

*chúy ch'haóu 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. Soō yéw lán ē, jín hwun k'haóu chwat 事有難易. 人分巧拙, *soō woō ōh k'hwàè láng 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 kê gāy 蘭茁其芽, *lán hwa toō á ch'hut e áy gāy*, the lán flower just budding forth its leaves.

Chwat **絕** To cut off; To exterminate; strange; supereminent. Chwat tēang poé twán 絕長補短, *chwat tēng poé téy*, to cut off the long, in order to make up for the short.

Bēet chwat 滅絕, to exterminate, to annihilate.

E

E **伊** He, she, it; an expletive; a surname. Also written 伊. E yín keng é yéw sin che yēá 伊尹耕於有莘之野, *e yín chōh ch'hán, tē yéw sin áy sw<sup>na</sup> yēá*, E-yín ploughed in the wilderness of yéw-sin.

E **衣** Clothes; that which is worn on the body. E hok 衣服, *s<sup>na</sup> k'hoè*, apparel. E sēang chaē soo 衣裳在笥, *yín chēōng tē sēōng*, 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'hàn é jín*, to comply with the dictates of benevolence.

E **慙** An expression of sorrow, and pain. Sūn chēng chek he é seng aè, wúy é chek e choo hwaé chín 順情則嬉怡生愛. 違意則慙懷懷嗔, *sūn láng áy chēng chek hw<sup>na</sup> hé sai<sup>ng</sup> aè, gek láng áy é chek e choo k'hē<sup>ng</sup> chín*, 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 **肩** To return.

E **於** In, upon, at; from; to dwell in; an expletive. Also read 於: a surname. Chè é tō, kè é tek, e é jín, yéw é gāy 志於道. 據於德. 依於仁. 游於藝, *sim chē tē tō, chip séw tē tek, t'hàn é jín, t'hít 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 boó kaé é hoó che tō, k'hó wūy haóu é 三年無改於父之道. 可謂孝矣, *s<sup>na</sup> nē<sup>ng</sup> bó káy é nēō<sup>ng</sup> pāy áy tō, t'hang kóng wōō haóu é*, 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 nē jē put chók 出淤泥而不濁, *ch'hut tē nw<sup>na</sup> t'hoé jé bó ló*, 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 吁 To groan.

E 咿 Ak e 喔咿, 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. Jín jê boô hêng, put k'hó é chok boô e 人而無恒. 不可以作巫醫, láng kaòu bó hêng sim, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang hoē e chò sae 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 諱 An exclamation of one wounded or grieved.

E 于 A particle; in, at, upon; more frequently read ê; a surname.

畫

E' 以 By, with; to use, to do; in order to. Te hô jê hô, put é léy chéet che, êk put k'hó hêng yéa 知和而和. 不以禮節之. 亦不可行也, chae woô hô, jê ch'hêng ch'hêng hô, bó t'há léy soè chún chat e, yéa bēy kē<sup>na</sup>, to study harmony and nothing else, without regulating it by propriety; this will not do. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kwun soó sîn é léy, sîn soô kwun é tēung 君使臣以禮. 臣事君以忠, jín kwun saē jín sîn é léy, jín sîn hòk saē jín 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 kê séy é 視其所以, k'hw<sup>na</sup> é séy chò, observe what he does.

Séy é 所以, therefore. E' ché 以至, until, even to. E' hoē 以後, é aou, afterwards.

E' 苡 E' jên 苡仁, the seeds of the 苡 plant, in shape like pearls.

E' 偶 The appearance of walking alone; the body bent.

E' 檣 The name of a wood; also a surname.

E' 瑤 Ke 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 nēo<sup>ng</sup> woô t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy, E received what was yielded to him by sim and obtained the Empire.

E' 寓 The same as 宇 é.

E' **倚** To rely on, to incline to one side, to lean against. E' wá, to confide upon; Chaē é, chek kēen ke é é hēng yéa 在輿則見其倚於衡也, *twā tē ch'hēa, ehék k'hw<sup>n</sup>à e wá te hw<sup>n</sup>á ch'há,* when he was in the carriage, he might be seen leaning on the cross bar. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Boô p'hēen, boô é, óng tō chēng tit 無徧無倚王道正直, *bó p'hee<sup>ng</sup> bó wá, óng áy tō chē<sup>n</sup>à tit,* 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' t'haóu, 椅頭, a stool. E' tēaóu 椅條, a bench.

E' **掎** To drag along on one side. Chín sit kê lók, lēw kwúy tēuk jē é che 秦失其鹿. 劉季逐而掎之, *chín ū<sup>m</sup> keē<sup>ng</sup> e áy lók, láou kwúy kw<sup>n</sup>á 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. Boó óng taē laē soó haé séy sek é chēá, wúy sēen jín sē hoó 武王大賚四海所錫予者. 惟善人是富, *boó óng twā se laē sè haé, séy soó haé chēá, tok tok hó áy láng sè k'háh pò,* Boó-óng 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 away; to walk in succession.

E' **苜** Hoó é 苜苜 the name of a plant; the plantago; now called ke chēen ch'hó 車前草, *ch'hēa chēng ch'haóu,* the grass before the carriage.

E' **依** Hoó é 斧依, a kind of screen, placed before a door or window, to prevent persons looking into an apartment.

E' **雨** Vulg. hoē: rain. Lók é 落雨, *lók hoē,* to rain. T'hēen yēw jēen chok yín, p'haé jēen hāy é, chek bēaóu pút jēen hin che é 天油然作雲. 沛然下雨. 則苗悖然興之矣, *t'hee<sup>ng</sup> yēw jēen chò hwán, p'haé jēen lōh hoē, chek tēw pút jēen 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 偃偻, not straightened, crooked. E' chēá soó che toē 偃者使之塗, *ū<sup>m</sup> tit áy lang, saé e saóu gāy,* crooked people were set to sweep the ground.

E' **已** To stop, to finish, to end; extreme. Jē é 而已, *tē<sup>n</sup>ā tē<sup>n</sup>ā,* that and nothing else. Boô é, chek óng hoē 無已. 則王乎, *boó swáh chek óng 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'hēang nē put wúy é sīn chēá 仲尼不爲已甚者, *tēung nē bó bōēyh chò k'háh sīm áy soó,* Confucius did not do anything that was to the extreme. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng. Jē ch'hoó jē é é 如此而已矣, *an nēy tē<sup>n</sup>ā tē<sup>n</sup>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 boó é, é sēang hwūy 可以與. 可以無與. 與傷惠, *woó sé á sēo<sup>ng</sup> t'hang hoē láng, woó sé á sēo<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang hoē láng,* 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 gwá kap lé woó an nēy sai<sup>ng</sup> hoó,* you only and I are thus. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

E' 宇 A covering a canopy; to spread over.  
E' tèt 宇宙, the universe. E' löey  
宇內, in the world. E' bân 宇文,  
a double surname.

E' 儼 Careful; to rely on.

E' 羽 Feathers. E' êk 羽翼, wings. E' mô  
put hong bwán chěá put lêng ko hwuy  
羽毛不豐滿者, 不能高飛,  
sit mô bó hong mw<sup>ná</sup> chěá, chēw bēy kwân pōey,  
when wings and feathers are not rich and full, it is  
impossible to fly high.

E' 庾 Hesitating, doubtful.

E' 郟 The name of a country.

E' 扈 Hoó é 斧扈, a kind of screen.

E' 噢 E' hew 噢咻, the groaning of a sick  
person; internal sorrow.

去 E' 意 An intention. E' soó 意思, thought.  
Chè è 志意, design. Choú è 主意,  
purpose.

Sēn sēng kē è 先誠其意, taè sēng ch'hòng  
sēng sit e áy è, first purify the intention. See the  
大學 Taē hák.

E' 鷓 A kind of swallow. Bók te kē è jē 莫  
知其鷓鴣, ū<sup>m</sup> chae e sē è jē, 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' jín 薏仁, the seeds  
of the water lily.

E' 𣎵 E' pè 𣎵費, few, scarce.

E' 𣎵 A dark and windy appearance of the  
weather.

E' 殪 To kill, to die, to put to death. Tēng  
pek gé jēung, chēn hoē kek che, chīn è  
鄭伯禦戎, 前後擊之. 盡  
殪, tēng pek gé jēung hwan, chēng aōu phāh e, chīn sé,  
the prince of the Tēng country attacked the Jēung  
foreigners, and beat them before and behind, till  
they were all dead. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

E' 饘 Rice heated and in a state of fermentation.  
Soó è jē aé, put sit 食饘而餒  
不食, pōo<sup>ng</sup> jwāh tám, jē k'hēep, bó  
böeyh chěäh, when the rice was heated by fermentation  
and sour he would not eat it. See the 上論  
Sēang lūn.

E' 懿 Constant and fine, permanent, good, ami-  
able, and virtuous. Gnó kēw è tek  
我求懿德, gwá àè hó áy tek, I  
love amiable virtue.

E' 豨 The offspring of a pig: a young pig.

E' 𣎵 Lazy, indolent; vulg, yēà, tired, fatigued,  
wearied.

E' 瘀 Clotted blood; blood coagulated into one  
mass.

E' 瘞 A small swelling; a boil, a pustule. Tān  
è chěá t'hòng, yim yēak chěá k'hoé  
彈瘞者痛. 飲藥者苦, tw<sup>ná</sup>  
è áy t'hē<sup>ná</sup> cheäh yōh 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. Kê soo che wūy. è 其斯之謂矣, e sē an nēy kóng, this is the meaning of it.

Tēaou bún. tō, sèk soó k'hó è 朝聞道夕死可矣, mǎy<sup>h</sup> chaē t'hē<sup>n</sup> a. tō, mái<sup>ng</sup> hwui<sup>ng</sup> sé yěá 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>n</sup> á yin tēáou, chò è áy ko, when Boó-óng conquered the Yin dynasty, he composed the song of content. See the 周語 Chew gé.

E 饑 To eat to the full, to feast.

E 醫 Sore eyes: a cataract in the eye; the name of a medicine good for the eyes. Hoē seng jē è yit bok 后生而醫一目, hōng hoē sai<sup>ng</sup>, jē pāi<sup>ng</sup> chát 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 jēuk 老者衣帛食肉, laōu láng ch'hèng poè pek chēák bāh, the old people would then be able to wear silks, and eat flesh.

E 雨 To rain, to rain upon. E gnó kong tēn, sūy kíp gnó soo 雨我公田遂及我私, tōh hoē gwá áy kong ch'hán, suy kíp kaóu gwá áy sae k'hēa 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, é. E é ch'haé pín, lám kan che pin, é é ch'haé chó, é pé hēng ló 于以采蘋南澗之濱于以采藻于彼行潦, laé k'hè bán pín, lám kan áy pín, laé k'hè ch'haé chúy ch'haóu, tē hwüh 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'hēn seng tek é é, hwán tōéy kē jē é hó 天生德於予. 桓魋其如予何, t'he<sup>ng</sup> sai<sup>ng</sup> chéy léy tek hoē gwá, hwán tōéy. e hwat gwá s<sup>n</sup> a meē<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. Tāē tō sīm é 大道甚徼, twā tō lé, chìn chaē pāi<sup>ng</sup> kap k'hwàe, the great doctrine is very plain and even.

E 蜩 Tong é 蟪蛄, a kind of insect.

E 姨 Boé é 母姨, a mother's sister. Sèy é 細姨, a wife's sister; also a concubine.

E 嶧 Gē é 嶧, the name of a hill, towards the rising sun.

E 唳 To call aloud; also to laugh.

**踈** To sit cross legged, to squat on the ground.  
 𠄎 Gwân jēang ē soō 原壤踈俟,  
 gwân jēang p'hāh k'wùn k'ha tēng haōu,  
 Gwân jēang sat cross legged waiting (for Confucius).  
 See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

**余** I myself; loose; also a surname. Wūy  
 𠄎 ē put sīn yéw jē kéāou jīt 謂余不  
 信. 有如皦日, kóng gwá ū<sup>m</sup> sīn  
 sīt woō ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> bēng jīt, if you say that I am  
 not true, I appeal to the bright sun. See the 國風  
 Kok hong.

**畚** When a field to is cultivated for one year,  
 𠄎 it is called 蓄 choo; and when it is culti-  
 vated for two years, it is called 畚 ē.

**餘** Superabundance, superfluity, excess, that  
 𠄎 which is over and above. Yéw séy put  
 chēuk, put kám put bēén, yéw ē put  
 kám chīn 有所不足不敢不勉. 有餘  
 不敢盡, woō séy bó kaōu, ū<sup>m</sup> k'á ū<sup>m</sup> bēén lēy,  
 woō th'hun ū<sup>m</sup> k'á chīn, 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 Tēung yūng.  
 Būn yéw ē, pit wat yéw, 問有餘必曰有,  
 moo<sup>ng</sup> woō ch'hun, pit kóng woō, when he asked, if  
 there was anything over, he would always say, there  
 was. See the 孟子 Bēng chōo.

**輿** A carriage, the bottom of a chariot, hand-  
 𠄎 some. Ē jīn 輿人 a wheelwright.  
 K'ham ē 堪輿, a complimentary title  
 for a determiner of the sites of buildings and graves,  
 called a 地理先生, tēy lé sēen seng.  
 Choó sán ē kē sēng ē, chēy jīn ē chīn wúy, 子產  
 以其乘輿. 濟人於溱洧, choó sán t'hó  
 e séy chēy áy ch'hēa, chēy lāng kōy ē chīn wúy áy  
 chúy, Choó-sán used the chariot in which he rode  
 for helping people a cross the Chīn and Wúy waters.  
 See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

**譽** To praise, to applaud, to give one a good  
 𠄎 name. Goē che ē jīn yēa sūy hwúy  
 sūy ē, jē yéw séy ē chēá, kē yéw séy  
 sē ē, 吾之於人也. 誰毀誰譽. 如有  
 所譽者. 其有所試矣, gwá áy kap lāng  
 yēá, chē chūy mā<sup>ng</sup> chē chūy o ló, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> woō  
 séy o ló, e woō séy ch'hē, 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.

**旟** An ornament for a flag, in the shape of  
 𠄎 a bird.

**璵** A precious gem. Loé yāng h<sup>ò</sup> ch'hēep  
 𠄎 taē kēung, hwan ē che gēuk, é p'hun,  
 魯陽貨竊大弓璵璠之玉  
 以奔, loé kok áy yēō<sup>ng</sup> hōy t'haou twā kēung,  
 kap hwan ē áy gēuk é chaóu, Yēō<sup>ng</sup>-hōy of the Loé  
 county stole the great bow, with the Hwan é gem,  
 and then made his escape. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

**輦** A sedan chair is called kēen ē 肩輦,  
 𠄎 keng t'haou ch'hēa, a shoulder waggon.

**玨** A stone resembling a gem.  
 𠄎

**竽** A pipe, a flute. Chēy ōng h<sup>ò</sup> ē, 齊  
 𠄎 王好竽, chēy ōng aē é, the king of  
 the Chēy country was fond of the flute.

**芋** Great. Kwun choó yew ē, 君子攸  
 𠄎 芋, the good man is truly great.

**杆** A bathing vessel, a tub. Yēuk sé jip ē,  
 𠄎 yēuk kēng ch'hut ē, 浴時入杆.  
 浴竟出杆, chāng ék áy sé jip é,  
 chāng swāh ch'hut é, when a person bathes he enters  
 the tub, and when he has done he comes out of it.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 好 Chèet ê 婕好, a female office, established under the Hàn dynasty.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 詒 To leave, to hand down, to send, to present, to send word. Sèuk hêng soó ê Choó-sán se, 叔向使貽子產書, sèuk hêng saé láng k'hèa Choó-sán p'hay, Sèuk-hêng, ordered them to send a letter to Choó-sán.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 台 I, myself: a character common in epistolary correspondence.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 怡 Joyful, delighted. San tēung hô séy yéw, léng sēang to pek böéy, ché k'hó choō ê wat, 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 woō s<sup>n</sup>a mē<sup>n</sup>h, nē<sup>n</sup>a chēō<sup>ng</sup> chēy p'ah ū<sup>m</sup>, ché t'hang ka tē hw<sup>n</sup>a hé, ū<sup>m</sup> k'ham t'hāyh lāe sàng 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.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 飴 Sugar.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 移 To remove, to transplant, to change a place or thing. Ê hong êk sèuk bók sēen ê gāk 移風易俗莫善於樂, pw<sup>n</sup>a hong w<sup>n</sup>a sèuk, hó k'hūh hó é gāk, in order to remove customs and change habits, there is nothing so good as music. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 貽 To present, to give; to hand down. Ê k'hwat choó sun, 詒厥子孫, sàng e áy kē<sup>n</sup>a sun, Bestowed on his posterity.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 匱 A bathing vessel, with a handle, used in pouring out water.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 醴 A kind of spirituous liquor; made of rice; also water gruel, made of rice or millet; congee; thin rice water.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 蛇 Wúy ê, 委蛇, respectful and diligent.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 虵 The same as the foregoing.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 瘡 An ulcer, a wound; wounded. Bēng kwun lē ch'hat ê sēang 命軍吏察瘡傷, bēng leng kwun tēung áy kw<sup>n</sup>a lē ch'hat woō é sēang áy láng, he ordered an officer of the army to inspect the wounded. See the 左傳 Cho twān.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 屨 Yéem ê 屨屨, the bar of a door. P'heng hok ch'he him yéem ê, jé put kè tong sé 烹伏雌炊屨屨, 汝不記當時, p'heng key hoé hē<sup>n</sup>a moo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hw<sup>n</sup>a, 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.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 彝 The vessels constantly employed in the ancestral temple constant. Ê lūn 彝倫, the constant relations of life.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 宦 The north-east corner of a house.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 圮 A bridge. Ê sēang ló ján sēw tēang-lēang se 圮上老人授張良書, kēō tēng laōu láng hoé tēō<sup>ng</sup>-lēang ch'hāyh, when upon the bridge an old man gave a book to Tēong-lēa<sup>ng</sup>. See the 史記 Soó kè.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 頤 Aou ê 甌甌, a brick or tile.

<sup>Ā</sup><sub>E</sub> 亏 The ancient form of the 于 character.

仔 The same as 好, ê, a female officer.

𦉳 Ē ê 𦉳𦉳, the noise made by a fox.

雩 Boo ê 舞雩, a place for sacrificing to Heaven, and praying for rain.

佗 Wúy ê 委佗, diligent and earnest; the same as 蛇 ê.

頤 The chin, the side of the mouth. Kwan gnó tó ê, choō kēw k'hoé sit 觀我朶頤. 自求口食, k'hw'á gwá áy ch'húy pee'ng, choō kēw ch'húy chēáh, look at the sides of my mouth (so fallen in) which for themselves beg for something to eat. See the 易經 Yēáh keng.

賄 To present, to give; the same as 賄 ê.

愉 Placid and agreeable.

歟 An exclamation implying doubt, used as a note of interrogation. Ké soo che wūy ê 其斯之謂歟, e sē an nēy kóng ê, is not this the meaning of it?

與 Also an intimation of doubt and uncertainty as the above. Kwun choó jín, ê, kwun choó jín yěá 君子人與. 君子人也, chéy sē kwun choó áy láng ê, chēw sē kwun choó áy láng yěá, is he a good man? In deed he is a good man! See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

夷 Wounded, cut, cut off; also smooth and easy; a foreigner. Soò ê 四夷, all foreigners, barbarians from every quarter. Ê ték che yéw kwun, put jê choo háy che boó yěá 夷狄之. 有君. 不如. 諸夏之

亡也, é ték áy wōō jín kwun, ū<sup>m</sup> ch'hin chēō'ng choo háy áy bó, even the foreign barbarians have their princes; how unlike to China, which is without them! See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

異 Strange uncommon, unusual, different. Goé é choó wūy ē che būn, cheng yéw é kēw che būn 吾以子爲異之問. 曾由與求之問, gwá lēáh chò lé wōō s'na mee'nh kōh yēō'ng áy moo'ng, cheng sē yéw kap kēw áy moo'ng, I thought that you would ask about some strange thing how come you to ask merely about yéw and kēw. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

𠂇 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. yěá 小人學道則易使也, sèy áy láng hák sip tō lé, chek k'hwàè saè yūng, when the common people are acquainted with virtue, they are easily governed. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

世 Ē 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 ê.

灑 The name of a river.

豫 To be pleased, to be at ease, and contented; also early. Ē pē 豫備, to prepare, to provide. Yéw é 猶豫, undecided, hesitating.

T'haè kap boó sē é taē 大甲無時豫怠, t'haè kah bó chit sē éng kwà tw'ā, T'haè-kāh was never for a moment unemployed and idle.



Yit yêw yit ê, wūy choo hoê toē 一遊一豫。  
為諸候度, *chit áy t'hit chò chit áy hw<sup>n</sup>a hé,*  
*chò choo hoê áy hwat, 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, jê ē hōng che 君子思  
患而豫防之, *kwun choó sē<sup>ng</sup> woō hwán ló,*  
*chēw chá chá tē<sup>ng</sup> tē 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 se<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, *bó láng chae gwá ay tēōh, bwá,*  
nobody knows my trouble. See the  
小雅 Seáou gnáy.

杼 The same as 豫 ē, pleased, satisfied.

芋 Vulg. oē: a yam, a bulbous rooted veget-  
able; the arum aquaticum. Soō chut  
sit ē sēuk 士卒食芋菽, *soō chut*  
*chēūh oē kwà tāū,* 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 chùn che toe  
孑孑干與. 在浚之都, *tw<sup>n</sup>a*  
*tw<sup>n</sup>a chit áy kē kw<sup>n</sup>a, twā tē chùn áy toe yip,* only  
one single standard, at the capital city of Chùn.  
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 bün lēng ē  
令聞令譽, *hó áy mēná sē<sup>n</sup>a, hó áy*  
*o ló,* a good report, and a good name.

曳 Slowly, to lead, to drag. K'hè kap ē peng  
jê choé 棄甲曳兵而走, *t'hék*  
*kak chēèn káh, t'hwá lwa peng to jê 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. Ē gēep 肄  
業, to study in a college. Sēáou gnáy  
ē sam 小雅肄三, *seáou gnáy t'hák*  
*s<sup>n</sup>a kwúy,* to read the Seaóu-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 sūy hoē ē 德  
垂後裔, *tek hēng sūy tōh kaóu aóu*  
*laē áy kē<sup>n</sup>a sun,* virtue handed down to succeeding  
generations.  
Choó sun yin ē 子孫雲裔, *kē<sup>n</sup>a sun hoē ē,*  
sons and grandsons to the latest posterity.

幸 Eeng 寢 The noise made in order to get children  
to sleep.

去 Eē<sup>ng</sup> 燕 Read yēen: a swallow. Né lám yēen  
choó, gé léang kan 呢喃燕子.  
語樑間, *né lám haóu áy eē<sup>ng</sup> á,*  
*tít kóng wā tē ch'hò nēō<sup>ng</sup> áy kan,* the chattering  
swallows are talking between the beams of the  
house.

丸 Eē<sup>ng</sup> 九 Read yēen: a pill, a bolus. Yēák yēen  
樂丸, *yōh eē<sup>ng</sup>,* a medicinal pill.

**Eē<sup>ng</sup> 圓** Read wân: round. Síp gnóe yěa, gwat twân wân 十五夜月團圓, chap goē ma<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 ché yěa 規矩方員之至也, kwuy ké ch' hòng sè kak eē<sup>ng</sup> eē<sup>ng</sup> áy ché hó, the compass and rule, have brought rounds and squares to perfection. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

**Eē<sup>ng</sup> 異** Different, strange, uncommon, unusual, also read ē. Kwac eē<sup>ng</sup> yung lèk, pòey lwān che soō, kae hoo choó séy put gé 怪異勇力背亂之事. 皆夫子不語, kwac eē<sup>ng</sup> yung bēng, k'hwuy lāt, pòey lwān áy soō, chò pòo 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<sup>n</sup>ā eē<sup>ng</sup>, a monastery. Sē koé yin hong t'hap, tēng he gwat t'hoè lēem 寺古雲封塔. 庭虛月透簾, eē<sup>ng</sup> laōu hwūn hong t'hāh, tēng k'hang göëyh t'haōu moo<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 yēen: a hall. Se yēen 書院, se eē<sup>ng</sup>, a hall of learning, a college. Hān līm yēen 翰林院, hān līm eē<sup>ng</sup>, the Imperial College at Pekin. Koe kw<sup>n</sup>á yēen 孤寡院, koe kw<sup>n</sup>á eē<sup>ng</sup>, an asylum for widows and orphans.

**Eēh 臄** Read ek: tripe. Te ek 豬臄, te eēh, pig's tripe.

**Ek 億** A lac; a hundred thousand. Sēang che sun choó, kē lèy put ek 商之孫子. 其麗不億, sēang áy kē<sup>n</sup>á sun e áy soè put ché chit ek, the descendants of Sēang, are not to be reckoned by lacs.

**Ek 益** To increase, to add, to profit; a surname. Lē ek 利益, lē yěah, gain profit. Yín yín ē hāy léy, séy sún ek k'hó te yěa 殷因於夏禮. 所損益可知也, yín tēaōu t'hàn ē hāy tēaōu 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.

**Ek 蔞** The ancient form of 益, ek.

**Ek 噎** A stoppage in the throat.

**Ek 啞** The noise of laughing.

**Ek 搯** To hold, to grasp, to seize upon.

**Ek 抑** To rest on, to exceed; also, or, either. Kēw che ē, ek é che ē 求之與抑與之與, e woō kēw e, yěa woō lāng hoē 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.

**Ek 厄** Trouble, difficulty; to be in straits. Kwun choó che ek ē tīn ch'haè che kan 君子之厄於陳蔡之間, kwun choó áy chae áyh, tē tīn kok ch'haè kok áy tēung kan, the good man (Confucius) was brought into straits between the countries of Tīn and Ch'haè. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ek 阨 To be in straits. Ek kēung je put bin  
 阨窮而不憫, *woō áyh kwà sòng*  
*hēung, jé bó hwan ló,* in distress and  
 poverty, without being grieved.

Ek 憶 To remember, to think of. Kè ek 記憶  
 to remember. O'ng soō e he, yew kè ek  
 往事依稀, 猶記憶, *kōèy óng*  
*áy soō chēō chēō, yéw ēy kè tit,* past events are  
 few and scattered, and yet they are as it were re-  
 membered.

Ek 臆 The flesh about the breast. Ch'héng é  
 ek tūy 請以臆封, *ch'hēn'á e sim*  
*kw'á tōèy,* 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. Pók ek é kāy gnēw chēā  
 薄輓以駕牛者, *pák áyh é kāy*  
*goō áy,* (a piece of wood) on which  
 they tie on the yoke, to yoke in the oxen. See  
 the commentary on the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Ek 亦 Vulg. yēá: also, and; an auxiliary ex-  
 pletive. Lók ek chaē kē tēung é 樂  
 亦在其中矣, *phēung lók yēá tē*  
*e áy tang e'ng,* pleasure is also in the midst there-  
 of. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Put ek wát hoē 不亦悅乎, *ū<sup>m</sup> yēá hw'á hé 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.

Ék 奕 Great, accumulated. ék ék léāng san  
 奕奕梁山, *twā twā léāng sw'á,*  
 how great is the Léāng hill?

Ék 弈 To play at chess. Ek ch'hew t'hong kok  
 che sēēn ék chēá yēá 奕秋通國  
 之善奕者也, *ék ch'hew t'hong*  
*kok áy gāu wáy kè áy lāng,* Ek-ch'hew was the  
 best chess-player in the whole country. Phok ék  
 博奕 to play at chess.

Ék 帟 A small curtain. Wáy ék 帷帟, be-  
 hind the curtains.

Ék 洩 The same the following.

Ék 液 Sweat, perspiration. Hwán hoē kē jēak  
 súy cho ék 渙乎其若水之液,  
*kòng kòng labu, ch'hin chēō'ng chúy áy*  
*laū kw'á,* bursting out, just like water was the  
 perspiration.

Ék 腋 The arm-pits. Ch'hēēn yāng che p'hé,  
 put jé yit hoē che ék 千羊之皮  
 不如一狐之腋, *chē'á ch'heng*  
*yēō'ng áy phōey ū<sup>m</sup> tat tēōh chit áy hoē lé áy ék,*  
 a thousand sheep-skins are not so good as one dress  
 made of the fur under the arm-pits of foxes.

Ék 掖 To hold to grasp to seize; a small build-  
 ing by the side of the principal house  
 is called 掖庭 ék tēng, and a wall  
 on the side of a court, is called 掖垣 ék hwán.

Ék 割 The noise of any thing splitting.

Ék 刻 The splitting of any thing with a knife.

Ék 劃 To split with a knife, to cut out, work.

Ék **畫** To describe, to draw, to delineate, to plant; also to define a limit. Paóu-he-sē sé'ek pat kwà 庖犧氏始畫八卦 *paóu he-sé-k'hé t'haóu wá pat kwa*, Paóu-se-sē (or Hok-he) was the first, who described the eight diagrams. Yit'ek 一畫 *chít wáh*, one stroke. Léw-bún-chēng wūy tōng ch'hek'ek 劉文靜爲唐策畫 *laou-bún-chēng kap tōng ch'hek'ek*, Laóu-bún-chēng described plans for the Tōng dynasty.

Ék **譯** To translate, to explain any thing out of one language into another. T'hwán é hāy 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.

Ék **懌** To rejoice in, to be delighted. Ké k'èen kwun choó, sè ke wát'ek 既見君子, 庶幾悅懌 *kaóu k'hw<sup>na</sup> kwun choó, sè ke hw<sup>na</sup> hē*, when we see a good man, we may perhaps be delighted. See the 小雅, *seáou gnáy*.

Ék **斃** To be displeased, and disgusted with. Chaē pé boó oè, chaē ch'hoó boó'ek 在彼無惡, 在此無斃 *tē ché t'āou bó láng wán, tē hē t'āou 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 sēung*.

Ék **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 bwat jé che hó yéá é è 悅而不繹, 從而不改, 吾末如之何也已矣 *hw<sup>na</sup> hē lán áy tō, jé bó soó'ek e, bīn chēng t'hán lán, jé k'ha chēäh aóu bó böy<sup>h</sup>, káy, gwá bó hwat e taē 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 *Sēang lūn*.

Ék **易** Ék keng 易經, *yēäh 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 ch'èá, é kē séy yéw'ek kē séy beó 古之爲市者, 以其所有易其所無 *koé chá áy chò ch'hè, t'hó e áy séy woó, w<sup>na</sup> e 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*.

Ék **瘍** A disease of the pulse; an epidemic.

Ék **蜴** A kind of insect.

Ék **疫** A pestilence. Wun'ek 瘟疫, *wun yēäh*, an epidemic. Bīn boó yaou'ek 民無天疫 *pañh sai<sup>ng</sup> bó yaou sé wun yēäh*, among the people there were neither early deaths nor epidemic disorders.

Ék **役** To serve, a servant. Ch'hae'ek 差役, *ch'hay yēäh*, a messenger. Gáy'ek 衙役, *gáy yēäh*, a police runner. Ék soó'ek 使, to employ.

Ké pin k'hek soó'ek kae t'hēen hāy chùn k'èet 其賓客廝役皆天下俊傑 *e áy láng k'hūy<sup>h</sup>, saé yēäh áy láng, chò poó sē t'he<sup>ng</sup> hāy áy chūn k'èet*, his guests and servants all consisted of the most clever men in the Empire. See the 陳餘傳 *Tán é twán*.

Ék **役** The same as the above; also to guard the borders of a country.

Ék **翼** A wing; to fly. E'ek 羽翼, *wings, feathers*. Ch'hap'ek'ek hwuy put ch'hut 插翼亦飛不出 *ch'hūh sít yéá pōey bēy ch'hut*, if you were to stick on wings, you would not be able to fly out.

Ch'he chin, 'ek jê yéa 趨進翼如也, kin kin ké<sup>n</sup>á jip ch'hin ché<sup>n</sup>g póey, he entered hastily, as it were flying. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ék 射 To shoot with a bow and arrows. Ék hoó é gān 射鳧與雁, chōh chúy ché<sup>á</sup>ou kap gān, to shoot the water fowl and the wild geese.

Ék 弋 To shoot. Ék put sèk sèuk 弋不射宿, chōh ché<sup>n</sup>g bó böeyh chōh bá<sup>n</sup>h áy ché<sup>á</sup>ou, in shooting he would never let fly at a resting bird. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ék 翌 To morrow. Ék jít 翌日, the following day, also written 翊, ek.

Ék 杙 A post in the ground, for fastening a cow to.

Ék 豨 Another name for a pig. Also written 豨, ek.

Ék 易 To change, to alter; the same as 易 ek.

Ék 黠 Black.

Ék 畢 To lead hastily along.

Ék 脊 The name of a bone, without a socket.

Ék 驛 A post house. Ék tō 驛道, yé<sup>h</sup> loé, a post road. Ék má 驛馬, yé<sup>h</sup> bá<sup>y</sup> a post horse; to go backwards and forwards without cessation, is called 絡驛, lok ek.

Ék 暎 The brightness of fire.

Ék 鳩 The name of a bird.

Ék 嶧 The name of a hill, near which Confucius was born.

Ék 浴 Read yèuk: to bathe. Sēn yèuk 洗浴, séy ek, to bathe and wash one's-self. K'hóng choó bók yèuk jê te<sup>á</sup>ou 孔子沐浴而朝, k'hóng choó séy ek jê te<sup>á</sup>ou óng, Confucius washed and bathed before he waited on the king.

幸 Eng 英 A flower, a blossom; an heroic clever man. Eng hēang 英雄, a hero. Sèk ch'han ch'hew kèuk che lok eng 夕餐秋菊之落英, ma<sup>n</sup>g hwi<sup>n</sup>g ché<sup>h</sup>h ch'hew kèuk áy, lóh hwa, in the evening he swallowed some of the falling blossoms of the autumnal chrysanthimums.

Tek t'héen háy eng chaé jê kaóu yèuk che 得天下英才而教育之, tit té<sup>h</sup> the<sup>n</sup>g áy áy eng chaé, jê ká sè jé<sup>n</sup>g ch'hé e, to obtain all the talented men in the Empire in order to teach and bring them up. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Eng 傑 Eng kèet 傑, a hero, a clever person: the same as the foregoing.

Eng 嫵 A complimentary designation for elegant females.

Eng 瑛 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 t'hó: a kind of peach.

Eng 嚶 The harmonious singing of birds. Hwat bok teng teng, néaou bêng eng eng 伐木丁丁. 鳥鳴嚶嚶, ch'ehh ch'há áy sē<sup>n</sup>a teng teng ch'eaou haou áy sē<sup>n</sup>a éng 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 long 瓔琅, a stone resembling a gem.

Eng 嬰 Eng haè 嬰孩, a little child.

Eng 撻 To run against, to encounter, to raise up. Hoé hoō gē, bok che kám eng 虎負嵎莫之敢撻, hoé t'èem tē sw<sup>n</sup>a nē<sup>n</sup>á, bó láng k'á hōon t'èh, when a tiger is crouching on the hill, no one dares to encounter him.

Eng 瘰 A wen or other disorder on the neck.

Eng 罍 A general term for jar. Eng hoé 罍缶, a jar with a large belly and a small mouth.

Eng 纓 The tassel of a cap. H'èen kwan choo choé eng, t'h'èen choó che kwan yéa 玄冠朱組纓天子之冠也, oe k'ín áng choé eng, sē hōng t'èy áy k'ín, 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 A parrot. Eng boó léng gán 鸚鵡能言, eng boó éy kóng wá, a parrot can talk.

Eng 鶯 A large beautiful bird; also called hōng léy 黃鸝. Ch'hek gē y'èak p'h'èng kan, eng só ch'hwán léw té 尺魚

躍萍間. 鶯梭穿柳底, ch'è<sup>n</sup>á ch'h'èoh téng áy hé l'èō tē p'h'èō áy kan, ch'h'ín ch'èō<sup>ng</sup> só áy eng ch'hwui<sup>ng</sup> kaou léw áy t'èy, 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 鷲 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 ch'óng ké, e t'h'èng e t'h'èung chaé sam l'èen 君薨百官總已. 以聽於冢宰三年, j'ín kwun eng ch'è<sup>n</sup>á p'áyh kw<sup>n</sup>a t'èh ch'óng ké h'èá áy soō, é t'h'è<sup>n</sup>a é t'h'èung chaé s<sup>n</sup>a n'è<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 kae 應該, ought, should. Eng tong 應當, suitable, right.

Eng 膺 The breast; also to come again, to beat; also written 夔 eng. Tek yit s'èen, chek k'hwán k'hwán h'ók eng, j'è hwut sit che é 得一善. 則拳拳服膺而弗失之矣, tit l'èoh ch'it áy hó, chek k'hwán k'hwán h'ók eng, j'è bó ū<sup>m</sup> k'è<sup>ng</sup> ē, when he obtained any thing good, he would firmly clasp it to his breast, and not loss it. Said of 顏回 Gán h'èy.

Eng 癰 Read yung: an ulcer, a sore. Höey yung suy t'hông, sin yáng tok 潰癰雖痛勝瘡毒, ch'hè eng suy t'hè<sup>n</sup>à k'häh yè<sup>n</sup>á yè<sup>ng</sup> tok, to pierce the ulcer though painful, is better than feeding the poison.

Eng 嬰 Eng haè 嬰孩 a little child, an infant; also to increase, to encounter.

聲 永 Always, constant, lengthened, lasting. E'ng wan 永遠, eternal. E'ng gân p'höey bēng 永言配命, eng kóng p'höey bēng, always speaking of complying with destiny.

E'ng 栲 The Name of a wood, of which flutes can be made.

E'ng 穎 The sharp-pointed beards of grain; any thing sharp-pointed; an awl.

E'ng 穎 The same as the preceding.

E'ng 穎 The name of a wood.

E'ng 穎 The name of a river; also the name of a district.

E'ng 嶼 The name of a hill.

E'ng 影 Vulg. yè<sup>n</sup>á: a shadow. Jè éng sūy hēng 如影隨形, ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> yè<sup>n</sup>á sūy hēng, like the shadow following the substance.

Gwat é hwa éng sēang lân kan 月移花影上欄杆, göeyh é hwa yè<sup>n</sup>á chē<sup>ng</sup> lân kan, the moon throws the shadow of the flowers upon the balustrade.

E'ng 景 The same as the above. jē choó sēng chew, hwàn hwàn kē èng 二子乘舟汎汎其景, nō áy kē<sup>n</sup>á chēy chún, p'hoó p'hoó e áy yè<sup>n</sup>á, the two children sat in the boat, while their shadows floated on the water.

去 應 To answer, to reply: to correspond to: a surname. E'ng tap jé léw 應答如流, yin tap ch'hin chē<sup>ng</sup> chúy láu, to answer like the flowing of water.

Soō é lūy sēang chēung, seng é yim sēang èng 事以類相從, 聲以音相應, soō é lūy sēo t'hàn, sē<sup>n</sup>a é yim sēo yin, affairs should be classed according to their sorts; and sounds should correspond to their tones.

E'ng 應 Vulg. yin: to reply to a question by words.

E'ng 瘖 The sound of hallooing.

E'ng 甕 Read yung: a jar. Yung ch'haè 甕菜, èng ch'haè, a kind of vegetable, the seeds of which were first brought from Cochin-China in jars.

E'ng 壅 Read yung: to manure the ground. Yung tēn 壅田, èng ch'hàn, to manure the rice fields; To put earth to the roots of plants.

平 榮 Glorious, resplendent; flowery; luxuriant. Éng kong 榮光, èng kwui<sup>ng</sup>, bright and glorious; a surname. Te kē èng, séw kē jēuk 知其榮守其辱, chae wōōl èng kwui<sup>ng</sup>, tēh chēw e áy jēuh, if you would know what is glory, guard against disgrace.

E'ng 熒 The shining of a lamp or candle; also doubt and suspicion.

Eng 瑩 A grave, a tomb. Eng hék 瑩域, a burial place.

Eng 瑩 A stone like a gem. Sèw eng 琇瑩, a gem worn behind the ear.

Eng 螢 A fire fly. Hoō ch'hó hwà wáy eng 腐草化為螢, mw<sup>n</sup>á ch'hóu hwà chò hōey kim ch'ha<sup>ng</sup>, decayed vegetables are converted into fire-flies.

Eng 營 To build, to erect, to pile up. Eng chāy 營寨, yē<sup>n</sup>á chāy, a camp.

Eng 縈 To roll anything up; to suspend.

Eng 榮 To name of a water.

Eng 澗 The eddying of water.

Eng 澗 Water flowing back, the turning of a stream. Also written 澗 eng, and 澗 eng.

Eng 嶺 Léng eng 嶺嶺, the deep recesses of hilly places; also written 嶺 eng. Cheng eng 崢嶸, the stupendous height of mountains.

Eng 嶸 The loftiness of a hill.

Eng 瀛 The great sea, the ocean. Eng chew 瀛洲, the name of a place.

Engn 贏 A surname.

Eng 贏 Vulg. yē<sup>n</sup>á: to win, to conquer, to get the advantage; also superabundant. Se eng bē hwūn 輸贏未分, soo yē<sup>n</sup>á bōey chae, the victory or defeat is not yet determined.

Eng 盈 Full, replete. Eng bwán 盈滿, eng mw<sup>n</sup>á, completely full. Cheng tēy è chhèn, sat jin eng yēá 爭地以戰 殺人盈野, chāi<sup>ng</sup> tēy è chhèn t'háe lāng mw<sup>n</sup>á yēá, when contending for territory in battle, the slain fill the country. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng. Sāy k'hé eng hé 瑞氣盈楣, hó áy k'hé mw<sup>n</sup>á moo<sup>ng</sup> baé, may lucky influences replete the lintel of your door.

Eng 楹 Vulg. ai<sup>ng</sup>: a beam, a rafter. Ok eng 屋楹, ch'hoà ai<sup>ng</sup>, the rafter of a house. Tēn è léang eng che kan 奠於兩楹之間, tè chēy te nō áy ch'hoà ai<sup>ng</sup> áy kan, to offer a sacrifice between the two beams of the house.

Eng 臙 Dung, ordure.

Eng 閒 Read hân: leisure. Boō hân 無閒, bó eng, no leisure. Yit jit ch'heng hân, yit jit sēn 一日清閒. 一日仙, chit jit ch'heng eng chit jit sēn, one day's clear leisure, is one day's heaven.

Eng 詠 To chaunt, to sing. Eng se 詠詩, ch'hōng se, to recite an ode. Eng jé kwny 詠而歸, ch'hō<sup>ng</sup> se jé too<sup>ng</sup>, they chaunted odes as they returned.

Eng 咏 The same as the above. Eng t'hàn 咏嘆, to sigh and lament.

Eng 泳 To dive under water. Chēw ké ch'him è, hong che chew che, chēw che, chēw ké ch'hēn è, ēng che yēw che 就其深矣. 方之舟之. 就其淺矣. 泳之游之, chēw kaòu e áy ch'him, yūng hwat



yūng chún, chēw kaòu e áy k'hín, ēng e, yéw 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 ēng 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. Tēung yang  
中央, tang e<sup>ng</sup>, the middle. The  
five cardinal points correspond to the  
five elements, thus. Tēung yang t'hoè, tong hong  
bòk, sey hong kim, lám hong h<sup>ó</sup> pok hong súy  
中央土. 東方木. 西方金. 南方火.  
北方水, tang e<sup>ng</sup> t'hoè, tang hē<sup>ng</sup> ch'há, sae  
hē<sup>ng</sup> kim, lám hē<sup>ng</sup> hōèy pak hē<sup>ng</sup> 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<sup>ng</sup> 秧 Read yang: the tender shoots of corn.

聲 Eng 影 Read E'ng: shadow, shade. Jín ēng e  
人影依稀, lāng e<sup>ng</sup> ch'ēo ch'hēo,  
the shadows of men are scarce, (i. e.)  
the population is thin.

Sē éng ch'ham ch'hay 樹影參差, ch'hēw  
e<sup>ng</sup> ch'ham ch'hay, the shadows of the trees were  
mixed together.

幸 Ga 鬍 The hair dishevelled and in confusion.

幸 Ey 挨 Read ae: to put off. Ae yēn kò jít  
挨延過日, ey yēn kōey jít, to put  
off and procrastinate day by day.

幸 Ey 矮 Read aé: short. Aé tek 矮的, ey áy,  
a short men, a dwarf.

幸 Ey 鞋 Read haē: shoes. Ch'hwàn haē 穿鞋,  
ch'hèng éy, to wear shoes.

幸 Ey 譎 To speak stoutly.

幸 Ey 能 Read lēng: to be able; may, or can.  
Lēng hēng gnóe ch'á ê t'heen hāy, wúy  
jín è 能行五者於天下為  
仁矣, ey kē<sup>n</sup> ch'ey goē hāng tē t'he<sup>ng</sup> āy, sē  
jín è, he that can practice these five things through-  
out the Empire may be esteemed virtuous.  
Hwuy wát lēng che, gwān hák yēn 非曰能  
之願學焉, ū<sup>m</sup> ch'eng kóng gwá ēy, gwān  
bōeyh ōh yēn, I do not say that I am capable  
but I wish to learn.

幸 Ey 會 Read hwūy: to be able. Hwān k'hàn  
lūn gé se, se yaóu tek hwūy hēáou  
būn gē put k'hó hwut lēak kò 凡看  
論語書. 須要得會曉文義. 不可  
忽畧過, hwān k'hw<sup>n</sup> à lūn gé áy ch'hūyh sae  
tēoh ēy hēáou būn gē, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang hwut lēak kōey,  
whosoever would look over the book lūn gē, must  
be able to understanding the words and meaning,  
and not pass over it slightly.

G

幸 Gaé 豨 Gaé háy 豨豨, a pig.