Yaôu Geàou	僮 Tông	儻 Sèén	儻 Jè
僮 Kīn	僮 {Ch'hún Chún	僂 Hip	僮 Pòk	儻 {Ek Yèòh	儻 T'héng
僮 {Léén Léén	僮 Pòk	僂 Chēw	僮 Kòè	儻 T'hat	儻 {Yín Yín
僮 Gé	僮 He	僂 Boó	僮 Tap	儻 {Tòng Tàng	儻 Taè
僮 Lèuk	僮 {Lô Lô	僂 Cheng	僮 Kèang	儻 P'hèàu	儻 Tèw
僮 Bān	僮 Ch'héang	僂 Hám	僮 Bín	儻 Kēng	儻 Teáou
僮 {Péng Péng	僮 Kong	僂 {Hwún Hwún	僮 Yéep	儻 Séuk	儻 P'heng
僮 Ch'héem	僮 Séén	僂 K'héén	僮 Kim	儻 Kéén	儻 Chey Sáy
僮 Sèén	僮 Leáou	僂 Yāng	僮 Sap	儻 Kéng	儻 Lám
僮 T'hám	僮 K'he	僂 Hán	僮 Káy	儻 Hwán	儻 Keén
僮 Söey	僮 {Ch'heng Téng	僂 Kwút	僮 Hóey	儻 {K'héem K'héòh	儻 È
僮 14 Sūy	僮 Ch'han	僂 Jè	僮 K'hó	儻 Yang	儻 Gè
僮 Péét	僮 Ek	僂 {T'hóng T'hóng	僮 Ch'heáou	儻 Kaé	儻 Chín
僮 {Chun Chéén	僮 {Gwūy Gó	僂 Ok	儻 {P'hek P'héak	儻 Tam	儻 P'è
僮 Sēang	僮 Ke	僂 Oè	儻 Sék	儻 Tam	儻 Boó
僮 Jè	僮 {Hwan Po	僂 Cheaou	儻 Hong	儻 Keáou Heaou	儻 {Lāng Léng Nai <sup>13</sup>
僮 Sēén	僮 Hwūy	僂 {Sip Sap	儻 Chèw	儻 Tè	儻 Ch'at
僮 Keáou	僮 K'héy	僂 {Ch'him Ch'héem	儻 Aè	儻 Kōey	儻 15 Ch'héang
僮 {Kwún K'hwún	僮 {Ch'hún Ch'hwán	僂 Kek	儻 Gè	儻 K'héén	儻 Láp Léep
僮 Tōey	僮 T'héet	僂 {Lín Lín	儻 Pòk	儻 Pín	儻 Pèén
			儻 Chún	儻 Gam	



口 Keng	一 Bék	丿 Peng		几 Ké	口 K'hám	口 13
月 Mò	兀 { Yim	冬 { Tong Tang	凜 K'hím	凡 { Hwán	凶 Hëung	一 14
有 P'h'nd	尢 { 7	冰 Peng	凜 Lím	凡 {	凸 Tút	丿 15
冉 Jéem	冠 { Kwan Kw'a Kwàn Kòèy	冲 Ch'hèung	凝 Gêng	処 Ch'hè	凹 { Aou T'hap	几 16
册 { Ch'hek Ch'h'ayh	冢 Bông	决 Kwat	瀆 Chun	凭 Pín	出 Ch'hut	口 17
再 Chaè	冢 T'héung	况 Hông	滌 { Ch'hín Ch'haf'ng	凰 Hông	函 Hám	
冏 Keng	冥 { Bêng Mai'ng	冶 Yéa		凱 K'haé	函 Hám	
冐 Mò	冐 Hod	冷 Léng		憑 Pín		
冐 Mò	冐 Tím	半 P'hwàn				
冐 Têw		洞 Kéng				
冐 Koé		列 Lèet				
冐 Hoé		淮 Chún				
冐 Bèén		函 Hám				
冐 Lè		凉 { Lèang Nè'ng				
		清 Ch'hèng				
		凋 Teaou				
		凌 Léng				
		凍 { Tòng Tàng				
		滅 Kéem				
		沸 Pín				
		澤 Pít				
		潔 Kéet				





力 { Lèk Lat			勺 Paou	匕 Pé	匚 Hong	力 19 勺 20 匕 21 匚 22
功 { Kong Kang	勉 Bèén	鵠 Hòet	勺 Cheak	匕 Hwà	匚 È	
因 Hô	勅 Poè	勅 Lè	勺 Yèoh	化 Hwà	匚 Chap	
加 Kay	勅 K'hwaè	勅 Héep	勺 Yin	北 { Pok Pak	匚 { Ch'héang Ch'héang	
劣 Lwat	勅 Thit	勅 K'im	勺 Koe	匙 Sè	匚 K'hong	
勑 Hèep	勑 Lèk	勑 Hwun	勺 Bút		匚 Ah	
助 { Choè Chan	勑 { Tóng Tang	勑 Léy	勺 { Kae Kae		匚 Kéep	
努 { Noé Loé	勑 Hèuk	勑 Séang	包 Paou		匚 Hwúy	
劫 Kéep	勑 K'hám	勑 { K'hwan K'hwan	匚 Héung		匚 K'hwúy	
勑 { K'he Ké	勑 Boè		匚 Héung		匚 Hoèy	
勑 Seau	勑 { Sin Sin		匚 Keuk		匚 Kwúy	
券 { K'hwan Kwan	勑 { Lá Lá		匚 Tò		匚 Tók	
勑 Haou	勑 Boè		匚 Poé		匚 Kam	
勑 Túy	勑 { P'heau P'heau		匚 Yeep			
勑 Hek	勑 Sè		匚 Paou Poé			
勑 K'hek	勑 Chék		匚 Pók			
勑 Kéng	勑 K'hín		匚 Thék			
勑 Pút	勑 { Cháu Ch'haou					
勑 Thit	勑 { 12 Aéu					
勑 Bók	勑 K'hwat					
勑 Yóng	勑 È					
勑 Léng	勑 Keáouh					

23 匸  
24 十  
25 卜  
26 卩  
27 厂  
28 厶

匸 Héy  
匸 P'hit  
医 È  
匸 { P'één  
    P'án  
匸 Lék  
匸 K'he

十 { Sip  
    Cháp  
千 { Ch'héen  
    Ch'heng  
卅 Sip  
卒 Chut  
升 { Seng  
    Chin  
午 { Gnoé  
    Taou  
青 Hwüy  
半 { Pwán  
    Pw'nd  
卑 Pe  
卒 Chut  
卓 { Tok  
    Tōh  
協 Héep  
南 Lâm  
博 { P'hok  
    P'haouh

卜 Pok  
卩 P'én  
占 { Chéem  
    Chéem  
尙 { Yéw  
    Yéw  
卦 Kwà  
高 Sëet

卩 Chéet  
卩 Gông  
卩 Baou  
卩 Yin  
卩 Yéw  
卩 Gw'hy  
卩 K'héak  
卩 { Lwán  
    Nooi'ng  
卩 { Kwán  
    Kwán  
    Kwui'ng  
卩 Sèa  
卩 Sut  
卩 K'héak  
卩 Gw'it  
卩 Chek  
卩 Chek  
卩 K'heng

厂 Gán  
厄 { Ek  
    Áyh  
斥 Gán  
底 Té  
厓 Gaé  
厓 Chit  
厓 Bàng  
厓 { Ló  
    Lut  
厓 Sèa  
厚 { Hoé  
    Kaou  
厓 { Ch'hoé  
    Ch'hoé  
原 Gwán  
厓 Ch'hày  
厓 K'hwat  
厓 Hây  
厓 Gó  
厓 { Ap  
    Yéem  
    Yeem  
厓 Soo  
厓 Lëy

厶 Boé  
去 { K'ew  
    Jéw  
夙 Jéw  
去 { K'hé  
    K'hoé  
叁 Sam  
叁 { Ch'ham  
    Som  
叁 Ch'ham

又	Yew	口	K'hoé K'hoá K'hoú Ch'hoú	吧	Git	吟	Gín	悟	Goé	嗽	Naú
又	Ch'hay Ch'ha			古	Koé	各	Kok Kók	否	Hó Hóé	告	Kó K'hók
及	Kip	句	Kou Kòé Kòé Kòé	合	Hap Kap	吧	Pa Pa	哂	Chap	呖	P'he
友	Yéw			另	Léng	吉	Kit Ka	吨	Tún	呀	Geá
爰	Yéw	叨	T'ho	吊	Teàou	昏	Kok	呀	Kwún	号	Heaou
反	Hwán	叩	K'hoé	同	Tóng Táng	吩	Hwún Hwán P'hun	吕	Lé	呻	Sin
爰	Pwát	只	Ché	名	Béng Me'nd	叱	Gó	呆	Gaé	呼	Hoe
叔	Séuk Cheuk Chék	叫	Keàou	后	Hoé	含	Hán	眩	Hé'ng	命	Béng Bán Me'nd
取	Ch'hé	召	Teàou	吏	Lé	听	Gín Gín T'héng	昧	P'hún	祛	K'hay
受	Séw	叭	P'hwat P'ayh	吐	T'hoé	吭	K'hóng	呢	Neé'ng	咀	Choé Chòé Chòé
叙	Sé	叮	Tong	向	Hé'ng Hé'ng Hé'nd	吮	Wún	吻	Té	除	Jeá
段	Káy	可	K'hó	吒	Ch'ha Ch'hay	吮	Wún	周	Chew	咄	Tut Tút
叛	Pwán	台	É T'hae	吒	Ch'ha Ch'hay	呈	Téng Té'nd	咒	Chèw	咆	Paú
更	Soé	叱	T'hek	吒	Ch'ha Ch'hay	喇	Ch'há	咒	Chèw	啖	Hwut
叢	Chóng Cháng	史	Soó Sáé	叫	Keàou Kéó	吳	Goé	附	Hoó Hoó	和	Hó Hó Hoéy
		右	Yáw	君	Kwún	吸	K'hip	咎	Ch'hoó	咎	Kéw
		叵	P'hó	伊	E	吹	Ch'huy Ch'hoey P'hoéh	呱	Wa	咏	Éng
		叶	Héep	吝	Lin	吻	Bún	味	Bé	哂	Neé'ng
		号	Hó	吞	T'hun	吼	Hoé Háú	陶	Hó	聒	Ch'hip
		司	Soo	吠	Hwúy P'wúy	吓	Hóng	呵	Ho O	号	Gók
		咄	Wún								

30 口

吃 Ch'hày	𠵼 Swoe <sup>ng h</sup>	𠵼 Swoe	𠵼 Y	𠵼 {T'hò / P'hòèy}	啓 } K'héy
𠵼 Hè	𠵼 Hông	𠵼 Hòe	𠵼 P'hòèy	𠵼 Gaè	啓 } K'héy
𠵼 È	𠵼 Ch'héá	𠵼 Cneáou	𠵼 Chim	𠵼 {Cham / Oé}	𠵼 Tám Tèem
𠵼 Choo	𠵼 Wa	𠵼 Tèet	𠵼 Háh	𠵼 Sèep	𠵼 Tám
𠵼 Ché	𠵼 Ap	𠵼 Cheáouh	𠵼 Ge Gè	𠵼 Chew	𠵼 Ch'hoó
𠵼 {Kaou / Ka}	𠵼 Chae	𠵼 {Bé / Mai <sup>ng h</sup> / Mee <sup>ng h</sup> }	𠵼 Hóng	𠵼 Kwün	𠵼 P'hé
𠵼 Tèw	𠵼 P'hún	𠵼 呼 P'hoo	𠵼 Gím	𠵼 Tap	𠵼 {Ch'hwat / Twat}
𠵼 Kók	𠵼 T'èá	𠵼 哺 Poè	𠵼 Nò	𠵼 Gnaóu	𠵼 啞 {Áy / A / Ek}
𠵼 {Chay / Lán}	𠵼 {K'hoé / Wán / Eéng}	𠵼 𠵼 Hân	𠵼 Sèw	𠵼 {Tok / Tàyh}	𠵼 Láng
𠵼 {Hay / K'haè}	𠵼 𠵼 Lóng	𠵼 𠵼 Kéng	𠵼 {Wáy / Wáy}	𠵼 Tok	𠵼 Lún
𠵼 Hám	𠵼 𠵼 Bé Wáy	𠵼 𠵼 K'hó	𠵼 {Ch'hèàng / Ch'hèong}	𠵼 Sèang	𠵼 T'hèy
𠵼 {Swan / Hèen}	𠵼 𠵼 Bàng	𠵼 𠵼 Sèuk	𠵼 Heéh	𠵼 Tek	𠵼 {T'hèy / T'hé}
𠵼 Hew	𠵼 𠵼 Ko	𠵼 𠵼 Gân	𠵼 K'hèàng	𠵼 Hèng	𠵼 Gám
𠵼 {Yèen / Yèen / Yèet}	𠵼 𠵼 Gó	𠵼 𠵼 Koó	𠵼 Lūy	𠵼 Lâm	𠵼 K'hek
𠵼 Laóu	𠵼 {Ch'hèoh / Hāyh}	𠵼 𠵼 Pòèy	𠵼 Àn	𠵼 ò	𠵼 Chew
𠵼 E	𠵼 {Sàou / Seàou / Ch'hèo}	𠵼 𠵼 {So / Sò}	𠵼 {Áyh / Öeyh / Wöeyh}	𠵼 {Gek / Ch'hae}	𠵼 K'hái <sup>ng h</sup>
𠵼 Ae	𠵼 𠵼 Lè	𠵼 𠵼 Tún	𠵼 Laé	𠵼 {Chun / Hec <sup>ng</sup> }	𠵼 Hwüt
𠵼 P'hín	𠵼 {Ló / Lō / Nò / Nō}	𠵼 𠵼 {Yip / Ap}	𠵼 Sek	𠵼 {Bün / Mooi <sup>ng</sup> }	𠵼 {Öey / Wöey}
𠵼 Sím	𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 Nō	𠵼 𠵼 Háé	𠵼 Sek	𠵼 K'hèáouh	𠵼 P'hún
𠵼 Sut	𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 Ch'hèuk	𠵼 𠵼 {Tóng / Tèng}	𠵼 P'hún	𠵼 Ch'hèy	𠵼 {Ch'hún / Ch'huí <sup>ng</sup> }
𠵼 Héung			𠵼 Hám		

喃 { Lam Lâm	喝 Hat Hwâh	嘎 { Ch'hây K'hâi <sup>ng</sup> h	噤 { Lëen Lây	嚙 { Kaou Haou	嚙 Oôh Yëet
善 Sëen	啣 Chek	嗅 Hëw	噤 { Chây Chèy	啣 Hà	噤 Sùn
啞 Yüek	啣 Hwúy	齋 Sek	{ Soè Sadu Sok Sôh	啞 Kwâh	啞 Chun
詰 Tëet	啣 { Ch'hâh Ch'hâp S'âh	齋 Yung	啞 Hám	啞 { Oé Aóu	啞 Chómh
啞 Kae	啞 { Kek Këeh	啞 Ek	啞 K'hom	啞 T'heáou	啞 { Hám Tám
啞 { Hoé Aóu	啞 Hông	啞 Má	啞 Keaou	啞 Chek	啞 Tun
啞 { Hô O	啞 Tômh	啞 Ch'ha	啞 K'haè	啞 Sëang	啞 P'hwat
啞 { Hám Hëem K'hëem	啞 Swan	啞 Ap	啞 T'hàn	啞 { He Ha	啞 Cheáou Chéó
啞 Teép	啞 Jí	啞 T'hëen	啞 Kok	啞 Sëzh	啞 Hip
啞 { Chëuk Chob Tak	啞 { Song Sông Së'ng	啞 Geáou	啞 Kó	啞 Chöy <sup>12</sup>	啞 13
啞 Jéá	啞 { K'hek K'hëy	啞 Hwá	啞 Chó	啞 Ch'heáou	啞 { K'hím Kím Him
啞 { Yim Lâyh	啞 Ch'hip	啞 Oe	啞 Kay	啞 Chëuk	啞 { Woëy Öy
啞 Chán	啞 Keáou	啞 K'heém	啞 Hoe	啞 Saou	啞 K'hè
啞 Yaou	啞 { K'hëa Sëen Sëen Tan Twa	啞 Së	啞 Gaè	啞 { Chüy Ch'hüy	啞 Gók
啞 Ak	啞 單	啞 Kek	啞 Chit	啞 Heaou	啞 Ch'hò
啞 { Ch'hwán Ch'hún	啞 P'hún	啞 Chëa	啞 P'heáou	啞 Soo Sey	啞 { È He Aë Äyh
啞 Hwüy	啞 { K'hac <sup>ng</sup>	啞 { Soè Soó	啞 Yëen	啞 Hó	啞 Leáou
啞 Hwán	啞 Gók	啞 Ch'he	啞 Chaóu	啞 He	啞 Së
啞 Hé	啞 Hok	啞 { Lëw Láuw	啞 Hae	啞 T'han	啞 Ho
		啞 Pit <sup>11</sup>	啞 Káy		
		啞 Gó	啞 Sip		

30 口  
31 口  
32 土

噉 Keaouh  
 噉 Há  
 容 Chwäh  
 噉 Köy  
 K'hwaè  
 噴 P'hun  
 P'hün  
 噉 Jéa  
 14  
 誣 P'hé  
 噉 Läng  
 噉 Ham  
 噉 Gwa  
 噉 T'haé  
 噉 Jé  
 嚇 { Hek  
 Há  
 Hā  
 噉 Chir  
 對 Tut  
 Teó  
 噉 Heé'g  
 齊 { Chey  
 Chéy  
 Ca'hây  
 噉 Heên  
 15  
 噉 Chöch

噉 Gin  
 噉 Ch'hwat  
 噉 Teet  
 噉 Lün  
 16  
 噉 Yeèn  
 噉 Nà  
 Lá  
 噉 Pin  
 噉 Héàng  
 噉 P'hé  
 噉 Meé'ng  
 噉 Séet  
 噉 K'hak  
 噉 Yin  
 噉 Géém  
 噉 Eng  
 噉 Jéáng  
 噉 K'hoé  
 18  
 噉 Chéak  
 噉 Hwan  
 噉 Chwán  
 噉 Léep  
 噉 Gó  
 Heaou

噉 Yung  
 噉 Lô  
 噉 Lông  
 噉 Chéuk

口 Wúy  
 2  
 回 Höéy  
 回 Yin  
 回 Léép  
 回 Séw  
 回 Tip  
 四 { Soé  
 Sè  
 团 Kéén  
 回 Höéy  
 回 Sin  
 回 Yin  
 回 Hwut  
 回 Bóey  
 回 K'hwün  
 回 K'hwün  
 回 Lêng  
 回 Koé  
 回 Yéw  
 回 Houi'ng  
 回 P'hoé  
 回 Gé  
 回 Lün  
 回 K'hwán

圍 Gé  
 圍 Ch'heng  
 國 Kok  
 圍 Wúy  
 圍 Wán  
 Hwú'ng  
 圍 Wán  
 Eé'ng  
 圖 }  
 圖 } Toé  
 圍 Twán  
 Tio'á  
 圍 Hwán  
 圍 Lèp

土 { T'hoé  
 T'hoé  
 Toé  
 圪 At  
 王 T'héng  
 圣 Kwaé  
 在 Chaé  
 3  
 坊 { Oo  
 Woo  
 圭 Kwuy  
 圪 E  
 圪 Ké  
 地 Tey  
 圪 Chün  
 圪 { Ké  
 Ch'hek  
 物 Büt  
 址 Ché  
 坂 { Hwán  
 Pwán  
 Pw'á  
 圪 K'him  
 均 Kin  
 圪 Joéy  
 地 T'hün  
 坊 { Hong  
 He'ng  
 坊 Hwün

垒 { Hw'ín T'hún	坵 { K'hew K'hoo	埒 { Lwát Lwáh	塼 P'hén'á	塔 { T'hap T'háh	漫 Bàn
坎 K'hám	坳 K'hó	埕 Te'ná	塼 P'hóè'gh	塼 Soè	境 Kéng
坏 { P'he P'hoey	坳 Tè	埕 Seā	塼 Toè	塼 Òng Áng	墅 Sé
坐 { Chō Cháy Chēy Ch'hāy	垂 { Sūy Sōey	域 HéK	塼 Tēép	塼 Toè	塼 K'hám
坑 { K'heng K'hai'ng	型 Hèng	埠 Poè	塼 Pó	塼 Tóng T'eng	塼 Yáng
坳 Lám	垆 Kāyh	埕 Oé	塼 Tey	塼 T'héung	塼 T'èem
坡 P'ho	坳 K'hwúy	埕 { Pe Pè Pè	塼 Kae	塼 { Sek T'hat Sàè	塼 Chiòh
埕 P'hwán	坳 Gín	埕 { Wan W'ná	塼 K'hám	塼 Chòng	塼 K'haè
坐 Tóng	坳 Koé Káu	埕 Tēy	塼 Ge'au	塼 T'hoò'ng	塼 Kin
埕 K'hwun	坳 Hwán	埕 Ch'haè	塼 Yéén	塼 { T'héén T'hún	塼 { Boè Bong
埕 T'hán	坳 W'ná	埕 Tò	塼 Pò	塼 { Oé Ch'hek Toè	塼 Ké'ng
埕 K'h'á	坳 Teét	埕 Chip	塼 Ch'he'áng	塼 Hwun	塼 T'hap
埕 P'hwán	坳 Pút	埕 Poéy	塼 Bé	塼 Jeék	塼 Táy
埕 Teem	坳 Pá	埕 Ke	塼 Toé	塼 Ch'he'áng T'eng	塼 K'haou
埕 { P'he P'hoey	坳 Hān	埕 Sò	塼 Chit	塼 K'hwaè	塼 Ke
坳 Keng	垂 Sūy	埕 K'hwut	塼 K'hwaè	塼 T'ín	塼 Cheng
埕 Óng Óng	埕 Ae	埕 { Tóng T'eng T'h'á	塼 Éng	塼 Chám	塼 He
埕 Hwát	埕 Poè	埕 Kéén	塼 T'hap	塼 Sèuk	塼 Seén
埕 Au	埕 K'hèak	埕 { Tóng T'eng T'h'á	塼 K'h'haè	塼 Loé	塼 S'èen
	埕 { Bāè Tāè	埕 Toy	塼 Sò	塼 Tè	塼 P'hok
	埕 { S'óng S'e'ná	埕 Ok	塼 Bèk		塼 Tóey
					塼 Tan

32 土

播 { Hwan  
Hwân }

墮 Wüy

33 土

墨 { Bék  
Bák }

壞 { Hwaē  
K'heep }

34 久

墳 Hwûn

壟 { Lóng  
Léung }

35 久

墳 { Ch'héang  
Ch'héang<sup>13</sup> }

壟 { Lóng  
Lang }

36 夕

壑 Kat

壤 Jéang

墾 K'hwún

壩 Pa

壁 { P'hek  
Pek  
Péah }

壅 { Èng  
Yüng }

城 K'hám

壘 K'héak

壇 { T'hán  
T'án<sup>14</sup> }

壩 Hwun

壑 Hok

壘 { Ap  
T'án<sup>15</sup> }

塚 Hó

壙 T'ên

壘 Lúy

壙 K'hòng

壙 Loé

壙 T'hám

士 Soō

壬 Jim

青 K'hák

壯 Chòng

壳 K'hak

声 Seng

声 K'hèng

壹 Yit

壺 Hoé

壺 K'hwún

壽 Sèw

久 Ché

斧 Kàng

久 Soey

夏 Léng

夏 Hây

夔 Kwúy

夕 Sèk

外 { Gōey  
Gwa }

夙 Sèuk

多 { To  
Chéy }

夜 { Yēa  
Ma<sup>16</sup> }

够 { Koé  
Kadu }

夙 Gōey

夢 { Bōng  
Bōng  
P'hew }

夙 Bōng

夙 Yin

夙 H'ó

夙 Hóy



大 37  
女 38

大 { Tā ē  
Tuoā  
天 { T'héen  
T'hee'ng  
太 T'haè  
夫 Hoo  
Hoò  
夫 Kwac  
天 Yaou  
Yaou  
夫 Yang  
E'ng  
夫 Sit  
夷 È  
夸 K'hwa  
夫 Keop  
Gua'gh  
夫 T'huy  
夸 Táy  
夫 Yéem  
Yéem  
夫 Góah  
奇 { Ke  
Ké  
K'hea  
奈 Naé  
夫 Hóng  
夫 Kwuy  
夫 Chod  
Chadu  
夫 Hwàn

契 { K'héet  
K'héy  
K'hè  
Seet  
奔 P'hun  
麥 { Hae  
T'hé  
奕 Èk  
套 T'hò  
裝 Chóng  
奚 Hèy  
奠 T'éen  
界 Gó  
映 K'hwat  
奢 Ch'héa  
奧 { Ò  
Héuk  
奮 Lèem  
契 Chuy  
奪 { Twát  
Tá'gh  
獎 Chéang  
12  
爽 Sek  
獎 Pé  
奮 Hwàn  
獎 Pé

女 { Ló  
Né'ng  
Jé  
奴 Noé  
Loé  
奸 T'hé'na  
奸 Kan  
好 { H'no  
H'no  
Hó  
奶 Chéak  
奶 Naé  
如 Jé  
妃 Hwuy  
妾 Bóng  
妊 Jim  
Jin  
妍 Gáén  
妒 Toé  
妓 Ké  
Ké  
妖 Yaou  
姪 Kim  
妙 Bo'ou  
妝 { Chong  
Che'ng  
好 È  
妣 Pé  
妥 T'hó

妨 Hóng  
妬 { Toé  
Sék  
妮 Né'ng  
妯 T'hew  
Teuk  
妯 Tat  
娒 Naé  
妯 Ó  
妹 { Mòy  
Nio'na  
妹 Ewát  
妻 Ch'hey  
Ch'hey  
妾 Ch'héep  
姆 { í'm  
Boó  
娒 Saé  
姊 { Ché  
Chéon  
始 Sé  
姍 San  
姐 { Ché  
Chéy  
Chéy  
Cháu  
姑 Koe  
姒 Soó  
委 Wúy

姓 { Sèng  
Sai'ng  
婆 Ch'hoó  
姪 Jim  
姚 { Yaó  
Yéó  
姜 Kéang  
妹 Te  
姑 Kit  
妮 Gó  
姪 Kaou  
姪 Koé  
姪 Boó  
姪 Kan  
姨 È  
姪 Tit  
姨 Séah  
姪 Ke  
婆 Hèem  
姪 Hèng  
始 Ap  
姪 Jéem  
妍 Gáén

姻 { Yin  
Yeen  
娼 Gwúy  
姿 Choo  
娥 Jéung  
威 Wuy  
娃 WA  
娉 P'heng  
埋 Ló  
婆 So  
娘 { Léang  
Né'ng  
娛 Gó  
娜 Nó  
姪 Soéy  
娉 P'hut  
媚 Kwan  
姪 Sin  
娉 Táy  
娥 Gó  
媿 { Bwán  
Béon  
娥 Boó  
婆 Haóu

38 女  
39 子

娶 { Ch'hà  
Ch'hoā }  
 娼 Ch'hēang  
 娶 Ó  
 妻 Loē  
 婆 Pô  
 媵 K'héang  
 婉 Wán  
 嫫 Ó  
 媿 Ch'èet  
 媿 Kwán  
 婚 Hwun  
 婢 Pē  
 媼 { Yin  
Yēn }  
 婦 Hoō  
Poō  
 婪 Lam  
 姪 Yim  
 姪 À  
 婷 Tēng  
 葵 Boō  
 媿 Hwun  
 媿 { Sèy  
Sae }

媿 T'hoē  
 媿 Jūn  
 媿 Ch'ēn  
 媿 Bā  
 媿 Hoō  
 媿 Ch'ēá  
 媿 { Böy  
Hū }  
 媿 Hōng  
 媿 Eng  
 媿 Meē<sup>ng</sup>  
 媿 Wán  
 媿 Sēet  
 媿 Mō  
 媿 Wā  
 媿 Sit  
 媿 Yin  
 媿 Ch'he  
 媿 Pwán  
 媿 Aóu  
 媿 Má  
 媿 { Koe  
Kòe }

媿 K'hwūy  
 媿 Kày  
 媿 Sò  
 媿 Gwán  
 媿 Chit  
 媿 Leáou  
 媿 Hēem  
 媿 Ló  
 媿 Heáou  
 媿 Peáou  
 媿 So  
 媿 { P'héou  
P'héou }  
 媿 Oé  
 媿 Bān  
 媿 Chéang  
 媿 Lé  
 媿 Tek  
 媿 Yēn  
 媿 S'ung  
 媿 Jūn  
 媿 Heáou  
 媿 Boē

媿 { Ló  
Ló }  
 媿 Koe  
 媿 Boó  
 媿 Hān  
 媿 Leáou  
 媿 Jeáou  
 媿 He  
 媿 Sēn  
 媿 Keaou  
 媿 Sek  
 媿 Pē  
 媿 Sēn  
 媿 Ch'héang  
 媿 Nai<sup>ng</sup>  
 媿 Bó  
 媿 Pin  
 媿 { Naé  
Leng }  
 媿 Eng  
 媿 Seáou  
 媿 Eng  
 媿 { Sím  
Chim }

媿 Tók  
 媿 Lán  
 媿 Yēn  
 媿 Jwán  
 媿 Song  
 媿 { Léang  
Néng }  
 媿 Lwán

子 { Chóo  
Kè<sup>na</sup> }  
 子 K'héet  
 孔 { K'hóng  
K'hóng  
K'háng }  
 孕 Yin  
 字 { Joó  
Jē }  
 孚 Chóo  
 存 Chūn  
 孚 Hoo  
 字 Pút  
 攷 Choo  
 孝 { Háu  
Há }  
 孟 Bēng  
 季 { Kwūy  
K'hwūy }  
 孤 Koe  
 孩 Hāē  
 孫 { Sun  
Sùn  
Sui<sup>ng</sup> }  
 孀 Wāēh  
 執 Seik  
 孀 Ch'han  
 孀 Choo

鴉 Jê  
 學 { Hák  
 Ôh }  
 孺 Jê  
 盞 Naê  
 孽 Géet  
 櫻 Eng

山 Bèen  
 宁 Thê  
 宥 { Jéung  
 Jéang }  
 宥 Kwúy  
 宅 { Thêk  
 Thâyh }  
 宇 É  
 守 { Séw  
 Séw  
 Chéw }  
 安 { An  
 W<sup>n</sup>a }  
 宋 { Sòng  
 Sàng }  
 完 Wán  
 宏 Yung  
 宏 Hông  
 宥 Gê  
 宥 { Bit  
 Hók }  
 宗 Som  
 宥 Gwà  
 宥 Tóng  
 宗 Chong  
 官 { Kwan  
 Kw<sup>n</sup>a }  
 宙 Têw  
 定 { Tèng  
 Tè<sup>n</sup>á }

宛 Wán  
 宜 Gê  
 容 { K'hék  
 K'háyh }  
 宜 Swan  
 宋 Chék  
 室 Sit  
 宥 Yew  
 宥 Hwán  
 宥 Ê  
 宥 T'hay  
 宥 Lông  
 宥 Kéung  
 宰 Chaé  
 害 Haé  
 宥 Yèen  
 宥 Seaon  
 宥 Kay  
 宥 Sin  
 容 Yung  
 宿 { Séuk  
 Sèw }  
 寔 Chéet  
 案 Ch'haé

寂 Chèk  
 寔 Wan  
 寄 { Kè  
 Kèd }  
 寔 Yin  
 密 { Bit  
 Bât }  
 寔 Ay  
 寇 { K'hoè  
 K'hoè }  
 寔 Wut  
 富 { Hod  
 Pod }  
 寔 Lêng  
 寔 Bê  
 寔 { Hân  
 Kw<sup>n</sup>d }  
 寔 Bwán  
 寔 É  
 寔 Gê  
 寔 Sit  
 寔 { Bèng  
 Bèng }  
 寔 Tè  
 寔 Jé  
 寔 Óng

寔 Pó  
 寔 K'hong  
 寔 Tèem  
 寔 Bók  
 寔 { Ch'hat  
 Ch'hak }  
 寔 Kw<sup>n</sup>á  
 寔 Ch'hím  
 寔 Goê  
 寔 Leáou  
 寔 Sit  
 寔 { Lêng  
 Lêng }  
 寔 Chây  
 寔 { Sím  
 Sím }  
 寔 Séá  
 寔 K'hwán  
 寔 { K'hwan  
 K'hw<sup>n</sup>a  
 K'hw<sup>n</sup>á }  
 寔 Leáou  
 寔 Hwán  
 寔 Pó  
 寔 T'héung

寔 Pó  
 寔 Ee<sup>ng</sup>



山 { San Sw <sup>na</sup>					
岷 Wat	岬 Kap	峯 { Hong Hang	崗 Kong	嶠 Gè	嶼 Bók
岌 2 Lék	嶺 { Léng Né <sup>na</sup>	峰 Hong	嶺 Lún	巖 Chong	嶺 Téng
岌 Hōey	岱 Taē	崑 Bōng	崑 Lún	葱 Ch'hong	嶂 Chèàng
岌 Gát	岳 Gák	嶺 Lōng	嶺 Kwút	嵐 Lám	嶂 { Peaou Peáou
岌 Git	岵 Hoé	嶺 Héén	嶺 Kok	嶺 Gám	嶂 K'hwún
岌 Gwút	岵 P'hek	嶼 Tó	嶺 Cheng	嶺 Gám	嶂 Leáou
岌 Gwát	岵 Bín	嶼 Kēng	嶺 Gnaou	嶺 Wán	嶂 Bóng
岌 Gēung	岵 Gán	嶼 Chùn	嶺 Sēung	嶺 T'héung	嶂 K'ho
岌 Gōng	岵 Hw <sup>na</sup>	嶼 Ham	嶺 { Peng Pang	嶺 K'hey	嶂 12 Hók
岌 Bút	岵 Bā	嶼 Kēep	嶺 Kek	嶺 Óng	嶂 P'hae
岌 Gneáouh	岵 Sún	嶼 Gin	嶺 Chék	嶺 Éng	嶂 Tōng
岌 Gip	岵 Tēét	嶼 K'hong	嶺 Chék	嶺 Oé	嶂 Jūn
岌 { Ké Kéd	岵 Gēàng	嶼 Chóng	嶺 Hōng	嶺 Séung	嶂 Tōng
岌 Gím	岵 Tōng	嶼 K'héung	嶺 Tōng	嶺 Gwúy	嶂 Chéng
岌 { T'hék	岵 Ē	嶼 T'hék	嶼 Chaé	嶼 Kéung	嶂 He
岌 { Kong Ke <sup>ng</sup>	岵 Gēén	嶼 Laé	嶼 Gók	嶼 { Ch'ho Ch'he	嶂 Po
岌 Teáou	岵 Sē	嶼 { Ké Kéá	嶼 Gók	嶼 Kong	嶂 Cheaou
岌 Gám	岵 Ké <sup>na</sup>	嶼 K'hwun	嶼 K'ham	嶼 K'hok	嶂 Chùn
岌 Hwút	岵 Gó	嶼 { Ch'húy Chūy Chút	嶼 Lút	嶼 Séung	嶂 Tun
岌 Sēw	岵 K'hwun	嶼 崑 K'hwun	嶼 Key	嶼 Leáou	嶂 Lín
	岵 Seáou	嶼 崑 Ch'huy	嶼 Bè	嶼 K'hong	嶂 Leáou
	岵 Lōng	嶼 崑 Gaé	嶼 { K'ham K'hám	嶼 K'hóng	嶂 Téng

46 山  
47 川  
48 己  
49 工  
50 市

<p>巒 Gwut</p> <p>器 Heaou</p> <p>嶼 Chun</p> <p>嶠 Keàou</p> <p>嶢 { Geàou Yaôu</p> <p>堯 Gaôu</p> <p>嶧 Ek</p> <p>嶷 { K'hwt Tút 14</p> <p>嶸 Bông</p> <p>嶹 Gê</p> <p>嶻 Hô</p> <p>嶽 Êng</p> <p>嶽 Leàou</p> <p>嶽 { Léng Né'á</p> <p>嶽 Chèet</p> <p>嶽 Sē</p> <p>嶽 Sē</p> <p>嶽 Gák</p> <p>嶽 { T'hék 15</p> <p>嶽 Gék</p> <p>嶽 K'hòng</p>	<p>嶽 Gók</p> <p>嶽 Péng</p> <p>嶽 He 17</p> <p>嶽 Êng</p> <p>嶽 Éng</p> <p>嶽 Chông</p> <p>嶽 Gw'uy</p> <p>嶽 T'heáou</p> <p>嶽 Hong</p> <p>嶽 Lwán</p> <p>嶽 Téen 20</p> <p>嶽 { Gêem Ná</p> <p>嶽 Gám</p> <p>嶽 Hèen</p> <p>嶽 Lóng</p>	<p>川 Ch'hwan</p> <p>川 { Ch'hwan Ch'hu'ng 3</p> <p>州 Chew</p> <p>荒 Hong</p> <p>巡 } Sún</p> <p>巡 } 8</p> <p>巢 { Chaôu Chaôu</p> <p>鄰 Lín</p>	<p>工 { Kong Kang 2</p> <p>左 Chó</p> <p>巧 { K'haôu K'há</p> <p>巨 Kê</p> <p>巫 Boô</p> <p>差 { Ch'hay Ch'he Chwäh 7</p> <p>叢 P'hong</p>	<p>己 Ké</p> <p>己 É</p> <p>己 Chê</p> <p>巴 Pa 2</p> <p>厄 Gó</p> <p>厄 Che 6</p> <p>巷 Hâng</p> <p>巽 Sùn</p>	<p>巾 Kin</p> <p>巾 Chap</p> <p>巾 Ch'hê</p> <p>布 Poè</p> <p>巾 Teáou</p> <p>巾 { Hwán Hwán</p> <p>巾 P'hà 4</p> <p>巾 Ché</p> <p>巾 He 5</p> <p>巾 Hwt</p> <p>巾 P'he</p> <p>巾 Koó</p> <p>巾 { P'hà P'háy</p> <p>巾 T'héep</p> <p>巾 Lèem</p> <p>巾 { Yéep Yéah</p> <p>巾 Chéw</p> <p>巾 { Pék Pâyh 6</p> <p>巾 Tèy</p> <p>巾 Èk</p> <p>巾 Sún</p> <p>巾 Peng</p>
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桐 T'hong	輟 Saé 10	檐 Ch'heem	干 Kan	么 { Yaou Yco	广 Séem 3
帆 Hông	幪 Léem	幪 Hwùn	平 { Pêng Peên Pai'ng	幻 { Hwàn Hwân	庀 P'hé
帥 { Sòey Süy Sut	幪 Bông	幪 Bông 14	年 { Leên Nec'ng	幼 Yew	庀 Me'na
幌 Sòey 7	幌 Hông	幫 Pang	开 { K'heen	幽 Yew 6	庄 { Chang Che'ng
師 Soo	幪 T'ho	幪 To	开 { K'heen	幾 { Ke Ké	庀 Pè 4
幫 Kwün	幪 Kong	幪 Laé	罕 Hán 2	婆 Sé	床 Ch'he'ng
帮 Kwün	幪 Wán		并 { Pêng Pe'na		庀 Paè
席 { Sék Sáh Ch'héoh	幪 Bék		并 { Pêng Pe'na		庀 Kaè
帳 { Tàng Té'ng Se'ou Tú	幪 Têng 11		卒 Hêng		庀 Sé
帶 { Tàè Twa	幪 T'hong 11		幹 Kan		底 { Té Téy 5
帷 Wáy	幪 Bán				庀 Paóu
常 { Sé'ang Sé'ng	幪 Boé				店 Téem
幪 Bó	幪 Kok				庙 Téen
幪 Gék	幪 Chek				庙 Béi'ou
幪 Wáy	幪 Hék 12				庚 { Keng Kai'ng
幪 Ak	幪 Ch'heên				庀 Tán
幪 Hok	幪 Pók				府 Hoo
幪 Pak	幪 Che				庀 Tóng 6
帮 Pang	幪 Hwan				店 K'ham
幪 Têng	幪 Pè				庀 Sé'ang
	幪 Lak				庀 Ān
	幪 Bék				庀 Tóng

巾 50  
干 51  
么 52  
广 53

53 广  
54 彳  
55 升  
56 弋

庠 Ch'hek	厲 Gē 9	廠 { Ch'héáng Ch'héóng	彳 Yín	升 } Kéung	弋 Ek
庠 É	庠 Jé	廢 Hwùt	延 Têng	升 } Kéung	弋 Yit
庠 Sē	庠 { Ödy Wöey	廣 Kóng	延 { Yéén Cheng	升 } Kéung	弋 Jē
庠 Hew	庠 Pêng	廢 Kaè	迫 Pek	升 } Kéung	弋 Sam
庠 { Toē Tók	庠 Yéep	廠 13	迫 { Tèk Téuk	升 } Kéung	弋 Sit
庠 Háng	廂 { Sëang Séong	廠 Hím	建 Kéén	升 } Kéung	弋 Ek
庠 Chō	廂 10	廩 Lím	廻 Höey	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Sē
庠 Lōng	廂 Chāē	廩 Keng	廻 Naé	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Sē
庠 Chong	廉 Lēém	廬 Lé	弄 Sùn	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Sē
庠 K'hoè	廊 { Lōng Néng	廬 Yung	弄 Yéém	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 ŋg Té'á	庠 Soe	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Ek	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Seaou	庠 P'hoē	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Péng	庠 Ch'hím	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Keng	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Laé	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Pē	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Laōu	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Sē	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 { K'hong K'hé'ng	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Yūng	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
庠 Am	廩 } Kèw	廬 { T'heng T'hé'ng	弄 Pē	弄 { Lōng Lāng T'hāng	弋 Ek
	廟 { Beāou Bēo				
	廩 Boó				



弓 Kéung	強 { Kéang Kéang Kéang Ké <sup>ng</sup> } 鼓 { Koè Kaù } 彌 Seaou 彈 { T'hán T <sup>nd</sup> Tán T <sup>nd</sup> } 疆 { Kéang Kéang Kéang Ké <sup>ng</sup> } 彌 { Me Bé Bé Mee <sup>ng</sup> } 響 Wan	主 Kē	彡 Sam	彳 Ch'hek	徐 Ch'hé 循 Ch'heàou 徑 { Kèng Kai <sup>ng</sup> } 徒 Toè 得 { Tek Tí } 排 Paè 徙 { Sé S <sup>wa</sup> } 從 { Chéung Chéung Ch'heung Tòy } 徠 { Laè Laè } 御 Gē Gāy 徧 Pèèn 徨 Hông 徧 Ch'hèng 復 { Hok Hók Kóh Hēw } 循 Sùn 徧 Pông 徧 Yaù 徧 Bē
弔 { Teàou Tek }		象 T'hwàn	形 Hèng	行 Teng	
引 Yin		彗 Hwuy	彤 Tông	衍 Hông	
弓 Kwān		彙 Tē	彪 Sàm	役 { Ek Yèh } 3	
弗 Hwut		彙 Lüy	彥 Gán	御 Gông	
弘 Hông		彙 È	彥 Hèuk	御彼 Pé	
弛 Sé			彥 Ch'haé	徃 Swäh	
弛 Pà			彪 Pew	徃 Hwut	
決 Kwat			彪 Teaou	徃 Óng	
弟 Tēy			彬 Pin	徃 Cheng	
攷 T'ho		彭 { P'hèng P'hai <sup>ng</sup> } 9	徃 Choe		
低 Té		彰 Chéang	徃 Kek		
弦 { Hèèn Hé <sup>ng</sup> }		影 { Éng Éng Yé <sup>nd</sup> } 9	徃 T'haè		
弧 Hoè			徃 Hèng		
弨 T'heàou			徃 Tèw		
弩 Loè			徃 Sùn		
粵 Yéw			徃 Hwún		
弭 Bé			徃 Hòy		
弮 Saou			徃 È		
弱 Jèák			徃 Lút		
張 { Tèang Tè <sup>ng</sup> }			徃 { Hoò Aòu } 7		
弮 Pit			徃 T'héng		

弓 57  
 彡 58  
 彳 59  
 彡 60

60 心  
61 心  
小  
小

徯 Hêy	心 Sím	念 Ch'hong	怛 T'hat	恂 Sún	恥 T'hé
微 Bê	必 Pit	快 K'hwàè	怛 Lêng	恃 Sê	恨 Hìn
徵 Tin	恣 Gnaē	忤 Ē	思 { Soo Soò	恆 Hêng	恩 Yin
德 Tek	切 To	忤 Pēn	怵 Pūn	恍 Ch'héung	恫 Tōng
微 { T'èet T'hèet	切 T'heaou	忤 Chè	怠 Taē	協 Hèep	恬 T'èem
微 { Heaou K'heàou K'hèd	忌 Kē	忤 Chè	怡 Ê	恍 Ch'hay	恪 K'hak
惇 Lêng	忍 { Jím Lún	忤 Sím	快 T'heēh	恍 T'heàou	恭 K'èung
微 Hwuy	志 T'hám	念 Lēem	急 { Kip Mai <sup>ng</sup> h	恍 Hóng	息 Sit
	忤 T'hek	忤 Lōuk	怙 Tut	恐 K'héung	恰 K'hap
	忤 He	忤 Hèem	性 { Sèng Sai <sup>ng</sup>	恒 Hêng	併 Pèng
	忤 Ch'hún	忤 Him	怨 Wán	恻 Sey	悃 Kwan
	忤 Chè	忤 K'hóng	怩 Neē <sup>ng</sup>	忤 Hāou	悃 K'hwún
	忤 K'héung	忤 Hwut	怪 { Kwaè Kwò	恕 Sè	悃 Ch'heàou
	忤 Bông	忤 Hwún	怵 Hwut	恚 Yāng	悅 Wát
	忤 Bông	忤 Chók	怵 Hwut	恚 Hwuy	悉 Sit
	忤 T'héem	忤 Chóm	怵 Pè	悃 Bék	悃 Lin
	忤 Bín	忤 Yàng	怯 { K'hèep K'hèak	悃 K'hèet	悃 T'èy
	忤 T'èung	忤 Noē	怵 Ch'hong	恂 Hèung	悃 Hán
	忤 Ch'héung	忤 Naðu	怵 T'hut	恂 Kwàè	悃 Hòey
	忤 Gnoé	忤 Phà	怨 { Lún Lùn	悃 K'hóey	悃 Yip
	忤 Hong	忤 Poè	恚 { Jím Jím	悃 Chòd	悃 Pwáy
	忤 Hè	忤 Koē		悃 Sut	悃 Pūy

悚 Sēung	悸 { K'hwūy Kwūy	性 Bōng	惺 Seng	感 Kám <sup>10</sup>	慈 Kēung
俊 Ch'hwan	悼 Tō	惘 Bōng	惻 Ch'hek	愧 K'hwūy	愠 Wùn
恹 Kē	憐 K'hew	惛 Twat	偏 P'hēón	愼 Wún	慄 P'heaou <sup>11</sup>
悝 K'hōey	悽 Lēng	惚 Hwut	悻 Hwun	愼 Soè	慕 Boē
悞 Goē	悃 Koē	惚 Hwut	悻 Lā	愼 Soè	情 Lē
悞 Goē	悽 Ch'hey	悻 Hwun	悻 { Ch'heáou Ch'heáou	愼 Yín	悽 Ch'hám
悠 Yew	悽 K'hong	悻 { Sek Sēōh	愼 K'hēen	悻 Wút	愼 Ch'hám
惚 Hwut	情 { Chēng Chēnd	惟 Wúy	愼 Jé	愼 Ch'hóng	愼 Ch'hám
患 Hwán	怒 Lek	惠 Hwúy	愼 È	愼 Hēep	愼 T'hek
息 Ch'hong	惘 Tēw	惡 { Oe Ok Baé	愼 Pek	愼 K'haé	愼 Tōng
愼 Lín	悻 { Sūn Chun	惡 Oè	愼 { Bín Béén	愼 Sín	愼 Bān
悽 T'hún	悻 Tēep	愼 Tō	愼 Pit	愼 { Hè K'haé	愼 Kwán
悽 Chong	愼 E	愼 Tw'ā	愼 È	愼 Gwán	愼 K'hak
悽 Hwúy	悽 Kē	愼 { Naóu Ló	愼 K'hè	愼 Hwún	愼 Ch'hò
悽 { Pe Pwuy	悽 Kinn	悽 Hwún	愼 Yim	悽 Lek	悽 Hwūy
悽 Tek	悽 Lam	悽 { Séáng Sēōng Sēōng	悽 Gók	悽 So	悽 Bōng
悽 Tek	悽 Tong	悽 Ch'húy	悽 Mō	悽 T'ho	悽 K'haé
悽 Chūy	悽 Hék	悽 { Hōng Hēnd	悽 { K'hay K'hay	悽 Yín	悽 Lē
悽 Tèàng	悽 { K'hwán Kwán	悽 Kēng	悽 Gē	悽 Choó	悽 Wūy
悽 Būn	悽 { Tām Tām	悽 Jéá	悽 Kēep	悽 Hēuk	悽 Wūy
悽 Bún	悽 T'hék		悽 Àè	悽 K'héém	悽 Twán
悽 Héng				悽 T'haé	悽 Bwán

61 心  
小  
小  
小  
62 戈

怪 K'een	憤 Hwún	憎 K'òey	懦 Nò	戈 Ko	戠 Téng
憎 L'èep	忿 Ló	懂 Tóng	憂 Yéw	戍 Wát	戠 Paâu
慵 Yung	懂 Ch'héung	勳 K'hín	惻 L'êw	戍 Boē	戠 Ch'èén
慶 {K'hèng K'hè'nà}	愁 Ham	慄 Sūy	懲 T'èng	戍 Sut	戠 {Ch'èet Ch'áh Ch'áyh}
慷 K'hóng	憩 K'hè	燥 Ch'hó	懶 Lán	戍 Sùy	戠 Hoe
憇 K'hè	憫 Bín	懇 K'hwún	懷 Hwaé	戍 J'èung	戠 L'èuk
感 Ch'hek	憑 T'óng	懈 Haē	懸 H'èén	戍 G'no	戠 Ch'èén
慾 Yèuk	憬 K'éng	應 {Èng Èng}	儼 Ch'hám	戍 {S'èng Ch'è'nà S'è'nà Ch'hè'nà}	戠 Hè
憑 Pín	僚 Leáou	懊 Ò Adu	懼 Kē	我 {G'no G'wá}	戠 Hoe
慘 Leáou	憊 Boó	懋 Boē	權 Hwan	戎 Kaè	戠 {T'è T'èy}
憂 Yew	憲 H'èén	懌 Èk	傾 L'èep	戎 Ch'èén	
蠢 Ch'èung	嚮 S'èep	慄 Lím	懿 È	戎 Hék	
憊 Paē	憇 P'hek	慄 Sek	懋 {Lwán Lwán}	戎 K'hám	
憎 Cheng	憶 Ek Yit	慄 Chùn	懋 Lán	戎 Ch'hé'áng	
憊 Lín	儉 S'èem	慄 Y'èem	懋 Ló	戎 Hék	
憑 Pín	憎 Tám	慄 T'hè	懋 T'hóng	戚 {Ch'hek Ch'h'áyh}	
憤 H'òey	忿 K'éng	慄 Tae	懋 {G'ong Gám}	戛 K'hát	
憊 Ch'èáou	懌 Kím	慄 B'ong	懋 G'ong	戛 K'hát	
憊 Gín	憾 Hám	慄 Tūy		戠 Kek	
憊 Tán	憊 Loé	慄 Mó		戠 {K'hám K'hám Tím}	
憊 Tun	傲 Heaou	慄 Bwán		戠 Ch'hip	
憊 Tūy	愆 Kek	慄 T'hè			

戶 Hoē	手 { Séw Ch'héw	扱 Ch'hap	抖 { Toé Taú	拂 Hwut	拓 { T'hok T'hóh
扃 Ek	才 { Ch'haē Chaē	扳 P'han	投 { Toē Taú	抑 Léw	拔 { Pwát P'hwáh Páyh
扃 Hoē	乳 Kit	拵 E	抗 K'hòng	挂 { Ché Toóh Ch'hoó	挖 { Tó Téoh
扃 Léy	拵 Lék	拵 Hoó	折 { Chéet T'hééh Bán	担 { T'hán T'hw'á	拖 { T'ho T'wá
房 { Póng Páng	拵 P'hok	拵 Yéó	物 Bút	拆 { Ch'hek T'hek T'hééh	拗 { Aóu Aú
所 { Séy Só	拵 { Put Pwáè	拵 { P'hey P'he	柄 Tai'ng	拵 Bó	拘 K'he
扁 { P'héén Péén Pé'ng	打 { T'ná P'háh Tat'ng	拵 Tùn	拵 Chà	拵 { Lèem Léem Né'ng	拵 Chwat
扃 Keng	托 T'hok	拵 Chaóu	拵 P'ha'ng	拵 { Lèep La	拵 P'hwán
扃 É	拵 Mó	拵 Sín	拵 Se	拵 Hoó	拵 Chéau Chéu
扃 É	拵 Tek	拵 { Kē Kē	拵 Poé	拵 { P'haou P'pé	拵 P'at
扇 { Sèén Sé'ng	拵 { Kong Ke'ng	拵 G'hóng	拵 P'ho Moh	拵 { P'haou P'pé	拵 Toé
扃 Hoē	拵 Hán	拵 Wut'ng	拵 Géd	拵 { P'haou P'pé	拵 Kwat
扃 Hwuy	拵 Ch'hay	拵 Ch'haou Pé'nd	拵 Cháuk	拵 P'hok	拵 Sit
扃 Yéém	拵 { K'hoé K'hadu K'há	拵 Bún	拵 { P'haou P'hó	拵 Ch'héy	拵 K'héet
扃 Swan	拵 Gwút	拵 Kwat	拵 { Tó Téu Tó	拵 { Ch'he Chéu	拵 Chín
	拵 Chút	拵 Pá Páy	拵 Chán	拵 Léng	拵 Kéung Kéng
	拵 Kap	拵 拵 Tím	拵 { Bwat Bwáh	拵 { Ná Léeh	拵 K'hwán
	拵 Léw	拵 拵 K'hay	拵 拵 Āh	拵 { Kwac Láú	拵 Ch'hwan
	拵 Pán	拵 拵 Ek	拵 拵 T'hew	拵 K'héem	拵 Chún
	拵 { Gím K'hé'ng	拵 拵 T'hé	拵 拵 Káy	拵 Kē	拵 Swán
		拵 { Jeáou Jeáou			

64 手  
才

拷 K'hó	抄 So	揀 Sak	樓 Sey	擣 Cháng	捌 Ch'hek
拏 Pai <sup>ng</sup>	拏 Lāng	揀 Kak	揀 Hēen	拏 K'hwà	揀 T'hwàn
拏 { Sip K'hēoh	拏 Páng	拏 { Poē Poē Lēah	拏 Kwäh	拏 Sēem	拏 Kwúy
拏 Nā Lēah	拏 Yip	拏 P'hoē	拏 Pai <sup>ng</sup>	拏 { Tēng T <sup>nā</sup>	拏 Lám
拏 Tē	拏 T'héng	拏 Ch'hūn	拏 { Sò Sáu	拏 Lēak	拏 Hong
拏 K'hwà	拏 Bwán Bán	拏 Tok	拏 Lún	拏 Ch'haé	拏 { Jéw Jéw
拏 Lút	拏 T'hut	拏 { Hóng P'hóng Páng	拏 Ch'héng	拏 { T'ham T'hám	拏 Wui <sup>ng</sup>
拏 Chit	拏 Pwán Pwá	拏 Sēá	拏 Twat	拏 { Chēep Chēh	拏 Swan
拏 Ché	拏 { Hēep Gnāyh	拏 Lēet	拏 Sēw	拏 T'hek	拏 { Beáou Bēó
拏 K'héet	拏 K'hó	拏 { Bún Bún	拏 T'heáou	拏 K'hóng	拏 Pang
拏 { An Hic <sup>nā</sup>	拏 Kēw	拏 Chong	拏 K'ēy	拏 { T'huy Ch'huy T'hay T'hey	拏 { Sē T'héy T'hāyh
拏 Kādā	拏 K'hwán	拏 Ó	拏 Té	拏 Cháng	拏 Ch'hap Ch'háh
拏 Nā	拏 K'hwá	拏 Gáé	拏 { Chéáng Ché <sup>ng</sup>	拏 { Yéem Yéem	拏 Sè
拏 { T'heáou T'heáou T'héa	拏 Ch'héuk	拏 { Kwán Kwú <sup>ng</sup>	拏 É	拏 Ch'hoé	拏 Yip
拏 Lwát Lwáh	拏 Lwát Lwáh	拏 { Ch'et Y <sup>nā</sup>	拏 { K'hip K'háng	拏 K'ēuk	拏 Yáng
拏 Ey	拏 Pat Pāyh	拏 Lát Lwáh	拏 Paé	拏 Yēen	拏 { Hwán W <sup>nā</sup>
拏 Ch'hó	拏 Hāé	拏 Lēem	拏 Ek	拏 Lēen	拏 Yéem
拏 Pūt	拏 Swán Swán	拏 Jōéy	拏 { Wá Wōéyh Ōéyh	拏 Ché <sup>ng</sup>	拏 Se
拏 P'haé Pōéy	拏 Lēep	拏 Chut	拏 { Wat Kw <sup>nā</sup>	拏 Chéén	拏 At
拏 Chín	拏 Saou	拏 K'wút		拏 Jé	
拏 Tai <sup>ng</sup>	拏 Kwan				

手才

握 Ak	搏 P'hok	揚 Tâh	樞 K'he	撐 T'hèng	撲 P'hok <sup>13</sup>
捺 K'hâyh	捫 Hwui <sup>ng</sup>	拳 K'héén	樗 T'he	撤 Sat	撲 T'hat
揣 Ch'húy	搓 Swa	搵 Wùn	搥 Ch'héuk	撓 { Laou Naou Naou	撲 Hám
擲 Châyh	搔 So	携 { Héy Kw <sup>na</sup>	搏 Twán		撲 Ch'hwa
掃 Tèy	搯 K'hap	搶 { Ch'héáng Ch'hé <sup>ng</sup>	摸 { Boé Bong	搏 Chún	揀 K'éém
擿 { Lát Lwáh	搯 { Yaou Yéó	搨 Kâyh	摹 Boé	搯 Léén	揀 Kw <sup>na</sup>
楷 { K'hae K'haé	搨 To	搨 Kéet	搯 { Yáng Yé <sup>ng</sup>	搨 Hwuy	揀 Yíng
揀 Ch'hew	搨 Ják	搨 <sup>11</sup> Chéung	摺 Léep Chéek	搨 { Tóng Téng	揀 Yáy
揀 Tút	揀 { Soc Ch'heau	揀 Taou	摺 Léah	搨 Leáouh	揀 Ch'wá
搨 { Kéet K'hé	揀 K'héw	揀 Kwáh	摺 Sém Sám	搨 { Keáou Gáah	揀 Lóng
揀 Hwuy	揀 Sóng	揀 Kwún	揀 K'héén	搨 Tw <sup>na</sup>	揀 Séén
揀 Séép	揀 { Chín Ché <sup>ng</sup>	揀 P'hai <sup>ng</sup>	揀 P'heau Peáou	搨 T'héet	揀 Hwán
揀 Wán	揀 Mai <sup>ng</sup>	揀 { Tek Teáh	揀 Ch'he <sup>ng</sup>	搨 { Pwat Pwáh	揀 { Ték Tóh
揀 { Keén Ké <sup>na</sup>	揀 Ek	揀 Léén	揀 <sup>12</sup> K'hwat	搨 Ch'heáou	揀 Chák
揀 Lám	揀 Túy	揀 Loé	揀 { P'héet Pééh	搨 { Leáou Leáou	揀 Kek
揀 An <sup>30</sup>	揀 { Séén Yéét	揀 { Loé Soc	揀 P'héet	搨 P'hún	揀 { Ch'ho Ch'hó Ch'haou
揀 Koé	揀 Lék	揀 Sóng	揀 { Lá Lo Lá	搨 { Boó Hao	揀 Kéng
揀 K'hím	揀 Pwan	揀 Chóey	揀 Jwán Hu <sup>na</sup>	搨 K'heau	揀 Pék
揀 Ch'héén	揀 { Pu <sup>na</sup>	揀 Mó	揀 T'héng T'hai <sup>ng</sup> T'hai <sup>ng</sup>	搨 Pò	揀 Hwán
揀 { Sún Swei <sup>ng</sup>	揀 { Tap Tâh	揀 Chít	揀 Chwán	搨 { Ch'hwat Ch'hâyh	揀 K'hím
揀 Sek	揀 { Jéék Jék	揀 Ché			

64 手  
才  
65 支  
66 支  
父

搗 Sap	擯 Pin	攘 { Jéang Jéang	支 Che	支 P'hok	敖 Gó
搗 Nai <sup>ng</sup>	擲 { Tèk Chòh	攪 15 Ch'ham	岐 Pit	收 Sew	敗 Paē
搗 { Tam Tám T <sup>na</sup> T <sup>nd</sup>	擴 K'hok	攪 18 Ch'hèuk	散 Sàh	攸 K'hó	傲 Pē
	攪 Hèy	攪 Hèy			
搗 { Pit P'hek	擷 K'héot	攪 Lō Lā	攸 { Kaé Kéy	攸 { Kaé Kéy	傲 Ch'héang
搗 { Pek Péy	擷 Pa	攪 { Séep Séep Léep Sūyh	攸 Kong	攸 Kong	傲 Cham
搗 Kí	擷 T'hw <sup>na</sup>	攪 { Seep Séep Léep Sūyh	攸 Pay	攸 Pay	攸 { Kám K <sup>nd</sup>
搗 Chéy	擷 Tòh	攪 Chaou	攸 Pit	攸 Pit	散 { Sán Sàn Sio <sup>nd</sup>
搗 Peáou	擷 Sábú	攪 T'han	攸 { Hong Hòng Pàng	攸 { Hong Hòng Pàng	攸 Yéa
搗 { T'hae Ke <sup>ng</sup>	擷 Jeáou	攪 Lwán			攸 Chèng
擷 Chók	擷 Ch'hék	攪 Wá	攸 Hwut	攸 Hwut	攸 Tun
擷 Tó	擷 P'han	攪 Keáou	攸 Paou	攸 Paou	攸 K'he
擷 Ch'hèng	擷 Lúy	攪 Lám	攸 Koé	攸 Koé	攸 T'hím
擷 Lám	擷 T'he	攪 Pá	攸 Haou	攸 Haou	攸 Kèng
擷 K <sup>nd</sup>	擷 Láng	攪 T'héep	攸 Bé	攸 Bé	攸 Saou
擷 Ch'hat	擷 Lá	攪 Wut	攸 Poé	攸 Poé	攸 Lák
擷 Ké	擷 { Lán No <sup>nd</sup>		攸 { Kaou Ká Kāh	攸 { Kaou Ká Kāh	攸 K'haou
擷 Gé	擷 Kéah				攸 Bín
擷 Hwá	擷 Tu <sup>ng</sup>		攸 Kèw	攸 Kèw	攸 { Soé Sok Seou Ch'héuk Laou
擷 Cheéh	擷 Eng		攸 Gé	攸 Gé	
			攸 T'hit	攸 T'hit	



毳 { K'he Aou	文 Bân	斗 { Toé Taóu	斤 Kin	方 { Hong He'ng Poot'ng	无 Boô
12 毳 K'heou	斌 Pin	料 Leāou	斥 { T'hek T'hëuk	於 { E Oe	无 Kè
毳 Tè'na	斐 Hwúy	竿 Káy	斧 { Hoó Poó	施 { Se Sè	香 Choó
毳 Sán	斑 Pan	斛 Hák	斫 { Sek Chèak Chèoh	旆 Yèw	旆 Kè
整 Chéng	漏 Pan	斛 Sèá	斬 Chám	旁 Pông	旆 Kè
毳 Léy	爛 Lán	斛 Káy	斫 Sek	旆 Kè	旆 Chèen
毳 { Èk Toè		斟 Chim	斫 Soo	旆 Chèen	旆 Mò
毳 Ch'hèung		幹 Wat	斫 Sin	旆 Lé	旆 Pōay
旆 Pè		斫 Laóu	斫 Tok	旆 Swán	旆 { Seng Cheng
旆 Paè		斫 Ke	斫 Kín	旆 Neó'ng	旆 Chók
旆 Haóu			斫 Tok	旆 Teāou	旆 Léw
			斫 Ch'hèuk	旆 E	旆 Kè
			斫 { Twàn Twàn Tooi'ng Tooi'ng	旆 Chè	旆 Hwan
			斫 Tèuk	旆 É	

支<sup>66</sup>  
 文<sup>67</sup>  
 斗<sup>68</sup>  
 斤<sup>69</sup>  
 方<sup>70</sup>  
 无<sup>71</sup>

72 日

日 Jit					
旦 { Tàn Tw <sup>nà</sup> Hw <sup>nà</sup>	明 { Bêng Maing	是 Sē	晝 Chèet	暈 { Wūn Wu <sup>ng</sup>	曠 Hàn
旨 Ché	昏 { Hwun Hwung	昱 Sē	晰 Chèet	喻 T'hoē	暹 Sēem
早 { Chó Chá	吟 K'hím	昱 Yèuk	晤 Gōō	睽 K'hwuy	嗽 T'hun
叶 Héep	矚 Hwut	昴 Baóu	晦 Hōey	暑 Sé	瞠 È
旬 Sūn	易 { Ē Kēy Ēk Yēah	昶 { Ch'héang Ch'héang	晨 Sūn	暍 Chéng	瞽 Chín
旭 Héuk	映 Kwat	晁 Teāou	暍 K'hwūn	暴 Ch'hán	瞽 K'haē
肝 Hān	昔 Sek	晷 Sē	晷 Sōey	暍 Wun	瞽 Yēep
旱 { Hān W <sup>nā</sup>	昕 Him	晷 { Hóng Lóng	普 P'hoé	暍 Lwán	曆 Lék
肝 He	易 Yáng	晷 Lóng	景 { Éng Kéng	暖 { Lwán Sēó	曆 T'hām
旺 Ōng	省 Chám	晷 Swan	晷 Sek	暗 Àm	曛 Gáp
旻 Bān	星 { Seng Ch'hai <sup>ng</sup>	晉 Chìn	晴 Cheng	暍 Yáng	曛 Tōng
晡 Pōey	映 { Yáng Yē <sup>nā</sup>	晉 Chìn	晶 Cheng	暍 Bēng	曛 Heáou
昂 { Gáng Góng	暍 P'hut	晏 { An W <sup>nā</sup>	晷 K'hwúy	暍 Óng	暍 Ēk
昃 Chek	暍 P'hut	晟 Sēng	晷 K'hèung	暢 { T'héang T'héung	暍 Hèang
阪 Pán	春 Ch'hun	晒 Saè	晷 Chéng	暍 Lék	暍 Seng
昆 K'hwun	昧 Mōey	暍 { Lōng Lā	晷 Sek	暍 Bōng	暍 Keáou
昇 Seng	昨 Chók	晚 { Bwán Moo <sup>ng</sup>	晷 Tè	暍 P'heáou	暍 Kèng
昉 Hóng	昏 Hwun	暍 Hēen	晷 K'hwūn	暍 Bún	暍 Lēng
昊 Hō	胸 He	晷 Tèw	晷 Hāy	暍 Chēem	暍 Sē
昌 Ch'héang	昭 Cheaou	晷 He	晷 Hwuy	暍 Boē	暍 Bōng
		晷 Poe	晷 Ch'hún	暍 { Pō P'hók	暍 Hwun
					暍 Yaōu

12

14

曝 { P'hók  
P'hák }  
曠 K'hòng  
曠 16 He  
曠 Lóng  
曠 Lwán  
曠 Saè  
曠 20 T'hóng  
曠 Lêng

日 Wát  
曲 { K'hëuk  
K'hek }  
曳 Ē  
更 { Keng  
Kèng  
Kai'ng }  
曷 Hat  
書 Se  
曹 Chó  
曼 { Bàn  
Bán }  
曾 { Cheng  
Chan }  
替 T'hèy  
最 Chhèy  
替 Ch'hám  
會 { Hōey  
Kōey  
Ēy }  
揭 K'héet

月 { Gwát  
Gōeyh }  
有 { Yèw  
Yēw  
Wōō  
Oō }  
朋 Pèng  
服 Hòk  
朏 P'fut  
朔 Sok  
朕 Tim  
朝 { Lóng  
Láng }  
望 { Bōng  
Bōng  
Bāng }  
朝 { Teaou  
Teaou }  
朞 Ke  
朞 { Ke  
Ké }  
望 Bōng  
朧 Tōng  
朧 Bōng  
朧 Lēung

木 { Bók  
Bák }  
未 { Bē  
Bōey }  
未 { Bwát  
Bwäh }  
本 Pún  
札 Chap  
朮 Túk  
朱 Choo  
杩 Put  
杩 { P'hók  
P'hōh }  
朶 Tó  
朶 Ké  
朽 Héw  
打 Te'na  
束 Ch'hè  
杩 Ē  
杩 Kan  
朽 { Oo  
Woo }  
杩 Ch'hay  
杩 Sam  
杩 { Sún  
Ch'huo'á }  
杩 Gwút  
杩 Lé

杏 Hēng  
材 { Chaē  
Ch'há }  
材 { Ch'hun  
Ch'hu'ng }  
杓 { Chèak  
P'heaou }  
杓 T'hok  
杓 Tēy  
杓 Tēang  
杓 Swäh  
杓 Èk  
杓 Toē  
束 Sok  
杓 Kang  
杓 Mōh  
杓 { Beáou  
Bōey  
Sèd }  
杓 Hāng  
杓 P'hoey  
杓 K'hē  
杓 { Poey  
Poē }  
束 { Tong  
Tang }  
杓 Kó

杓 Beáou  
杓 Hēem  
杓 Ch'hé  
杓 { Pá  
Pá  
Pá }  
杓 Léw  
杓 T'hé  
杓 { Sēung  
Ch'héng }  
杓 Pán  
杓 { Pē  
Gē }  
杓 Óng  
杓 { Hong  
Pang }  
杓 Hwún  
杓 Lám  
杓 { Sek  
T'hok }  
杓 Chím  
杓 Toé  
杓 { Lím  
Ná }  
杓 Jōey  
杓 Bōey  
杓 Sek

日 72  
日 73  
月 74  
木 75

75 木

枝 { Che Ke	柑 Kam	桉 Lâm	桤 Ch'een	桓 Hwân	梓 Choo
果 { Ó Kó	柴 Ch'hit	柳 Léw	根 Kin	柏 K'hêng	梗 K'êng
枯 Koe	柔 Jêw	柴 Ch'haé Ch'há	杖 Sek Ch'heé <sup>ng</sup>	梁 { Jéém Néé <sup>ng</sup>	櫟 Swán
枰 { P'êng P'hwá <sup>á</sup>	柘 { Toè Ch'èá	柵 Sa	格 Kek K'âyh	櫟 Swán	梘 { K'één K'éng
桌 Se	柘 Nool <sup>ng</sup>	祝 Ch'èuk	裁 Chae	栝 Pöey	栲 Hwân
枳 Ché	柞 Ap	栖 Sey	桀 K'èet	栲 Tai <sup>ng</sup>	栲 Bwá
枘 Kwáé	柚 { T'èuk Yéw Nool <sup>ng</sup>	桤 Ch'hui <sup>ng</sup>	桀 K'èet	栲 Yéá	桤 K'éep
枘 Heaou	柞 Chòk	栗 { Lek Lát	桁 { H'êng H'àng Hwá <sup>á</sup>	栲 K'èng K'ai <sup>ng</sup>	桤 Chuy
架 K'ây	桤 Éng	栝 T'hèém	桂 Kwùy	栲 Hoo	條 Teáou
柳 K'ây	查 { Chay Ch'hây Cha Ch'há	校 { Kaúu Haóu	桃 T'hó	桶 { T'hóng T'háng	桌 Heaou
枸 Koé	柞 Toó	栝 Pek	梳 Wáy	桶 Poe	桌 Lè
枹 Hoó	柞 Soó	栝 Jéung	案 An Wá <sup>á</sup>	栲 Kak	柳 T'éém
桶 K'hé	柞 K'ew	栝 Hé	案 { Kwán Kwui <sup>ng</sup>	栲 Ch'hip	枹 Hék
枹 Tó	柞 Kán	栝 Te	栝 K'hong	栲 Ch'hip	梢 Saou
柄 { P'êng P'hai <sup>ng</sup>	栝 K'án	栝 Yéw	栝 Chit	梁 { Leàng Néé <sup>ng</sup>	枹 Hwun
枹 Boé	栝 Pöey	栝 Hwát	桌 Tok Tóh	栲 T'héng	栲 Goé
枹 Boé	栝 Tut	栝 K'éung K'éng	栲 K'hwá	栲 Böéy Ü <sup>m</sup>	梨 Laé
枹 Hoo	栝 K'ho K'wa	栝 K'hó	栲 Tông T'háng	栲 Pang	栲 Lè
栲 P'âyh	栝 Naé Láé	栝 Ló Ló	栲 Song Se <sup>ng</sup>	栲 Toé	栲 So
染 { Jéém Néé <sup>ng</sup> Bák	栝 Ché T'heáou	栝 Lè	栲 K'èet Kit	栲 K'hok	栲 Haé
		核 Hék Hwít	栲 K'èet Kit	栲 Che Kee <sup>ng</sup>	栲 K'hwún
					栲 Hwân

椴 Chwat	棣 Tēy	暴 Kēuk	楮 Se	楣 { Bé Baé	榴 Lēw
梯 T'hey T'huy	楸 Gnaú	栾 Sōng	楊 { Yāng Yéng Ch'hēu	栎 T'hèem	權 Kak
梳 Soe Sey	楸 Hèk	棧 { Chéén Ch'héén Chān	榎 K'hāng	極 Kèk	榭 Hwún
榎 Yēén	椴 Kwan	梓 Chút	楓 { Hong Pooing	楷 K'haé	槐 P'hé
梨 Laé	森 Som	植 Sit	楚 Ch'hoé	楸 Ch'hew	榭 Seng
栾 K'hé	楸 Sáy	椎 Chuy	楷 Hoé	楹 Éng	榭 T'hap
榎 Ch'hong	椴 Lēng	榎 Wá	棟 Lēén	榭 Hoó	榭 K'hap
棉 Bēén	椴 Sey	榎 Ke	榭 Lēng	榭 Kèng	榭 Kwut
某 Ké	棣 Tok Chaóu	榭 Póng	榭 Lám	榭 { Lóng Neng	榭 Kó
棋 Ké	榎 { Kwan Kio'a	榎 Cheaou	榭 Jé	榭 { Yung Ch'heng	榭 Kó
棍 Kwún	榎 Hwún	榎 Choo	榭 Jé	榭 Kok	榭 Sun
棣 Hwúy	榎 Wán	榎 Tē'nà	榭 { Hèén Hwún	榭 { Chin Chuy	榭 Pwán
排 Paé	榎 K'hwút	榎 Yéá	榭 Hèén	榭 Pēng	榭 Sún
棒 P'hāng	榎 Kok	榭 T'hok K'hok	榭 Eng	榭 Oe	榭 Kek
棕 Chang	榎 { É E	榭 Káy	榭 Cheng	榭 Hóng	榭 Ch'hím
椴 Tēng	榎 Peng	榭 { Chong Chang	榭 Lek	榭 Kàn	榭 Tèk
棣 Chó	榎 Teáou	榎 Chim	榭 Yéep	榭 Chày	榭 Sok
棘 Kek	榎 Hàim	榎 Chay	榭 Ch'hip	榭 Sún	榭 Koe
棚 Pēng Pāng	榎 Ké'ná	榎 T'hun	榭 Gēep	榭 Sēá	榭 { T'háy Túy
榎 K'hwún	榎 Kēuk	榎 É	榭 Ché	榭 Éng	榭 Ch'héang
棠 Tōng Tang	榎 Tōng	榎 { Yéén T'hwán	榭 Tún	榭 Sōey	榭 Chay
					榭 K'héem

75 木

槐 { Hwaè } 11	樓 { Loè } Labu	樽 Chun	燃 Jéén	橫 Gé	榕 Chèak } 16
樺 Sey	櫟 Ch'haou	槲 Wát	樣 Swae <sup>ng</sup> } 13	檫 Ch'hwáh	檉 Lék
槲 Ch'héém	楸 Sok	榲 K'heaou	樞 Kéang	檣 Tô } 14	楸 Ch'hín
槲 { K'haè } Kaè	樗 T'he	槲 { Jeáou } Jéè	檀 { T'han } Tu <sup>na</sup>	檣 Taè	槲 Hwaè
槲 K'haè	標 { Peaou } Péó	檉 Lín	檀 Lím	檉 Pin	槲 Soe
槲 Kok	樛 K'hew	樛 Lêw	檉 Hèk	檉 Kèy	槲 Lè
槲 Sám	樛 Chèà	樛 { Keáou } Kèè	檉 Loé	檉 Kwól	槲 { Lám } Ná
槲 Yéw	樛 Chay	槲 { T'hok } Lak	檉 Ch'heng	檉 Lám	槲 { Léung } Naè } 17
槲 { Chéáng } Chéong	樛 { Chéang } Chéong	槲 K'hwán	槲 Kèuk	槲 Noè	槲 Lèng
槲 Hoè	樛 { K'he } T'he	槲 Yín	槲 K'hím	槲 K'héng	槲 Eng
槲 Ko	樛 Mè <sup>na</sup>	槲 Sùn	槲 { Yéém } T <sup>na</sup>	槲 Yèém	槲 { Swan } Ch'hw <sup>na</sup> } 18
槲 Ché	樛 Boè	槲 T'heng	槲 Lúy	槲 Chéén	槲 Hèa
槲 Pán	樛 { Yáng } Yéong	槲 Béng	槲 { Tòng } Tàng	槲 Chaou	槲 Ch'ham
槲 Kin	樛 Sè <sup>na</sup>	槲 { Kit } Kéet	槲 Sūy	槲 Kwūy	槲 Lán } 19
槲 Chong	樛 Éng	槲 Téng	槲 Pek	槲 P'haou } 15	槲 Kwán
槲 { Lók } Gák } Gnaou	樛 Jè } 12	槲 K'hwat	槲 Ch'hwá	槲 Ch'héén	槲 Lwán } 20
槲 Ch'héén	樛 Cheáou	槲 Kwát	槲 { Kóey } Kòey	槲 Béén	槲 K'hok
槲 Hwán	樛 P'hok	槲 Lúy	槲 Káy	槲 Loé	槲 Lám
槲 Ch'hat	樹 { Sè } Ch'héw	槲 Hwūy	槲 Kéng	槲 Chéet	槲 Wut
槲 Léang	樹 { Hám } Kám } K <sup>na</sup>	槲 Ke	槲 Kéém	槲 Ko	槲 Yéém
槲 Bit	樹 { Hèng } Hu <sup>na</sup>	槲 Hèng } Hu <sup>na</sup>	槲 Ch'héang	槲 Tók	
				槲 { Lók } Lék	

欠 K'hèem		止 Ché	歹 { Taé Gát P'ha <sup>ng</sup> é		殳 { Soó Sé	
次 Ch'hoó	飲 Jê	正 { Cheng Chèng Chè <sup>ng</sup> a Chè <sup>ng</sup> á	歹 Héw	殯 Hwun	段 { Tán Tw <sup>ng</sup> á	
坎 P'heé <sup>ng</sup>	歎 Ha <sup>ng</sup> é		死 { Soó Sé	殯 Kek	般 { Yin Yin	
欣 Him	歎 K'héem		此 Ch'hoó	殯 Hwù	殺 { Sat Saè T'haé Swáh	
飲 K'hin	歌 { Ko Kwa	步 Poé	殯 Wún	殼 K'hak		
飲 Haè	歎 T'hàn	武 Boó	殯 Bút	殺 Gnaou		
歎 Koóh	歎 { Oé Aou	歧 Ké	殯 Yaóu	殿 Teén		
歎 K'haé	歎 Tèk	歪 Wae	殯 Choé	毀 Hwúy		
欲 Yéuk	歎 He	齒 Táy	殯 Yang	殼 K'hak		
歎 T'hoé	歎 Ch'heáou	歲 Soéy	殯 T'héén	殼 K'hak		
歎 K'hwán	歎 Hwut	嶺 T'hék	殯 Oé Aóu	殼 K'hák		
歎 Ó	歎 Hip	歷 Lék	殯 P'hey	殼 K'hák		
歎 He	歎 { P'hun Pún	嶠 K'heáou	殯 Taé	殼 K'hák		
歎 E	歎 Léem	歸 Kwuy	殯 Sùn	毅 { Héy Gé		
歎 Na	歎 Sek		殯 Soó			
歎 K'he	歎 Him		殯 Peáou			
歎 K'him	歎 É		殯 Löéy			
歎 K'hwán	歎 { Ch'hwat Ch'hóeyh		殯 Léem			
歎 K'hám	歎 { Hwan Hw <sup>ng</sup> a		殯 Öey Wóey			
歎 Ch'hwán			殯 Sit			
歎 Ch'hap			殯 { Chán Chu <sup>ng</sup> á			
歎 Him			殯 Hwun			
歎 { Héet Háyh						

欠 76  
止 77  
歹 78  
殳 79

80 母	母 Boô	比 { Pé Pê	毛 Mò	氏 Sē	气 K'hè	水 { Súy Chúy Swúing
81 比	母 { Boé Bó	5 𠵹 Pè	毳 P'he	氏 Té	氛 Hwun	冰 Peng
82 毛	每 Boéy	毗 Pê	毼 Poô	民 Bîn	6 氣 { K'hè K'hwúy	永 Éng
83 氏	毒 { Tók Ták	鼻 Ch'hâm	毽 T'hoó <sup>ng</sup>	氓 Bîn	氲 Yin	2 𠵹 Lék
84 气	毓 Yèuk		毹 Sèén		氲 Wun	𠵹 Kek
85 水			7 毫 Hò			𠵹 T'hun
			毬 { Kêw Kóó			𠵹 Hwàn
			8 毳 { T'hám T'hán			汀 T'heng
			毳 Ch'hùy			汁 Chèep
			毼 Jè			求 Kêw
			毽 Sám			𠵹 P'hat
			12 毼 Jèung			3 𠵹 Hwàn
			𠵹 Ch'héang			𠵹 Hwàn
			毼 { Chéen Chee <sup>ng</sup>			𠵹 T'hwáh
			𠵹 Chéen			𠵹 { Sèk Tâyh
			13 毼 Kê			𠵹 Sêw
			𠵹 T'ép			𠵹 P'hèy
						𠵹 Git
						𠵹 Sàn
						𠵹 { Kân Kw <sup>ng</sup> á
						𠵹 Sîn
						𠵹 { Oo Woo



污 { Oo Od Wod	沃 Ak	沸 Pwly	泚 { Ch'hoó Ch'héy	涸 Hoéy	洪 { Hông Ang
汝 { Jé Lé Loó	沃 Táyh	油 Yéw	泛 Hwàn	涸 Chèèn	洲 Chew
汞 Hông	沈 Síim	治 { Tè Tè	泆 Tè	洋 { Yàng Yéng	洲 Jè
江 { Kang Ka	沉 { Tím Téem T'hèem	沼 Cheáou	泆 Soé	冽 Liét	洵 Sún
池 Tè	沌 Tūn	沾 Koe	泆 Lêng	泊 Kè	洵 Héung
汨 Kwút	沌 Hoé	沾 Téem	泡 P'haou	而 Jè	洵 Kong
汪 { Ong Ang	汨 Bók	沿 Yéén	波 P'ho	酒 { Sáy Sú Seén	活 { Kwat Hwat Hwat
汨 Jōey	汨 Bút	况 { Hông Hông	泣 K'hip	涑 Sek	活 Wá
汰 { T'hat T'haè T'hwá	香 Táp	洞 Kéng	泥 { Néng Néng T'hoé	洗 { Séén Séy	活 Héap
汲 { K'hip Chóng	沔 Béén	泄 { Séet É	注 { Chod Tod	洩 K'hó	派 P'haè
汨 Pèén	沔 Bít	泗 Sèw	注 Seng	洩 Choo	洩 { Oo Woo
汨 Pèén	冲 Ch'héung	洩 Yit	注 Lūy	洩 Kàng	流 { Lèw Láu
汨 Būn	沙 { Say Swá	泉 { Chwán Chwán	注 Héén	洩 Lók	浙 Chéet
汨 Cháyh	泚 Ché	泊 { Pók P'hóh	注 Héet	洞 { Tóng Tang	湜 Ch'héuk
汨 Kwat	沛 P'haè	泌 Pè	注 P'hwàn	洩 E	湜 Pút
汨 { Hwun Hwun	沫 { Bwát P'hóyh	沫 P'hín	注 Bín	洩 Chin	洩 Wán
沁 Ch'hím	沫 Mōey	洩 Chwáh	泰 { T'haè T'hwá	洩 Wúy	洩 Yip
沂 Kè	沮 { Choó Chá Ch'hé	泓 Hông	洩 { Yang Yàng	洩 Gèén	洩 P'hoé
沅 { Yín Wún	沱 Tó	泔 Kam	洩 Éng	洩 { É Séet Séeh	洩 Hó
	河 Hó	泗 Sod	洩 Ék	洩 Hok	浪 { Lóng Lóng Néng

85 水

浮 { Hoô P'hoô	涪 T'hun	淖 Chaou	淖 T'hat	渝 { Se Jê	涓 Bê
活 Goê	涓 Kwan	淘 Tô	潑 T'wat	滄 Têng	涪 Tâm
涑 Lê	涑 Gm	淙 Chong	漲 Têng	渠 Kê	湊 { Chôe Ch'haou
涿 Hông	涕 T'hèy	淚 Lúy	液 Ek	渡 Toê	湍 { Ch'hwan T'hwan
浴 { Ek Yéuk	泄 { Lê Néng	淝 Hwúy	涵 Hâm	瀾 { Hong Hwan	涸 { Béon Béon
海 Haé	浣 T'hwá	淞 Sôung	湮 Sôey	渣 { Chay Chây	涸 Se
浸 Chím	浹 Soô	游 Yéw	涇 Ay	渤 Pút	涪 { Jê Se
涑 Chap	浹 Chùn	灑 Sây	涸 Hok	渥 Ak	涪 Ch'hip
澆 Boéy	涑 Hoô	涿 Pê	涸 Ke	滂 Tèy	涸 P'hùn
浹 Suy	涑 Lêang	涑 Hoê	涑 Sun	温 { Wun Wùn	涸 Chéng <sup>ng</sup>
涂 { Toê T'hoê	涑 Tok	淡 Tam	涑 Yéon	溇 Tèép	湖 { Hoê Oé
涅 Léep	涑 Teé <sup>ng</sup>	減 Hèk	混 Hwün	溇 Ch'hek	湖 Sèang
浙 Hân	涑 Tek	淤 E	清 Ch'heng	涓 Wüy	湖 Tam
涇 { Keng Kéng	涑 Choo	淨 Chéng	淹 { Yéem Yéem	港 Káng	涪 Sit
涿 Pê	涑 Sek	凌 Léng	淺 { Ch'héon Ch'héng <sup>ng</sup> K'hín	滄 Yéem	涪 Kae
涑 Seaou	涑 Gnaou	淪 Lún	添 { T'héem T'héng <sup>ng</sup>	渴 { K'hat Kwâh	涪 Hông
涉 Sèép	涑 Kê	捷 { Châyh Séem	淼 Béaou	游 Yéw	涪 T'ho <sup>ng</sup>
涑 Swân	涑 K'hwüt	涑 Yim	涑 Jêw	渺 Béaou	涪 Bín
涌 Yung	涑 Ám	涑 Süy	渙 Hwân	漢 Bôéy	涪 Tút
涑 { Yéon Nio <sup>ng</sup>	涑 Lim	涑 Hwaé	渚 Ché	渾 { Hwün Hwün	涪 { K'hô K'hoé
涑 Sâyh	涑 Sèuk	深 Ch'him	滅 Kéem	涪 P'haé	涪 Seng
	涑 Ch'hey	涯 Gaé			

湧 Yung	溪 K'hey	滑 Kwát	漉 Lók	湍 P'heng	滄 Hip	
潼 Leng	溫 Wun	萍 {Cháe Chay}	漏 {Loē Laou}	漱 {Soé Soè Swá}	滙 Sùn	
湫 Ch'hew	漫 Chím	滔 T'ho	漑 K'haè	漲 {Tèàng Tèò <sup>ng</sup> Yim}	潢 Hông	
漱 Hwaè	溯 Soé	滕 Têng <sup>11</sup>	漓 Lé		澗 Kàn	
湮 Yéen	溱 Chin	漣 P'hoò <sup>ng</sup>	演 Yéén	漳 {Chéang Chéò <sup>ng</sup> }	潤 Jùn	
湯 {T'hong T'óng T'he <sup>ng</sup> T'hè <sup>ng</sup> Séang}	洩 Soe	漉 Pew	漕 {Chò Chó}	漸 Chéém	潦 Ló	
	溶 Yung	滯 Tè	滑 Tân	淮 {Chóey Ch'háy}	潭 T'hám	
	溷 Hwún	滴 {Tek Tééh}	漚 Twán	馮 Yéen	潮 {Teáou Téó}	
	涓 Beáou	漚 Loē	漚 {Oe Oé}	漾 Yáng	潯 Siu	
浚 Wán <sup>10</sup>	溺 {Lék Jéák Jéáou Jéó}	許 Hoé	漠 {Bók Boé}	漿 {Chéang Chéò <sup>ng</sup> }	潰 Hoéy	
源 Gwán		滹 Hoe	漢 Hàn	潁 Éng	潛 Che	
準 {Chún 準}		涇 Sip	漚 Yew	漣 Lèén	潯 Sèò <sup>ng</sup> <sup>12</sup>	潛 San
		滹 Jéuk	滾 Kwún	漚 Wá	潯 {P'hwat P'huòh}	滹 Ch'han
滾 Wá	溲 Tè	滿 {Bwán Mw <sup>na</sup> }	通 T'hong	潯 Kéet	漚 Tóng	
溜 Lèw	滂 Pông	漁 Gè	漑 Lé	漑 Chíp	漑 Ch'ham	
溝 {Koe Kaou}	滄 Ch'hong	漂 {P'heaou P'heáou P'hèò}	漑 Swán	潘 {Hwan P'hwán P'hu <sup>na</sup> }	漑 Lín	
溇 So	滅 Beét		漑 E		漑 Sèep	
溟 Bèng	漑 O	灑 Chaóu	漫 {Bán Bán}	漑 Sèep	漑 Tèng	
溢 Yit	滋 Choo	漑 {Ch'hip Ch'hat}	漑 Chod	漑 Jeáou	漑 T'héet	
淪 Lùn	滌 Tèk	漑 {Chèy Chèà Chwà}	漑 Bóng	漑 Chod		
溥 P'hoé	滌 Éng		漑 Lat	漑 Chéém	漑 Chéém	
激 Bwuy						
鴻 Oe						

85 水

滂 { Lâ  
Lô

斯 Soa

溱 { Yin  
Wün

溇 Léw

瀕 Hong

瀆 Hók

瀦 Sek

瀧 P'hok

瀼 13 Tong

瀽 Lím

瀼 Chín

瀼 Chó

瀼 Tong

瀼 Ték

瀼 Ē

瀼 Léy

瀼 K'hwut

瀼 Léng

瀼 Choo

瀼 { Chók  
Ták  
Lô

瀼 Loē

洽 Kōey

激 Kek

澳 Ò

澹 Tam

澹 P'hék

澹 Lēem

濃 Lōng

漬 Hwún

澆 Ch'hip

澆 { Öey  
Wōey

澆 Ch'hoé

澆 T'hèng 14

澆 Sip

澆 Bék

澆 { Léng  
Lèng

澆 Èng

澆 Bōng

澆 Pē

濟 { Chéy  
Chèy

濠 Hó

濡 { Se  
Jē

澆 Bao

澆 Tô

澆 Hoē

澆 Lām

澆 Chùn

澆 Pók

澆 Chók

澆 Wúy

澆 Pin

澆 { Èng  
Soé 15

澆 { Chéen  
Chon'a

澆 Lē

澆 T'hu'a

澆 Èng

澆 Tók

澆 Sēa

澆 P'heaou

澆 P'hók

澆 Lēw 16

澆 Pín

澆 Loē

澆 Lām

澆 Hàn

澆 Èng

澆 Lék

澆 Seaou

澆 Èng

澆 Swán

澆 Lang

澆 { Naē  
Lwò 17

澆 Èng

澆 Bē

澆 Léem

澆 Hwán

澆 Yēák

澆 Hwan

澆 Jēàng

澆 T'hèng

澆 { Lán  
Lān

澆 Yáng

澆 Hwán

澆 Hong

滅 Chông

澆 Yung

澆 Chông

澆 Hwat

澆 { Kwàn  
Kw'a

澆 { Sày  
Swá

澆 Lēy

澆 Lwán

澆 Yēem

澆 Lō

澆 { T'han  
T'hu'a 20

澆 Keáou

澆 Hō

澆 Pà 22

澆 Wan

澆 Kám

火 { H'no  
H'hey

灯 Teng

灰 Hōey

灵 3 Lēng

灶 Chò

灸 { Kēw  
Kod

炮 Ch'héa

灼 Chéak

灸 Chae

炆 Ch'hwā

炆 K'hè

炉 Loē

炊 { Ch'huy  
Ch'hōey

炎 Yēem

炆 P'hōng

炒 { Ch'haou  
Ch'há

炆 Leāou

炆 K'hàng

灸 Chēa

炆 5 Cheaou

炆 Baé

炆 { Tō  
Ch'héa

炫 { Hcét	焗 Pok	焗 Sēt	煙 { Yēn Hwun	熊 Him	燄 Yeēm
炬 Ke	烟 { Yēn Hwun	焦 { Cheaou Seaou Tā	煜 Yeük	熏 Hwun	燈 Tēng
炭 { T'hàn T'ho <sup>2</sup>	烟 Kéng	焮 Him	熬 { Sat Swāh	熾 T <sup>2</sup>	燠 K'hōēyh
炆 { Tay Tây	煙 Kéng	焯 Yeēm	煤 Sāh	熒 Èng	燂 Tun
炮 { P'hāu Paū	焯 Wān	焮 Yeēm	熒 Kōng	燂 Tim	燂 { Leāon Leāou
炯 Kéng	焯 P'heng	焮 Kōng Kōng	燥 Jéw	燂 Pit	燂 Lin
炆 { Paū Poó	焯 Hong	然 Jēn	煤 Bōēy	燂 P'heau	燂 { Seaou Sēo
炳 Péng	焯 He	燂 Sim	煥 Hwàn	熟 { Sēuk Sék	燂 Höēy
柳 Léw	焯 Hwun	煨 T'hwàn	煦 Hé	燂 Yip	燂 Lim
炸 Chày	焯 Wut	煨 { Hwuy Hwun	照 { Cheaou Chēo	燂 Wut	燂 { Tōng Tēng
炷 Chē	焯 { Seaou Sēuk	煨 Lēn	煨 { Öey Wōey	燂 Gō	燂 { Hwan Hwàn
烈 Lēet	焉 Yēn	煨 Hōng	煨 Hwàn	燂 Lā	燂 { Yēn Yēn E <sup>2</sup>
烱 Yāng	焙 Pōēy	煎 { Chēn Chō <sup>2</sup>	煨 Yāng	燂 Sēn	燂 { Sim Chēm Tim
然 { Hew Haou	焚 Hwún	燂 Pek	焯 K'hò	燂 { Jēet Jwāh Sēo	燂 { Eng Ye <sup>2</sup>
烏 Oe	焨 K'hwun	燂 Ché	燂 { T'huy T'hōey	燂 Kéng	燂 { Eng Ye <sup>2</sup>
成 Bēet	焨 { T'hun T'hōey Sūn	燂 Wúy	燂 Lin	燂 Ho	燂 Heuk
烘 { Hong Hang	焨 Sek Chēoh	燂 He	燂 Sēn	燂 He	燂 Sō
烙 Lók	焨 { Ch'hày Ch'hoēh	燂 Pōēy	燂 Chāé	燂 Ch'hè	燂 Ch'hàn
蒸 Chin	焨 { Ch'hày Ch'hoēh	燂 { Lwán Sēo	燂 Hēep	燂 { Sēon Ch'hēn	燂 Sūy
烜 { Hwúy Swan	無 { Bōó Bō	燂 Lwán	燂 Wun	燂 Yēep	燂 Hwúy
			燂 { Hok Hōh	燂 Jēn	

86 火  
87 爪  
88 父  
89 爻  
90 爿  
91 片

燮 Sèet  
燭 { Chèuk  
Chek  
燧 Sèén  
燻 Hwun  
燼 Sin  
爇 Yaōu  
爨 Eng  
爆 P'hók  
爰 Sèet  
爻 { Láp  
Láh  
爍 Sèak  
爮 Hwùn  
爰 Loé  
爻 Sèet  
爻 { Lán  
Nu<sup>2</sup>ā  
爻 Chèak  
爻 T'héung  
爻 Hwan  
爻 Ch'hwàn

爪 Jeáou  
爬 { Pá  
Pây  
爭 { Cheng  
Chai<sup>ng</sup>  
Ché<sup>n</sup>ā  
爰 Wán  
爲 { Wáy  
Wúy  
爬 So  
爻 Lák  
爵 Chèak

父 { Hoó  
Hoó  
Pây  
爸 { Pá  
Pây  
爹 Tèa  
爺 Yéa

爻 Gnađu  
爻 Choó  
爽 Sóng  
爾 { Jé  
Jeéng

爿 Chéang  
牀 { Ch'hóng  
Séng  
牂 Chong  
牆 { Ch'héang  
Ch'hé<sup>ng</sup>

片 { P'hèèn  
P'hé<sup>ng</sup>  
版 Pán  
爻 Yéén  
牌 Pác  
爻 Ch'hong  
爻 Cháh  
爻 Tèép  
爻 { Ch'hong  
T'hang  
爻 Yéw  
爻 Tók

牙 Gáy	牛 { G <sup>n</sup> ew Goô		犬 K'héen		
掌 T'heng	牝 P'in	犇 P'hun	犯 Hwân	狴 Pé 7	猫 Neaou
	牟 Boé	犇 Sùn 9	犴 Gân	狶 Kwân	猥 { Öey Wöey
	牡 Boé 3	犇 Kéen	狀 { Chông Chêng 4	狸 Lê	猯 { Ló Nó
	牢 Lô	犇 Lòk	犵 Haóu	狹 { Hèep Ayh	猭 Koé
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瑞 Sūy	璋 Chéang	瓊 Kéng	瓧 Tim	瓦 Phóey	
瑟 Sek	璘 Lín	璫 Sūy	瓧 Tèet	瓮 Ong	玳 Hèèn
璿 Yung	璜 Hông	璫 Lông	瓧 Hoé	瓧 Oé	
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璿 Só	璜 Kéng	璫 Hwàn	瓧 P'heáou	瓧 Choó	
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璿 Báy	璜 { Tong Tong			瓧 Ch'hèw	瓧 { Chin Yeen
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甸 Tèén  
粵 P'heng  
町 Tèng  
画 Hwá  
野 Hóng  
界 Ch'hek  
界 Pè  
画 { Hwá  
Wá  
吭 Kong  
畝 Boé  
畝 Yin  
畝 Che  
畝 Tèén  
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畝 Chek  
畝 Pit  
畝 { Sè  
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畝 Lè  
畝 { Lèák  
Lèoh  
畝 Lèák  
畝 Héy  
畝 Lwáh  
畝 Hwan  
畝 { È  
Séá

畝 Chùn  
畝 Èk  
畝 { È  
Eè'ng  
畝 Lèw  
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Wá  
畝 Laè  
畝 Pe  
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疇 T'èw	寔 T'hè	疖 P'hé	疽 Ch'he	瘡 Lē	疥 T'hám	
疊 T'éép	疑 Gē	疖 K'èw	疾 Chit	瘡 T'hùn	痲 Lím	
疊 T'éép		疖 Sán	痲 Pwùy	瘡 { Haou Hay	痲 Ch'he	
		疖 T'hím	痲 K'he	痛 { T'hòng T'hè'nd	瘡 K'hwùy	
		疖 { T'hím Tím	疔 S'èem	瘡 T'hut	瘡 { K'hwán K'hóey	
		疖 { Pa Ba	病 { P'èng P'ai'ng	瘡 Hín	瘡 K'hám	
		疖 Pán	瘡 { Chwán Ch'hwán	瘡 Phé	瘡 Pè	
		疥 { Kaè K'èy	瘡 È	瘡 Seaou	瘡 Pè	
		疥 Gáy	瘡 S'èet	痛 Hoo	瘡 { Hwun Bìn	
		痲 Pè	瘡 S'één	瘡 { Swan Swui'ng	痲 Che'eh	
		疫 Èk	痲 H'èang	痲 Lē	痲 Koè	
		疱 P'haou	痲 Hòey	痲 Ch'hèà	痲 { Öey Wöey	
		痲 P'hé	痲 { Kaou Ká	瘡 { Chè Kè	瘡 È	
		疔 Kam	瘡 Gaè	瘡 È	瘡 Ch'uy	
		疔 O	痲 T'he'au	瘡 T'hóey	瘡 Áy	
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		瘡 { S'èet Ch'hwáh	瘡 T'è	瘡 Èk	瘡 Ch'éung	
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瘰 K'hoē  
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瘰 { Chó  
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瘰 T'húy  
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瘰 Chó  
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瘰 Chéàng  
瘰 Chèy  
瘰 Soè  
瘰 Teàou  
瘰 { Loē  
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瘰 K'háh  
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瘰 Ch'he  
瘰 { Yāng  
Ché<sup>ng</sup>  
瘰 { Lék  
Lát  
瘰 Loé  
瘰 Hok  
瘰 Naē  
瘰 Sēén  
瘰 Eng  
瘰 Kē

癰 { Eng  
Yung  
癰 Tēén

火 Pwat  
癸 Kwùy  
癸 P'hwat  
癸 Teng  
癸 Hwat

白 { Pèk  
Pâyh  
百 { Pek  
Pâyh  
皂 Chō  
皂 Chō  
的 Tek  
的 Bā  
皆 Kae  
皇 Hông  
飯 Kwuy  
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皐 Keáou  
皓 Hō  
皙 Sek  
皐 Beáou  
皐 Kó  
皐 P'ho  
皐 Hō  
皐 Keáou  
皐 P'heáou

皮 { P'hê P'hóey	皿 Béng	盞 Chín	目 { Bók Bák	肩 { Bè Baé	眯 Bé
尙 Chéng	盂 { Oó Woó	盞 { Kam Kám	盯 Tai <sup>ng</sup>	眊 Mò	眊 Kwàn
皱 { P'hā P'haóuh	盂 Woó	盞 { K <sup>na</sup> K <sup>na</sup>	盱 He	看 { K'han K'hàn	眊 Boé
皱 P'hé	盆 P'hún	盞 { Pwán Pw <sup>na</sup>	助 { Jim Lim	看 { K'han K'hàn K'hw <sup>na</sup>	眊 T'heàou
皱 Pè	盈 Èng	盞 { Kwán Kwàn	盲 { Bèng Mat <sup>ng</sup>	看 K'han	眼 Gán
皱 Lām	益 { Ek Yèuk	盞 Loé	直 Tit	看 P'hoó	眼 Lèó
皱 P'hadu	益 { Yèah	盞 Chew	眊 Gwán	看 Cheng	眼 Chèung
皱 { Bwat Mu <sup>na</sup>	盞 Pwák	盞 { Tóng T'hóng	相 { Sèang Sèang Sè <sup>ng</sup> Sè <sup>ng</sup> Sèo	看 Hòng	眼 Bè
皱 Lap	盞 Wán	盞 Koé	相 Sèo	看 Sin	眼 Chùn
皱 Swát	盞 Ap	盞 Heaou	盞 Heaou	看 Séng	眼 Ch'hò
皱 K'hèak	盞 Yàng	盞 Gáy	盞 Gáy	看 Bwuy	眼 Kwàn
皱 { Ch'hin Pit	盞 Ap	盞 P'hàn	盞 P'hàn	看 Chin	眼 Hèen
皱 T'hwat	盞 K'höey	盞 Hong	盞 Hong	看 Bèen	眼 Kéng
皱 { Ch'hèak Lèh	盞 Kaè	盞 Tún	盞 Tún	看 Paou	眼 Gaé
皱 K'hím	盞 Sèng	盞 Bèng	盞 Bèng	看 Ch'héy	眼 { Cheng Chat <sup>ng</sup>
皱 Ch'hwat	盞 Sèng	盞 Séng	盞 Séng	看 Ch'heáou	眼 Chéng
皱 T'hwat	盞 Kaè	盞 Hoó	盞 Hoó	看 { Hèen Hín	眼 Laé
皱 { Ch'hèak Lèh	盞 Sèng	盞 Tó	盞 Tó	看 Pèng	眼 Sùy
皱 K'hím	盞 Sèng	盞 Yèem	盞 Yèem	看 Pèng	眼 Kwàn
皱 Ch'hwat	盞 Sèng	盞 Kaè	盞 Kaè	看 Hèy	眼 { Sùy Chóey
皱 Kóé	盞 Sèng	盞 Yèem	盞 Yèem	看 Kwat	眼 K'hwàn
皱 Kin	盞 Sèng	盞 Chán	盞 Chán	看 { K'hong K'hang	眼 Ch'he
皱 Kin	盞 Sèng	盞 Chw <sup>na</sup>	盞 Chw <sup>na</sup>		
皱 10 Pang	盞 Sèng	盞 Bèng	盞 Bèng		
皱 Jeàou	盞 Sèng	盞 Ch'hèng	盞 Ch'hèng		
皱 Jeàou	盞 Sèng	盞 Sè <sup>na</sup>	盞 Sè <sup>na</sup>		
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株 Choo	碍 Gaē	碩 Sék	磐 { Pwán Pwán	磯 Ke	碧 { Leung Leung
矜 K'hau	碎 Ch'hüy	礎 Chim	磴 Wüy	磻 Seen	磳 P'mou
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研 { Gien Gien Gien	砿 Güm	隄 K'hak	磔 { Kéet Kák	礪 Tóng	
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砿 Keng	砿 Tuy	礪 { Kwoy K'hoonh	砿 { Chwan Ch'wa	礪 { Hwan Hwan	
砿 Seau	砿 Boo	礪 { Ma Bay	砿 Ch'hám	礪 H'wut'g	
砿 K'hok	砿 Kê	礪 Koug	砿 Ch'he	礪 Tún	
砿 K'hóng	礪 Lín	礪 Leon	礪 P'heog	礪 K'haou	
砿 Ch'hea	礪 Hwan	礪 Hek	礪 { Leuk Li	礪 Ta	
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砿 Low	礪 { Seet Teet Teet	礪 Tang	礪 Ch'he'ua	礪 Ch'heo	
砿 Góng Gung		礪 P'hong	礪 K'hám	礪 Hak	
砿 Bong	礪 Tok Tak	礪 Kwit	礪 Ch'ám	礪 Gao	
砿 { Kaouh K'haouh	礪 O	礪 K'hwai	礪 Chek	礪 K'hap	
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 社 Ché  
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 Peng  
 祓 Tut  
 祐 Yèw  
 祆 Tèet  
 祗 Sèeh  
 祊 { Hwut  
 祊  
 祐 Hoō  
 祊 Pè  
 祖 Choé

祊 Swàn  
 祊 Té  
 祊 { Choè  
 Ch'hoè  
 祊 { K'he  
 K'hoo  
 祊 Hoē  
 祊 Chèuk  
 神 Sín  
 崇 Sùy  
 祠 Soō  
 柴 Ch'haē  
 祊 Lé  
 祥 Sè'ang  
 祊 T'heaou  
 票 { P'heàou  
 P'hèd  
 祊 K'hap  
 祭 Chèy  
 祊 Ch'him  
 祊 { Ch'hoè  
 Chây  
 祊 Kè  
 祊 Kwàn  
 祊 Lók

稟 Pín  
 禁 { Kim  
 Kim  
 禪 Wu<sup>ng</sup>  
 禊 Hèy  
 禋 Yin  
 禡 Hō  
 禴 Cheng  
 福 Hok  
 禔 T'hèy  
 祿 Bōey  
 禘 { Tèy  
 Tèy  
 禴 Èng  
 禡 Mā  
 禢 Lè  
 禳 Gé  
 禴 { He  
 Hé  
 禡 Soō  
 禴 { Sèen  
 Sèen  
 禮 Léy  
 禴 { Jè  
 Jeé'ng  
 禱 Tó

禱 Léy  
 禳 Jè'ang  
 禴 Yèak

内 Jéw  
 禹 É  
 离 Lé  
 禽 K'him

禾 Hò  
 水 { Oey  
 Woéy  
 禿 T'hut  
 秀 Sèw  
 私 Soo  
 籽 Chóo  
 稊 Teáou  
 秉 Peng  
 季 Lèen  
 秋 Ch'hew  
 种 Ch'hèung  
 秬 H'ò  
 科 { K'ho  
 K'héy  
 秒 Beáou  
 秕 Pé  
 秘 Pè  
 秬 K'hwà  
 租 Choe  
 秬 P'he  
 秬 Bwat  
 秬 Ch'hèng  
 秧 { Yang  
 E'ng



禾<sup>115</sup>  
穴<sup>116</sup>

泰 Ch'ia  
 秩 T'iet  
 蔴 Tae  
 穠 T'üt Ch'üt  
 移 Ê  
 補 P'hoe  
 稀 He  
 浪 L'ong  
 稔 Hoo  
 現 S'uy T'hwat  
 稠 K'hwün  
 桿 Kai  
 梗 Keng  
 程 T'eng T'e<sup>ng</sup> T'he<sup>ng</sup> T'hai<sup>ng</sup>  
 稻 Choo  
 稊 Lün  
 稂 Jim  
 稊 P'ü P'uey  
 稻 Heo<sup>ng</sup>  
 雅 T'a

稊 Key  
 稊 L'ong  
 稊 Lim Pin  
 稠 T'ew  
 秩 Heem  
 稠 P'een  
 稠 T'ew  
 稊 Ng  
 種 Cheung Ching Cheung Ching  
 稠 Ch'heng Ch'heng Ch'ün  
 稊 Kwut  
 稊 Chek  
 稊 T'e  
 稻 T'o  
 稊 Kai  
 稊 K'o  
 稊 K'o  
 稊 Kok  
 稊 Key

稊 Ch'ey  
 稠 Ch'ong  
 稊 Bok  
 稊 Bün  
 稊 T'e  
 稊 K'o  
 稊 L'auk  
 稊 Soe  
 稊 Chek  
 稊 Ing  
 稊 S'uy  
 稊 S'uy  
 稊 K'oey  
 稊 Oeyh W'eyh  
 稊 L'ong  
 稊 Sek  
 稊 Choo  
 稊 Oey W'ey  
 稊 N'o  
 稊 Chey  
 稊 Wün  
 稊 Hoe

穠 P'heau  
 穠 Jeang

穴 Heet  
 穴 Wat  
 穴 K'ew  
 穴 Sek  
 穴 K'heung  
 穴 K'hong K'hang K'hong K'hong  
 穴 Ch'eng  
 穴 Yaou Yaou  
 穴 Ch'wan Ch'wan Ch'wan<sup>ng</sup> Ch'wan<sup>ng</sup> Ch'heung Ch'heung  
 穴 Tün Chun  
 穴 T'üt  
 穴 Chek  
 穴 Bo'ou  
 穴 P'een  
 穴 Yaou  
 穴 W'a  
 穴 Chut P'ool  
 穴 Yaou

窳 { Chit Lit  
 窳 { Ch'hong T'hang  
 窳 Be'ou  
 窳 T'heau  
 窳 { Kau K'ü  
 窳 { Ch'hong T'hang  
 窳 { Kwün K'hwün  
 窳 Hoo  
 窳 Peng  
 窳 Tam  
 窳 K'hwat  
 窳 K'ho  
 窳 Hek  
 窳 Sut  
 窳 Hong  
 窳 O  
 窳 W'a  
 窳 J'e  
 窳 { K'ung K'eng  
 窳 { Yaou Y'ü

7  
 7  
 2  
 8  
 8  
 5  
 9  
 6

13  
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7

9

10

8

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116 穴  
117 立  
118 竹  
从

竊 Chaou  
竊 Jé  
竊 P'hè  
竊 Teàou  
竊 Kwuy  
竊 Ch'hong  
竊 Léung  
竊 Ch'hwàn  
竊 K'heòu  
竊 K'èung  
竊 Toè  
竊 { Chò  
    { Chàu  
竊 Ing  
竊 Ch'heep

立 Lip  
吧 P'há  
站 Châm  
站 T'hé  
竝 P'èng  
竟 K'èung  
章 { Cheang  
    { Cheong  
竝 P'hut  
竣 Chùn  
竣 Soò  
童 { Tông  
    { T'ang  
竝 Séung  
竝 Sè  
竝 K'èet  
端 Twan  
端 Hwae  
競 K'èng

竹 { T'èuk  
    { Tek  
竺 T'èuk  
竿 Ê  
竿 Kan  
筊 Wai<sup>ng</sup>  
筊 Pa  
笈 K'hip  
策 { Chau  
    { Ch'haou  
筭 Sún  
筭 P'ün  
笏 Hwut  
笑 { Ch'heòu  
    { Ch'hèò  
管 K'h'èem  
管 Ch'h'èem  
笙 Seng  
箇 Láp  
管 T'he  
笠 { Lip  
    { Layh  
簋 Ch'h'e<sup>n</sup>a  
筮 Paou  
筮 K'hoé  
筮 Teàou

筭 { Soo  
    { Soò  
符 Hoò  
笨 P'ün  
笱 P'öey  
第 Ché  
第 T'ey  
笈 Lang  
笱 { Tek  
    { T'ey  
    { Ch'ay  
笱 Koé  
笱 Kay  
筭 Kwüy  
筭 Ch'h'ün  
    { Ch'hui<sup>ng</sup>  
筭 Pit  
筭 Ló  
筭 { Ch'hán  
    { S'èen  
    { Ch'héng  
筭 Ch'h'eòuh  
筭 G'èung  
筭 T'éng  
筭 { K'adu  
    { Ka

筋 Kin  
筭 Ch'liwan  
筭 { K'hó  
    { Ka  
筭 Sún  
筭 Hwát  
筭 T'èuk  
筭 { K'hong  
    { K'heng  
筭 { T'ang  
    { T'ang  
筭 Key  
筭 { Seng  
    { Sey  
筭 Tap  
筭 Ke<sup>n</sup>a  
筭 Ch'hek  
筭 Kin  
筭 { Pá  
    { P'ay  
筭 Lóng  
筭 Ké  
筭 Yip  
筭 Kwán  
筭 K'èen  
筭 { Yung  
    { Tong

筭 Swan  
筭 Sè  
筭 { T'è  
    { T'hoò  
筭 Soe  
筭 { K'èep  
    { G'nyah  
筭 Yéén  
筭 P'ün  
筭 Ch'ü<sup>ah</sup>  
筭 P'ün  
筭 Pin  
筭 Pin  
筭 Kò  
筭 { Ch'èen  
    { Ch'h'èen  
筭 K'hoé  
筭 T'è  
筭 Ch'èng  
筭 Ch'èet  
筭 { Pók  
    { P'ayh  
筭 Ke  
筭 { Swan  
    { Swui<sup>ng</sup>  
筭 K'hong  
筭 { Ch'hoèy  
    { Süy

管 { Kw Kw <sup>ng</sup>	篋 Hoé	筒 { Lê Lêy	簪 { Cham Chom	藩 Hwán	米 Bé
筵 Tām	篋 <sup>10</sup> Sit	筵 { P'hông P'hâng	簫 Seaou	籥 Hok	机 K'hoe
箬 Jeák	篋 Ak	簣 { Chek Tâyh	簞 Lèem	籥 Lèuk	粒 Chong
箭 { Chèèn Chèng	篋 Ko	筵 { K'hoé K'hadu	籥 { Pò Pwà	籥 T'hok	枇 { Pé P'hà
箱 { Séang Séng	篋 Hwúy	族 { Choé Ch'hok	籥 Ch'hèem	籥 Gé	粉 Hwún
箴 Chom	篋 Poe	箴 P'hè <sup>na</sup>	籥 Lèem	籥 Naè	粒 { Lèép Lip
箬 Tè	篋 Seáou	箴 K'hwúy	籥 { Kék Kâyh	籥 { Lóng Láng Lóng Láng	粕 P'hòh
箬 K'ho	篋 Kám	箴 Né <sup>ng</sup>	籥 { Pók P'hoé	籥 Ch'hèem	粗 Ch'hoe
箬 Só	篋 Tok	箴 Sè <sup>na</sup>	籥 { Lám Ná Mai <sup>ng</sup>	籥 27	粘 Lèem
箬 Yèw	篋 Chó	箴 Lók	籥 Kwüy	籥 Yèák	施 T'he
箬 Bèéh	篋 Lek	箴 K'hoe	籥 Sóng	籥 Kè	粟 Seuk
節 { Chéet Chat Châyh	篋 Pey	箴 <sup>12</sup> Tan	籥 Taé	籥 Peen	棋 Kèng
篋 Hông	篋 Tè	箴 <sup>12</sup> Tw <sup>na</sup>	籥 Ch'hèng	籥 Lè	棘 Ch'hèk
篋 Hwán	篋 { Sae T'hae	箴 Tèem	籥 Tèk	籥 Sae	桓 Hwan
篋 Twán	篋 So	箴 Hóo	籥 Tèw	籥 { Lú Lwá	楓 Póey
篇 { P'hèèn P'hèng	篋 Poè	箴 Kán	籥 Chék	籥 K'háh	梁 Kèung
築 { Tèuk Kèh	篋 Hwüy	箴 Kwüy	籥 Tèng		枳 Bèng
篋 Háng	篋 Pit	箴 Keaou	籥 Oe		棗 Choo
篋 Kèep	篋 Tèuk	箴 Teng	籥 Tèw		枝 Kaou
篋 K'hâyh	篋 Paé	箴 Hông	籥 Tèw		粵 Wát
	篋 Bèet	箴 Kám	籥 Lúy		粥 Chèuk
		箴 Sún			莽 Lin

竹<sup>118</sup>  
竹<sup>119</sup>

119 米  
120 糸  
糸

糶 { K'hèuk K'hak	糶 Nèe <sup>ng</sup>	糶 Sám	糸 Bék	紗 Say	糸 Lúy Lúy
粧 Chong	格 Choó	糞 { Hwùn Pùn	紉 Kéw	絹 Yín	紉 { Hwut
糧 Léang	榻 Ch'hèy	糟 { Cho Chau	糸 Hèy	紉 Hông	紉 { Hwut
覩 Héén	樽 P'hoé	糠 { K'hong K'he <sup>ng</sup>	紉 Kèw	紙 { Ché Chwá	紉 T'hé Téy
稜 So	備 Pá	糠 Lók	紉 Ké	紛 Hwun	紹 Seáou
梁 Léang	穀 Kok	糠 輝 T'hám	紉 Ké	級 Kip	紺 K'hám
稊 P'hút	縹 Sek	糠 糲 Seàou	紉 Tèw	紉 Yín	紉 Hwut
粲 Ch'hàn	糶 Séw	糲 P'hok	約 Yéak Yèoh	紉 Tám	紉 Chín
稗 Páe	糕 Ko	糲 { Léang Nè <sup>ng</sup>	紅 { Àng Hông	紉 K'him	紉 Chéung
粹 Sùy	糶 Ché	糶 Sek	紉 { Oo Woo	素 Soè	紉 { Héén He <sup>ng</sup>
糶 { Chòng Chàng	糖 { T'hông T'héng	糶 Naé	紉 { Hwút Git	紡 { Hong P'háng	組 Choé
精 { Cheng Ché <sup>ng</sup> Seáou	糶 Hèw	糶 Hwán	紉 Wán	索 Sek Sóh	綱 Kéng
糶 { Kó Kóey	糶 Ch'hò	糶 Nò	紉 Jim	紉 Teàou	紉 { Pwán Pw <sup>ng</sup>
糶 Kít	糶 Chong	糶 Lèy Naé	紉 Bún	紉 T'hèäh	紉 Sèet
糶 Jéw	糶 { Hwán P'hun	糶 Tèk Tèäh	紉 Bún	紉 Tèét T'he <sup>ng</sup>	紉 { Kèet Kat
糶 Pek	糶 Twán	糶 Gèét	紉 Láp	紫 Ché	紉 Bék
糶 Hoé	糶 T'hek	糶 T'heàou T'hèd	紉 Léw	紉 Ch'héy	紉 { Chwát Chäy <sup>h</sup>
糶 Se	糶 Lút		紉 Hoó	紉 Tèw T'hew	紉 Jé
糶 Chòng	糜 { Bè Móey		紉 Se	紉 Sèet	紉 Lók Lóh
糶 Koé	糶 Bwán		紉 Sún	紉 Sèy	紉 { Kaóu Ká
	糶 Chek		紉 { Pè P'hey P'hèy	紉 Sin	

絮	Hèet	絃	Hông	縮	{ Kwán Kw <sup>n</sup> á	緇	K'hwt	緯	Hwūy	緝	T'heē <sup>ng</sup>
條	T'ho	絳	K'hek			緇	Bîn Hwun	緇	Beáou	縞	Kó
絢	Hèèn	絳	Hwt	網	{ Bông Báng Bāng	緇	Hék	練	Lēèn	縞	Jèuk
給	Kip	綬	Suy	綵	Ch'haé	緒	Sē	縵	Lá	縞	Kok
絨	Jēung	網	K'hwún	標	K'hwà	細	Séang	縵	Chong	縞	Tēng
素	Lúy	經	{ Keng Kai <sup>ng</sup>	綸	Lún	絨	Kéem	縵	{ Pēèn Pēèn	縣	{ Hèèn Hèèn Kwān
素	{ Kwán Kwui <sup>ng</sup>	綜	Chòng Chàng	綺	K'hé	線	{ Sēèn Sàn Su <sup>n</sup> á	縵	Wún	縵	Chèy
絮	Sè	綠	{ Lèuk Lék	綻	Ch'hàn	頰	Poé	縵	Tè	縵	{ Hông Páng P'háng
經	Tèet	網	Tēw	綽	Ch'héak	緝	Ch'hip	縵	Wun Wùn	縵	Kín
統	T'hong	縵	K'hwán	綾	{ Lēng Lín	緝	Twán	縵	Èng	縵	Lé
絲	Se	縵	Ké	綿	{ Bēèn Meé <sup>ng</sup>	縵	Tèy	縵	Chín	縵	Sèuk Lun
絳	Kàng	縵	Ké	綵	T'hán	縵	{ Bēèn Bîn	縵	Aè	縵	Ch'hèung Chong
絹	{ Kwán Kín	縵	T'hē <sup>n</sup> á	緝	{ K'hwún Kwún Kwún	縵	Sún	縵	Túy	縵	Lúy
絳	T'he	縵	{ Chēèn Sēèn	緝	Choe	縵	{ Yēèn Yēèn	縵	Kéem	縵	Bán
絳	Kēw	縵	Sēw	縵	Sek	縵	Soo	縵	{ Háh Há	縵	Chip
縵	Poé	縵	Wúy	縵	Sek	縵	{ Pēèn P'hēèn	縵	Sōey	縵	{ Lé Loé
縵	Páng	縵	K'héy	縵	Choo	縵	Wán	縵	T'ho	縵	P'heou
縵	T'hong	縵	Peng	縵	Héng	縵	Chóng	縵	{ Pók Pák	縵	Chóng Cháng
縵	Seaou	縵	Té	縵	Kín	縵	Bēèn	縵	Wún	縵	Chék Chūy
縵	Kēng	縵	{ Twat Chòy	縵	Hwuy	縵	Hók	縵	Chín		
縵	Sēw	網	Kong	縵	Jōey						

120 系  
121 缶  
122 网  
四  
丙

縻	Bé	繫	Héy	纈	K'héet	缶	Hoé	网	Bóng	罪	Chōey
縻	Hwàn	繭	Kán	纈	K'hòng	缶	Yáú	孚	Teng	戔	Hék
縻	Lút	繭	Téw	纈	{ Sèuk Swá	缺	{ K'hwat K'hōeyh K'hēeh	罔	Bóng	置	Tè
縻	E	縹	Géep	纈	Lúy	瓠	Kong	罟	Tók	罰	Hwát
縻	Ch'haou	縹	Kéang	纈	{ Tēn Téng	餅	{ Pín Pán	罟	Hán	罟	Chong
縻	{ Kew Béw Béw Bók	縹	Tam	纈	Lám	師	Hāng	罟	Tek	罟	Sē
		縹	Kaè	纈	Loé	綱	{ Kong Kéng	罟	Hoo	罟	Soo
		縹	{ Keáou Chéak	纈	{ Eng Yé <sup>a</sup>	罟	K'hèng	罟	Léng	罟	{ Mā <sup>10</sup> Māng
縻	Kéang	縹	P'hék	纈	Ch'haé	罟	Suy	罟	Koe	罟	罟
縻	Swi <sup>ng</sup>	縹	Ch'héèn	纈	Séem	罟	Há	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	{ Cheng Chan	縹	Kam	纈	Chàn	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Ch'hwát	縹	Ek	纈	Tók	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Chít	縹	Léy	纈	Chéuk	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Séén	縹	Sūy	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	{ Léáou Leáou	縹	Ék	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Chún	縹	{ Pēn Pé <sup>ng</sup>	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Jeáou	縹	Kèy	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Ch'hwá	縹	P'hin	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Séw	縹	K'héén	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Hōey	縹	Hwun	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Chín	縹	Ch'hwàn	纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟
縻	Hōey	縹		纈		罟	罟	罟	罟	罟	罟

羊 { Yáng Yé <sup>ng</sup>		羽 é		老 { Ló Lāu	而 Jè	羊 <sup>123</sup>
羌 Kēang	羯 Kēet	羿 Gēy	翰 Hān	考 K'hó	而 剛 Naē	羽 <sup>124</sup>
幸 T'hat	羲 He	翁 { Ong Ang	翺 P'heaou	耄 Mō	要 Swá	老 <sup>125</sup>
牽 T'hat	辨 Sēen	翅 { Ch'hè T'hè	翹 Keáou	者 Chéá	耐 Naē	而 <sup>126</sup>
美 { Bé Súy	撞 Tóng	翅 P'hún	翹 Ko	耆 Kè	端 Chwan	
茨 Yéw	鞏 Hwán	翊 Èk	翺 P'héet	耆 Koé		
𦍋 Pa	𦍋 Hwún	翊 Èk	翺 Hwan	耆 Tèet		
羔 Ko	羶 { Chéen Sēen	習 Sip	翺 Sèuk	耆 Tèet		
殺 Koé	羸 Lōéy	翊 Sēang	翺 Èk			
羌 Kēang		翊 Hip	翺 P'hún			
𦍋 Lêng		翊 Kò	翺 { Hwùy Öèy Wòèy			
𦍋 T'hé		翊 P'haóu	耀 Yaóu			
𦍋 Koé		翊 Seaou				
𦍋 Tey		翊 Tèk				
𦍋 Sew		翊 P'hoó				
着 { Chéák Tèoh Tèoh		翊 Ch'hù				
羣 Kwún		翊 Hwúy				
群 Kwún		翊 Chod				
羨 { Swán Yéén		翊 P'héén				
義 Gè		翊 Gwán				
羹 { Keng Kai <sup>ng</sup>		翊 Hwuy				
		翊 Kek				

127 耒  
128 耳  
129 聿  
130 肉  
月

耒 Jōey	耳 { Jé Hē	聿 Yit	肉 { Jéuk Bāh
耔 Choó	耶 Yēa	畫 Hwā	肋 Lék
耕 { Keng Kai <sup>ng</sup>	聃 Tam	肄 Ē	胛 K'héng
耗 H'ò	耽 Tam	肅 Sèuk	胫 Hit
耘 Yin	耿 Kéng	肄 Soó	胷 Seàou
耜 Pāy	聃 Tam	肇 Teāou	胹 Hwùn
耜 Soó	聊 Leāou	肇 Teāou	肘 Néw
耒 Kai <sup>ng</sup>	聆 Léng		肚 Toē
耒 Kek	聆 Hōng		肝 { Kan Kw <sup>na</sup>
耒 Lún	聖 { Sèng Sē <sup>na</sup>		育 Yéuk
耒 Kwún	聘 P'hèng		肱 Oo
耒 K'hwún	聚 Chē		肱 P'hē <sup>na</sup>
耒 Gnoé	睡 Táy		股 Koé
耒 Chēoh	臧 Hék		肢 Che
耒 Noē	聞 { Bún Bún		肥 { Hwúy Pwúy
耒 Yew	聰 Ch'hang		盼 Hwún
	聯 { Béén Léén		肩 Kéen
	聰 { Ch'hong Ch'hang		肱 P'hòng
	膠 Lō		肱 Chun
	聲 { Seng Sē <sup>na</sup>		肱 Yêw
	聿 Sèung		肯 { K'héng K'hán
			狀 Jéén
			胛 K'eng
			脊 Gnaou
			胛 Hit
			肺 { P'haè Hè Hwúy
			胃 Wúy
			胃 Tēw
			肤 Tēét
			胫 Tōng
			背 { Pōey Pōey
			胎 { T'hae T'hey T'hay
			胫 K'hwut
			胫 Pèng
			齒 Chod
			胫 { Pwán P'háng
			胫 Chín
			胫 Chín
			胫 Choē
			胆 Ch'he
			胫 { Kéep Káh
			胫 Tē



胜 Seng	脂 Che	脹 { Tèàng Tèò <sup>ng</sup>	脂 Am	臄 Ka	膳 Cheaou
胞 Paou	脆 { Ch'hùy Ch'hày Ch'hèy	臍 Ch'hùy	腥 { Seng Ch'hai <sup>ng</sup>	膊 P'hok	膳 Sèèn
胡 { Hoè Oé	脈 { Bèk Mài <sup>ng</sup> h	臍 Sây	腦 Ló	脛 So	臄 Boó
胤 Yin	脉 Bèk	脾 Pè	順 Jêw	脛 Lek	脚 Hèang
胥 Se	脊 Chit	膾 Lún	腫 { Chéung Chéng	腦 Lêw	隨 Ch'hóey
脉 P'heng	脊 { Chit Chéuh	胛 Pèèn	腮 { Soo Sae	脛 Kéung	脣 Eng
咽 Yéèn	脛 Bún	脛 Luy	脛 { T'hún Tún	腎 Yin	膳 Tám
降 P'hong	脚 { Kèak K'ha	腋 P'hòng	腰 { Yaou Yéò	骨 { Leáou Lá	脛 Kòey
胯 K'hwa	脛 { Kèng Lèuk	臄 T'héén	腿 { Kèèn Kin	膏 { Ko Kó	眼 { Lóng Láng
肱 Kong	脛 P'héang	臄 Naé	脚 Kèoh	臄 Hèep	腎 Tún
络 { Kok Kòh	脛 Ch'hò	腊 Sek	脛 Jè	臄 Sèoh	臄 Lèèm
胃 { Hèung Heng	脛 Bóey	腋 Èk	脛 { Ch'héang Tè <sup>ng</sup>	膚 Hoo	腫 Tóng
胸 Hèung	脛 Tún	臄 Am	腹 { Hok Pak	膜 Boé	脛 { Nò Lèa
肺 Jè	脛 Sew	腎 Sin	腿 { T'húy	膝 Ch'hip	脛 Pè
脾 Boé	脛 T'hwat	腐 { Hoó Hoó	脛 Pông	脛 Lút	脛 P'hek
脛 Ay	脛 Hoó	脛 Hoó	脛 Léém	脛 { Kaou Ka	臄 Kèak
脛 Pèèn	脛 { Toé Taóu	脛 Hwúy	脛 Lé	脛 Lám	脛 Ch'héuk
脛 { Lèng Ey	脛 Hám	脛 { K'héang K'héò <sup>ng</sup>	脛 Sit	脛 P'hóng	脛 { Ek Èh
脛 Chòd	脛 Yin	脛 Wán	脛 T'húy	脛 Jè	脛 Chéén
脛 { Héep	脛 Hám	脛 Ba	脛 { Kek Káyh	脛 Cham	脛 Láp
	脛 K'hwut	脛 Gè		脛 { Hwan Hwán	脛 Lèém

130 肉  
月  
131 臣  
132 自  
133 至  
134 白

腠 { Ch'ho  
So

臍 { Chey<sup>14</sup>  
Chêy  
Châé

臙 Yaōu

臞 Chuy

臍 Tāw

臍 { Pín  
Pin

臍 Hwun

臍 Hām

臍 Hêng<sup>15</sup>

臍 T'hók

臍 Yáng

臍 Héén

臍 { Peaou  
Péa

臍 Hèng

臍 P'hok

臍 Láp<sup>16</sup>

臍 Yēén

臍 Eng

臍 Yēén

臍 Loé

羸 Ló

臞 { Ké  
K'hééh

臍 { Chōng  
Ché'ng

臍 Cham

臣 Sín

臥 Gō

臍 Chong<sup>8</sup>

臍 Lēung

臨 { Lím  
Léén

自 Choō

臍 Géét

臍 { Ch'hèw  
Ch'hadu

臍 Ko

臍 Géét

至 Chè

致 Tè

莖 Taé

臺 { Taé  
Pat'ng

臻 Chín

白 { Kēw  
Kōō  
K'hoō  
Kēuk

臍 Jé

白 { Yaóu  
Yéō'ng

春 { Chéung  
Cheng

寫 Sek

鼻 { Kēw  
Kōō

與 { É  
É  
É

興 { Hín  
Hín  
Hèng

舉 Ké

舊 { Kēw  
Kōō

舌 { Sèet Cheeh	舛 Ch'hún	舟 Chew	艮 Kín	色 Sek	舌 135
舍 { Sèá Sèà	舜 Sùn	舠 To	艮 Lēang	艸 Pút	舛 136
舐 Chē	牽 Hat	舥 Tāh	艮 Kan	艸 Yēem	舟 137
舛 Se	舞 Boó	舦 Tāyh		艸 Yēem	艮 138
舛 P'hoè		舧 { Pán Pwán			色 139
舛 Kwán		舨 Hông			
		舩 Hông			
		航 { Pwan Pwán Pwán Pw <sup>n</sup> a Pwat			
		舫 Lēng			
		舫 Hwút			
		舫 Tāyh			
		舫 { Tô Tōā			
		舫 Pék			
		舫 Hēen			
		舫 K'hó			
		舫 { Ch'hwán Chún			
		舫 Hwát			
		舫 Kap			
		舫 Tông			
		舫 T'héng			
			舫 Po		
			舫 Déng		
			舫 Koo		
			舫 Hông		
			舫 Jé		
			舫 { Chong Chang		
			舫 P'hēen		
			舫 Choe		
			舫 Soe		
			舫 Ch'he <sup>ng</sup>		
			舫 Chó		
			舫 Kám		
			舫 Tông		
			舫 Tong		
			舫 Gé		
			舫 Lám		
			舫 Bông		
			舫 Loé		
			舫 Song		

140 艸  
廿

艸 Ch'hó	芣 Hoó	芣 Hwúy	苳 Sèen	茜 Ch'hèèn	荏 Jím
芋 T'hé <sup>ná</sup>	乳 K'hoè	芣 { Mò Mò	英 Eng	茨 { Choo Choó	苻 Chèèn
艾 { Gnaé Hé <sup>ná</sup>	芥 { Kaè Kwá	芣 Tey	萊 Chút	茫 Bông	荒 { Hong He <sup>ng</sup> Hwui <sup>ng</sup>
芄 Wán	芣 { Kip K'hip K'hit	苑 Wán	苳 Ch'he	菱 { Kaou Ka	老 Laóu
芄 Hông	芣 K'hâm	苳 Jèém	苳 Hoe	扶 Hók	老莊 Toē
芄 Ch'hèèn	芣 Kê	茶 Lêng	苳 P'hêng	萑 Jè	苳 Ché
芋 { É É Oē Bé	芣 Hwun	苔 { T'hae T'hé	苳 Hoó	茱 Choo	苳 { Bún Moo <sup>ng</sup>
芄 Chèak	芣 Pa	苳 Teàou	苳 { Bít Pè	苳 { Choo See <sup>ng</sup>	苳 Pòèy
芄 K'hèung	芣 Joëy	苳 Beàou	苗 Chwat	苳 Hòèy	苳 { Toē Taóu
芣 K'hé	苳 Sim	苳 Lip	苳 Boē	苳 Yin	苳 Jím
苳 { Bông Mat <sup>ng</sup>	苳 Kè	苳 O	苳 Hwân	茶 Táy	苳 { Hò Hò Kèá
苳 Hwūy	花 { Hwa Hwá	苳 Bók	苳 { Kay K'hay Kéo Kèó	苳 { Jéung Jéung	苳 P'hút
苳 Pè	芳 Hong	苳 { Paúu Poé	苳 Baóu	苳 { Jé Jé	苳 Ték
苳 Hoó	苳 Bút	苳 Koé	苳 Pwát	苳 Sún	苳 Toé
苳 Tun	苳 Ché	苳 É	苳 { Ch'hoó Ch'hoó Ché <sup>ng</sup>	苳 Tap	苳 Suy
苳 Che	苳 Yín	苳 É	苳 Bák	苳 { Keng Kéo <sup>ng</sup>	苳 Tún
苳 San	苳 K'hín	若 { Jèák Jwá	苳 Pwán	苳 Hèng	苳 { Lè Nèe <sup>ng</sup>
苳 Hwân	苳 Choe	苳 K'hoé	苳 Béng	苳 Ch'hún	苳 { Poé Hoó
苳 Gnêw	苳 Gáy	苳 T'hé	苳 Lèy	草 { Ch'hó Ch'haóu	苳 { Lè Nèe <sup>ng</sup>
苳 K'hèèm	苳 T'hèèn	苳 Chèem	苳 Jèung	苳 Keàou	
	苳 Gông	苳 { Maúu Há <sup>m</sup>			

菱 Bút	莽 Bóng	莨 Hék	莢 Chae	葩 P'lia	蒲 Poé
莊 { Chong Che'ng	刺 Ch'hek	華 Hwá	稗 K'hóey	華 Chòng	蒸 Chin
莎 So	刺 Ch'hè	蕪 Koe	萬 Bân	葭 Kay	蕪 Këem
菩 Goé	苑 Wut	菱 Lêng	萱 Swan	葱 { Ch'hong Ch'hang	疾 Chit
莒 Ké	菁 { Ch'heng Ch'hai'ng Cheng	菲 { Hwuy Hwúy	蒿 O	歲 Wuy	蕪 Jeak
莓 Bëy		茵 Mo	萼 Gók	葵 { Kwúy Kóey	蒼 Ch'hong
莖 Keng	蒟 Tek	葦 { Póng Páng	落 { Lók Lòh Ládu	葦 Hwun	莖 K'hé
莘 { Sin Ch'hëuk	蒟 Tang	菹 Ch'he	葆 Pó	蔥 Sé	蒿 { O Ho H'o
莖 Ch'hò	葎 Choe	葵 { T'hám Tâm	葉 { Yëep Heòh	葎 Ch'hip	
莞 { Wán Wán	菊 Lëuk	菽 Séuk	葢 P'hún	葎 Yaou	蓀 Sun
菩 { Hám Kám	菊 Këuk Kek	其 Ké	葢 Hong	葎 Wun	蓀 Chin
莠 Yéw	茵 K'hwun	萃 Chūy	葢 Hông	菟 Soe	蓀 Bêng
蒨 Kwat	菑 Choo	萄 Tô	葢 Hông	時 { Sè Sè	蓀 Hëuk
莢 { Këep Küyh	菓 Kó	萼 Ch'hún	葢 Tè	蒙 Bông	蓀 Sék
莧 { Hëèn Hëng	莧 { Ch'hëang Ch'hëang	萸 Tëang	葢 { Sim Süy	蒞 Nee'ng	蓀 Né'ng
李 Peáou	菘 Sëung	萸 { Sey Ch'hey	葛 { Kat Kwáh	蒞 Jwúy	蓀 Yáng
莪 Gó	菜 Ch'haé	萌 Bêng	葡 Poé	蒞 Swàn	蓀 Ong
莫 { Bók Bóh	菟 T'hoé	萊 Laé	董 { Tóng Táng	蒞 Hu'ò	蓋 { Kaé Kwá K'hap
莠 Lán	菠 { Po Pöy	萍 { P'héng P'heáou	葦 Wúy	蒞 Ch'hëèn	
芥 Bëng	菩 P'hoe	菘 Tám	蓼 Oey Wöey	蒞 Choe	蓀 Se
	莖 Kín	萑 Wán		蒞 Kwaé	蓀 Ló
					蓀 Jëuk

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蕘	Suy	帶	{ Taè Tèy	蕉	{ Cheaou Chèu	薺	{ Ho H <sup>no</sup>	薦	{ Chhèn Chèng	藕	Gnaou <sup>15</sup>
蕘	Héen	蓼	{ Leáou Lèuk	蕙	Hwüy	薄	{ Pòk Pòh	蔭	Sat	藤	Ch'hip
蕘	Mó	蕞	{ Lé Loé	萼	Gók	薇	Bé	薪	Sin	藜	Léy
蕘	Tèuk	蔡	{ Ch'haè Ch'hwà	蕞	{ Ch'hwat Chüy	薈	Kòey	薯	Ché	藝	Géy
蕘	{ Hông P'hâng	蔣	{ Chéáng Chéó'ng	蕘	Kwüy	蕘	{ Öey Wöey	蕘	Hwun	蒜	Loá
蕘	Lèén	蔥	Ch'hong	蕘	Sùn	薈	Kè	蕘	Wúy	藟	Lúy
蕘	Ch'héung	蕘	Neáou	蕘	Jóey	薈	{ Lwán Gwán	蕘	Nai'ng	藟	Twá
蕘	Sé	蕘	Soè	蕘	{ K'hwat Kóeyh	蕘	Léng	蕘	P'heáou	藤	{ Tèng Tín
蕘	Chwan	蕘	Yim	蕘	Tóng	蕘	È	蕘	Chey	藥	{ Yèák Yèòh
蕘	Ch'huy	蕘	Pèy	蕘	Boó	蕘	{ Kéang Kéo'ng	蕘	Ché	藩	Hwán
蕘	K'hoè	蕘	Wúy	蕘	K'hwán	蕘	{ Ch'héang Ch'héó'ng	蕘	Gé	窮	Kéung
蕘	Géy	蕘	Ch'hip	蕘	Se	蕘	{ Tát Bwáh	蕘	Chám	戰	Chhèn <sup>16</sup>
蕘	Chip	蕘	Hwán	蕘	Seaou	蕘	Tè	蕘	Sé	藹	Aé
蕘	Wúy	蕘	Gnáou	蕘	Léém	蕘	Séet	蕘	Swan	藹	Lín
蕘	Sèuk	蕘	Lúy	蕘	{ Chóey Chóey	蕘	Seéh	蕘	{ Chék Chéa	藹	Naé
蕘	P'hoé	蕘	Lúy	蕘	Háy	蕘	H <sup>no</sup>	蕘	Péén	藹	T'hok
蕘	Sok	蕘	Kéó	蕘	Loé	蕘	Pé	蕘	{ Lám Ná	藹	Lúy
蕘	Séet	蕘	Kan	蕘	Lúy	蕘	Tám	蕘	Chín	藹	Ké
蕘	Béét	蕘	Yéw	蕘	Hwún	蕘	Haé	蕘	{ Chóng Chóng Ché'ng K'hé'ng	藹	Héng
蕘	Bán	蕘	Ké	蕘	Wun	蕘	Kó	蕘	Beáou	藹	{ Loé Lé
蕘	Chéá	蕘	Geáou	蕘	Hèuk	蕘	Eng			藹	Soé
蕘	Tún										

蕚 Tóey  
 藿 Léung  
 蘊 Wún  
 蕈 Pin  
 蕈 17 Gcet  
 蕈 Sēn  
 蕈 Léam  
 蕈 Eng  
 蕈 { Kè  
 Kè  
 蕈 Hwán  
 蕈 Bè  
 蕈 Lán  
 蕈 Chóng  
 蕈 19 Cham  
 蕈 Léy  
 蕈 Lè  
 蕈 Hwán  
 蕈 Bò  
 蕈 Ló  
 蕈 Lóy

虎 Hoe  
 虎 Hoé  
 虎 Góak  
 虎 Tè  
 虎 Haou  
 虎 K'héan  
 虎 { Ch'hé  
 Ch'hè  
 虎 Hók  
 虎 He  
 虎 7 Loó  
 虎 Gè  
 虎 Bék  
 虎 { Hò  
 Hò  
 虎 K'hek  
 虎 K'hwuy  
 虎 { Hek  
 Hek

虫 { T'héung  
 Hwúy  
 蚪 Kéw  
 蚪 Téng  
 虱 { Sek  
 Sat  
 蚋 Yéoh  
 蚋 È  
 虹 { Hèi  
 K'heng  
 虺 { Hwúy  
 Wúy  
 Hoey  
 蚊 { Bún  
 Bang  
 蚋 Joey  
 蚋 Pang  
 蚊 Kè  
 蚋 { Yín  
 Kín  
 蚋 T'héan  
 蚋 { Kong  
 Kang  
 蚋 Gáamah  
 蚋 Chó  
 蚋 Hoó  
 蚋 Ch'ho  
 蚋 Toó  
 蚋 K'hew

蚱 T'háiy  
 蚱 Tè  
 蚱 Ham  
 蚱 Taé  
 蚱 P'he  
 蚱 Héan  
 蚱 { Chod  
 Chéu  
 蚱 Koe  
 蚱 Ch'ho  
 { È  
 Séa  
 Ch'hed  
 Ched  
 Cháy  
 T'háiy  
 蚱 Teet  
 蚱 Léng  
 蚱 { Tân  
 Namng  
 蚱 Wá  
 蚱  
 蚱  
 蚱  
 蚱 Je  
 蚱 Kit  
 蚱 È

蛤 Kap  
 蚤 K'heung  
 蚋 { Senou  
 Saou  
 蚋 Kéep  
 蚋 T'hoey  
 蚋 Gó  
 蚋 Mai<sup>ng</sup>  
 蚋 Séuk  
 蚋 { Hong  
 P'hang  
 蚋 { Sin  
 Ym  
 蚋 P'hoó  
 蚋 Heen  
 蚋 Chent  
 蚋 { Gó  
 Gó  
 蚋 Ch'heoh  
 蚋 Hoó  
 蚋  
 蚋  
 蚋 Sé  
 蚋 Te  
 蚋 { Hwuy  
 Hwuy

基 Kè  
 蜜 { Bit  
 蜜  
 蟻 K'hé  
 蠅 K'hwun  
 蛙 { Leak  
 Lok  
 蟻 { Kang  
 K'heung  
 蟻 Wá  
 蟻 Hoe  
 蟻 Teáou  
 蟻 K'hwun  
 蟻 Hek  
 蟻 Hwuy  
 蟻 { Ek  
 Yeáh  
 蟻 Cheng  
 蟻 K  
 蟻  
 蟻 Toy  
 蟻 { P'hoé  
 Poe  
 蟻 K'ho  
 蟻 Hóng

神 140  
 廿  
 虎 141  
 虫 142

142 虫

143 血

<p>142 虫</p> <p>143 血</p> <p>蝻 P'én</p> <p>蝻 J'ew</p> <p>蝻 T'ey</p> <p>蝻 W'ü</p> <p>蝻 Hok</p> <p>蝻 Y'ew</p> <p>蝻 Y'ew</p> <p>蝻 { Ma'ou Bá</p> <p>蝻 H'ay</p> <p>蝻 Sek</p> <p>蝻 B'eng</p> <p>蝻 G'á</p> <p>蝻 Ch'hip</p> <p>蝻 Hoé</p> <p>蝻 { T'èp Y'ah</p> <p>蝻 O</p> <p>蝻 { 10 F'ang</p> <p>蝻 P'óng</p> <p>蝻 Soo</p> <p>蝻 K'ung</p> <p>蝻 { Ong Y'ong</p>	<p>蝻 Gwán</p> <p>蝻 Y'ung</p> <p>蝻 { Chó Ch'áu</p> <p>蝻 Ch'ín</p> <p>蝻 T'óng</p> <p>蝻 B'eng</p> <p>蝻 T'h'én</p> <p>蝻 'Éng</p> <p>蝻 T'h'ócy</p> <p>蝻 H'eu'ng</p> <p>蝻 Lá</p> <p>蝻 Y'én</p> <p>蝻 Sek</p> <p>蝻 Ch'ó</p> <p>蝻 Lé</p> <p>蝻 G'á</p> <p>蝻 H'ám</p> <p>蝻 T'ung</p> <p>蝻 B'ók</p> <p>蝻 Loé</p> <p>蝻 K'hín</p> <p>蝻 Ch'eng</p>	<p>蝻 { Ló Léy</p> <p>蝻 { Ch'iang Ch'eng</p> <p>蝻 Sut</p> <p>蝻 Tit</p> <p>蝻 Sok</p> <p>蝻 { Sit S'eh</p> <p>蝻 { Ma'ou Boé</p> <p>蝻 B'óng</p> <p>蝻 P'h'eng</p> <p>蝻 Pw'ü</p> <p>蝻 Le'au</p> <p>蝻 Hé</p> <p>蝻 Ké</p> <p>蝻 Hw'ü</p> <p>蝻 { Ch'én Yim</p> <p>蝻 S'én</p> <p>蝻 { 12 J'au</p> <p>蝻 { Ch'í G'í</p> <p>蝻 { T'h'ung T'h'ung</p> <p>蝻 { Sim Chin</p>	<p>蝻 Hwán</p> <p>蝻 Kàn</p> <p>蝻 { Ch'heng T'hen</p> <p>蝻 Ke'ng</p> <p>蝻 { H'á H'ey</p> <p>蝻 { G'é H'á</p> <p>蝻 S'ém</p> <p>蝻 { Ló Ló</p> <p>蝻 { Ch'haé Ban</p> <p>蝻 Y'et</p> <p>蝻 Ch'ey</p> <p>蝻 B'óng</p> <p>蝻 { Ó Hó</p> <p>蝻 Hoé</p> <p>蝻 { Ch'et Ch'hoé</p> <p>蝻 Ch'w'á</p> <p>蝻 { Láp Láh</p> <p>蝻 Bit</p> <p>蝻 Léy</p> <p>蝻 Ch'hún</p>	<p>蝻 Naé</p> <p>蝻 Toé</p> <p>蝻 { S'é Ché</p> <p>蝻 Hong</p> <p>蝻 Y'et</p> <p>蝻 { Koé Toé</p> <p>蝻 Kwan</p> <p>蝻 G'éet</p> <p>蝻 Ch'hán</p> <p>蝻 Bàn</p>	<p>血 { H'et H'eyh</p> <p>血 Sut</p> <p>血 { J'ók Lok</p> <p>血 Ch'ung</p> <p>血 B'et</p> <p>血 Lok</p>
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行 { Hêng Hêng Hâng Hâng Ké <sup>na</sup> 衍 { Yéén Yéén 衍 K'hán 衍 Hèén 術 Sút 術 Tóng 術 Hâng 街 Key 術 Yúng 術 Gáy 術 { Öey Wöey 術 Ch'héung 術 { Heng Ké <sup>na</sup> 術 Ké	衣 { È E 率 Chut 表 { Peáou Péó 衫 { San S <sup>na</sup> 衰 Söey 衲 Láp 衲相 Jit 衷 T'héung 表 Wán 衰 Sèá 衽 Jím 衽衫 K'him 衾 K'him 衰 Wán 袂 Bèy 袂 { Kéa Ka 袋 { Taé Tây Tēy 袍 Paú 衲 T'heáou 袒 Tán 袖 { Sèw Wuí <sup>ng</sup>	袂 Káh 袂 Chín 板 { Pwát Hwut 衰 Kwún 衰 Tèét 袂 P'hwán 被 { Pè P'hè P'hóey 袂 Hók 袂 K'hoè 袂 Jím 袂 { Kèep K'háh 袂 Kèet 袂 Jè 袂 { Kok Kòh 衲 Jè 袂 Chaè 袂 { Lèét Lèh 袂 Jè 袂 Kàyh 袂 K'hwún	袂 Tèng 袂 Lé 袂 Poè 袂 È 袂 Jè 袂 Kèw 袂 Kwún 袂 Yip 袂 Poé 袂 { Chong Che <sup>ng</sup> 袂 Say 袂 { Pe Pè 袂 Ch'hèém 袂 Tèw 袂 Twat 袂 { Peáou Peáou Pöey Kéáou 袂 Sèàng 袂 Pöey 袂 { T'hèk T'háyh	裸 Ko 褻 Kó 製 Chè 裾 Ke 褻 Tèy 褻 Hok 褻 Pèén 褻 Yaou 褻 { Kwun Kwui <sup>ng</sup> 褻 Yèw 褻 Hat 褻 Wán 褻 Po 褻 Pó 褻 Jè 褻 { Wúy Wúy 褻 Pöey 褻 Ché 褻 Tap 褻 Jèuk 褻 { T'hùn T'hoi <sup>ng</sup>	褻 Kéng 褻 T'hé 褻 { Kéén K'héén 褻 Hwaè 褻 Lè 褻 K'hoè 褻 Lè 褻 M <sup>w</sup> a 褻 Sèet 褻 Kéáng 褻 Sèàng 褻 { Kán Kéng 褻 Ch'hwat 褻 Tan 褻 Cháp 褻 Tám 褻 Poè 褻 Ó 褻 Ch'hèém 褻 Àng 褻 K'him	行 <sup>144</sup> 衣 <sup>145</sup>
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145 水  
146 兩  
147 見  
148 角  
149 言

檔 Tong  
檀 Tān  
齋 Choo  
禱 Pit  
檻 Lām  
葢 Kwà  
襦 Jè  
機 { Bwát  
Böëyh }  
楨 Sek  
禩 K'hëet  
祿 P'hòk  
視 { Ch'hìn  
Ch'hèng }  
籠 Léung  
襲 Sit  
襪 Kéén  
禡 { Lek  
Léuk }  
檄 Taè  
桴 P'hàn

西 { Sey  
Sae }  
要 { Yaou  
Yaü  
Böëyh  
Pee'ng }  
覃 { T'hām  
Sīm  
Chīm }  
覆 { Hok  
Hoò  
P'hak }  
霸 Pà  
覈 Hèk

見 { Kèèn  
Hèèn  
Kèè'ng }  
規 Kwuy  
覓 { Bèk  
覓 }  
視 Sè  
覘 Tèèm  
覘 Hék  
覘 T'héén  
覘 Jè  
覘 Lám  
覘 Toé  
親 Ch'hin  
親 P'hóng  
覘 K'haé  
覘 Koe  
覘 Hè  
覘 Kin  
覘 Hán  
覘 Maé  
覘 Pëet  
覘 Lo  
覘 Kak

覘 P'hìn  
覘 Tòk  
覘 { Kwan  
Kwàn  
Kw'á }

角 { Kak  
Lut }  
觔 Kin  
觔 K'hwat  
觔 Koe  
觔 Koe  
觔 Té  
觔 Hwá  
觔 { Kaé  
Kaè  
Haò  
Kéy  
T'habu }  
觔 Kong  
觔 Kéw  
觔 Sok  
觔 Pit  
觔 Hát  
觔 Sëang  
觔 Tè  
觔 { Ch'hëuk  
Tak }  
觔 K'hwat

言 Gán  
言 Tèng  
言 Hoò  
言 Kèy  
言 Sìn  
言 T'hó  
言 { He  
Hé }  
言 K'hëet  
言 Tè  
言 Jim  
言 Hwùn  
言 Sàn  
言 Git  
言 T'hok  
言 Kè  
言 Gò  
言 Gāy  
言 Sëung  
言 Him  
言 Kwat  
言 Lüt  
言 Tw'á  
言 Yèw

訪 Hông	詰 Ê	詵 Sin	詩 Pöey	諫 Chèet	誦 Se	
設 Sëet	詔 Cheàou	誓 Jèá	誣 P'hoöh	課 { K'hò K'hòy	誣 Sè	
許 { Hé K'hoé Yín	評 P'hêng	誦 { Sêw Ch'héw	誘 Yéw	誣 { Chút Sùy	誣 Swan	
	詖 P'hé	誦 Chew	誣 Gè	誣 Hêng	誣 Gók	
許 Yim	詛 Choé	誦 Chèem	誦 { Seàou Saou	誣 Hwúy	誣 Tèy	
訴 Soè	詛詞 Soó	誦 K'hoey	語 { Gé Gè Gó	誣 Gè	誣 Haé	
詞 { Hò O Ho H'no	詛詠 Èng	誦 Gèén		誣 Gtn	誣 Teàou	誣 Kaé
	詛詡 Hé	誦 Héung		誣 Kaé	誣 Hèén	誣 Téng
診 Chín	詛詢 Sún	誦 Sèng	誣 Boó	誣 { Chun Tun	誣 Kàn	
註 Choó	詛詣 Géy	誦 T'heáou	誣 Ché	誣 Tàm	誣 Lát	
証 Chín	詛試 { Sè Ch'hè	誦 Lúy	誣 Ch'hènk	誣 { Wúy Wúy	誣 Jè	
譽 Ch'hoó	詛譽 Ch'hat	誦 Te	誣 Goé	誣 { Ch'héng Ch'hé'á	誣 Choo	
訛 Ch'hoó	詛詩 Se	誣 { Kòng K'hòng	誣 K'hò	誣 Chèng	誣 Yéw	
詰 { Koé Koé	詛詒 { Ch'hà Ch'hày	誣 K'hwa	誣 Sèung	誣 Choe	誣 Gnay	
	詛詎 Koé	誣 Chè	誣 Hòey	誣 Lèang	誣 Hwúy	
誦 Poé	詛詭 { K'hwúy Gwaé	誣 Jin	誣 Swat Sòey Sòeyh Wát T'hwat Tná	誣 Ch'héén	誣 Hwúy	
詆 Té	詛詮 { Ch'hwan Chwán	誣 Gó	誣 Hòey	誣 { Lún Lún	誣 Am	
詈 Lè	詛誦 K'hèet	誣 Kòng	誣 Sèung	誣 Sím	誣 Lám	
詎 Láy	詛話 { Hwá Wá	誣 Hèe'ng	誣 Chéang	誣 Pòng	誣 Sím	
詎 Kè	詛該 Kae	誣 { Sè Chwá	誣 Chéang	誣 Jè	誣 Hóng	
詐 Chày	詛詳 Sèang	誣 Tán	誣 { Sáy Chúy	誣 Téep	誣 { Chòd Che	
詭 { Né'ng Né'ng						

149 言  
150 谷

謗 Yàng  
 諺 Gān  
 諛 Swan  
 諾 { Lók  
     Ā  
     Aōu  
 諱 Ch'hip  
 謀 Boê  
 謁 Yéet  
 謂 Wūy 10  
 賡 { T'hêên  
     T'hêng  
 詢 Ch'haóu  
 審 Kéén  
 說 Hóng  
 謎 { Bè  
     Mee'ng  
 謚 Bit  
 諛 Hēak  
 謙 { K'héem  
     K'héem  
 諛 Sē  
 講 Káng  
 謝 { Sēā  
     Chēā  
 語 T'héem

謠 Yaôu  
 謨 Boê  
 謫 Tek  
 謬 Bēw  
 謏 Chéén  
 謔 Swá  
 謮 Oe  
 諛 Kwún  
 課 Ch'haou  
 諛 Chit  
 譚 Chō  
 謹 Kín  
 譽 { Kēāng  
     Kēō'ng  
 謔 Bān  
 諛 Hām 12  
 諱 Hwá  
 讀 Hō  
 諱 Hō  
 謔 He  
 證 Chln  
 諛 Leàou  
 譌 Gô

諭 Hip  
 譎 Kwat  
 謗 Lō  
 譏 Ke  
 諛 Hwūy  
 譌 Chwān  
 譙 Boô  
 譎 Chòm  
 識 { Sit  
     Bat  
 譙 Cheāou  
 譚 { Tām  
     Chām 13  
 譜 P'hoé  
 謔 Èng  
 譎 Tòng  
 警 Kéng  
 譎 Cháp  
 譎 E  
 謹 Kwùn  
 譬 P'hè  
 論 Hāe  
 譯 Ek

誤 Kwà  
 調 Hō  
 議 Gē  
 譎 K'hèen 14  
 鬪 Táp  
 護 Hoê  
 壽 Chew  
 譎 Táp  
 譽 { Ê  
     Ē  
 讀 { T'hók  
     T'hák  
     Toē  
     Taōu  
 謫 Tek  
 譎 Loé  
 寧 Wu'ng  
 讚 Chw'ò  
 譎 Lúy 16  
 變 { Pèen  
     Pè'ng  
 謔 Yèen  
 譎 Sēw  
 譎 { Chām  
     Ch'hām  
 譎 Kéén

讓 { Jéāng  
     Néō'ng  
     Ch'héén  
 讓 Ch'hām  
 讓 Āy  
 讓 Hwan  
 讓 Chàn 20  
 讓 Tòng  
 讓 Hèen  
 讓 Tòk

谷 Kok  
 谿 K'hey  
 谿 Hat  
 谿

豆 Toē	豕 Sé		豸 { Chaē Té T'huā	貝 Pödy	
豈 { K'hé K'haé	豕象 Hwut	豬 Te	豸	貝則 P'hók	貶 Pién
豉 Seē <sup>ng</sup>	豕象 Hwut	豸 Hây	豸	貝貞 Cheng	貸 Taē
豉 Kín	豕豸 Tún	豸 10 Wun	豸	貝頁 { Hoō Ch'haē Ch'haēng	賸 Sèng
豉 Léy	豕豸 Tok	豸 Pin	豸	貝財 Chao	賸 Choo
豉 { Sē K'h'ēā	豕豸 Pa	豸 Loē	豸	貝貢 { Kòng K'h'òng	賸 Hóng
豉 Seē <sup>ng</sup>	豕豸 Tok	豸 È	豸	貝貶 Gwán	賸 { Hwüy Pè
豉 Bók	豕豚 { Tún T'hún		豸	貝貧 Pin	賸 { T'h'èep T'h'ayh
豉 Kín	豕狗 Hok		豸	貝貨 { H <sup>nd</sup> H'òy	賸 È
豉 Kok	豕豸 Ek		豸	貝販 Hwàn	賸 { Boē Baōuh
豉 Hong	豕豸 Gaé		豸	貝貪 T'ham	賸 Hō
豉 12 Sóng	豕象 { Sēang Ch'h'èō <sup>ng</sup>		豸	貝貫 { Kwán Kwut <sup>ng</sup>	賸 { Pè P'hun
豉 Yēem	豕象 Hwān		豸	貝賈 Chek	賸 Loō
豉 Yeēm	豕豸 Kēn		豸 { Beāou Bā Neaou	貝賈貯 T'hé	賸 Hòng
	豕豸 K'hwún		豸	貝賈 Sè	賸 Jim
	豕豸 Tok		豸	貝賈 Pè	賸 Yēw
	豕豸 Èk		豸	貝賈 Choo	賸 Choo
	豕豸 Hō		豸	貝賈 Jē	賸 Tē
	豕豸 Chòng		豸	貝賈 Kwüy	賸 { Káy Kày Koé
	豕豸 Èk		豸	貝賈 Hám	賸 Sut
	豕豸 È		豸	貝賈 { Mué Báy Béy	賸 { Chék Ch'hát
	豕豸 T'hún		豸		

豆 151  
豕 152  
豸 153  
貝 154

154 貝  
155 赤  
156 走

賑 Chín 7  
 賒 Sēa  
 贖 Chán  
 贖 K'had  
 賈 Eng  
 賈 Sò  
 賈 Pin  
 賈 K'w  
 賈 Chew  
 賈 Léang  
 賈 Laē  
 賈 Sò  
 賈 Tē  
 賈 {Séang  
Séng  
 賈 Pōy  
 賈 Ke  
 賈 {Hēn  
Gáu  
 賈 {Maē  
Bāy  
Bēy  
 賈 {Chēn  
Chw'ā

賒 Sēa  
 賈 Hò  
 賈 Tām  
 賈 Chōng  
 賈 {Chit  
Chè  
 賈 Tē  
 賈 {Toé  
Keāou  
 賈 Toé  
 賈 Ch'hap  
 賈 Chín  
 賈 Hoē  
 賈 Kēng  
 賈 Ch'hún  
 賈 Yēn  
 賈 Wún  
 賈 Pó  
 賈 Chae  
 賈 {Naē  
Lwā  
 賈 Ch'hèng  
 賈 Hōng  
 賈 Peāou

賈 10  
 賈 Ch'hōng  
 賈 Chey  
 賈 Pē  
 賈 Hat  
 賈 {Sēng  
Sin  
Yin  
 賈 Chēem  
 賈 Hoō  
 賈 È  
 賈 {Koe  
Koè  
 賈 Saē  
 賈 Chek  
 賈 Sēang  
 賈 È  
 賈 P'hin  
 賈 Ch'hím  
 賈 Loē  
 賈 Chè  
 賈 Chōy  
 賈 Chēng  
 賈 Chàn  
 賈 Pāk

賈 Sēem  
 賈 {Eng  
Yē'ā  
 賈 Chín 14  
 賈 Kē  
 賈 Lām  
 賈 {Chong  
Che'ng  
 賈 Pē  
 賈 {Sēuk  
Ch'héw  
 賈 Gān  
 賈 Ch'hèng  
 賈 K'hōng

赤 {Ch'hek  
Ch'héah  
 赦 Sēa  
 赧 Lán  
 赫 Hek  
 赧 Ch'héng  
 赧 Chéá

走 {Chóe  
Cháu  
 赴 Kéw  
 赴 Hò  
 赴 {Kán  
Kw'ā  
 起 K'hé  
 趨 K'héw  
 趨 Kwat  
 赴 {K'hín  
Ch'hé'ā  
 赴 Thín  
 赴 {Thín  
Thán  
Thàn  
 赴 Tēet  
 赴 {Ch'he  
Choe  
 超 T'heaou  
 赴 P'hwán  
 赴 Jip  
 赴 K'hèw  
 赴 Wát  
 赴 Hēem  
 赴 K'hwúy  
 赴 Kwat  
 赴 Sit

趕 Kán	足 { Chéuk Chod	跣 Sién	壹 Ló	躑 Hé	踉 Sé
趲 So	趲 { Kōey Oo Woo	跨 { K'hwa K'hwà	踏 { Táp Táh	躡 Pèh	躡 Chék
趲 { Jek Jèuk	跌 Hoo	跨 Hwäh	躡 Twat	躡 Ch'heäouh	躡 Chék
趲 { Teäou Téö	趲 Lan	跨 Tà	躡 Chéén	躡 Téep	躡 Tek
趲 { Sím Gím	趲 Ché	跨 Loöh	躡 Kèuk	躡 P'héen	躡 { Bwán Pwán Pw'á
趲 Ch'heäng	趲 { Kè K'hè	跨 Kwüy	躡 { T'hek T'hat	躡 Jéw	躡 Chong
趲 Twat	趲 Pwát	跨 K'héung	躡 Hoó	躡 Tèy	躡 { Jéén Jéén Léén
趲 Nooi <sup>ng</sup>	趲 { Tèet Pwäh	跨 { K'hwúy Hwäh	躡 Ch'heäouh	躡 T'húy	躡 P'héet
趲 Ch'hè	趲 Tô	跨 Loë	躡 { Léng Lèng	躡 Kéén	躡 Toó
趲 Choo	趲 { Kèa Kay	跨 Waé	躡 T'hut	躡 Làh	躡 Ch'héén
趲 Ch'he	趲 Paúu	跨 K'hap	躡 { Hwá K'hoéy K'hoéy	躡 Tô	躡 Hwán
趲 Héung	趲 Bó	跨 T'heäou	躡 Kè	躡 { Ch'ho Ch'hó	躡 Toó
趲 Ch'hék	趲 Ché	跨 Kèuk	躡 Tè	躡 { Héy K'he	躡 Péäng
趲 Leäou	趲 { Léem Ch'héet	跨 Kè	躡 Séuk	躡 Táp	躡 Chun
趲 Chán	趲 K'hèw	跨 Ch'hèuk	躡 Kè	躡 { Pwán Pw'á	躡 Ch'hèuk
	趲 San	跨 Senou	躡 Jè	躡 Chék	躡 Ch'hèuk
	趲 P'hó	跨 Chéet	躡 Chát	躡 Pit	躡 { K'hwat K'hoéy
	趲 Kè	跨 K'hoó	躡 Chéung	躡 Leäou	躡 K'heou
	趲 Kin	跨 { Soe	躡 Ch'him	躡 Ch'hèuk	躡 { K'heou Keáou
	趲 È	跨 踉	躡 T'hwán	躡 Ch'héy	躡 Gèäh
	趲 Chék	跨 Yúng	躡 Tóng	躡 Séuk	

走 156  
足 157  
足

157 足  
158 身  
159 車

噪 Sò  
 蹠 T'hat  
 躡 P'hek  
 躡 Tók  
 踰 Tang  
 踰 Tê  
 躡 Têw  
 躡 Chey  
 躡 Pin  
 躡 Yèák  
 躡 Láp  
 躡 Ték  
 躡 Chè  
 躡 Tèên  
 躡 Ch'hok  
 躡 Ch'héen  
 躡 Léép  
 躡 K'hèak

身 Sin  
 躬 Kéung  
 躡 Tam  
 躡 Tó  
 躬 Kéung  
 躡 Kó  
 躡 K'he  
 躡 Nooi<sup>ng</sup>

車 { Ke  
Ch'hèa  
 輦 Wat  
 軌 K'hwúy  
 軍 Kwun  
 輓 Gwát  
 軒 Hèen  
 輶 T'hun  
 輶 Hwán  
 輶 Jim  
 輶 Tân  
 輶 Āyh  
 輶 { Jwán  
Lwán  
Lūn  
Nooi<sup>ng</sup>  
 輶 Té  
 輶 Chín  
 輶 P'hat  
 輶 Ek  
 輶 Pwát  
 輶 Tèük  
 輶 Ché  
 輶 K'ho  
 輶 { Tèét  
Yit

較 Kadu  
 輶 Loé  
 輶 Chew  
 載 { Chaè  
Chaé  
 輶 Chè  
 輶 Lwán  
 輶 Lún  
 輶 Tèep  
 輶 Bwán  
 輶 Hoó  
 輶 { K'heng  
K'hín  
 輶 Géy  
 輶 Tèep  
 輶 Lēāng  
 輶 Choo  
 輶 Hwuy  
 輶 Bóng  
 輶 T'wat  
 輶 Lēén  
 輶 Kwán  
 輶 Lún

輶 } Pòey  
 輶 }  
 輶 Jwán  
 輶 Ch'hip  
 輶 Choè  
 輶 Wae<sup>ng</sup>  
 輶 Yèw  
 輶 { Se  
Soo  
 輶 Hok  
 輶 { Tèén  
Léén  
 輶 Ê  
 輶 Kok  
 輶 Hat  
 輶 Wán  
 輶 Kwún  
 輶 Lók  
 輶 { Chwán  
T'ooi<sup>ng</sup>  
 輶 Tèét  
 輶 { Keāou  
Kéō  
 輶 Lín  
 輶 K'hám

輶 Ê  
 輶 Lám  
 輶 Eng  
 輶 Pè  
 輶 Lèk  
 輶 Loé



辛 Sîn	辰 Sîn	走 Ch'hèak	迨 Chèk	速 Kêw	逦 Tò
辜 Koe	辱 Jetk	迂 Ch'héén	迨 Tò	逦 Tòy	逦 Chîn
辟 { Pè Pit P'hèk	農 Lóng	迂 { Oo Woo	述 Sút	途 Toé	送 Sòng
皐 Chöey		迅 Sîn	迸 Pèng	逦 T'hèk	逦 Wuy
辣 Lát		池 É	述 { Chèk Chèäh	迨 Toé	逦 T'hèk
粹 { Lát Lwát Lwäh		坦 Jèw	迨 Naé	這 { Chéy Cháy	逦 Yit
		迨 Tun	迨 Tuy		逦 T'hong
辦 Pèén		迎 { Gèng Gèng Gè <sup>ng</sup>	退 { T'höey T'hèy Tây	逦 Sè	逦 Pek
辦 Pèén				近 Kin	迨 T'héng
辦 { Pèén Pân		迨 Gây	送 { Sòng Sàng	逦 Sok	逦 Sûy
	辦 Pèén	返 { Hwán Toot <sup>ng</sup>	迨 Kwat	造 { Chō Ch'hò	逦 Kay
辭 { Soó Sé		迨 Gnoé	迨 Tò	逦 Chùn	逦 Ch'húy
	辭 Pèén	迨 Teàou	逢 Pèng	逦 Hâng	遇 { Gō Goō
	迨 Kéng	迨 Hoé	連 { Lèén Nè <sup>ng</sup>	逦 Wün	
	迨 { Kay Kèa	迨 Kék	逦 Poé	逦 Lèuk	逦 Pèén
	迨 Taé	迨 { Tèuk Ték	迨 Yèw	逦 Twat	過 { Ko Kò Kòy Kwa
	迨 { Tèuk Ték	迨 Pek	迨 Seaou	逦 Kwán	
	迨 Teèt	迨 Tèet	透 { T'hoé T'hadu	逦 Tè	
		迨 Tèet	逐 { Tèuk Ták	逦 Chew	

辛 160  
辰 161  
走 162  
走

162 走  
邑  
163 邑  
卩

遐 Háy  
 遑 Hông  
 迨 Sêw  
 道 Tô  
 達 Tât  
 違 Wáy  
 遘 { Koe  
       Kòè }  
 迨 Ch'he<sup>ng</sup>  
 遙 Yaôu  
 迺 Léw  
 遜 Sùn  
 逯 Táp  
 遞 Táy  
 遠 { Wán  
       Wàn  
       Hwui<sup>ng</sup> }  
 邈 Soé  
 逝 Sút  
 邇 T'hap  
 遑 Kíp  
 遣 K'heén  
 逵 Sut  
 適 { Sek  
       Ték }

遨 Gô  
 遨 { Thit  
       Sëuk  
       Sok }  
 遭 Cho  
 遮 { Chêa  
       Jêa  
       Chay }  
 遯 Tün  
 遯 Té  
 遯 Lin  
 遯 Chun  
 遯 Ch'heén  
 遯 Swán  
 遯 Yit  
 遺 { Wéy  
       Kwüy }  
 遯 Leáou  
 遯 Ké  
 遯 Pá  
 遯 Ch'heém  
 遯 { Heaou  
       Yé }  
 遯 Mâe  
 遯 Hâe  
 遯 Sùy

邇 Chéén  
 還 { Hwân  
       Héng }  
 邇 Jé  
 邇 Beáou  
 邇 { Pëén  
       Pee<sup>ng</sup> }  
 邇 Ló  
 邇 Ló

邑 Yip  
 邕 Yung  
 邕 San  
 邕 Bông  
 邕 Gëung  
 邕 Pin  
 邕 Hâng  
 邕 { Ná  
       Ná  
       Nô  
       Nô }  
 邕 Pang  
 邕 Gwân  
 邕 Ch'hun  
 邕 { Sêa  
       Yéa }  
 邕 Ham  
 邕 T'hae  
 邕 Lâm  
 邕 { K'hew  
       K'hoo }  
 邕 Pit  
 邕 P'he  
 邕 Pèng  
 邕 Seáou  
 邕 Pöey

邕 Té  
 邕 Kwuy  
 邕 Te  
 邕 Hëuk  
 邕 K'hap  
 邕 Chit  
 邕 Sùn  
 邕 Kaou  
 邕 { He  
       T'he }  
 邕 K'hok  
 邕 Hek  
 邕 { Lông  
       Néng }  
 邕 Kéep  
 邕 Kwün  
 邕 T'héng  
 邕 Pút  
 邕 K'hëak  
 邕 Poë  
 邕 { Kok  
       Kôeyh }  
 邕 Tàm  
 邕 Laé

邕 Yèw  
 邕 Toe  
 邕 Bê  
 邕 Gók  
 邕 É  
 邕 Wün  
 邕 Jéuk  
 邕 { Choe  
       Chey }  
 邕 { Oe  
       Oé  
       Oó  
       Wó }  
 邕 { Hëang  
       Hèang  
       Hé<sup>ng</sup> }  
 邕 P'hé  
 邕 Yéén  
 邕 Tèng  
 邕 Wūy  
 邕 { Tèng  
       Tai<sup>ng</sup> }  
 邕 Lín  
 邕 Tan  
 邕 Gëep  
 邕 Kòey

	酉 Yéw			采 Pèen	里 Lé		
鄴 Choe	酌 Téng	醑 Toé	醞 Chày	采 Ch'haé	重 { Tòung Téng Téung Tàng	邑 63	
鄴 Hong	酋 Sêw	醞 K'á	醞 Haé	釋 Sek		野 Yea	卩 164
鄴 Chàn	酌 Chéak	醞 Bôéy	醞 Lé			量 { Léang Neó <sup>ng</sup> Léang Neó <sup>ng</sup>	酉 164
鄴 { Lé Lék	配 P'hoéy	醞 K'hok	醞 Ló		釐 Lé		采 165
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醞 Ê	醞 Lúy	醞 } E		醬 { Cheàng Cheó <sup>ng</sup>			
酒 Chéw	醞 Poé	醞 Lèuk	醞 } 12	醞 { Cheáou Cheó			
醞 Mò	醞 Lèuk	醞 Yéem	醞 Ló	醞 Héy			
醞 Tam	醞 Póéy	醞 Sún	醞 Lóng	醞 Léy			
醞 Hè	醞 Tàm	醞 Chùy	醞 Jé	醞 Jé			
醞 Hè	醞 Ch'hoé	醞 Ch'hoé	醞 Hwun	醞 Sêw			
醞 Tô	醞 Gèen	醞 Géen	醞 Jeàng	醞 Jeàng			
醞 Chók	醞 Jé	醞 Jé	醞 Hin	醞 Hin			
醞 Ham	醞 { Seng Séng Ch'hai <sup>ng</sup>	醞 Seng	醞 Soo	醞 Soo			
醞 Koe		醞 Ch'hai <sup>ng</sup>	醞 Geém	醞 Geém			
醞 Soe	醞 Hám	醞 Hám					
醞 Hò	醞 Ch'hew	醞 Ch'hew					
醞 Sêw	醞 Wùn	醞 Wùn					
醞 Béng							
醞 Lók							
醞 Sêw							
醞 Téng							

167 金

金 Kim						
鈎 To	鈔 { Say Ch'hà	鈎 Bông	錒 Hân 7	錕 Kè	鏤 Jwân	
釧 Cheaou	鈔 { Ch'hà Ch'haou	鈎 Hêng 6	銳 Jöey	錄 Leuk	鏤 Toè	
鈎 { Teng Tèng	鈎 Léw	鈎 Ka	錄 Kêw	錫 Hâm	銀 T'hwân	
鈎 { Cheem Chim	鈎 Kóng	銀 Gín	銷 { Seaou Só	錐 Chuy	鎧 Hông	
釜 Hoó	鈎 Lêng 5	鈎 { Ch'hèung Ch'hèng	鈎 Boëy	鈎 { Öey Wöey	銀 { Öey Wöey	
釧 Tip	鈎 { Pwät Pwäh	鈎 { Tông Täng	銀 Lóng	錘 { S'uy T'hüy	錘 Ch'hap	
鈎 { Teàou Tèò	鈎 Góuk	鈎 Lüy	鍍 Keém	錘 Choo	鍍 { Kéet Kâyh	
鈎 Sám	鈎 { T'éen T'éen	鈎 Chün	鍍 Ak	錘 Ch'hai <sup>ng</sup>	鍍 Maú	
鈎 { K'hoè K'haú	鈎 Käh	鈎 Chit	鍍 { Sok Soh	鍍 { Teng Te <sup>ng</sup> á	鍍 Ch'heacú	
鈎 { Ch'hwán Ch'huí <sup>ng</sup>	鈎 { T'éet T'héet	鈎 { K'heung K'heng	鍍 Pút	鍍 Kè	鍍 Hoè	
鈎 { Söh	鈎 Kè	鈎 Séen	鍍 Keep	鍍 { Ch'èen Ch'é <sup>ng</sup>	鍍 K'èen	
鈎 { Ch'haé T'hey	鈎 { K'hèem Seem	鈎 Gèang	鍍 Chùn	鍍 Twat	鍍 Chim	
鈎 Yéá	鈎 Heên	鈎 { Ch'hwán Swán	鍍 Hong	鍍 Ke	鍍 { Ch'èung Ch'eng	
鈎 { Pa Páy	鈎 Paóu	鈎 T'héet	鈎 { Ch'hwán Kw <sup>ng</sup> á	鍍 Kim	鍍 Léw	
鈎 Huang	鈎 Choe	鈎 { Choo Soó	鈎 Ch'hím	鍍 Kwán	鍍 { Yüng Yé <sup>ng</sup>	
鈎 T'hoé	鈎 { K'hèem K'hé <sup>ng</sup>	鈎 T'he	鈎 T'hé	鈎 { Sek Séah	鍍 Só	
鈎 Gwat	鈎 Yéên	鈎 K'hwá	鈎 { Bông Mai <sup>ng</sup>	鈎 Koè	鈎 { Ch'héang Ch'hé <sup>ng</sup>	
鈎 Hoo	鈎 Wát	鈎 Béng	鈎 { P'hoé P'hoè	鈎 { Ch'hrè Ch'hok	鈎 T'hüy	
鈎 { Tun Tün	鈎 { Pwät Pwäh	鈎 Teāou	鈎 { Kong Ke <sup>ng</sup>	鈎 H'èem	鈎 P'hok	
鈎 Koe	鈎 Kaou	鈎 { Hâm Hâm	鈎 { Kóng Kè <sup>ng</sup>	鈎 L'éen	鈎 Pwán	
鈎 K'hèem	鈎 Cheng	鈎 Kám	鈎 { Kè <sup>ng</sup>	鈎 O	鈎 Pey	

鐵 Choo	鑊 Loé	鐸 Tók	鑽 { Chwàn Chui'ng	長 { Téang Téang Téang Té'ng Té'ng Té'ó	門 { Bún Mooi'ng
鑿 Eng	鑄 { Sèw Séen	鑄 P'haóuh 14			
鎧 K'haé	鑿 Chám	鑄 Chod	勝 1.0	閃 Séém 3	
鍛 Sat	鑄 Hwá	鑄 Hoé		閃 Yéém	
鎬 Kó	鑄 P'hok 12	鑄 Pin	閃 Hán		
鎮 Tin	鑄 { P'hwat P'huah	鑄 Ch'hew	閃 Pè 4		
鎗 Yit	鑄 { Laón Naón	鑄 Kám	閃 T'hooi'ng		
鏢 Só		鑄 Bèng	閃 { K'hae K'heuy		
鏢 Koó	鑄 Hóng	鑄 Sèak	閃 Hóng		
鑽 Kwán	鑄 P'hoi'ng	鑄 Ló	閃 { Jùn Lun		
鏢 { Cheén Chwán	鑄 Ch'heém	鑄 P'heou 16	閃 Hán		
	鑄 C'héung Cheng	鑄 Lèk	閃 { Hán Áng Án		
鏢 Gó	鑄 Tèng	鑄 Loé			
鏢 Bók	鑄 Lèem	鑄 Yèak Yèh	閃 { Kan Kán Kae'ng		
鏢 Tek	鑄 Chùn	鑄 Ch'ham			
鏢 Lók	鑄 Kèem	鑄 { Seung Sé'ng 18	閃 Bín 5		
鏢 { K'héen K'heang	鑄 Tók	鑄 { Kwán Kio'ng	閃 Cháh		
鏢 Ch'héang	鑄 Luy	鑄 Ló	閃 Pè		
鏢 T'hong	鑄 { T'héet T'heeh	鑄 Lwán	閃 { Kok Koh 6		
鏢 Yüng	鑄 Hwán	鑄 Ch'hók Ch'hák	閃 K'hap		
鏢 Sán	鑄 { Tong T'heng	鑄 K'hók	閃 Ilwát		
鏢 { Kèng Kè'á					

金 167  
長 168  
門 169

150

170

15

闕	Ch'hëuk	闕	Lân	阜	Hoô	陞	Seng	隅	Gê	險	Hëem
闕	Kwuy	闕	Toe	阡	Ch'hëen	陟	T'hek	隆	Lông	隩	Ò
闕	Bân	闕	T'hëen	阨	{ Ayh Ek	陲	{ Toé Táng	隈	{ Öey Woey	隩	14 Chey
闕	K'hwún	闕	Gëet	阨	{ Hwán Pwán	院	{ Yëen Eëng	隊	Tüy	隩	Sip
闕	{ Lông Lông	闕	K'hap	阨	{ Yín	陣	Tín	隩	Hông	隩	Yín
闕	Lê	闕	K'hwat	阨	{ Gwán Wán Wut <sup>ng</sup>	除	Tê	階	{ Kae Key	隩	Hoey
闕	Wát	闕	T'hàm	阨	{ Hông Hë <sup>ng</sup>	陪	{ Poëy Poëy	隔	{ Kek Kâyh	隩	Chit
闕	Ch'hëang	闕	Kwuy	防	Chóé	陬	Choe	隩	Wún		
闕	Yeem	闕	{ Kwan Kw <sup>na</sup>	阻	Chóé	陰	Yim	隩	Oé		
闕	Yeëm	闕	K'haou	阨	Ch'hòé	陲	Süy	隩	{ Gwúy Gwúy		
闕	Hwun	闕	{ Hám K'hám	阨	{ Á O	陳	{ Tín Tín Tán	隘	Aé		
闕	Hék	闕	Ch'hëen	阨	T	陴	Pê	隙	{ K'hëk K'hëäh		
闕	W <sup>ue<sup>ng</sup></sup>	闕	Pit	阨	Pe	陴	Lông	際	Chèy		
闕	K'hëk	闕	Tông	阨	Hoô	陶	{ Yaô Tô	隱	Yín		
闕	{ Am Am Am	闕	Hwân	阨	Loô	陷	Hám	障	{ Chéang Ché <sup>ng</sup>		
闕	P'hán	闕	T'hat	阨	Bék	陸	{ Léik Lék	隩	12 Töey		
闕	Wúy	闕	Lâyh	降	{ Kàng Háng	陽	Yáng	隩	T'hám		
闕	{ Yëen Yín			限	Ān	隩	Jëung	隩	T'hëem		
闕	K'hwat			陞	Pê	陰	Yim	隩	{ Süy Tüy		
闕	K'h <sup>wa</sup> h			陞	Sëem	隩	Tey	隨	Süy		
闕	K'hwat										

隶 Taē	隹 Tuy	雛 Ch'he	雨 { É È Hwē	霍 Hok 8	麗 { Lék 26 Lāyh
隸 } Lēy	隹 { Chék Chéah	雛 Cháp	雪 É	霍 霽 Sēep	麗 霽 Aé
隸 }	隹 Chún	雛 Yung	雪 { Swat Sāyh	霍 霽 Hwuy	麗 霽 Taé
	雀 { Ch'hōak Chāyh	雛 Key	霽 No <sup>ná</sup>	霍 霽 Tēem	麗 霽 Lēng
	雁 Gān	雛 { Lā Lē	霽 Sāyh	霍 霽 Géy	麗 霽 A6
	雁 雄 { Hēng Hēng	雛 { Lān Lān Ōh	霽 Būn	霍 霽 Līm	
	雁 雄 { Hēng Hēng		霽 Hwun	霍 霽 Lēng	
	雁 雅 Gnáy		雲 { Yin Hwun	霍 霽 { Song Sēng	
	雁 集 Chip		雲 { Lēng Lān	霍 霽 Hāy	
	雁 雇 Koé		雷 Lōy	霍 霽 Bék	
	雁 雌 { Tā T'he		雷 P'haoh	霍 霽 Bék 10	
	雁 雌 Koé		雷 Bōng	霍 霽 Léw	
	雁 雉 Chún		雷 { Teōn Nā	霍 霽 Boó	
	雁 雌 Ch'he		雷 Se	霍 霽 Swat	
	雁 雍 Yung		雷 Bók	霍 霽 Yim	
	雁 雌 Ch'he		雷 { Senou Ch'heo	霍 霽 Sip 12	
	雁 雌 Lók		雷 Sap	霍 霽 Sān	
	雁 雌 Gak		雷 Tēng	霍 霽 Loē	
	雁 雌 Teaou		雷 Chín	霍 霽 Pā	
	雁 雌 Suy		雷 P'haé	霍 霽 P'hek	
	雁 雌 Suy 20		雷 Boéy	霍 霽 Chèy	
	雁 雙 { Song Sang			霍 霽 Baē	

隶 171  
隹 172  
雨 173

174 青 { Ch'heng  
Ch'hai'ng }  
175 非  
176 面 靖 Ch'eng  
177 革 靚 T'h'ng  
178 韋 靚 { T'een  
T'an }  
靚 { Ch'eng  
Chai'ng }

非 Hwuy  
靠 K'hò  
靡 Bé

面 { B'ien  
Bin }  
酏 H'ân  
酏 P'héy  
酏 Ch'haóu  
酏 Yaóu  
酏 Neàou  
酏 T'h'éen  
醪 K'ue'ng  
醪 K'héw  
醪 Hòey  
醪 Y'ém

革 Kek  
靴 H'ea  
鞞 Yín  
鞞 J'éung  
鞞 Sap  
鞞 Yàng  
鞞 K'hoò  
鞋 { A'fy  
H'ae }  
鞞 { An  
W'na }  
鞞 { K'héung  
K'éung }  
鞞 T'héng  
鞞 Teàou  
鞞 { Saou  
S'ò  
Ch'heàou }  
鞞 K'hòng  
鞞 Kok  
鞞 Póng  
鞞 Péng  
鞞 K'èuk  
鞞 Ch'hew  
鞞 K'èuk  
鞞 K'éen

鞭 P'een  
鞞 Haé  
鞞 Pwán  
鞞 Sé  
鞞 H'ea  
鞞 Ang  
鞞 { K'éang  
K'ò'ng }  
鞞 T'hat  
鞞 Ch'héen  
鞞 { B'éet  
Bwát }

韋 Wúy  
鞞 Hwut  
鞞 K'h'ap  
鞞 H'ân  
鞞 Teàng  
鞞 Teép  
鞞 Wúy  
鞞 T'ho  
鞞 W'ùn  
鞞 Pit  
鞞 Wúy



非 179  
音 180  
頁 181

非 { Kéw Kob	音 Yim	頁 { Yéep Yeáh	頰 { P'ho P'hó	頰 K'hò	顰 Pín
甦 Kéw	韻 Wún	頂 Tèng	頰 { Léng Né <sup>n</sup> á	頰 Chüy	頰 Loé
錢 Sëem	韻 Seáou	頌 K'héng	頰 { At Wáh	頰 { Soo Sae	頰 Jéep
	韻 Wún	頌 Hāng	頰 Gék	頰 Têy	
	韻 Héang	頌 Sün	頰 Gwúy	頰 { Gék Heáh	
		頌 Kwúy	頰 K'héet	頰 Gán	
		頌 Han	頰 { É	頰 Guóng	
		頌 Se	頰 { É	頰 Gwán	
		頌 Hèuk	頰 T'heàou	頰 Sóng	
		頌 Sëung	頰 { T'hoé T'haóu	頰 Téen	
		頌 K'hwúy	頰 Kéep	頰 Láy	
		頌 { Ké Ch'héuk	頰 Lwát	頰 Sín	
		頌 K'hòng	頰 Gim	頰 Gwaé	
		頌 Wún	頰 T'héng	頰 Bwán	
		頌 É	頰 Éng	頰 { Ch'héuk	
		頌 Gwán	頰 Ām	頰 Chím	
		頌 Chím	頰 Kōng	頰 Hó	
		頌 Pan	頰 Maóu	頰 Cheáou	
		頌 { Bán Ch'héeh	頰 { T'hat Tóy	頰 Koé	
		頌 Wut	頰 Pín	頰 { Ch'éen Séeh	
		頌 { Tún Tóo <sup>ng</sup>	頰 Lím	頰 { Héén Gáp	
		頌 Ch'he			

182 風  
183 飛  
184 食

風	{ Hong Hóng Poi <sup>ng</sup>
風	Hong
颯	Hoô
颯	{ Hay Ha
颯	Léw
颯	Chéem
颯	Sap
颯	Hwut
颯	Hwut
颯	Pút
颯	Kē
颯	Hwut
颯	Soo
颯	{ Yáng Ch'héô <sup>ng</sup> Yé <sup>ng</sup>
颯	Yádu
颯	Soo
颯	So
颯	Sut
颯	Le
颯	P'heaou
颯	P'henou

颯	Toéy
颯	P'heaou

飛 Hwuy  
飛 Hwuy

食	{ Sit Chéäh Soô
食	Ch'han
飢	{ Ke Yaou
飢	Soô
飢	Sun
飢	{ Tân T'hùn Too <sup>ng</sup>
飢	Jím
飢	È
飢	T'hit
飢	Yín
飯	{ Hwán Hwán Poi <sup>ng</sup>
飢	Sun
飢	È
飢	Pè
飢	Ché <sup>ng</sup>
飢	Hou <sup>ng</sup>
飢	{ Soô Ch'hé
飢	{ Paón Pé
飢	Sek

飢	Tut
飢	T'héém
飢	{ Sit Seéh
飢	Pađu
飢	Pé <sup>ng</sup>
飢	Choô
飢	Héàng
飢	Bám
飢	{ Yáng Yáng Yé <sup>ng</sup>
飢	Jé
飢	Ch'han
飢	P'hút
飢	Lóey
飢	Gó
飢	{ Poê Poê
飢	Chùn
飢	Sok
飢	{ K'haôuh Kaôuh
飢	E
飢	Sek

飢	Gnađu
飢	Hwún
飢	Ch'heng
飢	{ Kó Kóey
飢	Chéén
飢	{ Péng Pé <sup>ng</sup>
飢	È
飢	Ná
飢	Tám
飢	Kwán
飢	Péung
飢	{ Jwán Lwán
飢	Hoê
飢	Kéén
飢	T'héet
飢	Hoê
飢	Aé
飢	Hé
飢	Soê
飢	Kwüy
飢	Yéep

餽 { Bân Bún	首 { Séw Sèw Ch'héu	香 { Héang Héu <sup>ng</sup> P'hang	馬 { Má Báy	駉 Soó	騏 Ké	食 184 首 185 香 186 馬 187
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餽 Sew	馘 Hék	馥 P'hut	馮 { Péng Páng Póng	駉 Tô	駉 Gwém	
餽 Kín		馥 Pút	馮 Tô	駉 Soó	駉 Hwuy	
餽 12 Kwúy		馥 Heuk	馮 Lók	駉 Teáou	駉 Boó	
餽 { Chwán Chu <sup>ng</sup>		馥 Wun 10	馮 Tô	駉 Sin	駉 { P'héén P'héet Péén	
餽 Ch'hè		馨 { Héng Hé <sup>a</sup>	馮 { Hwún Sún	駉 Jé	駉 Kwúy	
餽 Hám		馨 Gwúy	馮 Chod	駉 Haó	駉 Wá 10	
餽 È			馮 Jit	駉 Pak	駉 K'héén	
餽 Ke			馮 Pak	駉 Lót	駉 Léw	
餽 Jeáou			馮 Góng	駉 Léw	駉 { Théng T'óng	
餽 13 Koéyh			馮 Goug	駉 Tôy	駉 Ch'íng	
餽 Yung			馮 { Kwat K'hwá	駉 Chán	駉 Gwán	
餽 Cháyh			馮 Keng	駉 P'héng	駉 Choe	
餽 Ho			馮 Ché	駉 Sin	駉 So	
餽 { Oáy Woéy			馮 Noé	駉 Gwé	駉 Hong	
餽 Héang			馮 K'he	駉 Tuy	駉 Sèén	
餽 Chéén			馮 P'he	駉 I'één	駉 Ló	
餽 Ch'hám			馮 Káy	駉 Laé	駉 Bék	
餽 { Yéem Yéem			馮 { T'hae T'haó	駉 { Chong Chang	駉 Gó	
			馮 Hoó	駉 K'hó		



	門 <sup>(mān)</sup> Toè	兜 T'heang	鬲 Kel		魚 { Gè Hé	鬃 190
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				魄 Léang	魴 Cheem	
鬚 wāu				魄 Gwūy	魴 T'hae	
鬚 Pín				魄 Ló	魴 { Tāy T'hāy	
鬚 Ch'hāng				魄 P'heau	魴 Paou	
鬚 Chū <sup>ng</sup>				魄 Mā	魴 Hoō	
				魄 Séw	魴 { Séang Sō <sup>ng</sup> Sōh	
				魄 { Chūn Chék	魴 T'heāu	
				魄 Yéim	魴 Tōng	
					魴 Wūy	
					魴 { Kaou Ka	
					魴 Koe	

195 魚  
196 鳥

鮭 { Haé Kéy	鱒 { Ch'he <sup>ng</sup>	鱒 Teáou	鯪 { Lék Láyh	鳥 { Néáou Chéáou	鴿 Lêng <sup>5</sup>
鮮 { Sien Séén	鰱 Chang	鰱 { Rán Mw <sup>nd</sup>	鱸 Séen	鴛 Yit <sup>2</sup>	鴛 Wan
鮓 Béen	鰱 Jéw	鰱 Ch'hw <sup>nd</sup> á		鴛 Hoó	鴛 Ké
鮓 So	鰱 { Ch'he Ch'at	鰱 Chwan		鴛 Lék	鴛 Heaou
鰱 Goé	鰱 Yéu	鰱 Kwac		鴛 K'hew	鴛 Ch'he
鰱 Löéy	鰱 Ch'hew	鰱 { Chéang Ché <sup>ng</sup>		鴛 Teaou	鴛 Koe
鰱 Kwún	鰱 { Ch'hew Lew	鰱 { Chun Chún Chui <sup>ng</sup>		鴛 Pok	鴛 { Yang Yeo <sup>ng</sup>
鰱 Kéng	鰱 Sae	鰱		鴛 Hwán	鴛 Ah
鰱 Goé	鰱 Háy	鰱 Sēn		鴛 Se	鴛
鰱 Séw	鰱 Tát	鰱 Sēn		鴛 Hóng	鴛
鰱 Lé	鰱 Lēw	鰱 { Lín Lán		鴛 Béng	鴛
鰱 { Say Siá	鰱 Sè	鰱 Jeáou		鴛 Yéén	鴛 T'hit
鰱 K'hwun	鰱 Kwan	鰱 Kòéy		鴛 Èk	鴛 Kap
鰱 Ch'heng	鰱 { Chit Chek	鰱 Chéén		鴛 Góng	鴛 { Kaou Ka
鰱 { Pa P'hoa	鰱 Ké	鰱 Sē		鴛 Che	鴛
鰱 { Ch'heang Ch'hé <sup>ng</sup>	鰱 Wuu	鰱 Kám		鴛 T'hín	鴛 Ch'hé <sup>ng</sup>
鰱 Lêng	鰱 Lēn	鰱 Lēy		鴛 Kwat	鴛 Kwan
鰱 Lá	鰱 Gó	鰱 T'hók		鴛 Kwat	鴛 Yéuk
鰱 Choe	鰱 { Lék Lát	鰱 Cháy		鴛 Hóng	鴛 Pút
鰱 { Ch'ho Seng	鰱 Hwuy	鰱 Gók		鴛 Pó	鴛 Kwat
鰱 Chek	鰱 Haóu	鰱 Loé		鴛 Gán	鴛 T'héy
				鴛 A	鴛 Gó

鴉 Gok	鴛 Boō	鴛 Chok	鹵 Loe	鹿 Lok	麥 (Bāk Bayh)
鴉 loē	鴛 Ch'hong	鴛 Ch'chou	鹵 Tan	鹿 Yew	麩 Hoo
鴉 loē	鴛 Eng	鴛 Séuk	鹽 Yéem	鹿 Ke	麩 Me <sup>ng</sup>
鴉 An	鴛 Ko	鴛 Ke'ou	鹹 { Hām Keem	鹿 P'heau	麩 Boē
鴉 P'héng	鴛 Hók Hoh	鴛 Le'ou	鹹 Kee <sup>ng</sup>	鹿 Ché	麩 P'hoē
鴉 Te'ou	鴛 Léw	鴛 Ch'ew	鹽 Yéem	鹿 Bē	麩 { K'heuk K'hak
鴉 Ch'huak K'hayh	鴛 Chit	鴛 Hán		鹿 Gé	麩 { B'én Me <sup>ng</sup>
鴉 Léng	鴛 Kwit	鴛 Yit		鹿 Lín	麩 Koē
鴉 Chuy T'ou	鴛 K'ém	鴛 Eng		鹿 Géy	
鴉 K'hwun	鴛 Ch'ín	鴛 Loē		鹿 Kē	
鴉 Kē	鴛 Ch'oh	鴛 E		鹿 Lok	
鴉 Cheng	鴛 Se	鴛 Key		鹿 K'hwun	
鴉 Geēt	鴛 Ya'ou	鴛 Ch'ou		鹿 O	
鴉 Sún	鴛 Key	鴛 Eng		鹿 { Ló Ley	
鴉 Keng	鴛 Gák	鴛 Gák		鹿 Seā	
鴉 Ch'hew	鴛 Sín	鴛 Loē		鹿 { Ch'ang K'ou <sup>ng</sup>	
鴉 Th'oy	鴛 Kwuy	鴛 Eng		鹿 Lin	
鴉 Hoē	鴛 Ch'è	鴛 Kw'ín Kw'á		鹿 Ch'hoē	
鴉 Yéon	鴛 Ya'ou	鴛 Kē			
鴉 Hoi	鴛 E	鴛 Ló			
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201	黃 磨 { Mòh Mooi <sup>ng</sup>	蕪 T'hun	黎 { Lé Léy	黠 Toè	粉 Hwún	龜 Gáin
202	黍 糜 { Mee <sup>ng</sup> h	黠 T'hoé	黏 { Léem Nee <sup>ng</sup>	黠 Ek	黠 Hwut	龜 K'íw
203	黑 糜 Hwuy	黠 Hông		黔 K'héem	黠 Hoo	龜 Te ou
204	黠			黠 { T'hún T'hún		黠 Wá
205	黠			黠 Bék		黠 { Choo Too
				黠 K'héem		黠 Gó
				黠 T'áe		黠 { Péet Péet
				黠 T'hut		黠 Gó
				黠 Téem		
				黠 Hat		
				黠 T'hún		
				黠 Kwún		
				黠 Hwún		
				黠 Pun		
				黠 Kéng		
				黠 Tóng		
				黠 Ám		
				黠 Bóy		
				黠 Wáe		
				黠 Yéem		
				黠 { Tók T'ók		



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				鼯 { Gnaou Gnaó Ká	
				鼯 { Ch'héuk Ch'hok	
				鼯 Swan	
				鼯 Ch'heuk	
				鼯 Gén	
				鼯 Ak	

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龍

Léung  
Léung  
Léng

龜

(K'wuy)

俞

Yeak

213 龜

龐

Báng

龜

(K'wuy)

象

Ch'huy

214 俞

龔

Kéung

糾

Ho

龔

K'ham

龔

Beáou



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