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A
D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

H O K - K È È N D I A L E C T

OF THE

C H I N E S E L A N G U A G E ,

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.

ACCOMPANIED BY

A SHORT HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF

H O K - K È È N ;

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

BY W. H. MEDHURST,

BATAVIA.

MACAO, CHINA:

PRINTED AT THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PRESS,

BY G. J. STEYN AND BROTHER.

1832.

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BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED,

AND OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

BATAVIA,

JULY 29th. 1831.

THE AUTHOR.

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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	倅	Choè,	read	倅.
Page 221, for	梭	Hèem,	read	梭.
Page 241, for	候	Hoè,	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	祓	Hwut,	read	祓.

Page 328, for	杆	Kéen,	also read	杆.
Page 332, for	鏢	read	Kèel,	鏢.
Page 351, for	穀	K'hák,	read	穀.
Page 354, for	礮	K'haü,	read	礮.
Page 357, for	敲	K'he,	read	敲.
Page 388, for	軌	K'hwüy,	read	軌.
Page 436, for	呂	Lê,	transpose	呂.
Page 541, for	發	P'hwat,	read	發.
Page 542, for	篴	Pîn,	read	篴.
Page 577, for	二	Sëäng,	read	二.
Page 611, for	樓	Soe,	read	樓.
Page 675, for	堂	T'he"n,	read	堂.

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.

P R E F A C E.

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-kèen 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-kèen, 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-kèen 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-k'èèn 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-k'èèn 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-k'èèn 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-k'èèn 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 *kʷun* 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 Chēang 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 Tēâu 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 Yēn pēng, 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-moóing), a great emporium of trade, frequented by the Spaniards from Manilla."

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

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

In the 30th year of 漢武帝 Hân-boô-têy, 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 Yâng-pok to subdue the country; after which he transplanted the people to the region between the 江 Kang and 淮 Hwaê 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 Kēen-chew. When Yēn-lêng came in to return thanks for the appointment, his Majesty asked, how far Kēen-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 霍縣 Hôk-kēen, and had great influence at court.

In the 4th year of 僖宗 Hê-chong, A. D. 868, 福州 Fô-chow was taken by the rebel 洪潮 Hông-chaôu 黃巢 (Wu^{ing}-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 Sêw-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 Koê-sé district, in the neighbourhood of 光州 Kong-chew, by the name of 王潮 Ông-teaôu, who, together with his younger brethren, 審知 Sim-te, and 審邽 Sim-kwuy, was alike distinguished for courage and spirit. 王緒 Ông-sê made this 王潮 Ông-teaôu his Lieutenant-General, and placed much confidence in him.

In the 11th year of 僖宗 Hê-chong, A. D. 875, 王緒 Ông-sê took possession of 汀州 Theng-chew and 漳州 Chêang-chew, both in the province of 福建 Hôk-kēen. About this time 秦宗權 Chin-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 Sêw 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 Chêang, but could not keep them long.

In the autumn of the same year, 王緒 Ông-sê came to 漳州 Chêang-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-sê, 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-wⁿa*); 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-kêên, 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-hwûy, immediately appointed himself to succeed, and sent out troops to oppose Ông-têâu, but upon Ông-têâu's attacking 福州 Hok-chew, Hwân-hwûy 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-kêên 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-kêên people, as being the founder of their state.

In the 3rd year of 梁太祖 Lêng-T'haè-choè, 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 Tông-Chông-chong, A. D. 915, 王審知 Ông-Sim-te, the ruler of 閩 Bân, died, and was succeeded by his son 延翰 Yêen-hân. In the following year, 王延稟 Ông-Yêen-pin, the adopted son of 王審知 Ông-Sim-te, slew 延翰 Yêen-hân, and set up his younger brother, 延鈞 Yêen-kin, in his stead.

In the 2nd year of 唐明宗 Tông-Bêng-chong, A. D. 918, the Emperor appointed 王延鈞 Ông-Yêen-kin to be king of 閩 Bân. In the 7th year of the same reign, A. D. 923, 王延鈞 Ông-Yêen-kin assumed the title of Emperor of 閩 Bân, and altered his name to 璘 Lin.

In the 1st year of 唐廢帝 Tông-Hwûy-têy, A. D. 935, 李倣 Lé-hông, of the 閩 Bân country, murdered his sovereign 王璘 Ông-Lin, and set up in his stead 福王 Hok-ông, 'the King of happiness,' called 繼鵬 Kêy-pêng, and altered his name to 昶 Ch'héang.

In the 3d year of 晉高祖 Chîn-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 Chîn. 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 Chîn-Chêy-ông, A. D. 937, 王延政 Ông-Yêen-chêng, of the district of 富沙 Hoò-say, styled himself Emperor, and called his country 殷 Yin. This 王延政 Ông-Yêen-chêng 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 Yâng-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-hûn-chîn, 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-hûn-chîn yielded subjection to the 晉 Chîn 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-hûn-chîn, and the Chinese government sent troops to attack 殷 Yin. The people of 閩 Bân, however, put 朱文進 Choo-hûn-chîn to death, and sent his head to 建州 Kêen-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 Kêen-chew, and 延政 Yêen-chêng came out and surrendered. Thus the country of 閩 Bân fell into the hands of the Chinese.

REMARKS

ON THE POPULATION OF HOK-K'ËN.

IN THE statement given to Sir G. Staunton, in 1795, by Chew-ta-jin, a mandarin of high rank, the population of Hok-k'ëen 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 Taë-Ch'heng hwÿ t'ên, or "Collection of statutes of the Taë-Ch'heng dynasty," in 261 volumes), that the Emperor 乾隆 K'ên-l'ëung, in his 57th year, 1792, found the amount of the whole population to be 307,467,800.

In Morrison's "View of China for Philological purposes," — which follows the 大清一通志 Taë-Ch'heng-yit t'hong chë, or "Complete statistical account of the Empire of the Taë-Ch'heng dynasty," — the population of Hok-k'ëen, 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'hin t'eng Taë-Ch'heng hwÿ t'ên, "Collection of statutes of the Taë-Ch'heng dynasty, as fixed by authority," in 16 volumes, published in the 28th year of 乾隆 K'ên-l'ëung, 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-k'ëen. Now if we reckon as many women, infants, and superannuated people, as able-bodied men, we shall have an aggregate of 200,000,000 as the probable population of China.

With this agrees the account published by Father Allerstien, in 1743, as quoted by Malte Brun, which rates the whole population at 199,218,485, and that of Hok-k'ëen at 8,063,671. The comparative statements are as follow: —

<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-long	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-kêên	15,000,000	1,684,528	4,710,399	8,063,671
浙江 Chêet-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 Sêem-sey	18,000,000	257,704	3,851,043	7,287,443
甘肅 Kam-sëuk	12,000,000	340,086	2,133,222	7,412,014
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	5,969,248	6,782,915
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	2,073,692
貴州 Kwüy-chew	9,000,000	2,941,391	1,718,848	3,420,722
			103,050,060 males.	
			100,000,000 females.	
	<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-kêên 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-kêên 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 Tač-Ch'hwng hwüy tēen 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-kêên 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'een in particular, the following comparative view of the land in cultivation, and the revenue derived therefrom in the 18th year of 乾隆 K'een-l'ung (A. D. 1753), is submitted:

<i>Names of the Provinces.</i>	<i>Area in Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Quantity of land, in Eng-lish acres.</i>	<i>Quan. of land in cultivation, in Eng. acres.</i>	<i>Revenue in Taels.</i>	<i>Measures of grain, each 133^{lbs} avoird.</i>	<i>Bundles of straw.</i>	<i>Measures of grain expended in the provinces.</i>	<i>Measures of grain sent to Peking.</i>
盛京 Sēng-keng	—	—	501,864	38,110	76,206	—	—	—
直隸 T'it-ley	58,949	37,727,360	13,143,837	2,411,286	101,220	94,404	—	—
山東 San-tong	85,104	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 Hô-lâm	65,101	41,666,560	14,456,407	3,303,080	218,965	—	28,991	219,874
江蘇 Kang-soe	92,961	59,495,040	13,797,689	3,371,334	2,155,021	—	138,132	1,726,889
安徽 An-hwuy			6,762,418	1,698,000	515,248	—	278,971	566,276
江西 Kang-sey	72,176	46,192,640	9,585,412	1,879,810	699,632	—	129,499	770,132
福建 Hok-k'een	53,480	34,227,200	2,565,417	1,177,899	168,453	—	—	—
浙江 Ch'et-kang	39,150	25,056,000	9,195,754	2,812,449	1,130,481	—	273,742	856,739
湖北 Hô-pok	141,770	92,652,800	11,338,269	1,108,153	286,554	—	154,150	132,403
湖南 Hô-lâm			6,245,759	1,163,063	277,641	—	143,897	133,743
陝西 S'iem-sey	154,008	98,565,120	5,047,420	1,530,907	168,453	—	—	—
甘肅 Kam-s'uk			3,556,626	257,723	503,476	5,051,174	—	—
四川 Soò-ch'wan	160,800	106,752,000	9,192,933	659,075	14,329	—	—	—
廣東 Kóng tong	79,456	50,351,840	6,576,658	1,257,266	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	230,348	—	—	—
貴州 Kwù-y-chew	64,551	41,314,560	513,835	100,156	154,590	—	—	—
	1,227,999	830,719,360	141,624,111	29,411,201	8,416,422	5,145,578	1,606,284	4,754,834

OF THE DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF HOK-K'ÈN.

The province of Hok-k'een 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.
Chwân-chew	泉州, the fountain region.
Ch'êng-chew	漳州, the region of the river Cheang.

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

The two smaller counties are, —

E'ng-ch'hun 永春, eternal spring.
 Lëung-gâm 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 Chhét-kañg 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:

Bín-hëèn 閩縣, *Bân-kwân*, the Bân district.
 Hoê-kwan 侯官, *Kaôu-kwⁿa*, noble officer.
 Hok-ch'heng 福清, *Hok-ch'hëⁿa*, happy clearness.
 Koé-tièn 古田, *Kôe-ch'hân*, ancient field.
 Tëang-lòk 長樂, *Tëô-lôh*, constant delight.
 E'ng-hok 永福, ———, eternal happiness.
 Bân-ch'heng 閩清, *Bân-ch'hëⁿa*, the clear flow of Bân.
 Lëên-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 Kaôu-kwⁿa.

This county is bordered on the west by the ocean, on the east it joins 延平 Yéén-pêng, to the north it is bounded by 建寧 Këén-lêng, and to the south by 興化 Hia-hwà. 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-sëen, "nine fairies," and the 大鵬 Taé-pêng, "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 Gô, "Leviathan," surrounds the district flowing towards the east, and there is a celebrated pool called the 浴鳳 Yëuk-hông, "phoenix bath." Of palaces may be enumerated the 長春 Tëang-ch'hun, "constant spring," and 水晶 Súy-ch'heng, "water crystal;" while of temples may be particularized the 松風 Sëung-hong, "fir tree breeze," and the 眉壽 Bê-sëw, "eye-brow longevity." — This county has been the residence of several famous men, among whom 蔡襄 Ch'hae-sëang may be mentioned, as having taught the common people propriety; and 真德秀 Chin-tek-sëw, as having greatly promoted the general welfare. In the 唐 Tông 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 閩, 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: —

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

Sëen-yêw 仙遊, ———, the fairy ramble.

The seat of government is in 莆田 P'hoé-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-k'ên. — 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 Hô-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 Haë-chéng, "crab-fish well," the tides of which are said to correspond to the sea. The noted rivers of this county are, the 九漈 Kéw-chéy, and the 木蘭 Bók-lân; the last received its name from a young woman, of the name of 錢木蘭 Ch'ên-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-síp-p'hêng, 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-bók-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 Bók-lân, to be her heir and successor. This lad, when grown up, regularly sacrificed to 木蘭 Bók-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 Ch'êng-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 Tân-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 Mâ-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'na, southern ease.

Tông-an 同安, Tâng-w'na, similar ease.

Hwûy-an 惠安, Hwûy-w'na, 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'ûn. 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-yáng. Here is the famous bridge called the 洛陽橋 Lok-yáng-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'haë-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'hiën-sëang-t'èy, “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'haë taë jin chaë ch'hwân, put k'hó t'ëëm 蔡大人在船. 不可沉, Ch'hwà twā lāng t'ë chún, ū^m t'hang t'ëëm, —“The Magnate Ch'haë 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'haë; 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'haë, 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'haë-sëang; he prospered in learning, and rose to the dignity of Twān-béng-t'ëèn Taë-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 Jln-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-siàng 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'hên choó 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** Sûy jîn 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 writtén 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** Jëep-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** Pò-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** Chín-kang rivers, with some other smaller rivulets. In this county **朱文公** Choo-bûn-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** Yêw-choé purified the minds of his pupils, and **德秀** Tek-sêw 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 Chēang-chew is divided into seven districts, as follow:—

Lēung-k'hey	龍溪	—— the dragon stream.
Chēang-p'hóc	漳浦	Chēang-p'hóc, the banks of the river Chēang.
Lâm-chēng	南靖	—— the southern stillness.
Tēang-t'haè	長泰	Tēang-t'haè, lengthened greatness.
Pēng-hó	平和	—— peaceful harmony.
Chēau-an	詔安	—— decided ease.
Haé-tēng	海澄	—— the limpid ocean.

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

This county is bordered on the east by 泉州 Chwân-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 Lēang-san, "bridge hill," near the district of 漳浦 Chēang-p'hóc. — The side of the 龍巖 Lēung-gâm, 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 Chēang-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-lēung, "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'hēn-kwan, "celestial magistrate," is constantly heard the sound of the pipe and flute. The cavern of the 龍門 Lēung-bún, "dragon gate," is warm in winter and cold in summer; while the enchanting grotto of the 天柱 T'hēn-chē, "the pillar of heaven," is enough to tempt people to forsake the world and lead a hermit's life. — The river 漳 Chēang, from which this county is named, takes its rise near the city of 龍巖 Lēung-gâm, runs eastward towards the city of 漳平 Chēang-pēng, and then takes a southerly direction past 長泰 Tēang-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 Tōng-san. On the south side of the capital of 漳州 Chēang-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-sēn, a conjurer, who sold medicines, and was afterwards honoured as a god; also, 周匡物 Chew-k'hong-bút, of the 唐 Tōng 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 Chwân-chew made an image of him, and worshipped it. Besides, there were 陳淳 Tin-sûn, who read every book, and examined every substance; 朱熹 Choo-hé, the great philosopher and commentator; and 吳翥 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 *Lêw-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 *Yên-pêng* is divided into the six following districts:—

<i>Lâm-pêng</i>	南平, <i>Lam-pai^{ng}</i> , southern pacification.
<i>Ch'ang-lok</i>	將樂, ——— future bliss.
<i>Say-h'ên</i>	沙縣, <i>Swa-kwân</i> , the sandy district.
<i>Y'ew-k'hey</i>	尤溪, ——— blame-worthy stream.
<i>Sùn-ch'h'ang</i>	順昌, ——— obedient fulness.
<i>E'ng-an</i>	永安, ——— eternal ease.

The seat of government is 南平 *Lâm-pêng*.

This county lies in the centre of the Province of Hok-k'ên; 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 *T'heng-chew*, and on the north by 邵武 *S'au-boó* and 建寧 *K'ên-lêng*. The capital city lies on the western shore of the river 閩 *Bân*, 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-k'ên. 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 *Bân*, 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-k'ên. 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 *K'ew-s'ên*, "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 *Bân*, above-mentioned, rises in the borders, between 福建 *Hok-k'ên* and 浙江 *Ch'et-kang*, near the city 龍泉 *L'ung-chwân*, in 處州 *Ch'hè-chew*, from whence it passes southerly, — then westward, by the cities of 浦城 *P'hoé-s'eng* and 建寧 *K'ên-lêng*, — after that east, by the city of 延平 *Yên-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-s'eng*, 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-sêng 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 Yēn-pēng, 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-sēng, the father of the celebrated philosopher, of whom 李侗 Lǐ-tōng, was the instructor; 陳瓘 Tīn-hwān 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 Kēn-lēng, contains seven districts, as follow:—

Kēn-an	建安	, established ease.
Aou-lēng	甌寧	, tea-cup tranquility.
Kēn-yāng	建陽	, established vigour.
Chōng-an	崇安	, exalted ease.
P'hoé-sêng	浦城	, the river-side citadel.
Chēng-hó	政和	, regulated harmony.
Sēng-k'hey	松溪	, the fir tree stream.

The seat of government is in the two districts Kēn-an and Aou-lēng.

This county is bordered, on the north and north-east, by part of the province of 浙江 Chēi-kang, on the east by 福寧 Hok-lēng, on the south by 福州 Hok-chew and 延平 Yēn-pēng, on the west by 邵武 Səu-boó, and on the north-west and north by part of the province of 江西 Kang-sēy. 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-kēn. In the last war with the Tartars, it suffered much damage: for, having revolted from the 大清 Taè-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 Kēn-lēng 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 Yēn-pēng, 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-sêng, 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 Ch'et-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 武彞 Boó-é hills, near the city of 崇安 Ch'ong-an, which produce a superior sort of tea, called *Bohea*; this hill is divided into nine peaks, and has a rivulet running between them called the 璜溪 H'ong-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-seng, is a hill called 漁梁 Gê-l'ang, 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 Y'ên-pêng county; in addition to this, is the 東溪 Tong-k'hey, which rises in the mountains between the provinces of 浙江 Ch'et-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 武彞 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 solid 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'haé-gwân-t'eng, who taught, his disciples independence of character, and contempt of the world; this man applied to 朱文公 Choo-hün-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'ae t'êy choó che l'iet* 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'haé-sím, subsequently became the disciple of the great commentator; and assisted him in writing a commentary on the 尚書 S'ang 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'ün-ch'üew, 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-sêng, the iron of 蓬安 Hông-an, the tea of 武彝 Boó-ê, and the books of 建陽 Këen-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-ték 光澤, bright favour.

T'haé-lêng 泰寧, great tranquillity.

Këen-lêng 建寧, established tranquillity.

The seat of government is in 邵武 Seàou-boó.

This county is bounded on the east by 建寧 Këen-lêng, on the south by 延平 Yëen-pêng 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 Ch'äou-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 Yëen-pêng, it falls into the 西溪 Sey-k'hey, near 將樂 Ch'äng-lòk, 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 Pék-ch'hé, "the white mouse." Of public officers, 蘇爲政 Sué-wüy-ch'eng was remarkable for his purity and decision, and 尹洙一 Yin-chü-o-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-t'ung with 李閔祖 Lé-hông-choé were equally celebrated for their deep erudition, as a proof of which, the great philosopher 朱文公 Choo-bün-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:—

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

Lêng-hwà 寧化, peaceful renovation.

S'äng-häng 上杭, the upper Häng district.

Boó-pêng 武平, Boó-pai^{ng}, pacified military ardour.

Ch'heng-léw 清流, Ch'hai^{ng}-laóu, the pure flow.

Lên-sêng 連城, the connected citadel.

Kwuy-hwà 歸化, a returning to complete renovation.

Eng-têng 永定, eternal settlement.

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

This county is bordered on the east by 延平 Yēn-pêng, on the south-east by 龍巖 Lēng-gâm, on the south by part of the province of Canton, on the west by that of 江西 Kang-sèy, 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-lēung ("sleeping dragon") hill is well worthy of being sketched; while the 龍門 Lēung-bûn, "dragon gate," a hill to the westward of the city of 寧化 Lēng-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-hâng, 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-hâng, enters the county of 潮州 Těau-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 poetry; 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-lêng contains the following districts:

Hây-p'hoé 霞浦, the misty water's edge.

Hok-téng 福鼎, the happy caldron.

Hok-an 福安, the happy rest.

Lēng-tek 寧德, tranquil virtue.

Sēw-lêng 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-lêng, and on the north by the province of 浙江 Chēet-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-lêng is fair and large, lying near the sea, to its great commercial advantage. A little above this city rises the hill 龍首 Lēung-séw, "dragon head;" south of the same appears the high mountain 洪山

Hóng-san; on the same side is the hill 南金 Lám-kim, "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 Hók-lêng, 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 pets.

Chēang-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 Hók-kēén, 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 1632 built there a strong fort, called the castle of Zeelandia, 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'hêng-hoê, 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:

Tek-hwà 德化, virtuous renovation.

Taē-tēén 大田, Twā-ch'han, great rice field.

The other small county of 龍巖 Lēng-gām contains also two districts, viz.

Chēang-pêng 漳平, the plain of the river Chēang.

Lēng-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.

ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY

OF THE

HOK-KËÈN DIALECT.

THE inhabitants of Hok-kèèn, 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'hoē 字頭, *Jē-t'hoē*, "head characters," are fifteen in number, as follow:—

1. Léw 柳	6. P'hó 頗	11. Eng 英
2. Pēn 邊	7. T'h ⁿ a 他	12. Būn 門
3. Kēw 求	8. Cheng 曾	13. Gé 語
4. Khé 去	9. Jip 入	14. Ch'hut 出
5. Tēy 地	10. Sé 時	15. Hē 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. Pēn 邊 gives invariably the initial sound of *p*.

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

4. Khé 去 affords the initial sound of *k'*, 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. Tēy 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^hda 他 gives the initial sound of t^h, 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*, *crozier*, &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. Bân 𠵼 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'h*, 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'h</i> , or <i>k</i> aspirated,	<i>t'h</i> , or <i>t</i> aspirated,	<i>s</i> ,	<i>g</i> , and <i>gn</i> ,
<i>p</i> ,	<i>t</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'h</i> , or <i>ch</i> aspirated,
<i>k</i> ,	<i>p'h</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'h*, *e*, *g*, *gn*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *k'h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *p'h*, *s*, *t*, *t'h*, *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-boé 字母, *Jē-boé*, "mother characters," are fifty in number, as follow.—

1. Kwun 君	11. Koe 沽	21. Kang 江	31. Kai ^{ng} 更	41. K ^{no} c 姑
2. Kēen 堅	12. Kēaou 嬌	22. Kēem 兼	32. Kwai ^{ng} 輝	42. ū ^m 姆
3. Kim 金	13. Key 稽	23. Kaou 交	33. Kēo 茄	43. Kwang 光
4. Kwuy 規	14. Kēung 恭	24. Kēa 迦	34. Kēe ^{ng} 梔	44. Kwae ^{ng} 門
5. Kay 嘉	15. Ko 高	25. Kōey 檜	35. Kēo ^{ng} 薑	45. Mōey 糜
6. Kan 干	16. Kae 皆	26. K ^{na} 監	36. Kē ^{na} 驚	46. K ^{na} ou 曷
7. Kong 公	17. Kin 巾	27. Koo 艭	37. Kw ^{na} 官	47. Chom 箴
8. Kwae 乖	18. Kēang 姜	28. Ka 膠	38. Kē ^{ng} 鋼	48. Gnaou 交
9. Keng 經	19. Kam 甘	29. Ke 居	39. Kay 伽	49. K ^{no} 扛
10. Kwan 觀	20. Kwa 瓜	30. Kew 牙	40. Kae ^{ng} 閒	50. Gnew 牛

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

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

3. Kim 金 is sounded like the *kim* in *kimbo*; and is by some pronounced as if written *Kē-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 *coa*, to cry as a dove, and the word *wan*, "pale," thus, *coa-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 *mè*, *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. Kēung 恭 is a sound that rhymes with *young*, but is by some persons written *kēong*, and made to rhyme with *song*.

15. Ko 高 is precisely like the sound of *ca*, 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. Kēang 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. Kēm 兼 contains a double vowel, and is pronounced as if written *ke-yem*, or according to some *ke-yām*; 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 *ea-ow*, but rapid, as a monosyllable.
24. Kēa 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. Kōey 檣; in this final the vowels are also distinctly expressed, as if written *ko-wey* and have together the sound of *co-a* in *co-agent*, pronounced with a peculiar turn of the mouth.
26. Kⁿa 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 鰥 is pronounced exactly like the word *coo*, 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 𠵿 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^{ng} 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 *care*, and the *i* as in *marine*.
32. Kwui^{ng} 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^{ng}*; the small letters *ng* not possessing their full sound, but intimating the presence of a nasal; and the *i* to be pronounced as in *marine*.
33. Kēo 茄; in this sound the vowels are distinctly divided, as if written *ke-yo*, and pronounced as in the syllable *gēo*, in *geometry*:
34. Kee^{ng} 梔 is like the 29th final, *ke*, only turned into a nasal.
35. Kēo^{ng} 薑 resembles the 33d final, *kēo*, converted into a nasal, as if written *ke-yēo^{ng}*.
36. Kēⁿa 驚 is similar to the 24th final, *kēa*, with a nasal sound introduced. NB. This must not be sounded with the full power of the *n*, as *ke-na*, but like *kēa*, or *ke-yⁿa* pronounced through the nose.
37. Kwⁿa 官 is the same with the 20th final, *kwa*, only pronounced with a strong nasal termination: as if written *koo-wⁿa*.

38. *Kc^{ng}* 鋼, this sound is by some written *ko^{ng}*, and by others *ku^{ng}*, but the difference is immaterial, as the word is sounded as if attempted to be pronounced without any vowel, thus *k^{ng}*. 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. *Kæ^{ng}* 開 is like the 16th final, *kæ*, but terminating in a nasal.

41. *Kⁿoc* 沽 is the same with the 11th final, *koe*, converted into a nasal.

42. *ū^m* 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. *Kwæ^{ng}* 問 resembles the 8th final, *kwaæ*, converted into a nasal as if written *koo-wæ^{ng}*.

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

46. *Kⁿeaou* 噪 is the same with the 12th final, *keaou*, 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, *kāou*, only commencing with a nasal.

49. *Kⁿo* 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 *u^m* 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-un</i>	11. <i>oe</i> , or <i>o-oo</i>	21. <i>ang</i>	31. <i>u^{ng}</i>	41. <i>noe</i>
2. <i>ēen</i> , or <i>e-yen</i>	12. <i>eaou</i> , or <i>e-yaou</i>	22. <i>ēm</i> , or <i>e-yem</i>	32. <i>wuīng</i> , or <i>voi^{ng}</i>	42. <i>u^m</i>
3. <i>im</i> , or <i>e-im</i>	13. <i>cy</i> , or <i>e-ay</i>	23. <i>aou</i>	33. <i>ēo</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^{ng}</i>	44. <i>wæ^{ng}</i> , or <i>oo-wæ^{ng}</i>
5. <i>ay</i>	15. <i>o</i>	25. <i>ūey</i> , or <i>o-wey</i>	35. <i>ēo^{ng}</i> , or <i>e-yēo^{ng}</i>	45. <i>mōey</i>
6. <i>an</i>	16. <i>ac</i>	26. <i>n^a</i>	36. <i>eⁿa</i> , or <i>e-yⁿa</i>	46. <i>n^aeaou</i> , or <i>n^e-yaou</i>
7. <i>ong</i>	17. <i>in</i> , or <i>e-yin</i>	27. <i>oo</i>	37. <i>wⁿa</i> , or <i>oo-wⁿa</i>	47. <i>om</i>
8. <i>wæ</i> , or <i>oo-wæ</i>	18. <i>ēang</i> , or <i>e-yang</i>	28. <i>a</i>	38. <i>e^{ng}</i> , or <i>u^{ng}</i>	48. <i>n^aou</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^o</i>
10. <i>wan</i> , or <i>oo-wan</i>	20. <i>wa</i> , or <i>oo-o</i>	30. <i>ew</i> , or <i>e-yew</i>	40. <i>æ^{ng}</i>	50. <i>n^ew</i> , or <i>n^e-yew</i>

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

Three simple vowels,	28. <i>ā</i> , as in <i>far</i> .
	29. <i>ē</i> , as in <i>me</i> .
	15. <i>o</i> , as in <i>go</i> .
	11. <i>oe</i> , as in <i>hoe</i> .
	16. <i>ae</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> .
Three double vowels, divided by a diæresis,	24. <i>ēa</i> .
	33. <i>ēo</i> .
	25. <i>ōey</i> .
One triple vowel, divided by a diæresis,	12. <i>ēaou</i> .
	19. <i>am</i> .
Five syllables consisting of a vowel and a consonant,	6. <i>an</i> .
	3. <i>im</i> .
	17. <i>in</i> .
	47. <i>om</i> .
Three syllables containing a vowel and two consonants,	21. <i>ang</i> .
	9. <i>eng</i> .
	7. <i>ong</i> .
Two syllables containing a double vowel and a consonant,	22. <i>ēm</i> .
	2. <i>ēn</i> .
Two syllables with a double vowel and a double consonant,	18. <i>ēang</i> .
	14. <i>ēung</i> .
	20. <i>wa</i> .
	8. <i>wac</i> .
Six syllables, beginning with a <i>w</i> ,	10. <i>wan</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. na , formed from	28. a	46. $^n\bar{e}aou$, formed from	12. $\bar{e}aou$
36. \bar{e}^na , ———	24. $\bar{e}a$	48. naou , ———	23. aou
37. w^na , ———	20. wa	49. na , ———	15. a
41. nae , ———	11. oe	50. $^n\bar{e}w$, ———	30. $\bar{e}w$

In these instances all the letters after the n are nasal, though the n does not so fully alter the sound, as to deserve notice in an alphabetical arrangement. Hence in the following Dictionary, the nasal sound na 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. ai^ng , formed from	5. ay	35. $\bar{e}o^ng$, formed from	33. $\bar{e}o$
32. wu^ng , ———	4. wuy	38. e^ng , ———	7. ong
34. ee^ng , ———	29. e	40. ae^ng , ———	16. ae
44. wae^ng , ———	8. wae		

In these cases the ng is so clearly discernible in the pronunciation of the word, that although it has not seemed necessary to write the ng 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. u^m	45. $m\bar{e}y$
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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 , $k\bar{a}h$; 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. $Kwun$ forms $kwut$	11. Koe forms $none$	21. $Kang$ forms ka	31. Kai^ng forms $kai^ng h$
2. $K\bar{e}n$ $k\bar{e}t$	12. $Keaou$, $keao\bar{u}h$	22. $K\bar{e}em$ $k\bar{e}ep$	32. Kwu^ng $none$
3. Kim kip	13. Key $none$	23. $Kaou$ $kaou\bar{h}$	33. $K\bar{e}o$ $k\bar{e}o\bar{h}$
4. $Kwuy$ $none$	14. $K\bar{e}ung$ $k\bar{e}uk$	24. $K\bar{e}a$ $k\bar{e}a\bar{h}$	34. Kee^ng $ke\bar{e}^ng h$
5. Kay $k\bar{a}y\bar{h}$	15. Ko $k\bar{o}h$	25. $K\bar{u}ey$ $k\bar{u}ey\bar{h}$	35. $K\bar{e}o^ng$ $none$
6. Kan kat	16. Kae $none$	26. K^na $k^na\bar{h}$	36. $K\bar{e}^na$ $none$
7. $Kong$ $ko\bar{h}$	17. Kan kat	27. Koe $ko\bar{u}h$	37. Kw^na $none$
8. $Kwae$ $kwae\bar{h}$	18. $K\bar{e}ang$ $k\bar{e}ak$	28. Ka $k\bar{a}h$	38. Ke^ng $none$
9. $Keng$ kek	19. Kam $k\bar{a}p$	29. $K\bar{e}$ $ke\bar{e}h$	39. Kay $k\bar{a}y\bar{h}$
10. $Kwan$ $kwat$	20. Kwa $kw\bar{a}h$	30. Kew $none$	40. Kae^ng $none$

41. <i>K^{noe}</i>	forms	none	44. <i>Kwae^{ng}</i>	forms	<i>kwaē^{ng}h</i>	47. <i>Chom</i>	forms	<i>chōmh</i>
42. <i>U^m</i>		none	45. <i>Mūey</i>		none	48. <i>Gneaou</i>		none
43. <i>Kwang</i>		<i>kwak</i>	46. <i>K^{neaou}</i>		<i>k^{neaou}h</i>	49. <i>K^{no}</i>		<i>k^{no}h</i>
			50. <i>Gnew</i>	—	none.			

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

<i>a</i>	<i>a^{ng}h</i>	<i>aoūh</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>n^{eaou}</i>	<i>cē^{ng}h</i>	<i>ēōh</i>	<i>ēm</i>	<i>noe</i>	<i>om</i>	<i>w^a</i>	<i>wan</i>
<i>ⁿa</i>	<i>ak</i>	<i>ap</i>	<i>ēa</i>	<i>ēaoūh</i>	<i>ēep</i>	<i>ēo^{ng}</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>ōey</i>	<i>ōmh</i>	<i>wac</i>	<i>wang</i>
<i>ae</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>ēⁿa</i>	<i>n^{eaou}h</i>	<i>ēol</i>	<i>ēuk</i>	<i>ip</i>	<i>m^{ōey}</i>	<i>ong</i>	<i>waēh</i>	<i>wat</i>
<i>ae^{ng}</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>ay</i>	<i>ēāh</i>	<i>cēh</i>	<i>ek</i>	<i>ēu^{ng}</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>ōy^h</i>	<i>eo</i>	<i>wac^{ng}</i>	<i>wu^{ng}</i>
<i>āh</i>	<i>ang</i>	<i>ay</i>	<i>ēak</i>	<i>ēm</i>	<i>eng</i>	<i>ew</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ōh</i>	<i>ōh</i>	<i>waē^{ng}h</i>	<i>wun</i>
<i>ⁿāh</i>	<i>aou</i>	<i>āyh</i>	<i>ēang</i>	<i>ēen</i>	<i>e^{ng}</i>	<i>n^{ew}</i>	<i>n^o</i>	<i>n^{ōh}</i>	<i>a^m</i>	<i>wāh</i>	<i>wut</i>
<i>ai^{ng}</i>	<i>ⁿaou</i>	<i>āyh</i>	<i>ēaou</i>	<i>cē^{ng}</i>	<i>ēo</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-kēn people actually employ.

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

A	<i>bak</i>	<i>būo</i>	<i>bwan</i>	<i>chāyh</i>	<i>che^{ng}</i>	<i>ch'hap</i>	<i>ch'hēep</i>
ⁿa	<i>bam</i>	<i>bew</i>	<i>bwat</i>	<i>che</i>	<i>chēo</i>	<i>ch'hat</i>	<i>ch'hēt</i>
ae	<i>ban</i>	<i>bey</i>	<i>bwuy</i>	<i>chēa</i>	<i>chēōh</i>	<i>ch'hay</i>	<i>ch'hek</i>
ah	<i>bang</i>	<i>bia</i>		<i>chēⁿa</i>	<i>chēo^{ng}</i>	<i>ch'hāyh</i>	<i>ch'heng</i>
ak	<i>baou</i>	<i>bit</i>	<i>Cha</i>	<i>chēah</i>	<i>chēuk</i>	<i>ch'he</i>	<i>ch'he^{ng}</i>
am	<i>baouh</i>	<i>bo</i>	<i>chae</i>	<i>chēak</i>	<i>chēung</i>	<i>ch'hēa</i>	<i>ch'hēo</i>
an	<i>bat</i>	<i>boe</i>	<i>chāh</i>	<i>chēang</i>	<i>chew</i>	<i>ch'hēⁿa</i>	<i>ch'hēōh</i>
ang	<i>bay</i>	<i>bōey</i>	<i>chai^{ng}</i>	<i>cheaou</i>	<i>chey</i>	<i>ch'hēāh</i>	<i>ch'hēo^{ng}</i>
aou	<i>bayh</i>	<i>bōeyh</i>	<i>chak</i>	<i>cheaouh</i>	<i>ch'ha</i>	<i>ch'hēak</i>	<i>ch'hēuk</i>
ap	<i>be</i>	<i>bōh</i>	<i>cham</i>	<i>chēh</i>	<i>ch'hae</i>	<i>ch'hēang</i>	<i>ch'hēung</i>
at	<i>bēa</i>	<i>bok</i>	<i>chan</i>	<i>chēm</i>	<i>ch'hah</i>	<i>ch'heaou</i>	<i>ch'hew</i>
ay	<i>beaou</i>	<i>bang</i>	<i>chang</i>	<i>chēn</i>	<i>ch'hai^{ng}</i>	<i>ch'heaouh</i>	<i>ch'hey</i>
āyh	<i>beēh</i>	<i>boo</i>	<i>chaou</i>	<i>chee^{ng}</i>	<i>ch'hak</i>	<i>ch'hēh</i>	<i>ch'him</i>
	<i>hēen</i>	<i>hun</i>	<i>chaouh</i>	<i>chēep</i>	<i>ch'ham</i>	<i>ch'hēm</i>	<i>ch'hiu</i>
Ba	<i>bēt</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>chap</i>	<i>chēt</i>	<i>ch'han</i>	<i>ch'hēen</i>	<i>ch'hip</i>
bae	<i>bek</i>	<i>bwa</i>	<i>chat</i>	<i>chek</i>	<i>ch'hang</i>	<i>ch'hē^{ng}</i>	<i>ch'hit</i>
bāh	<i>beng</i>	<i>bwāh</i>	<i>chay</i>	<i>cheng</i>	<i>ch'haou</i>	<i>ch'hē^{ng}h</i>	<i>ch'bo</i>

ch'hoe	gak	gwuy	hong	kak	k'häyh	kit	lësh
ch'höey	gam		hoo	kam	k'he	ko	lëuk
ch'höëyh	gan	Ha	hum	kan	k'hëa	koe	lëung
ch'hok	gang	hae	hwa	kang	k'hëpa	köey	lew
ch'hong	gaou	ha ^{ne}	hw ^{na}	kaou	k'hëäh	köëyh	ley
ch'hoo	gap	häh	hwae	kaouh	k'hëak	köh	lim
ch'hoöh	gat	hak	hwäh	kap	k'hëang	kok	lin
ch'hui ^{ng}	gay	ham	hwan	kat	k'heau	kong	lip
ch'hun	ge	han	hwat	kay	k'heauh	koo	lit
ch'hut	gëa	hang	hwui ^{ng}	käyh	k'heeh	koöh	lo
ch'huy	g ^{ne} a	haou	hwun	ke	k'hëem	kwa	loe
ch'hwa	gëäh	hap	hwut	këa	k'hëen	kw ^{na}	löey
ch'hw ^{na}	gëak	hat	hwuy	kë ^{na}	k'he ^{ng}	kwae	löh
ch'hwäh	gëang	hay		këäh	k'hëep	kwac ^{ng}	lok
ch'hwän	geaou	häh	Jé	këak	k'hëet	kwäh	long
ch'hwat	gëem	he	jëa	këang	k'hek	kwan	loo
chim	gëen	hëa	jëak	keau	k'heng	kwang	loöh
chin	gëep	hë ^{na}	jëang	keauh	k'hë ^{ng}	kwat	lun
chip	gëet	hëäh	jeaou	keäh	k'hëo	kwui ^{ng}	lut
chit	gek	hëak	jëch	këem	k'hëöh	kwun	luy
cho	geng	hëang	jëem	këen	k'hëo ^{ng}	kwut	lwa
choe	gëo	hëaou	jëen	ke ^{ng}	k'hëuk	kwuy	lwäh
chöey	gëuk	hëch	jee ^{ng}	këep	k'hëung		lwan
chöh	gëung	hëem	jëep	këet	k'hew	La	lwat
chok	gey	hëen	jëet	kek	k'hey	lae	
chom	gin	hee ^{ng}	jek	keng	k'him	läh	Ma
chömh	gin	hëep	jeng	ke ^{ng}	k'hin	lak	mäe
chong	gip	hëet	jëo	këo	k'hip	lam	mai ^{ng}
choo	git	hek	jëöh	këöh	k'hit	lan	mai ^{ng} h
chui ^{ng}	gnae	heng	jëuk	këo ^{ng}	k'ho	lang	maou
chun	gnaou	he ^{ng}	jëung	këuk	k'hoe	laou	me
chut	gnay	hëo	jew	këung	k'höey	lap	më ^{na}
chuy	gnayh	hëöh	jim	kew	k'höëyh	lat	mee ^{ng}
chwa	gneaou	hëo ^{ng}	jin	key	k'hok	lay	meë ^{ng} h
chw ^{na}	gneaouh	hëuk	jip	k'ha	k'hom	läyh	mo
chwae	gnew	hëung	jit	k'h ^{na}	k'hong	le	möey
chwäh	gno	bew	jöey	k'hae	k'hoo	lëa	möh
chwan	gnoe	hey	joo	k'hae ^{ng}	k'hwa	lëäh	moo ^{ng}
chwat	go	him	jun	k'häh	k'hw ^{na}	lëak	mw ^{na}
	goe	hin	jwa	k'hai ^{ng}	k'hwae	lëang	
E	göey	hip	jwäh	k'häi ^{ng} h	k'hwäh	leaou	Na
ec ^{ng}	göëyh	hit	jwan	k'hak	k'hwän	leaouh	nae
eëh	gok	h ^{na} ou	jwuy	k'ham	k'hwat	lech	nai ^{ng}
ek	gong	ho		k'han	k'hwui ^{ng}	lëem	naou
eng	goo	h ^{no}	Ka	k'hang	k'hwun	lëen	ne
e ^{ng}	gwa	hoe	k ^{na}	k'haou	k'hwut	lëep	në ^{na}
ey	gwac	höey	kae	k'haoü	k'hwuy	lëet	neaou
	gwan	höëyh	kac ^{ng}	k'hap	kim	lek	nee ^{ng}
Ga	gwat	höh	käh	k'hat	kin	leng	nee ^{ng} h
gae	gwut	hok	kai ^{ng}	k'hay	kip	lëo	nëo ^{ng}

ne ^{ng}	pe ^{ng}	p'hooh	saou	sun	téu	t'hin	un
new	péo	p'hooi ^{ng}	sap	sút	téuh	t'hit	Wa
no	péung	p'hun	sat	suy	téu ^{ng}	t'ho	wa
noe	pew	p'hut	say	swa	téuk	t'hoé	wa
nooi ^{ng}	pey	p'hwá	sáyh	sw ^{na}	téung	t'hoey	wae
nw ^{na}	p'ha	p'hw ^{na}	sc	swae ^{ng}	tew	t'hoh	wae ^{ng}
	p'h ^{na}	p'hwäh	séa	swae ^{ng} h	tey	t'hok	wach
O	p'hae	p'hwau	sé ^{na}	swäh	t'ha	t'hong	wae ^{ng} h
oe	p'hae ^{ng}	p'hwat	séäh	swan	t'h ^{na}	t'hoo	wäh
öey	p'häh	p'hwuy	séak	swat	t'hae	t'hooi ^{ng}	wan
öeyh	p'hai ^{ng}	pin	séaog	swui ^{ng}	t'häh	t'hun	wat
öh	p'hak	pit	seaou		t'hai ^{ng}	t'hut	wöey
ok	p'han	po	scéh	Ta	t'hak	t'huy	wöeyh
ong	p'hang	poe	séem	t ^{na}	t'ham	t'ha	wóo
oo	p'haou	pöey	séen	tac	t'han	t'hw ^{na}	wu ^{ng}
öoh	p'haöuh	pöh	see ^{ng}	täh	t'hang	t'hwäh	wun
	p'hat	pok	séep	tai ^{ng}	t'haou	t'hwau	wut
Pa	p'hay	pong	séet	tak	t'hap	t'hwat	wuy
pac	p'he	poo	sek	tam	t'hat	tim	
pai ^{ng}	p'hé ^{na}	pooh	seng	tan	t'hay	tin	Yang
pak	p'häh	pooi ^{ng}	se ^{ng}	tang	t'hayh	tip	yaou
pan	p'héang	pun	séu	taou	t'he	tit	yéa
pang	p'heaou	put	séön	tap	t'hé ^{na}	to	yé ^{na}
paou	p'héen	pwa	séu ^{ng}	tat	t'héäh	toe	yéäh
paouh	p'hec ^{ng}	pw ^{na}	séuk	tay	t'héang	töey	yéak
pat	p'héet	pwac	séung	tayh	t'heaou	töh	yéem
pay	p'hék	pwäh	sew	te	t'héäh	tok	yéen
päyh	p'heng	pwan	scy	téa	t'héem	töng	yéep
pe	p'héu	pwat	sim	té ^{na}	t'héen	too	yéet
pé ^{na}	p'hew	pwuy	sin	téäh	t'hé ^{ng}	toöh	yéu
péäh	p'hey		sip	téang	t'héep	tooi ^{ng}	yéäh
péak	p'hin	Sa	sit	teaou	t'héet	tun	yéu ^{ng}
peang	p'hit	s ^{na}	so	teäh	t'hek	tut	yéuk
peaou	p'ho	sae	soc	téem	t'heng	tuy	yew
peäh	p'hoe	säh	söey	téen	t'hé ^{ng}	twa	yim
péen	p'höey	säh	söeyh	tec ^{ng}	t'héu	tw ^{na}	yín
pee ^{ng}	p'höeyh	sai ^{ng}	söh	téep	t'héuk	twäh	yip
pec ^{ng} h	p'höh	sak	sök	téet	t'héung	twan	yit
péet	p'hok	sam	som	tek	t'hew	twat	yung
pek	p'hong	san	song	teng	t'hey		
peng	p'hoo	sang	soo	te ^{ng}	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-kien 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:

K, wun { *l, éw* *p, éen* *k, éw* *k' h, é* *l, éy* *p' h, ó* *t' h, 'n a* *ch, eng* *j, íp* *s, é* *, eng* *b, ún* *g, é* *ch' h, ul* *h, é*
lun *pun* *kwun* *k' hwun* *lun* *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* *l, éy* *p' h, ó* *t' h, 'n a* *ch, eng* *j, íp* *s, é* *, eng* *&c.*
loo-wun *pop-wun* *koo-wun* *k' hoo-wun* *loo-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, 33d, 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, keen { *l, éw* *p, éen* *k, éw* *k' h, é* *l, éy* *p' h, ó* *t' h, 'n a* *ch, eng* *j, íp* *s, é* *, eng* *b, ún* *g, é* *ch' h, ul* *h, é*
kéen *péen* *kéen* *k' héen* *l, éen* *p' héen* *t' héen* *chéen* *jéen* *séen* *yéen* *béen* *géen* *ch' héen* *héen*

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 *i*, 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* *l, éy* *p' h, ó* *t' h, 'n a* *ch, eng* *j, íp* *s, é* *, eng* *b, ún* *g, é* *ch' h, ul* *h, é*
kim *none* *kim* *k' him* *kim* *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* *l, éy* *p' h, ó* *t' h, 'n a* *ch, eng* *j, íp* *s, é* *, eng* *b, ún* *g, é* *ch' h, ul* *h, é*
luy *pwuy* *kwuy* *k' hwuy* *luy* *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* *l, éy* *p' h, ó* *t' h, 'n a* *ch, eng* *j, íp* *s, é* *, eng* *b, ún* *g, é* *ch' h, ul* *h, é*
lay *pay* *kay* *k' hay* *lay* *p' hay* *t' hay* *chay* *none* *ay* *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, 45th, 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.

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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>lan</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>long</i>	<i>p'hong</i>	<i>t'hong</i>	<i>chong</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>song</i>	<i>ong</i>	<i>hong</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>wae</i>	<i>bwae</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>leng</i>	<i>p'heng</i>	<i>t'heng</i>	<i>cheng</i>	<i>jeng</i>	<i>seng</i>	<i>eng</i>	<i>heng</i>	<i>gang</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>twan</i>	<i>pwán</i>	<i>kwan</i>	<i>k'hwán</i>	<i>twan</i>	<i>p'hwán</i>	<i>t'hwán</i>	<i>chwán</i>	<i>jwán</i>	<i>swán</i>	<i>wan</i>	<i>bwán</i>	<i>gwán</i>	<i>ch'hwán</i>	<i>hwan</i>

11. Koc connects itself thus with its initials:

Koc	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>poc</i>	<i>kac</i>	<i>k'hoc</i>	<i>loc</i>	<i>p'hoc</i>	<i>t'hoc</i>	<i>choc</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>loc</i>	<i>oe</i>	<i>boc</i>	<i>goc</i>	<i>ch'hoc</i>	<i>hoc</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>léaou</i>	<i>péaou</i>	<i>kéaou</i>	<i>k'héaou</i>	<i>léaou</i>	<i>p'héaou</i>	<i>t'héaou</i>	<i>chéaou</i>	<i>jéaou</i>	<i>séaou</i>	<i>yaou</i>	<i>béaou</i>	<i>géaou</i>	<i>ch'héaou</i>	<i>héaou</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>ey</i>	<i>ey</i>	<i>bey</i>	<i>gey</i>	<i>ch'hey</i>	<i>hey</i>

14. Kéung unites thus with its initials:—see the note under the 2d final.

Kéung	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,ëen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>l,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>léung</i>	<i>péung</i>	<i>kéung</i>	<i>k'héung</i>	<i>léung</i>	<i>p'héung</i>	<i>t'héung</i>	<i>chéung</i>	<i>jéung</i>	<i>séung</i>	<i>yung</i>	<i>nong</i>	<i>géung</i>	<i>ch'héung</i>	<i>héung</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>none</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>po</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,ëy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>lac</i>	<i>pae</i>	<i>kac</i>	<i>k'hac</i>	<i>lac</i>	<i>p'hac</i>	<i>t'hac</i>	<i>chac</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>sac</i>	<i>ac</i>	<i>bac</i>	<i>gac</i>	<i>ch'hac</i>	<i>hac</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>pín</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>k'hín</i>	<i>tín</i>	<i>p'hín</i>	<i>t'hín</i>	<i>chín</i>	<i>jín</i>	<i>sin</i>	<i>yín</i>	<i>bín</i>	<i>gín</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>lěang</i>	<i>pěang</i>	<i>kěang</i>	<i>k'hěang</i>	<i>těang</i>	<i>p'hěang</i>	<i>t'hěang</i>	<i>chěang</i>	<i>jěang</i>	<i>sěang</i>	<i>yang</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>gěang</i>	<i>ch'hěang</i>	<i>hěang</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>lam</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>kam</i>	<i>k'hám</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>t'hám</i>	<i>chám</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>sám</i>	<i>ám</i>	<i>bám</i>	<i>gam</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>kwá</i>	<i>pwá</i>	<i>kwa</i>	<i>k'hwá</i>	<i>twá</i>	<i>p'hwá</i>	<i>t'hwá</i>	<i>chwá</i>	<i>jwá</i>	<i>swá</i>	<i>wá</i>	<i>bwá</i>	<i>gwá</i>	<i>ch'hwá</i>	<i>hwá</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>none</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>ang</i>	<i>bang</i>	<i>gang</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>lěem</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>kěem</i>	<i>k'hěem</i>	<i>těem</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>t'hěem</i>	<i>chěem</i>	<i>jěem</i>	<i>sěem</i>	<i>yěem</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>gěem</i>	<i>ch'hěem</i>	<i>hěem</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>none</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>lěa</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>kěa</i>	<i>k'hěa</i>	<i>těa</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>chěa</i>	<i>jěa</i>	<i>sěa</i>	<i>yěa</i>	<i>běa</i>	<i>gěa</i>	<i>ch'hěa</i>	<i>hěa</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>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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. Kⁿa joins thus with its initials:

K ⁿ a	<i>l,éw</i>	<i>p,éen</i>	<i>k,éw</i>	<i>k'h,é</i>	<i>t,éy</i>	<i>p'h,ó</i>	<i>t'h,ⁿa</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>none</i>	<i>kⁿa</i>	<i>k'hⁿa</i>	<i>tⁿa</i>	<i>p'hⁿa</i>	<i>t'hⁿa</i>	<i>chⁿa</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>sⁿa</i>	<i>nⁿa</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</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 *lⁿ*, *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 *lⁿa*, 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,čén* *k,éw* *k'h,è* *t,ēy* *p'h,ó* *t'h,ⁿa* *ch,eng* *j,ip* *s,é* *,eng* *b,un* *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 *roo*, because this final has something of the sound of *wo* 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,čén* *k,éw* *k'h,è* *t,ēy* *p'h,ó* *t'h,ⁿa* *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,čén* *k,éw* *k'h,è* *t,ēy* *p'h,ó* *t'h,ⁿa* *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,čén* *k,éw* *k'h,è* *t,ēy* *p'h,ó* *t'h,ⁿa* *ch,eng* *j,ip* *s,é* *,eng* *b,ún* *g,é* *ch'h,ut* *h,é*
leo *peo* *kew* *k'hew* *teo* *p'hew* *t'hew* *chew* *jeu* *seu* *yew* *beu* *geu* *ch'hew* *heo*

31. Kai^{ng} joins with its initials thus:

Kai^{ng} { *l,éw* *p,čén* *k,éw* *k'h,è* *t,ēy* *p'h,ó* *t'h,ⁿa* *ch,eng* *j,ip* *s,é* *,eng* *b,un* *g,é* *ch'h,ut* *h,é*
nai^{ng} *pai^{ng}* *kai^{ng}* *k'hai^{ng}* *tai^{ng}* *p'hai^{ng}* *t'hai^{ng}* *chai^{ng}* *none* *sai^{ng}* *ai^{ng}* *mai^{ng}* *gnay* *ch'hai^{ng}* *hai^{ng}*

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^{ng} connects itself thus with its initials:

Kwui^{ng} { *l,éw* *p,čén* *k,éw* *k'h,è* *t,ēy* *p'h,ó* *t'h,ⁿa* *ch,eng* *s,é* *,eng* *b,un* *g,é* *ch'h,ut* *h,é*
noo^{ng} *poo^{ng}* *kwei^{ng}* *k'hwei^{ng}* *too^{ng}* *p'hoo^{ng}* *t'hoo^{ng}* *chui^{ng}* *suui^{ng}* *ui^{ng}* *moo^{ng}* *none* *ch'hui^{ng}* *hui^{ng}*

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^{ng}*, the whole will correspond. See under the 1st final.

33. K^{eo} unites thus with its initials:—see the note under the 2d final.

K^{eo} { l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,ⁿa 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. K^{ee^{ng}} joins thus with its initials:—see under the 26th and 31st finals.

K^{ee^{ng}} { l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,ⁿa ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é
nee^{ng} pee^{ng} kee^{ng} k'hee^{ng} tee^{ng} p'hee^{ng} t'hee^{ng} chee^{ng} jee^{ng} see^{ng} ee^{ng} mee^{ng} none ch'hee^{ng} hee^{ng}

35. K^{ëo^{ng}} unites thus with its initials:—see remarks under the 2d, 26th and 31st finals.

K^{ëo^{ng}} { l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,ⁿa ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,un g,é ch'h,ut h,é
nëo^{ng} none këo^{ng} k'hëo^{ng} tëo^{ng} none none chëo^{ng} none sëo^{ng} yëo^{ng} none none ch'hëo^{ng} hëo^{ng}

36. K^{ëⁿa} joins thus with its initials:—see remarks under the 2d, 26th, and 31st finals.

K^{ëⁿa} { l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,ⁿa ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é
na pëⁿa i,éⁿa k'hëⁿa tēⁿa p'hëⁿa t'hëⁿa chëⁿa none sēⁿa yēⁿa mēⁿa gⁿēⁿa ch'hëⁿa hēⁿa

Here the little ⁿ, 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. K^{wⁿa} connects thus with its initials:—see under the 26th and 31st finals.

K^{wⁿa} { l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,ⁿa ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é
mwⁿa pwⁿa kwⁿa k'hwⁿa twⁿa p'hwⁿa t'hwⁿa chwⁿa none swⁿa wⁿa mwⁿa none ch'hwⁿa hwⁿa

38. K^{e^{ng}} joins thus with its initials:—see remarks under the 26th and 31st finals.

K^{e^{ng}} { l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,ⁿa ch,eng j,ip s,é ,eng b,ún g,é ch'h,ut h,é
ne^{ng} pe^{ng} ke^{ng} k'he^{ng} te^{ng} none t'he^{ng} che^{ng} none se^{ng} e^{ng} none none ch'he^{ng} he^{ng}

39. Kay unites thus with its initials:

Kay { l,éw p,ëen k,éw k'h,è t,ēy p'h,ó t'h,ⁿa 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. K^{ae^{ng}} joins with its initials thus:—see under the 26th and 31st finals.

K^{ae^{ng}} { l,éw k,éw k'h,è p'h,ó ch,eng s,é b,ún g,é h,é
nae kae^{ng} k'hae^{ng} p'hae^{ng} chae^{ng} sae^{ng} mae gnae hae^{ng}

Under this final the *l*, *b*, and *g*, are changed by the nasal as noticed under the 26th and 31st finals, but the small ^{ngs} 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. Kⁿoe is found connected with only three initials thus:—Kⁿoe { l,éw k,éw g,é
noe hⁿoe gⁿoe

42. U^m is found in connection with only two initials thus:— $U^m \begin{cases} ,eng & h,é \\ u^m & hu^m \end{cases}$

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:— $Kwang \begin{cases} k,éw & ,eng & h,é \\ kwang & wang & hwang \end{cases}$

44. Kae^{ng} is found connected with only four initials:— $Kwae^{ng} \begin{cases} k,éw & s,é & ,eng & b,ún \\ kwae^{ng} & swae^{ng} & wae^{ng} & bwae^{ng} \end{cases}$

45. Mōey is found connected with only one initial; as $b,ún$,— $mōey$.

46. $K^{n}eaou$ is connected with only three initials, thus:— $K^{n}eaou \begin{cases} l,éw & k,éw & g,é \\ neaou & k^{n}eaou & gneaou \end{cases}$

47. Chom is found connected with four initials, thus:— $Chom \begin{cases} k'h,é & t,éy & ch,eng & s,é \\ k'hom & tom & chom & som \end{cases}$

48. Gnaou is connected with only four initials, thus:— $Gnaou \begin{cases} l,éw & b,ún & g,é & h,é \\ naou & maou & gnaou & h^{n}aou \end{cases}$

49. K^{no} is found in connection with five initials, thus:— $K^{no} \begin{cases} l,éw & k,éw & b,ún & g,é & h,é \\ no & k^{no} & mo & g^{no} & h^{no} \end{cases}$

50. $Gnêw$ is found connected with only two initials, thus:— $Gnêw \begin{cases} l,éw & g,é \\ new & gnew \end{cases}$

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-éen	求 K-êw	去 K'h-è	地 T-èy	頗 P'h-ó	他 T'h-na
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>	吞 <i>t'hun</i>
2 堅 K,ëen	噍 <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,im	凜 <i>lím</i>	○ <i>pim</i>	金 <i>kim</i>	欽 <i>k'him</i>	彪 <i>tím</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>lây</i>	改 <i>pay</i>	嘉 <i>kay</i>	咭 <i>k'hay</i>	茶 <i>tây</i>	帕 <i>p'hây</i>	柰 <i>t'hay</i>
6 干 K,an	跼 <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>pwaè</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,wan	煖 <i>lwán</i>	般 <i>pwan</i>	觀 <i>kwan</i>	寬 <i>k'hwán</i>	端 <i>twan</i>	烹拌 <i>p'hwán</i>	湍 <i>t'hwán</i>
11 沽 K,oe	魯 <i>loé</i>	哺 <i>poe</i>	沽 <i>koe</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>	樞 <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	鑒 <i>lin</i>	賓 <i>pin</i>	巾 <i>kin</i>	欽 <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>	朋 <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	瀕 <i>lwà</i>	簞 <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	矜 <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 檣 K,öey	內 <i>löey</i>	杯 <i>pöey</i>	檣 <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, ⁿ a	拏 <i>ná</i>	○ <i>pⁿa</i>	監 <i>kⁿa</i>	堪 <i>k'hⁿa</i>	今 <i>tⁿa</i>	坏 <i>p'hⁿa</i>	他 <i>t'hⁿa</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>	飭 <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>	瞞 <i>p'ha</i>	麥 <i>t'hà</i>
29 居 K,e	颺 <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>	咎 <i>t'he</i>
30 𠂇 K,ew	鰕 <i>lew</i>	彪 <i>pew</i>	𠂇 <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 ^{ng}	嫻 <i>nai^{ng}</i>	拼 <i>pai^{ng}</i>	更 <i>kai^{ng}</i>	坑 <i>k'hai^{ng}</i>	瞠 <i>tai^{ng}</i>	揜 <i>p'hai^{ng}</i>	撐 <i>t'hai^{ng}</i>
32 禪 K,oui ^{ng}	驤 <i>nooi^{ng}</i>	方 <i>pooi^{ng}</i>	禪 <i>kwui^{ng}</i>	勸 <i>k'hwui^{ng}</i>	轉 <i>tooi^{ng}</i>	鑄 <i>p'hooi^{ng}</i>	傳 <i>t'hooi^{ng}</i>
33 茄 K,ôo	刺 <i>lêô</i>	標 <i>pêô</i>	茄 <i>kêô</i>	微 <i>k'hêô</i>	釣 <i>têô</i>	票 <i>p'hêô</i>	挑 <i>t'hêô</i>
34 梔 K,ee ^{ng}	拈 <i>nec^{ng}</i>	邊 <i>pce^{ng}</i>	梔 <i>kce^{ng}</i>	鉗 <i>k'hce^{ng}</i>	甜 <i>tec^{ng}</i>	篇 <i>p'hce^{ng}</i>	天 <i>t'hce^{ng}</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 jūn	孫 sun	溫 wun	門 bûn	○ 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	蔭 jwūy	雖 suy	威 wuy	激 bwuy	危 gwuy	推 ch'huy	飛 hwuy
查 chay	○ jay	沙 say	窰 ay	馬 báy	牙 gáy	差 ch'hay	颺 hay
繪 chan	○ jan	山 san	安 an	曼 bân	言 gán	食 ch'han	預 han
示 chong	○ jong	喪 song	翁 ong	摸 bong	昂 gōng	倉 ch'hong	風 hong
撰 chwae	○ jwae	○ swae	歪 wae	○ bwae	詭 gwaê	○ ch'hwae	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 bwân	元 gwán	川 ch'hwan	歡 hwan
鄉 choe	○ joe	穌 soe	烏 oe	謀 boê	吾 goê	粗 ch'hoe	呼 hoe
焦 cheaou	爪 jeáou	消 seaou	夭 yaou	苗 beáou	堯 geáou	鋤 ch'heaou	暮 heaou
儕 chey	○ jey	西 sey	揆 ey	迷 bêy	倪 gēy	妻 ch'hey	際 hey
終 chēung	娥 jēung	嵩 sēung	雍 yung	○ bēung	邛 gēung	充 ch'hēung	凶 hēung
侄 cho	○ jo	搔 so	阿 o	無 bô	峨 gô	磋 ch'ho	呵 ho
哉 chae	○ jae	獅 sae	哀 ae	埋 baô	涯 gâê	猜 ch'hac	參 hâc
眞 chin	人 jīn	身 sin	因 yin	民 bīn	銀 gīn	親 ch'hin	興 hīn
章 chēang	壤 jéang	相 sēang	央 yang	○ bēang	鉗 gēang	昌 ch'hēang	香 héang
贖 cham	○ jam	三 sam	庵 am	餽 bām	僂 gam	參 ch'ham	酣 ham
紙 chwa	若 jwā	搓 swa	話 wā	磨 bwā	外 gwā	搗 ch'hwa	剗 hwa
稜 chang	○ jang	雙 sang	翁 ang	龐 bāng	仰 gāng	葱 ch'hang	烘 hang
占 chēem	染 jēem	纖 sēem	奄 yēem	○ bēem	嚴 gēem	僉 ch'hēem	欸 hēem
糟 chaou	○ jaou	梢 saou	歐 aou	卯 baou	賢 gaou	鈔 ch'haou	哮 haou
遮 chēa	遮 jēa	除 sēa	也 yēa	乜 bēa	蜈 gēa	車 ch'hēa	靴 hēa
罪 chōey	縷 jōey	衰 sōey	喂 ōey	尾 bōey	外 gōey	吹 ch'hōey	灰 hōey
整 ch'á	○ j'á	衫 sná	欽 ná	馬 má	○ g'á	○ ch'h'á	○ h'á
朱 choo	字 joō	思 soo	污 oo	無 boô	牛 goô	玼 ch'hoô	夫 hoo
查 cha	○ ja	些 sa	啞 a	厄 ba	髻 ga	叉 ch'ha	嘯 ha
之 che	乳 jé	施 se	伊 e	迷 be	喫 ge	睢 ch'he	希 he
舟 chew	蹂 jēw	修 sew	憂 yew	繆 bêw	藁 gēw	秋 ch'hew	休 hew
爭 chai ^{ng}	○ jai ^{ng}	生 sai ^{ng}	嬰 ai ^{ng}	撼 mai ^{ng}	詼 gnay	星 ch'hai ^{ng}	睦 hai ^{ng}
磚 chui ^{ng}	○ jui ^{ng}	孫 siui ^{ng}	捐 iui ^{ng}	麼 moo ^{ng}	○ gnu ^{ng}	川 ch'hui ^{ng}	荒 hui ^{ng}
蕉 chēo	尿 jēo	燒 sēo	腰 yēo	描 bēo	螯 gēo	鵲 ch'hēo	鳴 hēo
前 chēe ^{ng}	爾 jee ^{ng}	茲 sec ^{ng}	寢 ec ^{ng}	彌 mēc ^{ng}	○ gnce ^{ng}	鮮 ch'hēc ^{ng}	噉 hēc ^{ng}

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-ēy	頗 P'h-ó	他 T'h-na
35 薑 K,ēo ^{ng}	兩 nēo ^{ng}	○ pēo ^{ng}	薑 kēo ^{ng}	腔 k'hēo ^{ng}	張 tēo ^{ng}	○ p'hēo ^{ng}	○ t'hēo ^{ng}
36 驚 K,ē ^{na}	傾 nē ^{na}	兵 pē ^{na}	驚 hē ^{na}	慶 k'hē ^{na}	打 tē ^{na}	筭 p'hē ^{na}	聽 t'hē ^{na}
37 官 K,ō ^{na}	爛 nō ^{na}	般 pō ^{na}	官 kō ^{na}	寬 k'ho ^{na}	單 tō ^{na}	潘 p'ho ^{na}	歎 t'ho ^{na}
38 鋼 K,e ^{ng}	郎 nē ^{ng}	榜 pé ^{ng}	鋼 kē ^{ng}	康 k'he ^{ng}	當 te ^{ng}	○ p'he ^{ng}	湯 t'he ^{ng}
39 伽 K,ay	詼 lāy	○ pay	伽 kay	伽 k'hay	矣 tay	○ p'hay	胎 t'hay
40 間 K,ae ^{ng}	乃 naé	○ pae ^{ng}	間 kae ^{ng}	嘜 k'hae ^{ng}	○ tae ^{ng}	夕 p'hae ^{ng}	○ t'hae ^{ng}
41 姑 K, ^{noe}	奴 nōé	○ p ^{noe}	姑 k ^{noe}	○ k'h ^{noe}	○ t ^{noe}	○ p'h ^{noe}	○ t'h ^{noe}
42 姆 U ^m	○ nu ^m	○ pu ^m	○ ku ^m	○ k'hu ^m	○ tu ^m	○ p'hu ^m	○ t'hu ^m
43 光 K,wang	○ lwang	○ pwang	光 kwang	○ k'hwang	○ twang	○ p'hwang	○ t'hwang
44 閨 K,wae ^{ng}	○ nwae ^{ng}	○ pwae ^{ng}	閨 kwae ^{ng}	○ k'hwae ^{ng}	○ twae ^{ng}	○ p'hwae ^{ng}	○ t'hwae ^{ng}
45 糜 M,ōey	○ nōey	○ p ^{nōey}	○ k ^{nōey}	○ k'h ^{nōey}	○ t ^{nōey}	○ p'h ^{nōey}	○ t'h ^{nōey}
46 噪 K, ^{neaou}	猫 neaou	○ p ^{neaou}	噪 k ^{neaou}	○ k'h ^{neaou}	○ t ^{neaou}	○ p'h ^{neaou}	○ t'h ^{neaou}
47 箴 C,hom	○ lom	○ pom	○ kom	嗽 k'hom	井 tōm	○ p'hom	○ t'hom
48 爻 G,naôu	撓 naôu	○ p ^{naou}	○ k ^{naou}	○ k'h ^{naou}	○ t ^{naou}	○ p'h ^{naou}	○ t'h ^{naou}
49 扛 K, ^{no}	娜 nó	○ p ^{no}	扛 k ^{no}	○ k'h ^{no}	○ t ^{no}	○ p'h ^{no}	○ t'h ^{no}
50 牛 G,néw	肘 néw	○ p ^{new}	○ k ^{new}	○ k'h ^{new}	○ t ^{new}	○ p'h ^{new}	○ t'h ^{new}

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-k'ëen 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 Sēang, 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 Sēang seng ko hoe, béng lièet kēang;
 去聲分明哀遠道 K'hè seng hwun bēng, ae wán tō;
 入聲短促急收藏 Jip seng twán chēuk, kip sew chông.

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 <i>chēo^{ng}</i>	○ jēo ^{ng}	相 <i>sēo^{ng}</i>	鸯 <i>yēo^{ng}</i>	○ mēo ^{ng}	○ gnēo ^{ng}	莖 <i>ch'hēo^{ng}</i>	香 <i>hēo^{ng}</i>
正 <i>chē^{na}</i>	○ jēna	聲 <i>sē^{na}</i>	纓 <i>yē^{na}</i>	名 <i>mē^{na}</i>	迎 <i>gē^{na}</i>	礎 <i>ch'hē^{na}</i>	兄 <i>hē^{na}</i>
煎 <i>chw^{na}</i>	○ jw ^{na}	山 <i>sw^{na}</i>	安 <i>w^{na}</i>	襪 <i>mw^{na}</i>	○ gw ^{na}	椗 <i>ch'kw^{na}</i>	歡 <i>hw^{na}</i>
莊 <i>che^{ng}</i>	○ jē ^{ng}	喪 <i>sē^{ng}</i>	央 <i>e^{ng}</i>	○ me ^{ng}	○ gne ^{ng}	倉 <i>ch'he^{ng}</i>	方 <i>he^{ng}</i>
遮 <i>chay</i>	○ jay	閣 <i>say</i>	腮 <i>ay</i>	賣 <i>bāy</i>	个 <i>gāy</i>	坐 <i>ch'hāy</i>	係 <i>hāy</i>
截 <i>chae^{ng}</i>	○ jae ^{ng}	襦 <i>sae^{ng}</i>	○ ae ^{ng}	買 <i>maé</i>	艾 <i>gnaē</i>	○ ch'hae ^{ng}	歎 <i>haē^{ng}</i>
○ ch ^{noe}	○ j ^{noe}	○ s ^{noe}	○ noe	○ moe	五 <i>gnoé</i>	○ ch'h ^{noe}	○ h ^{noe}
○ chu ^m	○ ju ^m	○ su ^m	姆 <i>ú^m</i>	○ bu ^m	○ gu ^m	○ ch'hu ^m	媒 <i>hú^m</i>
○ chwang	○ jwang	○ swang	嚨 <i>wang</i>	○ bwang	○ gwang	○ ch'hwang	鋤 <i>huáng</i>
○ chwae ^{ng}	○ jwae ^{ng}	樣 <i>swae^{ng}</i>	悶 <i>wae^{ng}</i>	○ bwae ^{ng}	○ gwae ^{ng}	○ ch'hwae ^{ng}	○ hwae ^{ng}
○ ch ^{noey}	○ j ^{noey}	○ s ^{noey}	○ noey	糜 <i>mōéy</i>	○ gnōey	○ ch'h ^{noey}	○ h ^{noey}
○ ch ^{neaou}	○ j ^{neaou}	○ s ^{neaou}	○ y ^{neaou}	○ meaou	暖 <i>gneàou</i>	○ ch'h ^{neaou}	○ h ^{neaou}
箴 <i>chom</i>	○ jom	森 <i>som</i>	○ om	○ mom	○ gonu	○ ch'hom	○ hom
○ ch ^{naou}	○ j ^{naou}	○ s ^{naou}	○ naou	矛 <i>maôu</i>	爻 <i>gnaôu</i>	○ ch'h ^{naou}	歎 <i>h^{naou}</i>
○ ch ^{no}	○ j ^{no}	○ s ^{no}	○ no	苗 <i>mo</i>	我 <i>gnó</i>	○ ch'h ^{no}	詞 <i>h^{no}</i>
○ ch ^{new}	○ j ^{new}	○ s ^{new}	○ new	○ mew	牛 <i>gnêw</i>	○ ch'h ^{new}	○ h ^{new}

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

First series :

Sēāng pēng, 上平 *chēo^{ng} paí^{ng}*, the upper (or first) even tone;

Sēāngsēāng, 上上, the upper (or first) high tone; called more generally the Sēāng seng, 上聲 *sēāng sē^{na}*, the high tone;

Sēāng k'hè, 上去 *chēo^{ng} k'hè*, the upper (or first) departing tone;

Sēāng jip, 上入 *chēo^{ng} 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 pêng, 下平 *āy pāi^{ng}*, the lower (or second) even tone ;

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

This being always like the first high tone, goes by the same name of sēang seng, 上聲 *sēang sē^{na}*, 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 Sēang pêng, 上平 *chēō^{ng} pāi^{ng}*, "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 Sēang sēang, 上上, "upper high tone," or simply Sēang seng, 上聲 *sēang sē^{na}*, "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 Sēang k'hè, 上去 *chēō^{ng} 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 Sēang jip, 上入 *chēō^{ng} 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 Sēang seng, 上聲 *sēang sē^{na}* : it is therefore distinguished by a short mark [˘], 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 *kwun*, *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 pa^{ng}*, "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 sēāng, 上上, "upper (or first) high tone;" and is therefore also generally designated the Sēāng seng, 上聲 *sēāng sē^{na}*, "high tone;" which see.

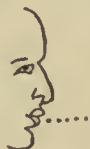
7. The Hāy k'hè, 下去 *āy k'hè*, "lower (or second) departing tone," is a low, protracted, monotonous sound, something like the "upper (or first) departing tone," but not so gruff and guttural; it is therefore marked by a horizontal line, as a long sound; thus *kwūn*.

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*, *kát*, *káp*, *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.

上平

The first even tone is not marked.



上上

The upper tone marked with an acute accent



上去

The first departing tone marked with a grave accent.



上入

The first entering tone marked with a breve accent.



下平

The second even tone marked with a circumflex accent.



下上

The upper tone marked with an acute accent



下去

The second departing tone designated by a long mark.



下入

The second entering tone marked with a breve and a perpendicular.



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'ènn 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 lōng,</i>
Bēng pòk chēng hoē,	命 蒲 情 厚	<i>mē'ā pōh, chēng haōu ;</i>
Yēuk maé t'hēet koe,	欲 買 鐵 鉤	<i>aē báy t'heēh kaou,</i>
Hēēm chēēn boē koé,	嫌 錢 無 够	<i>hēēm che'ng bō kaōu ;</i>
Hōēy k'han oe koé,	回 牽 烏 狗	<i>toō'ng k'han oe kaōu,</i>
Gō chēak pēk hoē,	遇 着 白 猴	<i>toō tēōh pāyh kaōu ;</i>
Koé hwūy hoē hoé,	狗 吠 猴 吼	<i>kaōu pwūy kaōu haōu :</i>
Put te,	不 知	<i>ū'm chae,</i>
Sē koé wūy hoē,	是 狗 畏 猴	<i>sē kaōu kē'a kaōu,</i>
Hék hoē wūy koé,	或 猴 畏 狗	<i>á sē kaōu kē'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 — *kaōu* — 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 ;'
 Kaōu, 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 boē káy,	真而無假	chín yěá bō káy,	"True, and without deceit,
Soo tē taē kày,	斯值大價	chēy tát twā kày,	"This is of great price,
K'hwaē e sim kek,	快於心膈	k'hwaē tē sim kǎyh ;	"And grateful to the heart ;
Hwān chōēy taē kây,	犯罪帶枷	hwān chōēy gēá kây,	"But criminals wearing the wooden collar,
Yit bē yađu káy,	一味要假	chit bē bōēyh káy,	"Who are altogether deceitful,
Soē bīn che bāy,	四民之下	sē bīn áy kây,	"Are the lowest dregs of the people,
T'hēn jīn kae gēk,	天人皆逆	t'hēn ^{ng} lāng 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 kwún 滾 kwùn 棍 kwut 骨 kwún 群 kwún 滾 kwún 郡 kwún 滑 kwut	堅 kēen 蹇 kēén 見 kēèn 結 kēet ○ kēèn 蹇 kēén 健 kēèn 傑 kēet	金 kim 錦 kím 禁 kìm 急 kip ○ kím 錦 kím 懔 kím 及 kip	規 kwuy 鬼 kwúy 季 kwùý ○ — 葵 kwúy 鬼 kwúy 櫃 kwúy ○ —	嘉 kay 假 káy 嫁 kày 髀 kǎyh 柳 káy 假 káy 下 kǎy 逆 kǎyh	干 kan 束 kán 澗 kán 葛 kat ○ kán 束 kán ○ kán ○ kát	公 kong 廣 kóng 貢 kòng 國 kok 狂 kōng 廣 kōng 狂 kōng 略 kók	乖 kwae 拐 kwaé 怪 kwaè ○ — ○ kwaè 拐 kwaé ○ kwaè ○ —	經 keng 景 kéng 敬 kèng 格 kek 榮 kēng 景 kēng 梗 kēng 極 kék	觀 kwan 琯 kwán 貫 kwàn 決 kwat 權 kwán 琯 kwán 倦 kwán 燮 kwat
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
幸 koe 沽 koé 古 koé 固 koé ○ — 糊 koé 古 koé 怙 koé ○ —	嬌 keaou 皎 keáou 咩 keàou ○ keaôuh 勸 keáou 橋 keáou 皎 keáou 轎 keáou 嗽 keaôuh	稽 key 改 kēy 計 kèy 莢 kēyh 鮭 kēy 改 kēy 易 kēy ○ kēyh	恭 kēung 拱 kēúng 供 kēúng 菊 kēuk 窮 kēúng 拱 kēúng 共 kēúng 局 kēuk	高 ko 果 kó 過 kò 閣 kōh 翊 kô 果 kó 膏 kô ○ kōh	皆 kae 改 kaé 介 kaè ○ — ○ kaé 改 kaé ○ kaé ○ —	巾 kin 謹 kín 艮 kìn 吉 kit ○ kín ○ kín 謹 kín 近 kín 捷 kit	姜 kéang 襁 kéang ○ kéang 脚 kéak 強 kéang 襁 kéang 驚 kéang 矍 kéak	甘 kam 敢 kám 鑑 kám 鴿 kap 銜 kám 敢 kám 鑑 kám ○ káp	瓜 kwa ○ kwá 卦 kwà 咽 kwǎh ○ kwà ○ kwá ○ kwà ○ kwǎh
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
幸 kang 江 káng 港 káng 降 kàng 角 kuk ○ káng 港 káng 共 káng 磔 kák	兼 kēem 檢 kēém 劍 kēém 夾 kēep 鹹 kēém 檢 kēém 鎗 kēém ○ kēep	交 kaou 狡 kaóu 教 kaúu 餒 kaôuh 候 kaóu 狡 kaóu 厚 kaóu ○ kaôuh	迦 kēa ○ kēá 寄 kēà ○ kēäh 伽 kēâ ○ kēá 崎 kēâ 屐 kēäh	檜 kōey 檉 kōéy 檉 kōéy 郭 kōéyh 葵 kōéy 裸 kōéy 野 kōéy 會 kōéyh	監 k ^{na} 敢 k ^{na} 醉 k ^{na} ○ — 檻 k ^{na} 敢 k ^{na} ○ k ^{na} ○ —	艸 koo 菲 koó 句 koò 欽 koóh 錄 koó 菲 koó 舅 koó ○ koóh	膠 ka 絞 ká 教 kà 甲 kǎh ○ kâ 絞 ká 敵 kâ ○ kǎh	居 ke 己 ké 既 kè 築 kēh 期 kē 已 ké 具 kē ○ kēh	以 kew 久 kéw 救 kèw ○ — 求 kéw 久 kéw 舊 kéw ○ —

A TABLE, &c.—Continued.

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
更 <i>kai^{ng}</i>	揮 <i>kwui^{ng}</i>	茄 <i>kēo</i>	梔 <i>keē^{ng}</i>	薑 <i>kēo^{ng}</i>	驚 <i>kē^{na}</i>	官 <i>kw^{na}</i>	鋼 <i>ke^{ng}</i>	伽 <i>kay</i>	間 <i>kac^{ng}</i>
耨 <i>kai^{ng}</i>	捲 <i>kwut^{ng}</i>	○ <i>kēo</i>	○ <i>keē^{ng}</i>	○ —	子 <i>kē^{na}</i>	寡 <i>kw^{na}</i>	○ <i>ke^{ng}</i>	○ —	醃 <i>kac^{ng}</i>
徑 <i>kai^{ng}</i>	卷 <i>kwut^{ng}</i>	呌 <i>kēd</i>	見 <i>keē^{ng}</i>	○ —	鏡 <i>kē^{na}</i>	觀 <i>kw^{na}</i>	槓 <i>kē^{ng}</i>	○ —	○ —
○ —	○ —	脚 <i>kēdh</i>	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	茨 <i>kūyh</i>	○ —
○ <i>kai^{ng}</i>	○ —	茄 <i>kēd</i>	墩 <i>keē^{ng}</i>	强 <i>kēd^{ng}</i>	行 <i>kē^{na}</i>	寒 <i>kw^{na}</i>	○ —	癩 <i>kāy</i>	○ —
耨 <i>kai^{ng}</i>	捲 <i>kwut^{ng}</i>	○ —	○ —	○ —	子 <i>kē^{na}</i>	寡 <i>kw^{na}</i>	○ —	○ —	醃 <i>kac^{ng}</i>
○ <i>kai^{ng}</i>	○ —	轎 <i>kēo</i>	○ —	碧 <i>kēo^{ng}</i>	件 <i>kē^{na}</i>	汗 <i>kw^{na}</i>	○ —	○ —	○ —
○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
姑 <i>k^{noe}</i>	姆 <i>u^m</i>	光 <i>kwang</i>	閤 <i>kwac^{ng}</i>	糜 <i>mōey</i>	噪 <i>k^{naou}</i>	箴 <i>chom</i>	爻 <i>gnaou</i>	扛 <i>k^{no}</i>	牛 <i>gnew</i>
○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	譚 <i>chdm</i>	○ —	○ —	○ —
○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	○ —	牛 <i>gnêw</i>
○ —	○ —	映 <i>kwāk</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-kēn 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 (*kē*) 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-kēn 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-këèn 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^{ng}* in the colloquial; as kwun, *kwui^{ng}*; tun, *tooi^{ng}*; sun, *swui^{ng}*; wun, *wui^{ng}*; bun, *mooi^{ng}*; ch'hun, *ch'hu^{ng}*; hwun, *hwui^{ng}*.

Words under the 2d final këen form *kee^{ng}* in the colloquial; as lëen, *nee^{ng}*; pëen, *pee^{ng}*; këen, *kee^{ng}*; tëen, *tee^{ng}*; t'hëen, *t'hee^{ng}*; p'hëen, *p'hee^{ng}*; ch'ëen, *chee^{ng}*; s'ëen, *see^{ng}*; b'ëen, *mee^{ng}*; ch'hëen, *ch'hee^{ng}*; h'ëen, *hee^{ng}*. Words in the entering tone k'et form *keëh* in the colloquial; as l'et, *leëh*; p'et, *peëh*; t'et, *teëh*; s'et, *seëh*; b'et, *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^{na}* in the colloquial; as lan, *nw^{na}*; kan, *kw^{na}*; k'han, *k'hw^{na}*; tan, *tw^{na}*; t'han, *t'hw^{na}*; chan, *chw^{na}*; san, *sw^{na}*; an, *w^{na}*; ban, *mw^{na}*; han, *hw^{na}*.

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

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

Words in the entering tone kok form *k'oh* in the colloquial; as lok, *l'oh*; pok, *p'oh*; kok, *k'oh*; tok, *t'oh*; chok, *ch'oh*; ok, *oh*; bok, *b'oh*; hok, *h'oh*.

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^{ng}* and *kē^{na}* in the colloquial; as:

leog, $\begin{cases} nai^{ng} \\ nē^{na} \end{cases}$ peng, $\begin{cases} pai^{ng} \\ pē^{na} \end{cases}$ keng, $\begin{cases} kai^{ng} \\ kē^{na} \end{cases}$ k'heng, $\begin{cases} k'hai^{ng} \\ k'hē^{na} \end{cases}$ teng, $\begin{cases} tai^{ng} \\ tē^{na} \end{cases}$ p'heng, $\begin{cases} p'hai^{ng} \\ p'hē^{na} \end{cases}$ eng, $\begin{cases} ai^{ng} \\ yē^{na} \end{cases}$
t'heng, $\begin{cases} t'hai^{ng} \\ t'hē^{na} \end{cases}$ cheng, $\begin{cases} chai^{ng} \\ chē^{na} \end{cases}$ seng, $\begin{cases} sai^{ng} \\ sē^{na} \end{cases}$ ch'heng, $\begin{cases} ch'hai^{ng} \\ ch'hē^{na} \end{cases}$ beng, - - mē^{na}; heng, $\begin{cases} hai^{ng} \\ hē^{na} \end{cases}$

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^{na}* and *kwui^{ng}* in the colloquial; as:

pwan, - *pw^{na}*; kwan, $\begin{cases} kw^{na} \\ kwui^{ng} \end{cases}$ k'hwan, $\begin{cases} k'hw^{na} \\ k'hwui^{ng} \end{cases}$ twan, - *too^{ng}*; p'hwan, - *p'hwui^{ng}*; chwan, $\begin{cases} chw^{na} \\ chwui^{ng} \end{cases}$
swan, - - *swui^{ng}*; wan, $\begin{cases} w^{na} \\ wui^{ng} \end{cases}$ bwan, $\begin{cases} mw^{na} \\ moo^{ng} \end{cases}$ ch'hwan, $\begin{cases} ch'hw^{na} \\ ch'hwui^{ng} \end{cases}$ hwan, $\begin{cases} ho^{na} \\ hwui^{ng} \end{cases}$

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 kēung form *keng* in the colloquial; as lēung, *leng*; kēung, *keng*; tēung, *teng*; chēung, *cheng*; jēung, *jeng*; yung, *cng*; ch'hēung, *ch'heng*; hēung, *heng*. Sometimes the entering tone of this final kēuk forms *kek*; as lēuk, *lek*; kēuk, *kek*; k'hēuk, *k'hek*; tēuk, *tek*; chēuk, *chek*; jēuk, *jek*; sēuk, *sek*; yēuk, *ck*; gēuk, *gek*.

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

lo, $\begin{cases} laou \\ lwa \end{cases}$ cho, - - *chaou*; ko, $\begin{cases} kōcy \\ kwa \end{cases}$ p'ho, $\begin{cases} p'hōcy \\ p'hwa \end{cases}$ so, $\begin{cases} sōcy \\ swa \end{cases}$ o, *ōcy*; ch'ho, *ch'haou*; mo, *bwa*;
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'hwa*; ch'hae, *ch'hwa*; 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 kēang form *kēo^{ng}* in the colloquial; as lēang, *nēo^{ng}*; kēang, *kēo^{ng}*; tēang, *tēo^{ng}*; chēang, *chēo^{ng}*; sēang, *sēo^{ng}*; yang, *yēo^{ng}*; ch'hēang, *ch'hēo^{ng}*; hēang, *hēo^{ng}*.

Words occurring under the 19th final kam form *k^{na}* in the colloquial; as, lam, *na*; kam, *k^{na}*; tam, *t^{na}*; sam, *s^{na}*.

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 *kēm* sometimes form the colloquial into *kee^{ng}*; as *lēm*, *nee^{ng}*; *kēm*, *kee^{ng}*; *k'hēm*, *k'hee^{ng}*; *tēm*, *tee^{ng}*; *t'hēm*, *t'hee^{ng}*; 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 *kēa* 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 *kēak* is chiefly colloquial, and formed from *kek*; which see.

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

Words under the 26th final *k^ha* 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 *kēa* in the colloquial; as *ke*, *kēa*; *k'he*, *k'hēa*; *ge*, *gēa*; in the entering tone *keēh*, there are some colloquial words formed from *kēet*; which see.

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

Words under the 31st final *kai^{ng}* are all colloquial, formed from *keng*; which see.

Words under the 32d final *kwui^{ng}* are also all colloquial, formed principally from *kwun* and *kwan*; which see.

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

Words under the 34th final *ke^{ng}* are all colloquial, formed principally from *kēen*; but sometimes also from *kēm*; which see.

Words under the 35th final *kēo^{ng}* are colloquial, and derived from *kēang*; which see.

Words under the 36th final *kē^{ng}a* are generally colloquial, derived from *keng*; which see.

Words under the 37th final *kw^{ng}a* are principally colloquial, derived from *kan* and *kwan*; which see.

Words under the 38th final *ke^{ng}* 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	<i>kwu^{ing}</i>	kok	forms	<i>kōh</i>	koe	forms	<i>kaou</i>	kae	forms	{ <i>kwa</i> <i>kay</i>
kēen	"	<i>ke^{ng}</i>	keng	"	{ <i>kai^{ng}</i> <i>kē^{ng}a</i>	kwat	"	<i>kōēyh</i>	kēang	"	<i>kēo^{ng}</i>
kēet	"	<i>kēēh</i>	kek	"	<i>kāyh</i>	keau	"	<i>kēo</i>	kam	"	<i>k^{ng}a</i>
kan	"	<i>kw^{ng}a</i>	kwan	"	{ <i>kw^{ng}a</i> <i>kwu^{ng}</i>	kēung	"	<i>keng</i>	kēm	"	<i>ke^{ng}</i>
kong	"	{ <i>kang</i> <i>ke^{ng}</i>				ko	"	{ <i>kōey</i> <i>kwa</i> <i>kaou</i>	kaou	"	<i>ka</i>
									kēuk	"	<i>kek</i>

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	<i>loe</i> ; and neaou becomes	<i>cheaou</i> .
Under the third initial,	kim	"	<i>gim</i> .
Under the seventh initial,	t'huy	"	<i>ch'huy</i> .
Under the eighth initial,	chēa	"	<i>jēa</i> .
Under the ninth initial,	jé	"	<i>lé</i> ; <i>jun</i> , <i>lun</i> ; <i>jé</i> , <i>hē</i> .
Under the tenth initial,	{ sae	"	<i>t'hae</i> ; <i>sun</i> , <i>chun</i> ; <i>sim</i> , <i>chim</i> ; <i>suy</i> , <i>chuy</i> ; <i>sēuk</i> , <i>chēuk</i> ; <i>sēw</i> , <i>chéu</i> ; <i>sē</i> , <i>ch'hē</i> .
Under the thirteenth initial,	gē	"	<i>hē</i> .
Under the fourteenth initial,	ch'he	"	<i>k'he</i> .
Under the fifteenth initial,	{ hāy	"	<i>āy</i> ; <i>hoē</i> , <i>oē</i> ; <i>hām</i> , <i>ām</i> .
	{ hwun	"	<i>pun</i> ; <i>hwuy</i> , <i>piuuy</i> ; <i>hod</i> , <i>pod</i> .
	{ hay	"	<i>kay</i> ; <i>hoe</i> , <i>koc</i> ; <i>hok</i> , <i>kōh</i> .
	{ hēuk	"	<i>t'hēuk</i> .

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 <i>ch'hun</i> .	Choē, 助 <i>chān</i> .	Sēung, 松 <i>ch'hēng</i> .	Būt, 物 <i>mēē^{ng}h</i> .
Ché, 紙 <i>chwá</i> .	Lék, 力 <i>lāt</i> .	Hwán, 還 <i>hēng</i> .	Gnēw, 牛 <i>gōd</i> .
Sné, 瘦 <i>sán</i> .	Boē, 摸 <i>bong</i> .	Chō, 坐 <i>chēy</i> .	

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

Jím, 忍 <i>lún</i> .	Hé, 許 <i>k'hoē</i> .	Hák, 學 <i>ōh</i> .	Hēēn, 賢 <i>gaōu</i> .
Hōō, 父 <i>pāy</i> .	Toé, 賭 <i>keāou</i> .	Sēā, 射 <i>chōh</i> .	Hoē, 猴 <i>kaōu</i> .
Sek, 塞 <i>t'hat</i> .	Chē, 柱 <i>t'heāou</i> .	Te, 知 <i>chac</i> .	Tan, 單 <i>k'hā</i> .
Sit, 識 <i>bat</i> .	Sēuk, 縮 <i>lun</i> .	Sat, 殺 <i>t'haē</i> .	Taē, 抬 <i>gā</i> .
Tēēn, 田 <i>ch'hān</i> .	E', 雨 <i>hoē</i> .	Jēēm, 梁 <i>bāk</i> .	Wá, 瓦 <i>hēā</i> .
Bók, 木 <i>ch'hā</i> .	To, 多 <i>chēy</i> .	Jín, 人 <i>láng</i> .	Gé, 蟻 <i>hēā</i> .
Jé, 乳 <i>leng</i> .	Lēng, 能 <i>ēy</i> .	Ilwāē, 壞 <i>k'hēep</i> .	Sit, 食 <i>chēāh</i> .
Hōng, 虹 <i>k'hēng</i> .	Lān, 難 <i>ōh</i> .	Tò, 到 <i>kaōu</i> .	Ná, 孖 <i>tēāh</i> .

Kwan, 冠 <i>kòey</i> .	Kan, 乾 <i>ta</i> .	Chóo, 子 <i>kéⁿá</i> .	Ok, 屋 <i>ch'hod</i> .
Yadu, 要 <i>böeyh</i> .	T ⁿ á, 打 <i>p'háh</i> .	Ok, 惡 <i>p'haⁿé</i> .	Këak, 腳 <i>k'ha</i> .
Sîm, 辱 <i>ch'höey</i> .	Jëuk, 肉 <i>báh</i> .	Put, 不 <i>ü^m</i> .	Hëy, 携 <i>kwⁿā</i> .
Kim, 今 <i>tⁿa</i> .	Yëā, 夜 <i>ma^{ng}</i> .	Böey, 媒 <i>há^m</i> .	E', 與 <i>hoë</i> .
Lîm, 林 <i>ná</i> .	Sék, 石 <i>chêdh</i> .	Ko, 高 <i>kwôn</i> .	Sip, 濕 <i>tân</i> .
Yéw, 有 <i>woō</i> .	Sē, 寺 <i>ee^{ng}</i> .	Twán, 短 <i>téy</i> .	Se, 書 <i>ch'hūy</i> .

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 Hók-këen before its union with the empire of China.

I. PARTICLES.

Ch'hin ch'haé, - - -	<i>Any how.</i>	T'hëém - chaé á, - - -	} <i>Perhaps.</i>
Chin chaé, - - -	<i>Very.</i>	K'hëém - chaé á, - - -	
Chin chē ⁿ á, - - -	<i>Truly.</i>	Lëem pee ^{ng} , - - -	<i>Immediately.</i>
Ka la koó á, - - -	<i>By and bye.</i>	Toó toó, - - -	<i>Just now.</i>
An chw ⁿ á, - - -	<i>How?</i>	An nēy, - - -	<i>Thus.</i>
Chò neē ^{ng} , - - -	<i>In what way?</i>	An nēy sai ^{ng} , - - -	<i>In that way.</i>
Chw ⁿ á kóng, - - -	<i>How is it?</i>	S ⁿ á meē ^{ng} h, - - -	<i>What?</i>
Hëō ^{ng} pēng, - - -	<i>On that side.</i>	S ⁿ á soō, - - -	<i>What's the matter?</i>
Chéy pēng, - - -	<i>On this side.</i>	K'häh chāy, - - -	<i>More.</i>
Hit lēy, - - -	} <i>That.</i>	Kwúy lēep, - - -	<i>A little.</i>
Hwut lēy, - - -		Twā lim, - - -	<i>Very much.</i>
Chit lēy, - - -	} <i>This.</i>	Kap, - - -	<i>With, and.</i>
Chēy lēy, - - -		Tek k'hak, - - -	<i>Certainly.</i>
Ché taōu, - - -	<i>Here.</i>	Aōu sin, - - -	<i>Afterwards.</i>
Hé taōu, - - -	<i>There.</i>	Nā, - - -	<i>If.</i>
Hwut taōu, - - -	<i>In that place.</i>	Chēā, - - -	<i>Then.</i>
Chun á, - - -	<i>Just like.</i>	Lóng, - - -	<i>Altogether.</i>
Ch'hin chēō ^{ng} , - - -	<i>Like as.</i>	Lóng chōng, - - -	<i>The whole.</i>
Chit pw ⁿ a, - - -	<i>The same.</i>	Tē, - - -	<i>At.</i>
Kōh yēō ^{ng} , - - -	<i>Different.</i>	Tē tit, - - -	<i>At present.</i>
Lâm sám, - - -	<i>Disorderly.</i>	Taē seng, - - -	<i>Previously.</i>
Kín kín, - - -	<i>Speedily.</i>	Käh kwaè, - - -	<i>So strange!</i>
K'häh nai ^{ng} h, - - -	} <i>More speedily.</i>	Chò poō, - - -	<i>All at once.</i>
Tam mai ^{ng} h, - - -		Chò hōey, - - -	<i>Together.</i>

Tùy aôn,	- - -	Afterwards.
Há yěa,	- - -	Alas!
Chē ⁿ ā tīn,	- - -	By the troop.
Kwà,	- - -	And, also.
Chē ⁿ ā ch'heng,	- - -	By the thousand.
Bô taē wā,	- - -	No resource.
Hwat lāng taē 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 ⁿ ā kē ⁿ ā,	- - -	Just walking about.
Bóng kōēy,	- - -	Getting on so so.
Bóng kóng,	- - -	Talking in jest.
Cha hwui ^{ng} ,	- - -	Yesterday.
Ma ^{ng} ēh ēhāē,	- - -	This morning.
Mīn á chāē,	- - -	To-morrow.
Kađu hēäh twā,	- - -	So great!
Kāh lê lô,	- - -	How widely different!
A',	- - -	Also.

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

II. VERBS.

Aōu bān,	- - -	To oppress, to injure.
Ūm t'hang,	- - -	Do not.
T'hang,	- - -	Ought.
Soō nēō ^{ng} ,	- - -	To consult.
T'hek kak,	- - -	} To throw away.
Hēet,	- - -	
Hoē,	- - -	To give.
Hwat līn tooi ^{ng} ,	- - -	To turn around.
Tē,	- - -	To wear on the head.
Twā,	- - -	To rest in.
Twā tē,	- - -	To dwell at.
K'hēā,	- - -	To reside.
Gađu chēēn,	- - -	To play.
Gađu kwún,	- - -	To sport.
T'hit t'hô,	- - -	} To ramble.
Ch'hit t'hô,	- - -	

Lēäh chò,	- - -	To consider.
Kwāh tēw,	- - -	To cut down corn.
Sēep sēy,	- - -	To flatter.
Chò hwà sē,	- - -	To have a lucky hit.
Sēō ^{ng} lōh kày,	- - -	To repent.
Tōh,	- - -	To burn as fire.
Séáu léy,	- - -	To be ashamed.
T'hó,	- - -	To take.
Tin tāng,	- - -	To move.
Peē ^{ng} kađu lāng,	- - -	To juggle.
Kē tit,	- - -	To remember.
Sēw k'hè,	- - -	To be angry.
T'hēūng lók,	- - -	To be joyful.
Toó tēōh,	- - -	To meet with.
E wá,	- - -	To rely on.
P'hāh hwa,	- - -	To put out (fire).

Laôu bák chaé,	- To weep.
Têem 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.
Tēōng tē,	- To take care.

Kōey è,	- To be pleased.
Sèy jē,	- To be careful.
Ūm teēng,	- To refuse.
Tēōh bwā,	- To be troubled.
Pwāh keáou,	- To game.
Tēō,	- To jump.
Chōh ch'hân,	- To plough.
Gaôu k'hēēni,	- To be stingy.
O lô,	- To praise.

III. NOUNS & ADJECTIVES.

Pak t'hāyh,	- Naked.
Ch'héw wui ^{ng} ,	- A sleeve.
Lá sâm,	- Dirty.
Ta po,	- A male.
Cha boé,	- A female.
Nēō ^{ng} pāy,	- A father.
Nēō ^{ng} léy,	- A mother.
Hāng, a sort;	- Chit hāng, one sort.
Wun koo,	- Humpbacked.
Tang e ^{ng} ,	- The middle.
Kip kēy,	- Diligent.
Teāou tít,	- Exact, true.
Hām bān,	- Dull, stupid.
Sèy è,	- A concubine.
Ch'hin ch'hai ^{ng} ,	- Handsome.
Laóu á,	- A rogue.
Kā tē,	- One's self.
Ch'hai ^{ng} hwun,	- Unaccustomed.
Kwàn sè,	- Accustomed.
Noo ^{ng} chē ^{ná} ,	- Weak.
Ch'hai ^{ng} mai ^{ng} ,	- Blind.
Ka chēāh,	- The back.
Ka ch'huī ^{ng} ,	- The buttocks.
Chaē teāou,	- Talent.
Haōu sai ^{ng} ,	- A son.
Hwán lô,	- Troubled.
P'hún tū ^{nā} ,	- Lazy.

Lān san,	- A few, odd.
A'm koe chāy,	- A cockchaffer.
Kaou seāou,	- A cheat.
Gin á,	- A servant boy; a slave.
Thaē kō pai ^{ng} ,	- The leprosy.
Sè kak,	- Four-square.
Sè twa,	- Great men.
Sè sēy,	- The lower ranks of men.
Sin nēō ^{ng} ,	- A bride.
Sin kē ^{nā} saē,	- A bridegroom.
Nw ^{nā} t'hoē,	- Mud.
Keaou t'haōu,	- Proud.
Chaē sit lé,	- A virgin.
So chaē, or gāy,	- A place.
T'haōu sai ^{ng} ,	- An animal.
Sòng hēung,	- Poor.
Tang,	- A reason.
Bit pō,	- A bat.
Pan gē,	- Cheap.
Bōéy yēāh,	- A butterfly.
Lē k'hēet,	- Deep, cunning.
Ch'hek, corn;	- Ong, a flame.
Kaou é, a chair;	- Chē chūy, who?
Cheāou chwui ^{ng} ,	- Complete.
T'haōu chāng bōéy,	- A cue of hair.
Ay,	- Sign of the possessive.
A',	- A diminutive.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOK-K'ĒEN DIALECT

OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH.

A

幸

A 鴉 A crow. Oe a 烏鴉, a black crow.
A hwuy put tò san 鴉飛不到山,
oe a pŭey bēy kađu sw^{na}, a crow could
not fly to that hill. When Lé 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 了鬚, a *l'habu*, a slave girl.

A 亞 A p'hēen 亞片, Opium. A p'hēen kong
soo 亞片公司, a *p'hēen kong se*,
the Opium farm.

A 啞 Dumb; Ē jēāng t'hun t'hàn wáy a 豫
讓吞炭爲啞, Ē jēāng t'hun hōey'
t'hw^{na} à chò áy kađu. Ē jēāng swallowed
charcoal to make himself dumb (or to change his voice).

声

A 阿 A prefix to a man's name: A' soò 阿四,
á sè, a fourth son; á heng 阿兄, á hē^{na},
Brother; an appellation generally given
to the inhabitants of Tēaon-chew 潮州, Tēo chow.

妻

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.

K'hóng 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 偪 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 jèuk ^{nā} 餅
中肉餡, ^{pē^{nā} téung bāh ^{nā}}, the
minced meat in pies; Kōéy ^{nā} 糲餡,
minced meat for pastry.

去

哀

To lament, lamentable: Lok jê put yim,
ae jê put sêng 樂而不淫哀而不傷,
^{t'hèung lok yěa bēy yim luān,}
^{pē. ae yěa bēy sêng 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'hē^{nā}}
^{ch'hám t'hat,} sadly pained and grieved. Hé noē ae
kē aē oē yěuk, wāt 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.

Ae

埃

Dust; small particles of dust.

去

餲

Turned sour: soō ē jê aē 食餲而餲,
rice injured by heat and damp, till it
turns sour. See the Lún gé 論語.

Ae

藹

Collected, gathered together: aē aē hēw
yew yew, ch'hun kwuy sip jē lēw 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.

Aé

靄

A collection of clouds.

Aé

靄

Aé taē 靄靄, a dark appearance of
the clouds.

Aé

矮

Vulg: ^{áy}: short: jin aē aē 人矮矮
^{lāng áy áy,} 'a short man.

去

愛

Vulg: ^{sěh}: to love, to pity; affection,
attachment.Sim hoē aē ē 心乎愛矣, When we love
any at heart.Hây put wū ē 遐不謂矣, Distance is
not considered:Téung sim chōng che 中心藏之, Being laid up
in our affections,Hô jít bōng che 何日忘之, When can we
forget them? See the 詩經 Se keng.Goē hô aē yit gñew 吾何愛一牛, ^{gwā k'ham}
^{t'hē^{nā} chit chēūh goō,} Do you think I am sparing
of a single ox? See 孟子 Beng choō.

Aé

隘

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

Hēem aē 險隘, a narrow pass, a dangerous defile.

Aé

俛

Distressed.

Aē 僂 A disturbed, distressed appearance.

Aē 縊 To hang, to throttle: choō aē jê suó 自縊而死, *ka tē jēh teāu jê sè*, to strangle one's-self and die. Gēuk tēung aē soó 獄中縊死, *k'na k'hon laē ká sè*, he was strangled in the prison.

𠵹

Aē 噫 To belch. T'ná aē 打噫, *p'hāh oñh*, to throw out wind.

Paóu sít k'hè hwán jê aē 飽食氣滿而噫, *chēāh pá k'hè mwa'á jê p'hāh aih*, having eaten to the full, the wind rises and is ejected.

夫

Ah 押 To guard, to control. Ch'heēm āh 簽押, to take care of the slips of bamboo used by the Mandarins: ch'heēm āh taē yěā 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 殺雞殺鴨, *t'haē key t'haē āh*, to kill fowls and ducks. Soò gwát jê āh seng 四月乳鴨生, *sē gōeyh sèy chēāh āh ch'hut sè*, in the fourth month, the young ducks come out of the shell.

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

天

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

T'haē-o ch'hut āh 太阿出匣, the celebrated T'haē-o sword came out of its sheath spontaneously.

夫

Ak 沃 To water, to irrigate, to fructify: Ak tēn 沃田, *ak ch'hān*, to water the rice fields. Kwān ak 灌沃, to pour out. Ak t'hoē 沃土, *puūy tēy*, fertile land. A surname.

Ak 偃

Ak chak 偃促, restricted, limited.

Ak 握

Chēáng ak 掌握, to hold in the hand: Séw ak peng kwān 手握兵權, *ch'héw gīm peng áy kwān*, to seize on the military power.

Ak 幄

A curtain; Wú ak 幃幄, *poē lēēm*, a curtain, a tent.

Wū tēw wú 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 霑渥, the rain dripping through

Hōng yin tēem ak 皇恩霑渥, *hōng tēy áy yin sūp lōk k'hè*, the Imperial favour distilling on the people.

Ak 齟齬

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

Ak 塗

Ak kim 塗金, to lay on gold; to gild.

天

Ak 簏

A spindle, a distaff.

奉

Am 庵 *Am bēāou* 庵廟, *am bēō*,
a straw shed; Am bēāou 庵廟, *am bēō*,
a temple, a monastery.

Am 腌 *Am cham* 腌臢, *a sām*, unclean, impure,
filthy.

Am 暗 *Flesh boiled and preserved.*

Am 闇 *To understand; Bē am 未闇, bōēy hēāou*
tīl, I do not understand.
Am kan thēen wūy 闇干天位, to have designs
upon the Imperial dignity.

Am 諳 *To remember, to recollect: all, every.*
Am lēēn ch'him 諳練深, in every
thing deeply experienced.

青

Am 闇 *Dark, closed doors.*

Am 黯 *An appearance of great grief, also grief*
at parting.

Am jēēn seāou hwūn chēā, wūy, pēēt, jē ē ē, 黯
然銷魂者惟別而已矣, *ch'hām āy*
yēōng, kaūu kwūn seāou k'hē, chōng sē sēo pēēt tēnā
tēnā, greatly grieved, till my soul is consumed, I
can only take my leave, and no more. See the Kang
yēem pēēt chip 江淹別集.

Am 湎 *The appearance of disturbed water, bub-*
bling up: also the water in which the
cocoons of the silk worms have been
boiled.

去

Am 闇 *All, every one; to understand.*

Am 暗 *Dark, dismal, no light: Jit boō kong wūy*
ām 日無光爲暗, *jīt bō kwūn* 日無光爲暗,
ām, when the sun does not shine, it is
dark. Pwān bēng pwān ām che soō 半明半
暗之辭, *pwān bēng pwān ām āy wā*, half clear
and half dark sentences.

平

Am 甌 *Am k'hang* 甌控, a drain, a spout.
Sūy ām 水甌, *Chūy ām*, an aqueduct.

去

Am 頤 *Ām kēng* 頤頸, *ām kwūn ā*, the neck,
the back part of the neck.
Am kwut sūy 頤骨垂, the neck
bending forwards.

奉

An 安 *Peace, rest, quietness, cessation: — how?*
in what way? A surname.

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

See the 大學 Tāe hāk.

Pēng an 平安, peaceful and at rest. Thó an 妥
安, secure & quiet. An lēng sēng hoē 安能成
乎, *an chwā ēy chēnā*, how can it succeed?

An 鞍 *Vulgarly wā: a saddle; má an* 馬鞍,
báy wā, a horse's saddle.

Pēk má k'hwā kím an, k'hē ch'hut bān jín k'hàn
白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看, *pāyh báy*
k'hwā kím wā, k'hē ch'hut bān lāng k'hwā, Riding
out on a white horse, harnessed with a golden saddle,
myriads of people will look at us.

An 佞 *Yēēn an* 宴佞, unemployed, indolent.

An 鵲 *An sūn* 鵲鵲, *yēēn ch'hun* a quail.

去

An

按

Vulg: wⁿá: to place, to put down, to put the hand on.

An

案

Vulg: wⁿá: a table; àn tok 案棹, wⁿá tōh, a table, a magistrate's bench.Phwàn àn 判案, p'hwⁿá àn, a judgment seat.

An

晏

Vulg: wⁿá: late: Jěem-choó t'hōēy tēāou, Choó wát, hô àn yěá 出于退朝子曰何晏也, Jěem-choó t'hēy tēāou, Hoo choó kóng, sⁿá sūo káu Jěeh, wⁿá, Jěem 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.

平

An

揼

Tight: pok àn 縛揼, pak àn àn, tie it tight.

An

閒

Vulg: èng: leisure: chwán jít boó àn 全日無閒, chéut^{ng} jít bó èng, no leisure throughout the whole day.Síp boé che kan hēy, song chēá hán hán hēy 十畝之間兮桑者閒閒兮, cháp uóh sēy áy 桑者閒閒兮, bān se^{ng} 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.

去

An

限

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

An

痕

Būn ān 門痕, móot^{ng} lēng, the threshold of a door.

幸

Ang

尪

Read ong: an idol, a god: ong sin 尪神, ang sin, a god: ong kong 尪公, ang kong, a divinity: gēng ong 迎

尪, gēⁿá ang, to carry an idol in procession; pae ong 拜尪, pae ang, to worship the gods.

Loé jín p'hók ong 魯人暴尪, Loé áy lāng p'hák 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 twán.

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 yēō^{ng}, 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.

去

Ang

儻

Ang lāng 儻儻, Disorderly, outrageous.

去

Ang

甕

Read ong: a jar; súy ōng 甕, chúy áng, a water jar. 'Ong wūy koé jín k'hac 甕爲故人開, chéu áng tēoh yín wūy koé lāng k'huey, the liquor jar should be opened for an old friend. See the 薛家傳 Sēet kay twán.

Ang

垞

'Ong sēng 垞城, áng sēⁿá, the vacant space between the outer and inner city gates. Read ong.

Ang

襠

Read ong: the leg or upper part of a stocking; bēet ong 襠, bēēh áng, the leg of a stocking.

Ang

韠

Hēá áng, 韠, the top part of a boot.

Ang 𩇛 P'hè^{ng} àng 鼻𩇛, the inside of the nose, a disease in the nose.

𩇛

Ang 洪 Read hōng: a surname.

Ang 紅 Read hōng: Red; of a red colour: a surname: hōng sam 紅衫, àng s'na, a red coat.

Yit tēem hōng hwa kwun ch'hac khé, yēw lāc chim pēen swat yin e 一點紅花君採去. 又來枕邊說因依, chit tēem àng hwa, lè t'hăyh k'hè, k'ōh lāc chim t'haū pee^{ng} k'ōng 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 Sōe-moēy.

𩇛

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

𩇛

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

Aou 甌 A cup: t'ay aou 茶甌, a tea cup. Aou k'héng c'hëak s'et hēang 甌傾雀舌香, aou l'ey chin s'ē ch'ăyh ch'ēh 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 hēn hē aou chē bek to 古硯微凹聚墨多, koé chá áy hē^{ng} k'hwut à k'h'ōh bak ch'ēy, the hollow place in an old ink stone, collects the ink in abundance.

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

𩇛

Aou 拗 To twist; séw aou 手拗, ch'hew aou, to twist with the hand.

Aou 毆 Aou t'na 毆打, phāh lāng, to beat people.

Aou 媼 Ló aou 老媼, an old woman: an epithet for the terrestrial gods.

Aou 嘔 Read oé: to vomit: oé t'hoē 嘔吐, aou t'hoē, to vomit up any thing. Oé hōng 嘔紅, aou h'ōyh, to vomit blood.

Aou 紉 Oé néw 紉紐, aou laou, to rumple up any thing. Ché oé néw 紙紉紐, ch'wá aou laou, to roll up paper into a ball.

𩇛

Aou 拗 To hold fast: chip aou 執拗, to adhere to one's own opinion. Ōng-keng-kong chip aou 王荆公執拗, ōng-keng-kong obstinately adhered to his own opinion.

Aou 砟 Aou, sek put pēng yēa 砟石不平也, aou, s'ē ch'ōh ū^m p'at^{ng} yēá, aou means a stony uneven place.

Aou 𩇛 Read oé: stinking, rotten, not fresh. Bút oé k'hé 物𩇛去, meē^h aou k'hé, any thing turned, as meat.

Aou 懊 Aou náou 懊惱, sour, surly, stubborn.

𩇛

Aou 喉 Read hoé: the throat: yēen hoé 咽喉, ná aou, the gullet.

Pá yēn hoé ch'hé 把咽喉處, páy ná aōu áy wūy, to guard the important passes of a country.

𠂔

Aōu

諾

Read lók: to assent to. Put k'heng hé lók 不輕許諾, ū^m k'hín k'hwáé 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, túy aōu, behind; hoē laé 後來, aōu laé, afterwards.

夫

Ap

始

Beautiful, fair, handsome.

Ap

哈

Shortness of breath.

Ap

𠂔

Read yip: to swallow down; to gobble. Gē ap súy 魚𠂔水, hé ap chúy, 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. Tòng chēet, k'héung yéw hok ap che gé 棟折恐有覆壓之虞, á^{ng} á chēéh kē^{na} ne woō túy lāng áy kan lán, if the beam should break, it is to be feared some one may be crushed by the accident.

天

Ap

盍

Why not? áp, hó put yéa 盍何不也, áp, sē^{na} soō ū^m, áp means why not?

Chóo wát, áp kok gán jé ché 子曰盍各言爾志, Hoo chóo kóng, sē^{na} soō ū^m súy lāng kóng ié áy sim ché, Confucius said, why do you not each one tell us of your views? See the 上論 Scāng lūn.

Ap

盒

A casket; Pwán áp 盤盒, pw^{na} áh, a tray for carrying presents on.

Ap

柙

A cage for wild beasts; hoé soō ch'hut é áp 虎兕出於柙, hoé kap yéá goó 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 chēá, suy áp pit pēén 見齊衰者雖狎必變, k'hw^{na} á kē^{ng} twā sc^{ng} há áy lāng, súy sē ch'hín kín, yéá tēōh pēén sek, 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. Yéw hám kē áp 有噴其嗑, laē kay laē chēéh, let us all eat together.

Sē áp, kwá hēng 噬嗑. 卦名, sē áp, sē kwá áy mē^{na}, Sē áp, 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. Boó k'hēuk hōng, boó at tēk 無曲防無遏懼, ū^m t'hang ch'hōng wan k'hēut chúy chāh, yéw ū^m t'hang at ché lāng tēéh bé, do not turn aside the aqueducts, and do not repress the selling of rice. See 下孟 Hāy bēng.

At

揠

Vulg: payh: to pull up. Sōng jín yéw bin kē bēāou che put téāng jé at che chēá 宋人有憫其苗之不長而揠之者, Sōng áy lāng woō hēán ló e áy pá ch'hé á áy ū^m téāng twā, jé payh e k'hé laé, 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^{ng} at*, the bridge of the nose. Ké chit séw, ch'héuk at 舉疾首蹙頰, *chò pòb t'háou kak t'hé^{ng} à*, *p'heè^{ng} t'háou gněáu gněáu*, they all got head-aches, and drew up the skin of their foreheads (by frowning). See 孟子 Běng choó.

At 北 The unevenness of mountains.

奉 壺 Ay tay 壺祭, *kěaou áy yě^{ng}*, the appearance of pride.

Ay 涇 Ch'hím ay 深涇, deepness of water.

Ay 脰 Ay k'hay 脰, a contraction of the limbs.

瘡 Ay 瘡 A'y k'hoé 瘡口, *áy kaóu*, dumb, unable to speak. Ch'héng bēng áy k'hoé 瞶瞶瘡口, *ch'hé^{ng} mǎi^{ng} áy kaóu*, blind and dumb; said of those who can neither write nor read.—“Are you dumb, that you cannot speak?” *jé sē áy k'hoé*, put lēng gán hoē 爾是瘡口不能言乎, *lě k'hām sē áy kaóu*, bēy hěáu kóng wā.

Ay 啞 Mute: áy jēn jé ch'héáu 啞然而笑, *áy kaóu tǎn ch'hě^o*, he was mute, and did nothing but laugh.

Ay 矮 Read wúy: short, dwarfish: T'hoé-héng-sun wúy choó, put b'wán sò ch'hek 土行孫矮仔不滿四尺, *T'hoé-héng-sun sē áy á kě^{ng} á*, *bó mw^{ng} á sè ch'hě^o kwán*, Thoé-héng-sun was a dwarf; not above four spans high. See the 封神傳 Hong sín twán.

丟 下 Read háy: below, under; háy téy 下底, *áy téy*, underneath. T'hēn háy kok kay 天下國家 *t'he^{ng} áy kok kay*, the Empire, with the different states and families. See 孟子 Běng choó.

T'hēn kàng háy bín 天降下民 *t'he^{ng} kàng áy téy áy pǎy^{ng} sai^{ng}*, Heaven has sent down into being the lower classes of people.

夫 阨 Read ek: calamity; *chae áyh* 災阨, affliction, straits. Ek kéung jé put bín, 阨窮而不憫, *wóo chae áyh kap sòng héung*, *yěá bó hwán ló*, being in affliction and poverty, he still was not grieved. Said of Léw-hāy hwūy 柳下惠, in 孟子 Běng choó.

Ayh 輓 Read ek: a yoke: *pok ek é kay gnēw* 縛輓以駕牛, *pák áyh á è kay gó^o*, to bind on the yoke, in order to yoke in the oxen.

Ayh 厄 Read ek: straits, difficulties. Kwn choó che ek, é Tin Ch'háe che kan 君子之厄於陳蔡之間, *kwun choó wóo áyh wūn*, *tē Tin kok Ch'háe kok áy tēung kan*, the good man (meaning Confucius) was in straits between the countries of Tin and Ch'háe. See 下孟 háy bēng.

Ayh 噫 Read aē: t'ná aē 打噫, *p'hāh áyh*, to belch.

天 狹 Read hēep: narrow, confined. Těang twán kóng hēep 長短廣狹 *tě^{ng} tēy k'hiāh áyh*, long and short, broad and narrow. Loē hēep lán hēng 路狹難行, *loē áyh sh kě^{ng} á*, the road is narrow and difficult to travel.

Koē loē hēp aē 固陋狹隘, *koē chip p'hēah*,
sim kw'a āyh, obstinate and narrow-minded.

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

B

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

Ba 腓 Jēuk ba 肉腓, *bāh ba*, a rising of the
 flesh, an inflammation.

平 娼 Ba 娼 Read hēāou: a prostitute; *ch'hēang bá*
Bā 娼娼, a bad woman. *Bān jin hoe kē*
wáy hēāou 閩人呼妓爲娼, *Bān*
lāng kēō kē 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, *bā hong*
bó t'hang wuy, the leprosy is incurable.

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

Bā 貓 Read beāou; as, beāou lē 貓狸, *bā lé*,
 a fox. Beāou lē yéw hēet 貓狸有
 穴, *bā lé woō k'hang*, the foxes have holes.
 Gēuk bēēn bēāou 玉面貓, *gēuk bīn bá*, a
 pearly faced fox, a white fox.

丟 峇 Ba 峇 Bā bā 峇峇, a country-horn Chinese.
 Bā bā put sit Tōng san kwuy kē 峇
 峇不識唐山規矩, *bā bā ūm*
bat Tē^{ne} sw^a kwuy kē, 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

Baē 惡 Read ok: bad, corrupt, wicked.
 Ok kwūy 惡鬼, *baē kwūy*, a bad
 devil; ok joō 惡字, *baē jē*, a foul
 word; ok büt 惡物, *baē meē^h*, a worthless thing;
 ok jin 惡人, *baē lāng*, a wicked man.

Baē 炆 Dull, not bright. Chēak h^aó put baē
 炆火不炆, *chēk chēak hōey' bēy*
baē, a little fire will not burn brightly.
 See 列女傳 *Lēet lē twān*.

平

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

Gnóc hoē baē kim ē kim lēng 五胡埋金於
 金陵, *goē āy hoē taē kim twā lē kim lēng*, the five
 Hloē's (or foreign states) buried gold at Kim-lēng.

Chòng baē hoō bóe 葬埋父母, *chòng taē*
pāy báe, to bury one's parents.

Soō tēy kē wāt, ē baē 祀地祇曰座埋,
ch'haē tēy sīn kōng, ē báe, to sacrifice to the
 terrestrial gods is called, ē baē.

Baē 霾 Rain following wind. Chōung bong
 ch'hē^a baē, hwūy jēēn k'héng laē
 終風且霾. 惠然肯來,
chit jūt woō hong kwà hoē, *yīn hwūy kaōu k'héng*
laē, after a whole day's wind and rain, he was
 so kind as to be willing to come.

Baē 眉 Read hē: the eye-brows; bōk hē 目眉,
bāk baē, the eye-brows. Kwan-é yéw
 gō ch'hām bē 關羽有臥蠶眉,

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

Baé 楣 Read bé: the lintel; hún bé 門楣, mooí^{ng} baé, the lintel of a door.
Sūy k'hé êng hé 瑞氣盈楣, scāng sūy áy k'hé êng mw^{na} lé áy mooí^{ng} baé, may happy influences replenish the lintel of your door.

夫

Bāh 肉 Read jëuk: flesh: te jëuk 豬肉, te bāh, pork; yāng jëuk 羊肉, yēō^{ng} bāh, mutton; gnêw jëuk 牛肉, goó bāh, beef.
Jëuk suy to, put soō sin soō k'hé 肉雖多. 不使勝食氣, bāh suy chēy, bó hoē e yē^{na} pooí^{ng} áy k'hé, 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 sēāng lūn.

夫

Bak 染 Read jëem: to defile, to soil. Jëem woo 染汚 bak lá sām, to defile with dirt.
Put jëem sèuk k'hé 不染俗氣, ū^m t'hang bak tēōh lué sèuk áy k'hé, don't defile yourself with a common vulgar spirit.
Tōng-Lé-koē bōng lēw chēep jëem p'baōu 唐李固夢柳汁染袍, Tōng teāou áy Lé-koē bāng kē^{ng} lēw chēep bak tēōh e áy p'hāu, 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 kóng soō lūy hoē.

天

Bak 目 Read bók: the eye: yul: bak chew, the eye. Bé, bók, pít, k'hoé, 眉目鼻口, baé, bak, p'he^{ng}, ch'hūy, the eye-brows, eyes, nose, and mouth.

Bé bók p'hàn hēy 美目盼兮, ch'hín ch'hái^{ng} áy bak chew, oe pāyh pun k'hé hwun bēng, beautiful eyes, with the white and black clearly divided. See the 上論 sēāng lūn.

Bak 木 Read bók: wood; sē bók 樹木, ch'hēw bak, timber. Bók ch'hēāng 木匠, bak ch'hēō^{ng}, a carpenter.

Yēn bók kēw gē 緣木求魚, pāyh chēō^{ng} ch'hēw bak ch'hūy hé, to climb a tree in order to seek for fish; (representing the unsuitableness of the means to the end). See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Bak 茉莉 Read bwat; as bwat lē hwa 茉莉花, bak neē^{ng} hwā, the jessamine flower.

Bak 墨 Read bék: ink; bék hēēn 墨硯, bak hēē^{ng}, an ink stone. Būn bék che pōēy 文墨之輩, būn bak áy pōēy, learned men.

Tong p'hek toē se hoó, sey wān hūn bék līm 東壁圖書府. 西園翰墨林, tang áy pēāh wōo toē ch'hāyh áy hoó, sac áy hwu^{ng} wōo hān bak áy līm, 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'han bwán 牽挽, k'han bán, to pull along. Bwán hwūy t'hēēn é 挽回天意, bán tooí^{ng} t'heē^{ng} áy è, 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 tēāng chēā chēet: che 爲長者折枝, wuy sè twā lāng bán ch'hēw ké, to

pluck a branch at the command of a superior.
See 孟子 Bēng choó.

平

Bân 曼 Distant, a far journey.

Bân 墁 The plaster of a wall. Hwúy wá ek bân
毀瓦畫墁, p'háh p'hwá áy ch'hoò
hēā, wā wā áy ch'hēō^{ng} pēāh, broken
tiles and scratched walls; (a reproachful ex-
pression intimating, a bad execution of work).

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

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

Bân 鰻 Vulg. mund: an eel; haé bân 海鰻,
haé mund, a sea eel, a congar eel.

Bân 蠻 A foreigner, a barbarian; bân bék 蠻
貊, uncivilized people. Gân t'ēung
sín, hēng tok k'eng, suy bân bék che
pang, hēng è, 言忠信行篤敬. 雖蠻貊
之邦行矣, k'óng wā láou sít, chò, soò ch'ín
k'eng, suy kaou bân bék áy pang kok, yéā ēy kēnd,
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-k'een.
Hok-k'een wát Bân séng 福建曰
閩省, Hok-k'een k'ēō Bân sai^{ng}, Hok-
k'een is called the Bân province.

Yáng-bún-kóng cheng lâm bân sip pat t'ong 楊
文廣征南閩十八洞, Yéō^{ng}-bún-kóng
k'hè cheng huát lâm bân sai^{ng} áy chap p'āy t'ong,
Yéō^{ng}-bún-kóng conquered the eighteen caves of

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

丟

Bân 萬 A myriad, 'ten thousand; also, a sur-
name. Bân sūey yēā 萬歲爺,
the lord of ten thousand years; 'an
appellation given to the Emperor, similar to "Long
live the king!"

Bân sēw boō k'ēang 萬壽無疆, chēnd bân
né^{ng} bó k'ēung ch'ín, ten thousand years of life
without limitation; used as a wish of congratula-
tion on the Emperor's birth-day.

Bân 曼 Not yet; also used as an expletive.

Bân 蔓 Luxuriant, wild, spreading as weeds.
Bân ch'hó tán toē 蔓草難圖,
bân yēēn áy ch'háou ōh tē kaou ch'heng
k'hè, weeds widely spread are with difficulty
cleared away. See the 左傳 chó twān.

Bân 幔 A curtain; wūy 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'ew
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'hēnd bân 且慢, stop
a little.

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

Bân 慢 To despise; "to slight, to neglect; boō
bân 侮慢 to contemn. T'ong yung
māou, soō wān pō bân 動容貌.

斯遠暴慢, *tin tâng lân áy yáng maōu tēōh*,
chēā ēy hwui⁷⁸ 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. Kēen hēen jē put lēng kē, kē jē put lēng sēen, bān yēā, 見賢而不能舉. 舉而不能先. 命也, *k'hw⁷⁸à gāou lāng jē bēy kē yūng, kē yūng jē bēy hoē c 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 tók 蠆尾有毒, *bān bēy wōo tók*, in the tail of a stinging insect there is poison.

青

Bāng 蚊 Read bún, a mosquito, a small gnat. Bún tēang 蚊帳, *bāng tà*; mosquito curtains. Pē bún gēet soó 被蚊齧死, *hōe bāng kǎ sé*, to be bitten to death by mosquitoes.

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

平

Bāng 龐 Exuberant, great, abundant.

Bāng 龙 A dog with long shaggy hair. Boó soó bāng hwūy 無使龙吠, *ū^m t'hang hōe kaóu pwūy*, don't set the dogs a-barking.

Bāng 咙 To talk incoherently.

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

丟

Bāng 望 Read bōng: to hope, to expect; kē bōng 冀望, *kē bāng*, to hope for. Bōng tō jē bē che kēen 望道而未之見, *bāng tō chun á yēā bōey ēy k'hw⁷⁸à*, he looked towards virtue as one that had not yet come within sight of it. Said of 文王 Bān ōng, in the 下孟 hāy bēng.

Bāng 夢 Read bōng: to dream; a dream, a vision of the night. Kéw é, goé put hēw bōng kēen Chew-kong 久矣. 吾不復夢見周公, *koó é, gwá bó kōh bāng kē⁷⁸ 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 sēang lūn.

Bāng 網 Read bōng: a net; a fishing net. Koé chēā bōng koé, yūng soó ch'hùn che hók 古者網罟用四寸之目, *koé lāng áy bāng, yūng sè ch'hùn áy bāk*, "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 sēang bēng.

青

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, *cháp gūēy áy kaou chǎy, ch'hey yít sē sin baóu*, upon the change

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

Baóu

昴

One of the 28 constellations; the Pleiades.

Baóu

茆

A water plant, a certain vegetable.

Soo lók p'hwán súy, gân ch'haé kē baón 思樂泮水言採其茆, sēō^{ng} k'hè p'hw^{na} k'ēung áy chúy, kóng b'ēy^h bán e áy baou ch'haé, thinking of going to the pond before the prince's school, and talking about picking the baón vegetable there. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy odes.

天

Baóuh

貿

Read hoē: to bargain; to bargain for any thing in the lump. Boē kó choó 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 koē boō sēang sit 相顧無相識, sēo k'hw^{na} bō sēo bat, to look at one another, without knowing each other. See the 唐詩 Tōng se.

天

Bat

密

Read bit: secret, close, concealed, near, not distant. Jip ltm, wūy k'héung put bit 入林惟恐不密, jip

ch'ēw ná, wáy kē^{na} nē ū^m 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'hè má 騎馬, k'hè^á báy, to ride on a horse.

Hwuy kám hoē yěá, má put chin yěá 非敢後也. 馬不進也, ū^m sē gwá

k'á túy aū, sē báy bēy kē^{na}, 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. Sēk má 石碼, chēōh báy, a stone dam or mound.

Má choó 碼仔, báy á, a farm of the taxes: keàou má choó 叫碼仔 kēō báy á, to let out the farms; chēw má choó 酒碼仔, chēw báy á, the arrack farm; a p'hēen má choó 鹽片碼仔, a p'hēen báy á, the opium farm.

Báy

瑪

Má lò sēk 瑪瑙石, báy lò chēōh, the cornelian stone.

Báy

買

Read maē: to buy, to purchase. Ê hwa kēem tēp chē, maē sēk jeáou ytn laē 移花兼蝶至. 買石繞雲來, swá hwa lēen bāy yēāh kaou, báy chēōh tē^{ng} hwan k'āh sē laē, removing a flower, the butterfly comes along with it, and buying a stone, even the surrounding clouds accompany it. See the 唐詩 Tōng se.

天

Bāy

賣

Read maē: to sell, to dispose of. Chō maē maē 做買賣, chō báy bāy, to buy and sell.

Maē to maē tok 賣刀買犢, bāy to báy goō á, to sell a knife, in order to buy a heifer.

天

Bāyh

麥

Read hēk: wheat; a surname. Tāe bēk 大麥, twā bāyh, barley; hwan bēk 番麥, hwan bāyh, Indian corn.

Bēng hāy che gwat, bēk ch'hew chē 孟夏之月麥秋至, k'hé t'haou hāy áy gōēy^h bāyh tang kaou, in the first months of summer, the wheat harvest comes in. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

奉

Be 迷 Read bêy: to secrete one's-self.

羞

Bé 米 Rice; a surname: Bé kwù 米貴, the rice is dear. Bé ch'hëuk hwuy put to yěa 米粟非不多也, *bé ch'hëk ū^m sē ū^m chēy*, it is not because the rice and paddy are insufficient. See the 上孟 Sēang hēng. Bé tēen paē sēk 米顛拜石, *bé tēen paē chēūh*, 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 boó 救寧武, *an lēng boó áy soō*, to still and pacify warlike concerns. See the 上書, *sēō^{ng} sc*.

Bé 眯 Any thing got into the eye.

Bé 弭 To stop, to put a stop to. Kwùy-k'hong-choó bē tō 季康子弭盜, *Kwùy-k'hong-choó bē bō tō ch'hat*, Kwùy-k'hong-choó exterminated the robbers.

Bé 亹 Unwearied, not feeling tired. Sit che ch'him ch'him, *tat che bé bé 息之* 深深達之亹亹, *swāh e áy sé, sēō^{ng} tēūh ch'him ch'him, kaou bat e chēw sēō^{ng} bēy yěa*, 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: *bōēy*: a tail, an end; t'hoē bé 頭尾, *t'haū bōēy*, head and tail. Wù séw wù bé 畏首畏尾, *kēⁿa t'haū kēⁿa bōēy*, to be afraid of both beginning and ending; to be irresolute.

Séw bé put lēng sēang koē 首尾不能相顧, *t'haū bōēy bēy ēy sēo koē*, 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: *sáy*: Beautiful, fine, elegant, good, handsome: Choó wūy seāou chīn bé 子謂韶盡美矣, *K'hong-choó kóng, Sùn áy gāk chīn chaē sáy*, Confucius said, that the music of Sùn was very fine.

Sey hong bé jīn 西方美人, *sac hē^{ng} 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^{ng} maōu sáy kwā ch'hin ch'hai^{ng}*, Sae-se's appearance was beautiful and engaging.

Bé 靡 Beautiful, wanton, overturned; not, a negative particle. Tēng wūēy che yim, bé bān che yim yěa 鄭衛之音. 靡曼之音也, *tēng wūēy áy sēⁿa, sē bē bān áy yim*, the expression of amorous ditties have generally a wanton sound.

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

平 Bé 薇 A kind of vegetable; also, a flower. Ch'haé bē jē sīt 採薇而食, *bān bē á jē chēāh*, they picked the Bé vegetable, and ate of it; — said of Pek-é 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 bê hwa 薔薇花, *ch'héang^{ng} bê hwa*, a rose.

Bê 眉 Vulg: *baé*: the eye-brows; *bók bê* 目
眉, *bák baé*, the eye brows. Also written
睂 *bê*.

Chín séw gô bê 螭首蛾眉, *chín t'haúu gô baé*,
a head like the Chín insect, and eye-brows like
the silkworm.

Bê 楣 Bún bê 門楣, *mooi^{ng} baé*, the lintel
of a door. Ch'hun sek éng bê 春色
盈楣, *ch'hun t'hee^{ng} áy sek éng mu^{na}*
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 bê 峨嶂, the name of a hill.

Bê 彌 Very, more, extensive. Hoo-choó che tō,
gēang che bê ko, chwàn che bê kēen
夫子之道. 仰之彌高. 鑽
之彌堅, *Hoo-choó áy tō*, *t'na k'hè k'hw^{na} nā*
kwán, *chwui^{ng} e nā 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 Sēang lun.

Bê 瀾 Full, overflowing, abundant. Hó súy
bê bê 河水瀾瀾, *káng chúy bê*
mu^{na}, 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.
Chaē súy che bê 在水之湄, *tē chúy*
áy bê, on the water's edge. See the same.

Bê 壝 A mound or altar of earth.

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

Bê 微 Small, diminutive, worthless, trifling.
Taē jín put tēuk sèy bê che soō 大
人不逐細微之事, *twā lāng*
bô tē tēuk sèy bê áy soō, great men are not par-
ticular about small, trifling things.

Ch'hit ch'hek bê k'he, é sew hoō bōc 七尺微
軀貽羞父母, *ch'hit ch'hēoh sèy sèy áy hín*
sín, *láy tēoh sedou lèy é pāy bōc*, "my seven-span-
long, diminutive body, has only involved my parents
in disgrace,"—an expression of humility.

Bê 薜 Tōe bê hwa 茶薜花, the name of
a flower.

Bê 麋 A large kind of stag; also, a doe. Koé
hóng gān bê lók 顧鴻鴈麋鹿,
k'hw^{na} twā chēuh áy gān, *kāp twā*
chēuh áy lók, looking at the large wild geese, and
the larger stags. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Bê 劇 To divide, to part.

Bê 糜 Vulg: *mōty*: Rice-water, congee, rice
gruel: a surname. Bē chēuk 糜粥,
ám mōty, congee.

Lēang-hwūy-óng é t'hoé tēy che koé bê lán ké
bín jé chēen che 梁惠王以土地之故. 糜
爛其民. 而戰之, *Lēang-hwūy-óng é t'hoé*
tēy áy yēen koé, *bē lán e áy pāyh sai^{ng}*, *jé hòc e*
k'hè sēo t'haé, Lēang-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 Bē hoé 獼猴, a kind of monkey.

Bê 縻 To drag, to influence. Guó yéw h'ó
chēak, goé é choó bê che 我有好
爵. 吾與子縻之, *gwá wōō hó*
áy chēak wūy, *gwá hoé lé bê e*, I have an eligible

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

Bê 蘼 Plants growing in the water.

Bê 𪔐 The noise made in calling ducks; bê bê, something similar to the "dill, dilly," of English housewives.

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

Hwân bê sêng 還未成, yěä bōēy chē^{nä}, not yet completed.

Bē lêng soō jîn, yēen lêng soō kwáy 未能事人焉能事鬼, bōēy ēy hòk saē lāng, bōēyh chāē 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. Gnóe bē 五味, the five tastes; choo hē 滋味, a taste. Sam gwat put te jēuk bē 三月不知肉味, s^{na} göēyh jīt ū^m chae bāh áy cháo 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 yěä kēw e, waking and sleeping he sought her. See the 國風 Kok hong. Sēuk hin yěä 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 jîn ch'haē 做謎給人猜, chò bē hoē lāng ch'haē, to make riddles, and set people to unravel them.

𪔐

Běä

𪔐

A slanting look; read bēä, a surname.

𪔐

Beáou

𪔐

The flowing appearance of water.

Beáou

𪔐

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

Beáou

𪔐

The expansiveness of water.

Beáou

𪔐

Dark, indistinct, distant, enlarged.

Koè hēang beáou boō chēy 故鄉

杳無際, koō áy hēo^{ng} lē beáou

hwū^{ng} bó chēy, to be removed from one's native village, to an unlimited distance. See the 唐詩 Tōng se.

Beáou

𪔐

Distant, indistinct; also, to look

lightly on. Beáou hōe put te séy

che 邈乎不知所之, hwū^{ng}

hwū^{ng}, ū^m chae kaòu tá lōh wūy, distant, to an unknown extent.

Beáou

𪔐

The south-east corner of a house.

Beáou

𪔐

Clear, evident, manifest.

Beáou

𪔐

Dark, unfathomable.

Beáou

𪔐

Deep and distant. Wūy jēen jē

cheng, beáou jēen jē 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 léng lé, beáou léng sè 跛能履 眇能視, *kōēy k'ha ēy kē'á*, *ch'hai'ng moi'ng ēy k'hu'á*, the lame can walk, and the dim-sighted can see. See the 易經 Yěah keng.

Beáou 杪 The furthest end of any thing, bok beáou 木杪, the extremity of a tree. Lēn beáou sōey boē 年杪歲暮 *nē'ng bōēy hūēy àm*, the end of the year, and the close of the season.

Beáou 秒 Hô beáou 禾秒, *ch'hēuk mai'ng*, the blade of corn.

Beáou 靄 龍 The appearance of flying dragons.

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

Beáou 描 Vulg: *bēō*: to copy any thing by writing over the original. Beáou joō 描字, *bēō jē*, to copy or decypher characters; to trace, writing.

Beáou 貓 Vulg: *neaou*: a cat, a common cat. Beáou ch'hé tōng jé 貓鼠同乳, *neaou kap neaou ch'hé tūng chēūh leng*, "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 Hô beáou 禾苗, *pò ch'hē á*, the young shoots of corn; a surname. Kok che sé seng, wát beáou 穀之

始生曰苗, *ch'hek áy toō toō á sai'ng kōng beáou*, when the grain is beginning to grow it is called beáou.

Ōng te hoo beáou hōe 王知夫苗乎, *ōng lé chac pò ch'hē á ū'm*, does your Majesty know any thing about the young shooting corn? See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hāy lap wát beáou 夏獵曰苗, *hāy t'hee'ng p'hāh lāh kōng beáou*, the summer hunt is called beáou.

丟

Beāou 妙 Wonderful, deep, mysterious, excellent; also, young. Sin hwá put ch'hek wūy che beāou 神化不測謂之妙, *sín áy pēn hwá bú t'hang ch'hek kōng kēō beāou*, Divine transformations, unsearchable in their nature, are called beāou.

Bē beāou 微妙, wonderful, minute.

Beāou sīm 妙甚, very good; excellent!

Lēn beāou 年妙, *nē'ng hōēy k'hāh che'ng*, young in years.

Beāou 鈔 Fine, minute, excellent.

Beāou 廟 Vulg: *bēō*: a temple, a place of idolatrous worship. Chong beāou 宗廟, *choē chong áy bēō*, an ancestral temple.

K'hóng-choó jip taē beāou, bōēy soō hūn 孔子入大廟. 每事問, *K'hóng-choó jip twā bēō, tak hāng moo'ng*, Confucius entered the great temple, and enquired about every thing he saw. See the 論語 Lūn gé. — Also written 庙 beāou.

天

Beēh 篾 Read bēēt, basket work, wicker-work. Bēēt lám 篾籃, *bēēh ná*, a wicker basket.

Bēēt sēk 篾席, *bēēh ch'hēh*, a rush mat.

肅

BĒEN

免

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

Yáng-sê chĕung Ch'haè-keng yĕw, bĕ BĒEN pek
p'hek yĕw tĕem 楊時從蔡京遊 未免
白璧有玷, Yĕo^{ng}-sê t'hàn Ch'hwà-keng yĕw,
bĕy BĒEN p'p'hyh p'hek woō tĕem, Yĕo^{ng}-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, teáou chong é haé 洒彼流
水 朝宗於海, BĒEN hwut lĕy
laáu ch'ay, k'hè teáou chong é haé, the flowing
waters of the BĒEN stream go to pay their
respects to the sea. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

BĒEN

勉

To urge, to spur on, to animate, to
exert. Choó pit bĒEN ché 子必
勉之, lĕ tek k'hak tĕoh 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 paé bĒEN lĕw 萬國衣冠
拜冕旒, bān kok áy s^{na} k'in tĕoh
paé bĒEN lĕw, the robes and coronets of all nations
must pay reverence to the Emperor's crown.

See the 唐詩 Tōng se.

BĒEN

酒

To be drowned, to be overwhelmed.

But pĕen naé soo bĕn bĒEN é chĕw
勿辨乃司民酒於酒, s^{na}
soō ū^m pĕen bĕng yĕw soō kw^{na} kap p'p'hyh sai^{ng}
tím bĒEN é chĕw, why do you not enquire into
the officers' and people's being drowned in wine.
See the 尚書 Sĕo^{ng} se.

BĒEN

緬

Distant; also, bĒEN séang 緬想, bĒEN
sé^{ng}, to think.

BĒEN

愍

BĒEN kè 愍忌, a sacrifice offered
on every birth-day of a deceased
relative: read bĕn.

平

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-lám to yĕw che 木棉江
南多有之, ch'á mé^{ng}, tĕ Kang-lám chĕy
woō, of the silky cotton, there is an abundance
in Kang-lám.

BĒEN hwa 棉花, mé^{ng} 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 yáng 綿羊, mé^{ng} yĕo^{ng}, 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: bĕn: to sleep, to rest, to lie
down. Thĕen chok kím p'hĕ, tĕy
chok chĕen, gwat lé séung gó p'hwān
gnó bĒEN 天作錦被 地作氍 月裡
嫦娥伴我眠, t'hee^{ng} chò kím p'hōy, tĕy
chò chee^{ng} tĕáou, goŕyĕh, lāe áy séung gó p'hw^{na}ā

gwá 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.

Bēen 聯 Connected, uninterrupted. Lān kwù hēen hong 蘭桂聯芳, *lān hwa kwù hwa sō swà p'hang*, "the lān flower and cassia blossoms are successively fragrant;"—(used with respect to those whose sons and grandsons advance successively to literary honors).

Bēen tūy 聯對 *lēen lūy*, a pair of antithetical sentences, generally written on boards, and stuck up on each side of a room.

Bēen 𡩺 The covering of a house.

Bēen 櫓 The eaves of a roof.

Bēen 緡 Bēen hān 緡蠻, the noise of a bird; also, cotton threads.

Bēen 面 Vulg: *bīn*: The face, the front, the countenance. Jīn sim jē bēen 人心如面, *lāng áy sim ch'hin chēō^{ng}* *lāng áy bīn*, people's minds are like their faces; i. e. varying.

Yung yēá, k'hó sóo lām bēen 雍也可使南面, *Yung yēá, t'hang sat e bīn^{ng} à lām*, Yung may be employed in facing the south; (i. e. in ruling the people;—because all rulers bēen lām 面南, *bīn^{ng} à lām*, face the south, and all subjects bēen pak 面北, *bīn^{ng} à pak*, face the north).

Bēen 𡩺 To turn the back on. Bēen kwuy pōēy ké 𡩺規背矩, *sō pōēy kwuy ké*, to act contrary to established customs.

Bēen 麵 Vulg: *mē^{ng}*: flour made of wheat: bēen paou 麵包, *bīn paou*, bread. Bēen paou kan 麵包干, *bīn paou kw^{ng}a*, biscuit.

E' bēen wūy he seng 以麵爲犧牲, *t'hó mē^{ng} chò t'haou sai^{ng}*, "to use wheaten flour instead of animals in sacrifice." This was done by 武帝 Boó-tèy, of the 梁 Lāng dynasty, out of compassion. See 下孟註 Hāy bēng choò.

Bēen 酒 To drink wine to excess.

Bēet 天 篾 Vulg: *bēēh*: wicker-work, basket-work. bēet lām 篾籃, *bēēh ná*, a wicker basket.

Bēet 蔑 Not, nothing, diminutive; to slight.

Bēet 血 𩚑 Black blood.

Bēet 滅 To exterminate, to overthrow, to annihilate, to extinguish, finish. Bēet kok chēá gnóe sīp 滅國者五十, *bēet kok gōe chap*, he overcame fifty states. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ké tēem ēng teng, bēet hēw bēng 幾點螢燈滅復明, *kwáy tēem áy hoēy kím ch'hai^{ng}* *bēet bó yēw kōh kwui^{ng}*, 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.

Bēet kēw chòk 滅九族, *bēet kápu áy chòk* to exterminate all a man's nine relations.

Bēet 威 To exterminate.

Bēet 韮 *Vulg: bōēyh; stockings; ch'hwan bēet*
穿韮, *ch'hēng bōēyh, to wear*
stockings.

天
Bēk 陌 *Tēen bēk 田陌, ch'hán huⁿā, the*
elevated paths between the rice fields.
Sēang-yāng k'hae ch'hēen bēk 商映
開阡陌, *Sēang-yāng k'hwuy ch'hán huⁿā, Sēang-*
yāng (of the 秦 Chin dynasty) recommended
the enlarging of the paths between the rice fields.
See the 戰國策 Chēen kok ch'hek.

Bēk 脈 *Hēet bēk 血脈, hōēyh mǎiⁿh, the*
pulse, the arteries. Also written 脉
bēk.
Hēet bēk kwán thong 血脈貫通, hōēyh
mǎiⁿh kwán thong, the blood of the arteries runs
through the whole frame.

Bēk 万 *Bēk kē 万俟, a double surname.*

Bēk 幙 *Bēk p'hek 幙帟, secret, close.*

Bēk 滯 *Shallow water.*

Bēk 幘 *A veil, a covering for the eyes. Bēk*
bōk yūng choo 幘目用緇, tā
bīn āy kin yūng oe āy, the veil that
covers the eyes should be black. See the 儀禮
Gē lēy.

Bēk 幕 *A cloth used for covering over food.*

Bēk 一 *To cover over any thing; one of the*
radicals.

Bēk 幘 *The covering of a carriage; bēk 幘*
has the same meaning.

Bēk 塙 *To plaister: bēk kwán kēung sit 塙*
館宮室, bwaⁿ ōh kwán kap kēung
sit, to plaister the school and house.
See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Bēk 蠅 *The name of an insect.*

Bēk 覓 *Sim bēk 尋覓, sim ch'hōey, to seek*
for any thing. *Sēep chew k'hong, jē*
bēk loē 涉舟航而覓路, tāh
chán kōēy chūy jē ch'hōey loē, he crossed the water
in a boat, and sought out for the road. Said of
晉武帝 Chìn Boó-tēy, in his wanderings.

Bēk 彪 *A white tiger.*

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

Bēk 霖 *Small rain; ek che ē bēk bōk 益之*
以霖霖, t'heēⁿg, che ē sēy hōē,
added to which there was a drizzling
rain. See the 小雅 Seāou gnáy.

Bēk 霰 *The same as the preceding.*

Bēk 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* chúy, liquid ink.

Būa bék che pōey 文墨之輩, *bún bák áy lāng*, the literati.

Hēung boó pwan tēem bék 胸無半點墨, *heng k'hám bó pwan tēem áy bák chúy*, "on his breast there is not half a dot of ink," — (entimating an entire want of learning).

Bék 默 Silent, to meditate, to refrain from speaking. Bék bék put gân 默默不言, *tēem tēem bó kóng wā*, 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: *taē bék* 大麥, *twā báyh*, barley. Hwan bék 番麥, *hwan báyh*, Indian corn.

Kim hoo boé bék, pò chéung jé yew che 今夫薺麥播種而耰之, *in hwaú léy báyh*, *yēd 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 幘 A veil for the head.

Bék 絹 A cloth for wrapping up any thing.

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

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

Béng 艫 A small kind of boat.

Béng 醕 Béng tēng 醕酏, very drunk.

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

Béng 侶 Good, fine.

Béng 皿 A vessel for containing any thing. Seng sat, k'hé bēng, e bok, put pē, put kām é chēy 牲殺器皿衣服. 不備. 不敢以祭, *t'hāou sai^{ng}, k'hé bēng, yin chē^{ng}, bó chedou pē, ū^m k'ā é chēy*, 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.

Bēng 明 Clear, bright; to illustrate, to illumine, to display, to distinguish; *bēng pēk* 明白, to understand clearly.

Bēng bēng chaē sēang, hek hek chaē hāy 明明在上. 赫赫在下, *bēng kwui^{ng} tē tēng bīn, oc am tē āy téy*, clear and bright above, dark and dreary below. See the 大雅 Tāō gnáy. Bēng gwat sēung kan chēàou 明月松間照, *bēng gōēy^h sēung kan chēò*, the clear moon shining among the firs.

Bēng 明 To survey, to behold: a surname.

Bêng 儂 Dark and dreary. Also written 儂
bêng, dim, obscure.

Bêng 盲 Blind, the pupil of the eye destroyed.
Bók bêng 目盲, *bák chew ch'hai^{ng} mai^{ng}*, the eyes blinded.

K'hae bêng jin bók 開盲人目, *k'houy ch'hai^{ng} mai^{ng} lāng áy bák chew*, to open the eyes of the blind.

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

Hwân-kong yéw gnóe bêng che kím 桓公
有五盟之禁, *Hwân-kong wōō goē bêng
áy kím*, Hwân-kong had five things which he
interdicted on oath.

Bêng 萌 To sprout out, to shoot forth. Bêng
gây 萌芽, *pauh é^{ng}*, to bud.
Ch'hun sé seng, jê bêng che 春始
生而萌之, *ch'hun t'he^{ng} k'hé t'hāou sai^{ng}
jê pauh k'hé laé*, in the spring they begin to
grow, and bud forth.

Bêng 名 Vulg: *mē^{ng}á*: a name, a designation,
fame: bêng seng 名聲, *mē^{ng}á sē^{ng}á*,
reputation.

Bêng é hēng che 名以命之, *hōē e chí lēy
mē^{ng}á, é kēō é*, to give a person a name, in
order to call him by. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

Bêng 銘 To remember, to record the merits
of a person deceased. Téng bêng
鼎銘, *tē^{ng}á bêng*, a sculptured
tripod.

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

Bêng 冥 Dark, dismal: bêng hwun 冥昏,
mai^{ng} hwui^{ng}, the evening. Boó
chéang taē ke, wūy tín bêng bêng

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

Bêng 溟 Small rain; also, the sea. Bit é bêng
bók 密雨溟沐, *bát áy hōē bêng
bók*, the close rain drizzled down.
Pok bêng yéw gē 北溟有魚, *pak haē wōō
hé*, in the northern sea there are fishes.

Bêng 瞶 A name; dark.

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

Kē sé bêng bêng 共視瞑瞑, *e k'hw^{ng}á
ch'hai^{ng} mai^{ng}*, he looked dimly.

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

Bêng 蓂 Bêng kēep ch'hó 蓂莢草, *bêng
kēep ch'hāou*, 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.

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

Bêng-lêng yéw choó 螟蛉有子, *bêng-lêng
wōō kē^{ng}á*, "the bêng-lêng 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 ch'ek 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 *haóu*, to cry or call.

Key bēng koé hwūy būn ê tēung kok 雞鳴
狗吠聞於中國, key t'hé kaóu pūy tít
t'hé^{na} é t'hong tēung 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 lūen put bēng, bēng chek keng jín 三
年不鳴. 鳴則驚人, s^{na} ne^{ng} bó tán,
tán ch'ew hoé láng kē^{na}, it did not sound once
in three years, but when it did sound, it
alarmed people.

Bēng 薨 A beam, a rafter.

Bēng 粼 Clear, fine rice.

Bēng 榫 The pith of a tree; also, the name
of a tree.

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

者出戶, t'huí^{ng} bēng lēng áy láng ch'hut
mooi^{ng}, the bearer of the message went out at
the door. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

T'hēn bēng yéw chaē, kē wūy Chew-Bún-ōng
hoē 天命有在. 其爲周文王乎,
t'he^{ng} áy bēng woó tē tít, e chò ch'hín ch'ē^{ng}
Chew-Bún-ōng hoē, "The decree of heaven being
fixed, let him do as Bún-ōng of the Chew
dynasty." Said by Chò-ch'ho 曹操, when he
wanted his son to assume the title of Emperor.
See the 三國 Sam kok.

Sē wūn put chēy, bēng toē to ch'hwān 時運
不齊. 命途多舛, sē wūn ū^m chēy ch'wū^{ng},
mē^{na} toē chēy ch'hwān 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
Ōng-put-haé.

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

Soó sē kae yéw bēng gwat 四時皆有
孟月, sē sē chò poó woó bēng gōēy, the four
seasons, have each their commencing months.

Bēng boé sam ch'hēn kàou choó 孟母三
遷教子, Bēng-choó áy nē^{ng} lēy s^{na} kwūy
pu^{na} ch'hoó bōēy ká e áy kē^{na}, the mother of
Mencius thrice removed her dwelling, in order
to instruct her son.

Bēng 甯 Any thing wished, or desired: a sur-
name.

Bēng 甯 A surname: Bēng-boó-choó, pang yéw
tō, chek tē 甯武子邦有道
則知, Bēng-boó-choó, pang kok woó
to áy sē ch'et, chek tē, Bēng-boó-choó, when a
country possessed the right way, displayed wisdom.
See the 上論 Ch'ē^{ng} lūn.

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

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

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 ū^m chin, to copy incorrectly.

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

Chong beāou che soō 宗廟之事, chang 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^{ng}, "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 chē ch'hoó 何以錯繆至此, an chwá ch'hò bēw kaú an nēy sai^{ng}, 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 hô lê, bēw é ch'hēn lé 差之毫釐. 謬以千里, ch'hay goē áy hó lê, ēy bēw kaú chē^{ng} á ch'heng lê, 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'heng maé maé, é chit chēy 小宰聽買賣以質劑, sēō

chaé áy kwá t'hē^{ng} a lāng bēy bēy, é chit pai^{ng} chē^{ng} 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; bēy loē 迷路, to go the wrong way, Bēy toē bē wán 迷途未遠, bēy áy loē bēy woō hēá hwu^{ng}, we have not yet wandered far out of the way. Said by 陶淵明 Tō-yēn-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^{ng} a tēōh tē^{ng}, ch'hōng tēy chē^{ng} á ch'hēw áy ch'hēw wui^{ng}, his private dress was long, with the right hand sleeve short. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Chēō^{ng} lūn.

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

Bín 黽 To urge, to strive, to exert one's self. Bín bēn 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 sē che 我雖不敏. 請嘗試之, gwá suy bēy bin, ch'hē^{ng} á bōng ch'hē k'hwá, although I am not clever, yet I request the trial to be made. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Bín jē h^{ng}ó hák 敏而好學, bin kwá á t'hák ch'hāy, intelligent and fond of learning.

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

Bín 閔 A surname: Bin-choó sē ch'hek 閔子侍側, Bin-choó k'hēá é sin pec^{ng}, Bin-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, *āyh kwà kēng jê bēy bĪn*, in affliction and poverty, and yet not grieved. See the 上孟 Sēang bēang.

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

BĪN 泯 To be annihilated, to be thrown into confusion. BĪN è taē bĪN lwān 民彞 大泯亂, *pāyh sai'ng āy è lān twā bĪN lwān*, the moral relations of the people were thrown into the greatest confusion. See the 尚書 Sēō'ng se.

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

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

BĪN 率 The people; the common people; tē bĪN 治民, to rule the people. BĪN hoó lēng hēng yēn 民無能名 焉, *pāyh sai'ng bó chit lēy mē'ā t'hang kēō*, "the people had no name by which they could designate him." Said of Sūn, who was above all praise.

BĪN chēng taē k'hó kēn è 民情大可見矣, *pāyh sai'ng āy sēng chēng twā t'hang k'hwā*, the dispositions of the people could be extensively seen. See the 古文 Kóe bĪn.

BĪN 氓 The common people, the horde. BĪN che ch'he ch'he 氓之蚩蚩, *pāyh sai'ng 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'ā ch'hwā Kang chūy*, 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, *chēōh kap gēuk bó hwun pēn*, not distinguishing between stones and gems.

BĪN 玟 The same as the foregoing.

BĪN 瘠 Sickness, a disease; to gnó koe bĪN 多我觀瘠, *chēy lāng kap gwá k'hwā'ā pāi'ng*, many came to visit me in my sickness. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

BĪN 忤 To constrain one's-self.

BĪN 緡 A thread, a string: the string on which small coins are strung. Also written 緡 bĪN.

Kē teāou wūy hō, wūy se e bĪN 其釣維何. 維絲伊緡, *e lēō hé yūng s'ā mē'h, tōk se kap sw'ā*, "what did he use in angling? nothing but silk and thread." See the 國風 Kok hong.

丟

BĪN 面 Read bēn: the face, the countenance: a surface; to face, to front. Jé boó bēn chēung, t'hōey yéw hoó gān 汝 無面從. 退有後言, *lè á'm t'hang bĪN t'hàn, kaōu t'hèy ch'hēā woō aū 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.

天

BĪT 宓 To rest, to be silent: a surname: Chia-bĪT 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, k'ê tse^{ng} ch'hín ch'ê^{ng} bit, as sweet as honey.

Bit 謐 Silent whispers; quiet, peaceful. Lōey gōey ch'ek bit 內外寂謐, laē gwā ch'ek bit, within and without, peaceful and quiet. See the 漢書 Hàn se.

Bit 密 Vulg: bat: secret, close, concealed, retired. Chōng k'hê bit bit 藏去密 密 k'hê^{ng} k'hê bat bat, secretly hidden. Bit yā put ē, choō gnó sey kaou 密雲不雨. 自我西郊, bat huan ū^m lōh hoē, choō gwán sae 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 栳 Fragrant wood; a name for cassia; cinnamon. Kaou-chew yéw bit hēang sē 交州有栳香樹, Kaou-chew woō bit hēo^{ng} ch'hēw, in the district of Kaou-chew, there exists the fragrant bit tree, — chek kim che tīm hēang yēā 卽今之沉香也, chek sē tong kim áy tīm hēo^{ng}, which is the cinnamon of the present day.

Bit 𧪘 To urge, to exert one's-self.

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

Bo 跣 The great toe.

Bo 嫫嫫, a common appellation for mother.

Bo 母 Vulg: nēō^{ng} lēy: mother; hoō bó 父母, pāy bó, father and mother. Wáy t'hēen tēy bān bit hoō bó 惟天地萬物 父母, wáy t'he^{ng} tēy chò bān meē^h áy pāy bó, Heaven and earth are the parents of all things. See the 尚書 Sēō^{ng} se.

Bo 無 Read boē: not, not at all. Boō put keng 無不敬, bó ū^m keng, unfailing respect.

T'hēen hāy boō put sē che hoō bó 天下無不是之父母, t'he^{ng} āy bó ū^m tēōh 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.

Bo 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 lēy bō se hoē Bān-tēy, the great Empress Pók took a silken cap, and gave it to (her son) the Emperor Būn.

Bo 磨 A mill. Súy bō 水磨, cháy bō, a water mill. Jē gé swān bō 如蟻旋磨, ch'hín ch'ēō^{ng} hēā pwan swān tē bō ch'ēōh, "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 chē.

Boē 畝 An acre: tēen boē 畝田, ch'hán boē, an acre of ground. Gnoē boē che t'hēk, sē che é song 五畝之宅. 樹之以桑, goē boē áy t'hāy, ch'eng e é se^{ng}, let every plot of five acres be planted with the mulberry tree. See the 上孟 Ch'ēō^{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, chéá, yěa 牡丹花之富貴者也, *boé-tan sê hwa áy k'háh pòò kwù áy*, the Moutan is the richest and noblest of flowers.

Boé 姥 An old woman: t'héen boé san 天姥山, *t'heé^{ng} boé sw^{na}*, the name of a hill.

Boé 母 Vulg: *něo^{ng} lèy*: a mother: boé choó 母子, *boé kě^{na}*, mother and child. K'héen goé hoò yěá, k'hwun goé boé yěá 乾吾父也. 坤吾母也, *t'heé^{ng} sê gwán áy něo^{ng} pây, tēy sê gwán áy něo^{ng} lèy*, heaven is our father, and the earth is our mother. See the 西銘 Sey bēng.

Boé 姆 An instructress; an uncle's wife: gák boé 岳姆, *těo^{ng} ú^m*, a mother-in-law. Sěuk hoe pek che ch'hey wúy boé 俗呼伯之妻爲姆, *sěuk kěò pâyh áy boé sê ú^m*, in common conversation we call an uncle's wife, aunt.

Boé 某 Any one, such an one, a certain person. Choó kò che wát, hoé 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 桤 Kang boé 江桤, the name of a tree, the wood of which yields excellent potash.

率

Boé 謀 To scheme, to contrive, to plan; key boé 計謀, a plan, a scheme. Wúy jín boé, jê put tēung hoé 爲人謀而不忠乎, *wúy lāng sōo něo^{ng}, jê ú^m tēung 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 thàn e*, if the plan is good, then follow it. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Boé 侔 Even, equal to, alike. K'hé é jín, jê boé é t'héen 畸於人而侔於天, *k'háh twā é lāng, jê kap t'heé^{ng} pāi^{ng} 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, *tēng bīn kan kēw choó kong áy sim kw^{na}, áy tēy boé ch'hé pâyh sai^{ng}*, above he sought to win the heart of the chief, and below to captivate the affections of the people. See the 戰國策 Chēen kok ch'hek.

Boé 眸 Bók boé 目眸, *bák ang á*, the pupil of the eye. Chún hoé jín chéá, bók lēang é hoé choó 存乎人者莫良於眸子, *chún twā tē lāng, bó k'háh hó é bák ang á*, (to know) what is retained in a mau'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 chwān boé é choó ch'hēang 受全模於梓匠, *sēw chwū^{ng} hó áy kwuy boé é bák ch'hēo^{ng}*, "to receive a complete plan from the head carpenter;"—an expression of 左思 Chó-soo.

BoĖ 嫫母 Boĕ-boĕ 嫫母 was a very ugly woman, the wife of 黃帝 Hōng-tĕy; hence it has become a bye-word for any ugly female.

BoĖ 膜 Vulg: mōh: the thin skin under the outer skin: the epidermis. Tē jĕnk, tē kē kin boĕ, ch'hé h'ó chĕá 治肉除其筋膜取好者, ch'hōng bǎh hĕet é áy kǎn mĭh, t'hūy hó áy, in preparing meat, take away the tendons and inner skin, and select the best of it. See the 爾雅 Jé gnáy.

BoĖ 摸 Vulg: bong: to feel, to touch with the hand. 'Am boĕ boĕ loĕ 暗摸無路, àm bong bó loĕ, it is so dark that we cannot feel our way.

BoĖ 摹 To feel: the same as the preceding.

BoĖ 謨 To scheme, to plan: the same as 謀 boĕ. Gwān Sĕen-seng hōng ch'hoó wán boĕ 願先生弘此遠謨, gwān Sin-sai^{ng} ch'hōng k'hǎh twā chĕy lĕy hwi^{ng} boĕ, I beseech you, Sir, to enlarge this distant plan. See the 漢書 Hān se.

BoĖ 腓 The back; the flesh of the back.

BoĖ 漠 Tam boĕ 淡漠, quiet and still: the name of a place. Pok hong yéw Sa-boĕ che tĕy 北方有沙漠之地, pak he^{ng} woō Swa-boĕ áy tĕy, in the northern region is the desert of Sha-mōh.

BoĖ 蝻 An insect that eats the roots of grain.

BoĖ 麴 A large kind of wheat: é gnó laĕ boĕ 貽我來麴, sàng gwá laĕ áy twā bǎy, he presented me with some large wheat. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

丟

BoĖ 戊 One of the horary characters; also, lucky, fortunate. Kit jĭt wŭy boĕ 吉日爲戊, hó jĭt chò boĕ, a lucky day is called hoĕ.

BoĖ 懋 To praise, to admire; also, to urge, to exert. É boĕ naĕ tek 予懋乃德, gwá o ló lĕ áy tek, I applaud your virtue.

BoĖ 倣 Niggardly, parsimonious

BoĖ 募 To call, to summons.

BoĖ 幕 A tent, a curtain: wŭy boĕ che tĕung 帷幕之中, wáy boĕ áy tang e^{ng}, within the tent;— in the tented field.

BoĖ 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, lǎng sĕy chĕw boĕ lĕēm pāy boĕ, when people are young they long after their parents. See 孟子書 Bēng-chóo se.

Yit kok che séy boĕ, t'hĕen hāy boĕ che 一國之所慕, chit kok áy séy boĕ, t'he^{ng} áy boĕ e, he that is desired by a whole country, will be desired by the whole Empire. Boĕ-yung 慕容, a double surname.

BoĖ 墓 Hwūn boĕ 墳墓, hwān būng, a grave, a tomb. Koé put sew boĕ 古不修墓, koé áy lǎng bó sew chĕng būng, the ancients did not ornament their tombs. See the 禮記 Lĕy kĕ.

Ék boĕ hwuy koé yĕá 易墓非古也, w^{ng} áy būng ū^m sĕ, koé chá áy lĕy, 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'hwā hwun koé 日暮槌昏鼓, jit am p'háh mai^{ng} hwu^{ng} koé, at the decline of day, beat the evening drum.

Boē 貿 Vulg. *daoûh*: to exchange, to barter, to trade; boē'ek 貿易, trade, commerce. Boē ch'hēn yéu hoē 貿遷有無, boē ch'hēn woō bó áy me^{uh}, to exchange what we have, for that which we have not. See the 尙書 Sēang se.

Boē 茂 Luxuriant, abundant; boē sèng 茂盛 luxuriant foliage. Jē sēung pek che boē 如松柏之茂, ch'hin chōo^{ng} ch'heng pūy áy boē, like the luxuriance of the fir tree.

Boēy 每 Every, each, all; böey böey 每每, constantly, frequently. Böey jín jē wāt che, jit ek put chēuk ē 每人而悅之, 日亦不足矣, tak lāng hoē q'hwā hé, jit bó kəu yěá, if you wanted to please every body, the day would not be long enough. See 子子 Bēng choó.

Böey yéu lēang pēng 每有良朋, tak paē woō hó pēng, constantly meeting with a good friend. See the 小雅 Seāou guáy.

Böey jit 每日, tak jit, every day; böey jín 每人, tak lāng, every man.

Boēy 浼 To pollute, to defile; jé yēn lēng böey guó chae 爾焉能浼我哉, lé an chu^{ng} á ēy bak lá sám gwá chae, how can you defile me (by your presence)? See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Boēy 漾 The name of a place; also, of a river.

Boēy 尾 Read hé: the tail, the end, the termination; thoē bé 頭尾 t'həu böey, the head and tail.

Sô héy, hé héy, lēw lé che choē 瓊兮尾兮, 流離之子, sēy héy, böey héy, lēw lé áy kē^{ng} á, diminished and reduced to extremities, like a vagabond and abandoned person. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Böey 杪 Read beāou: the end or extremity of any thing. Sōey bwat wāt beāou 歲末日杪, né^{ng} böey kəng böey, the end of the year is called böey.

Bök sēy che, wūy che beāou 木細枝謂之杪, ch'hēw bak áy sēy ke kəng kē böey, the small branches of a tree are called böey.

Böey 梅 Vulg. *ám*: A prune, a plum; a surname. Jeák chok hó keng, jé wūy yeēm. böey 若作和羹爾惟鹽梅, nā böeyk chò teaou hó áy kai^{ng}, lé thang chò c áy sē^{ng} á^m 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 Sēo^{ng} se.

Böey 膂 The flesh of the back.

Böey 醅 The best of the wine; Böey, chéw boē yěá 醅酒母也, böey se chéw áy t'háh kəu yěá, the böey is the strongest (literally the mother) of the wine.

Böey 莓 Moss; the name of a plant. Sūy ē chō böey t'hac 隨意坐莓苔, sūy ē chēy lé böey t'hē, leisurely sitting down upon the moss.

Böey 囿 To translate; also, a decoy or trap for birds and beasts. Neāou böey 鳥囿, chedau böey, a decoy for birds, where a living bird is used, to decoy others into the net.

Böëy 媒 Bööy chëak 媒妁, *hú^m lāng*, a go-between, to make up marriages. Put *t'haē hoō boē che bēng*, *bööy chëak che gān* 不待父母之命·媒妁之言, *ū^m tēng t'haē pāy boē áy bēng lēng*, *hú^m lāng 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*.

Böëy 煤 A collection of soot, *bööy t'hàn* 煤炭, *boēy t'huⁿā*, coals.

Böëy 禰 The sacrifice offered by an Emperor, when seeking for a son. E' t'haē *lō soō ē Ko-bööy* 以太牢祠于高禰, *yūng t'haē lō ch'haē ē Ko-bööy*, "to sacrifice with the principal animals to Ko-bööy," in order to obtain children; because Ko-bööy is said to have been the first who brought forth children. See the 禮記 *Léy kē*.

Böëy 衡 The green and black appearance which any thing wears that has been long in the rain; mouldiness.

Böëy 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 kàn*, twelve stems of the same, are called 枚 *bööy*. E' *ē teāou böëy* 施於條枚, *twā tē teāou böëy*, twining about both branches and stem. See the 大雅 *Tae guáy*.

Also, a numeral, employed in reckoning: *kē böëy* 幾枚, *kwáy böëy*, how many stalks? Böëy pok kong sín 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 hām böëy* 馬棄金·人銜枚, *báy k'hè kim*, *lāng hām böëy*, "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*.

Böëy 霉 Vernal showers: *bööy é sēen woo c hók* 霉雨善汙衣服, *ū^m á áy hoē gāou bák lá sām sⁿa k'hoē*, the vernal showers are very apt to soil the clothes.

Böëy 鉤 A double ring; a great lock or chain.

Böëy 鶻 The same as 囹 *bööy*, a decoy for birds.

丟 Böëy 未 Read *bē*: Not yet, not arrived at, unattained. *Hak se boē, túy wát, bē yēá* 學詩乎·對曰·未也, *woō t'hak se á bó, yín c kóng, yēá böëy*, "has he studied the odes? He answered, not yet."

夫 Böëyh 要 Read *yaōu*: to want, to desire: *kéw yaōu*, put *bóng péng seng che gān* 久要不忘平生之言, *koō böëyh, ū^m p'hāh bēy kē, chit sè lāng áy wā*, I have long desired it, and have not forgotten the protestations of my whole life.

天 Böëyh 襪 Read *bēet*: a stocking, clothing for the legs. *Chëak haē, chëak bēet* 着鞋着襪, *ch'hēung áy, ch'hēung böëyh*, 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^m t'hák, yēá wōo laē jít*, don't say you will not learn to day, thinking that another day may come.

天 Bók 木 Vulg: *bák*: Wood: *sē bók* 樹木, *ch'hēw bák*, a tree. Vulg: *ch'há*, fire-wood. *Bók ch'hēang* 木匠, *bák ch'hēō^{ng}*, a carpenter.

Bòk chéung sìn chek chiàng, hoē chéung kàn chek sèng 木從繩則正, 后從諫則聖, *bák t'hàn s'ih chēw chēn'à, kwun t'hàn l'n'à chēw sēn'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'ng sc.*

Bòk 沐 To wash the head, to bathe, to wet, to drench. K'hóng-choó bók yéuk jé tē'au 孔子沐浴而朝, *K'hóng-hoo-choó cháng'ek chēw tē'au kē'ng'óng*, Confucius used to bathe before going to court. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chēet hong hòk é 櫛風沐雨, *ch'hōey tē'oh hong, ak tē'oh hoē*, to be exposed to the wind, and drenched in the rain.

Bòk 霖 Bék bók 霖霖, a gentle shower, a drizzling rain.

Bòk 目 Vulg: *bák chew*: the eye; bók lēuk, 目錄, a table of contents. Bók put sē hwuy léy che sek 目不視非禮之色, *bák chew ūm thang k'hw'nà hwuy léy áy sek*, let not the eyes look upon improper beauty.

Síp bók séy sè 十目所視, *chap áy bák chew séy k'hw'nà*, that which ten eyes have seen, (i. e. exposed to public view).

Bòk 苜 A kind of grass, sometimes used for food. Má sē bók sēuk, chek hwáy 苜蓿 苜蓿則肥, *béy chē'ah bók sēuk áy ch'háou, chēw p'wáy*, when horses feed upon the bók sēuk grass, they become fat.

Bòk 睦 Harmonious, amicable, friendly: hō bók 和睦, peaceful. Kéw chok kē bók 九族既睦, the nine relations living in amity.

Bòk 穆 Harmonious, obedient, elegant, deep and distant. A surname. Kit-hoó chok sēung, bók 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 bók bók 天子穆穆, *Hóng tēy bók bók*, the Emperor put on a deep and thoughtful appearance. See the 上論 *Sē'ng lūn*.

Bòk 繆 A bad epithet given after death. A surname.

Cheau bók 昭繆, a succession of generations,—the father's line being ranged under the cheau, the son's under the bók, and so on.

Sē é cheau bók 序以昭繆, arranged according to the cheau and bók.

Bòk 牧 A shepherd, a pastor; bók chē'á 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 gaēw yáng, jé wūy che bók che chē'á 今有受人之牛羊, 而爲之牧之者, *l'n'a wō' sēw lāng áy go'ó yē'ng, jé kap e'ng e' áy lāng*, now suppose a man had received another's sheep and oxen, and had undertaken to feed them, &c. See the 上孟 *Sē'ng bēng*.

Bòk 莫 Vulg: *bōh*: not, do not; bók gnó te yē'á hoē 莫我知也乎, *bó lāng chac gwá*, nobody knows me; bók put chun ch'hin 莫不尊親, *bó ūm chun kēng pāy boé*, thus there will be none who do not honour their parents. A surname.

Bòk 寞 Chék bók 寂寞, silent, quiet, still. Te'au é chék bók che hēang 釣於寂寞之鄉, *tē'ò hé twā tē chēng chēng áy hē'ng'ng lé*, to angle in a quiet and retired village. See the 韓文 *Hān bün*.

Bòk 瘼 Sick; pain, sickness.

Bók 鑢 Bók-yěa 鑢鐸, the name of a sword.

Bók 漠 Sa-bók che tēy 沙漠之地, the desert of Sha-mŭ. Also,—wide, distant: bōng che bók hók jēn yēa 望之漠漠然也, bāng khw^{ng} à e, chun á hwū^{ng} hwū^{ng}, looking after him he appeared far off.

Bók 勛 Diligent; seldom used.

Bók 登 A different name for pulse, or beans.

Bong 摸 Read boē, to feel: séw boē 手摸 ch'héw bong, to feel with the hand.

Bóng 莽 The appearance of deep grass: chaē yēa, wát ch'ho bōng che sín 在野 曰草莽之臣, twā tē yēa, kóng ch'haou bōng áy, jín, sín, dwelling in the wilderness, one is called an officer of the long wild grass. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Bóng 莽 Careless, rough, slovenly. Kwon wūy chēng yēn bú ló bōng 君爲政 焉勿鹵莽, kwun chò chēng soō, ū^m t'hang ló bōng, in the management of the affairs of government, be not rough and slovenly. See 莊子 Chōng-choó.

Bóng 侂 Pē, bōng 備侂, not to flatter.

Bóng 网 The old form of 網 bōng, a net.

Bóng 罔 To deceive; ignorant, stupid. Sē bōng bín yēa 是罔民也, sē p'hēn pūy sái^{ng}, this is to deceive the people.

Hak jē put soo chek bōng 學而不思則罔, thak jē bó sē^{ng} 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 sín, jē wūy bōng koé, é tēn é gē 作結繩 而爲網罟. 以佃以漁, chò kat sōh, jē ch'hōng bāng, é phāh lāh kwà lāh hē, they tied knots in cords, and made nets, to hunt and fish with. See the 易經 Yēah 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 t'hām 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

亡人無以爲寶. 人親以爲寶
ch'hut bông áy lán, bó é s'á meⁿh wūy pó, jín
aé pāy bóé é wūy pó, a fugitive like myself does
not consider anything of value, except the love
of one's parents, which is of real value.

Ch'héung yéuk t'hoé au, bông boó jít é 縱慾
偷安. 亡無日矣, t'hán soo yéuk t'haou
an jéén, lōng pūy bó tēⁿā tēⁿh 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 tit, to forget.
É kay náé tek, wát tok put bông
予嘉乃德曰篤不忘, gwá o ló lè áy
tek kóng tok ū^m k'á bēy ké tit, I applaud your
virtue, and promise not to forget it. See the
尚書 Sēⁿg sc.

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
swⁿa, the name of a hill, in the
河南 Hô-lâm province.

Bông 志 The name of a hill.

Bông 冢 To cover over any thing.

Bông 鎡 Vulg: mai^{ng}: sharp, sharp-pointed.
Héung kek yāou bông 雄戟 雄
戟, héung bēng áy káyh, yāou kwui^{ng}
kwá mai^{ng}, the martial spears, were gleaming
and sharp.

Bông 忙 Hurried, hasty, in a bustle. Boē
hwun, sin kò pēet, boó náé t'haé
ch'hong bông hoē 暮婚晨告
別. 無乃大恩忙乎, mai^{ng} huui^{ng} huun
yēen, maiⁿh chāē kò sēo pēet, bó náé t'haé ch'hong
bóng hoē, to marry in the evening, and depart
the next morning, is it not too hurried and
hasty? See 杜甫詩 Toē-hoó sc.

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 chéng, sèng kong yēá 蒙以養
正聖功也, sēdou lēn yáng chēⁿá, sèng 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 Yēáh keng.

Bông 嶢 The name of a hill.

Bông 望 Chēem 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 矇 The appearance of the sky after the moon is gone down.

Bông 矇 Blind; having lost the pupil of the eye.

Bông 蠛 A small kind of insect, that flies in swarms.

Bông 朦 Bông tông 朦朧, a war-boat, a vessel of war.

Bông 罟 A net for catching stags; also, the motion of the eyes.

Bông 冢 A net for covering over any thing: also, a pig.

Bông 霁 The vapours of heaven descending, when not answered by the corresponding mists of the earth.

Bông 礞 Bông seaou 礞礞, 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. Kè bōng 冀望, kè *bāng*, to hope, to anticipate.

Bông bông jêên k'hé che, jéák chéang bōéy yêên 望望然去之. 若將免焉, bông bông jêên k'hé e, chun á chéang bák e lá sám, looking towards them, he got out of their way, as though he would have been defiled by them. See 孟子 Bêng-choó.

Sè bín jê sèang, bông tō jê bē che kēen 視民如傷. 望道如未之見, k'huoⁿ à p'ayh saì^{ng} ch'hín chēō^{ng} woō sēang hāē, bāng tō chun á yēá bōēy ēy kēē^{ng}, 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 Bún-àng.

Bông 望 The full of the moon.

Bông 妄 Disorderly, corrupt: vulg. *lám sám*, out of all order. Kim che bēng jê yēá bông 今之命儒也妄, m'a áy kóng kēō t'hak ch'hūyh lán, lám sám, those who are now called learned men, are corrupt and disorderly. See the 禮記 Léy kē. Ch'hoó ék bông jín yēá é è 此亦妄人也已矣, chéy yēá sē lám sám áy lán tēⁿā tēⁿā, this then is a disorderly, worthless fellow.

Bông 夢 Read *bāng*: a dream; bông kēen 夢見 *bāng kēē^{ng}*, to see in a dream. Chong-chew bông wáy hoē tēép 莊周夢爲蝴蝶, Chong-chew bāng chò bōēy yēáh, Chong-chew dreamed that he was a butterfly.

Bông tēy lāē é lōáng pít 夢帝賚予良弼, bāng sēang tēy sàng gwá hó áy hoē pít, I dreamed that the high Emperor presented me with a good assistant in the government. See the 尚書 Sēō^{ng} 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, kōēy huán bōng sai^{ng} ac ch'hām, on passing a tomb, we feel melancholy.

武 Martial, military, brave. A surname. Boó 武 Kéw kéw boó hoo, kong hoē kan sēng 糾糾武夫. 公侯干城, bēng bēng áy boó hoo, kong hoē áy kan sē^{ng} 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^{ng} 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-gē.

Boó 斌 Boó mē 斌媚 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, ū^m t'hang k'hé t'háou t'héung aē, kē^{ng} a né lap boó bān, do not begin to shew favour, lest you should receive insult. See the 尙書 Sē^{ng} se.

Boó 憮 To love: boó jēen 憮然, vacant, not self-possessed. Also written 無 boó.

Boó 撫 To soothe, to pacify. Also read hoó.

Boó 嫵 The same as 斌 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 Taē guáy.

Boó 舞 To gambol, to frisk, to throw about the arms. Also written 儻 boó. Boó kēem 舞劍, to brandish a sword. Boó kan é é lēang kae 舞干羽于兩階, boó t'húy kap chedou mó tē sēang péng gím kay, they brandished their clubs and feathers on both sides of the stairs. See the 尙書 Sē^{ng} se. Chēuk tō sew boó 足蹈手舞, l'ha tō ch'héu boó, frisking and gamboling with the arms and legs.

Boó 鸚 Eng boó 鸚鵡, a parrot, a cockatoo. Eng boó lēng gân, put lē hwúy neáou, 鸚鵡能言不離飛鳥, eng boó ēy kóng wā, sēang âm lē é p'wuy chedou, a parrot is able to talk, but still it is nothing more than a bird. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Boó 漈 The name of a hill.

Boó 侮 The same as 毋 boó, to slight, to insult, to despise. Boó sēng jiu che gan 侮聖人之言, boó sēng jiu áy wā, to despise the words of the sages.

Boó 无 The ancient form of 無 boó, not; boó kēw 无咎 bó chōēy, faultless.

Boô 亡 Also used for 無 boô, not; boô jê wáy yéw 亡而爲有, bó jê chò wôô, to pretend the existence of things that do not exist.

Boô 無 Vulg. bó: no, not, not in existence, do not. Boô yéw put jê ké 無友不如已, *âm l'hang woô péng yéw âm l'ah tēh 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 bó séy chui^{ng}*, a good man has nothing that he strives about. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Boô 蕪 Overgrown with weeds, and grass. Ae sê ch'ho che hoo wôey 哀庶草之蕪穢, *ae sê 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, *bó n' m' 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. Jin jê boô hêng, put k'hó é chok boô e 人而無恒. 不可以作巫醫, *láng nā bó hêng sim, âm l'hang chò sae kong kwà e 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 yěá 君子之道焉可誣也, *kwun choô áy tō, an chund áy p'hēn 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 譌 A deceitful expression; not; also used for 謀 boé, to consult.

丟 To attend to any thing, to employ
Boô 務 all one's powers in any thing. Soô boô 事務, business.

Kwun choô hoô pún 君子務本, *kwun choô chwan yūng 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 hoô 濛霧, a mist. Lók hāy é koe boô chēy hwuy 落霞與孤霧齊飛, *lán lōh áy hāy, kap koe kwnd áy boô chò pò tit pwey*, scattered hazes and solitary mists flying about together. See the 王勃文 Ōng-pút bân.

Boô 瞽 To look with the eyes downwards, dim-sighted, near-sighted. Hoo boô sê chēá, é hāy wáy ch'hek 夫瞽視者以跽爲赤, *kín sê áy láng lēah wui^{ng} chò ch'hēh*, 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. 亂馳曰騫, *tít kēnd kóng tē, lám sám p'hàou 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 鳬 hoô, and a common duck 鶩 boô. K'hek gók put sēng sēang lūy boô 刻鵠不成. 尙類鶩, *k'hek haé gó âm chēnd sēang tuy āh*, 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 嫫 嫫女, the name of a star: Boô-chew 嫫州, the name of a place.

𦵏

Bún

𦵏

To cut, to cut off; choō bún 自刎.
ka lē kwāh aū, to cut one's own
throat.

Tēang-jé, Tin-é, lēang jln sēang é, hō wūy bún
kēng kaou 張耳.陳餘.兩人相與.號
謂刎頸交, Tēo^{ng}-jé kap Tân-é, nō lāng sēo
é, hō kóng kwāh nā aū áy kaou, Tēo^{ng}-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

𦵏

The sides of the mouth, the dimples.

Bún

蚊

Vulg. búng: a mosquito, a small gnat.

Bún bēng chwan hoo, chek yěa put
bē 蚊蟲噴膚.則夜不寐,
báng ká. táng áy bāh, mai^{ng} kan bēy k'hwún, when
the mosquitoes bite our flesh, we cannot sleep.
by night. See 莊子 Chong:choó..

Bún

瞞

Dark.

Bún

𠂔

Separated to a distance, divided.

Bún

𦵏

Ch'hēang bún 牆蔭, the name of a
flower.

Bún

𦵏

United; bún hap 脗合, joined toge-
ther.

Bún

𦵏

To wipe, to rub, to handle. Koe choó
gim, jé bún lāy 孤子唸而拭
淚, koe kē^{ng} á gim haou, jé ch'hit bak
ch'haé, an orphan child moans and wipes his eyes.

Ke kwan kéw, bē sēang bún sek k'hé yūng ke hòk
居官久未嘗拭器用車服, k'hēā

kwan koó, bōēy woó bong ch'hōng k'hé yūng ch'hēa
hók, dwelling long in office, without handling or
adorning the furniture, carriages, or apparel.

Bún

𦵏

The sides of the face: also, bad, im-
proper.

Bún

𦵏

To hold: tê bún 持捫, to grasp, to
lay hold of. Bók bún tīm sēct 莫
捫朕舌, bó. lāng tai^{ng} gwá áy
chéh, there is no one to hold my tongue. See the
大雅 Tāe gáy.

𦵏

Bún

文

Literary, literature: also, ornamental,
ornament, surface. A surname. Bún

lé 文理, polished, civilized: bún

chēang 文章, bún chēo^{ng}, literary composition.

Hoo-choó soó kaou, bún, hēng, tēung, sūn, 夫

子四教.文行忠信, Hoo-choó woó sè hāng

áy ká hwún, bún chēo^{ng}, sáy kē^{ng}, chīn tēung, kap

sūn sū, Confucius had four subjects of instruction,

regarding literature, conduct, fidelity, and sincerity.

See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hēng yéw é lek, chek é hák bún 行有餘力.

則以學文, kē^{ng} chéy lēy yěa woó ch'hun áy

k'hwūy lā, 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

𦵏

An autumnal sky, a clear sky. Sūn

ho khip é bún thēn 舜號泣於

旻天, Sūn haou t'hé té bún t'hee^{ng},

Sūn cried and lamented under the clear heavens.

See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Bún

𦵏

The variegated appearance of the clouds.

Bún

𦵏

The stripes in checked and embroidered
cloth.

Bùn 捫 To hold, to lift, to move. Hàn ông sêng hêng, naé bún chéuk 漢王傷胸乃捫足, Hàn ông sêng tēoh heng k'hám, chēw k'hè k'ha jé cháou, 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^{ng} hoé, a door: ch'hut bún 出門, ch'hut mooí^{ng}, to go out of doors, to go abroad; bún k'hoé 門口, mooí^{ng} k'haou, before the door: k'bae bún 開門, k'hwuy mooí^{ng}, to open the door. Gē loē yěa, léy bún yěa 義路也. 禮門也, gē chò loē, léy chò mooí^{ng}, righteousness is the road, and propriety the door (by which we must enter). See 孟子 Bēng-choó. Th'heen choó kék bún 天子九門, hóng tēy kaou áy mooí^{ng}, the Emperor has nine gates to his palace.

Bún jin, put keng Chóo-loē 門人不敬子路, hák seng á^m keng tēung Chóo-loē, the rest of the disciples did not respect Chóo-loē.

Bùn 聞 Vulg. t'hē^{na}: to hear; t'hám bún 探聞, t'hám t'hē^{na}, to listen. Ch'hēep bún 竊聞, t'haou t'hē^{na}, to hear by stealth, a humble expression, used at the beginning of essays, meaning, "I have heard," &c. Bún chēá hók put hín k'hé yēen 聞者莫不興起焉, t'hē^{na} áy lánng bó á^m hín k'hé yēen, those who heard, universally arose to action. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng, A surname; and 聞人 Bún-jin, 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; hoé e chāē

bún 鳬鷺在壑, the wild ducks stood in the mouth of the ravine. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Bùn 頤 Bùn t'hoé 頤頭, chēh t'haou, 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, lán, we, us. This character is common in novels.

Bùn 饅 Read bún: a cake; bún t'hoé péng 饅頭餅, bún t'haou pé^{na}, a flat cake made of meal, a biscuit: bún t'hoé 饅頭, bún t'haou, bread.

丟 問 Vulg: mooí^{ng}: to enquire, to ask; Bùn 問 seng bún 聲問, sē^{na} bún, a report, a sound.

Kwù-y-loē bún soō kwúy sín, Choó wat, bē lēng soō jín, yēen lēng soō kwúy, 季路問事鬼神. 子曰. 未能事人. 焉能事鬼神. Kwù-y-loē mooí^{ng} hók saē kwúy sín áy soō; Hoo-chò kóng, bōēy ēy hók saē lánng, bōēy an chē^{na} ēy hók saē kwúy, Kwù-y-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 jin 問仁, mooí^{ng} jín, "He asked about benevolence:"—Bún tē 問知, mooí^{ng} tē, "He asked about knowledge."

Bùn 們 A fat and plump appearance.

Bùn 聞 Report, fame anything that is heard. Lēng bún kóng é, se é sín 令聞廣譽施於身, hó áy sē^{na} bún kóng k'hwāh áy ó ló, se é hín sín, an honorable fame, and extensive praise bestowed upon a person. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Būn 悶 Sorrow, trouble: yew būn 憂悶, *hwán ló*, to grieve. Hwán būn 煩悶, grief: wut būn 鬱悶, vexation.

Tūn sè boō būn, 遯世無悶, *cháu sēm sè kan, jè bō wut chut*, to retire from the busy world without regret. See the 易經 *Yēh keng*.

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 chaē Būn sēang é 則吾必在汶上矣, *chek gwā pit twā tē Bun 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 but á, any thing small.

天 But 勿 Do not, an expression of prohibition. *būt toē ló jē hóng kong* 勿徒勞而罔功, *ū^m t'hang k'hang k'hang bwa jē bō kong ló*, do not put yourself vainly to trouble, without getting the merit of it. See the 尙書 *Sē^{ng} se*.

But k'he yēá 勿欺也, *ū^m t'hang p'hēn*, do not deceive.

But 坳 To bury, to inter, to put under ground. T'hoē hāp ch'hé yāng, é tē būt sin 偷合取容以致坳身, *t'chau hāp t'hūh yāng, é tē bāē būt hín sin*, to contract clandestine intimacies, and to take everything easy, till we bury ourselves in ruin. See the 史記 *Sōó kē*.

But 岫 K'hwut būt 岫, a lofty appearance; hilly.

But 物 To beat, to strike, to whip with a stick or bamboo. E' má pēn, būt 以馬鞭物, *t'hó báy pē^{ng} būt*, to lash with a whip.

But 汶 To end, to finish, to die; not, not to be. Kwun choō put é bē būt lēy 君子不以美沒禮, *kwun choō áy lāng bō é hó k'hw^{ng}à, būt bō lēy soē*, the good man does not do away with propriety, for the sake of elegance. See the 禮記 *Léy kē*.

Kwun choō chit būt sē, jē bēng put ch'heng yēn 君子疾沒世而名不稱焉, *kwun choō áy lāng chit pāi^{ng}, yin wūy būt bō tē sē, jē mē^{ng} á ū^m ch'heng hoe yēn*, the honorable man is pained at being nothing in the world, and because his name is not celebrated.

But 物 Vulg: *mē^{ng}*: a thing, an existence, a person, another person. Bān būt yēōk yēn 萬物育焉, *bān mē^{ng} sai^{ng} yēuk*, all things nourished and growing. See the 中庸 *Tēung yūng*.

Būt gnó che kan 物我之間, *mē^{ng} gwā áy tēung kan*, between one's self and others.

Būt kek jē hoē te chē 物格而後知至, *mē^{ng} chē kek, jēn aōu te kaōu t'haōu*, when an acquaintance with things is carried to the utmost, then is knowledge at its height.

But 葳 But yēák 葳藥, myrrh.

But 芴 A kind of vegetable.

But 歿 To die, to decrease: Sēuk-chēm wāt, Ch'hoē ōng kē put būt hoē 叔詹曰. 楚王其不歿乎, *Sēuk-chēm kōng, Ch'hoē ōng kē ū^m sē hoē*, Sēuk-chēm said, why will not the King of Ch'hoē expire? See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

声

Bwá

梔

Ka bwá 菱梔, a kind of wood: the spreading branches of a tree.

平

Bwá

磨

Read *mô*: to grind: *mô* to 磨刀, *bwá to*, to grind a knife. *Jê tok jê mô* 如琢如磨, *ch'hin ch'êo^{ng} tok ch'hin ch'êo^{ng} bwá*, like chiselling and grinding.

See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Mô lēy é se 磨礪以須, *bwá lēy é yūng*, to grind anything for use. See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

夫

Bwāh

抹

Read *bwat*: to paste, to besmear, to anoint. *E' hwūn bwat b'ēn* 以粉抹面, *t'hó hwūn bwāh b'īn*, to smear the face with white paint.

天

Bwāh

末

Read *bwat*: the small end, the extreme point of any thing.

Bwāh

蓬

Read *tat*; as, *kwun tat* 蒼蓬, *kwun bwāh*, the beta vulgaris; and *hoē tat ch'haē* 厚蓬菜, *kaōu bwāh ch'haē*, a kind of turnip.

Hong chin ch'eaon tat l'ēt 風振蕉蓬裂, *hong chin tōng ch'ēo bwāh k'au l'ēh*, the wind agitated the plantains and turnip tops, till their leaves were split.

声

Bwán

滿

Vulg. *mw^{na}*: to fill, to replenish, to complete; full. A surname. *Ch'hó bwán tē tōng*, *súy bwán gaē* 草滿池塘, *ch'haōu mw^{na} tē tōng*, *chúy mw^{na} gaē*, the grass overspread the pond, and the water filled it up to the brink.

Chè tek é bwán 志得意滿, *sim chè tít t'ēh é soō mw^{na}*, obtaining one's wish, and fulfilling one's intention.

Bwán

懣

Troubled: *hwūn bwán* 憤懣, vexed. *Soó jín hwān bwán*, *sit put hāy* 使人煩懣食不下, *sat lāng*

hwān bwán, *ch'ēh b'ēy l'ōh*, to make people so vexed, that they cannot stomach it. See the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Bwán

晚

Evening, dusk; late. Vulg. *mai^{ng}* *hwu^{ng}*, evening; *mooi^{ng}*, late. *Kwun hô k'ēn che bwán* 君何見之晚, *lé s'ēo k'ē^{ng} kaōu h'ēh mooi^{ng}*, how came you to see me so late? See the 史記 *Soó kè*. *S'ang k'ēn hwūn bwán* 相見恨晚, *s'ēo k'ē^{ng} hwūn mooi^{ng}*, it is a pity we have seen each other so late.

Bwán

挽

To pull, to drag: *yín bwán* 引挽, to lead. *Bwán h'ūy t'h'ēn é* 挽回天意, *bwán tó tooi^{ng} t'he^{ng} áy é*, to reverse the decree of heaven.

Bwán

輓

To pull a carriage.

Bwán

娩

Hwun bwán 分娩, to be in labour, to be delivered.

Bwán

寇

To restrain, to hold back.

平

Bwān

惛

To forget, to let slip out of the mind.

Bwān

蹣

Bwān ch'h'ēang 蹣牆, *pw^{na} ch'h'ēo^{ng}*, to climb over a wall. *Bwān ch'hut k'h'è* 蹣出去, *pw^{na} ch'hut k'h'è*, to run over, as liquor.

Bwān

糲

Rice water boiled to a consistency, and congealed.

Bwān

顛

Bwān ē 顛頂, a large face.

Bwân 瞞 Not clear-sighted, to conceal from view, to deceive. Taē jīn put bwân, goē sīt yéw chūēy 大人不瞞. 吾實有罪, twā lāng bēy mwⁿá, gwá sīt oō chūēy, your honour cannot be deceived, I am really in fault.
Chō-ch'hò seáou, joō á-bwân 曹操小字阿瞞, Chō-ch'hò sèy, jē á-mwⁿá, when Chō-ch'hò was young his designation was 'the little cheat.'

夫 抹 Vulg. bwāh: to spread over, to rub, to smear; to anoint. San hwat bē yīn 山抹微雲, swⁿá bwāh bē hwán, the hills were overspread with small clouds.

Bwat 秣 To feed a horse with corn.

Bwat 被 Vulg. mǎh: the pellicle, thin skin.

天 末 The end, the extreme, a minor point; not, do not. Bút yéw pún hwat 物有本末, meēⁿh wōū pún bwāh,

幸 查 Cha bóe lāng 查么人, a woman, (a provincial expression). Hoō jīn sīt sim mǎh tō lé 婦人識甚麼道理, cha bóe lāng bat sⁿá meēⁿh tō lé, as to women, what do they know about reason!

青 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 bwat 涎沫, spittle. Sēang se é bwat 相濡以沫, sēo bāk é mwⁿá, befouled with spittle.

Bwat 妹 Bwat hé 妹嬉, to rejoice.

Bwat 襪 Vulg. bōēy^h: a pair of stockings: bwat jē teng tōng 襪而登堂, ch'hèng bōēy^h jē chēā^{ng} tē^{ng}, wearing stockings, he ascended the hall.

Bwat 襪 The same as the foregoing: lēng p'ho bē poē, ló bwat seng tīn 凌波微步. 羅襪生塵, kōēy chūy sèy sèy ay poē, ló bōēy^h sai^{ng} tīn, going over the water with small paces, our silk stockings get covered with dirt.

奉 溥 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 t'heē^{ng} āy, he would soon obtain celebrity throughout the Empire. See the 中庸 Tēng yūng.

Chó hēng put kēēn ch'heng san bēēn 早行不見青山面, chá k'hé sé kēēⁿá, bó k'hwⁿān ch'hai^{ng} swⁿá áy bīn, travelling early in the morning, we cannot see the face of the blue mountains.

幸

Chae

栽

To plant; a plant: chae laōu haōu

栽老莖, to plant nutmegs. Chae

chēā pōē che 栽者培之, chae

[āy mē^{nh} pōē yung e, fostering that which is plant-
ed. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.Te wāt chae, tēang wāt sē 稗曰栽, 長曰樹,
sēy chāng kōng chae, twā chāng kōng ch'hēu, 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. Hēen chae

Hōēy yēā 賢哉回也, gāou chae

Hōēy ā, how clever was Hōēy. See the 上論
Sēang lūn.Tāe chae, Geāou che wāy kwūn yēā 大哉堯
之爲君也, twā chae, Geāou āy chō jūn kwūn,
how great was Geāou as a prince! See the same.T'hēen hō gān chae 天何言哉, t'he^{ng} t'hae
t'hō wōō kōng wā chae, how can Heaven hold dis-
course! See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chae

災

Calamity, affliction: chae lān. 災難,

trouble. Kēw chae, sut liā, tō yēā

救災恤鄰道也, kēw chae lān,

sut hāyh pēūh lāng, sē tō yēā, to deliver people
from trouble, and pity one's neighbours, is the
way of virtue. See the 左傳 Chó twān.Boō chae boō hāē 無災無害, bō chae bō hāē,
without trouble or danger.

Chae

災

Distress and trouble: chae hāē pēng

chē, suy yēw sēēn chēā, ek boō jē

che hō ē, 災害並至, 雖有

善者, 亦無如之何矣, chae hāē chō

pōō kādū suy ōō hō āy lāng, yēā bō hōat ē tāē wā,

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 Tāe hāk.

Chae

齋

Pure, respectful; to fast, and purify

one's-self; also, a quiet, retired place,

a school.

Chae kae bōk yēuk chek k'hó ē sōō sēang tēy,

齋戒沐浴, 則可以祀上帝, chēāh

ch'haē, chāng ek, chēw t'hang hōk sēē sēang tēy,

having fasted and bathed, then one may worship

the highest Emperor (i. e. the Supreme). See

孟子 Bēng-choó.

Sē chae chēk cheng 書齋寂靜, sō ūh chēk cheng,

a place of learning, quiet and retired.

The ancient form of, the above charac-

ter; Put chae 勃壘, the name of

a hill.

Chae 職

Goods, wealth, treasure.

Read te: to know, to be acquainted

with. Te che, wūy te che, — put te,

wūy put te, sē te yēā 知之爲知

之, 不知爲不知, 是知也, chae e lēāh

chō chae, ū^m chae lēāh chō ū^m chae, chēy chēw sē

chae yēā, 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.

To rule, to regulate, to arrange: a

surname. Choó chae 主宰, a ruler.

T'haē chae chēāng kēēn pang che

lēuk tēēn, ē chō ōng pēng pang kok, 太宰

掌建邦之六典, 以佐王平邦國,

t'haē chae chēāng kwān pang āy lāk tēēn, ē hōō

chō ōng pa^{ng} 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 lēy.

Chae sēang 宰相, a prime minister. Choó-loē

wūy Kwūy-sē chae 子路爲季氏宰, Choó-

loē chō Kwūy-sē āy chae, Choó-loē was a steward

over the household of Kwūy-sē. See the 上論

Sēang lūn.

Chae chē bān büt 宰制萬物, chae kwān

bān mē^{nh}, to govern all things.

Soó pèng tek chae thien hāy, ek jê ch'hoó jèuk
使平得宰天下,亦如此肉, *saé hoē*
gwá, ēy tít, chae tē, t'hae^{ng}, āy, yé, ch'hin cheo^{ng}
chéy léy bāh, let me succeed in managing the Em-
pire, just as I do this piece of flesh; — this was
a wish expressed by 陳平, *Tán-péng*, when he
was offering a sacrifice, and cutting up the flesh
for the same. See the 陳平傳 *Tán-péng tuān*.

Chae 案 P'heng chae 烹烹, to boil, to cook.

Chae 滓 The grounds or sediments of liquor:
chey chae 渣滓, sediment.

Chae 儁 Bold, courageous, daring.

Chae 崽 A child; the people of 江南 Kang-
lām province, formerly called their
children chae.

Chae 載 A year; the beginning; an affair: then;
also, an expletive. Jê sip yêw pat
chae, Hóng-hwun naé c'kóe lok 二

十有八載,放勳乃殂落, *jê cháp kwá*
pāy^{ng}, Hóng-hwun naé sé loh, after twenty
eight years Hóng-hwun i. c. (Gěou 堯) departed
this life.

T'hong sé cheng, choó Kat chae 湯始征, 自
葛載, *T'hong k'hé, ch'hay cheng hwat, choó Kat*
k'hé, t'hāu, when T'hong began his military opera-
tions, he commenced from the Kat district. See
孟子 Bēng-choó.

Chae 再 Again, to repeat; chae sam 再三,
chae s'na, again and again. Yit che
wāy sīm, k'hé k'hó chae hoē 一之
爲甚, 豈可再乎, *chít kwāy seō^{ng} chēy*,
k'hám ēy t'hang kōh hoē, once is too often, how
can it be repeated.

Chae soó k'bo é 再斯可矣, *kōh-chit hāy*,
chēw t'hang, once more repeated, and it will be
sufficient. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Chae 債 A debt: hoó chae 負債, *hoó chāy*,
to be in debt. Maē tēen t'hék, yēuk
choó sun, é ch'hēang chae 賣田宅
鬻子孫, 以償債, *bēy ch'hán ch'hoó, bēy k'ē^{na}*
sun, é ch'hēang chāy, to dispose of fields and
houses, and to sell children and grandchildren, in
order to pay one's debts. See the 前漢書
Chēen Hān se.

Sīm sēang chēw chae, hēng ch'he yēw 尋常
酒債, 行處有, *sīm sēang ēy chēw chāy, chīn*
chae wāy woó, common tavern scores for liquor,
may be met with in every place.

Chae 才 Talent; chae léng 才能, *chae tēāu*,
ability. Chun hēen yēuk chae, é chēang
yēw tek 尊賢育才, 以彰有

德, *chun k'ē^{ng} gāu lāng, yēuk ch'hē woó chae tēāu*
ēy, é chēang bēng woó tek, we should honour the
good, and foster the clever, in order to bring
to light those who have virtue. See the 下孟
Hāy bēng.

Chae 材 Chae leāou 材料, materials: kwan
chae 棺材, *k'w'na ch'hā*, a coffin.
Chae bok put k'hó sīn yāng yēā
材木不可勝用也, *ch'hā bák bó t'hang*
leāou ē ēy yāng, then the timber will be more
than can be exhausted by use. See the 上孟
Sēang bēng.

Chae 財 Money, wealth, cash: chēen chae 錢
財, *chē^{ng} chae*, money. Hwat chae
發財, to get wealthy: chae k'bē
財氣, a wealthy influence.
Chae hoó 財阜, a rasher, a book-keeper, a
clerk.

Lām hong che sé hēy, k'bo é hoó goé bīn che
chae hēy 南風之時兮, 可以阜吾

民之財兮, *lám hong áy sê, t'hang ch'hòng*
chēy gwá pūy sái^{ng} áy chaē, the timely influence
 of the southern wind can increase the wealth of
 my people. Part of an ode made by 舜 Sùn.

Chaē 裁 To cut as with a scissors; to regulate,
 to measure. Chaē hōng 裁縫, a
 tailor, one who cuts out, and stitches
 together.

Hoē é chaē sēng t'hēen tēy che tō 后以裁
 成天地之道, *tē t'hang chaē chē^{ng} á t'he^{ng}*
tēy áy tō, your majesty can clip and contrive (act
 according to) the way of Heaven and Earth.
 See the 易經 *Yēah keng*.

Chaē 臍 Read chēy: the navel; chēy taē 臍帶,
chaē twà, the navel string. Jēak put
 chó toē, hoē chēang sē chēy 若不
 早圖後將嗜臍, *nā n^{ng} chá chá toē e, aōu*
laē chēang chēah toē chaē, if you do not speedily
 lay a plan to circumvent him, he will eventually
 prevail so far as to eat your very navel.

Chaē 載 To load, to burden, to bear as a bur-
 den, to sustain, to hold. T'hēen hok
 tēy chaē 天覆地載, *t'he^{ng} p'hak*
tēy chaē, the heaven overspreads, and the earth
 under-props (all things).

Súy k'hó chaē chew, ek k'hó hok chew 水可
 載舟亦可覆舟, *chúy t'hang chaē chún,*
yēá t'hang p'hak chún, water can float vessels, and
 the same element can also overwhelm them.
 The words of 楊子 *Yāng-choó*.

Chaē 在 Vulg. *tē*: at, in, to consist in, to re-
 main at, to be in existence, to be pre-
 sent. Chaē 在, *tē tūt*, to be present;
 put chaē 不在, *bó tē tūt*, to be absent.

Taē hāk che tō, chaē bēng bēng tek, chaē sin
 bín, chaē ché ē ché sēa 大學之道在明
 明德在新民在止於至善, *Taē*

hāk áy tō lē, tē bēng bēng áy tek, tē ch'hòng sin
pūy sái^{ng}, tē hūy^{ng} twā tē chē hó, the doctrine
 of the great school, consists in illustrating res-
 plendent virtue, in renovating the people, and in
 stopping at the point of extreme virtue. See the
 大學 *Taē hāk*.

Chaē 麋 *Haē chaē* 獬廌, name of an animal.

Chaē 豸 *Haē chaē* 獬豸, an animal, found in
 the north-east, with one horn, which
 attacks only vicious persons.

夫 扞 To beat, to strike.

天 閘 A portcullis; sēng bún chǎh 城門
 Chǎh 閘, *sē^{ng} á moo^{ng} chǎh*, the portcullis
 of a city gate. Súy chǎh 水閘,
chúy chǎh, a water-gate, a flood-gate.

Chǎh 牖 The same as the preceding.

Chǎh 截 *Chēet twān* 截斷, *chǎh too^{ng}*, to
 cut off, to cut short. Kim Tēng chēet
 tēang poé twān, chēang guóe síp lé
 今滕截長補短將五十里, *t'ng Tēng*
kok, chǎh tē^{ng} poé tēy, chēang būy^{ng} goē 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.

爭 Read cheng: To wrangle, to strive,
 to contend. Kwun choó boó séy
 cheng 君子無所爭, *kwun*
choó áy lāng bó séy chái^{ng}, a good man never
 wrangles. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

𦵏

Chai^{ng}

井

Read chéng: a well; a surname.

Chéng yéu jín yéu 井有人

焉, chai^{ng} né wō lāng, there is a person in the well.

Chéng téy koè t'hēn 井底顧天, chai^{ng} tēy koè t'hee^{ng}, 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.

𦵏

Chai^{ng}

晴

Read chēng: clear weather, fine

weather: é chēng 雨晴, hoē

chai^{ng}, the rain is cleared up.

𦵏

Chai^{ng}

靜

Read chēng: quiet, still; àn chēng

暗靜, àn chai^{ng}, clandestine.

𦵏

Chak

促

Ak chak 促促, narrow, confined.

𦵏

Chak

擲

A weight tied to a net, to sink it down in the water.

𦵏

Cham

𦵏

Am cham 𦵏, la sám, dirty, filthy, anything not clean.

Cham

𦵏

The same as the preceding; also, to hoil; sore lips.

Cham

𦵏

To peck at any thing, as a bird does.

Cham

𦵏

I, me; also, to vomit.

Cham

𦵏

Pointed, sharp.

Cham

簪

Vulg. chom: a bodkin, a hair-pin. Hwa

cham 花簪, a flowered bodkin.

Kim cham 金簪, a golden bod-

kin. Köey cham 髻簪, a hair-pin.

Lúy taē cham eng 累代簪纓, kwúy nā tēy

tē cham kwà eng, "for several generations, wearing hair pins and tassels;" — an allusion to families which, for successive ages, have been in office.

𦵏

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 se wúy dy 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'hóu chē^{ng} bān kip, he cut off heads, to the amount of several myriads.

Chám

𦵏

A surname.

Chám

𦵏

The name of a devil.

𦵏

Chám

𦵏

Anything steeped or soaked in water.

𦵏

Chám

𦵏

To break; to slander; to speak evil

of any one. Gnó yéu keng é, chám

gān kē hin 我友敬矣. 讒言

其興, gwá dy yéu, lé téoh sèy jē, saé p'hwá

dy wā tít hin k'hé, my friend you must be careful, for slanderous accusations are about to arise.

See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

𡗗

Chām 站 To stand alone, to stand long.

Chām 塹 K'heng chām 坑塹, k'hai^{ng} 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 briers.

奉

Chan 綰 A cord, a string: a general term for silk.

Chan 罾 A net for catching fish.

Chan 曾 Read cheng: a surname: Cheng-choo yáng Cheng-sek pit yéw chéw jěuk 曾子養曾皙必有酒肉, Chan-choo yěo^{ng} ch'hē Chan-sek pit tēoh wōo chéw kwà bāh, Chan-choó, in supporting Chan-sek, would always have wine and flesh for him. See 孟子 Bēng-cháo.

𡗗

Chán 琖 A cup: chéw chán 酒琖, chéw chw^{na}, a wine cup. Also written 盞 chán.

Chán 啖 I, myself. Vulg. lán.

Chán 儻 To collect, and assemble together.

Chán 𡗗 To run away: to be driven away.

𡗗

Chàn 贊 To help, to assist: chek k'hó é chàn t'hēn tēy che hwà yěuk 則可以贊天地之化育, chéw t'hang chàn t'hee^{ng} tēy áy hwà yěuk, 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-ông chàn T'haè-ông, Ông-kwù, Bân-ông che sē 武王纘大王王季. 文王之緒, Boó-ông kèy swà T'haè-ông, Ông-kwù, Bân-ông áy sw^{na}, Boó-ông connected the thread of succession from T'haè-ông, Ông-kwù, and Bân-ông. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Chàn 鄮 The name of a place: four lé make a chàn.

Chàn 層 A story, an upper chamber: yěuk kěung ch'hēn lé hòk, keng sēang yit chàn loé 欲窮千里目. 更上一層樓, àè bōēyh kěung chhīn chē^{na} ch'heng lè áy bak, tēoh kōh chē^{ng} chit chàn áy láou, if you want to see to the utmost of a thousand lé, you should still ascend another story of the gallery.

𡗗

Chân 殘 Superfluous; to add; also, oppressive, cruel, injurious. Chek gē chéá, wūy che chān 賊義者謂之殘, chēk hāe gē, sē kóng kēō chān, to injure what is right, is called Chān, injurious.

Chân jím 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 sūn bēng, hoē chēen choō bēng, put êk che lé yēa 君前臣名. 父前子名. 不易之理也, jīn kwun chân, jīn sūn tēdh kēō mēⁿā, nēō^{ng} pāy chân, haōu sai^{ng} tēdh kēō mēⁿā, bō ē êk áy tū lē, 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 助 Read choē: to help, to assist, Pang choē 幫助, pang chân, to help and aid.

Hōēy yēa, hwuy choē gnō chēa yēa, ē goē gân boō sēy put wāt 回也. 非助我者也. 於吾言無所不悅, Hōēy á, ē bō chân gwá áy lāng, nā sē tē gwá áy wā, ē bō sēy ū^m hwⁿa hé, Hōēy does not assist me in anything, but with respect to my words, he is invariably pleased with them. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chân 棧 Chān pang 棧房, a warehouse, a store-house.

幸 梭 Read chong: the name of a tree, — p'hē k'hó chok chong sōey 皮可作梭蓑, p'hōēy 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. Chūn chong chēak 船艘着, chân chang tēdh, the ship is aground.

Chang 駢 Read chong: a mane: mã chong 馬駢, báy chang, a horse's mane. Chín chew chín yit má, chong jē gēw hāng hāy sūy 秦州進一馬. 駢如牛項下垂, Chín áy chew chín chit chēah báy, chang ch'hin chēō^{ng} goō 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, sēk sēw gē 石首魚, chēdh t'haū hē, stone-headed fish. Also called, ch'hek chong gē 赤鰲魚, ch'hēah chang hē, red fish.

Chang 髻 Read chong: a tail; t'hoē chong 頭髻, t'haū chang, a tail of hair. T'hoē chong bé p'hēau 頭髻尾票, t'haū chang bōēy 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 髻 Read chóg: a queue or tail, made of twisted hair.

Chang 總 Read chong: generally, entirely, altogether.

去 粽 Read chong: 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: hên chông 絃綜, he^{ng} chàng, a part of a loom by which the threads are separated, to admit of the shuttle passing to and fro.

率

Châng **叢** Read chông: a bush; a numeral of trees and flowers; sê chông 樹叢 ch'hêw châng, a bush of a tree.

K'heng loē sey chông k'êk 輕露棲叢菊, k'hin ây loē chûy hâi^h tē chûi châng k'êk hwa, the light dew rested upon the bush of the chrysanthemum flower.

Châng **掙** To stab, to pierce; also, to hack.

率

Chaou **撰** Wood half burnt; ch'haē chaou 柴撰, ch'hâ chaou, a fire brand but half consumed, and put by for lighting again.

Chaou **糟** Read cho: the grains, or refuse, after brewing: chéw cho 酒糟, chéw chaou, the refuse of rice after fermentation.

Gwân-hên put yêem cho k'hong 原憲不厭糟糠, Gwân-hên bô hêem chéw chaou bé k'heng, Gwân-hên did not refuse to eat grains and chaff. See the 史記 Soó kè.

Chaou **簍** Chaou lê, a sieve made of bamboo, for straining liquor. When birds dwell in caverns their retreats are called 簍 chaou, and when in trees they are called 巢 cháou, nests.

聿

Chaou **儼** Long, anything that looks long. Yâng cháou é jé ch'hé yêen 儼宇而處焉, k'hé tē^{ng} tē^{ng} ây ch'hô^h jé k'hê^h, to erect a long building and dwell therein.

Chaou **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'hék kak chēen k'ûh, t'hwa lwa peng to, jé chaou, they threw away their armour, reversed their weapons, and fled. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chaou **蚤** Read chó: a flea; kaou chó 狡蚤, ka chaou, a flea. Kaou chó chò soō lūy sat bó 狡蚤做事累虱母, ka chaou chò 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.

Chaou 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, chaou á tē^h ā tē^h ā, only a daughter!

去

Chaou **竈** Read chò: a furnace, a fire place, a cook-house. Chò k'êk 竈脚, chaou k'ha, a cooking place.

E' kē mē é à, lēng mē é chà 以其媚於奧. 寧媚於竈, pé é ây. sēep sē é à, lēng k'hó sēep sē é chaou, 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 able to do him more service. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

奏 *Chaöu* Read *choé*: to report to the Emperor; also, to play music. *Choé ké gák* 奏其樂, *chaöu e áy gák*, to play the music. (of the ancient kings).

Tóng-gwü-tín hēen súp soō soē, *choé tēng* T'haē-chong 唐魏徵獻十思疏, 奏呈太宗, *Tóng-gwü-tín hēen chap hāng sēo^{ng}* áy soē pún, *chaöu tē^{ng} á* T'haē-chong, *Tóng-gwü-tín* presented a document, recommending the consideration of ten things, which he reported to T'haē-chong.

平

巢 *Chaöu* A nest, a bird's nest: a surname. *Neaöu* *chaöu* 鳥巢, *cheaöu sēw*, a bird's nest. *Sāng chēá wü* *chaöu*, *hāy chēá wü k'hwut* 上者爲巢. 下者爲窟, *k'hūh kwán áy wü chò chaöu*, *k'hūh k'wá áy wü chò k'hwut*, in the higher parts of the land they form nests, and in the lower, caverns. See the 上孟 *Chēo^{ng} bēng*.

澡 *Chaöu* The name of a lake which produces gold.

勦 *Chaöu* To exterminate, to kill: *yéw chōēy* *chaöu sam chok* 有罪勦三族, *wō chōēy chaöu s'á chok*, being criminal, the family must be exterminated to the third generation. An *yūng chaöu bin* 安用勦民, *s'á soō tēoh chaöu chwat p'āy s'at^{ng}*, what is the use of exterminating the people?

寢 *Chaöu* A deep succession of chambers in a dwelling.

丟

找 *Chaöu* *stm* 找尋, *chaöu ch'hōēy*, to seek after, to search. *Chaöu 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 *Chaöu*, settled.

櫂 *Chaöu* A long oar, used for guiding and impelling a boat. *K'hey ch'him* *sēang kēen chaöu*, *sē wán hán būn chēung* 溪深常見櫂, 寺遠罕聞鐘, *k'hey ch'wá ch'him sēang sēang k'hw'á kē^{ng} chaöu*, *ēē^{ng} hwū^{ng} hán tit t'hē^{ng} 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 *chaöu*.

淖 *Chaöu* Mud; muddy and sloppy ground; also, amicable.

噪 *Chaöu* The noise of a multitude.

巢 *Chaöu* A gallery, a railing.

夫

担 *Chaöuh* Read *t'hán*: to take, to hold.

夫

币 *Chap* Complete; *chew chap yit soēy* 周币, 一歲, *chew chap chit hōēy*, one whole year.

匝 *Chap* The same as the foregoing; *bwán chap* 滿匝, *mū^{ng} á chap*, fully complete.

劄 *Chap* *choó* 劄子, a document: *chap* *ké lēnk* 劄記錄, a record. *Lūn* *bé jin Tēang sē*, *yin t'hēung chap chōo* 論美人張氏恩寵劄子, *lūn k'p ch'hin ch'hai^{ng} áy lāng Tēo^{ng} sē*, *sēw yin t'hēung áy chap á*, a document respecting Mrs. Tēo^{ng}, a fair lady, who enjoyed extraordinary favour.

Chap 浹 To soak through, to imbibe; also, full, complete. Kaou hwa chap hēp 教浹化浹洽, instruction diffused throughout the mind.

Chap sin che kan, Ch'hoē k'hek sam toe 浹辰之間. 楚克三都, chap jē jit āy kan, Ch'hoē k'hāh yē'nā s'nā āy toe yip, in the course of twelve days, the Ch'hoē 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. Se chap 書札, the modern term for a letter. Bin put yaou chap 民不夭札, pāyh sāi'ng bó chá sè, the people did not come to an early death. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chap 呬 When a fish opens its mouth to swallow anything, it is called chap: anything entering the mouth. Chap ch'hù y 呬嘴 to smack the lips.

天 襍 The five colours mixed together.

Chap 雜 To mix, to blend together; ch'ham chap 參雜, to mix together. Hoo hēn hōng chēá, t'hēn tēy che chap yēá 夫玄黃者. 天地之雜也, hoo, oe kwà wu'ng sē t'hē'ng tēy āy sēo chap, the mixture of black and yellow, intimates the blending of heaven and earth together. See the 易經 Yēāh keng.

Chap 謹 A chattering noise: ch'hù y chap chap kang 嘴謹謹講, ch'hù y chap chap kōng, the mouth constantly chattering.

Chò chò chap chap che seng, sēang būn soē kēng che lōēy 嘈嘈謹謹之聲. 相聞四境之內, chap chap jēāng jēāng āy sē'nā, sēo t'hē'nā tē sē kēng 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'pò 什貨, chap hōēy, a mixed assortment of goods; pedlar's ware.

Chap 十 Read sip; ten; sip chēá, soē che chēung 十者數之終, chap chēw sē soē bak āy swāh bōēy, ten is the termination of numbers: a decimal is a perfect number. See the 上論註 Sēāng lūn choō. Goē sip yēw gnōē jē chē ē hak 吾十有五而志于學, gwá chap goē hōēy, jē sim chē twā tē t'hak, at fifteen years of age, my mind was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

夫 節 Read chēet: a knot in bamboo; a verse in a chapter: a section. Chūn chat 準節, economical. Chēet yūng, jē aē jīn 節用而愛人, chūn chat huāy yūng jē sēōh lūng, economical in expenditure, and affectionate towards others. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

天 𪔐 To urge any one extremely.

Chat 鰓 Bōk chēk 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.

𪔐 查 A wooden railing: yēak chay 藥查 yēōh chay, the grounds or sediment of medicine. Also, to examine; the name of a place: a surname.

Chay 修 To stretch out, to spread.

Chay 楂 Drift wood, floating down a river, upon which they fable that genii ride, in order to float into the milky way, or heavenly river, and thus get among the stars. Sēen chay hwān gñēw toé 仙楂犯牛斗, sēen chay chay, hwān tēōh gōō-tāu, a genius sailing on a float, came across the gōō-tāu 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 bók put chay 山木不槎, sw^{na} ch'á bō chēōh, not to cut down the wood on the mountains. See the 公羊傳 Kong yāng twān. Gē jīn séng chay tò t'hiēn hó 漁人乘槎到天河, t'ho hé áy lāng chay káu t'he^{ng} hó, a fisherman riding on a float arrived at the celestial river, (i. e. the milky way).

Chay 齋 Read chay: to fast; chay, ch'heem. 齋懺, to fast and pray.

Chay 滓 Read chae: sediment; but chae 物滓, mē^h chay, the sediment of anything. Séng jē chēep chae séng chēang 成而汁滓相將, chē^h jē chēep chay sō chap, when it (the wine) was made, the grounds and the liquor were mixed together. See the 周禮 Chew lēy.

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^{na}-ló Tāng-kong chay sōy^h Hàn ōng, the S^{na}-ló officer named Tāng-kong prevented and persuaded the king of Hàn. See the 高帝紀 Ko-tēy kē.

Chay 倜 The appearance of, walking.

Chay 鯉 A preparation of salted fish and sour rice, which, when cured, is put by for food.

Chay 姐 Read chēa: a sister; used in addressing females generally.

Chay 這 This: chay kò joō 這個字, chēy lēy jē, this character. Chay kò jīn 這個人, chēy lēy lāng, this man.

Chay 詐 False, deceitful; to deceive, to tell lies. Put gēk chay 不逆詐, ū^m gēk chay, do not contend with deceit.

Gnó boá jē chay, jē boá gnó gē 我無爾詐. 爾無我虞, gwá bō lē pūy^h ch'hat, lē bō gwá sēt, I will not deceive you, and do not you betray me. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chay 竿 A vessel for holding wine; a wine-cup. Keng-kēung lē sō k'hat hwat, chay má hwūn chēep yim che 耿恭吏士渴乏. 竿馬糞汁飲之, Keng-kēung lē sō ch'hūy k'huāh k'hēēm k'hōy^h, t'ho chēw chay yēō^{ng} báy pūn áy chēep, lē līm e, 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.

Chay 醅 A press for making wine; also written, 榨 chay.

Chay 債 Read chae, a debt: hoō chae 負債 hoō chay, to be in debt. Pēng-lwān wūy. Bēng-sēang-kwun sew chae ē.

Sect 馮煖爲孟嘗君收債於薛,
Pang-lwán wū Bēng-sēang-kwun sew chày tē Sēh
kok, Pang-lwán went to collect debts for Bēng-
sēang-kwun, in the Sēh country.

Chày 炸 To burst: ch'héung chày k'hé 銃炸
去, ch'héung chày k'hé, the gun is
burst.

Chày 噓 To talk much.

Chày 乍 Suddenly, unexpectedly. Kim jin chày
k'een jē choó ch'ang jip ē ch'eng,
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, *ma ay lang chày jēn*
k'hw'á sèy k'én á ch'ang bōy'p jip tē ch'ang, chò
pò wō t'hut t'hek ch'hek yin ay 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, hāy chày
下寨, to encamp. Yin hong san
t'eng chày 雲封山頂寨, *hwan*
hong sw'a t'eng ay 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'hāy, a kind of fish, called also
súy bó 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, — súy bóe hok hāy
水母目蝦, chày bóe é hāy chò bāh chew,
the water-mother makes use of lobsters as its
eyes. Also written, 鮓 chày.

Chày 渣 The name of a river.

Chày 坐 Read chō: to sit down; ch'héng chō
請坐, ch'hēn'á chày, pray sit down.
Sek put ch'eng put chō 席不正
不坐, ch'hēn'á ūm ch'ēn'á ūm chày, if the mat
was not straight, he would not sit down; — said
of Confucius.

夫 Chāyh 仄 Read chek: oblique: chek yim 仄
音, chāyh yim, an oblique sound;
any sound that is not even.

The Chinese divide the tones into pēng 平,
pai'ng, even; and chek 仄, chāyh, 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,
chāyh chāyh pai'ng pai'ng chāyh.

pēng pēng chek chek pēng 平平仄仄平
pai'ng pai'ng chāyh chāyh pai'ng.

pēng pēng pēng chek chek 平平平仄仄
pai'ng pai'ng pai'ng chāyh chāyh.

chek chek chek pēng pēng 仄仄仄平平
chāyh chāyh chāyh pai'ng pai'ng. If the verse
begins with an even tone, the complets must
be reversed, the two last lines being put first.

Read ch'hēak: a sparrow, a small bird.
Chāyh 雀 Wū chōng k'hē ch'hēak ch'ēá,
ch'ēn yéá 爲叢毳雀者鷦
也, yin wū ch'hēw ch'ang kw'á chāyh á ay
mek'h, ch'ew, sē, lāē, hēp'h, that which drives the
sparrow into the woods is the hawk. See the 上
孟 Sēang bēng.

Hé ch'k'ëak hoe chêng 喜雀呼晴, hó áy ch'áyh á k'ëd t'hee^{ng} ch'ái^{ng}, 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'ëuk che kay jê ché, yêw chek, k'ë kau Kwüy-sê che noè y'ëá 以歐之家而主. 猶績. 惧干季氏之怨也, è gwá áy kay ch'ò choó l'áng, yêw b'üy p'háng ch'áyh, k'ë^a n'è kan hwân Kwüy-sê áy s'ëw k'hè, 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 Kwüy-sê (our chief). See the Kok gú 國語; — said by a man to his mother.

Ch'áyh 節 Read ch'ët: a division of time, a season: l'ëen ch'ët 年節, ne^{ng} ch'áyh, times and seasons. Yit l'ëen yêw soò sê pat ch'ët 一年有四時八節, ch'it ne^{ng} woò sè sê p'áyh sh'áyh, each year has four seasons and eight divisions of time.

Ch'áyh 抑 To take in the fingers.

天

Ch'áyh 派 Not very dry: the appearance of flowing water.

Ch'áyh 湍 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'ët: to cut off; ch'ët twân 截斷, ch'áyh loo^{ng}, to cut asunder.

Ch'áyh 絕 Read chwai: to exterminate; chwai ch'ëung 絕種, ch'áyh ch'ëng, 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'ëw che y'ëá, k'ë choo è hoè jin che k'ëw che 夫子之求之也. 其諸異乎人之求之與, Hoo choó áy k'ëw e, k'h'äh k'äh y'ëo^{ng} pat l'áng áy k'ëw e, our master's seeking (information) is perhaps different from the way in which others seek it. See the 上論 S'ëng lün.

E ch'ëung l'ëng jin che séy che 施從良人之所之, t'haou bá, á t'üy k'hw'á ta po l'áng séy kaòu áy w'ü, they secretly followed to see where their husbands went. See 孟子 B'ëng-choó. B'ëk jê ché che 默而識之, t'ëem t'ëem jê bat e, silently meditating till one comprehends anything.

Ch'h'ëang ch'h'ëang hoè hó che 俚俚乎何之, g'ōng g'ōng hoè b'üy ta l'äh k'hè, where are you going so stupidly.

Che 諸 All, every one; a surname; also, to go: che hoè 諸侯, a prince of the Empire.

Che jin 諸人, ch'ëung l'áng, all people; che kong 諸公, sirs, gentlemen.

Put k'ë jê h'öy ch'ëá, pat pek che hoè 不期而會者. 八百諸侯, b'ò k'ë y'ëak, j'ë s'ëo h'öy ch'ëá, p'áyh p'áyh che hoè, 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'ëen yit s'ëen jê jip che lán che sit, k'ëw jê put h'ün k'ë heng 見一善如入芝蘭之室. 久而不聞其馨, k'hw'á k'ëe^{ng} ch'it l'ëy k'ö l'áng ch'h'in ch'ëe^{ng} jip che lán áy ch'h'òd, k'ò jê ü^m ch'ae e áy p'h'ang, 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'haē-sēāng-hōng sēw* 奉玉卮起爲太上皇壽, *hōng gēuk āy chēw pūey, k'hé wūy T'haē-sēāng-hōng āy tēng hōey sēw*, he took the pearly wine-cup, and rising, drank to the long life of (his father) T'haē-sēāng-hōng. Said of 漢高祖 *Hàn-Ko-choé*.

Che 枝 *Vulg. ke: a branch; lēy che* 荔枝, the fruit called Litchi. Che *yēp hē haē, pún sit sēen pwat* 枝葉未害. 本實先撥, *ke hēoh būey haē, kin pún sit taē sēng 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; *soò che pek kwut* 四肢百骨, *sè ke pūyh kwut*, 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 *Yēen che* 胭脂, *rouge*, used by Chinese ladies for reddening the lips. Che *ko* 脂膏, ointment, salve; che *yēw* 脂油, oil.

Séw jē jēw ē, hoo jē gēng che 手如柔荑. 膚如凝脂, *ch'hēw ch'hin chēōng nooi'ng nooi'ng āy ch'haou, bāh ch'hin chēōng kēen t'ang āy yēw*, 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 ché* 黃梔, *wui'ng kec'ng*, the name of a yellow wood, used as a dye; the yellow preparation of pulse, called *toē kan* 荳干, *taū kw'a*, much used among the Chinese, is died with this wood.

肅

Che 止 To stop, to halt, to rest, to dwell; only, alone. *Wān jē ché che, jē ché* 援而止之而止, *k'han jē láou e, e chēw hai'ng*, if any one pulled him to detain him, he would stop. Said of *Lēw-hāy-hwūy*. *Hōng neaou ché ē k'hew gē* 黃鳥止於崑隅, *wui'ng chēdou hai'ng tē sw'a kak*, the yellow bird rested on the corner of the hill.

Pang ke ch'hēen lé, wūy bin séy ché 邦畿千里. 鳥民所止, *pang kok chē'ā ch'heng lé, wuy pūyh sai'ng séy twā*, a district of a thousand *lé* in extent, for the people to dwell in.

Che 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, *t'haē pai'ng, ke ché ch'heng neē'ng éng, hwūn yit, ch'hēa ch'hāyh 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.

Che 芷 A small island.

Che 芷 *Pek ché* 白芷, the name of a fragrant medicinal herb.

Ché 旨 A sweet taste: *sit ché put kam* 食旨不甘, *ch'eh tee^{ng} ū^m chae e áy 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, *ké sé*, to point out anything; *ché téem* 指點, to beckon.

K'hut ché k'hó swán 屈指可算, *k'héut ché l'hang swá^{ng}*, bending the fingers you can enumerate them.

Boô héng che ché 無名之指, *bô mē^{ng} áy ché*, the nameless finger; that is, the ring finger.

Ché 祉 Happiness, delight; also, to stop.

Ché 趾 A toe; *ch'ek ché* 足趾, *k'ha ché^{ng}*, the toes of the feet. *Lín che ché*, *chín chín kong choó* 麟之趾振振公子, *lín áy ché^{ng} ch'ay ch'ay kong choó*, the toes of the griffin have produced very many children;—alluding to 文王 Būn ōng, 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'ang 拄掌, to hold in the hand.

Ché 只 Only, alone; *ché ch'hoó léang soó jé*, *é é* 只此兩事而已矣, *ché ch'ey nō hāng soó tē^{ng} tē^{ng}*, only these two things, and no more.

Lòk ché kwun choó, *bin che hoó boé* 樂只君子民之父母, *ch'héng ch'héng kōy é k'wun choó áy lāng*, *sē p'ayh sai^{ng} áy 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* put é wúy s'et hok 紅紫不以爲褻服, *áng kwá ché bó b'eyh ch'et soó ke áy s'ng*, red and nankeen colours he would not use for common wear. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 S'ang lūn.

Ché 軹 The spokes of a wheel; used for a carriage generally. *Chín ōng choó*, *Eng, káng ché tō p'ong* 秦王子嬰降軹道旁, *Chín ōng áy kē^{ng} áy*, *Eng, l'ih ch'há tē loē p'ec^{ng}*, *Eng*, the son of the king of Chín, descended from his carriage by the side of the road. See the 史記 Soó ké.

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'háe-lún y'ung* *sē p'hē*, *kíp pē poé*, *gē hóng*, *wúy ché* 蔡倫用樹皮及敝布魚網爲紙, *Ch'hwa-lún y'ung ch'héw p'hōly*, *káp p'hwa poé*, *hé bāng*, *chō ch'wá*, *Ch'hwa-lún*, made use of the bark of trees, and old rags, with fishing nets, to manufacture paper. See the 漢紀 Hān ké,

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; *tāc ché* 大姊, *twā ché*, a sister's husband; *ché moōēy* 姊妹, sisters.

Ché 第 A mat: *ch'hōng ché che tēy, lán é jín gân* 牀第之地. 難與人言, *ch'hé^{ng} ch'hēōh áy tēy, ōh kap lāng kóng*, what is done in the land of beds and mats (behind the curtain), is difficult to talk about. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

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 hwān* 煮飯 *ché pōō^{ng}*, to cook rice. *Ché toē jēēn toē kin* 煮荳燃荳根, *ché taōu hē^{ng} á 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. P'heng keng ché soó 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 汙 ché. *É é ch'haé hwān, é chaou é ché* 于以采蘋. 于沼于渚, *gwá k'hé bān hwān, 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 *H'ó ch'hēem ché* 好針繭, a needle finger, a good scampstress; 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 twā tē tō*, the mind bent on virtue.

Áp. kok gân jé ché 盍各言爾志, *s^{ng} a soō ūm suy lāng kóng lē áy sim ché*, why do you not each tell us of your purpose. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Ché 忠 The same as the preceding.

Ché 𦉳 To injure, to hurt; put ché put kēw, *hō yūng put chong* 不伎不求. 何用不臧, *bó haé lāng, yēá dó k'hé kēw lāng, wōō tá tēh k'hé ūm 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 Sēāng lūn.

Ché 誌 To remember, to recollect; *se soá yit keng bók, tēēt ché é sim* 書史一經目輒誌于心, *ch'hāy kap soó chit keng kōēy bak, chò pōō kē tē sim*, books and histories having once passed before his eyes, he thoroughly remembered them in his mind.

Ché 輕 The covering of a carriage, let down in front.

Ché 痣 Vulg. *ké*: 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'hūēy, wōō ch'hit chap jē oc tēēm áy ké*, 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 è **至則**

行矣, *kaou tēy e tōe kēⁿá leáou*, when he arrived (the old man) was gone. See the **上論** Sēang lūn.

But kek jē hoē te chè **物格而後知至**, *mēⁿh bat kaou kek, jēēn aōu tē hwūy chè*, when we obtain an universal acquaintance with things, knowledge may be carried to the utmost extent. See the **大學** Taē hāk.

Séaou jīn hān ke, wūy pūt sēēn, boō sēy pūt chè **小人閒居爲不善無所不至**, *sedou jīn ēng k'hēa, chò ū^m hò, bó sēy ū^m 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 chè **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 chè **法製**, regulations. Suy-yéw bé kím, pūt soō jīn hāk chè yēēn **雖有美錦不令人學製焉**, *suy woō hò, áy kím twān, k'hám ū^m tēōh sác lāng ūh chò*, 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 **摯** To hold in the hand; used for chè **執**.

Chè **幟** A flag, a standard. Hān-sin pwat Teaōu chè, sē Hān ch'hek chè **韓信拔趙幟**, *Hān-sin p'ayh*

Tēō áy ké, chāh Hān áy ch'hēāh ké, Hān-sin plucked up the standard of Tēō, and planted the red standard of Hān. See the **史記** Soō ké.

Chè **箴** 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 neaou che pūt kwūn hēy, chōo chēēn sē jē koē jēēn **鷙鳥之不群兮自前世而固然**, *bēng áy chedou bó chēⁿá kwūn, choō chēng sē koē jēēn*, 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 chè soō, é léy chè 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** Sēang se. Hwat chè kím lēng **法制禁令**, orders and restrictions.

Chè **沮** Wet, damp; to make anything moist.

Chè **薯** A potato, a yam; hwan chè **番薯**, a foreign or sweet potatoe, — a term of reproach, as much as to say, "you foreign clod-hopper."

Chè **糍** *Kōey chè* **裸糍**, cakes and confectionary.

Chē 蟾 Chēang choō 蟾蜍, chēo^{ng} chē, a toad.

雲

Chē 住 To dwell; ke chē 居住, k'hēa tē^{ng}, to reside, to stop, to stay. Tēng ke chē má 停車住馬, tēng ch'hēa hāy^{ng} bá, to delay the carriage and stop the horses. Hwut Lô che hāk, sim boō sēy chē, jē lēng èng pēen, chut tek chōēy ē, sēng jin 佛老之學. 心無所住. 而能應變. 卒得罪於聖人, Hwut-choē kwā Lô-choō āy hāk hūat, sim kwā bó sēy chē, jē ēy èng pēen, swāh bōēy tek chōēy ē sēng jin, the doctrines of Buddha and Lô-choō, 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-choō.

Chē 倣 Chē ch'hēuk 倣促, rapid, hurried.

Chē 柱 Ok chē 屋柱, ch'hoō t'heaū, a pillar of a house. Tēung lēw tē chē 中流砥柱, tēung laū hūy chōēh chō t'heaū, in the middle of the stream, he placed a stone as a pillar.

Chē 炷 The wick of a lamp, Jēn tēng put chok chē, yēw yēw ná tek hēng 燃灯不作炷. 有油那得明, tēem tēng bó chō tēem sim, wō yēw bōēy, an chō^{ng} ēy kwū^{ng}, 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. Phē hoo sēaōu, chēk wūn yung chē te; tāē, chēk sē hoō ē kwun 鄙夫小則吮癰舐痔. 大則弑父與君, p'hē loē āy lāng, sēy, chēw chōū^{ng} yung chē ch'hē^{ng}; twā, chēw t'hāē 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-choō.

Chē 聚 To collect; chē chip 聚集, to gather together; chē lēem chē sin 聚斂之臣, chē lēem āy jin sin, a rapacious minister; a scrape-all.

Chāē chē chēk bin sāt, chāē sāt chēk bin chē 財聚則民散. 財散則民聚, chē^{ng} bur k'hēōh chō hōēy, pāyh sai^{ng} chēw swā^{ng},—chē^{ng} swā^{ng}, pāyh sai^{ng} chēw k'hēōh chō hōēy, 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 Tāē hāk.

Chēa 遮 Vulg. jēa: to cover over, to conceal, to hinder, to obstruct, to shelter, to screen.

Pān-t'heaou hōk peng chēa kek 班超伏兵遮擊, Pān-t'hēo hōk peng jēa kek, Pān-t'hēo laid an ambuscade to stop and assault the enemy.

Chēa 儻 Chēa lā 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; thoē chēa, 兔罝, a rabbit's net.

𦵏

Chēa

者

That which, the person, who, what.

Jê yéw ông chēa, pit sê jê hoē jîn

如有王者。必世而後仁。

chêw wō ēy ông t'he^{ng} āy āy lāng, pit tēōh chit

sê, jēn aū ēy jîn, 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 jîn chēa, lēng h'ò jîn, lēng oē jîn 惟

仁者。能好人。能惡人。lòk jîn tek āy

lāng, ēy sēōh lāng, k'wà ēy wàn lāng, a benevolent

man alone can properly shew his predilections

for, and antipathies against, others. See the 上

論 Sēang lūn.

Chēa

嫗

The people of Kēang 羌 called a

mother chēa;—a wet nurse. Sip chēa

拾嫗 k'hēōh chēa, a midwife.

Chēa

赭

Red. Chēa e 赭衣, red clothes, the

dress of criminals. Sat chēa e jê

put chún 殺赭衣而不準,

t'haē āng s'a āy chūēy lāng jê bó chún chat, he

killed the red apparelled criminals, without dis-

crimination.

Chēa

姐

Sister, mother; also, to slight, to des-

pise; sēaou chēa 小姐, sēo chēa,

little sister; chēa chēa 姐姐, sis-

ters; a title of respect, applied to young ladies.

The people of 蜀 Sēuk called a mother 姐 chēa.

𦵏

Chēa

借

Vulg. chēōh: to lend, to borrow. Káy

chēa lap yūng 假借納用, káy

chēōh laē yūng, to borrow for use.

Yēw má chēa chēa jîn sēng che 有馬者借

人乘之, wōō báy āy lāng chēōh lāng k'hēa,

those who had horses used to lend them to

people to ride.

Ch'hó lé put chēa 草履不借, ch'haou āy

ā^m saē chēōh, straw shoes need not be borrowed.

Chēa

柘

Song chēa 桑柘, the mulberry-tree;

also written 樗 chēa.

Chēa

蔗

Kam chēa 甘蔗, sugar-cane; kam

chēa chēep k'hó gó t'hóng 甘蔗

汁可熬糖, kam chēa āy chēep

ēy gó tū t'hē^{ng}, the juice of the sugar-cane may

be manufactured into sugar.

Chēa

鷓鴣

Chēa kōc 鷓鴣, chāyh kōc, a par-

tridge.

Chēa

滌

The bank of a stream, the edge of

water. On the west of 琉球 Lēw-

kēw, there is an island, called P'heng-

hoē tó 澎湖島, where the water gradually

descends, and is called lòk chēa 落滌, 'des-

cending to the water's edge;' when vessels enter by

mistake, they never return. See the 吾學編

Goē hak p'hēn.

Chēa

炙

To roast, to heat by the fire; chēa

jēuk 炙肉, chēa bāh, roasted flesh.

Kōēy chēa é yāng chó, sēuk bé?

Bēng-choó wāt, kōēy chēa chae 膾炙與羊

棗孰美. 孟子曰. 膾炙哉, sēo āy bāh

kap yēō^{ng} chó, tēy chit āy k'hāh hó? Bēng-choó

kōng, kōēy chēa chae, Of roasted flesh and sheep's

dates, which is the nicest? Bēng-choó said,

roasted flesh!

𦵏

Chēa

藉

To offer up, to depend on, to help,

to assist, to borrow, to lend; elegant,

polished.

Hong lēw wàn chēa 風流醜藉, elegant

and accomplished manners.

Chēa

謝

Read sēa: a surname.

幸

Chē^{na}

正

Read cheng: the first. Cheng gwat
正月, chē^{na} gōēy, the first month.

Chē^{na}

精

Read cheng: a fairy, an elf: yaou
cheng 妖精, yaou chē^{na}, evil genii.
Hé-hàn-būn gē hek pek sēa cheng,
é che wūy hoo hoō 許漢文遇黑白
蛇精: 與之爲夫婦, K'hoē-hàn-būn tōo
lēūh oe pūy chūā chē^{na}, kap e chō ang pō, K'hoē-
hàn-būn 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.

毒

Chē^{na}

餌

Tasteless; ch'hoō büt chē^{na} chē^{na}
此物餌餌, chēy lēy mē^{nh}
chē^{na} chē^{na}, this thing has no taste
in it.

去

Chē^{na}

正

Read cheng: right, square, correct,
proper; soō cheng 四正, sē chē^{na}
four square, in proper order. Pēng
cheng 平正, pā^{ng} chē^{na}, just.

Yēw tē jīn chēā cheng ké, jē büt cheng chēā
yēā 有大人者正己而物正者也,
woō twā lāng āy lāng tē seng chē^{na} ká tē, jē
pā^{ng} lāng chēw chē^{na}; wherever there is a great
man, he first corrects himself, and then others
will be corrected by him. See 下孟 Hāy-bēng.

去

Chē^{na}

成

Read sēng: to perfect, to complete, to
adjust, to finish. Sēng büt 成物,
chē^{na} mē^{nh}, to perfect anything,
to complete a thing.

Sēng jīn 成人; chē^{na} lāng, to become a man;
to be fit for something.

Boē soō chāē jīn, sēng soō chāē t'heen 謀事
在人成事在天, soō nē^{ng} soō chāē lāng,
chē^{na} soō chāē t'he^{ng}, to plan affairs rests with
men, but to complete them rests with heaven.

Chē^{na}

情

Read chēng: feelings, passions; jīn
chēng 人情, lāng chē^{na}, kindness.

去

Chē^{na}

爭

Read chēng: a character in a play.
Hē chēng 戲爭, hē chē^{na}, a part
in a play. Hōng chēng 紅爭,
āng chē^{na}, a red-faced character. Oē chēng
烏爭, oe chē^{na}, a black-faced character.

夫

Chēāh

脊

Read chit: K'haou chit 尻脊, k'ha
chēāh, the back, the back-bone. Lē
k'hē cheng chit 狸去正脊, hōē
lē ū^m tē^{ng} chē^{na} chēāh, never eat the middle
of the back of a fox.

Chēāh

隻

Read chek: single, only one, one; a
numeral; yit chek gnēw 一隻牛
chit chēāh gōo, a cow. Yit chek
ch'hwān 一隻船, chit chēāh chān, one ship.

Chēāh

迹

Read chek: a trace; chēuk chek 足
迹, k'ha chēāh, a foot-step. Lēuk
keng sēen ōng che tīn chek yēā
六經先王之陳迹也, tak keng sē
sēen ōng āy kōō chēāh, the six classics contain
the ancient traces of the former kings. See
莊子 Chong-choō.

天

Chēāh

食

Read sīt: to eat; sīt hwān 食飯,
chēāh pō^{ng}, to eat rice. Chīn-Būn-
kong k'hīt sīt ē gnōē lok che yēā,
yēā jīn ē che k'hwāē 晉文公乞食於
五鹿之野. 野人與之塊, Chīn-Būn-
kong k'hīt chēāh tē gōē lōh āy yēā, yēā āy lāng
hoē e chit tēy t'hoē, Būn the duke of Chīn,
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, *chēzh 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, *hām lāng*, a match-maker, a go-between, in order to make up marriages.

Put t'haē būey chĕak che gân 不待媒妁之言, *ām tēng t'haē hām 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, *tín chēw*, to pour out wine. Chim chĕak 斟酌, to consider, to weigh a matter.

Chĕak chek súy sēn 酌則誰先, *chĕak chēw tēph chē chúy á. taē seng*, 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, *kwⁿa chĕak*, rank, office.

Yéw t'heēn chĕak chĕá; yéw jín chĕak chĕá 有天爵者. 有人爵者, *wōo t'hee^{ng} 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 bē 咀嚼滋味, to try the taste of anything.

Chĕak 燭 A light, a fire, a lighted torch.

Chĕak 櫨 To cut, to hack.

Chĕak 繳 The string of a bow; to fasten the string on a bow.

Chĕak 着 Vulg: *tēsh*: 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 sⁿa; hāh twā*, to put on clothes, and bind on a girdle.

K'hàn chĕak 看着, *k'hwⁿa tēsh*, to get a sight of.

Chĕak kip. 着急, hurried, off one's guard.

Chĕak soó. loē chaē 着死奴才, *tēsh sé loē chaē*, you slave, you ought to die!

幸

Chĕang 章 Chĕang ch'haē 章采, variegated colours; hūn chĕang 文章, *būn chĕo^{ng}*, literary composition;

chĕang koò 章句, chapters and sections. A surname.

Hwàn hoē kē. yéw būn chĕang 煥乎其有文章, *bēng kwui^{ng} hoē, e áy wōo būn chĕang*, how splendid were his literary accomplishments!

Said of. 堯 Geāou, in the 上論 Chĕo^{ng} lūn.

Kwun choó che chē ē tō yĕá, put sēng chĕang. put tát 君子之志於道也. 不成章不達, *kwun choó áy sim chē twā. tē tō, ā^m chēⁿa chĕo^{ng} ā^m swāh*, 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, *twā kay kw^{na}*, a husband's parents. *Ch'hēep sin bē hwun bēng, hō ē pāe koe chéang* 妾身未分明, 何以拜姑嫜, *gwá áy sin yēá bōēy hwun bēng, bōēy an chw^{na} ēy pāe twā kay kw^{na}*, 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 倖 *Chéang hōng* 倖惶, fear, alarm, trepidation.

Chéang 彰 *To display, to illustrate; chéang bēng* 彰明, to shew clearly. *Chéang k'hwat yēw séang* 彰厥有常, *chéang bēng ē áy wōō keng séang*, to illustrate his possession of constancy. See the 尙書 *Sēō^{ng} se.*

Chéang 漳 *The name of a river; Chéang-chew* 漳州, the name of a district in the province of 福建 *Hok-kēen*, 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 būn, ch'hek kē má wat, hwuy kám hoē yēá, má put chin yēá* 將入門, 策其馬曰, 非敢後也。馬不進也, *chéang bōēy jip moo^{ng} p'hāh ē áy báy, kóng, ū^m sē gwá k^{na} tūy aōn, sē báy ū^m chin kē^{na}*, 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 *Sēang lūn*. *T'hēen chéang ē hoo-chōó wáy hok tok* 天將以夫子爲木鐸, *t'hee^{ng} chéang bōēy lēāh lán áy hoo-chōó chōó bok tok*, heaven is about to take our master and make him an alarm (to the world). See the same.

Chéang 漿 *Vulg. chēō^{ng}: thick water, congee, syrup; bēen chéang* 麵漿, *mēē^{ng} chēō^{ng}*, leaven, yeast; *yēá chéang* 椰漿, *yēá chēō^{ng}*, cocoa-nut milk. *Bé chéang* 米漿, *bé chēō^{ng}*, rice water.

Chéang 璋 *A precious stone, a kind of half gem. Lōng 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* 鯮魚, *chēō^{ng} á hé*, a pomfret fish.

Chéang 蜚 *A small kind of locust, of a green colour; chéang chē* 蜚蟪, *chēō^{ng} chē*, a toad.

Chéang 麋 *Vulg. kēō^{ng}: a small kind of deer, very handsome; an antelope.*

Chéang 諛 *Chew chéang* 諛諛, deceitful; insane, mad.

Chéang 掌 *Vulg. chēō^{ng}: 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 chēō^{ng}*, the palm of the hand. *Kē jē sē choo soo hoē, chē kē chéang* 其如示諸斯乎, 指其掌, *ē áy ch'hin chēō^{ng} k'hw^{na} chéy lēy, kē ē áy ch'hew chēō^{ng}*, it would be as easy as looking at this (said Confucius), pointing to his hand.

Chéang 仇 *A surname. 孟子* *Bēng-chōó's* mother's family name, was *Chéang* 仇.

Chéang 蔣 Vulg. *chêo^{ng}*: a surname.

Chéang 獎 Chéang k'hwán 獎勸, to exhort, to induce, to persuade. Pó chéang 褒獎, pó. *chêo^{ng}*, to praise, to applaud.

Chéang 槳 Vulg. *chêo^{ng}*, an oar. kò chéang 過槳, kò *chêo^{ng}*, to pull an oar, or rather to push over the oar, according to the Chinese manner.

Kéen choò tòng song chéang, ch'huy sông bók ch'hew laê 鍵子蕩雙槳催送莫愁來, *chân á sae nō áy chêo^{ng}*, ch'huy sàng *ám sae hwan ló bó laê*, 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.

Chéang 醬 Toê chéang 荳醬, *taou chêo^{ng}*, ketchup made of pulse. Se^{ng} chéang 鼓醬, *se^{ng} chêo^{ng}*, all kinds of pickles and sauces.

Put tek kê chéang put sít 不得其醬不食, *ám tit tēoh e áy chêo^{ng} ám chéah*, if he did not get the proper sauce to anything, he would not eat it.—Said of Confucius, in the 上論 S^{ang} lūn.

Chéang 將 Chéang sōay 將帥, a Generalissimo; taê chéang kwun 大將軍, a great General; the middle finger is also called 將指 chéang ché.

Hàn Ko-chôe tēuk tân, paê Hân-sin wáy taê chéang 漢高祖築壇拜韓信爲大將, the first Emperor of the Hân dynasty built a terrace, upon which he installed

Hân-sin into the office of great General. See the 史記 Soá kè.

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 Sé-hông tēuk tēng chéang, é tēuk jéung jín 秦始皇築亭障以逐戎人, Chín Sé-hông k'hé léng chéang, é k'wá jéung hwan 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.

Chéang 𠂔 One of the radicals.

Chéang 負 Read hoò: to carry on the back, to carry pick-a-back. Kéang hoò kê choò chéa yéa 襁負其子者也, *phò kín chéang e áy kê^{ng} á*, to carry a child in a cloth over the back.

Chéaou 焦 Anything burnt black in the fire. A surname.

Chéaou 蕉 Kéng chéaou 芭蕉, *keng chéa*, a plantain, a banana. Pa chéaou lēw phéén lēuk 芭蕉留片綠, *pa chéa láu chí phé^{ng} lek*, the plantain leaf spreads a broad patch of green.

Chew Bók óng huk che é chéaou 周穆王覆之以蕉, Chew Bók óng p'hak e é keng chéa hōoh, Bók, 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 kē wun yěá* 皇后以椒塗壁. 取其溫也, *hông hoé t'hó hoé chéō b'wāh pēāh, ch'hé e 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 瞧 Sam chéaou 三瞧, 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 瞧 is the œsophagus, 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. *chéō*: to call with the hand, to beckon, to assemble. Chéaou hēēn lāp soō 招賢納士, *chéō gaōu lāng, kwā sēw t'hak ch'hūyāh lāng*, to assemble clever people, and to receive learned men,—(in order to form a party and strengthen one's interests.)

Chéaou 瞧 To examine clearly; intelligence; chéaou gēaou 瞧僇, 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.

Būn-ōng chāē sēāng, oe chéaou é t'hēēn 文王在上. 於昭于天, *Būn-ōng tē tēng bīn, lwā chēō tē t'hēēn*, Būn-ōng is highly exalted,—how brilliant even to the skies. See the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Chéaou 釗 Distant; also, to urge.

Chéaou 嶠 Chéaou gēaou 嶠嶠, lofty, hilly; also, the peak of a hill.

Chéaou 炤 Clear, evident; *chēēm suy hók é, ek k'hóng che chéaou* 潛雖伏矣. 亦孔之炤, *tēēm lók chūy suy jēēn bat, yěá chin chāē chéaou bēng*, 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 瞧 To steal a glance with the eyes, to look askance.

Chéaou 沼 A pond: a round pool is called 池 *tē*, one not straight, 沼 *chéaou*. Ōng līp é chéaou, sēāng 王立於沼上, *ōng k'hēā līp tē chéaou pēēn*, the king was standing by the side of the pond. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

Chéaou 姊 Read *ché*: an elder sister; *chéaou hōo* 姊夫, an elder sister's husband.

Būn gnó, chōq koe, sūy kíp pek *ché* 問我諸姑遂及伯姊, *moōn^{ng} gwā áy koe, sūy kíp kaōu twā chē*, he asked after my aunts, and then enquired about my elder sister. See the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Chéaou 鳥 Read *neáu*: a bird; *neáu che chēāng soó, kē bēng yěá ae, jin che chēāng soó, kē gān yěá sēēn* 鳥之將死其鳴也哀. 人之將死其言也善, *chéaou kàou-bōēy sē, e áy hāu ae ch'hām, lāng kàou-bōēy sē, e 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. Bēng gwāt sēuŋ kan chĕāou,
ch'heng chwān sĕk sēāng lēw 明月松間
照. 清泉石上流, bēng āy gōēyh tē
ch'hēng kan chĕō, ch'heng āy cho⁷ā tē chĕōh
tēng lāou, the clear moon shining among the firs,
and the limpid stream flowing over the stones.

Tāe jin kĕy hēng é chĕāou 大人繼明
以照, twā lāng nuā jīt gōēyh āy bēng, é
chĕō kwui⁷, 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. Kwun tēung
būn chĕāng kwun che hēng, put
būn t'hēen choē chĕāou 軍中聞將軍
之命. 不聞天子詔, kwun tēung woō
t'hē⁷a chĕāng kwun āy bēng, bó t'hē⁷a hōng
tēy 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 Kóe būn.

率

Chĕāou

樵

Chĕāou hoo 樵夫, a wood-
cutter. Chĕāou hoo ch'hĕāou soō
樵夫笑士, chĕōh ch'hā āy
lāng ch'hĕō t'hak ch'hāyh āy lāng, the wood-
man smiles at the scholar.

Choo-māe-sin chĕāou ch'haē wūy hwāt 朱
買臣樵采爲活, Choo-māe-sin chĕōh
ch'hā t'hān chĕōh, "Choo-māe-sin used to cut
and collect wood, for a livelihood;"—but after-
wards he attained to high rank.

Chĕāou

瞧

To steal a glance.

Chĕāou

顛

Chĕāou chūy 顛賴, grieved,
wearied out, tired of; lean, e-
maciated. Bin che chĕāou chūy é
gĕāk chēng, bē yēw sīm é ch'hoó sē chĕā yĕā
民之顛賴於虐政. 未有甚於
此時者也, pŭyh sai⁷ ēy huān lò tē pō
gĕāk āy chēng soō, bōy woō k'hāh ch'hām é chĕy
tēy sē, the people have never been more wearied
out with oppressive government, than at this
present time. See the 上論 Sēāng bēng.

Chĕāou

焦

Chĕāou chūy 憔悴, grieved to
the heart, vexed.

Chĕāou

譙

A chamber on the top of a city
wall. Kóe hĕāng chĕāou loē
sēāng, kim bēng sĕk sit tēung
鼓響譙樓上. 金鳴石室中, kóe
lān tē chĕāou lāu chĕō⁷, kim haōu tē chĕōh
ch'hoē lāē, 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

醺

Chō chĕāou 做醺, chō chĕō, to
perform a sacrifice, and to have a
religious procession.

夫

Chĕāouh

晰

The chirping of birds.

夫

Cheěh 摺 Read lēep: to fold: lēep ché 摺紙, cheěh chvá, to fold paper.

Cheěh 接 Read chēep: to receive: gēng chēep 迎接, gēⁿ chēěh, to meet, to welcome.

T'haē jīn chēep k'hek 待人接客, k'hwán t'haē lāng, cheěh lāng k'hǎy, to treat people and receive visitors.

Ch'hoé kōng chēep ē 楚狂接輿, ch'hoé áy gōng lāng cheěh ch'hēa, a madman of the Ch'hoé country met the carriage (of Confucius).

Cheěh 囁 The chirping of insects; the squeaking of mice.

Cheěh 癰 Lwán chēet 癰癤, nooi^{ng} cheěh, a boil on the neck, or head.

天

Cheěh 舌 Read sēt: the tongue: sēt keng 舌耕, yūng cheěh chōn ch'hán, to plough with the tongue, i. e. to follow the occupation of a school-master.

Sò pnt kíp sēt 駟不及舌, sè chēāh báy jēuk bēy kaú ch'hūy cheěh, four horses cannot overtake the tongue. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Cheěh 擗 Read chēet: to break; chēet chēet 折擗, at cheěh, to break in two.

幸

Chēem 占 To divine, to find out by divination, to prognosticate. Put chēem jē é ē 不占而已矣, v^m pok kwá tēⁿā tēⁿā, you have not divined, that is all.

See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chēem 佔 To look on.

Chēem 慚 To stand in waiting; to stand awry.

Chēem 瞻 To look up at, to contemplate. Chēem che chaē chēēn, hwut jēēn chaē hoē 瞻之在前. 忽然在後, k'hwⁿà chun á tē t'haōu chēng, hwut jēēn tē aōu, (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).

Chēem 詹 To speak much, verbose. A surname. Gé gān chēem chēem, hó kē to yēa 語言詹詹何其多也, kōng wā chēem chēem, sⁿa soā kaú hēāh chāy, your talk is quite verbose — why so much of it?

Chēem 尖 Pointed, sharp, of a conical shape; coming to a point. San chēem 山尖, swⁿa chēem, the sharp peak of a hill.

Chēem 針 A needle; sew chēem 修針, to work with a needle. Boō chēem put yin sēn 無針不引線, bó chēem bēy yin tīl swⁿà, without a needle we cannot draw the thread; —(meaning, that without an introduction, we cannot get into the acquaintance of people.

Chēem 苫 To cover, a thatched covering for a cottage; a straw bed used when mourning.

Chēem 鮎 The name of a large fish, with hands under the belly.

肅

Chēem 颭 The blowing of the wind; to blow. Lōng tōng yēw hong chēem, seng he kēen gwat bēng 浪動由風 颭. 星稀見月明, ēng tin tāng yēw hong

ch'hōey, ch'hai^{ng} chēō toē sē k'hw^{ng} à kē^{ng} gōēyh kwui^{ng}, the waves are agitated, because the wind blows, and the stars appear few, because the moon shines bright.

去

Chĕēm

占

To possess alone, to excel competitors, to top the whole, to be the first. Būēy chĕēm pek hwa k'hōey

梅占百花魁, *m á chĕēm chē^{ng} pāyh hwa áy t'haū*, the plum blossom stands out as the head of a hundred flowers.

Gô t'hoē tók chĕēm 鰲頭獨占, *gô t'haū tók chĕēm*, to ride on the head of the sea monster, alone distinguished; that is, tēung chòng gwān 中狀元, *tēung chēung gwān*, to attain the highest literary rank.

去

Chĕēm

潛

Vulg. tĕēm: to hide under water, to conceal. Yáng k'hè chĕēm chòng 陽氣潛藏, *jít t'haū áy k'hè tĕēm k'hè^{ng}*, the influences of the sun are hidden; i. e. the sun is set. See the 易經 *Yēh keng*.

Gē chĕēm chaē cho 魚潛在藻, *hé tĕēm twā tē chúy ch'haū*, the fishes dive down among the weeds. See the 詩經 *Sē keng*.

Chĕēm

燂

To steep anything in hot water, in order to get off the hair; to warm anything; to boil water.

Gnóc jít, chēk chĕēm t'hong ch'héng yēuk 五日則燂湯請浴, *goē jít āu, chēw hē^{ng} á sēo chúy, ch'hē^{ng} á cháng ēk*, after five days, (the new married wife) must warm some water, and invite (her husband's parents) to bathe.

去

Chĕēm

暫

A short time, not long: chĕēm sē

暫時, *prō tempore*. Sē hwun kēw chĕēm, *soō yéw lán ē* 時分久暫, 事有難易, *sē hwun koó kwá chĕēm*, *soō woō ōh kwá k'hwáē*, times and seasons are

divided into long and short,—affairs are some difficult, and some easy.

Chĕēm

漸

Gradual, gradually, by degrees, step by step. Chín gē jín tò tò gwān

tōng, chĕēm jip kay kēng 晉漁人到桃源洞, 漸入佳景, *Chín tēdou áy t'hoē hē áy lāng, kaū tò gwān lāng, chĕēm jip kaū hó kēng*, a fisherman of the Chín dynasty, arriving at the "Peach fountain" cavern, gradually entered the fairy land.

Chĕēm

賺

To sell, to sell again.

去

Chĕen

亶

Tun chĕen 屯亶, difficulty, inability to proceed.

Chĕen

偷

To enter, to advance.

Chĕen

遑

Tun chĕen 述遑, difficulty of getting forward, hampered, harassed.

Chĕen

鸛

A bird of prey, a hawk: wūy chōng k'he ch'hēak chēá, chĕen yēá, 爲叢毆爵者鸛也, *wūy ch'hēw cháng kw^{ng} á chúyh á, sē chĕen yēá*, what drives little birds into the woods, is the hawk.

Chĕen

氈

Soft hair or wool, worked up into cloth: chĕen tēān 氈條, *chee^{ng} tēāu*, a carpet, a blanket; chĕen bō

氈帽, *chee^{ng} bō*, a felt hat or cap.

Chĕen

氈

The same as the preceding: é t'á yáng mó p'heén p'hēén chĕen 雨打羊毛片片氈, *hoē p'hāh yēō^{ng} mó, kaū chē^{ng} á p'heē^{ng} chē^{ng} á p'heē^{ng} áy chee^{ng}*, the rain beats the sheep's wool, till it forms into flakes of felt.

- Chĕen 鱣 A large kind of fish.
- Chĕen 羹 Thick rice-water, congee; the thick is called chĕen 羹, and the thin chĕuk 粥, *moōlēy*.
- Chĕen 栴 A certain fragrant wood; also called t'hân hĕang bók 檀香木, *t'hwⁿá hĕo^{ng} ch'á*, a kind of sandal-wood.
- Chĕen 旃 A flag with a crooked staff, used in summoning the common people. Sē jīn é chĕen 庶人以旃, *chĕung lāng tĕōh tĕāu e é chĕen*, people in general must be summoned by a flag, with a crooked staff. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.
- Chĕen 煎 To boil, to cook, to fry: chĕen tĕy 煎茶, *chōⁿa tĕy*, to boil tea; chĕen gē 煎魚, *chĕen hē*, to fry fish. Lōēy yung chĕung chĕen hó che soō 內饗掌煎和之事, *tōēy yung áy kwⁿa chĕang kwán chōⁿa kap lĕaou hó áy soō*, the Lōēy-yung officer superintended the business of boiling and preparing the food.
- Chĕen 箋 Chĕen pĕāou 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 chwat jē chĕen 不絕如綫, *bó tooi^{ng} ch'hin chĕō^{ng} swⁿá*, unbroken, like a continued thread.

青

- Chĕen 剪 To cut with a scissors: kaou chĕen 交剪, *ka chĕen*, a pair of scissors. Yēw ae lē pēng chĕen che beāou 有哀鐔并剪之妙, *woō ae kay áy lēy kap pēng kay áy chĕen áy hó*, it has all the excellent qualities of Ae files, and Pēng scissors.—Ae and Pēng were the most celebrated makers of scissors and files, and this expression is used to intimate the sharp, cutting nature of good literary compositions.

- Chĕen 淺 Shallow, not deep, applied to carriages.

- Chĕen 僎 Prepared, anything prepared, a plan or view: to number, to adjust. Ē hoē sam choó chĕá che chĕen 異乎三子者之僎, *kōh yĕō^{ng} hwut ōa lāng áy chĕen*, how different from the views of those three gentlemen! See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

- Chĕen 棧 A scaffold, a temporary erection: chĕen tō 棧道, temporary roads. Tēang-lĕang swat Hàn óng sĕaou chwat chĕen tō 張良說漢王燒絕棧道, *Tĕō^{ng}-lĕang k'hwu^{ng} Hàn óng sĕo tooi^{ng} chán tō*, Tĕō^{ng}-lĕang advised the king of Hàn to burn and destroy the temporary roads.

- Chĕen 踐 To tread upon, to walk over: chĕen gān 踐言, *tāh wā*, to tread one's words, (i. e. to fulfil one's engagements).

Chĕen kē wūy, hēng kē léy, choē kē gāk 踐其位. 行其禮. 奏其樂, *tāh e áy wūy, kēⁿá e áy léy, chāou e áy gāk*, "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 Tēung yāng.

Chèèn t'hèèn choó wū yēn 踐天子位焉, *tāh hōng tēy áy wūy*, 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; ê koe chèèn bēet ch'hoó, *jē tēāou sít* 余姑掬滅此而朝食, *gwá ch'hēⁿ ê chèèn bēet chéy lēy, jē chēāh chá, k'hé pōōⁿg*, I will just cut off and exterminate this country, and then go to breakfast.

Chèèn 膳 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 gē* 白魚, *pūy hē*, white fish.

Chèèn 戰 To fight, to go to war; also, to fear and tremble. Choó che séy sīn, chae, chèèn, chit 子之所慎. 齊戰疾, *Hoo-choó áy séy kín sīn, chēāh ch'haē, chèèn t'haē, chit pāiⁿg*, 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 keng hēet chèèn tāē ōng 請得以頸血濺大王, *ch'hēⁿ à tūt é keng hōēy*

chūⁿ à twā ōng, "I beg leave to take the blood of my neck and splash it over your majesty."

A desperate expression of 蘭相如 Lin-sēang-jé.

Chèèn 洊 Again, as before: súy chèèn ché 水洊至, *cháy chēāou kōō kōh kōou*, water flowing against the same place. See the 易經 *Yēāh-keng*.

Chèèn 箭 Vulg: *cheēⁿg*; an arrow: sēā.chèèn 射箭, *chōh cheēⁿg*, to shoot an arrow. Sēet-jīn-kwūy yit chèèn lēng Kwun-san 薛仁貴一箭定軍山, *Sēēh-jīn-kwūy chí ke cheēⁿg an tēⁿā Kwun-swⁿa*, Sēēh-jīn-kwūy with one arrow pacified the region of Kwun-swⁿa. See the 史記 *Soó ké*.

Chèèn 荐 Again, over again; also, grass; a straw mat. Chín chèèn ke 晉荐餼, *Chín kok kōh ke huāⁿg*, 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-seng, pit séuk jē chèèn che 君賜生必熟而薦之, *jīn kwun, soó hōē ch'hāiⁿg áy meēⁿh, pū tēōh ché sēk jē chèèn e*, when the prince bestows any thing raw, we must cook it, before we offer it up. See the 上論 *Sēāng lūn*.

Chèèn 戟 The name of a herb, or grass.

Chèèn 前 Vulg: *chéng*: Before, in time or place; t'hoē chèèn 頭前, *t'hoē chéng*, in front. Bēēn chèèn 面

前, *bīn chān*, before one's face; *chēen jīt*
前日, *chéng jīt*, a former day.

Séy oē ē chēen, hoē é sēen hoē, séy oē ē

hoē, hoē é chēung chēen 所惡於前. 無

以先後. 所惡於後. 無以從前.

sēy wàn tē l'haū chēng, ū^m l'hang chō ē tē aū,

sēy ēy wàn tē aū laē, ū^m l'hang l'hàn ē tē l'haū

chéng, that which we have formerly disapprov-

ed, we must not subsequently prefer,—and that

which we should in future dislike, we must

not do previously. See the 大學 *Taē hāk*.

Chēen 錢 Vulg. *cheē^{ng}*: money, cash: *Chwān*
chēen 賤錢, *l'hàn cheē^{ng}*, to get
money: *tōng chēen* 銅錢, *tāng*
cheē^{ng}, copper cash, pice. Also, a surname.

Tē tēung hō yēp, tēep ch'heng chēen 池中

荷葉疊青錢, *chay k'houl á tēung hō*

lēn á hēh, tēep ch'hai^{ng} cheē^{ng}, the leaves of

the water lily in the midst of the pool, look

like so much green money.

Chēen 嫵 The name of a star: *chēen chēuk*
嫵祝, a wish for longevity, ad-
dressed to females.

Chēen 賤 Base, mean, lowly: *hāy chēen* 下

賤, vulgar. *Pín ē chēen sē jīn*

ché séy oē yēā 貧與賤是人

之所惡也, *sōng hēung káp hāy chēen sē*

lāng lāng áy séy wàn, poverty and a mean con-

dition are what all men dislike. See the 上論

Sēang lūn.

Chēen 錠 To turn round, to revolve.

奉

Cheē^{ng} 湔 *(Cheē^{ng} séy, 湔洗, to wash.*

Cheē^{ng} 氈 Read chēen: a sort of woollen cloth,
or felt: *chēen teāou* 氈條, *cheē^{ng}*
teāou, a carpet, a rug; *chēen bō*

氈帽, *cheē^{ng} bō*, a felt hat.

Cheē^{ng} 髻 The hair collected together.

青

Cheē^{ng} 少 Young in years, green, not come
to age or maturity. *Sēāou che sé,*
hēet k'hē bē tēng, kae che chāē sēk

少之時. 血氣未定. 戒之在色,

cheē^{ng} áy sé, hēy^{ng} k'hē bōēy tēⁿ á tēōh kēng

kaē tē aē sēk, 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*.

Cheē^{ng} 茈 茈菴, *cheē^{ng} kēō^{ng}*,
young, green ginger.

Cheē^{ng} 搯 Read chin: to stick in, to cram,
to wedge; a wedge.

Cheē^{ng} 箭 Read chēen: an arrow: *h'pó chēen*
火箭, *hēy^{ng} cheē^{ng}*, a fire arrow.

Kong yim soō chēen 光陰似

箭, *kong yim chūn á cheē^{ng}*, time flies like

an arrow.

平

Cheē^{ng} 錢 Read chēen: money, cash: *boō chēen*

無錢, *bō, cheē^{ng}*, no money.

Yēā, tōng wāy chēen, chē choō

Chew sé 治銅為錢. 制自周始,

yēō^{ng} lāng chō cheē^{ng}, chē choō Chew tēāou k'hē,

the regulation for melting copper in order

to make money, began with the Chew dynasty.

To draw anything out, as wire:

Cheē^{ng} 損 *cheē^{ng} yin* 損引, to lead, to

draw.

夫

Chêep

接

Vulg. *cheh*: to receive, to connect.

Kê kaou yâ é tō, kê chēep yâ

é léy, 其交也以道, 其

接也以禮, *e áy sêo kaou chēadu tō lè,**e áy sêo chēep chēadu léy soè,* intimacies accord-

ing to virtue, and associations consistent with

propriety. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Chēep séw yim súy 接手飲水, *sêo chēep**ch'heú līm chúy,* to descend by holding each

other's hands, in order to drink water.

Chêep

汁

Gravy, juice, liquid: Phēen sê é

chēep 天時雨汁, *t'heé^{ng}**chēadu sé lōh chēep,* heaven at pro-

per seasons sends down its juice, (that is rain).

Kēung tēung pē k'hwún, súy chēep put t'hong

宮中被困水汁不通, *kēung tēung**pē k'hwún tīp kaou chúy chēep bēy t'hong,* they

were so straightened in the palace, that the

least drop of liquid could not find a thorough-

fare.

Chêep

睫

The eye lashes: hē chēep che kan

眉睫之間, between the eye

lashes.

天

Chêep

健

Going out aslant; also, sharp, pro-

fitable, convenient.

夫

Chêet

折

Vulg. *cheh*: to break, to break off:

aou chēet 拗折, to twist off.

Wāy tēang chēá chēet che 爲長

者折枝, *wāy sē twā at ch'heú kē,* to pluck

off the branch of a tree for a superior. See

the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chêet

併

To cut, to carve: chēet hōng 併

縫, to join a seam.

Chêet

皙

Star-light, the light of the stars.

Chêet

蜚

The sting of an insect; a kind of blubber.

Chêet

蜚

To turn topsy-turvy; to leap, to jump, to hop.

Chêet

櫛

A comb, to comb: kw^{na} kwun soó

pē choó sē kin'chēet 寡君使

婢子侍巾櫛, *gwán áy kw^{na}**kwun wōo saé gwá tē áy cha bōe gin á sē kin chēet,*

my prince has sent me thine handmaid, to

wait upon your towel and comb. Said by

懷嬴 Hwaé-eng, to her husband, when she

went to be married. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Chêet

節

Chún' chēet 傳節, *chún chat,* to

be careful and economical.

Chêet

晰

Bright, clear.

Chêet

浙

A river in the south-east of China,

from which the name of the pro-

vince of Chêet-kang 浙江,

derived.

Chêet

卩

An insignia or seal of office, given

by the sovereign, to ensure the con-

fidence of the people in the of-

ficer appointed.

Chêet

節

A section, a verse: tēuk chēet 竹

節, *tek chat,* a knot, or joint in

a bamboo; hoó chēet 符節, a

cheque cut through the middle, to establish

confidence between two parties.

Tek chē, hēng hoé Tēung-kok, jēuk hap hoó

chēet 得志行乎中國, 若合符

節, *tē tēoh sim chē, kē á tē Tēung-kok, ch'hin**chēo^{ng} hap hoó chēet,* 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 chēet 準節, *chún chat*, economical, keeping within bounds.

天

Chēet

捷

To overcome, to obtain a victory, to send news of a victory; also diligent, quick, accomplished.

Chēy hoē lāi hēen chēet 齊侯來獻捷, the prince of the Chēy country came and offered up the news of his victory. See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Yit gwat sam chēet 一月三捷, *chit goēyh jīt s'na kwūy lit yē'á*, to obtain three victories in one month. See the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*. Cheng hoo chēet chēet 征夫捷捷, to carry on the war with vigour.

Chēet

健

Chēet choó 健仔, *chēet á*, a female, office, first introduced in the time of the Hàn dynasty; also written 捷 *chēet*.

Chēet

睫

The hair of the eye-lashes.

Chēet

捷

Rapid, quick.

Chēet

簪

A fan; in the east it is called *chēet*, and in the west *sēen* 扇, *sēn'ng*. Boó-óng sé chok chēet 武王始作簪, *Boó-óng k'hè t'haú chò sēn'ng*, Boó-óng was the first who made fans.

Chēet

截

Chēet twān 截斷, *at loo'ng*, to break off. Chēet ché 截止, to stop. Chēet léw 截柳, *at léw* *leáou*, to break off willow branches.

Chēet

蟻

A kind of crab.

Chēet

截

A lofty hill, a high mountain.

Chēet

捷

Verbose, talkative, many words.

Chēet

捷

To obtain in succession, to make progress from one to another. Lēen chēet sam gwān 聯捷三元, *sēo swà tēung s'na 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. Bēng kē t'hēen t'hó, yew lek kwúy 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 wōo chōēy*, to punish the guilty.

Yéw gān chek chēá, put tek kē gān chek k'hé 有言責者. 不得其言則去, *wōo kóng wā chek jīn áy lāng, ū' m lit t'hē'na e áy wā chēw 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. *chēdh*: to borrow; also, if supposing. Chek wāt hē te, ek kē p'haōu choó 借曰未知. 亦既抱子, *ch'hin chēo'ng kóng yěá dōēy chae, yěá wōo, p'hō sēy kē'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 chǎyh*, to spin thread; also, merit. Kong-hoò-bún-pek che boè chek 公父文伯之母績, *Kong-hōo-bún-pǎyh* áy nē^{ng} tēy p'háng chǎyh, Kong-hōo-bún-pǎyh's mother was spinning thread.

Chek 積 To accumulate, to collect, to heap up together, to hoard up. Chek seōu é ko tǎe 積小以高大, *chek sēy é chē^{ng} á kwán twā*, 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 畷 To advance; the appearance of sharpness.

Chek 簟 A sleeping mat; hwa-jē wán, tāo hoo che chek é 華而皖大夫之簟與, *hwa léy kwá súy k'á*, sē tāo hoo áy ch'hēūh, so flowered and elegant! this is surely the mat of a great officer. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

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-mòh.

Kim kwun toē say chek, lúy gwat twān jín yēn 今君渡沙磧累月斷人烟, *t'á lé kōēy say chek, kwáy gōēy jít too^{ng} lán hwun*, now you have undertaken to cross the desert, for months together you will find no smoke of human habitations.

Chek 蹟 Deep and confused; sēng jin yéw é kēen thēen liāy che ché chek 聖人有以見天下之至蹟, *sēng jin woō ēy k'hw^{ng} á k'et^{ng} t'hee^{ng} hāy* áy ché ch'him, a sage can look into the most deep and confused things in the world. See the 易經 Yēah keng.

Chek 蹟 A trace, a foot-step; koè chek 古蹟, antiquities.

Chek 迹 Chēuk chek 足迹, *k'ha chēūh*, foot-steps; T'haè-ōng tēāou ke óng chek 太王肇基王迹, *T'haè-ōng k'hē t'hāou ch'hòng ke óng áy chēūh*, T'haè-ōng first laid the foundation of the traces of royalty (in his family.)

Chek 跡 A foot-step, a track; kē tio má chek séy put keng che tēy 車塵馬迹所不經之地, *ch'hēa tūn báy chēūh séy bó keng áy tēy*, 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, *lēm pee^{ng}*, immediately; chek sē 卽是, that is.—Also written 卽 chek. Sēen jin kàou bin, ch'hít lēen ek k'hó é chek 卽戎矣, *hó lán ká pǎyh sai^{ng}, ch'hít ne^{ng} yēá t'hang káu sēo t'haé*, when a clever man teaches the people, in seven years they can be fit for war. See the 下論 Ilāy lūn.

Chek 唧 The noise of many voices, the humming of insects.

Chek 望 To dislike, to be pained with; the snuff of a candle. *Tím chek ch'ham swat t'héén hêng* 朕聖讒說殄行, *gwá ch'háyh saé p'hwá áy wá t'héén chwat áy séy kēnd*, I dislike slanderous words and ruinous actions;—said by the the Emperor舜 Sùn.

Chek 鯽 Vulg. *chat*: the name of a fish: *séén chek gín se k'hōēy* 鮮鯽銀絲脰, *ch'he^{ng} áy chat hé ch'hín chēō^{ng} gín swndà p'áyh áy báh*, the raw flesh of the *chat* fish is white like silver thread.

Chek 鰭 The same as the preceding; vulg. *chit hé*.

Chek 稷 A kind of grain, like millet, but smaller; *hoē chek* 后稷, the name of an officer who presided over the grain.

Sěa 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. *péng*, *sēang*, *k'hé*, *jíp* 平上去入, *paí^{ng}*, *chēō^{ng}*, *k'hé*, *jíp*, 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 *péng* 平, *paí^{ng}*, and *chek* 仄, *ch'áyh*, even and oblique, according to which their verses are regulated. Hence they say, *Chò se pit te péng chek yim* 做詩必知平仄音, *chò se pit t'ēōh chae paí^{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 jé ch'hē* 日昃而市, *jít t'haúnd saé ch'ēw chēnd ch'hē*,

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: *loē chek* 路窄, *loē áyh*, the road is narrow.

Chek 隻 Single, alone: *yit chek* 一隻, *ch'it ch'ēāh*, one, one of anything *Hêng tan éng chek* 形單影隻, *hêng twnda yēnd ch'ēāh*, a single form and a lonely shadow. Said of an only son, without brethren.

Chek 覓 A dead ghost.

Chek 糲 White rice.

Chek 躋 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 jé sē wáyh t'héén hiāy chek* 言而世爲天下則, *kóng jé t'ēy t'ēy chò t'he^{ng} hāy hwat chek*, if he speaks (as a sage) a man becomes for ages an example to the Empire. See the 中庸 *T'ēng yūng*.

Wán che chek yēw hōng, *kin che chek put yēm* 遠之則有望. 近之則不厭, *hwā^{ng} áy lāng ch'ēw wōō bāng lán*, *kin áy lāng yēábō yēm 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 *sēuk*: an uncle, a father's brother. *Chew-kong naé Sēng-ōng che sēuk hoē yēa* 周公乃成

王之叔父也, Chew-kong sê Sêng-ông áy
chek pây, Chew-kong was the uncle of Sêng-ông.

Chek

燭

Read chēuk: a candle: lap chēuk
kong hwuy, boô hê pūt chēauou
蠟燭光輝. 無微不照,
lāh chek kwui^{ng} hwuy, bô chíh léy sèy sèy ū^m
chēò 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 jēen put tōng
寂然不動, lēem lēem bē tin lāng
still and unmoved.

Chek

宰

Far from the noise of men.

Chek

崩

The appearance of lofty hills; k'hac
hēen bōng ch'hām chek 開軒望
嶺, k'hwuy ūh bāng k'hw^{ng}
ch^{ng} a kwán kwán, on opening the school, we see
the lofty hills afar off.

Chek

鰓

Oe chek 烏鰓, oe chat, the name
of a fish, called also, bék chek 墨
賊, bák ch'hát, the cuttle fish.

Chek

藉

Lōng chek 狼藉, all in confusion.

Chek

籍

A book, a register, a record; tēen
chek 典籍, an historical record.
A surname.

Choo hoé oé ké haé ké yōá, jē kae k'hē ké
chek 諸侯惡其害己也. 而皆去
其籍, choo hoé wán c áy haé ka tē, jē chò pō
t'hek: kak c 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'hát, a thief, a robber,
an injurious person; to injure.
Chék jē hōng k'hé 賊如蜂起,

ch'hát ch'hín chēō^{ng} p'hang k'hé, thieves sprung
up as thick as bees.

Chek jín chēá wūy che chek 賊仁者謂
之賊, chek haé jín áy lāng, kōng kēō ch'hát,
he who injures benevolence is called an in-
jurious person.

幸

Cheng

曾

Then, how; the sign of the past
tense; a surname: cheng sun 曾
孫, a great-grandson.

Cheng sē é wūy hòu hoé 曾是以爲孝
乎, cheng an nēy chēw kōng kēō woó hòu,
how can this alone be considered filial piety?
See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Goē ē choó wūy ē che būn, cheng Yēw é Kēw
che būn 吾以子爲異之問. 曾由
與求之問, gwá tēah chò lé woó kōh yēō^{ng}
áy mooí^{ng}, cheng sē Yēw kap Kēw áy mooí^{ng},
I thought you would propose some rare ques-
tion, how is it that you have only asked
about Yēw and Kēw.

Cheng kēen ké jín, bē sit ké bēng 曾見
其人. 未識其名, bat k'hw^{ng} á c áy lāng,
bōēy bat c áy mē^{ng}, I have seen the man but
do not know his name.

Cheng

僧

A priest of Budha, a monk, a re-
cluse. Sē wán cheng laé seáou,
keáou gwáy k'hek kō he 寺遠僧
來少. 橋危客過稀, cē^{ng} hwu^{ng} hōēy
sēō^{ng} laé chēō, kēō gwáy lāng 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
加增, to increase more and more.
Hoé k'hoé sūēy cheng 戶口歲
增, mooí^{ng} áy láou ch'háyh tak neē^{ng} k'há chēy,
the inhabitants of each dwelling increase year
by year.

Cheng 憎 To hate, to abhor; cheng oè 憎惡, to abominate. Gé jín é k'hoé kip, lúy cheng é jín, 禦人以口給, 屢憎於人, k'hap lěh lán é ch'hù, áy wā, tak pāe, hoē lán cheng hūn, 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 chēa yěa 睢陽販絳者也, 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 choo cheng gók, huán kēw choo kē sin 君子失諸正鵠, 反求諸其身, kwun choó áy lán sit e áy cheng gók, chēw huán lěh tooi^{ng} kēw tē e pún sin, the good man, when he misses the centre of the target, turns and reflects upon himself. See the 中庸 Těung yung. Cheng gwat 正月, chē^{na} gōēy, 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 chēa sēang hwat hāy yěa, tek kok put sēang cheng yěa 征者上伐下也, 敵國不相征也, cheng sē, sē twā hwat sē sēy, tek kok bō sēo cheng yěa, "correction" is when a superior state corrects an inferior; equal

states contending together, are not said to correct one another. See the 中庸 Těung yung. Kwan ke jē put cheng 關譏而不征, tē kwan aē ke ch'hai hēng jín, jē bō t'hāy mē^{ng}, 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 t'hoē ch'hay jít k'hwā tōng cheng 樹頭初日掛銅鉦, ch'hēw t'haū tē k'hé ch'hay ch'hut jít ch'hin chēō^{ng} lán ló, 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 chēet áy cha boē kē^{na}, a virgin, a modest young woman.

Kwun choó cheng jē put lēang 君子貞而不諒, kwun choó cheng tít, jē bō 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: yēw 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 hin, pit yēw cheng sēang 國家

將興必有禎祥, *kok kay chéang böéyh hín k'hé, pít woō cheng sǎang*, when a country is about to rise into celebrity, there will certainly be favourable omens. See the 中庸 *Téung yung*.

Cheng 爭 To wrangle, to strive, to contend; *sǎang cheng* 相爭, *sǎo chái^{ng}*, to quarrel.

Sōo cheng bēng é tǎou, sǎang cheng lē é ch'hē 士爭名於朝. 商爭利於市, *p'hák ch'hūyh lǎng chái^{ng} mē^{ng} á sē^{ng} a tē tǎou, chō seng lē lǎng chái^{ng} lē te ch'hē*, the scholar strives for fame at court, and the merchant struggles after gain in the market. See the 史記 *Sōo kē*.

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 chéá to sēw* 方睛者多壽, *bák cheng sē kuk áy lǎng tē^{ng} hōey sēw*, 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 sáy, *hwún tēep sīm hong* 蜻蜓點水. 粉蝶尋芳, *ch'hán ai^{ng} tēem tē chūy, böéy yǎh ch'hōey hwa p'hang*, the dragon-fly dips in the water, and the painted butterfly seeks the flowers.

Cheng 菁 The appearance of fulness.

Cheng 鵲 *Ka cheng* 鵲, the name of a bird that can keep down the calamity of fire.

Cheng 拊 To beat, to thump, to pound. Cheng kim koé, *ch'hōey bēng naē* 拊金鼓吹鳴籟, *p'hák kim kap koé, ch'hōey bēng áy naē*, to beat the gongs and drums, and blow the sounding pipe.

Cheng 晶 Clear brightness: *súy cheng* 水晶, *chúy chee^{ng}*, a crystal.

Cheng 旌 A flag, with feathers stuck in at the top of the staff. *Chéaon tǎe hoo é cheng* 招大夫以旌, *chéo tǎe hoo é cheng*, a great officer must be summoned by a *cheng* flag. See 孟子 *Bēng-choó*.

Cheng 精 Correct, good, pure, small, minute, subtle, fine. *Gē cheng, jin sǔuk, jé bóo yit hó suo é* 義精. 仁熟而無一毫私意, *gē cheng, jin sek, jé bó chí hó áy sae 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. *Chéung bé* 春米, *chéng bé*, to pound rice. *Chéung kōw* 春臼, *chéng kōū*, 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, *chéng tán*, the bell ring. *Gak yín, gak yín, chéung kóé yín* 樂云. 樂云. 鍾鼓云乎哉, *lǎng kóng chok gak, chok gak, k'ham tē cheng kóé an néy kóng chae*, people talk of music, and of music, as if bells and drums constituted music. See the 下論 *Hāy lǎn*.

甕

Chéng 井 Vulg. *chai^{ng}*: a well, a surname. *Chéng sǎng yéw lé* 井上有李, *chai^{ng} tēng woō lē á*, there was a plum tree over the well.

Phè jěák kwut chéng, kwut chéng k'ew jīm, jē put kíp chwán, yēw wūy k'hè chéng yěá 譬若掘井.掘井九仞.而不及泉.猶爲棄井也, p'hè jěák kwut chai^{ng} kwut chai^{ng} kaou jīm, nā bō kíp chwán, yēw wūy t'hek kak chai^{ng}, 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: chēy 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 bō pūy áy, lé áy bō chéng kín, 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 曷 The appearance of the rising sun.

Chéng 腫 Read chéung: to swell: k'ek chéung 脚腫, k'ha chéng, a swelling of the legs; t'èng chéung 脹腫, t'è^{ng} chéng, swollen.

Chéng 種 Read chéung: a seed; chéung choó 種子, chéng ché, a single seed. Síp chéung choó 十種子, chap chéng á, a term of abuse.

去 Chéng 正 Correct, straight, right: chéng keng 正經, honest, upright. Chéng tit 正伯, t'èáou tit, straight-forward, blunt; péng chéng 平正, p'ai^{ng} ché^{ng} á, just.

Choó sut é chéng, s'èuk kám put chéng 子帥以正.孰敢不正, lé ch'hwà lāng é chē^{ng} à, tō, chē chuūy k'á ū^m chē^{ng} à, if you lead people on by correct principles, who will dare to be incorrect. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chéng 政 To regulate, to rectify, to govern: chéng soō 政事, government, politics. Chéng chéá, chéng yěá, séy é chéng jín che put chéng yěá 政者正也.所以正人之不正也, chéng chēw sē chē^{ng} à, séy é chē^{ng} à lāng áy ū^m chē^{ng} à, to regulate means to put to rights,—that by which we set right people's wrongs. Said by 朱子 Chuo-choó.

Chéng 種 Read chéung: to plant, to sow. Chéung hoé ch'eaon 種胡椒, chéng hoé ch'eo, to plant pepper; chéung tek 種德, chéng tek, to plant virtue.

Chéng 薦 Read chēen: a mat: kaou chēen 菱薦, ka chéng, a thick mat or mattress, made of straw bound fast together, and used for sleeping on.

平 Chéng 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, ae, lók, bē hwat, wūy séng,—hwat, chek wūy che chéng 喜怒哀樂未發.謂性.發.則謂之情, hw^{ng} a hé, sēw k'hè, ae ch'hám, t'héung lók, yéá bōēy hwat, kóng k'è^{ng},—hwat leáou, chēw kóng k'è^{ng} chéng, joy, anger, grief, and pleasure, before they are displayed, are called nature; when displayed, they are denominated passions.

Chéng 晴 Vulg. chai^{ng}: fair weather; a clear sky; calm, serene; é chéng 雨晴 hoé chai^{ng}, the rain is cleared up. Also written 醒 chéng.

T'hēen chēng kēng seng hēen 天晴景星
見, t'he^{ng} chāi^{ng} kwui^{ng} ch'hai^{ng} hēen, when
the sky is clear, the bright stars appear. See
the 史記 Soó kè.

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, the lofty ap-
pearance of hills.

妻

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 tē wán, tām pòk k'hó hēng sim
寧靖以致遠. 淡泊可明心, lēng
chēng é tē kaúu huí^{ng}, tām p'ók t'hang bēng
láng 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. Te chēā
tōng, jín chēā chēng 知者動.
仁者靜, wōō te áy láng tīn t'ang, wōō
jín áy láng chēng chēng, men of knowledge
are active, but men of benevolence still. See
the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Chék chēng che ch'hé 寂靜之處, seuk
chēng áy wūy, a still, quiet place.

Chēng 甌 An earthen pot to boil rice in: é
hoó chēng ch'hwán 以釜甌爨,
t'hó tē^a bók kaúu ché p'ooi^{ng}, 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'et chēng 潔淨, ch'heng
k'hé sēō^{ng}, pure and clean. Lēuk
chēng put k'hó súēy 淥淨不
可睡, Lēuk áy chúy ch'heng k'hé, ū^m t'hang
p'hōēy nw^a, the waters of the Lēuk are clear,
and must not be defiled by spittle.

Chēng 靚 To adorn; clear.

Chēng 諍 To reprove; koé chēā, kwun yéw
chēng sín, hoó yéw chēng choá
古者. 君有諍臣. 父有
諍子, koé chá, jín kwun wōō t'hang t'^a áy jia
sín, nēō^{ng} p'ay wōō t'hang t'^a áy haúu sai^{ng},
in former times, princes had ministers that could
reprove them, and fathers, children that could
advise then. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Chēng 睜 To look displeased.

Chēng 窞 A pit, a hole. Jín kac wat, é te,—
k'he jé lap choo koé hwā hām
chēng che tēung, jé bók che te
pē yēā 人皆曰. 予知. 驅而納諸
罟獲陷窞之中. 而莫之知避
也, láng chò p'ók k'ong, gicá wōō tē,—nā bōēy
kw^a jé lap c koé hwā hām chēng áy tēung, chēw bó
láng ēy chae sēm pec^{ng}, 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 Tēung yung.

幸

Chē^{ng} 莊 Read chong: thus, chong gēep 莊
業, chē^{ng} gēep, a farm: chong kay
莊家, chē^{ng} kay, a farmer. Also,
a surname.

妝 *Che^{ng}* Read chong: an ornament, a head-dress; to adorn. Chong sek 妝飾, *che^{ng} sek*, to adorn; sey chong 梳妝, *sey che^{ng}*, a toilette.

Put t'hāe chong chéng, choō jēn yāu t'héau 不待妝整自然窈窕, *ū^m saé tēng t'hāe che^{ng} chéng, choō jēn yāu t'héau*, without waiting for the aid of the toilette, she is naturally handsome.

贓 *Che^{ng}* Read chong: bribes received by inferior officers; stolen goods. Tuy chong 追贓, *tuy che^{ng}*, to search for stolen goods.

裝 *Che^{ng}* Read chong: goods; chong h^o 裝貨, *che^{ng} hūey*, baggage, stores. O'ng laē che jin, sòk chong chēw 往來之人束裝就道, *óng laē áy lāng pak che^{ng} chēw kē^{ná} toē*, passengers travelling to and fro, pack up their luggage, and set out in the way.

庄 *Che^{ng}* Read chong: a farm; tēn chong 田庄, *ch'hān che^{ng}*, a farming estate. Hāe chong 鞋庄, *áy che^{ng}*, a shoe warehouse. Gwān hoē sē seng chaē tēn chong 願後世生在田庄, *gwān aū sē sai^{ng} twā tē ch'hān che^{ng}*, I desire in the next birth to be born in some farm-house:—Said by a sovereign, when about to be killed.

狀 *Che^{ng}* Kò chōng 告狀, *kò che^{ng}*, an indictment, an accusation. Theen hāy bōo tō, jin bin bōo k'hó kò chōng 天下無道人民無可告狀, *chee^{ng} āy' bō tō áy sē, lāng pūy sài^{ng} bō ta tōh t'hang kò che^{ng}*, when the Empire is without the right way, the people have no where to go and prefer their indictments.

藏 *Che^{ng}* Read chōng: a warehouse; hoó chōng k'hong he 府藏空虛, *hoó che^{ng} k'hang k'hang*, the treasury and store-house empty.

臟 *Che^{ng}* Read chōng: the viscera, the bowels: jin yéw gnóe chōng 人有五臟, *lāng wō goē che^{ng}*, people have five viscera.

招 *Chēo* Read cheaou: to call, to beckon by the hand, to assemble. Bē kám chek chēaou, sēn se hōng būn 未敢即招先書奉聞, *būey k'ná lēem pē^{ng} chēo, taē seng scá p'hay t'hām t'hē^{ná}*, 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 á kay*, the plantain street.

少 *Chēo* Read sēaou: few, not many, scarce. Kóe jin būey chēung, kok ch'hut sēaou hé é chēy 古人每種各出少許以祭, *koē chá áy lāng būey chēng, 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'haou chēo chē^{ná} būn he^{ng}*, the sun illumines myriads of places.

醺 *Chēo* Read chēaou: a sacrifice, a religious procession. Chò chēaou kē hok 做醺祈福, *chò chēo kēw hok k'hē*, to perform a sacrifice in order to seek happiness.

噉 *Chēo* Read chēaou: to eat, to gnaw.

夫

Chèõh

借

Read chëä: to borrow: ná lé chëä tek ch'hóo bú 那理借得此物, *ta lǝh ēy chëõh tít chëy léy meẽⁿh*, where can we borrow such a thing as this?

Chèõh

燭

Sek h^{nó} 燭火, *chëõh hǝy*, to warm one's-self at the fire. Hân laê boô e, íong sek h^{nó} 寒來無衣. 當燭火, *kwⁿá laê ná bó sⁿa*, *tǝh chëõh hǝy*, when the cold weather comes, if you have no clothes, you must warm yourself at the fire.

Chèõh

斫

Read sek: to cut down. Sek sē 斫樹, *chëõh ch'hēw*, to fell trees.

Chèõh

壖

A foundation. Wáy kē sit, pit-sēen líp ke chëõh 爲巨室. 必先立基壖, *chò tǝw ch'hoò*, *pít tǝh taẽ seng k'hēä ke chëõh*, in making a great house, we must first lay a good foundation.

Chèõh

耜

Léy chëõh 犁耜, the handle of a plough.

天

Chèõh

石

Read sek: a stone; a measure of ten pecks; a surname. Kim hoo san, yit kwân sek che to 今夫山. 一卷石之多, *tⁿa chëy léy swⁿa*, *chít kwân chëõh áy chëy*, now a hill is nothing more than a heap of stones. See the 中庸 Tǝung yǝng.

奉

Chèõ^{ng}

章

Read chëang: a chapter, a section; a surname. Bân chëang 文章, *bân chëõ^{ng}*, literary composition. Sòng, Ông-an-sék, tǝng chok bân chëang, é pat pé wáy lút; ché Bêng naé é bân chëang sè t'hēu hāy soō 宋王安石定作文章. 以八比爲律. 至明乃以文章試天下士, *Sòng tǝäou*, *Ông-an-chëõh tǝⁿä chò bân chëõ^{ng}*, é pǝyh kǝé chò lút; ché kaou Bêng tǝäou, *ch'hēⁿá é bân chëõ^{ng} ch'hē*

k'hwⁿá t'heẽ^{ng} äy äy t'hak ch'hayh lǝng, Ông-an-sék of the Sòng dynasty settled the form of literary compositions, and confined them to eight sections; till in the Bêng dynasty, literary compositions were used for trying and examining scholars, throughout the Empire. See the 史畧 Soó lǝäk.

Chèõ^{ng}

樟

Read chëang: the camphor tree.

Chèõ^{ng}

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, *Chëõ^{ng}-chew*, the department where the dialect of this dictionary is spoken. There is, also, Chëang-p'hoé-hēen 漳浦縣, *Chëõ^{ng}-p'hoé-kwān*, the district of Cheo^{ng}-p'hoé.

Chèõ^{ng}

鯮

Read chëang: the name of a fish.

Chèõ^{ng}

漿

Read chëang: starch, for stiffening clothes; ám chëang 泊漿, *ám chëõ^{ng}*, starch.

耑

Chèõ^{ng}

蔣

Read chëang: a surname.

Chèõ^{ng}

掌

Read chëang: the palm. Séw chëang 手掌, *ch'héw chëõ^{ng}*, the palm of the hand.

Gé gnó sáy yǝuk yǝá, hím chëang ék gnó sáy yǝuk yǝá 魚我所欲也. 熊掌亦我所欲也, *hè gwá sáy àé yǝá*, *hím chëõ^{ng} yǝá gwá sáy àé yǝá*, fish is a thing that I like,—a bear's palm is also what I like. See 孟子 Bêng-cháo.

Chèõ^{ng}

槳

Read chëang: an oar. Kó chëang 過槳, *kó chëõ^{ng}*, to pull, or push over, the oar.

去

Chèò^{ng}

障

Pó chéàng 保障, pó chēò^{ng}, a mound, a fence. Tāe sin kok che pó chéàng yēa 大臣國之保障也, twā jín sín kok áy pó chēò^{ng}, a great minister is the defence of a country.

Chèò^{ng}

醬

Read chéàng: sauce or gravy. Toē chéàng 豆醬, taōu chēò^{ng}, a kind of ketchup made of pulse. Sēen hoo chéàng yūng pek yéw sip jē yūng 膳夫醬用百有十二甕, chē chēāh áy lúng yūng chēò^{ng} chē^{ná} pāyh kwà chap jē àng, the cook used one hundred and twelve jars of sauces. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

平

Chèò^{ng}

蟹

Chéàng chē 蟹蟬, chēò^{ng} chē, a toad.

去

Chèò^{ng}

上

Read sēang: to ascend; up, at the top, upon, above, on. Sēang tong kae, chek sēen chó chēuk, sēang sey kae chek sēen yēw chēuk 上東階則先左足. 上西階則先右足, chēò^{ng} tang kay, chēw taē seng tó ch'héw áy k'ha, chēò^{ng} sae kay chēw taē seng chē^{ná} 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^{ng}

癢

Read yāng: to itch. Chwán sin chīn yāng 全身盡癢, chwu^{ng} hín sín chēò^{ng} lēáu lēáu, the body itches all over.

去

Chèuk

足

Sufficient, enough; the feet. Te chēuk 知足, to be content. Chēuk sit chēuk peng, hín sín che é 足食. 足兵. 民信之矣, kaōu chēāh, kaōu peng, kwà pāyh sai^{ng} sín 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 chēuk, ch'hey choó soō e hòk 兄弟如手足. 妻子似衣服, hē^{ná} tē ch'hín chēò^{ng} k'ha ch'héw, bóé kē^{ná} ch'hín chēò^{ng} s^{ná} 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. Hàn óng che chéàng, tók Hân-sín k'hó chēuk taē soō 漢王之將. 獨韓信可屬大事, Hàn óng áy chéàng, tók Hân-sín t'hang chēuk t'hok twā soō, of all the generals of the king of Hàn, Hân-sín alone could be entrusted with the great affairs of state. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Naé chēuk kē kē ló, jē kò che 乃屬其耆老而告之, naé chip hūēy e áy laōu lāng, jē kap e kóng, he then assembled his elders, and informed them, &c. See the 上孟 Sēang hēng.

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. Hàn Chēàou-léet tēy chēuk koe é Choo-kat-boó-hóé 漢昭烈帝囑孤於諸葛武侯, Hàn Chēàou-léet tēy t'hok koe kē^{ná} hoé Choo-kat-boó-hoé, the Emperor Chēàou-léet of the Hàn dynasty entrusted his orphan child to Choo-kat-boó-hoé.

Chèuk

燭

A candle. Láp chēuk 蠟燭, lāh chek, a wax candle. Chēuk chēàou bóo kéang 燭照無疆, chēk chēò bó kéang, a caadle illumines all around.

Chèuk

粥

Möey chëuk 糜粥, *ám möëy*,
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'hōēy^h *ám möëy*, bīn ch'him oe, chek wūy jê
k'haou, "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 Sāng bēng.

Chèuk

粥

The noise made in calling fowls:
chëuk key 粥鷄, *koē key*, to
chuck like fowls.

Chèuk

瘰

Boils and blains, on the hands and
feet.

Chèuk

祝

To bless, to felicitate, to wish well
to, to pray for blessings on. A
surname.

Chèuk sēw 祝壽, to wish one long life.

Chèuk sēa 祝謝, to thank.

Chèuk

縵

The belt, tied on the outside of
a garment; a girdle.

Chèuk

叔

Read sèuk: an uncle, a father's
younger brother.

卓

鍾

To collect; a cup, a certain mea-
sure; a surname. Chéw chéung
酒鍾, *chéw cheng á*, a wine eup.
Bān chéung é gnó hô kay yēn 萬鍾於
我何加焉, *bān chéung áy ch'hek lē gwá*
woō s^{na} mē^h kay, what would ten thousand
measures of grain add to me? See 孟子
Bēng-choó.

Chéung

鐘

Vulg. cheng: a bell. Yáou chéung
搖鐘, *yēó cheng*, to ring a bell.
Chéung lē 鍾離, a double sur-
name.

Sin chéung, hoē koé, lēng jin bēng séng
晨鐘. 暮鼓. 令人猛省, *chá k'hé áy*
cheng, *ma^{ng} hui^{ng}* áy koé, lēng lāng bēng
séng, the morning bell, and the evening drum,
are to make people alert and watchful.

Chéung

春

Chéung kēw 春臼, *cheng koō*,
a pestle and mortar.

Chéung

椿

Vulg. cheng: to pound, to beat;
chéung bé 椿米, *cheng bé*, to
beat out rice.

Chéung

蠢

Stupid, foolish: Ae-kong wat, kw^á
jin chéung gē 哀公曰. 寡
人蠢愚, *Ae-kong kōng*, *gwá*
woō chéung gāé, Ae-kong said, I am stupid
and foolish.

Chéung

蝨

A kind of insect.

Chéung

終

The end, the issue, the termination;
final. A surname. Bút yéw pán
bwat, soō yéw chéung sé 物有
本末. 事有終始, *mē^h woō pán bwat*,
soō woō k'hé t'haou wāh bōéy, things have
their origin and termination; affairs have a
beginning and an end.

Chéung

刮

To scrape anything.

肱

種

Vulg. cheng: the seed of anything;
offspring. Chéung chéung 種種,
short hair.

Chéung

踵

Gnoé kok chēá, chéung che bé chēá yēa
五穀者. 種之美者也, *goē kok*
chēw sē cheng áy sáy, the five kinds of grain
are the best of all seeds.

Chéung

踵

The heel of the foot; to tread
with the heel; to cut off. Chéung
bān jē kò Bān-kong 踵門而

告文公, *k'ha tǎh mooi^{ng} jé kap Bún-kong*
kóng, treading on the threshold, they informed
Bún-kong, &c. See 孟子 Bēng-chóo.

Chèüng 腫 Tèàng chèüng 脹腫, *tèò^{ng} chéng*,
to be swollen.

Chéüng 瘰 Kèak chéüng 腳瘰, *k'ha chéng*,
a swelling of the legs.

去 Chèüng 衆 All, the whole, many: *chèüng jîn*
眾人, *chèüng lāng*, all people.
Kw^{na} koè put k'hó é tèk chèüng
寡固不可以敵衆, *chêò koè bēy tūy*
ték chēy, the few certainly cannot contend
with the many.

Hwàn aè chèüng jé ch'hin jîn 汎愛眾
而親仁, *hwàn aè chèüng lāng, jé ch'hin*
k'in wōō jîn áy lāng, generally kind to all,
but intimate with the virtuous. See the 上
論 Sēang lūn. Also written 伙 chèüng.

Chèüng 偁 Lēung chèüng 儻偁, to seek and
not meet with.

Chèüng 種 To plant, to sow; *chèüng ch'haè*
種菜, *chèng ch'haè*, to plant
vegetables.

Sin-lóng kaou bin chèüng gnóe kok 神農
教民種五穀, *Sin-lóng ká bin chèng*
gnóe kok, Sin-lóng taught the people to plant
the five kinds of grain.

去 Chèüng 從 To follow, to comply with; from,
out of. A surname. Also written
从 *chéüng*.

Yin chèüng lēung, hong chèüng hoé 雲從
龍風從虎, *hwán t'hàn lēung, hong t'hàn*
hoé, clouds follow the dragon, and wind the
tiger. See the 易經 Yēah keng.

丟

Chèüng 從 To follow behind, to accompany;
Chèüng gnó chēá, kē Yēw e 從
我者其由歟, *tūy gwá áy*
lāng, e k'á sē Yēw e, he that accompanies
me, will it not be Yēw? See the 上論
Sēang lūn.

幸

Chew 舟 A boat, a vessel: *chew k'éséy chē*
舟車所至, *chún kwá ch'hēa*
séy kaou áy wūy, wherever boats
or carriages have travelled. See the 中庸
Tēung yūng.

P'hit má yaou tē ch'hēen lé-tēy, k'heng chew
é kò bān tēung san 匹馬遙馳千里
地輕舟以過萬重山, *chit, chēah*
báy p'haou ch'au ch'heng tē áy tēy, k'hin k'hin
áy chún é kōy bān tēung áy sw'a, 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 倂 To cover over, to conceal, to hide:
sáy chew é bé 誰倂予美,
chē chūy pēy gwá áy hó, who will
conceal my excellencies. See the 國風
Kok hong.

Chew 訥 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 sēuk hēep chew, é choé 穎考
叔挾輶以走, *Éng-k'hó-sēuk gnāy*
ch'hēa, é k'á á, Éng-k'hó-sēuk 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 jê put pè 君子周

而不比, *kwun choó áy lán chew jê bó pè*, the good man is liberal and not narrow minded. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.K'hóng-choó chew lēw soó hong 孔子周流四方, *K'hóng-choó chew lēw sè he^{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 sēang chew 使之相賙, *sàe e sēo chew chēy*, make them provide for one another.

Chew

州

A district, a department. Chew, hēen 州縣, *chew, kwān*, larger and smaller districts. Chew hoó 州

府, a capital of, a district, a colony.

Gān put tēung sin, hēng put tok keng, suy chew lé, hēng hoē chae 言不忠信. 行不篤敬. 雖州里. 行乎哉, *kóng wā bó tēung sin, sēy kē^{ng}á bó tok keng, suy chew lé, k'ham ēy kē^{ng}á tit 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

醵

The turnings and windings of a stream.

Chew

啾

Chew chek 啾唧, the noise made by infants and children.

Chew

洲

High land in the midst of water, an island in a river. Chaē hō che chew 在河之洲, *twā tē káng áy chew*, in the island of the river.

Chew

壽

Deceitful; to cheat.

壽

Chew

酒

Wine, fermented liquor. Sit chew 食酒, *chēh chēw*, to drink wine.Gē tēk chok chēw 儀狄作酒, *gē tēk áy huan chò chēw*, the north-western foreigners first invented wine.E' oē chē chēw, jē h'ò sēen gān 禹惡旨酒. 而好善言, *E' wán chē chēw, jē aē hó áy wā*, E' disliked the best wine, but loved virtuous words.Yéw chēw soó sēen seng chwān 有酒食先生饌, *woó chēw pooi^{ng} hoē pāy hē^{ng}a chēh*, 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

Sàou chēw 掃帚, a besom, a broom. Seáou-k'hong ch'hey chok ke chēw 少康初作箕帚,

Seáou-k'hong k'hē ch'hey chò sàou chēw, Seáou-k'hong first invented besoms. See the 說文 *Swat būn*.

Chew

猢

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 kai^{ng}*, to keep watch. Séw bú 守物, *chēw mē^{ng}*, to take care of any thing.

Séw, séuk wáy taē? séw sin wáy taē 守孰
爲大. 守身爲大, chēw, tēy chit 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. Chēw sē 呪誓,
chēw chuā, to take an oath. Bín
hoé, chēk k'hwat k'hoé choé chēw
民否. 則厥口咀呪, pūyh saī^{ng} ū^m hó,
chēw k'hwat ch'hūy chēw chwà, when the people
have any disputes, they open their mouths
with an oath. See the 尙書 Sēō^{ng} sē.

Chèw

𪔐

Ch'han chēw 𪔐𪔐, scolding; rail-
ing words.

Chèw

蛙

Read choò: a kind of insect that
eats wood.

去

Chèw

就

Then; to go to, to approach to;
complete. Chēw yéw tō, jê chēng
yēen 就有道而正焉,
chēw wūh wōō tō áy lāng, jê chēⁿ á ka tē, to
approach the virtuous, and adjust one's-self
by them.

Jit chēang gwat chēw 日將月就, to make
daily advances, and monthly improvements.

Chèw

𪔐

To load, to burden; to contemplate.

Chèw

鷺

A great bird, found in the south,
with a yellow head, red eyes, and
of a variegated colour. Qu. the
eagle?

奉

Chey

齊

Even; a sort, a class. Goé chey
吾齊, gwán áy lāng, we, us.
Chín Tēng tōng chey 晉鄭同
齊, Chín kok kap Tēng kok tōng 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 lóng sē p'haⁿé, yěa kok wōō p'hit
chēy, fierce tigers, although they may be call-
ed savage, yet have each their equals and
companions.

Chey

齊

To ascend, to go up. Chey pé kong
tōng 齊彼公堂, chēō^{ng} e áy
kong lóng, to ascend up to the public
hall. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chey

擠

To involve, to be pushed in, or let
fall. Seáou jín-ló jê báo choó,
te chey é koe 'hok é 小人老
而無子. 知擠於溝壑矣, sēy áy
lāng laōu jê bó kēⁿ á, chae ēy 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

齊

A sheaf of corn; to bind corn into
a bundle.

Chey

躋

To ascend, to go up. Chey é kéw
lèng 躋于九陵, chēō^{ng} kaōu
kéw lèng, to ascend up to the nine
cemeteries.

Chey

齎

To present, to send as a gift. Sēāou-
chong Pek séw kē chēang pē che
chey 小宗伯受其將幣
之齎, Sēāou-chong Pūyh, séw e áy chēang
pē áy chey, the Sēāou-chong Pūyh officer re-
ceived the presents of silk and cloth.

Chey

薺

A certain sweet vegetable, — capsella
pursa pastoris. Ké kam jê chey
其甘如薺, e áy tee^{ng} ch'hin
chēō^{ng} chey, as sweet as the chey vegetable.
See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chey 劑 Yèak chey 藥劑, yǎh cháé, 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, toé cháé, the navel.

Chey 賁 To present, to send. Chey se 賁書, to send a letter. Má-wān-wūy Gwūy-gô chey se 馬援爲隗 賁書, Má-wān l'hēy Gwūy-gô chey p'hay, Má-wān carried a letter for Gwūy-gô.

Chey 鄒 Read chœ. A surname. Chœ é Loé hāng 鄒與魯閔, Chey kap Loé sœo p'hāh, the Chey country went to war with the Loé country. See the 上孟 Sāng bēng.

Chéy 濟 The name of a stream; also, full and abundant. Chéy chéy to soō 濟濟多士, chéy sēng áy chéy t'hák ch'hūyh láng, abundant indeed was the multitude of scholars. See the 小雅 Seāou gnáy.

Chéy 姐 Elder sister: chéy chéy 姐姐, a respectful mode of addressing females.

Seāou chéy 小姐, sœó chēá, little miss; my young mistress.

Chéy 這 This, these. Chéy jín put sē jín, náé sē sey óng bôc, làé hwà sin 這人不是人, 乃是西王母來化身, chéy lēy láng t'm sē láng, náé sē sac óng ay nœōng lēy, làé hwà sin, this per-

son is not a human being, but is the mother of the western king, metamorphosed into this form.

丟

Chèy 祭 To sacrifice, a sacrifice. Chèy bú 祭物, chèy meē^{nh}, an offering. Chèy jē cháē, chéy sin jē sin cháē. Choó wát, goē put é chéy, jē put chéy 祭如在. 祭神如神在. 子曰. 吾不與祭. 如不祭, chéy ch'hin chēōng tē tīl, chéy sin bēng ch'hin chēōng sin bēng tē tīl. Hoo-choó kóng, gwá bó chò póo chéy, ch'hin chēōng 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.

Chèy 禘 The name of a kind of grain.

Chèy 際 A meeting together; an opportunity, a season. Tóng Gē che chéy 唐虞之際, in the time of Tóng and Gē.

Chèy 瘵 To be pained, to be troubled. Boó choó chéy yēen 無自瘵焉, bó ka tē huán lô, do not distress yourself about it.

Chèy 霽 The cessation of rain; fair weather.

Chèy 濟 To supply, to assist, to regulate, to settle, to cross the water. Kēw ch'hé rhe lē, bān bin é chéy 白杼之利. 萬民以濟, cheng kōo áy lē, chē^{na} bān láng é chéy, by the profits of the pestle and mortar, the wants of myriads of people are supplied. See the 易經 Yēah keng.

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.

平

蟻

The name of an insect.

Chêy

臍

The navel. Sê chēy hō kip 嚙臍
何及, chēah ka tē āy toē chāē,
bōēyh an chūⁿ á ey kip kàou, if want-
ing to eat one's own navel, how could it be
got at!—(used to express an impossibility.)

Chêy

齊

To regulate, to set right, to put
in order. A surname. Pít chēang
sew léy é chēy tēāou, 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, tek k'hak tēōh sew léy soē é chēy
tēāou léng, chēⁿ à hwat toē é chēy chō kwⁿ a,
paⁿg tē é chēy pūyh soⁿg, 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 choó.

去

齧

To taste, to eat.

Chêy

多

Read to: many, not few, much.
Sīm to 甚多, sīm chēy, very many.
To būn kēen chēá, hāk che p'hok
多聞見者. 學之博, chēy t'hēⁿ a k'hwⁿ à
āy lāng, swui^{ng} chō p'hok hāk, those who have

heard and seen much may be considered as
extensively learned.

Chêy

坐

Read chō: to sit down. Ch'héng chō

請坐, ch'hēⁿ á chēy, pray sit down.

Sék put chēng put chō 席不

正不坐, ch'hēōh bó sè chēⁿ 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 lūn.

Chō, gnō bēng gé choé 坐我明語子,
chēy, gwā bēng bēng kap lē kóng, sit down,
Sir, and I will clearly explain it to you.

See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

平

啖

Ch'ha

An auxiliary word, seldom used.

Ch'ha

义

The hands entwined together. Jip

kwūn, yaou sēang chēet, hōng jín,

séw chīn ch'ha 入郡腰常折.

逢人手盡义, jip chew kwūn, yēo sēang
chēet,—toó tēōh lāng, ch'hēw chīn ch'ha, when
entering a district, the loins are constantly bent;
and when meeting with people, the hands are
always joined—(in making compliments).

声

炒

Ch'ha

To boil, or fry any thing.

Ch'ha

侘

Ch'ha chēy 侘僚, missing one's
aim.

Ch'ha

吒

To be angry, to be enraged.

去

訛

Ch'ha

To boast, to brag; to deceive. Kam

gān ch'ha gé 甘言訛語, flat-

tering words and boasting expres-

sions.

Ch'hà 鈔 Ch'een ch'hà 錢鈔, *chee^{ng} ch'hà*, paper money; — to take.

平

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^{na} ch'hà*, a coffin.

Ch'hà 柴 Read ch'hae: fire-wood. *Tāu ch'ea k'hó sek wū che sin, s'āou ch'ea hap sok wū che ch'hae* 大者可析謂之薪. 小者合束謂之柴, *twā dy t'hang p'hwà kóng k'ēd sin, s'ey dy hap sok kóng k'ēd 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.

幸

Ch'hae 猜 To guess, to suppose. Ch'hae ch'hoé 猜錯, to conjecture wrong. *Goé choó ek yéw ch'hae y'een* 吾子亦有猜焉, *gwā dy ch'ao y'ea wōu ch'hae*, you, my good sir, have your suspicions.

Ch'hae 釵 A hair-pin, a bodkin. *Kim tē pó ch'hae yit song, k'hó yaou s'ew, t'ang yaou* 今致寶釵一双. 可耀首, *t'ā tē s'ang pó ch'hae ch'it t'ay, t'ang yaou*, 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. *Kē jin bē ch'hae ch'hae* 其人美且偲, *e dy l'ang ch'hin ch'hai^{ng} kwā hó ch'hay ch'hew*, the man is handsome, and has a fine beard.

肅

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 b'eng s'ew, l'ey-hok wū* che put ch'hae 山有猛獸. 藜藿爲之不採, *sw^{na} wōō b'eng s'ew, l'ey-hok wū e bó bán*, when the hills are infested by wild animals, the l'ey-hok herbs are not gathered.

Ch'hae 睬 Ch'hew ch'hae 倅睬, to hold in estimation. *K'hán jin boó ch'hew ch'hae* 看人無倅睬, *k'hw^{na} l'ang bó ch'hew ch'hae*, to look down upon a man.

Ch'hae 案 Leāou ch'hae 寮案, 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 ch'hae hoó-é, p'uk 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 hoó-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.

去

Ch'hae 蔡 A large tortoise; a rule. Vulg. *ch'hwā* a surname. *Chong-bún-t'ung ke ch'hae* 臧文仲居蔡, *Chong-bún-t'ung ch'hong só ch'hae hoé twā koo k'h'ēā*, Chong-bún-t'ung made a house for a large tortoise to dwell in. See the 上論 S'āng l'au.

Ch'hae 蠆 The name of an insect, whose venom lies in its tail; a scorpion. *Ch'hae bó yéw tok, hong kwun che t'h'ung*

tēy hoē 蠚尾有毒. 況君之冢弟
乎, *ch'haé áy būey woō tok, hōng kwun lé áy*
twā sōō tē hoē, in the tail of the scorpion there
is poison, how much more in your honorable
younger brother.

The portion of territory allotted to
nobles, and chief officers. Sēm
ē tong Chew-kong che ch'haé tēy
陝以東周公之埽地, *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*.

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 keng, kwa, chēy pit chac
jē yēā 雖蔬食. 菜羹. 瓜. 祭必齋
如也, *suy ch'haé áy chēāh, ch'haé t'he^{ng}, kap*
kwa, kaōu chēy tek k'hak tēōh 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*.

A sickness.

Vulg. *ch'há*: fire-wood. Sew tēet sin
ch'haé 收秩薪菜, *sew k'hē^{ng}*
sin ch'há, collect and store up the
fire-wood. A surname.

A burnt sacrifice, offered up to
heaven, by the Emperor.

Just now, just then, then, thereupon,
near, immediately; also written 才
ch'haé.

Gān-choō ch'haé yēw put sēēn, pēēn te che;
ch'haé te che, pēēn keng, put bēng chōk 顏
子纔有不善. 便知之. 纔知之.
便更. 不萌作, *Gān-choō toō toō á u^m hò,*
pēēn chae e; toō toō á chae e, pēēn-káy, bó kōh
chò, Gān-choō 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.

A wolf. Sō lek put wān, sē ch'haé
Ch'haé 豺 嫂溺不援. 是豺
狼也, *hē^a sō tēēm lek u^m kēw*
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 hōē u^m chēāh, if you threw them
to the wolves and tigers, the wolves and tigers
would not eat them. See the 小雅 *Sēāou gnay*.

Read soō: to sacrifice. Sōō ong 祀
庭, *ch'haé ang*, to sacrifice to
an idol.

The eyes fixed, and not revolving
or wandering about.

Chattering, garrulity.

Read ch'hap: to stick into, to pierce.
Ch'hap hwa 插花, *ch'hāh hwa*,
to stick flowers in the hair.

Read ch'heng: azure, blue.
Ch'heng bēng 青盲, *ch'hāi^{ng}*
ma^{ng}, blind.

Ch'heng san, put, ló, swat, pek t'hoē; lēuk
súy boō yew, hong jeāou, bēēn 青山不

老雪白頭綠水無憂風皺面, *ch'hai^{ng} sw^{na} bó, lāu, lōh sūy chēw woā pāyh t'haū; lēk chúy bó huān lō, hong ch'hōey chēw woā jēāu bīn*, the azure mountains 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^{ng} 菁 Read *ch'heng*: the flowers of leeks, full and luxuriant. Hwan *ch'heng* 番菁, *huan ch'hai^{ng}*, indigo, the indigo plant.

Ch'hai^{ng} 星 Read *seng*: a star. H^o kim *seng* 火金星, *hōey kīm ch'hai^{ng}*, a fire-fly.

Jit, gwat, *seng sin*, hēy yēn 日月星辰繫焉, *jit, gwāy, ch'hai^{ng} sin, tit tēāu*, the sun, moon, and stars are hung up therein (viz. in the heavens).

P'hè jē pok sin ke kē sēy, jē chūng *seng kēung che* 譬如北辰居其所而眾星拱之, *ch'hīn chēō^{ng} pūk sin k'hēā e dy sō chāē, jē chēung ch'hai^{ng} kēung e*, like the northern star, which rests in its place, and all the stars move round it. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Ch'hai^{ng} 腥 Read *seng*: raw, uncooked. Kwun *sō sēng, pit sēuk jē chēn che* 君賜腥必熟而薦之, *kwun sō hoē ch'hai^{ng} dy meē^h, pit tēōh chē sēk jē chēn e*, when a prince bestows on us raw food, we should cook and then offer it. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

甞 *Ch'hai^{ng}* 醒 Read *seng*: to awake, to arouse, to be awake. Pē sē kae chūy, jē gnō tōk sēng 彼世皆醉而我獨醒, *hōūh lēy sē chō pōē*

chūy, tōk gwā chī lāng ch'hai^{ng}, this age is altogether intoxicated, and I alone am awake.

Ch'hai^{ng} 靚 Read *ch'héng*: cold, chilly. Ch'hīn *ch'héng* 靚靚, *ch'hīn ch'hai^{ng}*, beautiful.

錚 *Ch'hai^{ng}* 錚 The sound of metal, the ringing of metal, the beating of a gong.

察 *Ch'hak* 察 Read *ch'hat*: to examine. Ch'hat *keng* 察更, *ch'hak kai^{ng}*, to inspect the watch.

鑿 *Ch'hak* 鑿 Read *ch'hok*: a chisel; to cut with a chisel. Ch'hok san t'hong taē *baē, lēn sēk poē lām t'hēn* 鑿山通大海煉石補南天, *ch'hak sw^{na} t'hong twā haē, nēō^{ng} chēōh poē lam t'heē^{ng}*, 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?)

參 *Ch'ham* 參 To mix, to blend; to be equal to; to wait upon, to visit. Kong *ch'ham t'hēn tēy* 功參天地, *kong lō, tēy ch'ham tit t'heē^{ng} tēy*, merit which equals that of heaven and earth; — an expression foolishly applied by the Chinese to their sages.

驂 *Ch'ham* 驂 A carriage horse, two horses appended to a carriage. Sēāng t'hwat *ch'ham t'cheng che* 嘗脫驂以贈之, *chap chap t'haū bāy 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 *Ch'ham* 叅 The same as 參 *ch'ham*. To visit. *Ch'ham kēn* 叅見, *ch'ham kēē^{ng}*, to wait upon.

Ch'hām 滲 Ch'hām loē 滲漏, *ch'hām laōu*, to leak out, to drip through.

Ch'hām 倻 A fine appearance, a man's name.

Ch'hām 欖 The name of a tree.

Ch'hām 鑣 A sharp instrument, a plough-share. Tēang ch'hām, tēang ch'hām, pek bok pēng, gúo seng t'hok choó é

wáy bēng, 長鑣長鑣白木柄, 我生托子以爲命, *tēng ch'hām, tēng ch'hām, pāyh ch'hā pāi^{ng}, gwá sai^{ng} t'hók lē é, chò mē^{nā}*, 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'hām 鈇 A small kind of chisel.

Ch'hām 攙 To assist; to pierce; sharp. T'hēen ch'hām 天攙, the name of a star.

Ch'hām 慘 Grieved, pained; painful, miserable, wretched. Yew sim ch'hām ch'hām lēem kok che gēak 憂心慘慘.

念國之虐, *huán lô áy sim kw^{nā} ch'hām ch'hām, lēem kok áy pò gēak*, with a sorrowful mind, miserable and wretched, pondering over the oppressions of the country. See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

Ch'hām 瞢 To meet with; past and done.

Ch'hām 糝 Sand mixed in food.

妻

Ch'hām 懺 Ch'hām hwūy 懺悔, to repent, to regret exceedingly.

Ch'hām 識 Ch'hām gé 識語, a prophecy, a divination. Hoó ch'hām 符識, a charm.

至

Ch'hām 慙 To be ashamed. Ch'hām k'hwūy 慙愧, *sēou-léy*, to be ashamed of. Goé sim ch'hām é Bēng-choó 吾甚慙於孟子, *gwá chin chaē sēou léy é Bēng-choó*, I feel very much ashamed before Bēng-choó.

Ch'hām 慚 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hām 嶮 Ch'hām gām 嶮巖, a lofty and precipitous hill.

Ch'hām 饒 To be greedy; to eat without being satisfied. Suy sit pat kéw, boó ch'hām bēng 雖食八九無饒名, *suy chēah pāyh kaóu huān, yēá bō t'ham chēah áy mē^{nā} sē^{nā}*, 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'hām 兔 A cunning rabbit. Yēak ch'hām ch'hām t'hoé, gē k'hēen hek che 躍兔兔兔, 遇犬獲之, *yēak ch'hām ch'hām áy t'hoé, toó tēoh kaóu, koé e tēah*, the cunning rabbit, frisking about, when he meets with a dog, is taken. See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

Ch'hām 讒 To revile, to slander, to backbite. Gno yéw kéng che, ch'hām gān ké hin 我友敬之讒言其興, *gwá áy yéw tēoh sēy jē, saé p'hwá áy wā tit k'hé*, my friend you had better take care,

slandrous accusations are about to arise.
See the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

幸

Ch'hàn

辱

Weak, cowardly: *goê ông ch'hàn*
ông yěa 吾王辱王也, *gwán*
áy ông noot^{ng} ông, our king is a
weak prince;—said of the king of the 趙 *Těu*
country.

Ch'hàn

僂

To rail at, to scold.

Ch'hàn

潺

The noise of water gently rippling
along; the appearance of weeping.
Sêng gwát lōng ch'hàn wân 乘月
弄潺湲, *sêng goēyh kwui^{ng} t'hít t'hó t'hē^{na}*
cháy áy k'hw^{na} k'hw^{na} laúu, 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*
koé, soó gnó put lēng ch'hàn hēy
爲子之故. 使我不能
飡兮, *wūy lé áy yěen koé, sác gwá bēy chēah*,
on your account, I am so-affected, that I can-
not eat.

Ch'hàn

餐

A meal. *Yit ch'hàn hwāa 一餐飯*,
chít tooi^{ng} pooi^{ng}, a meal of rice.
Bwán ch'hàn 晚餐, *mai^{ng} huui^{ng}*
toi^{ng}, the evening meal; the Lord's supper.

青

Ch'hàn

皀

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

燦

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.

幸

Ch'hàn

蠶

Vulg. *ch'hám*: a silk worm. *Gnoé*
boé che t'hék, sē che é song, p'hít.
hoó ch'hàn che, chek ló chēá chēuk
ó é p'ek é 五畝之宅. 樹之以桑.
匹婦蠶之. 則老者足以衣帛
矣, *goé boé áy t'háyh, chéng e é se^{ng}, p'hít*
hoó ch'hē ch'hám e, chēw laóu áy chēuk kaóu.
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 *Sēang bēng*.

Ch'hàn

田

Read *tēen*: a field. *Keng tēen 耕*
田, *chōh ch'hàn*, to cultivate the
ground. *Egnó kong tēen, sūy kíp*
gnó soo 雨我公田. 遂及我私, *lōh*
hoé tē gwá áy kong ch'hàn, suy kíp gwá áy
sac k'hēa ch'hàn, rain first upon our public
field, and then let it come upon our private
fields. See the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

幸

Ch'háng

葱

Read *ch'hong*: an onion. *Kócy*
ch'hun yūng ch'hong 膾春用
葱, *chēah bāh ch'hun t'he^{ng} yūng*
ch'hong, 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^{na}, clever, intelligent.

妻

Ch'háng

髮

The hair dishevelled.

耨

Ch'hàng

耨

Not straight, all in confusion.

率

Ch'háng

餽

Read ch'hông: fend of eating.

Ch'hâm ch'hông 饒餽, ch'hâm ch'háng, to be greedy.

率

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

縲

Filaments, thin threads. Hoo jin ch'hân ch'haou, é wû e hòk 夫人蠶縲以爲衣服, hoo jin yûng ch'hâm áy sw'á, é chò s'á yín ch'ch'ng, 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. Boô ch'haou swat, boô lûy tóng

毋勦說. 毋雷同, 毋 t'hang ch'haou s'ch'ng, 毋 t'hang lûy t'ng, 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 lēng ch'ho to, jē soô kat, s'ēn put pā ē, 未能操刀而使割, 鮮不敗矣, bōy ēy ch'haou to, jē saē kw'uh me'ng, ch'ch'ng pāē, 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.

聲

Ch'háou

炒

Vulg. ch'há: to fry, to cook any thing without water.

Ch'háou

謔

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, ch'ch'ng ch'háou, to eat grass. Sōng t'èy ch' Ch'ēang-chew sē soô, pek ch'hó kae hwa 宋帝至漳州試士, 百草皆花, Sōng áy t'èy kaou Ch'ēang-chew ch'hé thak ch'h'ng áy l'ng, ch'ch'ng p'ng ch'háou chò poô k'hwuy hwa, when the emperor of the Sōng dynasty came to Ch'ēang-chew, to examine the scholars, hundreds of plants all put forth their flowers.

耨

Ch'háou

策

Ch'háou lé 策筭, a strainer for rice, made of wicker work.

Ch'háou

臭

Read h'ew: stinking, rotten, ill-flavoured. H'ew ok put sit 臭惡不食, ch'háou p'ha'ng, bō bōy ch'ch'ng, 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 t'ēp 倮倪, a little person, a dwarf.

Ch'hap

刮

The noise of slicing any thing.

Ch'hap 𢵇 Ch'hap paé 𢵇牌, to shuffle cards.

Ch'hap 𢵇 A needle, a pick-axe, a crow-bar.

Ch'hap 𢵇 Ch'hap hēet 𢵇血, *ch'hap hōēyh*, to draw blood, in order to confirm an oath. Kwūy-k'hew che hūēy, choo hoē sok seng chaē se, jē put ch'hap hēet 葵丘之會, 諸侯束牲載書, 而不𢵇血, *Kwūy-k'hew āy hōēy, choo hoē pak t'haōu sai^m, 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 𢵇 To receive, to obtain, to lead, to commence.

Ch'hap 𢵇 Many words, garrulity, chattering. Ch'hap ch'hap káng 𢵇𢵇講, *ch'hap ch'hap kōng*, to chatter.

夫 Ch'hap 𢵇 To examine, to search, to inquire into. Kong taē, chōēy sēaōu, put bōng bēng ch'hap 功大罪小.

不蒙明察, *kong ló twā, 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 Lé-lēng.

Ch'hap gân jē kwan sek 察言而觀色, *sēng ch'hap lāng āy wā, jē k'hwaⁿ ē āy bīn sek*, examine a man's words, and survey his countenance.

Ch'hap 𢵇 A pillar, a flag-staff; also, a pagoda. Lēet ch'hap sēang bōng 列剎相望, *chēⁿ ā lēet ke t'hēāou, sēo bōng*, a row of pillars opposite to each other.

Ch'hap 𢵇 The name of a tree; the sound of waving trees and grass.

Ch'hap 𢵇 To speak slowly, and personally examine any thing.

Ch'hap 𢵇 To rub, to rub out, to blot out.

Ch'hap 𢵇 Read ch'hip: the name of a stream; also, a kind of varnish, paint, Soò ch'hip 使漆 *saē ch'hap*, to paint, to varnish.

天

Ch'hap 𢵇 Read ch'ek; a thief. Chò ch'ek 做賊, *chò ch'hap*, to turn thief. Haē ch'ek 海賊, *haē ch'hap*, a pirate.

Hoē ch'ek 厚賊, *kaōu ch'hap*, full of thieves. Yēw jē put sūn tēy, tēang jē hoē sūt yēen, ló jē put soó, sē wūy ch'ek 幼而不孫弟, 長而無述焉, 老而不死是爲賊, *sēdou lēen jē bó sūn tēy, twā hàn jē bó hwat sūt, laōū jē bēy sē, sē kōng kēō ch'hap*, in youth not to act the part of a grandson or younger brother; in ripier 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 𢵇 Wrong, erroneous, uneven; to send on a message. Ch'hay che hó lé, bēw ē ch'hēen lé 差之毫釐, 謬以千里, *ch'hay chit hó chit lé, bēw kàou 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 saē*, to send on an errand.

Ch'hay 𢵇 The hands folded together, and intertwined; also, to 'take.'

Ch'hay 忤 Ch'hay chây 忤懽, unfixed, unsettled in mind.

Ch'hay 杈 The outer branches of a tree.

Ch'hay 傑 Uneven.

Ch'hay 叔 To take under the arm.

𠂔

Ch'hay 仵 Young, proud, at ease.

𠂔

Ch'hay 吒 To be angry, to speak in anger; also written 咤 Ch'hay.

Ch'hay 詫 To boast, to deceive. Ch'et jin, böey gāy teāou soó, pit l'et poē k'hē, é choō k'hwa ch'hay 浙人每逐朝使必列步騎以自誇詫, Ch'et-kang áy lāng, tak páe gāy cheh teāou léng áy soó ch'ēá, pit páe l'et poē k'ēá kap k'hēá báy áy peng, é ka tē k'hwa ch'hay, the people of Ch'et-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'oh ch'hay, to go to stool.

Ch'hay 瘥 A sickness; also, recovery from sickness.

Ch'hay 𠂔 A brokenness of voice; the voice broken and lost.

Ch'hay 脆 Brittle, easily broken; infirm.

𠂔

Ch'hay 查 To examine minutely. Ch'hay k'hó 查考, to search and enquire. Ch'ay kwan kē jiu, chek sūn jē

yěá; sèy ch'hay kē sim, chek kaón jē yěá 乍觀其人則恂如也。細查其心則狡如也, tul j'ēn k'hw'ā e áy lāng, chek ch'hin ch'ēō'g sūn sít; s'āng s'ey ch'hay e áy sim, chek ch'hin ch'ēō'g kaóu kwat, on just seeing the man, he appeared honest and sincere; but on narrowly examining his heart, he appeared cunning and deceitful.

𠂔

Ch'hay 齊 The noise of a multitude.

Ch'hay 坐 Read chō. Chō h'ò 坐貨, ch'hay h'èy, to forestall goods, to buy up a quantity, in order to raise the price.

夫

Ch'hayh 冊 Read ch'hek: a book, a record. Se ch'hek séy ch'haē, kae s'eng h'ēn che bēng gān yěá 書冊所載皆聖賢之名言也, se ch'hayh séy chaē, chō poó s'ē s'eng jin gāou lāng áy bēng 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 yaóu ae t'hōng ch'hām ch'hek 喪禮只要哀痛慘戚, se'g hā áy l'ey soē, ché l'ōh ae t'hē'ā ch'hām 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 tēy, yit ch'hwat t'hoē che to 今夫地一撮土之多, t'ā

chèy lēy tēy, chit ch'hāyh t'hoē áy chēy, now the whole earth is merely a handful of ground. See the 中庸 Tēung 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. Thēen 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, chāē hō che chew 關關雎鳩. 在河之洲, *kwan kwan haōu áy ch'he k'hew, twā lē hō áy 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 chūá, K'hé wūy wún che 卒有病疽者. 起爲吮之, *peng chut wōu pai^{ng} ch'he^{ng} áy láng*, K'hé laē kap e cheu^{ng}, 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. Lēang é K'hek ch'he kek Sè-hóng 良與客狙擊始皇, *Lēang kap K'hek lēng haōu būēyh p'hāh Sè-hóng*, Lēang 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-tēong 沮中, the name of a place.

Ch'he

蛆

Chek ch'he 蛆, a centipede; also called, goē kong 蜈蚣, *gēd kang*. Chek ch'he sít sēá, sēá sít

wā, wā sít chek ch'he, hoē sēang sít yēá 螂食蛇. 蛇食蛙. 蛙食螂蛆. 互相食也, *gēd kang chēāh ch'wá, ch'wá chēāh kap á, kap á chēāh 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

𡵓

A clay mound covered with stones; difficult of ascent.

Ch'he

頤

The neck.

Ch'he

菹

Marshy ground, overgrown with grass. K'he sēá lēung jē hóng che ch'he 驅蛇龍而放之菹, *ka^{ng} á ch'wá lēung jē hāy lē ch'wá tek*, he drove away the snakes and dragons, and sent them into the marshes. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ch'he

胆

A fly-blow; the eggs of flies laid in raw meat.

Ch'he

倅

The same with the following.

Ch'he

癡

Foolish, unwise, simple; also, sick.

Ch'he

雌

The female of birds. Tōng kwat ch'he hēung 同決雌雄, *kap láng kwat ch'he hēung*, to try one's strength with any one;—literally, to see which is the man and which the woman.

Sūy te 'oe che ch'he hēung 誰知烏之雌雄, *chē chūy chae oe á áy kang boē*, who knows the male and female of the crow? See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

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. Kēen lē pit ch'he, kēen haē pit pē 見利必趨. 見害必避, k'hw^{na} woō lē pit tēōh kīn kē^{na}, k'hw^{na} woō haē pit tēōh sēm pee^{ng}, 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. Gēen ch'he 妍媿, handsome, and ugly. Jē kām che chēāou but, gēen ch'he chaē pé 如鑑之照物妍媿在彼, ch'hin chēō^{ng} kē^{na} áy chēō meēth, ch'hin ch'hai^{ng} k'hēp 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 chēy 參差不齊, mixed, uneven.

Kok yéw téng ch'he 各有等差, kok woō téng 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. Bin che ch'he ch'he 氓之蚩蚩, pūy^{ng} sai^{ng} áy gaē gaē, the stupid moh.

Ch'he 趑 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. Loé-tēūng-lēen wūy jin paē lán, kaē hwun,

jé boō ch'he 魯仲連爲人排難解紛. 而無取, Loé-tēūng-lēen kǎh lán paē k'hwuy kan lán, t'háou ch'hut hwán lwán áy soō, jé bó bōēy t'hāyh ch'hē^{ng}, Loé-tēūng-lēen used to dissolve difficulties, and disentangle confused matters, for people, without taking any money. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Ch'he 侈 Extravagant; great, large. Hōng p'hek sēa ch'hé, boō put wūy é 放僻邪侈無不爲己, lám sám chò, kwà ch'hēa ch'hé, bó séy ū^m k^{na}, dissolute and extravagant, and sticking at nothing. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'he 傑 Ch'hé te 傑僂, uneven.

Ch'he 杵 A pestle. Kēw ch'hé 臼杵, kōō ch'hé, a pestle and mortar. Chim ch'he 砧杵, tēm ch'hé, a stick with which washer-men beat clothes.

Ch'he 處 To dwell, to rest in, to take up an abode. Tek put ch'hé jin, jēen tek tē 擇不處仁焉得知, kán tōh só chaē, bó twā tē jin áy wūy, bōēy an ch'w^{na} ēy tīt chò 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 yēa 不以其道得之. 不處也, bó chēāou é áy

tō tīt tēōh, bō bōēyh ch'hè 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, ch'hüy k'hé, the teeth of the mouth; also, age. Tūn bōng ch'hé hān 唇亡齒寒, tán bó, ch'hüy k'hé kwⁿá, 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'ēak yit, ch'hé yit, tek yit 天下有達尊三. 爵一. 齒一. 德一, t'heⁿg āy ō tát chun sⁿa hāng, ch'ēak wūy ch'it hāng, ch'hüy k'hé ch'it hāng, tek hēng ch'it 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-choó.

Ch'hé 鼠 A mouse. Ló ch'hé 老鼠, neaou ch'hé, a rat. Ch'hé pōēy 鼠輩, you rats! Gé kwuy hēn tē súy, ch'hé tō teng káy yéw 蟻窺硯池水. 鼠盜燈架油, hēā k'hwⁿá hēⁿg k'hwut á áy chúy, nēaou ch'hé t'haou teng káy 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

Ch'hé 娶 To marry. Ch'hé ch'hey 娶妻, ch'hwá bóé, to marry a wife. Ch'hé ch'hey jē hō, hwuy bōēy put tek 娶妻如何. 匪媒不得, ch'hwá bóé an chwⁿá, bó há^m láng bēy chò tīt, 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. Lēuk ch'hó hwán kae ch'hé 綠草滿階砌, lēk ch'háou mwⁿá 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 歌相鼠以刺訕. 賦 鴟鵂以頌美, ch'hēⁿg sēang ch'hé áy se, é ch'hé ke lāng, — lēem se k'hew áy 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 鰓 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 hē 言有趣味, kóng wā woó ch'hé bē, pleasant discourse.

Ch'hé hēang put tōng, séy wūy ék ē 趣向不同. 所爲亦異, ch'hé hēang bó sēo táng, séy chà yēá kōh yēōⁿg, when the tendency

of people's minds are dissimilar, their conduct will also differ.

Ch'hē 熾 The flaming up of fire. H^o che ch'hē, put k'hó p'hok bēet 火之熾不可撲滅, hōēy áy òng ch'hē, bó t'hang p'hūh hwa, a fire, when blazing up, cannot easily be quenched.

Ch'hē 饔 Wine and food.

Ch'hē 處 A place. Hō ch'hē 何處, s^{na} mēⁿh wūy, what place? where? Also written 処 ch'hē.

K'hēuk kēng t'hong yew ch'hē, sēen pōng sēung ch'hām sē 曲徑通幽處. 禪房誦識時, wan k'hēuk áy lōē t'hong kaú yew àn áy wūy, hōēy sēo^{ng} pāng tū lēēm ch'hām áy sē, a crooked path leads to dark places, and when in a monk's chamber we should recite prayers.

Ch'hē 翅 A wing, a pinion. Tēang lēang ch'hē yēá 張兩翅也, tēo^{ng} nū áy sít, spreading both its wings.

Ch'hē 試 Read sè: to try, to prove. Sè k'hàn 試看, ch'hē k'hw^{na}, to make a trial.

Gnó suy put bín, ch'héng sēang sè che 我雖不敏. 請嘗試之, gwá súy bó chae teāou, ch'hē^{na} ch'hē k'hw^{na} e, although I am not clever, yet I beg you to try me.

Ch'hē 徐 Slow, gentle; to walk slowly; a surname. Ch'heng hong ch'hē laē 清風徐來, ch'heng áy hong k'hw^{na} k'hw^{na} á' laē, the pure wind gently approaching.

Ch'hē 但 Dull, stupid.

丟

Ch'hē

市

A market. Kay ch'hē 街市, in the streets and markets. Kōc chēw ch'hē hoó, put sít 沽酒市脯不食, báy áy chēw, kay ch'hē áy bāh, ū^m chēāh, vintner's wine and market flesh, Confucius would not eat; (lest it should be unclean or injurious). See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ch'hē

飼

Read soō: to feed, to give food, to bring up. Soō ch'hān t'hew se 飼蠶抽絲, ch'hē ch'hām t'hcw sw^{na} to feed silk worms and spin the silk. Soō te 飼猪, ch'hē te, to keep pigs.

幸

Ch'hēa

車

Read ke: a carriage. Mā ke 馬車, báy ch'hēa, a carriage drawn by horses. A surname. Hōng-tēy chok ke, yín tēung tē wán, Sēaóu-hō kay gnēw, chē Hēy-tēung sē kay má 黃帝作車. 引重致遠. 少昊加牛. 至奚仲時加馬, Wū^{ng}-tēy chō ch'hēa, yín lāng tē hwi^{ng} áy mēⁿh, Sēaóu-hō kay goó, chē kàou Hēy-tēung áy sē kay báy, Wui^{ng}-tēy (B. C. 2622) first invented carriages, to carry heavy things, and convey them to a distance; Sēaóu-hō (B. C. 2538) added buffaloes; and in the time of Hēy-tēung (B. C. 2142) they used horses. See the 古史 Koé soó.

Ch'hēa

碑

Ch'hēa kē 碑磬, a kind of stone, nearly resembling a gem.

Ch'hēa

奢

Extravagant, wasteful; stretched out, immense. Ch'hēa chek put sùn, k'hēem chek kōē 奢則不孫. 儉則固, ch'hēa ch'hē chēw ū^m sùn, sēo^{ng} k'hēem chēw kōē lōē, 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.

𦉳

Ch'hěá

𦉳

To tear open.

Ch'hěá

𦉳

To open the mouth wide.

Ch'hěá

𦉳

The snuff of a candle, the ashes of incense; also written 炷 Ch'hěá.

𦉳

Ch'hěá

𦉳

To be purged; a dysentery; the same as 瀉 sěá.

𦉳

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

A stone.

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Běh ch'hě'á 箴簞, a splinter of wood or bamboo; to run against.

𦉳

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Also, moreover; just, merely. Kóe ch'hě'á 苟且, disorderly, careless. Koe ch'hě'á 姑且, merely, just then; for a time.

Ch'hě'á thēen che seng bú yá, soó' che yit pún 且天之生物也. 使之一本, ch'hě'á thee'ng áy sai'ng mē'ng, sáe hōe e chit áy kín pún, moreover heaven in its producing all things, gave them but one origin. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Read ch'héng: to invite, to beg, to request, to greet. Boē tēy put ch'héng 墓地不請, bōng tēy bó ch'hě'á lāng chē'ng, at cemeteries, do not invite people to eat.

Kim sēng ē ē ká y ē, yēw soó bē te séy che, kám ch'héng 今乘輿已駕矣. 有司未知所之. 敢請, 'a bá y ch'hěá ē kwá

báy, yēw soó áy kw'á bŭēy chae séy k'hè áy wŭy, k'á ch'hě'á, 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-choó.

𦉳

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Read k'hín: to stand awry; to walk lame.

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Read ch'héng: to hire, to employ, as a labourer. Boó chē'ng k'pé ch'hě'á 無錢僱倩, k'ám sē bó chē'ng ch'hě'á, just as if we had no money to hire them with;—said of work-people, when they are lazy, and neglect their duty.

𦉳

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Sēng bú 成物, ch'hě'á mē'ng, to adjust anything that is awry.

𦉳

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Read ch'hék: red, a reddish brown colour; also, sincere. Ch'hék sim pò kok 赤心報國, ch'hě'á sim pò kok, to serve one's country with a sincere heart.

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Read ch'hē: to prick, to pierce through. Ch'hē sēw, thēm guóe bān 刺繡添五文, ch'hě'á sēw, thee'ng gōe tē'ng tē'ng, "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.

𦉳

Ch'hě'á

𦉳

Yēw ch'hě'á 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. *chüh a*: a sparrow; said to be the most lascivious of birds. Sūy wūy ch'hëak boô kak, hô é ch'hwàn gnô ok 誰謂雀無角. 何以穿我屋, *chē, chūy á kàng, chūyh bó kak, an chuⁿ á - ēy, ch'huí^{ng} gwá áy, ch'hoó*, who says that the sparrow has no horns, — see how it has bored through my house. See the 國風 Kok fong.

Ch'hëak 磳 To respect; a stumbling-stone; also, the variegated colour of stones.

Ch'hëak 綽 Slowly, leisurely, easily. K'hwán ch'hëak 寬綽, gentle and easy. Chek gôe chìn t'hoëy, k'hé put ch'hëak ch'hëak jēn 則吾進退豈不綽綽然, *chek gwá chìn kap t'hèy, k'hé ū^m ch'hëak ch'hëak jēn*, thus my entering on, or retiring from office, how is it not free and unrestrained. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hëak 皸 Vulg. *lèh*: a little rising of the skin; a wrinkling of the skin.

Ch'hëak 走 To walk and stop, by fits and starts; to walk quickly.

幸

Ch'hëang 昌 Full, flourishing; also, good words. A surname. E' pàe ch'hëang gān 禹拜昌言, *E' pàe hó áy wā*, E' bowed when he heard good words. See the 尙書 Sēō^{ng} se.

Ch'hëang 鯧 Ch'hëang gē 鯧魚, *ch'hëō^{ng} á hē*, 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 kōng 猖狂, extravagant and mad; rude and boisterous. Hô Kēet Tēw che ch'hëang, k'hoëy 何桀紂之猖獗, *an chuⁿ á Kēet Tēw áy ch'hëang k'hoëy*, how wild and wicked were Kēet and Tēw!

Ch'hëang 娼 A prostitute. Ch'hëang bá, 娼嫖, a whore. Ch'hëang choó 娼子, *ch'hëang kēⁿ á*, a whoreson.

Ch'hëang 菖 Ch'hëang poé 菖蒲, a water plant.

Ch'hëang 閭 Ch'hëang k'hap 閭闔, the door of heaven.

Ch'hëang 鎗 The sound of a bell; a spear, a lance. Ch'hé ch'hëang 取鎗, *k'hūh ch'hëō^{ng}*, to grasp a spear. Tēang ch'hëang twán kēem, chēen chīn t'hēen hāy bēng chēang 長鎗短劍. 戰盡天下猛將, *tē^{ng} ch'hëō^{ng} tēy kēem, chēen swāh t'he^{ng} áy áy bēng chēang*, 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 kōng 俵狂, to wander crazily about, without knowing whither.

Koé chēá. boô sēang, ch'hëang ch'hëang hoē, kē hó che 瞽者無相. 俵俵乎其

何之, *ch'hai^{ng} mai^{ng} áy lán, bó lán, tēo^{ng}*
e, ch'ēw ch'heang ch'heang hoé, bōēyh lāh lōh
k'hè, a blind man, without a leader, wander-
 ing wildly about, where will he go? See
 the 禮記 *Léy kè*.

Ch'heang kwúy 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.

肅

Ch'heang 倘 To stop suddenly. *Yín ch'ēang hēen*
che, ch'heang jēen ché 雲將
見之. 倘然止, h'wán ch'ēang
bōēyh hēen e, ch'heang jēen h'áyh^{ng}, the clouds
 were about to appear, when suddenly they
 staid.

Ch'heang 徹 Liberal, gentle.

Ch'heang 敞 High, lofty; also, to open out, to
 discover. *Hán-sín hēng, ēng, ko*
ch'heang tēy 韓信行營高
 敞地, *Hán-sín k'ē^{ng} ēng, tē kwán ch'heang*
áy tēy, Hán-sín 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'hō^{ng}*: a shed without
 walls,

Ch'heang 搶 To snatch, to take by force, to
 plunder. *Ch'heang jín 搶人,*
ch'hō^{ng} lán, to plunder people.

Pek^{ng} tēw ch'heang twat 白晝搶奪,
p'áyh jít ch'hō^{ng} t'h'áyh, plunder in the open
 day.

Ch'heang 斃 Bird's, feathers; feathers plucked
 from birds, to make garments,
 and ornament flags.

Óng-k'ēung ch'ēak hók ch'heang 王恭着
 鶴斃, *Óng-k'ēung ch'hèng hōh mó áy s'a;*
Óng-k'ēung wore a garment made of stork's
 feathers.

去

Ch'heang 倡 To harmonize, to agree with.
 Ch'heang há 倡和, harmoni-
 ous.

Ch'heang 唱 To sing; also, to lead, to introduce.
 Ch'heang k'h'ēuk 唱曲, *ch'hō^{ng}*
k'h'ek, to sing songs.

Yit ch'heang, jé sam t'hán 一唱而三
 嘆, *ch'it áy ch'hō^{ng}, jé s'a t'h'wáy t'h'áuh k'h'wáy,*
 when once he sang, (the bystanders) thrice
 applauded. See the 禮記 *Léy kè*.

Kwan s'āng ch'heang choō Hóng-t'ey 冠裳
 唱自黃帝, *kin yín ch'ē^{ng} k'hè t'h'áuh,*
choō Wui^{ng}-t'ey, caps and clothes were first
 introduced by Wui^{ng}-t'ey. (B. C. 2622).

Ch'heang 昶 Clear, bright.

平

Ch'heang 場 A field where grain is gathered;
 a barn floor.

Ch'heang 償 To pay, to make good. Ch'heang,
 bēng 償命, to forfeit one's
 life.

Chùn-put-gé wúy lóng, h'ek goē tē tōng
 s'ā lóng, kim k'hè; tōng s'ā lóng é Put-
 gé, Put-gé máe kim ch'heang che 傳不
 疑爲郎. 或誤持同舍郎金去.
 同舍郎意不疑. 不疑買金
 償之, when Chùn-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-gê, wherefore Put-gê bought some gold, and made it good to him.

Ch'heang 場 An arena, or public field. Ch'heang 戰場, ch'heang t'heōng, a field of battle. K'hó ch'heang 考場, k'hó t'heōng, a place of public examination. Toé ch'heang 賭場, k'heōu t'heōng, a place for gambling.

Ch'heang 戕 To cut, to injure. Ch'heang ch'ek 戕賊, to hack and injure.

Ch'heang 嫖 P'ín ch'heang 嬖嬖, the name of an office held by females.

Ch'heang 腸 The bowels, the entrails. T'ā ch'heang 大腸, twā t'ēng, the great gut.

Ch'heang y'uek twān 腸欲斷, t'ēng á b'ōēyh tooi'ng, "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. Pwān ch'heang 躡牆, pwā ch'heōng, to climb over a wall.

Hwūn t'hoé che ch'heang put k'hó woo y'á 糞土之牆不可朽也, p'ūn t'hoé áy ch'heōng b'ō t'hang bwāi p'āyh, a wall made of dung and mud cannot well be white washed.

Ch'heang 牆 The same as the preceding.

Ch'heang 薔 Ch'heang bē hwa 薔薇花, ch'heōng bē hwa, a rose.

Ch'heang 樁 Ch'heang ch'heang 船樁, the mast of a ship or hoat.

Ch'heang 匠 A mechanic. B'ok ch'heang 木匠, b'ak ch'heōng, a carpenter.

Ch'heang j'ín ch'hók j'ē s'āou 匠人斲而小之則王怒以爲不勝其任矣, kang ch'heang áy l'ang ch'hak j'ē ch'hòng k'hah s'ēy e, ch'ew óng s'ew k'hè, y'ín wūy b'ēy sin e áy j'ím, 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 土孟 S'ēang h'ēng.

Ch'heang 趙 Ch'heang k'ek h'eng 趙脚行, ch'heang k'ha k'ē'ā, to hop, to limp.

Ch'heau 鍬 Hwa ch'heau 花鍬, hwa ch'heō, a spade.

Ch'heau 搜 Read sóe: to search, to look for, to seek after. Hwat sam hoō 三輔騎士大搜山林, hwat s'ā hoō k'hé soō, twā ch'heāou sw'ā l'ím, he sent out three sets of horsemen, who fully searched the hills and woods.

Ch'heau 愀 Sorrowful, discomposed, displeased; to change colour. Ch'heau j'ēn chok sek 愀然作色, ch'heāou j'ēn pe'ng sek, being displeased, he changed countenance.

Ch'heau 昭 To signify any thing by the eyes; to cast sheep's eyes.

Ch'heau 倬 Ch'heau g'āou 倬倬, tall in person.

Ch'hěāou 悄 Sorrowful, hasty, still. Yew sim
ch'hěāou ch'hěāou 憂心悄
悄, *hwán tò áy sim kwⁿa ch'hěāou*
ch'hěāou, a sorrowful mind, discomposed and
sad.

去 笑 Vulg. *ch'hěò*: to laugh, to be pleased,
Ch'hěāou 笑 to shew the teeth. H^ò ch'hěāou
好笑, *hó ch'hěò*, laughable.
Kēn ch'hěāou 見笑, *kēn sěāou*, con-
temptible.

Boó ch'hěāng tā ch'hěāou 撫掌大笑,
kwāh ch'hěw chěò^{ng} twā ch'hěò, he clapped
his hands and laughed aloud.—Also written
𪛗 Ch'hěāou.

Ch'hěāou 俏 Handsome, good-looking.

Ch'hěāou 倏 Not benevolent, not well-disposed,
malevolent.

Ch'hěāou 嘯 To pipe with the mouth, to whistle;
also written 𪛗 Ch'hěāou.

Ch'hěāou 鞘 A scabbard. To ch'hěāou 刀鞘,
to sěò, the sheath of a sword.
Chô-ch'hò kăc ch'hěāou hoó Poé
曹操解鞘付布, *Chô-ch'hò t'háou sěò*
hoé Poé, Chô-ch'hò loosened the scabbard
and gave it to Poé. See the 三國 Sam-kok.

𪛗 𪛗 Ch'hěāou 剗 To cut.

Ch'hěāou 愀 The changing of the countenance.

Ch'hěāou 徇 To walk further apart.

Ch'hěāou 樵 Ch'hin ch'běāou 親樵, to bar-
gain, to come near to one ano-
ther's prices.

Ch'hěāou keng ko 樵更高, *ch'hědou*
k'äh kwán, to get up the price; to raise
the value of any thing.

𪛗 𪛗 Ch'hěāuh 𪛗 To walk backwards and for-
wards. *Ch'hěāuh ch'hěāuh tēò*,
to dandle up and down.

Ch'hěāuh 𪛗 Slips of bamboo, with which they
beat time, whilst singing songs.

𪛗 𪛗 Ch'hěāuh 𪛗 To approach, to come near.

𪛗 𪛗 Ch'hěh 𪛗 Read būn: to bow down the head,
to stoop.

𪛗 𪛗 Ch'hěh 𪛗 A kind of craw-fish.

𪛗 𪛗 Ch'hěem 𪛗 All, the whole; the universal voice,
all speaking.

Ch'hěem 𪛗 Slips of bamboo, used in prog-
noscating. T'hew ch'hěem 抽
籤, to draw lots, to prognos-
ticate.

Ch'hěem 𪛗 Ch'hěem se 簽書, a letter, a
writing. Ch'hěem bēng 簽名,
ch'hěem mēⁿá, to sign one's name.

Ch'hěem 𪛗 A lap, the front lap of a garment;
also, even, regular. Ch'ēung tēau
ch'haé lâm, *puē ēng yit ch'hěem*
終朝采藍, 不盈一檐, *ch'it mǎyⁿh*
chaē k'hěh lâm, bó mēⁿá ch'it ch'hěem, all the

morning busy in gathering the indigo plant, without getting a single lap-full.

E ch'heen hoē ch'hēm jē yēá 衣前後襠如也, s^{na} ch'eng aōu pa^{ng} ch'eng, his garment was of an even length before and behind.

Ch'hēm 殲 To exterminate. Ch'hēm k'hwat kê k'hōey 殲厥渠魁, ch'hēm bēet e áy twā t'haōu lāng, he exterminated their great chief.

Ch'hēm 筍 Slips of bamboo.

Ch'hēm 簾 The curtain of a carriage: also, to exterminate.

Ch'hēm 槧 Square pieces of wood, used to engrave letters on; printing blocks. Kán ch'hēm 簡槧, a block of wood, on which there is writing.

Ch'hēm 逾 To try to get near.

Ch'hēm 簪 Hwa ch'hēm 花簪, a hair-pin, a bodkin.

Ch'hēm 僭 False, deceitful, erroneous; also, to usurp, to intrude. T'hēen bēng hwut ch'hēm 天命弗僭, t'he^{ng} bēng bó ch'hò, the decree of heaven is never wrong.

Ch'hēm 祿 The name of a fruit, like an orange, abounding in Canton.

Ch'hēm 剗 To stab, to thrust through.

幸

Ch'hēen

千

Vulg. ch'heng: a thousand. Ch'hēen lēen 千年, ch'it ch'heng nē^{ng}, a thousand years.

Kēung ch'hēep ēng hēy, soē pek; s'it k'hek kò hēy, sam ch'hēen 宮妾盈兮數百. 食客過兮三千, kēung laē áy sēy ē ēng mōnd, kwáy nū pāy, — ch'ēāh áy lāng k'hāy h'eng, kōēy s^{na} ch'heng, a palace full of concubines, to the amount of several hundreds; and passing strangers entertained, to the number of three thousand.

Ch'hēen

仟

The head over a thousand men.

Ch'hēen

芊

Luxuriance; luxuriant herbage.

Wán sē aē ch'hēen ch'hēen 遠樹蒙芊芊, hwū^{ng} áy ch'hēw k'hwnd ch'hēen ch'hēen, the distant trees look thick with leaves.

Ch'hēen

阡

Ch'hēen bēk 阡陌, ch'hán hwnd, a path between the paddy-fields; a road.

Ch'hēen

𦵏

To stick in.

Ch'hēen

𦵏

P'hēen ch'hēen 𦵏𦵏, to walk round and round.

Ch'hēen

遷

To remove. Ch'hēen sé 遷徙, to remove one's habitation. Sūn seng ē Choo-páng, ch'hēen ē Hoō-hāy 舜生於諸馮. 遷於負夏, Sūn sai^{ng} twā tē Choo-páng, swá wūy kaōu Hoō-hāy, Sūn was born in Choo-páng, and he removed to Hoō-hāy. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hēen

𦵏

Cheāou ch'hēen 招𦵏, the name of a tree.

Ch'heen 蹺 To gambol, to frisk.

Ch'heen 鞦 Ch'hew ch'heen 鞦, *p'hāh lēng ch'hew*, a swing; to swing. Ch'hew ch'heen yēn lōk, *yēa tīm tīm 鞦鞦院落夜沉沉*, *p'hāh teng ch'hew lē ēē^{ng} lōh, kàu māi^{ng} 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, *hūe ē lōh lōh yūng ch'hā*, in order to make it blaze, you must put on firewood. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch'heen 迁 To disperse, to scatter; the same as 遷 ch'heen.

Ch'heen 浅 Shallow, not deep. Sūy rh'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 ē āy k'hin āy wūy, ēng ē, séw ē*, 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 簋 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. Kēung lēen bōk ch'heen 窮年莫殫, *cheui^{ng} nē^{ng} lēy swāh*, for whole years it would not be completed.

Ch'heen 倩 Handsome; a pretty, smiling, appearance; to hire and employ people; a son-in-law.

K'hāou ch'hāou ch'heen hēy 巧笑倩兮, *k'hā ch'hēō ch'heen hēy*, a pleasing smile, with handsome dimples. See the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Ch'heen 暫 Ch'ēm kōē soō lēng wāt ch'heen 暫雇使令曰倩, *ch'ēm sē kōē, kap sat yūng lāng, kōng k'ōō ch'hē^{ng}*, 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'āng: to yield, to give preference to, to disclaim one's right to.

Lēng é léy j'āng, wūy kok hoē hō yéw, 能以禮讓. 爲國乎何有, *ēy ch'āou léy soē sō ch'heen, lēāou lē kok wōu*

s'a mee^h ōh, 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'hēen 諛 Good words, flattery, artful discourse.

幸 Ch'hee^{ng} 鮮 Read sēen: new, — fresh, as meat, not stale or stinking. Sēen gē 鮮魚, *ch'hee^{ng} hē*, fresh fish. Wáy kwun yūng sēen 惟君用鮮, *tók jín kwun yūng ch'hee^{ng} áy mee^h*, the prince especially must have fresh food. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch'hee^{ng} 擗 Read ch'hēen: to stick in.

青 淺 Read ch'hēen: a light blue colour, approaching to a grey. Song léy yūng soe poē choo ch'hēen 喪禮用疏布緇淺, *se^{ng} hā áy léy yūng ch'hoe poē oe ch'hē^{ng}*, in funeral rites use coarse cloth, of a dark grey colour. See the 儀禮 Gé léy.

妻 Ch'hee^{ng} 刺 Read ch'hē: 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^{ng}*, an instrument used by carpenters, for marking the length of any thing.

夫 Ch'hee^{ng} 職 *Ch'he^{ng} ch'he^{ng} lé*, 職職啼, to sob and weep.

夫 Ch'hēep 妾 Vulg. *sēy é*: a concubine. Yit ch'hey yit ch'hēep 一妻一妾, *chit áy boē chit áy sēy é*, one wife and one concubine.

Máe ch'hēep, put te kē sēng, chek pok che 買妾不知其姓則卜之, *béy sēy é, ū^m chae é áy sai^{ng}*, chek pok e, in buying a concubine, if you do not know her family name, then cast lots for it.

Ch'hēep 竊 To steal, to pilfer. Ch'hēep būn 竊聞, *t'haou t'hē^{ng} a*, to hear by stealth.

Yáng-h'ò ch'hēep pó gēuk tāē kēung 陽貨竊寶玉大弓, *Yáng-hò t'haou t'hāyh pó gēuk twā kēung*, Yáng-hò stole away the precious gem, and the large bow.

Ch'hēep 俚 A little man, a dwarf.

夫 Ch'hēet 切 To cut, to slice; to urge, to be urgent with; earnest, true, real.

Put kám pek ch'hēet yēá 不敢偏切也, *ū^m k'á pek ch'hēet*, not daring to urge or constrain.

Bēng kwun put oē ch'hēet k'hak che gân 明君不惡切慤之言, *bēng áy jín kwun bó wān ch'hēet k'hak áy wā*, an intelligent prince does not dislike true and faithful words.

Ch'hēet būn jē kīn soō 切問而近思, *kin ch'hēet moo^{ng} jē kīn sēō^{ng}*, earnestly enquiring, and narrowly considering.

Ch'hēet yaòu 切要, important. Ch'hēet ch'hēet 切切, earnest.

天 Ch'hēet 跣 Read lēem: to walk slipshod.

夫 Ch'hek 側 At the side, sidelong; to overturn; rebellious. Bīn-choó sē ch'hek, gīn gīn jē yēá 閔子侍側閔閔如也, *Bīn-choó k'hēā tē sīn*

pec⁷⁵, hō wāt áy yeō⁷⁵, Bín-choō waited at his side, harmonious and delighted.

Sou hwaō ch'hek choō choō an 使反側子自安, sāt hwaō lwaō áy kē⁷⁵ á ka lē an, make the rebellious people become tranquil.

Ch'hek

拆

To open, to burst, as seeds and flowers, when vegetating. Lūy

é chok, jē pek kō ch'ho bōk, kae kap ch'hek 雷雨作. 而百菓草木皆甲拆, lūy kwā hoē chūh, jē pāyh hāng kōēy chē ch'haōu bak, chō pōo p'hwā 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 toē 測度, to fathom, to comprehend.

Yim yāng put ch'hek che wāy sin 陰陽不測之謂神, yim yāng áy bēy ch'hek áy, wāy kóng kēō sin, that which is unsearchable in the operations of nature is called 'divine.' See the 易經 Yēāh keng.

Ch'hek

惻

Grieved, affected. Ch'hek yin che

sim, jin che twan yēā 惻隱之心. 仁之端也, ch'hek yin áy sim kwā⁷⁵ a, jin áy twan yēā, the feeling of compassion is the principle of benevolence. See the 上孟 Sēāng hēng.

Ch'hek

尺

A foot measure. Ch'hūn ch'hek 寸尺, ch'hūn ch'hēōh, inches and feet.

Yit sé wāy hwan, sip hwan wāy ch'hūn, sip ch'hūn wāy ch'hek 一黍爲分. 十分爲寸. 十寸爲尺, ch'it lēp sāyh á chō hwan, chap hwan chō ch'hūn, chap ch'hūn chō ch'hēōh, a grain of corn is a division, ten divisions are an inch, ten inches are a foot.

Ch'hek tēy bōk huay kē yēw yēā 尺地莫非其有也, ch'it ch'hēōh tēy bō ā^m sē e áy, there is not a foot of ground, but what belongs to him. See 孟子 Bēng-chōo.

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'hēā sē⁷⁵ hā ae ch'hām t'hōng 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'hāyh, to read books. A plank or board for writing, used

before the invention of paper.

Chwán soo pó sin che ch'hek 全師保勝之冊, chwán peng soo pó k'hāh yē⁷⁵ á áy ch'hāyh, 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 bēn 赤面, ch'hēāh bīn, a red face.

Ch'hek tēy ch'hēen lé 赤地千里, ch'hēāh tēy chē⁷⁵ á ch'heng lé, waste ground to the distance of a thousand lé. Ch'hek kēak 赤腳, ch'hēāh k'ha, bare-foot.

Ch'hek

戚

A hatchet: also, near, nearly related; sorrowful. A surname.

Pin kēung, chek hoō boē put choō, hoō kwūy, chek ch'hūn ch'hek wūy kē 貧窮. 則父母不子. 富貴. 則親戚畏懼, sōng hēung, chek pāy boē ā^m lēāh lán chō kē⁷⁵ á, pōō kwūy, chek ch'hūn ch'hek kē⁷⁵ á 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, *bô kèy ch'hek t'hang se*, having no plan to adopt; unable to suggest a scheme.

Bân Boô che chêng, poê chaê hong ch'hek 文武之政. 布在方策, *Bân-ông Bôo-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 Tēung yeûng.

Ch'hek ke má 策其馬, *bút e áy báy*, he whipped his horse. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'hek

剌

The same as the preceding.

Ch'hek

𠂔

A small step; to walk slowly.

Ch'hek

圻

To break, to burst. Koe hêng kap ch'hek 勾萌甲圻, *kađu bêng gáy k'hak p'hvâ*, when vegetation commences, the seeds burst.

Ch'hek

𦰩

An agricultural instrument.

Ch'hek

塢

The noise made by birds.

Ch'hek

𦰪

Bad rice.

天

Ch'hek

𨔵

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. Gwát ch'heng t'hêet téy 月清徹底, *gōēyh ch'heng kađu téy*, the moon is clear, through and through.

Hông hó sam ch'hên lēn, yit tēng ch'heng 黃河三千年. 一澄清, *Wu^{ng} hó s'na ch'heng neē^{ng}, chit áy tēng ch'heng*, the Yellow river becomes still and clear once in three thousand years.

Ch'heng

僇

Lēng ch'heng 僇僇, 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. Kê put ch'heng kê lek, ch'heng kê tek yěa 驥不稱其力. 稱其德也, *hó báy ũ^m saê 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^{ng}*: azure; light blue. Ch'heng sek 青色, *ch'haing sek*, an azure colour. Ch'heng t'hae 青苔, *ch'hai^{ng} 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

𪎭

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^{ng} áy lánng tē ch'han*
ch'hē c, kóng kēō t'han tēⁿá, the people of
 Hok-k'een province feed them in fields, which
 they call cockle pits. See the 正字通
Chēⁿà jē t'hong.

Ch'heng 頰 A reddish colour.

Ch'heng 餽 To give, to present.

Ch'heng 菁 The name of a creeping plant.
Hwan ch'heng 番菁, hwan
ch'hai^{ng}, indigo.

Ch'heng 請 To invite, to ask, to beg, to greet.
Ch'héng jín sít ch'ew 請人食
酒, ch'hēⁿá lánng ch'ēāh ch'ew, to
 invite people to drink wine.
Ch'héng chō 請坐, ch'hēⁿá ch'ēy, pray sit
 down.

Gē hong jín ch'héng h'ēn 儀封人請見,
Gē hong jín ch'hēⁿá bōēy kē^{ng}, the inspec-
 tor of Gē begged to see (Confucius.)
Kwun ch'héng tēk ē soo jē ch'ēā 君請擇
於斯二者, kwun lē ch'hēⁿá kán tōh tē
ch'ēy nō hūng, I beseech your highness to
 choose between these two. See the 上孟
Sēāng hēng.

Ch'héng 筃 A duster. *Ch'héng tok 筃棹,*
ch'heng tōh, to dust the table.

Ch'héng 俵 Bēng ch'héng 兩俵, to miss the
 way.

Ch'héng 搗 To rub: used for 倩 *Ch'h'ēn*, to
 hire.

Ch'héng 秤 To weigh, to regulate the weight
 of any thing; a pair of scales.
Gnó sim jē ch'héng, put lēng

wū jín tēy gōng 我心如秤, 不能
爲人低昂, gwá áy sim ch'hín ch'ēō^{ng}
ch'hín, bēy yín wū lánng 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 gē 襯*
儀, to accord with propriety.

Ch'héng 醵 A sacrifice; also, money.

Ch'héng 稱 Vulg. *ch'hín*: to weigh, to find out
 the weight of any thing. *Sēy ē*
ch'héng bùt, jē tē kē k'heng tēūng
ch'ēā yēā 所以稱物, 而知其輕
重者也, sēy ē ch'hín meēⁿh, jē ch'ae ē áy
k'hín t'ang yēā, that by which we weigh things,
 in order to ascertain whether they are light
 or heavy.

Ch'héng 擤 *Ch'héng p'it 擤鼻, ch'héng p'heē^{ng}*,
 to blow the nose.

Ch'héng 徂 *Ch'héng ch'héng 徂徂, to run*
away, to run incessantly. Ch'héng
ch'héng jē ch'hoó 徂徂如此,
ch'héng ch'héng an nēy, merely thus; always
 so, invariably the same.

Ch'héng 賁 Unsaleable, that cannot be dispos-
 ed of.

Ch'héng 清 *Ch'héng lēāng 清凉, ch'ew ch'hín,*
cool. Hwán wū jín choó che
lēy, tong wun jē hāy ch'héng
凡爲人子之禮. 冬溫而夏清,
hwán chò lánng kēⁿá áy lēy, tōh tang t'heē^{ng}
hoē p'ay bóē sōo, jē hāy t'heē^{ng} hoē ē 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'na*: to hire, to employ as a labourer. Ch'hèng jîn chò kong 倩人做工, *ch'hè'na lāng 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'huay ch'hèng p'háh lāng*, to fire a gun and shoot people.

Ch'hèng 榕 Read *yīng*: 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-kēen and Kóng-tong, but is never found north of the river 浙 Ch'ēt, in the province of Ch'ēt-kang.

Ch'hèng 松 Sūng pek 松栢, *ch'hèng pūyh*, a cedar or fir tree. Jē sūng pek che yéw sim, kwàn soò sē, jē put kaē k'ho ék yēp 如松栢之有心. 貫四時而不改柯易葉, *ch'hin ch'ēu'ng ch'hèng pūyh áy wō sīm*, Ch'áu sē sē jē bó káy ke w'á h'ēh, 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 kē.

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.

Ch'hèng 盞 A vessel for holding salt.

Ch'hèng 鑷 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'ēt 穿襪, *ch'hèng b'ēyh*, to wear stockings.

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, *wō áy chek*, *wō áy ch'hè'ng*, some was collected, and some was stored by.

Ch'hong lín hoó k'hoé 倉廩府庫, *ch'hè'ng lín 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'wuy ch'hè'ng*, to open the hold. Ch'hwàn ch'hong 船艙, *ch'hán ch'hè'ng*, a ship's hold.

Ch'hèng 瘡 Pán ch'hong 板瘡, *pán ch'hè'ng*, an ulcer, a sore.

Ch'hèng 遄 Ch'hóng choé 遄走, *ch'hè'ng ch'áu*, to run away.

Ch'hèng 床 Read *ch'hong*: a bed stead. Bēn ch'hong 眠床, *bín ch'hè'ng*, a sleeping place.

Sùn chaē ch'hong k'him 舜在床琴, *Sùn twā lē ch'hè'ng tw'á k'him*, Sùn was sitting on the bed-stead, playing the guitar. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hèo 哨 Scaou k'hoé 哨口, *ch'hèo ch'huay*, a sharp mouth, clever at speaking.

Ch'hèo 鵓 Ch'hèo key, 鵓鷄, a game cock.

Ch'hëo

霄

Yin-seäou 雲霄, Wán-ch'hëo, the name of a district, in the province of Hok-k'ên 福建, in the department of 漳州 Ch'ang-chew, and near the borders of 漳浦 Ch'ao^{ng}-p'hoé. Also, up in the clouds.

去

Ch'hëo

笑

Read ch'hcaou: to laugh. H^{no} ch'hëaou 好笑, hó ch'hëo, laughable.

Yit k'héy ch'hé, jé lóng jin ch'hëaou — 啟齒而令人笑, ch'it áy k'hwuy ch'hüy k'hé, jé ká lóng ch'hëo, when once you show your teeth, you give occasion to others to laugh.

平

Ch'hëó

螯

Read jëäou. Kang jeäou 江螯, ka ch'hëó, a small insect; a small shell fish.

夫

Ch'hëöh

尺

Read ch'hek: a foot measure. Yit ch'hek 一尺, ch'it ch'hëöh, one foot.

Ch'hün yéw séy twán, ch'hek yéw séy t'äng 寸有所短. 尺有所長, ch'it ch'hün woó séy k'hüh téy, ch'it ch'hëöh woó séy k'hüh t'ë^{ng}, an inch is too short, and a foot is too long.

Ch'hëöh

啖

The eating of a duck or goose.

Ch'hëöh

蛛

A reddish kind of insect: a hairy caterpillar.

天

Ch'hëöh

席

Read s'ek: 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 s'ek, put k'hó kwán yéa 我心匪席. 不可捲也, guán áy sim

kw'a u^m s'ē ch'hëöh, b'ēy t'hang hoē lóng kwui^{ng}, our hearts are not like mats, they cannot be rolled up at pleasure.

S'ek kwán t'h'een hāy 席卷天下, ch'hëöh kwui^{ng} t'hee^{ng} āy, he got possession of the empire, like the rolling up of a mat; i. e. rapidly.

幸

Ch'hëo^{ng}

菖

Read ch'hëang: a water plant, a kind of sedge. Ch'hëang poé 菖蒲, ch'hëo^{ng} poé, the hanging sword plant.

Ch'hëong

猖

Ch'hëo^{ng} mó sín 猖摩神, a furious kind of madness. Ch'hëang kóng 猖狂, ch'hëo^{ng} kóng, rude, boisterous.

Ch'hëo^{ng}

鰻

Read ch'hëang: a pomfret fish.

Ch'hëo^{ng}

鎗

Read ch'hëang: a spear. Pnt yüng t'äng ch'hëang chó t'h'een choú, ché se hwat lút t'ē t'h'ae p'eng 不用長鎗佐天子. 只施法律致太平, u^m yüng t'ë^{ng} ch'hëo^{ng} hoó ch'ān hōng t'ēy, ché se hwat lút t'ē k'au t'h'ae p'eng, 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.

去

Ch'hëo^{ng}

搶

Read ch'hëang: to snatch, to take by force, to plunder. Ch'hëang twat ch'ae bú 搶奪財物, ch'hëo^{ng} t'h'äh ch'hëe^{ng} m'ē^{ng}, to plunder and take money and goods.

Ch'hëo^{ng}

廠

Read ch'hëang: an open shed, without walls.

去

Ch'hëo^{ng}

唱

Read ch'hëang: to sing. Ch'hëang k'h'ek 唱曲, ch'hëo^{ng} k'h'ek, to sing songs.

Boô twan jê ch'hěäng 無端而唱, bó
sⁿa soô jê ch'hěö^{ng} khek, to sing without
any reason.

平

Ch'hěö^{ng} 薔 Ch'hěäng, bê hwa 薔薇花,
ch'hěö^{ng} bê hwa, a. rose.

Ch'hěö^{ng} 牆 Read ch'hěäng: a wall. Ch'hěäng
p'hek 牆壁, ch'hěö^{ng} p'êh, a
wall of a house.

Chùn é t'eaou ch'hěäng 峻宇雕牆,
kwán kwán áy ch'hò, t'eaou k'hek áy ch'hěö^{ng},
a high house, and sculptured walls. See the
尚書 Sēō^{ng} se.

Ch'hěö^{ng} 颺 Read yāng: to winnow. Yāng
ch'heuk 颺粟, ch'hěö^{ng} ch'hek,
to winnow corn.

Pò che yāng che, k'hong pé chaē ch'ēn
簸之颺之. 糠粃在前, pwà e,
ch'hěö^{ng} e, k'he^{ng} pé tē t'haou ch'ēng, sifting
it and winnowing it, the husks and chaff
will all fly before you.

丟

Ch'hěö^{ng} 匠 Read ch'hěäng: a mechanic. Boô
ch'hěäng êk j'ēn 巫匠亦
然, sae kong bak ch'hěö^{ng} y'ēa
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'hěö^{ng} 傭 Read yung: to hire, to let one's
services, to engage in service.
Tóng-koè soô k'hé, Hāy-hok
p'ēn s'ēng, wūy y'ēa kay yung 黨銅事
起. 夏穆變姓. 爲治家傭, Tóng-
koè áy soô k'hé, Hāy-hok wⁿà sai^{ng}, k'hé chò
p'hūh t'hěh kay áy ch'hěö^{ng}, when the troubles
of Tóng-koè commenced, Hay-hok changed
his surname, and hired himself into the
family of a blacksmith.

Ch'hěö^{ng} 象 Read s'ēng: an elephant. K'he
hoé pà soo s'ēng, jê wán che,
t'hēn hāy t'ā wāt 驅虎豹
犀象. 而遠之. 天下大悅, kwⁿa
hoé pà sae ch'hěö^{ng}, jê hoé e hwū^{ng}, t'he^{ng} áy
ch'ēw twā hwⁿa hē, 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'ēng h'ēng.

Ch'hěö^{ng} 汲 Read k'hip: to draw up. K'hip
súy 汲水, ch'hěö^{ng} chúy, to
draw water.

K'ēng twán ch'ēa, put k'hó é k'hip ch'him
綆短者不可以汲深, sūh t'ey, bó
t'hang ch'hěö^{ng} ch'him chúy, when the rope
is short, we cannot draw water from a deep
place. Said by 莊子 Chong-chioó.

夫

Ch'hěuk 浞 Hān-ch'hěuk 寒浞, a man's
name, who lived under the Hāy
dynasty.

Ch'hěuk 促 Near, close, short. Pek ch'hěuk
迫促, to urge, to hasten.

Ch'hěuk 齧 The teeth too near together. Ak
ch'hěuk 齧齧, urgent; also,
an instrument for marking a hole
in a door.

Ch'hěuk 莘 Grass growing in luxuriance; a
bushy appearance.

Ch'hěuk 仵 Grieved, sorrowful.

Ch'hěuk 偻 Ch'hěuk p'ōy 偻偻, j'ēh p'ōy,
not straightened, not stretched
out.

Ch'hěuk 𠂔 A small step. The two characters
Ch'hěuk 𠂔 and Ch'hěuk 𠂔,
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 t'ang t'iep, put te ch'hëuk t'ey yéw ké to 青山重叠. 不知 蠶地有幾多, ch'heng swⁿa téng t'iep, ū^m chae ch'hëuk t'ey woō hwā ch'ey, the green hills piled one upon another, I do not know how much elevated from the earth.

Ch'hëuk

蹴
蹴

To tread on, to trample under foot. Ch'hëuk jé jé é che, k'hít jín put s'æk y'á 蹴爾而與之. 乞人不屑也, t'hat m'èⁿh jé hoē-láng, l'èⁿ k'hít ch'èⁿh ū^m k'hwⁿà ch'heng k'hè s'èⁿg, if you trample on a thing, and then give it to any one, even a beggar will not consider it clean. See 孟子 B'eng-choó.

Ch'hëuk

觸
觸

Gân-ch'hëuk 顏觸, the name of a man, who lived in the time of the 戰國 Ch'èu kok, B. C. 250.

Ch'hëuk

蹙
蹙

To kick, to touch with the foot, to step over.

Ch'hëuk

捉
捉

Vulg. l'èⁿh: to seize, to apprehend, to catch, to take in the hand.

Tok s'uy l'èⁿh p'èⁿh h'èⁿg b'ùn se, hwā éng toē h'èⁿg, ch'hëuk ná: Chó-ch'hó.

卓遂令徧行文書. 畫影圖形.

捉拿曹操, T'òh s'uy ch'huat l'èⁿg p'èⁿh

t'èⁿh b'ùn se, wā y'èⁿh toē y'èⁿg, k'hè l'èⁿh Chó-ch'hó, T'òh 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 s'èⁿg ch'hëuk 星辰不相觸,

ch'haiⁿg sin bó s'èⁿg h'wān t'èⁿh, the stars do not run against one another.

Ch'hëuk s'èⁿg s'èⁿg noē 觸聖上怒, h'wān t'èⁿh s'èⁿg s'èⁿg áy noē, to excite his majesty's displeasure.

Gnêw ch'hëuk jín 牛觸人, goō tak t'èⁿh t'ang, an ox gores people.

Ch'hëuk

顙
顙

To knit the brows, to draw up the forehead into wrinkles. Ké ch'it s'ew, ch'hëuk at, jé s'èⁿg kó 舉疾首顙額. 而相告, chò p'óⁿ t'haóu kak t'hèⁿg, p'hèⁿg t'haóu gn'èⁿou gn'èⁿou, jé taē kay s'èⁿg k'ong, they all began to feel their heads ache, and knitting their brows, they addressed each other. See the 上孟 S'èⁿg h'èⁿg.

Ch'hëuk

數
數

Narrow, small, applied to the meshes of a net. Ch'hëuk koē put j'ip woo t'è, g'è p'èⁿh put k'hó sin sit y'èⁿ 數罟不入汚池. 魚鼈不可勝食也, b'at bat áy b'ang bó j'ip t'è-wa t'è, ch'èⁿh h'è p'èⁿh bó t'hang t'èⁿou ch'èⁿh, 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 S'èⁿg h'èⁿg.

Ch'hëuk

觸
觸

The fat part of a wolf's breast.

Ch'hëuk

蹙
蹙

To urge, to constrain, to distress, to hasten; near.

Ch'hëuk

閼
閼

Many. O'ch'hëuk 阿閼, a name of Budha.

Ch'hëuk

跼
跼

Careful, a careful appearance.

Ch'hëuk 諛 To speak quickly.

Ch'hëuk 𪔐 To seek for hy flattery, to seek for hy adulation.

Ch'hëuk 頤 Gak-ch'hëuk 樂頤, the name of a man, who lived in the time of Confucius.

Ch'hëuk 齧 The teeth meeting each other, wry teeth.

Ch'hëuk 尺 Vulg. *ch'hëh*: a foot measure; also read Ch'hek, which see.

Ch'hëuk 𪔐 To rub, to rub out; to brush, to dust.

Ch'hëung 充 To extend, to fill up, to carry out to the utmost, to stop up: a surname. Also written 克

Ch'hëung kwun che paü 充君之庖, *ch'hëung mw'á jin kwun áy paü*, to fill the prince's cook-house. See the 禮記 Léy kè. Yew jê ch'hëung jê 褰如充耳, *l'hó ch'hew wui'ng l'hat hë k'hang*, to take one's sleeve and stop one's ears. See the 國風 Kok hong.

K'hok jê ch'hëung che 擴而充之, *kóng k'hwäh jê ch'hëung mw'á e*, to extend and carry it out to the utmost. See the 上孟 Sëäng' bêng.

Ch'hëung 恍 The heart moved, the mind affected.

Ch'hëung 琬 A gem worn as an ear-ring.

Ch'hëung 冲 To move, to agitate; to fly up; also, deep and empty. Sat k'hè *ch'hëung t'hëen* 殺氣冲天, *l'haé l'ang áy k'hè ch'hëung k'au t'hee'ng*, the murderous spirit mounted up to the very heavens.

Ch'hëung 冲 Young, small; the noise made in perforating ice. Soo é ch'hëung *jín* 昇予冲人, *soo gwá seaü l'ëen l'ang*, to me a young man.

Ch'hëung 种 Small, young; also, a surname.

Ch'hëung 傭 Even, equal, just. Hô t'hëen put *ch'hëung, kàng ch'hoé k'hëuk* 昊天不傭. 降此鞠酗, *twá t'hee'ng áw'ng paí'ng, kàng chéy léy áw'ng hó*, "the great heavens are unjust, in sending down these calamities!"—an impatient complaint of the dealings of providence.

Ch'hëung 僮 The same as 懂 Ch'hëung; an unsettled state of mind.

Ch'hëung 從 Unconstrained, easy, unforced. Put bëen jê t'ëung, put soo jê tek, *ch'hëung yäng t'ëung tó*, *sëng jín yéá*, 不勉而中. 不思而得. 從容中道. 聖人也, *bó bëen k'ëang jê t'ëung, áw'ng sáé s'ëö'ng jê tit t'ëöh, ch'hëung yäng t'ë, tang e'ng áy tó lè, chéy ch'ew s'ë s'ëng jín yéá*, 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'ëung yäng.

Ch'hëung 衝 To withstand, to oppose, to come across, to rush abruptly. Ch'hëung hëng b'au lé 衝橫

萬里, *ch'heüng hu^{na} bān lé*, spread across to the extent of ten thousand lé.

Ch'heüng tut 衝突, to rush abruptly..

Ch'heüng 蓰 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, yéuk 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 huē! ch'heüng yéw, kēüng ké löēy, bok kēüng ké gōēy 敢有二心乎. 縱有. 共其內. 莫共其外, *chac k^{na} wōō nō áy sim kw^a! ch'heüng wōō, éng kap laē bīn áy lāng, bó. kap gwā 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 黠 To come without being invited.

Ch'heüng 隳 Awry, not straight, incorrect.

去

Ch'heüng 穿 Vulg. *ch'hēng*: to put on, to wear. Ch'heüng sam 穿衫, *ch'hēng s^{na}*, to put on clothes.

Yéw e put ch'heüng, yéw sāng put chēak, ch'hoē che wūy lán jīn 有衣不穿. 有

裳不着. 此之謂赧人, *wōō s^{na} ū^m ch'hēng, wōō jīn chēō^{ng} ū^m chēak yūng, chēy sē kōng sēdou 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'hew 秋 The autumn, harvest, ripe. A surname. Ch'hun, hāy, ch'hew, tong 春夏秋冬; *ch'hun, hāy, ch'hew, tang*, spring, summer, autumn, winter. Ch'hew hô che bwat 秋毫之末, *ch'hew hô áy bōēy*, "the end of an autumn's down;" i. e. a very insignificant thing.

Ch'hew 楸 The name of a tree, whose leaf falls in the early part of autumn..

Ch'hew 湫 The name of a river.

Ch'hew 鞦 Ch'hew ch'hēn 鞦韆, a swing, a cradle.

Ch'hew 鶯 The name of a bird..

Ch'hew 鮎 The name of a mud fish.

Ch'hew 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'hew 揪 To turn round with the hand; to twist any thing and make it small.

Ch'hew 鬚 Read sē: a beard. K'hoé se 口
鬚, ch'hūy ch'hew, the beard
about the mouth.

Gō ch'hán bē, bē jěem se 卧蠶眉. 美
髯鬚, gō ch'hán āy bak baē, bē jěem āy
ch'hūy 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 釗 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'hūh k'hēep se āy chā
bōē bēy, bēen tit kēē^{ng} twā kay kw^{na}, though
a woman be ever so ugly, she cannot avoid
seeing her father and mother-in-law.

Ch'hew 手 Read sēw: a hand. Sēw kēak
手脚, k'ha ch'hew, hands and
feet.

Chó sēw chip yēak, yēw sēw pēng tēk 左手
執簫. 右手秉簫, tō ch'hew kēāh yēak,
chē^{na} ch'hew gīm p'hin, in the left hand he
held a pipe, and in the right hand, a flute.
Yēw sēw h^{no} hān che jin 游手好閒
之人, yēw ch'hew aē ēng āy lūng, a wan-
dering hand, and a fellow fond of leisure;—
said of those who have no certain employ-
ment.

Ch'hew 首 Read sēw: the head. Sēw sek
首飾, ch'hew sek, ornaments
for the head, such as hair-pins,
bodkins, &c.

Ch'hew 贖 Read sēuk: to redeem a pledge,
to redeem any thing out of
pawn.

E' kong sēuk chōēy 以功贖罪, t'hó
kong ch'hew chōēy, to practise meritorious
things in order to make up for one's faults.

妻

Ch'hew 偻 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 ch'ēō^{ng}
wān p'hā^{ng} ch'hāu, like the being disgust-
ed with a bad smell. See the 大學 Taē hāk.

Ch'hew 甃 To build up a wall, to raise a
parapet. Chéng ch'hew bōo kēw
井甃無咎, chāi^{ng} k'hēh
k'hāh kwān, bō ā^m hó, if the well were built
higher, it would be no harm.

Ch'hew 倏 Ch'hew ch'hac 倏保, to receive
any one in a polite manner.
Put yaōu é che ch'hew ch'hac
不要以之倏保, bō bōēy^h kap e ch'hew
ch'hac, to refuse proper attention to any one.

至

Ch'hew 訓 Read sēw: to answer politely, to
return a compliment. Pé sēang
jin chēā, lān wūy sēw tūy 彼
上人者. 難爲訓對, hwut léy sē twā
lāng, ōh kap e ch'hew tūy, with those great
people, it is difficult to converse and pay
compliments.

丟

Ch'hew 樹 Read sē: a tree. Sē hōk 樹木,
ch'hew bak, timber. Wūy pok
ch'hun t'hēen sē, Kang tong jīt
bōē yin 渭北春天樹. 江東日
暮雲, tē Wūy pak tē chō ch'hun t'hēē^{ng} āy
ch'hew, tē Kang tang gwā chō jīt ām āy hwān,
on the north of the river Wūy yon are as

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 ū^m, a kind of plum.

幸

Ch'hey

妻

Vulg. boē: a wife. Hoo ch'hey 夫妻, ang poē, husband and wife.

Soo jē kwuy ch'hey, taē peng bē p'hwān 士如歸妻, 迨冰未泮, t'hak ch'hāyh lāng ch'hwā tooi^{ng} laē boē, t'hān se^{ng} būēy yēō^{ng}, 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 boē tēōh an ch'wā^u, 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 Seaōu gnāy.

Ch'hey

萋

Grass growing luxuriantly; exuberant herbage.

Ch'hey

悽

Sorrowful, grieved.

Ch'hey

初

The first; former, early. K'hē ch'hey

起初, the beginning. Thae ch'hey che sē, bīn kae tūn but

太初之時, 民皆沌物, t'haē ch'hey āy sē chek, pāyh sai^{ng} chō poō tūn būl, at the time of the beginning, the people were generally all blunt and plain. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Ch'hey bēng wāt, te put hāou 初命曰, 誅不孝, k'hē t'haōu āy bēng lēng kōng, t'haē put hāou āy 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'hēy

批

To thump with the fist.

Ch'hēy

紕

The different coloured threads in silk or cloth.

Ch'hēy

眦

Gaē ch'hēy 睚眦, to look angrily.

Ch'hēy

泚

Perspiration; also, clear water. Kē sōng yēw ch'hēy 其額有泚, e āy t'haōu hēāh wōō kw'ā, on his forehead stood the perspiration. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

妻

Ch'hēy

妻

To marry a person, to give a person in marriage to any one. K'hōng-choó ē kē heng che choó ch'hēy che 孔子以其兄之子妻之, K'hōng-choó t'hó ē āy hē^u āy kē^u hoē ē chō boē, Confucius took his brother's daughter, and gave her to him in marriage. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Ch'hēy

糲

Bē ch'hēy 米糲, rice flour.

Ch'hēy

刷

To scrub clean. Téng ch'hēy 刷, tē^u ch'hēy, the scrapings of the pot.

Ch'hēy

脆

Read ch'ūy: brittle, easily broken.

奉

Ch'hēy

蹈

Unable to walk; to drag the feet in walking.

幸

Ch'him

深

Deep. Ch'him hoó téy 深無底,
a bottomless depth. Jip san wáy

k'héung put ch'him, jip lim wáy

k'héung put bit 入山惟恐不深 入

林惟恐不密, jip sw'a wáy k'e'a ūm
ch'him, jip ná wáy k'e'a ūm bat, entering thehills it is only to be feared we cannot go
deep enough; and retreating into the woods
we are only apprehensive lest we be notsufficiently 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'n á lóng ch'him hwi'ng, surpassing
others to a great depth and distance.

Ch'him

侵

A supernatural influence, produc-
ing both good and bad effects.

Ch'him

僭

Confused, in disorder.

Ch'him

侵

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'èd twā ch'him, when the five

kinds of grain do not come up, this is called
a great calamity.Ték jín ch'him che 狄人侵之, tek áy
hwan ch'him hwat é, the northern barbarians
invaded him.

幸

Ch'him

寢

To sleep, to rest. Ch'him sit 寢
室, k'hwún keng, a sleeping cham-
ber.Chae-é t'ew ch'him 宰予晝寢, (Chae-é)
jít t'au sé k'hwún, Chae-é slept in the daytime, (for which Confucius severely reprov-
ed him.) See the 上論 Sēang lūn.Ch'him put se 寢不尸, k'hwún bó ch'hin
ch'ē'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

鐫

To engrave wooden blocks for
printing.

Ch'him

賺

To game, to play at games of
chance.

Ch'him

檳

A kind of cinnamon tree.

Ch'him

蹠

Ch'him k'ak hēng 蹠脚行,
ch'him k'ha k'e'a, to walk on tip
toe.

幸

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, tō sek put kám ch'him

義泉雖至近。盜索不敢沁,

gē áy chwán chúy suy ch'è k'ín, ch'hat áy s'òk ūm

k'á k'hè 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 aé

親愛, to love intimately. Ch'hin

k'ín 親近, to approach. Léang ch'hin 兩

親, parents. Ch'hin ch'òu 親自, ch'hin ka

t'è, one's self.

Hin chaē loe pēn boō chē ch'hek, hoō ke
ch'hin sau yēw wān ch'hin 貧在路邊
無至戚. 富居深山有遠親
sòng hēung twā loē pē^{ng}, lō che kīn āy ch'hek
poō k'uiy twā ch'him sw^a wōō hēung laē āy
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 pit ch'hēuk han,
séw wāy ch'hin lēet 執筆觸
寒. 手爲皴裂, kēāh pit ch'hēuk kwā
ch'hēw cēh^a ch'hin lēh, holding the pencil in
the cold weather, the hand becomes blistered
and chapped.

聲

Ch'hin

引

To laugh. Tēen ch'hēen ch'hew
yit gān tē sāng, hēung noē ch'hin
che 田千秋一言致相.
匈奴引之, lēn ch'hēan ch'hew chit koō
wā, lē k'au chē chaē sāng hoē hēung noē āy
hwan ch'hēō e, Tēen-ch'heen-ch'hew, on ac-
count of one word was promoted in the of-
ficer of prime minister, at which the Hēung
noē 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
months.

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. Jēak chēy
tāe ch'hwān, jē chok chew ch'hip
若濟大川. 爾作舟楫,
nā lēdou twā ch'hwai^{ng}, lē ch'ang chō chūn gēō,
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. Hō
ch'hip 和輯, agreeing.

Ch'hip

戢

To store up, to lay aside; also, to
stop, to put a stop to. Chaē ch'hip
kan ko 載戢干戈, chaē k'hè^{ng}
kan ko, to lay aside warlike instruments.
Peng yēw hō yēā, hwut ch'hip, chēang choō
hwūn yēā 兵猶火也. 弗戢將自焚

也, *peng to ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} hōy, bō hōē ē hāy^{ng}*,
ch'ēang ka tē sō, 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'haū woo*: the knee.
L'ēang mā tē t'hoē, k'hoē ch'hip
y'ā 良馬低頭口至膝
也, *hō bāy káy t'haū, ch'hūy kaū k'ha t'hōu*
woo, a good horse keeps his head low, till his
mouth reaches his knees.

L'ēang s'ew kō kē ch'hip 兩手過其膝,
nō āy ch'hew, kōy ē āy k'ha t'hāu woo, both
his hands reached over his knees (as he stood
upright) said of L'ēw pē 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 indica-
tive of talent and wisdom.

Ch'hip 蔣 The name of a plant; grass grow-
ing thick together.

Ch'hip 藤 Gnēw ch'hip 牛藤, *gōo ch'hip*, the
name of a vegetable medicine; very
common in the Chinese apothecary's
shops.

夫

Ch'hit 七 Seven. S'ip ch'hit 十七, *chap*
ch'hit, seventeen. Ch'hit s'ip 七
十, *ch'hit chap*, seventy.

Ch'hit s'ip jē ch'ōng sim s'ey y'ēuk, put jē kē
七十而從心所欲不踰矩, *ch'hit*
chap hāy jē t'hān sim kw'a s'ey aē bō kōy
hwat toē, at seventy I followed whatever my
heart desired, without overstepping the right
rule. Said by Confucius, in the 上論 S'ēang lūn.

Ch'hit 柒 The same as the preceding.

幸

Ch'ho 瑳 The colour of a gem; purely white.
Ch'ho hēy ch'ho hēy kē che t'ēn
y'ā 瑳兮瑳兮其之展也,
how white! and how pure! does it display it-
self! See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'ho 嵯 Ch'ho gō 嵯峨, hills covered
with stones.

Ch'ho 磋 To grind and rub. Jē ch'hēt jē ch'ho
如切如磋, *ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} ch'hēt*
ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} ch'ho, like splitting
and filing (bones.) See the 上論 S'ēang lūn.

Ch'ho 蹉 Ch'ho tō 蹉跎, to miss an oppor-
tunity, to miss one's aim.

Ch'ho 操 To hold, to grasp; resolution,
firm adherence to. Ch'ēn hàn
t'ēang t'hong k'hek, t'ēn k'ēn y'ēw
h'ēn ch'ho 前漢張湯客田見有
賢操, *ch'ēn hàn t'ō^{ng} t'hong āy lāng k'hāy*
t'ēn k'ēn, wō gāu ch'ho gīm mē^{ng}, in the
former part of the Hàn dynasty-T'ō^{ng} t'hong
had a guest called T'ēn-k'ēng who was cele-
brated 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 gnêw, woō hêw seng

ch'hò 東家殺牛汙臭腥

臊, tang peē^{ng} áy ch'hò l'haē goó lā sām ch'hòukwà ch'hai^{ng} ch'hò, the next door neighbours

on the eastern side were in the habit of killing oxen, which occasioned dirt and stink, connected with a raw smell.

Ch'hò

腥

Gê ch'hò 魚腥, hé ch'hò, the smell of raw fish.

声

Ch'hò

草

Vulg. ch'haou, grass. Hò kó ch'hò

禾稿草, téw kó ch'haou, straw.

Ch'heng ch'hò té tóng, ch'hè ch'hè

wá 青草池塘處處蛙, ch'hai^{ng} ch'haou

tē tē tóng, tak wūy woō kap á, when green

grass grows about the pools, in every part there will be frogs.

Pē sim ch'hò ch'hòng che 諱謚草創之, pē sim ch'haou kó ch'hòng e, Pē-sim made a rough sketch of it.

Ch'hò se 草書, ch'hò jē sē, to write the running hand.

Ch'hò kó 草稿, a rough sketch, a hastily written thing.

Ch'hò ch'hò 草草, short and hasty.

Ch'hò

艸

The same as the preceding.

Ch'hò

燥

Grieved, sorrowful. Lô sim ch'hò hēy

勞心燥兮, tēh bēd áy sim

ch'hò hēy, a troubled mind, how

sorrowful! See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hò

驃

The female of quadrupeds.

去

Ch'hò

操

Ch'ēt ch'hò 節操, to hold to one's purpose; to adhere to self-prescribed rules.

K'h'ëuk ch'hò 曲操, the notes or rules for singing a song.

Ch'hò

挫

To push, to hurt. Soo é yit hô ch'hò

ê jin, j'èk tat che ê ch'hè t'èau

思以一毫挫於人.若撻

之於市朝, s'ē^{ng} nā. woō ch'it hó ch'hò kaplàng, ch'hin ch'ēō^{ng} tit p'hāh tē kay ch'hè t'èau

t'èng, 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 S'ēng bēng.

Ch'hò

脞

Small. Ch'h'et j'ëuk wūy ch'hò. 切

肉爲脞, ch'h'et bāh chò ch'hò,

to chop up meat till it becomes

small.

Ch'hò

莖

Tò cut off grass; to mow down

grass.

Ch'hò

眊

Small, minute. Ch'ōng ch'hò. 叢眊,

broken into small pieces.

Ch'hò

造

Tò go to, to enter; to wait upon. Ch'hò

ch'hoō 造次, hurried: Ch'héng,

pit boō kwuy, j'è ch'hò ê t'èau

請必無歸.而造於朝, ch'h'è^{ng} á pit bótooi^{ng} laē, j'è ch'hò kaou t'èau, we beseech you

do not return home, but go to the court. See

the 上孟 S'ēng bēng.

Ch'hò

剉

To break off, to maim; to cut to

pieces, to dissent.

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. N'èau ch'hò ch'h'èen līm

gōey 鳥噪于林外, ch'èau

háu kaú ch'heng lín gwā, the birds whistled beyond the thousand groves.

Ch'hò **蹉** To miss an opportunity; to lose time; also to pass over. Jit gwat ch'hò tô, sōey put gnó é 日月蹉跎. 歲不我與, jít gōēyh ch'hò tô, neē^{ng} hūēy bó hoē gwā, days and months are passed by, and years of long life are not afforded me.

幸

Ch'hoē **粗** Coarse, large, gross, not fine. Cheng ch'hoē 精粗, fine and coarse. Noē sim kám chēá, kē seng ch'hoē é lēy 怒心感者. 其聲粗以厲, sēw k'hè áy sim kwⁿa kán tōng e áy sēⁿa ch'hoē kwà lēy, when a person is moved by an angry feeling, the sound of his music is coarse and shrill.

Ch'hoē **麤** Vulgar, coarse. Pé kē sēāou tae, é kē ch'hoē lēāng, jē sēāng hwat che 比其小大. 與其麤良. 而賞罰之, pé e áy sēy twā, kap e áy ch'hoē lēāng, jē sē^{ng} hwat e, compare the small and great, the coarse and refined together in order to reward or punish them.

Ch'hoē **廂** Ch'hoē hwùn 廂糞, ch'hoē pùn, dirt and dung.

Ch'hoē **楚** A bushy tree; a clump of trees: name of a district. Chéng ch'hoē 整楚, properly arranged. Sin ch'hoē 辛楚, miserable, wretched.

Ch'hoē **澹** The name of a river.

Ch'hoē **礎** The stones at the bottom of pillars; a pedestal.

Ch'hoē **錯** To reject, to set aside. Kē tit, ch'hoē chōo óng chek bín hōk 舉直錯諸枉. 則民服, kē yūng tēāou

tit áy lāng, k'hè t'hek kok óng k'hwut áy lāng chek pāyh sai^{ng} hōk, 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 Sēāng lūn.

Ch'hoē **醋** Vinegar. Swan jē ch'hoē 酸如醋, swu^{ng} ch'lin chēō^{ng} ch'hoē, as sour as vinegar.

Lēng yim san seng ch'hoē, put kēen ch'huy hōng toē 寧飲三升醋. 不見崔弘度, lēng k'hè lūm sⁿa seng ch'hoē. ū^m t'hang. K'hè kē^{ng} ch'huy hōng toē, it is better to drink three pints of vinegar, than to go and see Ch'huy-hong-toē, (who was a very bad tempered man.)

Ch'hoē **阼** The eastern step. Tēāou hōk jē lip é ch'hoē kae 朝服而立於阼階, ch'hēng tēāou lāc áy hōk, jē k'hēu lip tē tang pē^{ng} áy gím kay, dressed in his court apparel, (Confucius) stood on the eastern steps. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Ch'hoē **祚** Happiness, emolument, rank. Lēen ch'hoē 年祚, long life. T'hēen ch'hoē bēng tek 天祚明德, t'he^{ng} soò hōk k'hè hoē bēng tek áy lāng, heaven bestows blessings on men of illustrious virtue.

Ch'hoē **禘** The sacrifice offered at the close of the year.

Ch'hoē **措** To take, to manage, to arrange.

Ch'hoē **厝** To place, to lay: vulg. ch'hoē, a house. P'hāou hⁿō, ch'hoē che chek sin che hāy 抱火厝之積薪之下, p'hō hoēy, hāy e tē chek ch'hā áy hāy tēy, 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 sēaou yin hōng 吹簫引鳳, ch'höey sēaou ch'hwā, 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 炊餠, ch'höey kōy, to boil dumplings. Ėk choó jē sīt che, chēet haē jē ch'huy che 易子而食之. 折骸而炊之, w'ā kē'ā jē chēāh e chēē kwut jē 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.)

Yen tōng 烟筒, hūn ch'höey, a tobacco pipe.

肱

Ch'höey **髓** Read ch'húy: marrow. T'hoē ló 頭腦, t'hoē kak ch'höey, the brains. T'hōng jīp kwut ch'húy 痛入骨髓, t'hē'ā jīp kwut ch'höey, a pain that penetrates the bones and marrow.

Ch'höey **髓** Te ch'höey 猪髓, pig's marrow.

平

Ch'höey **筆** A Club or stick to beat people with.

丟

Ch'höey **尋** Read sin: to seek, to search. Jīt sim kan ko, é sēang cheng t'hó 日尋干戈. 以相征討, tak jīt ch'höey kwā'ā, é kaou ā, sēo cheng p'hūh, every day looking for clubs and pikes, to fight and contend with. See the 左傳, Chó twān.

夫

Ch'höey **飲** Read ch'hwat: to quaff, to drink largely, to small. Poē kē cho jē ch'hwat kē lē 輔其糟而

飲其醪, poē ē, āy chēw chāou, jē ch'höeyh ē āy pōh chēw, 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'hna san che sēk, k'hó ē wūy ch'hok 他山之石可以爲錯, nat sw'ā āy chēēk t'hang laē chò lēy ā, the stones of another hill, may be used for grinding stones.

Ch'hwan ch'hok 舛錯, an error. Ch'hok goē 錯悞, a mistake.

Ch'hok

簇

Shap. Chēen ch'hok 箭簇, chēē'ng t'haū, the head of an arrows.

Ch'hok

蹢

Ak ch'hak 蹢齷, to urge, to distress.

Ch'hok

剖

A rhinoceros horn, not yet shaped into a cup.

Ch'hok

倅

A surname.

天

Ch'hok

鑿

Vulg. ch'hak: a chisel. Ch'hwan ch'hok 穿鑿, not successful.

幸

Ch'hong

倉

Vulg. ch'hē'ng: a granary. Ch'hong chūt 倉卒, unmoved, intrepid.

Kwan che ch'hong lūy sīt, hoó)

k'hoē ch'hūng 君之倉廩實府庫充, kwān tē āy ch'hē'ng līm tē'ng, hoó k'hoē mw'ā, your highness' granaries are full, and your treasures overflowing. See the 孟子 Bēng-chóo.

Ch'hong

滄

Expansive, wide; the name of a river. Ch'hong haē 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 chây ch'heng,
t'hang laê sêy gwá áy kîn twà, 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 sur-
name. Ch'hong t'hên 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. Köey ch'hun
yüng ch'hong 膾春用葱,
bâh tē ch'hun t'he^{ng} yüng ch'hang, meat in
the spring season must be cooked with
onions.

Ch'hong 瑤 The sound tinkling gems.

Ch'hong 鷓 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 bêng
聰明, ch'hang mē^{ng}, intelligents,
clever.

Soo k'hong che ch'hong, put é lēuk lūt, put
lêng chêng gnóe yim 師曠之聰不
以六律不能正五音, soo k'hong
áy gaáu t'hē^{ng}, bó é lāk áy lūt, chēw bēy
chē^{ng} à goē 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 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hong 恩 Hastly, in a hurry. Boô koè ch'hong
ch'hong 無故恩恩, bó s^{ng} a
soô kaáu hēh 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 writ-
ting. 窗, 窗, and 窓. Chaē
ch'hēang wāt yéw, chaē ok wāt
ch'hong 在牆曰牖在屋曰牕,
tē ch'hē^{ng} kong yéw, tē ch'hoó kóng t'hang,
a hole in the wall is called Yéw, and an
oppening in a house, is called t'hang.

Ch'hong 杗 A pole for carrying burdens, sharpe-
ned 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.

聲 Ch'hey ch'hong 悽愴, sorrowful,
sad, affected. Sōey hwut hwut
Ch'hong 愴 hēy wūy boē, ē kām sē hēy
ch'hey ch'hong 歲忽忽兮爲暮. 余
感時悽愴, ne^{ng} hōey hwut hwut hēy
lē^{ng} peeng mōi^{ng}, gwá kām e áy sē hēy,
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 Bōng ch'hong 莽倉, rude, un-
cultivated, like a wilderness.

去 Ch'hong 創 To creat, to commence, to lay a
foundation; also to adjust.
Ch'hong chò t'hēn tēy 創造

天地, *ch'hòng chò chee^{ng} tēy*, "to create the heavens and the earth." A Christian phrase.

Kwun choó ch'hóng gēep, sūy t'hóng wūy k'hó kēy yěa 君子創業垂統爲可繼也, *kwun choó áy láng ch'hóng sōo gēep, ch'hē^{ng} á sūy hāy áy t'hóng t'hang sōo 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. Tēng ch'hóng 懲創, to correct and adjust.

To commence, to form; also written

Ch'hòng 𢀓 𢀓, *ch'hòng* the same as the above.

Ch'hòng 𢀓 To store up goods.

𢀓

Ch'hòng 𢀓 Vulg. *ch'hē^{ng}*: a bed place. Bēn ch'hóng 眠牀, *bīn ch'hē^{ng}*, a couch.

Ch'hòng 𢀓 Vulg. *ch'hāng*: greedy, gluttonous.

𢀓

Ch'hoó 𢀓 This, the opposite of that; also to stop. Ló choó k'hé pó ch'hé ch'hoó 老子去彼取此, *ló choó k'hé hēnt lēy, t'hūy chéy lēy*, Ló-choó rejected that and selected this.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 Short; Confusedly; also written 𢀓 *ch'hoó*.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 To measure, to mete out. A surname.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 Clear water; the name of a river.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 *Ch'hoó kēang 茈薑, chē^{ng} kēo^{ng}* young ginger, green ginger.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 The colour of a gem; purely white.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 Small diminutive.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 To hold in the hand; the palm of the hand; a branch.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 Vulg. *t'hoōh*: to prop up, to poke with a stick; to blume, to ridicule, to revile.

𢀓

Ch'hoó 𢀓 In order, second, next in order. *Ch'hoó sē 次序*, according to order.

Yit ch'hoó 一次, *chūt pat*, the first. Ch'hoó jīt 次日, the next day. Seng jē te che chēā sēang yěa, hāk jē te che chēā ch'hoó yěa 生而知之者上也. 學而知之者次也, *sai^{ng} jē chae e áy láng, sē sōang tēng yěa ōh jē chae e áy láng, sē tēy jē yěa*, 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 𢀓 A men's name; advantageous; also written 𢀓 *ch'hoó*.

Ch'hoó 𢀓 Advantageous; to help and assist, to substitute, to attain to. Jin boó heng tēy, hoé put ch'hoó yēen 人無兄弟胡不伙焉, *lāng bó hē^{ng} a lē, s^{ng} á sōō ē^m chāne*, those people have no brethren, why do you not assist them? See the 國風 Kok hong.

Read ch'hoò: a house, to place;
a place where we may put a person to dwell in. Ch'hoè thèk
厝宇, ch'hoè t'hah, a dwelling.

厝

Read ch'hoò: A flowin a gem; a stone in the
midst of a gem.

Read ch'hoò: A sickness a fault, to find fault
with. Ê ch'hé ê kēw, put jé hây
ch'hoò 予取予求不女瑕
疵, gwá thâyh, gwá kēw, bó hoē iê hēēm ũm
hó, whether I take it or ask, it I am
not found with by you. See the 左傳
Chó twān.

Read ch'hoò: The name of a grass, rised as a
dye; also edible.

夫

Read ch'hûy: the hissing of hot
iron, when put into the water;
also to harden steel, and temper
the blade of a sharp instrument.

Ch'heng súy ch'hûy kê hong. 清水粹其
鋒, ch'heng chûy ch'hooh e áy hong, to tem-
per the point, by putting it into pure water.

幸

Read ch'hwan: a stream; also
the anus. San ch'hwan 山川,
sw^{na} ch'hui^{ng}, mountains and
river. Kew ch'hwan 尻川, k'ha ch'hui^{ng},
the anus.

Read ch'hun: a village. Hēang
ch'hun 鄉村, hēo^{ng} ch'hui^{ng},
a contry village.

Ch'ēā lūn ch'ew kay hō ch'hé yēw, bōk tōng
yaon ché hēng hwa ch'hun 借問酒家,
何處有牧童遙指杏花村,
ch'ēōn mōō^{ng} ch'ew kay tá wōy wāō, bōk
tōng hui^{ng} ké hēng hwa ch'hū^{ng}, I begged
to ask where the vintuer dwels, when the

sheperd's boy pointed to the distant village
of the almond blossom."

Read ch'hui^{ng}: ch'ēā ch'hui^{ng} 車栓, the axle-
tree of a carriage.

Read ch'hwan: to string through
to run on a string. Kwān
ch'hwan keng twān. 貫穿經
傳, kwān^{ng} ch'hui^{ng} keng twān, to run
through the classics and records; i. e. to
agree with them.

去

Read ch'hún: to pierce, to sting.

去

Read ch'hwún: a string of any
thing; to run any thing on a
string.

Lūh lūy hoē, jê choo che ch'hwán 纍
乎如珠之串, sēa swā hoē ch'hūn ch'ēō^{ng}
choo áy ch'hui^{ng}, connected, together just
like a string of beads.

Read ch'hwán: to perforate, to
pass through. Gé ch'hwan kēw
k'hēnk choo 蟻穿九曲珠
hēā ch'hui^{ng} kaōu áy wan áy choo, an ant
passes through the hole of a bead, which
has nine bends in it.

Read ch'hwán: an armlet, a
bracelet. Hwa ch'hwáng 花
釧, hwa ch'hui^{ng}, an ornamented
bracelet; some say, a hair pin.

Read ch'hún: to string any thing
on a piece of bamhoo.

幸

The spring season, the spring
Ch'hun wūy yit sōēy sēw bōēy
ch'ēem pek hwa k'hōēy 春爲

一歲首. 梅占百花魁, *ch'hun chò ka nooi'g nee'g áy t'haú, á' ch'hem ch'ē'á p'áyh 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'hu'g: a village. Ch'hun t'ung būn yéw ch'hoó jín, hám laé būn sìn* 村中聞有此人. 咸來問訊, *ch'hun t'ung t'he'á woó ch'ey l'ey l'ang, ch'é p'áo laé mooi'g se'áou 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 菴 ch'hun and 菴 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, é ch'hún tók che* 他人有心. 予忖度之, *pat l'ang 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 勝 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 gnóc ké, ké tō ch'hún pak* 其書五車. 其道舛駁, *c áy ch'háyh woó goé áy ch'h'ēa, c áy tō ch'hún ch'hok pak ch'áp*, his books amounted to five waggon-loads, but his doctrines were erroneous and confused.

Ch'hun 蒨 *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 j'et'ēa 目瞬如電, *bák chew n'áyh ch'hín ch'ēō'g se'ēh ná*, the eyes move like lightning.

S'ēen hák put ch'hún, j'et hoē k'hó gán s'ēa é 先學不瞬. 而後可言射矣, *taē seng ōh bák chew ū' lín l'ang, j'et āou t'hang laé kóng ch'ōh ch'ē'g*, first learn to keep the eyes from blinking, and to then you can talk of archery.

Ch'hún 喘 *Vulg. ch'he'an: to pant, to breathe hard; to speak in a whisper.*

Ch'hún 蠢 *The motion of insects; also stupid, dull. Ch'hún p'áo* 蠢笨, stupid. *Ch'hún j'et bān keng* 蠢爾蠻荆, *gōng lá ch'ey l'ey bān keng*, you stupid, savage.

Ch'hún 啐 *To blow.*

Ch'hún 筴 *Vulg. ch'hu'g: to string any thing, on a piece of bamboo.*

去

Ch'hún 寸 *An inch. Yit ch'hún k'hé* 一寸氣, *ch'it ch'hún k'hé*, an inch of breath.

Ch'hún sìn ch'h'ēen koé g'ēp 寸心千古業, *ch'it ch'h'ung áy sìn kw'á s'ēō'g kaoù ch'it ch'heng koé áy g'ēp*, an inch-square heart speculates for a patrimony of a thousand ages.

平

Ch'hún 傳 *To respect, to honour.*

去

Ch'hún 掇 *To push, to beckon, to touch the elbow.*

夫

Ch'hut

出

To go out. Ch'hut gōey 出外, *ch'hut gwā*, to go abroad. Tēy choō jip chek haōu, ch'hut chek tēy 弟子入則孝. 出則弟, *tēy choō jip tēōh wōo haōu*, ch'hut tēōh gāou chò sēōh 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 hēēn jēāng lēng, sè kwan naē hó 推賢讓能. 庶官乃和, *ch'huy gāou lāng jè nēō^{ng} ēy áy*, *choo kiō^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

薤

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. Goē put ch'húy yēn 吾不惴焉, *gwá ũ^m kē^{na} e*, I should not be afraid of him. See the 上孟 *Sēang bēng*.

Ch'húy

灌

Deep water.

Ch'húy

髓

Vulg. *ch'hēy*: marrow. Hān jip kwut ch'húy 寒入骨髓, *kwⁿ 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, jē chēy kē bwat, hong ch'hùn che bók, k'hó soó ko é gím loē 不揣其本. 而齊其末. 方寸之木. 可使高於岑樓, *ŭ^m ch'húy tok e áy pún*, *jē ch'hōng chēy e áy bōey*, *chēw chit ch'hùn áy ch'há*, *l'hang saē k'hāh kwán é gím laōu*, 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'hù

翠

The name of a bird about the size of a sparrow, whose feathers are of a deep green colour.

Ch'hù yit 翠鷁, a bird like a swallow.

Ch'hù

倅

Secondary, assisting. Ch'hù ch'hēa 倅車, a spare carriage.

Ch'hù

啐

To taste. Tūt ch'hù 啐啐, to scold, to vociferate.

Ch'hùy 淬 Vulg. *ch'hoôh*: 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. Lêng *ch'hùy 零碎*, *lân san*, miscellaneous, few, odd.

Sîn 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, chò pòô bŭēyh p'hāh ch'hùy tē t'hēāou*, 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.

Ch'hùy 口 Read *k'hoé*: the mouth; an orifice. K'hoé *ch'hé 口齒*, *ch'hùy k'hé*, the teeth. Neáou k'hoé 鳥口, *chéāou ch'hùy*, a bird's beak, a tattler, a chatterer. K'hoé *che é bē yěá, hók 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 bē, bak chew áy tē sek, hē k'hāng áy tē sēⁿa, 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 槌 To beat. Jít boē *ch'hwa hwun koé 日暮槌昏鼓*, *jít àm p'hāh mai^{ng} hwui^{ng} áy koé*, when the day declines, we beat the evening drum.

Ch'hwa 髻 Ch'hwa *kōey 髻髻*, a piece of hempen cord, tied to the head-dress of women, to indicate that they are in mourning.

Ch'hwa 緝 Not tight; a rope not twisted tight.

Ch'hwa 蔡 Read *ch'haé*: a surname.

Ch'hwa 槲 Ch'hwa *pwa 槲*, to sift and winnow, as corn.

Ch'hwa 蛇 Read *sēá*: a snake. Tók *sēá 毒蛇*, *tók ch'hwa*, a poisonous snake; also pronounced *chwá*.

Gnēw é pít t'hèng, sēá é gán t'hèng 牛以鼻聽. 蛇以眼聽, *goó t'hó p'hē^{ng} k'hāng t'hēⁿa, ch'hwa t'hó bak chew t'hēⁿa*, oxen hear with their noses, and snakes hear with their eyes.

Ch'hwa 毛 To abduct, to lead away. Tin san *hông gnoé lēāng, sēāng ch'hwa choé 陳三黃五娘相誘走*, *tán sⁿa kap wui^{ng} goē nēō^{ng} sēo ch'hwa chāou*, Mr. Tân-sⁿa and Miss Wui^{ng}-goē absconded together.

Ch'hwa 娶 Read *ch'hé*: to marry, to take in marriage. Ch'hé *ch'héy hwuy wūy yāng yěá, jé yéw sé hoē wūy yāng 娶妻非爲養也. 而有時乎爲養*, *ch'hwa boē ū^m sē yin wūy aē e ch'hē lán, jé woō sé yěá aē e ch'hē 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 guó sŭen loē è 導我先路矣, ch'hwā gwā áy seng loē, first lead the way for me.

幸

Ch'hwāⁿ 欂 To bolt. Ch'hwān būn 欂門, ch'hwāⁿ mooⁱng, to bolt the door.

声

Ch'hwāⁿ 桄 Koé sŭn 狗桄, ká ch'hwāⁿ, the name of a wood, used for making handles.

去

Ch'hwāⁿ 門 A bolt. Mooⁱng ch'hwāⁿ 門門, the bolt of a door.

Ch'hwāⁿ 穿 Ch'hwāⁿ tō, 穿道, to get out of the way, to go by another route.

去

Ch'hwāⁿ 鯁 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.

Ch'hwāh 較 To take any thing by force, to snatch by violence.

Ch'hwāh 擦 Read ch'hat: a grater; to grate any thing. Ch'haē t'hoē ch'hat 菜頭擦, ch'haē t'haū ch'hwāh, a grater, for scraping turnip radishes.

Ch'hwāh 疰 To be purged, to be griped.

幸

Ch'hwān 川 Vulg. ch'huⁱng; a stream, a river. San ch'hwān 山川, hills and rivers.

Wáy hāy pit yin ch'hwān tèk 爲下必因川澤, chò káy pit t'hàn ch'hwān tèk, for a low situation, we must avail ourselves of the rivers and marshes. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hwān 𠂔 The same as the preceding; also one of the radicals.

Ch'hwān 穿 Read ch'huⁱng: 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, būn tēy chap chap kap lāng ch'hwān lūn, the Emperor Būn 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 nēo^{ng} k'hin tāng, to weigh and discriminate the light from the heavy.

Ch'hwān 筌 Fishing stakes made of bamboo. Tek è bōng gân, tek gê bōng ch'hwān 得意忘言. 得魚忘筌, tít è bēy kē lán áy wā, tít hē bēy kē hwut lēy 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 chēā ch'hē ch'hām t'hōng chēā, é ch'hwān pēng yēā 是灸以刺慘痛者以痊病也, sē é chēā ch'hē ch'hām t'hēⁿà, chēā, è ch'hwā hā pāi^{ng}, thus we use caustics, probes, pain, and suffering, in order to remedy diseases.

Ch'hwàn 悛 To change, to alter, to reform.
Kēw ok put ch'hwàn 舊惡
不悛, *koō ay p'ha^{ng} é bō káy*,
not reformed from old vices. See the 伺
書 Sēang se.

Ch'hwàn 湍 The fluidity of water; fluid and
moveable like water. Sēng yēw
ch'hwàn súy yěá 性猶湍水
也, *táng áy sai^{ng} ch'hín chēū^{ng} ch'hwàn chāy*,
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'hwūy*, to
draw breath. Ch'hwán sít 歎息,
to breathe; also writen 喘 ch'hwán.

Ch'hwàn 串 Vulg. *ch'huai^{ng}*: to string anything
on a file or string.

Ch'hwàn 篡 To usurp, to take what does not
lawfully belong to one. Jē ke
gēāou che kēung, pek gēāou che
choó, sē ch'hwàn yěá 而居堯之宮.
逼堯之子. 是篡也, *ch'hín chēū^{ng}*
k'hēā tē gēāou áy kēung ch'hoó, *lā^{ng} á gēāou*
áy hāou sai^{ng} sē ch'hwàn yěá, but if he had
dwelt in Geāou's palace, and driven out
Geāou's son, that would have been usurpa-
tion. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.
Ch'hwàn wāy 篡位, to usurp the throne.

Ch'hwàn 纂 To collect together; to arrange
in order; to compile a book.
K'hóng choó san se se, tēng lēy
gák, ch'hwàn chēw ék, sew ch'hun ch'hew,
kae sūt jē put chok yěá 孔子刪詩
書. 定禮樂. 纂周易. 修春秋.
皆述而不作也, *k'hóng chóp kēng*
se se, tē^{ng} á lēy gák, ch'hwàn chēw ék, sew
ch'hun ch'hew, chō póu sūt kóng jē bó sín chō,

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 choo choó.

Ch'hwàn 穿 Vulg. *ch'huai^{ng}*: to perforate, to go
through.

Ch'hwàn 僻 To separate; back to back, foot to
foot; to go in opposite directions.
Hwun lēw ch'hwàn tē 分流
候馳, *hwun láú sēo pūy chāou*, to flow
in different directions, and gallop away from
one another.

Ch'hwàn 竄 To run away, to abscond. Ch'hé
ch'hwàn 鼠竄, to scamper off
like mice.

Chín pek é tēy tēung yung, tōng ch'hwàn
keng bán 泰伯與弟仲雍. 同竄
荊蠻, *chín pek kap c áy sēo tē tēung yung*,
chō póu chāou tē keng bán, Chín-pek, and his,
younger brother Tēung-yung, absconded to-
gether to the territory of the Barbarians.

Ch'hwàn 釧 Pē ch'hwàn 臂釧, *ch'héw sūh*,
a bracelet; an arm-ring.

Ch'hwàn 爨 To put wood on the fire, to cook
food, to dress victuals. E' hoó
chēng ch'hwàn 以釜餽爨,
t'hó tē^{ng} á kap óey láé chē me^{ng} h, to cook
anything in a pot or a pan.

Ch'hwàn 鉶 The ore of metals.

Ch'hwàn 琕 A stone ring, a gem bracelet: an
armlet made of a single gem.

平

Ch'hwân

船

Vulg. *chún*: a ship, a boat. Ch'ên
ch'hwân 戰船, ch'ên chún,
a ship of war.

Hóng tày sin K'ung-koé, H^ò-t'ek, chok
ch'hwân 黃帝臣共鼓貨狄作船,
wui^{ng} tày áy jín sîn, K'ung-koé kap H^ò-t'ek
chò chún, the yellow Emperor's servants called
K'ung-koé and H^ò-t'ek first built vessels.
(A. C. 2622).

夫

Ch'hwat

飲

Vulg. *ch'hözyh*: to quaff, to drink
largely. Also written 陪 ch'hwat.

Seáu gō taē ch'hwat, jê t'hong
ak swat 小曾大飲如湯沃雪,
sèy ch'äh twā lim ch'hin ch'ö^{ng} t'he^{ng} ak t'ö^{ng}
säyh, 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
徒鋪啜, ch'hēng ch'hēng
s'ö^{ng} ch'äh lim áy soō, to think
of nothing but eating and drinking.

Ch'hwat

皺

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 y'á 三指
撮之也, s^a áy ch'héw ch'áe^{ng} n'äy^h e,
to take up anything with three fingers.

Soò se ch'hwat gân 四書撮言, a com-
pilation of sentences extracted from the
four Books.

Ch'hwat

緞

A superfluity; anything over; the
ends of threads in sewing.

Ch'hwat

襪

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'æk 斟酌, to deliberate on, to
consider.

Jê hoē ông chim ch'æk 而後王斟酌,
j'én aū ông t'hang chim ch'æk, afterwards your
majesty can consider of it.

Chim

槌

An instrument made of wood and
iron, used in killing people. Sin
che h'eng put ch'ëuk ē t'ong chim
chit 臣之胸不足以當槌檣, gwá
áy heng bó kaou ē t'è^{ng} chim chit, my breast is
not equal to bear the iron club. See the 戰
國策, Ch'ên 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

瑱

A stone resembling a gem; an inferior
kind of gem.

Chim

鍼

Vulg. *ch'ēm*: a needle, used in sewing.
Ch'ēm-hô ē t'ok káu se wúy lún,
bóng chim wúy koe 詹何以獨
繡絲爲綸芒鍼爲釣, ch'ēm hô, t'hô
t'ok k'eng áy se ch'ò s'w^h, t'hô ma^{ng} ch'ēm ch'ò
kaou, Ch'ēm-hô took a single filament of the
silk worm's cocoon for thread and a sharp
needle for a hook.

Chim

針

Vulg. *ch'ēm*: a needle. T'ong t'ek
jín k'et s'ên chim s'ut 唐狄仁
傑善針術, t'ong t'ëáu áy T'ek-
jín-k'et gáu ch'ò sew ch'ēm áy hwat s'ut, T'ek-
jín-k'et, of the Tong dynasty, was well versed
in the art of sewing.

Chim 噉 *Chim ch'ây* 噉嘴, to kiss.

𦵏

Chím 枕 A pillow. Chím t'hoê 枕頭, *chím t'hoê*, a pillow for sleeping on. Sûy put an chim 睡不安枕, *k'hwùn bēy an chim*, unable to sleep easy on one's pillow.

Chím 頰 The back of the neck, the bone at the back of the neck.

Chím 顫 To hang the head down.

Chím 嫗 Read sim, an aunt, an uncle's wife.

𦵏 𦵏 To steep and soak, as in the water, to sink, to enter; gradually. Chím jūn che chom 浸潤之譖, slander, soaking and spreading, like water.

Chím 浸 The name of a river; also gradual, by degrees. Chím bēng chim ch'hiang 浸明浸昌, gradually becoming brights and clear.

𦵏 覃 Read t'hâm a surname; also written tām 譚, *cham*, a surname.

Chím 蟬 Read sim: a crab. Hōng sim 紅蟬, *āng chim*, a red crab.

奉

Chín 眞 True, sincere. Chín sîn 眞神, the true god. Chín sít hoô gwūy 眞實無偽, *chín sít bó pūyh ch'hát*, true and real without dissimulation. Chín b'ò 眞貨, *chín hōy*, the real articles; something very good.

Chín 瞋 To stretch open the eyes. Hāng ōng chin hok t'hēy che 項王瞋目叱之, *hāng ōng t'ai'ng k'hwuy bák chew t'hēy e*, the king of Hāng stretched open his eyes, and menaced him.

Chín 臻 Even to, until; to arrive at, to come to. Kwan hēung sēw te kek, pek lōk hām laê chin 群凶受誅 殛百祿咸來臻, *chit tūn āy hēung sēw thae sê, chē'ā pūyh āy lōk chò pōt laê kaūn* the multitude of evil things being killed out of the way, a hundred 'emoluments will arrive together and come.

Chín 蓁 Exuberant herbage. T'hô che yaon yaon, kē yēp chin chin 桃之夭夭, 其葉蓁蓁, *tô ch'hēw āy āy āy, e āy hēdh bōc sēng*, the Peach-tree is but a small plant, but its leaves are exuberant.

Chín 榛 A tree yielding a fruit, a little smaller than a chesunt. Lê chē put kò chin lek 女贅不過榛栗, *cha boê āy chip kēen, put kò chin kwê līh á*, women offer as the introductory present, nothing but large and small chesunts.

Chín 漣 The name of a river. Chóo sán ē kē sēng ē chēy jin c, chin wūy 子產與其乘輿. 濟人於漣洧, *chóo sán tē c chēy éy ch'hea hōc lāng kōéy te chin kōp wūy āy chúy*, Choo-sán took the carriage he rode in to help people across the chin and wing rivers.

Chín 𦵏 To boil, to distil, to make warm; some say, to dry in the sun.

Chín 蒸 The name of a sacrifice, offered in the autumn. Yēak soê chin sēang, ē kong sēen ōng 禴祀蒸, *yēak soê chin sēang āy* 嘗以公先王, *yēak soê chin sēang āy*

chèy, laé hēen sēen 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.

Jé yéw sèk sēang che chin 儒有席上之珍, t'hak' ch'hūy 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, ká tē chā bēng sè áy chin, to consider one's self as the most valuable pearl of the age.

Chin

璫

A stone nearly resembling a gem.

Chin

甄

A potter, one who makes earthen vessels; a surname; read yēen, to cast, to mould; also bright, clear.

Hoo sēang che hwá hāy, hāy che chēung sēang, 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'háng sè twā ch'hin chēong t'hoé áy tō kin, ch'hut, chaē sēo hwá áy lāng séy chō, 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 būn chin yēen 使子路問津焉, saé choó loē mōo^{ng} chin, he ordered Choó-loē to enquire after the ferry. See the 下論

Hāy lūn.

Chin

升

Read sēng: a measure, the hundredth part of a peck. Síp háp wūy sēng, síp sēng wūy, toé, síp, toé, wūy hák

肅

Chín

軫

The square piece of wood at the back of a carriages. Kaé wān sēang t'hēen, chin hong sēang tēy 蓋圓象天, 軫方象地, koá ec^{ng} chin chēo^{ng} t'he^{ng}, chin sè kak ch'hin chēo^{ng} tēy, the top of the carriage must be round like the Heavens, and the back square like the earth. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Chín

畛

The paths between the paddy fields.

Chín

疹

A little rising of the skin.

Chín

袷

A single garment, without a lining. Tong sé chin t'he k'hek, pít pēáoú jé ch'hut che 當暑袷絺綌. 必表而出之, tong jéet áy sé ch'hēung tw^{na} s^{na}, sē kwāh poé chē áy, pít tēoh pēáoú bēng jé hoé 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. Sē yéw hēk chin kē heng che pè 是猶或紆其兄之臂, sè ch'hin chēo^{ng} at chin n^{na} hē^{na} áy ch'héw pè, that is like twisting round one's elder brother's arm. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Chín

診

To look at, to examine. Chin ch'heet kē hēk 診切其脉, chin ch'heet e áy mǎyth, to examine the pulse.

Chín 鬢 Black hair, all in confusion; also written 參 chin.

Chín 縲 To tie, to bind.

Chín 拯 To save, to deliver. Chín k'ew 拯救, to help and save. 'E' wūy chin k'è è súy h'ó che t'èung y'ā 以爲拯已於水火之中也, l'āh chò s'ē b'ōzh chin k'ew ka t'ē è ch'ūy h'ūy āy t'èung, they look upon it as delivering them from the midst of fire and water. See the 上孟 S'ēng h'ēng.

Chín 儘 All; the whole; altogether. Chew léy chin chaē loé è 周禮儘在魯矣, chew t'ēou āy l'ēy soē, chò p'ōu twā t'ē 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 賄 chin. H'ēng ch'ēu pit è chin 行者必以賚, k'ē'ā loé āy l'āng pit t'ēoh w'ōh m'ē'ā s'āng e, people setting out on a journey are accustomed to receive presents. See the 上孟 S'ēng h'ēng.

Chín 賑 To save, to help. Chín ch'ey 賑濟, to assist by charity, to supply wants. Hàn b'ūn t'ēy hwat ch'ōng l'īm è, chin l'īn 漢文帝發倉廩以賑民, hàn b'ūn t'ēy k'hwuy hwat ch'he'ng l'īm, è chin k'ew p'ūy s'ai'ng, Būn, 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. Chín hó haé j'ē put s'ēt 振河海而不洩, chin s'ew hó haé j'ē b'ò

hoé e laōū, (the Earth) contains the rivers and seas, without letting them leak through. See the 中庸 T'èung y'ung.

去

Chín 進 To enter, to advance, to go forward. Ch'ēen chin 前進, to advance. Kwun choó sam yip j'ē chin 君子三揖而進, kwun choó āy l'āng s'ā h'āy chok yip j'ē āu chin, the good man makes three bows and then advances; (speaking of the ceremonies usual in archery.) See the 上孟 S'ēng l'ūn.

Chò s'ēn s'eng è t'ō, ch'he j'ē chin 遭先生於道趨而進, loó t'ēoh sin s'ai'ng t'ē loé, t'ēoh m'āy'ā k'ē'ā j'ē 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. Chin kok t'heén h'āy b'ók k'ēng y'ēn 晉國天下莫強焉, chin kok, t'he'ng āy b'ó k'āh k'ēng b'ēng, 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. Chin choó b'ān t'ōng 侖子萬童, s'ey k'ē'ā ch'ē'ā b'ān t'ōng, 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. Chin hwat 摺笏, to stick the sign-board, or insignia of office into one's girdle.

Chín 縉 Chín sin 縉紳, to wrap silk round a girdle, to be in office. Chín sin s'ēn s'eng l'ān g'ān che 縉紳先生難言之, chin sin āy sin s'ai'ng ōh k'ape k'ōng, 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.

Soō wūy, é chin chēng-kok-kwun, chēng-kok-kwun put t'hēng 士尉以証靖郭君. 靖郭君不聽, soō wūy k'hè m'á chēng kok kwun, chēng-kok-kwun, ā^m t'hēⁿa, Soō-wūy reproved Chēng-kok-kwun, hut Chēng-kok-kwun would not listen to him. See the 戰國策 chēen kok ch'hek.

Chin

證

To prove, to testify. Chit chin 質證 to verify, to substantiate. Kê hoō

jēang yāng jé choō chin che 其父攘羊而子證之, é áy pāy t'haou yēō^{ng} jé hāu sai^{ng} 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. Lūy chin pek lé, jít

chēaou bān hong 雷震百里日照萬方, lūy tán kaou chit pūgh lé, jít chēo kaou chit bān hē^{ng}, the thunder rolls to a hundred lé, and the sun illumines to a myriad climes.

率

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. Chin séw gó bé 螾首

蛾眉, chin áy t'haou kak, ch'hēng 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 tē 上古結繩而治, sēang

koé kat sūh jé tē kok, in early antiquity, they tied knots in a string, as memorandums in managing affairs.

妥

Chin

盡

To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; very, extremely; Also written 尽 chin.

Chin t'hoé 盡頭, chin t'hāu, to the utmost; choō chin 自盡, to commit suicide.

Se put chin gân, gân put chin é 書不盡言言不盡意, sūa bēy chin gwá áy wā, wā bēy chin gwá áy è, I cannot by writing exhaust all I have to say, nor by words express all my meaning. See the 易經, Ek keng.

Chin

贍

Presents given to any one, on commencing a journey.

Chin

藎

A kind of grass, used for a yellow dye; also to advance.

夫

Chip

執

To hold, to keep, to seize, to imprison. Chip yéw 執友, one's father's friend.

Soō choo ch'hē tēaou, jé ch'hey ch'hēep chip 肆諸市朝. 而妻妾執, t'haé twā tē ch'hē tēaou, jé boé sēy é hoē láng tēah, 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'hēw, to grasp one's hand. Chip bēy 執迷, to retain one's error.

Chip

餽

Chip soā chēa 餽事者, persons 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 集 To settle, to collect, to intermingle, to assemble, to meet together. Chē chip 聚集, to collect together.

Chip hōēy 集會, k'hēūh chō hōēy, to assemble.

Tông yéw choó soó keng chék, bân chip soó k'hoè 唐有子史經籍文集四庫, tóng teāou woō choó soó keng chék, chēā oy bân chip, sè áy k'hoè, the Tông dynasty had Philosophical and historical works, classics and records, with such kind of literary collections, enough to fill four store houses.

Chip 人 Three people assembled together.

Chip 渠 The issuing out of a fountain: a small opening for water.

夫 隲 To arise, to ascend. Chit ma 隲馬, pūyh chēāng báy, to mount a horse. Chit 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, pít-ló, the name of a bird.

Chit 脊 Pōēy chit 背脊, ka chēāh, the back; the brow of a hill. Lê k'hè chēng chit 狸去正脊, hó lê k'hè chēā chit, never eat the middle of the back of a fox.

Chit 堦 Thin ground.

Chit 伥 Firm stubborn; also foolish.

Chit 厓 A crooked bend in a hill; also foolish.

Chit 捫 The sound of reaping corn.

Chit 桎 Fetters on the legs; stocks. Some read this character lit. Chit k'hok soó chēā, hwuy chēng bēng yēā 桎梏死者非正命也, chit k'hok sé áy lāng, ū^m sē, chēⁿā bēng, 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 鉦 A short reap hook, for reaping corn.

Chit 郅 To arrive at; to go to.

Chit 職 Office, employment. Chit hwūn 職分, a charge, or duty. Kwan chit 官職, kwⁿā chit, an office under government.

Yéw gân chek chēā, pot tek kē chit chek k'hè 有言責者. 不得其職則去, wōó kóng wā áy chek chēā, bēy tit chīn e áy chit hwūn chēw k'hè, sustaining the office of adviser, if we cannot fulfil the duties of our office, we should depart. See the 上孟 Sēūng bēng.

Chit 撫 To gather up, to take, to collect.

Chit 噬 Chit thut 噬咄, to speak disorderly and irregularly.

Chit

織

To weave. Chit poé 織布, to weave cloth. T'hēn sūn k'háu chit. yā lé kim 天孫巧織雲裡錦, t'hee^{ng} sun k'há chit hūn lā ay kim, the heavenly youths skilfully weave the variegated colours in the clouds.

Chit

謹

To talk without ending.

Chit

質

Plain, plainness, substance, form; to demonstrate. Kwun choó chit jē ē ē, hō ē bān wāy 君子質而已矣何以文爲, kwun choó chit pōk tēⁿ tēⁿ ā, bōy^h lāh bān chō s'ā mēⁿh, the good man is plain and nothing more, what has he to do with ornament! See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

天

Chit

疾

Pain, sickness; sick, to be sick of, to dislike; hasty, speedy. Choó che sēy sīn, chae, chēn, chit, 子之所慎齊戰疾, k'hōng choo āy sēy kīn sīn chēh ch'haē, sēo chēu, chit pāi^{ng}, the things which Confucius was particularly careful about were fasting, war, and sickness.

Chit hēng sēn tēang chēā, wūy che put tēy, 疾行先喪者. 謂之不弟, māiⁿh kēⁿā tāē seng sē twā āy lāng, kōng kēō ū^m gaōu chō sēō tē, to walk quickly before a superior, is to fail in our duty as a younger brother. See the 下論, Hāy bēng.

Chit

候

Sick; poisonous.

Chit

嫉

Chit tōē 嫉妒, envy, jealousy. Hōē hwuy lēng t'haē hāy, jē boō chit tōē che sim, kōē chēung ch'hēp lok che 后妃能待下而無嫉妒之心. 故衆妾樂之, hōē hwuy ēy kwān t'haē sē sēy, jē bō chit tōē āy sim kwān, kōē chēung sēy ē kōē ē, 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

疾

Chit lēy 疾藜, the name of a medicinal plant.

Chit

一

Read yit, one. Yit jin 一人, chit āy lāng, one person. Hōēy yēā, bān yit jē te sīp, soō yēā bān yit jē te jē

回也聞一而知十. 賜也聞一而知二, hōēy yēā t'hēⁿ a chit hāng, chēw chae chap hāng, soō yēā t'hēⁿ a chit hāng, chēw chae ne hāng, Hōēy on hearing one thing knows ten; Soō on hearing one thing, knows only two. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

幸

Cho

倅

Quiet, at rest, peaceful. Kwun choó put jip ch'hē, wūy kē cho lēem 君子不入市爲其倅廉, kwun choó ū^m jip ch'hē, yin wūy aē bōy^h k'hāh cho lēem, the good man does not enter markets, because he wishes to be quiet and pure.

Cho

僧

The end, the conclusion.

Cho

遭

To meet with, to fall in with. E sēau yēā yēw, ē kwun sēang cho 依霄夜遊. 與君相遭, t'hān wōo hūn māi^{ng} chit t'ho, kap kwun lē sēo toō tēh, taking advantage, of a cloudy sky, to wander out in the evening in order to obtain a meeting with you.

Cho

糟

Chēw cho 酒糟, chēw chaou, grains obtained from distilling liquor. Gwān hēen put yēen cho k'hong che sīt 原憲不厭糟糠之食, gwān hēen bō hēen chēw chaou bē k'hē^{ng} āy chēh, Gwan-hēen (one of Confucius' disciples) did not refuse grains and chaff for his food.

Cho 𦵏 Ló chō 𦵏, anything not yet purified or refined.

𦵏

Chó 左 The left. Chó séw 左手, tá chéw, the left hand. Chó yēw 左右, attendants. Chó yēw kae wát hēn, bē k'hó yēa 左右皆曰賢未可也, chō yēw áy lāng, chò pò kóng e gāou, yēa bōēy 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 head.

Chó 早 Vulg. cha: early. Chó k'hē 早起, chá k'hē, early in the morning. Ch'heng chō yit pūey táy 清早一杯茶, ch'heng chá chit aou táy, early in the morning a cup of tea.

Chó chok yēa bē 早作夜寐, chá k'hē chò sō, máy^{ng} kan k'hūn, early to work and late to rest.

Chó 蚤 The same as the above early. Chá àa boú sít, pít sùn t'hēn tō 蚤晏無失, 必順天道, chá moo^{ng} bō 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. kò chāu á, a flea.

Chó 澡 To wash, to cleanse, to purify. Chó sin yēuk tek, é kēw hāp é sēn ōng che tō 澡身浴德, 以求合於先王之道, sēy hún sin, ch'heng ch'heng k'hē lán áy tek, é kēw hāp sēn ōng 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. Bēēn, jē hōng/chó 面如紅棗, bīn ch'hín chū^{ng} āng chó, having a face like a red date. Said of 關羽, kwán é.

Cheng sek sē yāng chó 曾皙嗜羊棗, cheng sek aē chēāh yēōng chó, Cheng-sek was fond of a certain kind of dates.

𦵏 To make, to do, to perform. Chó kong hóu 做工夫, chò kang kwúy to work.

Chò seng lé 做生理, to trade. Chó joō 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 chaē é chò ōng pēng pang kok 冢宰以佐王平邦國, t'héung chaē é bō chò ōng, pēng té pang kok, the general superintendent is to assist the king in regulating the country.

Chò 做 To have: peaceful, quiet.

Chò 竈 Vulg. chāu k'ha: a cook-house, a kitchen; also written 灶 chò. E' kē mē é à lēng mē é chò 與其媚於奧, 寧媚於竈, káp e áy sēp sēy ch'hoò k'ak, lēng k'hó sēp sēy té chāu 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 Sēang lán.

𠂇 To arrange in order: an order, a class; the name of country: a surname. Hwun chó pēng chin 分曹並進, hwun chēnd pōēy, chò pòu chin, divided into classes they advance together.

Chó ch'há kan hēung 曹操奸雄, Chó-ch'hó was a corrupt villain.

Chó 漕 The name of a city.

Chô 槽 A manger. Má chō 馬槽, *bây chō*, a horse's manger.

Chô 螻 The name of an insect. Chóng sēang yēw lé, chō sít sít chēá kò pwàn é 井上有李. 螻食實者過半矣, *chai^{ng} tēng oō lè, á, chō chēuh e áy sít, f'hūh kay chít pw^{na}*, 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 槽 A beat.

Chô 嘈 To make a noise, to talk incoherently.

Chô 簍 A kind of basket.

Chô 瘥 Sick, diseased.

Chô 𪔐 Ló chō 𪔐𪔐, anything not yet refined, or purified.

Chô 瘡 A sickness.

坐 Vulg. *chāy*: to sit. Ch'héng chō 請坐, *ch'he^{na} chēy*, pray sit down. Chōo loē, cheng sek, jēem yēw, kong sey hwa, sē chō 子路曾皙. 冉有, 公西華侍坐, Choó-loē, Cheng-sek, Jēem-yēw and Kong sey-hwa sat by the side (of Confucius.)

See the 下論 Hāy lūn. Chō é t'haē t'hàn 坐以待旦, *chey é tēng hāu chá k'hé*, to sit and wait for the morning.

Chō 座 A seat, a settle, a throne. Chō sēang pin k'hek hwán 座上賓客滿, *chō tēng lāng k'hūyh mw^{na}*, the seats were full of visitors.

Chō 皁 A black colour. Chō lēy 皁隸, low people; also written 皂 chō. Chō pek pūt hwun 皁白不分, *oe pāyh bō hwun pēet*, not to distinguish between black and white.

Chō 譟 Swan chō 喧譟, to make a disturbance to talk at random.

Chō 漕 The mountain streams winding round and finding a passage out.

Chō 造 To make, to form, to create. Chō hwà 造化, creation; a lucky hit. Kwáy sūn chēá, t'hēen 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 sūn áy sē t'hee^{ng} tēy áy kong yūng, chō hwà, áy chēuh*, Ghosts and spirits are the meritorious efforts of Heaven and Earth, and the traces of creation. See 朱子 Choo choó.

幸 Chōe 鄒 The name of a city, the native town of Confucius. Sēuk wūy chōe jīn che choó te léy hoē 孰謂鄒人之子知禮乎, *chē chūy á kóng chōe lāng áy kē^{na} bat léy 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. *chey*: a surname. Choe jīn é ch'hoé jīn chēen 鄒人與楚人戰, *chōe áy lāng kap ch'hoé áy lāng sēo t'haē*, the people of Chae contended with those of Ch'hoé.

Choe 諏 To consult with any one. Choo chōe 咨諏, to take counsel of any.

Choe 租 Choe söey 租稅, taxes, rent. Tēy
choc 地租, ground rent. Haou,
bún ké soò t'heen hāy bin tiēn
choc che pwán 孝文給賜天下民田
租之半, haou bún áy sé soò t'he^{ng} āy pāy.
sai^{ng} ch'hán choc chit p^{ng}á, in the time of Haou-
bún, half of the taxes on rice fields were re-
mitted 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 choc gwat 陬月, the cor-
ner month.

Choe 敢 Grass growing luxuriantly.

Choe 趄 Choo choc 趄趄, not getting for-
ward, unable to advance. Chēnk
yēuk chin jē choo choc 足欲進
而趄趄, k'ha böžyh chin jē bēy kē^{ng}, 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 choc.

Choe 鉏 To hoe, to weed; also a hoe, a
weeder. Hwuy kē chēung chēá,
choc jē k'hé che 其非種者.
鉏而去之, ā^m sē e áy chēng áy lāng tēoh
t'hw^{ng}á jē k'hé 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 choc yit sok 生芻一
束, sai^{ng} ch'hāu chit páy, there grew
a bundle of grass. See the 小雅
Seáou gnáy.

Choe 藟 Pè choc 苾藟, fragrant grass: offer-
ed in sacrifice.

Choe 舫 A ship for going out to sea.

Choe 鰕 A small kind of fish.

走 Vulg. cháou: to run a way, to flee,
to escape. Lēng choé 能走, gaou
cháu, a good runner. Pāe choé
敗走, pāe cháou, to be defeated.

K'hé kap ē peng jē choé 棄甲曳兵而走,
t'hek kak chēen káh, t'hwā peng to, jē 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, nu^{ng}á choé, to
obstruct.

Pè jin yēw chong ch'hong chēá choé kwun
嬖人有臧倉者阻君, til hēng áy
lāng wōō chong ch'hong nu^{ng}á choé jin kwun, a
worthless favourite one Chong-ch'hong, hindered
the prince. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

Choe 俎 A vessel used in sacrifice. Choé toē
che soō, chek sāng bún che è 俎
豆之事則嘗聞之矣,
choé toē áy soō, chēw bot t'hē^{ng} a e, the business
of sacrificial vessels, I have heard something about.

Choe 俎 The same as the above.

Choe

祖

An ancestor. Sēen choé 先祖, a former ancestor. A surname. Choe chong 祖宗, ancestors. Choe tek

祖德, the virtue of progenitors.

Sēen choé hoō hoé, chek put gnó ch'huy 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.

Choe

咀

To hold in the mouth. Choe chēak

咀嚼, to chew. Hām eng choé

hwa 含英咀華, "to chew blossoms and ruminate flowers" meaning to meditate on literary subjects.

Choe

殂

To die. Hong hwun naé choé lok,

pek sèng jê sòng k'hó pé 放勳

乃殂落, 百姓如喪考妣, hong hwun kaou sè, pāyh sai^{ng} ch'hin chēu^{ng} sē^{ng} pāy boé, when Hong-hwun (i. e. Gcāou 堯)

died: the people felt as if they had lost their father and mother. See the 下孟 bāy bēng.

Cacé

組

The threads with which the seal of office is tied. Choe sēw 組綬, a fringe or border.

Choe

沮

To stop; to put a stop to. Hô jít soo choé 何日斯沮, tēy chit jít chēy lēy swāh, on what day will this stop.

Choe

珎

Choe 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.

Choe

咀

Tēen choé 田畠, a god presiding over rice-fields.

Choe

詛

Chēw choé 咒詛, chēw chēw, to curse, to swear. Hoé choé hoé chēw 胡詛胡咒, lām sām chēw chēw, swearing irregularly and cursing disorderly.

去

Choe

奏

Vulg. chaou, to report, to send in a report. Choe gāk 奏樂, chaou gāk, to play up music.

Choe se kēng sēang, sēng tek put ch'hong 奏書競上, 聖德不聰, chaou pūn t'heāu t'hāou chēu^{ng}, sēng sēang bó būēyh t'hē^a, reports are perpetually sent in, but his majesty will not listen to them.

Choe

倅

To do, to act, to perform. Choe

kwan 倅官, choé kw^a, to become

a mandarin. Choe soā k'hé ch'hay

倅做事起初難, choé soā k'hé t'hāou ōh, in performing anything, the commencement is difficult.

Choe

湊

Waters meeting in one stream, and rushing forwards.

Choe

輳

To assemble. Ke mā hok choé 車馬輳, ch'hēa báy chō poō kaou, the carriages and horses all arrived together.

Choe

祚

Happines. E'ng sek choé yin 永錫祚胤, eng koō soō hok hoē kē^a sin, (may Heaven) ever bestow happines on your posterity. See the 小雅 Sēāou gāy.

Choe

咀

To swear; to take an oath regarding anything gone by. K'hwat k'hoé choé chēw 厥口咀咒, e áy ch'huy chēw chēw, his mouth vociferated oaths.

Choe

簇

A sort of music played in the first month of the year.

平

Choe

齟

Choe goé 齟齬 The teeth uneven and irregular; also used metaphorically for not agreeing together.

Choe

咀

To scold, to rail at.

𦍋

Choe

𦍋

The flesh of a sacrifice; also written

𦍋 choē.

Choe

𦍋

The galloping of a horse; to go swiftly, to gallop. Choē k'hé 𦍋起 to rise up quickly.

Choe

𦍋

Vulg. chān: to help, to aid, to assist. Sēang choē 相助, sēo chān, to help one another.

Hōey yēa, hwuy choē gnó chēa yēa 回也非助我者也, hōey yēa, ū^m sē chān gwá áy lāng, Hōey does not afford me any help.

𦍋

Chöey

𦍋

Very, extremely; the chief. Chöey oē

最惡, chin chāc wān, to take very much. E chūang chut che tēung

kong wūy chöey 於將卒之中功爲最, tē chēang kwun peng chut áy tēung, kong ló tēy yit, among generals and soldiers, merit is the principal thing.

Chek tek tōng sēn, wūy sēn chöey lok 積德當先爲最善樂, chek tek tē^{ng} chò taē seng, chò hó chin chue t'hēung lok, the accumulation of virtue is of first importance: and the doing of good affords the greatest pleasure.

Chöey

𦍋

To bite, to eat, to gnaw. Sin jōey koe chöey che 蠅蚋姑嘜之, hō sin t'hang á koe chēah e, the flies and grubs had gnawed and eaten it.

Chöey

𦍋

Chöey sēy 贅婿, chin chöey áy kēⁿ á saē, a bridegroom who attaches himself to his father in law's family.

Hōo chöey 附贅, a fleshy excrescence, a wart.

Chöey

𦍋

Māou chöey 茅蕝, a whisp of coarse grass, stuck up as a sign for people to meet, and drink together.

Chöey

𦍋

A fleshy excrescence, a swelling; the same as 贅 chöey.

Chöey

𦍋

United, joined, connected; to connect.

𦍋

Chöey

𦍋

To break, to break in pieces. Chöey kong wūy jēw 摧剛爲柔, p'hāh ch'hay gnāy áy chò nooi^{ng}, to break up hard things and make them soft.

Chöey

𦍋

A collection of frost and snow; drifted snow.

𦍋

Chöey

𦍋

A crime, a fault. Boō chöey hoō koe 無辜無辜, faultless and sinless.

Chöey

𦍋

A crime; a sin. Yēw chöey 有罪, woō chöey, sinful. Hek chöey é t'hēn boō sēy tó yēa 獲罪於天, 無所禱也, hek chöey é t'hē^{ng} bó sēy t'hang tó, when a man sins against heaven, there is none that can intercede for him. See the

上論 Sūang lūn.

Chöey jín put noē 罪人不孥, woō chöey áy lāng bó lāy kēⁿ á sun, let not criminals involve their families in trouble.

Chöey

𦍋

Read sūy, to sleep. Bwat to kok yēw gnóe bū ch'hó, sít che soó jín put k'hap sūy 未多國有五味

草, 食之使人不瞌睡, bwat to kok woō chit léy goē bē ch'haōu, chēah e saē lāng bó ká chöey, in the Bwat-to country there is a plant of fine tastes, which when eaten will keep people from sleeping.

𦍋

Chöeh

𦍋

Read chok: to make, to commence.

Chok ch'hēang 作塙, chöeh ch'hē^{ng}, to build a wall. Sēy chok 細作,

sēy chöeh, a spy.

𦍋

Chöeh

𦍋

Read tēk; to throw. Tēk sek 擲石, chöeh chöeh, to throw stones.

Choh

射

Read sek: to shoot with an arrow.

Sek chhén 射箭, choh chee^{ng}, to let fly an arrow. Ek put sek sèuk弋不射宿, choh chee^{ng} bó choh tēoh ha^{ng}, áy chedou, in archery he did not shoot a settled bird. See 上論, Sēang lūn.

夫

Chok

作

To make, to commence operations, to do. Chok soō 作事, to make trouble.

Chok chēa che wūy sēng, sūt chēa che wūy bēng 作者之謂聖. 述者之謂明, choh áy lāng kóng kēō sēng, t'hān áy lāng kóng kēō bēng, 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 kē.

天

Chok

昨

Chok jit 昨日, chá hui^{ng}, yesterday.

Chok

忤

To be ashamed.

Chok

酢

When a guest pours out wine to a host, it is called chok 酢 and when a host answers the libation it is called sēw 酬.

Sēw chok 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 chēuk

清斯濯纓. 濁斯濯足, ch'heng áy sēy kīn twā lō áy sēy k'ha, the clear water may serve to wash the tassel of one's cap and the muddy to wash one's feet.

Chok

濁

Vulg. lō: and tak, muddy dirty. Keng

é wūy chok 涇以渭濁, keng chúy bak wūy chúy lō, the waters of the Heng, render the waters of the Wūy muddy. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chok

擢

To elevate, to promote, to raise to

office. Chok che hoē pin k'hek che

tēung, jē līp che ē kwūn sīn che sēang 擢之乎賓客之中. 而立之群臣之上, kē chok e tē lāng k'hūy áy tēong, jē līp e tē kwūn sīn áy tēng, 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.

Kéw chok 九族, the nine series of relatives.

Chok

瘵

A scorbutic disease.

Chok

鷺

An eagle. Boō tōng tēng che laē gē,

bēng ke yāng che gāk chok 舞唐庭之來儀. 鳴岐陽之鷺鷥, boō tē tōng tēng áy laē gē, haōu tē ke yāng áy gāk chok, the Phoenix sporting on the hall of Tōng (referring to Geāu 堯), and the eagle screaming at the hill of ke yāng (referring to Bān ōng 文王), both betoken the appearance of a sage.

幸

Chom

箴

Chom kwuy 箴規, a good rule.

Chom kaē 箴戒, good counsel.

Tēng-bēng-tō, chok soō bāt che chom é kwuy kaē 程明道作四勿之箴以規戒, tē^{ng} áy bēng tō chō sē bāt áy chom, é chō kwuy kaē, Tēng-bēng-tō 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. Lūy taē

chom eng 累代簪纓, kwāy nā tēy chān chom kwā eng, for several generations they have worn hair-pins and tassels (i. e. they have been in office, and worn its insignia).

嗟

Chóm

怎

How. Chóm mūh yang 怎麼樣,

an chw^{ng} á yē^{ng}, in what manner.

Chóm tek ch'hew p'ho yit chwán 怎

得愁波一轉, *an chow^{na} áy tít tēoh ch'hew*
p'ho chíit áy tooi^{ng}, how shall we get the autumn
 waves to turn?

妻

Chòm

譖

Vulg. *sae p'hwá*, to defame, to slander,
 to blast a man's reputation. Pé
 chòm jín chēá, sūy tek é hoé, 彼
 譖人者誰得與謀, *hwūh lēy sae phwá áy*
láng, chē chūy á tít é soō nēō^{ng}, those slanderous
 fellows, who can join in counsel with them.
 See the 小雅, Séaon gnáy.

夫

Chōmh

噉

To bite, to chew; the noise made
 by eating.

奉

Chong

宗

An ancestor, a forefather; to ho-
 nour; to respect as a master; a
 surname. Chong cheng 宗政,
 a double surname.

Chóu chong 祖宗, forefathers. Chong hēaon,
 宗廟, an ancestral temple.

Chong bēāng che léy, séy é soō hoé kē sēen
 yēá 宗廟之禮所以祀乎其先也,
chong bōō áy lēy séy é ch'haē cāy sēen láng, the
 ceremonies of the ancestral temple, are in
 order to sacrifice to forefathers. See the
 中庸 T'üeng yung.

Yin put sit kē ch'hiu, ek k'hó chong yēa
 因不失其親亦可宗也, *t'hán láng*
ū^m sū e áy t'hang ch'hin wá áy láng, yēá t'hang
lāh e chò choó, in following teachers, if we do
 not miss a person that can be nearly approach-
 ed, we may also take him for a master.
 See 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chong

侗

A divine person of antiquity.

Chong

悰

To be pleased and delighted; also
 to consider, to reflect. Ch'hék
 ch'hék jēak boó chong 慼慼若

無宗, *ch'hék ch'hám, ch'hin chēā^{ng} bó kōēy é*,
 sad and sorrowful, as it were displeased.—

Chong

庄

Vulg. *che^{ng}*: a farm. Chong sēā

庄社, *che^{ng} sēā*, a farm house.

Boē wūy tēen chong k'hék, tēaon
 chok t'hēen choó sin 暮爲田庄客朝
 作天子臣, *ma^{ng} hou^{ng} chò ch'hán che^{ng}*
áy láng k'hāyh, mín a choē chò hōng tēy áy
jín sín, 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'hék chong 璧琮, a gem nine
 inches square, used in inviting the Emperor.

Chong

髻

A high bunch of hair. T'hoē chong

頭髮, *t'hōu chang*, a tail of hair.

Chong

駮

Má chong 馬駮, *bay chang*, a horse's
 mane.

Chong

妝

Vulg. *che^{ng}*: to ornament, to adorn.

Hwa sek chong bé 華色妝美,
wá sek che^{ng} kaú sūy, to paint
 and adorn, till it is very fine.

Chong

粧

A lady's toilette, apparatus for dress-

ing. Teng loē k'hae ekong keng,
 é kok chēak sēen e 登樓開粧
 鏡. 倚閣着鮮衣, *pūyh láu k'huey che^{ng}*
kē^{na} á, wá kūh ch'hēng sín s^{na}, 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 orna-

ment, to dress. Put chēak yit hwún
 chong, chin tek hong lēw t'baē 不
 着一粉粧. 儘得風流態, *ū^m saē*
yūng chíit áy hwún che^{ng}, chin tū tēoh hong lēw
áy yēō^{ng}, without needing a single painting or

how can such a way as this be sufficient to be called good. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Good, excellent, thick, kind. A sur-
 name. Choo wat, sē tō yēa hō
 chēuk ē chong 子曰是道也
 何足以臧, hoo choo kōng, chēy lēy tō yed
 bōeyh chāē ēy kaou ē kōng hō, Confucius said

Chóng 僇 K'ông, chóng 倥偬 poor and distressed; also not at leisure. Also written 𢇛, chóng.

Chóng 穗 A sheaf of corn.

Chóng 鬚 Chóng kak 鬚角 a horse's mane.

去 Chóng 壯 Strong, hale flourishing, robust. Chóng kēn 壯健 chē^{ng} kēⁿū, robust. Kíp kē chông yēā, hēet

k'hē hong kong, kǎe che chaē toē 及其壯也。血氣方剛, 戒之在鬪, kíp kaū e áy chí^{ng} yēā, hōēy k'hē toē toē á kong gnāy tēōh kēng kǎe tū sēō 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 chông 馬伏波老當益壯, má hók p'ho, kaū lau tòng nā k'ēēn chông, má-hók-p'ho, when old became much stronger then formerly.

Chông 塋 To bury, to inter, to put under ground; also written 葬 chông. Seng soō che é léy, soō chông che e léy 生事之以禮。死塋之以禮, sai^{ng} hók saē e chàou léy soē, sé taē e chēāou léy soē, 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 Sēāng lūn.

Chông 髁 K'hông chông 骹髁, straight, stiff, unbending.

Chông 綜 Transverse threads, in weaving.

Chông 糰 Vulg. chàng : a kind of confectionary tied up in leaves, with sharp corners, and used on the 5th day of the 5th moon. Also written 粽 chông.

Chông 儉 Distressed, reduced to difficulties.

Chông 倭 The appearance of standing.

Chông 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 bók taē ē hoē kwūy 崇高莫大於富貴, chông kwān bó k'hāh twā ē pōē kwūy, there are none more elevated than the rich and great. See the 易經 Yēāh keng.

K'him chông t'hēn to 欽崇天道, k'ēng kēng t'hàn t'he^{ng} áy to, respectfully to follow the dictates of heaven. See the 尙書 Sēō^{ng} se.

Chông 賸 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 賸布 chông poē.

Chông 藏 Vulg. k'hē^{ng}; to hide, to conceal, to store up. San chông hoē pá, súy yín kaou lēung 山藏虎豹 水隱蛟龍, su^{na} k'hē^{ng} hoē pá, chūy tēēn kaou lēung, in the hills are secreted tygers and leopards, and in the waters lie concealed serpents and dragons.

Yūng che chek hēng, sēā. che chek chông 用之則行. 舍之則藏, yūng e chew kē^{ng} á, pàng kak e chēw k'hē^{ng}, if they employ us, then we commence operations, but if they reject us, then we lay ourselves by. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Chông 叢 To collect in a bunch; to grow in a bush; a bush. Yit chông sē — 叢樹, *chit cháng ch'hiu* a bush tree. Bê é sip chông lân 微雨濕叢蘭, *sêy hoē wun tám ka nooi^{ng} 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 濠 The name of a river.

丟 Chông 狀 A form, appearance; a sort; a document. Kò chông 告狀, an indictment. Těang-choó-pông-chông mǎou jē hoò jìn lé choó 張子房狀貌如婦人女子, *těo^{ng} choó póng áy chē^{ng} mǎou ch'hin chē^{ng} che boē lǎng lé choó*, Těo^{ng}-choó-pông's appearance was like that of a woman or girl.

Bēng yāng kēy-sēng, ch'hey, sēa chông choē, sēang, ch'héng taē hoo soó 明楊繼盛妻寫狀奏上. 請代夫死, *bēng téaou yěo^{ng} kēy sēng áy boē sēa chē^{ng} chāu hōng tēy ch'hē^{ng} á t'hēy e áy ang sé*, in the Bēng dynasty Yěo^{ng}-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. Gnoē chông 五臟, *goē chē^{ng}*, the five viscera.

Chông 奘 Strong, vigorous, great and flourish-ing.

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 yěa 惡紫之奪朱也, *wàn 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. Chin choo 珍珠, a precious pearl. Soō che é choo gēuk put tek bēn yēn 事之以珠玉不得免焉, *hók saē e ē choo gēuk bēy tit bēn yēn*, 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 sēn jìn 不珍珠玉. 所珍爲善人, *ū^m chin choo gēuk, sēy chin sē hó lǎng*, they did not value pearls and gems, but they valued good men.

Choo 硃 A vermilion coloured powder. Choo bēk 硃墨, *gín choo bāk*, red ink. Gēen choo tēem ek, pá pít tēy se, 研硃點易. 把筆題詩, *gín choo tēem yěuh keng, gín pít laē 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 phin 資品, natural abilities.

Sōey ke chek hwat ch'hong līm, é choo t'hēn hāy bin 歲饑則發倉廩. 以資天下

民, *baē ne^{ng} tang, chek k'hwuy ch'he^{ng} līm, é choo t'he^{ng} hāy pūhy sai^{ng}*, 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. Būn ông kè büt, būn put chaē choo hoē 文王既沒文不在茲乎, *būn ông kàu sé, c áy būn k'ham ū^m sē wā chē taōu hoē*, since būn-ông is dead, does not his literature still remain with me? Said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sūang lūn.

Choo 滋 Juicy; also abundant. E' loē choo jūn 雨露滋潤, *hoē kwá loē chūy xun 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 kē, put jē t'hāc sé 雖有鎡基. 不如待時, *suy woā choo kē, ū^m lat tēh tēng t'hāc c áy sé*, although we have agricultural implements, there is nothing like obtaining the right season. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Choo 侏 Choo jē 侏儒, a dwarf, one of small stature. Choo jē choo jē, paē gnó é te 侏儒侏儒. 敗我於邾, *choo jē choo jē paē gwá twā 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 jē k'hé, choo choo wáy sēn chēá, sùn che tōe yēá 雞鳴而起. 孜孜爲善者. 舜之徒也, *key t'hé, jē k'hé, choo choo chò hù áy lāng, sē sùn áy hok 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'hēen choo é hāk lēk pēng chin, sūy jēēn sēng tek che sē 天姿與學力並臻粹然成德之士, *t'he^{ng} choo kap hāk lēk chò poó kàu, chēw sūy jēēn chē^{ng} á tek áy lāng*, 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 趲 Choo choc 趲起, 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 kēung choo sēng 諸侯耕助. 以供粢盛, *choo hoē sēo chān chōh, ch'hān, é kēung kip choo 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 c 緇衣, *oe s'na*, black clothes.

Choo 輜 Waggons for carrying baggage. Choo tēung 輜重, baggage waggons.

Choo 貲 Money, wealth. H'ò choo 貨貲, treasure. Chó k'hòng h'ò hwuy kē, é sē chwān h'ò chuo 子貢好廢舉. 與時轉貨貲, *choo k'hòng*

àè huay yūng chéē^{ng}, toó lēūh e áy sè chwán hūēy 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. Lēep choo seng tōng 攝齋升堂, *ně^{ng} h s^{ng} a hāy pee^{ng}, pāyh chēō^{ng} tē^{ng}, he gathered up the border of his garment, when ascending the hall.* Lest he should trip and fall. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.
Choo e chēā 齋衣者, *twà hà áy lāng*, a person in mourning.

Choo 槁 A dead tree, still standing erect, a dry post.

Choo 溜 The name of a river, whose waters are as black as varnish.

Choo 鼎 A small kind of iron pan. Naē téng kíp choo 鼎及鼐, *twā tē^{ng} á kap sēy tē^{ng} á*, great pans and small ones. See the 周頌 Chew sēūng.

Choo 髭 Hair on the upper lip; mustachios.

Choo 穢 Corn collected together

Choo 鼯 Te choo 鼯鼯, *Lá gēá*, a spider.

Choo 皸 Hard skin on the hands and feet.

Choo 濱 Gim choo 涔濱, a long incessant rain; also the name of a river.

Choo 茨 Māou 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 chēā 諮嗟, an exclamation, a sigh. Choo jé sùn, t'hēen che lēk soē chāē jé kēung 諮爾舜天之曆數在爾躬, *choo chēā lē chēy lēy sùn, t'hēē^{ng} áy lēk soē chāē lē áy sìn*, O thou Sùn! Heaven's calculations centre in your person. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Choo 糴 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 hoē, ché kē chēāng 其如示諸斯乎. 指其掌, *e áy ch'hin chēō^{ng} k'hw^{ng} à choo chēy lēy, kē e áy ch'hēw chēō^{ng}*, it would be as easy as looking at this (said Confucius,) pointing to his hand. See the 下論 Sēāng lūn.

Choo hoē lēng chēēn jín ē t'hēen choó 諸侯能薦人于天子, *choo hoē lēy kē chēēn lang hoē hōng tēy*, the princes of the Empire may introduce a person to the Emperor. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng. Also 諸葛 a double surname.

Choo 子 Vulg. kē^{ng} á: a son, a child; a title of respect, a philosopher. Sè bin choó lāē 庶民子來, *pāyh sa^{ng} ch'hin chēō^{ng} kē^{ng} á lāē*, the people came forward just like children. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng. Choó sun suy gē, keng se put k'hó put t'hok

子孫雖愚.經書不可不讀, *kēⁿá sun, suy gaé, keng ch'háyh á^m t'hang bó t'hák*, though children and grand children are dull, they must not neglect reading the classics.

Choó put gé kwaé, lék, lwān, sía 子不語怪力亂神, *hoo cháo bó kóng, koo kwaé, k'hwuy lát, hwán lwān, sín bēng*, Confucius never spoke of strange things, violent deeds, disorderly matters, and spiritual subjects. See the 論語 Lūn gē.

Choó 仔 To bear, to sustain, to overcome. Choó sèy 仔細, carefully.

Choó 𠵹 Vulg. á: anything diminutive as, Guéw choó 𠵹仔, *goo á*, a young cow, a calf. To stop: also read ché.

Choó 𠵹 The ancient from of the choó 子, character.

Choó 𠵹 To throw up earth on the root of the corn; also written 𠵹 choó.

Choó 梓 The name of a tree, said to be the king of the trees. Choó t'hán 梓檀, sandal wood.

Kéáu, 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 tēng h'ó choó 燈中火, *teng tang* 𠵹 h'óy tēem, a spark of fire in the lamp.

Choó 主 A master, a lord; also to rest in, to consider as most important. Chún choó 船主 a ship-captain. Loé choó 爐主, a superintendant of a religious feast. Pin choó 賓主, a guest, and host. Aè bin jé h'ó soó, k'hó wñy bēng choó è 愛民而好士可謂明主矣, *sēh pūyh saiⁿg jé huⁿa hè t'hák ch'háyh lāng, t'hang kóng se bēng choó è*, he who loves the people

and is found of literary men, may be called an intelligent prince.

Choó tēng sía 主忠信, *lāh tēng sín chò yaúu kín*, consider fidelity and sincerity as of the highest importance. See the 上論 Sūng lūn. Sin choó paé 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. Choó è 注意, settled intention. Choó k'hàn 注看, a fixed look.

Cheng sín kwán choó, put tē gōey hoó ch'hoó naé t'hók se che hwat 精神眷注. 不馳外務. 此乃讀書之法, *cheng sín kwán choó, hó té ch'hoó tē gwā bín áy soó hoó, ch'èy léy ch'èw sē t'hák ch'háyh 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. Bók kám choó jīm kong che hók tēung 莫敢刺刃公之腹中, *á^m k'nd, ch'at to tē kong tē áy pak toé*, I do not dare to thrust a weapon into your belly.

Chòo

恣

Disordely unrestrained loose, wanton Seng ōng put chok, choo hoé hōng choó 聖王不作. 諸侯放恣, *sēⁿà ōng bó k'hé, choo hoé lám-sám*, when holy sovereigns do not arise, the princes of the Empire become disorderly.

Chòo

漬

To soak; to steep in water. Ch'ēm choó 漸漬, to soak gradually, through.

Chòo

戠

Sliced flesh, minced meat.

Choò 註 To interpret, to comment on; a commentary. Soò se choò he chip choò yěá 四書朱熹集註也, soò se, choo bân kong chip choò yěá, on the four books, choo-he compiled a commentary.

Choò 蛀 A worm that eats wood.

Choò 翥 To fly upwards, to mount up in flying.

Choò 澍 Timely rain, fertilizing showers.

Choò 鑄 To melt, to cast metal. Choò ch'hèng 鑄銃, to cast cannon. Jê kim chaê yěá yâng choò, bân sēāng kae k'hó jip hwân 如金在冶鑄萬象皆可入範, ch'hin chēō^{ng} kim twā tē yěá yēō^{ng} choò, chēⁿā bân yēō^{ng} lóng t'hang jip hwân, just like the metal melting in the foundry, in ten thousand forms it can be introduced in to the mould.

Choò 鼻 A horse with his feet entangled; to tie up a horse.

Choò 足 Excessive, extreme, over and above. K'haón 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 bīn sek, k'üèy t'haóu áy kēung, chó k'hew bēng seáou lèy e, artful words, a smooth countenance, and excessive respect, were what Chó-k'hew-bēng was ashamed of.

Choò 拏 To collect, to accumulate.

Choò 賍 Chaê choò 財賍, money, wealth.

Choò 𩚑 Rotten flesh. Yéem lók baê choò 掩骼埋𩚑, yéem koō kwut taê ch'hāu bāh, to bury old bones and put under ground rotten flesh.

Choò 慈 Kind, affectionate, soft and mild. Wáy jin hoō, chóo ê choò 為人父主於慈, chò láng áy nēō^{ng} pūy, yaóu kin twā tē choò, for one who is a father, the most important thing is kindness. See the 大學 Taê hák.

Choò 鷓 鵒 Loê choò neáou 鷓鵒鳥, loí sé chéáou, a kind of cormorant.

Choò 磁 Choò sèk 磁石, hēep chēōh, a loadstone, a magnet. Choò sèk yin chēem 磁石引鍼, hēep chēōh yōn t'heeh the loadstone draws the steel.

Choò 瓷 A hard sort of earthenware.

Choò 糈 Rice cakes; a kind of confectionary. also written 糒 choò.

Choò 茨 Thatching, a thatched cottage. Gěáou wáy t'hēen choó sê, máou choó t'hoé kae 堯爲天子時茅茨土階, geáou chò hóng tēy áy sê, woō hám á ch'hoó t'hoé áy kay, when Gěáou was Emperor, they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps.

Choò 𪔐 The noise made in calling fowls.

Choò 自 Self, one's-self; from. Choó ké 自己, ká tē, one's-self, a near relation. T'haé kap choó wán choó gnaē, é tōng ch'hé jin ch'hēén gē 太甲自怨自艾. 於桐處仁遷義, t'haé kap ka tē wán ka tē gnaē, twā tē lóng ch'hé jin p'w'a kaóu gē, T'haé-kap vexed himself and reformed himself

at Tōng, where he dwelt in benevolence, and removed to righteousness. See the 尚書 Sēōng se.

Hwân soō choō gnó jô chok, êk choō gnó jê sew 凡事自我而作. 亦自我而收, hwân soō chēáng gwá jê chò yěá chēáng gwá jê 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^{ng}

磚

Read chwan : a brick, a tile. Oe chô chok chwan 烏曹作磚, oe chô k'hé t'háou chô chui^{ng}, Oe-chô was the first who made bricks.

Chui^{ng}

鑽

Read chwân : to perforate anything with an awl; to penetrate into. Chwân che bé k'een 鑽之彌堅, chui^{ng} e nā k'een koè, the more we penetrate into the doctrine the more impenetrable it appears. An awl, a gimlet. Lënk chwân 六鑽, lak chui^{ng}, a bore.

Chui^{ng}

鰻

A kind of mud fish; with red eyes. To creep into the mud.

全

Chui^{ng}

全

Read chwân: the whole. Chêy chwân 齊全, cheáu chui^{ng}, complete, entire.

Ch'hoó hwuy bân chwân, che boé 此非萬全之謀, chéy lëy ū^m sē bân chui^{ng} áy boé, this is not a perfectly secure plan.

𩚑

Chui^{ng}

𩚑

Read chwân: to suck. Chwân jê 𩚑乳, chui^{ng} leng, to suck milk.

Chui^{ng}

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'hēen chun tēy pe, k'hēēa k'hwun tōng é 天尊地卑. 乾坤定矣, t'hee^{ng} kwán tēy kāy, k'hēēn k'hwun tē^{ng} ā tēōh, the heaven is lofty and the earth low, and thus the two great principles of nature are fixed.

Soó hín yéw huō che chun, yéw boé che ch'hin, jēēn hoē k'hó é wūy bín hoē boé 使民有父之尊. 有母之親. 然後可以爲民父母, saé pūyh sai^{ng} wōō nēō^{ng} pāy áy chun, wōō nēō^{ng} lēy áy ch'hin, jēēn aūu t'hang chò pūyh sai^{ng} áy pūy 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. Hô é wūy kwun, tēung lé yit chun 何以慰君中里一罇, an chui^{ng} áy wūy kwun, hāy tēung 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 sēēn ōng che hwat jê kò chēá, hē che yéw yěá 遵先王之法而過者. 未之有也, t'hàn sēēn ōng áy hwat, jê wōō k'ūēy sī áy, bōēy wōō chéy lēy soō yěá, to follow the rules of the ancient kings and still to be in an error, is impossible. See 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Chun

嶺

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 sèk 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 lēng c, 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 鱖 The name of a fish; also read chūn.

Chun 凜 Cold and shivering, to tremble with cold. Hān tò gēet ch'hé chit 寒到齧齒凜, kw'a kaou ká ch'hay k'hè chun, to be cold till the teeth chatter.

Chun 准 To allow, to grant. Wūn chún 允准, to permit. T'hēn choó chún choé 天子准奏, kóng tēy chún chaou, the Emperor granted the request.

Chun 剗 To diminish, to cut off.

Chún 搏 To hold to, Chún chat 搏節, to hold to economical rules. Kwun choó kēung kēng chún chat, t'hùy jēang é bēng lēy 君子恭敬搏節. 退讓以明禮, kwun choó kēung kēng, chún chat, t'hèy nēo^{ng} 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 sǎh 準索, a carpenter's line. Ké kēet hok lēk yēn, kēy che kwuy ké chún sin, é wūy hong wān pēng tit 既竭目力焉. 繼之規矩準繩. 以爲方員平直, kē kēet chūn bak chew áy k'hwuy lat sǎo swā kwuy ké chún sǎh, é chò sè kak, e^{ng}, pa^{ng} 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 choó.

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 鵠 A very swift bird, the name of a bird that is rapid in its flight. Tēung nē chaē tin, yéw chún chip é tin hoé che tēng 仲尼在陳. 有鵠集于陳侯之庭, tēung nē twā tē tin kok, woó chún chēau chip tē tin hoé áy lē^{ng}, when Confucius was in the tin country, there was a flock of swift birds collected on the Hall of the prince of Tin,

Chún 縛 A kind of petticoat; also to honour.

妻

Chün

俊

A man of superior wisdom and talent; one eminent for wisdom. Chün k'et 俊傑, a man of extraordinary talent; a hero.

Chün k'et ch'ae wü, chek t'heen h'ay che soō kae wät, jé gwán lip é k'ê té'au 俊傑在位, 則天下之士皆悅. 而願立于其朝, chün k'et áy l'áng ch'ae wü, chek t'hee^{ng} áy áy t'hák ch'hüh l'áng chò p'ó h'w^a h'ê jé gwán lip t'ê é áy té'au, 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.

Chün

僇

Superior; to overcome; strange; wonderful; the same as the above. Tek chün wät k'hek 得僇曰克, tit l'ösh y'ê^a, k'óng k'êd k'hek, to obtain a victory is called overcoming.

Chün

雋

The same as 俊 chün.

Chün

峻

Lofty, high; also stern, urgent. Chün k'ek é t'heen 峻極于天, kwán ch'ê kaoü t'hee^{ng}, high as the heavens. L'ê boü wüx g'êem chün 吏務爲嚴峻, ch'ó kw^a boü ch'ò g'êem chün, an officer should study to be stern and urgent.

Chün

嶠

Lofty, long, impending, dangerous. San gám ko chün 山巖高嶠, sw^a gám kwám chün, the hills and caverns, are lofty and dangerous.

Chün

慍

Wise, prudent.

Chün

狡

A cunning rabbit; also an animal that eats tigers and leopards.

Chün

竣

To be finished, to be concluded. Soō é wán chün 事已完竣, soō é wán l'áou, the business is brought to a conclusion.

Chün

浚

Deep; to deepen; to dig a well deeper. Soō chün ch'eng, ch'hut, ch'ëung jé y'ëem che 使浚井出, 從而揜之, saé e k'hwut ch'ai^{ng}, kaou ch'hut, ch'ëung aou jé y'ëem 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 H'ay b'eng.

Chün

逡

To retire, to hesitate, to be undecided; also read chün. Chün sün wüx s'ëuk 逡巡畏縮, chün sün, k'ê^a l'ae k'ê^a k'hè, wüx t'hèy, to hesitate, going backwards and forwards, fearing and retiring.

Chün

濬

To dig anything deeper: to deepen a ditch, in order to let the water flow. Chün k'heen k'öy k'ê ch'hwan 濬畎澮距川, k'hent ch'him ch'hán kaan, ch'hong twā chúy ch'hut^{ng}, to deepen the ditches in the fields and enlarge the streams.

Chün

駿

An officer whose business it was to encourage husbandry. T'ëen chün ch'ê hé 田駿至喜, k'h'ent^{ng} ch'ò ch'hán áy chün kw^a h'w^a hé, the officer for encouraging agriculture was greatly pleased.

Chün

餽

The remains after eating; the surplus of food, what is left. Soō k'h'ëung h'ek chün é, koé put é ch'ëen 食恐或餽餘. 故不以薦, ch'äh áy m'ê^{nh} k'h'ëung k'ê^a h'ek ch'êd, s'ê ch'äh s'in áy, ch'êa ü^m k'ü l'ae haou, 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. Bók ông sêng pat chùn má yêw pènn t'heên hây 穆王乘八駿馬. 遊遍天下, bók ông k'heá pâyh chùn bá, t'hit t'hó pènn mw²a t'hee^{ng} áy, Bók-ông mounted on the eighth excellent horse travelled throughout the whole Empire.

Chùn

鱖

Vulg. chui^{ng}: to wind through the mud. Gê chùn jip nê 魚鱖入泥, hé chui^{ng} jip nw²a 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, chùu chùn, an aqueduct.

Chùn

銕

To cut, to engrave. Also written 鐫, chùn.

𠂔

存

To preserve, to remain in existence, to retain. Kò chùn 告存, to enquire after one's health and preservation.

Chùn

順

Sùn t'heên chéa chùn, gèk t'heên chéa bōng 順天者存, 逆天者亡, sùn t'hee^{ng} áy lāng chùn, gèk t'hee^{ng} áy lāng bōng, he who complies with the dictates of heaven will be preserved, but he who disobeys heaven will perish.

Chùn

揔

The hands held, restricted, embarrassed.

Chùn

船

Read ch'hwán: a ship, a boat, a vessel. T'èong kok ché ch'hwán t'heét jín, hô lan t'heét ch'hwán ché jín 中國紙船鐵人和蘭鐵船紙人, t'èng su²a chwa chún t'heéh lāng, hô lan t'heéh chún chwa lāng, in China they have paper ships and iron men, but in Europe they have iron

丟

Chūn

鉤

To bore through, to perforate.

夫

Chut

卒

A soldier, a private soldier; done, finished, at the end: suddenly. Goé k'hé wáy chéàng, é peng chut tōng 吳起爲將. 與兵卒同寢食, goé k'hé chò chéàng, kap peng chut lāng 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 𠂔 chut.

Chut

捽

To hold, to seize by the hair of the head.

Chut

𡵓

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 白萊, a kind of medicine.

Chut

諄

To laugh at, to ridicule; to inform, to announce. Goé ông hwán choō hwat chéy chut sim se 吳王還自伐齊諄申胥, goé ông hwán choō hwat chéy kok ch'héò 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 Chút bé 秫米, a glutinous kind of rice.

Chut 梓 The capital of a pillar; to insert in a hollow space. Chút gwut 梓杙, a blunt piece of timber without branches, to insert in any hollow space.

Chut 扞 To rub to grind. Chút k'hè 扞去, to rub out.

幸 Chuy 錐 An awl, anything pointed. Chuy to che hwat, chēang chin ch'hè che 錐刀之末. 將盡取之, chēem to áy bŭēy, chēang chin t'hŭyeh e, even to the point of a knife or an awl (i. e. the minutest thing) all will be taken from them.

Sùn hoô lip chuy che tēy, é yéw t'hēen hāy 舜無立錐之地. 以有天下, sùn bó t'hēē chēem áy tēy é woô t'hee^{ng} hāy, Sùn had not so much ground as to set up a bodkin on, and yet he obtained the Empire.

Chuy 椎 An iron bar, a crow bar; also to beat. Choo haē sēw soò sip kin t'hēet chuy, chuy sat chin p'hè 米亥袖四十斤鐵椎. 椎殺晉鄙, choo haē t'hè^{ng} tē ch'héw wui^{ng} sè chap kin tŭng áy t'hēē chuy, bŭēy chuy t'haē chin p'hé, 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 膠 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. 濕有苓, sw'a wōō lat á, sip tēy wōō lēng, in the hilly parts are chesnut and in the damp grounds are rushes.

Chuy 鴿 Kaou chuy 交鴿, ka chuy, a dove.

肱 Chuy 柴 a fowl's beak; to suck, to peek; also to know.

Chuy 嘴 Vulg. ch'hay; the mouth, a beak.

Chuy 水 Read súy: water; a surname. Chwán sóy 水泉, chw'a chuy, a fountain of water.

Wúy yéw gwán t'hoē hwat súy laē 惟有源頭活水來, wúy wōō gwán t'hoē wāh chuy laē, only from the fountain head, does the living water come.

去 Chuy 醉 To be drunk. Chéw chuy 酒醉, drunk with wine. Yēem yēem yē yim, put chuy hoô kwuy 厭厭夜飲不醉無歸, yēem cheuk mai^{ng} yim, bó chēah kaōē chuy, bó bŭēy toni^{ng}, getting enough to drink of an evening, men will not return before they are intoxicated.

率 Chuy 剗 Read sut: to cut up, to cut off.

萃 Chuy 萃 To collect together.

Chuy 悴 To be sorrowful, to be distressed. Gán sek chēau chuy 顏色憔悴, the countenance cast down with sorrow.

Lew hêng kéw thàn koè pòk hoo che chēaou
chūy 劉向九歎顧僕夫之憔悴
laou hêng kaou āy t'ho k'hwūy k'hw'ā ch'hēa
hoo āy cheaou chūy, Laou-hêng sighed nine
times, on observing the distress of the charioteer.

Distressed, pained. Chēaou chūy ē
Chūy 瘁 gēak cheng 焦瘁於虐政,
chēaou chūy ē pò gēak āy cheng, dis-
tressed by an oppressive government.

Collected together; the dangerous
Chūy 萃 appearance of hills.

Distressed, grieved; the same as
Chūy 頽 悴, chūy and 瘁, chūy.

Chūy 蕞 Chūy jé 蕞爾, very small. Chūy
Chūy 蕞爾國, a small country.

Read sūy: who, what, which, whose.
Chūy 誰 Sē sūy 是誰, chē chūy, who is it?
Choó wūy sūy, wāt, wūy tēung yēw
子爲誰曰爲仲由, choó sē chē chūy,
kóng, sē tēung yēw, who are you Sir? He
answered, I am Tēung-yēw.

Sē sūy che kò e 是誰之過與, chē chūy
āy kōy sī, whose fault is it?

Read ché: paper. Sín ché 信紙,
Chwá 紙 sín chwá, letter paper; also written
帋 ché.

Hoē hàn, ch'haé lún ch'hò poē to ch'haon
chok ché 後漢蔡倫挫布擣抄作
紙, hoē hàn tēaou tēy, ch'hwà lún ch'hò poē
p'hāh ch'haou chò chwá, in the letter Hān dy-
nasty (A. D. 250) ch'hwà-lún, tore cloth and
beat it small, in order to make paper.

Water falling from a high place;
Chwá 漈 a cataract.

平

Chwa

蛇

Read sēa: a snake.

𦵏

Chwā

𦵏

A path between the paddy fields.
Sēng chwā 成𦵏, chēⁿā chwā,
all in a row.

Chwā

誓

Read sè: to swear. Chēw sē 咒誓,
chēw chwā, to take an oath. Lâm lé
soo yēak ēk wāt sè 男女私約
亦曰誓, ta po cha boē sae k'hēa sēa yēak,
yēá kóng chwā, men and women making private
engagements together, may also be called swear

𦵏

Chwⁿa

煎

Read chēen: to boil. Chēen táy
煎茶, chwⁿa táy, to boil tea.
K'hipsúy chēen táy jēen lēy chēaou
se 汲水煎茶. 燃藜炤書, chēⁿg chūy
chwⁿa táy, sēo lēy ch'hā chēō kwāⁿg 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.

盞

Chwⁿa

盞

Read chán: a cup, a drinking vessel;
also written chán 盞 chwⁿa. Yit
chán ch'heng táy 一盞清茶,
chit chwⁿa ch'heng táy, a cup of good tea.

𦵏

Chwⁿa

讚

Read chán: to praise. Chok chán
作讚, chà chwⁿa, to make an
oration, in one's praise.

𦵏

Chwⁿa

泉

Read chwān: a fountain. Súy chwān
水泉, chūy chwⁿa, a fountain of
water.

Jin chāē ch'heng chwān sek sēang, tō thong
t'hēen kin gwāt k'hwut 人在清泉石上.
通雷天根月窟, lāng tē ch'heng chwⁿa
chēōh tēng, e āy tō ēy thong kaou t'heⁿg kin
gōēy 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

to the root of Heaven, and to the cavern of the moon.

Chwⁿá 𤇗 Embers. Hⁿó lēw chan 火畱𤇗, *hōéy laú chwⁿá*, there are still in embers the fire. Hⁿó kaou chán 炙𤇗, *hōéy ka chwⁿá*, a small fire or chimney.

Chwⁿá 殘 Read chán: an overplus, a remnant of food. Chán pōey é léng chēā 殘杯與冷炙, *chwⁿá pōey kap léng bāh*, an odd cup of drink, and some cold roasted meat.

Chwⁿá 濺 Read chēēn: to sprinkle. E' kēng hēet chēēn jīn 以頸血濺人, *t'ho ām kwán á hōéyh chwⁿá lāng*, to sprinkle one's life's blood on a person.

Chwⁿá 賤 Read chēēn: cheap, easily procurable. Bé chēēn 米賤, *bé chwⁿá*, the rice is cheap. Chēēn chek maé che, kwūy. chek put k'ho 賤則買之. 貴則不可, *chwⁿá chēw béy e, kwūy chēw n^m t'hang*, if it is cheap, buy it, if dear, refrain.

幸 *Chwae* 𢵑 Chwae tó 𢵑倒, to slip down. T'hap t'hoé chwae 𢵑頭𢵑, *tāh t'haú chwae*, to fall on one's head.

犬 *Chwāh* 𦍋 The mouth full of food.

Chwāh 𦍋 To spout out. Sáy chwāh chut 水𦍋出, water spilling or running over.

天 *Chwāh* 𦍋 *Ku chwāh* 𦍋, a cockroach.

Chwāh 差 Read ch'hac: to differ, to fall short. Cheng ch'hac bōo ké, to 曾差無幾多, *cheng chwāh bó jwā chāy*, it does not come far short.

Choe ch'hac 走差, *cháu chwāh*, to sprain, to slip aside.

幸

Chwan

專

To be given up to one thing; to be bent on anything; to engross wholly. Chwan sim tē chē 專心致志, a mind bent on, and the will given up to anything. See 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Hàn bwat tōng tok chwan kwán sēu pēng 漢末董卓專權擅柄, *hàn tēdou áy bōéy, táng tōh chwan kwán gīm pāi^{ng}*, in the latter part of the Hàn dynasty. Táng-tōh engrossed the authority, and seized on the reins of government.

Gé jē hⁿó choū yāng, chēēn jē hⁿó choū chwan 愚而好自用. 賤而好自專, *gāe jē aè ka tē yāng, hāy chēēn jē aè choū chwan*, the stupid like to get themselves into employment, and the mean like to have every thing their own way. See the 中庸 Tēung yāng.

Chwan

蓴

The name of a water plant.

Chwan

鰩

The name of a large fish.

Chwan

磚

Vulg. *chui^{ng}*, a brick; also written. 磚 chwan. Wā chwan 瓦甄 *hēā chui^{ng}*, bricks and tiles.

Chwan

𡵓

To display, to commence, to set forth. This character is used in modern letter writing, where at the close of an epistle, it is said, kín ch'hoé chwan. bûn 謹此𡵓聞 This is respectfully set forth for the information of such a one, &c.

𦍋

Chwān

𦍋

The whistling of birds; the screaming of a parrot; to turn; a sound.

Chwān

轉

Vulg. *tooi^{ng}*: to turn round, to return. Wūn chwān 運轉, to transports. Kew che bū tek, tēén

chwân hwân ch'hek 求之未得. 輾轉反側, *k'ew e b'ēy tit, pu'ā tooi'ng, chwân tooi'ng, y'ew hwân tò 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 wūy che pē 韓定國轉粟以爲之備, *hân-an-kok wūn chwân t'ch'ek é chò t'eo'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 ch'ân 完全, *wân chui'ng*, to complete; a surname.

S'eng ông ké soō, boē ch'hut b'ân chwan 聖王舉事. 謀出萬全, *s'eng ông ke y'ung soō, e áy boē ch'hut b'ân chui'ng*, a philosophic king in commencing an undertaking, will produce plans proof against all accidents. Also written 仝 chwân.

Chwân kwun hok b'ut 全軍覆沒, *chw'ni'ng kwun pak lak sè*, the whole army was overthrown and annihilated.

Chwân

佺

Ak chwân 僊佺, the name of an ancient genius, in the time of 堯 ge'au.

Chwân

牲

A sacrificial animal, perfect and without blemish.

Chwân

泉

Vulg. *chu'á*: a fountain. Súy chwân 水泉, *cháy chu'á*, a fountain of water.

Gwân chwân hwūn, put s'èa t'ew y'ea 源泉混混. 不舍晝夜, *gwân chu'á hwūn hwūn bó hūy'ng jít mai'ng*, a fountain of water

bubbling up, without cessation] day or night. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

去

Chwân

撰

To inform, to announce; to publish; also a work, a business. Ē hoē sam choó ch'áa che chwân 異乎三子者之撰, *k'oh y'ē'ng ch'ey s'ā lāng áy séy k'è áy soō*, my views are very different from what those three gentlemen have stated. S'ew chwân 修撰, to write a history.

Jīm kwun ke t'haē gwán, p'ek s'ew k'hin t'è chwân 任君居大源. 白首勤著撰, *jīm kwun twā t'è t'haē gwán, p'áyh t'haōu mó k'hin kang t'è chwân*, Mr. Jīm dwells at T'haē gwán, and though his head is grey, he is still busily employed publishing works.

Chwân

撰

The same as the above.

Chwân

饌

To eat and drink. Y'ew ch'ew soō s'een seng chwân 有酒食先生饌, *woō ch'ew p'ò'ing hoē sin sa'ing ch'ēh*, having wine and food, to give it to one's elders, to eat and drink. See the 上論 S'ēang lūn.

Chwân

詮

To tranquillize a business, to manage a matter to select words: to explain anything; to converse with any one.

Chwân

鉸

To turn on an axis.

去

Chwat

柂

The small posts on the tops of beams.

Chong b'ún t'ēung ke ch'haē, san ch'et cho chwat 臧文仲居蔡. 山節藻梲, *chong b'ún t'ēung ch'hōng só ch'ae hoē twā koo k'h'ēu, woō wū s'w'ā t'è chat á, wā*

chúy ch'haou tē l'heāou á, Chong-bún-tēüng 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 Sēäng lūn.

Chwat 拙 Dull, not clever, unskilful. Soō yéw lán ē, jín hwun k'haou chwat 事有難易. 人分巧拙, soō wōō ōh l'hwaē lāng 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.

天

Chwat 絕 To cut off; To exterminate; strange; supereminent. Chwat tēäng poē twán 絕長補短, chwat tēäng poē 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 ē yéw sin che yēá 伊尹耕於有莘之野, e yín chōh ch'hán, tē yéw sin áy sw'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'a k'haē, apparel. E sēäng 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 ē jín, to comply with the dictates of benevolence.

E 憊 An expression of sorrow, and pain. Sūn chēng chek he ē seng aē, wūy ē chek e choo hwaē chin 順情則嬉怡生愛. 違意則憊懷懷嘆, sūn lāng áy chēng chek hu'a hē sai'ng aē, gēk lāng áy ē chek e choo k'hē'ng 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 扃 To return.

E 於 In, upon, at; from; to dwell in; an expletive. Also read ē; a surname. Chē ē tō, kē ē tek, c ē jín, yēw ē gāy 志於道. 據於德. 依於仁. 游於藝, sim chē tē tō, chip sēw tē tek, t'hàn ē jín, ch'hit t'hó ch'hēw 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 Sēäng lūn.

Sam lēn boō kae ē hōu chē tō, k'hó wūy haou ē 三年無改於父之道. 可謂孝矣, s'a ne'ng bó k'ay ē nēōng pāy áy tō, t'hang kōng wōō haou ē, for three years not to swerve from one's father's way, may be called, filial piety. See the 上論 Sēäng lūn.

E 於 The same as the above.

E 淤 E nē 淤泥, mud. Ch'hut e nē jē put chōk 出淤泥. 而不濁, ch'hut tē nu'a t'hoē jē bó lō, 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. Jin jê boô hêng, put k'hó é chok boô e 人而無恒. 不可以作巫醫, lāng'kauò bô hêng sim, ū^m t'hang hoē e chò sae kong sin sai^{ng}, 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.

書

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 yěa 知和而和. 不以禮節之. 亦不可行也, chae woô hô, jê ch'hêng ch'hêng hô, bô t'hó léy soè chún chat e, yěa bēy kē^{na}, to study harmony and nothing else, without regulating it by propriety; this will not do. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kwun soô sin é léy, sin soô kwun é tēung 君使臣以禮. 臣事君以忠, jín kwun saē jín sin é léy, jín sin 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.

Sé kē séy é 視其所以, k'hw'á é séy chò, observe what he does.

Séy é 所以, therefore; E' chē 以至, until, even to. E' hoē 以後, é aoū, afterwards.

E 苡 E' jên 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 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 nēō^{ng} woô t'hee^{ng} āy, 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 yǎ 在輿則見其倚於衡也, *twā tē ch'hēa, chēk k'hu^{na} é wá tē hu^{na} ch'hō,* when he was in the carriage, he might be seen leaning on the cross bar. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Boō p'hēen, boō é, ōng tō chēng tit 無徧無倚王道正直, *bō p'hee^{ng} bō wá, ōng áy tō chēⁿ 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'haou, 椅頭, a stool. E' tēaou 椅條, a bench.

E 掎 To drag along on one side. Chln sit kē lōk, lēw kwù tēuk jē é che 秦失其鹿. 劉季逐而掎之, *chln ū^m kē^{ng} é áy lōk, lēw kwù kw^{na} jē k'hau é,* the Chin country lost their deer, when Lēw-kwù oyer took and dragged them along.

E 予 To give, to bestow; the same as 與 é. Boō ōng taē laē soō haē séy sek é chēá, wáy sēu jin sē hoō 武王大賚四海所錫予者. 惟善人是富, *boō ōng twā se laē sē haē, séy soō haē chēá, tōk tōk hó áy lāng sē 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 chōen ch'hó 車前草, *ch'hēa chēng ch'haou,* the grass before the carriage.

E 依 Hoō 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. Lōk é 落雨, *tōk hoē,* to rain. T'hēu yēw jēen chōk yin, p'haē jēen hāy é, chek hēaou pūt jēen hin che é 天油然作雲. 沛然下雨. 則苗悖然興之矣, *t'hee^{ng} yēw jēen chō huán,* p'haē jēen lōh hoē, chek tēw pūt 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, not straightened, crooked. E' chēá soō che toē 偃者使之塗, *ā^m tit áy tang, saē é soō gāy,* crooked people were set to sweep the ground.

E 已 To stop, to finish, to end; extreme. Jē é 而已, *tē^{na} tē^{na},* 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'hēang nē put wáy é sīn chēá 仲尼不爲已甚者, *tēang nē bō būēy chō k'hāh sīm áy soō,* 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^{na} tē^{na},* 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 hoē é, é sēang hwūy 可以與. 可以無與. 與傷惠, *woō sé á sēo^{ng} t'hang hoē lāng, woō sé á sēo^{ng} ū^m t'hang hoē lāng* hō lāng, sēang yin hwūy, 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. Wūy guó é jē yēw sē hoo 惟我與爾有是夫, *tōk tōk guā kap tē woō an nēy sai^{ng} hoō,* you only and I are thus. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

E' 宇 A covering a canopy; to spread over.
E' téw 宇宙, the universe. E' löëy
宇內, in the world. E' bün 宇文,
a double surname.

E' 儼 Careful; to rely on.

E' 羽 Feathers. E' êk 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^{ná} chéá, chéw bēy kwán pōey,
when wings and feathers are not rich and full, it is
impossible to fly high.

E' 庾 Hesitating, doubtful.

E' 郾 The name of a country.

E' 屨 Hoó é 斧屨, a kind of screen.

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

E' 意 An intention. E' soō 意思, thought.
Ché è 志意, design. Choó è 主意,
purpose.

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

E' 鵲 A kind of swallow. Bók te kē è jé 莫
知其鵲, ū^m chae e sē 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' jín 薏仁, the seeds
of the water lily.

E' 𧄸 E' pè 𧄸費, few, scarce.

E' 𧄹 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 sè,
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 Cbó twān.

E' 𧄺 Rice heated and in a state of fermentation.
Soò è jé aé, put sít 食𧄺而餓
不食, pōō^{ng} jwāh tám, jé k'hēep, bō
būēyh chēāh, 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' 𧄻 Lazy, indolent; vulg. yěā, tired, fatigued,
wearied.

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

E' 瘰 A small swelling; a boil, a pustule. Tân
è chéā t'hòng, yím yěāk chéā k'hoé
彈瘰者痛. 飲藥者苦, tw^{ná}
è áy t'hē^{ná} cheāh 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^m 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, sēk soó k'hó è 朝聞道夕死可矣, mǎy^h chaē t'hēⁿa tō, mǎi^{ng} hwui^{ng} sè yēd 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 yēⁿa yin tēdōu, chò è áy ko, 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 jē è yit bók 后生而瞽一目, hōng hoē sai^{ng}, jē pāi^{ng} chí bak, when the queen was born, she was blind of one eye.*

E 衣 To clothe, to put on clothes. *Ló chēá è pèk sít jēuk 老者衣帛食肉, laóu lāng ch'hèng pòè pèk chēáh bǎh, 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 kíp gnó soo 雨我公田遂及我私, lōh hoē gwá áy kong ch'hán, suy kíp kaóu gwá áy sac 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.

平 In, at, upon; to go towards. Also written **E 于** *亏, è. Ê é ch'haé pin, lám kan che pin, é 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 bún pin, lám kan áy pin, laé k'hè ch'haé chúy ch'haóu, tē hwūh 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 é, hwán tōéy kē jē è hó 天生德於予. 桓魋其如予何, t'hee^{ng} sai^{ng} chéy léy tek hoē gwá, hwán tōéy e hwat gwá sⁿa mē^h 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 徠 Plain, and even. *Taē tō sīm è 大道甚徠, twā tō lè, chin chaē pāi^{ng} kap k'hwàc, the great doctrine is very plain and even.*

E 蜩 *Tōng è 蟪蛄, a kind of insect.*

E 姨 *Boé è 母姨, a mother's sister. Sēy 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 To sit cross legged, to squat on the ground.
 Gwân jěāng é soō 原壤蹠俟,
 gwân jěāng p'hāh k'wūn k'ha tēng haōu,
 Gwân jěāng sat cross legged waiting (for Confucius).
 See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

余 I myself; loose; also a surname. Wūy
 é put sin yēw jē kéāou jīt 謂余不
 信. 有如皦日, kóng gwā ū^m sin
 sīt woō ch'hin chēō^{ng} 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,
 it is called 蓄 choo; and when it is culti-
 vated for two years, it is called 畚 é.

餘 Superabundance, superfluity, excess, that
 which is over and above. Yēw séy put
 chēuk, put kām put hēen, yēw é put
 kām chīn 有所不足不敢不勉. 有餘
 不敢盡, woō séy bó haōu, ū^m k'ā ū^m bēen lēy,
 woō th'hun ū^m k'ā 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 yāng.

Būn yēw é, pit wāt yēw, 問有餘必曰有,
 mōi^{ng} wōō ch'hun, pit kōng wōō, 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-
 some. É jīn 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, tēy lē sēn seng.

Chōó sán é kē sēng é, chēy jīn é chīn wūy, 子產
 以其乘輿濟人於溱洧, choó sán t'hō
 e séy chēy āy ch'hēa, chēy lāng kōēy é chīn wūy āy
 chūy, 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 To praise, to applaud, to give one a good
 name. Goē che é jīn yēá sūy hwūy
 sūy é, jē yēw séy é chēá, kē yēw séy
 sē é, 吾之於人也. 誰毀誰譽. 如有
 所譽者. 其有所試矣, gwā áy kap lāng,
 yēá, chē chūy māi^{ng} chē chūy o ló, ch'hin chēō^{ng} 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.

旗 An ornament for a flag, in the shape of
 a bird.

璵 A precious gem. Loē yāng h'ò ch'hēep
 taē kéung, hwan é che gēuk, é p'hun,
 魯陽貨竊大弓璵璠之玉
 以奔, loē kok áy yēō^{ng} hōēy t'haou twā kéung,
 kap hwan é áy gēuk é chaōu, Yēō^{ng}-hōēy of the Loē
 county stole the great bow, with the Hwán é gem,
 and then made his escape. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

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

玨 A stone resembling a gem.

竽 A pipe, a flute. Chēy, óng h'ò é, 齊
 王好竽, chēy óng aē é, the king of
 the Chēy country was fond of the flute.

芋 Great. Kwun choó yew é, 君子攸
 芋, the good man is truly great.

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

A
E

好

Chêet ê 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. Sêuk hêng soó ê Choó-sán se, 叔向使貽子產書,

sêuk hêng saé lán k'heá Choó-sán p'hay, Sêuk-hêng, 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 têng hô sêy

yéw, léng sêng to p'ek hōēy, ché k'hó choó ê 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, swⁿa tēung wōōsⁿa meēⁿh, nēⁿa chēōⁿg chēy p'āih á^m, ché t'hang ka lē huⁿa hē, ū^m k'ham t'hāyh lāc 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.A
E

飴

Sugar.

A
E

移

To remove, to transplant, to change a place or thing. Ê hong ek sêuk bók sēēn ê gāk 移風易俗莫善於

樂, pwⁿa hong wⁿa sēuk, hó k'hūh hó ê gāk, in order to remove customs and change habits, there is nothing so good as music. See the 禮記 Léy kē.A
E

貽

To present, to give; to hand down. Ê k'hwat choó sun, 詒厥子孫, sàng e áy kēⁿa 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 ê, 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 ê sēang 命軍吏察瘡傷,

bēng leng kwun tēung áy kwⁿa lē ch'hat wōō ê sēang áy lán, he ordered an officer of the army to inspect the wounded. See the 左傳 Cho twān.A
E

屨

Yēem ê 屨屨, the bar of a door.

Pheng hók ch'he him yēem ê, jé put

kè tong sē 烹伏雌炊屨屨. 汝

不記當時, p'heng key hat hēⁿa mooⁿg ch'huⁿa, lē, bēy kè tong sē, "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-lē-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. Ê lán 彝倫, the constant relations of life.

A
E

宦

The north-east corner of a house.

A
E

圮

A bridge. Ê sēang ló jū sēw tēang-lēang

se 圮上老人授張良書, kēō

tēng lau lán hoē tēōⁿg-kēang ch'hāyh,

when upon the bridge an old man gave a book to Tēong-lēang. See the 史記 Soó kē.

A
E

頤

Aou ê 甌甌, a brick or tile.

A
E

亏

The ancient form of the 于 character.

^AE 仔 The same as 好, é, a female officer.

^AE 𪗇 ^AE é 𪗇𪗇, the noise made by a fox.

^AE 雩 Boo é 雩雩, a place for sacrificing to Heaven, and praying for rain.

^AE 佗 Wáy é 佗佗, diligent and earnest; the same as 蛇 é.

^AE 頤 The chin, the side of the mouth. Kwan gnó tó é, choō kēw k'hoé sít 觀我朶頤. 自求口食, k'hwá gwá áy ch'hùý pec^{ng}, choō kēw ch'hùý chēüh, look at the sides of my mouth (so fallen in) which for themselves beg for something to eat. See the 易經 Yěäh keng.

^AE 賄 To present, to give; the same as 貽 é.

^AE 愉 Placid and agreeable.

^AE 歟 An exclamation implying doubt, used as a note of interrogation. Kê soo che wūy é 其斯之謂歟, e sē an néy kóng é, is not this the meaning of it?

^AE 與 Also an intimation of doubt and uncertainty as the above. Kwun choó jín, é, kwun choó jiu yěä 君子人與. 君子人也, chéy sē kwun choó áy lāng é, chēw sē kwun choó áy lāng yěä, is he a good man? In deed he is a good man! See the 上論 Sēäng lūn.

^AE 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 jê choo hāy che boó yěä 夷狄之. 有君. 不如. 諸夏之

亡也, é ték áy woó jín kwun, ū^m ch'hin chēō^{ng} choo hāy áy bó, even the foreign barbarians have their princes; how unlike to China, which is without them! See the 上論 Sēäng lūn.

^E 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 lēäh chò té woó s^{na} mcē^{nh} kōh yěō^{ng} áy moōi^{ng}, cheng sē yéw kap kēw áy moōi^{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 Sēäng lūn.

^E 𠂔 To draw towards one; also clear.

^E 傷 Light, to look lightly upon, to disrespect.

^E 易 Vulg. k'hwā: easy, not difficult. Sēäou jín hák tō, chek é soó yěä 小人學道則易使也, sēy áy lāng hák sít tō lè, chek k'hwā: saē yūng, when the common people are acquainted with virtue, they are easily governed. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

^E 世 ^E ē 世移, to remove.

^E 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.

^E 潁 The name of a river.

^E 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'haē kap boó sē é taē 大甲無時豫怠, t'haē kah bó chit sē éng kwà tw^{na}, T'haē-kāh was never for a moment unemployed and idle.

Yit yêw yit ê, wûy choo hoê toē 一遊一豫。
為諸候度, *chhiây t'hit chò chhiây hu^{na} hé,*
chò chao hoê áy hwa, 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 hwân, jê ē hōng che 君子思
患而豫防之, *kwun choó sē^{ng} wōō hwân ló,*
chēw chá chá tē^{ng} té ē, 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^{ng} áy lāng chēy*
chēy lāng, those who picked the mulberry
leaves were numerous. See the 國風 Kok hong.

异 The ancient form of 異 ē,

勩 Trouble, labour. Bók te gnó ē 莫知
我勩, *bá lāng chae gwá ay tē^h, bwa,*
nobody knows my trouble. See the
小雅 Sēáu 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*
chē^hh oē kwá taōu, the common soldiers ate yams
and pulse. See the 史記 Soá kē.

與 A flag staff, a standard; used for 旗 ē.
K'hēet k'hēet kan ē, chaē chūn che toe
予子干與. 在浚之都, *tw^{na}*
tw^{na} chhiây kē kw^{na}, 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. Léng būn lēng ē
令聞令譽, *hó áy mē^{na} sē^{na}, 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 kǎh, t'hen hwa peng to jé chāu,
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 gēep 肄
業, to study in a college. Sēáu gnáy
ē sam 小雅肄三, *sēáu gnáy t'hak*
s^{na} kwēy, to read the Sēáu-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 lǎh kaōu aūu*
lāē áy kē^{na} sun, virtue handed down to succeeding
generations.

Choó sun yin ē 子孫雲裔, *kē^{na} sun hoē ē,*
sons and grandsons to the latest posterity.

聾

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

聾

Eē^{ng} 燕 Read yēn: a swallow. Nē lám yēn
choó, gé lēang kan 呢喃燕子
語樑間, *nē lám haóu áy cē^{ng} á,*
tít kóng wā tē ch'hoē. nē^{ng} áy kan, the chattering
swallows are talking between the beams of the
house..

聾

Eē^{ng} 丸 Read yēn: a pill, a bolus. Yēak yēn
樂丸, *yēh cē^{ng},* a medicinal pill..

Eē^{ng} 圓 Read wân: round. Síp gnóe yěa, gwat twân wân 十五夜. 月團圓, chap goē mai^{ng} gōēyh eē^{ng} teē^{ng}, in the night of the fifteenth, the moon is round and full.

Eē^{ng} 員 Read wân: round, globular. Kwuy ké hong wân che chè yěa 規矩 方員之至也, kwuy ké ch'hòng sè kak eē^{ng} eē^{ng} áy chè hó, the compass and rule, have brought rounds and squares to perfection. See the 下孟 Hāy hēng.

Eē^{ng} 異 Different, strange, uncommon, unusual, also read ē. Kwaē cē^{ng} yung lēk, pōēy lwān che soō, kae hoo choó sáy put gé 怪異勇力背亂之事. 皆夫子不 語, kwaē cē^{ng} yung bēng, k'hwùt lāt, pōēy lwān áy soō, chò pōó hoo choó sáy ū^m kóng, strange, uncommon, ferocious and violent things, together with rebellions and confusions, Confucius would never speak of.

Eē^{ng} 寺 Read sē: a monastery, a temple. Kwān sē 觀寺, kwⁿā eē^{ng}, a monastery. Sē koé yin hong t'hap, tēng he gwat t'hoē lēem 寺古雲封塔. 庭虛月透簾, eē^{ng} t'hoē huán hong t'hāh, tēng k'hang gōēyh t'haōu moo^{ng} lē, though the temple is old, the clouds cap the towers; and though the hall is empty, the moon shines through the door blinds.—

Eē^{ng} 院 Read yēēn: a hall. Se yēēn 書院, se eē^{ng}, a hall of learning, a college. Hān līm yēēn 翰林院, hān līm eē^{ng}, the Imperial College at Peking. Koe kwⁿá yēēn 孤寡院, koe kwⁿá eē^{ng}, an asylum for widows and orphans.

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

夫 億 A lac; a hundred thousand. Sēang che sun choó, kē lēy put ek 商之孫子. 其麗不億, sēang áy kēⁿá sun e áy soē put chē 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 yēūh, gain profit. Yín yín ē hāy lēy, sáy sún ek k'hó te yěa 殷因於夏禮. 所損益可知也, yin tēaōu t'hàn ē hāy tēaōu áy lēy, sáy sún sáy 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 蔣 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, yēā 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'haē che kan 君子之厄於陳蔡之間, kwan choō áy chae āyh, tē tīn kok ch'haē kok áy tēung kan, the good man (Confucius) was brought into straits between the countries of Tīn and Ch'haē. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ek 阨 To be in straights. Ek kēung je put bin 阨窮而不憫, *woō āyh 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-c he, yew kè ek 往事依稀, 猶記憶, *kōyē óng āy soō chēó chēó, yéw ēy kè tít*, 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'hē'á e sim kw'a tōy*, I beg to reply with my bare breast; an expression intimating uprightness and sincerity.

Ek 纆 A cord, a rope.

Ek 厄 The same as 厄, ek, calamity; also a small door.

Ek 豨 A strong pig.

Ek 輓 A yoke. Pók'ek é kāy gnēw chēá 薄輓以駕牛者, *pak āyh é kāy gōb āy*, (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.

天 Ek 亦 Vulg. yā: also, and; an auxiliary, expletive. Lok ek chaē kē tēung 樂亦在其中矣, *t'héung lok yēá tē e āy tang e'g*, pleasure is also in the midst thereof. See the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Put ek wāt hoē 不亦悅乎, *ā' 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. ek ek lēāng san 奕奕梁山, *twā twā lēāng sw'a*, how great is the Lēāng hill?

Ek 弈 To play at chess. Ek ch'hew t'hong kok che sēēn ek chēá yēá 奕秋通國之善奕者也, *ek ch'hew t'hong kok āy gaōu wāy kē 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. Wūy ek 帷帟, behind the curtains.

Ek 洩 The same the following.

Ek 液 Sweat, perspiration. Hwán hoē kē jēāk súy cho ek 渥乎其若水之液, *kōng kōng loūu, ch'hin chēō'g chúy āy loūu kw'a*, hursting out, just like water was the perspiration.

Ek 腋 The arm-pits. Ch'hēēn yāng che p'hē, put jé yit hoē che ek 干羊之皮不如一狐之腋, *chē'á ch'heng yēō'g āy p'hēy ū'ān tāt tēōh chit āy hoē lé 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. Paôu-he-sê sê ek pat kwà 庖犧氏始畫八卦 paôu he-sê-k'hê t'haôu wā pat kwā, Paôu-se-sê (or Hok-he) was the first, who described the eight diagrams. Yit ek 一畫 chit wāh, one stroke. Lêw-bûn-chêng wūy tóng ch'hek ek 劉文靜爲唐策畫, laou-bûn-chêng kap tóng ch'hek ek, Laou-bûn-chêng described plans for the T'ang dynasty.

Ek 譯 To translate, to explain any thing out of one language into another. T'hwān ê hāy che gân wat ek 傳夷夏之言曰譯 t'hoô'ng hwan kap têng áy wā kóng k'èd ek, to turn foreign expressions into Chinese is called ek, to translate.

Ek 懌 To rejoice in, to be delighted. Ké k'ên kwun choó, sê ke wat ek 既見君子,庶幾悅懌, kaú k'hw'á kwun choó, sê ke hw'á hé, when we see a good man, we may perhaps be delighted. See the 小雅, seáou guáy.

Ek 斃 To be displeased, and disgusted with. Chaē pé boó oé, chaē ch'hoó boó ek 在彼無惡,在此無斃, tē chē tāou bó láng wān, tē hé tāou bó láng y'èem, in that place there will be none hating us, and in this place, none disgusted with us. See the 周頌 Chew s'ung.

Ek 繹 To spread out, to trace. Sim ek 尋繹, to search. Soó ek 思繹, to think of. Wát jê put ek, ch'èung jê put kaé, goé bwát jê che hó y'èa é é 悅而不繹,從而不改,吾末如之何也已矣, hw'á hé lán áy tō, jê bó soó ek e, bîn ch'èng t'hàn lán, jê k'ha ch'èuh aou bó b'èy, 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 S'ang lún.

Ek 易 Ek keng 易經, y'èh 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'èa, é kē séy, y'èw 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'c áy séy woó, w'á 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 B'eng 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 y'èh, an epidemic. Bîn boó yaou ek 民無天疫, p'āh sai'ng bó yaou sê wun y'èh, among the people there were neither early deaths nor epidemic disorders.

Ek 役 To serve, a servant. Ch'hae ek 差役, ch'hay y'èh, a messenger. Gây ek 衙役, gáy y'èh, a police runner. Ek soó 役使, to employ.

Ké pin k'hek soo ek kae t'h'èen hāy chūn k'èet 其賓客廝役皆天下俊傑, c áy láng k'h'ay, sae y'èh áy láng, chò p'ò sē t'he'ng hāy áy chūn k'èet, his guests and servants all consisted of the most clever men in the Empire. See the 陳餘傳, Tân é twān.

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 hwuy put ch'hut 插翼亦飛不出, ch'hāh sít y'èd p'ōy b'èy ch'hut, if you were to stick on wings, you would not be able to fly out.

Ch'he chin, èk jē yēa 趨進翼如也, kin kin kēn'ā jip ch'hin chēō'ng pōey, he entered hastily, as it were flying. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ek 射 To shoot with a bow and arrows. Ek hoó é gān 射鳧與雁, chhōh chūy chēāou kap gān, to shoot the water fowl and the wild geese.

Ek 弋 To shoot. Ek put sēk sēuk 弋不射宿, chhōh chēō'ng bó būēyh chhōh būy'nh āy chēāou, in shooting he would never let fly at a resting bird. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ek 翌 To morrow. Ek jit 翌日, the following day, also written 翊, ek.

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

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

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

Ek 黠 Black.

Ek 畢 To lead hastily along.

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

Ek 驛 A post house. Ek tō 驛道, yēāh loē, a post road. Ek má 驛馬, yēāh bāy a post horse; to go backwards and forwards without cessation, is called 絡驛, lok ek.

Ek 暎 The brightness of fire.

Ek 鵠 The name of a bird.

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

Ek 浴 Read yēuk: to bathe. Sēen yēuk 洗浴, séy ek, to bathe and wash one's-self; K'hóng choó bōk yēuk jē teāou 孔子沐浴而朝, K'hóng choó séy ek jē teāou eng, Confucius washed and bathed before he waited on the king.

幸

Eng 英 A flower, a blossom; an heroic clever man. Eng hēung 英雄, a hero. Sék ch'han th'hew kēuk che lok eng 夕餐秋菊之落英, mai'ng huoi'ng chēāh ch'hew kēuk āy lōk hwa, in the evening he swallowed some of the falling blossoms of the autumnal chrysanthimums.

Tek t'hēen hāy eng chaē jē kaou yēuk, che 得天下英才而教育之, tū tēōh t'hēē'ng āy āy eng chaē, jē kà sè jēō'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. choó.

Eng 倅 Eng kēet 倅, a hero, a clever person: the same as the foregoing.

Eng 嫵 A complimentary designation for elegant females.

Eng 瑛 Eng ke 瑛, a bright gem. Eng ke 瑛, 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'hō: a kind of peach.

Eng 嚶 The harmonious singing of birds. Hwat bok teng teng, nēaou bēng eng eng 伐木丁丁. 鳥鳴嚶嚶, chēōh ch'há áy sē^a teng teng chēaou haou áy sē^a teng eng, the noise of chopping wood sounded like Teng teng, and the harmonious singing of the birds resembled the sound Eng eng.

Eng 璫 Eng long 璫琅, a stone resembling a gem.

Eng 嬰 Eng haē 嬰孩, a little child.

Eng 櫻 To run against, to encounter, to raise up. Hoē hoē gē, bok che kām eng 虎負隅莫之敢櫻, hot tēem tē sū^a nē^a, bō lāng k'á huān tēōh, 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 hoē 罍, a jar with a large belly and a small mouth.

Eng 纓 The tassel of a cap. Hēen kwan choo choē eng, thēen choo che kwan yēa 玄冠朱組纓天子之冠也, oe kīn āng choē eng, sē, hōng tēy áy kīn, a black cap with vermillion strings and tassels, is the cap of an Emperor.

Eng 貺 Ornaments for the neck; a string of beads round the neck.

Eng 鸚 能言 Eng boō lēng gān 鸚鵡 能言, eng boō ēy kōng wā, a parrot can talk.

Eng 鶯 A large beautiful bird; also called hōng lēy 黃鸝. Ch'hēk gē yēak phēng kan, eng só ch'hwān lēw té 尺魚

躍萍間. 鶯梭穿柳底, chē^a ch'hēōh tēng áy hé tēō tē phēō áy kan, ch'hīn chēō^{ng} só áy eng ch'hwān^{ng} kaou 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 chaē sam lēen 君薨百官總已. 以聽於冢宰三年, jīn kwun eng chē^a pāyh kw^a tēōh chōng ké hēa áy sōō, e thē^a e thēūng chaē s^a ne^{ng}, 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 襲 eng. Tek yit sēen, chek k'hwān k'hwān hōk eng,

jē hwut sit che ē 得一善則拳拳服膺而弗失之矣, tī tēōh chī áy hó, chek k'hwān k'hwān hōk eng, jē bō ū^m kē^{ng} ē, when he obtained any thing good, he would firmly clasp it to his breast, and not loss it. Said of 顏回 Gān hōy.

Eng 癰 Read yung: an ulcer, a sore. Hōēy yang suy thōng, sin yáng tok 潰癰雖痛勝瘡毒, *ch'hè eng suy th'hēn'á l'phāh yēn'á yēn'g tok*, to pierce the ulcer though painful, is better than feeding the poison.

Eng 嬰 Eng haē 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 gān p'hōey bēng 永言配命, *ēng kóng p'hōey bēng*, 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. *yēn'á*: a shadow. Jē ēng sūy hēng 如影隨形, *ch'hin chēn'g yēn'á sūy hēng*, like the shadow following the substance.

Gwat ē hwa ēng sēang lān kan 月移花影上欄杆, *gōēy ē hwa yēn'á chēn'g lān kan*, the moon throws the shadow of the flowers upon the balustrade.

Eng 景 The same as the above. Jē choō sēng chew, hwān hwān kē ēng 二子乘舟汎汎其景, *nō dy kēn'á chēy chān, p'hoō p'hoō ē dy yēn'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. E'ng tap jē lēw 應答如流, *yin tap ch'hin chēn'g chúy lāu*, to answer like the flowing of water.

Soō ē lūy sēang chēung, sēng ē yim sēang ēng 事以類相從, 聲以音相應, *soō ē lūy sēo chān, sēn'á ē 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 瘕 The sound of hallooing.

Eng 甕 Read yung: a jar. Yung ch'haē 甕菜, *ēng ch'haē*, a kind of vegetable, the seeds of which were first brought from Cochinchina in jars.

Eng 壅 Read yung: to manure the ground. Yung tēn 壅田, *ēng ch'hān*, to manure the rice fields; To put earth to the roots of plants.

Eng 榮 Glorious, resplendent, flowery, luxuriant. Eng kong 榮光, *ēng kwai'ng*, bright and glorious; a surname.

Te kē ēng, sēw kē jēn 知其榮守其辱, *chac wō ēng kwai'ng, tēn chēw ē dy jēn*, if you would know what is glory, guard against disgrace.

Eng 熒 The shining of a lamp or candle; also doubt and suspicion.

Eng 塋 A grave, a tomb. Eng bek 塋域, a burial place.

Eng 瑩 A stone like a gem. Sêw êng 瑩瑩, a gem worn behind the ear.

Eng 螢 A fire fly. Hoô ch'ô hwa wûy eng 腐草化為螢, nûⁿ á ch'ôu hwa ch'ô hōey kim ch'ha^{ng}, decayed vegetables are converted into fire-flies.

Eng 營 To build, to erect, to pile up. Eng chây 營寨, yēⁿ á chây, a camp.

Eng 縈 To roll anything up; to suspend.

Eng 榮 To name of a water.

Eng 湊 The eddying of water.

Eng 潑 Water flowing back, the turning of a stream. Also written 潑 êng, and 潑 êng.

Eng 嶺 Lêng êng 嶺, the deep recesses of hilly places; also written 嶺 êng. Cheng êng 嶺, 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.

Eng 贏 A surname.

Eng 贏 Vulg. yēⁿ á: to win, to conquer, to get the advantage; also superabundant. Se êng bē hwûn 輸贏未分, soo yēⁿ á bōēy chae, the victory or defeat is not yet determined.

Eng 盈 Full, replete. Eng bwán 盈滿, éng mûⁿ á, completely full. Cheng tēy é ch'een, sat jin êng yēá 爭地以戰殺人盈野, ch'at^{ng} tēy é ch'een t'hae lāng mûⁿ á yēá, 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 mûⁿ á moo^{ng} baē, may lucky influences replete the lintel of your door.

Eng 楹 Vulg. oī^{ng}: a beam, a rafter. Ok êng 屋楹, ch'hoē, ai^{ng}, the rafter of a house.

Tēen é lāng êng che kan 奠於兩楹之間, tē chēy te nō áy ch'hoē ai^{ng} áy kan, to offer a sacrifice between the two beams of the house.

Eng 臙 Dung, ordure.

Eng 閒 Read hân: leisure. Boē hân 無閒, bō êng, no leisre. Yit jít ch'heng hân, yit jít sēen 一日清閒, 一日仙, ch'it jít ch'heng êng ch'it jít sēen, one day's clear leisure, is one day's heaven.

Eng 詠 To chaunt, to sing. Eng se 詠詩, ch'hēng se, to recite an ode. Eng jē kwny 詠而歸, ch'hō^{ng} se jē tooi^{ng}, they chaunted odes as they returned.

Eng 咏 The same as the above. Eng thàn 咏嘆, to sigh and lament.

Eng 泳 To dive under water. Chēw kē ch'him é, hong che chew che, chēw che, chēw kē ch'hēn é, êng che yēw che

就其深矣, 方之舟之, 就其淺矣, 泳之游之, chēw kaōu é áy ch'him; yūng huat

yūng chūn, chēw kaòu e áy k'hin, ēng e, yēw 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 T'heng ēng 汀澄, water still and clear.

Eng 榮 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 ēng, the middle. The
five cardinal points correspond to the
five elements, thus. Tēung yang t'hoé, tong hong
bok, sey hong kim, lám hong h'ó pok, hong súy
中央土, 東方木, 西方金, 南方火,
北方水, tang ēng t'hoé, tang hēng ch'á, sac
hēng kim, lám hēng hōéy pak hēng 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.

幸 Eng 影 Read E'ng: shadow, shade. Jtu ēng e
人影依稀, lāng ēng ch'ēó ch'hēó,
the shadows of men are scarce, (i. e.)
the population is thin.
Sē. éng ch'ham ch'hay. 樹影參差, ch'hēw
ēng ch'ham ch'hay, the shadows of the trees were
mixed together.

幸 Ga 髻 The hair dishevelled and in confusion.

幸 Ey 挨 Read ac: to put off. Ae yēen kò jít
挨延過日, ey yēen kōéy jít, to put
off and procrastinate day by day.

幸 Ey 矮 Read ac: short. Ae tek 矮的, ey áy,
a short men, a dwarf.

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

幸 Ey 譟 To speak stoutly.

幸 Ey 能 Read lēng: to be able; may, or can.
Lēng hēng gnóe ch'ēá ē t'heea hāy, wúy.
jin ē: 能行五者於天下爲
仁矣, ēy kē'á ch'ēy gōē hāng tē t'he'ē ēy, sē
jin ē, he that can practice these five things through-
out the Empire may be esteemed virtuous.

Hwuy. wát lēng che, gwān hák yēen 非曰能
之. 願學焉, ū^m ch'eng kóng gwá ēy, gwān
bōéy ēh yēen, I do not say that I am capable
but I wish to learn.

幸 Ey 會 Read hwūy: to be able. Hwán k'hàn
lūn gé se, se yaón tek hwūy h'ēáu
bún gē put k'hó hwut l'ēak kó 凡看
論語書. 須要得會曉文義. 不可
忽畧過, hwán k'h'w'á: lūn gé áy. ch'hāy sae
t'ēh ēy h'ēdou bún gē, ū^m t'hang hwut l'ēak kōéy,
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 豕 Gaé háy 豕, a pig.

Gaē 駘 Simple, ignorant.

Gaē 涯 The water's edge, a brink, a shore, a border. Jèak sēp taē súy, kô boô chin gaē 若涉大水, 其無津涯, ch'hin chēn^{ng} kōēy twā chūy, e āy bō chin gwé, 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^{na} 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 𡇗 gaē.

Gaē 𡇗 The fighting of dogs. Pok kok yēw koē, gaē gaē, tən hoē yēnk gēet gnó háy 北郭有狗, 𡇗𡇗旦暮欲𡇗我𡇗, pak kok wōō kaū gaē gaē chá k'he mā^{ng} hwi^{ng} bōēyh ká gwā āy 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 𡇗 The appearance of dogs wanting to bite.

Gaē 𡇗 Gaē ch'héy 𡇗𡇗, to lift the eyes, and look angrily at one another.

𡇗

Gaē 礙 To stop, to oppose, to hinder, to prevent, to limit. Soó put lēng gaē 死不能礙, sé bēy gāe tēōh, death cannot be prevented.

Gaē 碍 The same as the above. Lit gaē 窒碍, a hindrance, an abstraction.

𡇗

Gak 岳 A hill, a mountain. Gnōe gak 五岳, the five mountains, a surname. Gak hoō gak boē 岳父岳母, tēō^{ng} lūng tēō^{ng} á^m, a father and mother-in-law.

Gak 嶽 A mountain. Chaē hwa gak jē put tēūng 載華嶽而不重, chaē hwa gak sw^{na} jē 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, goē choē wōēy hwan loē jēn hoē gak chēng 子曰吾自衛反魯, 然後樂正, hoē choē kōng, gwā choē wōēy kōk, tooi^{ng} laē loē, jēn āu gak chē^{na}, Confucius said, from the time that I returned from the Wōēy country to the Loē country, the music was well regulated. — Jin jē put jin, jē gak hó 人而不仁, 如樂何, lūng nā bō ján tek, bōēyh hwat e āy gak s^{na} mē^{nh} taē wā, if men are destitute of benevolence what will become of their music! See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gak 雅 The centre piece in a certain game of chess.

𡇗

Gam 儻 Unwise, uneasy.

平

Gâm

巖

Lofty, high, dangerous; a recess in a mountain, a cavern. K'him gâm 巖, precipitous, impending. Ch'hâm gâm 巖, lofty.

San gâm tēp ch'hù, yin sēau göēy 山巖疊翠. 雲霄外, sw^{na} gâm tēp ch'hù lē hwán sēau áy gwā, the lofty mountains piled up in green elevations beyond the highest tier of clouds.

Gâm

岩

The same as the preceding: also written 岩 gâm, 𪔐 gâm, and 𪔑 gâm.

Gâm

吟

To talk in one's sleep; to mutter and groan in dreams.

丟

Gâm

戇

Stupid, foolish. Ông lēng sēau gām, tīn pēng k'hó é choē che 王陵少戇. 陳平可以助之, óng-lēng sēo k'hwā gām, tán pai^{ng} Chang láe chān e, óng-lēng is a little stupid and Tân-pai^{ng} can help him. (Said by the founder of a dynasty respecting his prime ministers).

声

Gân

眼

Vulg. bak chew: the eye. Gwán chék lēng wúy ch'heng pēk gán 阮籍能為青白眼, wui^{ng} chék ēy chò ch'hai^{ng} pāy áy bak chew, wui^{ng}-chék could make his eyes look both green and white.

Gán k'hong soò háe 眼空四海, bak chew k'hw^{na} k'hang sé háe, 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.

Gân

俺

I myself; also great.

Gân

研

Read gēén: a muller. Gân sek 研石, gēng chēh, a grinding stone, a stone for grinding or polishing; also to exhaust.

平

Gân

顏

Yung gân 客顏, the countenance; a surname. Gân sek 顏色, the appearance: a surname.

Chèng gân sek, soo kīn sin è 正顏色. 斯近信矣, chē^{na} lán áy gân sek, chēy sē kēō kīn sin sū áy lán, Let us adjust our own outward appearance, and that will induce sincere people to approach us.

Gân

言

A word, to speak, to say. Gân gé 言語, words and expressions. Gân chēā sim che seng yēā 言者心之聲

也, kóng wā sē sim kw^{na} áy sē^{na}, words are the expression of the feelings of the heart.

Gân put k'hó put sin yēā 言不可不慎也, kóng wā, ū^m t'hang bó sēy jē, in conversation we must not neglect caution.

丟

Gân

彦

An elegant scholar. Pē kē che choó, pang che gân hey 彼其之子. 邦之彦兮, hwut lēy c áy kē^{na}, pang áy hó t'hak ch'hāy lán, that son of his, is the most elegant scholar in the country. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Gân

倖

A false thing, a counterfeit.

Gân

諺

Gân gé 諺語, a proverb. Koé gân yéw che 故諺有之, koé cha áy gân gé woō e, it is in the ancient proverb, &c.

Gân

犴

A wild dog found in the northern regions, like a fox, but smaller.

Gân

厓

A high bank.

Gân

鴈

A wild goose; also written 雁 Gân. Hông gân é hwuy, ac bēng gô gô 鴻雁于飛. 哀鳴嗷嗷, twā

chēah gán tít pway, ae ch'hám áy sēⁿa gó gó, the large wild geese are flying, and make a melancholy noise altogether. See the 小雅 Sēⁿau gnây.

Gān 岸 Vulg. wⁿā: a brink or side of a river. Sēen teng ê gān 先登于岸, tā sēng pāyh chēⁿg wⁿā, 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 kēⁿā, to walk proudly.

Gaou 堯 Chēⁿau gaou 崔堯, a high hill, the loftiness of a mountain.

Gaou 賢 Read hēen: clever, skilful, intelligent. Hēen jín 賢人, gaou lāng, a clever man. Hēen choé 賢走, gaou chaoú, 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 twⁿā k'hím, k'hím áy sēⁿa hēang tēang, chēw kóng, chéy léy wōy pít woó gaou lāng t'haou t'hēⁿa, when Soomá-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

Gap 𩇛 Abstruse and minute; the ancient form of 顯 hēen, manifest.

天

Gat 𩇛 A high bank; the appearance of a high hill.

𩇛

Gat 𩇛 Superfluous bones.

𩇛

Gây 牙 A tooth, a grinder. Sây wūy ch'hé boó gây, hô é ch'hwàn gnó yung 誰謂鼠無牙. 何以穿我墉, chē chūy á kóng nēⁿau ch'hé bó ch'hūy k'hé an chwⁿā e ēy ch'hwiⁿg gwá áy pēⁿh, who says that mice have no teeth, how is it then that they have bored through my wall. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Gây chēang 牙璋, a general's standard.

Chok gâý 作牙, to assist in making bargains.

Gây

Gây 芽 A bud, a young shoot. Bēng gâý 萌芽, paoúh eⁿg, to shoot out buds.

Gây

Gây 衙 Gây bün 衙門, gâý mooⁿg, a court of justice, a mandarine's court. Gây ek 衙役, gâý yēⁿh, a police officer.

Gây

Gây 𩇛 Bad teeth; the tooth ache.

𩇛

Gây 訝 Ch'hēa gâý 嗟訝, an exclamation of doubt and wonder; to meet.

Gây

Gây 𩇛 Gēng gâý 迎迓, gēⁿā chēⁿh, to meet, to go forth to meet.

Gây

Gây 御 To meet. Pek lēang gâý che 百兩御之, chēⁿā pāyh tēⁿg ch'hēa k'hé gâý c, a hundred chariots went out to meet him. See the 召南 Sēⁿau lām.

Gāy 訝 To ridicule and laugh at any one.

幸 𦣻 Ge 𦣻 To smile. Ge ge ch'heōu 𦣻𦣻笑, ge ge ch'hēò, to laugh, to titter.

𦣻 𦣻 Gé 𦣻 𦣻 𦣻, the name of an office, something similar to our master of the horse.

Gé 𦣻 Great, magnanimous.

Gé 𦣻 The same as the above; also a wounded appearance.

Gé 𦣻 To converse; discourse, talk. Sēuk gé 𦣻 𦣻, a proverb. Sī put gé, ch'him put gân 𦣻不𦣻. 𦣻不言, ch'ēah bó gē lán, K'hūn bó kóng wā, he would neither converse at meals nor talk in his sleep. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 S'ung lūn.

Gé 𦣻 Gé gé 𦣻𦣻, flocking together, getting together into a herd.

Gé 𦣻 To deliberate, to judge; also to compare, alike. Gé che, jē hoē gân 𦣻之而後言, sim gé è, jēn aū kong, deliberate and then speak. See the 易經 Yēah keng. Kwán tēung s'ang ch'ēy, ch'hé gé è kwun 𦣻仲相齊. 𦣻擬於君, kwán tēung s'ang ch'ēy kok, ch'hēa ch'hé gé pé è áy jín kwun, when Kwán tēung was prime minister of the Ch'ēy country, he equalled the prince in extravagance.

Gé 𦣻 To compare, to assort; also to usurp. Gé jín pit è kē-lán 𦣻人必於其侮, pé gé lāng, pit tēoh ch'ēdou è áy lán, in assorting men, you must arrange them according to their relations.

Gé 𦣻 Luxuriant, abundant.

Gé 𦣻 Léng gé 𦣻 𦣻, a prison, a place of confinement.

Gé 𦣻 An instrument of music.

Gé 𦣻 A boat at anchor, or tied to the bank. Oe kang tēng t'áng, gé chew, t'haē hāng é 烏江亭長. 𦣻舟待項羽, oe kang áy tēng t'ōng, pat chán tēng 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 項羽紀 Hāng é ké.

Gé 𦣻 Vulg. hēā: an ant. P'ek gé 𦣻 𦣻, p'ūh hēā, a white ant. Baē s'ā hēang chaē s'ang che hok, k'ew gé t'ēung chōng gwán che swán 𦣻蛇享宰相之福. 𦣻救 𦣻中狀元之選, taē ch'wá ēy hēang chaē s'ang áy hok, k'ew hēā ēy t'ēung ch'ēung gwán áy k'eng, 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 𦣻 To fasten a boat to the shore, to bring a boat to shore.

Gé 𦣻 To stop, to hinder, to restrain, to oppose. S'ay lēng gé che 𦣻能禦之, ch'ē ch'ūy ēy gé ch'ē c, who could stop them?

Tēng bān kong soó ko k'hek gé tek è hó s'ang 鄭文公使高克禦狄於河上, taēng bān kong saē ko k'hek gé ch'ē tek hwan tē hó s'ang, Tai^{ng}-bān-hong sent Ko-k'hek to stop the progress of the barbarians upon the banks of the river. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

GĒ 籓

The Imperial gardens, from which the people are restricted; also a railing made of split bamboos, for inclosing and feeding fish.

奉

GĒ 儀

That which is right, and correct; usages, observances, ceremonies. Yéw wuy k'hó wù, yéw gē k'hó sēang 有威可畏

有儀可象, wōo wuy hong t'hang hoē lāng kē^{na}, wōo gē lēy t'hang chō yēō^{ng}, he has dignity sufficient to inspire terror, and manners that may be set up for a pattern.

GĒ 驥

Choe gē 騏驎, an animal celebrated for its virtue.

GĒ 娛

Pleasure, delight. Kēang hwan kek gē

窮歡極娛, kēang hu^{na} hē, kek gē lōk, to exhaust pleasure, and carry delight to the utmost.

GĒ 宜

Snitable, proper; ought, should; also written 宜 gē. Ch'hé soō hāp gē, wūy che gē 處事合宜謂之義, ch'hé

soō hāp gē, kōng kēō gē, to settle affairs according to that which is snitable is called righteousness.

Yin sē chē gē 因時制宜, yin sē ch'hōng sēy ēng kae, to do that which is snitable according to the time.

GĒ 魚

Vulg. hē, a fish a surname. Gē gnō sēy

yēuk yēā 魚我所欲也, hē gwā sēy aē, Fish is what I am fond of. See the 孟子, Bēng choó.

Sek chēā yéw kwūy seng gē ē tēng choó sán 昔者有饋生魚於鄭子產, chēng jīt wōō lāng sàng wūh hē hoē tai^{ng} choó sán, on a former day, one presented a living fish to Tai^{ng}-choó-sán. See the 孟子, Bēng choó.

GĒ 漁

To fish, to catch fish. Gē jin, 漁人, a fisherman. E' tēn ē gē, 以佃以

漁, k'hē p'nhā t'ān kwā t'hō hē, to go a hunting and fishing.

GĒ 愚

Vulg. gōng: stupid, foolish; also used for the first personal pronoun, in polite writing.

Koē che gē yēā tīt, kīm che gē yēā chày 故之愚也直. 今之愚也詐, koē chá áy gāe lāng tēōu tīt, lōng kīm áy gāe lāng p'āy ch'hā, formerly stupid people were honest, but now they are deceitful. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

GĒ 隅

A corner, an angle; a part. Kē yit gē,

舉一隅, to allude to a part. Kōng

t'hēen che hāy, chē ē haē gē, 光天之下. 至於海隅, t'hong t'he^{ng} áy hāy, chē

kaōi haē kak, throughout the whole Empire, even to the corners of the sea. See the 尚書 Sēō^{ng} sē.

GĒ 隅

The shoulders. Tōng gē yūng kit k'hē,

當隅用吉器, tē^{ng} heng t'haū,

tēōh yāng hó áy ke k'hē, for the shoulders we should use something handsome. (Speaking of dress). See the 儀禮 Gē lēy.

GĒ 隅

Gē ē 隅嶼, the name of a place where the sun rises.

GĒ 疑

Vulg. ge gnāt: to doubt, to hesitate, to

suspect, to be in suspense. Gē soō būn

疑思問, wōō gē gnāt chēw sēō^{ng} mooi^{ng}, having doubts, think of making enquiry.

To būn k'hwat gē, 多聞闕疑, chēy t'hē^{na} k'hwat twān gē gnāt, in hearing much, decide those things which are doubtful. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

GĒ 疑

Kéw gē, 九疑, the name of a hill in the 湖廣, hoē kōng, province.

GĒ 虞

To be pleased, to rest, satisfied; to think

of, to examine; a surname. Pā chēā

che būn, hwan gē jē yēā, 霸者之民歡虞如也, pā chēā áy p'āy sai^{ng} ch'hin

chēō^{ng} hu^{na} hē, the subjects of a despot are as it,

were pleased and satisfied, (for a time). See the
下孟 Hāy bēng.
Tông gē 唐虞, the appellations of 堯 gēlou and
舜 sùn, two ancient Chinese Emperors, who flourish-
ed about the time of Noah.

Gē 枇 Gē pây 枇杷, the name of a fruit.
Read pē.

Gē 寓 To lodge, to dwell; to entrust to. Gē séy
寓所, a lodging place. Boô gē jîn
ê gnô sit, 無寓人於我室, ^{am}
t'hang hoê lāng hāyh tē gwá áy. ch'hoê, don't let any
one lodge in my house.

Léy hoê sit kok, gē ke ê wōēy 黎侯失國. 寓
居於衛, léy hoê sit kok, chēw hāy^h k' hēu tē wōēy,
when the Prince of Léy, lost his kingdom, he dwelt
for a time in the wōēy country. See the 國風
Kok hong.

Gē 咲 To laugh. Gē gē ch'hēàou, 咲咲笑,
gē gē. ch'hēu, 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. Choô gé loē t'haē soô
gák wat, 子語魯大師樂曰,
hoô choô kóng kap loē t'haē soô gák kóng, Confucius
discoursed with the great music Master of the Loé
country about music, saying &c. See 上論,
Sēāng lūn.

Gē 馭 To harness horses, and put them to a car-
riage. Lím hoê, jēák héw sek che gē
lëuk má 凜乎若朽索之馭六
馬, kèng kín, ch'hín chēō^{ng} woô yūng nu^a sōh saē
lak chēūh báy, be as careful and fearful, as if you
were driving six horses harnessed with a rotten rope.
See the 尙書, Sēāng se.

Gē 誼 Righteousness, equity; the same as 義
gē; also written 誼 gē. Jín jín chēá,
chēng kē gē, put boē kē lē 仁人者.

正其誼. 不謀其利, jín tek áy lāng, ch'hòng
chē^{na} e áy gē, bó bōēy^h boē e áy lē, a truly benevol-
ent, 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, sōu
nēō^{ng}, to consult with.

Soô chē ê tō, jē t'hé ok e ok gít chēá, bē chēuk é
gē yēá 士志於道. 而耻惡衣惡食者.
未足與議也, t'hak ch'hāyh lāng sim chē tē tō,
jē seōu lēy p'ha^{nt} yín chēō^{ng} p'ha^{nt} chēūh áy lāng,
chēw ^{am} chēūk 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 Sēāng lūn.

Gē 義 Righteousness, equity. Jín, gē, lēy, tē,
sín 仁義禮智信, benevolence
righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and
truth; (the five cardinal virtues.)

Ōng hó pit wát lē, ék yéw jín gē jē-é é, 王何
必曰利. 亦有仁義而已矣, ōng saē
saē tēōh kóng lē, yēá woô jín gē tē^a tē^a, why must
your majesty talk about gain; let us treat of
benevolence and righteousness alone. See 孟子,
Bēng choú.

Gē 毅 Kong gē 剛毅, bold and daring, coura-
geous.

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.

Yím gē choo yéw 飲御諸友, lím áy sé tēōh
gē sé péng yéw, in drinking we should wait upon
our friends.

T'hōng gē é lōēy 統御宇內, t'hōng kwán é
lāē, to regulate and manage every thing in the universe.
Hwán tē gē 樊遲御, hwán tē tít saē ch'hēá, Hwán-
tē was driving the carriage.

Gē 遇 To meet with. Gē chēak 遇着, *lōo tēoh*, to fall in with. Gē choo tōe 遇諸塗, *lōo tēoh tē lōe*, he met him in the road.

Gē 劓 A punishment, consisting in cutting off the nose. Boó hēk gē jín 無或劓人, *bó k'hè kwāh lāng áy p'hè^{ng}*, do not punish men by cutting off their noses. See the 尙書 *Sēo^{ng} se*.

𠂔 呀 To open the mouth wide. Jē k'hoé k'hac gēá gēá 如口開呀呀, *ch'hin chēo^{ng} ch'huy k'hwuy gēá gēá*, like the mouth opened wide.

Gēá 蜈蚣 Goé kong 蜈蚣, *gēá 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.

Gēá 蝓 The name of an insect. *La gēá* 蝓, a spider. *La gēá se* 蝓絲, a spiders web.

Gēá 抬 Read *tāc*: to carry between two. *Tāc* but 抬物, *gēá me^{ng}*, to carry any thing.

𠂔 迎 Read *gēng*: to meet, to meet with. *Gēng chēep* 迎接, *gē^{ng} chēh*, to greet.

Sōng óng gēng laé, *kay sēa jē keng pnt lēng*, *séy é jēw wān jín yā* 送往迎來. 嘉善而矜不能. 所以柔遠人也, *sāng óng gē^{ng} laé*, *o ló hó jē keng lín bēy áy lāng*, *séy é jēw hwū^{ng} áy 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.

𠂔 𢵿 To open, to part asunder. *Gēáh k'hwuy* 𢵿開, to spread open.

Gēáh 𢵿 To open out the legs. *K'ha gēáh k'hwuy* 脚𢵿開, to spread out the legs.

𠂔 𢵿 That by which we frighten people.

𠂔 虐 To oppress, to tyrannise; oppression. *Gēák chēng* 虐政, an oppressive government. *Pò gēák* 暴虐, to oppress violently.

Put *kaou jē sat*, *wūy che gēák* 不教而殺謂之虐, *ū^m kà jē t'hac kóng kēd gēák*, to put people to death for crime, without first instructing them is called oppression. See the 下論 *Hāy lūn*.

Gēák 瘧 A fever; a disease in which there is a hot and cold stage.

𠂔 鉦 A small kind of bell, with a long neck.

𠂔 仰 To hold up the head; a surname. *Gēáng séw* 仰首, *t^ma k'hé t'haou*, to hold up the head. *Gēáng k'hàn* 仰看, *gēáng k'hw^{ng}*, to look up. *Gēáng bōng* 仰望, to hope.

Gēáng chēuk é soō hoō boé, *hoó chēuk é hēuk ch'hey choó* 仰足以事父母. 俯足以畜妻子, *t^ma k'hé t'haou k'hw^{ng} éy* *kaou é hok saē pāy boé k'hw^{ng} lōh laé*, *éy kaou é ch'hé boé kē^{ng}*, 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*.

𠂔 峴 *K'hong gēāng* 崦嵫, the lofty appearance of hills and mountains.

𠂔

Gēang

仰

To rely upon, to help, to supply.

𠂔

Gēaou

𠂔

To call.

𠂔

Gēaou

堯

The name of an ancient Emperor.

Gēaou é put tek sùn wáy ké yew

堯以不得舜爲已憂,

gēaou yin wáy bēy til tēōh sùn chò ka tē áy

hwán ló, Gēaou because he could not obtain

such a man as Sùn, made this the subject of

his grief.

Gēaou

𠂔

Chēaou gēaou 𠂔, a nation of
dwarfs, said to be only three feet
high.

Gēaou

𠂔

Chēaou gēaou 𠂔, the lofty
appearance of hills.

Gēaou

𠂔

Fire wood, to collect fire wood, a
wood cutter. Sūn ē chōe gēaou詢於芻蕘, mool^{ng} kap kwāh

ch'haou chēōh ch'há áy lāng, to enquire of the

grass and wood cutters. See the 小雅 Scāou

gnáy.

𠂔

Gēaou

𠂔

To scrape.

𠂔

Gēem

𠂔

To hold the head high; also to respect.

Gēem jēak soo 𠂔若思, respec-

ful and thoughtful.

Sék tāc ch'hē^{ng} á gēem 碩大且𠂔, sek twā

kwā kwān, great and tall.

𠂔

Gēem

驗

To examine, to verify, to fulfil, to

accomplish; also written 驗, Gēem.

Haou gēem 效驗, the fulfilment,

or accomplishment of a thing.

K'hó bñā chó gēm bēng pēk 考問左驗
明白, k'hó mool^{ng} tūy gēm bēng pāyh, to
examine and scrutinize, and ascertain a thing
clearly.

𠂔

Gēem

嚴

Rigid, severe, strict; to give strict
orders; a surname. Chong gēm
莊嚴, severe.Wuy gēm 威嚴, dignified and stern. Gēem
kin 嚴謹, rigidly careful.Gēem, gē put kām ch'hēng 嚴虞不敢請,
gēm áy sé, gwá á^m k'á ch'hē^{ng} á mool^{ng}, while
you were thus rigidly strict (in your mourning)
I did not dare to make enquiry. See 孟子
Bēng choó.

Gēem

醖

Wine of great strength; very strong
liquor.

Gēem

巖

San gēm 山巖, sū^{ng} á gām, the

recess of a hill, or cavern. Sóng

choo he sēen seng chāē tōng choó

gēm choó se 宋朱熹先生在洞仔

巖註書, sòng tēdou choo he sin sai^{ng} tē

tāng á gēm choó ch'hāy, in the Sóng dynasty

the teacher Choo-he wrote a commentary on

the four Books; in the recess of a cavern.

𠂔

Gēen

研

A burnisher, or polisher. Gēen poē sēk

研布石, gēng poē chēōh, a smooth

stone, for glazing cloth.

Lēuk t'hae ch'ham say hoē gēen sēang 綠苔

𠂔乎研上, ch'hāi^{ng} lēk áy t'hé ch'ham

say tē gēng chēōh tēng, the green moss grows

thick upon the polishing stone (owing to disuse).

Gēen

齧

The teeth bare, and sticking out of
the mouth.

Gēen

訐

To litigate, to strive; to contend at
law.

GĚen 𣎵 To grind, to break.

𣎵 GĚen 𣎵 Thin, meagre, shewing nothing but the bones. Also written 𣎵 gĚen. A' p'hĕn gĚen 亞片𣎵, meagre through being addicted to opium.

𣎵 GĚen 妍 To flatter, to admire, to applaud; also wise, and contented. GĚen ch'héw 妍醜, ch'hin ch'hai^{ng} kwà k'hĕep sĕ, beautiful and ugly.

GĚen 𣎵 The name of a hill.

GĚen 𣎵 The name of a river.

GĚen 𣎵 To examine, to exhaust; also to grind.

𣎵 GĚen 醜 Drunk with wine; to be overcome with liquor. Tĭm gĚen tĭm 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, tĭm gĚen tĭm hwi^{ng}, bō t'hang kà é tō, bō t'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.

𣎵 GĚep 業 Ke gĚep 基業, a foundation. Soō gĚep 事業, a business, an employment. Sán gĚep 產業, a patrimony. Tĕen gĚep 田業, ch'hán gĚep, a farm. Kay gĚep 家業, an estate, family property.

Soō lóng kong sĕang, bin che soē gĚep 士農工商民之四業, t'hák ch'háyh chōh ch'hán chò kang, seng lé, p'áyh sai^{ng}, áy sè gĚep, learning, agriculture, manual labour, and trade, are the four common employments of the people.

Kwun choó ch'hóng gĚep, sáy t'hóng wáy k'hó kĕy yĕa 君子創業垂統爲可繼也, kwun choó ch'hóng gĚep, sáy t'hóng ěy t'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.

𣎵 GĚet 齧 To bite, to gnaw. Boō gĚet kwut 母齧骨, ū^m t'hang ká kwut, do not gnaw the bones, (in eating). See the 禮記 Léy kĕ.

𣎵 GĚet 孽 The son of a concubine, the fresh buds of a tree, trouble and calamity; also luxuriant and full.

Tók koe sin gĚet choó, kĕ ch'ho sim yĕa gwáy kĕ lĕ hwán yĕa ch'him 獨孤臣孽子, 其操心也危, 其慮患也深, tok koe áy jin sín, sĕy é áy kĕ^{ng}, é áy ch'ho sim kw^a gwáy hĕém, é áy lĕ hwán ló ch'him tĭm, 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 gĚet che seng yĕa 非無萌孽之生焉, ū^m sĕ bō p'áuh cĕ^{ng} áy sai^{ng}, there is no want of the production of buds and blossoms.

T'hĕen chok gĚet, yĕw k'hó wáy, choō chok gĚet, put k'hó kwat 天作孽猶可違, 自作孽不可活, t'he^{ng} chò soō yĕa t'hang wáy, ka tĕ chò soō, bō t'hang wáy, 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.

Gēet

梟

The rules of archery; a law, a rule.

Gēet

闌

The posts of a door. Gēet é lōēy kwⁿá jin ché che 闌以內寡人制之, *mooi^{ng} laē áy soō, gwá, ká* tē, *ledon lē*, all the business within doors, I myself will attend to.

Gēet

蘖

K'hēuk gēet 麴蘖, *pāyh k'hak*, a substance used in fermenting liquor.

Gēet

蠚

Sēang gēet 象蠚, *ch'hē^{ng} gēet*, a scorpion, also any thing strange and uncommon among birds and beasts, is called 蠚 gēet,

Gēet

蘖

The buds sprouting out of a tree, after it is cut down. Bēng gēet 萌蘖, *paoh^h cē^{ng}*, young buds shooting up.

Gēet

𪔐

Gēet gwut 𪔐呢, uneasy, hazardous.

Gēet

鵠

A water bird; also the cackling of geese. Oe yūng sē gēet gēet chēa wūy chae 烏用是鵠鵠者爲哉, *chò sⁿa mē^h yūng chēy léy gēet gēet áy mē^h chae*, of what use is this cackling thing! See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

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 gek.

Gek

額

The same as the above. Sēng tēung hōó kóng bē, soó hong ch'hēⁿá pwan gek 城中好廣眉四方且半額, *sēⁿá lang e^{ng} hó k'hwāh áy bak baē, sē kak kwá kaōu puⁿá hēāh*, in the city there is one with fine broad eyebrows; square, and also half way up the forehead.

Gek

幘

A seam.

Gek

鶮

A bird with fine feathers; also called chin choo key 眞珠鷄, a pearl spotted bird; so called from its colour.

Gek

逆

Vulg. *kāyh*: to oppose, to resist, to strive against, also to meet. Gwán gek 頑逆, stubborn. Pōēy gek 背逆, *pōēy kāyh*, rebellious.

Put sūn hōó boē, wāt gnoé gek 不順父母曰忤逆, *ū^m sán pāy boē kóng gnoé gek*, to be disobedient to parents is called rebellion.

Gek

逆

To vomit.

去

Géng

矧

Short, dwarfish. Gēng ché 矧槽, a trough for grinding medicines.

平

Gēng

迎

To meet, to go out to meet. Put chüang put gēng 不將不迎, *ū^m sàng ū^m gⁿéan chēek*, neither to accompany, nor to go out to meet one.

Gēng

凝

To freeze, to congeal. Soó koé gēng song 四肢凝霜, *k'ha ch'héu gēng chēⁿá se^{ng}*, the limbs all frozen to ice.

去

Gēng

硬

Vulg. *gnāy*: hard stiff, unbending. Se kwúy soé gēng, hong t'hong sin 書貴瘦硬方通神, *sēá jē kwúy choē sán gnāy, ch'hēⁿá 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 gēⁿā, ch'ew ēy tit tēoh boē, ū^m ch'hin gēⁿā ch'ew hēy lit tēoh boē, pit tēoh ch'hin gēⁿā 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?

Gēō 天 燒 Read jeaōu: a cockle.

Gēuk 玉 A gem; a precious stone. Pō gēuk 寶玉, a precious gem. Yēw bé gēuk ē soo 有美玉於斯, woā hó āy gēuk tē chēy lēy wūy, There is a beautiful gem here.

Sūy hwaē choo jē ch'hwān mē, sek wūn gēuk chek san hwuy 水懷珠而川媚石 蘊玉則山輝, ch'ay k'hē^{ng} choo jē ch'hwān kwū^{ng}, ch'ēok tēy gēuk chek swⁿa 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 kⁿa k^{hoo}, to put in prison.

Ok lōk tēy gēuk 惡落地獄, p'haⁿē lōh tēy gēuk, the wicked go down into hell.

P'hēn gan k'hó ē ch'ēet gēuk ch'ēā, ké yēw yēā ē 片言可以折獄者其由也與, ch'it kōd wā t'hang laē p'hwⁿa twān gēuk s'ang āy lāng ē sē yēw tēⁿā, tēⁿā, with one word to be

able to decide cases of litigation; it is only Yēw that can do this. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Gēung 邛 Lahorions, 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 gāng gāng, jē kwūy jē ch'ēang 顒顒昂昂. 如圭如璋, twā twā kwū^{ng} kwū^{ng} ch'hin ch'ēō^{ng} kwūy kap ch'ēang, bright and brilliant like pearls and gems. See the 小雅 S'eaōu gnáy.

Gēung 崱 The name of a hill.

Géy 鬩 To wrangle, to strive, to contend. Géy s'ēung 鬩訟, to quarrel. Heng tēy géy ē ch'hēang, gōēy gé kē boō 兄弟鬩於牆外. 禦其侮, hēⁿa tē wān kay tē lāe bīn, gwā bīn hoē lāng boō 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. Soó bin géy géy j'ēn 使民盼盼然, saē pūyh sai^{ng} sin hóy lōh k'hwⁿā, to make the people look at one with rage. See the 上孟 S'ēang bēng.

Géy 睨 To look askance, to look slantingly at anything. Géy jē sē 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, 代王詣長安,
taē ōng k'hè, kaòu tēang an, Taē-ōng paid a visit
to Tēang-an.

Gēy 倪 Not to look straight at anything.
The same as. 睨 gēy.

平 倪 Twan gēy 端倪, exact, grave, decor-
ous. Má gēy 旄倪, old and young,
a surname.

Hwán kē mó gēy 反其旄倪, hwán tsh' loi^{ng}
e dy lau lāng sedou tēn, to send back their old
men and youths. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gēy 猊 Chùn gēy 狻猊, a kind of lion.

Gēy 霓 A rainbow. Jēk taē hān che bōng
yln gēy yēa 若大旱之望雲
霓也, ch'hin chēo^{ng} twā u^{ng} 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
素衣覺裘, káp pāyh s'ā tēoh
ch'hēng lók kē^{ng} āy hēw, with white
clothes, we should wear fawn furs.

Gēy 輓 A transverse beam in front of a car-
riage. Taē ke boē gēy, sēaou ke
boē gwat, kē hō ó hēng che chae
大車無輓小車無軌其何以行之哉,
twā ch'hēa bó gēy, gēy ch'hēa bó gwai,
e ēy an chw^{ng} á, kē^{ng} á, 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.

丟

Gēy 刈 To cut grass; also to regulate.

Gēy 藝 An art, an employment. Séw gēy 手
藝, ch'hēw gēy, a handicraft. Lēn^k
gēy 六藝, the six arts. Chae gēy
才藝, talent.

Kēw yēa gēy, ē chēung chēng hoē hó yēw 求
也藝於從政乎何有, kēw wōo chae gēy,
tē chēung chēng soō, wōo s'ā me^{ng} h ōh, 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 kaòu bin
kay sek, sē gēy gnóc kok 后稷教
民稼穡樹藝五穀, hoē chek,
kà pāyh sai^{ng} kay sek, sē chēng gnóc 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
sēen sēa 羿善射, gēy gaou chhō
chè^{ng}, Gēy was skilled in archery.

肅

Gim 趁 To hold down the head and walk
quickly.

平

Gim 吟 To sing, to hum. Gim se 吟詩, to
recite odes. E' sē jé gim 倚樹而
吟, wá ch'hēw jé gim, to lean against
a tree, and hum a song.

Gim 吟 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 吟 gim.

Gim 承 All standing together; also written 依
gim; the same as 衆 chēung, all.

- Gim 硃 High, lofty.
- Gim 砦 Gim kay 砦堦, stone steps.
- Gim 聾 The head shaking.
- Gim 拏 To hold firmly, to grasp. Gim chaē séw 拏在手, gim tē ch'heū, to grasp in the hand.
- Gim 听 To open the mouth wide, and laugh.
- Gim 脣 Large thick lips.
- Gim 銀 Silver. Pék kim wū che gin 白金 謂之銀, pūy' kim kóng kēō gin, white gold is called silver. See the 爾雅 Jé gnây.
- 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 boō gin, kē sēāou boō lōēy 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'hēēn gin gin 猛犬狺狺, bēng kaū ch'hēng ch'hēng jěāng, fierce dogs, making a great noise.
- Gim 閭 Harmonious and pleasing; placid and agreeable. Bín choō sē ch'hek, gin gin jē yēā 閭子侍側閭閭如

也, bín choō k'hēā tē pēē'ng á, hó wāt áy yēō'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 out loud.
- Gin 斷 The noise of wrangling and contention.
- Gin 湔 Gin lūn 湔淪, the eddying of water.
- Gin 囀 A servant with four mouths, to speak falsely, to deceive. Sūn hoō gwān, boē gin, tēy gō 舜父頑. 母囀. 弟傲, sūn āy nēō'ng pāy gwān gēk, nēō'ng lēy ū' laū sīt, sēō' tē kēāou gō, sūn's father was stubborn his mother false, and his brother proud. See the 尚書 Sēō'ng se.
- Gin 慙 To enquire; to be respectful and cautious; also, moreover.
- Gip 倭 Gip gip 倭倭, a multitude of people.
- Gip 岌 High, hazardous, uneasy; a small hill is called 岌 gip, and a great one is called 恒 hwān.
- K'hóng choē wāt, ē soo sē yēā, t'hēēn hāy tāē chae, gip gip hoē 孔子曰. 於斯時也. 天下殆哉岌岌乎, k'hóng choō kóng, tē chēy lēy sē, t'heē'ng āy gwāy hēēm, ū'm an āy yēō'ng, Confucius said, at this time the Empire is in danger, and as it were unsettled. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.
- 夫 仵 Bold and vigorous. Git git yung hoo, gnō sēāng yēw che 仵仵勇夫. 我尙有之, chōng bēng āy yung

hoo, gwá sēang woō e, Of bold and vigorous yeomen,
I still have a few. See the 尙書 Sēō^{ng} se.

Git 吃 Difficulty of utterance. K'hoé git put
lêng tō swat, jê sēen tē se 口吃不能
道說. 而善著書, ch'hà y
git, bēy s^{na} kóng wā, jê gāu chò ch'hūy, the mouth
stammering and not able to speak, but clever at
making books. See the 史記 Soó kè.

Git 汜 Water dried up; also the name of a
river.

Git 屹 A hill standing by itself.

Git 屹 Git ló 屹勞, troubled, and wearied.

Git 迄 To arrive at, even, until, to. E' git é
kim 以迄於今, é kíp kaok tong
kim, even to the present time.

Chae soe é kóng, git boā sēng kong 才疏意
廣. 迄無成功, chae teaū sey é soō k'hūy, h
kaūu bó chē^{na} kong, his talents are too diversified
and his ideas too widely diffused, so that no meri-
torious undertaking is completed. See the 孔融
傳 K'hóng yung twān.

Git 紇 The lower part of a thread. Also a man's
name. K'hóng choó hoō, sēuk lēang
git 孔子父叔梁紇, k'hóng
choó áy pāy, mē^{na} kēō sēuk lēang git, Confucius's
father was called Sēuk-lēang-git.

Git 訖 To stop, to exhaust, to finish, to con-
clude. K'hóng choó sē se, choó tōng
gê é hāy, git é chew 孔子序書.
自唐虞以下. 訖于周, k'hóng choó sē
se kong, chēáng tōng gê é lūh, git kaūu chew,
Confucius arranged the historical classics, from
the time of Tōng-gê (i. e. Geaū and Sūn) down-
wards, and concluded with the Chew dynasty.
Boō git tēk 毋訖糴, bó swat tēh, do not stop
the buying of rice.

𪔐

Gnaé

𪔐

To gnaw, to gnaw a bone, read gnaóu.
Èk choó jê gnaóu kē kwut 易子
而𪔐其骨, w^{na} kē^{na} á jê gnaé e
áy kwut, they exchanged children and gnawed their
bones: Speaking of a famine.

𪔐

Gnaē

艾

Vulg. hē^{na}: a kind of grass used in
cauterizing; the moxa, or mugwort.
a period of 50 days is called 艾
gnaē. Sēaóu gnaē 少艾, a young person; also
rest, at ease; a surname.

Kim che yūuk òng chēā, yēw. ch'hit lēen che
pēng, kēw sam lēen che gnāe 今之欲王
者. 猶七年之病. 求三年之艾,
t^{na} áy būyēh chò òng áy lāng, ch'hin chēō^{ng} ch'hit
nē^{ng} áy pāi^{ng} kēw s^{na} nē^{ng} áy gnāe e, those
in the present day who want to become rulers
are like those afflicted with a seven years sick-
ness, 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 hēng.

Gnaē

𪔐

To cut grass. Chūn gnaē 俊艾,
a man of talent.

Gnaē

忒

Tēng gnaē 愆忒, to regulate, to
put in order.

Gnaē

刈

To cut grass is called 刈 gnaē; to
reap corn is called 穫 hoē.

𪔐

Gnaóu

𪔐

Vulg. gnaé: to gnaw, to bite.

𪔐

Gnaóu

爻

To interchange, to lay across, to
blend, to compare; one of the dia-
grams.

Leuk gnaóu pat kwà 六爻八卦, lak gnaóu
pāyē kwà, the six interchanges and eight diagrams.

Gnaôu 肴 Savoury food, spiced eatables; also written 餚 gnaôu. Chaê chew gnaôu ê tēen kan, hāou k'hin chēá jê lô che 載酒肴於田間. 候勤者而勞之, chaê chēw mēⁿh p'hōy tē ch'hān kan, tēng haôu k'hin áy lāng 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 hām 嶠嶠, the name of a hill.

Gnaôu 藪 The roots of vegetables; also written 菱 gnaôu.

Gnaôu 虤 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 殽 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 chòk 淆之不濁, keadú gnaôu, yēw bēy lò, although you should stir it up, it would not be muddy. Spoken in reference to persons.

Gnaôu 肴 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 gnāou san 知者樂水. 仁者樂山, tē áy lāng aè chúy, jín áy lāng aè swⁿa, 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 lán chok sēen 藕絲難作線, gnāou áy se ōh chò swⁿa, 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. Būn 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 kēen jê gnáy 不柔不硬. 乃見儒雅, ū^m nooi^{ng} ū^m gnāy, naé k'hwⁿa gāu áy t'hák ch'hūy^h lāng, 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 choó 筴子, gnāyh á, a pair of pincers.

Gnāyh 夾 Read kēep: to hold under the arm, to hold right and left, to uphold. Chew kong kēep hoò sēng ōng 周公夾輔成王, chew kong gnāyh hoò sēng ōng, Chew-kong upheld and assisted Seng-ōng.

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 swⁿa jê t'hēaou kōdy pak haé, kóng bēy ēy, sē chin chēⁿa 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.

𦍋

Gneàouh

𦍋

The noise of a multitude.

𦍋

Gnëaouh

𦍋

To move, to be agitated. T'hëen

tông tēy gnëaouh 天動地𦍋,

t'heē^{ng} lāng tēy gneaoûh, when the

heaven is moved, the earth is agitated.

Gneaoûh

𦍋

To creep, as a worm.

𦍋

Gnêw

𦍋

Vulg. *goô*: the cow kind. Hông gnêw黃牛, *wuī^{ng} goô*, a common cow.Súy gnêw 水牛, *chúy goô*, a buf-faloë. Gnêw toé 牛斗, *goô láu*, the name of

a star. Hwat peng che kay, put hëuk gnêw

yáng 伐冰之家不畜牛羊, *hwat peng**áy kay*, *bó ch'hē goô yēō^{ng}*, a break-ice family

(i. e. the family of a great officer) should not

keep oxen and sheep.—A surname.

Gnêw

𦍋

Gnêw ch'hip 𦍋藤, the name of
a medicinal plant.

𦍋

Gnó

𦍋

Vulg. *gwá*: I myself. Guó put te 我不知, *gwá ū^m chae*, I do not know.

Jé aè kê yáng, guó aè kê léy 爾愛

其羊我愛其禮, *lè sēōh e áy yēō^{ng}*, *gwá**sēōh e áy léy*, you pity the sheep, but I pity the

ceremony. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnó

𦍋

A spear, a lance.

Gnó

𦍋

The loftiness of a hill; height.

𦍋

Gnoé

𦍋

Vulg. *goē*: five. Gnoé sip 五十,*goē chap*, fifty; a surname, also written

𦍋 gnoé.

Goé sip yéw gnoé, jê ché è hák 吾十有五
而志於學, *gwá chap goē hòy*, *jê sim ché*
tē t'hák, when I was fifteen years of age my mind
was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnoé

𦍋

A file of five men. Háng gnoé 行伍,

rank and file; a surname. Sam gnoé

sēng kwūn 三伍成群, *s'na goē**chēnd kwán*, three or five forming a company.

See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Gnoé

𦍋

One of the horary characters. Jit gnoé

日午, *jit láu*, mid-day.

Gnoé

𦍋

Inimical, hostile. E' put gnoé che soó

sēang èng 以不𦍋之詞相應, *t'hó ū^m gnoé áy wá sēō yin*, he

answered in expressions by no means hostile.

Gnoé

𦍋

Obstinate, opposed. Gnoé gèk 忤逆,

perverse and rebellious.

Gnoé

𦍋

To meet with, to come against, to

oppose. Ch'hoé gnoé 錯𦍋, Con-

fused.

Ông hoó sē ch'hut é hwan sēang gnoé 王甫
時出與蕃相𦍋, *ông hoó hwūh sē ch'hut*
kap ông hwan sēō loó tēōh, when Ông-hoó went
out, he just met with Ông-hwan.

Gnoé

𦍋

Double, together. Tēang choé kēet

lèk, gnoé jê keng 長沮桀溺𦍋

而耕, *tēang-choé kēet-lèk sēō tūy**chōh ch'hán*, Tēang-choé and Kēet-lèk ploughed

the ground together. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Gnoé

𦍋

United together, opposite, double; also

suddenly, unexpectedly. Soé song wát

gnoé, *chek wát kê* 數雙曰𦍋.隻曰奇, *soé áy sē^{ng} kōng gnoé*, *chil chēāh**kōng k'hēa*, in numbers, double are called Gnoé,

and Single k'hēa.

Gnoé jēn 偶然, suddenly.

𪔐
Gô 厄 A knot in wood; a bone without any meat.

Gô 姬 Kô gô 嫖姬, the appearance of a waiting maid.

𪔐
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. Neàou sêw gô sùn sùn, gô tô tô 鳥獸俄旬旬. 俄逃逃, ch'êdou kap sêw t'êp á koó s'm s'm, y'êw t'êp á koó chaóu laê 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. Bín che gô gân 民之訛言, p'ýh sai'ng áy p'ýh ch'hat wá, the foolish stories of the people. See the 小雅 Seáou gnây.

Gô 𪔐 The same as the above: also to speak, and chatter; also written 僞 gô. S'êang mē boô gô 尙寐無𪔐, laê k'hè k'hwün b'ôh kóng 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'ôey hoô hóng laê che san, chaô haê t'êung 有神鼇背負蓬萊之山. 在海中, wôo sín gô, k'ha ch'êdh g'êá hóng laê áy swa t'ê haê t'êung, there is a divine tortoise in the middle of the sea, who carries on his back the Hóng-laê 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 誚 gô.

Gô 娥 Good, beautiful. S'êang 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 誚 Good words; also to chaunt, to sing. Gô se 誚詩, 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'èy kan 馬援敖遊二帝間, háy wán Phit Phô t'ê jê t'èy 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 gân ê hwuy, ae b'êng gô gô 鴻雁于飛. 哀鳴嗷嗷, twā ch'êdh gô tit 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 𪔐 Ch'hong gô 倉廩, not fearful.

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 鰲 A large tortoise; the same as 鼇 gô.

Gô 鰲 The name of a fish.

Gô 騄 A fine horse, a horse not yet broken in.

Gô 譌 To deceive. Gô gân 謊言, deceitful words.

Gô 鵞 A goose. T'h'na jít kè hoē sàt sē gô yěa, é che sít che 他日其母殺是鵞也. 與之食之, pat jít é áy nēn'g lěy t'haē chēy lěy gô, hoē é chēāh-e, the next day his mother killed this goose, and gave it him to eat. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gô 熬 To boil, to cook without oil; to brew, to distil. Gô chéw 熬酒 To distil liquor or wine.

Gô 餓 To be hungry, to starve. Gô soó 餓死, gô sé, to be starved to death. Pek é sēuk chēy gô é sēw yāng che hāy 伯夷叔齊餓于首陽之下, pek é sēuk-chēy gô 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.

Gô 梟 To be proud, to treat contemptuously.

Gô 卧 To sleep. Gô pāng 卧房, a bed-chamber. Also written 臥 gô. Yin ké jē gô 隱几而卧, pak tōh jē k'hwán, he leaned over the table and slept. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gô 鑊 A pan for making cakes.

Gô 傲 To treat proudly. Gô bān 傲慢, to treat with scorn. Gô put k'hó tūang 傲不可長, kēaou áy sim kw'á ū'n

thang hoē é té'ng, do not allow proud dispositions to grow. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

奉

Goē 吾 I myself. Goē jít sam séng goē sin 吾日三省吾身, g'wá ták jít s'na hāng séng ch'hat gwá, áy sin, I examine myself every day as to three things, See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Goē 渚 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 鰕 K'he goē 鰕, the name of a fish.

Goē 吳 A surname; the name of a country.

Goē 蜈 Goē kong 蜈蚣, g'wá kang, a centipede.

Goē 鯢 The name of a fish; the same as 鰩 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

Goē 悟 To understand. Leaou goē 了悟, to comprehend. Séng goē 醒悟, to awaken; to be in a mistake is called 迷 bēy, to find out one's error, is called 悟 goē.

Goē 晤 Bēng goē 明晤, clear; perception; the understanding. Goē tūy 晤對, opposite, face to face.

Goē 寤 To awake. Goē bē kēw che 寤寐求之, *ch'hai^{ng} k'hwàn kēw e*, 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 hô gân che goē yěa 君何言之誤也, *kwun an chund kóng, kaú hěa goē*, how is it that you make such a mistake in what you say. See the 張耳傳, *Tēo^{ng} jē twān*. Yit goē, k'hé yūng chaē goē 一誤豈容再誤, *chit āy goē, k'hám ēy yāng, tit chaē 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, *goē chap jē chae t'hee^{ng} āy 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. Liēk hap che göēy sēng jīn chūn: jē put lūn 六合之外. 聖人存而不論, *lāk hap āy gwā sēng jīn chūn jē bō 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.

Göey gān put jip ē k'hwān 外言不入於閤, *gwā, bīn āy wā, i^m t'hang, jip ē páng keng*, out of door talk, should not be brought in doors.

Göey 甥 Göey seng 甥甥, cousins, and nephews, by the sister's side, a sister's son or daughter.

Göeyh 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, kap ch'hai^{ng}*, sun, moon, and stars.

E' jūn gwat, tēng soō sē, sēng sōey 以閏月定四時成歲, *ē lūn göeyh tēnd sē sē chēnd nē^{ng}*, by the aid of the intercalary month he fixed the four seasons, and completed the year. See the 堯典 Geāou tēen.

Gök 𪛗 Numerous, many.

Gök 𪛗 To be always beating a drum; also the sound of a drum.

Gök 𪛗 Ch'hok gök 錯𪛗, fearful, alarmed, apprehensive. Gök jēn 𪛗然, suddenly alarmed.

Gök 萼 The bud of a flower; also written 萼 gök. Ch'hun hwa hwat gök, hāy kēet ké sit 春華發萼夏結其實, *ch'hun t'hee^{ng} hwa hwat gök hāy t'hee^{ng} kēet 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 gök, hwān kēw choo kē sin 失諸正鵠 反求諸其身, *sit choo chēng gök, tēoh hwān kēw tē ka tē āy hīn sin*, missing the mark in the centre of the target, we should turn inwards, and blame our own persons. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Gök 諤 Kēen gök 蹇諤, honest words, upright discourse. Ch'hēen jīn che lok lok, put jē yit soō che gök gök 千人之諾諾. 不如一士之諤諤, *chēnd ā ch'heng lāng*

áy yín hó, ú^m pé chíit áy t'hak ch'háyh lánng áy tít
wā, the mere assent of a thousand men, is not so
good as the plain declaration of one scholar.

Gók 崿 The side of a hill, a precipice; also
written 嶠 gók and 嶠 gók.

Gók 礪 Chim gók 礪, 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 se gók gók jé
周書噩噩爾, ch'ew áy ch'háyh
gók gók áy yěō^{ng}, the writings of the
Chew dynasty have an appearance of severity.

Gók 壘 The peak of a hill; the ridge of a hill.

Gók 剗 The point or edge of a sword.

Gók 鯢 Gók gē 鯢魚, gók hé, an alligator,
a crocodile. Hân jé chok ch'ey gók gē
bún 韓愈作祭鯢魚文, hân
bún kong chò ch'ey gók hé áy bún, Hân-bún-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 Kóe bún.

𩇛 Góng 駘 A horse with a high head.

𩇛 Góng 𩇛 I myself; high, to mount a high place,
in order to look to a distance. Góng
se gnó yéw 𩇛須我友, gwá sae
t'ēōh gwá áy péng yéw, I have need of my friends.
See the 國風 Kok hong.

Sēang ch'ēuk gōng 上足印; p'āyh ch'ēō^{ng} k'ha
bāng k'hw^{na}, 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 áy 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 𩇛仰, uneasy, unset-
tled.

Gōng 岬 The name of a hill.

Gōng 𩇛 The name of a bird.

Gōng 𩇛 Nūg, gām, stupid, foolish, silly. Gōng
jín 𩇛人, gām lāng, a stupid fellow.
Sīm ē, k'hip ām che gām yēa 甚矣
汲黯之𩇛也, chin' chē^{na} ch'ey k'hip ām áy
gōng, how excessive is K'hip-ām's stupidity; also
written 𩇛 gōng.

𩇛 Goo 語 Read gē: a saying. Sēuk gē 俗語,
s'ēuk goó, a proverb, an adage. The
people of 勒畢, l'ek pit, are said to
be about three inches high, having wings, and
because of their skill in talking and joking they
are called the Sēn goó kok 善語國, the
eloquent nation. This does not differ much, either
in sound or sense, from the fabled account of
Lilliput.

平

Goó

牛

Read gnêw: an ox, or cow. Gnêw yàng
牛羊, *gnô yéng*, cows and sheep;
A surname.

Yêw k'hên gnêw jê kô ê tòng hây chēa 有牽
牛而過堂於下者, *woô táng k'hân gôô*
kôô ê tòng hây, there was a person leading an ox
and passing by at the foot of the hall. See the 上
孟 Sēang bēng.

去

Goó

遇

Read gē: to meet, to meet with, to
befal. Hāc hoē sēang gē 邂逅相
遇, *bô lēng tē, sēo loô lēh*, to meet
one another unexpectedly.

去

Gwā

我

Read gnó: I, myself. Gnó yēuk jín,
soo jín chē è 我欲仁, 斯仁至
矣, *gwā à bōēh jín soo jín kaou è*,
when I desire benevolence, benevolence comes.

去

Gwā

窀

Nē gwā 泥窀, a house, a mud
cottage.

去

Gwā

嘆

An exclamation of wonder or surprise;
a calling out loud. Boó tēy hây kē
k'hip wat, gwā, taē chē hó chông che
ch'him hoē 武帝下車泣曰嘆大姊
何藏之深乎, *bô tēy tōh ch'hēa k'haou kóng*,
gwā, twā chē an ch'wā taē kaou hēh 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 kē.

Gwā

外

Read göey: without, on the outside;
beside, and beyond. Tek chēa pún
yēa, chāc chēa bwat yēa, göey pún
löey bwat, cheng bín se twai 德者本也. 財
者末也. 外本內末. 爭民施奪,
tek hēng chò lín pún, chēng chāc bōēy bōēy, nā bōēy
gwā e áy pún, jē laē e áy bwat, chēk sēo chāc áy
pāyh sàc laē ch'hōng, virtue is the principal thing
and money is of less importance, now if we exclude

平

Gwaē

詭

Kēet gwaē 竭詭, lazy, indolent;
also read k'hwáy, deceitful.

去

Gwaē

穎

Unskilful, not clever; dull, stupid.

去

Gwán

玩

To delight in, to play, to sport, to
study, to meditate on. Gwán swā
玩耍, *t'hit t'hó*, to play to sport,
to gambol, to ramble.

Gwán lōng koé chēang che sēang 玩弄股
掌之上, *t'hit t'hó hē lāng tē twā koé ch'hēw*
chēng áy tēng, to play with and dandle upon
one's knees and hands.

Soó wūy te kē soó, lé wūy wat kē gwán 士
為知己死女為悅己玩, *t'hak ch'hūy*
lāng wūy chāc kē áy lāng sē, chā boē wūy à
kē áy lāng gwán, a scholar will die for a dear
friend, and a woman will sport with one she
loves.

Gwán sim soó büt 玩心事物, *gwán sim sēng*
soó mēng, with a studious mind to meditate on
affairs and things.

Gwán

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 yēw 翫遊, to stroll about for pleasure.

Gwán

阮

Vulg. *wuēng*: a surname. Gwán chēk
阮籍, and Gwán hām 阮咸,
were reckoned among the seven
wise men of the bamboo grove.

Gwán

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.

𡗗 元 Great; the origin, the principal, the chief; a surname. Gwân söëy. 元帥, a generalissimo.

Taë chae k'heen gwân, bân but cho sé 大哉乾元. 萬物資始, *twā chne, t'hee^{ng}, chò t'haü, bân meë^h k'hé t'haü*, how great are the supreme Heavens, from which all things originate. See the 易經 *Yëäh keng*.

Gwân séw bêng chae, koé keng léäng chae 元首明哉. 股肱良哉, *gwân t'haü nā bêng, k'há ch'héw sūn léäng*, when the principal head (the Emperor) is intelligent, the members (his ministers) will be honest. See the 尚書, *Së^{ng} aei*.
Chōng gwân 狀元, *chëung gwân*, 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 yin gwân 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 chek tek gē che keng, wūy gwân 心不則德義之經爲頑, *sim ū^m chek hwat tek gē. äy keng, chò gwân*, when the mind is not regulated by the laws of virtue and righteousness, a man becomes stupid. See the 左傳 *Chò twān*.

Gwân 黿 A large tortoise. Gwân gō kaon lëung 黿鼉蛟龍, tortoises, large fishes and dragons. See the 中庸, *Tëung yung*.

Gwân 原 An origin, a fountain, a head. Pëng gwân 平原, a wide waste. Gwân chwân hwün hwün, put sèa tēw yēa 原泉混混不舍晝夜, *gwân chwân hwün hwün, bó hūy^h jīt mat^{ng}*, the fountain bubbles without ceasing day or night. See the 下孟 *Hāy bēng*.

Këang pek yëak kēw hwat tēung gwân 羌伯約九伐中原, *këang pek yëak kaou hūy hwat tēung gwân, Këang-pek-yëak*, nine times attacked the centre of China.

Gwân 源 The same as the above; a fountain of water. Chèng kē pūn, ch'heng kē gwân 正其本. 清其源, *chē^{ng} à c äy kīn pūn, ch'heng c äy gwân t'haü*, correct the root, and purify the fountain.

Gwân 嫫 嫫, the name of a woman, the mother of the sovereigns of the chew 周 dynasty.

Gwân 邗 The name of a city.

Gwân 驪 A black horse with a white belly; a white horse wounded.

Gwân 螽 A kind of insect.

丟 愿 Careful and kind; respectful.

Gwân 愿 Talents employed in a bad cause.

Gwân 願 To desire, to wish, to long for, to desire anxiously. Kam gwām 甘願, willing.

Gwân bün choó che chò 願聞子之志, *àè döëy t'he^{ng} a hoo choó äy chò*, I desire to hear what is your great aim. See the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Hô súy yim yim, chêng séy gwān hēy 河水
 滔滔. 情所願兮, kang chúy teē^{ng} teē^{ng}
 chêng séy gwān, when the waters of the river
 are full, it is just what we desire.

Gwān 藺 A kind of vegetable.

天 月 Vnlg. gōēyh: a moon, a month. Yit
 Gwat sōey sip jē gwat, gwat sam sip jīt
 一歲十二月. 月三十
 日, chit neē^{ng} chap jē gōēyh; chit gōēyh s^{na} chap
 jīt, one year contains twelve months and every
 month thirty days.

Gwat 侖 The name of a place.

Gwat 刖 To cut off; a punishment consisting
 in cutting off the legs.

Gwat 輶 A yoke. Taē ke boō gēy, sēāou ke
 boō gwat, kē hō é hēng chē chae
 大車無輶. 小車無輶. 其
 何以行之哉, twā ch'hēa bó gēy sēy ch'hēa
 bó gwat é bōēyh an choē^{na} ēy hē^{na}, 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 峒 The name of a hill.

夫 琴 Rapid, swift, hasty.

法 砑 To be troubled in the extreme. Sēang
 gwut gwut é kēang lēch, 常砑
 砑以窮年, séang lēch brá é

kēang neē^{ng}, always troubled throughout the
 year.

Gwat 狽 Kēet gwut 狽, the name of a beast,
 found in the west, which eats incense,
 and has no hair.

天 兀 High, and level at the top; also to
 Gwat amputate the legs.

Gwat 仵 The motion of a boat.

Gwat 仵 Gēet gwut 仵, uneasy, hazardous;
 agitated, disturbed.

Gwat 岼 K'hwt gwut 岼, the bare appear-
 ance of a hill.

Gwat 扞 To move, to agitate, to act upon.
 T'hēn che gwut gnó, jē put gnó
 k'hēk 天之扞我. 如不我
 克, t'he^{ng} áy lín tāng gwá, ch'hin chē^{ng} gwá
 bēy yē^{na}, 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.

声 隄 Ch'huy gwúy 隄, lofty, high. A
 Gwúy surname.

Gwúy 頤 To study manners and polite appear-
 ances.

Gwúy 婉 A good woman, still and quiet in her
 family.

平 Gwûy 隗 Lofty, high.

Gwûy 嵬 Ch'huay gwûy 崔嵬, a rocky hill, mixed with earth.

Gwûy 巍 Lofty, elevated, noble. Gwûy gwûy hoē, wûy t'hēn wûy taē 巍巍乎. 惟天爲大, kwān twā hoē, tok tok t'hec^{ng} k'hāh twā, how lofty and noble (is Geāou)!—Heaven alone is greater! See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gwûy 危 High, dangerous, hazardous, uneasy; difficult; a surname. Gwûy kip 危急, in difficulties, in straits. Gwûy jēn hoē an 危然後安, gwûy jēn aū ēy an, after having been in danger we may enjoy tranquillity.

Kēn gwûy sēw hēng 見危授命, k'hw^{na} kē^{ng} gwûy hēn tēoh sēw sai^{ng} mē^{na}, seeing a danger, we ought to venture our lives.

丟 Gwûy 僞 False, hypocritical. Chok gwûy sim lô 作僞心勞, chō pūyh ch'hāt, sim kw^{na} tēoh bwa, to practice deceit, troubles the mind.

Seaou choó boō gwûy 小子無僞, sēy kē^{na} bō pūyh ch'hāt, infants are no hypocrites.

Gwûy 魏 Chēang gwûy 象魏, a book of orders; a surname, the name of a state. Goē sūn, gwûy 吳蜀魏, constituted the three kingdoms of the 三國, Sam kok, on which that celebrated novel is formed.

Gwûy 藿 O gwûy, 阿藿, assafoetida.

H

幸 Ha 颶 To open the mouth wide, and blow out the breath. Read hay.

Ha 噓 The warm breath blown out of the mouth.

Ha 噓 To laugh out loud. K'hoē há há 噓噓, ch'hūy há há, to laugh há há.

Ha 噓 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 hālbō at any one, to bawl out aloud. K'hoē hà 口噓, ch'hūy hà, to bawl out with the mouth.

Hà jé jé é che, hēng tō che jīn hwit sēw 噓爾而與之. 行道之人弗受, huāh lāng jé hoē lāng, kē^{na} lōē áy lāng ū^m 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 𠂔 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, twā hà, to wear mourning. Ke song wat, yéw haou hók 居喪曰有孝服, k'hēa se^{ng} hà, kóng twā

hà áy yín chēn^{ng}, when people are in mourning, they are said to put on mourning clothes.

平

紿

Há

Read háh: to bind any thing together.

平

嚇

Hā

Hā hā ch'heaou 嚇嚇笑, *hā hā ch'hēò*, to laugh heartily.

平

參

Hae

Vulg. *l'hà*: great, immense, of wide dimensions. Sim hae thēy thae 參體泰, *sim kw^a a hae, sin l'hēy* *twā*, great in mind and body.

Hae

啓

To laugh, the appearance and sound of laughing.

書

駭

Hae

To be afraid, to be alarmed. Keng haé 驚駭, *kē^a haé*, to be frightened. Choo taē hoo kēen che, kae sek jēen jē haé 諸大夫見之皆色然而駭, *choo taē hoo k'hw^a e, chò pò pēen sek jē kē^a haé*, all the great officers, on seeing him, universally changed countenance, and were afraid. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Hae

醢

Minced meat preserved with some liquor. Hey haé 醢醢, all kinds of pickle. K'hóng choó k'hok choó loē ē tēung tēng, chìn soó chēá jē būn koē, wā, haé che ē, sūy bēng hok haé 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'hau choó loē tē tēung tēng, chēw chìn soó chēá jē moo^{ng} yēen koē, kóng lēā e chò bāh chēō^{ng}, sūy kā lāng tò hēet bāh chēō^{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 wūy pek kok che óng 海為百谷之王, *haé sē chē^a pāy^h k'hai^{ng} áy óng*, the sea is king over

the hundred vallies.

Haé put yāng p'ho, ē tēung kok yéw sēng jín hoē 海不揚波意中國有聖人乎, *haé bō k'hé p'ho nē^{ng}, lán sēō^{ng} tēung kok k'^a wōo sēng 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 yēá 唉啞, *haé yēá*, an expression of astonishment, very common among the Chinese.

A' hoó 亞父, finding that 項羽, *bāng 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, sē choó put chēuk é boē 唉豎子不足與謀, *haé, chēy tēy gín á, bō kao^h l'hang kap é soō nēō^{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 jē 孩兒, *sēy kē^a*, a youth, a little child. Haé tēy che tóng, boó put te aē kē ch'bin 孩提之童無不知愛其親, *haé tēy áy sēy kē^a bō, ū^m chae sēō^h c áy pāy boē*, every infant and child in the arms, knows how to love its parents. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Haé

諧

United, harmonious, paired. K'him sek haé hó 琴瑟諧和, *k'him sek tēōh haé hó*, harps and guitars should be harmonious.

HaĒ 骸 Kwut haē 骨骸, a bone, a knuckle, a joint. Chĕet haē ē ch'hwàn 折骸以爨, *at chĕh kwut haē ē hĕⁿ á hŭey*, to break up the bones in order to make a fire.

HaĒ 鞋 Vulg. áy: a shoe, a straw shoe. Yit song haē 一雙鞋, *chit sang áy*, a pair of shoes.

HaĒ 鞣 The same as the above, leather shoes.

HaĒ 鮭 Vulg. kĕy: 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. Sĕang haē 傷害, to wound. Lĕ haē 利害, dangerous.

Hwuy toē hoē ek, jĕ yĕw haē che 非徒無益而又害之, *ā^m chĕng twⁿ ā twⁿ ā bó lĕ yĕh*, *jĕ yĕw sán haē e*, not only is it of no use, but still more, it is injurious. See 孟子 Bĕng choó.

HaĒ 解 To disperse, to scatter. A surname. Read kaé, to loose, to solve.

HaĒ 邂 To meet suddenly. Haē hoē put kĕ jĕ hŭey 邂逅不期而會, *haē hoē bó kĕ yĕuk jĕ sĕn hŭey*, to meet accidentally and without previous agreement.

HaĒ 懈 Lazy, idle, indolent. Haē taē 懈怠, slothful, negligent. Sĕuk yĕā hwuy haē 夙夜匪懈, *jĕt mai^{ng} bó twⁿ ā*, not idle day nor night.

HaĒ 獬 獬豸, a wild animal, said to have but one horn. Ch'hoē būn ōng h^o ó hók haē kwan 楚文王好服

獬冠, *ch'hoē būn ōng aē tē haē p'hŭey áy 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 bín k'hē haē che suē 知民器械之數, *tĕūh chae pǎyh sai^{ng} ke k'hē áy jwā chĕy*, 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 Póng haē 螃蟹, *pāng hĕy*, a crab. Mō haē 毛蟹, *mó hĕy*, a hairy crab. Póng haē hwún sín kac kap tĕw 螃蟹渾身皆甲冑, *pāng hĕy cheut^{ng} sín t'hong sĕ káh tĕw*, the crab, over the whole of his body is defended by armour.

Ha^{ng} 歎 The sound of shortness of breath, or hard breathing; a sigh.

Ha^{ng} 偻 A cry of pain, a sigh.

HaĒ 噱 Hăh hăh ch'heāou 噱噱笑, *hăh hăh ch'hĕō*, to laugh heartily.

HaĒ 結 Vulg. hā: to tie up anything, to bind anything together. Hăh taē 結帶, *hăh twā*, to bind on one's girdle.

Hak 犬 犬 The grunting of a pig.

天

Hak 學 Vulg. *ôh*: to learn, to receive instruction.
Hak tông 學堂, a school. Hak ê
koé hwùn, naé yéw hek 學於古
訓. 乃有獲, *ôh koé chá áy kà hwùn, naé wóo*
séy tūi tēôh, by studying the instructions of the
ancients we may get something. See the 尙書
Sēō'ng se.

Hak chek sam taē kēūng che 學則三代共
之, *twā ôh chek s'na tēy kāng chí yēō'ng*, with
respect to the name of the great school, then all
the three dynasties were the same.

Hak 斛 Yit hak 一斛, *chit chēôh*, a measure
of ten pecks.

Hak 礮 Sé hak 尿礮, *saé hak*, a necessary,
a privy. Lók hak 落礮, *ôh 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, *chēāh chéw*
kaòu ham, ch'hēō'ng kwa tē ch'hoò, to be merry
with wine, and sing songs in the house. Chéw
sit pwàn ham 酒食半酣, *chéw chēāh kaòu*
pw'na hām, to drink wine till a person is half
tipsy. Also written 酣 ham.

声

Hām 喊 To call out aloud, to bawl with a loud
voice. Hām seng jé lúy 喊聲如
雷, *se'na, ch'hin chēō'ng lúy*, a shout
like thunder.

Hām 撼 To move, to agitate. Hām thàe san ē,
hām gāk kay kwun lân 撼泰山易
撼岳家軍難, *hām tāng thàe*
sw'na k'hwàe hām tāng gāk kay áy kwun ôh, to move
the great mountain would be easy, but to move
the army of the Gāk family is difficult. See the
history of the 宋 sòng dynasty.

Hām 噉 The noise of a multitude eating and
drinking. To eat much, to stuff.

Hām 闕 The clamour of one angry; to be angry.

Hām 醢 The gravy of meat. Hām haé é chēen
醢醢以薦, *bāh chēep bāh chēō'ng*
é laé haòu, to take the gravy of meat
and minced meat with its liquor, in order to
sacrifice. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Hām 噉 To eat. Hām sit 噉食, *hām chēāh*,
to eat and devour.

Hām 橄 Hām lám 橄欖, *kán ná*, an olive.

Hām 餐 To eat without appetite.

去

Hām 讞 To call in anger.

Hām 倣 High and hazardous.

Hām 膝 A dropsical swelling of the lower ex-
tremities. Kēak hām 脚膝 *k'ha hām*,
a swelling of the legs.

Hâm 財 Covetous, greedy of gain.

平 含 To contain, to include, to inclose, to hold in the mouth. Paou hâm chaē lōēy 包含在內, *paou hâm chaē laē*, included within any thing.

Hâm noē 含怒, *hâm sēw k'hè*, to harbour resentment.

Hâm eng choē hwa 含英組華, *chēāh eng ch'hèng hwa*, to eat flowers and wear blossoms; applied figuratively to learning and literary pursuits.

Hâm 咸 All, every one, the whole; a surname. Sé chek hâm he 庶績咸熙, *e dy kong lô chò pò sē kwai^{ng}*, their merits were altogether illustrious. See 尙書 Sēāng se.

Hâm 誠 United, harmonious. Hâm hô bân bân 誠和萬民, *hâm bó chē^{ng} bân dy pāyh sai^{ng}*, united harmony prevailing among myriads of people. See the 尙書 Sēāng se.

Hâm 鹹 Vulg. *kēēm*: saltish, briny. Hâm súy 鹹水, *kēēm 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 jín wūy k'hēūng sēang jín 函人惟恐傷人, *chò chēēn kǎh dy lāng wūy kē^{ng} sēang tēōh lāng*, 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 Sēāng hēng. Also written 函 hām.

Hâm 涵 To moisten, to soak, as water when plentifully collected together. Hák chēā tōng yew yēw hām ēng, put k'hó

láp tēng jē chin 學者當優游涵泳不可躐等而進, *chak dy lāng tēōh yew yew hām ēng ū^m 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 蟲 An insect that devours melons, or feeds on the mulberry.

Hâm 銜 To hold in the mouth. H^o k'hoē hām 好口銜, *hò k'haóu hām*, a good appetite. Kwan hām 官銜, *kw^{ng} hām*, a degree in office.

Má k'hè kim, jín hām hōēy 馬去金人銜枚, *bēy k'hè kim, lāng hām hōēy*, 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 囁嘲, to talk incoherently; also to be enraged.

Hâm 奩 A box, a casket; some say, a cup.

Hâm 脣 The mouth not opened.

Hâm 苔 A flower about to bud, and not yet budded.

丟 憾 Displeased, to be angry. Hām hwūn 憾恨, to be displeased, to be angry. Chóo lōē wát, gwān ke má, e k'heng

kêw, é pêng yéw kēng, pē che jê boô 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'heá báy, yin chēō^{ng}, k'hin kēw, kap pēng yéw
kāng, pē p'huà, jê bó hām huān, 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, lǎh k'hè*: to fall in, to sink
 down, to involve, to entrap. Hām
 chēng 陷阱, *hām k'hai^{ng}*, 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.

幸 Han 顙 Bwān han 顙預, a large face.

嗇 Hân 儼 Stern, dignified, severe.

Hân 覲 To look at, to spy, to see. Tê choó
wát, ông soó jín hán hoo choó 儲
 子曰王使人闕夫子, *tê-*
choó kóng, ông sáe lāng lué k'hw²à hoo choó, Tê-
 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 戒
 覲, a man's name.

Hân 罕 Few, seldom, scarce, rare; also a rabbit
 net. Choó hán gān lē 子罕言利,
hoo choó hán tít kóng lē, Confucius
 seldom spoke of gain.

Hán 悍 Brave, courageous, bold, violent. Chín
sēuk kēang hán, lòk é chēn toē 秦
 俗強悍. 樂於戰鬪, *chín áy*
hong sēuk k'hāh kēang hán, kōey é sēo p'hāh, the
 manners of the Chín country are violent and bold,
 and they take pleasure in fighting.

Hán 鼾 Vulg. *hw²ā bín*: to snore in sleep.

去 漢 The milky way. Hàn teāou 漢朝,
 the Hàn dynasty. Hàn jín 漢人,
 a man of Hàn, a Chinese, in distinc-
 tion from a Tartar, who is called bwān jín 滿人,
 a man of Man-chow Tartary.

Hóo hàn 好漢, *hó hàn*, a good son of Hàn, 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.
 Hàn kê kan é 嘆其乾矣, *hàn,*
e kaoh ta, expose it till it is dry.

平 Hân 閒 Vulg. *ēng*: leisure, ease, freedom from
 employment. Séāou jín hán ke, wūy
 put sēn 小人閒居爲不善,
sēāou jín ēng k'hēā bó bōēyh chà hó, the worthless
 man, when dwelling at his ease, will not practice
 that which is good. See the 大學 Taē hāk.
 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
 hân cheng chēng 后妃有幽嫻
 貞靜, *hoē hwuy woō yew hân cheng chēng*, the
 Empress Hwuy, (the wife Būn-ōng) was retired
 and still, chaste and tranquil.
 K'hwut gwān hân é soó lēng 屈原嫻于辭
 令, *k'hwut gwān hân sip é kong wā*, K'hwut-gwān
 was practiced in rhetoric.

Hân 鵑 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. *Tāē tek put jê báo, scáou tek ch'hut jip k'hó yěa* 大德不踰閑. *小德出入可也, twā tek hēng bó kōēy hw'ā, sèy 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 jèet 寒熱, *kw'ā jw'āh*, 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 gōēy wun kē'ā chit āy kw'ā chit āy jw'āh*, 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 soò.

Hân yěa k'hek laē, tǎy tòng chēw 寒夜客來. 茶當酒, *kw'ā mǎi'ng lāng k'hāy laē tēōh tǎy tòng chēw*, 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-hân-kong 韓文公, a famous literary character.

丟 Hân 旱 Vulg. *w'ā*: drought, dearth, want of rain. *Jē tāē hân che bōng sé ē* 如大旱之望時雨, *ch'hin chēō'ng twā w'ā āy bāng sé hoē*, just as a great drought expects the timely rain.

Hân kē t'haē sīm 旱既太甚, *w'ā kaōu t'haē sīm*, the drought has become excessive in the extreme. See the 大雅 Tāē gnáy.

Hân 汗 Vulg. *kw'ā*: sweat, perspiration. Lēw hân 流汗, *lāou kw'ā*, to perspire. Hwuy hân sēng é 揮汗成雨, *ch'hut kw'ā chē'ā hoē*, the perspiration started out like rain. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Hân 𦵏 The evening, the close of the day. *Jit hân t'hēen choó bōng sít* 日𦵏天子忘食, *jit kaōu àm hōng tēy bēy kē tít chēāh*, 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 wūēy hoō heng, jē séw chēuk che hân t'hoē bók* 子弟之衛父兄. 如手足之捍頭目, *hāōu sai'ng sēō tē āy hoo wūēy pāy hē'ā, ch'hin chēō'ng ch'hēw k'ha āy hân t'hāou bāk*, 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 𦵏 Armour for defending the arms; a gauntlet. *Sē kēung t'hwat hân* 弛弓脫𦵏, *pàng k'hē'ā kēung t'hoōi'ng hân*, to unstring the bow, and take off the gauntlet.

Hân 𦵏 The bones of the legs, the shin bone. *Twán poē tan ē, sek chē hân* 短布單衣. 適至𦵏, *tēy poē tw'ā s'ā, chē kaōu k'ha kwut*, a short cloth and a single dress, reaching only to the shin bone.

Hân 𦵏 A black colour of the face.

Hân 瀚 The northern sea, the great desert of Tartary. *Teng līm hân haē* 登臨瀚海, *pāy chēō'ng pak haē*, to ascend to the northern sea.

Hân 翰 The feathers of a bird; to guard, to protect, in which sense it is employed only in books. Hân lîm yēn 翰林院, hân lîm cē^{ng}, the imperial college, or literary institute, in Peking. Hân yim 翰音, a fowl.

Hân 𦉰 Hân sù 𦉰睡, to sleep.

Hân 𦉰 Water flowing swiftly; also dry.

Hang 烘 Read hong: to dry anything at the fire. Hong lô 烘爐, hang lô, a furnace, a fire-place, a portable stove. Gông hong ê sim 印烘于爐, gwá hang tē hōē, I warmed myself at the fire. See the 小雅 Seáu gnyá.

Hang 魴 Read hōng: the skate. Hōng gē 魴魚, hang hē, the skate fish.

Hang 峯 Read hong: the name of a hill, now belonging to Cochinchina.

Hàng 𦉰 To swell; a swelling.

Hàng 杭 Hang-chew 杭州, the name of the capital district, of the province of Chêet-kang.

Hàng 降 To submit, to surrender, to come over to the opposite party. Tēang-ek-tek k'hîu Gēm-gân, t'hèy che wát, jé k'héng hāng hoē? Gēm-gân wát, gnó chew yéw twān t'hoē chéang kwun, boô hāng chéang 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^{ng}-ek-tek lēuh Gēm-gân, t'hèy e kōng, lē k'héng hāng yěá bó? Gēm-gân kōng, gwán áy chew wōô too^{ng}

Pháu chéang kwun, bó hāng áy chéang kwun, Tēo^{ng}-ek-tek seized Gēm-gân, and roared at him, saying, will you surrender? when Gēm-gân replied, in our country we have "lose-head" generals, but no "surrender" generals.

Hāng 桁 An instrument of punishment.

Hāng 倅 Yùng hāng 擁倅, to appear openly, not to lie in ambush.

Hāng 行 A row, a rank. Hāng lèet 行列, arranged in a row. Hāng gnó 行伍, rank and file. Hāng soô 行肆, a warehouse, a store. Síp sam hāng 十三行, chap s^a hāng, the thirteen factories or foreign hong, at Canton.

Hāng 簔 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 ông 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 soô, yit p'héau yim, chaē loé hāng 一簞食. 一瓢飲. 在陋巷, chit ná á poo^{ng}, chit pōo á k'hak áy lîm, 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 lún.

Hāng 鬩 The noise of fighting, and wrangling; to contend. Choc-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-loē hāng hāng jé yěá 子路行行如也, Choó-loē kong kéang áy yěo^{ng}, Choó-

loē appeared valiant and bold. See the 下論
Hāy lūn.

Hāng

街

A road in a village.

Hāng

銛

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

倖

Haou laou 倖倖, great, large.

Haou

瘳

A sore throat; the breath unsettled,
and a palpitation of the heart.

Haou

窳

Lofty. Yew kok hat é haou lěāou
幽谷豁以窳窳, am k'hu'ing
hat é haou lěāou, the dark vallies
became suddenly elevated to a lofty height.

Haou

虡

An enraged tiger. Hām jê haou hoē
闕如虡虎, kēd twā.sē^{na}, ch'htn
chēō^{ng} sēw k'hè áy hoē, to roar out
aloud, like an enraged tiger. See the 太雅
Taē gnáy.

Haou

哮

The noise of a frightened pig. Haou
hek 哮赫, greatly enraged.

Haou

倬

To boast one's-self strong and firm.
Jé paou haou é tēung kok 女包
倬于中國, you alone are boast-
ing of your strength in the middle country.
See the 太雅 Taē gnáy.

Haou

嘒

To boast, to brag. Kē chē haou haou
jēēn wāt, koé che jin, koé che jin
其志嘒嘒然. 曰. 古之人
古之人, e áy sim chē ka tē choō. k'hca, kóng,
koé chā áy lāng, koé chā áy lāng, their disposi-
tions are only bent on boasting, saying, we are
as good as the ancients, as good as the ancients.
See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

𩇛

Haou

吼

Read hoē: to roar, to bellow, to make
a loud noise. Soo choó pek sēw che
ōng, wūy sēāou t'héung. hoē, chek.
wūy chéung ch'héon 獅子百獸之王.
爲小虫吼. 則爲眾笑, sae á-chò chē^{na}
pāyh sēw áy ōng, yūn wūy sēy t'háng á haou, chek
hoē chéung lāng ch'hēd, when the lion, which is
the king of beasts, roars on account of a small
insect, he becomes the laughing stock of all.

Haou

𤝵

An animal found in the north, which
is in shape like a dog, and devours
people.

𤝵

Haou

孝

Filial piety; to be filial. Yéw haou
有孝, wō haou, to possess filial
piety.

Sēēn soō hoō hoē wāt haou 善事父母曰孝,
gaou hok saē pāy boē kóng haou, to serve one's
parents well is called filial piety.

Tēy choó jip chek haou, ch'hut chek tēy, 弟
子入則孝. 出則悌, sēō tē haou sai^{ng}
jip tēōt wōō haou, ch'hut tēōt gaou chō sēō tē,
young people at home should be filial, and abroad
fraternal. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

𤝵

Haou

嫫

Alluring, engaging, pretty..

𤝵

Haou

倣

To imitate; a pattern, an example.
Haou bwat 倣法, to follow a rule.
Kwun choó sē chek sē haou 君子
是則是倣, the good man is a rule and a
pattern. See the 少雅 Seáou gnáy. Also writ-
ten 倣 haou.

Haou

𢇛

Pleased, delighted, pleasant, happy. É
é sim tok hoē hāou hoē 於予心
獨無𢇛乎, tē gwá áy sim kw^{na},
k'hām tok tok bó k'hue^{na} wāh hoē, is it my mind
alone, that is destitute of delight? See 上
孟 Sēang bēng..

候 *Haōu* 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 ūy moo^{ng}, to wait at the gates of nobles and great men.

校 *Haōu* 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.

効 *Haōu* Haōu gēem 効驗, the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything. Kong haōu 功效, the meritorious results of endeavors. Sēen kē soō che séy lān, jē hoē kē haōu che séy tek 先其事之所難.而後其効之所得, taē seng chò e ūy soō ūy séy ōh, jē ūy āou k'hūⁿ e ūy haōu gēem ūy séy tit tēoh, first attend to the difficult part of a business, and afterwards look for the results that are to be obtained from it.

教 *Haōu* To instruct, to teach.

效 *Haōu* To imitate; meritorious result; accomplishment. Tuy soō kē kong haōu 追思其功效, tuy sēō^{ng} e ūy kong haōu, to meditate on the meritorious results of one's endeavours.

魚 *Haōu* A curious shell fish, found in the sea. Haōu hēā, a scoop made of the shell of the same.

呷 *Hap* Hóng hap 嗶呷, 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 lék 合心竭力, to unite all hearts and exhaust all energies. Ch'hey choó hó cháp 子妻和合, boē kēⁿá 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, woō sⁿa mēⁿh yūng, of what use was it? See the 易經 Yēeh keng.

Hat

喝

Vulg. huāh: to speak loud and angrily. Tōng gē he^hat 恫疑虛喝, when alarmed and suspicious, to bawl out

in vain.

Hat

褐

Hairy cloth, coarse clothing, sackcloth of hair. Kae ē hat, k'hwún kē, chit sēk, é wūy sít 皆衣褐. 捆屨織席. 以為食, chò poó ch'hèng mó poé, p'hāh, éy chit ch'hēoh é chò chēāh, 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.

Hat

鵠

The name of a bird, like a wild fowl.

Hat

牽

The iron at the head of an axletree.

Hat

轄

The rumbling of a carriage. T'héy hat 提轄, to regulate;—an office in the Sōng dynasty.

Hat

瞎

Blind of one eye; blind, not able to see. Goē būn hat jē yit lūy, sìn hoē 吾聞瞎兒一淚信乎, gwá woō

Phēⁿa ch'hai^{ng} mai^{ng} lāng laōu chit bák saé, k'hām woō yēⁿá 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. Chê é yung lèk che kéw, jê yit tàn hat jêên, kwán t'hong yéên 至於用力之久而一旦豁然貫通焉, chē kadu yung lút áy koó, jê chíit mài chāe bēng jēên kwán t'hong 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 hák.

Hat 竄 A prisoner suddenly making his escape.

Hat 倭 Bit hat 倭倭, firm, strong, robust; not fearful.

Hat 黠 Cunning, artful, clever. Sēuk ch'he sēuk hat 孰癡孰黠, chē chūy á gāe, chē chūy á chēng sīn, who is stupid, and who is clever?

天 Hat 𪔐 Hat sok 𪔐𪔐, a frightened, terrified appearance. Ōng wát, goē put jím kē hat sok 王曰吾不忍其𪔐𪔐, ōng kóng, gwá bēy lán e áy kē^{na} hē^{na}, the king said, I cannot bear to see the fear and trepidation (of the animal). See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

幸 Hay 𪔐 The appearance of wind; to open the mouth and blow out the breath.

Hay 瘳 Read haou: a sore throat. Haou sok 瘳癰 Hay sāou.

Hay 咳 The noise of coughing; an infant's laugh. Put kám wōēy é tē hay 不敢噦 噦噦咳, ū^m k^{na} wōēy é tē hay, not daring to breathe hard, sneeze, or cough. See the 禮內則 Léy lōēy chék.

平

Hây

瑕

A flaw or red spot in a gem. Kín jê lèk hây 瑾瑜匿瑕, bē gēuk k'hē^{ng} hây, the most precious gem has its flaws. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Hây

蝦

Hây boē 蝦蟇, a toad. Wá hây boē toē 電蝦蟆鬪, kap á chēō^{ng} chē sēo p'hāh, the toads and tadpoles fought together.

Hây

遐

To ascend; distant, afar off. Teng hây 登遐, the death of an Emperor. Sim hoē aē é, hây put wūy é 心乎愛矣遐不謂矣, sim kw^{na} kaou sēoh e, chēw hwi^{ng}, bō kóng, when the heart loves a person, distance is never thought of. See the 小雅 Sēaou gháy.

Hây

假

The same as the above.

Hây

豨

A male pig, a boar.

Hây

𪔐

A shrimp, a prawn; the cancer species.

Hây

霞

Fog, mist. Hông hây 紅霞, áng hây, a redness in the sky. Lok hây é kee boē chēy hwy 落霞與孤霧齊飛, lók hây kap koe boē chò pōō^{ng} tū p'wuy, the falling mists and the solitary fogs were flying about together.

Hây

葦

The leaves of the hoē yung 芙蓉 plant, used as medicine.

丟

Hây

下

Vulg. āy: below, down; under, underneath; to go down, to descend. Also written 二 Hây.

Sēy wē é sēāng, hoē é sōo hây, sēy wē é hây, bōō é sōo sēāng 所惡於上.毋以使下. 所惡於下毋以事上, sēy wān é lán áy

sê twā, lōh sá-c hoē sê sêy sêy, wān ē lán áy sê sêy,
bōh hōk saē sê 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 hāk.

Hēung tē ē hwuy, hāy sēang ke yim 雄雉于
飛. 下上其音, kang áy t'he key tít pwy
kwán hāy ay sēⁿa yim, the male of the wild fowl
is flying about and its cry is sometimes loud and
sometimes low. See the 衛風 Wōey 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, "con-
stant 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'heⁿs k'hè sōⁿs lēuk lēuk hó lēn hwa áy t'hám á,
in the summer we may admire the ponds of the
green water lily.

Hāy

厦

A great house. Taē hāy, hwuy yit bōk
sêy che 大厦非一木所支,
twā ch'hoē ū^m sē chit ke ch'ha sêy ēy
ch'hōng, a large house is not to be made with a
single stick of timber.

Hāy

暇

Leisure, opportunity. Hān hāy 閒暇,
ēng ēng, at leisure, at ease.

Hāy

係

To connect. Kwan hāy 關係, con-
sequences.

夫

Hāyh

哂

The noise of laughing, the sound of
anger.

天

Hāyh

歇

Read hēet: to stop, to rest. Hēet sūy
歇睡, hāyh k'hwàn, to stop, to take
rest; sometimes pronounced hāyⁿh.

Lín ch'hām boē chin, kán k'hwuy put hēet 林
慙無盡. 澗愧不歇, ch'hēw ná ch'hām
saw lēy chin, swⁿa key sēau lēy ū^m 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 soō kò sēng
禧事告成, hó soō kò chēⁿá, to
give notice of the accomplishment of anything good.

He

侏

E he 依侏, unsettled, uncertain.

He

僖

Delighted, pleased.

He

嘻

E he 噫嘻, an exclamation of surprise.
He kē sīm yēā 嘻其甚也, he kaū
hēā sīm, indeed! Is it so excessive!

He

嬉

He hē 嬉戲, to play, to sport, to gam-
bol. K'hōng choá sēau he hē, sēang
tín choé toē 孔子少嬉戲. 常
陳俎豆, k'hōng choá sēy áy, sē t'hít t'hó, sēang
sēang páe tín choé toē when Confucius was young he
used to play at spreading out sacrifices and offerings.
See the 史記 Soó kē.

He

熹

To burn, to roast, to toast at the fire;
a little light of the sun; also written 熺
he.

He

禧

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 ē 希不失矣, chēō bō lōng
pōey, there are few that are not lost.

Soō he hēn, hēn he sēng, sēng he t'hēn 士希
賢. 賢希聖. 聖希天, t'hak ch'hāyh lāng būng

ēy gáu, gáu lāng bāng ēy chò sèng jīn, sèng jīn bāng
ēy ch'hin chēō^{ng} t'heē^{ng}, the scholar looks forward
to become a philosopher, the philosopher looks for-
ward 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 噓 Gh'huy he 吹噓, to breathe; to draw
the breath fast, is called 吹 ch'huy;
and to do it slowly, is called 噓 he.

He 嶺 Hills standing opposite one another, in
a dangerous position are called 險嶺,
hēem he.

He 嶺 Kō he 崎嶇, a road over the hills;
lofty.

He 墟 A great hill; an old city; a market.
Hoō 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. Put sìn
jīn hēen, chek kok k'hong he 不信
仁賢則國空虛, ū^m sìn jīn tek
kwà gáu áy lāng, chek 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.

于 An exclamation of surprise and regret;
also written 吁 hē. He ch'heā thoē
choe ge 于嗟乎騶虞, hē ch'heā,
tae sē choe gé, alas! alas! it is the benevolent
animal (that is shot). See the 召南 Sēāou lām.

He 忬 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 Hōk he 伏羲, the name of an ancient
Emperor, who is said to have flourished
about the time of Noah.

He 犧 He sēng 犧牲, a sacrificial animal.
Boō ē kēung he sēng yēā 無以供
犧牲, bō sēy t'hang kēung kip t'hāou
sai^{ng}, we have nothing wherewith to supply the
animals for sacrifice. See the 上孟 Sēāng 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 炙 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. Chóo wat, he, toé soe ché jin, hô chéuk swán yéa 子曰噫斗筭之人何足算也, hoo choó kóng, hé, toé soe áy lán hô chéuk swú'ng yéa, 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 Háy lún.

喜 To be delighted, to be pleased. Hwan hé 歡喜, hw'á hé, to be glad. Ké him him jéén, yéw hé sek 舉欣欣然有喜色, chò pò him jéén wòo hw'á hé áy bín sek, they were all delighted, and pleasure beamed from their countenances. See 孟子 Bèng choó. Goé bün che hé, jé put hē 吾聞之喜而不寐, gwá kaóu t'hé'á e hw'á hé, jé bēy k'hwán, when I heard of it, I was so delighted, that I could not sleep.

Hé 螭 The name of an insect.

Hé 許 To promise, to engage, to bestow, to assent to, to allow of; also, vulg. k'hoé: a surname.

Lē wun noē lē kong, bōng é jé hé lēw kwáy, 呂嫗怒呂公. 妄與女許劉季, lē wun sēw k'hé lē-kong, lam sùn t'háyh cháu'ú yín, hoē laóu kwáy, old mother Lē, was very angry with her husband Lē-kong, for carelessly promising their daughter to Laóu-kwáy in marriage; and Laóu-kwáy afterwards became an Emperor.

Chék óng hé che hoē 則王許之乎, chék óng lē k'ham bōzyh 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.

去 肺 Vulg. hwúy: the lungs. Hé hoó ché gán 肺腑之言, pak laé áy wá, anything very secret; very intimate discourse.

Hè 伺 Still, quiet, tranquil.

Hè 愜 Angry; to be displeased with. Choo hoé tek óng séy hē, jé hēén kē kong 諸侯敵王所愜而獻其功, choo hoé tày tek óng áy séy sēw k'hé, jé hēén e áy kong ló, 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 put te, hé ké ch'héaóu é 兄弟不知. 蛭其笑矣, hē'á tē á'm chae, hē hē, e áy ch'héaóu, his brethren being ignorant of it, how heartily he laughed! See the 衛風 Wōēy hóng.

Hè 怠 To be foolish; some say, to rest, and be still.

Hè 戲 To play, to sport, to gambol. Hé lóng 戲弄, hē lāng, to sport with. Chò hé 做戲, to act plays.

Hwán hē boó ek 凡戲無益, all-play is unprofitable.

Kwuy bün che lōēy, hē jé put t'hán 閨門之內. 戲而不歎, kwuy mói'ng áy laé, gaóu chēén jé bó t'hó k'hwáy, within the female apartments, we can sport without sighing. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

Hè 覷 To spy, to look at. Pok k'hoè hē pēn
北寇覷邊, *pak hong dy ch'hat til*
k'hw'ā lán pēn, the northern robbers
are overlooking our borders.

Hè 酌 Roaring drunk, furiously drunk, to be
enraged when in liquor. Hè éng 酌
營, mad drunk; also written 醕 hè
and 酌 hè.

Hè 餼 To make a present of food. Soo gé
tè yung hè 司儀致饗餼, *soo*
gé tè sàng yung hè, the master of the
ceremonies presented the food, cooked and prepared.
See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Hè 屨 To exert strength; also firm and strong.

Hè 响 To breathe, to blow on anything, to make
it warm.

Hè 魚 Read gé, fish. Poē gé 捕魚, *lèah hé*,
to catch fish. Yēn hwūy lèy thēen,
gé yēak ē yēen 鳶飛戾天. 魚躍
于淵, *chēdou pwuy kaou t'heh*, *hē lēō tē yēen*,
the birds fly up to Heaven, and the fishes sport
in the deep.

Hè 耳 Read jé, the ear. Jé k'hóng 耳孔,
hē k'háng, the hole of the ear. Jé būn
put jé hòk k'ēen 耳聞不如目
見, *hē k'háng t'hē'nā ūm tāt tēōh bak chew k'hw'ā*,
hearing with the ear, is not so good as seeing with
the eye.

Hè 鞞 Boots, high leathern shoes; also written
靴 hēa. P'hē hēa 皮鞋, *p'hēly hēa*,
leathern boots.

Hè 櫟 A spoon, or ladle. Haou hēa 鬻櫟,
a ladle made of the shell of a fish.

Hè 瓦 Read wá, a tile. Wá chwan 瓦磚,
hēa chui, tiles and bricks. Hāy
k'hwun goē sē chok wá 夏昆吾
氏作瓦, *hāy tēāu k'hwun goē sē chō hēa*,
K'hwun-goē, of the Hāy dynasty, invented tiles.
(B. C. 2100.)

Kēet wūy wá sit 桀爲瓦室, *kēet chō hēa*
ch'hoē, Kēet was the first who built tiled houses.
(B. C. 1756).

Hè 蟻 Read gé, an ant a pismire. Ch'hé tō
teng yēw, gé kwuy hēen súy 鼠盜
燈油蟻窺硯水, *nēāou ch'hé*
t'haou teng yēw, kaōu hēa k'hw'ā hēn chūy, the
rats steal the oil of the lamp, and the ants peep
at the water of the ink stone.

Hè 兄 Read hēng: an elder brother. Hēng
tēy 兄弟, *hē'nā tē*, brethren. E'
kē hēng che choē, ch'hēy che 以
其兄之子妻之, *t'hō ē dy hē'nā dy kē'nā*,
hoē ē chō boē, he took his elder brother's daughter
and married her to him. See the 上論 Sēāng
lān.

Hè 馨 A fragrance that may be perceived
afar off, a distant smell. Sé chek
hwuy hēang, hēng tek wūy hēang
黍稷非馨. 明維德馨, *sē chek ūm*
sē hē'nā, hēng tek tok tok hē'nā, corn and grain
are not fragrant, resplendent virtue alone is
fragrant. See the 尚書 Sēōng sc.

Hè 瘡 Read hēang, a disease of the nose.

Hè 向 Read hēang, to open out, to go to
a distance from, to give a wide birth.
Hēang k'hac 向開, *hē'nā k'hwuy*,
to desert, to reject.

T'hēen hāy hēang èng, sē hoē chóo tek che sūn
ch'hoē 天下向應. 視乎主德之純

疵, *h'hec'ng āy āy hē'nà èng, k'hw'nà hoē choō sēang*
āy tek k'hāh sūn sēng yēd k'hāh p'hwà p'ai'ng, 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'nà

惶

Read hōng, to fear, to be alarmed,

to be in trepidation. Keng hōng

驚惶, *kē'nā hē'nà*, to be affrighted,

to tremble.

Hōng k'hēung hoē 惶恐無已, *kē'nā hē'nà*
bō swāh, to be incessantly afraid.

去

Hē'nà

艾

Read gnaē: a kind of grass or moss
 used in cauterizing; tinder. Hō火艾, *hōy hē'nà*, tinder; a

vegetable production, used for tinder.

Pé ch'haē gnaē hēy 彼采艾兮, *e k'hē bān*
hē'nà, he is gone to gather tinder. See the 詩

王風 Se ōng hong.

天

Hēah

額

Read gek, the forehead. Lēung gek

hoē 龍額侯, *tēang hēah hoē*,

the dragon forehead lord; a title

of rank.

夫

Hēak

謔

Hē hēak 戲謔, to joke, and play

tricks with any one. Sēn hē hēak

hēy, put wūy gēak hēy 善戲謔

今不為虐份, *gāou gāou chēn āy lāng*,*ū'm t'hang hoē e chō chin chē'nà*, those who are

fond of sport, must not let it come to serious

reality. See the 衛風 Wōey hong.

天

Hēak

倏

Hēak yēak 倏約 a falling star.

奉

Hēang

香

Vulg. *p'hang*: fragrant, scented, aro-matic; vulg. *hēo'ng*: incense. Chē*tē hēng hēang, kām ē sūn hēng*,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
Sēo'ng se.

Seaou hēang tēem chēuk 燒香點燭, *sēo*
hēo'ng tēem chēk, to burn incense and light
 candles (in worship).

Sēa hēang 麝香 *sēa hēo'ng*, musk. Teng hēng

丁香 *teng hēo'ng*, cloves.

Heang

鄉

Heang lé 鄉里 *hēo'ng lé*, a village,

a country place. Hēang tōng bok jē

ch'hē, 鄉黨莫如齒, *hēo'ng**lé bō ch'hin chēo'ng wōo hōey*, in the villages

nothing is so much respected as age. See the

上孟 Sēang bēng.

Hēang jin yim chēw, tēang chēá ch'hut, so

ch'hut ē 鄉人飲酒,杖者出斯出

矣, *hēo'ng lé āy lāng tū tim chēw, kaou kēah**kwāc āy lāng ch'hut, lān ch'hēā ēy 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.

Heang

腳

Fine fat cattle; the fat of fed beasts;

fat, suet.

Heang

瘡

Vulg. *hē'nà*: a disease of the nose;

foul breath.

Heang

享

Hāou hēang 孝享, materials used

in a sacrifice; to offer a sacrifice.

声

Heang

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 seng, jē éng chē tē hēng

響之附聲,如影之著形, *tān ay**hōō sē'nā, ch'hin chēōng yē'nā āy tē bēng hēng*,

the echo depends on the sound, as the shadow

displays the substance.

HĒANG 饗 To drink wine. Yit téaou hĕáng che 一朝饗之, chí áy mǎy⁷ h cháē chēāh e, to drink it out in one morning. See the 小雅 Sǎáu guáy.

HĒANG 享 To enjoy, to receive, to sacrifice; to feast. Hĕáng hok 享福, to enjoy happiness.

Soó che choó chēy, pek sín hĕáng che 使之主祭, 百神享之, sáē ē choó chēy soó pǎyh sín chēw hĕáng e, if you set him to preside, at a sacrifice, all the gods will enjoy it. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

HĒANG 向 Vulg. hē⁷g, towards, opposite, aforeside. Hĕāng, laē 向來, hitherto; a surname.

Sey hĕāng soó chin 西向事秦, hē⁷g sac, hók saē chin, to go towards the west and serve the Chin country. See the 戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.

HĒANG 嚮 The same as the preceding.

HĒANG 鄉 Formerly, aforeside, some time ago, just now. The same as 向 hĕāng. Hĕāng yĕā, goē hĕēn ē hoo choó jē būn tē 鄉也. 吾見於夫子而問知, pē tong sē gwá kē⁷g hoo choó, jē moo⁷g tē áy soó, some time ago, I waited upon Confucius, and enquired respecting knowledge. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

HĒANG 鄉 Past time, not long ago, the period of youth; also, clear.

HĒANG 享 To offer, to offer up in sacrifice; to present up to a superior.

HĒANG 餉 To present, to offer up. Taxes. Hĕāng kwan 餉官, hĕāng kw⁷ā, a taxgatherer. Kō hĕāng 過餉, kōy báy á, to be subject to duties.

Yĕw tōng choó ē sé jĕūk hĕāng 有童子以黍肉餉, wōō sĕy kē⁷á t'hó sĕyh á kwá bāh laē sàng, there was a young lad, who brought millet and flesh to present it. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

丟

HĒANG 痾 Pained and grieved.

幸

HĒAOU 傲 Hĕaou hēng 傲倖 lucky, accidental; by mere chance. Kwun choó ke ē ē soó bēng, seāou jin hēng hĕēm, ē heaou hēng, 君子居易以俟命. 小人行險以徼倖, kwun choó k'hēā tē ē poi⁷g áy wūy ē lēng hāou mē⁷ā, seāou jin kē⁷á te hĕēm hāē áy só cháē ē tít tēūh hĕaou 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 yung.

HĒAOU 邀 To invite, to incite, to call, to request; to detain. Ké pŕey hĕaou bēng gwat 舉杯邀明月, kēāh k'hē chēw pŕey, ch'hē⁷á bēng gŕēyh, to elevate the wine cup and toast the clear moon. Soó soē jin hĕaou che ē loē 使數人邀之於路, sáē kwáy lāng hĕaou chāh ē tē loē, he sent some people to stop him on the road. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

HĒAOU 号 Hĕaou⁷ jĕēn 号然, void and immense, the wide expanse, of boundless space.

HĒAOU 徼 To pillage, to borrow other's ideas and make them out-own, to practice plagiarism.

Oē hĕaou ē wŭy tē chēā 惡徼以智者爲, wān hĕaou áy lāng kēō ē ka tē wōō tē kwáy,

I abhor plagiarists calling themselves wise. See
下論 Hāy lūn.

Hēaou 噤 Afraid, and recounting one's misfortunes.

Hēaou 朽 Empty, emptiness, space. Gwān hēaou
元枵, 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, k'è ch'bé gnó chuó, bó
hwūy gnó sít 鴞鴞鴞鴞既取我子。
無毀我室, ch'he hēaou ch'he hēaou, k'è jēn
wōo t'hāyh gwá áy k'è'á, ūm t'hāng t'hēāh gwá áy
ch'hōd, 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 鼎 The same as the above. Also writ-
ten 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 鼎 To declare aloud, to vociferate;
also contented, self satisfied, well
pleased.

Jín te che êk hēaou hēaou, jín put te êk
hēaou hēaou 人知之亦鼎鼎. 人不
知亦鼎鼎, 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 bēng.

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 sè chēung 梟首示衆, hēaou
t'hāu kak, hoē chēung lāng k'hw'á, to expose
the head on a pole, in the sight of every
body.

曉 To understand; to perceive clearly,
to comprehend, to know; bright,
clear. Gnó put hēaou tek 我不

曉得, gwá bēy hēaou tít, I cannot understand it.
Hēaou gwat chēaou ko lô 曉月照高樓,
bēng gōēyh chēd kwān áy láu, the clear moon
illuminates the high gallery.

Bēng hēaou 明曉, to understand clearly; also
tomorrow morning.

Hēaou 蕩 Indecent, abandoned, whorish.

夫 Heēh heēh ch'hēaou 哢哢笑, heēh
heēh ch'hēd, to laugh heartily.

幸 Hēem 杓 A kind of spade.

Hēem 忝 That which the mind approves of and
delights in, to desire.

HĒem 嫌 Sweet, both in taste and smell.

HĒem 稂 The grain hurt by too much manure.

HĒem 鍬 A shovel. H^{nó} hĒem 火鍬, *hŭéy hĒem*, a fire-shovel.

毒 HĒem 險 Hazardous, dangerous, impenetrable.
HĒem haē 險害, dangerous. Ōng kong sĕet hĒem, é séw kê kok 王公設險以守其國, *óng kong sĕet hĒem haē áy wŭy, é chéw e áy kok*, the kings and rulers established dangerous passes, in order the better to defend their country. See the 易經 *Yéah keng*.

HĒem 獫 A long nosed dog.

HĒem 獫狁 HĒem wún 獫狁, another name for the northern Tartars.

去 HĒem 趨 To run away, to drive anything away.

HĒem 喊 Read hám: to bawl. Hat hám 喝喊, *hŭáh hĒem*, to bawl out aloud. Hám gnŭw 喊牛, *hĒem: goó*, to drive cattle.

HĒem 嫌 To have doubts of; to dislike, to disapprove, to be disgusted with. Léy chĕá, séy é tēng ch'hin soc, kwat hĒem gé yĕa 禮者所以定親疎. 決嫌疑也, *léy soè sē séy é lĕ^{nā} lĕŭh ch'hin sey*, kwat too^{ng} hĒem 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'hŭek léy*.

HĒem 嫵 Beautiful, fine.

丟 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 hĒen 書軒, a school, a place of learning, HĒen 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. Néaou hĒen gé yĕák 鳥仝魚躍, *chĕdou hĒen k'hò, hĕ tít tĕó*, the birds gently rise, and the fishes leap.

HĒen 葍 A kind of vegetable, that grows in the water.

去 HĒén 顯 To display, to manifest, to shew clearly. HĒén tĕ 顯著, to illustrate.

HĒén choé ēng chong 顯祖榮宗, to set forth one's ancestors, and glorify one's forefathers. P'he hĒén chae bún ōng boé, p'he sín chae boó ōng lĕt 丕顯哉文王謨. 丕承哉武王烈, *twā l'hang hĒén bĕng chae bún ōng áy kwuy boé, twā ēy sĕo swā chae boó ōng áy cheng lĕt*, 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^{ng} se*.

HĒén 咍 To lament incessantly; also to proclaim.

HĒén 覲 To look at anything distinctly; to see clearly; to stare.

Hèen 蜺 A small kind of cockle. Lèw chin h'ò tám hèn 劉臻好啖蜺, laou chin aè chēah hèn, Lèw-chin was fond of cockles.

Hèen 覘 A spy.

Hèen 峴 The name of a hill, in 襄陽, sēang 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 tēw, pēen yéw ch'hoó hèn san 自有宇宙便有此峴山, choō woō t'hee'g tēy, pēen woō chēy léy hèn 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 pāe 墮淚碑, "shed tear tablet."

Hèen 覷 The coarser parts of grain after it has been pounded into meal.

Hèen 贍 Fat; also an involuntary motion of the muscles.

Hèen 覷 To reprove, to contend with.

妻 Hèen 獻 To offer up, to present, to send in; also wise and clever men. Hèen sēw kaou ch'hok 獻酬交錯, hèn chēw kōh' t'ap sēo kaou p'huēy, to present wine and answer the compliment, in mutual exchange one with another. See the 小雅 Seaou gnáy.

Hèen chēy 獻祭, to offer up a sacrifice. Būn hèn put chēuk kōé yēa 文獻不足故也, ch'hūy kwā gaou lāng bó kaou áy yēen kōé, it is because the books and clever men of that period were not sufficient. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hèen 巘 The peak of a hill. Sēk chek chaē hèn, hēw kàng chaē gwān 陟則在巘復降在原, p'āy chēo'g k'hè chek tē sw'a chēm, k'ūh lūn-tāe, chēk tē pai'g gwān, (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 Taē gnáy.

Hèen 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 hèn 紀獻, a valuable pan, formerly sent as a present from one state to another. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Hèen 榦 A last for stretching shoes upon; also written 榦 hèn.

Hèen 絢 Variegated colours, the ornamental colouring of pictures. Soē ē wáy hèn hēy 素以爲絢, p'āy tēy è chō lán ch'haē, the white-ground is intended for laying the colouring on. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hèen 憲 A rule, a pattern, a magistrate. Hèn taē 憲臺 an open chair, in which high officers are accustomed to ride. Būn, boó sē hèn 文武是憲, būn óng boó óng sē chō hwat toē, Būn-óng and Boó-óng are patterns (for after ages). See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Hèen 讞 To deliberate on doubtful judicial cases.

平 Hèen 佐 Anger, wrath, not to be pacified.

Hèen 玄 Black, with a tinge of red; also deep, abstruse, and distant. Thēen jē tēy b'uhóng, 天玄而地黄, t'hee'g

oe jé tēy wui^{ng}, the heavens are black and the earth is yellow. See the 易經 Yēuh keng.

T'hàm tō h'ò yēen hēen 探道好淵玄, t'hàm t'hēⁿa tō lē, sē aē k'hāh ch'him bé, in fathomg doctrines, we should prefer the deep and abstruse.

Hēen 洫 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, chō chip hoó, jé sēw kēung 有司右執弦. 左執弣. 而援弓, yēw soo kwⁿa chēⁿà ch'héw gīm hēen, tō ch'héw gīm pán chē, jé sēw hoē 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.

Hēen 絃 The string of a musical instrument; a stringed instrument of music. Chóo che bóo sēng, hūn hēen kō chē sēng 子之武城. 聞絃歌之聲, hao choú kòu bóo sēⁿá, t'hēⁿa kē^{ng} hēen kō áy sēⁿa, 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 自衒, to brag. Hēen lé put cheng, hēen soó put sìn 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'hwà 懸掛, to hang up. Yēw kaé tó hēen 猶解倒懸, ch'hin chēō^{ng} t'haóu tó tēaóu áy lāng, (it would be a deliverance) like loosing one hanged up by the heels with his head downwards. See the 上孟 Sēaung bēng.

Hēen 縣 To connect, to draw, to lead, to suspend. The same as the above.

Hēen 賢 Vulg. gaóu: virtuous and clever, intelligent; skilful. Hēen jia 賢人, gaóu lāng, a philosopher. Sēng hēen 聖賢, sages and wise men.

Hēen chae hōēy yā 賢哉回也, gaóu chae chēy lēy hōēy, how clever is this Hoēy. See the 論語 Lūn' gē. Jīm kwan wūy hēen chae 任官惟賢才, jīm kwⁿa tók tók gaóu lāng áy chae tēaóu, the talents of clever men alone are equal to sustain the weight of office. See the 尚書 Sēo^{ng} sc.

Hēen 𦣻 Difficult.

𦣻 現 To display, to manifest, to appear, to be present. Hēen kīm 現今, the present time. Hēen chae 現在, at present.

Hēen 莧 Hēen ch'haé 莧菜, hēng ch'haé, a kind of vegetable, the amaranthus aleraceus.

Hēen 見 To appear in the presence of, to wait upon, to have an audience. Chēung chēā hēen che 從者見之, *táy dy lán'g hoē e kē^{ng}*, the followers (of Confucius) admitted him into the sage's presence. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Hēen kē jē choó yēen 見其二子焉, *ch'hwā e nō dy kē^{ng} á hoē e kē^{ng}*, he then brought out his two sons, and introduced them to him. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Hēen 硯 Vulg. hē^{ng}: an ink stone, used by the Chinese for rubbing the ink upon. Koé hēen bē t'hap chē bek to 古硯微凹聚墨多, *koé chá dy hē^{ng}, sēy sēy dy k'hwāt á k'hēoh bak chēy*, an old ink stone with only a small hollow place in it, collects much ink.

Hēen 縣 Vulg. kwān: a district, a country, a department. Chín sé hong pēng t'hēen hāy, hwày hong kēen, sé chē kwún hēen 秦始皇并天下, 廢封建始制郡縣, *chín sé háng pēng t'he^{ng} hāy, hwày bó hong kēen dy wūy, k'hē t'haú ch'hòng, kwún kwán*, the first Emperor of the Chín 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, ké.

Hēen 見 The sun shining out clear; fair weather. 'Eswat p'hēau p'hēau, kēen hēen wat sēau 雨雪濛濛見, *lōho sáyh p'hēau p'hēau, kē^{ng} jít ch'hut chēw kóng sēau*, when the snow has fallen and drifted along, on the appearance of the sun it melts.

奉

Hee^{ng} 哼 The sound of groaning; or crying.

Heeng 誅 An exclamation of disapprobation, and abhorrence.

率

Hee^{ng} 弦 Kēung hēen 弓弦, *kēung hē^{ng}*, a bow-string.

Hee^{ng} 絃 K'hím hēen 葉絃, *k'hím hē^{ng}*, the string of a harp or guitar. Sún chok gnóe hēen, é ko lám hong 舜作五絃以歌南風, *sún chò goē hē^{ng} dy k'hím, é ch'hēng kwa lám hong*, Sún made a five-stringed harp, in order the sing of the southern wind. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

Hēen chong 絃粽, *hē^{ng} chang*, a kind of confectionary.

丟

Hee^{ng} 鼻 A whizzing through the nose.

Hee^{ng} 硯 Read hēen: an ink-stone. Ché, pít, bek, hēen, bān pōng soó pó 紙筆墨硯文房四寶, *chwá, pít, bak, hē^{ng} bān pāng sē pó*, paper, pencils, ink, and ink stone, are the four precious things of the literary chamber.

夫

Hēep 倅 Low, mean; beautiful; also written 僕 hēep.

Hēep 爍 Fire advancing near, and blazing upwards.

Hēep 磁 Read choó: a magnet. Choó sèk 磁石, *hēep chēoh*, a loadstone. Choó sèk yín t'hēet, é kím put lēen 磁石引鐵, 於今不連, *hēep chēoh yín t'hēeh, tong kím bó sēo swá*, the loadstone draws the iron, but now they are not near together! Said by chō sít 曹植, when separated from his brethren.

天

HĒEP

俠

Jīm hĕp 任俠, to form a party, and collect partizans by favours shewn. Hô hĕp 豪俠, undaunted, and disinterested.

HĒEP

挾

Hwâ hĕp 懷挾, to hold to in one's mind, to adhere to. Hĕp tē 挾持, to hold under the arm, to squeeze, to grasp.

Kê hĕp soò hoē 既挾四鉞, *knoù gnâyh sê ây chēn*, having grasped the four arrows. See the 大雅 *Tāe gnây*.

Put hĕp tēang, put hĕp kwûy 不挾長. 不挾貴, *ū^m hĕp lán ây sê twā; ū^m hĕp lán ây hoē kwûy*, not to adhere to one's superiority, nor to stick pertinaciously to one's own nobility. See 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

HĒEP

狹

Vulg. *âyh*: narrow, contracted, not wide. Bô choō kóng é hĕp jîn 無自廣以狹人, *bó ka tē k'hwâh twā, é ch'hòng âyh lāng*, do not extend yourself, in order to straighten others. See the 尙書 *Sēo^{ng} se*.

Sîn kĕn kê sáy tē chéa hĕp, jē sáy yĕnk chéa ch'hēa 臣見其所持者狹. 而所欲者奢, *gwá k'hwā^a e sáy gim tē ây âyh, jē sáy aē bōēyh ây ch'hēa*, I perceive that, that which he adheres to is contracted, and that which he desires extravagant.

HĒEP

劼

Strong, violent. The same as 力 *lèk*.

HĒEP

協

Hĕp hô 協和, harmonious, united. Tōng yin hĕp. keung 同寅協恭, *tāng chò kw^a hĕp hô kĕung kĕng*, to be harmonious and respectful with one's brother officers.

HĒEP

協

The same as the above; also written 叶, *hĕp* and 覲 *hĕp*.

HĒEP

憚

Fearful, alarmed; to terrify one by violence.

HĒEP

脅

The ribs. Chó yĕw lēang hĕp 左右兩脅, *tó ch'héw chē^a ch'héw nō ây hĕp kwut*, the two rows of ribs, on the right and left.

Tēung jé kò chò, bân kē pĕn hĕp, yĕnk kwan kē chōng 重耳過曹. 聞其駢脅. 欲觀其狀, *tēang jé kōēy chò kok, lāng t'hē^a e'woō sēo swā hĕp, chĕw bōēyh k'hwā^a e'ây yĕō^{ng}*, when Tēung-jé passed through the Chó country they heard that his ribs were connected and wished to look at his appearance. Also written 膺 *hĕp*.

HĒEP

洽

United, harmonious; also to soak in; to imbibe, to diffuse. Hĕp pé kē lín 洽比其隣, *sēo hap e ây kâyh pĕh lāng*, to be harmonious, with one's neighbours.

Hāng yin kĕep hĕp 皇恩浹洽, *hóng tēy ây yin kĕep hĕp tē sīm*, to have a sense of the Imperial kindness imbued in the mind.

夫

HĒET

血

Vulg. *hōēyh*: blood. Hĕt k'hē 血氣, the animal spirits. Hwān yéw hĕt k'hē chéa, bōk put chun ch'hin 凡

有血氣者. 莫不尊親, *hwān woō hōēyh k'hē ây lāng bó ū^m chūn e ây pāy boē*, whoever has blood and spirits, will never neglect to honour his parents. See the 中庸 *Tēung yung*. Sat jīn pĕn yĕa, hĕt lēw sēng hó 殺人遍野血流成河, *t'hāe lāng mw^a yĕa, hōēyh laōu chē^a káng*, the slaughtered people filled the waste, and the blood flowed like a river.

HĒET

亂

Hĕt tok 亂毒, the name of a country.

HĒET

獨

A dog with a short nose.

Hēet 𢵄 To draw, to pull, to drag; also anything broken asunder.

Hēet 歇 Vulg. *hăyh*, and *hăyⁿh*: to stop, to rest, to cease. Hēet tēem 歇店, *hăyⁿh tēem*, an inn, a resting place,

Yit sit sēang chūn, ch'hoó t'hók se che chè, put yung sēaon hēet 一息尚存. 此讀書之志不容少歇, *chit áy ch'hwán k'hwuy sēang tē tit, chéy léy t'hak ch'hăyh áy chè, n^m yung sēo k'hwá hăyⁿh*, 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 *liew cheng sēw*.

Hēet 穴 A cave, a cavern, a den. Hēet k'hong 穴空, *hēet k'hang*, a hole in the earth.

Sēang kóe hēet ké, jē yēá ch'hé 上古穴居而野處, *sēang kóe áy láng, k'hēá tē hēet k'hang, jē twā tē yēá, gwā*, the earlier ancients resided in caves and dwelt in the wilderness.

Hēet 沅 Water issuing out of a cavern, also defective, partial, erroneous.

Hēet 絜 To measure, to ascertain the size of anything. Hēet ké 絜矩, to measure by a rule.

夫 Hek hek 赫赫, lofty and illustrious; fully displayed. Bēng bēng chāe sēang, hek hek chāe hāy 明明在上. 赫赫在下, *bēng bēng tē tēng bīn, hek hek tē hāy tēy*, bright and clear above, and fully displayed below. See the 大雅 *Tāe gnáy*. Also 赫連, *hek lēu*, a double surname.

Hek 嚇 Vulg. *hwáh*: to be angry, to be enraged at, to threaten, to bawl out. Ōng hek soo. noē, wān chēng ké lé 王嚇斯怒爰整其旅, *ōng-hwáh e áy sēw*

k'hē, chēw chēng e áy peng, the king gave vent to his anger, and immediately drew out his army. See the 小雅 *Sēaon 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^{ng} sēuk chāy, oe áy sek*, the north belongs to the element of water, and claims black for its colour.

Hek 號 To be afraid, to be alarmed. Lé hoé bó hek hek k'hēung kē 履虎尾 號號恐懼, *tāh tēoh hoé bōéy, hek kek kēⁿa hēⁿá*, 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'hēem chāe*, 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. Sey hek ch'hut sēng jín 西域出聖人, *sac t'he^{ng} ēy ch'hut chit áy sēng jín*, the western region will produce a sage.

Hek 𡿨 The same as the above; a boundary. Boō séy chin hek 無所𡿨, *bó séy kaou kàe*, without bounds or limits.

Hek 𡿨 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. Yêw hek 誘惑, to be tempted. Bêy hek 迷惑, to be deceived. Gê hek 疑惑, to doubt, to be suspicious. Hek lwân 惑亂, to be confused.
Tê chëa put, hek 知者不惑, wô tē sít áy lāng bô hek, a man of knowledge is not to be deceived. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Hek 蜮 A short kind of fox.

Hek 絨 The seam of a garment: a row of stitching.

Hek 職 To cut off the ears of prisoners taken in war. Sēng kong san lēn, é wúy hoo hek 成公三年以爲俘職, séng kong sna set^{ng}, lēah 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 hūn, hēng put lé hek 立不中門. 行不履闕, K'hēa bô tē mōoi^{ng} tang c^{ng}, kē^{ng} á bô lāh tēah mōoi^{ng} 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 būn 檄文, a proclamation, a paper announcing anything to the people. Hàn, ko choé é é hek tūn thēen hāy peng 漢高祖以羽檄徵天下兵, hàn ko choé t'ho chēadōu mō áy hek būn, tūn teadōu

t'hee^{ng} āy áy peng, Hàn-ko-choó 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 hēng sít 綜核名實, k'ho k'hām e áy mē^{ng} á sē^{ng} a, 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. Hô é hek choo 何以覈諸, an cho^{ng} á ēy k'ho k'hām e, how shall we enquire into the business. Hek sít 覈實, to investigate the truth.

Hek 杙 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, bōu sēy tō yēa 獲罪於天. 無所禱也, hek chōēy é t'hee^{ng} bōu sēy ēy kē tō 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 boó, 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 減 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. hēⁿa: an elder brother; a superior, an elder in years. Soô haé che löcy, kae heng tēy yěa 四海之內皆兄弟也, sê haé áy laē, chò poó sê hēⁿa tē, all within the four seas are our brethren. Ch'hut chek soô kong k'heng, jip chek soô hoô heng 出則事公卿.入則事父兄, ch'hut chek hòk saē kong k'heng, jip chek hòk saē pāy hēⁿa, 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. hūⁿa: fragrant, aromatic sending forth a fragrance to a distance. Soô wūy loé sit, wūy goé tek heng 斯爲陋室.惟吾德馨, chéy léy sē p'huá ch'hoó, tòk tòk 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 chēng, chek boé choó lááu yēen, hēung tēung pūt chēng chek boé choó mō yēen 胷中正.則眸子瞭焉.胷中不正.則眸子眊焉. heng tang eⁿg chēⁿa chek bak ang á kwuⁿg; heng tang eⁿg ū^m chēⁿa chek bak ang á àm, when a man's breast is honest and upright, the pupil

of his eye will be clear; but if he is not honest at heart, the pupil of his eye will be dim. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

声

Héng 悻 To be enraged, to be displeased. Kàn é kē kwun jē put t'héng, chek noē héng héng jēen hēen é kē bēen 諫於其君而不聽.則怒悻悻然見於其面, t'á e áy jín kwun, jē ūⁿ t'hēⁿa chek sēw k'hē héng héng áy yēōⁿg hēen tē e áy bīn sēk, 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.

去

Héng 嗔 The sound of danger: to speak with an angry tone.

Héng 興 Pleased, delighted, elevated with joy. Tòk yéw ch'heng ch'hew jít, lēng soó ko hēng chīn 獨有清秋日.能使高興盡, tòk wōo ch'heng ch'hew áy jít, ēy saé ko hīn chīn, there is nothing better than a pure autumn's day, in which we can carry to the utmost our elevated enjoyments.

Héng 譽 A swelling and pain; an inflammation.

平

Héng 形 Form, substance, appearance. Hēng théy 形體, form and substance. Ch'hoá wūy sēng é tēung hēng é gōēy 此謂誠於中.形於外, chéy sē kóng k'ò chīn chēⁿa tē táng eⁿg, chēw hēng hēen tē gwā bīn, this is what is called, really existing within, and exhibiting its form without. See the 大學 Taē hák.

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 géuk tè hêng 君子以折獄致刑, kwun choó é p'hwà tuān géuk ān tè ch'hòng, hêng hwat, the good man after deciding on criminal cases, inflicts punishment. See the 易經 Yèeh keng.

Hêng ke é boó hêng 刑期於無刑, hêng hwat lāng, yěa tit kè bāng bó hêng hwat, by punishing, we still hope to render punishment unnecessary. See the 尚書 Sēa^{ng} sc.

Hêng poé 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 剋 To punish crime; also a pattern; and, to complete; the same as 刑 hêng.

Hêng 行 Vulg. kēnd: to walk, to go, to travel; to practice, to do. Hêng loē 行路, kēnd loē, to travel. Séy hêng 所行, séy kēnd, actions, conduct.

Choó loē hêng é koé 子路行以告, choó loē kēnd k'è k'ap é kóng, Choó-loē went to inform him of it. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Yāng che chek hêng 用之則行, bōzyh yāng c chek kēnd, if any will employ us, then we go to them. See the 上論 Sēa^{ng} lūn.

Hêng 𣦵 The same as 恒 hêng.

Hêng 型 A mould for casting metal, all moulds made of earth, are called 型 hêng, those of wood are called 模 boē,

and those of metal are called 範 hwān. Tēen hêng 典型, an example.

Hêng 研 A grinding stone. To jūn jiék sin hwat é hêng 力刃若新發於硯, lo' loē ch'hin chēō^{ng} sin bwá tē chēōh, 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, tēūng 權衡輕重, kwān hêng ch'hin k'hin tūng, 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 kē tek, hēk sin kē sew 不恆其德或承之羞, nā n' hêng' sēa^{ng} ē ēy tek hêng, hēk ch'ā s'ī ē ēy sēa^{ng} lēy, if a man is not constant in his virtue, he may find it succeeded by disgrace.

Hêng 姮 Hêng gō 姮娥, a beautiful lady, supposed to be caught up into the moon.

Hêng 橫 Vulg. hwnd: across, athwart. Ch'hēung hêng 縱橫, ch'ān hwnd, things laid across at right angles.

Hêng 桁 The cross beam of a house.

Hēng

膳

Cooked meat.

Hēng

雄

Read hēng: male, the male of birds.

Heroic, brave. The appellation of a military officer.

Hēng

還

Read hwân: to pay, to refund, to give

back. Hwân chāe 還債, hēng chēy,

to pay debts. Kin sè put hwân, hoē

sè pit hwân 今世不還, 後世必還, kīm sè ū^m hēng, āu sè tēoh hēng, if you don't pay your debts in this life, you must pay them in the next.

Hēng

徧

The appearance of walking.

Hēng

恒

The Moon increasing, and approach-

ing the full, is called hēng. Jé jīt

che seng, jé gwat che hēng 如日

之升如月之恒, ch'hin chēoh^{ng} jīt āy k'hē, ch'hin chēoh^{ng} gōēh āy twā, like the rising sun, and the waxing moon. See the 小雅 Seáu guáy.

Hēng

邢

The name of a country; also a surname.

丟

Hēng

幸

To hope, to expect, gracious, favourable, fortunate, happy. A surname.

T'hēen hāy hēng sīm, kok kay hēng

sīm 天下幸甚. 國家幸甚, t'he^{ng}

āy yěá hó kok kay yěá hó, the whole Empire

would then be happy, and the country fortunate.

Put hēng tēung che yit hēng yěá 不幸中

之一幸也, ū^m hó tang eng āy chí āy hó,

one lucky circumstance in the midst of misfortune.

Hēng

倖

Heāou hēng 倖倖, lucky, accidental

by mere chance. Sēāou jín hēng

hēem é heāou hēng 小人行險

以倖倖, seāou jín kēnd hēem haē āy wāy é

heāou hēng, the worthless character ventures into danger, with the hope of accidental advantage.

See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Hēng

併

To accompany, to go in company

with any one. Koé chēá choo hoé

ch'hé hoo jín, chek tōng sèng jé

jín hēng che 古者諸侯取夫人則

同姓二人併之, koé chá āy choo hoé

ch'hwā hoo jín, chek tōng sa^{ng} nō lāng sēo p'hund ē,

when the princes among the ancients, went to

bring home their newly married ladies, two

persons of the same family name accompanied them.

Hēng

𡇗

To meet with an early death, is called

不𡇗, put hēng, unlucky.

Hēng

杏

An almond-tree. Hēng jín 杏仁,

almonds. Yit che hōng hēng ch'hut

ch'hēang laē 一枝紅杏出牆

來, chí ke āng hēng ch'hut ch'hēoh^{ng} laē, a branch

of red almond blossoms topping over the wall.

Hēng

行

Phín hēng 品行, actions, conduct,

behaviour. Gān tēung sìn, hēng tok

kèng, suy bān bék che pang, hēng é

言忠信. 行篤敬. 雖蠻貊之邦行

矣, kōng wā tēung sìn, sēy kēnd tok kèng, suyjēen bān bék āy só chaē yěá 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.

Hēng

苳

Hēng ch'āe 苳菜, a kind of vegeta-

ble, commonly used in cooking.

Hēng

諱

To speak angrily. Hēng tīt 諱直,

to speak bluntly.

Hēng

莧

Read hēen: a culinary vegetable.

Hēen ch'haē 莧菜, hēng ch'haē,

the amaranthus oleraceus, L.

幸

He^{ng}

方

Read hong: a place, a district. Yĕāk hong 藥方, yŏh he^{ng}, a medication.

Hoō boē chaē, put wán yēw, yēw pit yéw hong
父母在. 不遠遊. 遊必有方, pāy
boē tē tit ū^m t'hang huw^{ng} t'hit t'ho nā t'hit t'ho
pit wōo 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 Sĕāng lūn.

Heng

坊

Read hong: a village, a hamlet.

Heng

荒

Read hong: uncultivated, waste, un-
fruitful, barren, sterile. when grain
is unproductive, or fruit trees do not
bear, it is called hong 荒 he^{ng}. Ke hong 饑荒,
ko he^{ng}, dearth and famine.

𦵏

Heng

𦵏

The sound of displeasure; out upon
it! ſic.

𦵏

Heng

防

Kwan hōng 關防, kwan he^{ng}, a pass,
a barrier.

𦵏

Hēō

𦵏

The whistling of the wind; the sound
of wrath; a cry by which birds
and beasts are called.

𦵏

Hēōh

葉

Read yĕp: a leaf, the leaves of trees.
Ló yĕp 老葉, laōu hēōh, the siri
leaf used by the asiatics, in chew-
ing with their betel nut.

Che kuē yĕp hoē 枝葉茂固, ke kēen hoē,
hēōh boē sēong, the branches were firm and tho
leaves luxuriant.

幸

Hēōng

香

Read hĕang: fragrant; incense. Hwán
hĕang 焚香, sĕo hēō^{ng}, to burn
incense.

Yit che hĕang t'hoē kēw t'hĕen 一枝香透

九天, chī ke hēō^{ng} t'haou kaōu ſy t'he^{ng},
one stick of incense will diffuse its fragrance
through the nine Heavens.

Hēōng

鄉

Read hĕang: a country district. Hĕang
lé 鄉里, hēō^{ng} lé, a village. Five
families constitute a 鄰 lin, neigh-
bourhood; 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 heang 鄉
hēō^{ng}, a district; Thus 12,500 families com-
prise one country district. See the 漢志
Hàn chē.

𦵏

Hēōng

向

Jĕ ch'hoō 如此, an hēō^{ng} sai^{ng}, is
it thus?

𦵏

Hēōng

𦵏

The husk of corn, chaff.

𦵏

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 hoō boē, hĕuk ch'hey, choō 養父母
畜妻子, yĕō^{ng} pāy boē, ch'hē boē kēnd, 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
jĕāou to 蓄積饒多, k'hēōh
lĕōh chĕn chĕy, to accumulate in great abundance.

Hĕuk

𦵏

To nourish, to feed; the same as 畜
hĕuk. Put gnó.lēng hĕuk, hwán é
gnó wáy sēw 不我能𦵏. 反
以我爲𦵏, bĕy ēy ch'hē gwá, hwán é gwá chō
kēw sēw, you can not support me, but, on the
contrary you hold me for an enemy. See the
邨風 Pōēy hong.

Hĕuk 奥 A gulf, a hollow receptacle for water.

Hĕuk 旭 The appearance of the rising sun, hĕuk jit sé tán 旭日始旦, jit k'hè toō toō á kwu^{ng}, at the rising of the sun, it then begins to shine.

Hĕuk 勗 To urge on to exertion, to encourage.

Hĕuk 馥 Fragrant breath, an aromatic flavour.

Hĕuk 郁 Literary, elegant. Chew kám é jé taē hĕuk hĕuk hoē bân chae, 周監於二代. 郁郁乎文哉, chew k'hw^{ng} à è nō tēāou tēy, chin chae súy e áy bân ch'haé, the Chew dynasty observed the two former dynasties, and thus rendered elegant the literature of those times. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. A surname.

Hĕuk 或 Literary, ornamented. Hĕuk hĕuk 或或 luxuriant and full.

Hĕuk 頊 Respectful, and careful. Ch'hwán hĕuk 欽頊, the name of an ancient Emperor, who flourished, B. C. 2400.

Hĕuk 奠 Eng hĕuk 奠奠 the name of a fruit.

Hĕuk 燠 Warm, internally hot.

Hĕuk 幸 Unlucky, unfortunate. Hĕung tēāou

Hĕung 凶 凶兆 an unlucky, omen. Kit hĕung hò hok, 吉凶禍福, hó baé, hò hwán hok k'hè, good and bad luck, misery and happiness.

Hĕung 兇 Hĕung ok 兇惡, hĕung p'ha^{ng}é, vicious in the extreme. Hĕung sin 兇身 a murderer: also called.

Hĕung séw 兇手 a murderous hand. Tē hĕung pò ch'hēn kōé 除兇報千古, tē k'hè hĕung p'ha^{ng}é é pò ch'heng kōé, to exterminate the vicious in order to testify our gratitude to all antiquity.

Hĕung 凶 Hĕung noē 匈奴, the name of a Tartar race, on the north-west of China.

Hĕung 胃 Vulg. heng: the breast. Hĕung hwaé 胃懷, the bosom; also written 胸 hĕung.

Hĕung 胃 Hĕung lō jé sip pat sēw 胃羅二十八宿, heng k'ham k'hè^{ng} jé chap p'āy sēw, "in his breast is included the whole twenty-eight constellations." Intimating an extensive acquaintance with astronomy.

Hĕung 胸 The same as the preceding.

Hĕung 恟 To be alarmed. Tek bōng é yēw hĕung 謫夢意猶恟, kw^{ng}a lut aōu tīl bāng é sō yēā k'hē^{ng}á, k'hē^{ng}á, since dismissal from office, my thoughts in my dreams have been troubled. Said by 韓愈, Hān jé.

Hĕung 詢 To accuse; the voice of a multitude. T'hēn hāy hĕung hĕung, hē te sēuk sē 天下詢詢未知孰是, t'he^{ng} āy hĕung hĕung, bōēy chac chē chūy á k'hāh tēdh, the Empire is all in confusion, so that we do not know which is right.

Hĕung 洶 The bursting forth of water; the violence of a stream.

Hĕung 訇 The noise of a multitude.

奉

Hèung 趨 To go, to make haste.

雲

Hèung 雄 The male of birds; also brave, heroic.
Eng hēung 英雄, a hero. T'hēn hāy che hēung kok, yěa 天下之雄國也, t'he^{ng} āy k'hāh bēng āy kok, the most valiant state in the Empire.
Hèung tē ē hwuy 雄雉于飛, kang āy t'hé key tit p'wuy, the cock of the wild fowl was flying about.

奉

Hew 休 Elegant, beautiful; also, to stop, to cease.
Hew ch'hey 休妻, hēet boē, to divorce a wife. Hew gân 休言, n̄m suē kōng, don't mention it!
Sīt bān sè boō kēang che hew 實萬世無疆之休, sīt bān, sè bō t'hang swāh āy 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'hēn tēy tōng hew 與天地同休, k'ap t'he^{ng} tēy chò p'áo 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 jē ch'hoē hew 未知從今去當復如此不, bōēy chae chēung tong kim k'hè, tēoh kōh an nēy sai^{ng} yěa bō, we cannot tell whether, from our present departure, we shall ever be again thus, or not.

Hew 咻 To bother, to dun. Yit chēy jin hoē che, chēung ch'hoē jin hew che 一齊人傅之. 眾楚人咻之,

chit āy chēy kok āy lāng kà e, jē chēung ch'hoē kok āy 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'hoē, 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 Bēng 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.

Hew 朽 Vulg. nw^a: rotten, decayed. Hēw hōk 朽木, nw^a ch'há, rotten wood. Chaē ē tēw ch'hím, choó wát, hēw bók pnt k'hó teāou yěa, 宰予晝寢. 子曰. 朽木不可雕也, chaē ē jūt taōu tit k'huw, hoo choó kōng, nw^a ch'há bō t'hang teāou k'hek, Chaē-ē 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'hoē country there is a 炎人, yēem jin, nation, whose parents and relations when dead are left, hēw kē jēuk 朽其肉, nw^a e āy bāh, till their flesh rots, when it is thrown away, and the bones are buried.

Hew 仆 Fallen down. Hlin 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 hêw jê chok 三嗅而作, *s'na kwây hêw c'ây bē, ch'êw k'hé, he* (Confucius) thrice inhaled the effluvia, and then rose up to go away. See the 上論 S'ēang lūn. Also vulg. *ch'haou*, stinking.

Hèw 糗 Roasted rice or wheat. Hèw lēang 糗糧, dry provisions for a journey.

復 Hèw 復 Again. Hèw hwat 復活, *k'ôh wâh, to live again; the resurrection.* Ch'héng hêw che, kéang jê hoē k'hô 請復之強而後可, *ch'hé'á k'ôh c, k'êo'ng p'âyh n'á'ng, j'ēn āou t'hang*, he begged that he would try it again; when, after some urging he consented. See the 上孟 S'ēang bēng.

暎 Hey 暎 The rolling of the eyes; the eyes moving.

Hey 醃 Vinegar. Hey ch'hoē 醃醋, vinegar, pickle. S'ëuk wūy bē seng ko tít, h'ek k'hít hey y'ēn, k'hít choo k'ê lūn j'ê é che 孰謂微生高直. 或乞醃焉. 乞諸其隣而與之, *ch'ê ch'ūy á k'ong bē seng ko t'eaou tít, w'ôo l'ang k'hít ch'hae, c k'he k'hít kap é áy ch'hoē p'ee'ng l'ang, j'ê hoē c*, who will say that Bt-seng-ko is an honest man? — When one came haggling for vinegar, he begged some of his neighbour, and gave it to him (in his own name). See the 上論 S'ēang lūn.

睚 Héy 睚 Deep eyes, wicked eyes; also, the eyes deeply sunk in the head. E' h'ok h'ey jín 以目眦人, *t'hó b'ak chew h'ey l'ang*, to look savagely at any one. Héy j'ēn l'eng s'è 眦然能視, *b'ak ch'him y'ēa ēy k'hw'á*, to be able to see notwithstanding the eyes being deeply sunk the in head.

Héy 匚 To hold or contain any thing. One of the radicals.

平

H'ey 倭 The name of a barbarous country, on the north-east of China. S'ē hó h'ey hoē 是何倭狗, *ch'ey s'ē s'na m'ee'ng h'ey k'áou*, what dog of a barbarian is this?

H'ey 俟 To expect, to wait for, to be in expectation of. H'ey guó hoē, hoē laē k'ê suc, 俟我后后來其蘇, *teng haou gwán áy jín kwun, jín kwun luē ch'ew k'ôh ch'áe w'áh*, let us wait for our prince; when our prince comes, there will be a revival. See the 書經, Se keng.

H'ey 蹊 A small by-path, a cross-way. San k'eng che h'ey 山徑之蹊, *su'na k'eng áy s'ey loē* cross-ways about hill roads. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

H'ey 攜 Vulg kw'á, to carry in the hand, to hold in the hand; also to separate. H'ey séw t'ong kwuy 攜手同歸, *k'han ch'héw ch'ò póu tooi'ng*, to hold one another's hands and return. See the 國風 Kok hong. Ch'eaon h'ey é léy 招攜以禮, *ch'eo l'è sw'na áy l'ang é léy soē*, to collect those who are dispersed, by propriety. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

H'ey 携 The same as the above. H'ey lám 携簍, *kw'á ná*, to carry a hand-basket; Also written 踳 h'ey.

H'ey 畦 A piece of land, fifty acres in extent. H'ey t'ēn 畦田, a large tract of land.

H'ēp k'ēn t'h'ēem ch'h'eaou, p'ēng é hay h'ey 脅肩諂笑病於夏畦, *p'âyh k'hé keng t'haou, s'ēep s'ey j'ê ch'h'ēd, ch'ey léy k'h'áuh ch'hám é h'ūy t'hee'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 S'ēang bēng.

HĒY 奚 Why? where fore? Also, a slave, a servant. A surname. Choo hēy put wūy cheng 子奚不爲政, *hoo, choo lē s'na soō ūm chò cheng soō*, why do not you (speaking to Confucius) undertake to manage the affairs of government. See the 卜論 Sēang lūn. Lé hō sēau hēy noē pūey koé kím lóng, gē sēy tek se, loé lóng tēung 李賀小奚奴. 背古錦囊. 遇所得詩. 投囊中, *lē, hō sēy áy sē chò gím á, k'ha chēuh oōu gēá chíl áy koō áy kím lóng, toú lēuh sēy tít áy se, chēw hēct tē 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. Lâm hong che hwun hēy, k'hó é kaē goē bín che wūn hēy 南風之薰兮. 可以解吾民之愠兮, *lám hong áy p'hang, t'hang lāē kēw gwán p'ph sal'ng áy huán 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. Hēy lēem 繫念, to think of incessantly. Sē hēy 世繫, successive generations; a line of genealogy.

HĒY 係 To connect, to continue, to bind; also to be, to belong to. Kwan hēy 關係, consequences, results, that which belongs to an affair.

HĒY 禊 Pwāt hēy 祓禊, a sacrifice offered with the view of averting calamities.

HĒY 蟹 *Mó hēy 毛蟹*, a kind of hairy crab; read hāc.

HĒY 毅 Bold, firm, undaunted; also written 毅 hāy, and pronounced gē. Cheng choó wāt, soō put k'hó é put hōng hāy 翁子曰. 士不可以不弘毅, *cheng choó kóng, t'hak ch'hyh lāng ūm t'hang bó hōng hēy*, Cheng-choó said, a scholar should not be otherwise than magnanimous and bold.

幸 To rejoice, to be glad. Him hē 欣喜, pleased, delighted. Ké him him jēn yéw hē sek 舉欣欣然有喜色, *lā kay hīm him jēn wōo hu'a hē ay lūn sek*, they would all appear delighted, and joy would beam from their countenances. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

HIM 倅 Rejoiced, delighted; the name of a district; also written 忻 him. Keang gwán kēn kē jin chek, sim him jēn wāt, yēuk chēu che 姜嫄見巨人跡. 心忻然悅. 欲踐之, *kēang gwán k'hw'a kē'ng twā lāng áy chēuh, chēw sim kw'a him jēn hu'a hē, aē bōēh tūh e*, Kēang-gwán on seeing the foot-steps 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.)

HIM 昕 Very early in the morning, when the sun is about to rise.

HIM 歆 The enjoyment which the gods derive from sacrifices; also to desire. Him swān 歆羨, to delight in, to enjoy.

HIM 訢 To be pleased, to be delighted; the same as 欣 Him. Chēung sin him jēn, lōk jē hōng t'hēn hāy 終身訢然. 樂而忘天下, *chū sē lāng hu'a hē, t'hēung lok jē bēy kē t'hec'ng 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 歆 To be earnestly desirous of; seeing a thing, new and splendid, and longing after it; ardour of mind.

Him 欵 A man's name. Léw him 劉欵, a man of the 漢 hàn dynasty.

奉

Him 熊 A bear. Jín him 人熊, láng him, a baboon; a surname. Gê gnó séy yěuk yěá, him chéáng'ek gnó séy yěuk yěá 魚我所欲也熊掌亦我所欲也, hégwá séy aè, him chéáng'ek yěá gwá séy nè, fish is what I am fond of; and bear's palm 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'hüý ñ^m k'á k'ü hóng, 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.

Hin ōng 興旺, to prosper. Hin soo 興師, to raise troops. Hin k'hé 興起, to commence, to arise.

T'hong bóó é jín, hin yěá put yēen, k'ēet tēw é pò bōng yěá hwut yēen 湯武以仁興也勃焉. 桀紂以暴亡也忽焉, t'hong bóó k'ē^{ná} jín, ch'ēw é áy hin put yēen, k'ēet tēw k'ē^{ná} pò ch'ēw é áy bó yěá hwut yēen; T'hong and Boó practised benevolence, thus their prosperity was rapid; K'ēet and Tēw practised oppression, thus their ruin was also sudden.

去

Him

瘡

A burn or scald on the skin; a swelling.

去

Him

釁

To besmear, to rub with blood; a cause of quarrel; a crime. Sat ch'he yēw jé hin koé 殺蚩尤而釁鼓, t'hat ch'he yēw jé bwāh kóe, he killed Ch'he-yēw, and smeared the drum with his blood.

Him

興

To be pleased. Hin wát 興悅, pleased, delighted with. Sēng hin jé yēw hin chin chek hwán 勝興而遊. 興盡則返, sēng hin wát ch'ēw k'hè t'hūt t'hó hin chin ch'ēw tooi^{ng}, 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

Him

眩

Read hēen: a dizziness of the head; to be giddy. T'hoé hēen 頭眩, t'hoú kak hin, a swimming in the head.

Hēen ch'hwán 眩船, hin ch'ua, sea-sickness. Kám hēen ch'it, put yēuk ch'hut hong 感眩疾. 不欲出風, kám hin áy pa^{ng} ñ^m k'á ch'hut hong, having got a dizziness of the head. I do not dare to go out in the wind.

去

Him

恨

Read hwūn: to be enraged at, to hate. Hwūn oé 恨惡, hin oé, to abhor. Hwūn s'ang k'ēen che bwán é 恨相, 見之晚矣, hin s'eo k'ē^{ng} kaúu h'ēh moo^{ng}, it is a pity that we got acquainted with each other so late.

Ōng ch'him é wūy hwūn 王深以爲恨, ōng ch'him é wūy hin, the king was greatly displeased about it.

夫

Hip

翕

United, harmonious; obedient, compliant. Heng tēy k'ē hip, hó lók ch'hē^{ná} tam 兄弟既翕. 和樂且湛, hē^{ná} tē kaúu s'eo háp, ch'ēw hó lók ch'hē^{ná} 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 yin che lēw hāy 噏清雲之流瑕, k'hip ch'heng hwan āy laū hāy, 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 pít 歛鼻, hip p'hēng, to contract the skin of the nose, to snuff up the nose; also to draw in the breath, to shrivel up.

夫 Hit 肸 To take up, to perform. Pít bit 佛肸, a man's name.

Hit 眈 To look at, to observe.

Hit 肱 The breast bone.

Hit 瞞 To look alarmed, to look on with fear.

平 H^{naou} 徇 To stab; the cry of pain.

幸 Ho 饕 Ho sít 饕食, t'ham ch'ēh, to be gluttonous, to eat to excess; also, covetous.

Ho 嘍 The sound of blowing out the breath; a whizzing, whistling sound.

Ho 薅 To pluck up weeds; to eradicate the rank grass of the fields.

Ho 訶 To talk loud and angrily. Bé hēng gān put sùn sūn, hōng choé ch'hām nāe ho che 訶衡言不遜順. 黃祖慙乃訶之, bé hēng kóng wā ū^m sèy jē, hō sūn, wu^{ng} choé ch'hēⁿá sēaou lēy twā sēⁿa hwāh e, Bé-hēng spoke without humility and submission, hence Wu^{ng}-choé was vexed with shame, and scolded him. See the 後漢書 Hoē hàn se.

Ho 蒿 Tall grass; long, rank grass. Sít yēa che ho 食野之蒿, ch'ēh yēa guā āy lē^{ng} ch'haou, (the deer) eat the long grass in the wilderness. See the 小雅 Seaou gnay.

Ho 呵 To blow out the breath. Ho ho 阿阿, the sound of laughing.

虛 Ho 好 Read h^{no}: good, fine, excellent. H^{no} jín 好人, hó láng, a good man. Ch'ēa sēen kwun che bēng, k'ēt jū kok che h^{no} 藉先君之命. 結二國之好, k'hó lán sēen kwun āy bēng, lōng k'ēt háp nū kok āy hó, relying on the injunctions of our former princes, we would connect the good understanding of both countries. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ho 倭 The name of a country, on the north of China.

平 Ho 何 Why? what? how? wherefore? A surname. Hô koé 何故, s^{na} soō, for what reason? When confucius complained that no one knew him, one of his disciples asked, saying, hô wūy ké bók te choó yēa, 何其爲莫知子也, s^{na} soō e ū^m chae choó lē, why is it that they do not know you? See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Hồ 荷 Hô lēn 荷蓮, the water lily. Síp yéw hô hwa 濕有荷花, *tám áy wāy wōo hô lēn hwa*, in damp places we find the water lily.

Hồ 河 A river. Hông hó 黃河, *wu^{ng} hó*, the yellow river. Jít gwát kong t'heen tek, san hô chông tēy ke 日光天德. 山河壯帝居, *jít gūēyh kwui^{ng} t'he^{ng} áy tek, sw^a hó chông hông tēy h'hēā áy wāy*, the sun and moon illumine the glories of Heaven, while hills and rivers strengthen the residence of the Emperor.

Hồ 訶 To be enraged, to scold with anger; also read ho.

Hồ 壕 A ditch round a city wall; a moat round a fort. E' hāy k'hong hô 雨下空壕, *hoē lōh tē k'hong tē*, the rain descended into the empty moat.

Hồ 豪 A hero, a man distinguished for talents and wisdom. Hô hēp 豪俠, a brave man, a distinguished hero. Swán hô chùn, káng bún hák 選豪俊講文學, *swán káng hô chùn, káng kèw bún hák*, to select wise and brave men, in order to discourse over literature and learning.

Hồ 毫 The down of a feather, anything very small; ten atoms make one down of a feather. Ch'hay che hô lê, bēw é ch'heen lé 差之毫釐, 繆已千里, *ch'hay chit t'haou mô se, chēw ēy bēw kaou chit ch'heng lê*, a variation of a hair's-breadth, will lead to an error of a thousand le in extent.

Hồ 嶠 The name of a hill.

Hồ 濠 The name of a river.

Hồ 蠔 Vulg. ó: an oyster; a shell-fish.

Hồ 禾 Vulg. tēw: grain, corn, paddy. Kat hó 割禾, *kwāh tēw*, to reap the corn. Síp gwát lap hô kày 十月納禾稼, *cháp gūēyh lap sēw hó kày*, in the tenth month we gather in the harvest. See the 郊風 Pin hong.

Hồ 和 Harmonious, soothing, agreeable; not stiff, nor stubborn. A surname. Hô sūn 和順, obedient. Hô sēang 和尚, *hōēy sēō^{ng}*, a priest of Buddha.

Hēp hô ban pang 協和萬邦, to unite all nations in harmony.

Tē tēung hô, t'heen tēy wāy yēn, hān bú t' yēk yēn 致中和天地位焉萬物育焉, *tē kek tēung kwà hó, chēw t'he^{ng} tēy tít tēōh e áy wāy, bān me^{ng}h yā tít 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 Tēung yung.

Hồ 嗥 The name of a beast, the roaring of a wild beast.

Hồ 龢 The same as 和 hô, harmonious.

Hồ 號 To call out aloud, to cry, to lament. Sùn hô k'hip é bān t'heen 舜號泣于旻天, *sùn hô haou tē ch'hew t'he^{ng}*, Sùn lamented and cried towards the autumnal Heavens.

丟

Hồ 賀 K'héng hô 慶賀, to congratulate, to felicitate. A surname. Soô hong laé hô, 四方來賀, *sè he^{ng} laé hô hē*, 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 jé kò k'hóng sē che bûn ch'ā 有荷蕢而過孔氏之門者, wō lāng t'ā ch'haū lāng á, jé k'ūy k'hóng sē áy mooí^{ng}, 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.

Ōng ch'ēā sēw hēng é t'hēen, pít tèk hé hō é wūy hō 王者受命于天. 必擇美號以爲號, ōng áy lāng sēw hēng é t'hēe^{ng}, pít kán t'ōh 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'ew 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^{ng}, tē 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 sìn 禍患臨身, hō hwān līm kaou lán hín sìn, 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. Gnó sēen yáng goé hō jēen che k'hè 我善養吾浩然之氣, gwá gaou yéou^{ng} ch'hē 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 Hàam hō 詠調, the sound of anger; wrathful clamour.

HŌ 哿 To answer slowly.

HŌ 何 To bear a burthen; the same as 荷 hō.

HŌ 佻 Harmonious; the same as 和 hō.

HŌ 号 A mark, a designation; the contracted form of 號 ho. Hēen se sēang gwūy, é hō lēng bān séng 懸書象魏. 以号令萬姓, t'eaou bān se tē sē^{ng} mooí^{ng}, é hō lēng bān sai^{ng}, 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 HŌ 訶 To talk hastily, and scoldingly.

H^{nò} 薅 To pull up weeds.

H^{nò} 蒿 Long grass; also, ch'heng h^{nò} 青蒿, Pek h^{nò}, 白蒿, and hēang h^{nò} 香蒿, all names of medicinal herbs.

好 Vulg. hó: good, excellent, well. Pēng h^{nò} 病好, pa^{n̄g} hó, recovery from sickness; returning health.

E'ng é wūy h^{nò} yěa 永以爲好也, èng koó é chò sēo hó, to promote constant friendship and good will. See the 衛風 Wōey hang.

H^{nò} 火 Vulg. hōey: fire. Kèw h^{nò} 救火, kèw hōey, to help to put out fire. Jēák h^{nò} che sé jēen 若火之始然, ch'hin chēn^{ng} hōey áy k'hé t'hdou tōh, like fire beginning to burn.

H^{nò} 夥 A number of people together; a company. H^{nò} kè 夥記, hōey kè, a partner, an associate, a messmate. Chò h^{nò} 做夥, chò hōey, to be together, to be in company.

好 Vulg. àè: to love, to delight in, to approve of, to consider good. Jin chēá lēng h^{nò} jin, èk lēng put twát jín séy h^{nò} 仁者能好人. 亦能不奪人所好, jín áy lāng ēy àè lāng, yěa ēy bó ch'hēn^{ng} pat lāng áy séy àè, benevolent men can love their fellow men, and can also refrain from seizing that which others love.

Chēung goē séy h^{nò} 從吾所好, t'hàn gwá séy àè, to follow that which I myself approve. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

H^{nò} 貨 Vulg. hōey: goods, merchandize, wealth, property. H^{nò} h^{nò} chaē 好貨財, àè hōey kap chēn^{ng}, to be fond of property and wealth.

Lē put wúy kēen chin kwúy jin wát, kē h^{nò} k'hó koé 呂不韋見秦貴人. 曰. 奇財可賈, lē put wúy k'hw^{nà} kēn^{ng} chin kwúy jin, chēw kóng, chēy sē hó hōey t'hang bēy. Lē-put-wúy, seeing the noble prince of the Chín 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^{nò} 耗 To decrease, to diminish; empty, vain, unproductive. Sè lēen che hong h^{nò} 視年之豐耗, k'hw^{nà} ne^{ng} áy hó yěa baé ne^{ng} tang, we should observe whether the season of the year has been fruitful or unproductive, (when we levy the taxes). See the 王制 Ōng chē, royal regulations.

H^{nò} 耗 The finest of the grain; also fine rice.

H^{nò} 蘭 Pô h^{nò} 婆蘭, peppermint; now called 薄荷, pòk hô.

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'híp. An exclamation. Oe hoe hat kwuy 嗚呼曷歸, alas! why not return.

Yit hoe pek lók 一呼百諾, chū áy kēò chēn^{nà} pāyh lāng 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 chēen ōng put bōng 於戲前王 不忘, oe hoe chēng áy ōng bó bēy

kè tit, behold! the example of the former kings is not forgotten. See the 大學 Taë hak.

Hoe 滹 The name of a river.

Hoe 戲 To call; the same as 呼 hoe.

Hoe 嚙 To be enraged; to vociferate; a surname.

Hoe 苹 The name of a plant.

Hoe 虎 A tiger; the prince of wild beasts. Hoë soô ch'hut ê áp 虎兕出於柙, hoë kap sw'na goô ch'hut ê áp, the tigers and wild oxen broke out of their cages.

Hoë 虺 Hoë sin 虺, a fly. Hoë sin hoë 虺, a lizard.

Hoë 否 If not; no, not. Bêng-choô wát, hoë, put jēn, h'ô soô ch'ch' wáy che yēa 孟子曰.否.不然.好事者爲之也, Bêng-choô kóng, bô, ū^m sē, àè chò soô áy lāng ch'hòng e, Bêng-choô said, no, it's not so: people who like to create trouble, have invented the story.

Hoë 岵 A hill without any vegetation on it, a bare mountain.

Hoë 汭 The water's edge; the brink of a river, or lake. Sut sey sūy hoë 率西水 汭, K'he ân sae, t'hàn ch'ch' gáé, he travelled towards the west, along the water's edge.

Hoë 缶 An earthen pot or pan, for holding wine, pickles, &c.

Hoë 吼 Vulg. haón: to hawl out aloud, to roar, to cry aloud. Hoë bēng hoë yūng yēak 虎鳴吼 踴躍, hoë

twa sēⁿa haón, yūng yēak t'hēō, the tiger roared aloud, and jumped about.

Hoë 尋 The name of a cap, in the Sēang dynasty.

Hoë 庖 Hoë toë 庖, hoë taóu, a bucket for lading out water, or baling a boat.

Hoë 渾 Hoë súy 渾水, hoë ch'ch'ý, to bale out water.

Hoë 侯 Beautiful, excellent; a title of rank, about equal to earl. Choo hoë 諸侯, the nobles of the Empire. Vulg.

kaóu, a surname. Kong hoë pek choó lām 公侯伯子男, five degrees of titular rank.

Hoë 戾 The same as the preceding.

Hoë 篳 An instrument of music.

Hoë 猴 Vulg. kaóu: a monkey, an ape. Jin gan, Ch'hoë jin (bók hoë jé kwan jé, kó jēn 人言楚人沐猴而

冠耳.果然, lāng tit k'ng, Ch'hoë kak áy lāng sē sēy, t'haóu áy kaóu, k'p' tē k'ín, kó jēn ch'ín ch'ēⁿa, people say, that the men of the Ch'hoë country are a parcel of washed monkeys with caps on, — and truly it is so. — Said by 漢高祖 Hàn-k'hoë, in ridicule of his rival the king of Ch'hoë.

Hoë 喉 Vulg. ná aóu: the throat. Ch'hut lap óng bēng, óng ch'hoë s'et 出納王命. 王之喉舌, ch'hut lap óng áy bēng lēng, se óng áy ná aóu, ch'h'ay ch'ēh, they who go abroad bearing the royal commands, are the throat and tongue of the king.

Hoê 壺 A wine vessel, a pot. Toê hoê 投壺, a kind of game of chance. Ch'heng chéu pek hoê 清酒百壺, hó chéu chéu á p'áyh hoê, a hundred pots of pure wine.

Hoê 瓠 Bladders or air-bags, used to assist in floating on the water. To take up anything out of the water.

Hoê 胡 Vulg. oê: a surname.

Hoê 湖 Vulg. oê: a lake, a large sheet of water. Gaoé hoê 五湖, the five lakes. Yéu hêng kang hoê 遊行江湖, yéu k'ên á kang hoê, wandering about the rivers and lakes.

Hoê 瑚 San hoê 珊瑚, coral. San hoê chông seng 珊瑚叢生, san hoê ka, nooi'ng cháng sa'ng, the coral grows in bushes.

Hoê 猢 The name of a beast of the ape species.

Hoê 蝴 Hoê t'èp 蝴蝶, b'ây y'êh, a butterfly. Chong-chew b'ông w'úy hoê t'èp 莊周夢爲蝴蝶, Chong-chew b'ông chò b'ây y'êh, Chong-chew dreamed that he was a butterfly.

Hoê 餬 Hoê k'hoê 餬口, to depend on other's for one's food. Also, vulg. hoê, to paste, paste for sticking anything up.

Hoê 鵠 T'héy hoê 鵠鵠, a cormorant, a water fowl. Gê put w'úy b'ông, jé w'úy t'héy hoê 魚不畏網而畏鵠鵠, hé u'm k'ên á b'ông, jé k'ên á t'héy hoê, fishes are not so much afraid of nets, as of cormorants.

Hoê 狐 Hoê lê 狐狸, a fox. Hoê gê 狐疑, to doubt, to suspect. Hoê lê yéu h'èet 狐狸有穴, hoê lê woô k'hang, the foxes have holes.

Hoê 弧 A wooden bow.

Hoê 瓠 Hoê lô 瓠, p'ó á, a calabash. Hwan hwan hoê y'èp, ch'haé che p'heng che 幡幡瓠葉采之烹之, hoê s'eng áy p'ó á h'èh, láe bán láe ché e, look at the luxuriant calabash leaves; let us pluck them and boil them. See the 小雅 S'áou g'ráy.

Hoê 餽 Dry provisions; that which cannot easily be swallowed.

Hoê 糗 Dried rice, prepared for a journey. Naé kó hoê l'äng 廼裹糗糧, bundle up the dried provisions.

Hoê 鏃 The head of an arrow.

Hoê 后 A prince, a princess or queen. Hông hoê 皇后, an empress. Hông t'héen hoê t'hoé 皇天后土, imperial heaven and royal earth.

Hoê 乎 Thán ch'hong b'eng, ch'iek gwán hoê 亶聰明作元后, t'wá ch'hang m'ên á, ch'ew éy chò gwán hoê, when a man is greatly intelligent, he may become a supreme ruler.

Hoê 乎 A character used at the end of a sentence, as a mark of interrogation. Hák jé. sê s'ip che, put ék wát hoê 學而時習之. 不亦說乎, t'hák, jé s'äng sê wun s'ip e, u'm y'êd hw'a hé hoê, to learn and constantly to exercise one's self in it, — is it not delightful? See the 上論 S'äng lün.

Hoê 互 Mutual, connected; differing. Hoê scäng, hwan hé 互相歡喜, taé kay s'eo hu'a hé, all mutually delighted.

Hoê 洳 Cold, frozen, congealed. Song swat kaou h'ây, ch'hwan t'ê p'hók hoê 霜雪交下, 川池暴洳, s'ng

sáyh kaou lóh, ch'hu^{ng} lé p'hók hoë; when the frost and snow come down together, the rivers and ponds become frozen.

Hoë 楮 The name of a tree.

Hoë 戶 A door, an inner door. Bún hoë 門戶, moo^{ng} hoë, doors and entrances. Sáy lêng ch'hut put yêw hoë 誰能

出不由戶, chē chūy ēy ch'hut, bó an moo^{ng}, who can go out, except by the door? See the 上論 Sēang-lūn.

Hoë 逅 Hāc 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 wōey ch'àng-kwun

護衛將軍, a general of the guards. T'hēn sin hōc wōey 天神護衛, t'hec^{ng} sin pó pē, may the gods defend and protect you.

Hoë 扈 The tail; behind. Hoë ch'ūng 扈從, to follow after. A surname.

Hoë 樞 An instrument for catching fish; a book case.

Hoë 濩 Tāc hoë 大濩, the name of the music adopted by the Emperor. 湯 T'hong.

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. āu: behind, after, late, the last, to be behind. A surname. Hoë lāc 後來, āu lāc, afterwards. Tūy hoë 對後, tūy āu, behind. Soó sēn te kak hoë te

使先知覺後知, sá: tē sēng chae āy lāng, kak tūy āu chae āy lāng, set those who have come early to the knowledge of a thing, to awaken those who come later to the knowledge of it.

Choó-loē ch'ēung jē hoë 子路從而後, Choó-loē t'hán jē lāc k'ha ch'ēuh āu, Choó-loē followed, and came after.

Hoë sēng ch'ēa 後生者, tūy āu sai^{ng} āy lāng, 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. Maou-ch'ēau put wáy tēng hoë; jē kán 茅焦不畏鼎鑊而諫, Maou-ch'ēau ū^m kēⁿ a tēⁿ á hoë, jē t'á, Maou-ch'ēau 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. kaōu: thick, not thin, kind, liberal. Hoë biēn p'hé 厚面皮, kaōu bin p'hōey, having a thick skin to the face, i. e. being unable to blush.

P'hok hoë p'hōey tēy 博厚配地, k'huāh kaōu p'hōey tēy, expansive and thick, like the earth. See the 中庸 T'ēung yūng.

Hoë yin 厚恩, kaōu yin, thick, substantial kindness.

Hoë 睎 Covetous, greedy of gain.

Hoë 候 Téng hoë 等候, tēng haōu, to wait. Sé hoë 時候, sé haōu, time. Bún hoë 問候, bún haōu, to wait upon, to enquire after.

Hoë 祐 Pé hoë 庇祐, protection, favour; to protect. Sēw t'hēn che hoë 受天之祐, sēw t'hec^{ng} āy hok, to

obtain the favour of Heaven. See the 小雅 Səáu gnáy.

Read é: rain. Lok é 落雨, lōh hoē, to rain. Yin hēng é se, p'hín hūt lēw hēng 雲行雨施. 品物流行, hūán kēⁿá hoē lōh, p'hín meēⁿh lēw kēⁿá, when the clouds travel the rain is dispersed, and all sorts of things are put in motion. See the 易經 Ek keng.

幸 灰 Vulg. hōey hoo: ashes; also, vulg. chēōh hōey, lime. Bwat hōey 抹灰, to whitewash, to besmear with lime.

Ché hōey hwy chok pēk hoē tēp 紙灰飛作白蝴蝶, chéw áy hōey hoē tít mwy chō p'āyh áy bōey yēūh, the ashes of the burnt paper are flying about, like so many white butterflies.

Hōey 虺 虺, tired, fagged, knocked up. T'hék pé ch'huý gwáy, gnó má hōey tōey 陟彼崔嵬 我馬虺隤, p'āyh chēō^{ng} e kwán áy wáy, gwá áy báy toe yēū, by mounting up those high places, my horse is fagged out. See the 周南 Chew lām.

Hōey 隤 Hwāe hōey 壞隤, to be dilapidated, to be broken down.

Read hⁿo: fire. K'hé hⁿo 起火, k'hé hōey, to kindle a fire. Sam keng teng hⁿo, gnóe keng key 三更燈火五更雞, sⁿa kai^{ng} teng hōey yēū tōh, goē kai^{ng} t'hēⁿa key t'hé, at the third watch my study lamp was still burning, and at the fifth watch I heard the cock-crow.

Hōey 夥 Read hⁿo: assembled together, associated. Hⁿo kēy 夥計, hōey kē, an associate, a partner, a mate.

去 悔 To repent, to be sorry for, to regret. Gán kwⁿá yēw, hēng kwⁿá hōey, lok chāe kē tēung é 言寡尤.

行寡悔. 祿在其中矣, kóng wā chēō kò yēw, sēy kēⁿá chēō huán, hōey, lok tē e áy tang c^{ng}, 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.

Dark, not clear, dim, dull. Hōng é Hōey 晦 jé hōey, key bēng put é 風雨如晦. 鷄鳴不已, hong hoē ch'hín chēō^{ng} àm, key t'hé bó swāh, 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.

To teach, to instruct. Hōey jín put Hōey 誨 kwán 誨人不倦, ká lāng bó sēō^{ng} yēū, to teach people, without feeling tired. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Yēw, hōey jé te che hoē 由誨女知之乎, Yēw, gwá ká lē chae áy tō lē, Yew, I will teach you what is knowledge. See the same.

To wash the face. Ch'héng hōey Hōey 醺 請醺, ch'hēⁿa sēy bīn, to request (a superior) to wash his face, which was to be done by inferior relatives, when they had prepared water for their elders.

Hōey 燜 To boil anything to rags.

A sickness, pain; diseased. Soó gnó Hōey 痲 sim hōey 使我心痲, sáe gwá áy sim kwⁿa pāi^{ng}, to make my heart pained.

Read hⁿo: goods, property, wealth. Hōey 貨 Kay hⁿo 家貨, kay hōey, goods and chattels. Chāe hⁿo 載貨, chāe hōey, to transport goods. Hⁿo chin káy sít 貨真價實, hōey chin káy chēw sít, when goods are of the right sort, the price will be of the proper kind.

去 徊 Paē hōey 徘徊, hesitating, undecided, without advancing.

Höey

回

To turn round, to revolve, to return; also; depraved. T'hēen chēw tēy gōēy, yim yáng gnóe hēng, hōēy chwán kē tēung 天周地外陰陽五行. 回轉其中, t'heē^{ng} chēw tē tēy áy gwā, yǎa yim yáng gōē hēng, hwat lín tooi^{ng} tē e áy tang e^{ng}, 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^{ng} k'hè ch'hoē, to return home. Also written 回 hōēy.

Höey

廻

To return; the same as the above.

Höey

疴

Long worms in the stomach; the tape worm.

Höey

洄

The name of a river; to go against the stream; clear water. Soē hōēy chēung che 溯洄從之, k'áyh laúu t'hàn e, to follow up against the stream. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Höey

茴

Höey hēang 茴香, hōēy hēo^{ng}, a fragrant herb.

Höey

和

Hô sēang 和尚, hōēy sēo^{ng}, a priest of the sect of Buddha. Sēm ōng soō sēang, sēm lé soō hô sēang 暹王飼象. 暹女飼和尚, sēm áy ōng ch'hē ch'hēo^{ng}, sēm cha boē ch'hē hōēy. sēo^{ng}, the king of Siam feeds elephants, and the women of Siam feed the priests.

丟

Höey

會

To meet, to assemble, to unite; an assembly, a society. Boó-ōng tāē hōēy choo hoē é Bēng-chin 武王大會諸侯于孟津, Boó-ōng twā hōēy choo hoē lō Bēng-chin, Boó-ōng convened a great assembly of the princes of the Empire at Bēng-chin. See the 史記 Soó kē.

T'hēen tēy hōēy 天地會, t'heē^{ng} tēy hōēy, 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 續 hōēy. Höey soō hoē soē 繪事後素, hōēy áy soō tūy aū pūy 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 tōng lē, chēk hōēy hōēy é 事不當理則憤憤矣, soō nā ū^m tōng tō lē, chēk sim kw'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

僱

To bargain fairly for a thing.

夫

Höeyh

血

Read hēet: blood. Lóng hēet 膿血, lóng hōēyh, blood and matter. Hēet chēen tek t'hwat 血戰得脫, hōēyh chēen tū t'hāou, after a bloody fight he got away.

夫

Hòh

煇

Read, hok: thoroughly dried, burnt up.

天

Hòh

鶴

Read hok: a stork. Hòk hêng ê kék

ko, seng hún ê t'hién 鶴鳴于九

皋. 聲聞于天, hòh haón tē kék
ko, sēⁿ a t'hēⁿ a kaón t'heⁿ, the stork screams over
the nine marshes, and his voice is heard up to
Heaven. See the 小雅 Scāou gáy.

夫

Hok

福

Happiness. Eng hok 永福, éng kó

áy hok k'hè, everlasting happiness. Hō
hok boô put choô ké kék che chéá
禍福無不自己求之者, hō hwān hok
k'hè bó ū^m sē ka tē kék e, misery and happiness are
invariably the results of men's own seeking. See
孟子 Bēng choô.

Hok

恤

Still, quiet, retired.

Hok

洫

A ditch, a channel for water, a drain

for irrigation. Pe kéung sit, jē chīn
lék hoē koe hok 卑宮室而盡
力乎溝洫, sèy e áy kéung ch'hoé, jē chīn
l'hwuy lai 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 Lūn gé.

Hok

富

The ancient form of 福 hok, happi-
ness.

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

Péén hok 蝙蝠, bí pò, a bat. Hōng

wán tò sē, péén hok hwuy 黄昏

到寺蝙蝠飛, mǎi^{ng} hwui^{ng}
kaòu ēē^{ng}, bí pò tít puy, in the evening time,
arriving at the temple, we may see the bats flying
about.

Hok

腹

The entrails. Hok toē 腹肚, pak

toē, the belly. Kék kék boô hoo, kōng

hoē hok sim 赴赴武夫公候
腹心, yung bēng áy boô hoo, sē kōng hoē áy pak
sim, bold and courageous warriors are the heart and
entrails of princes. See the 周南 Chew lám.

Hok

復

Vulg. kōh: to repeat; again. Hwān

hok 反復, over and over again.

Teng lēng hwān hok 叮嚀反復,
kōh chaē teng lēng, 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 tò 覆

倒, pak tò, to turn upside down.
Hok paē 覆敗, to defeat an enemy.

Hok

霍

A surname.

Hok

篲

An implement for catching fish, made
of bamboo.

Hok

霍

A disordered state of the body. Hok

lwān t'hoē sèà 霍亂吐瀉, to

vomit and purge in a disorderly manner.

Hok

壑

A valley, a ravine, a pit, a gulf. Tāē

hok che wáy hūt yēá, choó yēen put

bwán, chēak yēen put hēet 大壑之
爲物也. 注焉不滿. 酌焉不竭,
twā hok áy chò meⁿh, choó kwān e bēy mōⁿá, yēō^{ng}
ch'hut e bēy ta, a large gulf is a sort of thing that
cannot be filled up by pouring in, nor exhausted
by lading out.

Hok 噤 Stern, rigid, severe.

Hok 狗 The noise made by an angry pig.

Hok 焯 Vulg. loh: hot, burnt, dried sp.

Hok 涸 Dry. Tèung ch'hew che gwat, sù yé hok
仲秋之月水始涸, tèung
ch'heh dy güëyh, chúy k'hé t'haú ta,
in the middle month of autumn the waters begin
to be dry.

Hok 倮 A surname.

天

Hok 伏 To secrete, to conceal; to lie down, to
prostrate: a surname Kay gân hóng
yew hok 嘉言罔攸伏, hó dy
uá n'n t'hang baé hok, good words must not be
concealed.

Liàng póng haé hok 兩旁埋伏, seú péng
péng wó baé hok, there was an ambuscade on
both sides of the way.

Hok 茯 Hók lêng 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 復 A hill overturned; the name of a hill.

Hok 洑 Water eddy, and flow, rapids.

Hok 復 To return, to repeat, to go backwards
and forwards on the same road; to
answer, to speak.

Gán kwuy soo hok 言歸思復, kóng döëyh
kwuy, sio^{ng} looi^{ng} k'hé, to talk of returning, and to
think of going back. See the 小雅 Sëäou gnáy.

Yéw hok é öng chüa wát, goé lék chüok é ké pek
kin 有復於王者曰, 吾力足以舉
百鎰, nū wóo lāng kap öng kóng, gwá dy lál éy
k'au gá k'hé ch'á p'üyh 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 Bëng-chóo.

Hok 紵 A kind of silk.

Hok 鶴 Vulg. hók: a stork, a crane. Hók sèñ
鶴扇, hók se^{ng}, a fan made of
stork's feathers. Also written 雀 hók.

Béng hók chaé yim, k' choó hō che 鳴鶴在
陰, 其子和之, haú dy hók tē ch'hew yim,
é dy k'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 hók, in
the name of 伏虎, Hók-he.

Hok 宓 A surname.

Hok 服 E hók 衣服, clothes, apparel. Pöëy
hók 佩服, to wear. Hāng hók
降服, to submit, to surrender.
Hō gō 服事, hók saé, to serve.

E hók put pō, put kām é chéy 衣服不脩
不敢以祭, s'á k'hoé ü^m chéy pē, ü^m k'á
chéy not having suitable clothes prepared, we do
not dare to sacrifice. See 孟子 Bëng choo.
Yéw soó tēy choo hók k'á ló 有事弟子服
其勞, wóo s'á soó tēy choé t'ōh hók é dy t'ōh b'wá,
when there is anything to do, children and nephews

should subject themselves to the trouble. See the
論語 Lún gè.

幸

Hong

風

The wind; spirit; influence; instruction.

Hong sēuk 風俗 custom. Beasts at
heat, or persons viciously inclined,
are said to be 風 hong. Hong hwà 風化,
renovating instruction.

Yéw bān chít, put k'hó é hong 有寒疾不
可以風, wōō kw'á áy pāi^{ng} n^m ch'ang tēoh hong,
I have a cold, I cannot go out in the wind.
See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

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 sē 楓樹, pōi^{ng} ch'ēw, 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 hoē 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

潤

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.

pōi^{ng}, a surname. Soò hong 四方,sè he^{ng}, all parts. Tēy hong 地方,tēy he^{ng}, a place. Hong hwat 方法 a plan, amethod. Yēak hong 藥方, yōh heⁿ, a medi-
cinal receipt.

Yéw pēng choō wā hong laē 有朋自遠
方來, wōō pēng yéw choā huw^{ng} he^{ng} loē, having
a friend coming from a distance (is it not de-
lightful?) See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kaou choó é gē hong 教子以義方, kà sēy
kēⁿ á é jín gē áy he^{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. Jūn

gwát ch'ac tēung yāng, sēn é lēk

pó hong 閏月再重陽. 仙輿

歷寶坊, lan gōēy kōh tēung yāng, sēn áy
ch'hēn lēk kōēy pō he^{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' a chēm*, the summit of a hill. Ko hong bān tēng 高峯萬丈, *kwan' ay sw' a t'haū chē' n' a bān' tē' n' g*, a lofty peak, ten thousand fathoms high. Also written 峰 hong.

Hong 蜂 Vulg. *p'hang*: a bee. Bit hong 蜜蜂, a honey bee. Hōng hong 黃蜂, *wu' n' g p'hang*, a wasp. Hoé t'hoé hong 虎頭蜂, *hoé t'haū p'hang*, a hornet. Hong bān yéu tók 蜂蠆有毒, *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' n' 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-būn-ōng removed to. A surname.

Hong 豐 Full, replete, great, arrived at maturity. A surname. E' mō put hong bwan chēā, put lēng ko hwy 羽毛不豐滿者,不能高飛, *sit mō bō hong wu' a, chēw bēy pwyu kōu kwan*, 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, *hō nē' n' 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 yēen 烽烟, *yēen tun*, 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 ch'haé hwuy, boó é hāy t'héy 采葑采菲,無以下體, *bán hong bán hwuy a' m' t'hang e' ay hāy t'héy*, in gathering the Hong and Hwuy vegetables, you must not take the bottom part. See the 衛風, Wōéy 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 sio 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 眸 The eyes dim.

Hong 嫫 A bright colour.

Hong 荒 Overgrown with weeds, uncultivated, barren, unproductive; broad. Tēn tēw hong boó 田疇荒蕪, *ch'hān tēw hwu' n' g boó*, the fields growing wild and covered with underwood. Ke hong 饑荒, *yaou hwu' n' g*, a famine.

Hóng 豐 The name of a hill.

Hóng 仿 Hóng hóng 彷徨, agitated, undecided. Hóng hóng put lêng k'hè 彷徨不能去, so agitated as to be unable to proceed. Also written 倆 hóng.

Hóng 俸 Hóng lók 俸祿, emolument, pay of office. Cheng pek kwan hóng 增百官俸, kay cheng chēⁿ á pǎyh kw^a áy hóng lók, to increase the salaries of all the officers.

Hóng 倣 To imitate, to learn. Èk sēang hāou hóng 亦相倣倣, yēá sēo ūh t'hàn to learn of and imitate one another.

Hóng 瀕 The quicksilver that is manufactured out of cinnabar. Bōng hóng 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 lē jē hēng, to wàn 放於利而行多怨, t'hàn ē lē jē kēⁿ á, chēy wàn, to follow after gain in all our actions is a source of great bickering. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

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 chǎyh, to spin thread.

Hóng 訪 To enquire, to ask, to visit. Hóng bŭn 訪問, hóng mooⁿg, to make enquiries.

Hóng 諷 To recite odes and music; to hint at; to ridicule. Jēng sēuk chok se, é hóng che 仍叔作詩以諷之, jēng chek chò se é hóng ch'hè e, Jēng-sēuk made poetry to ridicule him.

Hóng 噉 To laugh out loud; also, a high mouth.

Hóng 謊 Hóng gân 謊言, pǎyh ch'hát wā, lies, deceitful words. Swat hóng 說謊, kóng pǎyh 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 soè 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 hây kang kwan* 乘舫下江關, *chêy sang chún, lóh 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 soā* 放肆, to be disorderly. *Hông sê* 放舍, 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 éng lán áy hín soo*, 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. *Hô hông* 何況, how much rather: *Sêng jîn êk yew kò, há hông hwân sēang che pūey hoē* 聖人亦有過. 何況凡常之輩乎, *sêng jîn yēá wōo kōey sit, hó: hông hwân sēang áy 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 lēem hông* 守內番僧日念吽, *twā. hà áy lāē, hwan á hoey sēw^{ng} tak jít lāē lēem 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. *Lé sin k'hong êk hoē hông yēá* 女承筐亦無賸也, *cha boē kw^u á ná á, yēá bó sàng me^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 hwân se k'heug jē* 秦始皇 焚書坑儒, *Chín-sé-hông sēo ch'hyh, k'hai^{ng} Chak ch'hyh 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-boó*, a double surname.

Hông 仁 A great belly, a large stomach.

Hông 惶 *Hóng hông* 彷徨, agitated, in confusion.

Hông 凰 A fabulous bird. *Hông-hông, bēng è, è pē ko-kong* 鳳凰鳴矣于彼高岡, *hông-hông tī haóu, twā tē hwūh tēy kwán sw^ua*, the (fabulous birds) *Hông-hông* are singing, on yonder lofty ridge. See the 小雅 *Sēaou guáy*.

Hông 徨 *Hóng hông* 彷徨, hesitating, uncertain. *Pông hông* 磅徨, deliberating.

Boē-hoē sek choo, jē keng k'hwa, Sey-choó hông háng jē boó kay 嫫母飾姿而矜夸. 西子彷徨而無家, *Boē-boē che^{ng} i^ua jē tēo^{ng} ka tē twā, Sey-choó hông hông, jē ch'hin chēo^{ng} 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 媼 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. Thêâng hông wûy chae 蟲蝗爲災, t'hâng hông chò chae haē, insects and locusts are very injurious.

Hông 潢 A pool in which water collects. Giu 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, kēⁿ a hēⁿ á, to tremble with fear.

Sēaou-kóng ch'héung pò, pek sēng hông jēaou 蕭廣縱暴百姓惶擾, Sēaou-kóng lam sām pò gēak, pūyē sūⁿg kēⁿ a hēⁿ á jēaou lwān, Sēaou-kóng was outrageously oppressive, till the people were alarmed and thrown into confusion.

Hông 煌 K'hwu hông 焜煌, bright and luminous; clear. Tong būn che yāng bēng sēng hông hông 東門之楊明星煌煌, tang mooⁿg áy yāng lēw, bēng ch'háiⁿg kwuiⁿg kwuiⁿg, 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 hāy sít 不遑暇食, bō ēng t'hang chēāh, no leisure even to eat.

Hông 嶺 The name of a place. Hew hông hoé 休嶺湖, the name of a lake.

Hông 艤 A boat, a vessel. Hwuy hông 飛艤, a flying boat, i. e. swift.

Hông 黃 Vulg. wuⁿg: yellow, a yellow colour. A surname. Hông kēang 黃薑, wuⁿg kēoⁿg, turmeric.

Hông sēang gwān kit 黃裳元吉, wuⁿg yín, chēoⁿg twā hó, a yellow robe is in the highest degree lucky. See the 易經 Ek-keng.

Hông 簧 A pipe; a lute; the tongue of a flute. Ch'huy sēng koé hông 吹笙鼓簧, ch'hōey 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 鐃 A great bell. The sound of bells and drums. Chēung koé hông hông 鍾鼓鐃鐃, cheng koé hông hông, the bells and drums gave a rumbling sound.

Hông 航 A boat, a vessel. Phè lim hó jē hóu hông 譬臨河而無航, ch'hin chēoⁿg láe kaou káng, jē bō chán, it is like coming to a river, and not finding a boat.

Hông 鵠 To fly down; to dart down from a height.

Hông 鴻 A large kind of wild goose. Hông gān 鴻雁, wild geese.

Hông 黌 A place of learning.

Hông 黃 黃腫, *huáng chēng*, the jaundice.

Hông 妨 A hindrance; to injure; to impede.
Sây t'haè choó yúng, soe pē ch'hâm

hwáy, t'hàn wát, gnó taē kak sin

hông 隨太子勇. 數被讒毀. 歎曰.

我大覺身妨, *sây t'haè choó kēd yúng*

lak pae hōē lāng saē p'huà hwáy pòng, chēw t'hó

k'huay kóng, gwá twā kak hín sin wōō hong gae,

the heir apparent to the state of Sây, named

Yúng, was frequently slandered and reviled; when

he, sighing, exclaimed, I am fully aware that I

am personally impeded.

Boó hong 無妨, *bó gae tēdh*, 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 hông 隄防, to obstruct. Hông pē 防脩, *tēo'ng*

té, to provide against. Kwun choó soo hwân,

jē ē hông che 君子思患而豫防之,

kwun choó sēo'ng kan lán jē taē seng tēo'ng té, the

good man anticipates evil, and provides against

it. See the 易經 *Ek keng*.

Hông kim 防禁, to 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 kung k'heng,

hong gēng è ché 伺候公卿逢

迎意旨, *téng haūn kong k'heng, bōēyh g'ēd*

chéeh e áy è ché, to wait for the princes and nobles,

in order to meet their wishes and pleasure. See

the 戰國策 *Chēen kok ch'hek*.

Hông 澤 The name of a river.

Hông 弘 Great, large, immense. To enlarge.

Hông 弘 A surname. Jin lēng hông tō 人能

弘道, *lāng éy hông twā e áy tō*,

people have it in their power to enlarge their way.

See the 論語 *Lūn gē*.

Hông 芄 Luxuriant herbage. Hông hông kê bek,

芄芄其麥, *boē sēng e áy bāyh*,

how luxuriantly that wheat grows!

See the 衛風 *Wōēy hong*.

Hông 蓬 Tall grass, long grass, not kept in order.

A surname.

Hông 髦 Hông song 髦髟, dishevelled hair.

Hông 宏 Great, immense. Chóng lūn hông gē,

崇論宏議, *kwán twā áy gē lūn*,

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 閼 The gate at the head of a lane. Ko

kē hān hông 高其閼, *ch'hong*

kwán e áy hēo'ng lē moo'ng, 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. Hông súy 洪水, *twā chúy*,

great water, a flood; Vulg. *áng*: a

surname.

Sēang sēang hông súy hong kat 湯湯洪水
方割, *sēang sēang áy twā chúy toō toō ch'hòng*
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
Geáu, tēén.

Hông 幟 A kind of flag.

Hông 紅 Vulg. *ang*: red. Hông bēén 紅面,
ang bīn, a red face. A surface.
Hông 'ché put é wáy sēet hòk 紅
紫不以爲褻服, *ang chéé'ng bó tēāh e chò*
sae k'hēā áy yín chēō'ng, he would not use red
and vermilion colours for his private-dress. Said
of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gē.

Hông 虹 Vulg. *k'hēng*: a rainbow. Kwūy ch'hun
hông, sé hēén, bēng tong hông chōng
put hēén 季春虹始見孟冬
虹藏不見, *ch'hun bōēy k'hēng k'hé t'haū hēén*
lang t'haū k'hēng k'hé'ng n'm hēén, in the latter
month of spring the rainbow appears, and in the
first month of winter it retires and is not seen.

Hông 璜 A half gem; a kind of gem. T'haē
kong tēāou é wáy, tek gēuk hông
太公釣於渭得玉璜, *chāē*
kong tēā hē tē wáy chúy, chēw tít tēōh gēuk hông,
T'haē-kong was angling in the waters of the Wūy,
and fished up a gem. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Hông 紘 The tassels of a cap or crown.

丟 Hông 奉 To receive from a superior; to offer
up; to present, to nourish. Līn
sēang jē hông p'hék jip chin 蘭相
如奉璧入秦, *līn sēang jē sàng p'hék jip*
chin kók, Līn-sēang-jē carried the gem as a pres-
ent into the Chin country. See the 史記
Soó kē.

Hók ló hông yáng, bē chēuk wáy haū yēā
服勞奉養未足爲孝也, *hók e áy*
tēōh twā hông yáng pāy boē, bó kaū swui'ng
chò woō haū, to labour for, and support our
parents, is not enough to constitute filial piety.
See the commentary of the 上論 Sēang lūn.
Hông sō 奉事, to serve. Hông kaū 奉教,
to receive instruction.
Hông hēén 奉獻, to offer up, to present.

Hông 鳳 A fabulous bird, said to appear when
sages spring up. A surname. Sūn
sē hông hông laē gē 舜時鳳凰
來儀, *sūn áy sē hông hông áy chēāou laē kē'á*
tēy gē, in the time of Sūn the lucky birds ap-
peared to pay their compliments to him.

Hông 汞 Quicksilver, mercury; The same as
頃 *hóng*.

Hông 聒 A sound or drumming in the ears,
The sound of singing; singing in a
chorus. Hông p'hēén 哄騙, to de-
ceive.

Hông 俸 Hông lók 俸祿, emolument, salary;
also read *hóng*. Kong sun hông, hông
lók sīm to 公孫弘俸祿甚
多, *kong sun hông áy hông lók chin chāē chēy*,
Kong-sun-hóng's emoluments were very great.

夫 Tēāng hoo 丈夫, a yeoman, a full-
grown man; a husband. Tāē hoo 大
夫, a great officer. Hoo ch'hey
夫妻, *ang chēā*, husband and wife. Pok hoo
僕夫, a servant. Tam hoo 擔夫, a carrier.
Má hoo 馬夫, *bēy 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 taē tēāng hoo 此之謂大
丈夫, ch'eh sē kóng kēō twā tēāng hoo, this is
what is called a truly great man. See 孟子
Bēng choó.

Tēāng hoo seng, jē gwān wūy che yēw sit 丈
夫生而願爲之有室, ta po kēⁿá sai^{ng}
jē aē kap e wōō ch'hoó, when a man is grown up,
it is desirable that he should have a family. See
孟子 Bēng choó.

E t'hwat hòk, hoo ch'hey hwán bók 輿脫輻
夫妻反目, ch'hēa t'hwat e áy hòk, ang poē
hwán bók, 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 珙 Boó hoo 珙珙, a stone like a gem;
also written 硯 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 ē hoo wát 不怒而民威
於鈇鉞, am saē sim bōēy lōh, jē
pāyh sai^{ng} kēⁿá lán áy wuy hong, k'hāh ch'hām e
hoo wát, 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
hoó ē haē 道不行乘桴浮於
海, to bēy kēⁿá, taē pāyh chēō^{ng} hoo, p'hoó kōēy
haē, our doctrines do not spread, let us then mount
a raft, and float over the sea. See the 上論
Sēāng lūn.

Kwūy hoo jē t'hoé, kóe 黃桴而土鼓,
ch'haou hoo, jē t'hoé kóe, a straw drum stick and
an earthenware drum. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Hoo 稊 The husk of grain; coarse chaff.

Hoo 麩 The husk of wheat.

Hoo 孚 Tō believe. Gē hēng Būn Ông bān
pang chok hoo 儀刑文王萬邦
作孚, gē lēy 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 Oo 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 gnoē kaou 敬敷
五教, kēng hoo poē gnoē lán áy kaou, 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. Gnó pók hoo ē 我
僕痛矣, gwá áy gín á pai^{ng}, my
servant is sick. See the 南周 Chew
tām.

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
flesh; also, elegant, and great. Hoo
jē gēng che 膚如凝脂, hoo
p'hōēy ch'hin chēō^{ng} kēen tēng áy yēc, with a skin
as smooth as congealed ointment. See the 衛風
Wōēy hong.

Hoo 罟 Hoo bōng 罟網, a net. Yēw t'hoé,
wān wān, tē lé ē hoo 有兔爰爰.
雉離于罟, wōō t'hoé wān wān,
P'hē key' lō 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 hék 俘獲, to take prisoner. Chéy jín laé kwuy wōēy hoo 齊人

來歸衛俘, *chéy kok áy lāng laé sàng tò tooi^{ng} wōēy kok áy hoo*, the people of the Chéy country came to return the prisoners of the Wōēy country.

Hoo 傅 A teacher; the name of an office. T'hēen choó yéw t'haé soo, t'haé hoo, t'haé pó, wūy sam kong 天子有大師. 大傅. 大保. 爲三公, *hōng tēy wōo t'haé soo, t'haé hoo, t'haé pó, chò s^{na} 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 jín 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. Géang chēuk é soó hoó boé, hoó, chēuk é hēuk ch'hey choó 仰足以事父母. 俯足以畜妻子, *t'á k'hé k'hw^{na} á, ēy kaōu hók saē pāy boé, p'hak lōh laé kē^{ng} ēy kaōu yōó^{ng} ch'hē boé kē^{na}*, 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 t'hēen tēy che chēng 禮樂 儗天地之情, *lēy gák ēy ch'hin chēō^{ng} t'hee^{ng} tēy áy chēng*, 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^{na} hoó*, a magistrate or mandarin.

Bē yéw hoó k'hoé chaé hwuy ké chaé chēá yěá 未有府庫財非其財者也, *bōēy wōō hoó k'hoé áy chēē^{ng}, ū^m sē ē áy chēē^{ng}*, 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 *bēén*, 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 chēng ch'hwán 以釜甑爨, *t'hó tē^{na} á bók k'haōu á ché*, to use pans and earthen pots in cooking.

Hoó 莆 Chēét hoó 萑莆, a fortunate plant, spoken of in the time of 堯 *geāou*.

Hoó 脯 Dried meat. Koc chéw ch'hē hoó put sít 沽酒市脯不食, *béy áy chéw, kay ch'hē áy bák kw^{na}, ū^m chēāh*, 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 *Lūn gé*.

Hoó 簠 *Hoó k'hwáy* 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 hēy seng gnó, hoé hēy kēuk gnó, hoó gnó, hēuk gnó* 父兮生我, 母兮鞠我, 撫我畜我, *něó^{ng} pāy vai^{ng} gwá, něó^{ng} lēy kēuk gwá, hoó gwá, ch'ē gwá*, my father begat me, my mother sustained me, cherished me, and nourished me. See the 小雅 Sēaou gnáy.

Hoó joó hān bīn 撫字萬民, to cherish and soothe all the people.

Hoó 斧 *A hatchet. Hoó jip lim* 斧入林, *pó l'háou jip ch'hēw 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, chit jē áy pēn t'hek lāng, k'hāh 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 kē.

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. *Choo hoé choó lēy, jēak he hoó* 諸侯子弟若肺腑, *choo hoé áy choó lēy, ch'hin chē^{ng} pak sim*, the children and nephews of the princes should be like our lungs and viscera. See the 史記 Soó kē.

Hoó 腐 *Vulg. nw^ā: rotten, decayed. Hoó ch'hó hwá wūy ēng* 腐草化為螢, *nw^ā ch'háou hwá chò hōy klm* 腐, *ch'hái^{ng}*, decayed vegetables produce fire flies.

Hoó jē 腐儒, *nw^ā t'hak ch'hāy lāng*, a rotten scholar.

Hoó 盥 *The same as 簠 hoó, a sacrificial implement.*

去 富 *Vulg. pò: rich, affluent, abundant, wealthy. A surname; also written 富 hoó.*

Kwúy sē hoó é chow kong 季氏富於周公, *kwúy sē k'hāh pò é chow kong*, Kwúy-sē was richer than Chōw-kong. See the 論語 Lūn gē.

Hoó yéw t'hēen hāy, jē put chēuk é káe yew 富有天下而不足以解憂, *pò wò t'hec^{ng} āy jē bó káou é káy hwan 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. Māe hoó* 賣付, to betray.

Jēak k'hó hoó chek ké put ló, jē hēen chāe put sit é 若可付則已不勞而賢才不失矣, *ch'hin chē^{ng} ēy hoó t'hok, chek ko tē ū^m lēoh bwa, jē gaou áy chāe lēaou bey ū^m kē^{ng}*, 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. *Peng hoó* 兵賦, military levies. See hoó 詩賦, a diffuse, loose poem; a ditty. *Pín hoó* 稟賦, to receive.

Sēng chēá, jín séy pín hoó é t'hēen yēa 性者人所稟賦於天也, *sai^{ng} sē lāng séy pín hoó é t'hec^{ng}*, 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. Yëuk chëang hoô che, pít kó ké che 欲將仆之必高舉之, *àè bōēy hēet mēⁿ lūh k'hè, pít tēōh kēūh ké k'hūh 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 sēang toé 赴敵相鬪, *hoô tek sēo p'hāh*, to go and fight with the enemy.

Hoô 訃 To inform; to inform of the decease of any one. Hwán choo hoé tōng, bēng eng, chék hoô é kó 凡諸侯同盟薨, 則訃以告, *hwán choo hoé lāng bēng kaou sè, chék tēōh k'hè lap e kóng*, 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 Chó. twān.

Hoô 覆 Vulg. k'hèng: to cover, to overspread. T'hēen che sáy hoô, tēy che sáy chāè 天之所覆, 地之所載, *t'hēⁿg áy sáy khèng, tēy áy sáy chāè*, whatever the Heaven overspreads, or the earth sustains. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Hoô 副 To assist, to second, to help, to abet. Hoô jē 副貳, an assistant.

Hoô 咐 Hwún hoô 吩咐, *hwún hoô*, to order, to enjoin, to insist upon, to give any one charge.

平 Hoô 扶 To hold, to sustain, to hold up, to assist. A surname. Hoô k'hé 扶起, to lift up.

Gwúy jē put tē, tēén jē put hoô, chék chēang yēén yūng pé sēang é 危而不持, 顛而不扶, 則將焉用彼相矣, *gwúy hēén jē bó tē gīm, tēén ló jē bó hoô k'hè, chék chēang an chwⁿa yūng e chò sēang*, 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 Lūn gé.

Hoô 夫 A particle, implying wonder or enquiry. Choó chāè ch'hwan sēang wát, se chēá jē soo hoô 子在川上曰逝者如斯夫, *hoo choó tē chūy tēng kóng, é kōēy k'hè kaou an nēy saiⁿg hoó*, when Confucius was upon (the banks of) a stream, he exclaimed, how incessantly does it flow! See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hoô 芙 Hoô yūng 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. Hoô sē 符誓, a charm. Hwā hoô 畫符, to write charms. A surname.

Tek ché hēng hoé tēung kok, jēak hap hoô chēet 得志行乎中國若合符節, *tū tēōh gwán áy sim ché, chēw éy kēⁿa t'hong tēung kok, ch'hin chēōⁿg hap hoó chēet*, 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 Bēng choó.

Hoô 蚨 Hoô sēén 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. poó: to float on the surface of the water. Hoô haé jē yēw 浮海而逝, *poó tē, haé jē t'hít t'há*, to float and sport on the bosom of the deep.

Hoô 鳧 A wild duck, a water fowl. Hoô e chāè keng 鳧驚在溼, *āh kwá chūy chēáu twā tē keng chūy*, ducks

and wild fowl upon the Keng waters. See the
大雅 Taē gnáy.

Hoô 蜉 蛄 Hoô yēw 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 any-
thing. Chó chip'pé, yēw chip hoô
jê koé, má yit put lêng ché 左
執轡右援枹而鼓馬逸不能止,
ló ch'héw gīm pè, chēⁿà ch'héw gīm hoô, jê p'hăh
koé; béy chēw cháou bēy hăyh, 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.twān.

Hoô 咐 To blow out the breath; to order,
to enjoin; also read hoó.

Hoô 颶 A great wind, a wind coming down
from a height.

Hoô 苒 The name of a plant; also called 鬼
目草, kwúy 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 super-
natural mulberry tree that grows on
the east of the 崑崙, K'hwon Lūn
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 checks. Chew kong kēep
hoô sēng ōng 周公夾輔成

王, chew kong hoô chān sēng ōng, Chew-kong
sustained and assisted Sēng-ōng. See the 史記
Soó kē.

E' yēw hoô jīn 以友輔仁, é péng yēw hoô
choē jīn tek, we should have friends that will
assist us in virtue. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hoô 父 Vulg. nē^{ng} pāy: a father. Hoô boé
父母, pāy boé, father and mother.

Hoô 父母唯其疾之憂, pāy boé lók kēⁿa haōu
sai^{ng} woō pai^{ng} áy huān ló, parent's only anxiety
is lest their children should be sick. See the
論語 Sēang lūn.

Hoô 伏 Vulg. poō: to sit on eggs, as a bird.
Hēung key hoô choó 雄雞伏子,
key kak poō kēⁿa, a cock is said to
have once sat on fowl's eggs.

Hoô 傅 Soo hoô 師傅, a teacher, the name
of an office. Vulg. poē: a surname.
Hoô hōēy 傅會, a constrained com-
pliance.

Hoô 嬪 The same as 婦 hoô, a woman. Ló hoô
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 pēk chēá put hoô taē é tō loē é 頒白
者不負戴於道路矣, mó pūⁿa pāyh
áy lāng, bō gēá kē^{ng} meēⁿh tē tō loē, men half grey
would not then have to carry burthens in the
roads. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Hoô choó 負主, to turn the back on one's
master.

Hoô 駙 Assisting aiding. Hoô 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. San hoô é tēy
山附于地, swⁿa wá tē tēy, the
hills rest upon the ground.

Hoö yung 附庸, an inferior state depending on a superior one.

Kew yěa wü che chē lēm jè hoö ek che 求也爲之聚斂而附益之, *kew yěa t'hēy e k'hēoh sēy, jé t'hēm e k'hāh chēy*, Kew gathered the taxes for him, and thus increased his wealth. See the 論語 Lūn gē.

Hoö 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.

Hoö 阜 A wide grassy plain; full, luxuriant. Soo hoö 師阜, *sac hoö*, a master workman, one who is clever at his business.

Hoö 婦 Vulg. *cha hoö*: a woman, a female, a married woman. Sit hoö 媳婦, *sīm poö*, a daughter-in-law; a son's wife.

E sūn wü cheng chēa, ch'hēp hoö che tō yěa 以順爲正者. 妾婦之道也, *e sūn tōi lēang chò cheng keng sē sēy e cha boē āy tō lē*, to consider obedience as the point of perfection, is the highest duty of concubines and women. See 孟子 Bēng choö.

Hoö 賻 To assist people on funeral occasions; to contribute money towards burying the dead.

K'hóng choö gē kew kwán jin che song, sēang t'hwat ch'ham e hoö che 孔子遇舊館人之喪 當脫驂以賻之, *k'hóng choö toó tēoh keö kwán sēā āy lāng woö sēng hā, bat t'haou bēy e hoö e*, 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.

Hoö 鮒 A small fresh water fish.

Hoö 腐 Tuē hoö 豆腐, *taou hoö*, a jelly-like preparation from pulse, very much eaten by the Chinese.

Hoö 媒 Read böēy, a match-maker; a go-between to make up matrimonial connections. Böēy jin 媒人, *hūm lāng*, a mediator in marriages.

Kim sēk che hô sēk hēy, gnó tok boö ch'hoö lēang böēy 今夕之何夕兮. 我獨無此良媒, *t'na mai^{ng}, hēu^{ng}, sē hó mai^{ng} gwā* tok bó chēy lēy hó hūm lāng, this evening is a lucky evening, but alas! I have not got a good match-maker; (in order to get married).

Hoö 茅 Read maou, long grass used in thatching. Maou ok 茅屋, *hūm á ch'hoö*, a thatched cottage.

Hwa 剗 To cut, to split.

Hwa 花 A flower; also read hwā, which sec.

Hwa 𪚩 A she goat with horns.

Hwa 踝 The bones on the sides of the legs, are called 踝足 hwā chēuk.

Hwa 裸 The naked body.

Hwa 化 Chò hwā 造化, to create. Chò boö wü yéw, hwā yéw wü boö, wü che chò hwā 造無爲有. 化有爲

無謂之造化, *chò bó chē^{na} woö hwā woö āy chē^{na} bó 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.

Pèen hwà 變化, to change, to convert, to reform.
Kaou hwà 教化, to instruct, to teach; instruction, philosophy.

花 Hwâ **花** A flower, the blossoms of trees and plants. A surname. Hwâ yéw ch'heng hëang, gwat yéw yim 花有清香. 月有陰, hwâ wō ch'heng p'hang gōēyh wō yim, flowers have a pure fragrance, and the moon shews a pleasing shade.

花 Hwâ **花** Hwâ eng 萼英, flowers and blossoms. The same as the above.

譁 Hwâ **譁** Swan hwâ 誼譁, to make a noise, to make an uproar; the noise of many people talking together.

華 Hwâ **華** The same as 花 hwâ, a flower, flowery. Hwâ hāy 華夏, the flowery summer, another name for China; also called, tēung hwâ 中華, the middle flower. A surname.

驕 Hwâ **驕** Hwâ lēw má 驕驕馬, a very fine horse.

鐮 Hwâ **鐮** A kind of spade.

畫 Hwâ **畫** Vulg. wā: to paint, to describe, to draw, to draw a line, a stroke; also written 画 hwa.

Hōēy hwā che suō hoē soē kong 繪畫之事後索功, hōēy wā áy soē tūy āu soē pāyh áy kang, the business of painting comes after the trouble of forming the ground.

話 Hwâ **話** Vulg. wā: discourse, language, talk. Kāng hwā 講話, kóng wā, to talk, to discourse. Tōng hwā 唐話, tēng wā, the chinese language.

Boē t'hoēk yit kwán se, hūēy é jē kay hwā 募識一卷書, 會意如嘉話, mo^{ng} hui^{ng} t'hak chí pún ch'āyh, kaou hūēy é áy é, ch'hin

chēō^{ng} 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.

Hwâ **宮** Hwâ hwâ hoē 宮宮吼, hwâ hwâ hoē, to call and hawl out aloud.

Hwâ **獲** A cage or trap for confining wild beasts. K'he jē lap choo koé hwā, hām chēng che tēung 驅而納諸罟獲. 阱之中, kw^{na} jē lap tē koé wā, hām cha^{ng} áy tang e^{ng}, to drive on and entrap in some net or cage, or in the middle of some pit-fall. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

幸 Hw^{na} **歡** Read hwan: to be pleased. Hwan hé 歡喜, hw^{na} hé, to be delighted. Ch'hwat sēuk yim súy, chūn kē hwan 啜菽飲水盡其歡, ch'hwēyh sūy á tím chúy, chūn é áy hw^{na} hé, even when quaffing preparations of pulse and drinking water, he experiences the utmost delight. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

搨 Hw^{na} **搨** Read jwān: to rub anything between the hands, in order to wash it clean. Jwān sēen 搨洗, hw^{na} séy, to wash by the hand.

旦 Hw^{na} **旦** Read tán: the clear day, late in the morning. Bēng tán 明旦, bīn hw^{na} á jū, tomorrow. Bīn hw^{na} á, by and bye.

平 Hw^{na} **橫** Read hēng: across, athwart, lying crossways, transverse. Chēung hēng 從橫, t'hàn hw^{na} á, athwart, transverse.

Kē hēng gek yéw sē yěá, kwun choó pit choó hwān yěá 其橫逆猶是也. 君子必自反也, é áy hw^{na} á káyh yěá an nty sa^{ng}, kwun choó pit ka tē hwān yěá, 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.

Hwⁿá 蕈 Read kēng: a stalk or stem. Ė kēng 芋蕈, *ôē hwⁿá*, the stalk of the arum, a plant with a large leaf and edible root, growing in marshy places.

Hwⁿá 桁 Read hēng: a cross-beam. Ok hēng 屋桁, *ch'hoē hwⁿá*, the cross-beam of a house.

Hwān sē hēng sēang boā hēn ē 還視桁上無懸衣, *lōh loⁿi^{ng} k'hwⁿá hwⁿá chēō^{ng} bō leāu áy sⁿá*, turning round he saw that there were no clothes hanging upon the cross-beam to dry.

Hwⁿá 岸 Read gān: a bank, an embankment. Kang gān 江岸, *káng hwⁿá*, the bank of a river. Tēēn gān 田岸, *ch'hān hwⁿá*, a raised bank between the paddy fields, used both for retaining the water, and as a path way.

Hwⁿá 按 Read an: to stop, to hold back, to lay the hand on, to lean. An kē 按據, *hwⁿá chūh*, to stop, to prevent incursions.

Mô-sūy an kēēm lēk kae jē sēang 毛遂按劍歷階而上, *Mô-sūy hwⁿá kēēm kōy gim kay jē chēō^{ng}*, Mô-sūy, leaning on his sword, crossed the steps and ascended (the hall).

Hwāē 𡵓 Slanting, devious; incorrect.

Hwāē 𡵓 The noise of water dashing about.

Hwāē 𡵓 The name of a tree, the bark of which is used for making tow-ropes.

Hwāē 𡵓 To hide, to conceal under the arm. Kē yéw hēk chēá, *hwāē kē hēk* 其有核者𡵓其核, *c nā wōō hwul, lōōh k'hē^{ng} ē áy hwul*, when there are

any stones (in the fruit), we must hide the stones. See the 曲禮 K'hēuk léy.

Hwāē 懷 To think, to imagine, to conceive in the mind, to hide in the bosom. A surname.

Sim hwāē 心懷, the bosom. Hwāē lēēm 懷念, to reflect upon.

Kwun choō hwāē tek, sēaōn jin hwāē t'hoē 君子懷德小人懷土, *kwun choō sēō^{ng} tek, sēy áy lāng sēā^{ng} t'hoē*, the good man thinks on virtue, the worthless man thinks of the earth. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwāē 淮 The name of a river. Hwāē kang 淮江, one of the principal rivers of China.

Hwāē 槐 The name of a tree, having a large black leaf, and bearing an edible fruit.

Gwān-hēng-paou sē hwāē, t'hēng sēung kē hāy 元明包樹槐. 聽訟其下, *Gwān-bēng-paou chēng hwāē ch'hēw, t'hēⁿa sēung, lē áy k'hā*, Gwān-hēng-paou planted a hwāē tree, and heard law-suits under its shade.

Hwāē 壞 Vulg. k'hēep: to be destroyed, to be corrupted, to spoil; degenerated, corrupt.

Pāc hwāē 敗壞, *p'hāh k'hēep*, to destroy. Hwāē hēng 壞行, corrupt conduct.

K'hóng-choō kō wāt, t'hāc san kē tūēy hoē, lēāng bōk kē hwāc hoē 孔子歌曰泰山其頽乎. 梁木其頽乎, *K'hóng-choō ch'hēō^{ng} kwa lāng, t'hāc swⁿa ē ēy pang hoē, nēō^{ng} ch'hā ē ēy k'hēep hoē*, Confucius chanting a ditty said, the great hill will fall, the principal beam will break: — (alluding to his own expected decease).

Hwāh 喝 Read hat: to bawl. Hat taē seng 喝大聲, *hwāh twā sēⁿa*, to bawl out loud.

K'héung hat choo hoê, e kêw kat tēy 恐喝
諸侯以求割地, k'héung huah choo hoê,
è kêw kwah tēy, 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. K'wun
choo k'hwúy poé, jé put hōng è haou
yěa 君子跬步而不忘於
孝也, k'wun choo chit huah pot, jé a^m bēy kè tit
wōo haou, 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 kò k'hè 跨過去, huah
kōy k'hè, to stride across, to step over.
Ch'hóo hwuy séy k'hwa hāc lōēy, ché choo
hoê che sūt yěa 此非所跨海內制諸
侯之術也, chéy léy ū^m sē sty huah hāc
laē, ché choo hoê ay hwat sūt, 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. hw^a: to delight in, to be
pleased. Hwan hé 歡喜, hw^a
hé, to be glad.
Him hé hwan aē, gāk che kwan yěa 欣喜
歡愛樂之官也, him hé hw^a aē, sē chok-
gak ay kwan yěa, delight, pleasure, joy, and
love, are the principles of music. See the 禮
樂記 Léy gāk kè. Also written, 懽 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 gē jé yěa
驩虞如也, hw^a hé ay yěoⁿ, as it were

well pleased, for the moment. See 孟子
Bēng-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.—番, chit pat, once, one
time, for once.

Hwan jin 番人, hwan lāng, or hwan á, a for-
eigner, one of another country.

Hwan put jé tōng 番不如唐, hwan bēy
ch'hin chēoⁿ tēⁿ, 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 Ōng-sēng,—kē hwan yēuk kēw Swan
舉幡欲救宣, kēah k'hè hwan kē, aē bōēy
kēw 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'han: the water in which rice
is washed, and which is used for
feeding pigs.—Vulg. p'hw^a, a sur-
name.

Hwan

幡

A flag, a standard. Hwan kē 幡旗,
a signal flag. Líp ch'heng hwan
立青旂, to set up an azure
standard.

Hwan

潘

Great waves, billows.

Hwan

翻

To fly, to arrive at, to reach; also,
to return. Ch'èung nēaou p'hēn
hwan 眾鳥翻翻, ch'èung ch'èaou
tit p'wuy, all the birds were flying about.

A cemetery, a burial place. Chut che
Hwan 墻 toong kok, hwan kan ché ché ché
卒之東郭墻間之祭者,
swāh bōey kaou 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 璫 Hwan é 璫璫, a beautiful gem.
Confucius said, Bé chae hwan é
美哉璫璫, súy chae hwan é
áy gēuk, 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 jēuk put ché,
put t'hwat hēen jé hēng 膳肉不
至, 不稅冕面行, chéy bāh
ū^m kaou chēw, ū^m t'hēy bō jé kē^{ng} á, when the
sacrificial flesh was not duly provided, Con-
fucius departed without even taking off his
cap of office. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Hwan 粳 White rice.

Hwan 囋 To make a clamour and noise; the
same as 譟 hwan. Sē sēuk che koe,
yēw hoō jé, hwan hwan jēen, put te
kā wūy hwuy yēā 世俗之溝, 猶瞽儒. 囋
囋然. 不知其爲非也, sē sēuk áy
kaou, ch'hin chēō^{ng} ch'h'ai^{ng} mai^{ng} áy t'hák
ch'hāyh láng, ch'hūy chap chap kōng, jé ū^m chae
e chō ū^m lēōh, the current of this world's man-
ners, is like a blind scholar, who babbles away
and does not know that he is in the wrong.

Hwan 燿 To kindle a fire; also, the name of
an office.

毒 Hwán 反 To return; again; to rebel, rebellious.
Hwán hok 反復, again and again.
Hwán lwān 反亂, to rebel, and
create confusion.

Tin-sin, soó jin óng kēen Tēang-jé, soó chēá
gnoé hwán 陳勝使人往見張耳. 使
者五反. Tān-sin saē láng óng kē^{ng} Tēō^{ng}-
jé, saē áy láng goē áy tooi^{ng}, Tin-sin, sent some
persons to get an interview with Tēang-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 坡坂, the name of a
place.

Hwán 飯 To eat, to eat rice. Hwán soe soō
yín súy 飯疏食飲水, chēāh
ch'hoē pooi^{ng} lín chái, to eat coarse
rice, and drink water. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwán 返 Vulg. tooi^{ng}: to return, to come back.
Óng chēá put hwán 往者不返,
k'hē áy láng bō tooi^{ng}, those who
went did not return.

毒 Hwán 煥 Bright, shining. Hwán hoē kē yēw
būn chēang 煥乎其有文章,
hwui^{ng} hoē e áy woō būn chēō^{ng},
how brilliant was their literature. See the 論
語 Lūn gé.

Hwán 奐 Great, beautiful, illustrious. Bé chae
hwán yēen 美哉奐焉, how
beautiful and illustrious!

Hwán 喚 To call. Hoe hwán 呼喚, to call
aloud. Kē hwán put laē 其喚
不來, e kēō ū^m laē, he called him,
but he would not come.

Hwân 泛 To float, to flow, to overflow. Hông súy hông lêw, hwân lâi ê t'heén hây 洪水橫流, 泛濫於天下, twā chúy hw'á laú, hwân lâi tē t'heé'ng áy, the great flood flowed out of its course, and overwhelmed the Empire.

Hwân 汎 To overflow, to inundate; to float about; the same as the preceding. Hwân lâi ê tēung kok 汎濫於中國, hwân lâi tē tēang kok, inundating the middle country. See 孟子 Bēng-choó. Hwân hoē jēak put-hēy che chew 汎乎若不繫之舟, p'hoó p'hoó ch'hin chēo'ng bó pak áy chún, floating about like a boat that is not fastened.

Hwân 汎 To float, to flow, to overflow; the same as the preceding; also written 汎 hwân, to flow over. Also, a surname.

Hwân 換 Vulg. w'á: to change, to exchange, to barter. Hwân kwut hô sê hwân 凡骨何時換, ch'ēy léy hwân kwut te sê ēy w'á, when will these vulgar bones of mine be changed?—(alluding to the transmigration of souls from vulgar to ethereal bodies.)

Hwân 煥 The sparkling of a gem. The same as 煥 hwân, bright.

Hwân 伋 To treat lightly, to disesteem.

Hwân 潤 The sound of the happy medium.

Hwân 渙 Dispersed, loose, scattered.

Hwân 販 To buy; to deal, to trade. O'ng pok hwân má 往北販馬, k'hè pak sè léy bá, to go to the north, in order to buy horses.

Hwân 幻 To change; to trick. Pēen hwân 變幻, artful changes, deceptions. Bōng hwân 夢幻, dreams and visions of the night.

Hwân 環 To surround, to encircle, to environ; also, a gem, a ring. Hwân jē kong che jē put sìn 環而攻之而不勝, hwân jēdou kong p'hāh e, jē bēy yē'á, to surround and besiege a place without mastering it. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwân 儼 Intelligent, clever, cunning; advantageous. Yip guó, wūy guó hwân hēy 揖我謂我儼兮, kap gwá chok yip, kēd gwá gáu, they bow to me, considering me clever. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Hwân 鐙 A ring, a circle. Kim hwân 金鐙, a golden ring. Séw hwân 手鐙, ch'hēw chē, a finger-ring. Jē hwân 耳鐙, hē kaou á, an ear-ring.

Hwân 圓 Round; a circle; to encircle, to environ. Hwân jēdou 圍繞, to enclose.

È jin wáy ke, hwân chēá tēung kwuy, hong chēá tēung ké 輿人爲車. 圓者中規. 方者中矩, ch'hēa áy lāng chò ch'hēa, cē'ng áy tēung kwuy, sè kak áy tēung ké, the wheel-wrights in making carts, form the circles by a compass, and the squares by a rule.

Hwân 闌 A wall round a market.

Hwân 寰 The territory assigned to an Emperor, as his peculiar domain. Hwân é 寰宇, the universe.

Hwân

凡

Anything round.

Hwân

帆

Sek hwân ch'hó 石帆草, *ch'eh*
hwân ch'haóu, 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'eh*, alum;
 also called, pek hwân 白礬, *p'ayh*
hwân, white alum.

Hwân

垣

A wall. Hwân ch'héang 垣牆, *hwân*
ch'héang, a wall. Tān-kan-bok jê
hwân jê pē che 段干木踰垣
 而避之, Tān-kan-bok *kūey ch'héang jê sēm*
p'et c, Tān-kan-bok climbed over the wall, to
 get out of his way. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwân

糴

The liquor of rice.

Hwân

藩

A large sieve or basket, for collecting
 dirt.

Hwân

藻

The name of a river; water overflow-
 ing and running over.

Hwân

鳩

Hwân téy 鳩鵒, 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

還

To string; to perforate.

Hwân

還

Sharp; gainful; advantageous.

Hwân

頑

Unskilled, dull, not clever; also
 written 犇 *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'ey-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.

丟

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 bak soó soó,

hwuy léy put ch'hin 宦學事師非禮
 不親, *chò kw'a áy lán ch'ak hak saē sin sai*,
nā.ūm ch'ehóu léy soē, ch'ew a^m ch'hin, when per-
 sons in office study and follow a teacher, if they
 do not observe politeness, there will be no in-
 timacy between them. See the 禮記 Léy ké.

Hwân

犯

To come in contact with; to offend;
 to attack; to reprove. Kwan choó
 hwân gē, s'eaóu jín hwân hēng 君

子犯義小人犯刑, *kwan choó hwân*
tēsh gē lé, s'eaóu jín hwân tēsh hēng, 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 chōēy 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, sáe p'hāng, to set sail. They san hwān haé 梯山帆海, thuy sw'a p'hāng haé, to climb the hills with ladders, and cross the seas with sails.

Hwān 棹 Boó hwān 無棹, the name of a tree.

Hwān 飯 Vulg. pōō'ng: rice. Sit hwān 食飯, chēāh pōō'ng, to eat rice. Hwān sé boó é tē 飯黍毋以箸, chēāh pōō'ng kap séy á, á^m thang yūng tē, 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 sōo 凡事, whatsoever. Tāe 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 áy lāng, á^m chí yēō'ng, 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 tē 不患人之不已知, á^m sáe hwān lō lāng á^m chae lán, 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 lēōh hwān lān, lēōh kē'nd

hoē hwān lān, when we come into trouble, we should act consistently with one in trouble.

See the 中庸 Tēōng yūng.

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'hín chēō'ng ch'kaou ch'hek ēy hw'a, hē, gwá áy ch'hūy, 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 梵話, the original language of Buddha.

Hwān kēung 梵宮, a royal palace.

Hwāng 鈔 Money, cash. Yit hwāng 一鈔, chí hwāng, one fanam. Boó hwāng 無鈔, bō hwāng, 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 言語, lēng boó chēōng huē 法語之言能無從乎, ēy chō hwat toē áy wā k'hām ēy á^m l'hān hoē, words worthy of imitation; how can we do otherwise than obey them? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwat 瀟 The ancient form of 法 hwat: a law. Also written, 佺 hwat. T'haè chaé é pat hwat tē pang kok 太宰以八瀟治邦國, t'haè chaé t'hò pūy hāng áy hwat toē 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 發現, to display, to manifest. Hwat yēuk ban bú, chūn kek e t'hēen 發育萬物峻極于天, hwat k'hè hām yēuk bān mēn^h, sèng jīn kwán chè kaú t'hee^{ng}, 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 Tūng yūng.

Hwat 髮 The hair of the head. T'hēy hwat 剃髮, thè mō, to shave off the hair. Hwat twán jē sim tēng 髮短而心長, mō léy, jē sim tēng, 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 kē 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 jē hô, hwuy hoó put k'hek 伐柯如何. 匪斧不克, p'hāh ch'á, an chiond, bó póo t'haou bēy yēnd, in cutting wood for handles, how shall we manage? without an axe we cannot succeed.

Cheg chéá, sēang hwat hāy yéá 征者上伐下也, cheng hwat, sē sè twū hwat sè sèy, the meaning of cheng is that of superiors chastising their inferiors. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Gwān boó hwat sēen 願無伐善, gwān bó tēen guá 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. wāh; alive, not dead. Chaē hwat 再活, kōh wāh, to revive, to live again.

Wūy yéw gwān t'hoē hwat súy laē 惟有源頭活水來, tok woō gwān t'haou áy wāh chāy taē, only from a fountain head do living waters come.

Hwat 筏 A raft, made of wood or bamboos, for crossing the water.

Hwat 閥 Hwat wai 閥閥, 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.

Boó hwat wai kong ló 無閥閥功勞, bó chò kio^{na} áy kong ló, having no merit that entitles to office.

Hwat 罰 To punish. Chek hwat 責罰, to reprove, to chastise. Sēang hwat chéá, ōng che taē kwán yéá 賞罰者王之大權也, sē^{ng} chek hwat áy sē, sē ōng áy twā kwán sē, 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^{ng}

荒

Read hong: wild, waste, overgrown with weeds; unfruitful, barren.

Tēn tēu hong boô 田疇荒蕪, *ch'hân hui^{ng} p'äh hui^{ng}*, the fields and plantations were all overgrown with weeds. Ke hong 飢荒, *ke hui^{ng}*, a famine.Hwui^{ng}

昏

Read hwun: the evening. Bēng hwun 冥昏, *mai^{ng} hui^{ng}*, in the evening. Hwun bōē k'hoējīn che būn hoē 昏暮扣人之門戶, *mai^{ng} hui^{ng} sé p'äh lāng āy moōi^{ng} hoē*, late in the evening to go and knock at people's doors.Hwui^{ng}

虺

Read hong: a snake. Oē hong 烏虺, *oe hui^{ng}*, a black snake, very venomous.Hwui^{ng}

飢

Ke hong 飢飢, *yaou hui^{ng}*, a famine, hunger.

平

Hwui^{ng}

園

Read wān: a garden. Ch'haē wān 菜園, *ch'haē hui^{ng}*, a vegetable garden.Kwuy k'hē laē hēy, tēn wān chēang boô 歸去來兮. 田園將蕪, *taē kay laē tooi^{ng}, ch'hân hui^{ng} bōēyh boô*, come and let us return home, for our fields and gardens are getting wild and overgrown.Hwui^{ng}

磺

Read hōng: sulphur. Lēw hōng 硫磺, *lēw^{ng} hui^{ng}*, brimstone.

丟

Hwui^{ng}

園

Read hwūn: a railing, a frame. Paōu hwūn 匏園, *pōō hui^{ng}*, a frame for calabashes to grow upon.Hwui^{ng}

掬

Read hwūn: to encircle, to encompass; to embrace; to put the arms round anything, in order to lift it up.

Hwūn pūn 掬筥, *hwū^{ng} pūn*, a round frame of bamboos, made for holding grain.Hwui^{ng}

遠

Read wān: far, distant, not near.

Hoō bōē chāē, put wān yēu 父母在不遠遊, *pāy bōē tē tū, ū^m phang hui^{ng} chí t'ho*, 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 lēēh*, to tear asunder. Hwun k'haē 分開, *pun k'hwuy*, to open, to set apart. Yit hwun 一分, *chū hwun*, a part, a portion; a very small particle.Hwun jīn ē chāē wūy-che hwūy 分人以財謂之惠, *pun lāng ē chē^{ng}, kōng kēō sēō hwūy*, 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 s'ā hwun thēe^{ng} āy woō ē āy nō hwun*, Būn-ōng out of three parts of the empire had two parts.

Hwun

昏

Vulg. hui^{ng}: the evening, dark.Hong hwun sē hwun 黃昏時分, *toō toō mai^{ng} hui^{ng} āy sé*, 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 lē āy sin hwun, ch'hin chēō^{ng} kē^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. *Goê hwun put lêng chhū ē sê* 吾悞不能進於是, *gwá hwun, bēy chhū ē chēy lēy tō*, I am dull, and can make no progress in this study. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Hwun 閤 A door-keeper; a common porter at the door. *Hwun jin* 關人, a porter.

Hwun 熏 Smoke issuing forth, to smoke anything. *K'héung sit hwun ch'hé* 穹室熏鼠, *an Fhang 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 燾 Fire burning with violence. *Hwun lēet yēn sēang* 燾烈烟上, *hōēy ōh hwun chēō^{ng}*, when the fire burns violently the smoke ascends.

Hwun 曛 The remnant of light, after the sun has gone down; twilight.

Hwun 瞶 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'haē-ōng soō Hwun yēuk* 太王事獯鬻, *T'haē-ōng hōk sae Hwun yēuk dy hwan*, T'haē-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, tēōng sē ch'huy tē* 伯氏吹塤, the elder persons played on the hwun, and the younger on the tē. See the 小雅 *Seāun guây*.

Hwun 堦 The same as the preceding.

Hwun 勳 Merit, meritorious desert. *Hwun lō* 勳勞, merit. Also written, *勳* *hwun*. *Kē k'hek yéw hwun* 其克有勳, *c dy chō yē^{ng} d wōō kong lō*, 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 *jē 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. *Yēw tē se, jē hwun che yā* 猶治絲而棼之也, *ch'hin chēō^{ng} bōēy ch'hōng se, jē hwun hwān e*, like one who wants to manage thread, and lets it ravel into confusion. See the 左傳 *Chō twān*.

Hwun 霽 The appearance of falling snow. 'Eswat
to: hwun hwun 雨雪霽, *hōh sūy h*
hwun hwun, the snow fell in flakes.
See the 小雅 Sēaou gnáy.

Hwun 紛 Confused, mixed together. Thēen
hāy hwun hwun 天下紛紛,
t'heē^{ng} āy hwun hwun, the empire
was all in confusion.

Hwun 楞 The name of a fragrant wood.

Hwun 殢 To be sick; to die while an infant
—before receiving a name. Also
written, 殢 hwun.

Hwun 飴 Hwun wun 飴, a fragrant breeze,
an aromatic smell.

Hwun 緡 A thread or skein of silk. Kē tēaou
wūy hō, wūy se e hwun 其釣維
何維絲伊緡, *e tēō hē yāng*
s^{ng} ā meē^{ng} h, *tōk tōk se e āy hwun*, in angling what
did he use? nothing but a skein of silk. See
the 召南 Sēaou lām.

Hwun 瘡 A sickness; sick, ill. To gnó koe hwun
多我觀瘡, *chēy gwā k'hw^{ng} ā*
poi^{ng} s, I have been witness to many
evils. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Hwun 烟 Read yēen: tobacco—useful for keep-
ing out cold; smoke. Sīt yēen 食
烟, *chēāh hwun*, to eat (i. e. smoke)
tobacco. Hōng yēen 紅烟, *āng hwun*, com-
mon tobacco. Oe yēen 烏烟, *oe hwun*,
black tobacco, i. e. opium.

Hwun 縹 A light grey colour.

Hwun 偕 Dark. Ch'hēen choo yew hwun 闇
諸幽偕, *hēen choo yew ām*, to
display all that is abstruse and dark.

Hwun 汾 The name of a river.
青

Hwun 粉 Rice flour, any kind of powder.
Hwun s-k 粉飾, to adorn. Hoē
hwun 胡粉, and Bē hwun 米粉,
a kind of cosmetic, made of a preparation
of bismuth and lead, used also for white lead.
Hwun p'hek 粉壁, *hwun pēh*, to plaster or
whitewash a wall.

Hwun 很 Overbearing, arbitrary, self-willed;
the same as the following. Tōng-
tok choō hwun yūn 董卓自
很用, *Tāng-tōh ka tē hwun yūng*, Tāng-tōh
was an arbitrary overbearing man.

Hwun 很 Hwun lēy 很戾, oppressive, over-
bearing. H^{ng}ō yūng toē hwun, é
gwūy hoō loé 好勇鬪很以
危父母, *ā yūng toē hwun*, é gwūy hēem pāy
boē, to be fond of displaying one's bravery,
and contending for one's own way, till we en-
danger our parents. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Hwun 坩 Dust or dirt; an atom, dust.

Hwun 坳 The same as the preceding; also, to
collect. Hwun chip kēng soo 坳
集京師, *k'hēsh chō hūy tē kē^{ng} ā*
sē^{ng} ā, to assemble at the capital.

Hwun 忿 To be enraged, to be angry with.
Hwun noē 忿怒, anger, wrath.
Jé boō hwun chit é gwān 爾無
忿疾于頑, *lé ū^m t'hang sēw k'hē gām lāng*,
you should not be angry and vexed with the
dull and stupid.

Hwun 侷 Hwun tūn 侷侷, impervious, unin-
telligible, deficient in apprehension.

Hwun 勳 Variegated, ornamented.

Hwún

黯

Black, of a dark colour.

Hwún

債

To overturn, to overthrow. Ch'hóo che wūy yit gân hwún sôo 此謂一言債事係, chéy sê kóng chit koô wá hwún liân sôo, this is what is called one word's throwing an affair into disorder. See the 大學 Taê hák.

Hwún

吩

To blow out the breath; also, to issue orders. Hwún hoô 吩咐, huân hoô, to enjoin, to bid, to tell, to order.

Hwún

惓

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, na á^m hweat hwún, e á^m k'héy kaou lân, if any did not rouse themselves up, he (Confucius) would not open out the subject to them. See the 上論 Sêng lûn. Hwat hwún bông sít 發憤忘食, hwat hwún bēy kè tít chēh, when he (Confucius) was roused by anything, he forget his food.

去

Hwún

訓

To instruct, to explain; instruction, explanation, meaning. Kaou hwún 教訓, ká hwún, instruction. Hwún bông 訓蒙, to teach youth.

Hak ê koê hwún naé yéw hék 學於古訓乃有獲, t'hak ê koê chá áy ká hwún naé woô sēy tít lēoh, by studying the instruction of the ancients, something may be obtained.

Hwún

債

To overturn, to upset, to throw down. Guêw suy chit, hwún ê tân sēang, kē wūy put soô 牛雖瘠. 債于豚上其畏不死, goô suy tán, k'hè pak hāy ê te lêng, e kēⁿa á^m qé, 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

脔

Mutton broth.

Hwún

馴

The ancient form of 訓 hwún, to instruct. Liét hoé êk boô yéw kaou hwún kē bin 列侯亦無由教馴其民, liét hoé yéa bó an chuⁿ á ká hwún e áy pāyh saiⁿg, the various princes also had no method of instructing their people. See the 史記 Soó kè.

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 kuⁿg, to display abroad the glory of super-excellent virtue. Put lêng hwún hwuy 不能奮飛, bēy k'hwuy sít laé pwey, unable to spread out its wings and fly. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Hwún

糞

Vulg. pùn: dung, manure. Pek hoé che hwún 百畝之糞, chēⁿ á pāyh boé áy pùn, the manure for a hundred acres of land. See the 上孟 Sêng bēng.

Hwún

爇

Anything dried by the fire; to toast at the fire.

Hwún

屨

A shoemaker's last. Hák hwún 鞋屨, áy hwún, a last for shoes.

平

Hwún

俚

A surname.

Hwún

墳

A grave. Hwún boé 墳墓, huún bông, a tomb, a burial place. Ch'hoé Lêng-óng ché sê, Hêng san peng, jé Chéuk-yung ché hwún hwaé 楚靈王之世. 衡山崩而祝融之墳壞, Ch'hoé Lêng-óng áy sê, Hêng swⁿa pang tōh k'hè, jé Chéuk-yung áy bông k'héep, in the time of Lêng-óng, of the Ch'hoé country, the Hêng hill fell in, and destroyed the grave of Chéuk-yung.

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 渾兮其右濁, hwŭn hēy, ch'hin chēn^g lō, hōw thick is it! just like mud.

Hwŭn 濱 The banks of a river, the water's edge. Chān pé jé hwŭn 遵彼汝濱, t'han e jé áy kēn^g, to follow along the banks of the Jé river. See 周南 Chew lám.

Hwŭn 枌 The name of a tree.

Hwŭn 蕢 Trees and plants yielding much fruit. Yéw hwŭn kē sit 有蕢其實, wō chēy e áy kwáy chē, it has plenty of fruit. See the 周南 Chew lám.

Hwŭn 痕 A wrinkle; a scar, a mark of a wound, or of the small pox. T'hōng hwŭn 痛痕, t'hēn^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 魚在在藻有豚其首, kē twā tē chāy ch'haōu, wōō twā e áy t'haōu, there is a fish among the rushes having a large head. See the 小雅 Seāōn gnáy.

Hwŭn 焚 To burn, to set on fire, to consume by fire. Hwŭn hēang 焚香, sēo, hēo^{ng}, to burn incense.

Hnó yēen K'hwun keng, gēuk sek kē hwŭn 火炎崑崗玉石俱焚, hōēy áh K'hwun wna, gēk chēōh chō pōō sēo, when the fire burst

out on the brow of the K'hwun hill, both gems and stones were consumed.

Hwŭn 緄 To stitch, a seam.

Hwŭn 餽 Hwŭn t'hūn 餽餽, a kind of cake, or confectionery.

Hwŭn 魂 A spirit. Lēng hwŭn 靈魂, the soul.

Hwŭn 魂 Jiu yéw sam hwŭn ch'hit p'hek 人有三魂七魄, lāng wōō s'na áy hwŭn ch'hit áy p'hek, people have three souls and seven spirits. Hwŭn sēng e thēen, p'hek

kāng e tēy 魂升於天, 魄降於地, t'wā hwŭn chēōn^g kaōu t'hēn^g, p'hek t'wā kaōu tēy, the soul ascends to heaven and the spirit descends to the earth.

Hwŭn 樗 A whole piece of timber that is not broken.

Hwŭn 雲 Read yū: a cloud, the clouds. T'hēen

雲 yin 天雲, t'hēn^g hwŭn, the clouds of heaven.

Hwŭn 不義而富且貴於我如浮雲, n' gē jé pōō kwā kwūy, tē gwā ch'hin, chēōn^g p'hōō p'hōō áy hwŭn, wealth and honours gotten by unrighteousness, are to me like the floating clouds. Said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn-gé.

混 A muddy stream; mixed, jumbled together, in confusion; also, flowing.

Hwŭn 混 Hwŭn chap 混雜, mixed together. Yéw bāt hwŭn sēng, sēn t'hēen tēy sēng 有物混成先天地生, wōō mēn^h hwŭn chēn^a, tē sēng t'hēn^g tēy sai^{ng}, there was a mixed chaotic mass, which was produced before heaven and earth. See the 道德經 Tō tek keng.

Grân chvân hwûn hwûn, put sâa têu yâ
 原泉混混不舍晝夜, grân chvân
 hwûn hwûn laôn, bô hây^{ng} jít mai^{ng}, the foun-
 tain bubbles up, without ceasing night or day.
 See 孟子 Bêng choó.

Hwûn 倅 Finished; to finish, to bring to an
 end; to disgrace.

Hwûn 分 A portion. Bêng hwûn 名分, mē^{ng}
 hwûn, a name, a station. Chit hwûn
 職分, a duty, an office. Pún
 hwûn 本分, obligation, duty. Hwûn lēang
 分量, a small weight, or measure.

Chîn kê pún hwûn 盡其本分, to do one's
 duty to the utmost.

Léy tát jê hwûn tēng 禮達而分定, léy
 soè t'hong tát, jê mē^{ng} hwûn tē^{ng} a lēoh, when po-
 liteness is fully attended to, then people's sta-
 tions will be fixed.

Hwûn 渾 Blended together, amalgamated; one
 mass; the whole. Sēng jín che
 sim, hwûn jēn t'heén lē 聖人
 之心渾然天理, sēng jín áy sim kē^{ng},
 hwûn jēn t'heé^{ng} lē, the mind of a sage is
 blended together with the celestial principle.

Hwûn jēn 渾然, one undistinguished mass.

Hwûn 溷 Confused, in disorder; muddy. Sê
 hwûn hwûn jê put hwûn 世溷溷
 而不分, sê kan hwûn lēan, jê
 bô hwûn pēet, the world is confused without
 distinction.

Hwûn 慁 Grieved, sorrowful, troubled. Choó
 put hwûn pin 主不恩賓, cháo
 lāng bô hwûn lô lāng k'hayh, the host
 did not trouble himself about his guest. See
 the 左傳 Chó twān.

夫 弗 Not, no, do not. Hwuy léy che léy
 Hwut 弗 hwuy gē che gē, tē jín hwut wáy
 非禮之禮非義之義. 大
 人弗爲, a^m hāp léy áy léy, a^m hāp gē áy

gō, hwā lāng a^m chō, improper ceremonies, and
 unjust performances, the magnanimous man will
 not practise.

Hwut 徠 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 kē jēak bōng 佛佛其若
 夢, hong hwut ch'ên chē^{ng} bāng,
 indistinct, like a dream. Also, hwut lēy 佛戾,
 that, that thing.

Hwut 拂 To brush, to dust, to wipe away
 dirt; also, to abolish. Chín kē tēang
 chēa, hwut chē 進几杖者拂
 之, chín jip, tōh á kwae á lēoh ch'it e, bringing
 in a table or a staff (to our superiors) we
 should first wipe them. See the 曲禮 K'hēuk
 léy.

Hwut 帨 A napkin used for tying up the hair.

Hwut 拂 To oppose, to resist; stubborn, rebel-
 lious. Gnoé kay che gân hwut ē
 五家之言佛異, gō lāng
 áy wā hwat gēk kwae ē, those five gentlemen's
 words are rebellious and strange.

Hwut 拂 To resist, to act contrary to. Bōng
 hwut pek sēng, ē chēung kē che yēuk
 罔拂百姓以從己之欲
 a^m t'hang káyh pāyh sai^{ng} ē Phān ka tē sēy aē,
 do not oppose the people, in order to follow
 out your own desires. See the 書經
 Sē keng.

Hwut 唈 To be sorrowful.

Hwut 綯 A rope. Ōng gân jē se, kē ch'hut
 jē hwut 王言如絲. 其出如
 綯, ōng kōng wā ch'ên chē^{ng} se, e

chò ch'hut ch'hin ch'ch' s'ch, 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'ch' ch'ng pit chip hwut 助葬必執紼, ch'ch' l'ng s'ng se^{ng} pit l'ch' g'm s'ch á, in assisting at a funeral, you must lay hold of the rope. See the 禮札 K'h'ek l'ey.

Hwut 紱 The string with which a seal of office is tied. Ch'ch' 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 ho' hwut b'én 致美乎鞞冕, ch'h'ng s'uy e áy hwut b'én, to make the knee-cap and crown as fine as possible. See the 論語 L'ng g'.

Hwut 鞞 Hoo hwut 鞞, a cap, adorned with hatchets, and various figures. Hwut b'én 鞞冕, an embroidered red.

Hwut 被 To deprecate calamities, and invoke blessings; a sacrifice for the same. Hwut t'è woo w'ey 被除污穢, hwut t'è la s'm, to abolish all defilements.

Hwut 髴 H'ng hwut 髴, 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'én 忽然, suddenly. Hwut l'èk 忽畧, to despise, to disesteem. Yit ch'h'án w'uy hwut, sip hwut w'uy se 一蠶為

忽十忽為絲, ch'it áy ch'h'án ch' 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'ún 圓, anything round, whole, and unbroken.

Hwut 笏 G'ek 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 憎 High, lofty.

Hwut 豕 A kind of pig; also written, 豕 hwut.

Hwut 颿 A light breeze, same say; a pierce wind; also written 颿 hwut.

Hwut 敕 Broken.

Hwut 颶 A fierce wind arising.

Hwut 歟 The wind arising; to arise.

天 The name of Buddha, the sage of the west. H'án B'ng-t'èy k'h'én j'ín

天 佛 soó T'h'én-t'èk, k'ew che, tek Hwut k'eng j'è sip soó ch'èang 漢明帝遣人使

天竺求之。得佛經三十四章。

Hàn Bêng-tây saé lāng chok sòò k'hè Th'heen-t'èuk
kok kéw e, tit t'èuh hwut keng jē cháp sè ch'ēang,

Hàn-Bêng-tây 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 弟 Hwut wut 弟儻, a hilly appearance.

Hwut 核 Read hek: the stone, or seed of a
fruit. Sít chò t'hò lē, hwut tē ē
hwut 食棗桃李, 弗致于核
ch'ēāh chò t'hò lē, a^m t'hang lām sām hēet 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 訖 Hwut lé 訖哩, the name of a
foreign state.

Hwut 拂 Hwut pūt 拂埽, the rising of dust,
a cloud of dust.

幸 Hwuy 飛 Vulg. *pwuy*: to fly. P'hēen p'hēen
ch'ēā chuy, ch'āe hwuy ch'āe chē
翻翻者雛, 載飛載止,
tit pwuy áy ka chuy, wōū sē á. pwuy wōū sē á.
h'āyⁿh, the fluttering doves, are sometimes flying
and sometimes resting. See the 小雅 Seaóu
gnáy.

Hwuy 扉 The leaf of a door.

Hwuy 霏 To snow, the appearance of falling
snow. 'E swat kē hwuy 雨雪其
霏, t'ōh sūyⁿ ē áy hwuy, the snow
falls in flakes.

Hwuy 隹 Pé hwuy 化隹, ugly, ill-favoured.
Boē hoē pé hwuy 嫫母化隹,
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 stop-
ping.

Hwuy 非 To oppose; not; not right, wrong;
an error; to reproach, to blame.
Hwuy kē kwúy jē ch'ēy che, t'h'ēem
y'ēā 非其鬼而祭之, 謬也, a^m sē e áy
kwúy jē ch'ēy e, sē t'h'ēem mē, to sacrifice to the
ghost of a person with whom we were not re-
lated is flattery.

Boē t'hé kò chok hwuy 無恥過作非,
a^m t'hang seaou lēy jīn kōēy. sít tē kaúu chò a^m
t'ēsh, do not be ashamed of acknowledging your
errors, lest you be confirmed in that which is
wrong.

Hwuy sèng jīn ch'ēā boē hwat, hwuy haóu ch'ēā
boē ch'hin 非聖人者無法, 非孝者
無親, hwuy maiⁿ s' sèng jīn áy lāng pīt bō hwat
toē, hwuy maiⁿ wōū haóu áy lāng pīt bō pāy
boē, he who reviles the sages, must be without
law; and he who ridicules filial piety, must be
without parents. See the 孝經 Haóu 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 煇 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 撝 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 chéak hwut hwuy 飲玉爵弗揮, lim gèuk áy chéw chéak bōh hwuy e, when drinking out of a pearly cup, do not brandish it (lest you should break it). See the 曲禮 K'héuk léy.

Hwuy 擗 An animal, like an ox, with a white head and one eye.

声

Hwúy 匪 No, not. Hwúy lūy 匪類, banditti.

Hwúy 俛 To ruin, to destroy; to turn the back upon. Bōh hwúy tek 無俛德, bōh pōèy tek hēng, do not turn the back on virtue.

Hwúy 伯 Pé hwúy 伋侶, ugly, deformed.

Hwúy 篚 A round basket.

Hwúy 誹 Hwúy pòng 誹謗, to revile, to slander. Sáy hwúy sáy e 誰誹誰譽, chē chāy á mā^{ng}, chē chāy á o ló, who will blame and who will praise?

Hwúy 菲 Thin, meager. Hwúy yim sít 菲飲食, pōh áy lim chēáh, 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 ū^m hwúy kóng, chēw bó 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 tōh kwut kwá ch'heng k'hè, 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 蜚 Loê hwúy 蟪蜚, 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, *tòk tòk hwúy kap é áy chwa, sê cha bóé áy sêng*, but the *hwúy* and *é* snakes are prognostics of getting daughters. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnây.

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 tē p'hāh k'hēp, jēn aōu lāng p'hāh k'hēp c*, a family must first ruin itself, before people think of ruining it.

Tēūng-nê put k'hó hwúy yěa 仲尼不可毀也, *Tēūng-nê bēy hoê lé hwúy pōng*, Tēūng-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 chēang é hoo sūy ch'hé bēng h'ó é jít 司烜氏掌以夫遂取明火于日, *Soo-hwúy-sê chēang kwán l'hó hoo sūy ch'hé bēng 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-yēn hwúy jēn t'hàn wát 顏淵喟然嘆曰, *Gân-yēn*, fetching a long sigh, exclaimed, &c. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwúy 詛 Hwúy pōng 諛謗, to revile, to slander, to blame.

去 Hwúy 費 To waste, to expend, to spend money. A surname. Séy hwúy 所費, *só hwúy*, expence.

Kwun choó hwúy jê put hwúy 君子惠而不費, *kwun choó wōō yin hwúy, jê bó p'hwa hwúy*, the good man is kind without being extravagant. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hwúy yūng sīm to 費用甚多, *hwúy yūng sīm chēy*, 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 Tò set aside, to abolish, to render nugatory, not to adopt. Hwān chēy, yéw kē hwúy che, bók kám kē yěa, yéw kē kē che, bók kám hwúy yěa 凡祭有其廢之莫敢舉也. 有其舉之莫敢廢也, *hwān chēy léy, wōō áy hwúy bó, hú lāng k'á kē yūng, wōō áy kē yūng, bó lāng 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'hēuk léy.

Hwŭy 諱 To conceal, to avoid; the name of a parent or prince, which should be concealed or avoided, in common conversation.

Hwŭy hêng put hwŭy sêng. 諱名不諱姓, *ēy hwŭy tit mǎn, bēy hwŭy tit sai^{ng}*, 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 ē hwŭy, hwŭy hwŭy kē ē 鳳凰于飛, 翾翾其羽, *hōng hōng tit pŭy, hwŭy hwŭy ē áy sít*, the felicitous birds are flying, and clapping their wings. See the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Hwŭy 倅 Extreme, very; the same as 殽 hwŭy. *E pēng hwŭy ē 余病倅矣, gwá áy pāi^{ng} sīm*, my sickness is extreme.

丟 Hwŭy 肥 Vulg. *pŭy*: fat, corpulent. Paōu yéu hwŭy jēuk, kēu yéu hwŭy má 庖有肥肉, 廐有肥馬, *loó páng woó pŭy bāh, báy tēáu woó 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 che hwaé 惟惠之懷, *wáy yin hwŭy áy sīm hwaé*, only to have thoughts of kindness.

An hín chek hwŭy 安民則惠, *an pāyh sai^{ng} chek choó hwŭy*, to tranquillize the people is a kindness.

Hwŭy 榑 The name of a tree.

Hwŭy 蟪 Hwŭy koe 蟪蛄, an insect that exists only for a short time. Hwŭy koe put te ch'hun ch'hew 蟪蛄不知春秋, *hwŭy koe ūm chac 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. Tē hwŭy 智慧, wisdom.

Gwŭy Boó-tèy tē hwŭy, put lēng k'hé kē ok 魏武帝智慧不能去其惡, *Gwŭy Boó-tèy woó tē hwŭy, bēy k'hé l'hék kak ē áy pha^{ng}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 tēáu T'haé-kong yung hwŭy 漢高祖朝太公擁篲, *Hàn Ko-choé tēáu kē^{ng} T'haé-kong ch'héu gnāyh saū chéu*, Ko-choé of the Hàn dynasty waited on T'haé-kong, (his father,) with a bamboo besom under his arm; — (ready to sweep for him, if necessary). See the 吏記 Soó kē.

Hwūy 嘒 Clear, bright; also, a small voice, a whisper. Hwūy pé seáou seng 嘒彼小星, *béng hwut lēy sèy lēp ch'hai^{ng}*, how bright is that little star. See the 召南 Sēaou lām.

Hwūy 吠 Vulg. *pwūy*: to bark like a dog. Key béng koé hwūy sēang hūn, jé tat hoē soò kēng 雞鳴狗吠相聞, 而達乎四境, *key t'hé kaou pwūy sēo t'hē^{na}, jé tat hoē sè 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^{na} woō hó ch'haóu*, in the hills there are fine plants. See the 小雅 Sēaou gnây. Also written *hūy*.

Hwūy 喙 To stop; a fowl's beak; a white horse with a black nose. Jín che ke, séy é put sít nēaou hwūy chēá, é soó

tóng hwān yěá 人之飢, 所以不食鳥喙者, 與死同患也, *láng áy ke yaou, séy é ū^m chēá chēáou ch'hūy, sē kap c chò póo sè táng huān 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 Chēen kok ch'hek.

Hwūy 緯 The cross threads in weaving; the woof is called 經 keng, and the warp is called 緯 hwūy. Roads from north to south, are also called 經 keng, and those from east to west 緯 hwūy.

Hwūy 恚 Angry, enraged.

Hwūy 諛 To examine various devices.

I

For words beginning with i, such as in, in, 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.

Būn-ōng soò jé, sē wūy chē jín 文王四乳, 是謂至仁, *Būn-ōng woō sè áy leng, ch'hē^{na} á kōng chē jín*, Būn-ōng had four nipples, hence he is called the most benevolent.

Boé yěnk choó é jé 母育子以乳, *nē^{ng} lēy ch'hē haou sai^{ng} é leng*, a mother feeds her offspring with milk.

Jé 汝 The name of a river. Also, vulg. *loó or tē*, you. Kwat Jé Hàn, paé Hwaé Soò, jé choó che Kang 決汝漢, 排淮泗, 而注之江, *kwa^t tooi^{ng} Jé Hàn, paé Hwaé Soò, jé ch'hwá jip Kang*, he cut off the Jé and Hàn rivers, and led on the Hwaé and Soò, till he brought them to fall into the Kang. See 孟子 Bēng-choó. Jín lēng ch'hēung boó sēw jé jé che sít, boó séy 而能充無受爾汝之實, 無所往而不爲義也, *láng*

nā ēy ch'héung mwⁿ á bō sēw jé jé áy ch'èak sít, ch'ek bō la t'òh k'hè jé ū^m 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 ē é jé ch'èung soó, hong soó hwat ch'ōēy 肆予以爾眾士奉辭伐罪, *ch'hēⁿ a gwá kap lè ch'èu áy lāng, hong t'heⁿ áy bēng cheng hwat woó ch'ōēy,* 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 ch'ēang ch'è yín jé 不知老之將至云爾, *ū^m chae lauū áy b'ēy^h kaú,* without knowing that old age is approaching. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé 璽 G'èuk 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 ē seng yě 耳之於聲也, *hē k'hang áy tē sēⁿ a,* 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, *lè woó tít t'òh g'áu lāng á bō,* 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 k'ēⁿ á hwuⁿ g, pit àn k'ē,* like as when we want

to travel far, we must begin with what is near. See the 中庸 T'ōng yāng.

Jé 禰 A temple erected to the honour of one's parents. Kē ch'āē kwun, ch'ek sēw ē kong jé 其在軍則守於公禰, *b'ōy^h hēng kwun, t'òh taē seng ch'ew tē kong jé,* when about to go out with the army, it is necessary first to visit the parental shrine.

Jé 湑 Ta 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 ē ch'it 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 L'èuk jé 駟駟, the name of a horse belonging to 周穆王, Chew Bók-ōng.

Jé 醕 Good wine.

Jé 茹 To cut; to devour; to quaff. Ch'haē jé 菜茹, dried vegetables. Jé mô yim h'èet 茹毛飲血, *ch'èhⁿ hām mó, līm hām hūy^h,* (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 ch'it-jé 漢王疾瘳, *Hàn óng p'ūyⁿ g 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, *sùn s'eo hwáy tē hó pin* 器不苦罅, *sùn s'eo hwáy tē hó pin*

áy wáy, ke k'hè dô hêm woô k'heh, when Sùn burnt pottery at the banks of the river, there was no complaint of cracks in the vessels. See the 史記 Soó kè.

Jê 𦵑 Idle, lazy, indolent. Séw chëuk tō jé 手足惰𦵑, k'ha ch'héw p'hún tw'ā, the arms and legs lazy and indolent.

Jê 愈 To exceed, to surpass; also, to recover from sickness. Jé é Hôéy yěá sèuk jé 女與回也孰愈, lè kap Hôéy yěá chē chūy k'häh gaóu, which is the cleverest you or Hôéy? See the 論語 Lün gé.

Kim peng sěáu jé, ch'he ch'hò é tēáu 今病小愈趨造於朝, m'a pāi^{ng} lēōh tēōh á k'häh hó, woô kìn kìn kēⁿá jíp tēáu, now his sickness is a little better, and he has hastened to the court. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Jê 𦵑 To die of cold and hunger, to be starved to death; also, disappointed. Jé soó 𦵑 𦵑 tēung 𦵑 死獄中, yaou kw'á sè tē k'ā k'hoo la², to be starved to death in prison.

Jê 如 Alike, like, if, as; if it is thus: jê ch'hoó 如此, an ney sai^{ng}, thus: jê jěak 如若, ch'hin chēō^{ng}, if, in that case.

Te che chěá put jê h'ò che chěá, h'ò che chěá put jê lòk che chěá. 知之者不如好之者. 好之者不如樂之者, chae e áy lāng bēy ch'hin chēō^{ng} yit tēōh e áy lāng, yit tēōh e áy lāng bēy ch'hin chēō^{ng} t'hěang lòk 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 Lün gé.

Jê put k'hó kōw, chēung goē sēy h'ò 如不可求. 從吾所好, nā bēy kēw tít, t'hàn gwá sēy aē, if these (riches and honours) cannot be sought after indiscriminately, then let me follow that which I love. See the 論語 Lün gé.

Jê 如 Even, plain, level. Yěuk an wán hong, tong sēn sūn jé kē kīn 欲安遠方. 當先順御其近, nā bŭēy an

hwui^{ng} pang, lēōh tēōh sēng san jé e áy kīn, if you wish to tranquillize distant countries, you must first render those near obedient and tranquil.

Jê 𦵑 Numerous, abundant.

Jê 𦵑 To answer, to reply to; the sound of assent; a boat made of a hollow tree. A surname.

Lām wáy lé jé 男唯女𦵑, ta pa yin lāng wáy, cha boē yin lāng jé, males should answer with a 'wáy,' and females with a 'jé.' See the 禮記 Léy kē.

Jê 𦵑 Verbose, talkative.

Jê 儒 A learned man, a scholar. Jé kaou 儒教, the sect of the learned. Jé wáy kwun choó jé, boó wáy sěáu jin jé 女爲君子儒. 無爲小人儒, lè chà kŭeun choó áy t'hak ch'hŭy h lāng, ū^m t'hang chò sěáu jin áy t'hak ch'hŭy h lāng, do you become a good sort of a learned man, and not a worthless sort of a learned man. See the 論語 Lün gé.

Jê 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.

Jê 襦 A short jacket. Put pěk jé k'hwà 不帛 襦袴, ū^m t'hang ch'hòng twān, tēy s'n kŭp kwún, do not make short jackets and petticoats of silk.

Jê 孺 A child, an infant. Jé choó k'hó kaou 孺子可教, sēy kēⁿá yěá ēy kà tít, (I see) my lad that you are teachable. Said by an old man to 張良 Tēo^{ng} lēang, 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.

Jê 𦵑 Lēn jé 連瀝, trickling down, as tears. Thēy lēw lēn jé 涕流連瀝, laóu bák chaē lēn jé, the tears flowed trickling down.

Jê 而 A connective particle; and, but, also; you.
Hák, jê sê sîp che 學而時習之,
t'hák jê t'àngs sé wun sîp e, 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 jê kēang e 抑而強與, á sê lé áy
kēang, or your own firmness. See the 中庸 Tēung
yung.

Jê 衲 The hem of a garment.

Jê 醺 Strong wine.

Jê 膾 To boil thoroughly. Swan-kong jê lēn,
chaē hoo jê him hwan put sēuk 宣公
二年. 宰夫膾熊蹯不熟,
Swan-kong nō ne^{ng}, chaē hoo chē him chē^{ng} bēy sek,
in the second year of Swan-kong, the royal cook
boiled a bear's palm, and did not boil it thoroughly.—
See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Jê 臾 Se jê 須臾, a moment. Tā yēa chēa,
put k'hó se jê lé yēa 道也者. 不可
須臾離也, tō lé áy soō, ū^m t'hang
chit bák nāyth lé k'hwuy, the right way must not be
quitted for a moment. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Jê 莢 Choo jê 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 kē.

Jê 腴 The part under the belly. Hwuy jê 肥
腴, fat, corpulent.

Jê 諛 To flatter. T'hēem jê 諂諛, sēep sēy,
to cringe to any one. Chek ch'hām
t'hēem hēen jê che/jin chē e 則諂

諂面諛之人至矣, chek saē p'hwà t'hēem
mē, bīn chēng sēep sēy lán áy lāng kaou, then slander-
ing, flattering, and sycophantic persons would come
(around the prince). See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Jê 兒 Vulg. sēy kē^{na}: a child, a boy, an infant.
Jê sun pit yēw jê sun hok 兒孫必
有兒孫福, kē^{na} sun pit woō kē^{na}
sun áy hok, posterity will certainly obtain the measure
of happiness that belongs to posterity.

Jê 瑜 Kía jê 瑾瑜, a beautiful gem, a precious
stone. Háy put jēem jê 瑕不掩瑜,
háy tēem bó jēem jê gēuk, a slight flaw
does not spoil the gem.

Jê 瘡 Sick, a sickness. Hoō bóe seng gnó, hoē
pe gnó jê 父母生我. 胡俾我
瘡, pāy bóē sai^{ng} gwá, s^{na} soō hoē gwá
an nēy ch'hām, my parents have brought me forth,
but why have they inflicted on me such pain.

Jê 榆 The name of a tree; whose blossoms fall
like pieces of money. Tām jê chek bēen
put yēuk kak 啖榆則眠不欲
覺, chēah jê chek k'hwun ū^m aē ch'hái^{ng}, on eating
of the jê tree; a person sleeps without desiring to
awake.

Jê 逾 To step over, to transgress, to overstep,
to go over. Jê é Lok 逾于洛, kōēy
tē Lok chūy, he crossed the river Lok.
Jit gwat jê maē 日月逾邁, jit gōēyh tit kōēy,
the days and months are passing away.

Jê 踰 The same as the preceding.

Jê 渝 To change, to alter.

Jê 舡 A boat made out of a hollow tree.

Jê 綸 Clothes ornamented with feathers.

Jê 揄 To lead, to draw; also, to spread abroad a fame or report.

Jê 衲 Old rotten clothes, used as oakum, for caulking boats, and stopping leaks.

Jê 洳 The name of a river. Ch'he jê 沮洳, damp and low.

Jê 儻 A learned man, a scholar; the same as 儒 jê. Choo jê 侏儻, a dwarf.

Jê 孺 A dwarf, a diminutive person; also, the same as 孺 jê, a child.

Jê 覷 K'haé jê, to desire to obtain anything, to peep at, to spy with a wish to obtain. Boô k'haé jê é k'ew h'eng 無覷覷以求幸, bôh t'haôu k'hu'na b'ang s'ê'ng, é k'ew h'ê'au h'eng, do not peep and long, in order to obtain some lucky chance.

Jê 歎 Pa jê 巴歎, the name of a song. Th'ê jê 歎歎, to clap the hands and laugh.

Jê 窰 To bore a hole through a plank for a door way; to perforate anything, in order to get through by stealth. Jê ch'h'ang 窰牆, nooi'ng k'ôy ch'h'ê'ng, to creep through a hole in the wall.

He who is outwardly and inwardly fool is said to be — yêw ch'hwàn jê che t'ô y'êa, 猶穿窰之盜也與, ch'hin ch'ê'ng t'haou nooi'ng k'ôy ch'hat, like a thief who bores his way through a fence and creeps in. See the 論語 Lün gé.

Jê 氈 A mattress formed of horse hair. K'h'èak jê 氈氈, a hair mattress.

Jê 茹 Roots entwined together; to pull up together with the roots. A surname. Pwat maôu l'ên jê 菱茅連茹, p'ayh k'hé h'ám á t'ôh h'ám kin, in pulling up the long grass, you should pull up the roots with it.

Jê 楸 The name of a tree.

Jê 二 Vulg. nā t'wa. Jê sip 二十, jê chap, twenty. Sip jê 十二, chap jê, twelve. Jê ch'êa yit che t'ûy 二者一之對, jê sê chit áy t'ôy, two is the opposite of one.

Jê 二 Jê goé yêw put ch'ênk 二吾猶不足, nō áy gwá y'êa n' kaôu, two-tenths are not sufficient for me. (how much less one-tenth?) See the 下論. H'ay l'ün.

Jê 俾 To be next to, to second, to help, to assist; to be involved in. Soo-má-ch'h'ên 司馬遷 blamed L'ê'êng 李陵 for submitting to the barbarians, and thereby disgracing his family, adding, — jê p'ok yêw jê che ch'h'ân sit 而僕又俾之蠶室, jê gwá yêw t'êy jê e, t'ôh k'na k'hoô, I, also, in consequence, am involved in the silk-worm's house, (i. e. the prison.)

Jê 貳 The large form of 二 jê, two; also, to have a double mind; to suspect. Jím h'ên bú jê 任賢勿貳, jím yáng gaôu l'ang áy, t'hang jê sim e, in employing clever men, do not treat them with a double heart (i. e. do not entertain suspicions of them.)

Jê 楸 Jê k'ek 楸棘, a sour date tree. S'êa k'ê goé k'áy, jê yáng k'ê jê kek 舍其梧楸而養其楸棘, p'ang t'hek kak e áy goé k'áy, jê ch'h'ê e áy jê kek, to give up the fine timber of the goé-káy, and to keep merely a sour date tree. See 孟子 B'êng-choô.

Jê 儗 To assist, and benefit; to stand by.

Jê 膩 Hwáy jê 肥膩, fat, lusty, corpulent; glossy, shining.

Jê 蚌 A bait for angling; the same as 餌 jê.

JĖ 珥 *Jĕ tong* 珥瑱, a gem worn dangling before the ear. *Naē hāy tēēn k'hè chom jĕ* 珥下殿去簪珥, *e chĕw lōh tēēn k'hè e āy chom jĕ*, and then descending the hall, he laid aside his hair-pin and ear-gems.

JĖ 餌 *A bait for angling.*

JĖ 諭 *To inform, to announce, to make known.* *Sĕw kaou hēng jĕ kok tō yĕā* 受教明諭國道也, *sĕw kà bēng hĕāou jĕ, sĕ kok āy tō*, to receive instruction well, and to give clear orders is the way of ruling a nation.

JĖ 裕 *K'hwan jĕ* 寬裕, slowly, leisurely, at ease. *Chek goē chīn thōēy k'hĕ put ch'hĕak ch'hĕak jĕen, yĕw ē jĕ chae* 則吾進退豈不綽綽然有餘裕哉, *chek gwā chīn thĕy, k'ham ū^m k'hwāⁿ k'hwāⁿ āy yĕō^{ng}, kwā woō ch'hun āy jĕāou 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 Bēng-chōā.

JĖ 喻 *To inform, to announce, to instruct. A surname.* *Sēng jīn sĕt kaou, hwuy pit kay jĕ, jĕ hòē hĕāou yĕā* 聖人設教非必家喻而戶曉也, *sēng jīn sĕt k'ā^m hūā^m s'āē l'āē hēng ch'hoē k'hè kōng, jĕ t'āē mōō^{ng} k'hè hĕāou bēng*, 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.

JĖ 裋 *Short garments. Jĕ hat* 裋褐, hairy garments. *Hān chĕā lĕ twān jĕ* 寒者利短褊, *kwā āy lāng lĕ yĕāh tĕy s'ā*, when people are cold, they will be glad even of a coarse short jacket.

JĖ 字 *Read jōō: a character, a letter. Sĕāng* 文字 *koē hĕ yew būn jōō* 上古未有文字 *sĕāng koē āy lāng būy ūōō būn jĕ*,

the early ancients had no characters — till in the time of 黃帝 Hōng tĕy, B. C. 2622, 倉頡 Ch'hoŋ-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.

𠵽

Jĕa

𠵽

The sound of answering, a reply, an affirmative.

Jĕa

𠵽

To answer respectfully. Ch'hĕāng jĕa 唱𠵽, *ch'hĕō^{ng} jĕā*, to bow without kneeling down; also written 𠵽 jĕā.

Jĕa

惹

Deceitful, disordered; also, to excite, to bring on, to stir up, to enkindle. Jĕa noē 惹怒, *jĕā lāng āy sĕw k'hè*, to stir up one's wrath.

H'ō jĕā soō 好惹事, *āē jĕā soō*, fond of making trouble.

Jĕa

𠵽

To assent, to reply to: also read jĕa.

𠵽

Jĕa

𠵽

A surname.

𠵽

Jĕak

若

Vulg. nā: if, like as, suppose; a fragrant herb; obedient. Jĕak boō chōēy 若無罪而就

死地, ch'hīn chĕō^{ng} bō chōēy, jĕ chĕw k'āou sĕ āy tĕy, like one who has committed no fault, and yet proceeds to the place of slaughter. See the 上孟 Sĕāng hēng.

Jĕak sēng ē jin, chek goē k'hĕ kām 若聖與仁則吾豈敢, *ch'hīn chĕō^{ng} sēng kwā jin, chek gwā k'hĕ k'āⁿ*, but if you speak of being a sage, or benevolent, then how dare I presume to that; — said by Confucius.

Jĕák 箬 *Tĕuk jĕák 竹箬, the outer surface of bamboo. Jĕák lip 箬笠, tek táh, a bamboo hat.*

Jĕák 弱 *Lwán jĕák 軟弱, nooi^{ng} chĕnd, weak, feeble. Jĕák koè put k'hó-é tek kéang 弱固不可以敵強, nooi^{ng} chĕnd a koè jĕén bĕy tày tek kéang téng, the weak certainly cannot oppose the strong. See 孟子 Bĕng-choô.*

Jĕák 弱 *Poè jĕák 蒲弱, a kind of reed or rush.*

Jĕák 溺 *The name of a river; also read lek, to drown.*

𪛗 壤 *A clod of earth; a plot of ground; the loose earth on the surface of the ground. Hoo yin, sĕang sít kô jĕang, hāy yim hōng chwân 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉, hoo l'hoè kĭn, lĕng dĭn chĕāh 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉, hāy tĕy lĭm wu^{ng} chĕnd, 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-choô.*

Jĕang 攘 *To disturb, to throw into confusion. Jĕang é tek 攘夷狄, to confound the barbarians.*

Jĕang 嚷 *To make a noise, to bawl out incessantly with a loud voice.*

Jĕang 𪛗 *Read jĕung: chap jĕung 雜𪛗, chap jĕang, intermixed and in confusion.*

𪛗 攘 *To steal, to pilfer. Goè tóng yéw tít kéung chĕā, kĕ hoō jĕang yáng, jĕ choô chin che 吾黨有直躬者, 其父攘羊而子證之, gwán áy tóng woō chí áy tĕáu tít áy lán, e áy nĕo^{ng} pāy l'haou lán áy yĕo^{ng}, jĕ haou sai^{ng} 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-gĕ.

Jĕang 灤 *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 nĕ^{ng} 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 to jĕang chĕw, máe hwŭy gnĕw 孟嘗君乃多釀酒買肥牛, Bĕng-sĕang-kwun náe chĕy jĕang chĕw, bĕy pŭy áy goô, Bĕng-sĕang-kwun distilled great quantities of liquor and bought fat oxen, (in order to treat his numerous guests.)*

Jĕang 𪛗 *Tong jĕang 𪛗, the seeds of the melon.*

𪛗 讓 *Vulg. nĕo^{ng}: to yield, to give up, to give way to, to relinquish, to recede. Sĕang jĕang 相讓, sĕo nĕo^{ng}, to give way to each other. Chĕung sín jĕang loē, put sít pek poē 終身讓路, 不失百步, chí sĕ lán nĕo^{ng} loē, bĕy áy kĕ^{ng} chí pŭy poē, if all your life long you give way to people in walking, you will not lose a hundred paces in the end.*

𪛗 𪛗 *To give way to, to relinquish, to recede. Sĕang jĕang 相讓, sĕo nĕo^{ng}, to give way to each other. Chĕung sín jĕang loē, put sít pek poē 終身讓路, 不失百步, chí sĕ lán nĕo^{ng} loē, bĕy áy kĕ^{ng} chí pŭy poē, if all your life long you give way to people in walking, you will not lose a hundred paces in the end.*

𪛗 爪 *Claws talons, nails. Kĕ-hoō-é óng che jeáou gáy 祈父予王之爪牙, Kĕ-hoō-é sĕ óng áy jeáou gáy, Kĕ-hoō-é was the king's talons and teeth. See the 小雅 Seaóu gáy.*

To claw, to scratch, to tear with the nails. Chong-choo yew yit ch'he yeen, wuy é k'hèak jeàou, kèen k'haón hòe óng. 莊子有一狙焉。委蛇攪抓見巧乎王。 Chong-choo wóo chit ch'eah kaáu, wáy é k'hèak jeàou, kèe'ng k'há hoé óng. Chong-choo had an ape, who by his easy antics and constant scratching, shewed his agility to the king.

To disturb, to throw into confusion. Jeàou 擾 Kan ko jeàou jeàng 干戈擾攘, military weapons tumultuously brandished about.

To surround, to twine round. Theén jeàou 纏繞, to entwine and entangle. Ch'èung seng soó b'èen swán jeàou pok kek 眾星四面旋繞北極; ch'èung ch'hai'ng sè b'ín swán jeàou pak kek, all the stars on every side revolve round the north star.

To scratch, to claw, to tear with the nails. Jeàou 抓

Jeàou 皺 Wrinkled, furrowed. B'èen jeàou 面皺, b'ín jeàou, a wrinkled face. Hong ch'huy l'èuk súy, súy jeàou b'èen 風吹綠水。水皺面, hong tit ch'hóey lek chúy, chúy ch'ew wóo jeàou áy b'ín, when the wind blows over the green waters, they get a wrinkled face.

Jeàou 縐 Jeàou sey 縐紗, crape.

Jeàou 槳 Vulg. j'èd: a short paddle, for rowing a boat.

Jeàou 嬌 Keaou jeàou 嬌嬌, winning, handsome, agreeable.

Jeàou 澆 To sprinkle, to rinse; also, thin.

Short worms in the intestines. Guó Jeàou 燒 我之一身內變燒蛔, the inside of my whole body is turned into short worms.

Jeàou 鯢 Jeàou gè 鯢魚, a small kind of fish.

Jeàou 饒 Full, abundant, rich, sufficient. A surname. T'ac h'èang, put b'un pok, put jeàou hoó. 大饒不問小.

不饒富, twā ch'h'è'á l'àng k'h'ayk, a' mooi'ng pok kwá, y'èa úm huw p'èet jeàou p'òo, at a great feast, do not enquire about oracles, nor distinguish the rich and full. See the 曲禮 K'h'ènk l'ey.

To furrow, to wrinkle. Jeàou 皺 To furrow, to wrinkle. L'èuk súy hoó yew, hong jeàou b'èen 綠水無憂。風皺面, lek chúy b'ín h'án ló, hong jeàou b'ín, 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; crape.

Jeàou 溺 Vulg. j'èd: urine.

Jeàou 廿 A union of two characters, — j'è chap, 二十, j'èh, signifying twenty.

Jeàou 染 Vulg. n'èe'ng: to dye. J'èem s'ek 染色, n'èe'ng s'ek, to dye of some colour. Vulg. bak, to soil, to dirty.

Jeàou 染污, bak t'á s'ám, to be soiled with dirt.

K'ew j'èem woo s'ènk, h'ám é w'uy sin 舊染汚俗。咸與維新, k'òo bak l'èoh la s'ám áy hong s'ènk, a' chò p'ò s'è sin, before he was

befouled with filthy habits, but now he is altogether renovated. See the 尙書 Sēō^{ng} 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'hŏy teáou 冉子退朝, JĚĚm-choó t'hŏy 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 Hwa^h-lâm call their mothers jĚĚm, mother!

JĚĚn 櫨 A small sour date tree; also, to defile; to dye various colours.

JĚĚn 蹠 Jéw jĚĚa 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. JĚĚk h^o che sé jĚĚn, chwán che sé t'at 若火之始然 泉之始達, ch'hin chĕō^{ng} hŏy áy khé t'háou lŭh, chwán áy 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 te léy hoē 然則管仲知禮乎, nā sē, chek Kwán-tĕung bat lĕy hoē, but then does Kwán-tĕung understand propriety?

Ké jĚĚn, — k'hé ké jĚĚn hoē 其然 豈其然乎, e sē an nĕy, e k'ham sē an nĕy, is he thus? how can he be thus? See the 論語 Lŭn gé.

JĚĚn 燃 To burn, to inflame.

JĚĚn 肤 Dog's flesh; commonly, but improperly used for 然 jĚĚn.

JĚĚn 蹠 To tread under feet.

声 Jeé^{ng} 爾 Vulg. lĕ, and loó: you; also read jĕ, which see. Jeé^{ng} wáy jeé^{ng}, gnó wáy gnó, suy t'ān t'hek kó tĕng, e

gnó ch'hek, jeé^{ng} yĕn lĕng bŏy gnó chae 爾爲爾 我爲我 雖袒楊裸程 於我側 爾焉能浼我哉, lĕ chò lĕ, gŭá chò gŭá, suy lĕ pĕh ch'hĕw wui^{ng} loē sin t'hĕy, k'hĕā tĕ gwá sin pĕc^{ng}, lĕ bŏy^h an chwán áy bák la sām gwá chae, 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 hoō, soó ch'heng k'hó, jĭp beāu ch'heng jeé^{ng} 生稱父 死稱考 入廟稱禰, sai^{ng} chĕw ch'heng hoe pāy, sé chĕw ch'heng hoe k'hó, kàou jĭp beō chĕw ch'heng hoe jeé^{ng}, when alive a parent is called father, when dead k'bó, and when brought into a temple to be worshipped, jeé^{ng}.

Jeé^{ng} 乳 'Taū jeé^{ng} 豆乳, a preparation of pulse mixed up with pickle. Gnĕw jeé^{ng} 牛乳, god lĕng, cow's milk.

天 JĚĚp 顙 The cheek bones, the bones on the side of the face.

天 Jĕt 熱 *Vulg. jwǎh: hot. Jĕt t'heen 熱天, jwǎh t'hee^{ng}, hot weather. Sūy lêng chip jĕt, sē put é chók 誰能執熱逝不以濯, chē chūy ēy gīm jwǎh dy mē^h, nā bō sēy ch'hēw, who can take hold of hot things without first wetting his hands?*

夫 Jek 揉 *To work anything up with the hands; to knead (as dough); to squeeze.*

Jek 趕 *To pursue, to follow, to chase.*

平 Jēng 仍 *Because, then, as, as before. Jēng kéw 仍久, jēng kōō, as formerly. Ke kīn jēng chin 飢饉仍臻, kē yeaou lēng kōō kādū, hunger and famine came as before. Also read jĕung which see.*

平 Jēō 橈 *Read jēāou: a small paddle for rowing or steering a boat.*
 尿 Jēō 尿 *Read jēāou: urine; also written 溺 jēāou.*

天 Jēōh 偻 *Read ch'hēuk; crooked, contracted, not stretched out.*

夫 Jĕuk 揉 *To work up anything with the hands; to knead (as dough); also read jek.*

Jĕuk 趕 *To chase, to pursue, to follow after. Choé sāng jĕuk 走相趕, chāu sēō jĕuk, to run after one another, in play.*

天 Jĕuk 辱 *To disgrace, to put to shame. Lēng jĕuk 凌辱, to degrade. Pek-é Sĕuk-chĕy put kàng kē chè, put jĕuk kē sin 伯夷叔齊不降其志. 不辱*

其身, Pek-é Sĕuk-chĕy bō bōyĥ kàng e dy sim chè, bō bōyĥ jĕuk e dy hín sin, Pek-é and Sĕuk-chĕy would not lower their views, nor degrade their persons. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jĕuk 蓐 *Grass springing up again; also, a straw mat.*

Jĕuk 溽 *Damp and hot; moist. Līm boō put jĕuk 林無不溽, ch'hēw ná bō ū^m tám, a forest is always damp.*

Jĕuk 縹 *Ornamented with various colours.*

Jĕuk 郛 *Kĕep-jĕuk 郛, the name of a place.*

Jĕuk 肉 *Vulg. bǎh: flesh. Kwut jĕuk 骨肉, bone and flesh, anything near and dear. Gnoé chōng é kē, jē hoē seng jĕuk 五臟已具而後生肉, goē chōng é kē pē, jĕn aū sāi^{ng} bǎh, 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 𠂔 *To cut with a knife; a sabre wound.*

Jĕuk 𤇗 *Damp and hot; the same as 溽 jĕuk.*

Jĕuk 褥 *A mattress, a bed.*

𦵏 Jĕung 倖 *Many, numerous; also, the same as 葦 jĕung.*

Jĕung 冗 *Vulg. jĕung*: intermixed, in confusion; dispersed; supernumerary; ruinous. Jĕung wán 冗員, a supernumerary officer, one who has received his title, but is waiting for an appointment.

Wúy chêng chaē k'hè sam jĕung 爲政在去三冗, *chò chêng sōu chaē k'hè thek kak s'ā āy jĕung*, 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.)

Jĕung 茸 Low, vulgar, mean.

平 Jĕung 娥 A surname; the surname of the rulers of the 商 Sĕang dynasty.

Jĕung 仍 Because, according to, as before; repeated. Also read jĕng. Jĕung kĕw kwán jĕ che hó 仍舊貫如之何, *jĕung koō āy sōu, chò né*, if it is done as before, how will that do? See the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

Kit suy lūy jĕung 吉瑞累仍, *hó āy teāou chap chap tĕung hok*, lucky omens constantly redoubled.

Jĕung 仞 A race of people with three horns.

Jĕung 戎 Soldiers, troops; you; also, a foreign nation on the west. A surname. Sĕēn jĭn kaōu bĭn ch'hit lĕēn, *ék k'hó é chek jĕung é* 善人教民七年. 亦可以即戎矣, *hó lāng kà pāyh sai'ng kaōu ch'hit né'ng*, *yĕā l'hang é chek jĕung*, when a clever man instructs the people for seven years, they can then be employed as soldiers. See the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

Jĕung 絨 Fine silk threads; also, fine cloth, woollen cloth.

Jĕung 初 Happiness.

Jĕung 茸 Grass growing luxuriantly; in confusion; rough; rumpled together. *Hóé kĕw hōng jĕung* 狐裘蒙茸, *hóé lé āy hĕw hōng jĕung*, a fox-skin dress, with the fur rough and in confusion.

Jĕung 陬 The noise of building a wall; the Chinese in Hok-kĕn generally build their walls of mud, which is pounded and beaten between two boards fastened together, and jĕung is supposed to be the sound of the thumping and pounding. Also, numerous.

Jĕung 械 The name of a tree.

Jĕung 毳 The small feathers of birds, or soft hair of beasts; down. *Neāou sĕw jĕung mô* 鳥獸毳毛, *chĕāou kap sĕw āy jĕung mô*, birds' and beasts' down and soft hair. See the 堯典 Gĕāou tĕēn.

Jĕung 莢 Thick, solid, substantial.

Jĕung 狨 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.

丟 Jĕung 鞞 Adorned with feathers.

声 Jĕw 蹂 To tread on, to trample; also, to rub out the grain from the husk. *É k'hĕ sĕang jĕw chĕēn* 餘騎相蹂踐, *ch'kun āy k'hĕā bĕy sĕo jĕw lūh*, the

rest of the horsemen trampled on one another.
See the 史記 Soó kè.

Hék pò hék jêw 或簸或蹂, *woô áy tít pwa ch'hek, woô áy tít jêw*, some were winnowing the grain, and some rubbing it out of the husk.
See the 大雅 Taē gnây.

Jêw 揉 To bend anything with the hand; to curve, to warp. Jêw bok wáy jōey. 揉木爲耒, *aón ch'há chò jōey*, to curve a piece of wood in order to make a plough handle. See the 易經 Yēh keng.

Jêw 糅 To mix, to intermingle; mixed and in disorder.

Jêw 燥 To bend a piece of timber by means of fire. The same as 揉 jêw.

Jêw 爪 The trace of a wild beast's paw on the ground; a three cornered spear; a lofty spirit. Also written 肉 jêw.

平 柔 Soft, pliable. Jêw jëak 柔弱, weak, pliant. Jêw sūn 柔順, obedient. Tím chëém kong k'hek, ko bêng jêw k'hek 沉潛剛克. 高明柔克, *tím chëém áy lánng tēoh kong gnây k'hek yēⁿ á e, ko bêng áy lánng tēoh jêw nōi^{ng} k'hek yēⁿ á e*, people whose minds are sunk and immersed must be attacked with harshness, but lofty and intelligent people with softness.

Jêw 濡 The name of a river.

Jêw 鰐 Jêw gē 鰐溫, *jêw hé*, the cuttle-fish; a fish without bones.

Jêw 蝮 The name of an insect; or, some say, a sort of ape.

Jêw 揉 Obedient, pliable; easily bent; bent or curved with the hand. Jêw ch'hoó bân pang 揉此萬邦, *ch'hòng jêw sūn chēⁿ á bân pang*, to render obedient these myriads of nations. See the 大雅 Taē gnây.

Jêw 順 The countenance harmonious and smooth. 逌 To run. Jêw jêw choé 逌逌走, *jêw jêw chaoú*, to run without stopping.

肅 忍 Chán jím 殘忍, cruel. Jím naē 忍耐, *chun lán*, patient, to bear patiently. Kwán-tëung bōng kwun soó sêw, jím

sim haē lé, put k'hó wáy jín 管仲忘君事讎. 忍心害理. 不可謂仁, *Kwán-tëung bēy kè jín kwun, hók saē k'êw sêw, chán jím áy sim haē tō lé, a^m t'hang kóng sē jín*, Kwán-tëung forgot his prince and served his enemies, with a cruel mind outraging reason itself, and therefore cannot be called benevolent.

Jím che se jê, naē chwán jé k'he 忍之須臾乃全汝軀, *lún é tēep á koó, naē éy chwán lé áy hín sìn*, 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 kaòu tēw sèk goē kwày*, it did not extend to five harvests. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

Jím 飪 Dressed food; food thoroughly cooked. Sit jím put sit 失飪不食, *nā bó chē loó hó e a^m chēh*, if the food was not well dressed, he (Confucius) would not eat it. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jīm 衽 The lappet of a coat, the breast of a coat which laps over. Bè Kwán-téung, goè ké pē hwat ché jīm 微管仲. 吾其被髮左衽矣. *nā bó Kwán-téung, gwán áy láng chéu pē t'haou mó, tó ch'héu péng kat jīm 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 jīm.*

Jīm 荏 Soft, lissome, pliable. Jīm jěm 荏苒, soft and yielding.

Jīm 葱 Jīm tong 葱冬, a medicinal plant.

荏 Jīm 王 One of the horary characters. Also, great, full.

Jīm 任 To bear, to sustain, to bear as a burden, to undertake. Jīm é wū ké jīm, put ek téung hoē 仁以爲己任. 不亦重乎, *jín tek é chò ka tē áy jīm t'á, am yēu lāng hoē, to take the task of benevolence upon ourselves for our burthen, would it not be heavy? See the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Chéung noē lán jīm 眾怒難任, *chéung lāng áy sēw k'hè dh t'á, the anger of the multitude is hard to be borne. See the 左傳 Chó twán.*

Jīm 妊 To be pregnant, to conceive in the womb.

妻 Jīm 仞 A measure of eight feet; a fathom. Hoo choó che chéung soē jīm 夫子之牆數仞, *lún hoo choó áy ch'héu*

kwáy nā jīm, 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.

Jīm 任 A burden, a weight, that which is sustained; an office. A surname. E t'hēn hāy wū ké jīm 以天下爲己任, *t'ēn t'héu áy chò ka tē áy jīm, he took the whole weight of the Empire upon him as his burthen.*

Téung jīm 重任, *tūng jīm, a heavy burthen.*
Kwuy jīm 歸任, *tooi t'āi jīm, he returned to his office.*

Jīm 妊 That which is conceived, the foetus in the womb. Also written 姪 jīm.

Jīm 刃 A sharp weapon. Hong jīm 鋒刃, a sharp-pointed weapon. Peng jīm ké chéep 兵刃既接, *péng to kaou sēo kaou chéep, when the swords and weapons crossed each other (in battle). See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.*

Full, replete. Oē jīm gē yēak 於物魚躍, *an ch'iu'á m'á hē t'it tēo, how full is it of jumping fishes! See the 大雅 Tāe gnāy.*

Jīm 物 To borrow, to hire, to employ any one for money. Sín wū jīm yāng jīm 臣爲人庸賃, *gwá sē hoē lāng yāng ch'héu, I am a person hired by others. Said by 范雎 Hwān-ch'he.*

Jīm 賃 Anything hindering the progress of a chariot; a stop on the wheels, which when taken away allows the chariot to proceed.

Jīm 紉 A thread; anything that may be put through a needle, in order to sew with. E sēang tēng lēet jīm chom ch'héng 衣裳綻裂, *yín ch'ōu tēng lēth, t'hāyh sw'á ch'ēem ch'héu á lāc*

Jīm 紉 紉箴請補綴, *yín ch'ōu tēng lēth, t'hāyh sw'á ch'ēem ch'héu á lāc*

poé hoat, the apparel being ragged and torn, pray

let us take a needle and thread, and mend it.

See the 禮記 Léy kè.

To speak slowly and cautiously, to be

Jin 訥 guarded, in conversation. Jin chéa ké

gán yěa jīm, 仁者其言也訥,

the virtuous man speaks with caution and reserve. See the 論語

Lán gé.

To see, to look at.

Jin 眴 To see, to look at.

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Jin 眴 To see, to look at.

Lím soā put jīn chin, k'hé, chin tēung che, tō hoē

臨事不認真, 豈盡忠之道乎, 臨

soā nā ūm jīn chin, k'hám sē chin tēung ūy tō hoē,

when anything happens, not to ascertain the truth,

how is this the way to fulfil the duty of fidelity?

Jin tek gnó mǎh 認得我麼, jīn tít gwá á

do you recognize me?

Jin chōey 認罪, to confess one's faults.

To enter, to go in, to receive. Sēy jip

Jip 入 所入, incóme. Jip chek haou,

ch'hut chek tēy 入則孝出則

弟, jip chek tēoh woā haou, ch'hut chek tēoh gaú

chà sōo tē, on entering be filial, and on going

out fraternal. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

To receive, to take in.

The sun; a day. Jit thoē 日頭

jit t'haou, the sun. Jit guoē 日午

jit taou, noon day. Jit kan 日間

by day. Jit jit 日日, every day.

Chēy jēak put ch'but sam jit, ch'hut sam jit put

sit che ē 祭肉不出三日, 出三日不

食之矣, chēy āy bāh ūm ch'hut s'ā jit, ch'hut

s'ā jit chēw ūm chēw ē, the sacrificial meat was

not to be kept over three days, and when it was

kept over that time, (Confucius) would not eat

of it. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Every day clothes, common dress; the

inner dress of females.

A post horse. Yēw jit 郵驛, a

courier's horse.

To ascertain, to recognize, to acknow-

ledge, to confess. Put jīn 不認,

to deny.

𦵏
Jöëy 蕤 Fruits and flowers displaying their blossoms; a note in music.

Jöëy 綏 The strings of a bonnet hanging down.
Kwan jöëy 冠綏, the tassel of a cap.

Jöëy 揉 To rub anything in the hands; to rumple anything up.

𦵏
Jöëy 睿 Deep and distant; clear and intelligent.
Jöëy tè 睿智, wise and clever.

Jöëy 汭 The name of a river, which flows to the north.

Jöëy 杙 A pointed piece of wood, used for the handle of a chisel. Jöëy ch'ho̍k 柄
鑿, a handle and chisel, which when apart are both useless; thus used figuratively for a useless person.

Jöëy 蚋 A small kind of insect, found about putrid and sour things. Hey swan, jê jöëy chē yēn 醃酸而蚋聚焉, ch'ho̍k swui^{ng} jê jöëy chē-chip, when the vinegar is sour the little flies collect about it.

Jöëy 芮 The appearance of growing grass. A surname.

Jöëy 耒 A crooked piece of wood, used as the handle of a plough. Ho̍k jöëy so̍ jê cho̍ Sòng che Têng 耒耜而自宋之滕, gēa ē āy jöëy so̍, jê cho̍ Sòng kok chē kàu-Têng, hearing his plough and ploughshare, he went from the Sòng country to the Têng country. See 孟子 Bēng-chōo.

Jöëy 銳 Sharp-pointed; a sharp-pointed weapon.
Jöëy k'hè 銳氣, courage. Yit jîn bēn chip jöëy 一人冕執銳, chit lāng tè bēn gīm jöëy, a man wearing a crown

and holding a sharp instrument. / See the 尙書 Sēang-se, tōi nā dōi.

Jöëy 坳 Deep and still.

𦵏
Joó 乳 Vulg. leng: milk; also, to sit on eggs as a bird: read jê, which see.

𦵏
Joó 字 Vulg. jê: a character, a letter. Būn joó 文字, būn jê, letters, literary writings. Boó joó 撫字, to soothe; also, to promise in marriage.

Ch'hong-k'hēet sé lip būn joó che hēng 倉頡始立文字之形, Ch'hong-k'hēet k'hé Ch'ho̍k lip būn jê āy yē^{ng}, Ch'hong-k'hēet was the first who fixed the forms of characters. (B. C. 2622.)

Ho̍k put. lēng joó k'hwat cho̍ 父不能字厥子, pāy bēy joó ē āy k'ē^{ng}, a father not able to soothe his child: See the 尙書 Sē^{ng} se. Síp lēn put joó 十年不字, chap hōēg yēa. bēy yin lāng k'ay, she is ten years of age, and not yet promised in marriage. See the 易經 Yēh keng.

Joó 牝 A cow; the female of the ox.

𦵏
Jūn 潤 Jūn tek 潤澤, to moisten, to enrich; to improve. Choo jūn 滋潤, to mollify, to fatten, to cherish, to moisten. Jēak hoo jūn tek che, chek chāē kwun é choó ē 若夫潤澤之, 則在君與子矣, ch'hin chē^{ng} jūn tek ē, chek lē jūn kwun kap lē, but as to the enriching and improving of these points, it rests entirely with the prince and with yourself. See 孟子 Bēng-chōo.

Jūn 嶠 Pék-jūn 白嶠, the name of a place.

閏 *Vulg. lan: intercalary. Jūn gwat 閏月, lūn gōēyh, 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.

嫵 *Weak, soft, pliable, tender; also, young and handsome.*

嫩 *The same as the preceding. Wun jūn 温嫩; soft and agreeable, gentle and harmonious.*

若 *Read jæk: how. Jæk kan 若干, jwā chēy, how much. Jæk kēw 若久, jwā kōs, how long.*

熱 *Read jēet: hot, fervid. Hān jēet pēng 寒熱病, kw'ā jwāh pāi'ng, fever and ague. Sām ch'ihun che ch'hey, yim yāng kōu chēy, hān k'hē kē tē, wun pūt chē jēet 三春之初陰陽交際寒氣既除温不至熱, s'ā ch'ihun āy k'hē Phāu, yim yāng kōu chēy, kw'ā k'hē kōu tē, wun bō kōu 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.*

膠 *Read kaou: glue. Gnēw kaou 牛膠, gōō ka, glue made of cow's hide. Gē kaou 魚膠, hē ka, fish glue. Sē kaou 樹膠, ch'hēw ka, vegetable gum.*

交 *Read kaou: to come in contact, together or across one another. Kaou chēen 交剪, ka chēen, a pair of scissors. Kaou 交刀, ka to, shears.*

軟

Vulg. nooi'ng: weak, soft, pliable. Ch'hey choō jwān jæk 妻子軟弱, bōe kē'ā nooi'ng chē'ā, my wife, and children are weak and feeble.

輦 *Weak, soft,—the original form of the preceding. An ke jwān lūn 安車輦輪, an āy ch'hēa nooi'ng āy lūn, an easy carriage upon soft wheels.*

餽 *Weak. Jwān lé 餽女, to send a present to a daughter, (three days after her marriage.*

嫵 *Weak, soft, effeminate; young and handsome.*

擰 *Vulg. hū'ā: to rub anything between the hands; to wash by the hand.*

鏤 *Soft silver.*

蔞 *Kēang jwūy 薑蔞, the root of ginger, when old and dry,—as distinguished from the ch'hoō kēang 蔞薑, chē'ng kēo'ng, which is the young tender ginger plant.*

K

交斷 *Kaou twān 交斷, ka tōoi'ng, to cut off with a pair of scissors.*

吉 *Read kit: kit pōey 吉貝, ka pōey, cotton, the cotton of which cloth is made.*

尻 *Read k'haou: the back. K'haou chit 尻脊, ka chēen, the back. K'haou chit kwat 尻脊骨, ka chēen kwat,*

the back bone. K'haou chit hoē 尻脊後, *ka ch'eh aōu*, behind one's back.

Ka 江 Read kang: — Kang jeaōu 江饒, *ka ch'hēō*, a small shell-fish.

Ka 狡 Read kaōu: cunning, artful. Kaōu chō 狡蟲, *ka ch'āōu*, a flea.

Ka 甘 Read kam: — kam tōng sē 甘棠樹, *ka tang ch'hēw*, the name of a tree.

Ka 茭 Read kaou: the name of a grass. Kaou ch'ēen 茭薦, *ka ch'ēng*, a kind of mattress, made of straw bound together, both soft, and warm to sleep on.

Kaou p'ek 茭白, *ka p'ayh*, the bandage which is tied round the Chinese women's feet, in order to prevent their growing large.

Ka 筊 Read kaōu: — kaōu l'ek 筊簍, *ka l'ayh*, a large sieve, or bamboo frame, for exposing corn or fruits to dry in the sun.

Ka 筲 Read k'hō: — k'hō lō 筲簍, *ka lō*, 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 Read k'ea: — k'ea say 袈裟, *ka say*, a surplice, a priest's robe, a long gown worn by the priests of Buddha.

Ka 鉸 Ka e 鉸衣, to cut out clothes: the same as kaou 交 *ka*.

Ka 鵠 Read kaou: — as kaou l'eng neāou 鵠 鵠鳥, *ka l'eng ch'eaōu*, a magpie. Kaou chuy 鳩, *ka chuy*, a dove.

Ka 鮫 Read kaou: — mā' kaou 馬鮫, *bay ka*, a fish with a large head; a species of squalus or dog-fish.

Ka 咬 Read kaou: — Kaou-lēw-pa 咬囉吧, *ka-lā-pa*, the Chinese name for the town of Batavia, island of Java.

Ka 瞌 Read k'hap: — k'hap sūy 瞌睡, *ka ch'ōēy*, to slumber, to dose, to go to sleep.

Ka 絞 Read kaōu: to tie a string fast round anything, to strangle. Kaōu soō 絞死, *ka sé*, to kill by strangling.

Ka 痠 Read kaōu: k'ew kaōu 痠痠, *k'ew ka*, a severe pain in the stomach; a choleric.

Ka 教 Read kaōu: to instruct; instruction, teaching. Kaōu hwūn 教訓, *kā hwūn*, to teach.

Sin hūn kaōu choō, kaōu é gē hong 臣聞教子. 教以義方, *gwā l'hēⁿa keē^{ng} kà kaōu sai^{ng} l'ōh kà, é gē āy 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 Read kaōu: Tēng-kaōu 長窖, *Tēng-kà*, the name of a place, in the province of 福建 Hok-k'een, in the county of 漳州 Ch'ang-chew, and in the district of 南靖 Lām-ch'eng. Also written Tēng-kaōu 長窰 *Tēng-kà*.

Ka 齧 Read gnaōu: to bite, to fasten on anything with the teeth. Gnaōu jin 齧人, *kā lāng*, to bite people.

Ka 監 Read kam: to confine, to shut up in prison. Kam lō 監牢, *kⁿa, k'hoō*, a prison. Kam s'ew 監守, *kⁿa s'ew*, to imprison.

Chew-kong soō Kwán-s'ek kam Yin 周公使管叔監殷, *Chew-kong saē Kwán-s'ek kⁿa Yin*, Chew-kong ordered Kwán-s'ek to imprison Yin. See 孟子 Bēng choō.

Kⁿa 橄 Read kām: Kām lām 橄欖, *kⁿa ná*, an olive.

𠂔

K^{ná}

敢

Read kám: to dare, to presume, to venture. Kám chò kám wáy 敢作敢爲, k^{ná} chò k^{ná} wáy, to dare to do anything.

Kám bün hoo choó che put tōng sīm 敢問夫子之不動心, k^{ná} moo^{ng} hoo choó áy á^m tōng sīm, I would presume to enquire respecting your stability of mind. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

𠂔

K^{ná}

酵

Read haou: leaven. Haou boé 酵母, k^{ná} boé, leaven.

𠂔

K^{ná}

檻

Read kám: to run before and stop a person who is attempting to escape.

𠂔

K^{ae}

皆

Vulg. chò poó: 'all, every one, every; and lóng chōng, the whole. Jín kae wát ē te 人皆曰予知, lóng chò poó kóng gwá chae, every body says, I know, I know. See the 中庸 Tēng yung.

Kae séy ē bēng jín lūn yě 皆所以明人倫也, lóng chōng séy ē bēng tē hēá áy jín tán, all is with a view of illustrating the relations of life.

The whole; together with, in company;

Kae

偕

violence, force, united strength. Kae kae soó choó, teaou sek chēung soó

偕偕士子朝夕從事, chò poó sē l'hak ch'háyh lāng, chá khé mai^{ng} huw^{ng} chēáng soó, they are altogether scholars and philosophers, who morning and evening attend to the business. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnyá.

Kae

𠂔

Kē kae 奇𠂔, singular, uncommon, unusual.

Kae

𠂔

Harmony of sounds, the harmonious singing of birds. Hong é ch'hey ch'hey, key bēng kae kae 風雨淒淒.

鷄鳴𠂔𠂔, hong káp hoē ch'hey ch'hey, key l'hē kae kae, the wind and rain getting up uncomfortably, while the cocks crow harmoniously.

See the 詩經 Se keng.

Kae

𠂔

Gim kae 𠂔, gim kay, steps, by which to ascend, stone steps. Geáu sē maou choo t'hoé kae, put sēang bün ch'haé 堯時茅茨土𠂔不尙文采, Geáu áy sē há^m á ch'hoé, l'hoé áy gim kay, á^m tē tēung bün ch'haé, in the time of Geáu they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps, without studying ornament or elegance.

Kae

𠂔

The flowing of water, to flow. Hwaé súy kae kae 淮水𠂔𠂔, Hwaé áy chúy kae kae, the waters of the Hwaé flow gently by.

Kae

𠂔

To prepare, to get ready; fully prepared, united, got together. Bān büt kēem kae 萬物兼𠂔, bān meēⁿ chò poó chún pē, every thing fully prepared.

Kae

𠂔

This character is commonly used in conversation, to designate that which is suitable or proper; as èng kae 應𠂔, ought, should, it should be so; kae jēen 𠂔然, that which is proper and right.

Kae

𠂔

A step, a stair, a ladder, that by which we ascend. Hoo choó che put k'hó kíp yěá, yēw t'hēen che put k'hó kae jē séng yěá 夫子之不可及也. 猶天之不可階而升也, hoo choó áy bēy kíp kəu, ch'hín chēō^{ng} l'heē^{ng} áy bēy ch'hòng l'huy jē chēō^{ng}, 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.

𠂔

Kae

𠂔

Vulg. káy: to change, to alter, to reform. Kae pēen 改變, káy peē^{ng}, to alter.

Kò chek büt tāt kae 過則勿憚改, wō kōēy sít chek á^m l'hang wūy kan lán káy, having a fault, do not dread difficulties in seeking to amend it. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kae

𠂔

Vulg. l'haón and l'hooi^{ng}: to loosen, to disperse, to scatter; to release; to explain, to unfold; to divide. Kae k'hae 解開, l'haón k'hwuy, to loosen. Kae sán 解

散, *kaë sw^{na}*, to disperse. Kaë swat 解說, *káy sōēyh*, to explain. Kaë 解衣, *t'hoos^{ng} s^{na}*, to take off one's clothes.

K'héung t'héen hāy kaë yěa 恐天下解也, *kē^{na} ne t'hee^{ng} āy āy lāng kaë sw^{na}*, it is to be feared that the people of the empire will disperse.

Paōu-teng kaë gnēw 庖丁解牛, *Paōu-teng gaōu t'haē k'hwuy gōb*, Paōu-teng was very clever in dividing and cutting up an ox.

Kaë 解 Chēen kaë 儼解, bold and strong.

Great, immense; to help; armour; small, insignificant; a numeral. Chēet kaë 介 節介, to hold to one's sentiments and opinions.

Kaë jé hok 介爾福, *twā, lé āy hok k'hè*, how great is your happiness.

Wūy ch'hoō ch'hun chēw, é kaë bē sēw 為此春酒. 以介眉壽, *wūy chēy tēy ch'hun chēw, é chān lé āy bē sēw*, the reason of presenting this spring cup of wine, is to assist your mutual longevity. See the 詩經 *Sē keng*.

Kaë tēw chēk yēw put k'hú hwān che sek 介冑則有不可犯之色, *ch'hēng kāk tēw chēk woō sēy bēy hwān lēōh āy 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 kaë put é é jin 一介不以予人, *chit āy sēō k'hwā āy mē^{ng} h é a^{ng} hoē lāng*, he would not give a person a single thing (more than what was proper:) speaking of 伊尹 *E yin*.

To beg to request; to take; to give. Kaë 丐 Kaë k'hít chēā 丐乞者, *k'hít chēāh āy lāng*, a beggar.

Good, virtuous, great, large. Kaë jin 价 價人維蕃, *hoē lāng chō lé pa*, good people are our fence. See the 大雅 *Tāē gnāy*.

A large gem. . Sek^{ng} jé kaë kwuy, é chok jé pó 錫爾玠圭. 以作爾寶, *sōō hoē lé tēā kwuy gēuk, é chō lé āy pó pōēy*, I present you with a large gem in order to constitute your treasure. See the 大雅 *Tāē gnāy*.

A horder, a limit, a boundary. Kaou kaë 郊界, a border of a country. Sē kaë 世界, the world. Hēk bín put é hong kēang che kaë 域民不以封疆之界, *ān pūyh sai^{ng} bēg t'phō s^{na} mē^{ng} hong kēang āy kaou kāk*, in settling the people we cannot do it according to any authorized limits or borders.

Kaë 尫 Kēem kaë 尫尫, to walk uneven.

Kaë 芥 Kaë lāi 芥辣, *kaë twāh*, mustard. Kaë ch'haē 芥菜, *kwā ch'haē*, the mustard plant. Ch'hó kaë 草芥, *ch'haōu kaë*, a stick or a straw, a trifle.

Sēm kaë 纖芥, anything small and insignificant. Kaë tē 芥蒂, a trifling cause, a thing of no moment.

Small scabs or sores. Seng kaë 生疥, *sai^{ng} káy*, to break out in small sores, to have the itch.

Lām kaë 盪盪, *lām kwā*, irregular, out of order.

Kaë 芥 A vessel for holding eatables, only, alone.

Kaë 儗 A false master.

To warn, to be aware of, to caution, to guard against; to restrict one's self, to restrain from. Chaë kaë 齋戒, *ch'hēāh ch'haē*, to fast, and restrict one's self.

Suy yêw ok jin, chae kaè hòk yènk, chek k'hó
é soō sēang tēy 雖有惡人。齋戒沐浴。

則可以祀上帝, *suy wāo k'hēp sè áy
tang, nā chēuh ch'haē kēng kaè chek t'hang t'at ch'haē*

六 *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^m ch'hek áy
soō*, beware of unforeseen events. See the 易經
Ek keng.

Kwun choó yêw sam kaè 君子有三戒,
山 *kwun choó wāo sⁿa hāng soō, kēng kaè*, the good
man has three things which he guards against,
(i. e. beauty, quarrelling, and avarice.)

Kaè 誡 To announce, to command, to enjoin;
an injunction, a commandment. Hwat
kaè poē lēng, *jē tek thōey, sē choó
wuy yēá* 發誡布令而敵退是主威也,
hwat kò kaè poē bēng lēng, *jē tūy tek áy lāng
t'hēy, sē choó kōng áy wuy hōng*, to issue orders,
and give directions, whereupon the enemy instant-
ly retires, shews the dignity of the chief.

Kaè 解 To send under arrest; to conduct to
the presence of a superior. Kaè sēa
解舍, the residence of an officer.
T'hēn hāy che soō, pēng ch'he san līm, lēng
kam soō sēw sīn, *kaè sōng sēang bān* 天下
之士屏處山林。令監司守臣解
送上聞, *t'heⁿg áy t'hak ch'hāy lāng pēng
k'hēn tē sūⁿa līm, bēng lēng kⁿa soō kap sēw áy
jīn sīn, káy sāng kaou sè twā lāng t'hēⁿa*, the clever
scholars of the empire are gone aside to dwell
in hills and forests, and this is to order the res-
tricting officers and great keepers to send them
under arrest, into the presence of the sovereign;
(an order issued in the 宋 Sōng dynasty.)

Kaè 蓋 Vulg. *k'hām*, and *k'hēng*: to cover, to
cover over; — vulg. *k'hwa*: a cover. A
surname. A conjunctive particle, —

for, because; an expletive; also written 盖 kaè.
Kē ko boē kaè 其高無蓋, *e áy kwān, bó k'hwa*,
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.

Kaè 盖 The same as the preceding. Also written 蓋 kaè.

Kaè 屆 To arrive at, to come unto; also written 屆 kaè. Wūy tek lōng t'hēn, *boē
wān hwnt kaè* 惟德動天。無
遠弗屆, *wūy tek hēng kām lōng t'heⁿg, bó
chū áy lāng tē hwūⁿg áy wūy ū^m kaou*, when our
virtue is so great as to move the heavens, there
is not a distant individual but what will be in-
duced to come to us.

Kaè 匄 To beg. K'hít kaè boē sēy tek 乞匄
無所得, *k'hít áy lāng bó sēy tít
t'ēoh*, beggars get little or nothing.
Also written 匄 kaè.

Kaè 緝 Torn clothes, ragged apparel; also, to
wash dirty clothes. Ch'hò chēem tē kaè
挫鍼治緝, *k'ēh chēem ch'hōng
p'hwa sⁿa*, to take a needle and mend old clothes.

Kaè 犗 A strong ox; a stout strong animal.

Kaè 課 To warn, to caution.

Kaè 廨 Kaè sēa 廨舍, the residence of an
officer of Government.

Kaè 槩 Toē 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

Kaeng

間

A corruption of kan, in the hāy bân
廈門, *hāy móoi^{ng}*, dialect. Yit
kan ok 一間屋, *chit kae^{ng} ch'hoé*,
a house.

耄

Kaeng

面

The face wrinkled or furrowed with
age.

夫

Käh

鉀

Armour, a coat of mail. K'höey käh
盔鉀, a panoply of armour. Kwän
käh säng mã 貫鉀上馬, *ch'hèng*
käh ch'èu^{ng} báy, he put on his armour, and mounted
his horse.

Käh

胛

Read kēep: the place between the ribs.
Kēen kēep 肩胛 *keng käh*, between
the shoulders. Tēüng maü kwän kēep
中矛貫胛, *tēüng ch'hō^{ng} l'haü käh*, he was
hit by a spear, which pierced him through between
the shoulders.

Käh

神

A waistcoat, a jacket without sleeves.

Käh

教

Read kaü: to tell, to order to do
anything. Kaü kē chò 教其做,
käh e chò, he ordered him to do it.

Käh

甲

Read kap: one of the horary charac-
ters. 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 li-
terary examinations.

幸

Kai^{ng}

更

Read keng: a watch of the night.

Séw keng 守更, *chéw kai^{ng}*, to
keep watch. Sam keng 三更,

s'na kai^{ng}, the third watch. Keng leäou 更寮,
kai^{ng} leäou, a watch house.

Sam keng chok hwän, guö keng k'hè häng
三更作飯. 五更起行, *s'na kai^{ng} ché*
pooi^{ng}, *göé kai^{ng} k'hè kē^{ng}*, at the third watch
they were to cook their rice, and at the fifth
watch to commence their march.

Kai^{ng}

庚

Read keng: one of the horary cha-
racters.

Kai^{ng}

耕

Read keng: to plough. Keng tēen
耕田, *kai^{ng} ch'hán*, to plough
the fields.

Gnó kēet lēk keng tēen, kēung wáy choó chit
jē é é 我竭力耕田. 供爲子職而
已矣, *gwé kēet chin k'hwáy lat kai^{ng} ch'hán*,
kēung chò haü sai^{ng} áy chit hwün tē^{ng} tē^{ng},
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.

Kai^{ng}

羹

Read keng: broth, soup. Ch'haé keng
菜羹, *ch'haé kai^{ng}*, vegetable soup.

T'hēaou keng 挑羹, *l'hēaou kai^{ng}*,
a soup spoon.

Soe soó ch'haé keng 疏食菜羹, *ch'hoc*
pooi^{ng} ch'haé kai^{ng}, coarse food and vegetable
broth. See the 論語 Lün gē.

Kai^{ng}

經

Read keng: a thread. Mō keng 帽
經, *bō kai^{ng}*, the red tassel or fringe
on the top of a cap.

Hēen 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^{ng}*, to weave silk.

耨

Kai^{ng}

耨

Lēen kai^{ng} 連耨, *lēen kai^{ng}*, a flail
for threshing out corn.

Kai^{ng}

哽

Read keng: to be choked by a bone
sticking in the throat.

耨

Kai^{ng}

徑

Read keng: a way, a path, a hill-
path. San keng che hēy kan, kae
jēen yūng che, jē sēng loē 山徑
之蹊間. 介然用之而成路, *sw^{ng}*
kai^{ng} áy sēy loē á kan, *nā twā jēen yūng e*, *jé*
chéw chē^{ng} loē, the small bye-paths among the

mountain ways, if greatly used, will be converted into roads. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ka^{ng} 桷 Read kēng: the space between the beams of a house. Kēng ēng 桷楹, kai^{ng} ai^{ng}, the joices and rafters.

夫 角 The 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 bê kak kaé 仲夏鹿角解. 仲冬麋角解, tēng hāy lok áy kak t'hoó^{ng}, tēng tang bê áy kak t'hoó^{ng}, 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. Eng kak 楹桷, ai^{ng} 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'hēn che seng soó bín yěá, soó sēn kak kak hoé kak 天之生斯民也. 使先覺覺後覺, t'he^{ng} áy sai^{ng} chéy léy pūy^h sai^{ng}, saé taé seng kak kak goé tūy áu kak áy lāng, 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 搗 E' kak 搗搗, to beset anything, before and behind, in hunting. P'hé jé poé lók, Chín jín kak che, choo jēung é che 譬如捕鹿. 晉人搗之. 諸戎搗之, chek sē ch'ín chēō^{ng} lēah lok, lín Chín áy lāng kaé e, yěá lán jēang áy lāng 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 kēak. wooden shoes, clogs. Lê soe sek kak 離疏釋屨, lê ch'hoe t'hoó^{ng} kēah to leave coarse food and get rid of clogs; (i. e. to better one's circumstances and get into office.)

Kak 鷄 鷄 Key kak 鷄鷄, a cock.

天 磔 Read kēet: to tear asunder, to rip open, to tear people asunder by horses. Choo soó hēng kae kēet é ch'hē 諸死刑 皆磔於市, choo sé áy hēng huat chò poó kak lēh tē hay ch'hē, all the capital convicts were torn asunder in the market place.

幸 甘 Vulg. tee^{ng}: sweet, of a sweet taste, 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 chēā 甘蔗, sugar-cane.

Kam 柑 An orange. Swan kam 酸柑, swu^{ng} kam, a lemon.

Kam 泔 Rice water.

Kam 疳 Kam chek pēng 疳積病, kam chek pā^{ng}, a disease in children originating in eating too many sweet things.

Kam 監 To receive, to review, to examine. Vulg. k^{na}, to imprison, to guard. T'hēn choó soó kē taé hoo wūy sam kam,

kam ê hong pek che kok 天子使其大夫
爲三監. 監於方伯之國, *hông lèy saé*
e áy taē hoo chò s^{na} áy kam, k^{na} 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 Ông chè.

Kám 緘 To hold firmly and retain obstinately;
some say, to shut the mouth.

𦣻 感 To move, to influence, to work upon.
Kám yin 感恩, to be moved by and
to be grateful for favours. Kám èng

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^hhēn tēy kám, jē bān büt hwà seng 天地
感而萬物化生, *t^hhe^{ng} tēy kám tōng, jē*
bān me^{ng} hwà sai^{ng}, heaven and earth is moved,
and then the myriads of things are metamorphosed
and produced.

Kám 敢 Vulg. *k^{na}*: to dare, to presume. Kō
kám 果敢, daring, bold. K^hé kám
豈敢, how dare I? how can I pre-
sume? a complimentary expression.

Kám put chūn bēng 敢不遵命, *k^{na} ū^m chūn*
tē áy bēng lōng, how dare I refuse to obey your
commands?

Sūy kám put jēāng 誰敢不讓, *chē chūy k^{na}*
ū^m nē^{ng}, who dares refuse to yield? See the
易經 Èk keng.

Kám 橄 Kám lám 橄欖, *k^{na} ná,* an olive.

Kám 𦨇 The two sides of a ship or vessel.

Kám 𦨇 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.

𦣻 監 To inspect, to observe, to behold.
Kám 太監 T^hhà kám 太監, a eunuch officer.
Chew kám ê jē taē 周監於二

代, *Chew teāu kám ê nō teāu tēy,* the Chew dynasty
could observe the two former dynasties. See the
上論 Sēāng 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.)

𦣻 苔 Read hām: the name of a plant; a
flower about to bud.

Kám 銜 Read hām: to hold in the mouth. Büt
soō hām būy 勿士銜枚, *būh hoē*
hēá áy peng kām tē, don't make the
troops hold the wooden gag in their mouths.

𦣻 𩺰 Kōe kām 𩺰 𩺰 the name of a fish.

𦣻 干 To seek for, to aim at; to offend. A
surname. Jēák kan 若干, *jwā chēy,*
how much?

Choó-tēang hák kan lók 子張學干祿,
Choó-tēang t^hák ch^hhūy kan kēw hong lók, Choó-
teang in his studies aimed at emolument. See the
上論 Sēāng lūn.

Kê kám kan taē léy, é choō ch'hé léy 其敢
干大禮. 以自取戾, *é k'á kan hwān'iwā*
léy, é ka tē ch'hé léy, he dares to offend against
the great rules of propriety, and thus bring him-
self 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?

Kan 乾 Dry, arid. Tēng kok yēw ch'huy,
hàn kē kan é 中谷有薺嘆其
乾矣, *k'hai'ng kang e'ng wāo ch'huy*
ch'haou, kaou p'hak e chēw 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, ōng hong.

Kan 竿 Vulg. *kw'a*: a pole. Tēuk kan 竹竿;
tek *kw'a*, a bamboo pole. Tēk tek
tēuk kan, é tēāou é kē 簞簞竹
竿. 以釣于淇, *tē'ng tē'ng áy tek kw'a*, é
tēō hé twā tē kē ch'á, he took a long bamboo
pole, to go and angle in the river Kē. See the
衛風 Wōey hong.

Kan 玕 Lóng kan 琅玕, the name of a gem.

Kan 奸 To offend against modesty and propriety.
Kan yim 奸淫, lascivious, wanton.
Kan sin 奸臣, an abandoned minis-
ter. Of the usurper 曹操 Chō-ch'hò, it was said
that he would be, —tē sē che lēng sin, lwān sē
che kan hēung 治世之能臣亂世之奸
雄, tē sē áy gaou áy jin sin, lwān sē áy kan hēung,
in peaceful times an able minister, and in troublous
times a fraudulent scoundrel.

Kan 杆 Lán kan 欄杆, a railing, a gallery.
Kē kan 旗杆, kē *kw'a*, a flag-staff.
Gwāt é hwa éng sēang lán kan 月
移花影上蘭杆, *gōeyh é hwa yē'á chēō'ng*
lán kan, the moon threw the shadow of the flow-
ers up into the gallery.

Kan 間 Between, amongst, whilst. Tēung kan
中間, the middle, the midst. Sē
kan 世間, in the world.

Kwun choó hoó chēung sit che kan wáy jin 君
子無終食之間違仁, *kwun choó bó*
chēāh chit tooi'ng pooi'ng áy kan wáy káyh jin, the
good man does not oppose virtue for the small
space of time requisite for a single meal. See the
上論 Sēang lán.

Kan 研 Sēk kan 石研, *chēōh lán kan*, a stone
railing.

Kan 肝 Vulg. *kw'a*: the liver. Sim kan 心肝,
sim *kw'a*, the heart, the mind. Jin
che sē ké, jē kēen kē hē kan jēen
人之視己如見其肺肝然, *láng áy*
tē'hw'a lán, ch'hin chēō'ng tē'hw'a é áy hē kw'a chit
yēō'ng, men will be able to observe one as inti-
mately as though they scrutinized into the liver
and lungs. See the 大學 Taē hák.

Kan 蔺 A species of the 蘭花 lán hwa, epi-
dendrum. Soō é lé hong péng kan
hēy 士與女方秉蔺兮, *ta*
po kap cha bó toō toō ú gīm kan hwa, a lady and
gentleman just holding the kan flower. See the
鄭風 Tēng hong.

Kan 艱 Kan lán 艱難, trouble, difficulty.
Kan k'hoé 艱苦, distressing, sad.
K'haē kē t'hàn é, gē jin che kan lán é
慨其嘆矣. 遇人之艱難矣, *k'haē*
e áy Phó k'hwuy toó tēōh láng áy kan lán, discon-
certed he sighed, upon meeting with people in
trouble. See the 詩. 王風 Se, —ōng hong.

Kan 姦 Wanton, lascivious, clandestine, false.
Kan yim 姦淫, fornication. Kan
hoo 姦夫, an adulterer.
Kan jin hoó lé, jin pit kan kē hoó lé 姦人
婦女人必姦其婦女, *kan láng áy bóé*
kē'á, láng pit kan e áy bóé kē'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 t'oh, to choose;

Kán

簡

Important; contracted. Kán yaòu 簡

要, the most important part of a subject. Kán l'èak 簡略, a summary, 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 y'á kán 可也簡, he can be admired, for his short abrupt method,—but—ke kán, j'è h'èng kán, boò naé taé kán hoé 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 S'ēang 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 s'ēang 看看赶上, K'ho'á k'ho'á k'w'á ch'ē'ng, 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. Hoé ch'ēung kán chek s'èng 后從諫則

聖, j'in kwun t'han l'ang t'á ch'ew ēy s'ē'á, when a prince listens to reproof he will become as wise as a sage. See the 書說命 Se wat b'ēng. Soó hoó boé ke kán 事父母幾諫, hoé saé p'ay boé t'ēuh ch'ēo 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. Soó hwán kán k'ey 使反間計, saé 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, p'ā'ng k'āh hō, an alleviation of sickness; an interval.

Kán

蝸

Kán k'ey 蝸蝓, a small kind of shell fish.

幸

江

A river, a large stream. Yāng choó kang 洋子江, one of the principal rivers of China. A surname.

Kang

杠

A small bridge, for foot passengers. S'wéy s'ip yit gwát toé kang s'ēng 歲

十一月徒杠成, n'ē'ng k'auò ch'ap yit g'w'ēy s'èy áy k'ēo ch'ew ch'ē'á, in the eleventh month of the year, the foot bridges should be finished. See 孟子 B'ēng choó.

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 kê soō 百工居肆以成其事, pâyh kang k'hêh lē lēm ē chēⁿ 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 boē 公母, kang boē, male and female.

Gnêw kong 牛公, goō kang, a bull.

Kang

蚣

Read kóng: Goē kóng 蜈蚣, gēd 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 jê put káng sē goē yew yěa 學而不講是吾憂也, t'hák jê bó káng k'ew sē gwá áy huán 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, k'üey káng, to go over the water. Káng pēn 港邊, káng k'cēⁿ, the river's side.

Káng

抗

The male of the ox. Gnêw káng 牛抗, goō káng, a bull.

Káng

僇

Káng bāng 僇僇, 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, lōh hoē, to descend as rain. Kàng yit kip 降一級, to degrade a step in rank.

Hân-jé kàn gēng hwūt kwut, sēang noē kàng wūy Teāou-chew ch'hē soó 韓愈諫迎佛骨. 上怒降為潮州刺史, Hân-jé t'ā sè t'wā gēⁿ á chēh hwūt kwut, hoē sè twā sēw k'hē, kàng chò Tēō-chew ch'hē soó, Hân-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 Tēō-chew, (a very remote district in the province of 福建 Hok k'èen.) — Also written 傘 kàng.

Kàng

泽

Water flowing out of its course. Kàng súy hēng lēw 泽水橫流, kàng chúy hwⁿ á láu, the overwhelming waters flowing across the country.

Kàng

竦

Read tòng: S'ek tòng 石竦, ch'ēoh 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, s'eo 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 ph'ohy 交配, to accompany, to associate with.

E' pêng yéw kaou, gân jê yéw sîn 與朋友
交言而有信, *kap pêng yéw kaou p'hôdy,*
kòng wā tēoh wā sîn sít, when associating with
friends, we should be sincere in our conversation.
See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kaou 郊 The suburbs of a city. Kaou gōēy
郊外, *kaou gwā,* beyond the sub-
urbs.

Sîn bân kaou kwan che löēy yéw yéw hong ch'hit
sip lé 臣聞郊關之內有園方七
十里, *gwā t'hēⁿa keē^{ng} haou kwan áy laē wōo*
chit áy yéw hwuī^{ng} k'hwāh ch'hit chap lé, I have
heard that within the compass of the suburbs,
there is a park 70 le in extent. See 孟子
Bēng choó.

Kaou 咬 The chirping of birds. Kaou kaon
hōng neaóu 咬咬黃鳥, *kaou*
kaou áy wuī^{ng} cheaóu, the chirping
yellow birds.

Kaon-lêw-pa 咬嚼吧 *Ka-lá-pa,* the Chinese
name for Batavia.

Kaou 蛟 A large kind of fish, a crocodile.
Kaou lēung 蛟龍, leviathans and
dragous.

Kaou 鯨 Má kaou 馬鯨, *báy ka,* a species
of squalus, or dog-fish.

Kaou 膠 Vulg. *ka:* glue, lime. Lūn jin kaou
pit hoē se 輪人膠必厚施,
chò kh'hēa lūn áy lāng tēoh yūng ka
k'hwā kaōu, wheelwrights should use their glue
very thick.

Kaou 鵠 Vulg. *ka:* the name of a bird.
Kaou lēng 鵠鵠, *ka lēng,* a mag-
pie. Kaou chby 鵠鵠, *ka chuy,*
a dove. Kaou ch'heng 鵠青, *ka ch'hāi^{ng},* the
name of a bird, like a duck, with long legs,
and a crested head.

Kaou 嗁 The cackling of fowls. Key bēng
kaou kaou 雞鳴嗁嗁, *key t'hé*
kaou kaou, the fowl's cackle with the
sound of kaou kaou. See the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Kaou 較 Kaou teaóu 較糊, cakes made of
vermacelli.

Kaou 茭 The name of a plant; a kind of
grass.

Kaou 溝 Read koe: a ditch, a dyke, a channel
for conveying the water for irrigation.
Pe kēung sit, jê chīn lēk hoē koē hok
卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫, *ch'hòng kūy*
e áy kēung ch'hoē, jê chīn k'hwāy lāt 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 Read koe: a hook. T'h'et koe 鉄
鈎, *t'h'et kaou,* an iron hook. Teáu
koe 鈎鈎, *tēō kaou,* a fish hook.

𪔐 狡 Vulg. *ka:* artful, deceitful, cunning,
mad, outrageous. Put kēen choó
Kaóu 狡 ch'hēung, naē kēen kaóu tōng 不
見子充乃見狡童, *bó k'hwāⁿa keē^{ng}*
choó ch'hēung, naē k'hwāⁿa keē^{ng} ka áy sēy kēⁿá,
I did not see Mr. Choó-ch'hēung but I saw a
parcel of wild children.

Kaóu 佼 Beautiful, fair; handsome; also writ-
ten 姣 kaóu.

Kaóu 絞 Vulg. *ká:* to tie round, to strangle;
also, urgent, pressing. Tít jê boó
ley chek kaóu 直而無禮則
絞, *teaóu tít jê bó lēy soē, chek kaóu,* to be
blunt without politeness, is drawing the cord
too tight. See the 論語 Lūn-gé.

Kaóu

痾

Vulg. *ká*: a cholic. Kèw kaóu pēng 痾痾病, *kèw ká pāi^{ng}*, a violent pain in the stomach.

Read *k'hoé*: the mouth. Ây k'hoé

Kaóu

口

瘡口, *ây kaóu*, dumb, unable to speak.

Kaóu

九

Read *kéw*: nine. Kéw sip 九十, *kaóu chap*, ninety. Sip kéw 十九, *chap kaóu*, nineteen.

Kwun choó yéw kéw soo 君子有九思, *k'wun choó woó kaóu ây sē^{ng}*, the good man has nine subjects of reflection. See the 論語 Lūn-gé.

Kaóu

狗

Read *koé*: a dog. Koé gēet 狗齧, *kaóu ká*, the dog bites. Chéy sēuk

toé key choé koé 齊俗鬪雞

走狗, *Chéy kok ây hong sēuk* hoé key sēo p'háh, hoé kaóu sēo jēuk chaóu, the customs of the Chéy country consisted in fighting cocks and racing dogs. See the 戰國策 Ch'ien kok ch'hek.

Kaóu

垢

Read *koé*: dirt and filth grimed into the skin. Yéw koé 油垢, *yéw kaóu*, the scruff of the head,

the grease and grime collected about the face. Put sēén koé, jé ch'hat, lân te 不洗垢而察難知, *bó sèy kaóu*, jé ch'hat k'hw^{na} sēāng. ūh 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

Kaóu

教

Vulg. *ká*: to instruct, to teach. Kaóu hwùn 教訓, *ká hwùn*, instruction.

Yit hák, yéw jé kaóu kwan — 學

有三教官, *chit ây ūh woó nō ây ká kw^{na}*, each college has two doctors. (a principal and an assistant.)

Kaóu

較

To compare. Pé kaóu 比較, to comparé together.

Kaóu

校

To compare, to liken; the same as the preceding. Hwān jé put kaóu 犯而不校, *c hwān lân, chēw bó kap c kēy kaóu*, when any offend us, we should not lower ourselves to a comparison with them. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kaóu

琰

Pöey kaóu 桮琰, a couple of gems, flat on one side and round on the other, used in divination.

Kaóu

窖

A hoarding-place; to hoard, or store up. Tēāng kaóu 長窖, *tē^{ng} ká*, the name of a place, in 福建

Hok kién.

Kaóu

校

To compare, to bring into a comparison; to quibble about. Kwun hoó che bēng put kaóu 君父之命不校, *jín kwun nē^{ng} pāy ây bēng lēng bó kēy kaóu*, the commands of princes and parents most not be quibbled about. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kaóu

到

Read *tò*: to arrive at, to reach, to come to one. Chek chēung bút che peáon lé cheng ch'hoé hoó put tò 則眾物之表裏精粗無不到, *chek chēung me^{nh} ây laē gwā cheng ch'hoé bó n^m kaóu lân*, 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.

Kaóu

夠

Read *koé*: enough, sufficient; also written 穀 *koé*.

Kaóu

筭

Pöey kaóu 桮筭, 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.

平

Kaóu

候

Read hoê: a surname.

Kaóu

猴

Read hoê: a monkey, an ape.

雲

Kaōu

厚

Read hoê: thick, solid, substantial; liberal, kind; to pay attention to.

Kê sêy 'hoê chēa pòk, jê kê sêy pòk chēa hoê, hē che yéw yēa 其所厚者薄而其所薄者厚. 未之有也, e áy sêy tēoh kaōu ch'hòng pòh e, jê e áy sêy tēoh pòh ch'hòng kaōu e, bōēy woō chēy léy chéng lé, 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 Taē hāk.

夫

Kaōh

餒

To mix things together in eating. Kaōh jwán péng 餒軟餅, kaōh lan pē'á, a kind of mince pie, or mixed meat pie.

Kaōh

确

A measure for liquids. Yéw kaōh 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

鵠

A pigeon. Tōng-bēng-hōng hoe kap wūy huwy noē 屠明皇呼鵠 爲飛奴, Tōng-bēng-hōng tēy kēō

kap sē huwy noē, the Emperor Bēng of the Tōng dynasty called pigeons flying slaves.

Kap

合

A very small measure; also, and, together with; read hap. Léang

yēak wūy kap, sip kap wūy seng

兩龠爲合十合爲升, nō áy yēoh 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.)

Kap

扮

To take anything up between the fingers; to move.

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'á laē kē'á k'hè tē m'á kap áy pōng, to walk backwards and forwards on the side of the hill.

Kap

甲

Vulg. kǎh: one of the horary characters. Hoo kap 莠甲, the budding of plants and herbs, when beginning to grow. Kap tēw 甲冑, kǎh tēw, armour. Lin kap 鱗甲, lán kǎh, scales and shells. K'ho kap 科甲, k'ho kǎh, the order of literary examinations. Pó kap 保甲, pó kǎh, the arrangement of the people into tens, and hundreds. Kap tēang 甲長, kǎh tē'ng, the head of a hundred, a constable. Ché kap 指甲, chaē'ng kǎk, the nails of the fingers.

Bēng taē soo má kaōu bín é kap tēw 命大司馬教民以甲冑, bēng taē soo má ká pūy h sai'ng é ch'hēng kǎh tēw, he ordered the master of the horse to instruct the people in the use of armour. See the 王制 Ōng chē.

Hàn yéw kap, yit, péng, k'ho, é ch'hé soo 漢有甲. 乙. 丙. 科. 以取士, Hàn taōu wōo kǎh, yit, pē'á, tēng k'ho, é ch'hé t'hák ch'hágh lán, the Hàn dynasty used the horary characters kǎh, yit, and pē'á, to arrange and select clever scholars.

天

Kat

葛

Vulg. kuǎh: a kind of grass, of which cloth is made; a sort of flax. A surname.

Lâm kat che thām hây, se ê tēng kok 南葛
之覃分施於中谷, *lâm kwāh áy pōe k'huay*
sè tē k'hāi^{ng} á tang e^{ng}, the southern flax plant
is spread abroad, till it has filled the middle of
the valley. See the 周南 Chew lām.

Kat 割 Vulg. kwāh: to cut, to injure. Kat twān
割斷, *kwāh tooi^{ng}*, to cut asunder.
Kat put chēng put sit 割不正不
食, *kwāh bō sè chē^{ng} á sūⁿ chēuh*, if the meat was
not cut square, he (Confucius) would not eat of
it. See the 論語 Lūn gē.

Kat tēy ch'heng hó 割地請和, *kwāh tēy ch'heⁿ á*
bōēyh hó, they cut off some of their territory, to
beg for peace.

Kat 結 Read kēet: to tie. T'ā kēet 打結,
phāh kat, to tie a knot. Sēang kōē
kēet sin jē tē 上古結繩而治,
sēang kōē áy lāng kat, sūh jē tē kok sōū, the early
ancients tied knots in cords, and thus carried on
the affairs of government. See the 易經 Ek keng.

Kat 塹 *T'hoē kat*: 土塹, unburnt bricks.

Kay 嘉 Good, excellent, admirable; to praise,
to admire; the meeting and uniting
of the male and female principle.

Kay gân sēn hēng 嘉言善行, *kay áy wā, hó*
áy sēy kēⁿ á, good words and virtuous deeds.

Kay 佳 Fine, good, excellent. Yēw k'hek hwut
k'hoē būn, gē gân ek hó kay 有客
忽叩門. 語言亦何佳, *wōū*
lāng k'hāyh hwut jēn Khāun mooi^{ng}, kóng wā yēd
an chuⁿ 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 kwān 家眷,
kay aū, a private family. Ch'hin kay
親家, a family related by marriage.

Yit kay jīn, yit kok tūn jīn 一家仁一國
興仁, *chū kay jīn, chū kok hīn k'he bōēyh jīn*,
when one family is virtuous, the whole country
will begin to be virtuous.

Kay 假 Excellent, good, admirable. Kay lok
kwun choē 假樂君子, *ch'ang o*
lō ch'ang kōēy ē áy kwun choē, an
admirable and pleasing good man. See the 大
雅 Tāe gnāy.

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 wōū s'á*
mēⁿ ch'ang kay, is there anything that can be
added to this?

Ch'hēng kay 請加, *ch'heⁿ á k'hāh kay*, he requested
an addition.

Gnó put yēuk jīn che kay choo gnó yēá, goē ek
yēuk boō kay choo jīn 我不欲人之加諸
我也. 吾亦欲無加諸人, *gwá áⁿ á pāt*
lāng lēng jēuk hoē gwá, gwá yēá áⁿ bó lēng jēuk
hoē lāng, 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 lūn.

Kay 珈 The ornaments of a woman's head-dress.

Kay 箛 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 跏趺, 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 tsa, a name of Buddha.

Kay 賈 A surname.

Kay 椴 The name of a wood, used for making tables and bedsteads.

Kay 櫟 The name of a small shrub. Bok-kéang soó tek bé kay 穆姜使擇美櫟, Bok-kéang saé lánng keng tóu hó áy káy, Bok-kéang 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, pay ch'at wá, a lie. Kay tó & Gê, é hwat K'hek 假道於虞以伐虢, chésh loé tē Gê, bōēyh 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 chae thien hēng 假哉天命, twā chae t'he'ng áy hēng tēng, how great is the will of heaven! See the 大雅 Taé gnáy.

Kay 遐 Happiness; great; distant.

Kay 嫁 To give in marriage, to marry out a daughter. Kay, lé choó 嫁女子, kay ch'áu á, to give a daughter in marriage.

Lé choó che kay yéá, bóē hēng che 女子之

嫁也. 母命之, cha bóē k'á áy kayi ch'hut K'hè, hē'ng téy bēng tēng e, when a young woman is married out, the mother must give directions. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kay 稼 To sow grain. Kay sek 稼穡, agriculture, husbandry. Hwán-tē ch'héng hak kay, Choó wat, goé put jé ló lóng 樊遲請學稼. 子曰. 吾不如老農, Hwán-tē ch'hē'ng bōēyh ū ch'ó ch'hán, Hoo choó kóng, gwá bōy ch'hín ch'ō'ng láu áy lóng hor, Hwán-tē wanted to learn agriculture; when Confucius replied, I am in that not so good as an old farmer. See the 論語 Lún gé.

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 chéng sam gwat, yéuk kó tūn ch'ēá put sek kay 孔子爲政三月. 鬻羔豚者不飾價, K'hóng-choó hu'á chéng s'á gōēyh, ch'ew bēy yē'ng bāh tē bāh áy táng, bó'ng 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 gé.

Kay ch'ēn 價錢, kay ch'ē'ng, the price. K'hé kay 起價, to rise in price.

Put jé kay 不二價, "no two prices!" written up by some shopkeepers who resolve to make no abatement in their prices.

Kay 賈 The same as the foregoing. Ch'hē kay 市賈, the market price.

Kay 架 A stand, a frame, a scaffolding, a shelf. Ok lá y 屋架, ch'hoó kay, a scaffolding. E kay 衣架, a clothes-

horse. Sip joō kày 十字架, *cháp jē kày*, a frame in the form of the character +; a cross.

Kày 駕 To harness horses, or other animals, to a carriage. Kwun ke chēang kày 君車將駕, *kwun áy ch'hēa bōēy kày báy*, the prince's carriage is about to be harnessed in.

Kây 枷 The cangue, or wooden collar, worn by criminals in China. T'hae kây 抬枷, *gēá káy*, to wear the wooden collar.

Kây 𢶏 A pain in the limbs.

Kây 𢶏 To take.

Kây 下 Read hāy: low, not high. Wáy hāy pit yin ch'hwan tek 爲下必因川澤, *chò kây pit tēoh t'hàn ch'hui^{ng} 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 骨 骨 Kwt kâyh 骨骼, the joints of bones. H'ó kwut kâyh 奸骨髀, *hó kwut kâyh*, 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. Kâyh k'hae 搗開, *kâyh k'huay*, to parry off.

Kây 格 Read kek: a pattern. Joō kek 字格, *jē kâyh*, a copy for writing, a blank copy book for children.

Kâyh 膈 Read kek: the region of the breast. hēung kek 胸膈, *heng kâyh*, the breast, the part about the bosom.

Kâyh 隔 Tēuk kek 竹隔, *tek kâyh*, a bamboo screen, a partition, a wainscot.

Kâyh 隔 Read kek: to part asunder. Kek twān 隔斷, *kâyh tooi^{ng}*, to separate.

Kâyh 莢 Read kēep; as Bēng kēep 莢莢, *bēng kâyh*, a felicitous plant spoken of in the time of Geāou. Tōē kēep 荳莢, *taou kâyh*, a preparation of pulse.

Kâyh 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, *kâyh mǎy^{ng} chāē sē kōēy chúy 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 Chhēn kok ch'hēk.

Kâyh 袂 The flap of a coat, the lappet of a garment.

天 Kâyh 逆 Read gēk: rebellious, disobedient, unruly. Pōēy gēk 背逆, *pōēy kâyh*, to turn the back on, and oppose. Gēk t'hēn 逆天, *kâyh t'hee^{ng}*, to oppose the will of heaven. Wáy gēk 違逆, *wáy kâyh*, to oppose rebelliously.

奉 Ke 居 To dwell, to stay, to remain, to reside, to rest, to sit down. A surname. Kwun choó sít boó kēw paóu, ke boó kēw an 君子食無求飽. 居無求安, *kwun choó chhān bó kēw pá, k'hēa bó kēw an*, the good man in his eating does not seek satiety, nor in his dwelling ease. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Ke, goē gé jé 居吾語女, *chāy, gwá kap lē kóng*, sit down, and I will tell you.

Ke 塹 A border, a boundary; also, a foundation.
Kaou ke ch'hēn lé 郊塹千里,
kaou ke chēⁿ á ch'heng lé, a border extend-
ing to a thousand lé, (or about 400 miles.)

Yēu gân k'heuk sit seēn líp ke ché 猶言築室
先立塹址, ch'hín cheū^{ng} kóng k'hé ch'hoò, teōh
taē seng k'hēa 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^{ng}, a famine; also written 飢 ke.
Ke chēa ē wūy sit 饑者易爲食
yaou áy lāng yáng ē chò chēāh, a hungry man is not
particular about what he eats. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 礮 Stones in the middle of a stream; a stum-
bling block. Ch'haé sèk ke 采石礮,
the name of a place, near Cochin 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 jín 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 hín séy ché 邦畿千里爲
民所止, pang ke chēⁿ á ch'heng lé, wūy páyh sai^{ng}
séy ēy hūy^{ng}, 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'haón chēa 爲機變之巧
者, chò ke pēn áy k'há chēa, those who are cun-
ning at devising crafty stratagems. See 孟子
Bēng-choó.

Ke 幾 Little, minute, small; near; dangerous;
to aim at. Jín che séy é ē k'hím sēw
chēa, ke he 人之所以異於禽
獸者幾希, lāng áy séy é kōh yēō^{ng} é k'hím
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 patrimo-
ny, an estate. Ke tēy 基地, a founda-
tion. Ke gēp 基業, an inheritance.
T'haé-ōng teaou ke ōng chek 太王肇基王
迹, T'haé ōng k'hé t'haou ch'hōng tēy ke ōng áy chēāh,
T'haé-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 é 宰我問
三年之喪非已久矣, Chaé-guó mooi^{ng}
s'a neē^{ng} áy se^{ng} hà, k'hu^{ng} à kà mooi^{ng} neē^{ng} woō
kaou kóó 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, puà ke, a close kind of sieve.

Ke 耜 Choo ke 耜, agricultural implements;
also written 耜 ke. Suy yéw choo ke,
put jé t'haé sē 雖有耜不如
待時, suy woō chūh ch'hán áy ke k'hé, a^m tai tēōh
tēng haou sē, although we have agricultural imple-
ments ready, yet it is better to wait the proper time
for husbandry. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 占 To divine, in order to ascertain doubt-
ful things.

Ke 俱 All, altogether. Hoé boé ke chún 父母俱存, pāy boé chò pòt 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^{uo} k'hó ke 奇貨可居, ke hoēy t'hang k'hēa, this is an extraordinary piece of merchandize, and should be secured.

Ke 倚 Ke k'hōey che hēng 倚魁之行, strange and surpassing conduct.

Ke 姬 An elegant appellation for a lady; also, a lady. A surname.

Ke 𪔐 To lade out as with a ladle; to bale; a ladle; to take.

Ke 飢 To be hungry; the same as 饑 ke. Lèy bīn put ke put hān 黎民不飢, 不寒, oe t'haou pāyh sai^{ng} bēy yaou bēy kw^{na}, 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. Hōng-tēy kwan chwán hōng, bēng Kēung-koé chok ke 黃帝觀轉蓬. 命共鼓作車, Wui^{ng}-lèy k'hw^{na} loé wáy lēn tōi^{ng}, chok bēng lēng Kēung-koé chò ch'hēa, Wui^{ng}-tēy 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 𦍋 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 būn, tē choó k'hēen ke 童僕候門稚子牽裾, gín á lēng haōu tē moo^{ng}, sēy kē^{na} k'han s^{na} aōu pce^{ng}, (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 𪔐 To sell, to vend; also, to hōard up.

Ke 湍 The name of a river.

Ke 枝 Read che: a branch, a twig. Wūy tēang 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 choo 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, gēk bēng ay lāng, k'hēep ay chok lay, he is a transgressor of commands, and belongs to a ruinous set. See the 堯典 Geaōu tién.

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 soò hong 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. Yín ké jé gō 隱几而卧, p'hak tē tōh jé k'hwàn, he leaned upon the table, and slept.

Ké 麋 A fawn; others say, a large doe.

Ké 蟬 A louse. Hēuk soè ké é hēen tēw 蓄素蟬于玄胃, ch'hē p'p'āh āy sat boé tē ae āy t'haou k'hōey, to feed a white louse upon a black helmet.

Ké 幾 A few; how. Ké hô 幾何, jwā chēy, how much. Ké to 幾多, jwā chēy, how many. Boé ké 無幾, bō jwā chēy, not many.

Hoé seng jēak hōng, wūy hwan ké hô 浮生若夢爲歡幾何, p'hoé p'hoé āy sai'g mē'ā chō hw'a, hé woō 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. Goé lèk chēuk é ké p'ek kin, jé put chēuk é ké yit é 吾力足以舉百鈞. 而不足以舉一羽, gwā āy lāi ēy chēuk kaou gēá ké chit p'āyh kin, jé bēy chēuk kaou gēá ké chit āy cheaou 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 矩規, custom, usage. Ch'hít sít, jē, chēung sim sēy 'yēuk, put jé ké 七十. 而從心所欲. 不踰矩, ch'hít chap, jé t'hàn sim kw'a sēy aè, ūm kōēy 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 記 To remember, to recollect, to record, to note down. Ké tek 記得, kē tūt, to bring to remembrance. Ké soè 記數, kē seáu, to note down in a memorandum-book.

Chó yéw ké gân che soó, yēw yéw ké soó che kwan 左有記言之史. 右有記事之官, tó ch'héw woō kē wā āy soó, chē'ā ch'héw woō kē soó āy kw'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.

Ké 倨 Proud, haughty, imperious. Kwuy wūy 倨, t'hēen choó, jé put keaou kē 貴爲天子而不驕倨, kwuy chō hōng tēy, jé ūm keaou kē, in nobility he was raised to the rank of Emperor, and yet was not proud.

Ké 鋸 A saw, to cut with a saw. Tēung hēng 鋸, yūng to kē 中刑用刀鋸, tēung āy hēng hwat yāng to kwā kē, for the middling order of punishments, they made use of the knife and the saw.

Ké 踞 Chun ké 踞, to sit cross-legged. Ké kē 箕踞, to sit with the legs under one. Tók ch'hé jé kē 獨處而踞, tók k'hēā jé p'hāh kōēy chēn chāy, to dwell alone, and sit down cross-legged.

Ké 瞿 To be afraid. A surname. Cheng-choó 瞿, būa che ké jēen 曾子聞之瞿然, Cheng-choó t'hē'a e, chēw kē'a āy yē'ā'g, Cheng-choó on hearing this was alarmed.

Kè 遽 Self: possession, to come to one's-self.
Also, a surname. Chong-chew bōng wū
hoē tēp, gō jē kak, chēk kē kē jiēn
Chew yěā 莊周夢爲蝴蝶. 俄而覺. 則
遽遽然周也, Chong-chew būng chò bōēy yěāh
tēp, á koó ch'hai^{ng}, chēk choō lek áy yěō^{ng} k'hw^{ng} à
sē Chew, Chong-chew dreamt that he was a but-
terfly, but a moment after, awaking and coming
to himself, he found that he was Chong-chew.

Kè 遽 Hasty, sudden, rapid, hurried, precipitate.
Suy chaē ch'hong chut, hē sēang chit
gān kē sek 雖在倉卒未嘗疾
言遽色, suy jiēn twā tē ch'hong chut yěā bōēy
woō hín áy kóng wā, kē āy bīn 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'hiwan.

Kè 簾 Kē tē 簾條, a bamboo mat, a vessel
made of bamboo.

Kè 據 To hold, to grasp, to rest on, to com-
ply with; according to. Kē ē tek 據
於德, to grasp firmly at virtue. See
the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kè 贅 Earnest money; money given as a pledge.

Kè 冀 To expect, to hope, to desire. Kē bōng
冀望, kē būng, to hope for. Also
written 冀 kē.

Bē-choó k'hē Yin, yēw kē sēuk che yit piēn, kwun
che yit goē yěā 微子去殷. 猶冀俗之
一變. 君之一悟也, Bē-choó lē k'hē Yin
teóu, yěā tít kē būng hong sēuk áy chit káy peē^{ng},
jín kwun áy chit sēng goē, when Bē-choó departed
from the court of Yin, he was still anxiously ex-
pecting the manners of the people to take one turn
for the better, and the prince to be once awaken-
ed. See the 史記 Soó kē. A surname.

Kè 驥 the name of a good horse. Kē put ch'heng
kē lek, ch'heng kē tek yěā 驥不稱
其力. 稱其德也, hó báy bó o ló
e áy láit, 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.

Kè 寄 Vulg. kēà: 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 kēà e chit pūy h lē áy
bēng lēng, he can be entrusted with a message to
the distance of a hundred lé.
Kok boó kē gē 國無寄寓, kok kwun bó t'hang
hoē e kēà hūy^{ng}, (the prince of a fallen) country
cannot be intrusted to reside among us.

Kè 概 Close, secret, hidden.

Kè 羈 A halter, a leathern thong for tying a
horse. Kē tek, séy é gē má yěā 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.

Kè 羈 A stranger sojourning in a place. Kē lé
羈旅, to sojourn.

Kè 既 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^{ng} áy soō bó kóng, sūy áy soō bó t'ng, kaou koēy
óng chēw bó lēāh e woō koēy sit, 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 wát chē chē yēen 既曰志至焉, kē jiēn
kóng sim chē woō chē kek, since you say, the intention
is the principal thing, &c. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kè 屨 Straw shoes. Kéw kéw kat kē, k'hó é lé
song 糾糾葛屨可以履霜
tē^{ng} neē^{ng} kwāh áy ch'haóu áy, t'hang
laē lūh se^{ng}, 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 gwāy hoag.

薊 The name of a tree. Ké cheu 薊州, the name of a district. A surname.

句 Vult. koò : a sentence. Chéang ké 章句, chéang koò, sections and sentences.

痣 Read ché : a black spot, a freckle. Hàn Ko-choe 漢高祖 had seventy two such black spots on his left thigh.

其 He, she, it, that, that which, his, her's, their's it's. Ké soo che wūy 其斯之謂與, e k'á, sē an nēy kóng, this is perhaps the meaning of it? See the 論語 Lūn-gé.

Ké jiák sē, sēuk lēng gé che 其若是孰能禦之, e kaou an nēy, chē chūy ēy kǎy e, when the affair is come to this pass, who can stop it?

Ké yáng bín, yēa hwūy 其養民也惠, e ch'ā, pūy sá'ng wōu yín hwāy, in the cherishing of the people, he displayed kindness.

期 To fix a time, a fixed period, to limit, to hope. Kwuy mūy k'heen ké 歸妹愆期, sàng loai'ng lae k'ō mūy wōu kōy ké, in sending home the younger sister (to her husband's dwelling), the appointed time was exceeded.

See the 易經 Ek keng. Ké é ē tē 期于予治, ké bāng guá áy tē, they are anxiously waiting for the time of my government. See the 書禹謨 Se é-boé.

其 Happy, lucky, felicitous! Sēw k'ho wāy, ké 壽考為祺, wōu hēy áy laou lāng sē k'ū ké, the appearance of a venerable old man is lucky.

棋 The stalk of pulse, bean stalks.

棋 Happy, lucky, felicitous! Sēw k'ho wāy, ké 壽考為祺, wōu hēy áy laou lāng sē k'ū ké, the appearance of a venerable old man is lucky.

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淇 The name of a river.

蟻 A small kind of crab. Goé ké 蟻基, a leech.

騏 A horse of a variegated colour.

麟 Ké lin 麒麟, a fabulous beast, considered the most noble of the brute creation.

Ké lin che é chōe sēw 麒麟之於走獸, ké tin toa tē chāu sēw, the Ké-lin among four-footed animals. See 孟子 Bēng-chōé.

琪 A gem, a precious stone found in the east.

綦 A green, azure colour. Also written 綦 ké.

騏 A small goose. Sēou sin ché h'ō, sēa kéng gāo 小臣之好射鵝雁, sēy sin ay ché, chōh ké gān, that which your humble servant is fond of, is to shoot the large and small wild geese. See the 史記 Soó ké.

旗 A flag, a standard, an ornament of a flag, consisting of two rampant dragons, crossing each other. Ké che 旗織, a standard.

Cheau soó é ké 招士以旗, chéu ch'ak ch'hāy lāng é ké, a scholar must be summoned by a standard. See 孟子 Bēng-chōé.

棋 Pòk ké 博棋, the game of chess. Sēang ké 象棋, ivory chess-men. Wāy ké 圍棋, to play at chess. Also written 基 ké, and 碁 ké.

Geāou chō wāy ké, Tan-chōo sēen che 堯造圍棋, 丹朱善之, Geāou chō wāy ké, Tan-chōo o ló e, Geāou invented the game of chess (B. C. 2230,) and Tan-chōo (his worthless son) admired it.

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Kê 俟 Bok kê 万俟, 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 sūⁿa, 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'há, clever. Twàn twàn hēy, boē t'ūⁿa kē 斷斷兮無他

技, ch'hin chēⁿa bó pat meēⁿh kē k'há, there certainly is no other contrivance. See the 大學 Taē hāk.

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, tēng k'há kē, long-shanks.

Kê 跂 A superabundant toe on the foot; the same as 伎 kē.

Kê 僛 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 áy 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 he, she, it.

Bún kē ná tek ch'heng jē hé 問渠那得清如許, moolⁿs chúy an chuⁿd ēy tít ch'heng kaou an nēy, ask how the water comes to be so clear.

Kê 磬 Ch'hēa 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 lēng, kē lán, 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 kwāē 奇怪, kōē kwāē, strange. Kē bün kēung him séang 奇文共欣賞, kē áy bün tē kay tē hūⁿa hē séⁿs e, 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'hēa, odd, not even.

Kê 琦 A gem, a precious stone. Also, great.

Kê 錡 A caldron with three feet, as distinguished from 釜 hoó, an iron pan without feet.

Kê 剗 Kē k'hwat 剗, a crooked knife, a reap-hook.

Kê 跛 *Lame of one leg; having only one leg.*

Kê 祈 *To pray, to beg for happiness. Kê tò 祈禱, to supplicate. Ê-kê-kam é 以祈甘雨, é kê k'ew kem hoē, in order to pray for sweet rain. See the 小雅 Sēāou gnây, Kê k'ew yēw eng 祈求有應, kē k'ew wōō yin, 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.*

Kê 圻 *A border; a royal territory, 1000 lē in extent, is called 圻 kē.*

Kê 沂 *The name of a river.*

Kê 蘄 *The name of a plant; also, the name of a district.*

Kê 旂 *A flag, or standard, with a pair of rampant dragons crossed upon it. The same as 旗 kē.*

Kê 頎 *Long, tall. Kê jē tēang hēy 頎而長兮, lō kwā tēng, tall and long.*

Kê 祇 *Tēy kē 地祇, the terrestrial gods, in contradistinction from the t'hiēn sîn 天神, t'heeng sîn, the celestial gods.*

Tó jē ē sēang hāy sîn kē 禱爾于上下神祇, kē tō tē tēng bīn hāy tēy āy sîn kē, pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Also, rest. Pē gnó kē yā 俾我祇也, hoē gwā pēng an, give me rest. See the 小雅 Sēāou gnây. Also, great. Put wán hok hōō kē hōēy 不遠復無祇悔, bō huwng k'hē, chēw bō twā āy sēōng tōh kày, do not go far and you will not have occasion for any great regret. See the 易經 Èk kē

Kê 芪 *Hōng kē 黃芪, the name of a medicinal plant.*

Kê 底 *Sick, sad, pained, grieved. Chē choo cho wán, pē gnó, kē hāy 之子之遠, 俾我底兮, k'au lē k'hē hēh huwng, hoē gwā huwng tō, your having gone thus far away, has occasioned me much pain. See the 小雅 Sēāou gnây.*

Kê 祁 *Great, numerous, loose and lingering. A surname. Tong kē hān 冬祁寒, tang t'heeng twā kwā, the winter was very cold.*

Ch'haē hwān kē kē 采芣祁祁, bān huwng āy lāng chēy, those who were busied in plucking the hwān plant were numerous.

Kê 劬 *Troubled, distressed, wearied. Boē sē kē lō 母氏劬勞, nēōng lēy t'haē tēōh huwng, a mother is put to much trouble.*

Kê 鸚 *Kē yēuk 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.*

Kê 瞿 *A surname.*

Kê 衢 *A wide street, a general thoroughfare. Kay kē 街衢, a public way.*

Kê 鸚 *Kē yēuk 鸚鵡, the name of a bird, the same as 鸚 kē.*

Kê 氈 *Kē jē 氈氈, a mattress or carpet, made of hair.*

Kê 癯 *Lean, meagre. Lēet sēen chē jē, kē sau tek kan, hēng yung sīm kē 列仙之儒居山澤間形容甚癯, tēi sēen āy t'hak ch'huwng lāng, k'hē tē suā tek kan, hēng yung chin chāē sūn, the various literati among*

the genii, who dwell amongst the hills and marshes, are very meagre in their form and appearance.

KĒ 懼 Poor in flesh; meagre; the same as the foregoing. Chōo hāy sīm chēn jē kē, tek tō jē hūy 子夏心戰而懼. 得道而肥. Chōo hāy sīm kw'ā chēn keng chēw sán, k'au' t'it tēh' tō chēw p'ady. Chōo 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 𠂔 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. Naé chēn kē kē ló jē kò che 乃屬其耆老而告之, naé chēuk t'hoé e áy láu lāng, jē kap e kóng, and then enjoined on his old people, and informed them, saying &c. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

KĒ 具 Prepared, ready; to discriminate; a tool. K'hē kē 器具, an implement, a vessel, utensils. AM.

KĒ 俱 All, together. Tō k'há chāe jē é che kē 道可載而與之俱. to ch'ang chāe jē kap e chò p'ó, virtue may be borne and kept in company.

KĒ 颶 A hoisterous wind, at sea. Kē k'hé chōey k'hó wáy 颶起最可畏, tsā hong chit áy k'hé 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 yew 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 chēa put kē 勇者不懼, yung áy lāng bó kē'ā, brave men are not afraid. See the 論語 Lūn gē.

KĒ 偈 Military, martial, courageous.

KĒ 伎 To accompany, to have fellowship with. Kē lēang 伎倆, artful, cunning.

KĒ 豕 A pig's head; one of the radicals.

KĒ 技 A plan, an art, a contrivance; an art or trade. Sēang kē jē chēn kē chek bin.

hín gāy 尙技而賤車削民則藝, sēang ch'hew kē, jē chēn báy ch'hew chek p'ayh sai'ng hín h'hé k'há gāy, to patronise the arts, and to discourage riding in carriages, will make the people increase in skill.

KĒ 妓 Kē gā 妓女, singing women. Ch'heang kē 娼妓, a prostitute.

KĒ 芰 A water plant; yielding; an angular seed.

KĒ 忌 To fear, to dread; to be envious, and malicious. Hoé soo wáy kē 胡斯忌忌, s'ā soo k'au' h'au' kē'ā, why so fearful and alarmed. See the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Bín tē yéw p'hek, chek put kē é sēang 民知有辟. 則不忌于上, p'ayh sai'ng chae wó' h'au' toé, chek i'm wán kē é s'ē l'wā, when people know the law, they will not be jealous of their superior. See the 左傳 Chó. twān.

KĒ 跽 To kneel down, to prostrate one's self.
Chîn ông kē wát, seen seng put hêng
kaðu kw²á jîn hoē, 秦王跽曰
先生不幸教寡人乎, Chîn ông twā²
kwày kóng, sin sai^{ng} ũ^m hêng ká gwá ku²á jîn,
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 Chhèen kok ch'hek.

KĒ 悝 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
keēh twā ch'hoē, to construct a large
house. See 孟子 Bēng choó.
Kē k'hoé sèy lín, 巨口細鱗 twā ch'húy sèy
lín, 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^m 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 Lūn 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 kǎh key,
Hoē-sē kape ch'hòng chit 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 twān.

4 G

KĒ 炬 A flambeau made of a bundle of reeds
bound together and ignited.

KĒ 詎 How? in what way? Jéák té yit kàè
sòè hong, kē put hěáng èng, 若馳
一介四方詎不響應
nā saé chit áy gín á k'hè sè he^{ng}, k'hé ũ^m hěáng
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 jē kē t'héet,
怨如鉅鐵 wán ch'hin chēō^{ng}
kēng t'héeh, hardened in malice, like
steel and iron. Also, great.

幸 KĒÀ 迦 Sek kēa, 釋迦, one of the names of
Buddha.

KĒÀ 跏 Kēa 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 Kēa sa, 袈裟, a snrplice, a priest's
robe.

妻 KĒÀ 寄 Read kè, to intrust, to ledge 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, boô séy t'hèng, 請寄無所聽
ch'hēⁿá kēà, bô séy t'hēⁿa, he wished to ledge
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 hea-
then deity.

Kĕá

岐

Read kē, the name of a place.

Kĕá

荷

Read ho, to bear, to carry anything
on the shoulders.

去

Kĕā

崎

Read kē, steep, difficult of ascent, a
dangerous hill-path.

Sēang pēng yĕén jĕ k'hòng tōng, hāy bōng lĕūng
jĕ kē k'he, 上平衍而曠蕩下蒙
龍而崎嶇 chĕōng k'hè pāi'ng pāi'ng jĕ
k'hwāh k'hwāh, lōh laē ōng ōng jĕ kĕā kĕā, go-
ing up, the road was even and wide, but coming
down, it was overgrown and steep.

幸

Kĕ'na

驚

Read keng, to be afraid, to fear, to
alarm.

Keng t'hĕen tōng tĕy che jĭn, 天動地
之人 kĕ'na t'he'ng tāng tĕy áy lāng, a man
that will alarm the heavens, and move the earth.

Kĕ'na

京

Read keng, a capital city; pok keng,
北京 pak kĕ'nd, the northern ca-
pital, Peking; keng.sēng 京城
kĕ'na sē'nd, a metropolis.

Kĕ'na

棕

Read keng; as kim keng bók, 金棕
木 kim.kĕ'na ch'há, the name of a
tree.

去

Kĕ'na

子

Read choó, a child, a boy, a son;
choó sun, 子孫 kĕ'á sun, sons
and grandsons.

去

Kĕ'na

鏡

Read kèng, a looking-glass, a mirror;
bĕen kèng, 面鏡 bĭn kĕ'nd, a
looking-glass; bók kèng, 目鏡 bák
kĕ'nd, spectacles.

Lē to put twān kèng tĕung jĭn, 利刀不斷
鏡中人 lāē to bĕy tooi'ng kĕ'nd tang e'ng áy
lāng, if a sword is ever so sharp, it will not cut
asunder the reflection of a man in a mirror.

平

Kĕ'na

行

Read hēng, to walk, to go, to travel;
to act; kĕak hēng, 脚行 k'ha kĕ'nd
to go on foot; hēng loō 行路 kĕ'nd

loē, to travel on the road.

Séy hēng, 所行 séy kĕ'nd, that which is done;
an action, a deed.

Sam jĭn hēng, pit yéw gnó soo yĕen, 三
人行必有我師焉 s'nd lāng tit kĕ'nd,
pit uoō gwán áy sin sai'ng, 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'na

岑

Read hēng, the name of a place; the
same as 衡 hēng.

Kĕ'na

符

Sae toé hēng, 篩斗符 t'hae taōu
kĕ'nd, the edges of a sieve.

去

Kĕ'na

件

Read kĕen, a thing, an article; büt
kĕen, 物件 mĕ'ch kĕ'nd, a thing,
a piece of goods; yit kĕen, 一件

chit keⁿā, one thing; ké kēen, 幾件 *kióy*
kēⁿā, how many things?

Kēⁿā 健 Read kēen, robust, strong, vigorous;
sin kēen, 身健 sin keⁿā, hale
in body; gnēw kēen, 牛健 *goō*
keⁿā, a stout ox.

K'hong kēen sin t'héy, 康健身體 *an*
keⁿā sin t'héy, to compose and invigorate
one's body.

Kēⁿā 捷 Read kēen, a threshold; to shut
a door.

天 Kēäh 屐 Read kék, clogs; bók kék 木屐
Kēäh bók kēäh, wooden shoes.

Kēäh 擡 Read ké, to lift up anything, to take
up; séw ké, 手擡 *ch'héw keäh*,
to take in the hand; ké k'hé, 擡
起 *kēäh k'hé*, to raise anything up.

夫 Kēak 脚 Vulg. k'ha, the foot; kēak t'hòng,
脚痛 *k'ha t'hēⁿd*, a sore foot.
Kēak lwán sin boē pēng, t'hoē
hán bók pōey bēng, 脚煖身無病
頭寒目倍明 *k'ha sēo hín sin bó*
paⁿg, t'haōu kwⁿā bák chēw pōey kiuiⁿg,
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 Kēak 矍矍 Kēak sēak 矍矍 firm, strong,
robust.

Kēak sēak chae, ch'hoó ong yēá, 矍矍哉
此翁也 *chong kēⁿā chae, chéy léy laou*
láng, what a stout man this old fellow is! said
of 馬援 *Má wán*.

Kēak 臄 The flesh over the mouth.

Kēak 劇 To increase; exceeding, very; to
sport, to trifle.
Gwūy-tèy hōng lōng chin hē kēak,
魏帝縫囊真戲劇 *Gwūy-tèy*
páng hōoⁿg tēy chin chēⁿā hē kēak, Gwūy-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 shep-
herds; also a euphonic particle.
Written 羌 *kēang*.

Kēang 僵 To throw down, to overturn, to turn
upside down.
Ch'huy jē kēang che, 推而
僵之 *ch'huy hoē c tó*, push him down.

Kēang 疆 Kēang kaè, 疆界 a boundary, a
border, a limit.

Jip kē kēang, t'hoē tēy pít, tēen yēá tē, chēk
yéw k'hèng, 入其疆土地闢田
野治則有慶 *jip e dy kēang kaè*,
k'huⁿā t'hoē tēy k'huey pít, ch'hán yēá tē
ch'hòng, chēh 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 congra-
tulations; see the 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kēang **薑** Vulg. *kēo'ng*, ginger. Put t'hiēt
kēang sit, 不撤薑食 *ūn*
lè k'hè kēo'ng ch'ch'āh, he would
never be without ginger at his meals; said of
Confucius.

Kēang 韁 Má kēang, 馬韁 *báy hěo^{ng}*, a horse's bridle. Also written 韁 *kēang*.

T'hók se kwuy laē, má kēang hěang, 讀書歸來馬韁響 *t'hák ch'háyh toái^{ng} laér báy kěo^{ng} tán*, returning home after study, the horse's bridle rings with a tinkling sound.

Këang 橈 An oar; the handle of a hoe; a durable kind of wood.

Këang 𧈧 Këang lōng, 蟻垤, insects found
in excrementitious matter.

襁 A cloth for binding a child, in order to carry it on the back.
 Kěāng 襁 Vulgar, chēāng, to carry pick-a-back.

Kéang 絳 *A string of money or cash ; chông*
kéang ch'héen bân, 藏絳萬
里 k'hèng chéng kwai'ng haüu
chên'á ch'heng bân, to lay up strings of money
by the thousands and myriads. —

Kéang 強 Béen kéang, 勉強 *kěōng pāyh*
nāng, to force, to constrain.
 Written 彊 *kéang*.

Kéang wúy sēn jê é è, 強爲善而
已矣 *bēn kéang chò hó tēⁿā tēⁿā*, you
should exert yourself to do good; see 孟子
Bēng choó.

平

強 Robust, strong, firm; a surname.
 Kēang Sòd sip wát kēang jê soō, 四十
 日強而仕 *sè cháp hòèy*
kóng kēang chēw tēoh chò kw^ua, at forty a
 person is said to be robust, and should then
 enter on office. See the 曲禮 *K'heuk léy*.

Kēang Kēang béng, 疆猛, violent,
boisterous. Kēang hwut yéw
kong k'hek, 疆吊友剛克
kēang pò áy láng, bó kap e chò péng yéw, tèoh
é kong gnāy yēⁿ á e, with violent persons
make no friendship, but overcome them with
firmness.

下

Kēāng 倥 Firm, violent, harsh.

Not soft, unyielding, stiff.

Kēāng 强 Chew-ch'hēang bók kēāng jîn yěā
 周昌木强人也 *Chew*
ch'hēang ch'hā gnāy āy lāng, Chew-ch'hēang
 was a man as stiff as wood.

Kēang 強 Unbending asseverations,
firm declarations.

Kēang 僵 As stiff as a dead body.

上

Keaou 嬌 A form, an appearance; yaou keaou, 妖嬌, a beautiful woman.

Jèak tek yaou keaou, tong é kim ok t'hé che,
若得妖嬌當以金屋貯之
nā ēy tit tēdh yaou keaou, tēdh t'hó kim ch'ho
k'hé² s, 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 yáng, 嘯陽, the name of an animal; san ch'hut keaou yáng, 山出嘯陽 *sw^{na}* ch'hut keaou yáng, the hills' produce the keaou yáng animal.

Keaou 簫 A musical instrument, a large pipe. This character is now used for a sedan-chair.

Keaou 僑 To boast, to pity, to commiserate.

Keaou 驕 Keaou gō, 驕傲 *keaou t'haóu*, proud, arrogant, haughty.

Hoò jê boò keaou, pín jê boò t'héém, hó jê? 富而無驕貧而無詔何如 *poò jê bó keaou t'haóu, sòng jê bó sèep gèy, an chw^{na}?* to be rich without pride, and to be poor without flattery, what do you think of that? See the 上論 *Seāng lūn*.

聲 Clean, bright, white, clear.

Keaou 皎 Keaou keaou pèk k'he, 皎皎 白駒 *keaou keaou pâyh bāy*, milk-white steeds. Gwát ch'hut keaou hêy, 月出皎兮 *göëyh ch'hut keaou kwu^{ng}*, the moon shines bright and clear. See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Keaou 矯 False; pretending to counterfeit or ders from superiors; valiant.

Chô-bwân hwat keaou cheaú, tin sip pat tin choo hoé t'hó Tóng-tok, 曹瞞發矯詔

徵十入鎮諸侯討董卓 *Chô-mw^{na} hwat káy cheaú bēng, tin teáu chap pâyh tin choo hoé, k'hè t'hó Táng-tōh*, Chô-mw^{na} issued a counterfeit imperial order, and summoned eighteen princes of districts to attack Táng-tōh; see the 三國 *Sam kok*. Kēang chae keaou, 強哉矯, how firm and unbending! See the 中庸 *Tēung yūng*.

Keaou 驕 Proud and stubborn; also, violent and martial. Seaou choó keaou keaou, 小子驕驕 *sèy kē^{na} keaou*, that boy is very proud.

Kê má keaou keaou, 其馬驕驕 *é áy báy keaou keaou*, his horse is very bold.

Keaou 攪 Keaou jeaou, 攪擾, to confuse, to throw into disorder.

Té keaou gnó sim, 祇攪我心 *keaou lwān gwá áy sim*, it disturbed my mind. See the 小雅 *Seaou gnáy*.

Keaou 漣 The noise of stirring about water.

Keaou 繳 To round; to tie a thread around an arrow, when shooting at a bird.

Keaou 皦 Clear, bright as the sun.

Keaou 皦 Bright and clear like a gem.

Yéw jê keaou jít, 有如皦日 *woó ch'hin chēō^{ng} keaou pâyh áy jít*, as bright and clear as the noonday sun; see the 王風 *ōng hong*.

Keaóu jê yěá, 鰲如也, (the music) must be clear and distinct; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Keaóu 𪔐 Clear, bright; to call out aloud.

Keaóu 𪔑 To walk, to travel,

Keaóu 𪔒 Read toé: to gamble, to game; toé pók, 賭博 *pwāh keaóu*, to play games of chance. Sē súy sēet ch'hoó toé ch'hēāng séy, lóng lók hou 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'hēō^{ng} séy, lóng lók gōá áy ang mā^{ng} chò chá?* who could have established these gambling-houses to entrap my husband, so as to turn the night into day?

Keaóu 𪔓 Read peáou: to stick up with paste; peáou pōèy, 裱糊 *keaóu pōèy*, to paste paper.

𪔔 Vulg. *kēd*: to call, to bawl, to cry out. Also written 𪔕 *keàou*.

Hék put te keàou hoe, 或不 知 𪔔 呼 *woō áy ũ^m chae kēd hoe*, there are some who do not know how to call; see the 小雅 *Sēaóu gnáy*.

𪔖 High; a lodging-house for strangers.

Keaóu 𪔗 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 𪔘 A high hill, with a conical top.

Keaóu 𪔙 Vulg. *kēd*: a bridge; *kò keaóu*, 過橋 *kōèy kēd*, to go over a bridge. Cheaóu ōng ch'hey chok hó keaóu, 昭王初作河橋 *Cheaóu ōng k'hé ch'hey chò hó kēd*, Cheaóu ōng first made bridges over the large rivers.

Keaóu 𪔚 The name of a wild fowl.

Keaóu 𪔛 The long feathers in a bird's tail; *keaóu séw*, 𪔛首, to lift up the head; to look forward with expectation; dangerous, hazardous. E sit keaóu keaóu, 予室𪔛𪔛 *gwá áy séw gwíy kēem*, my nest is in jeopardy; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Keaóu 𪔜 The name of a plant.

𪔝 Vulg. *kēd*: a sedan-chair, a chair borne on mens' shoulders. *San hēng chek kēāou*, 山行 則 𪔞 *shóⁿa loē kēⁿá chek t'ōh chēy kēd*, when traveling in mountainous regions, it is necessary to use chairs.

Chō kēāou, 坐 𪔞 *chēy kēd*, to ride in a sedan-chair.

Kēāou 𪔟 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, 呌噉應

bôh keaouh yin, do not answer roughly.

夫

Kêch

築

Read kēuk and tēuk: to build, to erect; kēuk ch'hēang, 築塙
kēch ch'hēang, to build a wall;
kēuk ok, 築屋 kēch ch'hoo, to build a house.

Kêch

砌

Kêch gām, 砌砵 the stones round
the steps of a front door.

Kêch

嘩

The cry of the wild fowl.

牽

Kĕem

兼

To unite, to join, to associate together, to blend, to include.

Chew-kong soô kĕem sam ông, 噉三翁, 噉三翁

周公思兼三王以施四事

Chew-kong sĕng kĕem chéy s'na ông, 噉四翁, 噉四翁

híng chéy sĕ hūng soô, Chew-kong thought
of uniting the qualities of these three sovereigns, to practice these four good things.

See the 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kĕem

蒹

The name of a reed, a kind of rush;
kĕem hāy ch'hong ch'hong, 蒹葭蒼蒼
kĕem hāy ch'hāi'ng, how green are the reeds and rushes!

See the 秦風 Chín hong.

Kĕem

鸛

The name of a bird, that always flies
in pairs, found in the south.

Kĕem

縑

Cloth wove with a double thread;
twilled silk.

Wun wū ong se chok tan kĕem e,

媼為翁須作單縑衣 boé wūy

ang tĕoh chò tĕ'na sw'na s'na, a wife should

weave for her husband a garment of a single

thread.

Kĕem

緘

To seal up; to paste anything over
an orifice.

K'hóng choó kwan Chew beāou

yéw kim jîn, sam kĕem kĕ k'hoé, 孔子

觀周廟有金人三緘其口

K'hóng choó k'hoé'na Chew beāou kim áy lāng,

s'na hāy kĕem e áy ch'hūy, Confucius saw in

the Chew temple, a gilt statue with its mouth

thrice sealed; see the 家語 Kay gé.

減

Kĕem

減

To lessen, to diminish, to detract

from; kay kĕem, 加減, more

or less. Léy choó ē kĕem, 禮

主于減 léy áy yadu kĕm tē kĕem ché,

the most essential thing in ceremony is to have
as little of it as possible.

Kĕem

檢

To arrange, to sort out; to take ac-

count of; kĕem téem, 檢點, to

take a list of; sĕn kĕem, 巡檢

to go round and inspect; an office.

Kĕem téem jít séy wū, 檢點日所為

kĕem téem ták yit séy chò, to examine one's

daily conduct.

Kĕem

檢

Sae kĕem, 搜檢, to examine, to

search; kĕem ch'hoé, 檢察, to

inspect.

Kĕem kaú, 檢校, the name of an officer.

Kĕēm

鏤

The ornaments used on a horse's head.

去

Kĕēm

劍

A sword; pwát kĕēm, 拔劍, to draw a sword. Also written 劍 kĕēm. Hⁿò tē má sè kĕēm, 好馳馬試劍 *à k'hěá báy ch'hè kĕēm*, I love to ride on horseback, and make proof of my sword; See the 孟子 Bēng choó.

事

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 tēh lōh k'hè, kaou tēh lōh k'hè chēw chēⁿá 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 soó chē t'héng é t'hat Chín Ch'hoé che

kĕen kap lē peng è, 可使制挺以撻秦楚之堅甲利兵矣 *t'hang saé ch'hòng t'háy é p'háh Chín Ch'hoé áy kĕen kǎh laē 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 lín, 慳吝, close, niggardly. Tó chín se lōng, bē hé kĕen,

倒盡詩囊未許慳 *tó chín se tēy*,

bōēy chún kĕen lín, 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'hěang yěá kip kĕen, kwuy kĕen sit kay che hⁿó, 賜之牆也及肩窺見室家之好 *sò gwá áy ch'hěō^{ng} kip kaou keng t'haou, k'hoⁿà áy lāng téng kē^{ng} ch'hoé laē 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 liwa chwát ē, 毋蹇華絕芊 *bōh pǎyh hwa hām kĕen*, 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'huāh láp sēw tít gnāy áy wā, é k'huay sè bīn áy ch'hang mēⁿá, 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 chái kĕng, a water-spout.

Kĕén 胃 To look aslant at anything; a kind of net.

Kĕén 圉 Kĕén choó, 圉子 kín á, a boy, a varlet, a slave.

Kĕén 僂 Yĕén kĕén, 僂僂, proud, haughtily, 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, 褰裳涉漆 ch'haou yín chĕō^{ng} kōy Chin chái, to tuck up the petticoats in order to cross the Chin waters.

Kĕén 褻 The same as the above.

𦣻

Kĕén 見 Vulg. kĕ^{ng}: to see, to behold, to visit, to appear before.

Kĕén hĕén soo chĕy yĕén, 見賢思齊 焉 kĕ^{ng} gaōu lāng sĕō^{ng} kap é chĕy, seeing a clever man, think of equaling him; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Goē bē kĕén hnd tek jē hnd sek chĕá yĕá, 吾未見好德如好色者也 gwá bōēy k'huⁿà chit áy à tek ch'hīn chĕō^{ng} à sek áy lāng, 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-lĕēt, or Kublai, the Tartar conqueror of China (A. D. 1296), came to 燕京 Yĕén keng, he (bĕng kĕén chē sĕng sĕen soo K'hóng choó che heāou é, 命建至聖先師孔子之廟宇 bĕng lĕng kĕén té chē sĕng sin sai^{ng} K'hóng choó áy bĕō é,) commanded them to erect the temple of the most holy sage, and first teacher, Confucius.

丟

Kĕén 健 Firm, strong; vulg. kĕⁿā: hale, robust. Tōng-t'hĕen-pó, 唐天寶, in his 14th year raised an army of 100,000 men, whom he called (T'hĕen-pó kĕén jē, 天寶健兒 T'hĕen-pó kĕⁿā kĕⁿá,) T'hĕen-pó's stout boys.

Kĕén 件 Vulgar, kĕⁿā: a thing, an article; bú^t kĕén, 物件 meⁿh kĕⁿā, 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.

𦵏
Kĕēng 梔 Read che: as, hōng che, 黄梔 *wuīng keēng*, a kind of yellow fruit, used in dyeing.

Kĕēng 𩚑 Read kĕem: potash, used in the preparation of certain confectionaries, and washing clothes; hwan kĕen, 番𩚑 *hwan keēng*, soap.

𦵏
Kĕēng 見 Read kĕen: to see, to wait upon, to have an interview with. Tōng-t'haè-chong é Pōng-hĕēn-lēng, yit

kĕen bĕen, jĕ kĕw sāng sit, 唐太宗與房玄齡一見面如舊相識 *Tóng t'haè chong kap Pōng-hĕēn-lēng, chit keēng lĕn, ch'hin chĕōng ko sĕo bat*, Tōng-t'haè-chong, at the first interview with Pōng-hĕēn-lēng appeared as if he had known him for a long time.

Kĕēn sĕen jĕ put kip, 見善如不及 *keēng hó ch'hin chĕōng bĕy kip kaou*, seeing anything good he felt as though he could not attain it.

𦵏
Kĕēng 𦵏 Read kĕen: the brink, or edge of anything: haè kĕen, 海𦵏 *haè keēng*, the sea-shore; káng kĕen, 港𦵏 *káng keēng*, the river's side.

𦵏
Kĕep 俠 By the side, side by side, together with.

Tēng Sĕet kĕep kok, 滕薛俠轂 *Tēng kap Seĕh áy jín koun sĕo kĕep ch'hĕa kĕ'a*, the princes of Tēng and Seĕh rode in their chariots side by side; see the 公羊傳 *Kong yāng twān*.

Kĕep 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 Sēng ōng, 周公太公夾輔成王 *Chew-kong kap T'haè-kong sĕang pēng hoō Sēng ōng*, Chew-kong and T'haè-kong held up and sustained Sēng ōng on both sides; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Kĕep 頰 The sides of the face, the cheeks; bĕen kĕep, 面頰 *bĕn kĕep*, the jaws of the face.

Kĕep 筊 A sinew, a tendon; an ox sinew, used as a thong, for tying on the barb of an arrow.

Kĕep 邾 Kĕep jĕuk, 陝邾, the name of a place, where 武王, Boó ōng laid the foundation of his kingdom, which he prognosticated would last for 30 ages, and 700 years. A surname.

Kĕep 莢 Bēng kĕep, 莢, the name of a felicitous plant in the time of Geaú. 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 Chín was heavy and difficult to use, ordered the people to strike a new kind of coin like the blossom of the above tree.

Kĕep 鋏 The handle of a sword; also a sword.

KĒep 𧈧 KĒep tĕp, 蛱蝶, a kind of butterfly.

KĒep 篋 A box, a casket; kĒep bān, 篋椶
kap bān, a trunk, a chest; also writ-
ten 匣 kĒep. Jip hāk koé kĒep
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'hŭen hāy
jīn bīn bē yéw kĒep chē, 天下
人民未有愜志 t'he'ŋ āy āy lāng pāyh
sai'ŋ bōēy wōō kĒep m'á e āy sīm chē, the peo-
ple and subjects of the empire have not fully got
their desires; see the 漢文帝紀, Hàn bŭn tēy
ké.

KĒep 峽 Waters confined among the hills.

KĒep 挾 Chopsticks, used by the Chinese for
taking up their food. Keng che
yéw ch'haè ch'á yŭng kĒep, kē boō
ch'haè ch'á, put yŭng kĒep, 羹之有菜
者用挾其無菜者不用挾
t'he'ŋ āy wōō ch'haè āy chēw yŭng tē, e āy bō
ch'haè āy bō yŭng tē, when the broth has any ve-
getables 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'hŭek léy.

KĒep 劫 To take by force, to snatch away;
to seize forcibly. Also written
劫 and 刼 kĒep. KĒep ch'hŭáng
劫搶 kĒep ch'hŭōng, to rob, to plunder. Chēy
Hwán-kong kĒep ē Loé-chong, 齊桓公劫
於魯莊 Chēy Hwán-kong ch'hŭōng kĒep ē Loé-

chong, Hwán-kong of the Chēy 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; kĒep e, 袷衣 kap e,
a loose, flowing dress.

KĒep 胛 Vulg. kǎh: armor for the back; the
flesh between the shoulders.

夫 結 Vulgar, kat: to tie a knot, a knot;
KĒet 結 kĒet lēn, 結連, to connect, to
join together. Sim jē kĒet hēy,
心如結兮 sim kwā ch'hin ch'ō'ŋ kat, the
mind is, as it were, tied and bound.

KĒet 結 To hold anything in the lap; kĒet 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 kĒet. Bān tēung ōng
kĒet yēw, 閩中榮桔柚
bān sai'ŋ āy tange'ŋ, ōng hwa kit á kap noō'ŋ á,
in the provinces of Hok-kŭen and Canton, the lem-
on and the pumelo flourish.

KĒet 潔 Clean; kĒet ch'heng, 潔清
ch'heng k'hé s'ō'ŋ, clean and pure.
Jīn kĒet ké é chīn, é kē kĒet yēá,
人潔已以進與其潔也 lāng ch'hōng
kĒet ch'heng ka tē é chīn, lán t'ōh yīn e āy kĒet
ch'heng, when people purify themselves and enter
(on office), we should allow that they are pure; see
the 論語 Lūn gé. Also written 絜 kĒet.

Kĕet 偈 To exert one's strength, martial ; also, hasty, vehement. Kê jîn hwuy ch'hě^{ná} kĕet, 其人暉且偈 *e áy lāng hōuy kwui^{ng} kwà kĕet bēng*, that man is both illustrious and courageous.

Kĕet 揭 To raise anything on high ; to hold up ; kĕet t'hēep, 揭帖, to open the budget, to commence an affair.

Kĕet kan wáy kē, 揭竿爲旗 *kĕāh k'hé tek kóng chò kē*, they raised up a bamboo pole for a standard.

Ch'him chek lēy, ch'hēen chek kĕet, 深則厲淺則揭 *ch'him chēw lēy kōy k'hē, k'hín chēw pāyh 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 Wōy hong.

Kĕet 羯 A ram ; an encampment of Tartars.

Kĕet 鐮 A hook, a reaping-hook a crooked knife.

Kĕet 挹 To bale out the water ; a vessel for lading out water.

Kĕet 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.

Kĕet 傑 A hero ; chūn kĕet, 俊傑, a superior and clever man. Tēang-lāng, Seaou-hō, Hân-sin, sam chĕá kae jîn kĕet yĕá, 張良蕭何韓信三者皆人傑也 Tēo^{ng}-Tēang, Seaou-hō, Hân-sin, chĕy s^{na} lāng chò poó sē jîn kĕet yĕá, Tēo^{ng}-lāng, Seaou-hō, and

Hân-sin, these three were all heroic fellows. Also written 杰 kĕet.

Kĕet 碣 Kĕet sek, 碣石, the name of a hill in the eastern seas.

Kĕet 磔 To split, to draw out, to pull, to open, to tear asunder. Choo sóo hēng kae kĕet ch'hē, 諸死刑皆

磔市 *choo sé áy hēng hwat chò poó tēoh kĕet tĕt tē kay ch'hē*, all capital offenders must be punished by being pulled to pieces in the market.

Kĕet 竭 To exhaust, to exert to the utmost ; kĕet chīn, 竭盡, to exhaust utterly. Soō hoō boé lēng kĕet kē lēk, 事父母能竭其力 *hòk saē pāy boé ēy kĕet chīn e áy k'huòy lát*, in serving one's parents, to be able to exert one's strength to the utmost ; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

夫

Kek 格 To extend to the extreme point ; to know thoroughly ; to influence, to regulate ; kek sek, 格式, a rule, a pattern. Tē te chaē kek büt, 致知在格物 *tē te sit twā tē kek chīn meē^h*, the highest point of knowledge is to scrutinize all things thoroughly.

Kek 亟 Hasty, rapid, vehement ; keng se büt kek, sē bīn choo laē, 經始勿亟庶民子來 *k'he t'habu ch'hōng kóng bōh kīn, pāyh sai^{ng} ch'hín chĕō^{ng} kĕ^{ná} lat*, at the commencement of the work, (he told them) not to hasten, but the people came like children ; see the 大雅 Tāē gñáy.

Kek 假 To arrive at. Also read káy : to borrow, false ; ōng kek Yéw-beaōu, 王假有廟 *ōng kaōu Yéw-beaōu*, the king came to Yéw-beaōu ; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Kek 𪔐 The name of some foreign nation on the west of China.

Kek 棘 Keng kek, 荆棘, thorns and bri-
ers. Also, hasty, rapid. P'he
keng chám kek, 披荆斬棘
p'he hòey keng ch'haóu chám tooi^{ng} kek ch'hè, to
remove the weeds and cut down the briers; see the
左傳 Chó twán.

Kek 𪔐 Hasty, rapid. Also, fixed, deter-
mined.

Kek 激 To collect stones together in order to
stop the course of water; to influ-
ence. Kek jê hêng che, k'hó soó
chaē san, 激而行之可使在山
kek jê hoē e tó kē^{ng} t'hang saé e kōy sw^{ng}a, 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 bông sin, 感激忘身
kám kek kaú bēy 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 𪔐 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 pǎh, a
neighbor, one who is separated
from us merely by a wall.

Hông kek löēy gōey 防隔内外 hong kǎyh
laē gwà, 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 tēō^{ng} e áy sít jê hwuy, the hōng bird stretch-
ed its wings, and flew away.

Kek 𪔐 A bamboo screen put before a door.

Kek 𪔐 The yoke of a large carriage: sēang
lé lēen kek, 商旅連𪔐
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^{ng}a, Sùn put Kwún to death at E-san.

Kek 𪔐 The name of a hill.

Kek 夾 A man under the water; to be
drowned.

Kek 戟 A spear, a lance, a military wea-
pon; 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 chēōh kek
sé lāng, to stone people to death.

Choó kek k'hèng é Wōēy, 子擊磬于衛
hoo chò p'hǎk k'hèng tē Wōēy, Confucius played
on the k'hèng (a musical instrument) at Wōēy; see
the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kek 𪔐 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. *kěh*: 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 soè sê sēng;
天地革而四時成 *t'he^{ng} tēy wⁿà*
jê sê sê ch'ēⁿá 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 kwⁿa*
chò pāyh sa^{ng}, 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^{ng} áy*
p'hōēy, a kid-skin.

Kek 菊 Read *kēuk*: as *kēuk hwa*, 菊花
kek hwa, a chrysanthemum flower.

Ch'haē kēuk tong lē hāy, yew jēēn
kēēn lām san, 採菊東籬下悠然
見南山 *bān kek hwa tē tang lē pa hāy, huw^{ng}*
jēēn k'hwⁿà lām pee^{ng} áy swⁿa, while plucking the
chrysanthemum flowers in the eastern garden, I
looked thoughtfully towards the southern hills.

天

Kek 極 The topmost beam in a house; anything high; extreme, the extremity.
T'haē kék, 大極, the great extremity, which the Chinese suppose existed before the production of heaven and earth; this was itself preceded by a *boē kék*, 無極 *bō kék*, no extremity, a boundless infinity. Kwun choó *boē séy put yāng*

kē kék, 君子無所不用其極, *kwun choó bó séy ūⁿ yūng ē áy kék*, the good man invariably adapts things to their best use; see the 大學
Tāe hák.

Kek 俗 Weary.

Kek 屨 Bók kék, 木屨 *bák kēák*, wooden shoes, clogs. Soo-má-ē soó kwun
soó sam ch'hēn jīn, chēak jwán

chaē pēng tēy bók kék chēēn hēng, 司馬懿
使軍士三千人著軟材平底木
屨前行, *Soo-má-ē saē ē áy kwun soó sⁿa ch'heng*
lāng ch'hēng noo^{ng} ch'há pā^{ng} tēy áy bák kēák
taē seng kēⁿá, Soo-má-ē 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.)

Kek 局 Read *kēuk*: an arsenal, an armory;
chēuk kēuk, 促局 *chek kék*, to
bend the body, in a flattering fawn-
ing manner. Kē kēuk, 棋局 *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.

Keng hwūy, 經緯, the woof and the warp in
weaving cloth; keng ēng, 經營, to build, to con-
struct; 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, up-
right. A surname.

Wù lèng keng lún t'heen hāy chē tāē keng, 惟能經緯天下之大經 *tòk tòk ēy keng lún t'hee^{ng} āy twā keng*, just capable of arranging the great relations of the empire; see the 中庸 Tüeng yung.

Chāē 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 Wü chok, 涇以渭濁, *Keng áy ló chúy ch'hòng Wü áy ch'heng chúy yěá ló*, the foul waters of the Keng render the clear waters of the Wü muddy (by mixing with them); see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Keng 莖 The stalk of grass, or corn.

Keng 硜 The sound of stones rattling together.

Keng 京 Vulg. *kē^a*: great, a very high hill; keng soo, 京師 *kē^a sē^a*, a capital city, a metropolis. Jip keng, 入京 *jip kē^a*, to enter the capital.

Keng 庾 A granary.

Keng 庚 Vulg. *kai^{ng}*: 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 jē, búh hé, 則哀矜而勿喜 *chek ae kē^{ng} e, jē bó hu^a 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. Naē keng chāē ko, 乃賡載歌 *naē sēo swà ch'hēd^{ng} kwa*, he continued to sing.

Keng 局 The place beyond the suburbs or borders; keng keng boē má, chāē keng che yěá, 駟駟牡馬在局之野, *puéy puéy áy boē báy, twā tē keng áy yěá*, fine and fat mares, in the fields beyond the suburbs; see the 詩經 Se keng; also written 垌 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'hadu chaú tē keng tō áy tēy*, to gallop about amongst the corn.

Keng 更 To change, to alter, to repeat; keng loē, 更漏 *kat^{ng} laōu*, an hour glass. Kwun choó che kò yěá, jē jít gwát che sít yēen; kíp kē keng yěá, jín kae gēáng che, 君子之過也如日月之食焉及其更也人皆仰之 *kwun choó áy kōēy sít ch'hin chēō^{ng} jít gūēyh áy sít; kadu c keng w^a à lóng chò pòb gēáng k'hu^a à 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^{ng}*, to keep watch.

Keng 耕 To plough: keng tēn, 耕田 chōh ch'hân, to cultivate the ground.

Tēang-ch'he Kēet-lék gnoé jê keng, 長沮桀溺耦而耕 Tēang-ch'he Kēet-lék sōo tūy chōh ch'hân, Tēang-ch'he and Kēet-lék ploughed side by side; see the 論語 Lūn 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'hoē, 肱頭 keng t'haōu, the shoulders.

Hwuy che é keng, 麾之以肱 ké hwuy é ch'héw, he beckoned to them with his arm; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

K'héuk keng jê chím che, 曲肱而枕之 k'héuk wán keng ch'héw jê ch'hòng chím t'haōu, he bent his arm under him for a pillow.

Keng 羹 Soup; ch'haē keng, 菜羹 ch'haē kai'ng, vegetable soup; t'heaou keng, 挑羹 t'heaou kai'ng, a spoon, a soup-spoon.

Keng 驚 Vulg. kē'na: to frighten, to alarm, to fear, to be afraid. Chín keng pek lé, 震驚百里 chín kē'na kadu chit pūy lé, (the thunder) agitates and alarms to the distance of a thousand lé. Keng sóo, 驚死 kē'na sé, to be frightened to death.

Keng 兢 Not at one's ease, uneasy: extremely anxious and careful. Chēen chēen keng keng, 戰戰兢兢, trembling and anxious.

Keng 供 Read kēung: as kēung chōng, 供狀 keng chōng, 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 keng, 光景, a landscape, view of a country; a surname.

Boō pēn kong keng, yit sê sin, 無邊光景一時新 bō pee'ng á áy kong keng, chit sê á sin, a boundless prospect, which all of a sudden appears new.

Kéng gēáng, 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 kaē, 儆戒 to warn, to caution, to admonish. Kéng kaē boō gē, 儆戒無虞 keng kaē lóng tē'ng té bō t'hang ch'hek áy soō, to admonish people to beware of unforeseen circumstances.

Kéng 警 To admonish: sūn keng, 巡警, to go round in order to caution with authority.

T'hēen choó sūn hēng choo hoē che kok yūng keng hoē sim, 天子巡行諸侯之國用警侯心 hōng tēy sūn kē'na choo hoē áy kok, yūng keng kaē choo hoē áy sim, the emperor perambulates the countries of the princes, in order to impress caution on their minds.

Kéng 懃 Respectful, sedate.

Kéng 竟 To exhaust, to finish, to conclude;
Kéng 竟 kèw kèng, 究竟, to examine
thoroughly.

Chék taē hé, lăk te kê è, yēw put k'héng kèng
hák, 籍大喜略知其意又不
肯竟學 Chék twā hwⁿa hé, lăoh á chae e dy
è, yēw ū^m k'héng kèng chīn 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 kè.

Kéng 境 Kéng kaè, 境界, a border, the li-
mits of a territory.
Jip kèng jê bün kím, 入境而
問禁 jip kèng kaè chēw mooi^{ng} twā kím, on en-
tering the borders, ask respecting the prohibitions
(or laws of the country); see the 曲禮 K'héuk
léy. Háp kèng pèng 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.

Seaóu lēn hoō chōng k'hè kèng kaè, lip ch'héung
kwan, 少年負壯氣耿介立衡
冠 sèy hàn nā hoō chit dy chōng k'hè kwà kèng
kaè, chék kaú lip ēy 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-kèng-gèp. Kéng kèng put bē, jê yéw
yín yew, 耿耿不寐如有旼憂 kèng
kèng bēy k'hwūn, ch'hin chēo^{ng} 1000 yín k'hè^{ng} dy
hūn ló, he was distressed and unable to sleep, as
though he had some internal grief; see the 衛風
Wōey hong.

Kéng 𦑔 A single garment; è kím kèng é,
衣錦𦑔衣 ch'héng kím
sèw dy sⁿa, téoh 1000 twⁿa nēⁿá

tē lăi bīn, when wearing a dress of embroidered-
silk we should have a single garment underneath;
see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Kéng 烱 Fire burning brightly.

Kéng 炯 Very bright, clear; to examine
clearly.

Kéng 洞 Distant, far; also written 迴 kèng,
and 洞 kèng.

Kéng chék pé hēng ló, 洞酌彼行潦
hūi^{ng} k'hè yēo^{ng} hūut léy hēng ló, to go far and
lade water out of yonder running stream.

Kéng 綱 A single garment; kèng e, 綱衣,
a thin robe.

Kéng 哽 Anything stopping in the throat; to
be choked with grief.

Yūng chék kèng, kèng jê put ché,
chek chún, 壅則哽哽而不止則跼
yūng t'hat chēw aē kai^{ng} kai^{ng} nā bēy swāh, chēw
pāyh k'hè lăi kēⁿá, 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^{ng}: to be choked with
a fish-bone.

Kéng 𦑔 To be choked with a bone in the
throat.

Kéng 𦑔 The brightness of fire.

Kéng 剗 To cut off the head with a knife; to decapitate, to behead. Lêng ch'èung ch'èa Gwūy-kèng k'eng che, 令從者魏敬剗之 *bēng lēng t'ay ay lāng lēah Gwūy-kèng t'haē t'hāu*, he ordered his followers to take Gwūy-kèng and decapitate him; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Kéng 拱 Read k'èung: to put the hands together; k'èung séw, 拱手 *k'eng ch'héw*, to fold the hands together before the breast, as is customary with the Chinese, when they bow to a friend. S'ay k'èung j'è t'hēen hāy tē, 垂拱而天下治 *pàng lōh laē k'eng ch'héw j'è t'hēng āy p'āi'ng*, he merely let fall his folded hands, and the empire was regulated; said of 武王 *Boó ông*.

Kéng 拱 Read k'èung: as *toé k'èung*, 斗拱 *taóu k'eng*, the capital of a pillar, in the form of a measure of corn.

Kéng 規 Read k'èen: as *súy k'èen*, 水規 *chúy k'eng*, 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, 裙褶 *kwún k'eng*, the plaits or folds of a petticoat.

妻 Kèng 徑 A small road, a pathway; straight; also written 徑 *k'eng*. Hēng put yēw k'eng, 行不由徑 *k'èng ūm àn k'eng loē*, to travel without going along the proper road; to go out of the right way.

Kèng 逕 A road, a thoroughfare; to approach near; to go along the road.

Kèng 榿 A kind of wood like deal, but harder; beech wood.

Kèng 亘 Extreme, at length, finally.

Kèng 更 To repeat, again; more, increasing; k'eng to, 更多 *k'hāh ch'ey*, much more.

Kèng ch'h'èang t'èet hō, 更唱迭和 *k'ōh ch'h'èd'ng y'èw k'ōh kap e hó*, to sing again, and again to reply to it.

Kèng 敬 To respect, to esteem, to reverence, to honor.

Ke ch'h'è k'èung, chip soó k'eng, 居處恭執事敬 *k'k'èa tē lán ay wūy t'èoh k'èung chip lán ay soó t'èoh k'eng*, 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. *k'è'ā*: a mirror, a glass; b'èen k'eng, 面鏡 *b'īn k'è'ā*, a looking-glass.

B'èng seng èng èng, k'h'ae chong k'eng y'èa, 明星熒熒開絃鏡也 *b'èng ch'h'ai'ng y'èa kw'ui'ng, t'èoh k'h'wuy che'ng k'è'ā*, when the bright stars are still twinkling, females ought to open their toilets and mirrors.

Kèng 瞰 Bright, clear.

Kèng 供 Read k'èung: to afford, to offer; k'èung ch'ae, 供齋 *k'eng ch'ae*, to offer sacrifices with respect and fasting.

Kèng 糗 Read k'èung: as *ch'h'ae k'èung*, 菜糗 *ch'h'ae k'èng*, fruits and vegetables offered in sacrifice.

𠂔

Kēng

𠂔

Standing alone, without any support;
tòk hēng kēng kēng, 獨行𠂔
𠂔 tòk kē^{na} bō e'wá, to walk
alone without support.

Kēng

𠂔

Good; also sorrowful.

Kēng

𠂔

Sorrowful, distressed: sēuk yēā
kēng kēng, 夙夜𠂔𠂔
jit mai^{ng} huán ló, night and day
distressed.

Kēng

𠂔

Sorrowful; also alone, solitary,
friendless.
Yew sim kēng kēng, 憂心𠂔
𠂔 huán ló áy sim kio^{na} kēng kēng, a sorrowful
mind, very much distressed; see the 小雅 Seaóu
gnáy. Bōō géák kēng tók, 無虐𠂔獨 bōh
pò géák kēng tók áy lóng, do not oppress the so-
litary and friendless; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Kēng

𠂔

Teng kēng, 燈 𠂔, a lamp-stand,
a candlestick.

Kēng

𠂔

A red gem, a precious stone of a
red color.
Toē gnoē é bók lé, pò che é kēng
kéo, 投我以木李報之以瓊玖
taōu gióá é bók lé, pò e é kēng kéw, they handed
over to me the fruit of a tree, and I rewarded them
with gems and precious stones; see the 衛風
Wōēy hong.

Kēng

𠂔

To beat out, to manufacture; se
chēūng chuy choó kēng, 書從
椎子𠂔 ch'hāyh chēūng pít
bōēy ch'hòng, books are manufactured by the point
(of the pencil).

Kēng

𠂔

Bék kēng, 墨 𠂔 to mark any one's
flesh by means of puncturing it so
that the figures cannot be oblite-
rated; a punishment formerly in use in China, in
order to mark and degrade criminals.

Kēng

𠂔

Goods, merchandise.

Kēng

𠂔

Read kēung: poor, poverty; kwung
choó ék yéw kēung hoē? 君子
亦有窮乎 kion choó yēā
ioō kēng hoē? may a good man also be poor? see
the 論語 Lūn gé.

𠂔

Kēng

𠂔

Firm, strong, hard; Teng-kong, 鄭
公, drew up the "fish-net" line
of battle, which was (tēung kwán
hoē kēng, 中 權 後 勁 tang e^{ng} kioán sē, aōu
bīn kēng kē^{na}), powerful in the centre, and firm in
the rear.

Kēng

𠂔

The neck; t'hoē kēng, pit tēung,
頭 頸 必 中 t'hoū kak âm
kion á, pit tēōh tek kē tēung, the
head and the neck must be kept in a perpendicular
line; (not bent forwards;) see the 禮記 Léy kē.

Kēng

𠂔

The bone of the leg; keak kēng,
腳 脛 k'ha kēng, the shin bone.
E tēāng k'hoē ke kēng, 以 杖
叩 其 脛 t'hó kwāē á k'haū e áy k'ha kwut,
he then took his staff and hit him over the shin; see
the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kēng

𠂔

Warm.

Kēng

𠂔

The name of a river; kēng ché, 涇
紙 kēng chioá, a kind of drawing
paper.

Kēng 綆 A well-rope, a rope with which to draw water.
 Kēng twán chēá, put k'hó é k'hip ch'him, 綆短者不可以汲深 *chái^{ng} sōh téy bó t'hang é ch'hēō^{ng} chúy ch'him*, when the well-rope is short, we cannot take it to draw water out of a deep place.

Kēng 梗 The name of a wood; straight, correct; also, to stop up, the surface. Goē séy hāk chēá, tít t'hoé kēng jé, 吾所學者直土梗耳 *guá séy ōh áy, 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 哽 To stop up, to be hindered, to be stiff.

Kēng 競 Forcible, violent, striving, to wrangle; cheng kēng, 爭競, to dispute.

幸

Ke^{ng} 鋼 Read kong: a jar, a large earthen jar; also written 綱 kong.

Ke^{ng} 岡 Read kong: the name of a place, the brow of a hill.

Choo-kat-lēāng ke gō lēūng kong, 諸葛亮居卧龍岡 *Choo-kat-lēāng k'hēā te gō lēūng kē^{ng}*, Choo-kat-lēāng dwelt on the brow of the sleeping dragon hill.

Ke^{ng} 扛 Read kong, to carry on a pole between two or more people. Kong bú, 扛物 *ke^{ng} meē^{ng}h*, to carry anything.

Ke^{ng} 擡 Read t'hae: to lift or carry anything; t'hae keaōu, 擡轎 *ke^{ng} kēō*, to carry a sedan-chair.

去

Ke^{ng} 楨 Read kōng: a burden; lóng kōng, 籠楨 *láng kē^{ng}*, a burden, a load.

Ke^{ng} 焯 Read kōng: to harden or temper steel.

Ke^{ng} 鋼 Read kōng: steel; chēng kōng, 正鋼 *chēⁿ à kē^{ng}*, pure steel. Lēēn kōng ch'hek to, yūng chē ch'hēet gēuk jē ch'hēet nē yēen, 鍊鋼赤刀用之切玉如切泥焉 *lēēn kē^{ng} ch'hēāh to, yūng e ch'hēet gēuk, ch'hin chēō^{ng} ch'hēet t'hoé*, a bare knife of molten steel may be made use of to split gems, just like splitting mud.

幸

Keō 茄 The egg-plant, called brinjal.

去

Keō 叫 Read keaōu: to call, to cry out; bék put te keaōu hō, 或不知叫號 *woō áy ūm chae kēō hō*, there are some who do not understand the call and signal; see the 小雅 Seaōu gnáy.

平

Keō 茄 The egg-plant, called brinjal; called kēō, by the people on the sea-coast.

Keō 橋 Read keaōu: a bridge; gnoé kēak keaōu, 五脚橋 *goé k'ha kēō*, the five bridges.

去

Keō 蕎 Loē keaōu, 蕎蕎 *loē kēō*, a kind of garlic. Keaōu bék, 蕎麥 *kēō bāyh*, Polygonum fagopyrum.

Keō 轎 Read keaōu: a chair, a sedan-chair; chō keaōu, 坐轎 *chēy kēō*, to ride in a sedan-chair.

夫

Kĕōh

腳

Read kĕak: a foot, a leg.

奉

Kĕō^{ng}

薑

Read kĕang: ginger; ch'haē tēung kaē kĕang, 菜重芥薑 ch'haē sēy tē tēung sē kwā ch'haē

kap kĕō^{ng}, the most important among vegetables are the mustard and ginger plants; see the 千字文 Ch'hĕen joō bŭn.

Kĕō^{ng}

荆

Poc kĕang, 補荆 poc kĕō^{ng}, the name of a wood; also written poc kĕang, 補姜 poc kĕō^{ng}.

Kĕō^{ng}

螳

Ch'hek kĕang, 赤螳 ch'hĕāh kĕō^{ng}, another name for a cricket; some say the appearance of a

dead silkworm.

Kĕō^{ng}

韁

Read kĕang: a bridle; má kĕang, 馬韁 báy kĕō^{ng}, a horse's bridle.

Kĕō^{ng}

麋

Read chĕang: a kind of deer without horns; the Chinese speak of a gĭn chĕang, 銀麋 gĭn kĕō^{ng}, a silver antelope, of a white color, which only appears when kings inflict punishments in reason.

奉

Kĕō^{ng}

強

Read kĕang: strong, violent, superior; é ch'hoó kađu pé, ch'hoó chĕk kĕang é pé yĕá, 以此較彼

則強於彼也 t'hoó chĕy léy kap hĕut léy pé kađu, chĕy léy chĕw k'hāh kĕō^{ng} é hĕut léy, taking this to compare with that, this then is superior to that; see the 正雅 Chĕng gnáy.

奉

Kĕō^{ng}

讐

Read kĕang: to speak perversely, to answer harshly. Gĕk kĕang, 逆讐 kăyh kĕō^{ng}, to dispute

obstinately.

4 M

Kĕō^{ng}

彊

Read kĕang: awry, slanting, on one side; kĕang toē, 彊脰 kĕō^{ng} taōu, 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 tĕāou, ch'haē lĕūk, put ĕng yit kĕuk, 終朝采綠不盈一掬 chit mǎy^h chaē bān lĕk ch'haōu, bō mō^á chit ch'hĕw ak, to be gathering greens all the morning long, without filling a single handful; see the 小雅 Seaōu gnáy.

Kĕuk

菊

Vulg. kek: a chrysanthemum, an autumnal flower. Hōng kĕuk yĕw kay sek, 黃菊有佳色 wĕn^{ng} kek hwa icoo hó áy sek, the yellow chrysanthemum has a very pretty appearance.

Kĕuk

掬

To take in the hand, to hold a handful. Lōng hwa liĕang bwán e, kĕuk súy gwát chaē sĕw, 弄花香滿衣掬水月在手 lǎng hwa p'hang mō^á s^{na}, kĕuk chit ch'hĕw chĕō^{ng} áy chúy, gōyĕh 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; tǎp kĕuk, 踹踹, a football: now called p'hē kĕw, 皮球 p'hōy kĕw, a leathern football.

Kĕuk

𦵏

A field of scallions and leeks.

Kĕuk

桲

Pek kĕuk, 柏桲 a pestle made of cedar wood.

Këuk

鞠

To nourish, to feed, to bring up; also to bend, to stoop; glorious. Boé hēy këük gnó, 母今鞠我

něō^{ng} léy ch'hē gwá, my mother nourished me; see

the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy. A surname. Jip kong bûn, këük këung jê yěá, 入公門鞠躬如也 jip kong áy moo^{ng} chēw këük sin áy yěō^{ng}, (Confucius,) on entering the prince's gate,

would exhibit an appearance of bending his body; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Këuk

鞠

To examine criminals; to inquire into, to exhaust, the utmost. Sîn

këük lûn pò, 訊鞠論報, to inquire to the utmost into criminal accusations, and to deliberate on the proper retribution.

Këuk

樅

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, 山行乘樅 su^{na} kē^{na} 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.

Këuk

暴

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 lán gwán e áy huūn, let each one attend to his particular charge; see the 曲禮 K'hëuk léy.

E hwat k'hëuk këük, 予髮曲局 gwá áy mô k'hëuk 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; wūy t'hēen kaè ko, put kám put këük, 謂天蓋

高不敢不跼 kóng kěd t'hee^{ng} kaè kwán, ū^m k'á ū^m 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 yeá këung, kê soō sǎng yěá kèng, 其行己也恭其事上也敬 e kē^{na} tē ka tē áy soō yěá këung, e hòk saē sè twā yěá kèng, he was respectful in his private conversation, and reverential in serving his superiors; see the 論語 Lûn 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 kēet lèk keng tēen, këung wūy choó chit jê é è, 我竭力耕田供爲子職而已矣 gwá chīn k'hwōy lùt

chōk ch'hán, kēung chò haōu sai^{ng} áy chit hwūn tēⁿā
tēⁿā, I exert my strength in cultivating the fields
in order to provide what is necessary to fulfill the du-
ties of a son, and nothing else; see 孟子 Bēng
choó. Kám put kēung kip, 敢不共給 *kⁿá*
u^m kēung kip, how dare we not afford and present it!

Kēung 弓 A bow; a surname; kēung sé soo
tēang, 弓矢斯張 *kēung*
ché^{ng} tēōh tēō^{ng}, the bow and
arrow drawn out and ready; see the 大雅 Taē
gáy.

Kēung 躬 The body, one's own person; the
body bent, as a bow; also written
躬 *kēung*.
Koé chéá gán che put ch'hut, t'hé kēung che put
tāē yěá, 古者言之不出耻躬之
不逮也 *koé chá áy lāng kōng wā ū^m ch'hut*,
sē seaōu léy hín sin áy kēⁿā bēy kađu, 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 chīn lēk hoē koe
hok, 卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫
pe sēy ch'hò t'hāyh, jē chīn k'hūy 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, *gōēyh keng*,
the menses.

𠂔

Kēung 拱 To hold anything in both hands;
kēung pá che tōng choó, 拱把
之桐梓 *kēung páy áy 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 stick-
ing out in the front of a pillar in order to support
the extended roof.

Kēung 珙 A large gem; suy yéw kēung p'hek
boē ek yěá, 雖有珙璧無
益也 *suy woō twā áy p'hek yěá*
bō lē yěáh, 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 jē pok sin, ke kē séy, jē
chēung seng kēung che, 譬如北長居
其所而衆星共之 *ch'hin chēō^{ng} pak*
ch'hai^{ng}, k'hēā tē e áy só chaē, jē chēung ch'hai^{ng}
nā e, just like the north star, which rests in its po-
sition, and all the rest of the stars verge towards
it; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kēung 鞏 Firm, stable; to strengthen, to es-
tablish.
E kēung ōng sit, 以鞏王室
é kēung koē ōng kong áy ch'hò, in order to esta-
blish the royal house; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kēung 卅 One of the 214 radicals.
𠂔

Kēung 供 To appoint; also to afford, to bring
in, to offer.

率

Kēung

窮

Poor, destitute, exhausted, to exhaust; pîn kēung, 貧窮 sòng hēung, poor and exhausted; kēung

chîn, 窮盡, to carry to the utmost.

Sòh haé k'hwùn kēung, t'heen lòk éng chēung, 四海困窮天祿永終 sè haé kauu k'hwùn kēng, t'hec^{ng} áy hóng lòk éng chēung, 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 Lūn gé.

Kēung gwân kēng wúy, 窮源竟委 kēung e áy gwân t'haú, kēng e áy wúy k'héuk, to exhaust the springs, and search to the utmost the windings of an affair.

Kēung

窮

Ch'hwán kēung, 川窮, the name of a medicine.

Kēung

窮

K'heung kēung, 嶠窮, a hilly appearance.

Kēung

窮

The name of a country, to which 羿 Gey was appointed ruler, who afterwards usurped the chief sway in China.

Kēung

保

To scold, to rail; kēung sēung, 保俚, to ridicule a person as dwarfish and contemptible.

Kēung

粳

Fine rice.

芸

Kēung

共

Together with, all alike, to share equally with any one. E pēng yéw kēung, pē che jê boô hām,

與朋友共敝之而無憾 hap.pēng yéw kēung yung, pē p'hwà jê bó hām huân,

to allow one's friends the common use of anything, and not to be grieved when our things are spoiled; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸

Kew

𠂔

Anything twisted and tied together.

Kew

𠂔

Kew kaou, 𠂔絞 kew ká, a griping pain in the intestines; the colic.

Kew

繆

Kew kaou, 繆絞, to strangle, to hang; Teaôu hóng hoê choô kew soó, 趙皇后自繆死

Tēo hóng hoê ka tē kew sé, the empress of Tēo strangled herself.

𠂔

Kéw

久

Vulg. koó: long, a long time; kéw è, goê put hēw bōng kēen Chew kong, 久矣吾不復夢

見周公 koó è, gwá bó bó kōh bāng kē^{ng} Chew kong, it is now a long time since I dreamed of Chew kong; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kéw

九

Vulg. kaú: nine; kéw sip, 九十 kaú chap, ninety; sip kéw, 十九 chap kaú, nineteen. Kéw

tēung, 九重, the nine times doubled apartments, alluding to the emperor's palace, and sometimes to the emperor himself. Kéw tēung ch'hun sek chù y sēen t'hô, 九重春色醉仙桃 kaú tēung áy ch'hun sek ch'hin chēo^{ng} woô chù y sēen áy t'hô, the vernal countenance of his majesty looks as if he were intoxicated with angels' peaches.

Kéw

𠂔

To destroy, to demolish, to injure.

Kéw 玖 A black stone, resembling a gem;
kēng kék, 璣玖, precious
stones.

Kéw 韭 An aromatic vegetable; kék ch'haè,
韭菜 *koó ch'haè*, scallions; a
kind of leeks. Tūn ch'hun chek
yūng kék, 豚春則用韭 *te bǎh ch'hun*
t'hee^{ng} chek yūng hoó 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; Hwân-kong
kék háp choo hoé, 桓公糾
合諸侯 *Hwân-kong kék háp*
choo hoé, Hwân-kong collected and united the prin-
ces together; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Kéw 赴 Military, martial; kék kék boó hoo
kong hoé kan sēng, 赴赴武
夫公侯干城 *kék kék áy*
boó hoo sē kong hoé áy kan ho sé^{ng} 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 紉 Three ropes twisted together; a
threefold cord.

去 Kéw 救 To save, to deliver; kék sè, 救
世, to save the world.

Chēw T'hong jé sōdy che, é hwát
Hāy kék bín, 就湯而說之以代
夏救民 *chēw kaúu T'hong jé sōdy e, tēoh*
hoát Hāy teaú kék pǎyh sai^{ng}, he went to
T'hong, and advised him to attack the Hāy dynas-
ty, and save the people; see 孟子 Bēng choo.

Kèw 究 To search, to examine thorough-
ly; káng kék, 講究, to in-
quire into. Sēng tek put kip.
kék ê t'hēen hāy, 盛德不及究於
天下 *hó áy tek bēy kip kék tē t'hee^{ng} hāy*,
your complete virtue has not yet extended to all in
the empire.

Kèw 灸 To canterize, to apply fire to the
body for medicinal purposes.

Kèw 疚 A chronic disease; a long sickness.
Yew sim k'hóng kék, 憂心
孔疚 *huān ló áy sim kio^{ng} á*
chín chaē hoó pai^{ng}, a sorrowful mind, long distress-
ed; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Kèw 廐 A stable; má kék, 馬廐 *báy*
teaú, a stable for horses.
Kék hwán, choó t'hūy teaú
wát, sēang jín hoé, put bün má, 廐焚子退
朝曰傷人乎不問馬 *báy teaú sēo*,
hoo choó t'hūy teaú kóng woó sēang láng hoé, bó
mooi^{ng} 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 Lūn gé.

平

Kéw 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, 君子求諸已小人
求諸人 *kwun choó kék choo ka té, seaú jín*
kék choo pat láng, the man of worth seeks every-
thing from himself, but the worthless character
seeks everything from others; see 程子 Tēng
choó.

Kéw 球 The ornament of a cap.

Kêw 揀 Long, lengthened out; also, bent;
yêw kêw kê kak! 有揀其
角 *woô téng e ây kak!* how very
long was his horn! see the 周頌 Chew sêng.

Kêw 九 The name of a country.

Kêw 仇 An enemy, an antagonist, an oppo-
nent; also a surname.
E choó tông kêw, 與子同
仇 *kap lé chò tông kêw*, he and you are mutual
foes; see the 秦風 Chîn hong.

Kêw 逌 A partner, a fellow, a mate; yaóu
t'heaón sêuk lé kwun choó h'ó
kêw, 窈窕淑女君子
好逌 *yaóu t'heaón ây hó cha boé kap kwun choó*
hó chò sêo kêw, a modest and retired woman is an
excellent partner for a man of worth; see the 周
南 Chew lâm.

Kêw 球 A beautiful gem; a globe; t'hên
kêw, 天球, a celestial globe;
têy kêw, 地球, a terrestrial
globe. Also, the sound of a gem.

Kêw 綌 Hasty, rapid; some say, slow.

Kêw 毬 A ball; hê kêw, 戲毬, a play
ball; p'hê kêw, 皮球 *p'hôey*
kêw, a football.

Kêw 裘 A fur dress, a dress of skins with
the hair on. A surname.
Sêng hwûy má, 裘 k'hêh p'wáy báy, ch'hêng
k'hin kêw, to ride on fat horses, and to wear light
fur dresses; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Kêw 賕 To employ wealth in order to per-
vert the laws; to use bribes.

Kêw 觥 Bent, crooked; soô kong kê kêw!
兕觥其觥 *sae kak ây*
chêw pöey, e ây wan k'hêuk! a
wine-cup made of a rhinoceros' horn, how crooked it
is! see the 小雅 Seaóu gnây.

Kêw 𠂔 Three cornered, triangular, a trian-
gular spear.

Kêw 𧈧 Hasty, rapid; to seek.

Kêw 𧈧 A horned dragon; some say, a dra-
gon without horns; also written
虬 *kêw*.

Yên yêw kêw lêng, hoô him é yêw? 焉有虬
龍負熊以遊 *t'hae t'hó woô kêw lêng*
gêa chit 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 soô.

Kêw 𧈧 A stoppage of the nose through cold,
a catarrh.

Kwûy ch'hew hêng hây lêng bin to kêw t'hè, 季
秋行夏令民多𧈧嚏 *ch'hew böey*
kên'â ch'hin chëo'ng hây t'hee'ng lêng pâyh sai'g
chêy sât p'hee'ng, kwà p'hâh ch'hew, in the end of
autumn to act as we do in summer will occasion
frequent colds and sneezings.

Kêw 鉞 A kind of chisel; kè p'hò gnó hoó,
yêw k'hwat gnó kêw, 既破
我斧又缺我鉞 *kè*
jêên p'hwà gnó ây poó t'haóu, yêw k'hè k'hêh gnó
ây ch'hak 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 lēên, 舊年 *koō neē^{ng}*, last
 year.

Koè kēw put wūy, 故舊不遺 *koè koō áy jìn sín, ũ^m t'hang wūy 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 sín sīm hō, e áy koō an chuo^{ng} 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 wūy ch'hé, kwut tēy wūy kēw, kēw 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^{ng} ch'há chò cheng, kcut tēy chò koō, cheng koō áy lē yāh, chē^{ng} 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 keng*.

Kēw

咎

A fault, a crime; to find fault with.
 Kè óng put kēw, 既往不咎 *kè jēên óng hòy, bó lēāh 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 *ku^{ng} 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 yāng, 我送舅氏曰至謂陽 *gwá sàng gwá áy koō á, kóng böy^h 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 *Chīn 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 sín, 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 boé, 鷄母, a hen. Also written 雞 key.

Lé wát key bēng, soō wát mōēy tən, 女曰鷄鳴士曰昧旦 *cha boé kóng key tit t'hé, ta po kóng àm böēy kwu^{ng}*, 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 bēên tēang key, 甲第面長街

ch'hod t'hāyh bīn^{ng} à tē^{ng} key, a range of buildings facing the long street.

Key

𪛗

To divine, in order to discover things which are doubtful. In the western countries they divine by goat's blood, which they call 𪛗 *soo key*.

Key

筓

A hair-pin, the knot in which the hair is tied.

Sip yéw gnoé lēên jê key, 十有五年而筓 *cháp goē hòy jê key*, (c-

males) at fifteen years of age tie up their hair and use a hair-pin.

Key **階** Read kae: a step; gīm kae, 階 *gīm key*, a flight of steps.
Bút kae ch'he, èk jê yěá, 沒階趨翼如也 *bút chīn gīm key, chēw máyⁿh kēⁿá ch'hīn chēō^{ng} pway áy yěō^{ng}*; 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 Lūn gé.

書

Kéy **改** Read kaé: to change, to alter, to reform. Kò jê put kaé, sē wūy kò è, 過而不改是謂過矣 *woō kōèy sīt jê ū^m kēy, sē hóng kēd woō kōèy sīt*, having a fault and not reforming, this is what may be called having a fault indeed; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kéy **解** Read kaé: to dissolve, to disperse, to loosen, to untie. Kaé swat, 解說 *kéy sōēyh*, to explain; kaé k'hae, 解開 *kéy k'houy*, to unravel, to unfold; kaé kēet, 解結 *t'haú kat*, to untie a knot. Wūy sūn ê 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 kēy huán ló*, but to render his parents obedient to virtue, this alone could dissipate his sorrow; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

書

Kèy **計** A plan, a scheme; to plan, to calculate; to reckon; a surname. Sip lēen ch'hut chēw gōēy hoō hák se kēy, 十年出就外傳學書計 *cháp hōēy tēōh ch'hut kēē^{ng} gūā bīn áy sīn sai^{ng} ēh sēá jē kap swuē^{ng} sēdau*, at ten years of age, boys should go abroad to a teacher out of doors, and learn writing and arithmetic. Hāng-lēāng tēāou choo

chēāng kēy soō, 項梁召諸將計事 *Hāng-lēāng tēāou ē áy chēāng soō nēō^{ng} soō*, Hāng-lēāng called all his generals to consult over the business; see the 史記 Soó kē. Kēy boē, 計謀 a plan, a contrivance; kwúy kēy, 詭計 artful schemes.

Kèy **繼** To connect; kēy sēuk, 繼續 *sēo swà*, to hand down in connection. Kēy chwát sè, ké hwūy kok, 繼絕世舉廢國 *sēo swà chwát tooi^{ng} áy sè, ch'hōng k'hé huūy bō áy kok*, to keep up the succession of a declining family, and to raise a ruined nation.

Kèy **櫪** Koé kēy, 枸櫪, the name of a wood.

Kèy **髻** A lady's cap; a small kerchief, used for tying up the hair.

Kèy **疥** Read kaé: a small sore, a breaking out; hāy sē yéw yāng kaé che chit, 夏時有痒疥之疾 *hāy t'heē^{ng} áy sē, woō chēō^{ng} sai^{ng} kēy áy pāi^{ng}*, in the summer time people get the itch and cutaneous disorders.

率

Kéy **鮭** Read haé: pickled fish, or salted shrimps; kēy chēep, 鮭汁, catchup or soy.

丟

Kēy **易** Read ē: easy, not difficult; ē soō, 易事 *kēy soō*, an easy matter.

幸

K'ha **脚** Read kēak: the leg, the foot; kēak t'hong, 脚痛 *k'ha t'hēⁿá*, a sore foot.

𡗗

K'há

巧

Read k'haóu : clever, artful ; kè
k'haóu, 奇巧 k'k'á, strange,
wonderful. Kong-se-choó che

k'haóu, put é kwuy kè, put lêng séng hong wân,
公輸子之巧不以規矩不能成
方圓 Kong-se-choó áy k'há, nā bó yūng kwuy kè,
ch'ew b'ey ch'ē^{ná} sè kak e^{ng} cē^{ng}, with all Kong-se-
choó's cleverness, if he had not rule and compass, he
could neither make squares nor circles ; see 孟子
B'eng choó.

𡗗

K'há

扣

Read k'hoè : to beat, to strike ;
k'hoè b'ūn, 扣門 k'hà moo^{ng},
to rap at the door. T'ēang-hwa

wát, k'hó ch'hé tōng chaé, k'hek w'uy gē hēng,
k'hoè che chek bēng, 張華日可取桐
材刻爲魚形扣之則鳴 T'ēo^{ng}-
hwa kóng, t'hang t'hāy t'ang ch'há, k'hek ch'ō hē
áy yēo^{ng}, k'hà e ch'ew tán, T'ēo^{ng}-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.'

𡗗

K'h^{ná}

𡗗

Ilwān kam, 飯𡗗 poo^{ng} k'h^{ná},
a rice-dish.

K'hae

𡗗

Vulg. k'hwuy : to open, to unfold,
to open out. Kwun choó che
kaú jē y'á, k'hae jē bú tát,

君子之教喻也開而勿達 k'ieu
choó áy kà h'eu k'hwuy jē bó tát bēng, the good
man in communicating instruction, expounds the
subject, without fully explaining it ; see the 禮學
記 Léy hák kè.

K'hae

𡗗

To rub, to wipe ; to wave the hand.

𡗗

K'haé

𡗗

To rejoice, to be glad ; also writ-
ten 𡗗 k'haé. K'haé lòk yím
chéw, 𡗗樂飲酒 k'haé lòk
lím ch'ew, to rejoice and drink wine.

K'haé

𡗗

Sóng k'haé, 𡗗, swept and
cleansed.

K'haé

𡗗

K'haé kap, 𡗗甲, armor, a coat
of mail. Ch'he-y'ew sé chok k'haé
𡗗尤始作 𡗗 Ch'he-
y'ew k'hé t'haóu ch'ō k'haé k'haé, Ch'he-y'ew was the
first that invented armor (in order to fight with) ;
黃帝, Hōng t'èy (B. C. 2622).

K'haé

𡗗

K'haé jē, 𡗗, to hope for ; to
desire.

Hāy boē k'haé jē, 下無 𡗗
𡗗 hāy t'ey áy p'ūy s'ui^{ng} bó t'hang bāng, the
lower classes have nothing to look forward to ; see
the 左傳 Ch'ō twān.

K'haé

𡗗

Good, excellent ; a triumph after
victory ; harmonious, soothing.
Ch'ō k'haé jē kwuy, 奏 𡗗

而歸 ch'adu k'haé jē too^{ng} laé, they sang a
triumph on their return. K'haé hong choó lám,
凱風自南 hō áy hong choó lám, the gen-
ial breezes blow from the south ; see the 詩經
Se keng.

K'haé

𡗗

A form, a pattern ; a mould, a plan ;
the correct form of writing.

T'h'ien hāy boē k'haé, 天下
模 𡗗 t'he^{ng} āy áy boē y'ō^{ng}, 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-bùn-pà yín Chéang súy k'haè Gèép, 西門豹引

漳水漑隄 Sey-bùn-pà yín Chéang chúy k'haè Gèép sèⁿá, Sey-bùn-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; taē k'haè, 大槩, generally. Tēung ch'hun che gwát, cheng kwán k'haè, 仲春之月正權槩 tēung ch'hun áy gōēyh tēōh chēⁿá 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 tâm sim ē, chéung yung chēw gē lân, 慷慨談心易從容就義難 k'hóng k'haè tâm sim k'haè, chéung yung chēw gē ōh, 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'hoè, to plaster a house.

K'haè 暨 To arrive at, to reach to.
A surname.

K'haè 愜 To fetch a long sigh, to breathe hard; to arrive at.

Kwun hēng ch'hoó gnoé chēá, chek k'haè hoē t'hēn hāy è, 君行此五

者則愜乎天下矣 lé kēⁿá chéy goē hāng, chek kadu hoē t'hee^{ng} āy è, prince, if you do these five things, you will influence the whole empire.

K'haè 𪔐 Very firm; anything solid and substantial.

K'haè 𪔑 The wind rising in the throat; to cough.

K'haè 咳 To cough; k'haè sok 咳嗽 k'hám sadu, to have a cough.

Hēng bün k'haè sok che seng, 幸聞咳嗽之聲 hēng t'hēⁿá k'hám sadu áy sēⁿá, I luckily heard the sound of coughing.

K'haè 揩 To rub or wipe anything.

𪔒 K'hae^{ng} 𪔓 The sound of joy.

夫 𪔔 K'hǎh 𪔕 Kead k'hap: a wicker-basket with a small mouth, used by fishermen to put the fish in when they are caught; tēuk k'hap choó, 竹筐予 tek k'hǎh á, a wicker fish-basket.

K'hǎh 𪔖 A single thin garment; chēy k'hǎh, 縹緲, a kind of cloth.

𪔗 K'hǎh 𪔘 Hoē k'hǎh, 癰癰, anything sticking in the throat.

𪔙 K'hai^{ng} 𪔚 Read k'heng: a valley, a ravine.

夫

K'hai^{ng}h 喀 The noise of vomiting, or the sound of coughing.

天

K'hai^{ng}h 嗔 Read ch'hày : the noise of coughing, or sobbing.

夫

K'hak 確 Certain, sure ; tek k'hak, 的確, true, real ; truly.
 K'hak hoē kē put k'hó pwát,
 確乎其不可拔 k'hak sit, kadu bēy
 pwát, so sure that it cannot be altered.

K'hak 佁 The name of an ancient emperor ; also written 魯 k'hak.

K'hak 催 A man's name ; Lé-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 chēá, 有慤士者 woō séng k'hak áy t'hak ch'hāyh lāng, here is a sincere scholar.

K'hak 恪 To respect, to esteem ; chip soō yéw k'hak, 執事有恪 chip soō woō kèng k'hak, to attend to business seriously.

K'hak 麴 Read k'heuk : leaven ; pék k'hëuk 白麴 pāyh k'hak, a preparation of grain, used in fermenting liquor ; also written 糲 k'hëuk.

天

K'hak 穀 The appearance of a tent ; also, to vomit ; also written 青 k'hak.

幸

K'ham 堪 Worthy ; k'ham tek, 堪得, worthy to obtain ; put k'ham, 不堪, unworthy, insupportable.

Sîn yéw hô kong, k'hó é k'ham che? 臣有何功可以堪之 lé woō s'ā meē^h kong ló, t'hang k'ham kadu hout lēy soō? what merit have you, to render you worthy of such an office?

K'ham 嵒 K'ham gam, 嵒巖, ground that is uneven, a hilly appearance.

K'ham 厝 To press down.

K'ham 嵌 A deep part of the hills.

K'ham 戔 To kill, to put to death ; also written 戔 k'ham.

K'ham 龕 A shrine for inclosing an idol ; sîn k'ham, 神龕, an idol's shrine. Sèng jîn k'ham, 聖人龕, the shrine of a sage.

声

K'hám 坎 Dangerous, hazardous ; k'ham k'hó, 坎圻, 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 軻, difficulties, troubles; also written 憾 k'hám.

K'hám 歆 Insufficient, sorrowful, sad, dissatisfied. Hoô che é Hân Gwūy che kay, jê kê choô sè k'hám jêên,

附之以韓魏之家而其自視歆然, t'hêp e é Hân Gwūy ây kay soô, jê e ka tē k'huôⁿà ch'lin chēô^{ng} bó kadt, 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. Síam 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 矚 To look at, to espy; Yāng-hⁿò k'hám K'hóng choó che bông yěá, jê kwūy K'hóng choó tân, 陽貨矚孔子之亡也而饋孔子豚 Yāng-hⁿò k'huôⁿà K'hóng choó áy bó tē tit, jê sàng K'hóng choó te, Yāng-hⁿò watched till Confucius was from home, and then presented him with a pig; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hám 闚 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 nēⁿá, 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 Sāang k'hám 相 矜 sōo k'hām, to push against one another, to dodge one another's elbows.

幸

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 aou 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'lián.

Ch'héng k'hán che hék tēung, kék sē sūy kay che t'hēen hāy, 請看之域中竟是誰家之天下 ch'hēⁿá k'huôⁿa e hék tēy tang e^{ng}, kék sē chē chūy kay áy t'hē^{ng} áy, pray look abroad into the country, and see after all to whose family the empire will belong.

K'han 牽 To draw, to drag, to pull, to lead;
 k'han bwán, 牽挽, to pull and haul. Yéw k'han gnêw, jê kò
 tóng hây chéá, 有牽牛而過堂下
 者 wóo k'han goó, jê kōy tē tóng áy áy lóng, there
 was one leading an ox, and passing by at the foot of
 the hall; see the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

声

K'hán 侃 Stiff and straight; rigid and upright;
 also, harmonious and agreeable.
 E hây taē hoo gân, k'hán k'hán
 jê-yéá, 與下大夫言侃侃如也
 kap hây taē hoo kóng wā, ch'hín chēōng gnāy tit
 áy yēōng, when he conversed with any of the infe-
 rior 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'hwⁿd: to look, to see, to
 behold. Ch'hēen lé soo san bōng
 tēung kēēn, yaú se pà kwūn kwuy
 laē k'hán, 千里思山夢中見要
 須罷郡歸來看 ch'heng lé sēōng
 sw^a, bāng tang e^{ng} k'hwⁿd, tek k'hak tēōh pà
 kwūn too^{ng} laē k'hwⁿd, 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 huát 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.

声

K'háng 孔 Read k'hóng: a hole; büēn k'hóng,
 面孔 bín k'háng, the face, the
 countenance. Boó büēn k'hóng,
 無面孔 bō bín 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'hóng, 炕床 k'hàng
 ch'héng, 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 hây
 bün, 僧敲月下門 hōéy
 sēōng k'haou goēyh áy moo^{ng}, 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 閘 To draw out, to draw lots; a lot, a
 share. Lēem k'haou ch'hé hwun,
 拈閘取分 k'hēōh k'haou
 t'háyh 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 yéu hwûy k'haou, 則地有肥磽 chek tēy wōō pūy wōō sán, some parts of the soil are fertile and some sterile; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

K'haou 尻 *The back; k'haou chit, 尻脊 ka chēāh, the back, the spine. T'hoè k'hè k'haou, 兔去尻 t'hoè tēōh k'hè ka chēāh, the back-bone of a rabbit should be taken out; see the 禮內則 Léy lōēy chek.*

巧 *Vulg. k'há: clever, artful, expert; K'haóu 巧 intriguing, specious. K'haóu gân lēng sek, sēn è jīn, 巧言令色鮮矣 仁 hó kaú e áy wā, hó e áy bīn sek, chēō wōō jīn, when persons are fair in their words, and smooth in their appearance, they are seldom virtuous; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.*

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 釦 *Read k' è: a loophole; léw k'hoé, 釦釦 léw k'haóu, a button-hole.*

K'haóu 筴 *Read k'hoè: as k'hoè k'hong, 筴框 k'haóu k'hong, an instrument used in weaving.*

夫 K'haóuh 餒 *K'haóuh pók péng, 餒薄餅 k'haóuh pōh pēⁿá, 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'hòng 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 lōēy put ch'hut, 臥閤內不出 k'hvùn tē kwuy k'hap laē ũ^m 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 踰 *To stumble; gân chēēn tēng, chek put k'hap, 言前定則不踰 kóng wā taē seng tēⁿā tēōh, chek bēy k'hap tēōh, 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 韃 *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
hoo, Ong-hwan, wūy hoō hêng,

王使蓋大夫王驪爲輔行 *óng saé*
K'hap áy taē hoo, Ong-hwan, chò hoō hêng, the
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 jīn chip k'hap
sīn yīm, 行人執榼承
飲 *hēng jīn gīm chéu k'hè*
nēn'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 sūy, 瞌睡 *chōēy,* to slumber, to doze.
Bók k'hap, 目瞌 *bák k'häyh,*
the eyes closed.

K'hap 搥 To take; k'hap sap, 搥搥, dirty,
filthy.

太
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
bēēn, 刮面, to tattoo; to brand
as a punishment.

K'hat 渴 Vulg. *kwāh:* thirsty; k'hoé k'hat,
口渴 *ch'hüy kwāh,* to be
thirsty. K'hat chéá ē wūy yīm,
渴者易爲飲 *kwāh áy lāng k'huoè 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 sē tēng jīt, 尅時定
日 *k'hat sē tēn'ā tēōh jīt,* to
appoint a time, and fix a day.

幸

K'hay 伽 Cheng k'hay, 伽, the appella-
tion of a priest.

K'hay 茄 Vulg. *kēō:* the egg-plant, brinjal;
the *Solanum melongena.*

K'hay 𦵏 A pain in the limbs; a contraction
of the hands and feet.

K'hay 𦵏 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 gây, 悞悞, to
abound in secret plans; hidden, concealed.

平

K'hây 𢵏 To be jammed between anything;
not straight, distorted.

夫

K'häyh 𢵏 To lay hold of anything; to hold
anything in the hand.

K'häyh 客 Read k'hek: a guest; jīn k'hek, 入
客 *lāng k'häyh,* a stranger, a
guest. Sin k'hek, 新客 *sin*
k'häyh, a new-comer; k'hek jīn, 客 *k'häyh*

lâng, a native of the mountainous districts in the province adjoining to Canton.

K'hek làe choó put koè, choó sê boô lêng pin,
客來主不顧自是無良賓
k'hăyh làe choó lêng ũ^m chēdou koè, choó jēn sê
bô sⁿa hó áy lêng k'hăyh, when a stranger comes,
and the master does not pay proper attention to
him, it is certainly because he is not a respectable
guest.

Read *ch'hëak*: a felicitous bird;
K'hăyh 鵲 *ch'hëak nēáou*, 鵲鳥 *k'hăyh*
chēáou, a certain bird, which by
its cry is said to indicate the approach of stran-
gers. *Wûy ch'hëak yéw chaú*, 維鵲有巢
tòk tòk k'hăyh chēáou woô chò sēw, the felicitous
bird makes its nest, &c.; see the 召南 *Seádu*
lâm.

K'hăyh 瞽 *Bók k'hăyh*, 目瞽 *bák cheu*
k'hăyh, the eyes closed.

K'hăyh 篋 Read *kēep*: a box, or satchel, for
carrying books to school.

率

K'he 欺 To deceive, to betray; to disgrace,
to despise; *k'he kwun*, 欺君,
to betray the confidence of one's
prince; *k'he hoô*, 欺負, to despise. *Boô choô*
k'he yéá, 毋自欺也 *ũ^m t'hang ka tē p'hēn*,
do not deceive yourself; see the 大學 *Taē hák*.

K'he 駒 A colt, a young horse; a steed above
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 wûy k'he*,
老馬反爲駒 *laou bāy huán chò bāy á*, an
old horse turned colt; see the 小雅 *Seáou guáy*.

K'he

俱

Bông k'he, 蒙俱, an ugly mask
for frightening away evil spirits.

K'he

祛

A kind of sacrifice, for imploring
blessings and averting evils; to
refuse; to send; also written 佞
k'he. Also signifies a sleeve, the cuff of a sleeve;
to lift up the clothes.

K'he

拘

To stop, to hold, to take hold of, to
seize. *Chīn chip k'he*, é *kwuy é*
Chew, 盡執拘以歸于

周 *chò pòó lēāh lēāh*, é *kwuy kadu Chew*, they were
all apprehended and taken back to Chew; see the
書經 *Se keng*.

K'he

疴

The back bent; a humpback, a
curved spine.

Tēung-nê sek Ch'hoé, *ch'hut é līm tēung*, *kēn*
k'he loé chēá, 仲尼適楚出于林
中見疴僂者 *Tēung-nê k'hè kadu Ch'hoé*,
ch'hut é ch'hēo ná tang e^{ng}, *k'huoⁿ à ke^{ng} 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.

K'he

劬

K'he lô, 劬勞, labor, fatigue;
wearied, tired. *Boé sê k'he lô*,
母氏劬勞 *nēo^{ng} lēy*

tēoh bwd, our mothers undergo much labor and fa-
tigue; see the 衛風 *Wōēy hong*.

K'he

區

A class, a sort, a share, a portion;
k'he lūy, 區類, a class; *k'he*
hwun, 區分, to separate; *yit*

k'he, 一區 *chit k'ho*, a small portion.
P'hè choo ch'hó bók, *k'he é pēet è*, 譬諸草
木區以別矣 *ch'hin chēo^{ng} ch'haóu 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'hit ch'hek che k'he chae? 曷足以美七尺之軀哉
an chuo^{na} éy o ló ch'hit ch'hèoh 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.
 Wūy ch'ong k'he ch'hèak ch'èa ch'èen y'èa, 爲叢毆爵者
 鷁也 *wūy ch'hèo ch'ong kw^{na} ch'ayh á sē lac h'èoh ch'èaou*, 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 *woō áy tē ch'au woō áy tít k'he*, some were galloping, and some were ambling; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

K'he 軀 The same as 軀 k'he, the body.

K'he 犄 The name of an ox.

K'he 欹 To take up anything with chopsticks, or pincers. Uneven.

K'he 蹊 K'heou k'he, 蹊蹊, to lift up the feet in walking; also, a road.
 T'hó lé put gân, hāy choō sēng k'he, 桃李不言下自成蹊 *t'hó lé bō kóng wā, áy tēy ka tē ch'è^{na} 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 gē, 摳衣趨隅
pāyh k'hé s^{na} á, jé ch'au 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.

起 To arise, to elevate, to raise up, to get up; k'hé laē, 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 ē ch'èa, Sēang y'èa, 起予者商也 *éy huat k'hé guá áy lāng, sē Sēang*, he who will be able to display my doctrines, is Sēang; said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Chó k'hé ē ch'èung l'èang jín che séy che, 蚤起施從良人之所之 *chá k'hé laē k'ho^{na} k'ho^{na} á t'hàn ta po lāng áy séy kaou*, 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'èak sèng é jín, chek goē k'hé kám? 若聖與仁則吾豈敢 *ch'hín ch'èo^{ng} sèng kap jín, chek guá chae k^{na}?* 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. *nal^{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^{ng} nai^{ng} k'hé, jê bāng tooi^{ng}, 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 葢 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'hüý 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 jit, sūy
sew ké tēen lé, 去之日遂

收其田里 k'hè áy jit, lēem pee^{ng} 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 𡗗 The ancient form of the above.

K'hè 亟 Hastily, frequently, often, repeated-
ly. Hnd chēūng soō jê k'hè sit
sê, k'hó wūy tē hoē? 好從

事而亟失時可謂知乎 aē
chēūng soō, jê ták pué sit sé, t'hang kóng woō tē
huòy 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^{ng}: 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^{ng} k'hé
laê gwá tit bāng e, standing on
tiptoe, I look forward with expectation; see the
衛風 Wōēy 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'hwùý, to
draw the breath, to breathe, to
pant; also written, 炁 k'hè.

Gnó sēen yáng goê lô jēen che k'hè, 我善養
吾浩然之氣 gwá gaóu yěō^{ng} 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 soō put sit chēá, 屏氣似不息者
pín chāh e áy k'hwùý ch'hín chēō^{ng} 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 Yin 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 wūy 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 lín tooi^{ng}

t'hck kak gwá, you have changed and discarded me ;
see the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*.

K'hè 揭 To lift up the clothes, in crossing the water.

K'hè 憩 K'hè sit, 憩息, to stop, to de-
sist ; also written 憩 k'hè.

K'hè 悒 To stop, to stay ; put *sěāng k'hè*
yēn, 不尙悒焉 *ū^m sěāng*
hăyⁿ twā, he did not judge it
right to stop ; see the 小雅 *Seaóu 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 áy lāng bēy ch'lin chēō^{ng} 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 *Lún*
gē.

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^{ng} k'hè béng yin chēō^{ng} bō chēdou pē,
chēw ū^m k'á laé chēy, the sacrificial animals, im-
plements, 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.

平

K'hè 騎 Vulg. *k'hēā* : to ride astride ; k'hè
má, 騎馬 *k'hēā báy*, to ride on
horseback.

Pèk má k'hwà kim an, k'hè ch'hut bān jīn k'hàn,
白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看 *păyh*
báy k'hwà kim io^a, k'hēā ch'hut bān lāng k'hwà,

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.
Goē k'hè, 蜈蜞, a leech.

丟

K'hè 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.

奉

K'hēa 奇 Read *kē* : odd, an odd number.
Yāng kē jē yim gnoé, 陽奇
而陰偶 *yāng soē k'hēa, jē*
yim soē gnoé, the male numbers are odd, and the
female are even.

K'hēa 單 Read *tan* : only, single, the opposite
of double. *Sōēy boē e sēāng tan*,
歲暮衣裳單 *ne^{ng} mat^{ng}*
jē yin chēō^{ng} k'hēa, the year is approaching to a
close, and I have only a single garment.

平

K'hēa 騎 Read k'hè : to ride on horseback ;
chēn yēw ke k'hè, 前有車
騎 *chéng tēōh woō báy ch'hēa*
kap lāng k'hēā, in front let there be carriages and
people on horseback ; see the 曲禮 *K'hēuk léy*.

丟

K'hēa 伽 K'hēa lām sīn, 伽藍神, the
name of a god of the Buddhists.

K'hēa 豎 Read *sē* : to place erect, to raise up,
to establish, to set upright. *Sē chē*,
豎柱 *k'hēa t'heaōu*, to erect a
pillar ; *sē kē*, 豎旗 *k'hēa kē*, to hoist a flag.
K'hwà pēn sē kē, 掛匾豎旗 *k'hwà pe^{ng}*
k'hēa 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'hèⁿà k'hèng hô, 慶賀 k'hèⁿà hô, to
 felicitate.

Hādū sun yéw k'hèng, 孝孫有慶 woō hādū
 áy sun woō k'hèⁿà hô, 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'houy 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'hëäk Lo ! behold ! also written 卻
 k'hëäk. K'hëäk che ! k'hëäk che !
 却之 却之 ū^m t'heē^{ng}h e ! ū^m t'heē^{ng}h e !
 refuse it ! refuse it ! see 孟子 Bēng choó. A
 surname.

怯 To be afraid, to be alarmed at, to be
 K'hëäk apprehensive.

Kēèn seaóu ték k'hëäk, kēèn taē
 ték chek put k'hëäk, 見小敵怯見大敵
 則不怯 k'hwⁿà kēē^{ng} sèy áy ték chēw kēēⁿa,
 k'hwⁿà kēē^{ng} twā áy ték chēw ū^m kēēⁿa, 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'hëäk ground, sterile soil.

皸 Dry skin, the skin dried up.
 K'hëäk

K'hëäk **敲** To strike the head.

K'hëäk **躩** To kick the heels about ; to keep
 walking backwards and for-
 wards. When Confucius was
 employed in the business of his prince, he (chēuk
 k'hëäk jē yěá, 足躩如也 k'ha tin tāng áy
 yěō^{ng},) kept his feet always in motion ; see the 論
 語 Lūn gé.

天

K'hëäk **望** A hard lump of earth.

幸

K'hëang **腔** K'hëang teađu, 腔調, hollow
 vain ostentation ; also a note in
 music. Vulg. k'hěō^{ng} : a dialect.

K'hëang **鏗** Read k'hëen : the noise of metal
 or gems tinkling together.
 Koé sek he, k'hëen jé, 鼓瑟
 希鏗爾 p'häh koé sek swäh, yěá woō k'hëang
 áy sēⁿa, when the playing on the drum or guitar
 has ceased, there is still a tinkling noise ; see the
 論語 Lūn gé.

去

K'hëang **嫖** The appearance of disorder and
 confusion ; disordered.

去

K'hëang **嗷** The incessant crying of children.

幸

K'heaou **橇** A kind of carriage or vehicle for
 traveling through the mud.
 Nê hêng sêng k'heaou, 泥行
 乘橇 kēēⁿà tē mwⁿā 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 𢱤 To strike, to beat.

K'heaou 𢱤 To raise the foot in walking; to stand on one leg; also written 𢱤 k'heaou. K'hó k'heaou ch'èuk t'haē yěá, 可𢱤足待也 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 𢱤 To stand on tiptoe, to raise the leg; k'heaou k'he, 𢱤蹊, to lift up the leg in walking.

K'heaou 𢱤 To raise anything up by means of a lever, to wrench.

𢱤 K'heáou 𢱤 High; k'heáou sin, 𢱤身, to raise up one's body; finely dressed, elegant.

𢱤 K'heàou 𢱤 A hole, a hollow place, a cavity, a cave, an opening.

𢱤 Ch'hit k'heàou l'èw h'èet, 七竅流血 ch'hit k'hang laōu h'èy'hy, blood flowed from the seven orifices; (i. e. the ears, eyes, nostrils, and mouth.)

Goē būn sèng jīn sim yéw ch'hit k'heàou, 吾聞聖人心有七竅 gwá woō t'héⁿa sèng jīn áy sim k'wōⁿa 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'heòu

sún kēⁿa sēⁿá, to perambulate the capital; k'heàou tō, 徼道, a pathway. Ló-choó s'àng yéw é kwan kē k'heàou, 老子常有以觀其徼 Ló-choó s'àng woō é k'huⁿà e áy k'heàou, Ló-choó was constantly occupied in investigating abstruse subjects.

K'heàou 𢱤 K'hòng k'heàou, 𢱤, high and low; uneven.

夫

K'heàuh 𢱤 K'heàuh k'heàuh, 𢱤, an unintelligible jargon.

天

K'heàuh 𢱤 Read kōéy: the name of a place.

夫

K'hech 𢱤 Read k'hwat: cracked, split, having a flaw, not perfect, incomplete.

天

K'hech 𢱤 Read kē: thin, meagre; h'èng y'ung sim kē, 形容甚羸 c áy y'ōngⁿ ch'ín ch'āē sán, his appearance was very meagre.

𢱤

K'h'èem 𢱤 Humble, diffident; k'h'èem sùn, 𢱤, humble, lowly, meek.

K'h'èem k'h'èem kwun choó, 𢱤 𢱤君子 s'èy jē áy k'wun choó, a meek and unassuming good man; see the 易經 Èk keng.

𢱤

K'h'èem 𢱤 Not easy, dissatisfied; a discontented mind; unsettled purpose.

K'h'èem 𢱤 Grain blasted in its growth; corn not coming to perfection.

L'èen yéw long k'h'èem, 年有豐歉 neⁿg woō hó kap bat neⁿg tang,

the years are sometimes fertile, and sometimes un-productive.

K'hëem 慊 Dissatisfied, indignant. Also read k'hëet : contented, happy.

Hêng yéw put k'hëem ê sim, chek löéy è, 行有不慊於心則餒矣 *kě'n á nā woō ũ^m k'hwⁿa wǎh tē sim kwⁿa, chek löéy è*, when there is anything in our conduct that our minds are dissatisfied about, then the spirit of magnanimity is extinguished; see 孟子 Bēng 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 choó k'hëem, 此之謂自謙 *chéy sē kóng kěd ka tē k'hëem chéuk*, 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.

去

K'hëem 欠 To owe, to come short, to be indebted; k'hëem chēen, 欠錢 *k'hëem ché^{ng}*, to owe money; k'hëem k'hwat, 欠闕 *k'hëem k'höëyh*, to be deficient.

Kim chěá sēng choō hēng, séy hwaē boó yit k'hëem, 今者誠自幸所懷無一欠 *iⁿa áy sé chūn chēnà ka tē heáou hēng, séy sēō^{ng} áy soō bó chit hāng k'hëem*, at this time I am truly fortunate; for I have everything that I desire.

K'hëem 芡 K'hëem sit, 芡實, a medicinal herb.

K'hëem 僣 To wait upon; k'hëem jīn, 僣人, an attendant, a follower.

平

K'hëem 伶 K'hëem choo, 伶侏, a musician, a performer.

K'hëem 拑 To hold fast, to hold under one's arm; k'hëem k'hoé, 拑口 to shut the mouth, to be silent.

T'hëen háy che soō k'hëem k'hoé put kám hēw gân è, 天下之士拑口不敢復言矣 *t'hee^{ng} āy áy t'hák ch'hūyh láng chò poó háp ch'hūy ũ^m k'á kōh 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 鉗 To take hold of anything with pincers; to bind anything round with iron.

K'hëem 鈐 K'hëem sūy, 鈐鏹, a large kind of ploughshare.

K'hëem 鉗 The same as 鉗, k'hëem. Vulg. *k'he^{ng} 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, 儉吾從眾, *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 jĕo, lĕang tít, kĕung kĕng, k'hĕēm chat, sĕo nĕō^{ng}*, our master (Confucius) is affable, kind, respectful, parsimonious, and yielding; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

辜

K'hĕen 愆 A fault, an error, a crime; chōēy k'hĕen, 罪愆, a sin. Kwun choó yéw sam k'hĕen, 君子有三愆 *kwun choó woō sⁿa 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 擧 To take up; k'hĕen kĕ, 擧旗, to seize a standard. Kwŭy-poè lé kwun k'hĕen kĕ chĕá sok è, 季布履軍擧旗者數矣 *Kwŭy-poè túy kwun ch'hĕō^{ng} kĕ kwŭy nā paé*, Kwŭy-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 *tĕō^{ng} k'hé yin chĕō^{ng}, leāou kōēy Chin chŭy*, 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.

Lām san che sĕw, put k'hĕen put peng, 南山之壽不騫不崩 *lām soⁿa áy tĕ^{ng} hōēy sĕo, 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 goō*, to lead along wagons and oxen.

Hák chĕá k'hĕen ē sĕy bŭn, 學者牽於所聞 *t'hák áy lāng k'he k'hĕen tĕc sĕy woō t'hĕⁿa 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 *pāyh tĕ^{ng} 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 sĕⁿa 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. kaōu: 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'hēen má, kae lêng yéu yáng, 至於犬馬皆能有養 *chè kaú kaú bá, chò poó ēy 1000 lán 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'hēen 畎 A ditch or furrow in a field, six of which constitute an acre.

Gnó ch'hè k'hēen boé che téung, 我處畎畝之中 *gwá toā tē k'hēen boé áy tang e^{ng}, I dwell amongst the furrows and acres; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

K'hēen 遣 To present, to send, to send away; ch'hay k'hēen, 差遣, to send on an errand.

Kè sèk se k'hēen ê ch'hek, 既夕書遣于策 *kaú àm chēw kè k'hēen sàng áy me^{ng} tē ch'hay, when it is evening, set down the number of presents in a book; see the 儀禮 Gē léy.*

Kēang-sē é Choó-hwān boé chūy jê k'hēen che, 姜氏與子犯謀醉而遣之 *Kēang-sē hap Choó-hwān soó nē^{ng} ch'hòng e chēu chūy, jê ch'hay k'hēen e, Kēang-sē and Choó-hwān planned to make him drunk, and then to send him away; see the 左傳 Chó twān.*

K'hēen 犟 A stubborn ox, that will not be led.

K'hēen 縶 K'hēen k'hwán, 縶縶, attached, indissolubly attached to any one.

去

K'hēen 俛 To compare, to bring a comparison, to speak a parable; like as.

K'hēen t'hēen che mōēy, 俛天之妹 *ch'hin chē^{ng} t'he^{ng} áy sēo mōēy, just like heaven's younger sister; see the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.*

K'hēen 倭 K'hēen lēen, 倭倭, to march in a row, close together.

K'hēen 牽 To pull, to pluck; also read k'hēen.

K'hēen 譴 To inquire into; k'hēen 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-hōng-kéng, 宋弘景, and used (sè sē soó jīn k'hēen būn, 時時使人譴問 sē sē sáe lán k'hēen mōi^{ng}) constantly to send people to inquire after him.

K'hēen 掣 To knock the head; to hit against, to come in contact with.

平

K'hēen 乾 Heaven; the male principle of nature; k'hēen k'hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth. The visible heavens are called t'hēen, 天, and the superintending principle k'hēen, 乾.

K'hēen 虔 Respectful, reverential, religious; k'hēen sēng, 虔誠, pious and sincere. K'hēen sīn, 虔神, to fear God.

平

K'he^{ng} 拈 Read k'hēem: to take up anything with pinners or tweezers.

K'he^{ng} 鉗 Read k'hēem: a pair of pinners, nippers, or pliers.

夫

K'hēep 怯 To be very much afraid, to be full of fears; cowardly.

K'heep 𢵿 To fear, to dread difficulty.

K'heep 壞 Read hwaē : to destroy, to deface ;
destroyed, ruined ; vicious, corrupt. Bút hwaē k'hè, 物壞
去 *meē^h k'heep k'hè*, anything spoiled.
Hwaē hēng, 壞行 *k'heep séy kē^h*, corrupt conduct.

夫 K'hēet 拮 To do anything with the mouth and
hands ; é séw k'hēet k'he, 予手
拮据 *guá áy ch'héw k'hēet k'he*,
my hands are at work ; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

K'hēet 𠂔 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^{ng} chék pō bān*, to inquire into and reprove
oppressions and insults ; see the 禮月令 *Léy*
gwát lēng.

K'hēet teaou sēang kēn, 詰朝相見 *bín a*
chaē sēo kē^{ng}, 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 *huán ló kađu ch'hai^{ng} t'hó k'huòy*, mourn-
ful and distressed, on awaking we sigh ; see the 小
雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

K'hēet 鵠 A bird which gives the signal for
sowing the seed.

K'hēet 頔 A straight neck, like a swallow's
neck. Ch'hong-k'hēet, 倉頔,
the man who first invented let-
ters (B. C. 2622).

K'hēet 頔 To hold anything in the lap ; pòk
gān k'hēet che, 薄言頔之
ch'hē^h á kóng p'hà y e tē^h 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 pèk put t'hèy k'hēet, 斑
白不提挈 *t'hađu mō pan pâyh áy lāng, ũ^m*
hoē e kw^h á meē^h, people with gray hairs were not
allowed to carry things ; see the 王制 *Ong chè*.

K'hēet 愬 Not grieved, free from grief.
Hoo Kong-bēng-ko é hađu choó
che sim, wūy put jěák sè k'hēet,
夫公明高以孝子之心爲不若
是愬 *hoo Kong-bēng-ko é hađu kē^h á áy sim, chò*
nā bō an néy, chēw bēy swāh huán 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 lēy bín, bē yéw k'hēet

wūy, 周餘黎民靡有孑遺 *Chew láđu*
áy oē t'hađu payh sai^{ng} bōēy woō tu^h 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
Taē gnáy.

K'hëet 訐 To attack and expose people's secret vices; to find out secrets.
 Oè k'hëet é wûy tit chëá, 惡訐以爲直者 *gwá wán hout léy k'hëet áy lán,*
yín wûy e léäh e sê teáou tit áy, 'I detest those ex-
 posers of mens' secret faults, because they do it un-
 der the pretense of honesty;' said by Confucius in
 the 語論 Lûn gé.

K'hëet 謁 Martial, military, bold, courageous.
 Sê soô yéw k'hëet, 庶士有謁 *chëung e áy t'hák ch'háyh*
láng woô boó áy yěō^{ng}, all his learned men had a
 martial appearance; see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

K'hëet 砧 Hard, a hard stone, an uneven road.
 夫

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 bêng tek, 克明德 *éy k'hek bêng tek,* to be able clearly to understand virtue; see the 康誥 K'hong k'hò.

Gnó chëèn pit k'hek, 我戰必克 *gwá nâ sêo t'haé pit yě^{ng},* '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 kê, 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, 可使與賓客言也 *t'hang saé e kap lán k'háyh kóng wá,* he can be employed to speak with guests and visitors; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

K'hek 刻 Teaou k'hek, 雕刻, to cut, to engrave. K'hek joô, 刻字 *k'hek jê,* 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, pit péáou jê ch'hut che, 紵絺絺必表而出之 *ch'hêng twⁿ á nêⁿ á kwáh pòè, t'ěōh péáou jê 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 Lûn gé.

K'hek 號 The name of a country; káy tō é Gê, é hwát K'hek, 假道於虞以伐虢 *chëōh loē tē Gê,* é hwát K'hek, they availed themselves of the road through the country of Gê, in order to attack that of K'hek; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

K'hek 闐 Still, quiet, tranquil; k'hek kê boô jín, 闐其無人 *k'hek chêng bó lán,* still and solitary, without any one near; see the 易經 Èk keng.

K'hek 喫 To eat; k'hek hwân, 喫飯 *chëäh pōi^{ng},* to eat rice.

Bōey sèuk hé tông Choo ló k'hek, 梅熟許同朱老喫 *húⁿ á sék yín táng Choo ló chëäh,* when the plums are ripe, I have promised to eat them in company with old Mr. Choo.

K'hek 啞 To laugh.

K'hek 硤 A hard stone.

K'hek 隙 A clink, a cranny, a hole; k'hóng k'hek, 孔隙 a crevice; hây k'hek, 暇隙 leisure, freedom from labor.

Chwàn hēet k'hek sēang kwuy, 鑽穴隙相窺 *chwu^{ng} k'hang k'hek sēo k'hu^{ng}â*, to bore a hole and peep at one another; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lông k'hek káng boó, 農隙講武 *ch'han éng laé kóng boó*, when there is leisure from agriculture, then is the time for talking about military affairs.

K'hek 曲 Read k'hēuk: a song; ch'hēang k'hēuk, 唱曲 *ch'hēang k'hek*, to sing songs.

幸 K'heng 傾 On one side, inclined, lateral, partial; injured, falling.

T'hēen k'heng sey pok, tēy k'hwat tang lâm, 天傾西北地關東南 *t'hee^{ng} k'heng tē sae pak, tēy k'hwat tē tang lâm*, 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'hēen 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 soō kong k'heng, jip chek soō hoō heng, 出則事公卿入則事父兄 *ch'hut chēw hòk saē kong k'heng, jip chēw hòk saē pây hē^{ng}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; kwân jēen hoē te k'heng tēung, 權然後知輕重 *ch'hin, jēen aōu ēy chae k'hin tēng*, 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^{ng}: a dell, a ravine, a hollow place; to let into a hole or pit. E chây k'heng Chín hâng chut sam sip bân, 羽詐坑秦降卒三十萬 *é chây hām Chín ây hâng peng s^{ng}a cháp bân*, (Hlàng-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'haé kwân-jé put éng k'heng k'hong, 采采卷耳不盈傾筐 *bân bân kwân-jé ây ch'haé, bô mu^{ng}á chit k'heng*, picking and gathering the kwân-jé vegetable, and after all not getting enough to fill one basket; see the 周南 Chew lâm.

K'heng 釜 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. Gô k'héng, 俄頃, a moment. Bân chēen soē

k'héng tēen, 門前數頃田 *moō^{ng} chéng kwáy pâyh bôé ây ch'han*, 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, 餒傾, a moment of time.

K'héng 冑 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 jēn k'héng laē, 惠然肯來 *hwūy jēn kaū k'héng laē*, to be so kind, as to be willing to come; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

K'héng 縲 K'héng mâ, 縲麻, a kind of flax or hemp; also written 縲 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'a lěāh hō k'hèng áy léy soē, chō ch'hin pat sai^{ng} 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. Choó kek k'hèng é Wōēy, 子擊磬于衛 *hoō choó p'ah k'hèng tē Wōēy*, Confucius played on the k'hèng at Wōēy; see the 論語 Lún gé.

K'hèng 𦉳 The ancient form of the above.

K'hèng 罄 Empty, void; an empty vessel, exhausted. Pîn che k'hèng è, wūy lûy che t'hé, 瓶之罄矣

維罍之恥 *chēw pân áy k'hang sē chēw 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 gîn, 傾銀, to melt silver.

去

K'hèng 栢 The name of a tree; also written 栢 k'hèng.

K'hèng 虹 Read hong: a rainbow. Kwùy ch'hun hong sé kēen beng tong, hong put kēen, 季春虹始見孟冬虹不見 *ch'hun bòēy k'hèng k'hé t'haū hēēn, kaū tang t'haū k'hèng chēw ū^m kē^{ng}*, 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 gwāt lēng.

去

K'hè^{ng} 康 Read k'hong: a surname.

K'hè^{ng} 糠 Read k'hong: chaff; bé k'hong, 米糠 bé k'hè^{ng}, the husk of rice.

去

K'hè^{ng} 藏 Read chōng: to secrete, to conceal, to hide, to stow away, to store, to hoard; chōng bú, 藏物, k'hè^{ng} mē^h, to conceal anything.

去

K'hèò 徼 Read k'hèàou: as chō k'hèàou, 徼徼 chō k'hèò, to make a bargain, to go between in making a bargain, as a broker.

去

K'hèö 拾 Read sip: to take up, to pick up, to gather up. Loē put sip wūy, 路不拾遺

loē bó k'hěoh ka laōuh áy meēth, they did not pick up anything that was dropped in the roads (speaking of a highly improved state of society).

幸

K'hěo^{ng}

腔

chew.

Read k'hěang: a dialect; Teāou-chew k'hěang, 潮州腔, Těō-chew k'hěo^{ng}, the dialect of Těō-

丟

K'hěo^{ng}

儉

Read k'hěem: sparing; k'hěem sit, 儉食 k'hěo^{ng} chěäh, 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 *kwa k'hek*, songs and ballads; sim k'hěuk, 心曲, ideas.

K'hěuk è sūn jīn, 曲意徇人 *k'hěuk lán é áy è, laē t'hàn pat lāng*, to accommodate one's own ideas, in order to comply with others.

Lwān gnó sim k'hěuk, 亂我心曲 *p'hāh hēan gicá 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.

Chím k'hěuk chék chō, 枕麴藉糟 *lāh k'hak chō chím t'haōu, lāh 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

糲

The same as the above; pék k'hěuk, 白糲 *pāyh k'hak*, a kind of fermenting substance.

牽

K'hěung

芎

Ch'wan 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 lèk, 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

趵

The sound of people walking; the noise of a footstep.

Būn jīn chēuk yim k'hěung jēen, jē hé è, 聞人足音趵然而喜矣 *t'hē^a keē^{ng} lāng áy k'ha yim, k'hěung jēen chēw hō^a hé*, hearing the sound of people's noisy steps coming along, I am delighted; see the 莊子 *Chòng choó*.

K'hěung

銚

Vulg. *k'heng*: the hole of an axe or chisel in which the handle is fixed.

K'hěung

蜣

K'hěung lōng, 蜣螂, 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 wuē^{ng} goó áy p'hōēy*, for a thong, you must make use of a cow's hide; see the 易經 *Ek keng*.

K'hěung

嶠

K'hěung kéung, 嶠嶠, the appearance of the sky; a hilly appearance.

K'hěung

忼

Sorrowful, grieved.

声

K'hěung 恐 To fear, to be alarmed, to be apprehensive; k'hěung p'h^uà, 恐怕, to be afraid. Choó-loē yéw bûn, bē che lêng hêng, wáy k'hěung yéw bûn, 子路有聞未之能行惟恐有聞 Choó-loē wōō t'hěⁿa, yěá böēy ēy kěⁿa, wáy kěⁿa wōō kōh t'hěⁿa, 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'hěung 佻 Small, diminutive; some say, bent and crooked; cold.

K'hěung

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 yin k'hew lêng, 爲高必因丘陵 chò kwoán pít wá k'hew lêng, 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 gōēyh goó wūn ch'hut, in this month, the worms come out; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lêng.

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'hēak yéw chaōu, wáy k'hew ke che, 維鵲有巢維鳩居之 wáy chăyh á wōō sēw, wáy ka chuy k'hěⁿe, the magpie builds its nest, and the pigeon comes and dwells in it; see the 召南 Seāou lām.

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.

率

K'hêw

球 Read kêw: an instrument of music made of a precious stone.

T'hēen kêw, 天球, t'hēc^{ng} k'hêw, a celestial globe. Lêw Kêw, 琉球, Léw K'hêw, the Lêw Kêw, or Lew Chew islands.

T'hēen kêw hô toē chaē tong sē, 天球河

圖在東序 *t'hee^{ng} k'héu hó toé twā tē tang*
pee^{ng} 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'hêw 趺 *The legs bent, not straightened out;
 shriveled up, shrunk.*

幸

K'hey 溪 *A rivulet, a stream, a mountain tor-
 rent; also written 溪, 磎, and
 谿, k'hey.*

Koè kok put é san k'hey che hěm, 固國不
 以山溪之險 *kēn koè áy kok, bô twā tē*
sw^{na} k'hey áy hěm, a firm state does not consist
 in the precipitous nature of its mountains and tor-
 rents; see 孟子 *Běng 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 bó hwat hwún, c bó bōēyh 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 ô séw, k'héy ê chēuk, 啓予手 啓
 予足 *k'héy k'heuy gwá áy ch'héw, k'héy k'heuy*
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 綮 *To believe; the barb of a spear.
 K'héng k'héy, 肯綮, 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.*

Chae hoo chüáng kwan k'hèy, é tē
 chông, 宰夫掌官契以治藏 *chae*
hoo áy kw^{na} chěáng kw^{na} k'hèy, é tē k'hè^{ng}, the
 proper officer holds the public bonds, in order to
 take care of them; see the 周禮 *Chew léy*.

K'hèy 啜 *K'hek kwa choó, 啜瓜子
 k'hèy kwa ché, to crack the seeds
 of a melon.*

幸

K'hím 欽 *Respectful, majestic, to command
 respect. K'hím ch'bay, 欽差,
 an imperial envoy, an embassa-
 dor. K'hím bēng, 欽命, an imperial order.
 K'hím bēng bān soō, 欽明文思, (Ge'au
 was) respectful, intelligent, elegant, and thoughtful;
 see the 書堯典 *Se ge'au tēn*.*

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^{ng} ch'hai^{ng} á nē^{na}*, a
 light blue collar; see the 鄭風 *Tēng 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 *táng k'hím hē^{na} tē*, brethren by mar-
 riage (as the husbands of the sisters of one's wife).

書

K'hím 垠 *A cave, a pit, a dell.*

K'hím 𧄸 A thickness or induration of the skin.

K'hím 𧄹 Clear, light, intelligent.

K'hím 𧄺 Cold, chilly, refrigerant, an intense cold; k'hím sađu, 𧄻 嗽, a very bad cough.

K'hím 𧄼 K'hím k'hoé, 𧄽 口, to stop the mouth, to observe silence.

去 K'hím 𧄾 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, jê koé sek k'hím, 妻子好合如鼓瑟琴 boé k'én á hó hó s'eo háp, ch'hín ch'ó'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 Lím 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-lěāng k'hím Běng-hék, ch'hit k'hím ch'hit hòng, 諸葛亮擒孟獲七擒七放 Choo-kat-lěāng lěāh Běng-hék, ch'hit āy lěāh ch'hit āy p'àng, Choo-kat-lěāng in taking Běng-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'ew, 禽獸, birds and beasts, the brute creation.

Ch'ung jít jê put hék yit k'hím, 終日而不獲一禽 chít jít koó, jê bó lěāh chít ch'ēāh ch'áou, they were all the day without catching one bird; see 孟子 Běng choó.

幸 K'hín 𧄿 Small, few; to sneeze, to cough.

K'hín 輕 Read k'heng: light, not heavy, unimportant. K'heng, t'ēung t'ong, ch'ek k'ay s'ang j'ák, 輕重

同則價相若 k'hín t'ang s'eo t'ang, ch'ek k'ay ch'ē'ng s'eo ch'hín ch'ē'ng, when things are equally light and heavy, the prices would be the same; see 孟子 Běng choó.

𧄿 K'hín 𧄿 An earthworm, a worm of the genus Lumbricus.

K'hín 𧄿 Vulg. ch'hē'á: to walk with difficulty, to walk carefully, to walk lame.

K'hín 淺 Read ch'hēén: shallow, not deep. Jê k'ē ch'hēén ch'hím hoé p'ók che put yit ch'ēá, y'ew y'ew l'ey é

yit che, 而其淺深厚薄之不一者又有禮以一之 j'ē ē āy k'hín ch'hím ka'ou p'oh, āy ū' p'at'ng ch'ey y'ēá woó l'ey é ch'hòng ch'ey, and as for the difference of things which are shallow and deep, thick and thin, we have the principles of propriety to equalize them.

𧄿 K'hín 勤 Diligent; k'hín kong, 勤工, k'hín kang, diligent in business. Ong-kw'uy k'ē k'hín ōng kay

王季其勤王家 ōng-kw'uy ē ēy k'hín kang ōng āy ch'hoó, Ong-kw'uy was diligent in the palace

K'hîn 懃 Sorrowful, anxious; yin k'hîn, 懃懃, earnest and exact in the fulfillment of duties, studious to please.

Yin k'hîn sòng k'hek, 懃懃送客, yin k'hîn sàng lāng k'hāyh, assiduous and obliging in attentions to guests.

K'hîn 芹 K'hîn ch'haè, 芹菜, celery. Soō lōk P'hwàn súy, gān ch'haè kè k'hîn, 思樂泮水言採

其芹 sōō^{ng} tek kaé P'hwà ch'úy, kóng bōēyh bán e áy k'hîn 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 loē chē hoē lēāng, 吸湛露之浮涼 lim tam loē áy p'hoó lēng, to drink the light and cool drops of the pleasant dew.

K'hip 汲 Vulg. ch'hōō^{ng}: 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 sōh bó t'hang ch'hōō^{ng} ch'him ch'úy, a short well-rope will not serve to draw up water from a great depth.

K'hip 芡 Vulg. k'hít: as pék k'hip, 白芡 pāyh k'hít, a medicinal plant.

K'hip 笈 A sachel, or box, for containing school books.

Hoō k'hip ch'ēung soo yēw, 負笈從師遊 gēā k'hāyh t'hàn sin sai^{ng} yēw, 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'hēy lēēn lēēn, 泣涕漣漣 laū bak saé sēo swā, 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'ēāh, a beggar; k'hit soo,

乞士, a begging priest.

K'hit kē ē put ch'ēuk, yēw koē jē che t'hā, 乞其餘不足又顧而之他 k'hit e áy sin bó kađu, yēw k'hu^{ng} à jē 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. k'wa: a surname.

K'ho 柯 Kwun choó put kaé k'ho jē èk yēep, 君子不改柯而易葉 kwun choó bó káy ke jē w^{ng} à hēōh, the good man (like an ever-green plant,) does not change his branches nor cast his leaves.

Hwāt k'ho, hwāt k'ho, kē chek put wán, 伐柯伐柯其則不遠 p'hāh poó t'haū pai^{ng}, p'hāh poó t'haū pai^{ng}, e áy hwat chek bēy hui^{ng}, 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 gūik k'ho, 送以紫玉珂 sàng é āng gūik 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'hó 箝 A particular sort of bamboo.

K'hó 科 An order, a class, a measure, a rule;
lōēy k'hó, 內科 *lāē k'hó*, a
physician; gōēy k'hó, 外科 *gwā*

k'hó, a surgeon.

Sék put choó p'hê, wūy lèk put tōng k'hó, 射不
主皮爲力不同科 *chōh chē^{ng} bō choó tē*
t'hadu p'hōēy, yīn wūy k'huēy lāt ū^m tātng tēng,
archery does not consist in shooting through the
leather because men's strength is not of an equal po-
wer; see the 上論 *Sēāng lūn*.

Eng k'hó jê hoē chìn, 盈科而後進 *éng*
mōⁿá k'hó jēēn āou chìn, (the waters) fill up their
measure, and then flow onwards; see 孟子
Bēng choó.

K'hó 蝌 K'hó hāy, 蝌蝦, a kind of toad;
k'hó toé, 蝌蚪 *k'hó taóu*, the
common toad.

K'hó 窠 Empty, void, a hole. A hole in the
earth is called 窠, k'hó, and a
nest in a tree is called 巢, *chaōu*.

K'hó 餽 Handsome, beautiful.

声

K'hó 可 Vulg. *t'hang*: can, may; to be able;
put k'hó, 不可 *ū^m t'hang*, it
may not be.

Gnó chek ē ē sē, boô k'hó, boô put k'hó, 我則
異於是無可無不可 *gwá chēw kōh*
yēō^{ng} ē chéy lēy, bō t'hang, bō ū^m t'hang, I am dif-
ferent 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 Con-
fucius in the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hó 坷 K'hám k'hó, 坎坷, 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 hoé jīn, ae ch'hoó keng
tók, 哿矣富人哀此矜獨 *t'hang è pōé*
lāng, ae chéy sōng hēung kōⁿá 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 kaóu, 考較, to examine.

Soó kwun sēw k'hó, 使君壽考 *sáé hoē*
kwun lé, chēāh tēng hōēy sēw, may you, Sir, enjoy
a good old age; see the 小雅 *Séāou gnáy*.

Pek sèng jê sōng k'hó pé, 百姓如喪考妣
pāyh saī^{ng} ch'hīn chēō^{ng} 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 gê, 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 k'hwàn, 課程, rules, regulations, to arrange; to exact duties, to levy taxes. K'hwàn k'hò lóng song, 勸課農桑 k'hwàn^{ng} k'hò lóng chòh ch'hán ch'è se^{ng}, 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.

Sêng k'hè put k'hò, 成器不課 ka^u ch'èⁿá hòy bó lóp 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 搥 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 尚書 S'àng se.

幸 K'hoe 箍 A hoop, a hoop or ring around a barrel; t'hèet k'hoe, 鐵箍 t'hèh k'hoe, an iron hoop; k'hoe choó, 箍子 k'hoe á, a circle, a cypher.

K'hoe 箍 A wooden hoop.

K'hoe 粃 Táy k'hoe, 茶粃, the refuse of the tea nut, which is used for washing clothes.

Yêw k'hoe, 油粃, an oil cake.

K'hoe 員 Read wán: a dollar; yít wán, 一員 chit k'hoe, a dollar.

𠵿 K'hoé 𠵿 Vulg. ch'hù: the mouth; háp k'hoé, 合口, háp ch'hù, to shut the mouth; bân k'hoé, 門口 mout^{ng}

k'haóu, the entrance of the door; àè k'hoé, 隘口 àè k'haóu, a narrow pass, a defile.

K'hoé che ê bē yěá, 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 ê bân soó, 苦於

萬死 k'hǎh kan k'hoé kòy ch'èⁿá 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 𦵿 A certain kind of bamboo.

K'hoé 𦵿 Ló k'hoé, 勞𦵿, troubled, distressed.

許 Read hé: a surname; Hé-yêw put sêw Geâou sêen, 許由不受堯禪 K'hoè-yêw, ū^m sêw Geâou sêen, K'hoè-yêw would not receive Geâou's empire, (but went and washed his ears after hearing the proposition, as though he had heard something very bad.)

去

叩 To inquire, to ask; k'hoè séw, 叩首 k'hok t'haôu, to knock the head against the ground, in obeisance; k'hoè bûn, 叩門 k'hadu moo^{ng}, to rap at the door.

Gnô k'hoè kê léang twan jê k'êet yêen, 我叩其兩端而竭焉 gwá moo^{ng} e ây nō t'haôu jê k'êet chîn yêen, I inquired on two points, and exhausted the subject; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

扣 K'hoè kek, 扣擊, to beat, to strike; k'hoè tê, 扣除 k'hadu tê, to cut off, to deduct; k'hoè ch'êen, 扣錢 k'hadu che^{ng}, to deduct from one's wages.

Taê k'hoè chek taê bêng, seâou k'hoè chek seâou bêng, 大扣則大鳴小扣則小鳴 twā p'hâh chek twā tân, sêô p'hâh chek sêô tân, 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 gâk kè.

寇 A robber, a plunderer, a bandit; jip k'hoè, 入寇, to invade; a surname. Yêw Wât k'hoè, hék wât k'hoè ch'ê, áp k'hè choo? 有越寇或曰寇至盍去諸 woô Wât kok ây ch'hât, woô lêng kóng, ch'hât kaôu, sⁿa soô ū^m 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 Bêng choó.

蔻 Toê k'hoè, 荳蔻 laôu haôu, nutmegs; toê k'hoè hwa, 荳蔻花 laôu haôu hwa, mace, the second coat of the nutmeg.

筴 Vulg. k'haôu: a bamboo implement used in weaving.

侁 Dwarfish and ugly.

庫 Hoó k'hoè, 府庫, a treasury, a treasure-house; gîn k'hoè, 銀庫 a mint. Jê kwun che ch'hong lîm sit, hoó k'hoè ch'h'êung, 而君之倉廩實府庫充 jê kwun lé ây ch'h'ê^{ng} lîm t'c'ê^{ng}, hoó k'hoè mu^{ng} á, and your majesty's granaries are full, and your treasures replenished, (while your people are starving;) see 孟子 Bêng choó.

褲 Breeches, pantaloons; sam k'hoè, 衫褲 sⁿa k'hoè, a jacket and trousers.

袴 The breech, the space between the legs; the clothing for the thighs.

釦 To gild; léw k'h'ê, 鈕釦 léw k'hadu, a button-hole.

鞞 The clothing for the thighs; the same as 袴, k'hoè.

平

瘡 K'hâm k'hoè, 癰瘡, an inveterate, incurable, disease.

痼 K'hoè hoê, 痼癰, anything stopping in the throat.

告而善道之 *chîn tēung kap e kóng, jé chedou hó yín ch'hwā e*, faithfully instruct (your friends), and lead them on to virtue; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hok 酷 To oppress, to injure; *kēung bîn hwān hwat, k'hok lē kek twān*, 窮民犯法酷吏擊斷 *sòng hiēung pāyh sai^{ng} hwān hwat, sē pò gēák áy kw^a lē kek tooi^{ng}*, 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-
jē sèng toē k'hae k'hok, 周瑜性度開廓 *Chew-jē áy sèng t'héy k'hwuy k'hok*, Chew-jē's disposition was generous and expansive.

K'hok 郭 Leau k'hok, 寥廓, a deep ravine, a high precipice.

K'hok 擴 To widen out, to extend, to amplify; large, expansive.
K'hok *jē ch'hēung che*, 擴而充之 *tēoh k'hok jē ch'hēung mo^a 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 櫛 A kind of rattle, on which they beat the rounds at night.
Sēng bûn kek keng k'hok, 城門擊更櫛 *sē^a moo^{ng} p'hāh kai^{ng} 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 saù 嗽嗽 *k'ham saù*, 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 ték*, 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 yěá, kē sē hoē, lé k'hong, 圓也其庶乎履空 *Hōēy yěá, e sē ch'ha put to ũ^m hāp tàk paē k'hang*, Hōēy is very near (attaining to perfection), but he is frequently empty (i. e. poor); see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hong 倥 Inadequate, incapable; *k'hong tâng*, 倥倥, ignorant, rude.
K'hong k'hong jē put sìn, 倥倥而不信 *k'hong k'hong jē bēy ēy sìn*, incapable not trustworthy; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hong 慳 Simple, plain, undesigning; *k'hong k'hong*, 慳慳, ignorant, rustic.

K'hong 崆 K'hong tōng, 崆峒, the name of a hill.

K'hong 硃 Earthen ware; hwān k'hong, 飯碗 pōoŋ^{ng} k'hong, a rice vessel.

K'hong 莖 K'hong hoê, 莖篲, 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^{ng}: a surname. K'hong lêng t'heen hāy, 康寧 天下 k'hong lêng t'hee^{ng} āy, to tranquilize the empire.

K'hong 糠 Vulg. k'he^{ng}: chaff; the husk of corn. Pîn chēá sít cho k'hong, 貧者食糟糠 sòng hēung lāng chēāh p'hōh kwà k'he^{ng}, poor people are obliged to eat bran and chaff.

K'hong 嶺 K'hong lōng, 嶺嶺, 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 sēang 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 sēang choē Hwán-kong, pà choo hoê, jé chit áy k'hong t'hee^{ng} 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 gé.

K'hong 眶 Vulg. k'hang: a socket; bók k'hong, 目眶 bák k'hang, the socket of the eye.

Gê bók ko k'hong, 隅目高眶 chē^{ng} kak áy bák chew, kwán kwán áy bák 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.

肅 K'hóng 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 gnáy.

K'hóng 空 A hole, a cavity; a surname; Sùn chēung lèk k'hóng pōng ch'hut, 舜從匿空旁出 Sùn àn chit lēy àn k'háng tē-pee^{ng} á ch'hut, Sùn got out through the side of a secret passago (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'hēd^{ng} pe ae 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 lōng, 康崙, a hollow in a mountain, a ravine.

K'hóng 僨 K'hóng lēang, 僨佷, uneven.

去

K'hòng 亢 To pass over, to transgress; high; to oppose; k'hòng yāng, 亢陽, a drought. K'hòng lēung yéw hōey, 亢龍有悔 k'hòng kōey āy lēung wōō hūan hōey, an erring dragon is penitent; see the 易經 Ek keng.

To strengthen, to support; gân put lēng k'hòng sin, yēn lēng k'hòng chong? 言不能亢身焉能亢宗 kóng wā bēy k'hòng kēang pún sin, bōēyh an chūⁿ á ēy k'hòng kēang 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 sin soō chek k'hòng, 事勝辭則伉 chò soō k'hūh yēⁿ á kóng wā, chek teāu tit, 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'him, 周公抗世子法于伯禽 Chew-kong k'hòng kē sè choó k'wⁿ à hwat tē Pek-k'him, Chew-kong roused the young prince, (his pupil,) by pointing to the example of (his own son) Pek-k'him; (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 硠 K'hòng lōng, 硠礧, the sound of stones rattling.

K'hòng 吭 To swallow, to swallow down the throat.

K'hòng 骯 K'hòng chōng, 骯髒, fat, corpulent, lusty.

K'hòng 頔 To fly, as a bird; to fly upwards is called 頔, k'hēet, and to fly downwards 頔 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 chaú 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.

Lōēy boō wàn lé, gōēy boō k'hòng hoo, 內無怨女外無曠夫 laē bīn bó wàn hūn áy cha boé, gwā bīn bó k'hang k'hang 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 纊 Fine silken threads, the raw silk; cotton for wadding.

Sam kwun che soō kae jē hēep k'hòng, 三軍之士皆如挾纊 sⁿa kwun áy soō chò poó ch'lin chō^{ng} wōō gnāyh mē^{ng}, 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 Choó-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 tūā pang, to inform a great nation of anything; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

K'hòng 空 To empty, to render destitute, to impoverish.
K'hòng hwát kē sin, 空乏其身 k'hòng huát ē āy hín sin, to impoverish and render destitute his person.

K'hòng 誑 To deceive; k'hòng p'hēn, 誑騙, to cheat, to deceive. Chín soó Kaé-yâng k'hòng Ch'hoé, 晉使解揚誑楚 Chín kok saé Kaé-yâng k'hè k'hòng p'hēn 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 𡵚 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'hân, a piece of ground.

Chew chè, yit lé wūy yit chéng, wūy tēn kēw k'hew, tēung yit k'hew kong tēn, gōēy 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 āy chè, chit lé chō chit āy chāi^{ng}, chō ch'hân kaóu k'hoo, tang e^{ng} chit k'hoo chō kōng ch'hân, gwā bīn pāyh k'hoo chō sae k'hēa āy ch'hân, 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'hoō 祛 K'he sēa, 祛邪 k'hoo sēd, to expel noxious influences.

K'hoō 去 Read k'hè: to go, to depart, to go far away.

K'hoō 踣 K'hoō lōk k'hè, 踣落去, to squat down.

K'hoō 臼 Read kēw: a mortar, in which to pound anything.

Kēw ch'hé che lé, é chēy bān bīn, 臼杵之利以濟萬民 cheng k'hoō āy lé, é chēy bān bīn, the advantageous use of the pestle and mortar supply the wants of myriads of people; see the 易經 Èk keng.

K'hwa 𡵚 K'hwa sēa, 𡵚邪, distorted, perverse.

K'hwa 誇 To boast, to brag; choō 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 hūn, keng tēn, choō 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'hoà k'hwuy
woò yîn áy cha boé áy 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 bók kè'nà, to wear spectacles; also written

挂, k'hwà.

Gwát ê hwa éng k'hwà ko hwàn, 月移花影
掛高垣 gōēyh é hwa yè'ná k'hwà tè kwàn
ch'hèō'ng, 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 yěá má, 跨野馬 k'hwà yěá
gwā áy 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'nà, 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'hwà 寬 Read k'hwàn: easy, forgiving; leisurely, indulgent, gentle.
K'hwàn hêng, 寬行 k'hwà
kè'nà, to walk leisurely and slowly.

𠂔

K'hwà 𠂔 Read k'hàn: to see; k'hàn kè'n, 看
見 k'hwà kè'ng, to behold.
Ch'hó sek yaòu k'hàn, k'in k'hèak
boò, 草色遙看近却無 ch'haòu sek
kwai'ng ēy k'hwà k'hwà k'in k'hèak bó, the color of
the newly springing grass may be seen from a distance,
but when near it disappears.

K'hwà 寬 Read k'hwàn: loose, easy; sok
bút k'hwàn, 東物寬 pàk
meē'h k'hwà k'hwà, to tie
anything gently.

𠂔

K'hwà 𠂔 A strong man; athletic, muscular strength.

𠂔

K'hwà 快 Quick, hasty, speedy; pleasant, grateful, agreeable; easy.

K'hwà laē, 快來, come quickly; k'hwà chò, 快做, easily done.

Sóng k'hwà, 爽快, healthy, hearty; k'hwà lòk, 快樂, cheerful.

Ong wát goē hô k'hwà è sē? 王曰吾何快
于是 ōng kóng gwá k'ham sē k'hwà wǎh tè chéy

lây? the king said, 'how can I be pleased and gratified with such things as these?' see 孟子 Bêng choó.

K'hwaè jîn k'hwaè gé, 快人快語 k'hwaè láng k'hwaè wā, a hearty man is sure to say something hearty and agreeable.

K'hwaè 駢 K'hwaè má, 駢馬, k'hwaè bá, a swift horse.

K'hwaè 噲 To swallow anything, the throat; the same as 快 k'hwaè.

K'hwaè 塊 A lump of anything; yit k'hwaè tēy, 一塊地 chít tēy t'hoé, a clod of earth; taē k'hwaè, 大塊, the great lump, heaven and earth, creative power.

Chîn kong choó Tēüng-jé ke, k'hít sít é Gnoé-lók yěá jîn, é che k'hwaè, 普公子重耳飢乞食于五鹿野人與之塊 Chîn áy kong choó Tēüng-jé kaú yaou, k'hít chěáh kap Goē-lók áy yěá láng, é hoē e chít 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 consolors 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'hwaè káy gnó é bûn chěang, 大塊假我以文章 tuā tēy chěoh gwá é bûn chěo^{ng}, the great lump (heaven and earth) has lent me the talent for making literary compositions; said by

李白文 Lé pék bûn.

夫 闊 Read k'hwat: wide, expansive, broad, ample.

K'hwāh 闊 Haé k'hwat yēw gē yěák, 海闊由魚躍 haé k'hwāh kē^{ng} chuē hé yūng yěák, the sea is wide, therefore let the fishes jump about in it.

幸

K'hwān 寬 Vulg. k'ho^{ng}a: gentle, easy, soft, leisurely, liberal, kind.

K'hwān chek tek chěùng, 寬則得眾 k'hw^{ng}a ch'hòng chek tit chěùng láng, 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'haē, 款待, to intreat, to entertain. K'hwán kwan ch'héng kēèn, 款關請見 k'haou kwan ch'hē^{ng}á kē^{ng}, 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 款 Emptied, hollow.

K'hwán 欸 The noise of a number of pestles working in the same mortar.

K'hwán 綬 K'héén k'hwán, 綬纆, kindness of intention, to treat one kindly.

去

K'hwán 勸 Vulg. k'hwu^{ng}: to advise, to exhort, to counsel. K'hwán sè bûn, 勸世文, religious tracts.

Ké sēen jē kaú put lēng, chek k'hwán, 舉善而教不能則勸 ké yūng hó áy jē ká bēy áy, chek pāy^{ng} sá^{ng} sēo k'hwu^{ng}, 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.

拳 K'hwàn 拳 The hand bent, the arms folded; diligent, earnest, anxious.

K'hwàn t'hoê, 拳頭 k'hwàn t'haou, the fist. Tek yit sēn, chek k'hwàn k'hwàn hók eng, jê bú sit che è, 得一善則拳拳服膺而勿失之矣 tit tēoh chit áy hó, chek k'hwàn k'hwàn hók tē sim kw'a t'haou, 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 Tēung yung.

K'hwàn 惓 K'hwàn k'hwàn, 惓惓, diligent application, anxious desire.

K'hwàn 圈 A fold for cattle, an inclosure for keeping cattle.

K'hwàn 瘥 Vulg. k'hōey: a cramp in the arms and legs.

夫 闕 K'hwat 闕 The leaves of a door, to lose, to miss, empty, void, defective; a surname.

Kwun choó ê kè séy put te, kaè.

k'hwat jê yěá, 君子於其所不知蓋闕如也 kwun choó tē e séy ũ^m chae kaè k'hwat jê yěá, 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 wūy yaou,

k'hwat bók wūy keàou, 厥草爲夭厥

木爲喬 e áy ch'haou sē che^{ng}, 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 Kê k'hwat, 剗剗, a crooked knife.

K'hwat 掇 To hold anything in the hand; to plunder, to take by force.

K'hwat 痧 A rising of the wind in the stomach.

K'hwat 蹶 To slip with the foot; to jump, to walk fast. Kêet 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 橛 Yit k'hwat, 栈橛, a post stuck in the ground, for fastening cattle to. Bùn k'hwat, 門橛, a door-post at the side of a door.

K'hwat 𪔐 Force, main strength.

K'hwat 闋 The end, to finish, to be concluded. Yéw soo kò é gák k'hwat, 有司告以樂闋 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 sūy pēng yěá k'hwat gwát yung taē kang lēw, 星隨平野闊月湧大江流 ch'hai^{ng} tit tūy tē pa^{ng} yěá áy k'hwäh göeyh tit

yúng tē twā kang áy láu, 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'hëëm k'hwat, 無少欠缺 *bô sêô k'hwá k'hëëm k'höëyh*, not in the least wanting or deficient.

K'hwat 缺 Vulg. *k'höëyh*: short, deficient, few, scarce, wanting.

K'hwat 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 K'hwui^{ng} 勸 Read k'hwàn: to advise, to exhort, to counsel.

Lîm che é chong, chek k'hwàn, 臨之以莊則勸 *lîm kaú pūyh sai^{ng} é chong gëëm, c chëw sêô k'hwui^{ng}*, when you appear before the people with stern rigor, they will begin to exhort one another; see the 語論 Lûn gé.

幸 K'hwun 坤 The female or inferior principle of nature; k'hëên k'hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth, the

male and female principle, which the Chinese suppose produced all things.

K'hëên k'hwun têng è, 乾坤定矣 *k'hëên k'hwun tē^a tēōh*, the male and female principle became fixed; see the 易經 Èk keng.

K'hwun 昆 An elder brother; brethren; k'hwun tēy yěá, 昆弟也 *hë^{na} tē yěá*, elder and younger brethren; see the 中庸 Tëung yung.

Wūy t'h^a jîn k'hwun, èk bók gnó bân, 謂他人昆亦莫我聞 *kóng pat lán sē hē^{na}, yěá bô gwá t'hē^{na}*, to call another man elder brother is what I have never heard of; see the 詩王風 Se ông hong.

K'hwun 崑 K'hwun lûn san, 崑崙山 *k'hou lûn sw^a*, the name of a famous hill on the N.W. of China, supposed to be the source of the 黃河 Hông hō.

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 鷓鴣 The name of a bird, resembling a domestic fowl, but larger.

K'hwun 琨 Yaôu k'hwun, 瑤琨, the name of a precious stone.

K'hwun 焜 Bright, clear; to illumine. K'hwun yaôu kw^a jîn che bōng, 焜耀寡人之望 *kwui^{ng} yaôu kw^a jîn áy bāng*, to illumine and brighten my hopes; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

K'hwun 髡 To cut off the hair. Sûn ô 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, hoê ch'hé hô

sam pek k'hwun hêy? 不稼不穡胡取禾
三百困兮 *ũ^m chò kày sek, bōēyh an chwⁿá ēy*
k'hēōh tēōh hō kađu sⁿa pǎyh k'hwun hēy? without
cultivation and agriculture, how could we collect
three hundred granaries full of corn? see the 魏
風 Gwūy 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 麋 The general name for deer.
Yēá yéw soó k'hwun, pék
mađu paou che, 野有死
麋白茅包之 *yēá gwā woó sé áy lōh, pǎyh*
kū^m 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 lām.

K'hwun 嶠 Lín k'hwun, 嶠嶠, the connect-
ed appearance of hills.

肅

K'hwún 捆 To twist, to plait; to beat and
bind firmly together.
Kae è hat k'hwún kè chit poè

é wūy sit, 皆衣褐捆屨織布以爲
食 *chò poò ch'hēng ch'hoe poè, p'hǎh áy, chit poè,*
é t'hàn chēāh, they all wore coarse apparel, plait-
ed straw sandals, and wove cloth, in order to get
their livelihood; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hwún 惇 Sincere, pure, disinterested.

K'hwún 紉 To weave, to bind and twist toge-
ther; k'hwún sék, 紉席,
k'hwún ch'hēōh, to weave mats.

K'hwún 紃 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 闥, k'hwún.
Gōēy gân put jlp è k'hwún,

lōēy gân put ch'hut è k'hwún, 外言不入于
梱內言不出于梱 *gwā bìn áy wā bō jlp*
tē k'hwún, lāē bìn áy wā bō ch'hut tē 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'hēuk 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.

Yēw k'hwún yim é, 又窘
陰雨 *yēw woó k'hwún kēāng lán chéy léy yim*
ám áy hoē, we are still pressed by this threatening
rain.

K'hwún 拮 To collect, to gather; k'hwún
chéá, 拮撫, to pick or take
up.

K'hwún 僣 To exhaust.

K'hwún 懇 Earnest, sincere, pressing; k'hwún
kēw, 懇求, to beg earnestly;
also written 懇, k'hwún.

K'hwún 狠 To bite, to bite anything deeply.

K'hwún 壘 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.

妻 K'hwùn 困 Pressed by want, poor, wretched,
miserable, fatigued.

Hwân-ch'he Ch'haè-ték, jê choó
put k'hwùn ek, oe lêng jê sê? 范睢蔡澤
二子不困阨惡能如是 Hwân-
ch'he Ch'hwà-ték nō lāng, nā bó k'hwùn yěh, bōēyh
an cho^{nā} ēy an nēy sai^{nā}? if those two great scholars
Hwân-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'hwùn 咽 The name of a tune in music.

K'hwùn 嶺 The appearance of hills.

K'hwùn 論 The light of the sun.

K'hwùn 睡 Read sùy: to sleep; sùy pōng, 睡
房 k'hwùn pāng, a bedchamber.

Yàng gé soō lēang kēw, Hađu-
kong sùy jê hwut t'hèng, 鞅語事良久
孝公睡而弗聽 Yàng kóng soō kađu
sēō^{nā} kōb, Hađu-kong k'hwùn jê ū^m t'hē^{nā}, while
Yang was talking over affairs for a long time, Hađu-
kong went to sleep, and did not hear him; see the
史記 Soó kè.

率 K'hwùn 捆 Short and collected together.

K'hwùn 蝮 Wūn k'hwùn, 蝮蛇, to coil up,
as a snake.

K'hwùn 緝 K'hwùn sek, 緝索 k'hwùn sōh á,
to coil up a rope; an ornament-
ed girdle. Pōāy to k'hwùn taè,

佩刀緝帶, to gird on a sword, and bind
around a girdle.

夫 K'hwut 窟 A hole, a pit; síy k'hwut, 水窟
chúy k'hwut, a pond, a pool.

Koé chēá sēen ōng, bē yéw kēung
sit, tong chek ke ēng k'hwut, 古者先王未
有宮室多則居營窟 koé chá áy
sēen ōng, bōēy roō kēung ch'hōd, kađu tang t'he^{nā}
chek k'hēā ēng 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.
Bođ yūng k'hwut jê chwán ch'hut,
無涖澹而泉出 bó yūng
k'hwut jê chúy chw^{nā} yēā ch'hut, there is here no
depth of water, yet the fountain springs up; see the
王充論 Ong ch'hēung lūn.

K'hwut 堀 The same as 窟 k'hwut: a hole, a
pit; hók só 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 lēng k'hwut, 威武不能屈
rēuy bóo bēy hoē lāng k'hwut, grandeur and martial
display cannot make (the good man) stoop; see 孟
子 Bēng choó.

Kong chek put k'hwut e bú yëuk, 剛則不屈於物慾 *kong chek bēy k'hwut tē pat meē^h soo yëuk*, 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 肱 The arm.

K'hwut 肱 The leg.

天

K'hwut 涸 Exhausted, water all run out; a scarcity of water.

K'hwut 樞 Broken wood.

奉

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^m t'hang p'hāh sēang, hó hòng p'hāh k'hēep e áy séy kēⁿá; é lēng 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 practices bring disgrace on his parents!

K'hwuy 睽 K'hwuy wúy, 際違, to be separated.

K'hwuy 開 Read k'hae: to open, to spread out; k'hae būn, 開門 *k'hwuy moo^{ng}*, to open a door; p'hò k'hae, 破開 *p'huà k'hwuy*, to burst open.

Jê chok būn, yëuk háp che, pit sēen ch'huy k'hae, é hēuk kê sè, 如作文欲合之必先推開以蓄其勢, *ch'hin chēō^{ng} chò bún chēō^{ng} nā àè bōēy háp e, pit tēōh taē seng ch'huy k'hwuy, é k'hēōk lēōh 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.

青

K'hwuy 軌 The track of a carriage wheel, the rut of a wheel; the rule or plan of chariot driving; *ke tông k'hwuy, 車同軌 ch'hā tāng chit áy k'hwuy*, carriages should be driven in the same rut; see the 中庸 *Tēung yung*.

K'hwuy 匱 A box, a casket, a case; to put into a box.

K'hwuy 堦 A broken wall; to demolish, to throw down. *Sēng pé k'hwuy hwán, 乘彼堦垣 pāy chēō^{ng} hwut léy k'hēep ch'hēō^{ng}*, to get upon that broken wall; see the 衛風 *Wōēy hong*.

K'hwuy 詭 Deceitful; k'hwuy ē, 詭異, strange and wonderful; k'hwuy chāy, 詭詐, false and deceitful; k'hwuy kè, 詭計, cunning tricks.

K'hwuy soē jê ch'hut, 詭詞而出 *k'hwuy wā toe ch'hut*, deceitful expressions come into vogue.

K'hwuy 碓 K'hwuy lúy, 碓礪, stones heaped up together.

K'hwuy 跬 A step; k'hwuy poè, 跬步 *hwāh poè*, a pace; to step quickly.

K'hwuy 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. Boó k'hwüy é k'hoé, put jěák boó k'hwüy é sim 無媿於口不若無媿於心 bô sédou léy tē ch'hüy, ū^m tǎh tēōh 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 Read kwüy: a season; soó kwüy, 四季 sè k'hwüy, the 4 seasons. The last of anything is called k'hwüy; as kwüy gwát, 季月 k'hwüy göēyh, 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 lánng áy k'hwüy lát pín sēu é t'heé^{ng}, 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 tēung é é chéá, 金重於

羽者 kim k'háh tǎng é chéáou mǒ, metal is heavier than feathers; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kim, bók, súy, h^{no}, t'hoé, 金木水火土 kim, bák, chúy, hōéy, t'hoé, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth, (are the five elements according to the Chinese.)

Kim 今 Vulg. ^{na}: now, at present; hēen kim, 現今, at this time.

Tong kím che sè, 當今之世 tong kím áy sè, páng t'hek kak gwá, yěá wóo chē chūy? 當今之世舍我其誰也? if they reject me at the present crisis, whom else will they obtain? see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kim yěá put jēen, 今也不然 ^{na} chēw bó an néy, at present it is not so.

Kim 禁 That which may be restrained by force; a restraint.

Kim 慳 Gain, profit, advantage.

声 Kim 錦 Embroidery, variegated silk; Kim sèw, 錦繡 ornamental silk. E kím sēang kég, 衣錦尚

綱 *ch'hēng kím sèio áy s'na*, *těōh laē bīn yūng chit t'hoⁿa nēⁿá*, when you wear an embroidered dress, you should have a single garment underneath; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

去

Kìm

禁

To forbid, to restrain, to interdict; an interdiction, a restraint.

Kìm tēy, 禁地, the forbidden ground; i. e. the precincts of the palace.

Sin sé chē ē kég, bīn kok che taē kím, 臣始至於境問國之大禁 *gwá k'hé t'haú káu kég kàe*, *chēw mooⁿg 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*.

Kìm

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 kím.

Kìm

噤

To shut the mouth; kím k'hoé put

kag gân, 噤口不能言

kím ch'huý bēy kóng wā, to shut the mouth without being able to speak.

Kìm

勅

To exert one's strength.

去

Kìm

懌

Earnest, resolved, determined.

Kìm

姪

An aunt by marriage, a mother's brother's wife.

幸

Kìn

巾

A napkin, a kerchief; t'hoé kím, 頭巾 *t'haú kím*, a head kerchief, a turban; séw kím, 手

巾 *ch'héw kím*, a handkerchief. One of the radicals.

Jē lé kēung tēem kin, 兒女共沾巾 *ta po cha boé sēo käng wūn tām ch'héw kím*, a young man and woman bedewing their handkerchief together (with their tears).

Kin

斤

A catty, a Chinese pound, about 1 1/2 lb.

English; also, a hatchet.

Sip lēuk lēáng wūy yit kin, 十六兩爲一斤 *cháp lāk nēⁿg chò chit kím*, sixteen ounces make one catty.

Hoó kin é sē 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 *paiⁿg paiⁿg 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 *kwāh lúy yéá tēōh 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'hēn kin tēung, 一落千觔重 *chit lōh ch'hēng kin tāng*, at once a thousand catties' weight.

Kín 皸 The hands or feet chapped with the cold.

Kín 筋 A tendon, a sinew, a nerve; kēen kin, 堅筋, to brace the nerves; hēet kin, 血筋 hōēyh kin, a vein, or artery.

Jín sin yēw sam sip lēuk chēet kin kwut, 人身有三十六節筋骨 lāng āy sin wōō sⁿa chap lāk chat kin kiout, the human body contains thirty-six joints of sinews and bones.

𡗗 Kín 謹 To be careful; kín sīn, 謹慎 sēy jē, to take care; sedate, careful, cautious; veneration, respect.

Kín jē sīn, 謹而信 sēy jē lūā sīn sit, be careful and sincere; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kín 瑾 A handsome gem, a precious stone. Kín jē lēk hāy, 瑾瑜匪瑕 kín jē āy gēuk wōō tēem lēk hāy tēem, the most beautiful pearl contains a flaw; see the 左傳 Chó twān. Also read kīn.

Kín 董 A certain plant, called also oe t'hoē ch'hó, 烏頭單 oe t'haōu ch'haōu, the black-headed plant.

Kín 縐 A kind of cloth, wove with a very fine and close texture.

Kín 緊 Fast, urgent, pressing, hasty; kín yaōu, 緊要, very urgent. Jé choē jé kín, 愈走愈緊 nā chaōu nā kín, the more he ran, the faster he went.

Kín 登 A gourd cut in halves for wine cups, used on marriage occasions. Also written 登, kín.

Kín 蚓 Read yín : a worm; t'hoē yín, 土蚓 t'hoē kín, an earth-worm. Hoo yín sēang sit ko jēáng, hāy

yím hông chwān, 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉 hoo t'hoē kín tēng bīn chēāh tā āy t'hoē, hāy tēy līm wū^{ng} āy choⁿā, now the worm above eats nothing but the dry clods, and below it drinks only the yellow fountains; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𡗗 Kín 艮 Fast, urgent, pressing; also, to stop. One of the radicals.

Kín 絹 Sarsnet, a kind of thin silk.

丟 Kín 僅 Almost, nearly, just enough; kīn k'hó, 僅可 toō toō hó, just suitable, just adequate.

Kín yēw chūn chēá, 僅有存者 toō toō wōō chūn tē, it is just preserved.

Kín 瑾 To besmear, to plaster.

Kín 槿 The name of a tree.

Kín 饑 Famine, a dearth of vegetables. Kay che é soo lé, yin che é ke kín, 加之以師旅因之以饑饉 kay e é peng pēⁿa, 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.

Kín 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 hoo Ch'hwán-jê koē'jê kīn ê Pè, 今夫顯與固而近於費 *in a 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, gân k'hó hók yěá, 信近於義言可復也 *sin kīn ê gē lé, kóng wā t'hang hók*, 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.

Kip 急 Hasty, urgent, vehement, pressing, quick; straitened.

Kwun choó chew kip, put kèy hòd, 君子周急不繼富 *kioun choó chew chéy gwáuy kip, bō bōēyh kèy swà pod 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.

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'haou chēnā 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 lēem, jê choē put

kip, 秋省歛而助不給 *ch'hew sat^{ng} seo lēem 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.

Kip 及 To arrive at, to reach; and, together with.

Hoo choó che put k'hó kip yěá, yēw t'hēen che put k'hó kae jê seng yěá, 夫子之不可及也猶天之不可階而升也 *hoo choó áy bēy kip kaú, ch'hin chēō^{ng} t'heē^{ng} áy bēy ch'hòng gīm kay jê chēō^{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 yěá, 及其成功一也 *kip kaú e chēnā kong ló chit yēō^{ng}*, (mens' 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 *pāyh kip*, a medicinal herb. Also read k'hip.

Kip 逋 The ancient form of 及, kip, to arrive at.

Kit 吉 Lucky, fortunate, happy; kit hēung, 吉凶, lucky and unlucky, good and evil; kit jít, 吉日 *hó jít*, a lucky day. A surname.

Jē gwát ch'hay kit, 二月初吉 *jē gūēyh 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; Bân tēng êng kit yēw, 閩中榮橘柚 Bân sat^{ng} êng kit kop noot^{ng} á, in the region of Bân (Canton and Hok-kēn), the lemons and shaddocks flourish.

天 捷 Thick, glutinous, as rice-water, or congee.

幸 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^{ng} pǎyh chēo^{ng} 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'háh tuā ē 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 Tēuk 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.

Hwún ko é kèy k'hwúy, 焚膏以繼晷 sēo yēw è swà jít yēⁿá, 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 ê pang lōēy, 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 ūⁿ ko, my elder brother.

Ko ko hô soō lūy chēēm chēēm? sat sin sēng jîn chaē ch'hoō kan, 哥哥何事淚潛潛殺身成仁在此間 ūⁿ ko sⁿa soō laōu bàk saē tām tām? t'haē hín sin chēⁿá jín tek chēⁿá tē chēy 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, 鸛鵲, a general name for parrot.

Ko 歌 Vulg. kwa: a song, a ditty; ch'hēàng ko, 唱歌 ch'hēo^{ng} kwa, to sing songs.

Choó é jín 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'hēo^{ng} kwa jê hó, pit saē huán hòk e, jēen aōu 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; yāng ko, 羊羔 yěō^{ng} ko, fur clothing, woolen hose.

Ko yāng che p'hê, 羔羊之皮 ko yěō^{ng} áy p'hôēy, the skin of a young sheep, (with the wool on); see the 召南 Seāou lām.

Ko 糕 Ko choó, 糕子 kōey á, a kind of confectionary. Lēuk toē ko, 綠荳糕 lèk taōu kō-y, green grain pies.

Ko 皋 A marsh; ko ték, 皋澤, a marshy place; also, a bank. Hók bēng ê kéw ko, 鶴鳴于九皋 hōh tit hōn tē kaōu ko, the stork is screaming in the nine marshes; see the 小雅 Seāou gnáy.

Ko 槔 Kit ko, 桔槔, a machine for drawing water, a well-bucket. Kit ko chēá yín che chek hoó, sēá che chek gēáng, 桔槔者引之則俯舍之則仰 p'ā. taōu kaōu k'han e, e chēw p'hak lōh k'hê, kaōu hēet e, e chēw t'ā k'hê 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 翺 Ko sēang, 翺翺, to fly backwards and forwards. Chēang ko chēang sēang, èk hoó é gān, 將翺將翺弋鳬與雁 tit p'ouy kōēy laé p'ouy kōēy k'hê, laé chōh ūh kwà gō, they are flying backwards and forwards, let us go and shoot the wild ducks and geese; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Ko 皋 To advance, to enter, to bring in.

Ko 過 To pass by; E pat lēen ê gwūy, sam ko kê bün jê put jip, 禹八年於外三過其門而不入 E p'āyh neē^{ng} tē gwā, s'ā āy kōēy e óy moot^{ng} jê 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'hē^{ng} kan ko, chaè sew kēung chēō^{ng}, 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, 果決, decided, fixed; kó kām, 果敢 kó k'ā, brave, bold; kó jēen, 果然, truly, really.

Yēw yěá kó, ê chēung chēng hoē hô yéw! 由也果於從政乎何有, Yēw yěá sē kó kwat, tē chēung chēng soō woō s'ā meē^{ng} h'ōh! 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 hoē? 果有是情乎 kó jēen woō chēy léy chēng lé hoē? is that really the case?

Kó 倮 Narrow and contracted.

Kó 菓 Kó choó, 菓子 *kóey ché*, fruit;
këet kó, 結菓 *këet kóey ché*,
to bring forth fruit, to produce
good results; ch'heng kó, 青菓 *ch'hai^{ng} kóey*,
the green fruit, an olive.

Kó 粿 Vulg. *kóey*: confectionary, pastry;
kó choó, 粿仔 *kóey á*, a tart.

Kó 餠 Vulg. *kóey*: a cake, a pie.

Kó 裸 Vulg. *pak t'háyh*: naked, without
clothes, stripped to the skin.
Suy t'hān t'hek kó tēng ē gnó

ch'hek, jé yēn lēng bōey gnó chae? 雖袒楊
裸程於我側爾焉能浼我哉
suy pēh ch'hēu iou^{ng} pak t'háyh, tē gwá dy sin
pee^{ng}, lé bōeyh an chuⁿ 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^{ng}*, an in-
sect resembling the dragon fly,
with a slender waist.

Bēng lēng yéw choó kó ló hoó che, 螟蛉有
子螺贏負之 *lá gēd woó kēⁿ á wan yēo^{ng}*
gēá chāu 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 Scáou gnáy.

Kó 裹 To bundle up anything, to tie around,
to wrap up. Naé kó hoé lēang,
乃裹餼糧 *naé paou ta dy*
bé nēo^{ng}, they packed up their dry provisions;
see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

T'hoé kó hông kin, 頭裹黃巾 *t'haou paou*
wui^{ng} 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'but jit!

其雨其雨杲杲出日 *lōh hoē yēu*
lōh hoē, lēem pee^{ng} yēu 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 *tēu kó ch'haou*,
straw; ch'haou kó, 抄稿, a
rough copy of a piece of writing.

E hông kok chōe, yēw ch'hut kó sōey, 已奉
穀租又出稿稅 *é keng hông jip gnóé*
kok dy ān, jēu tēoh ch'hut tēu kó dy sōey,
having ~~the~~ ^{at} p 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 hàn, chek beáou kó è, 七
八月之間旱則苗槁矣 *ch'hit*
pāyh gōeyh dy kan woó huⁿ á, chek tēota 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 槁, kó.

Kó 鎬 A vessel for warming anything; also,
the name of a place.

Kó 皜 Purely white; kó kó hoē, put k'hó
sēang é, 皜皜于不可
尚已 *ch'in pāyh hoē, bēy sēang*
ch'hin chēo^{ng} 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.

𪔐 告 To inform, to announce, to instruct, to command, to go to law.
Kò sè, 告示, a proclamation;

sëang kò, 相告 sêo 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 chwan ch'huà boé, pit tēoh 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 gěa chēng tēoh goē cháp lāng, tho 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. Jěák yéw yit kò sìn, 若有一

個臣 nā woō chit áy jín sìn, if there were but one faithful servant, &c.

Kò 過 To pass by, to pass over; to transgress; kò sit, 過失 kōy sit, a transgression; kò k'hè, 過去

kōy k'hè, to pass by; kò t'hoé, 過頭 kōy t'haú, to exceed. Kwan kò soo, te jín è, 觀過斯知人矣 k'hwà lāng áy kōy sit, an nēy. chěá ēy chae e áy lāng, look at a man's errors; thus you may know what sort of a man he is.

Kò kēw kang, 過九江 kōy kaú áy kang,

to pass over the nine rivers; see the 書禹貢 Se é kōng.

幸 Kò 翺 To fly.

𪔐 Kō 膏 To anoint anything with oil or ointment; to grease anything.

幸 Koe 沽 To sell, to vend, to dispose of. Kēw sēen kày jē koe choo, 求善賈而沽諸 kēw hó kày jē bēy, to seek for a good price and sell a thing; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koe 酤 Koe chéw, 酤酒, to sell wine; some say, to buy.

Koe 枯 Dry wood; koe kó, 枯槁 rotten wood; putrid. Koe kēw chěá ē wūy lēk, 枯朽者易爲力 ta kwò nōⁿ áy ch'há k'huàⁿ yāng lát, anything dry and rotten does not require much strength (to push it down); see the 史記 Soó kè.

Koe 𪔐 Hwūy koe, 𪔐, a kind of insect.

Koe 𪔐 The bones of the loins, ribs, or knees.

Koe 姑 An aunt, a father's sister; koe ch'hēⁿá, 姑且, leisurely, gently, for the time being.

Koe sěá sē, 姑舍是 koe ch'hēⁿá pāng k'hwuy chéy léy, let us just set this aside (to speak of something else.)

Koe 𪔐 Chěa koe, 𪔐, a partridge.

Koe 𩺰 The name of a fish.

Koe 𩺱 Anything with corners, or angles; angular; the same as 𩺱, koe.

Koe 菰 A kind of mushroom; hēang koe, 香菰 *hēo^{ng} koe*, a fragrant mushroom; ch'hó koe, 草菰 *ch'laou koe*, an edible mushroom.

Koe 孤 Alone, destitute; an orphan; used for the first personal pronoun, by princes, when speaking politely.

Yèw jê boô hoô wát koe, 幼而無父曰孤 *seáou lén jê bô nēo^{ng} pây hóng koe*, one left without parents when young, is called an orphan; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koe 𩺲 A fish-net; also written 𩺲, 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, 行一不義殺一不辜皆不爲也 *l'á chit hāng ũ^m gē, t'haé chit lāng bó chōēy, lóng ũ^m k'á chō*, 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.
Koe chéá hoô jîn chōēy k'heng put jip gūók, pó jīm é t'haé chōēy, 古者婦人罪輕不入獄保任以待罪 *koé chá áy cha boé lāng chōēy k'hāh k'hin bō 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; gē koe, 魚鈎 *hé kaou*, a fishhook.

Gwát hwún k'hēuk soô koe, 月痕曲似鈎 *gōēyh hwún k'heuk ch'hin chōē^{ng} 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 jěák chwán hoē koe hok, 老弱轉乎溝洫 *laou áy noot^{ng} chē^{ng} hēat lín toot^{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 *chēang sae péng k'hè koe báy tē Chín*, to go to the west and bribe the Chín country; see the 史記 *Soò kè*.

Koe 覲 To have an interview with; to see a person accidentally. Also read *koè*.

Koe 遘 To meet with, to occur, to happen; gē koe, 遇遘, to fall in with.

𦉳

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

𦍋

Yáng koé, 羊𦍋 *yěô^{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'hín chěô^{ng} Jé-gnáy naé sê hwùn koé áy ch'háyh*, such as the *Jé-gnáy*, which is a very instructive book.

Koé

罟

A fishing net; *bóng koé*, 網罟, a net.

Ch'hëuk koé put jip woo tē, 數罟不入沔池 *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'hěná*, 苟且 remiss, careless, disorderly.*Koé chē ê jîn è*, 苟且 ok *yěá*,

苟志於仁矣無惡也 *chín chěná nā sīm chē tē jîn tek*, *chēw 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. *kaáu*: a dog; *koé hwūy*, 狗吠 *kaáu pwūy*, the dog barks.

Koé tē sīt jîn sīt, 狗彘食人食而不知檢 *kaáu tē chěäh láng chěäh*, *jé ūm chae kěém tēém*, 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

猯

The barking of a dog.

Koé

鹽

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*, 鞀鼓

其鏜鏜 *phũh koé c áy sē^{na} tong tong*, beating the drum with the sound of *tong tong*; see the 衛風 *Wōēy hong*. One of the radicals.

Koé

瞽

Blind, unable to see; *koé bōng*, 瞽瞍, totally blind. *Kēén bēén chěá é koé chěá*, *kēén che*

sōey seáou pit chok, 見冕者與瞽者見之雖少必作 *k'huo^{na} à kē^{ng} tē bēén bō áy láng kap ch'hái^{ng} mai^{ng} áy láng*; *k'huo^{na} kē^{ng} e sōey k'háh sèy lán*, *yěá tēōh k'hé lác*, 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

耄

A very old man, with a face as though it were grimed with filth.

Hông koé tae pōèy, 黃耄駘

背 *wu^{ng} mô koé bîn ka chēũh wun koo áy 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'huí^{ng}; the posteriors.

Gwân séw bēng chae, koé keng lēang chae, 元首明哉股肱良哉 *gwân t'haōu nā bēng, k'ha ch'héw chēw lēang*, 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

葺

The most secret and retired part of a dwelling. Tēung koé che gân, put k'hó tō yēá, 中葺之言不可道也 *koé tang c^{ng} áy wā, ũ^m t'hang kóng*, what is said in the secret chambers, must not be published; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

言不可道也 *koé tang c^{ng} áy wā, ũ^m t'hang kóng*, what is said in the secret chambers, must not be published; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Koé

垢

Dirt, filth; tîn koé, 塵垢, dust, dirt. Hông hông hoē, tîn koé che tēung, 彷徨乎塵垢

之中 *hóng hông hoē tē, tîn koé áy tang c^{ng}*, 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 chēá? koé ê ê yung, 欲勇者賈余餘勇

àè bōēy^h yung bēng áy lāng? gúá láè bēy gwá áy yung bēng, 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 tēung chek put wuy, hák chek put koè, 君子不重則不威學則不固 *kwun choó bō tēung hoē chēw bō wuy gēem, 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 wūy se yēá! 固哉高叟之爲詩也 *koè loē chae, Ko-soé áy 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'hēnd*, to hire a laborer.

Koè

顧

To look at, to contemplate, to turn around and look at any one; a surname. Chēàu koè, 照顧,

to regard with favor and compassion. Koè wān, 顧園 *koè hué^{ng}*, to look after a garden.

Ke tēung put lōēy koè, 車中不內顧 *ch'hēa tang c^{ng} bōh láè bîn 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 mōh koè tòng? 你作甚麼

句當 *lé tit chò sⁿa mēⁿh koè tàng?* what are you doing?

Koè 雉 The crowing of the cock of the wild fowl.

Koè 够 Vulg. *kađu*: 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'hēn kim, 購以千金 *béy é ch'heng kim*, to purchase for a thousand pieces of gold; see the 史記 *Soó 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.

Sēang é jê sēang koè pēng, 常以儒相詬病 *sēang woō t'hák ch'hāyh lāng sēo mǎiⁿg pǎiⁿg*, 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. *kađu*: enough.

Gāy che kađu jīn sēà, pīt chē ē koè, 羿之教人射必志於彀 *Gāy āy kà lāng chōh chēⁿg, pīt tōōh sim chē twā tē tōōh kēung muⁿá,*

when Gāy taught people archery, he would have them pay great attention to drawing the bow out to the full; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koè 故 Old; a business, a reason, a cause; for, because, therefore; yēn koè, 緣故, a cause, a reason; tāē

koè, 大故, a great affair, a great mourning; sin koè, 身故, to die; koè yéw, 故友, an old friend; sē koè, 是故, because of this, for this reason.

Wun koè jê te sin, 溫故而知新 *wun sip chá āy, jê chae sin āy*, to study old lessons, and acquire new ones; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Yéw koè jê k'hè, 有故而去 *woō sⁿa soō jê k'hè*, having some cause of dislike, and departing on that account, &c.; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koè chēang tāē yéw wū che kwun, 故將大有爲之君 *koè chēang twā woo chò āy jīn kwun*, therefore, when we meet with a prince with whom we can undertake great things, &c.; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koè 錮 To melt copper or iron, in order to stop a crack or crevice in a pan; to forbid, to restrict.

韋 Koè 糊 To stick, to paste up; a kind of paste made from rice; koè yěāk, 糊藥 *koè yěōh*, sticking plaster, for wounds and ulcers.

Koè 麪 A kind of paste made of wheaten flour.

丟 Koè 怙 To rely upon, to depend on any one; also written 悃, *koē*. Boō hoō hô koē, boō boé hô sē?

無父何怙無母何恃 *kađu bó pāy woō sⁿa mēⁿh koē, kađu bó boé woō sⁿa mēⁿh 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 詁 To explain the meaning of expressions 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 (hwhūn koē t'hong jê é, 訓詁通而已,) he was very particular in explaining the meaning of the words.

幸 檜 Kōey hēang bók, 檜香木 *kōey hēo^{ng} ch'há*, the name of a fragrant wood.

Kōey 傀 Gigantic, great, extraordinary, excellent; monstrous.

Kōey jēn tók lip t'hēen tēy che kan, jê put wūy, 傀然獨立天地之間而不畏 *kōey twā áy yēo^{ng} tók k'hēā tē t'he^{ng} tēy áy tēung kan, jê ū^m kē^a lāng*, great of stature, he stood peerless between heaven and earth, without being afraid of any; see 荀子 *Sūn choó.*

粿 Kōey Read kó: pastry, confectionary; kó choó, 粿仔 *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 order to prevent its being injured by the damp.

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 薈 Luxuriant, abundant, foliage.

Kōey 儺 Gây kōey, 牙儺, a person who goes around the market, inducing people to combine in raising the price of commodities in special cases.

Kōey 會計 Kōey kè, 會計, to reckon, to count up; an account, a reckoning. A surname. K'hóng-

choó sēang wūy wūy 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^a, chēw kóng, sui^{ng} scəu tōōh 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 Koc kōey 溝澮 *kaou k'hueut á*, a ditch, a puddle, a gutter.

Ch'hit pat gwát che kan, é chip, koc kōey kae èng, 七八月之間雨集 溝澮皆盈 *ch'hit pāyh göēyh áy kan, hoē chip chò hōey, chēw kaou á k'hueut á chò pò^{ng} tē^{ng}*, 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 穄 The husk of grain; chaff.

Kōey 劊 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 bó wàn 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 憎 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 *hey 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'hoê, 過頭 *köey t'haôu*, 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.

平 Köey kën, 葵肩 *köey keng t'haôu*, to put the arms around any one's neck. To remove a burden from one shoulder to another.

歪 Köey kèak, 趿脚 *köey k'ha*, lame, halt; köey kèak 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 餚 Thick, muddy; thick liquor.

夫

Köh 閣 Read kok: a water pavilion, a gallery over the water. Têng ông ko kok lîm kang ché, 滕王高閣臨江渚 *Têng ông áy kwán kôh lîm kaôu kang kèng*, Têng ông's lofty gallery overshadowed the river's brink.

Köh 各 Read kok: different; kok yāng, 各樣 *kôh yěōng*, in a different mode.

Köh 脇 Read kok: the armpits; kok k'hong hāy, 脇空下 *kôh 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 chaè, 復再 *kôh chaè*, over again; hok hwát, 復活 *kôh wăh*, to live again, to rise again to life.

Hék é kò ông Lěang, Lěang wát, ch'héng hok che, 或以告王良良曰請復之 *woô lāng kò ông Lěang, Lěang kóng, ch'héng á kôh e*, some one told king Lěang, when he said, "I pray you let us try again;" see 孟子 *Bēng 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'hēn hāy pēng, 國治而后天下平

kok kaú tē jēn aū t'he^{ng} áy pāi^{ng}, 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-

lāng, 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 ē kin kok, 遺懿巾幘 sàng é chit áy

cha boé kin,) sent a woman's cap to him.

Kok

郭

The suburbs of a city; kok göēy,

郭外 kok gwā, the environs of

a city. Vulg. kōēy: a surname.

Sam lé che sēng, ch'hit lé che kok, 三里之

城七里之郭 s^a lé áy sē^a, ch'hit lé áy

kok, a city three miles in extent, and suburbs of seven

miles; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kok

嶂

The name of a hill.

Kok

槨

The outer envelop of a coffin: also

written 槨, kok. Ch'héng choó

che ke, é wù che kok, 請子

之車以爲之槨 ch'hē^a hoo choó áy

ch'hēa, é chò c 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'hēn yāng che kok, 虎豹

之鞞猶犬羊之鞞 hoé pà áy p'hōéy
 kaú bō mō, ch'hin chēō^{ng} kaú yēō^{ng} 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

郭

The name of a market.

Kok

谷

A valley; san kok, 山谷 sio^ak'hai^{ng}, a vale, a ravine; one of the

radicals; a surname. Ch'heng

san hēng kok k'hoé, lōuk súy jeáou wān tēung, 青

山橫谷口緣水繞園中 ch'hai^{ng}sio^a t'hàn hu^a tē kok áy k'haú, lēk chúy jeáoutē^{ng} tē kwu^{ng} 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^{ng}, different. Áp kok gān

jé chē? 盍各言爾志

s^a soō bō ták áy kōng lé áy sūn chē? why doe,

not each of you state your own views? see the 論

語 Lūn gé.

Kok

腋

Vulg. kōh: the armpits; kok k'hōng

hāy, 腋空下 kōh k'hang áy,

under the armpits.

Kok

絡

The clothes under the armpits; a

seam.

Kok

閣

Vul. kōh: a gallery, a water pavilion.

Kok hāy gē jē hē, loē chēn

yēn choó sey, 閣下魚

兒戲樓前燕子栖 kōh áy hé á gāu

chēn, láu chéng cē^{ng} á chò sēu, 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 *chaè chènng goē kok*, to plant and cultivate the five kinds of grain; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Emolument, revenue, salary; as, sam lēen hák, put chē ē kok, 三年學不至於穀 *s'na ne'ng t'hák, bō s'ō'ng haú kok lók*, to study for three years, without thinking of emolument; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok 轂 Ke kok, 車轂, 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 Kók 咯 The crowing of the wild fowl; the crowing of cocks.

幸 Kong 公 Public, general; a surname; and kong yáng, 公羊, and also kong yéá, 公冶, a double surname; kong tō, 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'hēn hāy wūy kong, 大道之行天下爲公 *twā tō áy kē'ā 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 Gōē 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 bö'ēyh ch'hòng hó e áy soō, t'ēōh taē seng ch'hòng lāe 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 jē kong che, k'hó yéá, 小子鳴鼓而攻之可也 *s'ey kē'á p'hūh koé jē 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 gé.

Kong hoē ē twan, soo haē yéá é, 攻乎異端斯害也已 *chwan ch'hòng ch'ey kōh yēō'ng áy tō lé, ch'ey 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 yéw kong, 敏則有

功 kip kēy chek wōō kong lô, diligence will insure merit; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

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^{ng}*: to carry between two or more persons.
Lék k'hó kong téng, 力可扛
鼎 lát t'hang *ke^{ng} tēⁿá*, 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; soō sìn soō chek kong, 事勝辭則伉 chō soō k'hāh yēⁿá 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^{ng}*: bright, light; kong bēng, 光明 *kwui^{ng} bēng*, refugent; gwát kong, 月光 *gōēyh kwui^{ng}*, moonlight.

Kong pē ē sōd peáou, 光被於四表 *kwui^{ng} kip kađu sē he^{ng}*, light spreading to all the four quarters; see the 堯典 Geáou tēén.

Kong 伧 Great, large, enlarged.

Kong 洸 A martial appearance; boó hoo kong kong, 武夫洸洸 military men with a very martial appearance; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Kong 胱 Pōng kōng, 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.
Sēép pé ko kong, 涉彼高岡 *kōēy hwut léy kwān áy soⁿa nēⁿá*, to cross over yonder high ridge; see the 周南 Chew lám.

Kong 壘 The ancient form of the preceding.

Kong 鋼 Vulg. *ke^{ng}*, and *kē^{ng}*: steel.

Kong 甌 Vulg. *ke^{ng}*: a large jar; hām kong, 甌甌 *ám ke^{ng}*, a water jar; also written 鋼, 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 bē kēen kong chēá, 吾未見剛者 *gwá böēy woō k'hwà 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.

Choó teācu jē put kong, 子鉤而不綱 *k'hóng choó tēd hē jē boō tēd hē 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.

𡗗

廣

Vulg. *k'hwāh*: great, wide, extensive, expansive, broad, ample; a surname. Tè kóng taē, jē chīncheng bē, 致廣大而盡精微 *tè kék k'hwāh twā, jē chīn t'haōu cheng yèw*, 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 *Kwē^{ng}-tang*, Canton.Hàn che kóng è put k'hó ēng soo, 漢之廣矣不可詠思 *Hàn chúy áy k'hwāh bō**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 áy téy chek kim**kóng āng chēd h*, underneath (those hills) there is nothing but metallic ore and bare stones.

Kóng

鈔

The same as the above.

𡗗

貢

To offer up, to present as tribute; tribute, taxes, dues; a surname.

Kòng

Chīn kòng, 進貢, to pay tri-

bute, as a sign of homage.

Jé kòng paou maōu put jip, 爾貢包茅不入 *lé kòng hēen paou maōu ū^m 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 sōēy yēen, 天子使吏治其國而納其貢稅焉 *hóng tēy saē chit áy kwāⁿ a leāou lé e áy kok, jē lāp e kòng sōēy*, 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

焠

A hardened knife, a tempered blade; to harden steel.

Kòng 鋼 *Vulg. kè^{ng} and ke^{ng}: steel.*

Kòng 徃 *To go backwards and forwards; to go to a distance.*

平 狂 *Ambitious, highminded, wild, mad; to appear mad. T'een kông, 癲狂, mad, silly, out of one's wits.*

Goê tòng che seáou choó kông kán, 吾黨之小子狂簡 *gouá áy tóng áy sèy ké^{ng} k'hăh sê^{ng} kóng kán*, "the young people of my clan are too ambitious and sincere;" said by Confucius of his disciples.

Ch'hoé kông ch'èp ê, 楚狂接輿 *Ch'hoé áy t'een kóng áy lăng ch'êh ch'hăa*, a madman of the Ch'hoé country met the carriage (of Confucius); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kông 症 *A hot disease, a fever.*

Kông 怔 *Kông kông, 怔怔, fearful, and agitated.*

丟 狂 *To do anything on the spur of the moment; to be deceived.*

幸 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 久 *Read k'ew: long; a long time, a long while ago. Put jîn ch'êá, put k'hó é k'ew ch'hé y'êak, 不仁者不可以久處約 ū^m jîn áy lăng, bó t'hang koó twā tē kan k'hoé, people destitute of virtue cannot long endure afflictions; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Koo 韭 *Read k'ew: a kind of leek; k'ew ch'haé, 韭菜 koó ch'haé, scallions.*

丟 句 *A sentence; yit koó, 一句 ch'it koó, a single sentence. Ch'ang koó, 章句 ch'ê^{ng} koó, sections and sentences.*

Koo 灸 *Read k'ew: to cauterize, to burn the flesh for medicinal purposes.*

平 帽 *Koó là, 帽 綫, a child's cap; ch'ê^{ng} koó là, 氈 帽 綫, a woolen cap.*

Koo 鏢 *To present up; to do away with.*

Koo 毬 *Read k'ew: a ball; mô k'ew, 毛毬 mó koó, a hairy ball.*

丟 舊 *Read k'ew: old, not new; k'ew l'ên, 舊年 koó ne^{ng}, last year. K'ew kok k'ê bú, 舊穀既沒 koó ch'h'ek kaú bó, the old corn is all consumed; see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Koo 舅 *Read k'ew: an uncle; bó k'ew, 母舅 bó koó, a mother's brother. Ch'hey k'ew, 妻舅 ch'hey koó, a wife's brother.*

Koō 咯 Read *kok*: the singing of birds.

夫
Koōh 咕 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'hèäng ko*, 唱歌 *ch'hèng kwa*, to sing songs. *Ko jê kò K'hóng-choó*, 歌而過孔子 *ch'hèng kwa jê kòèy 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 m'ng*, 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.

Hòk-he sé chok pat kwà, 伏羲始作八卦 *Hòk-he k'hé t'haü ch'hòng pat kwà*, Hòk-he first invented the eight diagrams.

Kwà 課 To deceive, to impose upon.

Kwà 怪 Read *kwaè*: to find fault with any one; to take offense.

Kwà 蓋 Read *kaè*: to cover; the cover of a vessel, a lid; *téng kaè*, 甕蓋 *tèⁿa 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
Kwⁿa 官 Read *kwan*: an officer of government, a civil officer, a mandarin; *chò kwan*, 做官 *chò kwⁿa*, to be in office; *kwan hoó*, 官府 *kwⁿa hoó*, an officer, a magistrate; *kwan loè*, 官路 *kwⁿa loè*, a highway.

Hoó chok ko kwan, *choó ch'hòng gwán*, *yit ch'hey yit ch'hèep bé ch'hèⁿa h'èen*, 父作高官子狀元一妻一妾美且賢 *pây chò twā kwⁿa*, *haü sai^{ng} tèüng ch'hèüng gwán*, *chit áy bóé chit áy s'èy é ch'hin ch'ha^{ng} 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.)

Kwⁿa 棺 Read kwan: a coffin; kwan chaê, 棺材 *kwⁿa ch'há*, 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 kwⁿa ch'há 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.

Kwⁿa 肝 Read kan: the liver; sim kan, 心 肝 *sim kwⁿa*, the heart, the mind. Kan ló toê tēy jê put koè, 肝腦塗地而不顧 *kwⁿa ló bwa̍h tē tēy jê ũ^m k'hwⁿá*, 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.

Kwⁿa 冠 Read kwan: a cap; kim kwan, 金冠 *kim kwⁿa*, a lady's head-dress: hōng kwan, 鳳冠 *hōng kwⁿa*, a headdress ornamented with embroidered birds.

Kwⁿa 關 Read kwan: to shut; kwan bûn, 關門 *kwⁿa mooⁿg*, to shut the door. Bûn suy sêet jê sēang kwan, 門雖設而常關 *mooⁿg suy sêet jê sēang kwⁿa*, although a door is put there, yet it is always shut.

寡 *Kwⁿá* Few, solitary, alone; *kwⁿá hoō*, 寡婦 *kwⁿá boé*, a widowed woman.

Kwⁿá jîn 寡人, the solitary one, or the man of few virtues; (a polite expression, used by princes in designating themselves.)

Kwⁿá 鉑 Metallic ore; the substance of all metals.

Kwⁿá 礦 Read kóng: ore; the same as the above.

Kwⁿá 擻 Read kán: to spread anything out with the hands; kán bēn, 擻麵 *kwⁿá mēⁿg*, to knead dough.

Kwⁿá 偶 *Tek kwⁿá*, 倜儻, the appearance of walking.

Kwⁿá 赶 Read kán; to pursue, to chase, to follow. Tny kán, 追赶 *tuy kwⁿá*, to follow in pursuit.

Kwⁿá 觀 Kán sēang, 赶上 *kwⁿá chēⁿg*, to overtake. 寺 *kwⁿá cēⁿg*, a monastery.

Kwⁿá 灌 Read kwàn: to pour out; kwàn chéw, 灌酒 *kwⁿá chéw*, to pour out wine; kwàn tēy, 灌地 *kwⁿá tēy*, to pour out a libation on the ground.

Kwⁿá 鑿 Read kwàn: an agricultural implement; kwàn ch'hù, 鑿嘴 *kwⁿá ch'hù*, a kind of pickaxe.

Kwⁿá 鶴 Read kwàn: the name of a water bird, a kind of heron; kwàn bēng, 鶴鳴于垤 *kwⁿá tit káu tē moⁿá á*, the water bird is screaming on the hillock: see the 詩經 Se keng.

寒 *Kwⁿá* Read hân: cold; sēang hân, 傷寒 *sēang kwⁿá*, to take cold.

Hân yēa k'hek laê táy tòng chéw, 寒夜客來茶當酒 *kwⁿá maiⁿg lāng k'hayh laê táy tòng chò chéu*, when a visitor comes on a cold night, tea will serve instead of wine.

汗 *Kwⁿá* Read hân: sweat, perspiration; lēw hân, 流汗 *laú kwⁿá*, to perspire.

Hân 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 揸 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 eng seng, 携雙柑斗酒以聽鶯聲 *kw'nā chit tūy kam chit taóu chéw, é t'hè'na eng áy sē'na*, 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 kwāu: to tie anything.

乖 Perverse, wicked, strange; also, gentle, tame, cunning.
Kwae 乖 Kay tō kēung, pit kwae, 家道窮必乖 *kay luē áy tō lé kēung 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.

拐 *Kwae* 拐 Kwaé p'hèen, 拐騙, to deceive; *Kwae* 拐 *kwae choó, 拐子 laóu á*, a cheat, a rogue.

Kwae 拐 Kwaé 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.

Kwaé 蒯 The name of a herb or rush used to make cords; a surname.

怪 *Kwaé* 怪 Strange, extraordinary; *kê kwaé*, 奇怪 *koó kwaé*, unaccountable; *cheng kwaé*, 曾怪 *kāh kwaé*, how strange! Also written 恠, *kwaé*.

Choó put gé kwaé lék lwān sīn, 子不語怪力亂神 *hoo choó bó kóng kwaé lát hwān, kap sīn áy soó*, Confucius never conversed about strange, or violent, or turbulent, or spiritual, things; see the 上論 Sēang lūn..

Kwaé 圣 To exert one's strength in cultivating the ground.

門 *Kwaéng* 門 To bolt; *kwaéng būn*, 門門 *kwaéng mōu'ng*, to bolt the door.

啞 *Kwäh* 啞 *Kwäh kwäh*, 啞啞, troublesome discourse; a clamorous noise.

Kwäh 搥 To beat, to strike: *kwäh chüy*, 搥嘴 *kwäh ch'hüy páy*, to give a slap on the mouth.

Kwäh 撻 *Kwäh jé*, 撻耳 *kwäh hē k'háng*, to box the ear.

Kwäh 割 Read kat: to cut, to cut off, to slice; *kat lēung hoé*, 割嚨喉 *kwäh nā aóu*, to cut one's own throat.

Kat put cheng put sit, 割不正不食 *kwäh ūm chē'ā bó chē'āh*, 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'hüý kwäh*, the mouth dry. K'hat ch'á é wü yím, 渴者易爲飲 *kwäh áy lāng k'hoàè chò līm*, thirsty people are not particular about what they drink.

聲 Kwan 觀 To look at, to observe; kwan k'ê séy yéw, 觀其所由 *k'hoé á séy yéw*, observe the motives of a man's actions; see the 上論 *Sēāng lūn*.

Kwan 官 Vulg. *kwāa*: an officer of government; kwan chit, 官職 *kwāa chit*, an office; kwan to, 官刀, a broad-sword; t'á kwan soo, 打官司 *p'hāh kwāa se*, to go to law.

Pek kwan ch'óng ké, é t'hèng é t'héung chaé, 百官總已以聽於衆宰 *pāyh kwāa ch'óng soó é ka tē, é t'héa tē chaé sēāng*, 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 *Lūn gé*.

Kwan 倌 One who has charge of the prince's chariots. Bēng pé kwan jìn, 命彼倌人 *bēng lēng kwán ch'hēa áy lāng*, give orders to the master of the chariot.

Kwan 棺 Vulg. *kwāa*: a coffin; kwan bók, 棺木 *kwāa ch'há*, a wooden coffin. Soó tèk bé káy é wü kwan, 使擇美楨以爲棺 *sáé lāng kán tōh hó káy ch'há é chò kwāa ch'há*, send people to pick out a good piece of timber in order to make a coffin; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Kwan 涓 A small stream, a dripping; pure, to select. Kwan kwan put yūng, ch'ēung wü kang hō, 涓涓不壅終爲江河 *k'hoéa k'hoéa lāu bó t'hat, k'adu swāh bóéy ch'ēa kang hō*, a perpetual dripping without stopping, will in time become a large river.

Kwan 捐 To take away, to remove; kwan tē, 捐除, to take out of the way; kwan tēy, 捐題, to levy contributions.

Hoò boé soó Sùn wān līm, kwan kae, 父母使舜元廩捐階 *pāy boé saé Sùn ch'hōng hó ch'héng kīm, yěa ch'ēw kwan kōéy lāu 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 *Bēng choó*.

Kwan 娟 Handsome, beautiful, lovely.

Kwan 鵲 Toē kwan, 杜鵑, the name of a kind of cuckoo; also of a flower; called also choó kwuy, 子規.

Toē kwan che t'hoé choó kwuy t'hēy, 杜鵑枝頭子規啼 *toē kwan áy ke t'hoé choó kwuy t'hé*, on the topmost branch of the toē kwan, the choó kwuy sits and sings.

Kwan 惓 Sorrowful, sad; tēung sim kwan kwan 中心惓惓 *sim kwāa tang e'ng hoán ló*, the middle of the heart filled with distress; see the 陳風 *Tín hong*.

Kwan 瘃 A weariness in the bones.

Kwan 瘰 A sickness; also written 癰, 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 kwⁿá koe tók, 鰥寡孤獨, widowers, widows, orphans, and childless people; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwan

燭

Pure, clean; clear, bright; to do away with, to avoid. Kwan tē, 燭除, to remit.

Hwūy-kong kwan kê taē tek, 惠公燭其大德 Hwūy-kong kwan bēng e āy twā tek, Hwūy-kong clearly displayed his gréat virtue; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kwan

冠

Vulg. kwⁿa: a cap, a bonnet, a hat.

Bān kok e kwan paē bēén lēw, 萬國衣冠拜冕旒 bān kok āy sⁿa kīn tēōh paē bēén lēw, the caps and clothes of all nations must pay obeisance to the emperor's crown.

Kwan

椀

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栝椀乎 lé ēy sūn tīt ké lēw āy sai^{ng}, jē ch'hōng 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. kwⁿa: 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 kwⁿa aē ke ch'hat, jē bó t'hó lāng sōēy, institute examinations at the passes (respecting all travelers), but do not exact duties from them; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwan-yin-tēáng, 關雲長, the great hero of the Sam kok, 三國, now worshiped by the Chinese, as the representative of fidelity.

聲

Kwán

琯

A gem; a precious stone. When 舜, Sùn succeeded 堯, Geāou in the government, (the 西王

母, sey ông boé,) the mother of the western king came and presented him with (pék kwán, 白琯 pāyh kwán,) a white gem.

Kwán

綰

Vulg. kwⁿā: to bind, to tie, to run on a string.

Kwán

館

A hotel, a resting place, a lodging house, an inn; a school. Yěá kwán lōng hwa hwat, 野館濃

花發 yěá gwā āy kwán sēá woō lōng hwa tīt huat, near the inn on the moor the flowers spring up abundantly.

Káy kwán gwān lēw, jē sēw gēp ē bün, 假館願留而受業於門 chēōh kwán gwān bōēyh lūū lé, jē sēw gēp tē moo^{ng}, 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'houy ôh, 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 yěák che yim,

管籥之音 kwán yěák āy sēⁿa yin, 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-tēūng, 管仲, a prime minister of the 齊 C'hēy country.

Kwán 逭 To run away, to escape; choō chok
gèet put k'hó kwán, 自作孽
不可逭 *ka tē chok gèet chēo*
bō t'hang cháou, 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 輶 An iron spike in a wheel.

Kwán 卷 Vulg. *kwu^{ng}*: to roll up, as a scroll;
to take in, to fold up.
Kwán che, chek t'hòey chông ê
bit, 卷之則退藏於密 *kwu^{ng} e chek*
t'hèy k'hè^{ng} 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 lēem heau bēng
gwát, 捲簾邀明月 *kwu^{ng}*
moo^{ng} lē ch'hèⁿ á bēng gōēy, to
roll up the door screen, and invite the clear moon
(to shine into the house).

Kwán 筦 Kwán hēen, 筦絃, the strings of
an instrument of music; also, a
mat.

Kwán 盥 To wash the hands.

去 Kwán 貫 Vulg. *kwu^{ng}*: a string of anything;
chēen kwán, 錢貫 *ché^{ng}*
kwu^{ng}, a string of cash; choo
kwán, 珠貫, a string of beads. To string any-
thing, to run anything on a string; kwán t'hong, 貫
通, to pass through the whole.

Chēen pek bān kwán, 錢百萬貫 *ché^{ng}*
pāy^h bān kwu^{ng}, a hundred myriad strings of cash.
Gē kwán jē chìn, 魚貫而進 *hé kwu^{ng}*
kōēy 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 any-
thing.

Kwán 鑲 To bore through; to put bracelets
on the arms.

Kwán 串 To be accustomed to, to be familiar
with.

Kwán 𦘒 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, 總角𦘒兮, like a pair
of horns is the hair twisted up; see the 齊風
Chēy hong.

Kwán 瑾 The name of a gem, or a precious
stone.

Kwán 鑕 A vessel used for drawing water;
kwán. k'hoé, 鑕口 *kwnd*
ch'hūy, a kind of pickaxe.

Kwán 觀 Vulg. *kwnd*: a convent; Tō kwán,
道觀 Tō kwnd, a monastery be-
longing to the sect of 道, Tō.

Kwán 鵲 Vulg. *kwnd*: the name of a water
bird; a species of heron.

Kwán 灌 To pour out; kwán chéw, 灌酒
kwnd chéw, to pour out a liba-
tion to the gods; also, to irrigate,
to spread water over the land.

Choô kè kwàn jê óng chéá, goê put yěk kwàn che è, 自既灌而往者吾不欲觀之矣 *choô è kwà à tēy jê kōēy k'hè, gwá à à k'huo 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 kàè tēēn wān, 以水灌溉田園 *t'hó chúy kwàn kàè ch'hān huoi^{ng}*, to irrigate the gardens and fields with water.

Kwàn 罐 Tāy kwàn, 茶罐, a teapot.

Kwàn 𦵏 Vulg. *kwui^{ng}*: 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^{ng} k'huo à bēng*, may the imperial heavens look down on this decree; see the 禹謨 E. bōē. 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 Sc kwàn, 書卷, a section of a book; a volume. K'hae kwàn pēēn yéw ek, 開卷便有益 *k'houy kwàn pēēn woō lē yěāh*, in opening the volume there is profit; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Kwàn 𦵏 Vulg. *kwui^{ng}*: 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 yěá kōng kwàn hoē, 必也狂狷乎 *pit 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 睨 To look askance, to look at with an angry eye. Kwàn kwàn se ch'hām, 睨睨胥讒 *sēā bāk k'huo à jê chò poō ch'hām lēng*, they will look askance, and universally complain; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwàn 獾 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 裸 Kwàn chēāng ē keng, 裸將于京 *lāé k'hè kwàn chéw tē kē^a sē^a*, 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 yěá hoē bēng che, 丈夫之冠也父命之 *ta po lāng áy tē kīn*,

něong pây bēng lēng e, at the ceremony of capping a young man, the father gives him directions; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

平

Kwân

權

A weight; to weigh; to weigh circumstances, and act accordingly; kwân sè, 權勢, power, authority; lōng kwân, 弄權, to get the power into one's own hands; chēung kwân, 從權, to act according to circumstances.

Kwân jēn hoē te k'heng tēung, 權然後知輕重 *kwán 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 kwân, 守經行權 *chéw keng sēang, kē^{na} kwán sè*, to adhere to the constant rule, or to act according to circumstances. Kwân pēng, 權柄, the handle of power, power. A surname.

Kwân

髻

The fine glossy appearance of the hair; kwân hwat jē jìn, 髻髮如雲 *kwán hó áy mó ch'hin chēo^{ng} huán*, fine black hair, like the dark clouds; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Kwân

婬

Handsone, good looking.

Kwân

高

Read ko: high, lofty, eminent.

Ko san gēang ché, 高山仰止 *kwán áy sio^{na}, tēoh gēang*

k'hé laé k'ho^{na}, a high hill must be looked up to; see the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

雲

Kwân

縣

Read hēn: a district, a small county or township; a city of the third order.

Kwân

倦

Vulg. yēd: weary, tired, fatigued.

Hwày jín put kwân, 詢人不倦 *ká lāng bēy yēd*, I teach people without being tired; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwân

倦

Fagged out, heartily tired.

Kwân

券

To labor; to be wearied through labor, fatigue.

幸

Kwang

光

Kwang kwang, 光光, only.

夫

Kwat

适

Hasty, fleet; a man's name.

Kwat

估

To reckon, to sum up an account; also, to arrive at. Hat kē yēw kwat? 曷其有估 *e te sé*

woō kađu? when will he arrive? see the 王風 Ong hong.

Kwat

活

The flowing of water; read hwat: alive, moving, cheerful. Pok lēw kwat kwat, 北流活活 *pak*

chúy tit laáu kwat kwat, the northern stream flowing and rippling along; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Kwat

刮

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 bwa kađu kwui^{ng}, to scrape off the dirt, and polish anything.

Kwat

括

To include, to encompass, to bundle up, to take account of.

Lōng kwat sođ haé, 囊括四

海 *pođ téy á laē, pađu kwat sè haé*, to inclose all within the four seas in a bag.

Kwat

眄

To look angrily; the eyes dark.

Kwat

超

To run, to go quickly.

Kwat

𠂔

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 lêw, 決諸東方則東流 kwat choo tang hêng, chēw tang laū, if you lead water eastward, it will flow to the east; see 孟子 Bêng 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

𢶏

An ivory thimble, used to protect the thumb when pulling a bow.

Kwat

𪇔

The name of a singing bird of the tropics; also written 𪇔, kwat.

Kim yěa lām bân kwat, sèet che jîn, 今也南蠻鳩舌之人 *n'a woō chit léy lām bân cheáou cheéh áy lāng*, now here comes a fellow from among the southern barbarians, with his bird's tongue, (and you believe him); see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Kwat

訣

Parting words, a farewell; to distinguish, to divide, to exterminate; conjuring arts.

Seng soó éng kwat, 生死永訣 *sai^{ng} sé éng kwat pëet*, life and death make an eternal separation. Taé E bûn tēang seng che kwat, 大禹聞長生之訣 *twā E t'hēⁿa té^{ng} koó wāh áy hwat toē*,

the great E asked concerning the method of insuring constant life; see the 魏書 Gwūy se.

Kwat

𩇛

A good horse.

Kwat

𠂔

To rub, to scrape.

Kwat

𠂔

The color of an eclipse.

Kwat

𠂔

To go fast, to walk quickly.

Kwat

𠂔

Kwat bêng hwa, 漢明花, the name of a flower.

Kae háy kwat bêng gân sek sēn,

階下漢明顏色鮮 *gím kay áy áy kwat bêng gân sek yěa cheé^{ng}*, the appearance of the kwat bêng flower under the steps, is still fresh and gay.

Kwat

𪇔

The name of a bird; called also pek lô neáou, 伯勞鳥 *pít lô cheáou*.

Tēung háy che gwát kwat sé

bêng 仲夏之月 𪇔始鳴 *tēung háy áy göëyh kwat cheáou k'hé t'haóu haóu*, in the middle month of summer, the kwat bird begins to sing; see the 禮月令 *Léy gwát lēng*.

Kwat

𠂔

Artful, deceitful; kwúy kwat, 詭譎, false, intriguing.

Chín-bún-kong kwat jé put chêng

Chêy-hwân-kong chêng jé put kwat, 晉文公譎而不正 齊桓公正而不譎 *Chín-bún-kong kwúy kwat jé bēy chêng keng, Chêy-hwân-kong chêng keng jé bēy kwúy kwat*, Chín-bún-kong was artful and not honest, Chêy-hwân-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 概, kwát.

Kwát

丅

A hook turned up at the end, a barbed weapon; one of the radicals.

幸

Kwui^{ng}

禪

Read kwun: a small pair of drawers; a kind of petticoat.

Kwui^{ng}

光

Read kong: light, clear, bright, shining, resplendent.

Chèak h^o che kong put lêngwán cheàou, 灼火之光不能遠照
chit chèak hōéy áy kwui^{ng} bēy hweí^{ng} chēd bēng,
the light of a small fire will not reflect far; see the
晉語 Chín gé.

聿

Kwui^{ng}

捲

Read kwán: to roll anything up;
kwán ch'hók, 捲鑿 kwui^{ng}
ch'hák á, a round chisel, a gouge.Kwui^{ng}

管

Read kwán: a tube, or pipe; bé
kwán, 米管 bé kwui^{ng}, a
hollow bamboo, used for mea-

suring rice.

去

Kwui^{ng}

卷

Read kwán: a book, a volume, a
roll; séw kwán, 手卷 ch'héu
kwui^{ng}, a manuscript, an auto-

graph, written by one's own hand.

K'hó kwán, 考卷 k'hó kwui^{ng}, an exercise writ-
ten out by the candidates at public examinations.Kwui^{ng}

綯

Read kwán: a small bag, contain-
ing 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 kwán, 揎綯 kwā kwui^{ng}, to wear such a
bag around the neck.

5 F

Kwui^{ng}

貫

Read kwàn: to perforate, to con-
nect; kwàn jé, 貫耳 kwui^{ng}
hē á, to bore the ears, in order
to insert ear-rings; kwàn pit, 貫鼻 kwui^{ng}-
p'hè^{ng}, to bore a hole through the nose of a pig or
buffaloe.Kwui^{ng}

綯

Read kwàn: to insert a string
through the nose of a buffaloe.
Kwàn pit, 綯鼻 kwui^{ng}
p'hè^{ng}, to bore a hole through the nose.Kwui^{ng}

串

Read kwàn: a string of anything,
to run anything on a string.Chèen kwàn, 錢串 ché^{ng}
kwui^{ng}, 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 yéa! 大哉堯
之爲君也 twā chae Gedou áy chò jín kwun!
how great was Geàou as a prince!

Kwun

禪

Vulg. hweí^{ng}: a pair of drawers, a
kind of petticoat.

Kwün sat che ch'hé kwun tēung,

Wán-chèk é wúy kít teàou yéa, 群蝨之處
禪中阮籍以爲吉兆也 chē^{ng} á tīn
áy sat boé twā tē kwui^{ng} tang e^{ng}, Wuí^{ng}-chèk lēāh
chò sē hó teàou, when a brood of lice took up their
residence in his breeches, Wuí^{ng}-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, chek sūy é? 子行三
軍則誰與 hoo choó lē nā kē^{ng} á s^{ng} kwun,
chek yín chē chūy á? if you, sir, had to lead on the
three legions of the army, to whom would you in-
trust them? see the 論語 Lūn gè.

Chiàng kwun, 將軍, a general; ch'héung kwun, 從軍, to be transported.

𩇛

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, 黃帝觀輿遼而作

車 Wuí^{ng}-tèy kh'wⁿ à kwú^{ng} hóng ch'haóu jê chò ch'hēa, Wuí^{ng}-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. Hēen kwún,

賢諛 gaóu kwún, to play tricks.

Kwún

輦

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

𩇛

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, Sùn.

Tèy wát oe Kwún chae! 帝曰於鯀哉

tèy kóng há yěá chéy lèy Kwún! the emperor said,

"alas! that Kwún!" see the 堯典 Geàou téen.

Kwún

僂

Bending and fawning; an emperor's robes. Also written 倨, kwún.

𣎵

Kwún

棍

A staff, a stick; bók kwún, 木棍

ch'ha kwún, a wooden club; kóng

kwún, 光棍, a bare stick, a

pettifogging lawyer, a roguish fellow, a swindler.

Kwún

諷

To soothe people by one's conversation.

Kwún

黝

A jet black color.

𣎵

Kwún

群

A flock, a herd, a troop, a multitude;

also written 羣, kwún. Kwún

yáng, 群羊 chít tin yě^{ng}, a

flock of sheep.

Goê lê kwún sek ke, 吾離群索居 gwá

lê kwún tín ka tē k'hēa, 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 boé kwún, a woman's petticoat.

Kwún

𣎵

The same as the above; also written 𣎵, kwún.

𣎵

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.

Kwūn 囁 The appearance of vomiting.

夫
Kwut 骨 A bone; chēet kwut, 折骨 *chēh kwut*, to break a bone. Chēng sīn chēá t'hiēn che hwun, kwut haē chēá tēy che hwun, 精神者天之分 骨骸者地之分 *chéng-sín áy sē t'he^{ng} áy houn, kwut t'haū áy sē tēy áy houn*, the animal spirits are the gift of heaven, the bones and joints are from the earth.

Kwut 榘 Koé kwut, 枸榘 *kaū kwut*, the name of a wood, used in making the shafts of arrows.

Kwut 稃 The stalk of grain.

天
Kwut 滑 Confused, disordered; smooth, slippery; loē kwut, 路滑, a slippery path. Kam kwut, 甘滑, sweet and greasy. A surname.

Kwut k'hey, 滑稽, fawning and flattering.

Kwut 惛 The mind confused.

Kwut 猾 Confused, to disorder; kaou kwut, 狡猾, cunning, artful, corrupt. Bān ē kwut hāy, 蠻夷猾夏 *bān ē kwut hān choo hāy*, the barbarians disturb the rest of China; see the 舜典 *Sūn tiēn*.

Kwut 碯 Kwut sèk, 碯石, the name of a medicine.

Kwut 鵠 A kind of dove.

Kwut 汨 Confused, disordered; also, annihilated.

Kwut 崛 Kwut k'hé, 崛起, to rouse up one's intellect; to rise alone, as a man of eminent talents.

Bēng t'haē choé kwut k'hé ē Kim-lēng, sēak pēng kwūn k'hoē, 明太祖崛起於金陵 削平羣寇 *Bēng t'haē choé, kwut k'hé te Kim-lēng, sēak pa^{ng} chēⁿá tīn áy ch'hat*, the first emperor of the Bēng dynasty rose up into notice at Kim-lēng, where he scraped smooth all the robbers; (i. e. exterminated the rebels.)

Kwut 倔 Obstinate and hardened in vice; kwut kēang, 倔強, perverse. Teāou-teng, 趙鼎 *Tēō-tēⁿá* would not listen to terms of adjustment, when 檜, Kōey said, (ch'hoó ló kwut kēang yēw sek, 此老 倔強猶昔 *chéy lēy laū kwut kēang ch'hin chēō^{ng} chá*), "this perverse old fellow is as unbending as ever."

Kwut 掘 To dig, to delve; kwut chéng, 掘井 *kwut cha^{ng}*, to dig a well. Yéw wūy chēá p'hè jēák kwut chéng, 有爲者譬若掘井 *uō chē áy lāng p'hè jē kwut cha^{ng}*, those who will engage in any great undertaking, are like those who dig a well; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kwut 倨 Highminded, ambitious.

率
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 chē yěá, 規矩方員之至也 *kwuy ké sē kak cé^{ng} áy chīn t'haū*, the

compass and rule bring squares and circles to the utmost perfection; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwuy 窺 To peep at, to look at by stealth.
Kwuy kēen sit kay che h^{no}, 窺見室家之好 t'haou k'huo^{na} ch'ho^o laē āy hó hōēy, people can peep at all the good things in one's dwelling; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwuy 闕 To look out at a door; to have an eye to, to spy, to observe.
Chín put kám kwuy peng hô lōēy, 秦不敢闕兵河內 Chín ūn k'na t'hó peng t'haou k'huo^{na} lán hó laē, the Chín government will not dare with their troops to have an eye to the district within the river.

Kwuy 鷺 Choó kwuy, 子鷺, the name of a bird.

Kwuy 侔 Nearly alike; almost.

Kwuy 傀 Great, gigantic, large of stature.
Kwuy wúy tèk lip, 傀偉特立 twā hàn āy lāng ka tē k'hēā, men of great stature can stand alone; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Kwuy 瑰 The name of a bead, or a pearl.

Kwuy 圭 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 yēā, 執圭鞠躬如也 gīm gēuk kwuy āy sē e ch'hin chēō^{ng} kēuk sin āy yēō^{ng}, when (Confucius) held before him the badge of office, he appeared as it were to bend his body; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwuy 珪 The same as the above.

Kwuy 閨 The door of an inner apartment; the pearly door; generally taken to intimate the female apartments of a dwelling.

Kwuy 奎 The name of a constellation.
Sòng t'haē choé gnoé lēēn, gnoé seng chē kwuy, 宋太祖五年五星聚奎 Sòng t'haē choé goē neē^{ng}, goē lēēp ch'hai^{ng} chò hōēy 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.

Kwuy 邽 The name of a district. A surname.

Kwuy 雉 Choó kwuy, 子雉, the name of a bird.

Kwuy 𪚩 Kwuy e, 𪚩依, a cant term in use among the priests of Buddha.

Kwuy 龜 Vulg. koo: a tortoise; also written 𪚩, kwuy.

Hēen hoē se kwuy, 見乎蓍龜 kēē^{ng} tē se koo, destinies may be discovered by the reeds and the tortoise-shell.

Kwuy 瀉 The name of a river.

Kwuy 歸 To return, to revert, to go back; kwuy sūn, 歸順, to return to obedience. Choó chaē Tīn wāt, kwuy ē! kwuy ē! 子在陳曰歸與 歸與 choé twā tē Tīn kóng, tooi^{ng} laē! tooi^{ng} laē! when Confucius was in the Tīn country he

said, "let us return! let us return!" see the 語論
Lün gé.

青

Kwüy

鬼

A ghost, a spirit, a demon, an imp;
mô kwüy, 魔鬼, the devil.

Hwuy kê kwüy jê chày che,
t'héem yěá, 非其鬼而祭之諛也
ū^m sē lán áy kwüy jê chày che, sē sēep sèy yěá, to
sacrifice to a departed spirit, with whom we have no
business, is flattery; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Kwüy sîn, 鬼神, demons and spirits; k'hàn
kwüy, 看鬼 k'hwⁿà kwüy, to see a ghost, consi-
dered an unlucky omen.

Kwüy

宄

Traitorous, villainous, roguish.

K'hoè chèk kan kwüy, 寇賊
姦宄 chò ch'hát kan kwüy,

thieves are roguish and traitorous fellows; see the
辭典 Sùu tién.

Kwüy

俛

Repeated; also, wicked, corrupt.
Also read kwuy.

去

Kwüy

季

Few, young, inferior, the last; a
surname; sòd kwüy, 四季
sè kwüy, the four seasons.

Kwüy

悸

The mind moved and affected.

Kwüy

笙

The name of a particular sort of
bamboo.

Kwüy

桂

The Laurus cassia; a surname; kwüy
hwa, 桂花, the Olea fragrans.
Gwát téung tan kwüy tày yit che,

月中丹桂第一枝 gòèyh tang eng áy
tan kwüy tày chit ke, the red cassia is the finest flow-
er in the moon; see the 古詩 Koé sē.

Kwüy

癸

The last of the ten horary characters.

Kwüy

尚

Dear, not cheap.

Kwüy

貴

Noble, honorable, dear, valuable;
bút kwüy, 物貴 me^h kwüy,
dear things.

Kwüy yéw t'héen hāy, jê put chéuk é kaé yew,
貴有天下而不足以解憂 kwüy tsoō
t'hee^{ng} 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 Bēng choó.

平

Kwüy

葵

The name of a vegetable; the sun-
flower; the genus Helianthus.

Wúy yéw kwüy hwa hēàng jít
k'heng, 惟有葵花向日傾 tòk tòk kwüy
hwaⁿà jít k'heng, the sunflower is the only flower
that turns towards the sun.

Kwüy

揆

A rule, a measure. Sēang boô tō
kwüy yěá, 上無道揆也
sè tuā bó tō lé heat tuē, those in
the higher circles have neither reason nor principle;
see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwüy

駢

A horse walking stately along.

Kwüy

達

A road with nine branches; also
written 達, kwüy, a man's name.

Kwüy

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^{na} kaú sēm kwán, kang ché kēem 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 bûn, 有荷蕢而過孔氏之門 woō lán gěá ch'haóu lán á jê kōy K'hóng sē áy moo^{ng}, there was a man carrying a straw basket, who passed by before the door of Confucius; see the 論語 Lùn 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^{na} t'ho láe sàng e, we beg to present it.

Kwūy 饋 To present food to any one; food, victuals. Ló jèák kwūy soō, 老弱饋食 laōu áy seáou tēén

áy sàng chēāh, the old and weak men were engaged in bringing food (to the laborers); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwūy 匱 A casket, a chest for containing anything; to want, to be destitute. Sék sit kim kwūy, 石室金匱 chēōh ch'hoé 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 ê kim kwūy che tēung, 納册于金櫃之中 láp ch'hāyh tē kim kwūy áy tang e^{ng}, to keep the records in a golden casket.

Kwūy 簞 A basket of earth; the same as 簣, kwūy.

Kwūy 倏 To look on both sides.

Kwūy 跪 To kneel down, to make obeisance. Sēw lip put kwūy, 授立不跪 woō meē^h sēw hoē lán, tēōh k'hēā ũ^m t'hang kwūy, when anything is given, stand up to receive it, and do not kneel; see the 典禮 K'hēuk léy.

L

幸

La

拉

Read lèp: to draw, to pull; lèp k'ung, 拉弓 *la k'ung*, to draw a bow. S'ang-kong soó P'hêng-

seng lèp sat Loé-hwân-kong, 襄公使彭生拉殺魯桓公 *S'ang-kong saé P'hêng-seng la t'haé Loé-kuân-kong*, S'ang-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 l'ung: the throat; l'ung hoê, 嚨喉 *là aóu*, the gullet.

Lá

攏

Read l'ung: to push aside; l'ung yung, 攏壅 *là yung*, to remove a stoppage. L'ung k'hae,

攏開 *là k'houy*, to push open a passage.

Lá

爇

Read lô: to burn, to roast at the fire.

Lá

磽

Read lô: a rake; lô tók, 磽碯 *là ták*, a harrow, a roller, for leveling and smoothing the ground.

Lá

蛭

Read lê: a kind of cockle.

Ch'hèⁿá sit kap lê, 且食蛤蛭 *ch'hèⁿá ch'ăh géó là*, let us

just eat these cockles.

Lá

蝥

Read lêw: a poisonous insect; lêw gê, 蝥蝥 *là g'ăă*, a spider; lêw gê se, 蝥蝥絲 *là g'ăă se*, a spider's web.

Lá

膾

Read leâou: the fat of the inwards; te leâou yêw, 猪膾油 *te là yêw*, the fat of a pig's kidneys.

Ch'hé kê h'et leâou, 取其血膾 *ch'hé e áy h'ěy h là*, 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

忤

Disturbed in mind; the mind confused.

Lā

曝

P'hók lōng, 曝服 *p'hák là*, to spread about in the sun to dry.

Lā

撈

Read lô: to dive the hand into a liquid in order to take hold of anything.

Lā

擻

Read lô: the name for beating anything.

𦵏

LaĖ

𦵏

A small boat; the name of a wild plum. Kó tin lé laĖ, 菓珍李 奈 kôĕy ché tēng lé laĖ, of fruits, the most precious are the plum and the laĖ.

LaĖ

𦵏

LaĖ saĖ, 𦵏𦵏, ragged clothes.

𦵏

LaĖ

來

To come, to induce to come; óng laĖ, 往來, to come and go. Yéw pēng choō wán hong laĖ, put

ék lók hoē? 有朋自遠方來不亦樂乎 wōō pēng choō huwī^{ng} pang laĖ, ū^m yěá tek kaé hoē? to have a friend who comes from a distance, is it not delightful? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

LaĖ

徠

To come; the same as the above; also written 徠, laĖ. T'hēen má laĖ chēung sey kék,

天馬徠從西極 t'hee^{ng} báý laĖ chēung 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.)

LaĖ

𦵏

The name of a hill.

LaĖ

𦵏

Lô laĖ, 囉 𦵏, the sounds used in humming a tune; also read laĖ.

LaĖ

𦵏

Tēen laĖ, 田 𦵏, the ground outside of a cultivated field.

LaĖ

𦵏

A horse seven feet high; laĖ pīn sam ch'hēen, 𦵏𦵏 𦵏𦵏 báý boé s^{na} ch'heng, three, thousand large mares; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

LaĖ

萊

The name of a kind of grass, or weed; thistles.

Pit ch'hó laĖ, jīm t'hoé tēy, ch'hoē che, 𦵏草萊任土地次之 k'huay pit ch'haū laĖ, jīm chōh 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.

LaĖ

康

A shed, a dwelling; tēang laĖ, 長康, the name of a terrace.

LaĖ

邾

The name of a city; Sē laĖ, 時邾, a city in the 鄭, Tēng country.

LaĖ

梨

A pear; laĖ sēng léng lē, to sit sún jīn, 梨性冷利多食 捐人 laĖ áy saī^{ng} léng kuaē laĖ chēy chēāh e haē láng, the nature of the pear is cold and acid; to eat much of this fruit is injurious.

LaĖ

梨

The same as the above.

𦵏

LaĖ

來

To induce to come; wán jīn put hòk, chek sew bún tek é laĖ che, 遠人不服則受文德 以來之 huwī^{ng} áy láng ū^m hòk lán, chek sēw bún tek é hoē e laĖ, when people from a distance will not submit to us, we should by literature and virtue induce them to come.

LaĖ

徠

To encourage any to come; lô che laĖ che, 勞之徠之 o ló e áy tēōh buá kēd e laĖ, praise their exertions, and encourage them to come; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

LaĖ

𦵏

The pupil of the eye not even; wry looks; p'hàn laĖ, 盼 𦵏, to squint, to ogle.

𦉳

Lâm

覽

To look at, to observe, to inspect, to look over.

Yên lám eng hô, 延覽英豪
 yēn k'huⁿ à eng hēng hó k'ēt, to survey extensively all the heroes and brave men; see the 光
 武記 Kong boó kè:

Lâm

欖

Kám lám, 橄欖 - kán ná, an olive.

Lâm

擘

The same as the above.

Lâm

擘

To take up in the hand.

Lâm

攬

To take hold of.

Lâm

捕

To take hold of, and keep fast.

Lâm

𡗗

Weak, without strength; inferior, bad, cowardly.

𡗗

Lâm

𡗗

Lâm tēn, 埧田 lām ch'hân, moist ground, a marshy, sloppy place.

𡗗

Lâm

𡗗

A male person; lám jîn, 男人
 ta po lāng, a man; lám lé, 男
 女 ta po kap cha boé, men and women; also written 偶, lám.

Chèàng sēang pún boô chēung, lám jê tong choô
 kēang, 將相本無種男兒當自
 強 chēàng kwun chāe sēang pún téy bó chéng, ta
 po kēⁿ á tēoh ka tē choô kēang bēng, generals and
 prime ministers have originally no hereditary suc-
 cession, (their offices are not hereditary,) but every
 young man must depend on his own exertions.

Lâm

莠

Gê lám, 宜莠, the name of a plant.

Lâm

南

The south; lám haé, 南海, the southern sea. Yūng yěá, k'hó
 soó lám bēn, 雍也可使

南面 Yūng yěá, t'hang saé chēy lám bīn, Yūng
 can be set to face the south; (i. e. can be put in of-
 fice, as all magistrates sit in their courts with their
 faces towards the south;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lâm

喃

Nê lám, 呢喃, the chirping noise made by swallows.

Lâm

楠

The name of a wood; lám hēang
 bók, 楠香木 lám hēo^{ng} ch'hó,
 a fragrant kind of wood.

Lâm

誦

Lâm lám, 誦誦, the appearance of much talking, loquacity.

Lâm

藍

Blue; a plant, Polygonum Chinense;
 oe lám, 烏藍, purple; kay
 lám sîn, 伽藍神, the name
 of an idol; the name of a plant, used for dyeing an
 azure color.

Lâm

𦉳

Lâm lúy, 𦉳樓, torn and ragged
 clothes; tattered garments. Pit
 loē lám lúy é k'héy kēang, 篳

篳𦉳樓以啟疆 pit loē ch'hēa lám lúy
 sⁿa é k'héy k'houy kēang kaè, with only a bam-
 boo carriage, and tattered garments, he opened out
 the borders of his territory; see the 左傳 Chó
 twān.

Lâm

𡗗

Lâm sām, 𡗗儻, disorderly, cor-rupt, vicious.

Lâm

𡗗

Lâm kaè, 𡗗𡗗, lám kwà, any-thing incorrect, out of order.

Lām 籃 Vulg. ná : a basket ; a surname.

Lām 嵐 A hilly appearance ; a mountain breeze.

Lām 邾 The name of a country ; also written 柎, lām.

Lām 啖 To drink off ; to covet.

Lām 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.

濫 Inundated, overflowing ; hwàn lām 汎濫於中 國 huàn lām tē tūng kok, overflowing the middle country ; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lām 檻 A railing ; lām ke 檻車 lān ch'hēa, a prison cart, or cage, for the conveyance of prisoners from one place to another.

Chēet lām seng tit sîn, 折檻旌直臣 cheh lān kan seng peáu teōu tit āy 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.

Lām 艦 The bulwarks of a ship of war, intended as a defense against stones and arrows.

Lām 輻 The sound of carriages, the rumbling of carriage wheels.

Lām 灩 The bubbling up of a fountain.

Lām 纜 A tow-rope for pulling a boat along.

Lām 監 Lām kam, 監財, covetous of wealth.

Lām 皸 Soft leather.

趺 A corn, or induration of the skin on the hands or feet.

懶 Lán tō, 懶惰 p'hún tō'ā, lazy, idle ; also written 懶, lán.

Lán 赧 A face covered with shame, and red with blushes. Kwan kê sek lán lán jēn, 觀其色赧赧 然 k'ho'ā e āy sek āng āng āy yōō'ng, look how his countenance is suffused with blushes ; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lán 難 To respect, to reverence, to fear.

Lán 咱 Read choō : we, us ; choō tōng jîn, 咱唐人 lán tē'ng lāng, we Chinese.

闌 To screen, to interpose between ; bûn lān, 門闌 moot'ng lān, a screen before a door.

Chìn k'hè Lěāng 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 Lěāng kok chēⁿá ch'heng gwā lé, woō
káng hó soⁿa nēⁿá é jěa lân e, Chìn is distant
from the Lěāng country upwards of a thousand fur-
longs, and rivers and mountains divide them from
one another; see the 戰國策 Chēn 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 闌 *noⁿá chǎh*, to
hinder, to stop; chēa lân, 遮攔
jěa *noⁿá*, to obstruct; lân ché,
攔止 *noⁿá ché*, to stop, to intercept.

Lân 濶 Waves, a flowing expanse of water.

Lân 爛 P'hēn lân, 爛 爛, mixed colors.

Lân 難 Vulg. ôh: difficult; kan lân, 艱
難, troubled, distressed.
Chek lân ê kwun, wūy che kēung,
責難於君謂之恭 *ôh áy soō kap jín
kwun, kóng kēd kēung*, 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; gnēw lân, 牛
欄 *goô lân*, a fold for cattle.

Lân 監 Few, scarce.

Lân 零 Read lēng: superabundant, super-
fluous; lēng ch'hūy, 零碎 *lân
sún*, odd, miscellaneous; over and
above.

Lân 鱗 Read lín: scales; gē lín, 魚 鱗
hé lân, the scales of a fish.
Hwān lín chēá seng e sè gē, 凡
鱗者生於庶魚 *hwān woō lân áy meēⁿh
saiⁿg twā tē chēung hé*, all scales are produced on
what are generally considered fish (fishes have scales).

丟 爛 Vulg. *noⁿā*: rotten, boiled to rags,
decayed, and decomposed; ch'han
lân, 燦爛, bright, clear, reful-
gent. Bēng seng yéw lân, 明星有爛 *bēng
ch'haiⁿg woō 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.

Lân 臨 難 Lím lân boô koé bēn, 臨 難
無苟免 *lím kan lân áy sé bó koé ch'hēⁿá bēn*,
on coming into trouble, do not improperly seek de-
liverance; see the 曲禮 K'hēuk léy.

E k'him sèw yéw hô lân yēn? 於禽獸有
何難焉 *kap k'him sèw pé woō sⁿa meēⁿh ôh*?
why should we compare ourselves with birds and
beasts? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

幸 矜 Sék leng, 石 矜 *chēôh lang*, a hole
in a rock.

Lang 儻 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; sêng lóng, 箱籠 sèo^{ng} lóng, a basket or trunk; neáou lóng, 鳥籠 cheáou lóng, a bird's cage; teng lóng, 燈籠 teng lóng, a lantern.*

Lang 朗 *Read lóng: clear; bêng lóng, 明艮 bêng lóng, distinct and clear.*

Lang 人 *Read jîn: a man; h^{ng}ó jîn, 好人 hó lóng, a good man. Jîn jê put jîn, jê léy hô? 人而不仁如禮何 lóng nâ ũ^m jîn tek, e hwat léy s^{na} me^{nh} taē uá? if people have no benevolence, what can they do towards fulfilling propriety? see the 上論 Sêng lün.*

Lang 擎 *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'hè^{na} goē sē^{na} áy 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; neáou lóng, 鳥籠 cheáou lóng, a bird's cage; teng lóng, 燈籠 teng lóng, a lantern.*

Jit gwát lóng tēung neáou, 日月籠中鳥

jít gōēyh lóng tēung áy cheáou, the sun and moon (in the heavens) are like a bird in the cage.

Láng 膿 *Lóng hēet, 膿血 lóng hōēyh, matter and blood.*

Hoē pat jit oé lóng, 後八日 嘔膿 aou pǎyh jit chēo aou lóng, after eight days (the patient) will vomit matter.

Lāng 𪛗 *To amuse children by soothing words.*

Lāng 撚 *Pēn hoē lóng, 變猴撚 pe^{ng} kaou lóng, to play apish tricks; to juggle, to perform sleight of hand tricks.*

Lāng 弄 *Read lóng: to sport with, to trifle; hè lóng, 戲弄 hè lóng, to play. E-goē jěák jê put h^{ng}ò lóng, 夷吾弱而不好弄 E-goē nooi^{ng} chē^{na} jé ũ^m àē gaóu chēn, E-goē was weak (in his childhood), and was not fond of play; see the 左傳 Chó twān.*

Lāng 筴 *An instrument for catching fish; a hand-net.*

Laou 佬 *Laou haou, 佬倖, great of stature, gigantic.*

Laóu 老 *Laóu yěp, 老葉 laóu hēōh, the siri leaf or leaf of the betel pepper, chewed with the areca nut.*

Laóu 噪 *A sound, a noise.*

Laóu 撓 *To bend, to flinch, to draw back. Put hoo laóu, put bók tō, 不膚撓不目逃 ũ^m néo bāh, ũ^m chaóu bák, not to allow one's flesh to flinch, or eyes to blink; see 孟子 Bēng choó.*

拐 Read kwáe: a rogue; kwaé choó,
Laóu 拐子 laóu á, a cheat.

擄 Taóu laóu, 擄 擄, soldiers plun-
dering people's goods.

落 Read lók: to fall; lók yěp, 落 葉
Laóu 落 laóu hěōh, the fall of the leaf.
Goē tōng lók yěp, t'hēn hāy
ch'hew, 梧桐落 葉 天 下 秋 goē tōng laóu
hěōh t'heē^{ng} āy ch'hew, when the goē tōng casts
its leaves, all the world knows that it is autumn.

樓 Read loē: a gallery, an upper
Laóu 樓 room, a chamber. Heáou gwát
cheáou kang loē, 曉 月 照
江 樓 heáou gěēy^h chēd kang laóu, the clear
moon shines upon the gallery by the river's brink.

流 Read lēw: to flow, to run down
Laóu 流 like water. Lēw súy che wūy bú
yěá, put, ēng k'hó put hēng, 流
水 之 爲 物 也 不 盈 科 不 行 laóu
chúy āy chō meē^h, bó mēⁿ á k'hó chēw bó kēⁿ á,
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 Read lēw: to detain; sēang lēw,
Laóu 留 相 留 sēo laóu, to entertain one.
Yéw yěuk wūy ōng lēw hēng
chéá, 有 欲 爲 王 留 行 者 wōō āy àē
t'hēy ōng laóu e kēⁿ á, there was one who wished
on behalf of the king, to detain him from his jour-
ney; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

劉 Read lēw: a surname; Lēw-pang,
Laóu 劉 邦 Laóu-pang, the founder
of the 漢, Hàn dynasty.

鐃 A small gong, or a bell without a
Laóu 鐃 tongue which is held by the cap-
tain of a troop, in order to arouse
the attention of his soldiers.

啍 Read lēw: as Kaou-lēw-pa, 啍
Laóu 啍 吧 Ka-laóu-pa, Batavia.

鬧 Busy, not tranquil; laóu jěēt, 鬧
Laóu 鬧 熱 laóu jwǎh, bustling, all alive.
Laóu-tōng, 鬧 動, to disturb
one; also written 夾, laóu.

數 Laóu taóu, 數 脰, an ugly deform-
ed child.

痛 Laóu ch'hong, 痛 瘡 laóu ch'he^{ng},
a running sore.

漏 A leaky house.

漏 Read loē: to leak; loē sēet, 漏 泄
Laóu 漏 laóu sēet, to leak out, as a secret;
ch'hwán loē, 船 漏 chún laóu,
a leaky ship; ok loē, 屋 漏 ch'hoē laóu, a leaky
house; loē choó, 漏 仔 laóu á, a funnel, a tun-
dish; loē ch'hut, 漏 出 laóu ch'hut, to leak out;
keng loē, 更 漏 kai^{ng} 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 bourglass is run
out, the pearly cup is dry.

老 Read ló: old; ló jīn, 老 人 laóu
Laóu 老 jāng, an old man. Kíp kē ló yěá,
kaē che chaē tek, 及 其 老
也 戒 之 在 得 kip kaóu e laóu, tēōh kēng
kaē tē aē tit 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
Lap 俚 *Ch'hap lap*, 徇俚, a dwarfish person.

Lap 剖 To sink down, as in the mud; *loē lap*, 路剖, a muddy road.

Lap 食 Loose skin; the skin loose and shriveled.

天
Lap 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.

Lap 內 To receive, to allow to enter; also read *lōēy*: within. *Pē būn jē put láp*, 閉門而不內 *kw'a móo'ng jē ūm láp sēw*, to shut the door, and refuse to admit one; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lap 衲 *Láp e*, 衲衣, the garments of the priests of Buddha; *bwát láp*, 末衲, a priest's cap.

Lap 臘 The end of winter; *láp gwát*, 臘月, the twelfth month, when sacrifices are offered to all the gods together; also written 臠, *láp*.

Lap 獵 Vulg. *lāh*: to hunt; *t'á láp*, 打獵 *p'hāh lāh*, to hunt.
Láp chēá kaou ch'hok ē tō loē, 獵者交錯於道路, *p'hāh lāh áy lāng*

sēo kaou ch'hok tē tō loē, the hunters meet and cross one another in the roads.

Lap 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 chñn*, 不可躡等而進 *ūm t'hang láp kōdy téng kay jē jip*, do not seek to get forward by stepping over the classes; see 朱文公 *Choo būn kōng*.

Lap 攪 *Láp chap*, 攪擻, to be mixed and jumbled together.

Lap 儻 *Láp chap*, 儻僇, disorderly, wicked.

Lap 箇 A party-colored rope for towing a boat.

Lap 爌 Vulg. *lāh*: the appearance of fire; to roast at the fire; *láp jüek*, 爌肉 *lāh bāh*, to roast flesh.

Lap 蠟 Vulg. *lāh*: wax; *láp chēuk*, 蠟燭 *lāh chek*, a wax candle.

夫
Lat 漯 The name of a river; *yēák Chèy* *Lat jē choēd choo haé*, 淪濟 漯而注諸海 *k'hōuy tēdou*

Chèy kap Lat áy chúy, *jē ch'hwa jip haé*, he opened out the Chèy and Lat rivers, and led them into the sea; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

天
Lat 辣 Vulg. *hoāh*: acrid, pungent, hot to the taste.

Lat 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 wôo kwae lát áy sim kwⁿa, do not
harbor a perverse and wicked mind.

Lát 掄 Pwat lát, 撥掄, the hand stretch-
ed out, the arm made bare.

Lát 鰱 The name of a fish; also written
鰱, lát.

Lát 捺 To press anything heavily with the
hand.

Lát 諷 Lô lát, 諷, an exclamation, in-
timating thankfulness, and obliga-
tion:—"I put you to a great deal
of trouble."

Lát 力 Read lèk: strength, energy; k'hè
lèk, 氣力 k'hwù y lát, animal
strength; yéw lèk, 有力 wôo
lát, to be strong.

Hwuy kéang yéw lèk chéá, put lêng hêng yéá,
非強有力者不能行也 nā ũ^m kéang
béng, wôo lát áy lánng, bēy kēⁿa chéy lēy soô, ex-
cept a man be powerful and strong, he cannot do this.

Lát 栗 Read lèk: a chestnut-tree; lèk choó,
栗子 lát ché, chestnuts.

Lát 癰 Lô lát, 癰, a kind of sore.

平 訕 Lây 訕 A sound.

Lây 哩 Lé lé lây lây, 哩哩噠噠,
ambiguous and unintelligible.

夫 靈 Read lek: loud thunder; p'hek lek,
Lây 霹靂 p'hek lâyh, a violent clap
of thunder.

Lây 啞 Read yim: the violent crying of a
child, till its voice is gone.

天 鱈 Read lèk: the name of a fish.

Lây 刮 To split open; to strike.

Lây 闢 To open a door.

Lây 笠 Read lip: a hat; tēuk lip, 竹笠
tek lâyh, a bamboo hat.

奉 飈 Le 飈 A light breeze; le hong, 飈風,
a gentle wind; le lé á, a little.

甿 里 Héang lé, 鄉里 hēo^{ng} lé, a vil-
lage; lân 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 wúy bé, 里仁爲美 hēo^{ng} lé laē wôo
jín k'hāh hó, in a village benevolence is amiable; see
the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Tēy che chéang k'hè yéá ch'hēen yéw é lé, 地
之相去也千有餘里 tēy áy sēo
k'hè yéá, wôo 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 jē put lé, 質而不
俚, plain without being vulgar,

Lé 裡 The inside, within; sam lé, 衫裡
sⁿa lé, the lining of a garment.
Chek chièùng bùt che peáou lé
cheng ch'hoe boô put tò, 則眾物之表裡
精粗無不到 *chek chièùng meêⁿh áy gicā laē*
cheng ch'hoe bô ũ^m kaúu, then the external and inter-
nal parts, the coarse and subtle matter of all things,
will be altogether known; see the 大學 Taê hák.

Lé 鯉 Lé gē, 鯉魚 lé hē, a kind of
carp, the chief of fresh water fish.
Hô lé teng lēung bân, 河鯉
登龍門 *hō laē bân áy lé hē pāyh chēō^{ng} lēung*
áy moo^{ng}, 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 hōey jē lim,
殷商之旅其會如林 *Yin-sēang áy*
chēùng lāng, e áy chò hōey ch'hin chēō^{ng} ch'hēu ná,
the multitude of the Yia-sēang dynasty, when assem-
bled together, resembles a forest; see the 書經
Se keng.

Ong-sun-káy tê kwun lé, 王孫賈治軍旅
Ong-sun-káy té kwán kwun lé, Ong-sun-káy mana-
ged the army; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Boô bông pin lé, 無忘賓旅 *ũ^m t'hang bēy kē*
tít lāng k'hūyh, 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'haè-san, 季氏
祿於泰山 *Kwù-y-sē hēèn lé chēy tê T'haè*
swⁿa, Kwù-y-sē offered the lé sacrifice at T'haè-
swⁿa; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

5 J

Lé 膂 The backbone; lé lēk hong kong,
膂力方剛 *k'ha chēäh kwut*
áy lát toô toô 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'hoò,
屢次 *ták paé*, several times, oí-
ten.
Lé cheng ê jin, 屢憎於人 *ták paé hoē lāng*
sēw k'hē, 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, 觀縷 crooked, intertwined;
lām lé, 縷縷, ragged.

Lé 李 A small kind of plum; liēng lé, 行
李, traveling baggage; a surname.
Kwa tēen put láp lé, lé hāy put
tān kwan, 瓜田不納履李下不彈
冠 *kwa ch'hán bōh pāyh k'hé áy, lé k'ha bōh tēⁿā*
kin, 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 un-
married woman.
Lōng yēw ē ch'hēnk, lé yēw ē poè,
農有餘粟女有餘布 *chōh ch'hán wuō*
ch'hun áy ch'hek, cha boē wuō sīn áy poè, thus hus-
bandmen 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.

Lòk ché kwun-choó, hok lé sêw che, 樂只君子福履綏之 *t'hèung lòk kwun choó, hok lé tē^{ng} neē^{ng} 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 *bō lcāou 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^{ng} lé chēō kau tēōh*, the celestial principle reflects all things plainly.

Lé

邇

E lé, 迤邲, to walk aside, to follow secretly; connected.

去

Lé

勢

To flay; *lè p'hē*, 勢皮 *lè p'hōéy*, to flay off the skin.

平

Lé

离

Clear, bright, elegant; also, a wild beast. *Jē jīt gwāt che lé bēng*,

如日月之离明 *ch'hin chēō^{ng} jīt gōēyh áy lé bēng*, like the brightness of the sun and moon.

Lé

離

To leave, to separate; to be separated to a small distance is called 離, *lè*, and to a great one 別,

pēet. *Hoō choó lé sán*, 父子離散 *pāy kēⁿ á lé swⁿ á*, parents and children separated one from another; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Lê

漓

Lîm lê, 淋漓, a perpetual dropping, a constant rain, thoroughly wet. *Taē é lîm lê*, 大雨淋漓 *twā hoē lîm 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

褌

A woman's petticoat, or apron; also, a girdle.

Lê

縞

The same as the above; *ch'hin kēet kê lê*, 親結其縞 *ch'hin kat e áy lê*, she tied her owngirdle; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Lê

鬖

Chēep lê, 接鬖, a white hat.

Lê

籬

Lê pa, 籬笆, a fence, a bamboo railing. *Ch'haé kēuk tong lê hāy*,

採菊東籬下 *bán kek hwa tē tang lê áy k'ha*, to pluck a chrysanthemum flower from under the eastern fence.

Lê

箒

Ch'haū lê, 笊箒, a bamboo strainer, used in taking rice out of the pot.

Lê

璃

Lêw lê, 琉璃, the name of a pearl; *p'ho lê*, 玻璃 *p'ho lēy*, 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; poē cho yím lê, 舖糟飲醕 ch'ch' ch'au 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 Korea.

Lê 鸛 Hông lê, 黃鸛, a yellow kind of bird. Lâm bók chwán hông lê, 林木囀黃鸛 ch'h'wō nâ áy ch'há tit haáu hóng 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'haáu lê, a straw shed; s'èa lê, 舍廬, a cottage. Lâm Yáng Choo-kat lê,

南陽諸葛廬 lâm Yáng wōō Choo-kat áy lê, on the southern Yáng is the hut of Choo-kat-l'ēang.

Lê 驢 An ass; y'èa lê, 野驢, a wild ass.

Lê 𩚑 Spittle, saliva; l'ēung lê, 龍𩚑 l'ēung nu'ā, 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 tēng choo se, 孔子釐定諸書 K'hóng-choó l'ēou lê t'ē'ā t'ēōh choo ch'h'ayh, 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'èa, hô haē? 嫠也何害 k'w'á boé, wōō s'na m'ē'h haē? widows, what harm can they do? see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lê 萋 A kind of straw; coarse grass; gân gnaē kê lê, 言刈其萋 kong kw'eh e áy ko ch'haáu, talking about cutting the coarse grass; see the 周南 Chew lâm.

Lê 瘿 K'he lê, 狗瘿, 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. Kaē kwuy hwán l'uy lê jê y'ēm

che, 蓋歸反壘裡而掩之 kaē tōh tooi'g laé, y'ung l'uy kap lê k'hè y'ēm 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 Bēng choó.

Lê

狸

Hoê lê, 狐狸, a fox; t'h^{na} jit kò
che hoê lê sit che, 他日過
之狐狸食之 *pat jit keng*

kòey 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 ex-
pressions.

Lê

閭

The gate of a village; a hamlet con-
sisting of 25 families.

Tek chōēy ê hēang tóng chew lê,
得罪於鄉黨州閭 *tek chōēy kap hō^{ng}*
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 lōēy chek.

Lê

罹

To be sorrowful, to be grieved; hông
ch'hoó pek lê, 逢此百罹
toó tōōh chéy léy chē^{ng} á pāyh hāng

áy huán ló, meeting with these hundred troubles; see
the 王風 Ong hong.

Lê

黎

Read lēy: a kind of black wood;
lê bín, 黎民, the black-headed
people, the Chinese.

Lê

簾

Read lēem: a blind, a screen; bün
lōem, 門簾 *mooi^{ng} lé*, a door
blind.

去

利

Vulg. *laē*: gain, advantage, interest;
sharp, cutting; a surname.

Lê

Seáou jín jē ê lê, 小人喻
於利 *sèy áy lāng bat chéy léy lê*, little minded
people think of nothing but gain; see the 上論
Sēang lūn.

Chaé lê, 財利, profit, gain; lê chēen, 利錢
laē chē^{ng}, interest of money.

Lê

俐

Lēng lê, 伶俐 *lēng laē*, cunning,
artful, clever.

Lê

痢

Séáou lê, 小痢 *séó lê*, a diar-
rhea, or looseness of the bowels.

Lê

洌

To flow rapidly; the same as the
above.

Lê

例

A law, a rule, a regulation; to com-
pare, to adjust; lüt lê, 律例,
laws and regulations.

Lê

桲

A tree growing crosswise.

Lê

留

To sink in, as in the mud.

Lê

呂

A follower, a friend, a companion, a
fellow.

Lín püt lê hēng, 麟不侶行
lín bó sēo pū^{ng} á kē^{ng} á, the fabulous animal lín does
not go about in herds.

Lê

侶

Lüt lê, 律呂, laws and regula-
tions; the spine; also, long; a
surname. Lēsòng, 呂宗, Manila.

Lê

痞

A long standing sickness.

Lê

栱

The lintel of a door.

Lê

莅

To come to, to come before, to des-
cend toward; also written 蒞, lê.

Chong é lê che, 莊以蒞之
gēem chong é laē kađu 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 chēá, 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, 罵罵 lē mā^{ng},
to scold.
Seáou jín wàn jé lē jé, 小人
怨汝詈汝 seáou jín wàn huūn lé lē mā^{ng}
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 jē hoē lēng lē, 安而后
能慮 an jē aūn ēy soō lē, when people are at rest,
then they may consider; see the 大學 Tāe 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 楝 The name of a tree, of the bark of
which paper is made.

Lē 吏 Kwan lē, 官吏 kwⁿa lē, an officer
of government.

T'hiēn choó soó lē tē kē kok,
天子使史治其國 hōng tēy saé chit áy
kwⁿa 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 Read ná: to take hold of; ná jín,
拏人 lēäh lāng, to apprehend
people.

Lēäh 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 kwⁿa lē bó tuy lēäh lán áy

kan k'hoé, we are not harassed with officers coming
to take us up.

天

Lēák 略 A little, trifling; hwut lēák, 忽略,
to treat lightly; kán lēák, 簡略
to cut short, to abbreviate; yaūn

lēák, 要略, the most important part.

Tēang-lēäng sēw sam lēák che swat, 張良受
三略之說 Tēo^{ng}-lēäng sēw sⁿa áy boē lēák
áy sōēyh, Tēo^{ng}-lēäng received the explanation of
three important plans. Also written 畧, lēák.

Lēák 掠 To plunder, to take as a prey; lēák
ē kaou yěá, 掠於郊野
lēák meé^h tē kaou yěá, to plun-

der on the borders and in the wilderness; see the
戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.

LĚāk 𠂇 The name of a god.

𠂇
LĚáng 兩 Vulg. nō: two in number; also vulg. nĕōng: a tael in weight; sip lĕūk lĚáng wŭy yit kin, 十六兩 爲一斤 *cháp lăk nĕōng chò chit kin*, sixteen taels make one catty; (a tael is 1 1/2 oz. troy.)

LĚáng 倆 Kê lĚáng, 伎倆, clever, ingenious, artful.

LĚáng 魍 Bōng lĚáng, 魍魎, the spirits infesting marshy ground.

𠂇
LĚáng 良 Goed, virtuous; sĕen lĚáng, 善良, good and gentle. Yit jîn gwân lĚáng, 一人

元良萬邦以貞 *chit lāng sĕen lĚáng, 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*.

LĚáng 娘 Vulg. nĕōng: a young lady; sin lĚáng, 新娘 *sin nĕōng*, 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 (lĚáng choó kwun, 娘子軍 *nĕōng á áy kwun*,) 'the young lady's troop'; see the 唐書 *Tōng se*.

LĚáng 𠂇 The same as 良, lĚáng: good.

LĚáng 糧 The same as 糧, lĚáng: provisions; lĚáng ch'hó, 糧草 *nĕōng ch'haó*, provender. Sĕen hĕng lĚáng, hoē hĕng peng, 先行糧後行兵 *taē seng kĕnā nĕōng, tŭy aōu kĕnā peng*, first send the provisions and afterwards the troops.

LĚáng 糧 Vulg. nĕōng: provisions, necessities; chĕen lĚáng, 錢糧 *chĕēng nĕōng*, taxes, revenue; bé lĚáng,

米糧 *bé nĕōng*, rice and provender.

Náé kó hoē lĚáng, 乃裹餼糧 *naé paou pāk ta áy bé nĕōng*, and then bundle up the dry provisions (ready for a march); see the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.

LĚáng 量 To measure; sĕang lĚáng, 商量 *soo nĕōng*, to consult, to deliberate.

LĚáng kê lĕk, chò kê soō, 量其力做其事 *nĕōng 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 lĚáng tĕng T'haè-gwân, 商量定太原 *soo nĕōng tĕnā tĕōh T'haè-gwân*,) consulted about settling the region of T'haè-gwân.

LĚáng 凉 Ch'heng lĚáng, 清凉, cool and agreeable. A slight degree of cold is called 凉, lĚáng, coolness.

LĚáng 涼 Thin, slender; K'hek to lĚáng tĕk, 號多涼德 *K'hek kok áy lāng chĕy woō pōh áy tĕk hĕng*, the people of the K'hek country are generally possessed of a very moderate share of virtue; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

LĚáng 孃 Vulg. nĕōng lĕy: a mother; put bún yĕā lĚáng k'hok choó seng, 不聞耶孃哭子聲 *bō t'hĕnā yĕā nĕōng tit k'haóu kĕnā áy sĕnā*, we do not hear the sound of a mother's voice weeping for her children.

LĚáng 梁 A kind of grain, Barbadoes millet; the *Holcus sorghum*. Vulg. nĕōng: a surname. Sin ch'huy bún hōng lĚáng, 新炊聞黃梁 *sin ch'hōey t'hĕnā bōēyh wutng lĚáng*, 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 nēō^{ng}*, the beam of a house.

Lēang 梁 A bridge; choē chew wūy lēang, 造舟爲梁 *ch'hòng chūn 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 *kwun choó ūm lēang sìn bōēyh t'hó s^{na} meē^{nh} laē 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 Seáou gnáy.

Lēang 兩 The numeral of carriages; yit lēang ke, 一兩車 *chít tēō^{ng} ch'hēa*, one carriage; pek lēang chāng che, 百兩將之 *pāyh tēō^{ng} ch'hēa tūy e*, a hundred chariots accompanied him.

Lēang 輜 Ke lēang, 車輛, a carriage wheel. Yit keléang lēang, yit lēang lēang má, 一車兩輜 一輜兩馬 *chít tēō^{ng} ch'hēa nō áy lūn, chít áy lūn nō chēah báy*, each carriage has two wheels, and each wheel two horses.

Lēang 倏 Far, distant.

Lēang 量 A measure; toē lēang, 度量, a measure, a capacity. Chēang kwun tám tē taē, chāé sēang toē lēang hōng, 將軍膽智大宰相 度量宏 *chēang kwun áy t'á tē twā, chāé sēang áy toē lēang hae*, a general's courage and skill should be great, and a prime minister's capacity should be comprehensive.

幸 Leáou 瘳 Straight, upright.

盡 Leáou 了 Finished, done; determined; fully comprehended. Seáou jē leáou leáou, taē bē pit kê, 小而了 了大未必奇 *sèy jē leáou leáou, twā bē pit ēy kê*, 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. Wān neáou bó k sēang leáou, 猿鳥莫相撩 *kaū hap chéou bó sēo t'haou t'hāyh*, apes and birds do not steal from each other.

Leáou 瞭 Clearness of the eyes; clear vision; hēungtēung chēng, chek boé choo leáou yēn, 胸中正則眸子瞭焉 *heng tang e^{ng} chēnd, bák ang á chēo kwui^{ng}*, 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 lěang, 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 tê tâng maôu leáou chhên, 但持長矛撩戰 *tiō'ā gīm tē'ng maôu leáou chhên*, 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 kwu'ng*, 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 huw'ng huw'ng*! how distant and remote! see the 楚辭 *Ch'hoé soô*.

Leáou 嶠 A high and precipitous mountain.

Leáou 趯 Long legs.

Leáou 繚 Twisted and entwined around.

Leáou 獠 To hunt by night; naé sěang é leáou ê hwūy poé, 乃相與獠於蕙圃 *naé sěang kap e p'hăh mai'ng kan áy lâh tē huw'ng hwa áy huw'ng*, 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 Hao leáou, 佬佬, great in stature.

Leáou 寥 Empty, void; still, retired.

Leáou 趯 To run away; to cross the legs.

Leáou 鵲 Cheáou leáou, 鵲鵲, a small kind of bird.

Leáou 聊 Moreover; carelessly; anyhow; to depend on, to rely upon. Soó t'hēn hăy hoō choó put sěang leáou, 使天下父子不相聊 *sáé t'he'ng áy áy pây kē'á bó sěo 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 twân*.

Leāou 嶺 A lofty appearance of hills; distant, and wide. Also written 寥, *leāou*.

Leāou 慟 Sorrowful, displeased.

Leāou 膾 Vulg. *lâ*: the fat of the inwards; *te lâ yêw*, leāou *yêw*, 猪腎油 *te lâ yêw*, 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 swui^{ng} pâyh sai^{ng} 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 *yâng*, put k'hó p'hok béet, 燎之方揚不可撲滅 *leāou hōē áy toō toō á tōh, chēw bó t'hang p'hāh hou*, when the flame is just spreading, it cannot be extinguished.

天

Leāuh 擡 To lift up the hands; a person weary.

夫

Leēh 敲 Leēh p'hōēy, 敲皮, the skin coming off.

天

Leēh 裂 Read *lëet*: to tear, to rip; *lëet k'hac*, 裂開 *leēh k'houy*, to tear open.

幸

Lëem 拈 Vulg. *nee^{ng}*: to take anything up between the fingers.

Lëem 拈 Song *yēp k'hó lëem*, 桑葉可拈 *se^{ng} hōēh t'hang nee^{ng}*, the leaves of the mulberry tree can be plucked with the fingers.

Lëem

跣 Lëem *këak hêng*, 跣脚行 *lëem k'ha kē^{ng} á*, to walk slowly along.

声

Lëem 歛 To receive, to collect, to gather. Lëem *chaê yêw*, 歛財賄 *k'hōēh lëem chē^{ng} kwà sàng áy*

mē^{ng} h, 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^{ng} á lëem*, 打臉 *kiōh ch'hù y p'háy*, to give any one a slap in the face.

Lëem

賺 The thin part of the loins, the flank.

丟

LĚĚm

撿

To pick up any one with the fingers.

平

LĚĚm

廉

Pure, uncorrupted by avarice, moderate; a surname; ch'heng lĚĚm kwan hoó, 清廉官府

ch'heng lĚĚm áy kwⁿa hoó, pure and uncorrupted magistrates.

Tîn-tĕüng-choó k'hé put sêng lĚĚm soó chae? 陳仲子豈不誠廉士哉 Tĕn-tĕüng-choó k'ham ũ^m sē chìn chĕⁿ à ch'heng lĚĚm áy t'hák ch'hayh lĕng chae? is not Tĕn-tĕüng-choó truly an uncorrupted scholar? see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

LĚĚm

簾

Vulg. lé: a screen, a blind; bün lĚĚm, 門簾 moo^{ng} lé, a door-blind.

LĚĚm

濂

The name of a river, near which dwelt a very learned man.

LĚĚm

腓

Kĕak lĚĚm, 腓腓 k'ha lĚĚm, the shin bone.

LĚĚm

鐮

Koe lĚĚm, 鉤鐮 kaou lĚĚm, a bill hook, a crooked knife.

LĚĚm

幰

Poé lĚĚm, 巾幰, a curtain.

LĚĚm

奩

A box containing a looking-glass; chong lĚĚm, 牀奩 che^{ng} lĚĚm, a lady's toilet.

LĚĚm

拈

Vulg. nee^{ng}: to pick up anything with the fingers. Also read lĚĚm.

LĚĚm

簷

LĚĚm chĕen, 簷前 nee^{ng} che^{ng}, the eaves of a house.

LĚĚm

粘

To stick, to paste up anything; clammy, sticky; also written 黏, lĚĚm. Kaou lĚĚm, 膠粘 ka

lĚĚm, glue.

LĚĚm

欽

The name of a plant.

LĚĚm

帘

A flag stuck out as the sign of an alehouse.

LĚĚm

臨

Read lĚĚm: to come; lĚĚm sé, 臨時 lĚĚm sé, the time arrived; when the appointed time comes;

lĚĚm chĕet, 臨節 lĚĚm pec^{ng}, immediately.

丟

LĚĚm

念

To think of continually; to meditate on; to recite, to rehearse.

Soó lĚĚm, 思念, to ponder;

lĚĚm sé, 念書 lĚĚm ch'hăyh, to recite books.

LĚĚm keng, 念經, to say prayers.

Pek-ê Sĕuk-chĕy put lĚĚm kĕw ok, 伯夷叔齊不念舊惡 Pek-ê Sĕuk-chĕy ũ^m lĚĚm koó p'ha^{ng}é, Pek-ê and Sĕuk-chĕy did not think of old evils; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

LĚĚm

殮

Pĭn lĚĚm, 殮殮, to prepare a body for interment; sĕw lĚĚm, 收殮, to manage a funeral; also

written 殮, lĚĚm. There is a seáou lĚĚm, 小殮, 'a small preparation,' which consists in winding of the body in six or seven bandages; and a taé lĚĚm, 大殮, 'a great preparation,' when a corpse is wound up in ten or more bandages.

乖

LĚĚn

噍

Loe lĚĚn, 噍噍, wordy, talkative; sounds used in singing similar to "fa, sol, la," &c. Also read lĚĚn.

書

LĚĚn

璉

A sacrificial vessel; hoé lĚĚn yĕá, 瑚璉也, a vessel used in sacrifices to contain grain.

LĒĒN 健 LĒĒN choó, 健仔 *lĒĒn á*, twin children.

LĒĒN 撻 To carry things backwards and forwards. Hô-wán é chĕĕn maé chéng súy, put sĕw chĕĕn chĕá, chek lĒĒn súy hwán che, 何遠以錢買井水不受錢者則撻水還之 Hô-wán t'hó chĕĕ^{ng} béy chái^{ng} chúy, ũ^m sĕw chĕĕ^{ng} chĕá, chek lĒĒn chúy huán 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.

LĒĒN 輦 A carriage, a cart pushed along by people; lĒĒn káy, 輦駕, the emperor's chariot; lĒĒn hāy, 輦下, under the wheels; i. e. near the imperial residence; pwan lĒĒn, 搬輦, to transport goods.

LĒĒN 撚 To rub or roll up anything in the hands; ché lĒĒn, 紙撚 *chĕá lĒĒn*, a roll of twisted paper, used as a match.

LĒĒN 蹠 Read jĕĕn: to roll anything under the feet.

LĒĒN 輾 To turn round, to revolve, as a wheel on its centre.

LĒĒN 碾 A round stone roller used in grinding anything, or in breaking husks.

去 LĒĒN 圓 Round; lĒĒn bú, 圓物 *lĒĒn meĕ^{ng}*, to roll a thing up round.

LĒĒN 攪 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

LĒĒN 年 Vulg. *neĕ^{ng}*: a year; bĕng lĒĒn, 明年 *ma^{ng} neĕ^{ng}*, next year. Sam lĒĒn boó kaé é hoó che tō, k'hó wūy hađu è, 三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 *s^a neĕ^{ng} bó káy é nĕĕ^{ng} pāy áy tō 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 Sĕāng lūn.

LĒĒN 聯 Read bĕĕn: an opposite; tūy bĕĕn, 對聯 *tōy lĒĒn*, a pair of antithetical sentences.

LĒĒN 季 The ancient form of the preceding.

LĒĒN 連 Connected, united, carried on in a continuous succession. Vulgarly, *neĕ^{ng}*: a surname. Sĕāng lĒĒn, 相連 *sĕo lĒĒn*, connected, joined together.

LĒĒN choo hoé chĕá ch'hoé che, 連諸侯者次之 *sĕo lĒĒn choo hoé áy tēy 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.

LĒĒN 蓮 LĒĒn hwa, 蓮花, the water lily; and hô lĒĒn, 荷蓮, the lotus.

LĒĒm k'hey sĕĕn seng sĕng h'nd lĒĒn, 濂溪先生性好蓮 *LĒĒm k'hey sin sai^{ng} sĕng t'héy aĕ lĒĒn hwa*, the teacher who dwelt on the brook LĒĒm was naturally fond of the water lily.

LĒĒN 鱣 The name of a fish; haé lĒĒn, 海鱣, a salt water fish about the size of a perch, much used in making offerings to the gods.

LĒĒN 漣 The rippling on the water, occasioned by the action of the wind. Hô súy ch'heng ch'hĕ^{ng} á lĒĒn,

河水清且漣 *kang chúy ch'heng kwà lēen*,
the waters of the river are clear and rippling; see
the 魏風 *Gwūy hong*.

Also, the flowing of tears; *k'hip t'hèy lēen lēen*,
泣涕漣漣 *laú bák sáé lēen lēen*, he shed
tears most profusely; see the 衛風 *Wōey hong*.

丟

Lēen

練

To boil any thing thoroughly; to
become experienced; to exercise.

Ch'ho lēen, 操練, to exercise
or train soldiers. *Kán lēen*, 簡練, to essay,
to prove.

Lēen

健

A young fowl, a chicken.

Lēen

揀

To choose, to select; also read *kán*.

Lēen

棟

A species of cherry, which grows to
the height of ten feet and upwards,
with a very exuberant foliage.

Lēen

鍊

To smelt metals; to refine and pu-
rify by repeated trials; *lēen gēuk*,

鍊獄, the Catholic term for
purgatory; *t'hēet lēen*, 鐵鍊 *t'heeh lēen á*, an
iron chain.

Kim pek lēen, *jēen hoē cheng*, *jín ék jē ch'hoó*,
金百鍊然後精人亦如此
kim chit pǎyh kwùy lēen, *jēen aū ēy cheng*, *láng*
yéá an néy sai^{ng}, metals after having been refined a
hundred times become pure; so it is also with men.

Lēen

煉

To try and refine in the fire; to melt
metals, and separate the dross.

Lé-wá-sē lēen gnoé sek sèk, é
poé ch'hong t'hēen, 女媧氏煉五色石
以補蒼天 *Lé-wá-sē lēen goē sek áy chēōh*, é
poé ch'hong t'he^{ng}, *Lé-wá-sē* smelted the five co-
lored stones in order to repair the azure heavens.

Lēen 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 haōu jē lé choó, *tēem lēep jē gé*, 乃效兒
女子咕聶耳語 *naé t'hàn sèy cha boé*
kē^{na}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 jē*,
囁囁, verbose, talkative.

Lēep

懾

To miss one's aim; also, to be
afraid.

Lēep

攝

To join together, to connect, to unite.
Kwan soō boē lēep, 官事無
攝 *kw^{na} soō 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 tēang, 儼長, a strong, ro-
bust appearance; hale.

Lēep

惴

To be afraid, to fear, to be alarmed.

Yit hoó tēung kae lēep hòk, 一
府中皆惴伏 *chit hoó*
tēung áy láng chò poó kē^{na}, all the people in the
whole district were afraid of him; see the 項羽
紀 *Hāng é ké*.

LĚep 摺 To fold, to double up, to break, to ruin, to overthrow.

LĚep 涅 To dye black; lĚep jê put choo, 涅而不緇 *neé^{ng} jê bĕy oe*, to dye without its becoming black; see the 論語 *Lŭn gé*. Also written 涅, lĚep.

LĚep 捏 To take up with the fingers, to collect, to grasp in the hand.

LĚep 拉 To break, to ruin, to overthrow. Vulg. *la*: to draw, to pull. Hwān-ch'he lĚep hĕep chĕet ch'hé

ê Gwŭy, 范雎拉肋折齒於魏 *Hwān-ch'he cheĕh hĕep hwut, at ch'hŭy k'hé tē* Gwŭy, Hwān-ch'he had his ribs broken, and his teeth knocked out at Gwŭy.

Sĕang lĚep, 相拉 *sĕo la*, to pull one another about, in play.

LĚep kĕung, 拉弓 *la kĕung*, to draw a bow.

天 粒 A grain, a bead; yit lĚep bé, 一粒米 *chit lĚep bé*, a kernel of rice.

Lòk sōey lĚep bé lōng lĕy, to ch'hé che jê put wŭy gĕák, 樂歲粒米狼戾多取之而不爲虐 *hó neé^{ng} tang lĚep bé chin chĕy, k'hăh chĕy t'hŭy e, jê bĕy chò pò gĕák*, 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 lĚep, 幾粒 *kwŭy lĚep*, a few.

LĚep 𠂔 To steal anything and stow it away secretly.

天 列 A rank, a row, an order; to arrange in order; to draw up in a row; several; a surname.

Paê lĚet, 排列, to arrange in order.

K'hae lĚet, 開列, *k'houy lĚet*, to spread out, to separate and arrange.

Put koé put sĕng lĚet, 不鼓不成列 *ŭ^m p'hăh koé ŭ^m chĕn^a lĚet*, without beating the drum, it is impossible to form the rank and file; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

LĚet wŭy sĕang kong! 列位相公, gentlemen, all!

LĚet 冽 A cold air; the extreme of cold.

LĚet 冽 Clear water; clear, transparent. Chwān hĕang jê chĕw lĚet, 泉香而酒冽 *chĕwⁿ p'hāng jê chĕw ch'heng*, when the spring is fragrant, the wine will be clear.

LĚet 烈 The fierce violence of fire; fierce, raging, ardent, zealous, chaste. LĚet ê bĕng h^o, 烈于猛火

k'hăh lĚet ê bĕng hōey, fiercer than lurid flames.

LĚet lé put hĕw kây, 烈女不復嫁 *chin chĕet áy cha boé bó kōh kây*, truly chaste females do not marry a second time.

LĚet 裂 Vulg. *leĕh*: to tear, to rip; lĚet k'hae, 裂開 *leĕh k'houy*, to-tear open. LĚet kĕ e, jê twān kĕ taè, 裂其衣而斷其帶 *leĕh e áy sⁿa, jê tooi^{ng} e áy twà*, he tore his clothes, and burst asunder his girdle.

LĚet 捩 To break, to oppose; to twist, to turn. Tong sey lĚet tō, bān chew hwŭy, 東西捩柁萬舟回 *tang sae áu twà, bān chŭn tooi^{ng}*, 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; ch'èen lek, 戰栗, to

tremble with fear. Also written 栗, 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 Sēang 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 sēang,
lek lek jê put bwán jít, 禹居人

上慄慄如不滿日 Ek'hēā tē lāng áy téng
bín, lek lek kēⁿa ch'hín ch'ēō^{ng} bēy mōⁿá jít, when
E presided over the people he was perpetually ap-
prehensive, as though he could not enjoy a whole
day's comfort.

Lek

簞

Pit lek, 簞, a kind of pipe
like a rude clarinet made of bam-
boo, with the mouthpiece made of

reed; used by the Tartars.

Lek

𪔐

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

Lek

力

Vulg. lát: strength; k'hè lek, 氣

力 k'hwù lát, bodily strength.

E lek hòk jîn ch'ēá, hwuy sim

hòk yěá, 以力服人者非心服也
é k'hwù lát hòk lāng, ũ^m sē sim kwⁿa hòk yěá,
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.')

Jěák lōng hòk tēen lek sek, naé èk yéw ch'hew,
若農服田力穡乃亦有秋
ch'hín ch'ēō^{ng} lōng hoo chò ch'hán, yūng lát tē kay
sek, naé yěá 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.

Lek

𠂔

The overplus of anything; the re-
sidue, what is left over, an odd
number.

Lek

𡵓

The connected appearance of hills.

Lek

𢶏

To place a number of straws between
the fingers, in order to reckon
and prognosticate. Kwuy ke é

lek é sēang jūn, 歸奇于𢶏以象閏
kwuy k'hēā áy tē ch'héw ch'ē^{ng} kan, é ch'ēāng lūn
gōēy^h, to put the odd straw between the fingers,
in order to denote the intercalary month; see the
易繫詞 Èk hēy soô.

Lek

𣶒

The noise of water; also written
𣶒, lek.

Lek

勒

The bit in a horse's mouth; to re-
strain, to oppress; to engrave.

Lék sek, 勒索, to oppress, to
extort money by oppression. Lék má, 勒馬, to
rein in a horse.

Lèk 鳥 Lèk A bird like a duck, but smaller; a teal; some say, that it is another name for a dove.

Lèk 鰌 Lèk gē, 鰌魚 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 鰕魚, sē gē, 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 轆 The post to which a horse is tied. Ló kè hók lèk, chē chaē ch'hēn lé, 老驥伏櫪志在千里 laōu báy hók tē lèk sīm chē tuā tē ch'heng lé hōu^{ng}, "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 桓溫, Hwān-wun, when he had designs of aiming at supreme power.)

Lèk 癰 Loē lèk, 癰瘡 loē làt, a kind of ulcer.

Lèk 鑊 A kind of iron pan; lèk ch'hēang, 鑊鎗, 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 wū jē sēang é gân, 不歷位而相與言 ū^m kōèy wū jē 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^{ng} áy kōó, after a long succession of years.

Lèk 曆 The arrangement of the times and seasons throughout the year. T'hēn che lèk soē chaē jē kēung 天之曆數在爾躬 t'he^{ng} áy lèk sēou tuā tē lé áy kīn sīn, the numerical arrangements of fate centre in your person; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Lèk 鯉 The name of a fish.

Lèk 霹 P'hek lèk, 霹靂, a peal of thunder, a loud thunder clap.

Lèk 溺 To drown; tīm lèk, 沉溺 teém 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^{na} só tēém lōh chúy jē ū^m 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 chhēn, 搦戰, to challenge out to fight.

Lèk 匿 To secrete, to conceal, to hide. Lèk wān jē yéw kē jīn, Chó-k'hew-bēng t'hé che, 匿怨而

友其人左丘明恥之 *k'hèng wàn huân*,
jé kap e áy lánng chò hó péng, Chó-k'hew-bêng seáou
lây 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 Lūn gē.

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 sēang, 綠衣黃
 裳 lèk s^{na} wu^{ng} kwún, a green
 coat and yellow trowsers.

幸 乳 Read jé: milk; gnêw jé, 牛乳
 Lèng goó leng, cow's milk; gnêw jé
 yêw, 牛乳油 goó leng yêw,
 butter; jé choó 乳子 leng á, the nipples.

Bún-ông soó jé, sē wūy chē jín, 文王四乳
 是謂至仁 Bún ông sè áy leng, chēā kóng
 kēd chē jín, Bún ông had four nipples, and therefore
 was called the most benevolent.

Lèng 孺 Read naéng: a woman's breasts;
 naéng choó, 孺子 leng á, the
 nipples.

Lèng 湏 Milk, the milk of animals.
 Kē-soe che jín, kē gnêw má che
 leng, é sēen t'hēen choó che
 chēuk, 巨蒐之人其牛馬之湏以
 洗天子之足 Kē-soe áy lánng, ch'hòng goó

báy áy leng, é sáy hóng tēy áy k'ha, the men of Kē-
 soe prepared the milk of horses and cows to wash
 the feet of the emperor; see the 穆天子傳
 Bók t'hēen choó twān.

青

Léng 冷 Cold, frigid; extreme cold. A sur-
 name.

Léng 罾 Léng teng, 罾罾, a small kind
 of net.

Léng 嶺 Vulg. nē^{na}: the neck; san léng,
 山嶺 *sw^{na} nē^{na}*, the ridge of a
 hill, a range of mountains.

Tē léng pèk yín kan, 置嶺白雲間 *tē nē^{na}*
tē pāyh kwún áy kan, (traveling along,) he left the
 hill-tops far among the white clouds.

Léng 領 Vulg. nē^{na}: the neck; sam léng,
 衫領 *s^{na} nē^{na}*, the collar or
 neck of a coat.

Léng bēng, 領命 *nē^{na} bēng*, to receive any one's
 order; literally, to take them on one's neck. Léng
 chēen, 領錢 *nē^{na} che^{ng}*, to receive money;
 pó léng, 保領 *pó nē^{na}*, to secure, to engage.

Léng 凜 Mud, mud and water, slippery; né
 léng, 泥凜, muddy.
 T'heng léng, 汀凜, a small
 stream of water.

去

Lèng 踉 To kick at anything.

平

Lèng 令 To order, to command; to cause, to
 influence.

Pēen pè put chēuk soó leng é
 chēen gé, 便嬖不足使令于前與
pēen pè bó k'ha saé leng tē bín chéng, favorites and
 minions cannot be employed and ordered about in
 your presence; see 孟子 Bēng 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 ũ^m lêng jēuk tē hāy āy lāng*, 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 鯪 Lêng lé, 鯪鯉, 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 jîn, 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.

Tēung ch'hun bēng yéw soo sēng lêng gé, 仲春命有司省囹圄 *tēung ch'hun āy sé kǎh yéw soo kw^{na} séng ch'hat k^{na} k'hoo*, 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 hoó che, 螟蛉有子 蜾蠃負之 *bēng lêng woó k^{na} á, wán nēo^{ng} gēá c*, 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 岭 Lêng êng, 岭嶺, 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 yâng, 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, hoē lé káu neéng, I dreamed that the highest emperor bestowed upon you nine years more of life; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Lêng 鵲 Chit-lêng, 春鵲, the name of a bird, a lark; pèk lêng neáou, 白鵲鳥 pâyh lêng cheáou, a paddy bird. Also written 鵲, lêng, bird's feathers.

Lêng 曙 The same as 曙, lêng; the rising sun.

Lêng 憊 Weak and distressed; hô yung k'hoé k'he lêng? 何用苦拘憊 saé saé káu h'k'hoé chip lêng? "why should you thus miserably cling to your troubles?" said by 韓愈, Hân-jé.

Lêng 嚀 Teng lêng, 叮嚀, to insist upon, to enjoin, to bid again and again. Teng lêng chaè sam, lêng sîn ê ch'hoó, 叮嚀再三流神於此 teng lêng chaè s'na, laú chêng sîn 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 chêng tē wán, tām pòk bêng sim, 寧靜致遠淡薄明心 an lêng chêng chêng ēy tē káu h'hoūng, chē'á chē'á pòh pòh ēy bêng lán áy 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, Chóo-kat Boó-hoē.

Lêng 寧 Peaceful, tranquil; same as the preceding.

Lêng 楞 Lêng gēem, 楞嚴, the name of a book belonging to the sect of Buddha.

Lêng 靈 A spirit, a soul; spiritual; excellent; lêng hwūn, 靈魂 sîn hwūn, the soul. Wūy jîn bān búk che lêng, 惟人萬物之靈 tók lāng chò bān mee'āy lêng, man alone is the soul of all things; see the 書泰誓 Se t'haē sè. Keng sé lêng taē, 經始靈臺 k'hé t'haū chò hó áy taē, they began to make the excellent terrace; see the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Lēng 櫺 The bars of a window frame.

Lēng 靄 The same as 靈, lēng: a spirit.

Lēng 靄 Lēng lē, 靄利, sharp, cunning, clever.

Lēng 靈 Lēng lóng, 靈隴, the light of the sun.

Lēng 能 Vulg. ēy: to be able, may, can; chaē lēng, 才能 chaē teāou, power, ability. A surname.

Hô kê to lēng yēá? 何其多能也, an *chuoⁿá 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.

Wúy sèng chēá lēng che, 唯聖者能之 *tòk sèng jín áy lāng ēy e*, only a sage can accomplish this; see the 中庸 Tēng yūng.

Lēng 灵 The same as 靈, lēng: the soul; also, a little warm.

Lēng 龍 A dragon; the chief of the scaly tribe; also read lēung. Hēèn lēung chaē tēn, t'hiēn hāy bān bēng, 見龍在田天下文明 hēèn lēng tē ch'han, t'heⁿg āy bān bēng, 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,

Lēng 令 an order. Lēng hoē, 令狐, a double surname. K'haēu gān lēng sek, sēn è jín, 巧言令色鮮矣仁 *k'há áy wā; hó áy bín sek, chēō k'hōēyh wōō jín,*

artful words and a smooth countenance are sedition sound connected with virtue; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Lēng chun, 令尊, 'your honorable father;' a term of respect, when speaking of another's parent.

Hwat lēng, 法令, the rules of an order.

Hēēn lēng, 縣令 *kwān lēng*, the magistrate of a district.

Lēng 割 To cut off.

Lēng 佞 Talkative, verbose, eloquent, skilled in discourse; also written 佞, lēng. Yung yēá, jín jē put lēng, 雍也仁而不佞 *Yung yēá, jín àè, jē bēy gaū kóng wá*, Yung is benevolent but not eloquent; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lēng 倭 Lēng lēng, 倭瘳, weary, tired.

Lēng 鵠 Kaou lēng neáu, 鵠鵠鳥 *ka lēng cheáu*, a magpie.

Lēng 佇 Lēng lēng, 佇佇, the appearance of walking.

Lēng 濘 Mud, muddy; ch'ham yit ē lēng, 駢溢於濘 *báy lap tē mōⁿā t'hoē*, the horses were covered with the mud; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lēng 另 To dwell apart, to cut asunder; besides, another.

眈 眈 The eyes just getting a glimpse of anything.

𧈧

Lěö

𧈧

Read lě: a kind of cockle or oyster.

𧈧

Lěöh

𧈧

Read lěák: a little; lěöh lěöh á, in a small degree.

Lěák tek, 略得 lěöh lěöh á tít

těöh, to obtain anything in some measure.

𧈧

Lěük

𧈧

Lěük nê, 𧈧 𧈧, ashamed, to blush for shame.

Sěäng wát, wut tō soo kwun jé;

lěük nê, 象曰鬱陶思君爾𧈧𧈧

Sěäng kóng wut chut sěö^{ng} kwun lé; yěá chēw scāou

léy, Sěäng said, "I have been anxiously thinking

about your majesty;" saying which, he blushed for

shame; see 孟子 Běng choó.

Lěük

𧈧

Read kēng: bent, to stoop; kēng

lók k'hè, 𧈧落去 lěük lěöh

k'hè, to stoop down.

Lěük

𧈧

To fold in the hem of a garment.

To fold anything.

𧈧

Lěük

𧈧

Anything high and flat; dry ground;

a surname; lěük tō, 陸道, a

journey by land; lěük sěük, 陸

續, connected, in succession.

Chok ke é hēng lěük, 作車以行陸 chò

ch'hēa é kē^{ng} á sw^{ng} a loē, they made carriages for

traveling by land.

Lěük

𧈧

Vulg. lēk: a kind of sea cockle,

round, thick, and party-colored.

Lěük

𧈧

To disgrace; wūy t'hēen hāy tāē

lěük, 爲天下大𧈧 hoē

t'he^{ng} āy twā jěük, to be despis-

ed by the whole world.

Lěük

𧈧

Grass long and high; luxuriant herbage.

Lěük

𧈧

To kill, to put to death; to disgrace; to unite strength.

T'hēen jīn kēung lěük, 天人

共𧈧 t'he^{ng} lāng chò pōō laē t'hāē, the gods and men both conspiring to destroy.

Pang boō tō, bēen é hēng lěük, 邦無道免

於刑𧈧 pang bō tō lē, bēen é hēng lěük, when

a country has not the right way, to be able to avoid

being put to death; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lěük kip sēen jīn, 𧈧及先人 lēng jěük

tāē seng āy lāng, to disgrace one's predecessors.

Lěük

𧈧

Lěük tók, 𧈧 𧈧 lāk tāk, a rake, a harrow.

Lěük

𧈧

A sort of corn that is later sown, but sooner ripe.

Lěük

𧈧

Green; lěük tēuk, 𧈧竹 lēk tek,

green bamboo; lěük tōē, 𧈧荳

lēk tāōu, a kind of green pulse.

Lěük

𧈧

To copy a writing, to record; a record, a writing; to collect.

Sēng lěük, 聖錄, sacred writings.

Lěük

𧈧

Toē lěük, 圖錄, to scheme, to plan.

Lěük

𧈧

Lěük lěük, 遂遂, to walk carefully; a surname. Hwūn jēen jē

laē, lěük jēen jē óng, 渾然

而來遂然而往 hwūn wān jē laē, kín

sīn jē óng, they came in confusion, but returned

with caution; see the 淮南子 Hwaē lām 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 sⁿa wu^{ng} lé, a green garment with a yellow lining.

Lëük 六 Vulg. làk: six; sip lëük, 十六 chap làk, sixteen.
Lëük sip tēang ê hēang, 六十 杖於鄉 làk chap hòy kēah kuaé á tē hēo^{ng} lé, those who are sixty years of age may carry a staff in the village; see 朱註 Choo chòd.

聲 Lëúng 龍 To show favor to, to distinguish by favors; to love.
Hô t'hēen che lëúng! 何天之龍 hó t'hee^{ng} áy lëúng aè! what distinguish-favor from heaven! see the 詩經 Se keng.

Lëúng 壘 A mound of earth.

去 Lëúng 踉 To kick with the foot.

奉 Lëúng 隆 Full, abundant; high, as a mountain, great, eminent. A surname.
Tō lëúng chek chēung jê lëúng, 道隆則從而隆道汚則從而汚 tō lé lëúng sēng, chek t'hàn e lëúng sēng, tō lé la sâm, chek t'hàn e la sâm, 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 kēung.

Lëúng 瘵 Wearied, tired, fatigued.
Lëúng pēng bú k'hēén, 瘵病勿遣 yēà áy pāi^{ng} áy bō ch'hay saé, the weary and the aged must not be sent on an errand.

Lëúng 窿 K'hēung lëúng, 穹窿, the high expansive appearance of the heavens; the vaulted firmament.

Lëúng 隆 The sound of a drum.

Lëúng 龍 A dragon, the chief of the lizard tribe; a surname; lëúng wūy, 龍位, the imperial throne.
Sēng lëük lëúng é gē t'hēen, 乘六龍以御天 k'hēà làk lëúng é gē t'hee^{ng}, to ride on six dragons, and ascend to heaven; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Lëúng 𪚩 The ancient character for 龍, lëúng, a dragon.

Lëúng 褌 Tho breech; the covering for the same, trowsers.

Lëúng 朧 Tōng lëúng, 朧朧, the rising moon; the moon not clear.

Lëúng 籠 A cage for birds; an aviary; a cage for animals.

Lëúng 礮 A mill for grinding corn; to rub, to grind; to sharpen tools.

Lëúng 龍 The name of an herb.

幸

Léw

魚鰕

The name of a fish, found in the rice fields; *nê lew*, 泥鰕 *t'hoé lew*, a mud fish.

聾

Léw

柳

The willow tree; also, a surname.

Léw teâu, *chêung seáu wut*, *têang taē wut put k'hwut*, 柳

條從小鬱長大鬱不屈 *léw teâu*, *têoh chêung sèy wut*, *kaú téng twā wut bēy k'hout*,

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

柳

To rub anything, to feel, to handle.

Léw

柳

A kind of firework, a squib or a cracker.

Léw

颶

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

扭

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 ê 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^{ng} 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'heen chew hēng, *gē hong*

yit sit, *jip léw chek súy jèák jê bútlèk*, 三千舟行遇風一失入溜則水弱而沒

溺 *s^a ch'heng chún kèⁿá toó tēoh hong chit áy*

sit, *jip léw chek chúy ēy nooi^{ng}*, *jê 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

Lèw

溜

The water flowing down; water rushing downwards, as in a whirlpool.

平

Lèw

流

Vulg. *laú*: to flow, as water; *léw hēng*, 流行, *laú kèⁿá*, to flow along; *léw t'hwán*, 流傳 *laú*

t'hou^{ng}, to hand down by tradition.

Súy léw jê put sit, *bút seng jê put kēung*, *kae é tō wūy t'héy*, 水流而不息物生而不窮皆以道爲體 *chúy laúu jê bó hāy^h*, *meē^h sai^{ng} jê 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 nêóng wuít'ng,*
sulphur, brimstone. Also written
礬, lêw.

Lêw 鎏 *Fine gold; pendent ornaments.*

Lêw 旒 *Bêên 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 aōu cháp jê lađu,) 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 Wuít'ng 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 tê chêên ch'hong hăy,
移我琉璃榻出置前牕下
*pióⁿa gwá áy léw lê t'hap, ch'hut laé hăy 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 è! 漆與洧瀏其
清矣 Chin chúy kap Wúy chúy,
lêw e áy ch'heng! the waters of the Chin and Wúy,
how clear are their streams! see the 鄭風 Têng
hong.*

Lêw 榴 *Sék lêw, 石榴 sâyh lêw, a pome-
granate; introduced into China
by Têâng-k'hôen, 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 遛 *Pek lêw, 遛遛, not to be able
to get forward.*

Lêw 留 *Vulg. lađu: to detain, to entertain.*

Lêw 瘤 *A wen on the neck; seng lêw, 生
瘤 sai'ng léw, 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. lađu: a surname.*

Lêw 駟 *A red horse, with a black mane.*

Lêw 劉 *Sorrowful, distressed.*

Lêw 丟 *Doubly damp.*

Lêw 鰓 *The name of a fish.*

青

Léy

禮

Ceremony, politeness, propriety;

bûn léy, 文禮, polite. Léy

che yŭng, hô wûy kwù, sĕen

ông che tō, soo wûy bé, seáou taē yêw che, 禮

之用和爲貴先王之道斯爲

美小大由之 léy áy yŭng, hô chò kwù,

seng ông áy tō chéy léy k'hăh súy, sèy twā t'hân e,

in the use of ceremonies, harmony is important; ac-

ording 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'hē^{ng} á é chĕak léy,

且以酌醴 ch'hē^{ng} á laē t'hîn

tee^{ng} áy chéw, let us pour out the

sweet wine; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Léy

𡗗

To oppose; to bend.

Léy

𡗗

To twist, to entwine.

Léy

𧈧

A kind of spheroidal cockle; an in-

sect that eats wood.

𡗗

黎

All, every one; also, a surname.

Léy

Léy bîn put ke put hân, 黎民
不飢不寒 chĕung pǎyh
sai^{ng} bĕy yaou bĕy kw^{ng} á, when all the people can
escape hunger and cold, &c.; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Lêy

璆

P'ho lêy, 玻璃, glass, any vitreous
substance; the gems of western
countries.

Lêy

藜

The name of a plant or tree of which
walking sticks may be made; a

surname; T'haē-yit jĕen lêy

cheàou t'hók, 太乙燃藜照讀 T'haē-yit

áy ch'hā^{ng} kĕ^{ng} á léy chĕd e t'hák, the spirit of the

T'haē-yit star set fire to a brand of the lêy wood, in

order to give him a light to read by; see the

史記 Soó kè.

Chit lêy, 蒺藜, the name of a plant, armed with

thorns; a kind of furze or land caltrops.

Lêy

犁

A plough; lêy tĕen, 犁田 léy

ch'hân, to plough the fields.

Lêy

螺

A snail; tĕen lêy, 田螺 ch'hân

lêy, field snails, eaten by the Chi-

nese. A general name for spiral

univalve shells.

𡗗

Lêy

麗

To lean against, to adhere to; ele-
gant, fair, graceful; a number.

Jit gwát lêy hoē t'hĕen, 日月

麗乎天 jit gōēyh hoē twā tĕ t'he^{ng}, the sun

and moon are placed in the heavens; see the 易經

Ēk keng. Bé lêy, 美麗, elegant and beautiful.

Sĕang che sun choó, kĕ lêy put ek, 商之孫

子其麗不億 Sĕang teáou áy kĕ^{ng} á sun, e

áy lĕy soē, ũ^m chĕ chit pǎyh bân, the descendants of

the Sĕang dynasty, are not less than a million; see

the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Lêy

儷

K'hòng lêy, 伉儷, a mate, a fel-

low; a couple, a pair; a competi-

tor. Also written 儷, lêy.

Lêy

藟

A creeper, a parasite; commonly

called kĕ seng, 寄生 kĕ^{ng} sai^{ng},

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.
Choó wun jê lēy, 子溫而

厲 hoo choó wun jūn jê lēy gēem, Confucius was benign but stern; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lēy seng, 厲聲 lēy sē^{na}, 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 pāi^{ng} bô kàng lǎh, let not pestilences and diseases come down upon us; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lēy 糲 Unclean rice, coarse rice.

Lēy 勵 Bēen lēy, 勉勵, to exert one's strength, to urge, to encourage.

Lēy chē tòng jê kwan póng jít, 勵志當如觀榜日 bēen lēy áy sim chē tēoh ch'hin chē^{ng} k'hu^uà pē^{ng} 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 候 Angry; hwún lēy, 很候, enraged.

Lēy 戾 Strange, perverse, rebellious, tumultuous, wicked; a crime.
Kwae lēy, 乖戾, froward; hwún lēy, 忿戾, wrathful.

Kê kám kan tēn tēen, é choó ch'hé lēy, 其敢干大典以自取戾 é k^{na} kan huān tuā tēen, é ka tē ch'hé chōēy, he dares to disobey the great command, and thus bring guilt upon himself; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lēy 籬 Cho lē, 糟籬 chaou lēy, a strainer, for straining the grains from the liquor; a perforated ladle for taking rice out of the water; a skimmer.

𣎵 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, 百姓懍懍 pāy^h sai^{ng} kē^{na} hē^{na}, the people were fearful and alarmed.

Lím 廩 Ch'hong lím, 倉廩, a granary, a storehouse for grain.

Jê kwun che ch'hong lím sít, hoó k'hoé ch'hēung, 而君之倉廩實府庫充 jê kwun lé áy ch'hē^{ng} lím tē^{ng}, hoó k'hoé mi^{na}, and all the while your majesty's granaries are

full, and your treasures overflowing; see 孟子
Bēng choó.

Lím 稟 *Lím sit, 稟食, food, wages.*
Also written 畝, lím.

Lím 凜 *Distressed in the extreme.*

Lím 櫨 *A cross beam on the top of a house.*

去 Lím 眈 *To look; some say, a dizziness of the head.*

Lím 頽 *To lean forward the head, and doze.*

平 Lím 林 *Sē lím, 樹林 ch'hēw nâ, a forest, a grove; san lím, 山林, hills and woods; a surname.*

Lím ch'him put kēn jít, 林深不見日
ná ch'him bēy k'hoⁿà ke^{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; water 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
lím é, 若歲大旱用汝
作霖雨 ne^{ng} tang twā wⁿā, yūng lé chò lím
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 soó, 臨死 lím sé, to be about to die. Cheàou lím hāy t'hoé, 照臨下土 chēò lím āy bīn āy 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.*

甿 Lím 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'hēn gaē jéák pé lín, 天涯

若比鄰 t'he^{ng} pee^{ng} āy lāng ch'hin chēō^{ng}
pé lín, the inhabitants of heaven's utmost borders
should be treated like our near neighbors; see the
杜甫詩 Toē hoó se.

Lín 潐 *Clear water; spring water.*

Lĭn 𤇗 Lĭn hⁿó, 𤇗火 lĭn hōéy, devil's fire; supernatural fire.

Lĭn 𤇗 A piebald horse.

Lĭn 𤇗 Kê lĭn, 麒麟, a fabulous beast, said to be the most princely of animals. Kê lĭn che ê choé sèw, lūy yéá, 麒麟之於走獸類也 kē lĭn áy twā tē cháú sèu lūy yéá, though the noblest among four footed beasts, the kê lĭn is still of the same class; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lĭn 𤇗 The sound of carriages; yéw ke lĭn lĭn, 有車𤇗𤇗 woó ch'hēa áy sēⁿa lĭn lĭn, the carriages rolled along to the sound of lĭn lĭn; see the 秦風 Chĭn hong.

Lĭn 𤇗 Vulg. lán: the scales of a fish.

Lĭn 𤇗 To pity, to commiserate; k'hó lĭn! 可憐, what a pity! Tōng pēng sēang lĭn, 同病相憐 táng pāi^{ng} sēo lĭn bĭn, those who are alike indisposed can feel for each other; see the 春秋 Ch'hun ch'hew. Sim sēng lĭn pēk hwat, 心誠憐白髮 sim kuoⁿa chĭn chēⁿà lĭn sēōh pāyh t'haóu mó áy lāng, the mind truly commiserates gray-haired people; see a 古諺, koé gān, old proverb.

Lĭn 𤇗 Deep recesses in the hills; successive ridges of hills, deep and distant.

Lĭn 𤇗 Stones appearing at the bottom of a clear stream. Yāng che súy pēk sēk lĭn lĭn, 揚之水白石

磷磷 Yāng áy chúy pāyh chēōh lĭn lĭn, in the waters of the Yāng, the white stones appear; see the 唐風 Tōng hong.

Lĭn 𤇗 A limpid stream; the same as the above.

Lĭn 𤇗 Lĭn ke, 隣居, a neighborhood.

Lĭn 𤇗 Lĭn hⁿó, 𤇗火 lĭn hōéy, devil's fire.

Lĭn 𤇗 The female of the 麒麟, kê lĭn, a fabulous animal; ōng chēá chē jĭn, chēk lĭn ch'hut, 王者至仁則麋出 ōng áy lāng chē jĭn, chēk lĭn ēy ch'hut, when kings are eminently benevolent, this animal appears.

Lĭn 𤇗 Read lēng: a kind of silk, or sarsnet; lēng twān, 綾緞 lĭn twān, a kind of satin.

𤇗 Mean, niggardly, sparing, stingy; to be sorry for, to be ashamed. Höey lĭn, 悔吝, to regret; lĭn sek, 吝惜, to be sparing of.

Soó keaou ch'hēⁿá lĭn, kē ē put chēuk kwan yéá é, 使驕且吝其餘不足觀也已 sáē woó keaou t'haóu kwà lĭn sek, e áy sĭn bó kaú t'hang hoē gwán k'hoⁿà, 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.

Lĭn 𤇗 Kēen lĭn, 慳吝, stingy, sparing. Sēang sĭm lĭn ē chaē, 商甚吝於財 chò seng lé áy lāng chĭn chēⁿà gaóu sēōh chē^{ng}, trading people are very sparing of their money; see the 家語 Kay gé.

Lín 𤇗 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 𤇗, lín.

Lín 磷 A thin stone; mô jê put lín, 磨而不磷 *mô 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-sēang-jê, 蘭相如, a famous man in the 趙, Těo country.

天 Lip 立 Vulg. *k'hēā*: to stand, to establish. Sam sip jê lip, 三十而立 *s'ā chap hōèy jê lip*, "at thirty years of age, I was established;" said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Lip 莛 To hinder, to stop, to catch in a trap. Kê jip kê lip, yēw chēung jê cheaou che? 既入其莛又從而招之 *kađu jip e áy te teāou, saē saē jēnh 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 lēep: a grain, a kernel of rice. Lēep sit kae bīn ko, 粒食皆民膏 *chit lip chēāh chò pōh sē*

pāyh sai'ng áy yēw, every grain of food is procured by the sweat of the people; see the 史記 Soó kè.

𤇗

Lit

尼

To stop, to hinder.

Hēng hēk soó che, ché hēk lit che, 行或使之止或尼之 *kē'ā hēk woō lāng saē e, hāy'nh hēk woō lāng' 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 *wàn hūut lēy kó k'á, jê bēy t'hong' áy lāng*, "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 jīn, 老人 *laōu lāng*, an old man.

Ch'hit sip wát ló, 七十曰

老 *ch'hit chāp hōèy kóng laōu*, a person seventy years of age is called old.

Ló goē ló, é kíp jīn che ló, 老吾老以及人之老 *kèng gwá áy laōu lāng, é kíp kađu pat lāng áy laōu lāng*, 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

桮

A vessel made of bent wood.

Ló

倏

A surname.

Ló

惱

Sorrowful, distressed, grieved; hwân

lò, 煩惱, to be sorry.

Ló

瑙

Má lò sèk, 瑪瑙石 bá y ló

chěoh, a cornelian stone.

Ló

腦

Chēang lò, 樟腦 chēo^{ng} lò, Chinese camphor;

t'hoê lò, 頭腦

t'haou lò, the brains.

Ló

贏

Kó lò, 螺贏, an insect like a dragon fly,

that feeds on mulberry leaves.

Ló

嫫

Disturbed, troubled.

Ló

蔴

Fruits of the earth, ground fruits;

fruits growing on trees are called

蔴, ko, and earth fruits or those

on bushes are called 蔴, lò.

Ló

潦

A gutter in a road; lò súy, 潦水,

a puddle.

Hô haé che ê hêng lò, lūy yěá,

河海之於行潦類也 hó haé áy kap

chúy k'hout á, lūy yěá, the rivers and seas, though

expansive compared with running ditches, are still

of the same kind; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

去

Ló

勞

Long and great.

Ló

臺

Long, tall; a long shanks; ch'hoó

jîn sīm lò, 此人甚臺 chéy

léy lāng chin chāē lò, this man is

very tall.

平

Ló

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. lô lāi: a com-

mon expression of gratitude, intimating, "I put you

to a great deal of trouble." Sin lô, 辛勞, wages.

Vulg. buô: to labor, to drudge, to toil. A surname.

Boô se lô, 無施勞 bó tēn ka tē áy kong lô,

boast not of your own merits; see the 論語 Lūn

gé.

Lô ê ông soô, 勞於王事 buô tē ông áy soô,

laboring in the service of the king; see the 小雅

Seáou gnáy.

Ló

勞

Hwun lô, 勳勞, merit.

The same as the above.

Ló

撈

Vulg. lá: to stir anything about in

the water; to feel after anything,

and seek to take it out of the

water.

Ló

勞

The name of a river; also, great

waves, and violent rain.

E yéw ch'hit lô che chae, 禹有

七勞之災 E woô ch'hit lô áy chae haé, E

met with the seven calamities of overwhelming rains.

Ló

勞

Lô so, 勞慆, anything coarse.

Ló

勞

A voice, a sound; sonorous.

Ló

羅

A sort of silk; a surname; lín lô say

kin, 綾羅紗絹, satin, silk,

crape, and sarsnet.

Ló

羅

Běét lô, 篾羅 beéh huá, 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 *toó tēōh chēy chēnà pâyh tēōh bwa*, meeting with these hundred troubles.

Lô 侔 Great; ká lô, 侔侔, 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 *kēen lô kađu bēy p'huà*, he is too firm to be broken in upon.

Lô 羴 A mule, the progeny of a she ass and a stallion.

Lô 騾 The same as the above; seáou kwun k'hê haé, jîn kēen sē ch'heng lô, 少君騎海人見是青騾 *sēy kwun k'hēa te haé, lāng k'huōnà sē ch'hāi'ng 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 tòk, 嫪毒, a man's name; lewd.

Lô 醪 The sediment of liquor.

Lô 醕 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 kađu lô seng bók, 無教猱升木 *bōh kà lô chēō'ng 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 rake about in the water in order to find anything.

Lô 悵 To repent, to regret.

Lō 勞 To reward labors, to applaud exertions. Tēng pek soó jîn lô ông, 鄭伯使人勞王 *Tai'ng pāyh saé lāng kēō ông lô lāt*, 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 桮 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 *bóng chōng*, coarse, vulgar, unmannerly.

Loé 擣 Loé tōng, 擣動, to shake, to move, to agitate.

Loé 櫓 An oar; the same as 櫓, loé.

Loé 懣 The mind deceived.

Loé 塿 Pōēy loé, 培塿, a small mound, a hillock.

Loé 努 Loé lēk, 努力, to exert the strength; a strenuous exertion.

崇明德 *chīn lāt chun chōng bēng áy tek*, to exert the strength in honoring illustrious virtue.

Loé 樓 Vulg. *laū*: a gallery, an upper chamber, a loft. Ko kwán loé taé seng sèy sèy, 歌管樓臺

聲細細 *ch'kēō'ng kwa p'hun kōng tē laū taé ch'cō'ng, sē'n a sèy sèy*, when chanting and piping up in the gallery, or on the terrace, the sound appears very faint.

Loê 𡗗 A hunchback, a crooked-backed person.

Loê 𡗘 To pull, to hawl, to drag. Jê tong kay ch'hěang, jê loê kê ch'hé ch'hoó, chek tek ch'hey? 踰東家墻而樓其處子則得妻 *pw^{na} kòèy tang kay áy ch'hěo^{ng}, jê k'han e áy chaē sít lé, chek ēy tít tēōh boé?* 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 Bēng choó.

Loê 婁 One of the 28 constellations. A surname.

Loê 縷 A kind of thread or silk.

Loê 螻 Loê gé, 螻蛄, a sort of ant; tēen loê, 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 loê, 疔瘻, a crooked back.

Loê 賕 Hoê loê, 賕賕, covetous, fond of money.

Loê 豨 A little pig.

Loê 萋 Kwa loê, 瓜萋, the name of a medicinal plant. The betel leaf.

Loê 匏 Paou loê, 匏瓠, a sort of calabash, but round. Hoê loê, 葫瓠, a calabash; the name of a river.

Loê 瀘 The name of a river; called also "the bitter waters."

Loê 爐 Hěang loê, 香爐 *heo^{ng} loê*, an incense pot, a censer; h^{no} loê, 火爐 *hōéy loê*, a furnace; loê choó, 爐主, one who presides at a sacrifice. Kim loê hěang chīn, loê seng chān, 金爐香 盡漏聲殘 *kim loê áy hěo^{ng} chīn, laōu áy sē^{na} bōēyh 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, loê.

Loê 壚 An earthen vessel for containing wine.

Loê 鑪 A fire bedstead; sêw loê, 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 loê, 妻辟纻, the wife prepares the flax; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Loê 蘆 Loê wúy, 蘆葦, long grass, or rushes, a reed growing in the water, *Zizania palustris*.

Hoo cheng yěa chéa; poê loê yěa, 夫政也者 蒲蘆也 *hoo cheng soō, ēy ch'hin chěo^{ng} poê loê*, (the results of) good government will be as rapid as the growth of rushes; see the 中庸 Těung 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 loē se cheāou, a cormorant; Carbo cormoranus.

Loē 盧 A surname; a vessel for containing rice.

Loē 臚 The flesh on the front of the belly. Hōng loē, 鴻臚, the name of an office in the 漢, Hàn dynasty.

Loē 輶 Lōk loē, 輶 轡, 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; hēng loē, 行路 kē^{ng} loē, to travel along the road; loē pōng,

路旁 loē pee^{ng}, by the roadside. A surname.

Hoo gē loē yēá, léy bân yēá, 夫義路也

禮門也 hoo gē sē loē yēá, léy sē moo^{ng} yēá,

now righteousness is the road, and propriety is the door (by which we are to enter;) seo 孟子 Bēng

choó.

Loē 鷺 Loē choē, 鷺 loē se, a kind of crane or paddy bird; an egret.

Yit hāng pēk loē sēāng ch'heng t'hēn, 一行白鷺上青天 chit hāng

pāyh lēng se, chēo^{ng} ch'hai^{ng} t'hee^{ng}, a flock of

white cranes ascended up towards the azure heav-

ens.

Loē 潞 The name of a river.

Loē 璐 A beautiful gem.

Loē 路 A kind of fragrant grass; loē kēō, 蔞薺, a sort of leeks.

Loē 露 Dew; loē súy, 露水 loē chúy, the dew; to discover, to appear.

Pēk loē bē he, 白露未晞 pāyh loē yēá bōēy ta, the hoary dew was not yet dry;

see the 秦風 Chín hong.

Loē hēn, 露現, to appear, to show itself, to be discovered.

Loē 賂 To present anything; to bribe; yēw loē, 賂, bribes.

Chín Boó kong chín é kē pò k'hē

loē Chew Lê ōng, 晉武公盡以其寶

器賂周釐王 Chín Boó kong chò pò t'hó

e áy pò k'hē soé yēw loē kap Chew Lê ōng, 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 chēō^{ng} Yin

teāou áy ch'hēa, to ride in the car-

riages of the Yin dynasty; (i. e. to imitate their

manner;) see the 論語 Lún gó.

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^{ng}, a kind of hourglass, com-

posed of dripping water, instead of falling sand; loē

sēet, 漏洩 laōu sēet, to let out a secret.

Loē 痛 A kind of sore; kan loē chit, 乾痛疾 kan lān pāi^{ng}, a disease, like dry ulcers on the skin.

Loē 陋 Narrow; p'hé loē, 鄙陋, niggardly, mean; loē hēep, 陋狹, narrow, contracted.

Chaē loē hāng, 在陋巷 twā tē loē hāng, dwelling in a narrow lane.

Soo wūy loē sit, wūy goē tek heug, 斯爲陋室惟吾德馨 chéy sē loē āyh āy ch'hò, tòk tòk gwá āy tek heng p'hang, "this is a narrow house, but my virtue is fragrant;" said by 劉禹錫 文 Lēw-é Sek-būn.

Loē 弩 Kēung loē 弓弩, a crossbow. K'hó kê kēung loē, 考其弓弩 k'hó ch'hat e āy kēung loē, examine the bows and crossbows; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Loē 鹵 A salt ground in the west.

Loē 儻 Loē k'he, 儻侗, a dwarf.

Loē 餓 Hungry, to starve with hunger.

Loēy 餓 If a person about to go on a journey were to intrust his family to the care of a friend, and on his return were to find that he had (tòng löéy kê ch'hey choó, 餓餒其妻子 gō sē e āy bóé kē^{ng}á,) starved his wife and children to death, what would he think of him? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Loēy 鮒 Stinking fish; gē löéy jē jēuk paē, put sit, 魚鮒而肉敗不食 hē ch'hādu jē bāh paē ūm 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.

Löey 羸 Wöey löey, 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 yēá, 合內外之道也 háp laē gwā āy tō lé, uniting the internal and external principles; see the 中庸 Téung yūng.

Löeh 剝 To cut open; to cut the bones out of meat.

Löeh 落 Read lók: to descend, to fall down; Sēāng lók, 上落 chēō^{ng} löh, to go up and down; bō hāy löh, is an expression intimating contempt. Lók laē, 落來 löh laē, to come down.

Song che lók è, 桑之落矣 se^{ng} hēōh āy löh, the fall of the mulberry leaf; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

Löeh 絡 Read lók: a thread, a fibre; keng lók, 經絡 keng löh, threads and fibres; the veins and arteries.

Lök 角 The name of an animal; a surname.

Lök 刎 To be cut with a knife; a sabre wound.

Lòk

鼻

A bleeding at the nose.

Lòk

橐

Read t'hok : e sán t'hok, 雨傘

橐 *hoē sw^{na} lok*, a case for an umbrella.

天

洛

The name of a river; Lok-yáng, 洛陽, an ancient city.

Lòk

烙

Paáu lòk, 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 paáu lòk che hêng, 紂制炮烙之刑 Tēw ông ch'hòng paáu lòk áy hêng huát Tēw ông invented the paou lòk instrument of torture; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Lòk

珞

Eng lòk, 璫珞, ornaments for the neck.

Lòk

絡

Joined, connected together. Vulg.

lòh : a thread, or fibre. Lóng

san lòk yěá, 籠山絡野

láng sw^{na} lòh yěá, the Lóng hills and deserts are conterminous. Bék lòk, 脉絡 *măy^{na} lòh*, the veins and arteries.

Lòk

駱

A white horse with a black mane. Also, a surname.

Lòk

酪

The unctious part of milk, cream.

Lòk

落

Vulg. *lòh* : to fall down, to descend, a place where people collect together to dwell in, is called 村

落 *ch'hun lòk*, a village. When a house is finished,

and people meet to sacrifice in it, it is called 成落, *sêng-lòk*.

Bé lòk kày, 米落價, the rice has fallen in price. Hwán sin lòk má, 反身落馬 *hwán sin lòh báy*, he turned round and tumbled off his horse.

Lòk

雒

The name of a bird; also, the name of a horse.

Lòk

駝

Lòk tô, 駝駝, a camel.

Lòk

祿

Hóng lòk, 俸祿, emolument, salary. Good things, advantages.

Choó-tëang hák kan lòk, 子張

學干祿 *Choó-tëang t'hák ch'hăyh kan kēw hóng lòk*, Choó-tëang studied for the sake of the emoluments of office; see the 上論 Sëang lün. A surname.

Sēw t'hēen pek lòk, 受天百祿 *sēw t'hee^{ng} chē^{na} pâyh áy hó*, we have received a hundred benefits from heaven; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lòk

碌

A place where there are many stones.

Lòk lòk chēá lân háp, 碌碌

者難合 *chēy chēoh ôh sēo*

háp, men's minds are obdurate, and with difficulty made to agree.

Lòk

糶

Rice roasting at the fire.

Lòk

俸

K'hoè-lòk-kwan, 庫俸官, a triple surname.

Lòk

鹿

A stag, a deer; lòk kak, 鹿角, stag's horns, and lòk kin, 鹿肋, stag's tendons; both used as aph-

rodisiacal medicines.

Koè hông gān bē lòk, 顧鴻雁麋鹿

k'hwà twā chēäh gô 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 Chēèn kok ch'hek.

Lók 轆 Lók loē, 轆轤, 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 鉅 Kē lók, 鉅鉅, the name of a place.

Lók 簾 A basket made of wicker work.

Lók 剝 To scrape, to rub.

Lók 卓 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 būn yéá, 子貢曰諾吾將問也 Choó-k'hòng kóng hó, gwá'laē k'hè mooi'ng, 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 chēá, 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^m 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.

Long 鑿 Lin long koé, 鑿鑿鼓, a small drum or rattle with a handle, used by pedlars.

Long 朗 Bright, clear; ko lóng, 高朗, high and clear.

Lóng 𣎵 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 jē gān hè hoē? 曩而言 戲乎 cha hui'ng séy kóng, k'ham gaáu chēèn 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'hiēn hāy wūy che lóng, chek neáou ch'hiēk boē séy tō, 以天下爲之籠 則鳥雀無所逃 lēäh t'hee'ng hāy jé chò chit áy lóng, chek cheáou á chāyh á bō ta lōh t'hang chaáu, "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 *suāh 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 hūn bōng, ũ^m t'hang pāyh chēō^{ng} lóng tēng*, when passing by a grave, do not get upon the tumulus; see the 曲禮 *K'hēuk lēy*.

Lông 儻 *Tông lóng*, 侗儻, anything incomplete.

Lông 郎 The name of an office established by the 秦, Chîn dynasty, but altered by the 隋, Súi dynasty to *se lóng*, 侍郎 *sē né^{ng}*, 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 gicá wōō k'ho^uà lóng chēy, bó ch'hin chēō^{ng} 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, Tông dynasty.

Lông 嶺 *Chhìn 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^{ng}*, the areca nut, the betel nut. *Tó tam pin lóng lók Kóng-tong*, 倒擔檳榔落廣東 *tó t'na pin né^{ng} lōh Kwi^{ng}-tang*, to be carrying betel nuts back to Canton; (to carry coals to Newcastle.)

Lông 庖 High, lofty.

Lông 狼 *Ch'haē lóng*, 豺狼, a wolf. *Só lèk put wān, sē ch'haē lóng yēá*, 嫂溺不援是豺狼也 *hē^ua só tēēm lèk kađu ũ^m kēc, sē ch'haē 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 *Tòng lóng*, 螳螂 *am koc chāy*, a kind of cricket, or grasshopper.

Lông 琅 *Lông kan*, 琅玕, a precious stone, like a pearl.

Lông 瑯 *Lông yēá*, 瑯琊, the name of a place.

Lông 廊 An apartment on the side of the principal dwelling; a chamber, a porch.

Lông 銀 *Lông tòng*, 銀鐺, a kind of lock.

Lông 閭 A high door; empty, vain.

Lông 官 High; empty.

Lông 簋 *Ch'hong lóng*, 蒼簋, 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 chòk gnó eng, 滄浪之水清兮可以濯我纓 Ch'hong-lông áy, chúy k'háh ch'heng, t'hang laé sêy gwá áy kìn twà, 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; lông hoo, 農夫, a husbandman.
A surname.

Sěang lông hoo soó kék jín, 上農夫食九人 sěang têng áy lông hoo ēy ch'hē tít haóu láng, 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.
Lông loē lông lông, 零露濃濃 lán loē kít kít, the superabundant dews were rich and thick; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lông 穠 Luxuriant herbage, overgrown grass and jungle.
Hô pé lông è? 何彼穠矣 an chuⁿá kaòu hěáh lông? how comes it to be thus thick and overgrown? see the 召南 Seáou lâm.

Lông 膿 Matter, pus; lông hēet, 膿血 láng hōēyh, blood and matter.

Lông 醲 Thick wine.

Lông 攔 To pierce; yŭng to lông jín, 用刀攔人 yŭng to láng tēoh láng, to stab people with a knife.

Lông 籠 Neáou lông, 鳥籠 chéou láng, a bird-cage.
Těuk lông, 竹籠 tek láng, a quiver for containing arrows.

Sěang lông, 箱籠 sěo^{ng} láng, a wooden trunk.

Lông 瓏 Lêng lông, 玲瓏, the noise of tinkling gems.

Lông 聾 Vulg. ch'haou hē láng, deaf; jé lông, 耳聾 hē láng, hard of hearing.

Lông 囊 A bag, a sack. Also written 囊, lông. E t'hok ê lông, 于囊 于囊 twā tē t'hok kap lông, (the provision was contained) in cases and bags; see the 大雅 Taē 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, lông 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 jěák put hⁿò lông, 夷吾弱不好弄 E-goē noo^{ing} chēⁿá áy sé i^m àè t'hít t'hó, Kwán E-goē, when young and feeble, was not fond of sport; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lông 倂 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. *nēng*, a wave; p'ho lōng, 波浪 *p'ho nēng*, 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 *nēng chēng chún kēn'ā wún*, when the waves are still the vessel rides securely.

Lōng 琅 Vulg. *lā*: to dry in the sun.

Lōng 閭 Lōng hong, 閭風, the name of a hill; an angel's garden.

Lōng 琅 A kind of fire works; hōng lōng, 放琅 *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.

Loö 踈 To limp, to walk lame.

Lun 縮 T'hoē sēuk, 頭縮 *t'haōu 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; sék lún, 石礪 *chēōh 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 *sēō 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.

Lún 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, 輪迴, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls.

Ch'hat ke choō lún sé, 察車自輪始 *k'ho'ā ch'hēa choō lún k'hé t'haōu*, 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'hoè, sē lāng áy twā lün 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 lün*, in judging of people, you must compare them with their kind.

Lün 圖 Bún lün, 囫圇, to hesitate in speaking, to swallow one's words.

Lün 掄 To choose, to select. Lün hēen jîn che chaē, 掄賢人之才 *kéng tōh gaú lāng áy chaē 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 lün t'hēen hāy che taē keng, 惟能經綸天下之大經 *tòk tòk ēy keng lün t'heéng áy áy twā keng*, to be able to arrange the great concerns of the empire; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Lün 論 To discourse, to deliberate on, to think over; concerning. E sèy lün bân, 與細論文 *kap lé sēang sèy lün bân chēo^{ng}*, to discourse with you minutely on literary subjects.

Lün 淪 To sink down into perdition; lün bú, 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 teāou e lün sē^{ng}*! "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 囁, 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 sēang, 論功行賞 *lün kong ló kē^{na} sēo^{ng}*, to administer rewards according to merit; see the 史記 Soó ké.

Lün 閏 Jün gwát, 閏月 *lün göēyh*, 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 soè sē sēng sōèy, 以閏月定四時成歲 *t'hó lün göēyh tē^{na} tēōh sè sé chē^{na} neé^{ng}*, he made use of the intercalary month to fix the four seasons and complete the year; see the 堯典 Geāou tēen.

Lün 軟 Read lwán: soft; lwán péng, 軟餅 *lün pē^{na}*, 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.

Lút

角

Not to retain, to be deprived of; lut kwan, 角官 *lut kwoⁿa*, to be deprived of one's office.

天

律

Lút

The principal and head of anything.

Lút

律

A law, a rule; hwat lút, 法律, laws and regulations.

Taē Ch'heng lút lē, 大清律

例, the laws of the present dynasty of China.

Put é lëuk lút, put lêng cheng gnoé yim, 不以六

律不能正五音 *bô t'hó chéy léy lāk teōu*

áy lút, chēw bēy chēⁿá 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 choó.

Lút

律

To rub the stains out of anything.

To hold in the hand.

Lút

律

To strain off the dregs of anything.

Lút

律

Ch'hiúy lút, 萃律, the high and lofty appearance of hills.

Lút

律

The fat about the intestines.

Lút

律

Coarse rice.

Lút

律

A bamboo hawser or cable, used for securing ships and vessels.

Lút

訥

To feel a difficulty in speaking; a backwardness to speak; dull.

Kwun choó yëuk lút é gân, jê bíu

ê hēng, 君子欲訥於言而敏於行 *kwun choó aē bōēyh ôh kóng tē é áy wū, jê bíu ch'hiēt tē é áy séy kēⁿá*, 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

鐸

Pice, coppers, farthings; small coin.

壘

Lúy

壘

A mound, a trench, a mud fort.

Sòd kaou to lúy, k'heng taē hoo

che jëuk yěá, 四郊多壘

鄉大夫之辱也 *sè kaou chēy lúy, sē*

k'heng taē hoo áy lēng jëuk, to have many fortifica-

tions around the four borders, is a disgrace to the no-

bles and great officers; see the 曲禮 *K'hëuk léy*.

Lúy

藟

Kat lúy, 葛藟, the tendrils of a certain creeping plant.

Lúy

偶

K'hwúy lúy, 傀儡 *kā léy*, pup-

pets, a dumb show. Also written

儺, *lúy*.

In the time of 周穆王, Chew-bók ông, a clever

fellow of the name of 偃師, Yēn-soo made

wooden images which could dance and sing, and

this was the origin of the puppets.

Lúy

礪

Lúy lòk, 礪礪, large stones.

Lúy sèk sēang kek, 礪石相

擊 *lúy chēōh sēo p'hūh*, they beat

each other with large stones.

Lúy

調

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 儂 Lazy, indolent; also, sickly. Also written 儂, lúy.

Lúy 累 To increase, to add to; lúy ch'hoè, 累次 *ták paé*, several times. Kwán k'heng tēüng chiá, put sit sé lúy, 權輕重者不失黍累 *ch'hín k'hín tâng áy meē^h, chēā bēy ū^m keē^{ng} chit sé lúy*, by ascertaining the heaviness or lightness of things, you will not miss an additional grain of millet.

Lúy 瘰 瘰癧, 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 bûn, 誄文, an elegy; an elegiac composition in praise of any one that is deceased.

Lúy wát, tò jé ê sēāng hāy sîn kê, 誄曰禱爾于上下神祇 *lúy woō kóng, kê tò kap lé áy sēāng hāy áy sîn kê*, the elegy says, "pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below;" see the 論語 Lūn 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 藥, lúy.

Lúy 葢 The same as the above.

Lúy 磊 A number of stones, heaped up together.

Jê lúy lwán che gwúy, 如磊卵之危 *ch'hín chēō^{ng} lúy key nooi^{ng} 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 lēēp sǎyh á chò chit 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 lēēt, pit pēn, 迅雷風烈必變 *kín áy lúy kwā hong lēēt, pit pēn sek*, when the thunder roared, and the wind blew furiously, (Confucius) would change color; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lúy 瘤 Hwut lúy, 癰瘤, 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 chāē lúy sēet che tēung, hwuy kê chōēy yéa, 雖在縲紲之中非其罪也 *suy tē lúy sēet áy tang e^{ng}, ū^m sē e áy chōēy sít*, although he was in bonds and imprisonment, it was not his fault; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Lŭy 繫 To bind, to tie together.

Lŭy 藁 A basket for carrying earth. Kaè kwuy hwán, lŭy lè jè yěém che, 蓋歸反藁裡而揜之 kaè tooi^{ng} k'hè, t'hó lŭy lé jè yěém baè e, for he returned and got baskets and hods to carry the earth in, and covered the body over; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Lŭy 罍 A pitcher for wine.

丟 淚 Tears; lēw lŭy, 流淚 laú bak cháé, to shed tears. Lŭy jè é hāy, 淚如雨下 bàk saé ch'hin chēō^{ng} hoē lōh, his tears flowed like rain.

When 方孝孺 Hong-haú-jè was about to be put to death, (lím hēng gán lŭy, 臨刑眼淚 lím hēng huát bàk chow laú saé,) on approaching the place of punishment, his eyes were full of tears.

Lŭy 泪 Tears; the same as the preceding.

Lŭy 唳 The screaming of a stork.

Lŭy 搥 To beat a drum rapidly; lŭy koé, 搥鼓, to roll the drum.

Lŭy 礪 To roll over a stone; to roll a stone down from a height.

Lŭy 儻 Poor and distressed; to injure.

Lŭy 彙 A sort, a kind, a class, a genus; joō lŭy, 字彙 jé lŭy, a dictionary.

Lŭy 累 To involve in; lēén lŭy chēùng jín, 連累衆人 lēén lŭy chēùng lāng, to involve the whole in trouble. Sēāng sè jè tōng, boô lŭy hoē jín, 相時而動無累後人 tēōh sēāng sè jè tīn tāng, bó lŭy tēōh 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.

Lŭy 類 A sort, a class; téng lŭy, 等類, a sort; chōúng lŭy, 種類, a genus, a kind. Ch'hut é kè lŭy pwát hoē kè chŭy, 出於其類拔乎其萃 ch'hut é e áy lŭy pŭāh hoē e áy téng, to excel one's kind, and to surpass all one's compeers; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Lŭy 酌 To pour out a libation of wine upon the ground.

Lŭy 銖 To pierce, to bore through, to perforate.

𡗗 𡗗 Luá twá, 𡗗 𡗗, not to hit the centre; clay not properly worked up.

𡗗 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'hén ch'hén, 石瀨兮淺淺 chēōh luá hēy, k'hín k'hín, where there are stones in a stream, the water is shallow; see the 楚詞 Ch'hoé soô.

𠂔

Lwá

籬

Read lo: a bamboo vessel for containing rice, a basket, a hamper.

𠂔

Lwā

賴

Read naē: to depend on; é naē, 倚賴 wá hoā, to rely on.
A surname.

𠂔

Lwäh

𢵿

Read lát: to stroke down with the hand; to rub down.

𠂔

Lwäh

𢵿

Read lwát: to twist off, to pluck by handfuls.

Lwäh

𢵿

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

𢵿

To turn up the earth, in ploughing the ground.

Lwäh

辣

Read lwát: and lát: acrid, pungent.

𠂔

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 hoê che

lwán, 襲貂狐之煖

ch'hèng teaou ch'hé hoê lé áy sēo

hēw, to wear the warm furs of the ermine and fox.

Lwán

𤑔

Warm, through the influence of the sun; the same as the above.

Lwán

卵

Vulg. nooi^{ng}: an egg; key lwán,鷄卵 key nooi^{ng}, a fowl's egg.

Lwán

𠂔

Round, deprived of the corners; rounded off.

Lwán

軟

Vulg. nooi^{ng}: weak, lissom, pliable,lwán jèák, 軟弱 nooi^{ng} chē^{ng}á.

𠂔

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 lwân,

山巒, the peak of a hill.

Lwân

𣎵

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, represent-

ed as part eagle, part pheasant, and

of a blue color. The harmonious singing of the same.

Lwân

𣎵

To leak, to run out.

Lwân

𣎵

To confine, to bind criminals with a

black rope; to attach as by liga-

tures.

Lwân 戀 Warm affection, ardent attachment.
Heng tēy sēang lwân, 兄弟相戀 *hēⁿa 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 亂 To regulate disturbances; to make disturbances; to throw into confusion, confused, disturbed; *chok lwân*, 作亂, to rebel; to cause disorder.

Boó ông wát, ê yéw lwân sîn sip jîn, 武王曰予有亂臣十人 *Boó ông kóng, gwá woō ēy tē hwân áy jîn sîn cháp lāng*, Boó ông said, "I have ten ministers able to quell disturbances;" see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Lwân pang put ke, 亂邦不居 *hwân pang bó bōēy 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.

Lwân 亂 Lwân ch'hó, 亂草, overgrown grass and weeds.

Lwân 便 Weak, not strong.

Lwân 戀 Kwàn lwân, 眷戀, to be ardently attached to.

夫 劣 Weak, no strength; vulgar, small; Lwat pòk, 劣薄, weak, insufficient, just adequate.

天 掙 Vulg. *luǎh*: to pluck, to pick, to take; to feel with the fingers.

Lwát 掙 Ch'haé ch'haé hoē é, pòk gân lwát che, 采采芣苢薄言掙之 *laé bán hoó é áy ch'haé, pòk kóng huǎh e*, "let us pluck the hoé é plant;" I say, "let us pluck it;" see the 周南 *Chew lám*.

Lwát 埒 Vulg. *luǎh*: a low wall, a division, a partition between fields.

Lwát 頤 An ugly face.

Lwát 辣 Vulg. *luǎh*: acrid, pungent.

M

馬

Má

馬

Vulg. *báy*: a horse; k'hê má, 騎馬 k'hêá báy, to ride on horseback. A surname.

Hèuk má sēng, put ch'hat ê key tūn, 畜馬乘不察於雞豚 ch'hê báy kwà báy ch'hêa, *ū^m t'hang ch'hat k'hw'á lāng áy key kap te*, when a person keeps carriages and horses he should not examine people's fowls and pigs; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Má

碼

Má lô sèk, 碼砗石 báy lô chēōh, a cornelian stone.

Má

媽

A grandmother; lô má, 老媽 laōu má, old granny.

𧄸

Má

麻

Má hong, 麻瘋 bá hong, a kind of leprosy.

Má

麻

Bēn má, 面麻 bīn má, marked with the small pox. A surname.

𧄸

Mā

𡇗

To disgrace, to degrade.

Mā

𡇗

The place where an army halts, and where they offer a sacrifice.

Mā

罵

Vulg. *maĩ^{ng}*: to rail at, to scold, to vituperate.

Mā put chwát k'hoé, 罵不絕

口 *maĩ^{ng} bó tooĩ^{ng} tē ch'hùý*, his mouth did not cease from railing; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Mā

伯

Read pek: the name of a goddess of the four quarters; also called 馬祖, *má choé*.

𧄸

Maé

買

Vulg. *béy*: to buy, to purchase.

Seáou chaé t'hèng maē maé, é chit chey, 小宰聽賣買

以質劑 *sèy kw'a t'hēn'a bēy béy*, é chit *poi^{ng} chēn'a*, an inferior officer attends to the selling and buying, in order to promote equity; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

𧄸

Maê

覷

To peep at, to spy.

𧄸

Maē

賣

Vulg. *bēy*: to sell, to dispose of, to vend.

Maē

𡇗

The name of a medicine; the name of a foreign nation to the east.

Maē

邁

To travel to a distance; old, decrepid; to pass by; to exceed.

Jit gwát jê maē, 日月逾邁

jít göëyh keng kōèy, days and months are passing by; see the 泰誓 Chín sē.

奉

Mai^{ng}

搥

To take up with the hand.

肱

Mai^{ng}

猛

Read béng : fierce, bold, daring ;
béng chéet, 猛捷 mai^{ng}
chéet, rapid.

奉

Mai^{ng}

夜

Read yěa : the night ; kim yěa,
今夜 kim mai^{ng}, to-night.
Pe tēw chok yěa, 俾畫作

夜 hoē jít chò mai^{ng}, to turn the day into night ;
see the 小雅 Seāou gnyá.

Mai^{ng}

冥

Read bēng : dark ; bēng hwun,
冥昏 mai^{ng} hwei^{ng}, the
evening, dusk.

Mai^{ng}

明

Read bēng : the next ; bēng lēen,
明年 mai^{ng} neē^{ng}, the next
year.

Mai^{ng}

盲

Read bōng : blind ; ch'heng bōng,
青盲 ch'hai^{ng} mai^{ng}, totally
blind.

Mai^{ng}

芒

Read bōng : the beard of wheat ;
any sharp point.

Mai^{ng}

鋸

Read bōng : sharp pointed ; to
bōng, 刀鋸 to mai^{ng}, a sharp
pointed knife.

Mai^{ng}

籃

Kek lâm ch'haè, 隔籃菜
kăyh mai^{ng} ch'haè, a kind of
vegetable, greens ; young cab-

bages.

弄

Mai^{ng}

罵

Read mǎ : to scold, to rail ; sēang
mǎ, 相罵 sēo mai^{ng}, to rail
at one another.

夫

Mai^{ng}h

咩

The bleating of sheep.

Mai^{ng}h

蟬

Ch'hó mai^{ng}h, 草蟬 ch'haōu
mai^{ng}h, a grasshopper.

Mai^{ng}h

急

Read kip : hasty, quick.

天

Mai^{ng}h

脉

Read bék : the pulse ; boē bék,
摸脉 bong mai^{ng}h, to feel
the pulse.

奉

Maōu

矛

A spear ; tēang maōu, 長矛
tē^{ng} maōu, a long spear.
E choó tōng maōu, 與子

同矛 kap lé tōng maōu, to use the same spear
with you ; see the 秦風 Chín hong.

Maōu

茅

Maōu ch'hó, 茅草 á^m á^m ch'haōu,
a coarse kind of grass, used in
thatching ; Erianthus Japonicus.

Maōu ok, 茅屋 á^m á^m ch'hoē, a thatched cot-
tage. A surname.

Pèk maōu tun sok, 白茅純束 pāyh á^m á^m há
lá chē^{ng} á^m pák, white grass bound up into bundles.

Maōu

螫

Pwán maōu, 蟹螫 pán bá, a
poisonous insect, cantharides.

Maōu

蝨

An insect which eats the inside
of grain. Maōu chék, 蝨賊,
the insect injurious to the roots.

Maōu

鍪

A helmet.

弄

Maōu

貌

An appearance. Yūng maōu,
容貌, the face, the counte-
nance ; also written 兒, maōu.

Tōng yūng maōu, soo wán pò bān è, 動容貌

斯遠暴慢矣 *hó tin tāng yǔng maōu, chéy lēy chēw hui^{ng} k'hè pò bān è*, by enlarging our views, we shall be enabled to remove oppression and insult; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

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 me^{ng}.

奉 Mē^{ná} 名 Read bēng: a name; bēng seng, 名聲 *mē^{ná} sē^{ná}*, fame, report; sēng bēng, 姓名 *sai^{ng} mē^{ná}*, the name and surname.

Sē é seng bēng yāng yit hoē tēung kok, 是以聲名洋溢乎中國 *sē é sē^{ná} mē^{ná} ēy yāng yit tē tēung kok*, thus a man's fame would spread throughout the whole middle country (China); see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Mē^{ná} 樛 Ch'haē mē^{ná}, 柴樛 *ch'hā mē^{ná}*, touchwood; some say, the gum of a tree which easily ignites.

丟 Mē^{nā} 命 Read bēng: an order, the decree of heaven, fate; h'ó bēng, 好命 *hó mē^{nā}*, good fortune;

swàn bēng, 算命 *swui^{ng} mē^{nā}*, to calculate destinies. Choó hán gān lē, é bēng, é jīn, 子罕言利與命與仁 *hoo choó hán tīt kóng lē, kap mē^{nā}, kap jīn*, Confucius seldom spoke of gain, or fate, or benevolence; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

奉 Mee^{ng} 彌 O mee^{ng} tô Hwút, 阿彌陀佛, Amida Buddha, commonly used by the Chinese as an oath. Sa mee^{ng}, 沙彌, a priest of Buddha.

平

Meē^{ng}

綿

Read bēn: wool, cotton; bēn yāng, 綿羊 *mē^{ng} yēō^{ng}*, a sheep; bēn hwa, 縣花 *mē^{ng} hwa*, raw cotton for making cloth.

Meē^{ng}

彌

An incantation.

丟

Meē^{ng}

謎

A riddle; chok meē^{ng}, 作謎 to make a riddle.

Meē^{ng}

媚

To please, to flatter; t'hēem meē^{ng}, 諂媚 *sēp sēy*, to adulate; also, to love.

Pēen p'hek chek meē^{ng}, 便辟側媚 *sēō^{ng} pēen p'hek ēy soō, chēo aē mē^{ng} lāng*, being depraved, we shall begin to flatter people.

Meē^{ng} choo yit jīn, 媚茲一人 *sēōh chéy chit ēy lāng*, they all love the one man; (i. e. the emperor;) see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Meē^{ng}

麵

Read bēn: flour, wheaten flour; also written 麵, meē^{ng}. Bēen paou, 麵包 *mē^{ng} paou*,

a cake, a bun.

夫

Meē^{ng} h

咩

The bleating of sheep.

Meē^{ng} h

也

A foreign surname; commonly used for 'yes,' 'right!'

Meē^{ng} h

麼

Read mōh: as sīm mōh? 甚麼 *s^{ná} mē^{ng} h?* what?

麼

Jé chò sīm mōh? 你作甚

天

Meē^{ng} h

物

Read bút: a thing; bān bút, 萬物 *bān mē^{ng} h*, all things. Bān bút pēng yēuk, 萬物皆備

sēang haē, 萬物並育而不相害
bān meē^{ng} sēo yāng yēuk, jē bō sēo haē, all things
would then be nourished, without injuring one
another; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

幸

Mô

蔞

The name of a plant, like a kind of
wheat, the grains of which are
eatable.

聾

Mô

扞

To hold anything in the hand.

Mô

𠂔

Repeated, redoubled.

Mô

務

A poisonous plant.

Mô

示

Small, minute, diminutive.

Mô

慚

Mô lô, 慚 懼, ashamed.

聿

Mô

毛

Hair; the hair of the head, and
eyebrows; hông mô, 紅毛 áng
mô, red haired, generally applied

to the English people. A surname.

Tek yēw jē mô, mô yēw yéw lún, 德 輜 如 毛
毛 猶 有 倫 tek hēng k'hín sēy ch'hín chēō^{ng}
mô, mô yēá wōō lún lūy, though my virtue is as light
as a hair, yet even a hair may be classified.

Mô

𦵏

Overgrown with weeds. Mô ch'haē,
𦵏 菜, herbage, vegetable food.
Mô keng, 𦵏 羹 ch'haē t'heng,
vegetable broth.

Mô

髦

Hair; the hair on the side of the
head, tied and twisted up into lit-
tle tails, as is commonly done with
children. Mô 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

酖

Mô tō, 酖 酖, 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
biōd hwa 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 kê kwān é k'hín, 耄 期 倦

於 勤 pāyh kaōu cháp hōēy áy laōu lāng, sēō^{ng}
twā tē k'hín áy soō, old people of 80 and 90 years
of age are loth to exert themselves; see the 尚書
Sēang se.

Mô

眊

Old, superannuated; the eyes dim.

Hēung tēung put chēng, chēk boē

choó mô yēn, 胸 中 不 正

則 眸子 眊 焉 heng tang e^{ng} ū^m chēⁿā,
chēk bàk ang á bó kwei^{ng}, 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 headlong.

Mô yēn tut hⁿō, 冒 烟 突 火 mô hēun tut
hōēy, to rush through the smoke, and to dash
through the fire.

Mō

娼

To envy; jîn che yéw kê, mō chit é

oè che, 人之有技娼嫉
以惡之 *lâng áy woō kē, mō**chit é wân e*, when men are possessed of talents, you
immediately envy and dislike them; see the 大學

Taē hāk.

Mō

帽

Poor, indigent; covetous.

Mō

菜

Vegetable food thoroughly cooked
and offered up.

妻

妹

A sister; seáou mōèy, 小妹 *sěō**mōèy*, a younger sister; mōèy hoo,

妹夫, a younger sister's hus-

band.

Mōèy

沫

The name of a river; rather dark.

Mōèy

昧

Am mōèy, 暗昧, dark, and dusk.

羶

糜

Read bē: rice water; ám bē, 沼

糜 *ám mōèy*, congee, gruel.

夫

麼

Anything very small; sīm mōh? 甚

麼 *s^{na} meē^h*? what?

Mōh

相

To take away.

天

披

Pellicle, thin skin.

Mōh

幸

麼

Anything extremely small; *mooi^{ng}**mooi^{ng}*, 麼麼, very little in-

deed.

Mooi^{ng}

聲

Mooi^{ng}

晚

Read bwán: late, the evening, sun-

set; sit bwán hwán, 食晚飯

chěäh mooi^{ng} pooi^{ng}, to eat the

evening meal.

Hoē hòey pit bwán, 後悔必晚 *āōu hòey pit**mooi^{ng}*, a future repentance will be too late.Mooi^{ng}

毒

Koé bún ch'hó, 苟蒺藜 *k^{na}**mooi^{ng} ch'haōu*, a very poison-

ous plant, which when eaten, cau-

ses the entrails to burst asunder.

平

Mooi^{ng}

門

Read bûn: a door, an entrance, a

gate; k'hae bûn, 開門 *k'hwuy**mooi^{ng}*, to open the door.Bûn hoē, 門戶 *mooi^{ng} hoē*, doors and gateways.Lip put tēung bûn, 立不中門 *k'hěā bō tē**mooi^{ng} tang e^{ng}*, he would not stand in the middle

of the doorway; said of Confucius, in the 論語

Lūn gé.

丟

Mooi^{ng}

問

Read bûn: to ask, to inquire; put

t'hé hāy bûn, 不恥下問

*ū^m lěäh chō seāou léy hāy téy**mooi^{ng} lāng*, he was not ashamed to consult his in-

feriors.

Goē chēang bûn che, 吾將問之 *gwā chēang**lāē mooi^{ng} e*, I will ask him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸

Mw^{na}

襖

A garment without sleeves or fasten-

ings, like the sarongs, and round

frocks, worn by the eastern island-

ers.

Mw^{na}

店

Sēd mw^{na}, 裨店, a room built

in a verandah, or under the eaves

of a house.

Mw^{na}

帽

A garment without buttons or fasten-

ings.

Mw^{na} 𧄸 To wear a garment without buttons or loops.

𧄸 *Mw^{na}* 滿 Read bwán: full, replete; ch'hëung
bwán, 充滿 ch'hëung mw^{na},
filled up full.

Bwán teāou hòd kwù y ch'chéá, chìn sē t'hók se jîn,
滿朝富貴者盡是讀書人
mw^{na} teāou pòd kwù y chìn sē t'hók ch'háyh lāng,
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^{na}

麻

Hemp; hông mã, 黃麻 wut^{ng}
mw^{na}, yellow hemp; hoē mw^{na},
胡麻, Sesamum orientale. A

surname.

Mw^{na}

瞞

Read bwán: to deceive, to cheat, to
smother anything.

T'hēen put k'hó bwán, 天不
可瞞 t'hec^{ng} bēy mw^{na} tit, heaven cannot be
deceived.

Mw^{na}

鰻

Read bân: an eel; haē bân, 海鰻
haē mw^{na}, a conger eel.

N

𧄸

Ná

拏

Vulg. lěäh: to take, to seize, to ap-
prehend, to catch. Also written
拿, ná. K'he ná ch'ōey jîn, 拘

拏罪人 k'he lěäh ch'ōey lāng, to apprehend
criminals.

Ná

那

Ná kò, 那個 h'out léy, that, those.

A surname. How? ná lēng sēng
jîn? 那能成人 an cho^{na}

ēy ch'ē^{na} lāng? 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 līm: a wood, a grove; sō līm,
樹林 ch'hēw ná, a forest of
trees. Kwuy má ē hwa san che

yāng, hōng gnēw ē t'hō līm che yěá, 歸馬於
華山之陽放牛於桃林之野
hoē bá y tó toot^{ng} tē hwa sw^{na} áy lām, pàng goē twā
tē t'hō ná áy yěá, 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 re-
turning 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 lōung: as lōung hoê, 嚨喉
ná aôu, the throat.

Ná 巖 Read gâm: as Lōung gâm, 龍巖
Lōung ná, the name of a district
in the province of 福建 Hok-
kèen.

丟 Nā 那 An auxiliary word.

Nā 電 Read tēen: vulg. seēh nā: lightning.

𠵹 Naé 乃 For, because; but, instead of; is, to
be; you. Put kēen Choó-toe,
naé kēen kaóu tōng, 不見子

都乃見狡童 bó k'huⁿà kè^{ng} Choó-toe,
naé k'huⁿà kè^{ng} ká áy gín á, we did not see Choó-
toe, but we saw a hair brained youth.

Boô naé jé sē kò e? 無乃爾是過與 bó
naé lé woô kōēy sít? is it not the case that you are
in the wrong? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Naé 迺 The same as the above; also writ-
ten 迺, naé.

Naé 孌 Naé choó, 孌仔 leng á, the nip-
ples, the breasts; also written
姪, naé.

Naé 奶 The same as the above; naé naé,
奶奶, an elegant female.

𠵹 Naé 睨 The breasts, the nipples.

Naē 孺 A child begotten by an old man.

丟 Naē 𠵹 A surname.

Naē 奈 Naē hô? 奈何 woô s^{na} meē^{ng}h
taē wá? how then? what resource
is there? Boô naē hô, 無奈
何 bó taē wá, there is no resource, we cannot help it.

Naē 柰 The name of a fruit; kó tin lé naē,
果珍李柰 kōēy ché tin pó
lé kap naē, the most valuable among
fruits are the pear and the plum.

Naē 耐 Jím naē, 忍耐 t'hun lún, to bear
patiently, to exercise patience.
Sēung naē sōēy hân, 松耐歲
寒 ch'héng pāyh ēy naē tít neē^{ng} tang kwⁿá, the
fir trees can endure the cold patiently.

Naē 耐 P'hó naē, 耐耐; able to endure.
Also, the same as the above.

Naē 賴 To depend on; é naē, 倚賴 wá
lwā, to rely on. Also read laē.
Boô naē, 誣賴, to trust in vain.

Vulg. lwā: a surname.

Naē 賴 The name of a certain water plant.

Naē 癩 Naē pēng, 癩病 t'hae ko pa^{ng},
a kind of leprosy; kàe naē, 疥癩
an inveterate malady.

Naē 籛 A pipe with three holes in it; a big
pipe is called 笙, seng; a mid-
dling one 籛, naē; and a smaller
one 籛, yēak.

Naē 瀨 Vulg. *hwā*: 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; boē naē, 牡蠣, a kind of medicine.

Naē 鼎 A large iron pan, or caldron.

Naē 櫛 Naē taē, 櫛櫛, not skillful in business; dull.

𡇗 𡇗 Read lēng: as koc lēng, 姑嫜 *koc nai^{ng}*, an aunt. Peng lēng, 姘嫜 *pai^{ng} nai^{ng}*, a weak and silly woman.

Nai^{ng} 葶 Mō lēng hwa, 葶葶花 *mō nai^{ng} hwa*, the name of a flower. Cheng lēng, 葶葶 *chai^{ng} nai^{ng}*, the name of a medicinal plant.

𡇗 企 Read k'hè: and t'hé: to stand on tiptoe, and look to a distance. T'hé kēak, 企脚 *nai^{ng} k'ha*, to stand on tiptoe.

𡇗 𡇗 Nai^{ng} poē, 𡇗布, to hang out clothes to dry.

𡇗 𡇗 Read lēng: weak, exhausted; the noise made by foreigners in calling to one another.

Nai^{ng} 𡇗 Tai^{ng} nai^{ng}, 𡇗𡇗, to look staringly at any one.

𡇗 𡇗 To twist, to flinch. Put hoo naōu, put Naōu 𡇗 bōk tō, 不膚撓不目逃 *p'hōēy ũ^m k'héu k'hwut, bāk ũ^m*

tō chaōu, his muscles did not flinch, nor his eyes blink; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Naōu 𡇗 To disturb, to stir up to anger; naōu tōng, 𡇗動, to disturb any one's mind. Naōu jēet, 𡇗熱 *laōu jwāh*, all in a bustle.

𡇗 𡇗 To throw into confusion. Hēung Naōu 𡇗 noē che chēūng ē naōu lwān, 凶奴之衆易撓亂 *hēung noē āy chēūng lāng, yīng ē naōu lwān*, the hosts of Tartars are easily thrown into confusion.

Naōu 𡇗 A small gong, a cymbal.

Naōu 𡇗 Hwun naōu, 惛惛, the mind confused. Bōt ch'hēūng k'hwáy sūy é kín hwun naōu, 無縱詭隨以謹惛惛 *ū^m t'hang ch'hēūng hwut léy k'hwáy sūy, e sēy jē hwun naōu*, do not give way to deceitful and crafty people, in order to guard against confusion; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Naōu 𡇗 Swan naōu, 喧𡇗, to make a noise, to create a disturbance. Pin kē chūy ché, chaē hō chaē naōu, 賓既醉止載號載𡇗 *lāng k'hāyh kaōu chéu chūy, woō āy tīt hwāh woō āy tīt jēāng*, when the guests become heated with liquor, some will be hallooing, and some will be bawling; see the 小雅 Seāou gnáy.

N. B. For words spelled ne, look under nee^{ng}.

𡇗 𡇗 Read lēng: the neck; to receive, to secure; to govern. Nē^{na} 𡇗 Yéw ēng kē lēng, 有鶯其

領 *woô hwa ch'haé e áy nēⁿá*, how variegated were the necks (of the birds); see the 小雅 *Seáougnáy*.
 Léng bēng, 領命 *nēⁿá bēng*, to receive orders.
 Pó léng, 保領 *pó nēⁿá*, to stand security for.

Nēⁿá 嶺 Read léng: a mountain top; san léng, 山嶺 *sioⁿa nēⁿá*, the top of a hill.

Yín hēng Chín léng, kay hô chaē? swat yùng lám kwan, má put chēn, 雲橫秦嶺家何在
 雪壅南關馬不前 *huún t'hàn hoⁿá tē Chín áy nēⁿá*, ch'hòd twā tē ta lóh wūy? sǎyh t'hat lám kwan, báyh bēy kēⁿá àn t'haú 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 *Nēⁿá* 嶺 Léng ēng, 嶺嶺 *nēⁿá yēⁿá*, 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 tít, neaou ch'hé chòd koo kwaè, when the cat is away, the mice begin to play.

聿 *Neáou* 鳥 Vulg. *chéáou*: a bird; neáou bēng eng eng, 鳥鳴嚶嚶 *chéáou haú eng eng*, the birds sing harmoniously; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

Neáou 蔦 A parasite, a creeper.
Neáou é lé lô, sè é sēung pek, 蔦與女蘿施于松
 柏 *neáou kap lé lô, sē troā tē ch'héng pǎyh*, the parasites and creepers entwine around the cedars; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

Neáou 儻 Yaóu neáou, 儻, tumblers turning their bodies into the form of a ring; to perform feats of tumbling and agility.

去 *Neàou* 𪗇 Bēen neàou, 面𪗇 *bīn neàou*, the face furrowed and wrinkled; old, decrepid.

幸 *Nee^{ng}* 拈 Read lēem: to take up anything with the fingers.

聿 *Neé^{ng}* 你 You, thou; neé^{ng} tek, 你的 *lé áy*, your's. Also written 你, neé^{ng}.

Neé^{ng} 詭 To inform any one by word of mouth; to instruct orally; to call.

Nee^{ng} 染 Read jéem: to dye; jéem poè, 染布 *neé^{ng} poè*, to dye cloth.

幸 *Neé^{ng}* 尼 Harmonious; neé^{ng} koc, 尼姑, a nun, a priestess.
 Tēung neé^{ng}, 仲尼, the name of Confucius.

Neé^{ng} 呢 Neé^{ng} lám, 呢喃, talking incessantly, to chatter without end.

Neé^{ng} lám yēen choó gé léang kan, 呢喃燕子語樑間 *neé^{ng} lám áy è^{ng} á, kóng wā tē nē^{ng} ai^{ng} kan*, the chattering swallows are twittering between the beams; see the 杜甫詩 *Toē hoó se*.

Neé^{ng} 忸 Lēuk neé^{ng}, 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 sō^{ng} kwun lé, yěá chēw seáou léy áy yē^{ng}, Sēang said, "I have been anxiously

thinking of your highness;" (saying which) he looked ashamed and confused; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Neē^{ng} 泥 Vulg. *nuⁿá t'hoé*: mud, earth mixed with water.
 Hô wūy hoē neē^{ng} tēung? 何爲乎泥中 *sⁿa soo twā tē nuⁿá t'hoé tang e^{ng}*? what do you do in the midst of the mud? see the 詩經 Se keng.

Neē^{ng} 妮 The epithet of a female.

Neē^{ng} 訛 The noise of calling people.

Neē^{ng} 旄 E neē^{ng}, 旄旄, the appearance of a flag waving in the wind.

Neē^{ng} 年 Read *lēn*: a year; *lēn lēn*, 年年 *neē^{ng} neē^{ng}*, every year.
 Gnoé pek lēn, pit yéw ông chéá hin, 五百年必有王者興 *goē pāyh neē^{ng} pit woō ông áy lāng hín 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^{ng} 呢 Tó ló neē^{ng}, 陀囉呢, woollen cloth. *Séáu neē^{ng}*, 小呢, a sort of kerseymere.

Neē^{ng} 連 Read *lēn*: as *hông lēn*, 黃連 *iou^{ng} neē^{ng}*, a refrigerant, a cooling medicine. A surname.

Neē^{ng} 黏 Tó neē^{ng}, 倒黏, a blackberry.

Neē^{ng} 女 To give one's daughter in marriage.
 T'hèy ch'hut jē neē^{ng} ē Goé, 涕出而女於吳 *láu*

bák saé ch'hut jē káy cháu 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^{ng} 泥 Impervious, obtuse, not thoroughly understood, dull. *Suy séáu tō, pit yéw k'hó kwan chéá yēn*; *tē wán k'héung neē^{ng}*, *sē é kwun choó pūt wūy 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'huⁿá kē^{ng}*; *nā sē tē kaú huw^{ng}*, *kēⁿa ne ū^m t'hong*, *sē é kwun choó ū^m 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^{ng} 莅 Read *lē*: to come to, to appear before, to arrive at. Also written 蒞, and 洩, *neē^{ng}*. *Chong é neē^{ng} che*, 莊以蒞之 *chong gēém é līm kaú pāyh sai^{ng}*, appear stern before the people; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Neē^{ng} 𦵏 An imprecation.

Neē^{ng} 莉 Bók neē^{ng}, 木莉, the name of a flower, white in color, and very fragrant.

Neē^{ng} 𦵏 Read *lēp*: to wink; *lēp bók*, 𦵏目 *neē^{ng} bák*, to wink the eyes.
Bók lēp kēw, 目𦵏久 *bák neē^{ng} koó*, in the twinkling of an eye.

Neē^{ng} 兩 Read *léang*: an ounce; *yit léang gín*, 一兩銀 *chit neē^{ng} gín*, an ounce of silver. *Kat kē gnoé léang*, 葛屨五兩 *ch'haú áy goé neē^{ng} tāng*, a pair of straw shoes five ounces weight; see the 齊風 Chēy hong.

平

Něo^{ng}

娘

Read lēang: a lady, a mother; a father is called 爺, yēa, "Sir," and a mother, lēang, 娘, něo^{ng}, "lady." In common conversation, něo^{ng} pāy, is used for father, and něo^{ng} léy, for mother.

Něo^{ng}

孃

Read lēang: mother; Jîn-chong, 仁宗, called Lêw se, 劉氏 Laôu sē (his adopted mother), taē lēang lēang, 大孃孃 twā něo^{ng} něo^{ng}, 'the great lady;' while he called Yāng se, 楊氏 Yēo^{ng} sē (his real mother), seāou lēang lēang, 小孃孃 sēo něo^{ng} něo^{ng}, 'the little lady.'

Něo^{ng}

糧

Read lēang: provisions; bé lēang, 米糧 bé něo^{ng}, rice and provisions. Soo hêng jê lēang sit, 帥行而糧食 peng kē^a tēōh woō něo^{ng} chēāh, when troops commence their march, they should have suitable provisions; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Also written 粮, něo^{ng}. Chēen lēang, 錢糧 chē^{ng} něo^{ng}, taxes, soldiers' pay.

Něo^{ng}

梁

Read lēang: a beam, the principal beam of a house. A surname. Sēang lēang, 上梁 chēō^{ng} něo^{ng}, to get up the principal beam of a house.

Něo^{ng}

量

Read lēang: to deliberate; sēang lēang, 商量 soo něo^{ng}, to deliberate, to consult. Sòng t'haē choé, 宗大祖, the first emperor of the Sòng dynasty, went one cold night to the house of Tēāou-p'hoé, 趙晉 Tēō-p'hoé, to (sēng lēang tēng t'haē gwān, 商量定太原 soo něo^{ng} tē^a tēōh T'haē gwān,) consult with him about tranquilizing T'haē gwān, (the capital of Sanse.)

Něo^{ng}

凉

Read lēang: cool; lēang sán, 凉傘 něo^{ng} sw^a, a state umbrella, carried before officers of government.

丟

Něo^{ng}

量

Read lēang: as taē lēang, 大量 twā něo^{ng}, a large steelyards, for weighing heavy goods.

Něo^{ng}

讓

Read jēang: to yield; sēang jēang, 相讓 sēo něo^{ng}, to yield to one another.

Keng chēa jēang pwān, hēng chēa jēang loē, 耕者讓畔行者讓路 chōh ch'hân áy lāng něo^{ng} pwān, kē^a loē áy lāng něo^{ng} 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-būn ōng.

平

Ně^{ng}

郎

Read lōng: a young gentleman; sē lōng, 侍郎 sē ně^{ng}, a gentleman in waiting, a vice president of a tribunal, introduced in time of 文帝 Būn-tèy, of the 隋, Sūy dynasty.

Ně^{ng}

廊

Read lōng: an antichamber; lēang lōng, 兩廊 nō áy ně^{ng}, the two apartments on each side of a hall or court.

Ně^{ng}

榔

Read lōng: as pin lōng, 檳榔 pin ně^{ng}, the areca nut; Pin lōng sē, 榔檳嶼 Pin ně^{ng} soō, the island of Pinang, or Prince of Wales' island.

Ně^{ng}

節

Chē lōng, 薯蕷 chē ně^{ng}, a kind of yam, used as a red dye.

Ně^{ng}

篾

Read lēng: the inside of bamboos; bēet lēng, 篾條 bēēh ně^{ng}, the soft inner part of bamboo, used in making basket work.

Ně^{ng}

腩

Read lōng: the flesh immediately under the skin; jēuk lōng, 肉腩 bāh ně^{ng}, the fat of meat, between the lean and the hide.

𣵵

Nê^{ng}

浪

Read lōng: the waves of the sea;

p'ho lōng, 波浪 p'ho nê^{ng},
waves and billows. Haé súy k'hétaé p'ho lōng, 海水起大波浪 haé
chúy k'hé twā p'ho nê^{ng}, the ocean rises into great
waves.

𣵵

Néw

肘

The wrist, the region of the pulse;
séw néw, 手肘 ch'héw néw, the
wrist.

𣵵

Nó

娜

O nó, 婀娜, handsome, beautiful;
also, easy, loose.

𣵵

Nô

那

What? maay; read ná: that; how?

K'hé kap chek nô? 棄甲則
那 t'hek kak chēn k'ah chek chōnô? if we throw away our armor, what then? see
the 左傳 Chó twān.Sēw hok put nô, 受福不那 sēw hok bó juā
chēy, we have not received much happiness; see the
小雅 Seáou guáy.

Nô

𣵵

The same as the above; this charac-
ter is very common in the books
of Buddha.

Nô

哪

Nô nô, 哪哪, the noise made in
driving away noxious influences.

Nô

𣵵

To drive away noxious influences,
to expel pestilential vapors.

Hēang jín nô, teáou hok jê lip é

ch'hoé kae, 鄉人儺朝服而立於
阼階 hēo^{ng} lé áy lāng kwⁿá wun yěäh, e chēo
ch'hēng teáou áy yín chēo^{ng} jê k'he tē tang pē^{ng}
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
Lūn gé.

Nô

𣵵

The name of a hill.

Nô

𣵵

A kind of monkey, with long soft hair.

Nô

𣵵

Bones chopped up, to make gravy.
Also, fat and ugly.

Nô

𣵵

Weak, cowardly; nô jěák, 懦弱,
pusillanimous. Koè bún Léw-hāy
hwūy che hong chēá, gwān hoolēm, nô hoo yéw lip chē, 故聞柳下惠
之風者頑夫廉懦夫有立志
chēá woō t'hēⁿa Léw-hāy hwūy áy hong, gwān gáé
áy lāng chēⁿá ch'heng lēm noo^{ng} chēⁿá áy lāng
woō lip chē, therefore when any listen to the princi-
ples of Léw-hāy hwūy, the dull become pure, and the
cowardly acquire resolution; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Nô

𣵵

An enraged hound, an angry dog.
A surname.

Nô

𣵵

Nô bé, 糯米, a glutinous kind of
upland rice, of which liquor can
be made; called also 秠米,
chút bé. Also written 糯, nô, and 糯, nô.

𣵵

Nô

那

An expletive, or an auxiliary word,
used sometimes at the end of a pe-
riod, as a note of interrogation.

Also written 哪, nô. Same as 噯, nô.

Nô

二

Read jē: two; yit hwān yit, jē
hwān jē, 一還一二還
二 chit 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 yěá, bún yit é te jē, 賜也聞一以知

二 *gwá t'hěⁿa chít hāng, chēw chae nō hāng*, when I hear of one thing, I know two; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

𦍋

Noé

努

Noé lèk, 努力, to exert one's strength; to rouse one's energies.

𦍋

Noê

倂

Noê lèk, 倂力, to exert one's utmost strength. The same as the above.

Noê

奴

A slave; noê pē, 奴婢, male and female slaves.

Noê chaê, 奴才 *loé chaê*, 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.

Ch'hò-hoó sēēn gē, put lēng gē noê t'hae, 造父善御不能御駑駘 *Ch'hò-hoó góu saé ch'hěa, bēy heáou saé lám báy*, Ch'hò-hoó was a good charioteer, but he could not drive bad horses.

𦍋

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 ông yit noê, jē an t'hēēn hāy che bīu, 文王一怒而安天下之民 *Bún ông chít āy sēw k'hè, jē an t'heēⁿg āy āy pāyh saiⁿg*, Bún ông, 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.

Ch'him keng ē noê, 深耕易耨 *ch'him chōh ch'hān, kwá tē ch'huóu*, to plough deep, and to clear away the weeds; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𦍋

Nooiⁿg

𦍋

Nooiⁿg kōèy k'kè, 𦍋過去, to squeeze one's-self through a hole.

𦍋

Nooiⁿg

軟

Read lwán: weak, feeble, flexible, pliable; weary.

Swan lwán, 疲軟 *sooiⁿg* nooiⁿg, weariness, lassitude. Kèak séw lwán, 脚手軟 *k'ha ch'héw nooiⁿg*, helplessness of the limbs. Lwán kèak pēng, 軟脚病 *nooiⁿg k'ha paⁿg*, loss of the use of the limbs.

𦍋

Nooiⁿg

𦍋

Nooiⁿg chaóu, 𦍋走, to creep through, and get away.

𦍋

Nooiⁿg

柚

Read yēw: the shaddock, the pumelo fruit; Citrus decumana. Also written 祐, yēw.

𦍋

Nooiⁿg

卵

Read lwán: an egg; key lwán, 鷄卵 *key nooiⁿg*, a fowl's egg. Also written 蛋, *nooiⁿg*.

𦍋

Nwⁿá

𦍋

To knead, or squeeze anything with the hand.

Nwⁿá büt, 𦍋物 *nwⁿá meēⁿg*, to knead anything.

𦍋

Nwⁿá

𦍋

Read lán: to stop, to hinder; lán chāh, 𦍋闌 *nwⁿá chāh*, to obstruct.

𦍋

Nwⁿā

𦍋

Read lán: rotten, over ripe; boiled to rags, overdone; torn, ragged.

Büt hoó wát lán, 物腐曰爛 *meēⁿg ch'haú kóng nwⁿā*, when anything stinks, it is called rotten.

Nwⁿā

妹

Read möèy: as key möèy, 鷄妹 *key nwⁿā*, a pullet, a young hen that has not yet laid eggs.

Nwⁿā

涎

Read yēēn: spittle; sūy yēēn, 唾涎 *p'hōèy nwⁿā*, to spit.

幸

O

窩

To secrete, to conceal; to dwell in a cave; a cavern. An lok o, 安

joy. O chông, 窩藏 *t'haou k'hèng*, to secrete stolen goods.

O kay, 窩家, a receptacle for stolen goods.

Yèen o, 燕窩, the edible birdsnests, much prized by the Chinese.

O

鍋

Vulg. *wöey*: a pot or pan, for cooking victuals.

O

碯

The same as the above, when made of earth; an earthen pot.

O

斛

An earthen pot.

O

蝸

O gnêw, 蝸牛 *o gob*, a kind of snail, or worm; a slug.

O

萵

Tong o, 東萵 *tang o*, and o ch'haè, 萵菜 *wöey ch'haè*, salad.

O

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 *üm kná té o koé lǎng áy tek sit*, we dare not scold and rail at the rights or wrongs of the ancients.

O

阿

A great mound of earth; part of a name.

O

屙

To go to stool.

O

疴

Sick; a fright into which children fall.

O

呵

O o ch'heàou, 呵呵笑 *o o ch'hèd*, to laugh out loud.

O

苛

Any small kind of plant; a troublesome and annoying sort of government; to oppress, and annoy;

also, to examine.

Hoô lô k'hoé Chîn o hwat kéw è, 父老苦秦苛法久矣 *pǎyh sai^{ng} áy hoô lô 1000 chae kan k'hoé Chîn áy o hwat koó è*, the aged fathers of the people have been wearied and distressed by the oppressive government of Chîn for this long time; see the 高祖紀 *Kó choé ké*.Soo kwan chéáng o ch'hât, kan jîn, 司關掌苛察姦人 *soo kwan áy kw^{na}, chéáng o ch'hât kan haé áy lǎng*, the officer who kept the pass attended to the examination of improper people.

O

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 yěá che o,
呦呦鹿鳴食野之蒿
yew yew lók haú, chěäh yěá áy ch'haú, the stags
cry with the sound of yew yew, and eat the grass of
the wilderness; see the 小雅 Seáu gnáy.

- 滄 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; twān ó, 緞襖 a satin
dress; sin lěäng ó, 新娘襖
sin nēng ó, a bridal dress.

- 婀 O nó, 婀娜, beautiful, handsome;
slowly, leisurely.

- 娈 O nó, 娈娜, a soft and effeminate
appearance.

- 嫖 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 kē meēng ē ò, lēng meēng ē chò? 與其媚
於奧寧媚於竈 pé é áy sěep sèy tē
ch'hò kak, lēng k'hó sěep sèy tē chadu 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 Sēang 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 lwūn, 懊恨, to repent.

- 侔 To cry out for pain.

- 啊 The sound of love or hatred.

- 欸 O naé, 欸乃, the boatman's song.

- 奉
○ 蠔 Read hô: an oyster; hô sēang lěēm
wū san, pek sip kok choē seng,
蠔相黏爲山百十
各自生 ô sēo lěēm chò sw^{na}, pūyh áy cháp áy,
kok ka tē sai^{ng}, 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.

- 奉
○ 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 wān ché, e sūy che ok, 瞻烏爰
止伊誰之屋 k'hw^{na} òe tē ta lōh hāy^{nh},

chê chūy ày ch'hò, 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 hoē?* 嗚呼曾謂泰山不如林放乎 *oe hoe! bōēyh chae ēy kóng T'haè san ày sìn ū^m tát Lím-hòng hoē?* alas! who could have said that the spirit of the T'haè mountain was not so discriminating as Lím-hòng? see the 上諭 *Sēang lūn*.

Oe 於 The same as the preceding.

Oe 鵠 Oe yūng, 鵠, the name of a water plant, of whose stalks the shafts of arrows may be made.

Oe 鵠 A surname.

Oe 鷗 The name of a water bird.

Oe 謳 The chanting with a number of voices.

Oe ko chēá, put oe ko *Geáu che choó, jê oe ko Sùn*, 謳歌者不謳歌堯之子而謳歌舜 *ch'hēd^{ng} kwa ày láng, bó ch'hēd^{ng} kwa Geáu ày haōu sai^{ng}, jê ch'hēd^{ng} kwa Sùn*, those who chanted ditties, did not chant to the honor of Geáu's son, but to the honor of Sùn; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Oe 漚 To steep in the water; to soak in the water; to macerate.

5 Y

東門之池可以漚麻 *tang moo^{ng} ày chúy k'hwut á, t'hang laé chím mw^{ng} á*, 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! *sê hô gân yēá?* 惡是何言也 *oe! chéy sê s^{ng} a meē^{ng} h wā?* how! what words are these? see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Oe 籬 Oe lām, 籬, a cradle for rocking children to sleep. Also read oē.

Oé 隄 A small encampment; a mud fort. Also written 塢, oé. *Tóng-tok, 董卓 Táng-tōh*, made an encampment at 鄆 *Bē*, which he called *bān sōey* oé, 萬歲隄, the ten thousand years' encampment.

Oé 邬 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; *ló oé*, 老嫗, an old dame. *Gēem-yēen-lēen*, 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 chēoh 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 咯, oé.
Vulg. *aou*: a surname.

Oé

垵

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 chéa lêng hnd jîn, lêng oé jîn, 唯仁者能好人能惡人
tòk tòk jîn tek áy lêng éy àe lêng, éy wàn lêng, the benevolent man alone can love people, or dislike them, in a proper way; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Oè

僇

The same as the above.
Also written 亞, oè.

率

Oé

胡

Read hoè: a surname.

Oé

湖

Read hoè: a lake, a wide valley.

Gnoé hoè, 五湖 *goē 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, ð.

Öey

俚

To love; in Corea, the expression öey jîn, 俚人, 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

礧

Öey lúy, 限磊, stones piled up together; öey à, 礧礧, uneven.

Öey

煨

Anything cooked over the fire; öey chín, 煨燼, ashes.

Öey

萇

The name of a plant.

Öey

銀

Öey luy, 銀鑊, uneven; to cut and mince; öey jèuk, 銀肉 *öey bǎh*, to mince meat; öey k'hae,

銀開 *öey k'hway*, 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 jîn, 倭 人, a Japanese.

Öey 𪔐 A pot, or pan; an earthen pan.

Öey 𪔑 To cut up, to cut open.

Öey 銅 Tông öey, 銅 銅, a brass pot, or kettle.

𪔒 𪔒 Bad, filthy, dirty, overgrown with weeds. Boô öëy put tê, 𪔒 𪔒 不治, overgrown and uncultivated; oo öëy, 𪔒 𪔒, dirty, unclean.

Öey 𪔓 Overgrown with weeds; disordered, confused, unclean.

Öey 𪔔 Waters deep, wide, expansive, and overflowing.

Öey 𪔕 To cut, to injure.

Öey 𪔖 The noise of carriage wheels.

Öey 𪔗 The sound of flying; the fluttering and clapping of wings.

Hông hông ê hwuy, öëy öëy kê é, 鳳 凰 于 飛 𪔗 𪔗 其 羽 hōng hōng áy cheáou tit pwuy, öëy öëy e áy sít, when the phoenix is flying, the fluttering of its wings sounds like öëy öëy; see the 大 雅 Taê gnáy.

Öey 𪔘 Rice spoiled by being overheated.

Öey 𪔙 A place of concealment.

𪔚 𪔚 A kind of chestnut; bók öëy, 木 禾, the fruit of a certain tree, which is edible; öëy ch'haè, 禾 采, a sort of vegetable, salad?

𪔛 𪔛 Hoê öëy, 護 衛, to guard, to protect; to fence, to ward off danger. Jê choó têy che öëy hoô heng, 如 子 弟 之 衛 父 兄 ch'hin chëö^{ng} choó têy áy hoê öëy pây hê^{na}, just as sons and younger brethren protect their parents and elders. A surname.

𪔜 𪔜 To take; to pluck, to scoop out; séw öëyh bú, 手 掬 物 ch'héio öëyh meê^{ng}h, to take hold of anything with the hand.

𪔝 𪔝 The noise made in vomiting, the sound of anything going out.

Öëyh 𪔞 Read kōëy: the husk of grain; k'hong kōëy, 糠 稈 k'he^{ng} öëyh, bran.

Öëyh 𪔟 Read êk: to cut open; êk bú, 𪔟 物 öëyh meê^{ng}h, to scoop out anything, to split anything open.

𪔠 𪔠 Read lân: difficult, hard, not easy. Kwun choó ē soô, jê lân wát yéá, 君 子 易 事 而 難 悅 也 kwun choó k'hwaè chò soô, jê ôh kw^{na} a hé, 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 *lòh óh*, to go to school. Hák jê sê sip che, 學

而時習之 *óh jê sēang sê wun sip e*, to learn and constantly to study anything ; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

夫
Ok

惡

Vulg. *p'ha^{né}* : wicked, evil, bad, vicious, depraved, ugly. Koé ché ê jín è, boô ok yěá, 苟志於

仁矣無惡也 *chín chē^{ná} nā ēy sim chē twā tē jín, chēw bó p'ha^{né}*, when a man's mind is truly set on virtue, he will be able to avoid vice ; see the 語論 *Lūn gé*.

Ok

慝

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. Hoô jūn ok, 富潤屋 *pod chēw ch'hòng hó ch'hoó*

when a man is rich, he beautifies his dwelling ; see the 大學 *Tāe hák*.

奉

Ong

翁

An old man ; lò ong, 老翁, an old gentleman ; ong sēuk, 翁叔 *ūn chek*, a familiar epithet for

uncle ; applied also to strangers by courtesy. A surname. In the 明, Bēng dynasty, there was an old man who attained to the highest literary honors, whose name was 翁正春, Ong-chēng-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

尫

Crook-shanked ; also, one of the radicals.

Ong

蓊

Ong wut, 蓊鬱, luxuriant foliage, exuberant vegetation.

Ong

螭

Wán ong, 螭 *wán nēo^{ng}*, 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 chēō^{ng} ang*, as base as an idol ; see 荀子 *Sūn choó*.

Ong

尪

Vulg. *ang* : an idol ; soō 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. Chēung goē seng ē

ong yāng, 終吾生於汪洋 *chēung swāh gwá áy sai^{ng} mē^{nā} tē ang yāng*, to spend one's whole life on the expansive ocean.

肅

Óng

徃

To go, to depart ; óng laē, 往來, to go and come ; to have intercourse with. Kò óng, 過往

kòdy óng, to depart this life, to die.

Kong-san Hwut-jeáou é Pè pwān, teàou, choó yēuk óng, 公山弗擾以費畔召子欲往 *Kong-san Hwut-jeáou é Pè yíp pwān hwán, kadu teàou hoo choó, hoo choó bōēyh 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 *kaôu kôey áy soô, ù^m t'hang lăăh e chò ù^m tēôh*, do not blame one for things already gone; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Óng 枉 To bend, to stoop; to pervert; bent, crooked, perverse, wicked. Ong ch'hek jê tit sîm, 枉尺而直尋 *óng k'hwut chit áy ch'hēôh, jê ch'hòng tit chit áy sēém*, 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 垓 Dust; kò ê óng bóng che yěá, 過於垓之野 *kôey é tin ae áy yěá*, to pass through the dusty wilderness.

Óng 窈 A dark recess in a house.

Óng 晦 Ong bōng, 晦矇, the sun obscured and not shining clear; an unlucky day.

Óng 垓 Dust, the rising of dust.

Óng 塤 The appearance of dust rising; the rushing sound of the wind.

Óng 矇 Ong bōng, 矇矇, defect of vision; the eyes not clear.

Óng 甕 Vulg. òng: a kind of jar.

Òng 甕 Vulg. òng: a jar, a pitcher, a water pot.

Òng 仞 To walk quickly.

Òng 王 A king, a sovereign prince, a royal personage. A surname.

Tiê chae óng gân! yit chae óng sim! 大哉王言一哉王心 *twā chae óng áy wā! chit yěô^{ng} óng áy sim!* how great are your majesty's words! how single your intentions! see the 尚書 Sēô^{ng} se.

丟 王 To elevate to royal dignity, to attain to supreme power; to rule.

Pó bín jê óng, bók che lêng gé yěá, 保民而王莫之能禦也 *pó pē páyh sai^{ng} jê chò óng, bó lán ēy káyh*, when we aim at universal empire by protecting the people, none can oppose us; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Õng 旺 Hín óng, 興旺, to elevate, to prosper, to rise to affluence and power; bright, illuminated.

Õng 迂 Oo wán, 迂遠, distant, far removed, vague; crooked, to pervert.

Oo 紆 Bent, crooked; sè tēung jěák chek oo, 矢中弱則紆 *che^{ny} tang e^{ng} noot^{ng} 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'hoê che ch'hēāng, 腐 k'hó oo yěá, 糞土之牆不可朽也 *pùn t'hoê áy ch'hēô^{ng} bó t'hang biăh páyh*, a wall made of dung and mud cannot be well whitewashed; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Oo 肝 Kēak t'hoē oo, 脚頭脰 k'ha
t'haōu oo, the knee.

Oo 洿 A hollow place, where the water col-
lects. A pond, a pool.
Ch'hēuk 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 jěem oo sěuk, 日染汚
俗 tàk jít bàk těōh la sám áy hong sěuk, to be daily
defiled with filthy customs; also written 汙, oo.

Oo 趿 To stoop, or crouch down.

𪛗

Oó

𪛘

Oò

𪛙

Oô

𪛚

Oō

邬

Read oé: a surname.

汚

To defile, to soil, to make dirty.

盂

A drinking vessel; a cup.

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^{ng} oō ch'hun, pit kóng oō,
when asked if there was anything over, he would
always say there was; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𪛛

Oöhh

𪛜

Tⁿá oöhh, 打𪛜 p'hăh oöhh, to belch.

P

幸

Pa

巴

A surname; Pa-chew, 巴州, the name of a district; pa sēā, 巴蛇 *pa chowā*, 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-lā-pa, 咬囉吧, the Chinese name for Batavia; Pa sēng, 吧城 *Pa sēⁿā*, the city of Bata-

via. Pa gāy, 吧呀, children quarreling; to box and fight.

Pa

疤

The scar or seam of a wound.

Pa

鉞

A military weapon; a warlike instrument.

Pa

𪚩

A sow, the female of a pig.

Pa

𪚩

Crooked teeth.

Pa

笆

Lē 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 jēuk, 𪚩肉 *pa bā'ī*, broiled flesh.

Pa

𪚩

Pa lōng, 𪚩鯨, the name of a fish.

𪚩

𪚩

把

To hold, to grasp firm, to hold in the hand; pá pèng, 把柄 *pá / pèng*, to hold by the handle; pá sēw,

把守 *páy chēw*, 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.

Kwun choó sit boē kēw paóu, 君子食無求飽 *kwun choó chēāh bō kēw pá*, the good man in eating, does not seek satiety; see the 上論 *Sēāng lūn*.

𪚩

Pà

霸

The chief, to become chief; to act the usurper. Also written 伯, *pà*. Kwán-tēüng sēāng Hwán kong,

pà choo hoē, 管仲相桓公霸諸侯 *Kwán-tēüng sēāng Hwán kong, pà choo hoē*, Kwán-tēüng was prime minister to Hwán-kong, and assisted him to become chief over the princes of the empire; see the 語論 *Lūn 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 hoê 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 pây ch'héw, hold the bow firm in the hand.

Pà 灞 The name of a river:

Pà 豹 A leopard; hoê pà, 虎豹, tigers and leopards.
K'he hoê pà soo sēāng, jê wân che, 驅虎豹犀象而遠之 kw'á hoê pà sae ch'hōō'ng, jê hoê e huwī'ng, to drive away the tigers and leopards, rhinoceroses and elephants, to a distance; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pà 弣 Kēung pà, 弓弣, 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 髀 To pà, 刀髀, the handle of a knife.

Pà 爸 Pà pà, 爸爸 nēōng pây, a familiar epithet for father.

Pà 埧 A bank, a mound, a dyke.

𢶏

Pà 爬 Vulg. pây: to scratch; pà yāng, 爬癢 pây chhōō'ng, to scratch any place that itches; pà hēng, 爬行 pây kēnā, 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. pây: a guitar; pē pà, 琵琶 pé pây, a harp, or guitar.

Pà 𢶏 Vulg. pây: 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.

丟 Pà 罷 To give over, to finish, to do away with; pā leáou, 罷了, enough of it. Yēuk pà put lēng, 欲罷

不能 àè bōēyh swāh bēy ēy, we may wish to desist, but shall not be able; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Pà chit, 罷職, to retire from office; to put out of office.

𢶏

Paé 擺 Paé k'hae, 擺開 paé k'houy, to spread out, to open out, to arrange.

Paé seng pan k'him, 拜牲班禽 paé t'haou sai'ng pan lēet chéáu, they spread out the animals, and arranged the birds, (for sacrifice.)

𢶏

Paè 拜 To bow down, to worship, to make obeisance, to pay respect to.

Paè sīn, 拜神, to worship the gods. Paè hoē, 拜候 paè aōu, to wait upon.

Paè hāy, léy yēá, 拜下禮也 kaōu paè lōh' 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.

Paè 庠 Arriving at a place, to part asunder.

𠂔 Paê 排 To push, to push open; to spread out, to arrange. Hwân-kōèy paê t'hat tit jip, 樊噲排闥

直入 Hwân-kōèy paê k'houy moo^{ng} tit jip, Hwân-kōèy 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 sēang sūy hong hwat, tēung tit cheng paê hōey, 清商隨風發中直正徘徊 ch'heng āy sēang sē^{na} t'hàn hong tit hwat, tēung tit āy chē^{na} 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; sék paê, 石牌 chēōh paê, a stone tablet; hwûn boē paê, 墳墓牌 hwûn bōng paê, a tombstone.

𠂔

Paê 敗 To ruin, to destroy, to decay; to defeat; to overthrow. Bōng kok paê kay, 亡國敗家 a lost country and a ruined family.

Paê tîn jê choé, 敗陳而走 paê tîn jê chaóu, to lose the battle and run away. Anciently written 𠂔, paê.

Paê 憊 Wearied to the extreme; fagged, jaded; distressed.

Paê 粳 A fine kind of white rice.

Paê 稗 Vulg. p'héy: a sort of grain, like rice, but smaller; a kind of grass like foxtail; paê kwan, 稗官, an inferior kind of office.

𠂔 Paí^{ng} 拑 Peng k'hae, 拑開 paí^{ng} k'houy, to pull open. Also, to flip with the finger.

𠂔 Paí^{ng} 棚 Read pēng: a scaffolding, a stage, a terrace, a tent. Hè pēng, 戲棚 hè paí^{ng}, a stage for theatrical performances, a theatre.

Kwa pēng, 瓜棚 kwa paí^{ng}, a frame for melons to grow on.

Paí^{ng} 平 Read pēng: even, smooth, level, equal; a surname; pēng cheng, 平正 paí^{ng} chē^{na}, just and equal; pēng tit, 平直 paí^{ng} tit, equitable and honest. Kok tē, jê hoē t'hēen hāy pēng, 國治而後天下平 kok tē, jēn aōu t'he^{ng} āy ēy paí^{ng}, when the different states are well regulated, the whole empire will be tranquil.

Paí^{ng} 臺 Read taē: a stage; hè taē, 戲臺 hè paí^{ng}, a theatrical stage.

丟

Pai^{ng}

病

Read pēng: sick, unwell; sickness, disease. Choó chit pēng, 子疾
病 *hoo choó woó pāi^{ng}*, 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'hê, 剝皮 *pak p'hôéy*, to skin;

pak t'hek, 剝楊 *pak t'hâyh*, 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; pēen 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

批

Read pok: the north; Pok keng,
比京 *Pak kēⁿa*, Peking, the
northern capital of China.

Choó sey, choó tong, choó lám, choó pok, hoó 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 sēō^{ng} ū^m hók*, from the west, and
east, from the south and north, there was not even
one who meditated resistance; said of 文王
Bún ông.

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 hók, 剖腹 *p'hòwá
pak*, to rip open the belly, to dissect.

Hok yéw se se, k'hè choó hwa, 腹有詩書
氣自華 *pak laē woó se kwà ch'hâyh, k'hè chēu*.

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

Pak

縛

Read pók: to bind, to tie; páng pók,
綁縛 *páng pák*, to tie up.

Pók jê sat che? 縛而殺之

tēōh pák jê t'haé e? "shall we tie him up, and kill
him?" said by some domestics, when about to kill
a pig; but 曹操, Chô-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.

Pak

贖

Pak sēā, 贖社, to insure any-
thing; an insurance.

Pak kwⁿa, 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 bēēn che wūy, 官有班聯之
位 *kwⁿa woó pan Tēēn áy wūy*, offices are arranged
according to different stations.

Pan

斑

Variegated, party-colored; sēng
pan, 成斑 *chēⁿa pan*, pock-
marked.

Pan

偏

Pan lân, 偏爛, a mixed color.

Pan

頒

Pan soó, 頒賜, to give, to be-
stow; to distribute, to disperse.

Pan toē lēāng jê t'hēen hāy, 頒
度而天下大服 *pan hē^{at}
toē, kap nēō^{ng} ch'hìn, jê t'heē^{ng} āy 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.

潘 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 hoō pán chéá, 式頁版者 *p'hak ch'hēa kađu toó tēōh gēá pán áy lán*, (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 販 Great, extreme; *jé t'hoé woó pán chéang*, 爾土宇販章 *lé'áy t'hoé tēy tuā kwei^{ng}*, 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.

潘 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*.

潘 Pán 櫬 Kap pán, 夾櫬, a box, a trunk.

Pān 辨 Read pēen: to manage; pēen soō, 辨事 *pān soō*, to manage an affair; *maé pān*, 買辨 *báy pān*, a comprador, one who buys things for another; *t'ná pān*, 打辨, to prepare, to provide.

Pān 瓣 Read pēen: the divisions in a melon or orange.

Pān 扮 Chong pān, 裝扮 *che^{ng} pān*, to adorn, to ornament one's person. *T'ná pān*, 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'hē^{ng} chēen*

yēen, *t'hé yēá*, 邦有道貧且賤焉恥也 *pang woō tō áy sé, sòng hēung kié háy chēen*, *sē scáu léy yēá*, 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 choē, 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 choē*, 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 *soⁿa pang tēy lēet*, the hills fall, and the earth opens.

Pang 枋 Sam bong, 杉枋 *sum 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 璚 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 áng*, to pass blood, diarrhea. Hòng gnêw ê t'ho lîm che yěá, 放牛於桃林之野 *pàng goô tē t'ho ná áy soⁿa yěá*, to let the oxen go in the common of the peach grove; see the 尙書 Sēāng se.

Páng 房 Read pōng: a chamber; a surname; pōng kēen, 房間 *páng keng*, an apartment.

Páng 馮 Read pēng: a surname.

Páng 縫 Read hòng: to hem, to sew; hòng e, 縫衣 *páng sⁿa*, 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^{ng} choo áy pak toé, kap gōēyh k'hwuy chui^{ng}*, 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 hók, 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^{ng} áy lēāng paou hoē t'he^{ng} tēy*, your capacity, Sir! is large enough to include both heaven and earth; see the 范仲淹 文 Hwān tēung yēem bûn.

Paou 筓 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 hēⁿa tē*, a brother by the same parents.

Paou 勺 To bundle up; paou bú, 勺物 *paou mee^{ng}h*, to bundle up anything.

Paou 飽 Vulg. pá: to be satisfied, to be full; to enjoy satiety; sít paou, 飽飽 *chēāh pá*, to eat to the full; paou hák, 飽學, extensively learned, erudite.

Paou sít chēung jit, 飽食終日無所用心難矣哉 *chēāh pá chēung jit, bó séy yūng sim, ōh 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 Lūn gé.

Paóu 鮑 Fish preserved in brine; dried, offensive fish. A surname.

丟 Paòu 餛 Paòu tèem, 餛甜 *paòu tee^{ng}*, to suck sweetmeats; a sort of sweetmeat or pie.

Paòu 眊 Bók paòu, 目眊 *bák chow paòu*, the eyes flashing with rage.

丟 Paòu 苞 The name of a grass, of which mats and shoes are made; to fold up in a mat.

Paòu 包 Vulg. *poó*: to bake, to broil in the fire. Also written 炮, *paòu*.

Paòu 咆 Paòu hao, 咆哮, the roar of a tiger; to roar.

Paòu 袍 A long flowing garment, a gown; a dress of ceremony.

Lé-koè bōng léw chēep jēm paòu, hoē tēùng chōng gwán, 李固夢柳汁染袍後中狀元 Lé-koè bāng léw chēep *ne^{ng}* tēōh p'hadu, jēén aōu tēùng ch' hēūng gwán, Lé-koè dreamed that the juice of a willow tree spotted his gown, and afterwards he rose to the highest literary honors.

Paòu 跑 To kick; paòu choé, 跑走 *paòu chaóu*, to gallop away; to run.

Paòu 匏 Vulg. *poó*: a calabash. Goē k'hé paòu kwa yéa chae? 吾豈匏瓜也哉 *gwá k'ham sē poó 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 Lūn gé.

Paòu 刨 To scrape; paòu pang, 刨枋, to plane boards.

Paòu 庖 A slaughter-house; paòu toô, 庖廚, a kitchen. Paòu yéw hwáy jēuk, 庖有肥肉 *paòu woo pweáy áy bāh*, in the killing house there is plenty of fat meat; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Paòu 敲 Paòu hong, 敲風, to hold the wind in sailing.

丟 Paòu 𢵚 To strike with the hand.

Paòu 鉋 A plane, for smoothing boards; paòu to, 鉋刀, a carpenter's plane.

夫 Paoŭh 皤 A rising of the skin, a pimple; to rise as a blister.

夫 Pat 仈 A surname.

Pat 八 Vulg. *pāyh*: eight; pat sip, 八十 *pāyh cháp*, eighty. E yit hók pat, hó é ē, 八何異於鄒敵楚哉 *t'hó chit áy lué hòk pāyh áy, seo s'na me^{ng}h kōh yēō^{ng} kop Choe kok tōēy 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 Bēng choó.

Pat 捌 To split asunder, to divide; also used as the large form of the preceding character.

天

Pāt

别

Read pēet: another; pēet jin, 別人
pāt lāng, another person; pēet soō,
別事 pāt soō, another affair.

幸

Pay

𠵿

Pay hwān, 𠵿飯 pay pōo^{ng}, to
eat rice with two chopsticks, in
the Chinese way.

青

Páy

把

Read pá: to hold, to take hold of,
to keep; pá séw, 把手 páy
chéw, to guard; pá bûn, 把門

páy moo^{ng}, to keep the door; ch'haè pá, 菜把
ch'haè páy, a bundle of vegetables.

Tèk-ch'heng pá séw sam¹ kwan, 狄青把守
三關 Tèk-ch'heng páy ch'héw s^{na} kwan, Tèk-
ch'heng kept and guarded the three passes.

平

Pây

琶

Read pâ: as pê pâ, 琵琶 pé páy,
a kind of guitar with three strings.

Pây

爬

Read pâ: to scratch, to rub, to
crawl; pâ yāng, 爬癢 páy
chēo^{ng}, to scratch a place that

itches; pâ hêng, 爬行 páy kēnd, to crawl.

Pây

𠵿

Read pâ: a bamboo rake, with five
teeth, for raking sticks and straws
together.

Pây

𠵿

Read pâ: a military weapon, like a
prong, or fork.

Pây

杷

Read pâ: as pâ put, 杷杈 páy
put, a wooden shovel or hoe, used
in spreading out grain to dry.

Pê pâ, 枇杷 pé páy, the loquat, a sort of med-
lar, the Mespilus Japonicus.

丟

Pây

爸

Read pâ: a father; nēo^{ng} pây,
father.

Pây

𠵿

T'hēet pây, 鐵𠵿 t'hēeh pây, an
iron rake, a harrow, for leveling
the clods in a ploughed field.

Pây

父

Read hoō: a father; hoō hēy seng
gnó, 父兮生我 nēo^{ng} pây
sai^{ng} gwá, my father begat me.

夫

Pâyh

伯

Read pek: an uncle; pek hoō,
伯父 ūⁿ pâyh, my uncle.

Pâyh

叭

P'hwat k'hae k'hoé, 叭開口
pâyh k'houy ch'hūy, to stretch
open the mouth.

Pâyh

柏

Sēung pek, 松柏 ch'héng pâyh,
a fir or cedar tree.

Sōey hân, jēen hoē te sēung pek
che hoē teaou yěá, 歲寒然後知松柏
之後彫也 ne^{ng} ta^{ng} kwá, jēen aou chae
ch'héng pâyh áy tūy aou 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.

Pâyh

擘

Read pek: to stretch open anything
with the hand.

Pâyh

百

Read pek: a hundred; pek bān,
百萬 pâyh ban, a million.

Sip sip wūy yit pek, 十十爲
一百 chap chap chò chit pâyh, ten times ten make
a hundred.

Pâyh

八

Read pat: eight; sip pat, 十八
chap pâyh, eighteen.

天

Pâyh

白

Read pèk: white. Yin jīn sēāng pèk,
殷人尙白 Yin teāou áy
lāng sēāng pâyh, the people of

the Yin dynasty preferred a white color.

Bēng pèk, 明白 béng pâyh, clear, evident.

Pǎyh

帛

Read pék: silk, cloth; kēak pék,
脚帛 k'ha pǎyh, the bandage
for binding up womens' feet in

China.

Pǎyh

箔

Read pók: a door blind; a bamboo
instrument for catching fish.

Pǎyh

拔

Read pwát: to pull up, to bring up;
to introduce.

Pwát k'hé, 拔起 pǎyh k'hé, to

pull up.

幸

悲

Sorrowful, pitying. Choô pe, 慈

悲, merciful, compassionate.

Pe ae, 悲哀, to lament, to com-

miserate. Lé sim pe ché, 女心悲止 cha boé
ây sim kw'na pe ché, the hearts of females are com-
passionate.

Pe

卑

Low, mean, vulgar; chēang soó pe

jê chun, 將使卑踰尊

chēang saé kǎy ây lǎng k'hǎh

yē'na chun ây lǎng, to place the mean before the
honorable; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Also written

昇 pe.

P'hè jê teng ko, pit choô pe, 譬如登高必
自卑 ch'hin chēō'ng pǎyh chēō'ng kwán, pit choô
kǎy, like as in ascending a high place, we must begin
from a low one; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Pe

埤

A low damp place; sēung pek put

seng pe, 松柏不生埤

ch'heng pǎyh bō sai'ng tē kǎy tām

ây wūy, the fir tree does not grow in low marshy
ground.

Pe

碑

Vulg. paé: a stone tablet, erected to
record any meritorious event.

Toē-hēen' hwát hēung noē, līp pe

ké kong, 竇憲伐匈奴立碑紀功
Toē-hēen' hwát hēung noē ây huan; k'hēā chit chēōh
paé ké e ây kong lō, when Toē-hēen subdued the

Huns, they set up a stone tablet to record his me-
rits.

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 kēung sit, taē sēā, pe tē, é

chân haē é jé bān sēng, 爲宮

室臺榭陂池以殘害於爾萬姓

chò kēung ch'hò, taē sēā, chúy k'hout á, é chān haē

lē bān pǎyh 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

睥

A field.

肅

彼

That, the opposite of this; he, she, it.

Pé

Chaē pé boē oē, chāo ch'hoē boē

toē, 在彼無惡在此

無 隕 twā tē hē taōu bō wán, twā tē chē taōu bō

paē, with those there will be no hatred, and with

these no ruin; see the 周頌 Chew sēung.

Pé

彼

Awry; corrupt; incorrect.

Pé

比

To compare; pé pèng, 比並

to compare with another.

Pé kēen jē chō, 比肩而坐

pé keng t'haōu jē chēy, to sit shoulder by shoulder

(i. e. together).

Pé

仳

To separate, to take leave, to part
asunder.

Yéw lé pé lē, 有女仳離

woō cha boé pé lē, having a female from whom we

are separated; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Pé 秕 Empty unfruitful ears of corn.

Pé 粃 The same as the above; pé k'hong, 粃糠 p'hà 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 jê song k'hó pé, 百姓如喪考妣 p'āy h sai^{ng} ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} se^{ng} p'āy boé, the people felt as though they had lost both father and mother; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pé 匕 A spoon, a kind of wooden ladle; pé séw, 匕首, the name of a sword. Sēn choó hong sít, sít pé tē, 先主方食失匕箸 sēn choó toō toō á ch'āh, p'hāh ka laūh sé kap tē 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.

蚨 Pé 庇 The shade of a house; to screen, to shelter; the same as 庇, pè. Kat lúy yēw lēng pè pún kin, 葛藟猶能庇本根 kat lúy yēá ēy 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; pè jeàou, 𦵏皺 shriveled, shrunk.

Pè 泌 The appearance of a flowing fountain; the flowing of water.

Pè che yāng yāng, k'hó é lók ke, 涉之洋洋可以樂飢 k'hwⁿ à chúy laú yēō^{ng} yēō^{ng}, ch'ew t'hang k'ōy è haú bēy 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 Tīn hong.

Pè 秘 Pè 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; pè hwun haú ké, 苾芬孝紀 p'hang p'hang wō haú áy ké, how fragrant are the records of filial piety; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Pè 閔 To shut up, to conceal without displaying. Sè jé put chong, gnó soo put pè, 視爾不藏我思不閔 k'hwⁿ à lé áy ū^m hó, gwá s'ō^{ng} ū^m k'hē^{ng}, looking at your want of goodness, I do not think of concealing it; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Pè 悋 To treat disrespectfully, to act unmannerly, to despise. Pin kè chūy ché, wuy gē pè pè, 賓既醉止威儀悋悋 lāng k'hāy haú chūy, wuy gē pè bān, when the guests become tipsy, manners are disregarded; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pè 餽 Savory food; yéw pè kè hēang,
有餽其香 *woō chēāh e áy*
p'hang, having food that is savory;
see the 周頌 Chew sēung.

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 tēung,
yéw jín líwán pè, bēng wát,
t'heen gé, 大荒之中有人反臂
名曰天虞 *tuā hong áy tang e'ng, woō lāng*
hwán ch'héw pè, mē'á 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 chēá choó, hô é pè che?
彼妹者子何以畀之
e ch'hín ch'ha'ng áy kē'á, bö'ēyh t'hó s'na me'ng h hoē
e? that handsome person, what shall we give him?
see the 衛風 Wōēy 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 cir-
culation of the blood is stopped.
Wúy pè, 痿痺, a lame palsy.

Pè 賁 Adorned, ornamented; to come
quickly; a surname. Pè jēn laē
soo, 賁然來思 *kín kín*
chēw laē, he came quickly; see the 小雅 Seáou
gnáy.

Pè 閉 To shut the door; to stop up, to close.
Sēet-léw pè bün jē put láp, 泄
柳閉門而不內 *Sēet-*
léw kio'na moo'ng jē u'm sēw, Sēet-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 chēá choé kwun,
嬖人有藏倉者沮君 *pè sēōh áy*
lāng woō Chong-ch'hong chēá choé ché jín kwun,
a minion, one Chong-ch'hong, stopped the prince
from coming; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pè 貲 To re-bestow; to give away a se-
cond time; to increase.

Pè 轡 A bridle, the reins of a horse. Clip
pè jē choé, 執轡如組 *gīm*
pè ch'hín chēō'ng yín sōh, he held
the bridle like the tassels of a seal; see the 晉書
Chín se.

Pè 贅 Distressed, miserable.

Pè 杷 Pè pây, 枇杷, the loquat fruit; the
medlar; *Mespilus Japonicus*.

Pè 琵琶 Pè pây, 琵琶, a guitar, with 3
strings, used by the Tartars.

Pè 毗 Adjoining as fields; manifest; thick,
substantial, solid; to help, to as-
sist.

Pè 埤 To add to, to increase; abundant,
to be attached.

Pê 裨 Pê chēàng, 裨將, an adjutant general.

Pê 鼙 A drum beaten on horseback; a cavalry drum; to drum.
Lé sòey chip pê, 旅帥執鼙
lé sòey gīm pê 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 pê, 孟春之月祭先脾 bēng ch'hun áy gōēyh, chēy sēen ch'hōng chēāh áy lāng 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 pê, 閉門登陴 kwo^a moo^{ng} pāyh chēō^{ng} sē^a ch'hēō^{ng}, he closed the gates, and ascended the parapet on the city wall; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Pê 貔 A ravenous beast; jé hīm jē pê, 如熊如貔 ch'hin chēō^{ng} hīm kap pé, (the warriors of) 武王, Boó ông 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 lōēy nāe pē hāy sīn lēng yit t'hong, 今海內賴陛下神靈一統 i^a haé laē e wá pē hāy áy sīn 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 lēen, 比及三年 pē kip s^a neē^{ng}, even to the period of three years; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwun choó chew jē put pē, 君子周而不比 kwun choó chew pēēn, jē bó pē pēēn 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; soē se pē che, 素絲紕之 pāyh sw^a chit kōēy laē chit kōēy k'hē, to cross it in weaving with white threads; see the 鄺風 Yūng hong.

Pê 佺 To stretch open the legs in walking.

Pê 婢 Lé pē, 奴婢 cha boé kán, a female slave; noē 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.
Pē ē chēung yēuk, 俾予從欲 hoē gwá t'hàn sēy aē, 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^{ng} tē, to be provided against.

Also written 脩, pē.

Boô kêw pē ē yit jîn, 無求備於一人
bôh kêw chedou pē tē chit lāng, do not expect every-
thing complete in one man; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Pē 敝 To tear (clothes); to wear out; torn
clothes; spoiled things.

Pē che jê boô hām, 敝之而
無憾 pē p'luò jê bô hām hūcūn, when one's things
are spoiled, not to be vexed; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Pē 幣 Cloth; pē pēk, 幣帛, cloth and
silk, usually sent in presents.

T'hong soô jîn, é pē p'hèng che,
湯使人以幣聘之 T'hong saé lāng t'hó
pē pēk p'hèng c, T'hong sent messengers to engage
his services with presents of cloth; see 孟子
Bêng choó.

Pē 弊 Distressed, reduced to extremity;
brought into straits.

T'haē kē pē jê kek che, 待其
弊而擊之 tēng t'haē ē áy pē k'hūn, jê
p'hāh ē, wait till they are reduced to extremity, and
then attack them; see the 史記 Soó kē.

Pē 斃 To die, to depart this life.
Goē tek chēng jê pē yēn, soó é è,
吾得正而斃焉斯
已矣 gwá tít tēōh chēn à tò jê sē, chēy chēw sūāh
è, "if I can obtain the right way and then die, that
will be enough;" said by 曾子 Cheng choó.

Pē 弊 Ruined, bad, corrupt, vicious.

Pē 避 To avoid; pē hō, 避禍, to avoid
evil. Also written 辟, pē.

Ch'hē^{NÁ} jê, é kē chēung pē jîn
che soô yéá, k'hé jēák chēung pē sè che soô chae?
且而以其從避人之士也豈若
從避世之士哉 ch'hē^{NÁ} lé, kap ē áy t'hàn
pē lāng áy t'hák ch'hāyh lāng, k'hé woó ch'hin
chēō^N t'hàn pē sè áy t'hák ch'hāyh lāng 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 gē.

Pē 薜 Pē lēy, 薜荔, a kind of fragrant
grass; celery, parsley.

Pē 被 To cover; pē tan, 被單 p'hōēy
tu^Na, a coverlid, a bedquilt.

To reach to, to bear, to endure;
the sign of the passive voice.

Pē 髮 An ornament for the head; a cover-
ing for the head; a headdress.

Pē 凜 Wat - om - n - roaring

Pē 熨 To iron; pē t'it, kok,

t'hām kip w'v hoē 熨斗

於中國覃及鬼力
lāē bīn nōē tē tēung kōk, kip kađu kw'ý hē^Ns, at
home his anger overspreads the middle country
(China); and extends even to the devil's regions
(foreign parts); see the 商頌 Seang sēung.

Pē 員 Pē hoō, 最員, using great energy
and strength; angry.

Pē 痺 Sore legs; a weakness of the legs.

幸

Pē^{NÁ} 兵 Read peng: a soldier; a weapon of
war.

声

Pē^{NÁ} 丙 Read péng: one of the horary cha-
racters.

Pěⁿá 餅 Read péng: a cake; sit péng, 食餅 *chěäh pěⁿá*, to eat cakes.

妻 *Pěⁿá* 併 Read pèng: to join, to inclose, to unite; sěang pèng, 相併 *sěo pěⁿá*, to push one another's shoulders. The same as 并, pēng.

Kěem pèng pat hong, lóng kwat soò haé, 兼併八荒囊括四海 *kěem pěⁿá pǎyh heⁿg*, lóng kwat sè haé, to unite together the eight deserts, and to inclose all within the four seas.

平 *Pěⁿá* 抄 Read ch'haou: to copy; ch'haou joō, 抄字 *pěⁿá jē*, to transcribe.

夫 *Pěäh* 壁 Read p'hek: a wall; ok p'hek, 屋壁 *ch'hòd pěäh*, a partition wall; *hek p'hek*, 隔壁 *kǎyh pěäh*, 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 pěäh*), secreted the books of his family in a wall of the house; see the 尚書序 Sěang se sē.

天 *Pěäk* 擣 The sound of hitting anything in archery.

妻 *Pěàng* 兵 Pìn pěàng, 兵兵, to stamp with the foot in walking

丟 *Pěāng* 躐 To stamp with the foot.

丰 *Peaou* 臃 Che peaou, 脂臃, very fat, corpulent.

Peaou 嶠 The peak of a hill; ch'haé yěäk Lêng san peaou, 採藥靈山 *ch'haé yǒh tē Lêng swⁿa 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.

Bèng peaou ê kê ké, 名標於奇紀 *mēⁿá peaou tē kê áy ké*, to have one's name recorded in strange annals.

声 *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 *giā laē cheng ch'hoe*, the external and internal, with the fine and coarse parts of things.

Peáou chěang, 表章, a memorial presented to a superior. Peáou heng tēy, 表兄弟 *peáou hēⁿa 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 *loē wōō lāng gō sé*, in the roads are people starved to death; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Peáou 萐 The same as the preceding.

Peáou 標 To fall, as fruit or leaves from the trees. Also written 擲, peáou.
Peáou yéw bōēy, kē sít ch'hit hēy,
標有梅其實七兮 *peáou lók woō húm á e áy kwáy ché ch'hit lēép*, the plums are fallen, and of the fruit only six are remaining; see the 召南 *Seàou lām*.

Peáou 嶢 The peak of a hill.

妻 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 擎 Read p'hēet: to divide, to strike, to pull up; p'hēet séw sēw, 擎手袖 *peěh ch'héw wut'ng*, to pull up one's sleeve.

Peěh 鼈 Read pit: a kind of tortoise; a land tortoise. Lók kē yéw bē lók gē pit, 樂其有麋鹿魚鼈 *kōēy e e áy woō bē lók hē 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.
率 Pēen 便 Pēen pēen, 便便, to distinguish, to argue, to reason. Pēen pēen gán wūy 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 pēng*, a book, a page or section of a book; also, to arrange. K'hóng choó t'hók ék, wūy pēen sam chwát, 孔子讀易韋編三絕 *K'hóng choó t'hók yěāh keng, p'hōēy tēng tē ch'hāyh s'na háy too'ng*, 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 pēn, 馬鞭 *báy pēng*, a horsewhip. Confucius said, "if riches and honors may be sought after, (suy chip pēen cho soō, goē ék wūy che, 雖執鞭之士吾亦爲之 *suy gīm báy pēng áy soō, gwá yá chō e*,) although it be the office of a whipper-in, I will still engage in it; see the 上論 *Sēāng lūn*.

Pēen 邊 Vulg. *pee'ng*: the side, the edge, the border; pōng pēen, 旁邊 *pōng pēng*, on one side; sēm pēen, 閃邊 *sēm pēng*, to get on one side, to avoid: Kē chaē pēen yip, 其在邊邑 *e twā tē pēng 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 ūm t'hang k'hēā tē e áy pēng*, 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, chēk yéw soo chūn, 籩豆之事則有司存 *pēn toē áy soō, chēk woō soo áy kw'a tē tít*, for the business

of providing sacrificial vessels, there are the proper officers ready; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pĕen 儻 The body not upright.

𦵏

Pĕén 扁 The leaves of doors opposite one another; vulg. *peé^{ng}*: flat, as a dollar, not round as a ball; oblong, oval.

Sam-hân seng jê, yëuk kê t'hoê pĕén, ap che é sèk, 三韓生兒欲其頭扁壓之以石 Sam-hân sai^{ng} kĕ^{ng} á, àè e áy t'haóu pĕé^{ng}, chĕo t'hó chĕôh ap, the people of Sam-hân, when they get children, wish to make their heads flat, and therefore press them between stones; see the 東夷傳 Tong ê twân, 'the record of the eastern foreigners.'

Pĕén 匾 Vulg. *peé^{ng}*: flat, not round, thin as a wafer, or a shilling.

Pĕén 褊 A small garment; small, narrow; also, urgent.

Chĕy kok suy pĕén seáou, 齊國雖褊小 Chĕy kok suy sĕ pĕén sĕy, although the Chĕy country is small and narrow, &c.; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Pĕén 蝙蝠 Pĕén hok, 蝙蝠 bit pō, a bat; some say, an animal as white as silver.

Hóng hwun tò sĕ, pĕén hok hwuy, 黃昏到寺蝙蝠飛 mǎ^{ng} hui^{ng} kaúu eē^{ng} bit pō tít p'ouy, arriving at the temple about eventide, we see the bats flying about; see the 韓愈詩 Hàn jé se.

Pĕén 騙 To jump upon a horse; also read p'hĕén: to deceive.

Pĕén 𦵏 A kind of pulse, that grows on bamboo railings.

Pĕén 𦵏 Pĕén toē, 𦵏豆, 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 joō wáy po pĕén, 春秋惟以一字爲褒貶 Ch'hun Ch'hew tók tók é chít jĕ chò o ló 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.

𦵏

Pĕén 徧 Chew pĕén, 周徧, to pervade every place; all over; universal.

Kwún lĕy pek sĕng, pĕén wáy jé tek, 群勑百姓徧爲爾德 chĕ^{ng} á tĭn áy oe t'haóu pǎy^h sai^{ng}, chò poó 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^{ng}*: to change, to alter, to convert; pĕén hwà, 變化, to transform; kaè pĕén, 改變 káy pĕé^{ng}, to alter.

Kwun choó yéw sam pĕén, 君子有三變 kwun choó woō sⁿ áy pĕén, the good man has three changes; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pĕén sek, 變色 pĕé^{ng} sek, to change countenance.

率

Pēen

𦵏

To indurate, to grow hard; pēen tē, 𦵏𦵏, an induration of the skin of the hand, occasioned by hard

labor.

K'hóng choó wát, yéw jîn ê séw chhēuk pēen tē, é yáng kē ch'hin, 孔子曰有人於手足 𦵏𦵏以養其親 K'hóng choó kóng, woō lāng tē ch'héu k'ha pēen 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."

Pēen

駢

Connected, joined; Chìn kong choó, Tēüng-jé, yéw pēen kē hēp, 晉公子重耳有駢其脅 Chìn áy kong choó, Tēüng-jé, woō sēo swā e áy hēp kwit, the prince of the Chìn country, Tēüng-jé, had his ribs connected and joined together.

Also written 𦵏, pēen.

Pēen

緋

To hem a garment; the hem of a garment.

Pēen

平

To argue, and regulate. Also read pēng: even.

丟

Pēen

便

Obedient, advantageous, ready, suitable; hong pēen, 方便, convenient, charity, alms; pēen gē, 便

宜, pān gé, cheap, advantageous; sūy pēen, 隨便, anyhow, no matter how, as it suits convenience; taē pēen, 大便, to go stool; seāou pēen, 小便, to void urine.

Jé séy wūy pēen chéá, put pēen che pēen yéá; séy wūy jîn gē chéá, taē pēen che pēen 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 pēen chéá, sē ũ^m pēen áy pēen; séy kóng jîn gē chéá, sē twā pēen áy pēen, "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 Sūn choó. Also written 𦵏, pēen.

Pēen

卞

The name of a place; also, a surname.

Pēen

汴

The name of a river. Also written 汴, pēen.

Pēen

忭

Pleased, delighted.

Pēen

采

To divide, to distinguish, to tear asunder as with claws.

This character is to be distinguished from 采 ch'haé, to pluck.

Pēen

辨

To divide, to separate.

Pēen

辦

To exert one's strength.

Hāng-lāng sēang wūy choó pēen, 項梁常爲主辦 Hāng-lāng sēang wūy e áy choó kong tē lát, Hāng-lāng constantly exerted his strength for his lord; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Pēen

辯

To distinguish; pēen lūn, 辯論, to discuss, to argue; to discriminate clearly, to divide.

Bēng pēen che, tok hēng che, 明辯之篤行之 bēng bēng pēen lūn e, tok sít k'hè kēⁿ a e, clearly discuss it, and sedulously practice it; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Pēen

辨

Vulg. pān: the same as the above; to distinguish, to judge of.

Pēen 辨 The flesh between the thighs.

Pēen 辨 Mixed threads in weaving. Vulg. *peē^{ng}*: to plait, to twist, to twine.

Pēen 瓣 Vulg. *pān*: a section in a melon or orange; kam pēēng, 柑瓣, *kam pān*, a section or division in an orange.

Pēen 綆 To twist hemp; to hem a garment.

幸
Pēē^{ng} 邊 Read pēen: the side; *peē^{ng} á*, on one side; pōng pēen che jīn, 旁邊之人 *peē^{ng} á áy lāng*, a by-stander.

甁
Pēē^{ng} 扁 Read pēen: flat, thin, oval, oblong, not round.

去
Pēē^{ng} 變 Read pēen: to change, to alter; *kaé pēen*, 改變 *káy peē^{ng}*, to alter, to convert.

Chēy yit pēen chē ē Loé, Loé yit pēen chē ē tō, 齊一變至於魯魯一變至於道
Chēy kok chit áy peē^{ng} chē kaú Loé, Loé kok chit áy peē^{ng} chē kaú tō, if the Chēy 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.

丟
Pēē^{ng} 辮 Read pēen: to twist, to plait; pēen t'hoé chong bē, 辮頭髮尾 *peē^{ng} t'haú chang böéy*, to plait a tail of hair.

天
Pēē^{ng} 要 Read yaú: to want; put yaú, 不要 *ū^m peē^{ng}h*, not to want, to refuse. In some districts this is vulgarly pronounced *ū^m teē^{ng}h*.

夫
Pēet 別 To distinguish, to divide, to separate, to set apart. A surname. Hwun pēet, 分別, to distinguish, to make a difference.

P'hè choo ch'loó bók, k'he é pēet è, 譬諸艸木區以別矣 *ch'hin chēō^{ng} ch'háou bák*, *k'he é hwun pēet*, like grass and trees, which may be divided, in order to be distinguished; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

Pēet 鼈 Vulg. *pēh*: a tortoise, a terrapin. Gwān gō kaou lēūng, gē pēet seng yēen, 鼈鼈蛟龍魚 鼈生焉 *gwān gō kaou lēūng, hē kap pēh toe sai^{ng}*, the large tortoises, leviathans and dragons, with the fishes and turtles would grow and flourish; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Pēet 瞥 To pass before the eyes; just seen, suddenly observed. Gnoé kēen pēet hwan, 偶見 瞥觀 *gnóé jēen k'hwⁿ à pēet jēen kē^{ng}*, to look suddenly and see casually. Also written 覽, pēet.

天
Pēet 敝 Pēet sēak, 敝 僦, elegant apparel, fine clothes.

Pēet 別 Vulg. *pát*: different, another; to divide from, to separate from, to part, to take leave; pēet jīn, 別人 *pát lāng*, another man.

夫
Pek 伯 A superior, an elder. Vulg. *ūⁿ pāyh*: an uncle. Pek sē, 伯氏, is used for an elder brother; and tēūng sē, 仲氏, for a younger. Tāē 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. *păyh*: a hundred; pek ch'hēn, 百千 *păyh ch'heng*, a hundred thousand.

Sē ch'hēp soè pek jîn, 待妾數百人 *téng haōu áy sèy é kwáy păyh lāng*, attending concubines amounting to several hundreds; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pek 栢 The fir tree; sēung pek, 松栢 *ch'héng păyh*, a fir tree.
A surname.

Pek 偈 To urge, to distress, to straiten.
Kwun choó put ch'hēem sēang, put pek hāy, 君子不偈
上不偈下 *kioun choó bō ch'hēem sè twā, bō 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, 燻雞, a grilled fowl.

Pek 糝 To roast and dry at the fire; pek jēuk, 糝肉 *pek bāh*, roasted meat.

Pek 櫟 A kind of yellow wood, the bark of which is used in dyeing.

Pek 擘 Vulg. *păyh*: to pull open, to part asunder with the hand.
Kè-lēng pek t'haè hwa, 巨擘

擘太華 *Kè-lēng păyh k'hiouy t'haè hwa áy sw'a*, a genius of the name of Kè-lēng, ('great soul') parted asunder the great flowery mountain.

Pek 迫 'To urge, to straiten, to trouble; pek pek, 迫逼, to urge extremely.
Gōēy pek kong soō, 外迫公事 *gwā bīn pek kong áy soō*, abroad to be hurried with public affairs.

Pek soo k'hó é kēèn è, 迫斯可以見矣 *kađu pek ch'heet, soo t'hang hoè e kēēng*, when urged extremely, we may grant an interview; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pek 壁 Vulg. *pěäh*: a wall; ok pek, 屋壁 *rh'hoè pěäh*, the wall of a house; a fortification.

Tèy sīn tē jip Hān-sīn Tēang-jé pek, twāt che kwun, 帝晨馳入韓信張耳壁奪之軍 *tèy chú k'hé sè tē jip Hān-sīn Tēo^{ng}-jé áy pěäh, ch'hēō^{ng} e áy kwun sè*, the emperor early in the morning galloped within the encampment of Hān-sīn and Tēo^{ng}-jé, and deprived them of the command of the army; see the 高祖紀 Ko choé ké.

天 Pek 白 Vulg. *păyh*: white, pure, clean; a surname; kō pek, 告白, to inform, to announce.

Pék maōu sūn sok, 白茅純束 *păyh hām á, chē^{ng} pák*, long white grass tied up in bundles; see the 召南 *Seāou lām*.

Bēng pék, 明白 *bēng păyh*, to understand, clear, intelligible.

Pek 帛 Silk, cloth; chaē pék, 財帛, riches, wealth.

Tāē pék che kwan, 大帛之冠 *twā poè áy kin*, a cap made of a broad piece of cloth. Pē pék, 幣帛, presents of cloth.

Pék 舶 A great vessel used at sea.

幸
Peng 冰 Ice, congealed water; also written 冰, peng, and anciently 𣎵, peng.

Ch'hók peng ch'héung ch'héung, 鑿冰冲冲
ch'hák sē^{ng} áy sē^{ng} a ch'héung ch'héung, the chisel-
ing of the ice in winter sounds like ch'héung ch'héung.

Peng 丿 The same as the above; also one of the radicals.

Peng 倅 To order, to send; hasty; to follow.

Peng 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 chēn kǎh, t'hoa hoa
peng to jê chāu, to throw away one's armor, reverse
one's weapons, and flee; see 孟子 Bēng choó.
Anciently written 𢇛, peng.

Peng 崩 Vulg. pang: to fall down, to be pre-
cipitated, as a part of a hill from
its summit; also used to denote
the demise of an emperor.

San t'héung ch'hù peng, 山冢萃崩 sw^{na}
t'héung ch'hù pang, the hills and peaks were pre-
cipitated and fell; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Peng 絳 The name of a kind of cloth.

Peng 幘 A curtain of a tent.

Peng 枏 Peng lè, 枏欏, a species of palm
tree.

Peng 傍 Peng peng, 傍傍, unavoidable;
see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Peng 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. pē^{ng}á: one of the ten horary
characters.

Péng 晒 To look at, to observe; bók péng
pèk, 目晒白 bàk chew péng
pǎyh, the eyes clear.

Péng 併 Together with, at the same time;
péng k'hè, 併起, to arise toge-
ther.

Péng 屏 To screen, to shelter; also, to do
away with, to lay aside.

Tāe pang wúy péng, 大邦維
屏 twā pang kok chò péng, great nations screen
and shelter us; see the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.
Gnó 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 扉 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 chéá, péng gnoé
peng yéá, 恭儉者倂五兵也 kéung kèng
kap sai^{ng} k'héem, ēy péng k'hè goē háng 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 ê, put é tông téung kok, 迸諸四夷不與同中國 péng kaòu soè ê, ũ^m hoē e kap lán téung kok sêo táng, 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. pēⁿá: a cake.
Sok-sek, 束皙, made a péng hoō, 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 琕, páng.

𠂔 Together with, united, all together, equal to.

Péng 并 Koè ké suy choō hé sim ch'hek yêw bē péng, 顧已雖自許心迹猶未并 koè lán ku tē-suy choō hé, sim ch'chh yěá hōēy 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 Sèā-lêng-wūn.

Péng 併 The same as the above; to engross, to unite the whole.

Pèng 邴 A surname.

Pèng 柄 Vulg. pai^{ng}: a handle; to pèng, 刀柄, to pai^{ng}, the handle of a knife; kwân pèng, 權柄, the handle of power, authority.

Choō chip kwân pèng, 自執權柄 ka tē gīm kwân pèng, 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.

𠂔 Pèng yéw, 朋友, a friend; h^{no} 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 yéu kaou p'hōēy jê ũ^m sìn sīt hoē? in associating with my friends, am I insincere? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pèng 倬 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^{ng}: a stage, a platform, a scaffolding; pèng chān, 棚棧, a military road, across mountainous parts.

Pèng 枰 A chess-board; p'hok êk séy chē, put kò yit pèng che sēāng, 博奕所志不過一枰之上 puōh kéāou séy chē, put kò twā tē chīt áy ké puōⁿ áy téng bīn, the mind of a gamester is set on nothing else but the chess-board.

Pêng 平 Vulg. *paí^{ng}*: even, plain, level, just, peaceful, to be at peace; to regulate, to pacify; pêng chêng,

平正 *paí^{ng} chē^{ng}*, just and equal; kin pêng,

均平 *kin paí^{ng}*, even, level; t'hēn hāy t'haè

pêng, 天下太平 *t'hee^{ng} āy t'haè paí^{ng}*, the whole world at peace. A surname.

Sòng jîn kip Ch'hoé jîn pêng, 宋人及楚人

平 *Sòng áy lóng kap Ch'hoé áy lóng paí^{ng}*, the

people of Sòng were at peace with the men Ch'hoé;

see the 春秋 Ch'hun ch'hew.

Pêng 胛 Peng chēet, 胛脇, the fat of oxen or sheep, suet.

Pêng 馮 According to; as; to cross a river on foot. Vulg. *páng*: a surname. Pō hoé pêng hô, 暴虎馮河

těäh hoé páng hô, to seize a tiger, and dart through a river with him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

丟 Pêng 病 Vulg. *paí^{ng}*: sick, very sick; disease; to feel sick, to be weary of; to be sick of, to be distressed

with; yéw pêng 有病 *woō paí^{ng}*, to be sick.

Pêng put tek kē chēùng yěá, 病不得其衆也 *huán ló bēy tit tēōh chēùng lóng*, to be distressed

at not being able to get the hearts of the multitude; see the 禮樂記 Léy gák kē.

Pêng 竝 To compare with, to be associated with; together, at the same time; also, moreover; pêng lèk, 竝

力, united strength; pêng kāy jē hēng, 竝駕而行 *pēng ch'hēa jē kē^{ng}*, to ride out together.

Pêng 並 The same as the preceding; also, moreover.

Pêng 僅 All, altogether; arranged in a row.

Pêng 偏 Out of the way, on one side, removed to a distance.

Pêng 廕 A solitary place, a lonely spot; a privy.

青 Pēng 榜 Read pōng: a wooden board; pōng sè, 榜示 *pēng sē*, a proclamation; ch'hut pōng, 出榜 *ch'hut*

pēng, to issue a proclamation.

丟 Pēng 傍 Read pōng: to approach near, to stand by, to rely on.

Sēng ōng che seng, jîn chēá yáng che, haōu chēá kēang che, soē sēng pōng che, 成王之生仁者養之孝者強之四聖傍之 *Sēng ōng áy sai^{ng}, jîn áy lóng ch'hē e, haōu áy lóng kēang bēng e, sē áy sēng jîn pēng e*, when Sēng ōng was born, benevolent people brought him up, filial people strengthened him, and four sages stood by him.

Also vulg. *pēng*: the side, on one side; a surname.

卓 Pěo 標 Read p'heaou: a prize, a goal; ch'héang p'heaou, 搶標 *ch'héōng* pěo, to struggle for the prize, as is done in boatracing, &c.

Lēung chew twát kím p'heaou 龍舟奪錦標 *lēung chún ch'héōng kím áy pěo*, the dragon boat seizes the embroidered prize.

Pěo 臄 Read peaou: fat; che peaou, 脂臄 *che pěo*, a fat appearance.

Má peaou, 馬臄 *báy pěo*, a horse in good condition, fat.

青 Pěo 表 Read peáou: a memorial; peáou chēang, 表章 *pěō chēang*, a public document; chìn peáou, 進

表 *chìn pěō*, to present a memorial to government.

幸

P'ëung

饕餮

P'ëung ch'hâm, 饕餮, 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 lánng báú*, 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

鐮

A knife like the barb of an arrow; pey ch'hók; 鐮鑿 *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 boó s'á, 詩三百一言以蔽之 曰思無邪 *se woó s'á p'áyh, chit koó wá é p'èy e, kóng s'ëo'ng bó lánm 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 lün*.

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'á p'áyh hwa t'hoé p'ha*, all the flowers will put forth their buds.

P'ha

吧

A bragging, blustering appearance.

P'ha

瞍

P'ha bók, 瞍目 *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'm saé k'è'na*, don't be afraid; k'h'ëúng

p'hà, 恐怕, to be alarmed.

P'hà

帕

A veil, a covering for the head; t'hoé p'hà, 頭帕 *t'haóu p'háy*, a veil. E kím t'ëen koé, é hông p'hà séw,

以錦纏股以紅帕首 *t'hó kím t'ë'ng t'è k'ha, t'hó áng p'háy t'haóu*, 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

𦑔

Superfluous silk; three pieces of silk are called 𦑔, p'hà.

去

P'hā

皴

A rising of the skin; the skin broken.

去

P'h'ù

糝

Read pé: hollow, empty grain.

P'h'ù

冇

Anything hollow, and vain; good for nothing.

幸

P'hae

𡵓

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 pëet, kwuy

haè jê hôèy, 百川派別歸海而會
chē^{ná} pǎy^h ch'hui^{ng} p'haè pëet, kwuy ka^u haè,
chēw chò hôèy, 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 hoō.

P'haè

霽

The appearance of rain; the flowing
of water.

P'haè

沛

The name of a river; weeds growing
in the water; suddenly; tēen
p'haè, 顛沛, ruined, in distress,

overwhelmed with calamity.

P'haè jēen hāy é, 沛然下雨 p'haè jēen lōh
hoē, suddenly the rain descends; see 孟子 Bēng
choō. Also written 佈, p'haè.

P'haè

肺

Luxuriant foliage; superabundant
vegetation.

Tong bûn che yáng, kē yēep

p'haè p'haè, 東門之楊其葉肺肺
tang moo^{ng} áy yēō^{ng} ch'hēw, e áy kēōh p'haè p'haè,
the willow tree, at the eastern port, exhibits an abun-
dant foliage; see the 陳風 Tīn hong.

P'haè

湃

Pōng p'haè, 澎湃, the noise of
rippling, rushing water.

去

P'ha^{né}

歹

Read taé: wicked, vicious, bad; put
te h^{nó} taé, 不知好歹
ū^m chae hó p'ha^{né}, not knowing

good from bad.

夫

P'hǎh

打

Read t^{ná}: to beat, to strike, to thump,
to invade.

E wá sèk kek t^{ná} kong bûn, 以

瓦石擊打公門 t'hó hēā chēōh kek p'hǎh
kong moo^{ng}, they took tiles and stones and beat at
the public gate; see the 張彞傳 Tēang ê twān.

幸

P'hai^{ng}

摒

P'hai^{ng} té, 摒除, to deduct, to
take off.

去

P'hai^{ng}

柄

Read pèng: a handle of anything;
a numeral.

Hân-hwuy choó, 韓非子

made (jê pèng p'hēen, 二柄篇 nō p'hai^{ng}
p'hee^{ng},) two sections of literary composition.

平

P'hai^{ng}

彭

Read p'hēng: a surname.

P'hai^{ng}

抨

Read pēng: to fillip with the fin-
gers.

Kê è put lók, tân pēng soō,

其意不樂彈抨事 e áy è ū^m t'hēung lók,
chēw tw^{ná} p'hai^{ng} áy soō, 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 slt kēang, 興仆植

僵 hin k'hé p'hak tó, chae sit

yēén kēang, 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

jít ak é, 曝日沃雨 p'hák

jít ak hoē, to be burnt by the sun,

and drenched in the rain.

幸

P'han

扳

To lead, to draw, to pull; to handle;
p'han wān, 扳援, to deliver, to assist.

Ch'heng yin tek loē, séw p'han kwuy, 青雲得
路手扳桂 *ch'hai^{ng} hwún tít tēōh e áy loē*,
ch'héw chēw p'han kwuy, 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.

P'han

攀

To climb up, from a low place to a
higher one; p'han sē, 攀樹
p'han ch'hēw, to climb a tree.

P'han lōung 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.)

毒

P'hán

販

A large proportion of white in the
eye; p'hán cheng, 販睛, to
show the white of the eyes.

P'hán

閭

To stand in the doorway and look.

去

P'hàn

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'hín ch'hai^{ng}
áy bák chēw oe pāyh p'hun hó hó*, beautiful eyes,
with the black and white clearly divided; see the
上論 Sēäng lūn.

P'hán

襟

Léw p'hàn, 鈕襟, a button-hole.

幸

P'hang

香

Read hēang: fragrant, scented, sweet
smelling, as flowers.

Hwún tēp sim hēang, 粉蝶
尋香 *pāyh áy böéy yēāh ch'hōey p'hang*, the
white butterfly seeks for fragrance.

P'hang

蜂

Read hong: a bee; bit hong, 蜜
蜂 *bit p'hang*, a honey bee.

起 *ch'hát ch'hín chēā^{ng} p'hang k'hé*, the thieves got
up as thick as bees.

毒

P'háng

紡

Read hóng: to spin; hóng chek,
紡績 *p'háng chāyh*, to spin
thread.

去

P'hàng

胖

Read pwân: fat, corpulent, lusty;
hwûy pwân, 肥胖 *pwúy p'hàng*
fat.

平

P'háng

篷

Read hōng: a sail; ch'hwân hōng,
船篷 *chún p'háng*, a ship's
sail.

P'háng

捧

Read hóng: to bring, or carry in
both hands.

P'háng

蓬

Read hōng: a surname.

去

P'hāng

縫

Read hōng: a seam; hwûu hōng,
痕縫 *hwún p'hāng*, the scar of
a wound.

Lê hōng, 離縫 *lé p'hāng*, the opening of a seam.

P'hāng

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.

幸

P'haou

拋

To throw away, to cast away; to
throw, or spread around.

P'haou se jê sùy, 拋書而睡
tek k'hak ch'hāyh jê k'hwùn, he threw aside the
book and went to sleep.

P'haou

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 櫛 Sēen p'haou, 櫛櫛, the name of a wild and edible fruit.

𪛗

P'haou 𪛗 To fly.

𪛗

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 𪛗

Vulg. p'hà: a sore or boil on the face.

P'haou 疱

A swelling; t'hēen p'haou, 天疱 t'hee^{ng} p'hà, a kind of sore.

𪛗

P'haou 抱 Vulg. p'hō: to embrace, to hug; hwaē p'haou, 懷抱 hwaē p'hō, an embrace.

Kwun choó p'haou tō chaē kéung, 君子抱道在躬 kwun 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.

𪛗

P'haouh 𪛗 A rising of the skin; a blister.

P'haouh 雹 Hail, frozen rain; lók p'haouh, 落雹 lōh p'haouh, to hail. Sèng jīn chaē sēang boō p'haouh,

suy yéw, put wūy haē, 聖人在上無雹 雖有不爲害 sèng jīn tē téng bīn bō lōh p'haouh, suy woō bō chō sēang 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 𪛗 The neck of a pestle; or the narrow part of a large pestle, which is held in the hand.

夫

P'hat 𪛗 The waters in the extreme west; the western ocean; the 爾雅 Jé gnáy says, "that at the extreme east is 泰遠, t'haē wán, 'the great distance,' and at the extreme west is the 𪛗國, 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 𪛗 The sound of a carriage breaking.

𪛗

P'hay 帕 Read p'hà: a veil; séw p'hà, 首帕 t'haou p'hay, a veil for the head; hwa p'hà, 花帕 hwa p'hay, a flowered veil.

𪛗

P'he 丕 Great, large. P'he hēen chae, Būn ōng boē! P'he sīn chae, Boó ōng lēēt! 丕顯哉文王謨丕承哉武王列 twā hēen bēng chae, Būn ōng áy boē! twā sēo swā chae, Boó ōng áy lēēt! 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 *böëy sêo áy hoúy, k'hè chit áy ch'hòng, kioun sai^{ng} áy láng tit tēoh 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 仵 Strong; also, numerous; é ke p'he
P'he 仵 p'he, 以車仵仵 *e ch'hēa chēy chēy*, with an abundance of chariots; see the 魯頌 *Loé sēung*.

P'he 秠 A black kind of millet; a species of wheat.

P'he 𪔐 The noise of wrangling.

P'he 邳 The name of a place; P'hēng-wát
P'he 邳 chēn ē Hāy-p'he, 彭越戰於下邳 *P'hai^{ng}-wát sēo t'haé tē Hāy-p'he*, P'hai^{ng}-wát fought a battle at Hāy-p'he; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

P'he 𧈧 The name of an insect.

P'he 𧈧 A young fox, a cub; some call a fox
P'he 𧈧 𧈧, 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'hōuy*, to open out. Also, to put on clothes or armor.

Séw put tēng p'he ē pek kay che p'hēn, 手不停披於百家之編 *ch'héu bó tēng p'he k'hōuy tē pāyh kay ch'hāyh*, "the hands should not cease turning over the pages of the hundred philosophers;" said by 韓愈 *Hān jé*.

P'he k'hwà sēang má, 披掛上馬 *p'he k'hwà chēō^{ng} 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.

Sōng-bān gē kēw, p'he jē sat che, 宋萬遇仇批而殺之 *Sōng-bān toó tēoh kēw sēw, p'he jē t'haé e*, Sōng-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^{ng} sc^{ng}*, arsenic.

P'he 坯 A hill incomplete; unburnt pottery; the same as 坯, p'he.

𧈧
P'hé 𧈧 Great; a man's name. Also written
P'hé 𧈧, p'hé.

P'hé 否 To stop up; also, bad, not good.
P'hé 否 Bē te chong p'hé, 未知臧否 *böëy chae hó baé*, not knowing whether it is good or bad; see the 大雅 *Taē 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, *kēet hiēng*.

P'hé 鄙 Vulgar; p'hé loē, 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 Lūn gé.

P'hé 𪛗 The same as the preceding.

P'hé 庀 To regulate, to prepare.

P'hé 𪛗 A pain in the head; the bursting of
an ulcer; sores on the head.

P'hé 𪛗 A vessel cracked, but not yet broken
to pieces.

𪛗
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 jê, 譬如, for
example, for instance, like as.

P'hé jê wûy san, bē sēng yit kwūy, ché goē ché yěá,
譬如爲山未成一簣止吾止也
p'hé jê chò swⁿa, bōēy chēⁿa chít pūn ke á t'hoé nā
swāh, sē gwā 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 Lūn gé.

P'hé 𪛗 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^{ng}, the posteriors. Also written 𪛗 p'hé.

𪛗

P'hê

皮

Vulg. p'hōēy: the skin, the surface
of anything. A surname.

Hoē bēēn p'hê, 厚面皮 kaōu
bīn p'hōēy, a thick-skinned face; said of a person
who cannot blush; an impudent, shameless one.
Sit kê p'hê, put sit kê kwut, 識其皮不識
其骨 bat e áy p'hōēy, ū^m bat e áy kwut, to know
the skin, without knowing the bones of a thing; (to
have a superficial knowledge of anything.)

P'hê 疲 Wearied with labor; exhausted;
p'hê kwān, 疲倦, wearied,
tired.

P'hê noē, boē 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'hê 𪛗 Hēem p'hê, 險談, unfair reason-
ing; artful debates.

P'hê soō, te kê séy pèy, 談辭
知其所蔽 hēem p'hê 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'hê 𪛗 The same as 疲, p'hê, weary.

P'hê 𪛗 Hīm p'hê, 熊羆, the name of a
wild beast, a sort of bear.

P'hê 𪛗 Small pillars or supporters under the
eaves of a house.

𪛗
P'hê 被 P'hê tan, 被單 p'hōēy twⁿa, a
coverlid, a palampore for pro-
tecting one from cold, at night.

𪛗

P'hēⁿa

𪛗

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; pōēy p'heng, 背簾
pōēy p'hēⁿa, the spine.

P'hēⁿa 骹 Read p'heng: the ribs joined one to
another.
K'héw chit p'heng, 尻脊骹
k'ha chēāh p'hēⁿa, the spine of the back.

声 *P'hēⁿa* 胼 Read p'hēn: a slice, a piece; bú
yit p'hēn, 物一胼 *mēⁿgh*
chit p'hēⁿa, a slice of anything.

平 *P'hēⁿa* 棚 San pēng, 山棚 *swⁿa p'hēⁿa*,
the ridge, or range of a hill.

P'hēⁿa 磴 Kēng p'hēng, 硬磴 *gnāy p'hēⁿd*,
as stiff as a stone.
To strike with a stone.

夫 *P'hēāh* 僻 Read p'hek: lateral, aside, out of the
way; wán p'hek, 遠僻 *hēuⁿg*
p'hēāh, far out of the way, remov-
ed to a distance.

P'hōen p'hek, 偏僻 p'hēen p'hēāh, strange, out
of the way.

P'hēāh 癖 Read p'hek: a sickness common to
children; a disposition, a propen-
sity; hⁿó p'hek, 好癖 *hó*
p'hēāh, a good disposition; ok p'hek, 惡癖
p'haⁿé p'hēāh, a bad temper.

Jin kae yéw yit p'hek, gnó p'hek chaē chēang kè,
人皆有一癖我癖在章句
lāng chò pōō woō chit áy p'hēāh, *gwá áy p'hēāh tē*
chēō^{ng} kòd, every one has his peculiar bent of mind,
but my hobby is to be devoted to chapters and
sections.

天 *P'hēāh* 甃 P'hek chwan, 甃磚 p'hēāh chui^{ng}
tiles and rubbish.

幸 *P'hēang* 刪 To cut down.

P'hēang 膨 P'hēng p'hēang, 膨膨, a swell-
ing of the stomach.

幸 *P'heaou* 廐 The appearance of frisking and
prancing; also, to weed the
ground.

P'heaou 儻 To be in motion; also, many, nu-
merous.

Hēng jin p'heaou, 行人儻
儻 *kēⁿa áy lāng p'heaou p'heaou*, the people walk-
ed ploddingly along; see the 齊風 Chēy hong.

P'heaou 漉 Incessant rain and snow.

P'heaou 鑣 The iron on the outside of a horse's
bit.

P'heaou 穠 To weed the ground, to clear away
the grass from the fields.

P'heaou 猋 A dog running very swiftly;
p'heaou hong, 猋風, a fierce
wind.

P'heaou 標 To strike, to point, to make signals,
to wave backwards and forwards.
Tēang bók che pē, boō put

p'heaou yěá, 長木之斃無不標也
tē^{ng} ch'há áy ka lāōuh, bó ū^m p'hūh tēōh, when a
large tree falls, nothing near can escape being struck
by it; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chó-choó p'heaou kēēm, jē k'hè che, 曹子標
劍而去之 *Chó-choó p'heaou kēēm jē k'hè c*,
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.
Hëet lëw p'heaou ch'hé, 血流
漂杵 *hōēyh labu kađu ēy p'hoô cheng ch'hé*, the
blood flowed sufficient to float a wooden pestle.

P'heaou 標 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, kê
ch'huy e, 風飄飄其吹衣 *hong p'heaou p'heaou e áy ch'hōey s'na*, a sudden gust of wind blew
aside his clothes.

P'heaou 颿 The same as the preceding; an easy flowing gait. P'heaou jēn jê
k'hè, 颿然而去, he went
off in an easy graceful manner.

P'heaou 颿 A fierce wind blowing down from above; to roll up.

P'heaou 鰲 The name of a star in Ursa Major.

P'heaou 翺 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 慄 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 鵲 A bird's feathers changing color.

丟 To make light of one's own person; light, trifling, volatile, active.

P'heàou 標 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 hoān 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 yađu, 嫖姚, the name of an office, in the Hàn dynasty.

P'heàou 票 To shake, to move, to agitate; also
vulg. *p'hèd*: a ticket, a passport.
T'na p'heàou, 打票 *p'hüh*
p'hèd, to take out a passport.

T'hoê chong bé p'heàou, 頭鬃尾票 *t'haôu*
chang böēy p'hèd, 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'hê p'heàou, 騎驃, the name of an office.

P'heàou 慄 A carriage driving furiously; *p'heàou yađu*, 慄搖, 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 cháp jit, bleached for several tens of days.

P'heàou 剽 To perforate, to stab; to slay; also to take by violence.

平 P'heàou 嫖 A place where prostitutes dwell, a brothel; p'heàou ch'hěang, 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. poó: a calabash; yit p'heàou yím, 一瓢飲 chít poó á áy t'he^{ng}, a calabash full of liquor; see the 論語 Lún 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'héag, 萍 p'hèd.

幸 P'héen 偏 Partial, lateral, inclined to one side. Boô p'héen boô p'hó, óng tō tōng tōng, 無偏無頗王道蕩蕩 bó p'héen p'hěäh bó p'hó p'hó, óng áy tō lé tōng twā, neither partial nor confined, the royal way is immenso and grand; see the 書經 Se keng.

P'héen 扁 A small boat.

P'héen 篇 Vulg. p'hee^{ng}: the section or leaf of a book, a piece of composition. Loé lún jē sip p'héen, Chéy lún 6 H

kay bün-óng, te-tō, kéung jē sip jē p'héen, 魯論二十篇齊論加問王知道共二十二篇 Loé kok áy lún gé woó jē cháp p'hee^{ng}, Chéy kok áy lún gé kay chít áy bün-óng, te-tō, kéung jē cháp jē p'hee^{ng}, 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'héen 偏 The name of a ship or vessel.

P'héen 蹀 P'héen ch'héen, 蹀躞, to parade, to walk up and down.

P'héen 翩 To fly swiftly; lēen p'héen, 聯翩, incessant.

P'héen 編 To arrange, to put in order.

𡗗 P'héen 偏 Yéén, p'héén, 悞偏, a narrow mind.

𡗗 P'héen 片 Vulg. p'he^{ng}: a slice, a part, a half. P'héen gân k'hó é chéet gèuk chéá, ké Yēw yěá e! 片言

可以折獄者其由也與 chít p'hee^{ng} áy wā, t'hang láé chéet twān p'héén gèuk áy soó e sē Yéio yěá e! with half a word to be able to decide cases of litigation, is not this Yēw alone! see the 論語 Lún gé.

P'héen 騙 To jump on a horse at one spring; now used to intimate deceit. Hōng p'héen, 哄騙, to deceive, to cheat, to take advantage of.

幸

P'hee^{ng}

篇

Read p'hēen: a section of a book.

Kim sè soō, yit yit che lèk chok

būn sam p'hēen, 今試士

一日之力作文三篇 *t'na ch'hè**k'huo^{na} t'hák ch'hăyh lāng, chit jít ây k'huo^{ny} lāt,**chò būn chēo^{ng} s^{na} p'hee^{ng},* now in examining scho-

lars, one day's labor is employed in making three

sections of literary composition.

P'hee^{ng}

便

Read p'pēen: cheap, reasonable.

圭

P'he^{ng}

片

Read p'hēen: a chip of wood; wá

p'hēen, 瓦片 *hěā p'he^{ng},* a

piece of tile.

丟

P'he^{ng}

吹

The sound of wind going out.

P'he^{ng}

砒

P'he song, 砒霜 *p'he^{ng} se^{ng},* arsenic.P'he^{ng}

鼻

Read pit: the nose; pit k'hong,

鼻孔 *p'he^{ng} k'hang,* the nostrils.Pit che ê hēw yěā, 鼻之於臭也 *p'he^{ng} ây**tē hēw bē,* the nose with respect to smells, &c; see

孟子 Bēng choó.

夫

P'hēet

ノ

A leaning to the right, as if inclining

to the left; a slanting stroke in

writing. One of the radicals.

P'hēet

擘

To strike gently; a little; to lead, to

pull up; also written 撇, P'hēet.

P'hēet séw sèw, 擘手袖

peēh ch'héw wu^{ng}, to strip up the sleeves.

P'lēet

瞥

To pass before the eyes; to get a sight of.

Yēw tīn gōey, jē p'lēet t'hēen,

遊塵外而瞥天 *t'hít t'hó āng tīn gwā, jē**k'huo^{na} t'he^{ng},* "to wander beyond the dusty world,

and get a sight of the heavens;" said by 張衡

思 Tēang hēen soo.

P'hēet

蹙

P'hēet p'hó, 蹙蹙, lame, halt.

P'hēet

騙

To jump on a horse; to deceive; also read p'hēen.

天

P'hēet

撇

To fly; the appearance of flying.

夫

P'hek

珀

Hoé p'hek, 琥珀, amber.

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, 嶺岫, secret, a secret appearance, clandestine.

P'hek

碧

A fine azure stone; a deep azure color.

P'hek

魄

A spirit; the Chinese suppose that each individual has (sam hwún ch'hit p'hek, 三魂七魄

s^{na} ây hwún, ch'hit ây 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 chēo^{ng} téng bīn, p'hek chēw lōh**hāy téy,*) 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.

Sēāng wūy p'hek kong, t'hēen choó bók bók, 相維辟公天子穆穆
sēāng hoō woō p'hek kong, hóng tēy bók bók, the
princes of the empire assisted at the sacrifice, while
the emperor stood musing; see the 上論 Sēāng
lún.

P'hēen 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'hoò p'ěäh,
the wall of a house; kek p'hek,
隔壁 kǎyh p'hěäh, a next door
neighbor, separated only by a party wall.

T'hēung seng bēng soò p'hek, 蟲聲鳴四壁
t'háng áy sēⁿa tít bēng haóu tē sè áy p'ěäh, 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 yúng k'hok k'lip, 擗踊
哭泣 p'hǎh heng k'hám, yúng tēò, k'haóu, kwà
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 loē, 僻陋, vulgar, mean;
sēā p'hek, 邪僻, corrupt, per-
verse; yew p'hek, 幽僻, secret,
dark; hòng p'hek, 放僻, dissolute.

Hòng p'hek sēā ch'hé, boó put wūy é, 放僻邪
侈無不爲己 hòng p'hek sēā ch'hé, bō sēy
ū^m chò, a dissolute, vulgar, corrupt and extrava-
gant 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 loē, é ék che yěá, 彼身
織屨妻緝纊以易
之也 e pún sin p'hǎh ch'haóu áy, e áy boé chit
ch'hoe mōⁿa poè, é wⁿa 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 lék, 霹靂 p'hek lǎyh, the
rattling of thunder.
Jê p'hek lék che seng, 如霹
靂之聲 ch'hin chēō^{ng} p'hek lǎyh áy sēⁿa, like
a clap of thunder.

P'hek 癖 Vulg. p'hěäh: a sort of disease, a
peculiar propensity, temper, dis-
position.

Ch'hut p'hek, 出癖 ch'hut p'hěäh, to have the
measles.

Ok p'hek, 惡癖 p'haⁿé p'hěäh, a bad temper.
Also written 癖, 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.
Also written 亨, p'heng.

P'heng 烹 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

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 𨔵 To intrust to, to give in charge of; also, to draw out.

P'heng 𨔵 The sound of stones.

P'heng 脉 A swelling of the abdomen.

P'heng 𨔵 To strike with a stone; to beat on a stone.

P'heng 𨔵 The noise of striking water.

𨔵 P'héng 𨔵 A hypocrite, a pretender.

P'héng 𨔵 The name of a village, or district.

𨔵 P'hèng 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 𨔵 To drive, to gallop along, to run away. K'he p'hèng téen lāp, hoē ke ch'liēn sēng, gnó tek chē hwut wū yēá, 驅騁

田獵後車千乘我得志弗爲也
sēo jēuk p'hadu chaou kwà p'hăk lăh, aōu ch'hēa
chēnâ ch'heng tēo^{ng}, gwá nā tít chē è, ū^m chò yēá,
to drive and gallop about, and go a hunting, fol-
lowed by a thousand chariots; if I were to get my
will I would not prefer such things; see 孟子
Bēng choó.

𨔵 P'héng 彭 A way; full, complete; also vulg. p'hai^{ng}: a surname.

P'héng 𨔵 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'héng bün chēang, 批評文章 p'he p'héng bün chēo^{ng}, to examine and criticise a piece of literary composition.

P'héng 𨔵 A kind of grass; straw.

P'héng 萍 Vulg. p'hēō: a kind of duck-weed, usually found floating on standing water. P'héng chong, 萍踪, to meet suddenly.

Jit gwát lóng tēung neáu, k'hēn k'hwun súy sēang p'héng, 日月籠中鳥乾坤水上萍
jit göēyh sē lāng tang e^{ng} áy chēáu, t'he^{ng} tēy
sē chúy tēng áy p'hēō, 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 Toē hoó se.

P'héng 鵬 Yín p'héng, 雲鵬, the name of a great bird.

𨔵 P'hèò 票 Read p'heáu: a ticket; paē p'heáu, 牌票 paē p'hēō, a direction on a board; tēem p'heáu, 店票

tèem p'hèd, a sign-board set up in front of a shop.
T'hoê chong bé p'heàou, 頭髮票 i'haôu
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'lieng p'heàou, 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'heàou.

P'hèd 漂 Read p'heàou: to bleach; p'heàou
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'hêng, 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.

肅 P'héy 酖 Tho face; ch'hüy p'héy, 嘴酖,
the cheeks; kwāh 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 paē: 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.

肅 P'hín 品 An order, a sort, a class, a series;
p'hin hêng, 品行, conduct, ac-
tions. Kwau yéw kéw p'hín, 官

有九品, kw^{na} woô kaôu p'hín, there are nine
ranks or degrees in office.

去 P'hin 觀 To see gradually.

夫 P'hit 匹 A fellow; a mate, an equal, a part-
ner; also, a numeral for horses.

Wây kwun choô lêng hnd kê p'hit,
惟君子能好其匹 tók tók kwoun chuô
ây lêng ēy sēoh ēy p'hit p'hōēy, the good man
alone can truly love his associates; see the 禮記
Léy kè.

Soô p'hit wây sêng, 四匹爲乘 sè chēäh báy
chò chitây sêng, 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 kwáy p'hit?
how many pieces?

幸 P'ho 波 A wave; p'ho lōng, 波浪 p'ho
nē'ng, the waves of the sea.
Haé put yāng p'ho, è tēung kok

yéw sèng jîn hoē, 海不揚波意中國
有聖人乎 *haé ũ^m yáng p'ho nē^{ng}, è tēung*
kok woō sèng jîn 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^{na} p'ho, the declivity or side of
a hill.

P'ho 玻 P'ho lēy, 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
士我尚有之 *pāyh t'haōu*.
mō áy hó t'hák ch'hūyh láng, gwá sēang woō e, of
hoary-headed and virtuous scholars, I have still a
few; see the 書秦誓 *Se chin sē*.

毒 P'hó 叵 Do not, cannot, may not; when 呂
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^{na}! chōèy ũ^m t'hang sìn), "you great
eared churl! you are by no means to be believed."

P'hó 吋 P'hó naē, 吋耐, unbearable, that
which cannot be borne.

P'hó 跛 Lamé; p'hó kēak, 跛脚 *kōēy*
k'ha, lame of the feet.
P'hó lēng lé, 跛能履 *kōēy*
k'ha ēy kē^{na}, the lame can walk; see the 易經
Ék keng.

P'hó 頗 A little, to be able in a small degree;
p'hó p'hó sít joō, 頗頗識
字 *p'hó p'hó bat jē*, to be in some
measure acquainted with letters.

丟 P'hó 破 Vulg. p'hwà: broken, to break, to
tear open; t^{na} p'hò 打破 *p'hăh*
p'hwà, to burst open; p'hò sam,
破衫 *p'hwà s^{na}*, torn clothes.

Hwà kay wūy kok chēá ch'hoó choó, p'hò kok
hông kay chēá ék ch'hoó choó, 化家爲國
者此子破國亡家者亦此子
hwà kay chē^{na} kok áy, sē chēy lēy kē^{na}á, p'hwà kay
bóng kok áy yēá sē chēy lēy kē^{na}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.

丟 P'hó 抱 Read p'haōu: to embrace, to clasp
to one's bosom.
Hwà jîn p'haōu gē, 懷仁抱
義 *k'hē^{ng} jîn p'hō gē*, to embrace benevolence and
embrace righteousness.

乖 P'hoē 菩 P'hoē sat, 菩薩, an idol, an im-
age of the Budhists. Also read
p'hoē.

P'hoē 鋪 To spread out; p'hoē tēang, 鋪
張 *p'hoē tēo^{ng}*, to spread out;
p'hoē tīn, 鋪陳, to arrange.

P'hoē 麥 Meal, bran; bék p'hoē, 麥麵
băyh p'hoē, the coarse meal of
wheat.

P'hoē 糲 A large kind of pulse; coarse flour.

P'hoè 補 The husk of wheat, bran.

浦 P'hoé The banks of a stream, the edge of the water. A surname.
Sut pé Hwaê p'hoé, 率彼淮浦 *t'hàn e Hwaê chúy áy pee^{ng}*, to follow the banks of the Hwaê; see the 大雅 Taê gnáy.

P'hoé 圃 A gardener; one who cultivates flowers and vegetables.
Ch'héng hák wúy p'hoé, choé wát, goê put jê lô p'hoé, 請學爲圃子曰吾不如老圃 *ch'héⁿá ôh chòh hwa^{ng}, hoo choé kóng, gwá ū^m tát t'ôh chít áy laou chò hwa^{ng} áy lóng*, one asked to learn gardening, when Confucius 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 cho háy, bók hwuy ông t'hoé, 溥天之下莫非王土 *p'hoé t'hee^{ng} áy háy, bô ū^m sê ông áy t'hoé tēy*, under the wide heavens, there is no place which is not the royal territory; see the 小雅 Séáou 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, 晉天下 *p'hoé t'hee^{ng} áy*, under the whole heavens; p'hoé se, 普施, to distribute widely.

P'hoé 剖 To cut open, to cut through the middle; p'hó hok, 剖腹 *p'hué pak*, to rip open the belly.

妻 P'hoé 鋪 A shop; p'hoé t'èem, 鋪店, a stall for exposing goods to sell.

P'hoè 舖 P'hòe tôag, 舖堂, a watch-house, a guard house.

率 P'hoê 抄 A bill for collecting taxes.

P'hoê 蚱 P'hoê é, 蚱蜢, the name of an insect.

簿 P'hoê A register, a record; t'èang p'hoê, 張簿 *séou p'hoê*, an account book; also, to receive; and a flat piece of wood held in the hand.

K'èen k'èen s'èang p'hoê, 件件上簿 *k'èⁿā k'èⁿā ch'è^{ng} p'hoê*, everything is entered into the account.

P'hoê 蔀 A small mat.

P'hoê 廊 Ch'èa p'hoê, 糖廊, a sugar mill, a place for making sugar.
K'hæ p'hoê, 開廊 *k'hwa^y p'hoê*, to open a sugar-mill.

幸 P'höey 坏 Unburnt bricks, or tiles. Also written 坯, p'höey, and 甓, p'höey.

否 P'höey 佰 Do not, it cannot be.

P'höey 琲 A string of 500 beads.

P'höey 呬 The noise of wrangling.

去

P'höey

配

To couple with, to associate with,
to unite; p'hít p'höey, 匹配,
a fellow, a mate; bú p'höey, 物

配 *meē^{ng}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 *noⁿā*, to void spittle.

Sūy bēen 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^{ng} p'höey*, a sheep's
skin.

丟

P'höey

被

Read p'hē: a covering; p'hē tan,
被單 *p'höey tuⁿa*, 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'höeh

朴

Read p'hok: the refuse of anything;
chēā p'hok, 櫛朴 *chēā p'höeh*,
the husk of sugar-cane, after the
juice is expressed.

P'höeh

粕

Read p'hok: grains; cho p'hok,
糟粕 *chaou p'höeh*, the grains
of liquor, the refuse left after a

brewing.

Koé jīn che cho p'hok, 古人之糟粕 *koé
chá áy.lāng áy chaou p'höeh*, the dregs and grains
of the ancients; (said of those who make composi-
tions by borrowing from old books.)

天

P'höeh

泊

Read pòk: 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'hāh: to beat, to strike.

Chīn hoē bōng é Ch'hoē choó
p'hok, 晉侯夢與楚子搏 *Chīn hoē
bāng kap Ch'hoē choó sēo p'hāh*, the prince of the
Chīn 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; ex-
tensive, very, exceedingly.

Put yéw p'hok ék chēā hoē? 不
有博奕者乎 *ū^m yēā woō toé p'hok wūy
ké chēā hoē?* is it not better to play at drafts 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^{nó} leāou é gwān, put k'hó p'hok
bēēt, 火燎于原不可撲滅 *hōey
tōh tē gwān, bó t'hang p'hāh 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 sēāng k'hè hwa, sēāng soè p'hok hēy, séy kwūy chàē jīn hwuy kim gēūk hēy, 太上去華尙素朴兮所貴在人匪金玉兮 *t'haè sēāng k'hè t'hek hwa lēy, sēāng aè soè p'hok hēy, séy kwūy tōā tē lāng*, bó twā tē kim gēūk 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 Lēng ōng ch'hut bōng, chín che e p'hok, 楚靈王出亡枕之以璞 *Ch'hoé Lēng ōng ch'hut bōng āy sē, lēāh chit tēy t'hoē chò chín t'haōu*, Lēng, 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'hoé gé.

P'hok 璞 An unpolished gem; a diamond in the rough.
 Kim yew p'hok gēūk ē ch'hoó, 今有璞玉於此 *t'a wōō p'hok gēūk tē chē taōu*, 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'hāh chò kà āy hēng hwat*, the stick forms the instrument of punishment in schools.

P'hok 賁 Full of treasure; abundance of wealth.

P'hok 膊 P'hok lô, 膊犖, mixed, confused; sacrificial flesh.

P'hok 天、暴 Vulg. *p'hak*: to dry in the sun; to bask in the sun; to expose to view; to promulge, to publish;
 p'hok jit, 暴日, to dry in the sun.

Yit jit p'hok che, sip jit hān che, 一日暴之十日寒之 *chit jit p'hak e, chap jit kwā c*, 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 ē bīn, jē bīn sēw che, 暴之於民而民受之 *p'hok e kađu pāyh sai^{ng}, jē pāyh 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'ayh s^{na}
áng nē^{na}, a white garment with a
red collar; see the 唐風 Tōng 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 靚 The appearance of looking at any-
thing.

P'hóng 拌 To hold up anything in both hands;
to take both hands full.

去 P'hòng 𤇀 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'hong 篷 Bamboos matted together, in order
to form a covering for boats or car-
riages; also, a bamboo carriage.

去 P'hōng 膨 P'hōng p'hēang, 膨脝, a swelling
of the abdomen.

幸 P'hoo 呼 The sound of blowing.

𧄸 P'hoó 𧄸 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 tīm, 與世浮沉 kap sè chò p'hoó
á tēem, to sink or swim with the world.

丟 P'hoō 𧄸 The noise of birds flying away.

夫 P'hoōh 𧄸 Cunning, artful; to deceive, to rail.

P'hoōh 吹 Read ch'huy: to blow anything in,
as at the nose.

幸 P'hoōi^{ng} 鐮 Read hwan: an adze, a round axe
for felling trees.

去 P'hoōi^{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'hēen jīn, 虎
賁三千人 hoé p'hun s^{na} ch'heng lāng, 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 歔 To blow out the breath; to spurt
anything out of the mouth.

P'hun 糴 Bé p'hun, 米糴, the water in
which rice has been boiled.

肱 P'hun 撐 The arched covering or hood of a
carriage; fine, grand.

P'hún 翮 To fly upwards.

P'hún 栩 To fly away.

P'hún 呷 To spurt water out of the mouth;
also written 呷, p'hún.

去 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 逡 To flee away, to run away.

P'hún 噴 P'hún t'hè, 噴嚏 p'hăh k'ha
ch'héw, to blow the nose; to sneeze.
P'hún súy, 噴水 p'hún chúy,
to spurt out water.

P'hún 沔 Water flowing rapidly; a fountain
bubbling up.

平 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 choó, 覆蓋子,
the name of a medicinal herb.

P'hún 噓 To vomit; to blow out the breath.

P'hún 湔 Water overflowing, and bubbling up;
rain collected together.

夫 P'hut 朏 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 罍 The sound of laying anything down.

P'hut 馥 Pit p'hut, 馥馥, fragrant.

P'hut 嫖 Jé p'hut, 乳嫖, a fat woman, a
milk nurse.

天 P'hut 粹 Rice cleansed.

P'hut 餽 Rice flour.

P'hút 葶 *P'hút chey, 葶薺, the name of a vegetable, the water chestnut; the Scirpus tuberosus.*

幸 *P'hwa* 鯊 *Pa. lōng, 鯊鰻 p'hwā lang, the name a fish.*

去 *P'hwà* 破 *Read p'hò: to break, to break in pieces; bútt p'hò, 物破 mēe'gh p'hwā, anything broken to pieces.*

平 *P'hwá* 鯢 *P'hwá ló, 鯢老, the name of a fish.*

奉 *P'hw^{na}a* 潘 *Read p'hwān: a surname.*

去 *P'hw^{na}à* 判 *Read p'hwàn: to judge; p'hwàn twān, 判斷 p'hw^{na}à twān, to decide on a case; sím p'hwàn, 審判 sím p'hw^{na}à, to examine and judge, judgment.*

奉 *P'hw^{na}á* 枰 *Kê pēng, 棋枰 kē p'hw^{na}á, a chess-board.*

去 *P'hw^{na}ā* 伴 *Read p'hwān: to accompany; p'hwān hēng, 伴行 p'hw^{na}ā kē'á, to go in company, to go together.*

夫 *P'hwǎh* 潑 *P'hwat súy, 潑水 p'hwǎh chúy, to throw out water with a scoop.*

P'hwǎh 鋤 *Read p'hwat: a knife for cutting grass; p'hwat ch'hó, 鋤草 p'hwǎh ch'háou, to cut down grass.*

天 *P'hwǎh* 拔 *Read pwát: to lade; pwát t'hóng, 拔桶 p'hwǎh t'háng, a bucket, for lading water out of a well.*

幸 *P'hwān* 潘 *Vulg. p'hw^{na}a: a surname.*

P'hwān 拌 *To throw away anything; to reject; also written 拌, p'hwān.*

声 *P'hwán* 垤 *An even plain; also written 垤, p'hwán.*

P'hwán 赶 *The appearance of running away; to flee.*

去 *P'hwǎn* 泮 *P'hwǎn kēng, 泮宮, the name of a school of learning; to dissolve.*

Soō lók p'hwǎn súy, 思樂泮水 sēō'ng kō'èy è tē p'hwǎn kēng áy chúy, let us think about delighting in the waters of the academy; see the 魯頌 Loé sēūng.

Taē peng bē p'hwǎn, 迨冰未泮 kíp ka'au se'ng bō'èy yēō'ng, before the ice is dissolved; see the 詩經 Se keng.

P'hwǎn 泮 *The melting of ice; to dissolve; ē ē peng p'hwǎn, 易於冰泮 k'hǎh k'hwǎt ē se'ng yēō'ng, easier than the melting of ice.*

P'hwǎn 絆 *Clothes of no color.*

P'hwǎn 伴 *P'hwǎn hwǎn, 伴與, loose, easy, leisurely.*

P'hwàn 判 Vulg. *p'hwàn*: to judge, to decide, to distinguish, to divide.

T'hēen tēy p'lwàn háp, 天地判合 *t'hee^{ng} tēy p'hwàn háp*, heaven and earth divide and unite.

P'hwàn twān, 判斷 *p'hwàn twān*, to judge and decide.

丟

P'hwān 伴 To accompany; *sēang p'lwān*, 相伴 *sēo p'hwān*, to go in company.

夫

P'hwat 呔 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'hwāh*: to throw out water with a scoop; to dash about the water.

P'hwat 鎗 Vulg. *p'hwāh*: a knife for cutting grass.

去

P'hwuy 屁 Read *p'hè*: a foul wind; *hōng p'hè*, 放屁 *pàng p'hwuy*, to break wind.

奉

賓 A guest, a visitor, a stranger; pin *k'hek*, 賓客 *pín k'hāy*, a guest; pin *choó*, 賓主, guest and host.

Ch'hek yěá, sok taè līp ē teāou, k'hó sóó é pin k'hek gān yěá, 赤也束帶立於朝可使與賓客言也 *Ch'hek yěá, hāh twà k'hēā tē teāou téng, t'hang saé kap pin k'hāy* *kōng 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 獐 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 *pín 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 north-west of China.

Pin 豳 The name of a country; *sek chéá* *T'haè ōng ke Pin*, 昔者太王居豳 *chá T'haè ōng k'hēā tē* *Pin*, formerly *T'haè ōng* dwelt at *Pin*; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Pin 彬 Ornament and plainness equally displayed, moderate, natural. Also written 斌, *pín*.

Būn chit pín pín, *jēn hoē kwun choó*, 文質彬彬然後君子 *būn chit pín pín, jēn āu chò hwun 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.

𦵏
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 áy 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.

𨔵
Pín 僮 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 lēem, 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.

𡥉
Pín 貧 Vulg. sòng hēung: poor, indigent, having no money.
Pín é chēu sē jín che séy oè yěá, 貧與賤是人之所惡也 sòng hēung kwà hāy chēen sē lāng áy séy wàn yěá, 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 嚔 Pín ch'heòu, 嚔笑 to smile.

Pín 顰 To draw up the eyebrows into wrinkles; to contract the brow; haòu 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 hwàn, 蘋繁, a water plant.

Pín 鉶 Vulg. pán: a pot, a jar, a vessel; hwa pín, 花鉶, a flower pot; chéw pín, 酒鉶 chéw pán, a wine vessel. Also written 瓶, pín.

Gín pín tē chéw jé boò hwun, 銀鉶置酒汝無分 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 tēy bēng gnó ke tēung, 金榜題名我居中 kim péng téy mē^{ng} á gwá k'hēā tē tang^{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 gēuk 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 Bûn 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'hēn choó gōēy pîn, choo hoē lōēy pîn, 天子外屏諸侯內屏 *hōng tēy sēt guā bīn dy pîn, choo hoē sēt lāē bīn dy pîn*, the emperor placed his screen without the door, but the princes within.

丟 The female of birds and beasts.
Pîn 牝 Pîn key boē sīn, 牝雞無晨 *key boē bō chēu mǎyⁿh 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 To stop passengers on the road, when the sovereign is about to pass by; Pit 蹕 pit jē put kēng, 蹕而不警 *pit chāh lāng, jē bō kēng 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 kēng, 畢竟, after all. Vulg. *kwùy kē*: finished, done, completed.

Jit chē jē pit, 日至而畢 *tang chǎyh kaùu, kang kwùy 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 簞 Pit bûn, 簞門, a bamboe 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 jēēn, 必然, it must be so; pit tēng, 必定, determined on, fixed.

Ch'hò ch'hoē pit ē sē, tēen p'haē pit ē sē, 造次必於是顛沛必於是 *kín kip tek k'hak tēōh tē chéy léy, lōng pōēy tek k'hak tēōh 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, 擲筆 kěäh pit,

to take up the pencil.

Sěá tò pit t'hoê kan, 寫到筆頭乾 sěá kaù pit t'haù ta, to write till the end of the pencil is dry.

Choó-soo, 子思, was afraid lest the doctrines of the 中庸, Tëung yüng should be forgotten through the lapse of time, (koè pit che e se, 故筆之於書 chěá sěá e tē ch'hăyh,) he therefore wrote them in a book, and delivered them to 孟子, Běng-choó.

Pit

收

A vessel cracked but not broken.

Pit

簫

A kind of pipe, played upon by the Tartars.

Pit

皺

Read ch'hin: a little rising of the skin.

天

弼

An assistant, a helper; hoò pit, 輔弼, to assist, to help.

Pit

賚子良弼

Bōng tày lāē ē lēang pit, 夢帝

sěāng pit, I dreamed that the supreme bestowed on me a good assistant; see the 書說命 Se wát bēng.

Pit

佛

High, lofty, eminent; the same as the above.

Jip chek boô hwat kay, pit soô, 入則無法家佛士 jip tē lāē bīn, chek bó t'hang chò hwat áy kay, pit kwán áy t'hák ch'hăyh lāng, when at home we have no exemplary families,

nor eminent scholars; (this is a bad thing for a country;) see 孟子 Běng 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'heē^{ng}: the nose; pit k'hóng, 鼻孔 p'heē^{ng} k'hang, the nostrils.

Pit

闢

To open; k'hae pit, 開闢 k'hwuy pit, to open out, to commence.

Pit ch'hó laê, 闢草萊 to clear away the grass and weeds; see 孟子 Běng choó.

Pit

辟

The same as the above.

Pit

擗

To beat one's breast; pit yúng

k'hok k'hip, 擗踊哭泣 p'hăh k'hám tēô k'ha, k'haù kwò t'hé, to beat on one's breast, to stamp with the foot, to cry and weep; see the 孝經 Haùu keng.

Pit

愎

Stubborn, perverse.

幸

褒

To praise, to applaud; K'hóng-choó che chok Ch'hun Ch'hew, yit joô che po êng ē hwa kwún, 孔子

作春秋一字之褒榮於華褒 K'hóng-choó áy chò Ch'hun Ch'hew, chét jē áy o ló, k'hăh êng ē hwa ch'haē áy kwún bēén, when Confucius composed the Spring and Autumn Record, each word of approbation therein contained was more glorious than a flowery crown.

Pó 倓 The same as the preceding.

Pó 嶓 Po t'héung, 嶓冢, the name of a hill.

Pó 舳 A boat, short and deep.

Pó 菠 Po lêng ch'haè, 菠薐菜, the name of a vegetable; spinach.

肅 Po
Pó 保 To protect, to favor, to preserve; pó pē, 保庇, to protect; pó léng, 保領, pó nē^{ná}, to secure; pó chwán, 保全, to keep safely; also, to nourish, to keep, to guard.

T'héen pó tēng jé, èk k'hóng che koē, 天保定爾亦孔之固 t'hee^{ng} pó tē^{ná} lé yéá sīm keen koē, 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 ōng seàou, chaē kéáng pu che tēung, 成王少在襁褓之中 Sēng ōng yéá sèy tōa tē kéáng pó áy tang e^{ng}, when Sēng ōng 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 pōèy, 寶貝, precious, valuable.

6 L

Hwaê kê pó, jê bēy kê pang, k'hó wūy jín hoē? 懷其寶而迷其邦可謂仁乎 k'hè^{ng} e áy pó pōèy, jé t'haou kōèy 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 窖, pó.

Pó 鴛 The name of a solitary water bird.

Pó 貸 To have, to possess.

去 Po
Pó 報 To answer, to recompense, to reward, to return a compliment; to repay; to inform, to announce. Seēn yéw

seēn pò, ok yéw ok pò, jéák bē yéw pò, sé jit bē tò, 善有善報惡有惡報若未有報時日未到 hó woō hó áy pò, p'ha^{né} woō p'ha^{né} áy pò, nā bōèy woō pò, sé jit yéá bōèy kađu, 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 pò, 通報, to announce one's name.

Pó 簸 To winnow corn, in order to clear it from the chaff. Pó kē, 簸箕 pōa ké, a sieve.

Pó 播 To sow, to spread the seed, to scatter; to reject. Kē sé pò pek kok, 其始播

百穀 e áy k'hé t'haou yéá pūyh hāng áy kok, when they begin to sow the various kinds of grain; see the 邠風 Pin hong.

𠂔

Pô

婆

The epithet of an old woman; lo pô, 老婆, an old woman.

𠂔

Pô

暴

To beat with the hand; violent, oppressive, perverse; a surname.

Pô hoé pâng lô, 暴虎馮河 *p'hăh hoé sêw kôëy káng hô*, to be able to beat a tiger with the hand, and to dash through a river without a boat; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.
 Kông hong ch'hé¹á pô, 狂風且暴, a fierce and strong wind; pô gúak, 暴虐, oppression, tyranny.

Pô

倬

Upright conduct of officers.

𠂔

Poe

晡

The time of half a day; noonday; sēang poe, 上晡 *chêōng poe*, the forenoon; hăy poe, 下晡 *ây poe*, the afternoon.

Poe

埔

A plain; ch'hô poe, 草埔 *ch'haón poe*, a grassy plain.

Poe

補

Poe kēang, 補姜, the name of a tree.

Poe

蒲

A bamboo vessel.

𠂔

Pôe

補

To mend, to repair, to make up a deficiency; to fill up.

Ch'hun séng keng, jê poé put el euk, 春省耕而補不足 *ch'hun t'hee^{ng} seng ch'hat chōh ch'hân, jê poé bô kaú*, in the season of spring, the prince should inspect the ploughing, and make up deficiencies to the cultivators; see 孟 子 *Lêng choó*.

Poé

𦛳

To mend clothes. The same as the preceding. Also written 𦛳 *poé*.

𦛳

Poè

布

Cloth; to spread, to scatter; to disperse.

Poè pèk, 布帛, cloth and silk; poè sán, 布散 *poè swⁿà*, to scatter. A surname.
 Poè pèk tēang twān tōng, chek kày sēang jěak? 布帛長短同則價相若 *poè pèk tēng tēy sēo tōng, chek kày chee^{ng} sēo ch'hin chēōng?* when cloths and silks are equally long, would you have the prices equal? see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Poè

佈

Universally diffused; extensive, general.

Poè

𦛳

To disperse, to scatter; to beat.

Poè

怖

To be afraid, to be alarmed; to make afraid, to alarm.

Kê boô chēuk yéw e t'hok kwáy sîn chây poé gē bín, 其巫祝有依托鬼神詐怖愚民 *e ây saē kong á woō iá t'hok kwáy sîn p'hēen pâyh sai^{ng} hoē e kê^{na}*, those conjuring fellows, relying on ghosts and spirits, deceive and alarm the people.

Poè

傳

A surname.

Poè

𦛳

To reprove; also, a man's name.

𠂔

Poè

匍

To lie prostrate on the ground; poè pòk, 匍匐, to creep on the ground.

Poè pòk, chēang jip chéng, 匍匐將入井 *poè pòk chēang bōēyh jip chai^{ng}*, creeping along

the ground and about to fall into a well; (speaking of an infant;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Poê 蒲 Ch'héang poê, 菖蒲, the name of a water plant, a sort of mat rush; the Acorus calamus. A surname.

Poê 莆 Poê-tēn hēn, 莆田縣 Poê-ch'ân kwo̍n, the name of a district in Hok-kēn.

Poê 哺 To drink wine and play music.

Poê 鋪 An afternoon meal; poê ch'hwat, 鋪啜, to eat and drink.

Poê 逋 To run away, to escape; to bear, to sustain.

Poê 葡 Poê tô, 葡萄, a grape, the grape vine.

Poê 裒 To collect, to assemble; to lessen, to decrease.

Poê 裒 Poê to ek kw^{ná}, 裒多益寡 kēem e āy chēy t'he^{ng} e āy chēó, to lessen that which is excessive, and to add to that which is defective.

Poê 裱 The front of a garment; a form, appearance.

Poê 敝 The name of a man.

Poê 杯 To take anything up in the hollow of the hand, as water.

Poê 杯 Koé chēá poê yím, 古者杯 飲 koé āy lāng poê chúy tē ch'héu ch'hē^{ná} līm, the ancients used to take up water in the hollow of the hand, and drink.

Poê 捕 To apprehend, to seize; poê haē, 捕害, to persecute.

Lē boô tuy poê che k'hoé, 吏無追捕之苦 sēó kw^{ná} bô tuy lēāh āy kan k'hoé, we shall not be troubled with inferior officers seizing and apprehending us; see the 韓延傳 Hàn yēn twān.

Poê 苞 Tēnk paū, 竹苞 tek poé, a cluster of bamboos.

Poê 步 A step, a pace, to walk, to walk on foot. A surname.

Hēk pek poê jē hoē ché, hēk gnné sip poê jē hoē ché, 或百步而後止或五十步而後止 woō āy chaóu chit pāyh poē jēén aōu hāy^{ng}h, woō āy chaóu goē cháp poē jēén aōu hāy^{ng}h, some would run a hundred paces, and then stop, and some only fifty paces, and then stop; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Poê 蚱 Poê é, 蚱蟬, the name of an insect.

Poê 捕 To seize, to apprehend; poê haē, 捕害, to persecute.

K'hēén lē hwun chō tēuk pē, 遣吏分曹逐捕 sué sēy kw^{ná} hweun lūy kw^{ná} lēāh, he sent officers in different parties to pursue and take him; see the 灌夫傳 Kwān hoo twān.

Poê 哺 To chew in the mouth, to masticate; a chew.

Chew-kong yit hwān sam t'hoē poē, 周公一飯三吐哺 Chew-kong chit tsoi^{ng} pooi^{ng} s^{ná} āy t'hoē poē, 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 kē.

Poê 餽 The same as the preceding; to eat, to devour.

Gnó put è, choó hák koé che tō,

jê é poē ch'hwat yéa, 我不意子學古
之道而以舖啜 gwá bô sǝō^{ng} choó woō
t'hăk kôé lăng ây tō lé, jê sǝō^{ng} tē chěăh lîm ây soō,
I never should have thought, that you who had stu-
died the doctrines of the ancients, would have been
taken up with eating and drinking; see 孟子
Bêng choó.

Poē 勅 Poē hoē, 勅勅, to exert one's
strength.

Poē 部 Altogether, the whole; an order, a ge-
neral class, a series, a radical; poē
hwün, 部分, a sort; lëük poē,
六部, the six courts, or boards of control; joō
poē, 字部 jê 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.

奉 Poey 杯 A wine cup; chéw pöey, 酒杯,
a wine glass; also written 坯,
pöey.

Pöey chéw sǝak peng kwân, 杯酒削兵權
pöey chéw ây kan e sǝak k'hè peng kwân, over a
cup of wine, he deprived his generals of their mili-
tary authority; said of the first emperor of the 宋
Sòng dynasty.

Pöey 梧 Pöey kwan, 梧椹, a drinking
vessel, made of bent wood.

Choó, lêng sün ké léw che sèng,
jê é wüy pöey kwân hoē, 子能順杞柳
之性而以爲梧椹乎 lé, ēy sün ké
léw ây sai^{ng}, jê lěăh e chò pöey kwan, sir, I sup-
pose you are able, by following the grain of the
willow tree, to make round drinking vessels out of
it; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

𠂔

Pöey

倍

To double; hék sǝang pöey sé, 或
相倍蓰 woō ây sǝo pöey woō
ây goē tēng pöey, some will be
doubled, and some fivefold; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Pöey

袷

Read peáou: a neckerchief; pöey
k'hwuy, 袷開, to open out.

Pöey

拏

Séw p'haé k'hae, 手拏開
ch'héw pöey k'hwuy, to open out
with the hand.

𠂔

Pöey

貝

A pearl; pó pöey, 寶貝, precious,
valuable; a surname.

Kē naé pöey gëük, 貝乃貝

玉 pē pēn woō pöey gëük, there were prepared
both pearls and gems; see the 書盤庚 Se pwan
keng.

Pöey

唄

An expression of the Buddhists, sig-
nifying to praise.

Pöey

背

The back; pöey hoē, 背後 k'ha
chěăh 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.

Hăy chěen che pöey, 下賤之

輩 a low, vulgar set of fellows.

Léy k'hé wüy gnó pöey sǝet? 禮豈爲我輩
設 léy soè k'ham sē gwán ây lăng sǝet? "were the
ceremonies appointed by us?" said by 老子
Ló choó.

Pöey

𠂔

The sun not clear.

Pöey 莢 Pöey boé, 莢母, 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 bēng, é boô pöey boô k'heng, 爾德不明以無陪無鄉
lé áy tek ū^m bēng chē kaòu bó láng t'hang chān, bó
láng chò kwo^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 sîn chip kok bēng, sam sè he put sit è,
陪臣執國命三世希不失矣
kay sîn gīm kok áy bēng lēng, s^{na} sè tēy chōô ū^m sit
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 Pöey 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 chēá pöey che, 栽者培
之 chēng áy meē^{ng} tōōh 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 gēuk, 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, hoô séy put pöey, 去
喪無所不佩 k'hè se^{ng} hà, chēw bó séy ū^m
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 chēō^{ng}
t'hàn s^{na} 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^{na} ēy hōuī^{ng} k'hè
p'hé lōē 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 gék, 悖逆, rebellious.
Hēng soô put pöey, 行事不
悖 chò soô bó pöey gék, to do things without diso-
bedience; see the 周語 Chew gé.

Pöey 焙 To roast; pöey jòuk, 烤肉 pöey bäh, roasted meat.

Pöey 諄 To speak disorderly; soð tát jê put pöey, 四達而不諄 sō wūy bō lām sām kóng, in every place to avoid improper discourse.

Pöey 偕 To stand uneven, not to face a thing properly.
Toê hoê boê pöey lip, 投壺
毋偕立 taû cheⁿg tē hoê, ũm t'hang k'hēa
bō sè cheⁿg, 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.
Kê óng, pöey soo pó che hwùn,
既往背師保之訓 kaû kōèy k'hè, chēw
pöey bōng sin saiⁿg 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 狼 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 桮 Trees giving out branches and leaves.
The branches of trees growing straight up.

天 Pöey 薄 Read pók: thin, slender; sparing, niggardly.

Pöey 薄 Jê lé pók peng, 如履薄冰
ch'hin chēōⁿg tǎh pōh sēⁿg, like treading on thin ice;
see the 小雅 Seáu gnáy.

夫 Pok 卜 To divine; that by which people divine; to give; a surname.
Pok sē, 卜筮, instruments of divination; pok kwà, 卜卦, to divine.
Kwuy wūy pok, kēep wūy sē, 龜爲卜筮
爲筮 koo kap chò pok, kēep ch'haû chò sē, the
pok mode of divination is made by the tortoise-shell,
and the sē divination by certain pieces of grass.

Pok 批 Vulg. pak: the north; pok seng,
批星 pak ch'haiⁿg, the north star.

Choō sey, choō tong, choō lām, choō pok, boē soo
put hók, 自西自東自南自北無
思不服 choō sae, choō tang, choō lām, choō
pah, bō chit áy sēōⁿg ũm hók, from the west, and
east, from the south, and north, every thought will
be subjected; see the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Chēen pāe choé ék wát pok, 戰敗走亦曰
北 chēen pāe chaû yěá kóng kēd pok, to be defeat-

ed in an engagement, and to flee away is called 北, pok, 'to north it.'

Pók 𤇀 Pit pok, 𤇀, the noise of fire burning bamboos; pit pok keàou, 𤇀 𤇀 𤇀 pit pok haú, the bursting bamboos make a noise like 'pit pok.'

Pók 𤇁 A jungle fowl, a wild pheasant, the cry of which sounds like pok.

Pók 僕 A servant, a slave, a dependant; also used for the first personal pronoun; choó pók, 主僕, master and servant; noè pók, 奴僕, a slave. Choò ch'heng wáy pók 自稱為僕 ka te ch'heng hoe chò pók, people when speaking of themselves say pók, 'your servant.'

Pók 僕 The same as the preceding.

Pók 濮 A surname; and pók yáng, 濮陽 a double surname.

Pók 幘 A veil, a covering for the head, a head-kerchief; also written 幘, pók. Pók t'hoè, 幘頭 pák t'haú, to tie a kerchief round the head.

Pók 匍 Poè pók, 匍匐, to creep along the ground, to crawl. Poè pók óng chéang sít che, 匍匐往將食之 páy láy tē t'hoé óng k'hè ch'ch' e, he crept along the ground, and went to eat it; see 子孟 Bēng choó.

Pók 簿 A bamboo frame, for feeding silk-worms; a door-blind.

Pók 薄 Vulg. pòh: thin, slender, meagre, mean, niggardly; a door-blind. Goè t'haè jé put pók, hó koè hwán yěá? 吾侍爾不薄何故反也 guó kuán t'haè lé bēy pòh, s'na soò lé huán yěá? I have never treated you ill, why do you then rebel? A surname.

Pók 縛 Vulg. pák: to bind, to tie. Choò pók laè háng, 自縛來降 ka tē pák laè háng, he bound himself and came to tender his submission.

Pók 伏 The same as 匍, pók, to crawl.

Pók 亳 The name of a place, where T'hong held his capital. 湯

Pók 𨔵 To urge, to drive.

Pók 泊 To stop, to come to an anchor; to moor a vessel to the shore. Vulg. p'hòh: an anchorage.

Tam pók, 淡泊, thin, vacant, insipid,

Pók 箔 Vulg. pāyh: a door-blind.

𨔵 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 soò, 出榜招士 ch'hut p'ng ch'èo t'hák ch'hāyh lāng, he issued a proclamation to collect recruits. Also written 榜, póng.

Póng 葦 Luxuriant herbage.

Pông 琤 The ornaments of a dress sword.
Also written 韜, pông.

去 Pông 謗 To revile, to reproach; hwúy pông,
謗 謗, to slander.
Kè lé che sîn, kám jèuk ko wūy,

é sok kwan pông? 霸旅之臣敢辱高
位以速官謗 chò lán k'hăyh ây jîn sîn,
k'á jèuk kwán ây wūy, é mǎi^{ng} chhò chò k'w'a lán
ây 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 twān.

平 Pông 旁 The side, on one side; jê pông boô
jîn, 如 旁 無 人 ch'hîn
chhō^{ng} pông pee^{ng} bó lán, just as

if there was no one near.

Pông pēn, 旁 邊 pông pee^{ng}, on one side.

Pông 傍 The same as the above; a surname.

Pông 逢 A surname.

Pông 傍 Pông hông, 傍 徬, unsettled, un-
determined; to pace backwards
and forwards.

Pông hông put jím k'hè, 傍 徬 不 忍 去
k'ēⁿ láe k'ēⁿ k'hè, bēy lún k'hè, he paced backwards
and forwards, without venturing to go; see the 詩
序 Se sē.

Pông 螃 Pông hây, 螃 蟹, a crab, an ani-
mal that goes on one side.

Pông hây wun sîn kae kap tēw,
螃 蟹 渾 身 皆 甲 冑 pông hây chit hân sîn
chò pòb sē k'ăk tēw, the crab is all over armed with
a coat of mail; see a 古 詩 koé sē.

Pông 膀 Pông kong, 膀 胱, the groin, the
region of the bladder.

Pông 房 Vulg. pâng: a room; pông kēn,
房間 pâng keng, a chamber;
pông ok, 房 屋 pâng ch'hoô, a
house, a dwelling. A surname.

Pông 馮 A surname; also read pâng.
Bông kēn Pông-hoô, ch'he jê
gēng che, 望 見 馮 婦 趙
而 迎 之 bāng kē^{ng} Pông-hoô, kín k'ēⁿ jê
gēⁿ chēh e, when they saw Pông-hoô at a dis-
tance they hastened to meet him; see 孟 子 Bēng
choô.

Pông 滂 Pông tô, 滂 沱, great rain.

丟 Pông 傍 Near, by the side, adjoining; vulg.

Pông 傍 pē^{ng}: to rely on, to live near.
Pông hwa sūy léw, kò chēn
ch'hun, 傍 花 隨 柳 過 前 村 pē^{ng} hwa sūy
léw kōey chēng ch'huī^{ng}, going near to the flowers,
and following the row of willows, let us pass over
to the opposite village.

声 Pông 斧 Read hoô: a hatchet; hoô t'hoê, 斧
頭 pòb t'haôu, an ax.

Poô 斧 Hwát k'ho jê hô? hwuy hoô put
k'hek, 伐 柯 如 何 匪 斧 不 克 p'hăh pòb
t'haôu pài^{ng} an chuoⁿ? bô pòb t'haôu 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 Poô 富 Read hoô: rich, affluent, wealthy.

Poô 富 Hoô é kwày sē jîn che séy yèuk.
yěa, 富 與 貴 是 人 之
所 欲 也 pòb kap kwày sē lán ây séy aê, ri-
ches and honors are what men desire; see the
論 語 Lūn gé.

𦵏

Poó

匏

Read paôu: a calabash; goê k'hé
paôu kwa yéá chae? 吾豈匏
瓜也哉 gwá k'ham sê poó á

kwa á chae? do you think I am a calabash or a melon? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Poó

包

Read paôu: to roast anything in the
fire.

𦵏

Poó

𦵏

Poó lwán, 𦵏卵 poó nooi^{ng}, to
hatch eggs.

Poó

婦

Read hoó: a woman, a wife; sit hoó,
媳婦 sít poó, a daughter-in-law.

𦵏

Poóh

𦵏

Read chut: anything in a cavern or
hole.

𦵏

Pooi^{ng}

方

Read hong: a surname.

Pooi^{ng}

楓

Read hong: the name of tree; hong
sê, 楓樹 pooi^{ng} ch'hwé, the ma-
ple, the sycamore; the Acer genus.

Pooi^{ng}

風

Read hong: as hong sê é, 風時
雨 pooi^{ng} sé hoē, a slight shower.

𦵏

Pooi^{ng}

飯

Read hwān: rice; sit hwān, 食飯
chěāh pooi^{ng}, to eat rice.

𦵏

Pun

𦵏

A black spot.

Pun

分

Read hwun: to divide; hwun k'háe,
分開 pun k'hwuy, to separate.
Hwun tēn chē lók, 分田制

祿 pun ch'hán chē hóng lók, to divide the fields, and
regulate the emoluments; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𦵏

Pún

本

A root; an essential, fundamental
thing; kin pún, 根本, the ori-
gin; gwān pún, 原本, original-
ly; pún chēn, 本錢 pún chē^{ng}, a capital in
trade; pún bwát, 本末, the head and tail, the
first and last in importance; sēāng pún, 上本
chēō^{ng} pún, to send up a document to the emperor;
se pún, 書本, a volume of a book.

Kwun choó boó pún, pún lip jē tō seng, 君子
務本本立而道生 kwun choó chuan
boó kin pún, kin pún nā k'hēā tō lé chēw sai^{ng},
the good man attends to the principal thing; for when
the principal thing is established virtue springs up;
see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Pún

𦵏

A vessel in which seed is kept.

Pún

𦵏

A basket or hod for holding earth;
pún ke, 𦵏箕, a hod for dirt.

Pún

𦵏

Read pēn: flat; pēn tam, 匾擔
pún t'na, a flat piece of wood,
with which burdens are carried
across the shoulders.

𦵏

Pùn

糞

Read hwùn: dung, excrement; lók
hwùn, 落糞 lók pùn, to ma-
nure the ground.

K'hó é hwùn tēn tēw, 可以糞田疇 t'hang
laé pùn ch'hán tēw, this can be employed in manu-
ring the fields; see the 月令 Gwát lēng.

𦵏

Pún

𦵏

To hold anything in the mouth, and
spurt it out, as water; pún h'ó,
𦵏火, to blow the fire.

𦵏

Pūn

𦵏

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 簾, pūn.

夫 Put 不 Vulg. *ū^m*: not, no, do not, not yet; put k'hó, 不可 *ū^m 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 lāng bó tē tēung, chēw bēy wuy hong, t'hák yěá bēy kēen 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 耙 Pây put, 耙机, 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 jēen pēen hoē sek, 王勃然變乎色 *óng put jēen pe^{ng} sek*, the king changing countenance looked angrily; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pūt 倖 Violent, strong.

Pūt 渤 Pūt haé, 渤海, the northern sea. Pok yéw pūt haé che lē, 比有 渤海之利 *pak pee^{ng} wōō* *pūt haé áy lē*, on the north we have the advantage of the northern sea.

Pūt 渚 To arise, or to rise up suddenly, as a spring gushing out.

Pūt 孛 An unlucky star; a comet.

Pūt 郭 The name of a district, which is said to have risen out of the sea, hence it is called pūt-haé kwūn, 郭海郡, rise-out-of-sea district.

Pūt 鶉 The name of a bird; a kind of speckled pigeon.

Pūt 艴 An angry look; Cheng-sey pūt jēen put wát, 會西艴然不悅 *Cheng-sey pūt jēen ū^m ho^{ng} a hé*, Cheng-sey looked angry, and displeased; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pūt 飈 The sound of wind; a violent wind.

Pūt 鏜 A pot boiling over.

Pūt 醇 Pit put, 醇醇, fragrant.

Pūt 埽 Dust; the rising of dust.

Pūt 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 mēⁿā, to ven-
ture one's life; pwán chēn, 拚錢 pwà chēⁿg, to expend money.

幸

Pwⁿá

搬

Read pwan: to remove; to shift any-
thing; pwan sé, 搬徙 pwⁿá swá,
to remove to another place.Pwⁿá

般

Read pwan: a kind; yit pwan, 一
般 chit pwⁿá, the same, alike.

去

Pwⁿá

坂

Read pwán: the bank of a morass;
the name of a place.

去

Pwⁿá

半

Read pwán: the half; pwán seng
pwán soó, 半生半死 pwⁿá
saiⁿg pwⁿá sé, half alive and half

dead; yit pwán, 一半 chit pwⁿá, one half; Con-
fucius' sleeping dress was (tēang yit sin yéw pwán,
長一身有半 tēng chit sin kwà chit pwⁿá,) as long as his body, and half as long again; see the
論語 Lūn gé.

Pwⁿá

絆

Read pwán: ropes for tying or en-
tangling horses' feet.

平

Pwⁿá

磐

Sék pwán, 石磐 chēōh pwⁿá, a
flat stone, used as a pedestal for a
wooden pillar.Pwⁿá

躡

Read pwán: the instep; kēak pwan,
躡躡 k'ha pwⁿá, the flat part
of the top of the foot.Pwⁿá

盤

Read pwán: a plate; pwan wán,
盤碗 pwⁿá wⁿá, plates and ba-
sins.Pwán tēep, 盤碟 pwⁿá tēēh, plates and dishes.Pwⁿá

蹣

Read pwán: to climb over; pwán
ch'hēang, 蹣牆 pwⁿá ch'hēōng,
to climb over a wall; pwán san
kò léng, 蹣山過嶺 pwⁿá swⁿá kōēy nēⁿá,
to climb over hills and surmount precipices.

去

Pwàè

扒

To pluck up.

去

Pwāh

鉢

Read pwat: a vessel containing
food; e pwat, 衣鉢 e pwāh, a
trunk.

Pwāh

撥

Read pwat: to turn anything round;
pwat kong, 撥工 pwāh kang,
to lend a hand; pwat chēn, 撥錢 pwāh chēⁿg, to spend money.

Pwāh

盞

Oô pwat, 盞盞 oô pwāh, a kind
of dish.

天

Pwāh

跌

Read tēet: to fall, to stumble; tēet
tó, 跌倒 pwāh tó, to fall down.

Tēet tó seáou se seng, hoô k'hé
taē hák soô, 跌倒小書生扶起大
學士 pwāh tó sèy hák seng, hoô k'hé twā hák soô,
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.

Pwāh

鈹

Jeāou pwát, 鈹鈹 lá pwāh, a
pair of cymbals.

Yit pwát, 一鈹 chit pwāh, a
piece of money, a quarter of a dollar, or a quarter
of a real.

幸

Pwan

般

Vulg. *pwⁿa*: to remove, to convey,

to transport; pwan wûn chaê bú, 般

運財物 *pwⁿa wûn che^{ng}**me^{ng}h*, to transport goods or money.Yit pwan yāng, 一般樣 *chit pwⁿa yē^{ng}*, of
the same kind.

Pwan

搬

Vulg. *pwⁿa*: to remove; to exer-cise; pwan yēⁿ bóo gāy, 搬演武藝 *pwⁿa yēⁿ bóo áy**soō*, to perform military tactics, to drill.

声

Pwán

坂

Vulg. *pwⁿá*: the name of a place; a
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. *pwⁿà*: the half; yit kò pwàn,一個半 *gāy pwⁿà*, one and
a half.Boô tò yit pwàn, 無倒一半 *bô kaòu chit pwⁿà*,
not amounting to one half.

Pwàn

絆

Pwàn má sek, 絆馬索 *pwⁿà báy**sōh*, ropes used for entangling hor-
ses' feet, in order to throw their
riders.

丟

Pwân

叛

Pöey pwân, 背叛, to rebel against,
to turn the back on any one.

P'hok hák ê bún, yěak che é léy,

ék k'hó é hwnt pwân è hoo, 博學於文約

之以禮亦可以弗叛矣夫
*p'hok hák tē bún, yěak sok e é léy soè, yěá t'hang é**bô pwân 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.

Pwân

畔

Tēen pwân, 田畔 *ch'hân pwⁿā*,
the furrow of a field, a landmark.

Keng chéá jěang pwân, hēng

chéá jěang loē, 耕者讓畔行者讓路

*chōh ch'hân áy lāng nēō^{ng} pwⁿā, kēⁿā loē áy lāng**nēō^{ng} 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

Bún-ōng.

平

Pwân

弃

A cap, a hat, used in the 周, Chew
dynasty.

Pwân

槃

Pwân hwân, 槃桓, self-possession,
to obtain one's wish.

Pwân

鑒

Tông pwân, 銅鑒 *tāng pwⁿā*, a
large brazen dish, for holding
presents.

Pwân

鞞

A large girdle.

Pwân

瘢

Pwân hwûn, 瘢痕, the cicatrice
of a wound.

Pwân

胖

Great, fat, lusty; hwûy pwân, 肥

胖 *puây p'hàng*, corpulent, fat.

Sim kóng t'héy pwân, 心廣

體胖 *sim k'hwāh t'héy p'hàng*, a gross mind and
a fat habit of body; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Pwân

嫗

An old woman; some say, a young
wife.

Pwân 莽 Ch'héak pwân, 雀莽, the name of a plant.

Pwân 拚 To fly; the appearance of flying.

Pwân 般 Pwân lók, 般樂, pleasure, voluptuousness.
Pwân lók taē gō, sē choō kēu hō yěá, 般樂怠敖是自求禍也 *puân lók p'hun tw'ā gō bān, sē ka tē kēu hō huān*, voluptuousness and contemptuous negligence is the way to bring misery on one's-self; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pwân 躉 Kēak pwân, 脚躉 *k'ha pu'ā*, the instep.

Pwân 磐 Vulg. *pu'ā*: a great stone; sék pwân, 石磐 *chēōh pu'ā*, a flat stone.
Tēen jē pwân sék, 奠如磐石 *tē'ā tēōh ch'hin chēō'ng pu'ā chēōh*, as firm as a flat stone.

Pwân 盤 Vulg. *pu'ā*: a plate, a vessel for containing anything; taē seáu pwân, 大小盤 *twā sēy pu'ā*, great and small plates; also, at rest.

Pwân 蹣 Vulg. *pu'ā*: to climb over; pwân ch'héang t'hoē hēēt, 蹣牆透穴 *pu'ā ch'hēō'ng t'hadu k'hang*, to climb over walls and to creep through holes; pwân san, 蹣跚, to walk lame, to go round.

夫

Pwat 撥 Vulg. *pu'āh*: to spread out, to turn around; to direct, to arrange.
Pwat k'hae, 撥開 *pu'āh k'hway*, to open out, to spread abroad.

Pwat 𠂔 One of the radicals; intended to represent two legs striding.

Pwat 鉢 Vulg. *pu'āh*: a vessel for containing food; e pwat, 衣鉢, *e pu'āh*, 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 jēák, 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. *pāyh*: to select, to pick, to pull up; to pluck up.

Pwat mađu jē, é kē lūy cheng kit, 拔茅茹以其彙征吉 *pāyh há^m a ch'hađu, chēáu c áy lūy t'hāyh c wōō kit*, in plucking up the long coarse grass, it is lucky to pick it according to its sort; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Pwat kēēm, 拔劍 *pāyh kēēm*, to draw out a sword.

Pwat 跋 Pwat sēep, 跋涉, to cross hills and rivers; to be wearied with rough traveling.

Pwat 鈸 Jeáu pwat, 鑊鈸 *lā pu'āh*, a pair of cymbals; a piece of money.

Pwat 輶 To sacrifice to the gods of the road, on undertaking a journey.

Pwat 袂 The dress of the western foreigners.

Pwát 茆 A straw shed, a thatched cottage.
 Seàou-pek séy pwát, 召伯所
 茆 Sedou-pek twā tē ch'haóu
 ch'hoò, 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 hōē, the demon of drought is
 very destructive; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Pwát 跋 To tread upon, to step over; lōng
 pwát kê bé, 狼跋其尾
 ch'haē lōng tǎh tēōh e āy bōēy, the
 wolf trud on his tail; see the 郊風 Pin hong.

幸 Pwuy 悲 Choo pwuy, 慈悲, merciful; ap-
 plied to the instructions of Budha.

肅 Pwúy 悟 To rely on.

妻 Pwüy 沸 To bubble up, to boil up; at the
 Hōng-laē, 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'ng

pwüy kwún, ch'hin chēō'ng kai'ng t'he'ng, like boiling
 water, or broth; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Pwüy 癰 Pwüy choó, 癰子 pwüy á, small
 pustules produced by the heat.

平 Read hwüy: fat, corpulent, lusty.
 Pwüy 肥 Paóu yéw hwüy jēók, kēw yéw
 hwüy má, 庖有肥肉廐
 有肥馬 paóu toó woó pwüy bǎh, báy tedou woó
 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 kaóu pwüy, the dog
 barks.

Key bēng koé hwüy sēang bun, jē tát hoē soó
 kēng, 鷄鳴狗吠相聞而達乎
 四境 key t'hē kaóu pwüy sēo t'hē'ng, jē tát hoē
 sē 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

幸

Sa

些

A little, a few; vulg. *kwúy lèp*: a small quantity.

Sa

尖

The same as the above; also written 𦏧, sa.

Sa

柵

Bòk sa, 木柵, a wooden fence, a palisade.

Lèên êng lip sa, 連營立柵 *sèo swa yēn k'hēa bòk sa*, a connected encampment, with upright palisades.

幸

Sⁿa

衫

Read sam: a jacket, a coat; hān sam, 汗衫 *kwā sⁿa*, a shirt.

Hèep hān sam é tòng jèet, 叠汗衫以當熱 *gnāyh kwā sⁿa é tēng jwāh*, he took his shirt under his arm, to enable him to bear the heat.

Sam k'hoè, 衫褲 *sⁿa k'hoè*, jacket and trousers.

Sⁿa

三

Read sam: three; sip sam, 十三 *cháp sⁿa*, thirteen.

虛

Sⁿa

甚

Read sim: what; sim soō? 甚事 *sⁿa soō?* what's the matter?

幸

Sae

頤

The cheeks; kèep sae, 頤頤, the sides of the face.

Sae

鰓

The bones about the gills of a fish.

Sae

腮

The flesh under the throat; gnêw hām sae, 牛領腮, *goô am sey*, the dewlap of an ox.

Sae

鬚

Bushy whiskers, a long beard.

Sae

篩

Vulg. *t'hac*: a sieve; bé sae, 米篩 *bé t'hac*, a sieve for rice.

Sae

獅

A lion; yit tūy sèk soo, 一對石獅 *chit tūy chēoh 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 gnôw, 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^{ng}*, the western heavens.

Sey hong bé jīn, 西方美人 *sae he^{ng} ay hó lāng*, the excellent person from the west; see the 衛風 *Wōey hong*.

𦘒

Saé

𦘒

Laé saé, 𦘒 𦘒, ragged clothes.

Saé

使

Read soó: to send, to employ, to cause, to order; soó yŭng, 使用 saé yŭng, to employ; ch'hay soó,

差使 ch'hay saé, to send on an errand.

Soó bín é sê, 使民以時 saé pǎyh sai^{ng} chéou sé, to employ the people in the proper season; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Saé

史

Read soó: a surname.

Saé

屎

Read sé: dung, ordure; hòng soó, 放屎 pàng saé, to go to stool.

𦘒

塞

To separate; a partition; a border, a side, a boundary.

Saé

塞

Saé pok t'hēen k'hè hân, 塞北

天氣寒 keē^{ng} pāk áy tēy t'heē^{ng} k'hè jwǎh, in the countries bordering on the north, the climate is very cold.

Saé

賽

To reward, to remunerate; to pay, to repay; saé gwān, 賽願, to pay one's vows.

Saé

曬

Vulg. p'hák: to dry or be scorched in the sun; saé jít ak é, 曬日 沃雨 p'hák jít ak hoē, to be scorched in the sun, and drenched in the rain.

Also written 晒, saé.

Saé

殺

To descend, to lessen, to diminish. Also read sat: to kill.

Hwuy wúy sēang, pít saé che, 非帷裳必殺之 ū^m sē twā yín chēō^{ng}, chēw pít saé e, if it was not a public or court dress, he (Confucius) would always be for diminishing it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Saé

婿

Lé sèy, 女婿 kē^{ná} saé, a son-in-law.

Saé

使

Read soó: a messenger; kok soó, 國使 kok saé, an envoy, an ambassador.

Taē soó yěà, 大使爺 twā saé yěà, a commissioner.

𦘒

祀

Read soó: an offering; gnoé soó, 吾祀 goē saé, the altars to the gods of the five parts of a dwelling house.

Saé

事

Read soó: to serve; hòk soó, 服事 hòk saé, to render service to any one.

Saé

事

E hòk soó Yin, 以服事殷 é hòk saé Yin, and still he served the Yin dynasty; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Saé

娼

Tōng soó, 同娼 tāt saé, the wives of one's elder or younger brethren; a sister-in-law.

Saé

似

Read soó: alike; sēuk soó, 熱似 sēk saé, well acquainted, familiar.

𦘒

燂

To boil or simmer anything; sǎh ch'haé, 燂菜, to boil vegetables.

Sǎh

𦘒

𦘒

Snǎh

𦘒

To speak much; garrulous.

𦘒

生

Read seng: to be born, to produce; alive; living; to live; seng choó, 生子 sai^{ng} kē^{ná}, to bring forth a child; sēen seng, 先生 sin sai^{ng}, an elder born, a teacher.Sai^{ng}

𦘒

Kwun soó seng, pít hēuk che, 君賜生必畜之 jín kwun soó hoē sai^{ng} wǎh áy meē^{ng}h, pít tēōh

ch'hē e, when a prince presents anything alive, we should bring it up; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sai^{ng} 牲 Read seng: a brute animal; hēuk seng, 畜牲 t'haou sai^{ng}, a domestic animal; sometimes used as a term of reproach.

Boē é kēūng he seng yēá, 無以供犧牲也 bō t'hang kēūng kíp t'haou sai^{ng}, we have nothing wherewith to procure sacrificial animals; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sei^{ng} 省 Read séng: sparing, frugal; to examine; a province; séng k'hēem, 省儉 sai^{ng} k'hēem, to spare, to be economical; séng sēng, 省城 sai^{ng} sē^{ng}, a capital city of a province.

T'hēen hāy sip pat séng, 天下十八省 t'he^{ng} āy chap pāyh sai^{ng}, in the whole empire there are 18 provinces.

Séng chēen, 省錢 sai^{ng} che^{ng}, to save money.

Sai^{ng} 姓 Read sèng: a surname; pek kay sèng, 百家姓 pāyh kay sai^{ng} the hundred family names, or clans, into which the people are divided.

Pek sèng, 百姓 pāyh sai^{ng}, the people.

Sèng bēng, 姓名 sai^{ng} mē^{ng}, the name and surname.

Sai^{ng} 性 Read sèng: nature, disposition; sim sèng, 心性 sim sai^{ng}, natural disposition; h'ó kè sèng, 好記 性 hó kè sai^{ng}, a good memory.

Sak 揀 To push; ae sak, 揀揀 ay sak, to push and drive; some say, to respect; to ascend, to move; to take.

Sam 三 Vulg. s^{na}: three; sam sip, 三十 s^{na} chap, thirty.

Sam lēen yéw sēng, 三年有

6 P

成 s^{na} ne^{ng} pit woō chē^{ng} 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 乡 The coloring of hair; also, a foreign surname. One of the radicals.

Sám 掺 To look on, to take; lām sám, 覽掺, disorderly, in confusion.

Sám 糝 Broken rice; mixed.

Sám 三 Three times, thrice repeated; sám hók, 三復, to repeat thrice.

Kwù-y-bún choó sám soō jē hoē hēng, 季文子三思而後行 Kwù-y-bún choó s^{na} áy sēo^{ng}, jēn aū kē^{ng}, Kwù-y-bún choó reflected thrice before he did anything; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sám 罾 Gē sám, 魚罾 hé sám, stakes driven into the water in order to catch fish.

Sám 慘 The same as the above.

Sám 髣 The appearance of long hair.

Sám 𠂔 Things connected together, and hanging down.

Sàm 釐 A large reaping-hook ; a scythe.

Sàm 侏 T'ham sàm, 食侏, foolish, stupid.

Sàm 鬚 Lâm sàm, 鬚, long hair hanging down; sàm mô, 鬚毛 disheveled hair, the hair all in confusion.

𡗗 𡗗 Mixed, not in order, confused; lâm sàm, 𡗗, confused, bad, light, mean; trifling discourse.

𡗗 山 Vulg. swⁿa: a hill; a surname; tông san, 唐山 têng swⁿa, China.

K'hông-choó teng tong san, jê seáou Loé, teng t'haè san, jê seáou t'hên hây, 孔子登東山而小魯登泰山而小天下 K'hông-choó pâyh chëö^{ng} tang swⁿa, jê k'hwⁿà sèy Loé, pâyh chëö^{ng} t'haè swⁿa, jê k'hwⁿà sèy t'he^{ng}ây, 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 Bêng 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 𨇗 Pwân san, 𨇗, to walk lame.

San 刪 To exclude, to throw out; to fix, to determine.

K'hông-choó san se se, 子孔刪詩書 K'hông-choó san tēⁿa se se, Confucius corrected and arranged the odes and classics; see the 史記 Soó kè.

San 姍 Good, elegant; to revile, to ridicule. Chîn choè jím soo tè, san ch'heàou san taē, 秦自任私智 姍笑三代 Chîn ka tē jím ka tē woō tè huūy, san ch'hèd sⁿa tēy, the Chîn dynasty took to themselves the sole credit of being wise, and ridiculed the three former dynasties.

San 衫 Vulg. sⁿa: a jacket, a small coat.

San 潛 To shed tears, to weep; san jēn k'hip hây, 潛然泣下 san jēn laū bák chuē, 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.

𡗗 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.

Boô hêng sán, jê yéw hêng sim chëá, wúy soô wúy lêng, 無恒產而有恒心者惟士爲能 bô hêng sêngây sán gèep, jê wôo hêng sêngây sim kwⁿa, tòk tòk t'hák ch'hâyh lêng ch'hēⁿá 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 Bêng choó.

San 弗 Skewers, or a spit, used in roasting meat.

Sán 傘 Vulg. swⁿa: an umbrella; é sán, 雨傘 hoē swⁿa, 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^{ng} k'hěöh chò hōéy chek pǎyh sai^{ng} swⁿà, cheé^{ng} swⁿà chek pǎyh sai^{ng} chò hōéy*, 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 hāk.

Sàn 瘦 Read soé: thin, meagre, lean not fat, emaciated.

Sàn 散 Vulg. *swⁿà*: to disperse, to scatter, to spread abroad.

Sēāng sit kē tō, bîn sán kéw è, 上失其道民散久矣 *sè twā sit e áy tō, pǎyh sai^{ng} sè swⁿà koó è*, superiors have errred from the right way, and the people have been scattered for a long time; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sàn 𩇛 Mixed meat.

Sàn 霰 Flakes of snow.

Sàn 𦵏 A pain in the heart.

Sàn 訕 To rail at, to revile, to reproach.
 Oè ke hāy lew, jê sán sēāng chēá, 惡居下流而訕上者 *wàn k'hěā tē hāy léw áy lāng, jê mai^{ng} 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. *swⁿà*: a thread; chim sán, 針線 *chēm swⁿà*, a needle and thread.

Boô chim put yín sán, 無針不引線 *bô chit ke chēm bēy yín tít swⁿà*, there is never a needle, but what will draw its thread.

幸 鬆 Read song: loose, not tight; pòk song, 縛鬆 *pák k'hǎh sang*, to tie it looser.

Sang 雙 Read song: double; yit song, 一雙 *chit sang*, a pair; yit song haê, 一雙鞋 *chit song áy*, a pair of shoes; song seng, 雙生 *káh sang sai^{ng}*, twins, two at a birth.

Sang 挾 Read sòng: to throw anything, to pitch, to fling.

Sang 送 Read sòng: to present, to make a present; to accompany.

Sòng se, 送書 *sòng ch'hǎyh*, to give away books; sòng song, 送喪 *sòng se^{ng}*, to accompany a funeral.

Chaê paè jê sòng che, 再拜而送之 *paè jê sòng e*, he again made an obeisance, and accompanied him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sàng 宋 Read sòng: a surname.

Saou 捎 To cut off, to cut grass; to rob, to plunder.

Saou 梢 The branches of a tree; the handle of a rudder.

Saou 弰 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 諢, saou.

Saou 蛸 A small spider.

𦉳 Saou 𦉳 To beat, to strike; to moye, to affect.

Saou 𦉳 Toé soé, 抖擻 taóu saou, to rouse one's-self.

Saou 𦉳 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 gāy, to sweep the ground.

Sò tēy sē lēw éng, 掃地樹留影 saou tēy ch'hēw laou yēn'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.

Sap 儻 Not to arrive at, insufficient; to speak hastily, without caution.

Sap 倥 T'hap sap, 倥傯, incautious.

Sap 𢮑 Lap sap, 攪搗 mixed, jumbled together.

Sap 颯 A fierce wind, the whistling of the wind.

Sap 𢮑 To lift up lightly; straw shoes, children's shoes.

Sap 𩇛 The appearance of rain; an opening; the voice of a multitude.
E sap sap, 雨霏霏 lōh hoē sap sap, a drizzling rain.

Sap 卅 A contraction of sam sip, 三十 s'na chap, thirty.

Sat 𢮑 Vulg. t'haé: to kill, to put to death, to slay.

Sat sam Beàou é sam Gwûy, 殺三苗于三危 t'haé s'na áy Beàou, tē s'na Gwûy, he slew the three Beàou, at the three Gwûy.

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'heàou sek, 跳虱 t'heàou sat, a flea; bók sek, 木虱 bák sat, a bug; t'hoē sek, 塗虱 t'hoē sat, a mud fish.

Ong-béng bún sek jê tâm sê boô, 王猛捫虱
而談時務 Ong-béng bún 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.
swāh: 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 ch'ôh k'hé p'wuy, the sand
and stones began to fly. Also written 砂, say.

Say 紗 Jeàou say, 縐紗, crape.

Say 袈 Kēa say, 袈裟, a priest's robe; a
surplice.

Say 鯊 Say gē, 鯊魚 swa hē, the white
shark; the genus Caracharias.

Say 鈔 Say lô, 鈔鑼, a brazen gong,
which may be used as a wash
hand-basin.

聲 Say 儻 A slight degree of wisdom; say
seàou, 儻倖, not benevolent.

去 Say 灑 Vulg. swd: to sprinkle; say súy, 灑
水 swd chúy, to sprinkle water.

Say 洒 The same as the above. Also writ-
ten 灑, say. Say saou, 洒掃,
to sprinkle and sweep.

Say 剌 To stab, to pierce.

平

Sây 齊 A sort, a class; Chìn Tēng tông sây,
晉鄭同齊 Chìn kok kap
Tai^{ng} kok tông chit ây tēng, the
Chìn and Tai^{ng} countries are of the same class.

吾 齊, we, us.

丟

Sây 瘠 Sick, diseased; ch'hin sây sek yung
put sēng, 親瘠色容不
盛 pây boé pai^{ng}, t'ôh bîn sek
yung mabū i^m hu^{ng} a hé, when parents are sick, the
countenances (of children) should not look cheerful.

夫

Sây 霰 A small drizzling rain; sây sây,
霰霰, the sound of rain.

Sây 涑 To wash the hands; also, the sound
of a gentle rain.

Sây 雪 Read swat: snow; song swat, 霜
雪 se^{ng} sây, frost and snow; lók
swat, 落雪 lôh sây, to snow.

Sây 攝 Read lēp: as lēp hōng, 攝縫
sây p'hāng, to stop up a seam.

幸

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 ch'ēang se é gnoé sek, 以五采
彰施于五色 é goē ây ch'haé ch'ēang se tē
goē ây sek, to take the five ornaments, and add them
upon the five colors.

Se 胥 Mutual; all, altogether; to assist.
A surname.

Bîn hwuy hoē, bōng k'hek se
k'hong é seng, 民非后罔克胥匡以
生 pâyh sai^{ng} nā bō jin kwun, ch'ew b'ēy s'eo an é
sai^{ng} wāh, when the people have no ruler, they can-
not live together in mutual peace; see the 書太
甲 se 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 Seáou gnáy.*

Se 糒 *Provisions; also the rice used in sacrificing to the gods.*

Se 譖 *The appellation of a wise and talented person. Boē boē wūy se ké put sit ch'hek, 謀無遺譖舉不失策 sǎo boē nā bō pàng t'hek kak gaōu lāng, sáy ké áy soō chēw bēy sit ch'hek, when forming our plans, if we do not neglect clever men, then whatever we undertake will be sure not to fail.*

Se 掇 *A vessel for taking up water. Also written 提, se.*

Se 楫 *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'hwín bō ch'hín chēō^{ng} 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 sēāng 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 sìn se, é chō ch'hín chēō^{ng} 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 鴿 *Se k'hew, 鴿鳩, a kind of dove.*

Se 蓍 *Se ch'hó, 蓍草 se ch'haōu, a kind of grass or reed used in divination. Hēèn hoē se kwuy, 見乎蓍*

龜 hēèn twā tē se ch'haōu kwā koo k'hak, 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 ũ^m 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.*

Gēūng se gnoé yéw, 印須我友 gwá téng haōu gwá áy pēng 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'hūy ch'hew, the beard around the mouth, especially on the chin.

Se 鬚 *The same as the above.*

Se 絲 *T'hoé se, 菟絲, 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 lêng 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 sⁿa pāyh p'hec^{ng}, chit kod wā kadu é jēa pèy e, kóng sēō^{ng} bó lám sám, 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 Sēāng 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'hūyh: a book, a record; a letter; to write, to record. T'hòk se, 讀書 t'hák ch'hūyh, to read a book.

Soō se gnoē keng, 四書五經, the four books, and five classics.

Kè se, 寄書 kēd p'hay, to send a letter.

Se 輸 To receive, to take and give; vulg. soo: to lose, not to gain. Chîn se ch'hēuk ē Chîn, 秦輸粟於晉 Chîn kòk lap ch'hek hoē Chîn kòk, the people of Chîn gave corn as a tribute to the Chîn country; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Se êng bē hwun, 輸贏未分 soo yēnd bōēy 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'haōu swāh bōēy, the beginning and ending.

Yéw sé yéw chut chēā, kē wūy sèng jîn hoē, 有始有卒者其惟聖人乎 woō k'hé t'haōu, woō swāh bōēy áy láng, e sē sèng jîn áy láng hoē, he who endures from the beginning to the end, is no doubt a sage; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Se 𦵏 The beginning; the same as the preceding.

Se 𦵏 The female plant of hemp which yields seeds.

Sé 暑 Hot, heat, hot weather; sé t'hēen, 暑天 jwāh t'hec^{ng}, the summer. Tòng sé chin k'hek t'he pit peáou

jē ch'hut che, 當暑衫綵繡必表而出之 tòng jwāh t'hec^{ng} ch'hèng twāⁿ a nēⁿá kwāh poē, tēōh peáou jē 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 jîn jít sé sēn, wàn chōēy jē put choō te yěá, 使人日徙善遠罪而不自知也 *saé lán̄g ták jít sé swá kaú hó, hui^{ng} k'hè woō chōēy, jē 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'hēn 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 sēang pōēy sé, 或相倍蓰 *woō áy sēo téng pōēy, woō áy goē téng pōēy k'hāh kay*, some were double, and some were fivefold; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sé

𦍋

Small.

Sé

屎

Vulg. *saé*: dung, ordure: hòng sé, 放屎 *pàng saé*, to go to stool.

Sé

𦍋

To be afraid, frightened; terror; timidity, bashfulness.

Kē jē boó léy chek sé, 愼而無禮則𦍋 *kēⁿ a jē bó 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, naé lēuk hēuk, jîn séy soō, 馬牛羊鷄犬豕乃六畜人所飼 *báy goō yēō^{ng}, key kaú te, naé lāk hāng áy t'haóu sai^{ng}, lán̄g 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 jîn k'hé put jîn ē hām jîn chae? 矢人豈不仁於函人哉 *chò che^{ng} áy lán̄g, k'hám ũ^m k'hāh woō jîn kōēy chò chēn kāk áy lán̄g 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; hòng sé, 放弛 *pàng k'hāh 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 tēō^{ng} chit áy pàng*, 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 chòng che é léy, 死塋之以禮 *sé taé e cheòu léy soē*, when parents are dead, inter them according to propriety; see the 上諭 Sēang lūn.

去
Sé

貰

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 ây lāng, the men of the world; sè sè tãe tãe,

世世代代 sè sè tēy tēy, for ages and generations; kak sè, 覺世, to arouse the age.

Choó-tēang bûn sip sè k'hò te yěá, 子張問十世可知也 Choó-tēang mooí'g chap sè t'hang chae yěá, Choó-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'nd sēen jê bōng sè, 好善

而忘勢 aè bōēyh hó lāng, tēoh bēy kè lūn ây 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 施 To take anything in the hand; a handful.

Sè 施 To disperse, to scatter, to confer favors on people. Jê yéw p'hok sè ê bīn, jê lēng chēy chēung hô jê? k'hó wūy jīn hoē? 如有博施於民而能濟眾何如可謂仁乎 ch'hin chēō'ng woō p'hok sè hoē p'āyh sai'ng, jê ēy chēw chēy chēung lāng, chēy sē an chō'á? t'hang kóng woō jīn tek á bō? 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. Sīn sè kē kwun chēá yéw che; choó sè kē hoō chēá yéw che, 臣弑其君者有之子弑其父者有之 jīn sīn t'haé

e ây jīn kwun ây woō e; haōu sai'ng t'haé e ây nēō'ng pāy ây woō 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, tēung sè jê é è, 夫子之道忠恕而已矣 hoo choó ây tō lé, chīn tēung kwá sēo sè tē'ā tē'ā, 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 bīn, 庶民, all the people; sè ke, 庶幾, almost, nearly.

Choó wāt, 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 sèd: four; soò hong, 四方 sè he'ng, in all quarters; soò kak, 四角 sè kak, foursquare; sèd bīn, 四民 sè bīn, 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'hē'á laé ch'hè k'hw'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; soð sê, 四時 sê sê,
the four seasons; sîm sê? 甚時
s^{ná} me^{ng}h sê? at what time; ké sê? 幾時 tē
sê? when? sê sê, 時時, constantly.

T'hēen hô gân chae, soð sê hēng yēen, 天何
言哉四時行焉 t'hee^{ng} woō s^{ná} me^{ng}h
kóng wā, sê sê tū kē^{ná}, what orders does heaven is-
sue, and yet the four seasons revolve; see the 論
語 Lūn gé.

Sê

蒔

To plant; sê sê yit kin, é seng
chēen kong, 蒔樹一根

chit chāng, é seng chēen áy kong lô, he planted a
tree, in order to be a signal of his military exploits.

Sê

𠂔

Read soô: a surname.

Sê

鰵

The name of a fish; the mackerel.

Sê

埘

Key sê, 雞埘, a hen-roost.

Sê

匙

A spoon; tây sê, 茶匙, a tea-
spoon; hwān sê, 飯匙 pōo^{ng}
sê, a rice spoon; t'hong sê, 湯

匙 t'he^{ng} sê, a soup spoon.

Sê

提

Choo sê, 朱提, the name of a
district, said to produce silver.

Sê

蟾

Sēem sê, 蟾蜍, a kind of toad;
said to have 3 red characters un-
der its belly.

Sê

蟾

Sēang sê, 蟾蜍 chēo^{ng} chē, a toad.

Sê

辭

Read soô: to refuse, not to accept,
to take leave of.

Gwân-soô wū che chaé, é che
cl'heuk kéw pek soð, 原思爲之宰與
之粟九百辭 Gwân-soô káp e chò kay
chaé, hoē e ch'hek káu pǎyh sê, Gwân-soô 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.

是

Sê

是

To be, it is, it is this, this; right, not
wrong; yes; sê put sê? 是不
是 sê ū^m sê? is it so or not? sê,

是, it is so.

Sê sê hwuy hwuy tēy, bēng bēng pék pék t'hēen,
是是非非地明明白白天
tēoh káp ū^m tēoh áy tēy, bēng bēng pǎyh pǎyh áy
t'hee^{ng}, 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.

Bîn-choó sê ch'hek, 閔子侍
側 Bîn-choó k'hēā tē sin pee^{ng}, Bîn-choó was wait-
ing at his side; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sê

伫

The same as the preceding; to
stand, to wait; also written 倅, sê.

Sê

予

K'ham sê, 堪予, a kind of fish.

Sê

寺

Vulg. eē^{ng}: a temple, a monastery,
an abbey; sê jîn, 寺人, an
eunuch.

Hong san koé sē cheng laē seáou, 荒山古寺
僧來少 *hwei^{ng} sw^a koé eē^{ng} hōéy sēō^{ng} laé*
chēó, 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.

Boô hoô hô koē? boô boé hô sē?
無父何怙無母何恃 *bô nēō^{ng} pāy*
woô s^a meē^{ng} h t'hang kōc? bô nēō^{ng} léy woô s^a
meē^{ng} 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 庠 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'hoé sē, 照次序, according to order.
Sē pin ē hēên, 序賓以賢 *sē lēét lāng k'hāy*
chedou e áy gaóu, arrange the guests according to
their talents; see the 大雅 *Tāō gnáy*.

Sēāng 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.

Kē jē sē choo soo hoē, 其如示諸斯乎
e áy ch'hin chēō^{ng} kē 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'ho^a*
ū^m háp léy áy seh, let not the eyes look upon im-
proper beauty.

T'hēen sē choō gnó bīn sē, 天視自我民
視 *t'hee^{ng} k'ho^a t'han lán pāyh sai^{ng} k'ho^a*,
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 kwáy sē sē, 百揆時叙
chē^a pāyh hwat tōe sēāng sē chedou ch'hoé sē,
the hundred plans were constantly arranged in or-
der; see the 舜典 *Sūn tiēu*.

Sē 墅 A shed in a field; a garden; an ex-
tra lodging place; a village.

Sēā-an, 謝安, with his neph-
ew Hēên, 玄, played at chess, and (toó pēét sē,
賭別墅 *puāh soo yē^a pát áy hui^{ng}*), gam-
bled for an extra garden; see the 晉書 *Chin se*.

Sē 緒 A line, a thread of communication, a
rule, a connecting thread.

Boó ōng chán T'haē ōng che sē,
武王纘太王之緒 *Boó ōng sēō swā*
T'haē ōng áy sw^a à, Boó ōng connected the line of
communication from T'haē ōng; 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 chēá jē soo hoo yēá,
逝者如斯夫也 *kōy k'hē ch'hip chēō^{ng}*
an néy), "how the waters flow by, and pass
away;" see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Sē 謚 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; chēw sē, 咒誓 chēw chwā, to take an oath, in order to insure belief.

Sē 豎 To stand, to stand erect, to set up on end; also written 豎, sē. Sē lip, 豎立 k'hēā lip, to stand upright; sē kê, 豎旗 k'hēā kê, 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 sē.

Pin-lông sē, 根嶼 Pin-né^{ng} soō, the island of Pinang or Prince of Wales.

Sē sēng, 嶼城 soō sēnd, a fortified island; applied to the island of Onrust, in front of Batavia roads, which was once fortified.

Sē 鰵 The name of a fish.

Sē 蕓 Fine, elegant, agreeable.

Sē 氏 A family name; sēng sē, 姓氏 sai^{ng} sē, the surname of any one. Loé yéw Bēng-sun sē, Sēuk-sun sē, Kwù-y-sun sē, 魯有孟孫氏叔孫氏季孫氏 Loé kok woō Bēng-sun sē, Sēuk-sun sē, Kwù-y-sun sē, in the Loé country there were the families and clans of Bēng-sun, Sēuk-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 jēuk, 恨不能活噬爾肉 hwūn bēy wāh kâ 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.

Sîn sē yím sit, soó kwun sēw k'hó, 神嗜飲食使君壽考 sîn bēng sē àè lé áy līm chēāh, hōe kwun lé chēāh tē^{ng} hōēy.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 līm, 樹林 ch'hēw ná, a forest. Taē sē p'hò yéw ch'haē, seáou

yáng ch'hè boō hēet, 大樹破有柴小羊刺無血 twā chāng ch'hēw p'hwà woō ch'há, sēy chēāh yēō^{ng} t'haē bō hōēyh, 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 儼 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.

Sē 城 Sēng k'hwat suy kīn, hong yín sēāng sē, 城關雖近風雲尙賒 sēnd kak suy jēēn kīn, hong hōē sēāng huwī^{ng}, al-

though the corner of the city may be near, the winds
and clouds are distant.

SĚÀ

賒

Not to associate with.

𡇗

SĚÀ

舍

To reject, to give up, to cease.

Confucius, speaking of a flowing
stream, said, (put sĕá tĕw yĕā,

不 舍 晝 夜 *bô ha^{ng} jit mǎi^{ng}*," "it does not
cease day or night;" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

SĚÀ

捨

To reject, to give up, to cast off.

Aè h^o bŭn gē bē sĕāng wŭy sĕá,
愛好文義未嘗違捨

yit tĕōh hó áy bŭn gē, bōēy cheng pàng t'hek kak,
he who is fond of good writings will never cast them
away.

SĚÀ

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'hēa kóng bōēyh ch'hut k'hè t'hít t'hó, é sĕá k'hè
gwá áy huán ló*, put to the carriage and talk about
going out to ramble, in order to drive away my sor-
row; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Sĕá joō, 寫字 *sĕá jĕ*, to write or copy anything.

𡇗

SĚÀ

舍

A shed, a cottage, a dwelling; to
halt for a night.

Sĕá kwán bē tēng, 舍館未
定 *ha^{ng} áy wŭy bōēy tē^{nā} tĕōh*, I have not yet
fixed upon my lodgings; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

SĚÀ

赦

To forgive, to pardon, to remit an
offense; sĕá chōēy, 赦罪, to
forgive sins; sĕá seáou kò, 赦

小過 *sĕá sĕó k'huá áy kōēy sít*, to pass over
slight offenses; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

SĚÀ

卸

To put off, to lay aside; sĕá. kap,
卸甲 *t'hoo^{ng} kǎh*, to throw off
one's armor.

SĚÀ

庫

A surname.

SĚÀ

瀉

To purge; sĕá yĕák, 瀉藥 *sĕá
yĕōh*, a purgative medicine.

𡇗

SĚÀ

余

A surname.

SĚÀ

畚

The name of a hill.

SĚÀ

斜

Slanting, oblique, not straight; irre-
gular, incorrect.

SĚÀ

邪

Incorrect, corrupt, vicious; kan sĕá,
奸邪, vicious people.

Sĕá sŭt, 邪術, corrupt arts;
sĕá kaŭ, 邪教, erroneous doctrines.

SĚÀ

裒

Incorrect, vicious; a left handed
course, that must not be followed.

SĚÀ

蛇

Vulg. *chwá*: a snake, a poisonous
reptile.

K'he sĕá lĕūng, jĕ hōng che ch'lie,
驅蛇龍而放之菹 *ku^{nā} chwá lĕūng
jĕ pàng hāy tē chāy k'hou^t á*, he drove away the
snakes and dragons, and confined them to the marsh-
es; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𡇗

SĚÀ

社

A god of the land, or soil; also, a
village, a hamlet.

Yéw bŭn jŭn yĕen, yéw sĕá chek

yĕen, 有民人焉有社稷焉 *woō pāyh sai^{ng} lāng tē tit, yĕā 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 gé.

Sĕā 射 To shoot; sĕā chĕèn, 射箭 *chōh chĕē^{ng}*, to shoot with an arrow.
Kwun choó boō sĕy cheng, pit yĕā sĕā hoē, 君子無所爭必也射乎 *kwun choó bō sĕy chai^{ng}, nā tek k'hak bōēyh, tēōh chāē chōh chĕē^{ng} hoē*, the good man wrangles about nothing, but if he must strive, lēt 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 ē jé bān sĕng, 爲宮室臺榭以殘害于爾萬姓 *chō kĕung ch'hōē tāē sĕā, é chān haē tē lé chĕⁿā bān pāyh sai^{ng}*, 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 hĕō^{ng}*, the musk deer.

Sĕā 埜 The same as 社, sĕā, a village.

奉 Sĕⁿa 聲 Read sĕng: a voice, a sound; bĕng sĕng, 名聲 *mĕⁿā sĕⁿa*, fame, report; sĕng yim, 聲音 *sĕⁿa 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 sĕⁿa mĕⁿā yāng yit tē tĕung kok*, thus your fame would overspread the middle country (China); see the 中庸 Tĕung yung.

去 Sĕⁿā 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 *sĕⁿā lāng*, a holy man, a sage.

平 Sĕⁿā 城 Read sĕng: a city; sĕng kok, 城郭 *sĕⁿā kok*, a city and suburbs.
Ch'hók soo tē yĕā, k'hĕuk soo sĕng yĕā, 鑿斯池也築斯城也 *ch'hók chĕy lĕy chūy kaou k'hĕh chĕy lĕy sĕⁿā ch'hĕō^{ng}*, dig this ditch deeper, and build this wall higher; (to provide a defense against your enemies;) see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Sĕⁿā 成 Read sĕng: to complete; sĕng chĕw, 成就 *sĕⁿā chĕw*, to attain one's object.

去 Sĕⁿā 櫪 Read sĕng: a large basket or hamper, for containing grain.

Sĕⁿā 城 Read sĕng: a vessel for containing salt.

Sĕⁿā 簋 Read sĕng: a bamboo vessel, for holding anything.

去 Sĕāh 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 Read sĕk: a mat, a table, a feast;
Sĕäh yĕên sĕk, 筵席 yĕên scäh, a
feast, an entertainment.

Sĕäh 鮒 The name of a fish.

夫 Kwat sĕak, 刮削 kwäh sĕäh, to
Sĕak 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 de-
graded in rank, and (chaè put teâu, sĕak t'hoé tĕy
yĕá, 再不朝削土地也 koh ũ^m teâu
keè^{ng} chĕo kwäh sĕak t'hoé tĕy yĕá,) when they
neglected it a second time, they were deprived of
a part of their territory.

Sĕak 屑 To consider clean, to account pure.
Put gnó sĕak é, 不我屑以
bô lĕäh gwá chò ch'heng k'he
sĕo^{ng}, not considering me pure and clean; see the
詩經 Se keng.

Sĕak 鑠 To melt metals; used also metaphori-
cally.
Sĕak kim pek yit, 鑠金百
鎰 yĕō^{ng} kim chit pǎyh yit tǎng, they melted gold
to the amount of 100 yit's in weight; see the 史
記 Soó kè.

Sĕak 爍 To burn brightly; a bright light.

幸 Mutual, together with; sĕang cheng,
Sĕang 相 相爭 sĕo chai^{ng}, to strive to-
gether.

Sĕang k'hip ê tĕung tĕng, 相泣於中庭
sĕo k'haò tĕ tĕung tĕng, they wept together in the
midst of the house; see 孟子 Bĕng chioó.

Sĕang 廂 A chamber on the side of a dwelling;
an antechamber.

T'haē gwát sey sĕang hāy, gĕng
hong hoē pwàn k'hae, 待月西廂下迎
風戶半開 tĕng t'haē göēyh tĕ sae sĕo^{ng} āy,
gĕ^{ng} chĕh hong woō moo^{ng} pwā^{ng} k'hōuy, wait for
the moon under the western antechamber; welcome
the wind with the door half open.

Sĕang 湘 The name of a river.

Sĕang 箱 Vulg. sĕo^{ng}: a box, a trunk, a cof-
fer; a granary.

Sĕang 紉 Cloth of a light yellow color.

Sĕang 傷 To wound, to injure; to wound the
feelings, to grieve.
Ae jĕ put sĕang, 哀而不傷
ae jĕ bĕy sĕang, grieved without being wounded; see
the 論語 Lūn gé. Sĕang laē, 傷害, to injure.

Sĕang 湯 A superabundance of water; inun-
dating, overflowing.
Hōng súy sĕang sĕang, 洪水
湯湯 twā chúy sĕang sĕang, the inundation was
overwhelming; see the 堯典 Geāou tĕén.

Sĕang 殤 To die at an early age; to die before
the age of puberty.

Sĕang 觴 A wine cup, a vessel for drinking
wine out of.

SĚang 商 A merchant; sĕang lĕang, 商量
soo nĕng, to deliberate, to consult.
Soō, lōng, kong, sĕang, 士農
工商 t'hak ch'hūy, chōh ch'hān, chō kang, seng
lé, the scholar, the husbandman, the mechanic, and
merchant; (the four classes of people among the
Chinese.)

SĚang 賁 The ancient form of the above.

SĚang 襄 To assist, to help.

SĚang 驤 A horse going swiftly.

SĚang 鑣 A hook, a military weapon.

SĚang 勳 Hasty, quick.

賞 Vulg. sĕng : to reward, to admire,
to express admiration.

SĚang 賞 Kām sĕang, 鑒賞, to look at,
and admire; gwán sĕang, 玩賞, to stay the mind
on in wonder and admiration; sĕang sođ, 賞賜,
to confer, as a reward.

Sĕang sĕen hwát ok, 賞善罰惡 sĕng hó
hwát p'haⁿé, to reward the good, and punish the bad.

SĚang 上 Vulg. chĕng : to ascend, to go up;
to exalt.

Lĕen poē é sĕang, 連步以
上 sĕo siwà poē é chĕng, to ascend with successive
steps; see the 禮曲禮 Léy k'hĕuk léy.

SĚang 鮫 Gĕ sĕang, 魚鯊, hé sĕng, dried
fish.

SĚang 想 Vulg. sĕng : to think, to reflect.
Bōng sĕang hĕen soō, 夢想
賢士 bāng sĕng gađu áy
t'hak ch'hāy lāng, to think and dream of clever
scholars.

丟 SĚang 相 To look at, to survey; to assist, to
help; an assistant.

K'hàn sĕang, 看相 kwⁿà sĕang
to look at a person's countenance, and to judge by
the lines and marks in it of his future destiny.

Chaé sĕang, 宰相, a prime minister.

Sĕang chaé jé sit, 相在爾室 k'hwⁿà tē lé áy
ch'hōđ, to take a survey of your house: A surname.

庫 SĚang 庫 To enter school; a school, a semina-
ry.

Kín sĕang sĕ che kađu, 謹庠
序之教 kín sĕn sĕang sĕ áy kà, be careful of
the instructions in the schools; see 孟子 Bĕng
choó.

SĚang 祥 Kit sĕang, 吉祥, a lucky omen, a
favorable prognostic.

Kok kay chĕang hin pit yéw
cheng sĕang, 國家將興必有禎祥
kok kay chĕang böyĕh hin k'hé, pit tĕoh woō hó áy
sĕang, when a country is about to flourish there will
certainly be some good omens; see the 中庸
Tĕung yŭng.

SĚang 詳 Sĕang sĕy, 詳細, minute, the
particular minutiae of anything.

E put kĕ kĕ sĕang, 已不記
其詳 é keng bĕy kĕ é áy sĕang sĕy, we have al-
ready forgotten the particulars.

SĚang 翔 'To fly round about, to fly back-
wards and forwards.

Sek soo ké è, sĕang jĕ hoē chip,
色斯舉矣翔而後集 kĕng lāng áy
sek, e chĕo k'hé, kađu pway laé pway k'hé, jĕn ađu

kǒh chip, 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.

SĚang 嘗 To taste, to try the taste of anything.
SĚen hoo p'hín sĚang sit, ōng naé sit, 膳夫品嘗食王乃食 *ché pooi^{ng} áy lāng chedou p'hín lūy ch'he cheǎh, ōng chĕw chĕǎh*, the cook must first taste of every sort of food, after which the king eats; see the 周禮 Chew lĕy.

SĚang 嘗 To try, to taste; the same as the preceding.

SĚang 常 Constant, perpetual, constantly, always; a surname; sĚang kĕw, 常久 *sĚang koó*, everlasting.

Tōng chĕng yĕw sĚang, 動靜有常 *tāng chĕng woó sĚang*, to be constant and regular in one's business and recreations.

Gnoé sĚang, 五常 *goē sĚang*, the five constant virtues; (which are, according to the Chinese, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and truth.)

SĚang 裳 A garment; e sĚang, 衣裳 *yin chĕō^{ng}*, clothes, apparel.

SĚang 上 Up, upon, above, that which is above; high; vulg. *chĕō^{ng}*: to ascend.

Chaē sĚang wūy put lĕng hāy, 在上位不陵下 *tē tēng bīn áy lāng bó k'he lĕng tē hāy tēy áy lāng*, let not those in superior stations despise those who are beneath them; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.
SĚang kwān, 上官, a double surname.

SĚang 二 The same as the above.

SĚang 象 An appearance, a form; alike. Vulg. *ch'hĕō^{ng}*: an elephant.
K'hĕ sĚang, 氣象, manner, constitution; hĕng sĚang, 形象, form, substance.

K'hé hoe pà sae sĚang jĕ wàn che, 驅虎豹犀象而遠之 *kwá hoé pà sae ch'hĕō^{ng}, jĕ hoē e hui^{ng}*, to drive away the tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, and elephants, in order to remove them to a distance; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

SĚang 獮 Alike; chĕng sĚang, 正獮 *ch'hĕn chĕō^{ng}*, just like, like as.

SĚang 像 The same as the above.

SĚang 尚 To emulate, to esteem highly; to add to, to come over; still, yet, even, if; hō sĚang, 和尚 *hōēy sĕō^{ng}*, a priest of the sect of Budha.

SĚang se, 尚書 *sĕō^{ng} se*, a president of one of the principal boards.

Kwun choó gē, è wūy sĚang, 君子義以爲尚 *kwun choó lĕāh gē chō t'hang sĚang*, the good man considers righteousness worthy of his imitation; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ch'hó sĚang che hong pit yĕn, 草尚之風必偃 *ch'haó kay hong tē tēng lūn tek k'hak tú*, when grass is acted upon by the wind, it bends down; see the 論語 Lūn gé. A surname.

Seau 消 To exhaust, to finish, to diminish; to melt away; seaou sit, 消息, news, intelligence.

Peng tōng seaou sĕk, 冰凍消釋 *sĕ^{ng} kĕn tāt ēy seaou yĕō^{ng}*, ice and frost can dissolve and melt away.

Seaou 俏 Seaou jĕn, 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 痛 Swan seaou, 酸痛, a headache; seaou k'hat, 瘡渴, a kind of sickness.

Seaou 膚 A pain in the head, and languor in the limbs.
Hây seaou, 下膚, 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 yaôu, 逍遙, easy, at leisure, satisfied, contented.

Hô sǎng hoê seaou yaôu, 河上乎逍遙 tē káng chúy tēng seaou yaôu, 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'hēn hây peng, seaou é wáy chēung kè, 秦收天下兵銷以爲鍾鐻 Chîn sew t'hee^{ng} āy āy peng to yěō^{ng} 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 yěák, 硝藥 seaou, yěōh, gunpowder.

Seaou 魑 San seaou, 山魑, a ghost with one leg, which is said to haunt the district of 汀州, T'heng-chew.

Seaou 瀟 Seaou sǎng, 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'hōey seaou, to play on the pipe.

Seaou 弣 The small end of a bow.

Seaou 蕭 A kind of reed. A surname.

Seaou 條 The sound of fluttering wings.

Seaou 燒 Vulg. sǎo: to burn; h'no seaou, 火燒 hōey sǎo, the fire burns.
Tēung hây boê seaou hōey, 仲夏母燒灰 tēung hây ũ^m t'hang sǎo hōey, in the middle month of summer do not burn lime; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Read cheaou: the fire burning anything black; also, to roast.
Sam cheaou h'no, 三焦火 s^{na} seaou hōey, three flames of fire.

Seaou 焦

Seáou 小 Vulg. sǎy: small, minute, diminutive; sǎo kwá, a little.

Seáou jîn, 小人, a worthless man, a little minded fellow.

Seàou taē yēw che, 小大由之 *sěy soō twā soō-t'hàn*, 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.
Bút yéw é seàou wáy kwày chěá, 物有以少爲貴者 *meē^{ng}h woō é chěó chò kwày chěá*, 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 嫖 To sport with wantonly.

Seàou 少 Youthful, small, few in years; seàou lēn, 少年, a young person.
Seàou che sē, hēet k'hè bē tēng, 少之時血氣未定戒之在色 *sěy áy sé, hōēyh k'hè bōēy tēⁿā tēōh, kēng kaē chaē sek*, in the time of youth, before one's blood and spirits are settled, we should guard against vice; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

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 jín, 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^{ng} 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 韶 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 malo 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 gēp,
紹復先王之大業
seāou hók seng ōng āy twā gēp, to carry on and
restore the great establishment made by former
kings; see the 庚盤書 Se pwān keng.

夫 Seēh 𦉳 A sound, a noise; seēh seēh sut sut,
𦉳𦉳𦉳𦉳, a little.

Seēh 顫 Read chēn: to shake the head, as
in the palsy; to tremble.
顫 Sōd che hān chēn, 四支寒
顫 sē he kwā scēh, the four limbs shaking with cold.

Seēh 洩 Sēet lēem, 洩貼 seēh ná, lightning.

Seēh 娼 Sēet chūn, 娼妓 seēh chwā, 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, sōēy yit kē boē,
蟋蟀在堂歲聿其暮
seēh sut twā tē tēng neēng kaōu neēng maiⁿg, 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 jlt, 蝕日 seēh jlt, an eclipse of the sun.

幸

SĖem

𦵏

A clever hand, a skillful hand.

SĖem sĖem lé séw, k'hó é hōng
sĖang 𦵏𦵏女手可以

縫裳 gaōu chò āy cha boē āy ch'héw, t'hang láe
páng jín chĕōng, a clever seamstress can be employ-
ed in stitching the clothes; see the 魏風 Gōēy
hōng.

SĖem

纖

Small, minute; finely-wove silk;
sĖem bé, 纖微, minute.

SĖem

𦵏

Mountain leeks, of a small kind;
small minute.

SĖem

疔

A fever; Chēy hoē kaē sūy sĖem,
齊候疥遂疔 Chēy hoē
saiⁿg káy, sūy kwā jwāh, the

prince of the Chēy country had a scrofulous disor-
der, which afterwards turned into a fever; see the
左傳 Chó twān.

SĖem

鈞

A sharp instrument; sharp.

SĖem

儉

Skillful in debate, wrangling; cut-
ting in one's conversation.

Boō nē ē sĖem jín, 無怩于
儉人, don't be intimate with wranglers.

声

SĖem

閃

Tó sĖem, 躲閃, to avoid, to get
out of the way.

SĖem pĕen, 閃邊 sĖem pĕēng,
to start on one side.

SĖem

陝

The name of a state; sĖem sey, 陝
西, one of the provinces of China.

SĖem

剡

Sharp, sharp pointed; to scrape;
also, luminous.

SĚem 揆 To loose, to dissolve; to scrape.

SĚem 广 The roof of a house; the head of a beam; one of the radicals.

去 SĚem 漈 Read sìm: water about to flow out.

平 SĚem 蟾 a kind of toad, which is said to have eight red spots on its belly.

SĚem keung, 蟾宮, one of the palaces of the moon. Yit sĚem tēang, 一蟾長 *chit sĚem tēng*, a fathom long.

去 SĚem 贍 To give charitably; to supply wants, to lend; hasty, sufficient.

put sĚem, 此惟救死而恐不贍 *chĕy lĕy tók tók kĕw soó, jĕ kĕⁿa ne bó kaòu*, this merely to prevent death, would perhaps not be sufficient; see 孟子 Bēng chnó.

SĚem 暹 The light of the sun rising up; sĚem ló, 暹羅, Siam.

SĚem ōng soó sĕāng, SĚem lé soó hó sĕāng, 暹王飼象暹女飼和尚 *SĚem áy ōng ch'hē ch'hō^{ng}, SĚem áy cha bó ch'hē hō^{ng}*, the king of Siam feeds elephants, but the women of Siam feed priests.

幸 SĚen 仙 A fairy, a sylvan deity, an elf, a genius; sĭu sĚen, 神仙, an angel; chò sĚen, 做仙, to become a fairy. Also, a surname.

Sĕng jĭn put soo sĚen, 聖人不師仙 *sĕng jĭn bó ōh chò sĚen*, "philosophers do not aim to become fairies;" said by 揚雄 Yāng-hĕung.

SĚen 苧 The name of a grass.

SĚen 僊 The same as 仙, sĚen, a fairy; also to frisk and gambol about, when tipsy; also written 僊, sĚen.

SĚen 先 Before, first, previously; to precede; to go before. SĚen seng, 先生 *sĭn sai^{ng}*, a teacher, an elder born.

Tān sĚen teng ē gān, 誕先登于岸 *kóng taē seng chĕō^{ng} tē hōⁿā*, it is said that he (Būn ōng) first ascended the bank; (i. e. made the greatest progress in virtue); see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Jĭn chĕá sĚen lān, jĕ hōē hĕk, 仁者先難而後獲 *jĭn áy lāng taē seng sĕō^{ng} tē kan lán, jĕēn cōu tē sĕy tĭt tĕōh*, the benevolent man thinks first of the difficulties, and then of the advantages; see the 論語 Lūn gĕ.

SĚen 鮮 Vulg. *ch'he^{ng}*: fresh, of a good color, new; good, excellent. Sek pit yŭng sĚen, 腊必用 *ta áy bāh pit tĕōh yŭng ch'he^{ng} áy*, dried meat should be used in sacrifice when it is fresh.

SĚen 鱖 The same as the above; sĚen gē, 鱖魚 *ch'he^{ng} hē*, fresh fish.

SĚen 羴 The smell of mutton; also written 羴, sĚen.

SĚen 鏽 Read sĕw: rust, the rust of iron; seng sĕw, 生鏽 *sai^{ng} sĚen*, to become rusty; t'hĕet sĕw, 鐵鏽 *t'hĕh sĚen*, the rust of iron.

去 SĚen 洗 Vulg. sĕy: to wash, to cleanse, to rinse. Sĕng jĭn ē ch'hoó sĚen sĭm, 聖人以此洗心 *sĕng jĭn t'hó chĕy lĕy sĕy*

sim kwⁿa, the sages make use of this wherewith to cleanse their minds; see the 易繫辭 Èk hēy soô.

SĚEN 筊 Vulg. ch'héng: a duster, to dust anything; key mô sĚEN, 鷄毛筊 hēy mô ch'héng, a duster made of fowl's feathers.

SĚEN 跣 Barefoot; sĚEN chĕuk, 跣足 ch'hĕäh k'ha, naked feet. Jĕäk sĚEN, hwut sĕ tĕy, k'hwat chĕuk yŭng sĕang, 若跣弗視地厥足用傷 nā ch'hĕäh k'ha bó k'hwⁿà tĕ tĕy, e äy k'ha ēy tĕöhs sĕang, if we walk barefoot without looking at the ground, our feet may be wounded; see the 晝說命 Se wát bĕng.

SĚEN 毳 The hair or feathers of birds and beasts growing again.

SĚEN 疥 A scrofulous complaint; the same as 疥, sĚEN.

SĚEN 銑 Bright, and highly polished metal; a small chisel.

SĚEN 儼 Hastiness of mind, accompanied with fear.

SĚEN 儼 Wán sĚEN, 婉儼, the appearance of moving; elegant motion.

SĚEN 尠 Scarce, few, seldom; the same as 鮮, sĚEN.

SĚEN 洒 To wash out, to wash away a stain, to wipe off a reproach.

Gwān pé soò chĕá yit sĚEN che, 願此死者一洒之 gwān böëyh t'hēy sĕ äy lāng chĕt äy sĕy ch'héng k'he, I wish for the

sake of those who are dead, to wipe off this reproach; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

SĚEN 癬 Scurf, a scrofulous disorder; seng sĚEN, 生癬 sai^{ng} sĚEN, to get the scurfy, to have a breaking out.

SĚEN 蘚 T'hae sĚEN, 苔蘚, a sort of moss, moss on walls.

SĚEN 鮮 Seldom, few, scarce. K'haón gán lĕng sek, sĚEN ò jĭn, 巧言令色鮮矣仁 ch'hòng hó e äy wā, jĕ súy e äy bĭn sek, chĕó woō jĭn, those who render their countenance and conversation smooth and agreeable have seldom any share of virtue; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

SĚEN 燹 A fire in the wilderness.

SĚEN 尠 Few, scarce; the same as 尠, sĚEN.

SĚEN 獮 To kill; the autumnal hunt.

SĚEN 扇 Vulg. sĕ^{ng}: a fan; bĭn sĚEN, 門扇 mōo^{ng} sĕ^{ng}, the leaf of a door.

Sù¹ chok gū¹ é bĕng sĚEN, 舜作五明扇 Sù¹ chò goē bĕng äy sĕ^{ng}, Sùn invented the five clearness fan.

SĚEN 煽 To fan the flame, to make the fire blaze; a blazing appearance.

SĚEN 搧 To move, to waive, as a fan; to fan.

SĒEN 騾 To geld, to castrate; sĕen mà, 騾馬 *yĕm báy*, to geld a horse.

SĒEN 偏 The blazing of fire; the same as 煽 *sĕen*.

SĒEN 先 To precede, to go before, to walk in front.
Chit hêng sĕen tĕáng chĕá, wŭy che put tĕy, 疾行先長者謂之不弟 *măi^{ng}h kĕ¹á taĕ seng sĕ tĕā chĕá, kóng ũ^m hó chò sĕo 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. *sw¹á*: a thread; chim sĕen, 針線 *chĕem sw¹á*, a needle and thread.

SĒEN 信 Read sĭn: to believe; gnó put sĭn, 我不信 *gwá ũ^m 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 ô, 單于, a name given to the northern Tartars; a double surname.

SĒEN 嬋 Sĕen kwan, 嬋娟 elegant, beautiful.

SĒEN 蟬 Vulg. *ám koe chĕy*: a kind of beetle, the dorr beetle; a cockchaffer; a kind of cricket.

Chĕy ông hoĕ hwún soó, se pĕen wŭy sĕen, 齊王后忿死尸變爲蟬 *Chĕy ông áy bóe sim hoĕy tŏh kađu sé, sĭn se peĕ^{ng} chò ám 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 hōĕy, 儻徊, to walk backwards and forwards, without being able to advance.

SĒEN 善 Good, virtuous, excellent, mild, gentle, moral; virtue, goodness. Much. T'hiĕn tŏ hok sĕen hō yĭm, 天道福善禍淫 *t'hee^{ng} áy tŏ lé káng hok k'hĕ tĕ hó áy, jĕ hó huān tĕ yĭm huān 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'hoang hō*.

SĒEN 儻 An elegant form, a fine manner.

SĒEN 塿 Pĕk sĕen t'hoĕ, 白塿土, a kind of white clay. Also written 礬, sĕen.

SĒEN 膳 Prepared food; chĭn sĕen, 進膳, to present food to a superior.

Kĕ lĕng mĕ kwan, kwan sĕen séng chaé, 其令大官損膳省宰 *e kăh twā kio^{na}, kwan k'hĕ sĕen bŭh yĕw sai^{ng} t'haé mĕe^{ng}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 *poé k^{na} k'hoó*, to repair the prisons; see the

禮月令 *Léy gwát lĕng*.

Sēen 鱓 The name of a fish, or eel, like a snake, without scales, and always covered with slime. Also written 鱓, sēen.

Sēen 壇 A flat level place before an altar, where people sacrifice.

Sēen 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, sēen. To change, to transfer from one to another.

Sēen 單 Sēen hoó, 單父, the name of a city in the 魯, Loé country.

Sēen 燁 The burning of fire.

Sēen 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, sēen.

Sēen 擅 The same as the preceding; sēen kok che wūy ōng, 擅國之謂王 choō chwan tē kok kóng kēd ōng, to have one's own way in a country is called being a king.

Sēen 爍 Dry; fire burning strongly; to respect.

奉 See^{ng} 茲 Read choo: as ch'ló choo, 草蓆 ch'haóu sec^{ng}, a straw matrass.

去 See^{ng} 扇 Read sēen: a fan; bün sēen, 門扇 moo^{ng} sec^{ng}, the leaf of a door.

Jèett'hēen yūng sēen, 熱天用扇 jwǎh t'hee^{ng} yūng sec^{ng}, in warm weather people use fans.

平 Seē^{ng} 胝 A pickle; kám lám seē^{ng}, 橄欖胝 kán ná seē^{ng}, a preparation of pickled olives.

去 Seē^{ng} 豉 Toē seē^{ng}, 豆豉 tāu seē^{ng}, a preparation of pickled pulse.
To pickle anything, to put it in pickle.

夫 Seep 澀 Rough, not smooth; also, a rough, sour, kind of taste.

Seep 慥 Hard, firm.

Seep 澁 Sew seep, 差澁, ashamed; difficult, hard to turn.

Seep 霎 Sēep é, 霎雨 sēep sé hoē, a slight shower; sēep sē kan, 霎時間, the time of a shower of rain.

Seep 攝 To join together, to unite several offices in one. Also read lēp: to receive, to assist.

Seep 唾 Tō speak much; sēep sē, 唾嗜, to flatter any one.

天 Seep 涉 To wade across the water.
K'hēen sēang sēep Chin, 褰裳涉溱 k'hēen jín chē^{ōng} leāou kōey Chin chúy, to pull up one's clothes to wade across the Chin waters; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Seep 揲 Sēep sē, 揲蓍, to draw out the reeds or stalks of grass, used in divination.

SĚep 攝 To be bewitched; kwáy kwaè sĚep
bĕy, 鬼怪攝迷, to be co-
zened and bewitched by ghosts
and hobgoblins.

夫 SĚet 佻 To be extravagant; to remove.

SĚet 泄 To let out; hwat sĚet, 發泄, to
display; sĚet sĚà, 泄瀉, to act
as a purge.

Kwày ch'hun che gwát, yáng k'hè hwat sĚet, 季
春之月陽氣發泄 kwày ch'hun áy
gōēyh, yáng áy k'hè chĕw hwat sĚet, in the latter
month of spring, the procreative principle of nature
begins to be displayed; see the 禮月令 Léy
gwát lĕng.

SĚet 紕 A horse's bridle, anything by which
a horse or a cow is tied; a long
rope.

SĚet 疝 The same as 瘕, sĚet, a dysentery;
sĚet sĚà, 疝瀉, to purge.

SĚet 契 A surname. Also, the same as the
following.

SĚet 契 The name of a man, who was an
officer in the court of 堯, Geàou,
and the ancestor of 商湯, Sĕang
t'long.

SĚet 僊 A small voice, a whisper, a groan,
a hum. Also written 僊, sĚet.

SĚet 綈 To bind; bonds.
Suy chaē láy sĚet che tĕung, hwuy
kĕ chōēy yĕá, 雖在縲紲
之中非其罪也 suy twā tē láy sĚet áy
tang e'ng, ū^m 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.

SĚet 高 A man's name; also a surname.

SĚet 洩 Loē sĚet, 漏洩 laōu sĚet, to leak
out, to let out a secret.

Chín hô haé, jĕ put sĚet, 振河
海而不洩 chín sĕw hô haé áy chúy, jĕ bĕy
hoē e sĚet laōu, (the earth) holds the rivers and seas,
without allowing them to leak out; see the 中庸
Tĕung yung.

SĚet 瘕 To purge; sĚet sĚà che chit, 瘕
瀉之疾 laōu sĚà áy pai'ng,
a dysentery; a looseness of the
bowels.

SĚet 變 Harmonious; to harmonize; also
written 燮, sĚet.

SĚet 𠵽 The sound of anything breaking.

SĚet 媒 To be familiar with, to despise, to
defile.

Taē sín put sĚet, 大臣不媒.
twā jín sín ū^m t'hang sĚet būn, do not despise great
ministers.

SĚet 屨 The felt worn in shoes.

SĚet 𤇀 To burn, to set fire to, to consume;
also written 𤇀, sĚet.

SĚet 褻 Private, a private dress, common ap-
parel; familiar, free; sĚet tók,
褻瀆, to despise, to revile, to
blaspheme.

Hông choo put é wáy sĚet hòk, 紅紫不以

爲褻服 *áng choo bó böëyh ch'hèng chò sae*
k'hēā āy yín chēō^{ng}, he would not wear a red or
 crimson color for his private dress; said of Con-
 fucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sëet 薛 A kind of sedge grass, the *Cyperus*
 genus. Vulg. *seēh*: a surname.

Sëet 設 To appoint, to arrange, to establish,
 to set up.
 Sëet wūy sēang sē hāk haū-é
kaū che, 設爲庠序學校以教之
sëet chò sēang sē ōh haū é kà e, and then appointed
 schools and seminaries of instruction to teach the
 people; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sëet 設 A kind of fragrant grass.

天 舌 The tongue; *k'hoé sëet*, 口舌
ch'hūy cheēh, the tongue of the
 mouth.

Bók bún tīm sēet, gân put *k'hó sè è*, 莫捫朕
 舌言不可逝矣 *bó lāng tai^{ng} gwá āy*
cheēh, nā sē kóng wā ū^m t'hang-lām sám ch'hut,
 nobody holds our tongue, and yet our words should
 not disorderly escape us; see the 大雅 Taē 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 昔日, on a former day.

Sek 昔 *Sek chēā, yēw yēā būn choo hoo*
choó, 昔者由也聞諸夫子 *chá sē*,
gicá woō t'hē^a kap hoo choó, formerly I heard it
 from our master; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sek 惜 To pity, to feel for, to commiserate;
k'hó sek, 可惜, alas! alas!
Sek hoē! hoo choó che gé kwun
choó yēā, 惜乎夫子之語君子也
k'hó sek hoē! hoo choó lé āy kóng sē ch'hin chēō^{ng}
kwun choó, alas! what you say is like the speech of
 a good man, (but you err in altogether rejecting ele-
 gance;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sek 腊 Dried flesh.

Sek 腊 Vulg. *chēōh*: 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, varie-
 gated colors; *hnd sek*, 好色,
 to be addicted to venery.

Chèng gân sek, soo kīn sīn è, 正顏色斯
 近信矣 *chēⁿ à lán āy gân sek, chēy lēy chēw*
kīn sīn è, adjust the countenance properly, and then
 you will induce faithful men to draw near; see the
 論語 Lūn gé.

Sek 僚 Tek sek, 僚僚, vicious, wicked.

Sek 撓 Boē sek, 摸撓, to feel.

Sek 索 To seek, to search for, to require, to
 take; *lék sek*, 勒索, to extort
 money. Vulg. *sōh*: a cord, a rope.

A surname.

Sek sit k'he èk, 索室毆疫 *ch'hōey ch'hoē*

kwá wun yěäh, to search the house and drive out noxious influences; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Sek 𥝱 To boil rice with plenty of water.

Sek 𥝱 Sek hoo, 𥝱夫, a field laborer, a husbandman; hard, to covet.

Sek 𥝱 The same as the above; also, a surname.

Sek 𥝱 Kày sek, 𥝱穡, husbandry, tillage, farming; a barn floor. Anciently written 𥝱, 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^m kày û^m sek, bōēyh an chuoⁿá ēy k'hěōh tēw sⁿa pāyh ek*, without tillage and husbandry, how could we obtain three hundred million bundles of corn; see the 魏風 Gōēy hong.

Sek 𥝱 To pierce, to stab.

Sek 𥝱 Lamentation, grief.

Sek 𥝱 To be enraged, to hate; to be vexed.

Sek 𥝱 To split wood, to divide; a surname; also written 𥝱, sek.

Sek sin jê che hô? hwuy hoó put k'hék, 析薪如之何匪斧不克 *p'luò ch'há an chuoⁿá? bō poó t'haú bēy yěⁿá*, in splitting firewood how shall we manage? without an ax we shall never succeed; see the 齊風 Chēy hong.

Sek 皙 A white color.

Sek 皙 To distinguish clearly.

Sek 𥝱 Sek bé, 𥝱米, to wash rice before boiling, to rinse rice.

Sek 𥝱 K'hóng - choó che k'hè Chēy, chēp sek jê hêng, 孔子之去齊接 𥝱而行 *K'hóng-choó áy k'hè Chēy kok, chēp sek bé jê kēⁿá*, when Confucius left the Chēy 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 Bēng choó.

Sek 𥝱 Sek sek, 𥝱𥝱, the chirping of birds.

Sek 瑟 A kind of guitar; k'him sek, 琴瑟, a harp and guitar.

Koé sek he, k'hēen jé, 鼓瑟 希鏗爾 *p'hāh koé twⁿá sek kaú he, sēⁿa yěá tit k'hēen jé*, when the drum and guitar have ceased to be played upon, there still remains a humming sound; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sek 𥝱 The remains of a slight shower; also written 𥝱, sek.

Sek 𥝱 Séw sek, 首飾, the ornaments of the head. Chong sek, 裝飾 *che^{ng} tⁿá*, 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 kwⁿa*,

Choó-é seo sek e áy bân, the traveling officer Choó-é polished and improved (the style of the documents); see the 論語 Lún gé.

Sek 錫 Vulg. sěäh: tin; sek kwān, 錫罐 sěäh kwān, a tin pot; also, to bestow.

T'hēn naé sek ông tē yung, 天乃錫王智勇 t'hee^{ng} naé sòd hoē ông tē hwà yung, 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, 鳴鳴, 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 maü sek choó che sim è, 今茅塞子之心矣 t^{na} hū^m á ch'haü woō t'hat tēōh lé áy sim kw^{na}, now grass and weeds have stopped up the entrance to your mind; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ch'hēung sek jín gē, 充塞仁義 ch'hēung mw^{na} jín gē, filled and replenished with benevolence and righteousness.

Sek 舄 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 Kê-choó sēw, 釋箕子 囚 pàng Kê-choó áy sēw, he released Kê-choó from his confinement; see the 周書 Chew se.

Hwàn jēn peng sek, 渙然冰釋 hwàn jēn se^{ng} yěō^{ng}, 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 hao choó k'hè kaü Wōēy kok, Confucius went to the Wōēy country; see the 論語 Lún gé.

Sek gnó gwān hēy! 適我願兮 sek mw^{na} gwá áy gwān! how fully satisfied are my desires! see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Sek 柶 Vulg. ch'he^{ng}: a wooden instrument, by which to divine; a mould.

Sek 虱 Vulg. sat: a louse; bók sek, 木虱 bàk sat, a bug.

Kap tēw seng ké sek, 甲冑生蟣 蟣 käh tēw sai^{ng} 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 襖 P'hwat sek, 襖, a coarse rough garment, to keep out the rain.

天
Sek 石 Vulg. chēōh: a stone; sĕk t'hoē, 石頭 chēōh t'haōn, a large stone; also, a measure of about 10 pecks, or 133 pounds weight.

Kini hoo san, yit kwán sĕk che to, 今夫山一卷石之多 t'na chēy lēy sw'a chit kwat'ng chēōh āy chēy, now a hill consists of but a lump of stones; see the 中庸 Tēung yung. A surname. Ké sĕk? 幾石 kwáy chēōh? how many bushels?

Sek 妬 A barren woman; sĕk t'hae, 妬胎, a barren womb.

Sek 碩 Great, large; bók te kê beāou che sĕk, 莫知其苗之碩 bō lāng chae e ka tē āy tēw āy sai'ng tūā, no one perceives how tall his own corn grows; (i. e. no one is aware of his own mercies;) see the 大學 Taē hák.

Sek 夕 The evening, dusk, the close of the day. Teāou sĕk sĕn hwan, 朝夕承歡 cha k'hé mat'ny hwa'ng sĕo swā pāy boē āy hwa'ng hé, morning and evening keep up your parents' joy, (by waiting on them incessantly;) see the 禮丙則 Lēy lōēy chek.

Sek 汐 The tide of the sea; the morning tide is called 潮, teāou, and the evening one 汐, sĕk.

Sek 席 Vulg. ch'hēōh: a mat; a table, a feast; a surname. Sĕk put chēng put chō, 席不正不坐 ch'hēōh ūm sĕ chē'ā bō bōēyh chēy,

if the mat was not spread square and even, (Confucius) would not sit down upon it.

Hoē sĕk, 赴席, to come to table; sĕk yĕn, 席延, a feast.

Sek 蓆 Great, large.

Sek 射 Vulg. chōh: to shoot with an arrow, to practice archery.

Ēk put sĕk sĕuk, 弋不射宿 chōh chē'ng bō bōēyh chōh tēōh ha'ng chāou, in archery, (Confucius) would not shoot at a resting bird; see the 論語 Lūn gē.

Sek 窆 The hollow part of a grave.

Sek 熟 Read sĕk: ripe, thoroughly boiled; accustomed to, acquainted with.

Kwun sōē seng, pit sĕk jē chēēn che, 君賜腥必熟而薦之 jīn kwun sāng ch'hai'ng āy m. ē'ng, pit tēōh chē sĕk, jē haōu 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 gē.

幸 Seng 生 Vulg. sai'ng: to be born, to bear, to bring forth; alive, living.

Jīn sip gwāt jē seng, 人十月而生 lāng ki òu chap gōēyh jīt chēw sai'ng, men are born after a gestation of ten (lunar) months; sĕen seng, 先生 sĕn sai'ng, 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; hëuk seng, 畜牲 *t'hëuk sai^{ng}*, a domestic animal, a brute.
Boô é k'ëung he seng yěá, 無以共犧牲也
boô t'hang k'ëung kip he seng, we have nothing wherewith to furnish animals for sacrifice; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Seng 笙 A pipe, an instrument of music; vessels used in sacrifice.

Seng 注 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 gōēy seng, 外甥, cousins; a son-in-law is also called 甥, seng.

Tèy kwán seng é jē sit, 帝館甥於貳室
tèy sēw k'ēn'á sàt tē e áy s'ang péng ch'hoò, the emperor lodged his son-in-law (Sùn) in his two side apartments; see the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Seng 星 Vulg. *ch'hai^{ng}*: a star, a planet, stars in general.

Yit gwát seng sín hēy yēen, 日月星辰繫焉 *jít gōēyh ch'hai^{ng} sín hēy teàou yēen*, the sun, moon, and stars are suspended (in the firmament); see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

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 lèng gán, put lē é k'him sèw, 猩猩能言

不離於禽獸 *seng seng ēy kóng wā, yěá sē bēy lē é k'him 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^{ng}*: to awake, to recover from the effects of liquor.
Jin ch'uy gnò seng, 人醉我醒 *lāng chò pòb ch'uy, gwá tòk tòk ch'hai^{ng}*, all men are drunk, and I alone am sober.

Seng 腥 Vulg. *ch'hai^{ng}*: raw, undressed, uncooked, unripe, inexperienced.
Seng hwūn, 腥分 *ch'hai^{ng} hwūn*, unacquainted with, not familiar.

Seng 鯨 Raw fish.

Seng 渥 The name of a river.

Seng 星 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 yěá,

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 bó t'hang kip yěá, ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} t'he^{ng} áy bó t'hang ch'hòng gín kay jē ch'ō^{ng} yěá*, our master (Confucius) is not to be equaled, just as heaven is not to be scaled by ladders; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Seng kàng, 升降, to ascend and descend.

Seng 昇 The rising of the sun ; to arise, to ascend ; tranquil, peaceful.
Jê jit che seng, 如日之昇
ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} jit t'haou áy k'hé, like the rising of the sun.

Seng 聲 Vulg. *sē^{na}*: a voice, a noise ; seng yim, 聲音 *sē^{na} yim*, a sound ;
hêng seng, 名聲 *mē^{na} sē^{na}*, fame, report. Also written 声, seng.
Tông seng sēang èng, 同聲相應 *tông sē^{na} sēo yin*, those who are of a similar speech can answer one another.

Seng 桄 Luxuriant herbage, abundant foliage.

Seng 旌 Seng kê, 旌旗, a flag, a standard ;
seng peáou, 旌表, to denote anything by signals.

声 Seng ch'hat, 省察, to examine, to inspect ; séng k'hěem, 省儉
Séng 省 *sai^{ng} k'hěem*, to spare, to be parsimonious ; séng sēng, 省城 *sai^{ng} sē^{na}*, the capital city of a province.

Goê jit sam séng goê sin, 吾日三省吾身
gwá tak jit s^{na} hūng séng ch'hat gwá áy hín sin, I daily examine myself in three particulars ; see the 上諭 *Sēang lūn*.

Séng 俏 Straight ; also, long.

Séng 瘠 Thin, meagre.

Séng 醒 Vulg. *ch'hat^{ng}*: to awake from liquor, to awake from sleep.
Séng é ko t'èuk Choó-hwān, 醒
以戈逐子犯 *kaou ch'hat^{ng} ch'èu t'hó kaou*

á k'hě j'èuk Choó-hwān, when he awoke he took a hooked spear and pursued after Choó-hwān ; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Séng 眚 A disease of the eyes ; also, a fault, to transgress ; also, a strange and supernatural sickness.

去 Seng 姓 Vulg. *sai^{ng}*: a surname, a family name ; pek sèng, 百姓 *p'ayh sai^{ng}*, the hundred clans, i. e. the Chinese people.

Sèng séy tông yěá, bēng séy tók yěá, 姓所同
也名所獨也 *sai^{ng} séy sēo táng yěá, mē^{na} séy tw^{na} tók yěá*, there may be an uniformity of family names, and a singularity of individual epithets ; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Sèng 性 Vulg. *sai^{ng}*: nature, natural parts and dispositions ; sèng t'héy, 性
體 a disposition ; kè sèng, 記
性 *kè sai^{ng}*, the memory ; sèng bēng, 性命
sai^{ng} mē^{na}, the life.

T'hēen bēng che wūy sèng, 天命之謂性
t'he^{ng} bēng lēng hoē lán, sē kóng k'èd sai^{ng}, that which heaven decrees to bestow on us is called nature ; see the 中庸 *T'èung yūng*.

Sèng 賔 Riches, wealth ; affluent, opulent.

Sèng 聖 Holy, sacred ; sèng jîn, 聖人,
a sage, a holy man, a philosopher.
Lēng sèng, 靈聖 *lēng sē^{na}*,
sacred, and sure in its answers, like an oracle ; applied to the shrines of particular deities.

Sèng jîn che è t'hēen tō yěá, sèng yěá, 聖人之
於天道也性也 *sèng jîn áy bat t'he^{ng} f'ay tō lé, sē sai^{ng} yěá*, the acquaintance of a sage with the way of heaven is entirely natural ; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

平

Sêng

成

Vulg. *chēⁿá*: complete, finished; to perfect, to accomplish; good, even; a surname.

Hwān kong chut gēp chēw wū che sēng, 凡功
卒業就謂之成 *hwān kong swāh gēp
chēw, hóng kēd chēⁿá*, whenever work is finished, and
a business accomplished, it is said to be completed.

Sêng

誠

Sincere, pure, without any mixture
of falsehood, upright.

Ki è chē sēng jē sīn, 故至
誠如神 *ch'lēⁿá chē sēng ch'hīn chē^ong sīn*,
therefore the highest point of sincerity is as it were
divine; see the 中庸 Tēng yung.

Sêng

城

Vulg. *sēⁿá*: a city, a citadel; hoó
sēng, 府城 *hoó sēⁿá*, the capi-
tal city of a district; Pa sēng,

吧城 *Pa sēⁿá*, the city of Batavia.

Ch'íok soo tē yēá, tēuk soo sēng yēá, 鑿斯池
也築斯城也 *ch'ák ché, lēy chái k'hēut
á, k'ēh chéy lēy sēⁿá*, dig this moat deeper, and
build this city wall higher; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sèng

盛

Sacrificial fruits in their vessels, rea-
dy for offering.

Clóo sē g put lēet, put kám é
chèy, 采盛不潔不敢以祭 *choo sēng
ū^m ch'heng k'hē, ū^m k'á láu chēy*, the sacrificial
fruits and vessels not being clean, we do not dare to
sacrifice; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sêng

箴

Hlē sēn, 絃箴 *hēng sey*, the
comb used in weaving, to keep the
threads separate.

Sêng

乘

To mount, to ascend a carriage; to
ride in a carriage, or on horseback,
to take advantage of; sēng sē, 乘

時, to embrace an opportunity.

Sēng lēik lēung é gē t'hēn, 乘六龍以御

天 *k'hēá làk chēāh lēung, é gē t'heⁿg*, to mount six
dragons, in order to ride to heaven; (an expression
intimating the elevation to imperial dignity.)

Sêng

儻

A term of reproach, used by the peo-
ple of one district against another.

丟

Sêng

盛

Great, full, abundant, flourishing; a
surname; boē sēng, 茂盛, lux-
uriant.

Jit sin che wū sēng tek, 日新之謂盛德
ták jit sin sē kóng kēd sēng tek, to be daily renew-
ed is called abundant virtue.

Sēng sōey, 盛衰, to flourish and decay.

Sêng

晟

Clear, bright; to burn.

Sêng

乘

The numeral of a chariot; yit sēng
ke, 一乘車 *chit tēo^{ng} ch'hēa*,

one chariot; ch'hēn sēng cho
kok, 千乘之國 *chit ch'heng tēo^{ng} ch'hēa
áy kok*, a country capable of producing a thousand
chariots.

Sêng

堯

The ancient form of the preceding
character; also written 堯, sēng.

Sêng

賸

Superabundant, overflowing.

幸

Se^{ng}

喪

Read song: to lose by death; song
haú, 喪孝 *se^{ng} hà*, a funeral,
mourning at a funeral, mourning

at the death of relatives.

Sam lēn che song, t'hēn hāy che t'hong song yēá,
三年之喪天下之通喪也 *sⁿa
nē^{ng} áy se^{ng} hà, t'heⁿg áy t'hong tát áy se^{ng} hà*,
the three years' mourning (for parents) is a mourn-
ing universally adopted throughout the whole em-
pire; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Se^{ng} 桑 Read song: the mulberry tree. —
 Gnoé boé che t'hék, sê che é song,
 五畝之宅樹之以
 桑 *gōē boé áy t'hăyh, chêng e é sē^{ng}*, a tenement
 of five acres should be planted with the mulberry
 tree; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Se^{ng} 霜 Read song: hoar-frost; song swat,
 霜雪 *se^{ng} săyh*, frost and snow;
 t'hông song, 糖霜 *t'he^{ng} se^{ng}*,
 sugar-candy; p'he song, 砒霜 *p'he^{ng} se^{ng}*, ar-
 senic.

Se^{ng} 俠 Read ch'héang: to play pranks;
 ch'héang ch'ên, 俠錢 *sē^{ng}
 chē^{ng}*, to squander money.

Se^{ng} 牀 Read ch'hông: a bed; lóng ch'hông,
 籠牀 *làng sē^{ng}*, a kind of
 frame used in steaming dumplings.

Sēo 燒 Read seaou: to burn; h'ó seaou,
 火燒 *hōēy sēo*, the fire burns.

Sēo 煖 Read lwán: warm, lukewarm, com-
 fortably warm; well clothed.
 Gnoé sip hwuy pék put lwán, 五
 十非帛不煖 *gōē chap hōēy nā bó ch'hèng*
toān bēy sēo, at fifty years of age, without wearing
 silk, people cannot keep themselves warm; see 孟
 子 Bēng choó.

Sēo 熱 Read jēet: warm, lukewarm, as ap-
 plied to food.

Sēo 暖 Read lwán: warm, as applied to the
 weather.

Sēo 相 Read seang: mutual; seang haē,
 相害 *sēo haē*, to injure one
 another; seang aē, 相愛 *'sēo*
sēoh, to love one another.

聲
Sēo

去
Sēo

Sēo

夫

Sēoh

天

Sēoh

Sēoh

幸

Sēo^{ng}

Sēo^{ng}

Sēo^{ng}

Sēo^{ng}

小

gōēyh sēo, a short month.

杪

鞘

惜

膻

薰

相

廂

箱

傷

Read seáou: small, minute, little;
 seáou tēy, 小弟 *sēo tē*, a young-
 er brother; gwát seáou, 月小

Read beáou: the tender branch of
 a tree.

Read seàou: a scabbard; to seàou,
 刀鞘 *to sēd*, the sheath of a
 sword.

Read sek: to pity, to commiserate,
 to love.

Read sék: the dirt on the soles of
 the feet; h'ew k'ak sék, 臭脚
 膻 *ch'hadu k'hasēoh*, stinking feet.

H'ew s'áng, 臭薰 *ch'hadu sēoh*,
 stinking, fetid.

Read s'ang: mutual; s'ang soo,
 相思 *sēo^{ng} se*, to think of one
 another; also, the name of a plant.

Read s'ang: the corner of a house.
 T'haē gwát sey s'ang hāy, 待
 月西廂下 *tēng t'haē gōēyh*
tē sae sēo^{ng} āy, waiting for the moon under the
 western corner of the house.

Read s'ang: a box, a trunk; lóng
 s'ang, 籠箱 *làng sēo^{ng}*, a box
 or trunk for keeping clothes in.

Read s'ang: to wound; ch'ák
 s'ang, 着傷 *tēoh sēo^{ng}*, to be
 wounded.

Bún ông sē bín jē s'ang, 文王視民如傷
Bún ông k'hund p'ăyh s'ang ch'kin ch'ō^{ng} t'ōh
sēo^{ng}, Bún ông looked upon his people as though
 they had been wounded (by his bad government);
 see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sĕo^{ng}

鑲

Read sĕang: to inlay with gold or silver, or any other metal.

Sĕang kim, 鑲金 sĕo^{ng} kim, to

inlay or garnish with gold.

𦵏

Sĕo^{ng}

賞

Read sĕang: to reward, to remunerate, to bestow, to admire; sĕang hwa, 賞花 sĕo^{ng} hwa, to admire fine flowers.Yĕw kong kae sĕang, 有功該賞 woō kong tĕoh sĕo^{ng}, those who have any merit should be rewarded.Sĕo^{ng}

想

Read sĕang: to think, to consider.

Sĕo^{ng}

𩶛

Gĕ sĕang 魚𩶛 hĕ sĕo^{ng}, dried salt fish; 鴨𩶛 ăh sĕang, 鴨𩶛 ăh sĕo^{ng}, dried smoked ducks, a delicacy among the Chinese.

𦵏

Sĕo^{ng}

相

Read sĕang: to look at a person's physiognomy, in order to tell his fortune; sĕang bĕng, 相命

sĕo^{ng} mĕⁿā, to practice palmistry.

𦵏

Sĕo^{ng}

常

Read sĕang: common; pĕng sĕang, 平常 pĕng sĕo^{ng}, usual.Sĕo^{ng}

滯

Read sĕang: pus, matter; lĕw sĕang, 流滯 lau sĕo^{ng}, running matter; lōng sĕang, 膿滯 lāngsĕo^{ng}, thick matter.

𦵏

Sĕo^{ng}

尙

Read sĕang: to emulate; hô sĕang, 和尚 hō^{ng} sĕo^{ng}, a priest of the sect of Budha; sĕang taē, 尙大 sĕo^{ng} twā, too large.Sĕo^{ng}

想

Read sĕang: to think, to reflect; put heáou sĕang, 不曉想 bĕy heáou sĕo^{ng}, unable to think or

reflect.

夫

Sĕuk

叔

Vulg. chĕk: an uncle, a father's younger brother; ũⁿ chĕk, 'uncle,' is a common mode of address, on

meeting a stranger. Also written 𨾏 sĕuk.

Sĕuk

俶

To begin; also, good; to move, to do; excellent; liberal, thick.

Sĕuk

菽

Pulse, any kind of beans or peas.

Sĕuk ch'hĕuk jĕ súy hⁿó, jĕ bín yĕen yĕw put jĭn chĕá hoē? 菽粟如水火而民焉有不仁者乎 sĕy^h sĕuk ch'hĭn chĕo^{ng} chúy hō^{ng}, jĕ pĕy^h sai^{ng} t'haē t'hó woō ũ^m jĭn tek hoē? when pulse and corn are as plentiful as fire and water, how can the people help being virtuous? see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Sĕuk

淑

Good, amiable, harmonious; sĕuk lé,

淑女, a virtuous woman.

Sĕuk jĭn kwun choó, 淑人君子, a good and virtuous man.

Sĕuk

踖

Cautious, respectful; uneasy; sĕuk sek, 踖踖, hesitating.

Sĕuk

𨾏

The ancient form of 夙 sĕuk, early; also written 𨾏, sĕuk.

Sĕuk

𨾏

Sĕuk sĕuk, 𨾏𨾏, a motion of the head.

Sĕuk

𨾏

To suck, to inhale.

Sĕuk

𨾏

Hasty, speedy, quick, rapid.

Sĕuk

𨾏

Sĕuk 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
taŭ ha^{ng}h, to seek a lodging.

Yĕw k'hek sĕuk sĕuk, 有客宿宿 woō k'hăyh
laĕ ha^{ng}h, strangers come to lodge; see the 周
頌 Chew sĕung.

SĚuk 蓐 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 re-
tire; short; to bind.
Choō hwán jĕ sĕuk, 自反而
縮 ka te hwán 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.

Săuk 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^m chĕng ũ^m 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 lín yĕá bĕ, 夙興夜寐
chá k'hé laĕ, mat^{ng} kan k'hwùn, to rise early in the
morning and to go to bed late at night.

天

SĚuk 孰 Who, what, which.
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 sⁿá
mcĕ^{ng}h bĕy lún tit? if this can be endured, what can-
not 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 haŭu áy mcĕ^{ng}h, boil the sa-
crificial meat thoroughly; see the 祭義 Chĕy gĕ.
Sōĕy chek taĕ sĕuk, 歲則大熟 ncĕ^{ng} tang
chĕw ticā 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 mcĕ^{ng}h chĕāh tĕ saĕ sĕuk, pre-
pare the food in the western antechamber; see the
儀禮 Gĕ léy.

SĚuk 俗 Hong sĕuk, 風俗, manners, cus-
toms; vulgar, common; sĕuk gé,
俗語, a common saying, a
proverb, the provincial dialect.

K'hó wŭy te chĕá tō, lán é sĕuk jĭn gān, 可謂
知者道難與俗人言 t'hang kóng
tĕ áy lāng tō lé, ōh kap sĕuk áy lāng kóng wā, we
can speak with men of understanding on various doc-
trines, but it is difficult to converse with common fel-
lows.

Sĕuk 獨 Sĕuk sĕuk, 獨徠, the head moving

Sĕuk 蜀 Sey-sĕuk, 西蜀, the name of a district in the west of China, now the province of 四川, Soò-ch'hwan.

Sĕuk 屬 To belong to; of the same sort or kind; sĕuk kok, 屬國, a tributary kingdom; sĕuk hāy jîn sĕn, 屬下人臣, a dependant officer.

Sĕuk 属 The contracted form of the preceding.

Sĕuk 續 Vulg. swà: connected, joined; to link together; to hand down in succession; continuously.

Lĕuk sĕuk, 陸續, in succession, in a row, one after the other.

Soò sĕuk pé choé, 似續妣祖 *ch'hin chĕōng sĕo swà pāy boé*, as it were maintaining the line of succession from our parents.

Sĕuk 贖 To ransom, to repurchase anything; sĕuk chōēy, 贖罪, to atone for sins, to redeem from sin.

Kim chok sĕuk hēng, 金作贖刑 *kim ēy chò sĕuk hēng hwát*, money can be used to redeem from punishment; see the 舜典 Sùn tién.

Sĕuk 梢 Read seaou: dry; seaou che, 梢支 sĕuk ke, a dry twig.

Sĕung 崙 High, lofty; sĕung ko wáy gák, 崙高維嶽 *sĕung kwán tók tòk sw^a gák*, for height and loftiness, we look to the mountains; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Sĕung 侏 K'hēung sĕung, 侏儻, small of stature, and despicable. Idle, according to the dialect of some districts.

Sĕung 從 Quick, rapid; sĕung hong, 從風, a violent gust of wind.

Sĕung 從 The point of a hill; a conical mountain top.

Sĕung 悚 To be afraid, alarmed.

Sĕung 竦 To respect; sĕung tōng, 竦動, to move carefully.

Sĕung 聳 Sĕung ch'hù, 聳翠, a deep green color.

Sĕung 松 A fir tree; sĕung pek, 松栢 *ch'hēng pǎyh*, a cedar-tree. A surname.

Hāy hoē sĕ é sĕung, 夏后氏以松 *Hāy teáu tēy é chēng sĕung*, the Hāy dynasty was distinguished by the planting of the fir tree; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sĕung 淞 The name of a river.

Sĕung 崧 Kam sĕung, 甘崧, the name of a medicine.

Sĕung 崧 A mountain high and large, is called 崧, sĕung.

Sĕung 嫦 Sĕung gô, 嫦娥, name of a female, supposed to be in the moon. Sĕung-gô Gēy ch'hēep, ch'hēep

Gēy put soó yěák, p'hun gwàt, kíp che wúy sēem sê, 嫦娥羿妾竊羿不死藥奔月及之爲蟾蜍 *Sēang-gô sê Gēy áy sèy é, t'haou Gēy áy bēy sê yěoh, p'hun kaou gôēyh, kaú jèuk tēoh, pe'ng chò sēem sê*, when Seung-gô 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 𡇗 Idle, according to the dialect of a certain district.

Sēung 𡇗 To contend, to wrangle, to litigate, to engage in lawsuits.

T'heng sēung goē yēw jīn yēá, pīt yēá soó boē sēung hoē, 聽訟吾猶人也必也使無訟乎 *t'hē'a p'huàn sēung gūek gwá ēy ch'hin chō'ng lāng, nā sē tēoh saé bó sēung gūek*, "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 Lūn gé.

Sēung 誦 To read, or chant over a book, in a singing tone.
Sēung so sam pek, 誦詩三百 *ch'hō'ng se s'a pāyh*, to chant over the three hundred odes; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sēung 頌 To sing, to chant, to praise, to sing praises; sēung chān, 頌讚 o ló, 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.

Sew 修 To cultivate, to adorn, to repair, to mend; sew lé, 修理, to regulate; ch'hōng keāou sew loē, 創橋修路, to make bridges, and repair roads.

Léuk hoó k'hóng sew, 六府孔修 *lák áy óng hoó chin chaē sew chēng*, 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 kin. Choō hēng sok sew é sēang, goē bē sēang boō hōēy yēen, 自行束脩以上吾未常無諭焉 *choō kē'ā sok sew áy lēy é sēang, gwá bōēy 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 Lūn gé.

Sew 收 To receive, to collect; sew sip, 收拾, to gather together; also, to take account of; sew léem, 收歛, to gather in the harvest; sew chiēn, 收錢 *sew che'ng*, to collect money; sew tan, 收單 *sew tō'ā*, a receipt.

Choō gnó hwat che, ék choō gnó sew che, 自我發之亦自我收之 *ch'hut chaē gwá hwat e, yěá ch'hut chaē gwá sew e*, it depends upon me to open out, and upon me to draw in again.

Sew 攸 The name of a district.

Sew 羞 To send in, or present food; sew t'lié, 羞恥 *seou lēy*, to be ashamed. Sēen hoo sew yūng pek yéw jē sip p'hín, 膳夫羞用百有二十品 *ché chēāh áy lāng sew yūng chit pūyh wō jē chāp p'hín*, the cook must send in for use a hundred and twenty kinds of food; see the 禮周 *Chew lēy*.

Wûy k'hoé k'hé sew, 惟口起羞 *tók tók ch'hùy k'hé seaou léy*, the mouth alone is the cause of bringing shame upon us; see the 書說命 *Se wát bēng*.

Sew 饅 Food, articles prepared for food.

Se 守 Vulg. *chēw*: to keep, to guard, to maintain; pá séw, 把守 *páy chēw*, to keep guard over; séw

kaè, 守誠, to keep the commandments; séw keng, 守更 *chēw kai'ng*, to keep watch.

E bîn séw che, 與民守之 *kap pâyh sai'ng chēw e*, to guard (the city) in unison with the people; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Sew 首 The head, the principal, the first. Gwân séw bēng chae, *koé keng lēang chae*, 元首明哉股

肱良哉 *gwân t'haú nā bēng, k'ha ch'hēw chēw lēang*, when the head of a state is intelligent, the members will be virtuous; see the 尚書 *Sēang se*.

Ch'hun wûy yit sōey séw, 春爲一歲首 *ch'hun chò chit ne'ng áy t'haú*, the spring is the head of the whole year.

Sew 手 Vulg. *ch'hēw*: a hand; séw chēuk, 手足 *k'ha ch'hēw*, hands and feet; yēw séw, 游手 *yēw ch'hēw*

a wandering hand, an idle fellow.

Kwun sē sîn jē séw chēuk, *chek sîn sē kwun jē hok sim*, 君視臣如手足則臣視君如腹心 *jîn kwun nā k'hw'á jîn sîn ch'hin chēō'ng k'he ch'hēw, chek jîn sîn k'hw'á jîn kwun ch'hin chēō'ng 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 糴 To wash the meal of corn, in order to make a preparation of food.

Se 秀 Elegant, adorned, accomplished; Séw sèw chaê, 秀才, a man of accomplished talents, a literary graduate. Sèw boē, 秀茂, luxuriant.

Sew 琇 Sèw èng, 琇瑩, a beautiful gem; pendant pearls used as ornaments on the ears.

Sew 綉 Ch'hè sèw, 刺綉, to embroider, to work embroidery.

Ch'hè sèw, t'hēem gnoé bûn, 刺綉添五紋 *ch'hè sèw t'hee'ng goē teáou bûn*, 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 A constellation; seng sèw, 星宿 *ch'hai'ng 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'ng 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 Vulg. *sēen*: rust; t'hēet sèw, 銹鏽 *t'hezh sēen*, iron rust.

Sew 守 Sûn 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 hoē, wát, sîn sèw, 天子適諸侯曰巡守 *hōng tēy k'hè k'hw'á choo hoé, kóng, sîn 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*.

Sêw 狩 The winter hunt.

Sêw 獸 A beast, a four footed animal; k'hîm sêw, 禽獸, birds and beasts.
E k'hîm sêw hô ē chae? 與禽獸何異哉 kap k'hîm sêw wōō s'á mee'gh kōh yōō'g? in what is such a fellow different from a brute?

Sêw 繡 To embroider; the same as 綉, sêw.

Sêw 首 Ch'hut sêw, 出首, to turn king's evidence; to turn the head toward^s any place.

Tong sêw, kay teāou hók, t'ho sin, 東首加朝服拖紳 tang pee'ng hē'ng t'haōu, kay teāou tēng āy yin chēō'ng, yēw t'hwā chēō'ng chit teāou 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 Sêw 酬 To pledge a guest in wine; hēēnsêw, 獻酬, to offer up the cup to another.

Also written 酬, sêw, and 酌, sêw.

Sêw 訓 To answer any one; also, the same as 呪, sêw, to curse.

Sêw 犢 The breathing of an ox; also, the name of an ox.

Sêw 讎 Enmity; kēw sêw, 仇讎, an enemy.

Kvun hoō che sêw, put kēung taē t'hēen, 君父之讎不共戴天 j'n kvun kap nēō'ng pāy āy kēw sêw 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.

Sêw 售 To sell anything, to dispose of an article.

Sêw 囚 To incarcerate any one, a prisoner.
Chaē p'hwàn hēēn sêw, 在泮獻囚 tē p'ho'ā kēung chēng, hēēn sêw āy lāng, before the royal college, they presented the prisoners; see the 魯頌 Loé sēung.

Sêw 汨 To swim, to float on the surface of the water.
Súy lé sêw, 水裡汨 tē chúy lé sêw, to swim in the water.

Sêw 汙 To swim; the same as the preceding.

Sêw 舍 The chief butler; mellow wine.
Tēung tong che gwát, naē bēng taē sêw, 仲冬之月乃命大舍 tēung tang āy gō'gh, tēōh bēng lēng twā sêw, in the middle of the winter months, the chief butler gets his orders; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Sêw 醜 To reject; bad, ugly, disgusting.
Sêw hoō lān bēēn kēēn kong koe, 醜婦難免見公姑 k'hēep sē āy cha bōē ōh bēēn kēē'ng twā kay kw'a twā kay bōē, 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.)

Sêw 鯀 The name of a man in former times; a kind of fish.

Sĕw

迺

To urge, to press; to collect together; strong, robust.

Pek lók sē sĕw, 百祿是迺

chĕn^a pāyh áy hóng lók sē k'hĕoh chò bŭéy, the
hundred emoluments collected together; see the 商
頌 Sĕang sĕung.

𠂔

Sĕw

壽

Long life; tĕang sĕw, 長壽 tĕng

hŏy sĕw, longevity. A surname.

Soó kwun sĕw k'hó, 使君壽

考 saé jín kwun chĕäh tĕng hŏy sĕw, may your
honor enjoy long life; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Sĕw

綬

The string and tassels with which a seal is tied.

Yin sĕw, 印綬, a seal or emblem of office.

Sĕw

授

To give, to impart; sĕw se, 授書

Lâm lé sĕw sĕw put ch'hin léy yĕá

男女授受不親禮也 ta po cha bóé
sĕw sĕw bŏ ch'hin sē léy yĕá, for males and females
when they give and take, not to come into immediate
contact is a rule of propriety; see 孟子
Bĕng choó.

Sĕw

受

To receive, to take; to allow, to admit to.

Kim yéw sĕw jín che gnĕw yāng,

jĕ wŭy che hók che chĕá, 今有受人之牛
羊而爲之牧之者 t^a woó láng sĕw
láng áy goó yĕó^{ng}, 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.

Sĕw

袖

Séw sĕw, 手袖 ch'héw wu^{ng},

the sleeve of a garment.

Séw lé pó, 袖裡寶, ch'héw

wu^{ng} laē áy pŏ, a sleeve gem; the title of a small
book.

Sĕw

岫

San sĕw, 山岫, the peak of a hill.

幸

Sey

西

Vulg. sae: the west; tong sey, 東

西 tang sae, east and west, some-
times taken to mean different

things.

Sey hong bé jín, 西方美人 sae he^{ng} ch'hin
ch'ha^{ng} áy láng, the elegant person of the west;
(referring to 文王 Bún ông.)

Sey

恟

Sey hōng, 恟惶, troubled, grieved, afraid.

Sey

栖

To remain, to lodge, to rest.

Key sey ê sē, 鷄栖于塒
key hai^{ng} tē sē, the fowls roost

in the fowl-house.

Sey

犀

Vulg. sae: a rhinoceros.

K'he hoé pà sey sĕāng jĕ wàn
che, 驅虎豹犀象而

遠之 kw^a hoé pà sae ch'hĕō^{ng} jĕ hoē e huw^{ng},
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 sē sĕāng, 鳥棲樹
上 cheáou hai^{ng} tē ch'hĕō

tĕng, the birds nestle in the trees.

Sey

棲

To dwell in secret, to live in solitude.

Sey

萋

Luxuriant herbage.

Wŭy yĕép sey sey! 維葉萋
萋 wŭy hĕoh sey sey! how exu-

berant is the foliage! see the 周南 Chew lâm.

Sey 嘶 To snort, to neigh, as a horse.
Taē seng jê sey, 大聲而嘶
twā sēⁿa jê haōu, and then neighed
with a loud noise; see the 漢書 Hàn se.

Sey 梳 Soe hwat, 梳髮 sey t'haōu mō,
to comb the hair.
Bé lé k'haōu soe chong, 美女
巧梳粧 ch'hin ch'haⁿg áy cha boé, k'há sey
t'haōu chang, pretty women are skilled in combing
and adorning themselves.

Sey 箴 Hēen sēng, 絃箴 hēⁿg sey, the
toothed reed used in weaving, to
keep the threads separate.

Sey 疏 Read soe: distant, distantly related,
not a near relative.
Chēang soó pe jê chun, soe jê
ch'hek; k'hó put sîn chae? 將使卑踰尊
疏踰戚可不慎哉 chēang nā saé kay
áy lāng k'hāh yēⁿa chun áy lāng, jê sey áy k'hāh
yēⁿa ch'hin áy; t'hang ū^m sèy jē chae? 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 Bēng
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 yéá, 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 poó 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
Lūn gé.

Séy ke hô ch'hè? 所居何處 séy k'hēā sēⁿa
meēⁿgh 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 kēⁿa saé, a son-in-
law.

Hwun léy, sèy óng hoō kay ch'hin
gēng, 婚禮婿往婦家親迎 chedou
hwun yin áy léy, kēⁿa saé tēōh k'hè cha boé áy
ch'hod jê ch'hin gnēⁿa, 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; sēang 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. yēw: fine, smooth.

Put keng sèy hēng, chēung lúy taē tek, 不矜細
行終累大德 ū^m tēēn ka tē áy sēó k'hwá áy
séy kēⁿa, kēⁿa ne lúy tēōh twā tek, do not boast of
your own trifling actions, lest in the end you mar your
greater virtues.

奉 The heart, the mind; sim kan, 心
Sim 肝 sim kwⁿa, the heart; ok sim,
惡心 p'haⁿé sim, a bad heart.

Geāou Sùn che bín, kae é Geāou Sùn che sim wūy
sim, 堯舜之民皆以堯舜之心
爲心 Gedou Sùn áy pāyh saⁿg chò poó e Gedou
Sùn áy sim kwⁿa chò sim kwⁿa, Geāou 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.

声

Sím 沈 A surname.

Sím 佺 An appearance of alarm, to be terrified. Sím sím hēén hēén, 佺佺覩覩, terrifying and alarming.

Sim 審 To judge of, to examine, to inquire into; sím p'hwàn, 審判 *sím p'huⁿà*, to judge; sím soo, 審司, a judge.

Sím bün che, tok hēng che, 審問之篤行之 *sím mooⁱ"g e, tok kēⁿà e*, examine and inquire into a thing, and zealously practice it; see the 中庸 *Tēng yung*.

Sím 嫗 Vulg. *chím*: an uncle's wife; an aunt; a father's younger brother's wife.

Sím 哂 To smile with contempt. Hoo choó sín che, 夫子哂之, Confucius smiled at him; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Sím 諗 To reflect on anything, to consider.

去

Sím 趁 To hold down the head and walk quickly; yàou 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

Sím

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 èk, 語次尋繹 *wā áy ch'hod sē ch'hōēy sēo^{ng}*, search into and consider the order of the expressions.

Sím

潯

Deep water by the side of a river; a shore, a river's brink.

Sím

燐

To cook anything at the fire; vulg. *lím*: to stew.

Sím

蟬

Vulg. *chím*: a crab; *hōng sím*, 紅蟬 *āng chím*, a red crab.

Sím

忱

To believe, to credit; sincere, true, upright.

Sím

諱

To believe; true, sincere. The same as the above.

Sím

葚

Vulg. *sūy*: the fruit of the mulberry tree.

Sím

𤇗

A three cornered furnace.

Sím

𤇗

A pan or pot for cooking; also written 𤇗, *sím*.

Sím

覃

Vulg. *chím*: a surname.

丟

Sím

倅

Lím sím, 倅倅, to hold the head forward when walking.

Sin 甚 Very, extremely, excessive, deep;
sim to, 甚多 sim chēy, very
much.

Pé chòm jîn chéá, ék é t'haè sim, 彼譖人者
亦已太甚 e saé p'huà lāng áy lāng, yěá woō
t'haè sim, those who slander people, have ever gone
too far; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

幸 Sin 身 The body; sin t'héy, 身體, a sub-
stance, a body; pún sin, 本身,
one's-self; ch'hut sin, 出身, to
enter life, to begin business.

Hoè jūn ok, tek jūn sin, 富潤屋德潤身
pod jūn ték ch'hoè, tek jūn ték sin, riches improve
the appearance of one's buildings, but virtue bene-
fits one's person; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Sin 倂 The name of a god; a surname.

Sin 申 A horary character; to stretch out,
double. A surname.
Sin toē, 申屠, a double surname.

Sin 呻 To hum; sin se, 呻詩, to hum an
ode.

Sin 紳 A large girdle; Choó-tēang se choo
sin, 子張書諸紳 Choó-
tēang sǎá tē twá, Choó-tēang re-
corded it on his girdle; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sin 伸 To stretch out, to spread abroad, to
unravel, to set to rights; sin tit,
伸直 ch'hun tit, to stretch out
straight.

Sin jīn wan óng, 伸人冤枉 ch'hun ch'hut lāng
áy wan óng, to remedy people's grievances.

Sin 僂 The appearance of walking.

Sin 信 Straight; k'hwut jê put sin, 屈而
不信 k'hwut jê bēy tit, crooked
and not straight; see 孟子
Bēng choó.

Sin 駢 The appearance of a troop of horses
going swiftly.

Sin 先 Read sēn: before; sēn seng, 先
生 sin sai^{ng}, one elder born, a
teacher, an instructor.

Sin 詵 A placid, harmonious appearance.

Sin 辛 Bitter, of a bitter taste; sin k'hoé,
辛苦, wretched and miserable,
bitter toil. A surname. One of
the radicals; a horary character.

Sin 莘 Sèy sin, 細莘, a medicinal plant,
wild spikenard. A surname.

Sin 駢 A red dun color, a brindled color.
Lēy gnēw che choó, sin ch'hē^{ng} á
kak, 犂牛之子駢且

角 léy góó áy kē^{ng} á woó ch'hē^{ng} sek kwá sai^{ng} kak,
the calf of a brindled cow may be of a red dun co-
lor, 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 quot-
ed 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; sin kēw, 新舊 sin
koō, new and old.
Wun koè jê te sin, k'hò é wūy soo

è, 溫故而知新可以爲師矣
wun sip koō áy jê ēy chāc sin áy, chēw ēy chò lāng

áy sin sai^{ng}, 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.
薪之憂 wōō k'hěōh ch'há áy hoán 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 wōō 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 chēāh e chēdōu sē, yūng e chēdōu léy sōē chēw chē^{ng} 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.

𪔐 Sín 矧 Still, moreover,

Sín 蜃 A kind of large muscle; tē jip taē súy wūy sín, 雉入大水爲蜃 t'hé key jip twā chúy chò twōā 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.

𪔐

Sín

勝

To conquer, to overcome; vulg. k'hāh yěnd: to exceed.

Pek chēēn pek sín, 百戰百勝 chit pāyh áy chēēn chit pāyh áy yěnd, in a hundred battles, to gain a hundred victories; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Sít sín sēēn yěá; bēng sín t'hé yōá, 實勝善也名勝恥也 chēak sít nā yěnd, chēw hó; ch'hēng ch'hēng mēnd yěnd, chēw seāou léy, when the reality exceeds it is good; but when men surpass only in name, it is shameful.

Sín

訊

To inquire, to ask; to inform, to announce.

Teāou pé koē ló, sín che chēem bōng, 召彼故老訊之占夢 kēō hwut léy koō laōu, mooi^{ng} e chēem bāng, call those old ancient people, and ask them about the divinations and dreams; see the 小雅 Seāuu gnáy.

Sín

汛

To sprinkle; sín sò, 汛掃 sōá saū, to sprinkle and sweep.

Sín

迅

Quick, swift; rapid, fierce.

Sín lūy hong lēēt pit pēēn, 迅雷風烈必變 kín áy lūy hong kaūu lēēt hoo choó pit pēēn sek, when the thunder rolled rapidly, and the wind blew fiercely, Confucius would change countenance; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sín

𪔐

The covering for the brain, the skull; sín būn, 𪔐門 sín mooi^{ng}, the top of the head.

Sín

顙

The same as the above.

Sín

𪔐

The ancient form of the following,

SĪN 信 To believe, to confide; sincere, true, unsuspecting; sincerity.

E pêng yéu kaou, jê put sĭn hoē? 與朋友交而不信乎 *kap pêng yéu kaou p'hōēy, jê ũ^m sĭn sit hoē?* in my intercourse with my friends, am I insincere? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Se sĭn, 書信 *p'hay sĭn*, a letter.

𠂔

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 SĪN chéung, boē koé, lēng jĭn béng séng, 晨鍾暮鼓令人猛省 *chá k'hé yěō cheng, mǎi^{ng} hou^{ng} p'hǎh koé, lēng lāng béng ch'ha^{ng}*, 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.

SĪN kēung, 宸宮, a palace.

SĪN 鷗 SĪN hong, 鷗風, a kind of hawk.

SĪN 丞 To assist, to help, to second any one; a second in office; sĭn sǎng, 丞上, a prime minister.

Hēn 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, hēk sĭn che sew, 不恒其德或承之羞 *bó hēng sǎng e áy tek, hēk jĭp kaúu 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 soó 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 Lūn gé.

SĪN 神 A god, a spirit; sĭn bēng, 神明, the gods; chin sĭn, 真神, the true God; sĭn hwún, 神魂, the human spirit and soul.

Ch'heng bēng chaē kēung, chē k'hé jê sĭn, 清明在躬志氣如神 *ch'heng bēng tē hín sĭn, chē k'hé ēy ch'hín chēō^{ng} sĭn*, when purity and intelligence rest on our persons, our minds and spirits will be like the gods; see the 禮記 *Léy kē*.

𠂔

SĪN 慎 To be careful, to be cautious; kĭn sĭn, 謹慎 *sèy jē*, attentive, careful. A surname.

Choó che séy sĭn, chae, chēn, chit, 子之所慎齊戰疾 *hoo choó ēy séy kĭn sĭn, chēāh ch'haé, sēo t'haé, woó pāi^{ng}*, the things which Confucius was careful about were fasting, war, and sickness; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

SĪN 脊 The ancient form of the preceding character.

SĪN 剩 The residue, the surplus, that which is left over; yéu sĭn, 有剩 *woó ch'hun*, over and above.

SĪN 賸 The increase of anything, a superfluity.

SĪN 腎 The kidneys. Gōēy sĭn, 外腎, the testicles.

Sip

燼

Embers, the remains of a fire; ashes.

Kim che léy se, kae twat sip ê

wōey sîn che ê, 今之禮書

皆掇拾於煨燼之餘 *tⁿa áy léy kè se**keng, chò poó sê k'hěōh lěōh tē hōēy chin 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 choò.

夫

Sip

儼

Not to attain to.

Sip

濕

Vulg. *tâm*: 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 *swⁿa áy wūy woō chin ch'hēw*,
sip áy wūy woō hòk lêng ch'haū, in hilly places the chestnut is found, and water plants in marshy ground;

see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Sip

溼

Low, marshy ground.

Sip

霽

Lip sip, 霽, a heavy rain.

天

Sip

十

Vulg. *cháp*: ten; choō sip chē pek,自十至百 *choō chap chē**kaū pāyh*, from ten to a hundred.Hōēy yěá, bûn yit é te sip, 回也聞一以
知十 Hōēy yěá, *t'hēⁿa chit hāng, chēw chae*
chap hāng, Hōēy on hearing of one thing knew ten
things; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sip

什

Ten men, a company of ten people;

sip hⁿò, 什貨 *chap hōēy*, ped-
ler's wares, a mixed assortment of

goods.

Sip

拾

Vulg. *k'hěōh*: to collect, to gather,
to pick up.

Poé sip wūy, sîn che gwân yěá,

補拾遺臣之願也 *poé k'hěōh ka**laōuh áy meēⁿgh, sē 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 sēáng sé wun sip e*,*ū^m yěá huⁿa hé hoē?* to learn and constantly practice
one's-self in it, is it not delightful? see the 上論

Sēāng lūn.

Sip

啮

The noise made by people when they

try to shake off the cold; a shiver-
ing sound.

夫

Sit

式

A rule, a plan, a law, a model;
sometimes read sek.

Koé hwùn sē sit, 古訓是式

koé chá áy kà huwùn ēy chò lán áy huat toē, the in-
structions of the ancients are our rule and pattern;
see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Sit

拭

Vulg. *ch'hit*: to wipe, to rub; clean;
sometimes read sek.

Pok bōēn chō sit kwuy, 北面

坐拭圭 *pak bīn chēy ch'hit gēūk*, 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 sit, 子息, posterity; lē 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'hwán k'hoüy sēang chún tē, chéy lēy sim
chè ū^m yung tit sēó k'hwá 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 goē, 失誤, to make
a mistake; kò sit, 過失 kōdy
sit, a fault, an error; sit lók, 失
落 sit lōh, to lose, to miss.

E yēak sit che chēá, sēen è, 以約失之者
鮮矣 é kán yēak sit e áy lāng 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 lāng, an acquaintance.

Put sit put te, sùn tēy che chek, 不識不知
順帝之則 ū^m bat ū^m chae, t'hàn 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^{ng}, the cricket in the hall; see the
唐風 Tōng hong.

Sit 室 A house, a dwelling, a residence, a
chamber, an apartment.
Yēu yēá sēng tōng è, bē jip è sit
yēá, 由也升堂矣未入於室也
Yēu yēá woō chēō^{ng} tē^{ng} bōēy jip kaū ch'hoē,
Yēu (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. chēāh: to eat; sit hwan, 食
Sit 飯 chēāh pōō^{ng}, to eat rice.
Kwun choó sit boē kēw paou, 君
子食無求飽 kroun choó chēāh bō kēu
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 goēy^h, 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; ló sit, 老實 laōu sit,
sincere, true; chēák sit, 着實,
really, truly; kó sit, 菜實 kōēy
ché, fruit; sit bwán, 實滿 sit mu^á, full, replete.
T'hut hwa boō sit, 黜華務實 t'hek kak he
hwa áy, chwan boō 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 kê tēāng jê yîn, 植其杖而芸 *k'hěā e āy k'waē á, jê 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 gē. Seng sit, 生植, to plant and grow.

Sit 殖 To grow, to increase. Hⁿò chaē sit yēen, 貨財殖焉 *hōey chēng sai^{ng} k'hāh 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 kê ék, 鳥張其翅 *cheáou tēō^{ng} 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 tê toô, 搔首踟躕 *so t'haóu hak tê toô sēō^{ng}*, he scratched his head, and walked up and down in suspense; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

So 倨 Proud, haughty.

So 騷 Sorrowful; lê so, 離騷, a poem, made by 屈原, K'hwut-gwân. Troublesome; so jîn, 騷人, to trouble people.

So jeáou, 騷擾, to annoy people, by playing pranks.

So 慄 Agitated, moved, troubled.

So 爬 Pây so, 爬爬, to scratch. Kek hēa so yāng, 格靴爬癢 *kāyh hēa pây chēō^{ng}*, to scratch one's itching legs through a boot; (i. e. making ineffectual efforts to remove an evil.)

So 飗 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 潏 So so, 潏潏, the sound of washing rice.

So 些 The sound used at the end of certain carols.

So 傞 So so, 傞傞, to frisk and gambol about, as when in liquor.

So 唆 So soó, 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 糰 A kind of confectionary.
- So 𡵈 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 趲 To run about; to frisk about as a child.
- So 蓑 So e, 蓑衣 *söey c*, 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 yěák, 銷鑰, a lock; só sê, 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 *hēⁿa só*, an elder brother's wife.
Só lèk put wān sê ch'haé lóng yěá, 嫂溺不援是豺狼也 *hēⁿa só kađu tēēm lōh chúy, ũ^m kēw sê ch'haé lóng yěá*, 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 燥 Sò bān büt ch'á, bók hàn hoē hⁿó, 燥萬物者莫熯乎火 *sò ta bān mēⁿgh áy, bók k'hăh kín é hōéy*, of the things which dry all substances, there is not one so fierce as fire; see the 易說卦 Èk 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 lōēy, 洒掃庭內 *hew chúy sadu gāy tē tēng á lāē*, to sprinkle and sweep in the hall; see the 大雅 Tāē gnáy.
- Sò 埽 The same as the above.
- Sò 賸 The gravy of bones.

丟

Sō

唆

Soó sō, 使唆, to instigate any one to comply with one's views.

幸

Soe

穌

To revive as from the dead, to rise again; Yěa-soe, 耶穌, JESUS.

Hēy gnó hoē, hoē laē kē soe,

俟我后后来其穌 *téng haōu gwān áy jín kwun, jín kwun nā laē gwān chēw kōh wāh,* let

us wait for our prince, for when our prince comes, we shall revive; see the 尙書 Sēāng 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; soc bók, 蘇木, sapan wood. A surname.

Soe

櫨

Soe bók, 櫨木, 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 yēw, 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 seng jeáou kēen chēang, 淡月疎星繞建

章 *tām göēyh soe ch'hai^{ng} jeáou te^{ng} twā tē kēen chēang áy kēung,* the solitary moon and a few thinly

scattered stars turned and entwined around the palace; 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'haē, 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

tēⁿā tēōh ch'hin kap sey, to fix the distinctions between near and distant relations.

Soe

疏

Kwat soe, 怙疏, 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 sⁿa jit, a great search for three days; see the 史記 Soó kē.

Soe

筲

A kettle shaped bamboo vessel without handles, in which rice is washed; a small measure.

Soe

漚

To make water; to steep in water.

Soe

搜

Vulg. ch'heaou: to search, to seek for, to search out; to shake.

Hwat Sam-hoō kē soō, taē soe

sēāng līm, 發三輔騎士大搜上林

hwat Sam-hoō áy kē soō, twā ch'heaou téng bīn áy

ch'hēw ná, he ordered out the cavalry of Sam-hoō,

to search all throughout the upper forest; see 漢

武帝紀 Hàn boó tēy kē.

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 böëyh*
an chwā ēy soe lēk? how can men conceal them-
 selves? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

耄

Soé

叟

A title for an elderly person; vene-
rable sir.

Ong wāt, soé put wān ch'hēn lé
 jē laē, 王曰叟不遠千里而來
óng kóng soé, ū^m k'hwā chò huwī^{ng} chit ch'heng
lé jē laē, 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, ema-
ciated.

San sat soé, 山殺瘦 *suⁿa*
kaú t'haē, k'hwā kē^{ng} sán, when a hill is cleared
 it looks barren.

Soé

叟

A venerable old man; also written
倂 *soó*.

Soé

澱

The name of a large marsh.

Soé

漱

To wash, to rinse; *soé k'hoé*, 漱
口 *swá k'haú*, to rinse the mouth.

Soé

搜

To drag, to draw; *toé soé*, 抖搜
taú saú, to rouse up, to brush up.

Soé

溯

Soé hōy, 溯洄, to go up against
 the stream; *soé yēw*, 溯游, to
 go with the stream; also written

溯, *soé*; and 汭, *soé*.

素

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 sⁿa lók*
kēⁿa āy hēw, a white garment and a fawn colored
 fur-dress; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Soè hoé kwù, *hēng hoé hoé kwù*, 素富貴
 行乎富貴 *hēn chae pòd kwù*, *chēw kēⁿa*
tē pòd kwù, if at present in wealthy circumstances
 let us act according to wealthy circumstances; see
 the 中庸 Tēng yung.

Soè

徧

To act according to the usual course;
towards.

Soè

悰

Feelings, the affections of the mind.

P'he sim hok, *kēn chēng soè*,
 披心腹見情悰 *p'he*
k'huay sim pak é k'hwā 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'hó 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 reckon-
 ing; a number; several; *boé*
soè, 無數 *bó t'hang suwī^{ng}*,
 numberless; *swān soè*, 算數 *suwī^{ng} sedou*, to
 cast up an account.

K'hé yéw tēng soè, 器有定數 *ke k'hé wōō*

tēⁿa tēōh āy soè, utensils amounting to a certain number.

Soè 嗽 Hay soè, 咳嗽 hay saù, to have a cough, to be hoarse; an asthma. Tông sê yéw soè, 冬時有嗽 tang t'hee^{ng} woō hay saù, 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 hòk, 漱衣服 séy sⁿa k'hoé, 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 chēō^{ng} nuⁿā t'hoé ch'hòng āy lāng, 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 參 söey.

Sim è goè söey è, 甚矣吾衰矣 sîm è gwoá tⁿa söey yéá, "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; ene of the radicals.

𡇗 姦 Söey Scēh söey, 姦 姦, an unchaste woman.

去 歲 Söey Vulg. hōey: a year; kē söey? 幾歲 kwíy hōey? 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 gōēyh kōēy k'hè neē^{ng} hōēy bó kaōu hoē 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'hoè söey, house rent; lāp 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 ene's own party or persuasion.

Söey taē jîn chek beáou che, bú sē kē gwúy gwúy jēn, 說大人則藐之勿視其巍巍然 k'hè söey sè twā lāng chēw k'hoⁿà sèy c, bó k'hoⁿà e āy gwúy twā āy yēō^{ng}, 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 晬 A whole year; when a child is one year old, it is called söey sê, 晬時, a year's time.

Söey 帥 A commander in chief; gwân sŏey, 元帥, a generalissimo.
Sam kwun k'hó twát sŏey yéá, 三軍可奪帥也匹夫不可奪志也 ^{sⁿa chéu}
áy peng ēy t'hang ch'héō^{ng} e áy gwán sŏey, chit
áy p'hit hoo bó t'hang hoē láng ch'héō^{ng} e áy sim chē,
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 Lūn gé.

垂 Read sŭy: the branches of a tree
hanging down; nearly, near to.

垂 To flow down; gán lŭy sŏey lēw,
眼淚湮流 ^{bák saē sŏey}
láu, the tears flowed abundantly.

夫 Read swat: to explain, to comment
upon, to unfold the meaning.
Koē swat se chēá, put é bân haē
soó, 故說詩者不以文害辭
chēá sŏeyh se áy láng, ūⁿ t'hang t'hó e áy jé haē e
áy wā, therefore those who explain the odes should
not by adhering to the letter injure the sense; see
孟子 Bēng choó.

夫 Read sok: to suck, to draw in the
breath, to draw as by a poultice.
Seáou jé sok jé, 小兒嗽乳
sèy kēⁿá sŏh lēng, children draw in the milk.

Sŏh 索 Read sek: a rope, a cord; sŭn sek,
繩索 ^{sŭn sŏh}, twine.

天 Read ch'hwàn: a bracelet; séw
ch'hwàn, 手釧 ^{ch'héw sŏh}, arm-
lets for the wrist. Also written
釧, sok, a ring.

夫 A bundle; to bind, to tie. A sur-
name.
Seng chŏe yit sok, 生芻一束
ch'hái^{ng} ch'haóu chit pák, a bundle of green grass;
see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

速 Hasty, quick, hurried, speedily, swift,
rapid, to call, to invite.
Ong sok ch'hut lēng, 王速出
命 ^{ōng lé k'hăk kín ch'hut lēng}, may it please your
majesty immediately to issue your orders; see 孟
子 Bēng choó.
Yéw put sok che k'hek sam jŭn laē, 有不速之
客三人來 ^{woō bó kēd áy k'hŭy^h sⁿa láng laē},
there were three strangers who came uninvited.

Sok 遯 Chae sok, 齋遯, to respect and
venerate.

Sok 藪 Tho general term for culinary vege-
tables.

Sok 欂 P'hok sok, 樸櫨, small twigs.

Sok 蜷 The name of an insect.

Sok 嗽 Vulg. sŏh: to suck, to draw.

Sok 觶 Hát sok, 觶觶, a frightened ap-
pearance; terrified.
Goē put jím kē hát sok, jéák boō

chŏey jé chēw soó tēy, 吾不忍其觶觶
若無罪而就死地 ^{gwá bēy lŭn e áy}
kēⁿa kēⁿá áy yēō^{ng}, ch'hín chēō^{ng} bó chŏey jé chēw
kadu sé áy tēy, "I cannot bear its frightened and ter-
rified 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 sǒh, a gold ring ; séw sok, 手鍊 ch'héw sǒh, a bracelet.

Sok 餽 The contents of a pot or pan ; the meat in the caldron.
Téng chéet chéuk, hok kong sok, 鼎折足覆公餽 tē'á kádu cheěh k'ha chēw pak tó kong áy meē'gh chēäh, the foot of the caldron being broke, the ruler's food was upset ; see the 易經 Èk 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 gōěyh 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.
Soō kwun sok, soo jéuk è, 事君數斯辱矣 hòk saē jín kwun nā chap chap t'ò, chéy léy chēw ch'hé lēng jéuk, in serving a ruler, (if we repeatedly reprove him,) we shall get into disgrace ; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸 Som 森 The thick foliage of trees, a thick grove.

Som 冢 To conceal ; deep, bidden.

Som 參 Jīn som, 人參, ginseng, the Pan-ax quinquefolium, a plant in much esteem among the Chinese ; yāng som, 洋參 yē'ng som, foreign ginseng ; haé 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 wūy song, 露結爲霜 loē chúy kēet chò se'ng, frozen dew becomes hoarfrost ; see the 千字文 Ch'hēen joō bñ.

Song 孀 A widow.

Song 鬆 Hōng song, 鬆鬆, 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 bēet,

一雙襪 chit sang bōěyh, a pair of stockings.

Kok soō boō song, 國士無雙 kok soō bó sang tūy, among all the scholars in the country, he has no equal ; see the 蕭何傳 Seaou hô twān.

Song 艘 The name of a boat or vessel.

Song 桑 Vulg. se'ng : the mulberry tree, Morus multicaulis. A surname.

Ch'hān gwát teāou song, 蠶月條桑 ch'hē ch'héng áy gōěyh, wōō hwat chē'n á tēāou se'ng ch'hēw, in the month for breeding silk-worms, the mulberry tree puts forth its branches.

Song 喪 Song hađu, 喪孝 se'ng hà, mourning clothes ; sòng song, 送喪 sàng se'ng, to attend a funeral.

Ke che song tát hoē taē hoo, sam lēn che song tát hoē t'liēn choó, 期之喪達乎大夫三年之喪達乎天子 *chew ne^{ng} áy se^{ng} hà tát kaúu taē hoo, s^a ne^{ng} áy se^{ng} hà tát kaúu 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 Tüeng yung.

肅

Sóng

揉

To throw, to pitch; sòng 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

額

The forehead; kim hoo súy, p'hok jē yēák che, k'hó soó kò sòng, 今夫水搏而躍之

可使過額 *t^a hoo chúy, p'hák jē hoē e tēō, t'hang saē e kōēy t'haúu hēák*, 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

櫛

A case for holding chopsticks.

Sóng

爽

Clear, pleasant; hearty, cheerful; grand, fine; sòng k'hwaē, 爽快, good health and spirits, well.

喪

Sóng

喪

To lose one's office; vulg. *se^{ng}*: 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^a áy kē^a, saē saē huān ló ē sít wūy hoē!* my two or three children, what need have you to be troubled about losing office! see the 論語 Lün gé.

Sòng bōng, 喪亡, to be lost, and undone; sòng sit, 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 *sàng ch'hāyh*, to present a book.

Chaē paē jē sòng che, 再拜而送之 *kōh paē jē sàng e*, he made a second obeisance, and accompanied him out; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Sòng

送

The same as the preceding.

聾

Sóng

儻

Sóng lê, 儻偉, a corresponding sound.

聾

Soo

思

To think, to consider, to reflect; soo lê, 思慮, to consider; soo lēēm, 思念, to reflect; soo sēáng,

思想, to think.

Kwù-y-bún-choó sam soo jē hoē hēng, 季文子三思而後行 *Kwù-y-bún-choó s^a hāy sēō^{ng}, jēén aūu kē^a*, Kwù-y-bún-choó used to consider thrice before he did anything; see the 論語 Lün 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'hèet ch'hèet soo
soo, 朋友切切偲偲
pêng yéw ch'hèet ch'hèet sǝo k'hwui^{ng}, friends
should be earnest and serious in stirring one another
up (to virtue); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Soo 颼 A cool wind.

Soo 𦉳 A kind of wooden screen, to put in
the doorway.

Soo 頤 Vulg. *sae*: 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^{ng} kóng*,
this is the meaning of it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.
Chàe soo k'hó è, 再斯可矣 *kǝh an néy, chēw*
t'hang, once more thus, and it will do; see the 論
語 Lūn gé.

Soo 𡵓 A boy, a servant, a menial; a wood
or grass cutter.
Yéw soo yáng chut, 有𡵓養
卒 *woō kwǝh ch'haóu ch'hē bǎy áy peng chut*, there
are some grass cutting and housekeeping menials.

Soo 𡵓 The same as the above.

Soo 嘶 To neigh; má soo, 馬嘶 *báy haóu*,
the horse neighs. To belch.
Má soo hong, 馬嘶風 *báy*
haóu 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.

Pēen toē che soō, chek yéw soo chūn, 簋豆之
事則有司存 *pēen taōu áy soō, chek 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 haóu*, to wait,
to tarry.

Soo 筭 A square bamboo trunk for contain-
ing clothes or other things.

Wūy e sǝāng chaē soo, 惟衣
裳在筭 *wūy yín chǝō^{ng} tē sǝō^{ng}*, 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
jín soo, 記問之學不可以爲人師
kè moo^{ng} áy t'hák ch'hǎy^h, bǝ t'hang chò lǎng áy
sin sai^{ng}, 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 蛸 Lēy soo, 螺蛸 *lǝ soo*, a kind of
sea slug; a snail; a spiral univalve
molluscous animal.

Soo 獅 **獅** Soo choó, 獅子 *sae á*, a young lion, a lion.
Soe-lèk ông laê hēen soo choó,

疎勒王來獻獅子 *Soe-lèk ông laê hēen sae á*, the king of Soe-lèk came bringing the present of a lion.

Soo 私 **私** Vulg. *sae k'hēa*: private, not public; soo sim, 私心, private views, sinister ends; soo yēuk, 私慾, selfish propensities or lusts.

E gnó kong tēen, sūy kíp gnó soo, 雨我公田遂及我私 *lòh hoē tē guán áy kong ch'hán, jēn aou kíp kađu guán áy sae k'hēa áy*, rain first on our public fields, and afterwards let it come to our private fields; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Soo 醞 **醞** Fine wine strained from the dregs; to divide.

Soo 輸 **輸** Read se: to lose, to lose a battle, or a wager.
Se êng bē hwun, 輸贏未分 *soo yē^{na} bōēy woó hwun pēét*, the gaining or losing of the contest is not yet decided.

史 **史** A record, a history; soó kwan, 史官 *soó hu^{na}*, a historian, a recorder; soó kè, 史記, a historical record.

Vulg. *sae*: a surname.
Sēep láp se soó, 涉獵書史 *sēep láp kōēy 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; èk soó, 役使, a servant.

Pēen pè put chēuk soó lēng ē chēen é? 便嬖

不足使令于前與 *pēen yūng kap pè àē áy lāng k'hám bó kađu saē lēng tē lé áy 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 deace. Also written 𣦵, soó.
Kwun choó soó wát chēung, seáou

jīn soó wát soó, 君子死曰終小人死曰死 *kwun choó áy sé kóng kēd chēung, seáou jīn áy 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 jē put hék, 四十而不惑 *sè chàp hōēy jē bó 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 kíp sēet, 駟不及舌 *sè chēah báy bēy jēuk kađu ch'hūy 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 ē Chēy, 子華使於齊 *Choó-hwá chò kok soó tē Chēy*, Choó-hwá became an ambassador to the Chēy 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 sít, pit chēng sék sēen, 君賜食必正席先嘗之 *sēang che*, 君賜食必正席先嘗之

jín kwun nā sòd hoē chēāh áy meē^{ng}h, pít tēōh ch'hòng chēⁿà ch'hēōh, taē seng ch'hè k'hoⁿà 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 Lūn 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 *chēⁿà pāyh áy kang k'hēā tē tēēm*, all the handicraft trades can be found in the shops; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Soò **思** E sòd, 意思, thought, intention, idea; the will.
Bōng ch'heng ch'hó tē tōng, se sòd pūt jēēn, 夢青艸池塘詩思勃然 *bāng ch'hāi^{ng} ch'haū tē chúy tē, se áy sòd chēio pūt jēēn k'hé*, "when dreaming of green grass by the side of the ponds, poetical thoughts immediately arise;" said by 謝靈運 Sēā-lēng-wūn.

Soò **筍** A square basket, made of wicker work; a trunk.

平 **辭** Vulg. sé: to refuse, to take leave of any one; an expression, a sentence.

Soò **辭** Gwān-soo wū che chaé, é che ch'hēuk kēw pek, soò, 原思爲之宰與之粟九百辭 *Gwān-soo kap a chò kay chaé, hoē e ch'hek kaū pāyh, sé*, Gwān-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 Lūn gé.
Būn soò, 文辭, a style; gān soò, 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 soò, 祭祠, to sacrifice.

Kwun choó chēang ēng kēung sit, sēen līp soò tōng, 君子將營宮室先立祠堂 *kwun choó chēang k'hé kēung ch'hòd, tēōh taē seng k'hēā ch'haē sīn áy tē^{ng}*, 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.
Choó soò hoō gēp, 子嗣父業 *haū sa^{ng} soò nēō^{ng} pāy áy kay gēp*, the son inherits the father's patrimony.

Soò **殊** Different, diverse, various.
Soò soò ē gē, 殊詞異義 *kōh yēō^{ng} ioā, yēw kōh yēō^{ng} áy* è, different expressions and bearing various significations.

Soò **𠂔** A stick, a staff, a military weapon.
A surname. One of the radicals.

Soò **銖** Choo soò, 銖銖, very small weights; ten grains of millet make one 累, lúy; ten 累, lúy make one 銖, soò; and ten 銖, soò, make one 鎰, choo.

丟 **事** A business, an affair, trouble; to soò, 多事, troublesome.
Soò boò soò jē sit put k'hó yēá, 士無事而食不可也 *t'hák ch'hāyh lāng kaū bó soò, jē chēāh lāng áy hóng lòk sē ū^m 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, goê ék wūy che, 雖執鞭之士吾亦爲之 suy kěäh báy pce^{ng} áy soō chut, gwá yěä chò c,) 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 Sēäng lūn.

Soō 仕 An officer, one in office, one employed under government.
Soō slp wát kēäng jê soō, 四十曰強而仕 sè chap hōy kóng kēäng bēng jê chò kw^a, 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; sēäng soó, 相似 sēo ch'hin chēō^{ng}, alike.
Bún suy put tōng, jê gō chek sēäng soō, 文雖不同而義則相似 bún hcat suy bó sēo tāng jê è soō sēo ch'hin chēō^{ng}, 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 hô che soō, 在河之涘 twā tē káng kē^{ng}, on the banks of the river; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Soō 竢 To wait for, to tarry.
Soō chōey Tēäng-say, 竢罪 長沙 t'haē chōey tē Tēäng-say áy wūy, I wait for the punishment of my offense at Tēäng-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 teāou, chaē kwan put soō kè, chaē gōey put soō ke, 君命召在官不俟屨在外不俟車 jīn kwun bēng lēng kēd, nā twā tē teāou tēng ū^m saē tēng haōu áy, nā twā tē gwā bīn ū^m saē 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 飮 To feed any one; soō jīn, 飮人 ch'hē lāng, to feed people.

Soō 飼 Vulg. ch'hē: to feed, to nourish, to supply with food.
Pēet jīn tok lé ch'hē jēuk, soō tae koe, 別人桌裡取肉飼大姑 pát lāng áy tōh 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'hoe pooi^{ng} 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 choé sēen, 祭祀祖先 chēy ch'haō choé 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 Tēng, 負耒耜而自宋至滕 *gēā jōēy soō, jē chēāng Sòng kok che kaōu Tēng*, they shouldered their colters and ploughshares, and from the Sòng country come to that of the Tēng; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Soō 兕 A wild ox; hoé soō ch'hut é áp, 虎兕出於柙 *hòé kap yěā goō ch'hut é áp*, the tigers and wild oxen got out of their cages.

Soō 嗣 An inheritance; kēy soō, 繼嗣, to inherit.

幸 Sun 孫 A grandson; choó sun, 子孫 *kēⁿ á sun*, posterity.
 Vulg. *swui^{ng}*: a surname.
 Haōu sun yéw k'hèng, 孝孫有慶 *woō haōu áy sun á woō hok k'hè*, a filial grandson will possess happiness; see the 大雅 Seāou gnáy.

Sun 蓀 A fragrant herb.

Sun 獠 A kind of ape, or monkey.

Sun 櫟 The name of a tree.

Sun 飧 Dressed food.

Sun 飧 An evening meal, a supper; teaou yung sèk sun, 朝饔夕飧 *chá k'hé chēāh yung má^{ng} huw^{ng} chēāh sun*, in the morning we eat our breakfast, and in the evening our supper.

𡵓 損 To injure, to diminish, to detract from; sún haē, 損害, to corrupt.
 Lē ké sún jín, 利己損人 *lē yěāh ka tè, sún haē pat lāng*, to benefit one's-self and injure others.

Sún 榦 A pointed piece of wood, used as the fastening of a door.

Sún 筍 Tēuk sun, 竹筍 *tek sún*, the young shoots of bamboo.

Sún 笋 The same as the above.

Sún 龔 Sún gē, 龔簾, 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, 有繹在下曰虞舜 *woō twⁿ a sin áy lāng chaē hāy wūy, mēⁿ á kēd Gē-sùn*, there is an individual in an inferior situation called Gē-sùn; see the 堯典 Geāou 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 nā^{ng}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 俾 To follow; to follow to the other world, by dying at the same time; distant; hasty, speedy.

Sé hông taē sîn sip jê jîn, kae ke lüet é sùn, 始皇大臣十二人皆車裂以俾
sé hông áy twā sîn cháp jê lán, chò pò t' hó ch' hēa
leēh é tōēy 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 潑 To spurt out water.

Sùn 噀 The same as the above.

Sùn 遜 To yield respectfully; k'hēem sùn,
謙遜, humility; lowliness.
Gnoé p'hín put sùn, 五品不
遜 goē lún áy tō lé ũ^m sùn chēung, the five classes
of virtues are not complied with; see the 書彙典
Se sùn tēén.

Sùn 孫 To be humble, to be submissive; the
same as the above.

Sùn 瞋 The movement of the eyes.
Chēung jít sē, jê bók put sùn,
終日視而目不瞋
chou^{ng} jít tit k'ho^{ng} à, jê bàk cheo ũ^m tìn tâng, 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 in-
spection paid by an emperor; chūn
sùn, 逡巡, to retire, to be rejected.
Gnoé chaē yit sùn sèw, 五載一巡守
goē ncē^{ng} chit áy sùn sèw, every five years there
should be a visit of inspection; see the 彙典
Sùn tēén.

Sùn 旬 A period of ten days; sam sùn, 三
旬, three decades, a month.
Ke sam pek yéw lēuk sūo, yēw

lēuk jít, 暮三百有六旬有六日
chit ncē^{ng} woō s^{ng} a pāyh kap lāk cháp jít, yēw lāk
jít, a whole year consists of three hundred and
sixty days, and six days besides; see the 堯典
Geāou tēén.

Sùn 徇 Swift, rapid; also written 俾, sùn.

Sùn 徇 To soothe, to pacify; to be obedient
to, to comply with.

Tín-sîn soò Chew-ch'hē sùn
Gwūy tēy, 陳勝使周市徇魏地 Tân-
sîn saē Chew-ch'hē k'hè boó sùn Gwūy áy tēy, Tân-
sîn 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 sùn sùn, 德行恂
恂, his virtue was strict and care-
ful.

Sùn 詢 To ask, to inquire; ch'hoē sùn, 咨
詢, to make inquiry.

Sùn 殉 To bury persons along with a deca-
sed sovereign, in order to accom-
pany him into the other world; to
pursue anything immoderately, even to death.
Sùn chōng huwý léy yēá, 殉葬非禮也

tùy lǎng táē ũ^m háp léy, to be buried with the dead is not consistent with propriety.

T'ham hoo sùn chaê, lèet soô sùn bêng, 貪夫殉財烈士殉名 *t'ham áy lǎng sùn tē cheē^{ng}, lèet áy t'hák ch'hǎy^h lǎng sùn tē mēⁿ á sēⁿ á*, 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 楫 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 ch'ēng, 循從, to obey; sùn hwán, 循環, to revolve; sùn lēang, 循良, docile.

K'heng taē hoo é sùn hwat wúy ch'ēet, 卿大夫以循法爲節 *k'heng kap taē hoo é sùn hwat toē ch'ēet*, nobles and great officers should make a point of obeying the laws.

Sùn ch'ēang jē choé, 循牆而走 *t'hàn*

ch'hēō^{ng} jē chaóu, he went along under the wall, and ran away; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

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 犇 A yellow cow with black lips.

Sùn 醇 Thick, strong wine; liberal, kind.

Sùn 鶉 Yēem sùn, 鶉 yēen ch'hun, a quail.

Sùn 燾 Full, replete.

Sùn 馴 To follow, to comply with; to approach gradually.

E bút boô haē, koē bút sùn yēen, 與物無害故物馴焉 *kap mēē^{ng} h bô sēo haē, koē mēē^{ng} 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'hoⁿ á*, a kind of wood, used for making the handles of hoes.

Sùn 純 Pure, unadulterated, unmixed.

Sùn 純 Sùn ék put é, 純亦不已, pure without intermixture, spot or blemish.

丟 **順** To be obedient, to comply with.
 Sūn 順 *Hadu choó sūn sun, 孝子順孫 wóo hadu áy kē'á sēo sūn áy sun, filial children and obedient grandchildren.*

Sūn soō, 順事, to comply with circumstances, to serve faithfully.

夫 **率** To lead, to receive orders, to obey;
 Sut 率 *sut soo é laê, 率師以來 ch'huā pēng é laê, 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, seēh sut, a cricket.*

Sut 颼 The sound of wind.

Sut 剝 *Vulg. chāy: 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 hou'ng, in order to pity those distressed with famine; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Sut 卹 Chín sut, 賑卹, to relieve distresses. Also written 賙; sut.
 Kèw chae sut lín, 救災卹鄰 kèw chae lân, sut kǎyh 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 呖 To whistle with the mouth; k'hoé
 bēng sut sut, 口鳴呖呖 ch'huāy habū sut sut, the mouth makes a whistling sound.

Sut 窅 To come last out of a hole.

Sut 帥 To guide, to lead on; a leader.
 Choó sut é chēng, sēuk kám put chēng, 子帥以正孰敢不正 choó lé ch'huā é chē'nd chē chūy k'nd ū'nd chē'nd, it you lead them on in a correct way, who dares to be incorrect; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天 述 To connect, to cultivate; to state, to declare; to record.
 Sút 述 Sēen sút jín che soō, 善述人之事 gaōu swà lāng áy soō, to be skillful in connecting and handing down people's affairs; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Sút 術 An art, a contrivance; ke sú, 技術, skill; sim sú, 心術, the workings of the mind; hwat sú, 法術, an art, a plan; sēa sú, 邪術, superstitious errors, corrupt opinions.
 Kaū ēk to sú, 教亦多術矣 ká lāng yěa chēy hāng hwat sú, there are various methods of instruction; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sút 述 The same as 述, sú, to state.

幸 雖 Although; suy jēen, 雖然, although it may be so.
 Suy 雖 Suy wát bē hāk, goē pit wūy che hāk è, 雖曰未學吾必謂之學矣

suy jéén kóng yěá bōēy t'hák, guá pit kóng e bat t'hák kōēy, although any should say such a one is not learned, I would certainly affirm that he had learned; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Suy 倕 Lateral, inclined, partial.

Suy 萎 Hoē suy, 胡萎, a fragrant kind of vegetable.

Wán suy, 莞萎, the genus *Carum*, coriander.

Suy 綏 Peaceful, at rest; to retire.

Suy 淩 Suy bê, 淩激, 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.

Suy 水 Vulg. *chúy*: water; sit *súy*, 食水 *chēāh chúy*, to drink water. A surname.

Súy chae! súy chae! 水哉水哉 *chúy chae!*
chúy chae! O water! O water!

Súy 髻 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-sēuk saw 孔嘉父 K'hóng-kay-hóo's wife, he stared at her, and accompanying

her said, (bé jē yēem, 美而艷 *súy kwá ch'hín ch'ha^{ng}*), "how beautiful and enchanting!"

去

SùY

睡

Vulg. *k'huwān*: to sleep. Also vulg. *kā chūy*: to slumber.

Sēang-kwun lūn soō, Chín ông bōēy sùY jē put t'hèng, 商君論事秦王每睡而不聽 *Sēang-kwun gē lūn soō Chín ông ták paē k'huwān jē bó t'hē^{na}*, when Sēang-kwun was discoursing on business, Chín ông frequently went to sleep, and did not hear; see the 史記 Soó kē.

SùY

粹

Unmixed, pure; sūn sùY, 純粹, pure and unadulterated.

SùY

睟

The eyes looking harmonious and agreeable.

SùY jēén kēén ē bēén, 睟然見於面 *ch'heng hó hēén tē bīn*, harmony and delight beamed from his countenance; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

SùY

諍

To ridicule, to blame, to inform; verbose; to reprimand.

Goē ông hwán choó hwát Chēy, sùY Sin-se, 吳王還自伐齊諍申胥 *Goē ông toot^{ng} choó hwát Chēy kok, ch'hēd Sin-se* when the king of the Goē country returned from attacking the Chēy, he ridiculed Sin-se.

SùY

淬

To harden steel, by means of water.

SùY

崇

Calamities produced by evil spirits.

SùY

邃

Deep and distant.

Sŭy 帥 A commander-in-chief; gwân sŭy, 元帥, a generalissimo.

Sŭy 戍 To guard the borders of a country.
Put é gnó sŭy Sin, 不與我
戍申 *bô kap gwá chéu Sin hok*,
they will not guard the borders of the Sin country for
me; see the 王風 Ong hong.

平 誰 Vulg. *chê chŭy*: who, what, which?
Sŭy 誰 Chóo wŭy, sŭy? 子爲誰
lé sê *chê chŭy*? who are you, Sir?

Sŭy 肱 The back; the body.

Sŭy 叢 Trees and plants hanging down.

Sŭy 倅 Heavy; also written 僇, 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 pēen tae
chōey jîn, 漢景帝定箠
鞭笞罪人 *Hàn Kéng-tèy tēn ā tēoh sŭy kweé*
á báy pec^{ng}, p'hāh 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 鍾 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 o sēang, jê t'heen
hāy tē, 黃帝垂衣裳而天下治

wū^{ng} tēy pàng lōh k'hè yín chēō^{ng}, jê t'hee^{ng} āy
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 fol-
low in procession; forthwith.

Chēen hoē sēang sŭy, 前後
相隨 *chéng aōu sēo sŭy*, before and behind join-
ing 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 sīm: the fruit of the mulberry
tree.

Song sŭn, 桑葚 *se^{ng} sŭy*, mul-
berries.

丟 遂 To complete, to occasion, to extend
to, to advance; then; sŭy chek,
Sŭy 遂郎, forthwith.

Sēng soō put swat, sŭy soō put kân, 成事不
說遂事不諫 *chē^{ng} áy soō bó kóng, sŭy*
áy soō bó t'nd, when a thing is done it is useless to
speak about it, and when it is completed, it is unne-
cessary to reprove it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Būn gnō choo koe, sŭy kíp pek ché, 問我諸
姑遂及伯姊 *moē^{ng} gŭán choo koe, sŭy*
kíp kađu ūⁿ pŭy 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 家, sŭy.

Sŭy 綵 The strings and tassels with which a
gem is tied.

Sŭy 璲 A gem worn by persons in office; a
gem attached to girdles.

Sūy

隧

A pathway in a vault, or a subterranean passage in a grave; a way.

K'hwat tēy kip ch'wân, sūy jê s'ēang k'ēn, 闕地及泉隧而相見 k'hwuy tēy kip kadu ch'w'ā ch'uy, sūy t'hàn bōng lōē, jê s'ēo k'ēng, 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 twān.

Sūy

燧

The embers of fire; also, a kind of wood which is used for producing fire, by friction.

Sūy

榰

The name of a wód, like the mountain pear.

Sip yéw s'ē sūy, 隰有樹榰 wūn sip áy wūy woō ch'ē 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

惔

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.

sure.

Swá

灑

To sprinkle the ground with water. Tòng swá sò, 當灑掃 ēy t'ēng tit h'ew ch'uy saou tēy, lie is

fit for sprinkling and sweeping the ground; see the

語論 Lūn gé.

Seaou swá, 瀟灑, solitary.

Swá

洒

To wash out, to obliterate, the same as the preceding.

Gwán pé soó ch'ēá yit swá che, 願比死者一洒之 gwān t'hēy s'ē áy lāng ch'it áy swá e, I wish to wipe out this stain for the sake of the dead; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Swá

謏

To discourse violently, to show violence in discourse.

Swá

徙

Read sé: to remove; pwan sé p'ēt ch'hè, 搬徙別處 pw'a swá pát wūy, to remove to another part.

Swá

漱

Read soé: to wash, to rinse; soé k'hoé, 漱口 swá k'haou, to rinse or gargle the mouth.

去

Swá

續

Read s'ēuk: unbroken, incessant, continued without intermission. S'ēang s'ēuk, 相續 s'ēo swá, connected, joined together.

平

Swá

沙

Read say: sand; a surname; say s'ēen, 沙線 swá sw'a, a sand bank.

Swá

鯊

Read say: a fish; say gē, 鯊魚 swá hē, the shark fish.

幸

Swⁿa

山

Read san : a hill; tōng san, 唐山
tē^{ng} swⁿa, China. A surname.

Wūy san kēw jīm, kong k'hwuy

yit kwūy, 爲山九仞功虧一簣

chò swⁿa kaú jīm kwán, kang hao k'houy chit lāng

á t'hoé, in making a hillock 72 feet high, to leave

the work unfinished from the lack of only a bas-

ket of earth; (referring to those who make some

progress in learning, but leave their education unac-

complished by only a very little;) see the 尙書

Sēang sē.

產

Swⁿa

產

Read sán : to bear, to bring forth ;

when a woman is pregnant and

has not fulfilled her months, she

is said to be (sán lōey, 產內 swⁿa laē,) in her pregnancy.

傘

Swⁿa

傘

Read sán : an umbrella; é sán, 雨

傘 hoē swⁿa, a rain umbrella.

Lēang sán, 涼傘 nēng swⁿa,

a parasol, a round umbrella of state.

Swⁿa

散

Read sán : to disperse, to scatter ;

hwun sán, 分散 hwun swⁿa,

divided and dispersed.

Swⁿa

線

Read sēn : a thread; chim sēn,

針線 chēem swⁿa, needle and thread.

Boē chim put yín sēn, 無針不引線 bō

chēem bēy yín tit swⁿa, without a needle we cannot

draw the thread; (i. e. without the introduction of

one friend we cannot get acquainted with another.)

樣

Swā^{ng}

樣

The mango fruit; swā^{ng} choó, 樣

仔 swā^{ng} á, a bubo, a venereal ulcer.

夫

Swā^{ng}h

呷

A change of the voice.

夫

Swāh

位

Swāh swāh hēng, 位位行 swāh

swāh kēⁿa, the appearance of wal-

king.

Swāh

采

To spoil; ch'hit swāh pat paē, 七

采八敗 ch'hit swāh páyh paē,

seven spoilings and eight ruinings;

(alluding to persons who spoil everything which they put their hands to.)

Swāh

煞

Read sat : to injure, to strike with

noxious influences; to finish; the

same as sat, 殺, to kill.

Swāh

殺

Read sat : to kill; sēang sat, 相殺

sēo swāh, 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 bēng sⁿa hāng áy tek hēng, every day

proclaiming the three virtues.

Swan

亘

To seek for; to proclaim abroad.

Swan

咍

To proclaim, to publish.

Swan

暄

The warm and genial influences of the sun.

Swan

烜

To dry in the sun; the brightness of fire; dry.

Swan

萱

The name of a plant.

Swan

揎

To draw, to pull, to lead.

Swan 暄 The warm and genial influence of the sun.
Hàn kok sêng swan, 寒谷成暄 *kuⁿá k'hai^{ng} chēⁿá sēo*, the cool vallies become warm.

Swan 瑄 A gem six inches square; yéw soo hōng swan gēuk, 有司奉瑄玉 *yéw soo áy kuⁿa hōng hēn swan gēuk*, the proper officer presents the gem of office.

Swan 誼 Swan hwa, 誼譁, to make a noise and disturbance.
Choo hoē 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 kām, 酸柑 *swui^{ng} kam*, a lemon.
Bēng ch'hun che gwát, kē bē swan, 孟春之月其味酸 *bēng ch'hun áy gōēyh*, e áy bē tēoh *swui^{ng}*, in the first month of spring, the taste of what we eat should be sour; see the 禮月令 *Léy gwát lēng*.

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'hēⁿ*, the whole body listless and weary. Swan lwán, 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 sēet pāyh ch'hát áy kēy ch'hek*, he vainly adopted a few deceitful plans; see the 漢息夫傳 *Hàn sit hoó twān*.

Swan 屨 The bolt of a door.

Swan 櫪 A bolt; bók swan, 木櫪, *ch'há swan*, a wooden bolt.

Swan 選 To select, to choose; swán tèk, 選擇 *kán tōh*, to pick and choose.
Sùn yéw t'hēn hāy, swán ē

chēung, kē Ko-yaōu, 舜有天下選於衆舉皋陶 *Sùn woō t'he^{ng} āy, swán kēng tē chēung lāng, kē yūng Ko-yaōu*, when Sùn obtained the empire, he made a selection from amongst the whole, and elevated to office Ko-yaōu; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Swán 選 To hold water in the mouth, and spurt it out.

Swán 杼 A piece of wood used in weaving.

Swán 杼 An instrument of torture; thumb screws.

Swán 撈 To urge, to press.

Swan 算 Vulg. *swui^{ng}*: to reckon, to count; swán pwán, 算盤 *swui^{ng} puⁿá*, an abacus, a reckoning board.

Also written 筭, swán.

Hông tày sê, Lây-séw chok swân soè, 黃帝時
隸首作算數 *swi^{ng} tày dy sê, Lây-séw chò*
swi^{ng} sedou, in the time of the yellow emperor
(B. C. 2622,) Lây-séw invented accounts.

Swân 蒜 Swân t'hoê, 蒜頭 *swân t'haôu*,
garlic.

Swân 祔 To look at, and make a calculation
of anything.

𠂔 𠂔 Chew swân, 周旋, to turn round,
Swân 旋 to revolve; to circulate.
Pwân swân, 盤旋, to turn
round and round.

Swân 漩 Water turning around in an eddy.
Also written 漩, swân.

Swân 璇 A precious gem, used for astronomi-
cal purposes.

Swân 璿 The same as the above.

Swân 掄 To turn round, to revolve.

𠂔 𠂔 To turn round, to revolve.

Swân 銓 Also read ch'hwan: a diamond; kim
gin swân, 金銀銓, gold,
silver, and diamonds.

Swân sêk, 銓石 *swân chěôh*, a diamond stone.

Swân 羨 To desire, to rejoice in; to covet, to
long after.
Boô jěen him swân, 無然欣

羨 *bô jěen hu^a hé him swân*, having no delight or
pleasure.

夫 雪 Vulg. *săyh*: snow; frozen rain;
Swat 雪 *swat pèk*, 雪白 *swat păyh*, as
white as snow.

Kim gnó laê soo, é swat hwuy hwuy, 今我來
思雨雪霏霏 *t^agwá laê soo, hoê săyh*
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. *söëyh*: to explain; explanation.

Chac-gnó Choó-k'hòng sēen wúy swat soè, 宰我
子貢善爲說辭 *Chac-gnó Choó-k'hòng*
gaôu chò söëyh soè, Chac-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 刷 𠂔 Swat t'hé kaé hēng, 刷恥改
行 *lod k'hê seaou léy káy séy kě^a*, to rub out the
disgrace, and reform one's actions.

𠂔 𠂔 Withered, shriveled; to gather up
Swat 𠂔 the skin.

𠂔 𠂔 Read sun; a surname.
Swui^{ng} 孫

Swui^{ng} 酸 Read swan: sour, acid; hām tēem swan, 鹹甜酸 *kēem tee^{ng}* *swui^{ng}*, salt, sweet, and sour; the name of a confectionary which unites all these tastes.

Swui^{ng} 痠 Read swan: weary, listless; weakness, lassitude. Kēak séw swan, 腳手痠 *k'ha ch'héw swui^{ng}*, a weariness of the limbs.

青 *Swui^{ng}* 水 Súy gnēw, 水牛 *swui^{ng} goó*, a buffalo, a water cow.

Swui^{ng} 損 Read sún: to injure; sún sit, 損失 *swui^{ng} sit*, to injure and lose; sún hwaē, 損壞 *swui^{ng} k'hēep*, injured, destroyed.

𠵹 *Swui^{ng}* 算 Read swàn: reckon, to count; swàn hwáng, 算鈔 *swui^{ng} hwáng*, to count money.

Swàn kèy, 算計 *swui^{ng} kèy*, to scheme, to plan.

Swui^{ng} 縶 Read swàn: to tie; swàn kín, 縶緊 *swui^{ng} kín*, to tie very tight.

T

奉 *Ta* 乾 Read kan: dry, arid, not moist; bútkan, 物乾 *mē^{ng}h ta*, anything very dry.

Ta 礁 Stones in a stream, to serve for steps; the name of a place. Chóo-kat-ta-sē, 礁葛礁氏, the Chinese method of pronouncing the word 'secretary.'

𠵹 *Tà* 罩 To catch; a basket for catching fish; to cover, to overspread; to spring on like a tiger.

Tà 跔 To jump and frisk about; seáou jè tà laē, 小兒跔來 *sèy kē^{ná} tà laē*, the child came frisking along.

Tà 帳 Read tèàng: a curtain; bún tèàng, 蚊帳 *báng tà*, mosquito curtains.

𠵹 *Tà* 焦 Read cheaou: to be burned in the fire; chēen tò cheaou, 煎到焦 *chēen kaú tá*, to broil to a cinder.

奉

Tⁿa

今

Read kim: now, at present; kim

che jîn, put pé tek koé che jîn,

今之人不比得古

之人 tⁿa áy láng bēy pé tit koé chá áy láng,

the people of the present day are not to be compared with those of former times.

Tⁿa

擔

Read tam: to bear, to carry; tam

bút, 擔物 tⁿa me^{ng}h, to carry

a weight by means of a stick

across 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 shoulders.

Tⁿa

檐

Read tam: pēn tam, 匾檐 pún

tⁿa, the flat stick or pole with

which burdens are carried across

the shoulders.

Tⁿa

中

Read tēung: the middle; tēung

yang, 中央 tⁿa c^{ng}, the centre.Tⁿa

瞠

T'heng bók, 瞠目 tⁿa bák cheu,

to lift up the eyes.

肅

Tⁿa

打

Vulg. p'hǎh: to beat, to strike;

sēang tⁿa, 相打 sēo p'hǎh, tofight with one another; tⁿa t'hēng,打聽 t'hām t'hēⁿa, to listen; tⁿa pān, 打辨, to prepare, to provide.

去

Tⁿa

擔

Read tám: a burden; that which

can be carried by one man; a

hundred weight; a pecul.

Tⁿa

說

Read swat: to speak to, to reprove,

to discourse.

H^o swat, 好說 hó tⁿa, you

speak well, you are very polite.

奉

Tⁿa

嫌

To sport about the fire.

丟

Tⁿa

掙

Read tēng: to throw; tēng lók, 掙

落 tⁿa lōk, to throw down, to

open and spread out.

奉

Tae

惶

Tae gaê, 惶貳, to miss one's aim

through haste; stupid.

Tae

秖

Corn just ripe; a kind of large grain.

Tae

𩺰

The name of a fish.

去

Tae

歹

Vulg. p'haⁿé: wicked; taé jîn, 歹人 p'haⁿé láng, a bad man.Put te h^o taé, 不知好歹ū^m chae hó p'haⁿé, not knowing how to distinguish

between good and bad.

去

Tae

帶

Vulg. twà: a girdle; kēet taé, 結

帶 kat twà, to bind on a girdle;

kaé taé, 解帶 t'haóu twà, to

unbind a girdle; taé laê, 帶來 twà laê, to bring.

Sok taé lip ê teáou, 束帶立於朝 hǎh twà

k'hēā tē teáou laê, to bind on a girdle, and stand

in the court; see the 論語 Lún 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^{ng} áy kēw séw, a deadly

enmity which will not allow the parties to live under

the same heavens.

Tae

襪

T'haé taé, 襪襪, ignorant of af-

fairs, unacquainted with business.

Taē

蒂

The roots of plants.

𠂔

Taē

臺

A terrace, a high platform, hustings;
an altar; exalted.

Keng sé lêng taē, 經始靈臺

khé t'haū chò hó áy taē, they began to make the fine
terrace; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.Heng taē, 兄臺, or 兄台, exalted brother; an
expression commonly used in letter writing.

Taē

簍

Taē lip, 簍笠, a bamboo hat, in
the form of an umbrella, to keep
out the rain.

Taē

僮

Pōey taē, 僮僕, a servant, a mi-
nister, a menial.

Taē

檯

Vulg. *paí^{ng}*: a terrace, a stage; hè
taē, 戲檯 *hè paí^{ng}*, a stage;
kèng taē, 鏡檯 *kèⁿà paí^{ng}*, a
frame for a looking-glass.

Taē

蛤

A sea animal with a black shell, and
said to contain pearls. An insect
resembling the locust.

Taē

埋

Read baē: to bury; baē bú, 埋
物 *taē meē^{ng}h*, to bury anything;
baē sin se, 埋身屍 *taē sin se*,

to bury a dead body.

𠂔

Taē

大

Vulg. *twā*: great, large; k'hwat taē,
闊大 *k'hwāh twā*, ample.

Taē chae! Geāou che wūy kwun

yēá, 大哉堯之爲君也 *twā chae! Geāou*
áy chò jín kwūn, how great was Geāou as a prince!

see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Taē sèuk, 大叔, a double surname.

Taē

伏

The name of a country.

Taē

代

To change, to come instead of, to
substitute; sè taē, 世代 *sè tēy*,
a generation; teāou taē, 朝代*teāou tēy*, a dynasty.Taē jîn 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 ông chēá, èk taē kaé hō, 古之王者
易代改號 *koé chá áy ông wⁿà 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.

Taē

岱

Taē chong, 岱宗, a name of the
great eastern mountain.

Taē

袋

Vulg. *tēy*: a sack; poè taē, 布袋
poè tēy, a bag.

Taē

貸

To borrow, to give; yēw ch'heng
taē jè èk che, 又稱貸而
益之 *yēw ch'heng chēōh jè**t'heē^{ng} e*, also borrowing and adding to it; see 孟
子 Bēng choó.

Taē

玳

A kind of tortoise shell.

Taē

黛

Black eyebrows; ch'heng taē, 青
黛, the name of a plant.

Taē

殆

Dangerous, in danger, hazardous;
near, about to be.K'hóng-choó wát, è soo sè yéá,
t'hēn hāy taē chae, 孔子曰於斯時也
天下殆哉 *K'hóng-choó kóng, tē chēy léy sè*,
t'heē^{ng} áy gwoúy hēēm, Confucius said, "at that time
the country was in danger;" see 孟子 Bēng
choó.

Gân sê che choó, kô taē sê ke hoē? 顏氏之子其殆庶幾乎 *Gân sê áy kēⁿá, c chēang 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 soô*.

Taē 迨 To attain, to reach; till, until.
Taē peng bē p'hwàn, 迨冰未泮 *taē sc^{ng} bōēy yēō^{ng},* when the ice is yet unthawed; see the 衛風 *Wōēy hong*.

Taē 怠 Haē taē, 懈怠, lazy, idle, indolent; taē tō, 怠惰, slothful.
Jé wūy put taē, 汝惟不怠 *lé tòk tòk ū^m p'hún tuⁿā,* only be not you slothful; see the 大禹謨 *Taē é boé*.

Taē 隤 Aē taē, 隤隤, cloudy, the sun overspread with clouds.

Taē 逮 To reach, to attain; even to, until.
Koé chēá gân che put ch'hut, t'hé kēung che put taē yēá, 古者言之不出恥躬之不逮也 *koé chá áy lāng kóng wā bēy ch'hut, kēⁿa lín sín bēy kíp kaúu hout léy soô,* 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 gē*.

Taē 璫 The same as 玳, taē, tortoise-shell.

Tāh 搭 Read tap: to feel; to join to anything

Tāh 舫 Tāh chún, 舫船, to embark on board of a ship.

Tāh 搨 To strike with the hand; tāh tok, 搨棹, to strike the table.

Tāh 踏 Read tap: to tread on anything; kēak tap, 腳踏 *k'ha tāh,* to tread with the feet.

Tai^{ng} 搥 Read teng: to push; teng k'hae, 搥開 *tai^{ng} k'hwuy,* to force open.

Tai^{ng} 瞠 Tōng bók, 瞠目 *tai^{ng} bák chēu,* to stretch open the eyes; to stare.

Tai^{ng} 跣 Read teng: a heel; keak hoē teng, 脚後跣 *k'ha aūu tai^{ng},* the heel.

Tai^{ng} 打 Read tⁿá: to beat, to strike.

Tai^{ng} 眈 Tai^{ng} nai^{ng}, 眈眈, to stare, to look staringly.

Tai^{ng} 佞 Tai^{ng} sè, 佞試, to pretend to do anything.
Tai^{ng} boô lèk, 佞無力 *tai^{ng} bó lát,* to pretend to have no strength.

Tai^{ng} 搥 Tai^{ng} lôh k'he, 搥落去, to throw down; to knock down, as the hoops of a barrel, to repair a barrel.

Tai^{ng} 槥 T'hóng tēng, 桶槥 *t'háng tai^{ng},* the wedge or chisel used by the coopers for knocking down the hoops of a barrel.

Tai^{ng} 鄭 Read tēng: a surname.

Tai^{ng} 柄 Read tēng : to hold, to grasp; sév
tēng bú, 手柄物 *ch'heu*
tai^{ng} meē^{ng}h, to hold anything in
the hand.

夫
Tak 觸 Read ch'hiuk : to gore, to push
with the horns.
Gnēw sēang ch'hiuk, 牛相
觸 *goó sēo tak*, oxen goring one another.

Tak 𪔐 Chhēuk chhēuk, 𪔐𪔐 *tak tak*, the
noise made in calling fowls; chhēuk
key, 𪔐雞 *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 chhēuk, 清斯濯纓濁斯濯足
ch'heng áy chēw séy eng tuò, tak áy chēw séy
k'ha, the clear waters will serve for washing my
tassel, and the muddy for washing my feet; see
孟子 Bēng choó.

Tak 毒 Read tók : poison, poisonous; ch'hoó
bút yéw tók, 此物有毒
chéy léy meē^{ng}h woó tak, this
thing is poisonous.

Tak 逐 Read tēuk : every; tēuk kēēn, 逐
件 *tak kēⁿā*, every one; tēuk
jit, 逐日 *tak jit*, every day.

Tak 碯 Leāou tók, 碯碯 *lá 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^{ng} hē á*, K'hwa-hóo had long flab-
by ears; see the 淮南子 *Hwaê 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 醺 To be fond of wine; hong tam ê
chéw, 荒醺於酒, to be
given to much wine; see the 尙
書 Sēang se.

Tam 擔 Vulg. *tⁿa* : to carry by means of a
stick across the shoulders.
Tam tòng, 擔當 *tⁿa tē^{ng}*, to
bear the responsibility of anything.
Tam hoo, 擔夫 *tⁿa áy lāng*, a bearer, a carrier.
Also written 僮, tam.

Tam 澹 Slow, leisurely.

Tam 湛 Tam lók, 湛樂, rejoiced, pleased.
A surname.
Choó sun kê tam, 子孫其
湛 *kēⁿá sun huⁿá hē*, 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. *tⁿá* : the gall bladder, put by
the Chinese metaphorically for
courage; boó tám, 無膽 *bó tⁿá*,
no courage.

Sim yēuk kê sèy, tám yēuk kê taē, 心欲其
細膽欲其大 *sim aē ēy sèy, tⁿá aē ēy*
twā, we should desire to keep our hearts small, but
our galls large; (i. e. our minds humble, but our
courage great.)

Tâm 蔞 Tām poê, 蔞 葡, the name of a flower.

Tâm 啖 To eat, to devour; to feed; also written 啖, tām; and 噉, tām. Kit hoō ch'hé chò é tām kit, 吉婦取棗以啖吉 Kit úy boé t'hăyh chò hoē kit chēăh, 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 苞 菖, 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 紉 The strings of pearls hanging round an official cap.

Tâm 髧 The hair hanging down.

Tâm 倅 Tām jēn, 倅 然, an exact and regular appearance.

去 Tām 儋 A kind of jar; chēang ch'hēen tām, 漿 千 儋 chēw 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.

Tâm 談 To discourse, to converse, to prate; a surname; hēang tām, 卿 談, country talk, brogue; also writ-

ten 譚, tām: a surname.

Ong laē boō pèk teng, tām ch'heāou yéw hōng jé, 往來無白丁談笑有鴻儒 óng laē bō ch'hut sin úy lāng, tām ch'hēd lóng sē hōng jé, 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 Lēw é sek twān.

Tâm 餽 To advance, to enter; to serve up food.

Tâm 郟 The name of a country; also, a surname.

Tâm 悵 To burn; yew sim jē tām, 憂 心 如 悵 huán ló úy sim kw'a ch'hin chōōng hōēy sēo, grief of mind burning like a fire; see the 小雅 Scāou gnáy.

Tâm 倓 Still, peaceful, at rest; also written 倓, tām.

Tâm 溍 Damp, wet, moist; tām k'hè, 溍 氣, moisture.

丟 Tām 賍 When foreigners atone for faults by the payment of a fine, it is called 賍, tām; also written 倓, tām.

Tâm 筴 The name of a sort of bamboo.

Tām 淡 Thin, weak, insipid; tasteless. Lē
hoē é pē hāy, kong k'hoé sít tām,
呂后與陛下攻苦食
淡 Lē hoē kap pē hāy, kong kan k'hoé chēäh chēⁿá,
chēⁿá, 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 薹, a kind of reed
or bullrush.

Tām 齷 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^{ng} 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 bóo hoē.

Tām 禫 A long period of mourning; tām hòk,
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. twⁿa: single,
unaided; a note; a surname; sēw
tan, 受單 sēw twⁿa, a receipt;
t'hó chēn tan, 討錢單 t'hó chē^{ng} twⁿa, a bill,
an account for goods delivered.
Hēng tan éng chek, 形單影隻 hēng twⁿa
yēⁿá chit chēäh, a solitary body, and a single shadow;
tan ê, 單于, a double surname.

Tan 簞 A small round bamboo vessel, for
containing food.
Yit tan soó, yit p'heáu yím, 一
簞食一瓢飲 chit lán á pooi^{ng}, chit p'hoó
á chúy, one basket of food, and one calabash full of
drink; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tan 瘡 Hpó 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, 邯鄲, the name of a
place.

肅 Tán 刑 To cut, to hack.

𡗗

Tàn

旦

Early, the morning; bēng 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 Bēng choó.

Tàn

庖

A small shed, a cottage.

Tàn

儻

Real, sincere, true.

𡗗

Tán

陳

Read (tín: a surname.

Tōng Tīn-gwān kong, k'hae Bān

Chēang, sè sit līm Chēang hoé,

唐陳元公開闢漳世襲臨漳候

Tōng teāu Tán-gwān kōng, k'haey Bān sai^{ng}

Chēang cheu, sè tēy sit līm Chēang hoé, Tán-gwān

kong of the Tōng dynasty was the first who settled

the district of Chēang cheu, in the province of Bān

(i. e. Hōk-kēn), and for successive generations his

posterity inherited the title of līm Chēang hoé, (i. e.

the earl who first came to Chēang.)

𡗗

Tàn

憚

To fear, to dread difficulties.

Kò chek bú t'ān k'ak, 過則勿

憚改 wō kōy sit, chek bōh

wūy kan lán k'ay, when you have any faults, do not

dread difficulties in seeking to amend them; see the

上論 Sēang lūn.

Tàn

彈

Vulg. tōⁿā: 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, (koé chok t'ān é séw che, 故作彈以

守之 chēà chò tōⁿā é séw c,) they therefore made

crossbows with balls to guard them.

Tān

𡗗

Great, large.

Tān

但

Only, but; tān hwān, 但凡

whosoever, whenever.

Wūy soō kò ch'hēa, tān hwūy

cheng sīn jē é, 爲事過奢但費精神

而已 chò soō k'hāh ch'hēa huá, tān huūy cheng

sīn tēⁿā tēⁿā, when we are too prodigal in affairs;

we only waste our spirits and nothing else; see the

史記 Soó kè.

Tān

袒

Tān t'hek, 袒楊, the arms bare,

the sleeves turned up.

Suy tān t'hek k'etēng ē gnó ch'hek,

jé yēn lēng bóey gnó chae? 雖袒裼裸裎

於我側爾焉能免我哉 suy pēh

ch'héu wū^{ng} t'hu^{ng} pak t'hāyh lé lōēyh an chūⁿá

ēy bāk la sām gwá chae? although a bare-armed

naked-bodied fellow should stand nt my side, yet

how could he defile me? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tān

靛

To dye anything with indigo; ch'heng

tān, 靛, a purple color.

Tān

蛋

Vulg. noō^{ng}: an egg; key tān, 雞蛋 key noō^{ng}, a fowl's egg.

Tān kay, 蛋家, an egg house, the small boats in

which the Chinese live.

Tān

段

Vulg. tōⁿā: a piece, a slice; a sur-

name.

Tān

禪

The same as 袒, tān, bare-armed.

Tān

誕

Dissolute, loose, disorderly, to talk :

random; to believe; to bring up

also, great.

幸

Tang

東

Read tong: the east; tong sey lām pok, 東西南北 tang sae lām pak, east, west, south, north.

Tong hong bēng è, 東方明矣 tang he^{ng} bēng kwi^{ng}, 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^{ng} ch'haè, a certain plant.

Tang

冬

Read tong: the winter; tong t'hēen, 冬天 tang t'hee^{ng}, the winter season.

Tong gīm pēk swat se, 冬吟白雪時 tang t'hee^{ng} gīm pāyh sāyh 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, 璫璫 tin tang, the sound of tinkling gems.

Tang

蹯

Tang chēak, 蹯着 tang tēoh, 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 bûn, 陡門 táng moo^{ng}, a water gate.

耑

Tang

凍

Read tòng: ice; kēen tòng, 堅凍 kēen tòng, to freeze. Bēng tong tēy sé tòng, 孟冬

地始凍 bēng tang tēy k'hé t'haou kēen 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; bûn tòng, 門檔 moo^{ng} tòng, the threshold of a door.

平

Tāng

同

Read tòng: the same; alike; sēang tòng, 相同 sēo tòng, together with, at the same time; to unite.

Tōng sim hēep lēk, 同心協力 tòng sim hēep lát, with united hearts, and collected strength.

Tàng

筒

Read tōng: the name of a bamboo; tēuk tōng, 竹筒 tek tòng, a bamboo tube or pipe.

Tāng

童

Read tōng: a boy; tōng choò, 童子 tòng kē^{ng} á, a servant boy.

Tāng

銅

Read tōng: brass; pēk tōng, 白銅 pāyh tòng, white copper.

Tāng

體

Read tōng: a bone; kēak tōng kwut, 腳體骨 k'ha tòng kwut, the shin bone.

丟

Tāng

動

Read tōng: to move; motion; tìn tòng, to set in motion.

Tè chēá tōng, jīn chēá chēng, 知者動仁者靜 woō tè áy lāng tìn tòng woō jīn áy lāng chēng chēng, men of knowledge are always in motion, but men of benevolence remain at rest; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tāng

重

Read tēung: heavy, not light, weighty. Bút sim tēung, 物甚重 me^{ng}h sim tòng, the article is very heavy.

Tāng 甕 Yùng tāng, 甕甕, a kind of jar.

Tāng 洞 Read tōng: a cave; koé tōng, 古洞 koé tāng, an ancient cave; sèk tōng, 石洞 chēōh tāng, a rocky cavern.

幸 Taou 兜 Taou mađu, 兜鍪, a helmet.

Taou 攪 To rub, to take in the hand.

去 Taóu 斗 Read toé: a measure of a peck, a gantang. One of the radicals. Toé soe che jín, hô chēuk swàn yéá? 斗筰之人何足算也 taóu soe áy lāng, an chūⁿá kaōu siu^{ng}? fellows whose understandings are equal only to a peck or a pint, what is the use of thinking of them? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Taóu 抖 Read toé: to stir up, to rouse up; toé soé, 抖擻 taóu sađu, to rouse one's self up.

去 Taóu 午 Read gnoé: noon; jít gnoé, 日午 jít tađu, noontide; sēāng gnoé, 上午 téng tađu, forenoon; hāy gnoé, 下午 āy tađu, afternoon.

Taóu 鬪 Read toé: to fight; sēāng toé, 相鬪 sēo tađu, to wrangle together, to quarrel one with another.

平 Taóu 投 Read toé: to throw, to cast, to cast one's self on another's protection. P'hun toé, 奔投 p'hun tađu, to flee away, to escape: toé kwun, 投軍 tađu kwun, to enter the army; toé hūet, 投歇 tađu hāi^{ng}h,

to seek a lodging; toé soé, 投詞 tađu lāng áy wā, to make a complaint to any one.

Taóu 骰 Read toé: dice, used in gambling; pwát toé, 拔骰 pwāh tađu á, to play with dice.

丟 Taóu 荳 Read toé: pulse, beans; oe toé, 鳥荳 oe tađu, black beans: lēuk toé, 綠荳 lēk tađu, green grain; pēk toé, 白荳 pāy^h tađu, white beans; t'hoé toé, 土荳 t'hoé tađu, earth nuts, Manila gram.

Taóu 脰 Read toé: the neck; léng toé, 領脰 nēⁿá tađu, the nape of the neck.

Taóu 讀 Read toé: a sentence; h^{nó} kè toé, 好句讀 hó kòt tađu, 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 yín, Confucius did not answer; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tap sēā, 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. tūh: to intrust to.

Tap 噉 To talk together, to converse with any one.

背憎 kap lāng kóng wā, yēw k'ha chēāh ađu wān e, to converse familiarly with people, and yet to abhor them behind their backs.

- Tap 俗 To run suddenly against any one.
- Táp 僭 Sip táp, 僭 僭, not to undertake any business.
- Táp 沓 To repeat, to reiterate; to debase, to degrade.
- Táp 踏 Valg. *tăh*: to tread; *kěak táp tēy*, 脚踏地 *k'ha tăh tēōh tēy*, to tread on the ground with one's feet; to stamp on the ground.
- Táp 踢 To tread, to kick; *táp kěuk*, 踢 蹴 *tăh k'ha kěw*, to kick a football.
- Táp 囁 To speak fast; to talk incessantly.
- Táp 還 To walk and stand.
- Táp 譟 To speak disorderly.
- Tat 姊 Tat ké, 姊 已, the name of an infamous woman, the concubine of 紂王, *Tēw ông*.
- Tat 達 Ap tat, 嗒 達, the name of a foreign country to the west.
- Tat 達 T'hong tát, 通 達, to understand, thoroughly intelligent.
- Yêw yěa tát, ê chēung cheng hoe hô yéw! 由也達於從政乎何有 *Yêw yěa t'hong tát, tē chēung cheng soō'woō s'á meēngh ôh!* Yêw is intelligent, but in attending to

the business of government what difficulty would he find! see the 論語 Lūn gé.

- Tát 蓬 The name of a plant.
- Tát 值 Read *tē*: to be worth; *tē chēen*, 值錢 *tát cheēng*, worth money. Ch'hoó bú tē ké to chēen? 此物值幾多錢 *chēy léy meēngh tát jwā chēy cheēng?* how much is this thing worth?
- Tát 鱒 The name of a fish.
- Tay 麥 A kind of confectionary; *bék tay*, 麥 灸 *băyh tay*, a preparation of burnt wheat and treacle.
- Táy 夸 To exalt one's self; to look big.
- Táy 短 Read *twán*: short; *twán bēng*, 短命 *táy mēnā*, shortlived.
- Táy 鮐 The name of a fish.
- Tày 榨 Tek chéw, 榨 酒 *tây chéw*, a press for making wine.
- Tày 退 Read *t'hoèy*: to retire; *t'hoèy hoē*, 退後 *tây aōu*, to retire backwards.
- Táy 茶 Tea; sit *tây*, 食 茶 *chěăh tây*, to drink tea. Hân yěa k'hek lâe tây tong chéw, 寒夜客來茶當酒 *kw'á mair'ng lăug k'hăyh lâe, tây tēng chò chéw*, when a stranger arrives on a cold night, tea may be served for wine.

Tây

𦵏

A kind of confectionary; mw^{na} tây, 𦵏 𦵏, hemp seeds and treacle mixed up together; toē tây, 豆𦵏 *taōu tây*, a like preparation, made of pulse and treacle.

𦵏

Tây

袋

Read *taē*: a sack; *poē taē*, 布袋 *poē tây á*, a bag.

Tây

代

Read *taē*: a generation; *sè taē*, 世 *sè tây*, an age; *teāou taē*, 朝代 *tedou tây*, a dynasty.

夫

Tâyh

壓

Read *ap*: to press down, to crush, to squeeze by falling down upon.E *kē yéw hok ap che sǎng*, 予惧有覆壓之傷 *gwá kē^a 100ō tâyh lǎyh áy sǎng*, I am afraid lest there should some evil arise from being too heavily pressed upon; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Tâyh

簀

Read *chek*: a bamboo frame work, put upon a bedstead to sustain the mattress; *ch'hōng chek*, 床簀*ch'hēng tâyh*, the bottom of a bedstead.

Tâyh

啄

Read *tok*: to peck at anything, like a fowl.

天

Tâyh

汐

Read *sěk*: low water; *súy sěk*, 水 *cháy tâyh*, the ebb of the tide. The morning tide is called *teāou*,潮 *tēō*, and the evening one *sěk*, 汐 *tâyh*.

Tâyh

𦵏

The same as the above.

Tâyh

𦵏

Tâyh bēng, 𦵏 𦵏, a small boat or vessel; also written 𦵏, *tâyh*.

Tâyh

奪

Read *twát*: to take anything, to snatch, to take away.

𦵏

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 hô te?* 於予與何誅, "with respect to E, what is the use of reproving him?" said by Confucius of 宰予, *Chae-é*, one of his disciples whom he found sleeping in the daytime; see the 上論 *Sǎng lūn*.*Sùn te sòd hēung*, 舜誅四凶 *Sùn t'haé sè áy hēung p'ha^{ne}*, *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 *ī^m chae*, I don't know.*Soó sēen te kak hoē te*, 使先知覺後知 *saé taē seng chae áy lǎng kak goē tūy áou chae áy lǎng*, 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

𦵏

Te too, 蜘蛛 *la gēd*, a spider; *te too se*, 蜘蛛絲 *la gēd 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

猪

The same as the preceding.

𦍋

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^{ng} bēy twā, unable to withstand.

Sēang jin kip tō té chōēy, 傷人及盜抵
罪 *sēang hāe lāng kap chò ch'hat te^{ng} e áy chōēy*,
those who injure people and steal must bear their
sin; see the 高祖記 *Ko choé kè*.

Té

底

Vulg. *tēy*: the bottom of anything;
hāy té, 下底 *āy téy*, below.

San téng haé té, 山頂海底

sw'a téng haé téy, the tops of the hills, and the bot-
tom of the sea.

Té

底

A grinding stone; the same as 砥 *té*.

Té

砥

To rail at; o *té*, 阿砥, to scold,
to blame.

Té

𢇛

The name of a bow, belonging to the
emperor 舜, *Sùn*.

K'hîm tîm, *té tîm*, 琴朕𢇛

朕 *k'hîm chò gwá áy*, *kéung chò gwá áy*, his harp
shall be mine, and his bow mine; see 孟子 *Bēng*
choó.

Té

軹

The back part of a large carriage.

Té

邸

A shed, a cottage, a lodge; *chè té*
jê gē, 至邸而議 *kađu té*
sèà chēā laé soō nēō^{ng}, when we

come to the lodge, we will consult about it; see the

漢文帝紀 *Hàn bûn tày kē*.

Té

詆

To rail at, to revile; *té hwúy sèng*
hēēn, 詆誹聖賢 *té hwúy*
sèng jîn gaáu lāng, 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 lôē pā^{ng} ch'hîn chēō^{ng}

to chēōh, the roads of Chew were as level as a grind-
ing stone; see the 小雅 *Séaou gnáy*.

Té lēy, 砥礪, a stone on which to grind tools,
metaphorically, to correct vicious conduct.

Té

觝

To come in contact, to contend with,
to oppose.

Té paé ē twan, 觝排異端

té paé kōh yēō^{ng} áy tō lē, to contend against and
expose strange doctrines.

Té

祇

Even, unto, only.

Té

抵

The same as 抵 *té*.

Té

𠵽

Ch'haé té, 𠵽, uneven, unequal.

Té

𧈧

The name of an insect; one of the ra-
dicals; insects with feet are called
虫, *t'héung*, and without feet,

𧈧, *té*.

Té

𦍋

An embroidered garment; one of
the radicals.

去
Tè

致

To extend to; to cause, to occasion;
the uttermost, superlative.

Tè tè chāē kek büt, 致知在
格物 *tè lán áy tē sít chāē kek t'hong ták hāng*
áy meē^{ng}h, the utmost extent of knowledge consists
in fully comprehending things; see the 大學
Taē hāk.

Tè

緻

Secret, close; closely woven cloth.

Tè

智

Wisdom; *tè hwūy*, 智慧, wis-
dom and intelligence.

Jín gē léy tè sìn, 仁義禮
智信, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wis-
dom, and truth; the five cardinal virtues, according
to the Chinese.

Tè

知

Wise, knowing; *tè chēá lók*, jín chēá
sēw, 知者樂仁者壽

woō tè huōy áy lāng t'héung lók,
woō jín áy lāng té^{ng} hōēy sēw, wise men are joyful,
but benevolent men longlived; see the 論語
Lūn gé.

Tè

賀

To deposit money as a pledge.

Tè

置

To place, to establish, to set up, to
set aside.

Ong tè choo kē chó yēw, 王置
諸其左右 *ōng hāy tē e áy chó 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.

Tè

寘

To set aside; *sūy tè Kēang-sē ē*

Sēng-éng, 遂寘姜氏於
城穎 *sūy tè huōy Kēang-sē tē*
Sēng-éng, he therefore set aside Kēang-sē and remov-
ed her to Sēng-éng; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tè

觶

A wine cup, made of a rhinoceros'
horn.

Chun chēá ké tè, 尊者舉觶
chun áy lāng kēāh k'hé chēw pōey, the honorable
people raise the cup of wine; see the 禮記 Léy
kè.

Tè

著

To set forth, to display, to make
clear.

Hēng chēk tè, 形則著 *hēng*
yēō^{ng} chēw tè hēn, the substance of a thing is dis-
played; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Tè bēng, 著明, to illustrate clearly; tè chok,
著作 to manifest.

平

池

A pool, a pond; *sūy tè*, 水池, a
sheet of water. A surname.

Chóo-sán, soō hāu jín hēuk che
tē, 子產使校人畜之池 *Chóo-sán sáe*
hāu jín ch'hē e tē chūy tē, Chóo-sán ordered an in-
ferior officer to keep the live fish in the pool; see
孟子 Bēng chōó.

Tè

馳

To gallop; *tē má*, 馳馬 *cháu*
báy, to gallop on horseback.

Hōd tè má sē kēēm, 好馳馬
試劍 *āe cháu báy ch'hē kēēm*, I love to gallop
on horseback, and brandish my sword; see 孟子
Bēng chōó.

Tè

訑

The appearance of one rejecting and
discarding people; to oppose, to
withstand.

Tè

僦

A wheel; to revolve; a bustling mar-
tial appearance.

Tè

箎

A musical instrument.

Pek sē ch'huy hwun, 僦氏吹簎
twā hē^a ch'hōey hwun, sōo 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 *Seáou gnáy*.

Tê 虎 A tiger with horns.

Tê 倅 *Lêng tê, 凌倅*, to kill gradually by cutting into small pieces.

Tê 墀 A step; stairs; *tan tê, 丹墀*, the vermilion steps, used with regard to the steps of the imperial throne.

Tê 遲 Slow, leisurely, long; late; *t'haè tê, 太遲*, too late.

Tê 遲 *K'hóng-choô ché k'hè Loé, wát, 孔子之去魯曰遲*
遲吾行也 *K'hóng-choô áy k'hè Loé kok, 孔*
子之去魯曰遲 *K'hóng-choô áy k'hè Loé kok,*
遲吾行也 *K'hóng-choô áy k'hè Loé kok,*
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, *tê kwun*. Also, to store up, to stow away.

Tê *chek gnoé kok, 儲積五穀 k'héoh lóah gnoé kok,* to collect the various kinds of grain.
A surname.

Tê 俶 To walk, to travel.

Tê 跼 *Tê toô, 踟躕*, to walk backwards and forwards, in a hesitating way.
So *séw tê toô, 搔首踟躕*
so t'haou kak tê toô, he scratched his head, and paced up and down; see the 衛風 *Wóey hong*.

Tê 滁 The name of a district.

Tê 除 Steps, stairs; to exclude, to abolish; to deduct, to except.

Tê 庭 *Gèuk tê tan têng, 玉除丹*
庭 gèuk áy gím kay áng áy téná, pearly steps and a vermilion hall; see the 西都賦 *Sey toe hoó*.
Tê *ok boó pún, 除惡務本 té k'hè p'haⁿé 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 sê*.

Tê 蓆 *Kè tê, 蓆條*, a bamboo mat; an ugly appearance.

Tê 氐 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 乳 The same as the above.

Tê 持 *Vulg. gím: to hold, to grasp; to attend to; tê kèung, 持弓,* to hold the bow.

Tê *séw taè gèem, 持守大嚴,* to hold fast with too great severity.

Tê 躊 *Têw tê, 躊躇,* to hesitate, to walk backwards and forwards.

Tē 剗 Lēng tē, 剗, to kill by cutting into small pieces.

Tē 治 To regulate, to govern, to bring into order.

Kay chēy jē hoē tē kok, 家齊而後治國 kay chēy jēn āu ēy tē kok, when a man's family is well managed, then he may regulate a country; see the 大學 Tāe hāk.

Tē 乳 The same as the preceding.

Tē 值 To meet with, to come in contact with, to hold.

Vulg. tát: to be worth; tē chēn, 值錢 tát chēn^{ng}, to be worth money.

Tē 侍 To wait for; to hoard; to prepare.

Tē 侍 To prepare, to provide for.

Tē 貯 To hoard up; to store up; also written 貯, tē.

Tē 痔 Tē ch'hong, 痔瘡 tē ch'he^{ng}, an ulcer.

P'hé hoo, seáou chek wún yung chē tē; taē chek sè boō sè kwun, 鄙夫小則吮癰舐痔大則弑父弑君 p'he^{ng} hoo áy lāng sèy chek sōh yung, chē ch'he^{ng}; twā chek t'haē pūy 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.

Tē 時 A rising ground; also, to store up.

Tē 倣 To understand or comprehend things.

Tē 雉 A wild fowl; tē key, 雉雞 t'he key, a jungle fowl.

Sán lāng ch'he tē, 山梁雉 雉 sio^{ng} a nē^{ng} t'he key boē; a mountain bridge, and a jungle hen; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Sēng tē, 城雉, the fortifications of a city.

Tē 薙 To clear away grass and weeds; the falling off of the hair.

Kwūy hāy seaou tē hēng súy, 季夏燒薙行水 kwūy hāy tēoh sēo ch'haū, kē^{ng} chúy, in the latter month of summer burn the weeds and clear away the grass, in order to open passages for the water.

Tē 稚 Small, young, lately born; also written 稚, tē; and 稚, tē.

Tē choō k'hēn ē, 稚子牽衣 sēy kē^{ng} á k'han s'ā, the children come pulling one's clothes; see the 陶潛文 Tō chēm bān.

Tē 滯 To congeal; to freeze; to proceed slowly.

Tē 瘳 A long standing dysentery.

Tē 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^{ng} 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 *Sōó kè*.

Tē

筋

The same as the preceding.

Tē

豕

A pig; key tun *koé tē*, 豕豚狗 *key te kaú kap te á*, fowls, pigs, dogs, and little pigs; (articles of food among the Chinese;), see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

奉

Tēa

爹

Father; vulg. *ūn tēa*: a familiar epithet for a father, something like our 'papá.'

Ló tēa, 老爹, a respectful term for the governor of a district.

声

Tēa

地

A term used in incantation; also written 地, *tēa*.

去

Tēa

液

A foreign word used in charms.

去

Tēa

咄

The same as the preceding.

奉

Tēnā

𦨇

To run against, to run foul of; *lwān tēnā*, 亂𦨇, to run disorderly against any one.

Tēnā

𦨇

Ka tēnā, 𦨇𦨇, a certain wood, used for a dye.

声

Tēnā

𦨇

Read *téng*: a pan for cooking or boiling anything, a caldron.

Lók yēw téng, 落油𦨇 *lōh yēw tēnā*, to make people descend into a caldron of boiling oil; an experiment sometimes employed to try the courage of daring fellows.

Tong téng, 當𦨇 *tēng tēnā*, properly established.

去

Tēnā

𦨇

Read *tēng*: an anchor; *pā tēng*, 罷𦨇 *p'hā tēnā*, to cast anchor.

奉

Tēnā

呈

Read *tēng*: to represent anything to a superior.

Tēng kò, 呈告 *tēnā kò*, to inform, to announce.

Tēnā

埕

Read *tēng*: an arena, or paved yard, in front of a house, for the purpose of drying grain upon.

Tēnā

程

Read *tēng*: a road, a journey; *k'hé tēng*, 起程 *k'hé tēnā*, to commence a journey.

Ch'heng tēng bān lé, 青程萬里 *ch'hāi'ng tēnā 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.)

Tēnā

庭

Read *tēng*: a hall, a court; a passage.

Lé ch'he jê kò tēng, 鯉趨而過庭 *Lé mǎi'ng h kēnā jê kōey tēnā*, *Lé* walked quickly and passed across the hall; see the 論語 *Lūn gē*.

去

Tēnā

定

Read *tēng*: fixed, settled, quiet, tranquil, composed.

T'hēen hāy pēng tēng, 天下平定 *t'hee'ng āy pāi'ng tēnā*, the empire is quiet and settled.

Tēng chēak, 定着 *tēnā tēoh*, fixed, decided.

Chò tēng, 做定 *chò tēnā*, to give an earnest, or pledge.

Tēnā

錠

Read *tēng*: a block, a log; *kim tēng gín tēng*, 金錠銀錠 *kim tēnā gín tēnā*, blocks of gold or silver.

Ch'hwān tēng, 船錠 *chān tēnā*, an anchor.

夫 **摘** Read tek : to pluck, pick, or gather.
T'eah Tek hwa, 摘花 t'eah hwa, to gather flowers.

Tek ok, 摘屋 t'eah ch'ho, to pull down a house.

天 **糴** Read ték : to buy rice or grain; ték
T'eah bé, 糴米 t'eah bé, to buy rice;
t'heàou bé, 糴米 t'heàou bé, to sell rice.

Boô at ték, 無遏糴 bô at chuât t'eah bé, do not restrain the buying of rice (by neighboring states); see 孟子 Bêng choó.

奉 **張** K'ha téang, 夸張 k'ha téang,
T'eah to boast; k'hae téang, 開張 k'haue téang, to open, to spread

out; choó téang, 主張 to superintend. A surname; a numeral of things flat and extended.

Súy téang pit k'hè seáou kok, 隨張必棄小國 Súy kok choó téang, pit k'hè sèy kok, the Súy country is vain and boasting, and will certainly despise inferior countries; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

He téang seng sè, 虛張聲勢 he téang sèng sè, vainly to exhibit one's fame and influence; to make a vain show.

声 **仗** A military weapon, warlike instruments in general.
T'eah

Teáng Superior to another, in rank, influence, or age,
T'eah

長 Téang yèw pe chun, 長幼卑尊 laou, seáou lén, pe hāy, chun kwùy, old and young, base and honorable; see 孟子 Bêng choó. Seng téang, 生長 sai^{ng} twā, to grow up to maturity.

去 **脹** Vulg. t'èd^{ng} : to swell; hok téang,
T'eah 腹脹 pak toé t'èd^{ng}, a swelling of the belly.

Vulg. t'èd^{ng} : a tent, a curtain; vulg. **帳** séou : an account, a reckoning.
T'eah Wáy téang, 帷帳 wáy t'èd^{ng}, the curtain of a tent.

Swàn téang, 算帳 swàn^{ng} séou, to cast up accounts.

Full, swollen; téang bwán pēng, **癰** 癰滿病 t'èd^{ng} mwa^{ng} pai^{ng}, a swollen, bloated state of body.

Vulg. t'èd^{ng} : to rise as the tide; súy **漲** téang, 水漲 chúy t'èd^{ng}, the rising of the waters an inundation.

韋 The case for a bow.
T'eah

悵 Teau téang, 惆悵, disappointed, vexed.
T'eah

平 **長** Vulg. t'èng : long, not short; téang
T'eah k'ew, 長久 t'èng ho, a long time.

Tòk j'èen hoé te téang twān, 度然後知長短 n'èng tòk, j'èen aou éy chaé c'ay t'èng t'ey, measure, and then you may know the long and short of a thing; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

萇 The name of a certain fruit.
T'eah

Vulg. t'èng : a measure of ten feet; **丈** ló téang, 老丈, an old man; téang hoo, 丈夫, a husband; taé téang hoo, 大丈夫, a great man.

A staff, a walking stick. **杖** E téang k'hoé ké kēng, 以杖叩其脛 t'hó kwáé á k'hadu c'ay k'hā kwut, he smote him across the shins with his staff; see the 論語 Lún gé.

To measure the length of anything ;
Tēang 長 to exceed, to surpass.

Pit yéw ch'hím é, tēang yit sin
yéw pwàn, 必有寢衣長一身有半
pit woō k'huin áy s'á, k'háh tēng chit sin woō mo'á,
he would have a sleeping dress half as long again as
his body; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.
Tēang sun, 長孫, a double surname.

To rely upon; é tēang, 倚仗, to
Tēang 仗 to confide in.

Kin sin é put chéuk tēang é, 近
臣已不足仗矣 kin áy jin sin, é keng bó
kadu e wá, my near attendants are not to be depend-
ed upon; see the 李尋傳 Lé sin twán.

幸
Teaou 朝 The morning, the early part of the
day; teaou sèk, 朝夕 chá k'hé
ma'ng hui'ng, morning and eve-
ning.

Ong hwan téaou boē hēn, 王驪朝暮見
Ong hwan chá k'hé ma'ng hui'ng sēo kē'ng, Ong-
hwan came into his presence morning and evening,
(but Beng-choo would not speak to him;) see 孟
子 Beng chōo.

To cut, to engrave; also to drop the
Teaou 彫 leaves, as a tree in autumn.

Teaou k'hek chéung hēng, jé put
wūy k'haōu, 彫刻衆形而不爲巧
teaou k'hek chéung yēō'ng, jé bó swui'ng chō k'há,
"to engrave and carve all sorts of shapes is not to be
considered a proof of skill;" said by 莊子
Chong-chōo.

Sōey hán, jēn hoē tē sēng pek che hoē teaou yéa,
歲寒然後知松柏之後彫也
nē'ng hōey kw'á, jēn āu chae ch'hēng pāyh. áy
tūy āu teaou lōh, when the cold season of the year
comes on, then we perceive the cedar and fir trees
casting their leaves; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

To be partly injured; teaou lōk,
Teaou 凋 凋落, to drop the leaves.

A ferocious bird, of whose feathers
Teaou 鵄 the wings of arrows may be made.

To work gems, to cut and polish pre-
Teaou 琯 cious stones.

To cut, to carve, to engrave.

Teaou 雕 Héw bók put k'hó teaou yéa, 朽
木不可雕也 wu'á ch'há
bō t'hang teaou k'hok, 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.

Utensils for holding rice used in the
Teaou 刁 army.

Teaou 鴝 Teaou leāu, 鴝鵒, a small kind
of bird.

An unfilial bird, which eats its mo-
Teaou 鸛 ther.

声

Teàou

鴉

Teàou t'héaou, 鴉佻, light and vain.

Teàou

𥝌

The ears of corn hanging down.

Teàou

𥝌

Teàou se, 𥝌帶, an ornamental kerchief for the head.

Teàou

𥝌

To stand alone.

去

Teàou

𥝌

To condole with persons on the decease of a relative; teàou song, 𥝌喪, to mourn for the dead;

to be grieved, to lament.

Te seng chéa teàou, te soó chéa sēang, 知生者
 𥝌知死者傷 *chac hwut léy wāh áy lāng*
tēoh teàou mǎe, chac sé áy lāng tēoh sēang sim, if
 we are acquainted with the survivors, we should con-
 dole with them; and if with the dead, we should be
 grieved for them; see the 曲禮 K'héuk léy.

Also written 𥝌, teàou.

Teàou

𥝌

Teàou tōng, 𥝌當, uncommon, unusual.

Teàou

𥝌

To hang up, to suspend; teàou soó, 𥝌死 *teàou sé*, to put to death by hanging; *jéeh teàou*, to strangle.

Teàou

𥝌

Vulg. *tēd*: to angle; teàou gē, 𥝌魚 *tēd hé*, to angle for fish. Chóu teàou jē put kong, 子釣

而不綱 *hoo choé tēd hé jē bó bōēyh t'hó bāng*
lāh, Confucius used to angle for fish, but would not
 employ a net for capturing them; see the 論語
 Lūn gé.

Teàou

寫

Teàou beāou, 寫寗, deep, abstruse; also, the name of a bird.

Teàou

癩

Madness; also, a sickness incident to children.

平

Teàou

條

A small twig, a branch; a line, a string; teàou bok, 條目 *teàou bák*, a list; teàou kēn, 條件*teàou kēn ā*, an item.

Hwát kê teàou bōēy, 伐其條枝 *hwát e áy*
ke kwān, cut down the branches and stem; see the

周南 Chew lām.

Teàou

鰱

The name of a fish.

Teàou

條

A leathern bridle.

Teàou

苕

The name of a flower.

Teàou

峇

A high hill; a lofty appearance.

Teàou

筴

Teàou chéw, 筴帚, 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 súy t'haáu mó áy sé*,

woō 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.
 Lâm choó pat gwát seng ch'hé,
 pat sōēy teāou ch'hé, 男子八
 月生齒八歲齠齒 *ta po kēⁿá pǎyh*
gōēyh sai^{ng} ch'hūy k'hé, pǎyh 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; *haé* teāou, 海
 潮 *haé 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 tǎe hoo gán, k'hán
 k'hán jē yēá, 朝與下大夫言侃侃
 如也 *tē teāou tēng laē, kap hāy tǎe hoo kóng wā,*
chēw kong tit āy yēō^{ng}, 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 稠 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^m saē tēng haōu báy

ch'hēa jē kēⁿá, 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'haé pok chēáng sam teāou che
 hwat, 太卜掌三兆之法 *t'haé pok áy*
kwⁿa tēōh chēáng huán sⁿa 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 旐 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'haé ōng teāou ke ōng chek,
 太王肇基王迹 *T'haé ōng k'hé t'haōu*
ch'hōng ōng áy chēāh, T'haé 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

Tēh

滴

Read tek : to drop, to drip ; a drop.

E tek kae hāy, 雨滴階下
hoē tēh gīm kay āy, the rain falls

in drops on the steps.

Yit tek súy, 一滴水 chit tēh chúy, a drop of
water ; tek lók, 滴落 tēh lōh, to drop down.

天

Tēh

碟

Read tēp : a plate ; pwán tēp,

盤碟 p'wán tēh, plates and
dishes.

幸

Tēem

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 k'wān ch'hut
bāh tēh k'ha chēh, the perspiration issued out till
it moistened his back.

Tēem

佔

Tēem taōu, 佔佷, light and tri-
fling.

Tēem

霑

To be wet in the rain ; é tēem hók,

雨霑服 hoē ak tēh yín
chēn^{ng}, the rain wet his clothes.

責

Tēem

點

A dot, a spot, a speck, to point any-
thing ; yéw tēem, 有點 wōō 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 sc, 點書 tēem ch'hāy, to dot a book, to
punctuate it.

去

Tēem

店

A shop, a place for depositing and
disposing of goods.

K'hae tēem, 開店 k'houy tēem,

to open a shop. Also written 佔, tēem.

Chéw tēem, 酒店, a tavern, where spirits and
provisions are sold.

Tēem

覘

To spy, to peep ; kong soó jín tēem

che, 公使人覘之 kong
sá lāng tēem k'hund e, the chiefsent some emissaries to spy and observe him ; see
the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tēem

玷

A flaw in a gem.

Pèk kwyn che tēem, sēang k'hó

mō yēá, 白圭之玷尙

可磨也 p'āy k'houy 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'haē gnáy.

Tēem

玷

A screen, an earthen stand between
two pillars.

Pang kwun wūy léang kwun che

h'ó yéw hwán tēem, 邦君爲兩君之好
有反玷 pang kwun wūy nō áy jín kwun sēo hó
wōō huán 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
Sēang lūn.

Tēem

墊

To sink, to drown ; é tēem, 椅墊,
a chair cushion.

Tēem

執

A house overturned.

平

Tēem

恬

Peaceful, at rest, quiet.

E tēem yáng chē, 以恬養

志 é an tēem yáng sim chē, "to

feed one's mind by quiet retirement ;" said by 莊
子 Chong choó.

Tēem

甜

Vulg. tē^{ng} : sweet, of a sweet taste ;
also written 話, tēem.

Swan tēem choo bē, pek chéung

ch'heen bēng, 酸甜滋味百種千名
swui^{ng} tē^{ng} áy choo bē, wōō chit p'āy chéung chit

ch'heng mēⁿá, sour and sweet tastes are of a hundred sorts and of a thousand names; see the 張衡賦 *Tēang hēng hòe*.

Read *tīm*: to sink in the water.
Tēem 沉 *Hwàn hwàn yāng chew, chāē tīm chāē hòe*, 汎汎楊舟載

沉載浮 *hwàn hwàn áy yāng chūn, wōō sé á tēem wōō sé á p'hōē*, the boat adrift upon the wide waters sometimes sinks and sometimes floats again; see the 小雅 *Séáu gnáy*.

Tēem 簟 A bamboo mat. 簟大

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

Gwáy jē put tē, tēen jē put hòe, 危而不持顛而不扶 *gwáy hiēm jē bō tē gīm, tēen tó jē bō hòe 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 傾 Tēen tó, 傾倒, turned upside down.

Tēem 巔 The summit of a hill.

Tēem 癡 Tēen kōng, 癡狂, mad, out of one's senses, foolish.

多喜爲癡多怒爲狂 *sēō^{ng} chēy hwāⁿa*

hé chēⁿá tēen, sēō^{ng} chēy sēw k'hè chēⁿá kōng, 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^{ng}*, 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 hwāⁿa tēen k'hwuy pē pēk é kò*, the proper officer must display the offering of silk, in order to announce it; see the 儀禮 *Gē lēy*.

Tēen 輶 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 *Vulg. ch'hán*: a field, a paddy field, arable land; a surname; also, to hunt.

Gnó kēet lēk keng tēen, kēung wáy chōō chit jē é è, 我竭力耕田供爲子職而已矣 *gwá kēet chin k'hwuy lát chōh ch'hán kēung chō haōu sai^{ng} áy chit hwun tēⁿ á tēⁿ 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 choó*.

Tēen 佃 To cultivate the ground.

Tēen 鈿 Gold and flowery ornaments, for a lady's headdress.

Tĕen 畋 To take birds and beasts in hunting.

Tĕen 廛 A place for selling goods; a shop, a stall in a market.
Tĕen boô hoo lé che poè, 廛無夫里之布 *tĕem bô hoo lé ây poè*, shops should not pay the tax of a piece of cloth for every lé; see 孟子 Bêng choé.

Tĕen 墀 The same as the preceding. Also written 廛, tĕen.

Tĕen 躋 To tread upon; to pass over.

Tĕen 纏 To entwine, to wind round, to bind; *tĕen haô, 纏鞋 tĕng ây*, to stitch shoes.

Tĕen 厠 Even, level, plain.

丟 A hall; *kĕung tĕen, 宮殿*, a palace; *tĕen hay, 殿下* a crown-prince.

Tĕung tĕen, 重殿, a palace with front and back suites of apartments.

To plough, to cultivate the ground.
Tĕen 田 Tĕen tĕw, 田疇, a cultivated field.

Tĕen 佃 To hunt; *tĕen lap, 佃獵*, to go a hunting.

E. tĕen é gô, 以佃以漁 *é p'haô lah é tĕah hé*, to go a hunting and fishing; see the 易 繫詞 Ek hĕy soó.

Tĕen 鈿 Gold and flowery ornaments, for a lady's headdress.

Tĕen 甸 A district of a hundred lé, 里, is called 甸服, tĕen hók.

Tĕen 電 Vulg. *seéh nā*: lightning; *lûy tĕen*, 雷電, thunder and lightning.

Tĕen 靛 A kind of plant that floats on the top of the water.

Tĕen 奠 To sacrifice; *tĕen sĕen sĕng, 奠先聖 chĕy tĕeh sĕng jîn*, to sacrifice to the former sages.

Tĕen chĕw, 奠酒, to pour out a libation.

甜 Read tĕem: sweet, of a sweet taste.

羴 Read tĕen: to twist, to entwine.
Tĕen sam, 羴衫 *tĕng s'na*, to stitch a garment; to make rai-

ment.

丟 Full, to the brim.

夫 Suddenly; to turn round; also written 輒, tĕep.

小 Small, very small, very little; *tĕep taê, 小大 tĕep á twā*, very small, not very large; *tĕep kĕw,*

小久 *tĕep á koô*, a short space of time, not very long.

天 Repeated, piled up; heaped one on another; to be alarmed.

Tĕung tĕung tĕep tĕep, 重重

疊疊, repeated again and again:

Lûy yĕp pek tĕep, 累葉百疊 *lûy hĕoh p'ayh tĕep*, a heap of leaves piled up by hundreds.

TĚep 疊 The same as the preceding.

TĚep 牒 A board for writing; the leaf of a book, a book, a document; an official order from an officer of government is called tĚep; a genealogical register; boards belonging to a bed.

TĚep 蝶 Hoē tĚep, 蝴蝶 hōēy yĕāh, a butterfly.

TĚep 諜 Kān tĚep, 間諜, a spy.

TĚep 滌 The connected appearance of waves; to abolish.

TĚep 堞 A small parapet on a city wall; to fortify with a parapet.

TĚep 蹠 To tread, to stamp; to walk.

TĚep 喋 Verbose, to speak much.

TĚep 氎 Cloth made of fine hair.

TĚep 鞬 A thumb ring used in archery.

TĚep 慙 Peaceful, quiet.

夫 TĚet 嘉 A man's name.

TĚet 哲 Clear, intelligent, wise; te che wāt, bēng tĚet, 知之曰明哲 chae e kóng bēng tĚet, to know a thing is called intelligence.

TĚet 詰 Same as the preceding.

TĚet 天 佚 TĚet tĚet, 佚佚, slowly.

TĚet 秩 Orderly, according to order, well arranged; an office. Also, to collect, an assemblage; a period of ten years is called 秩, tĚet.

TĚet 跌 Vulg. *pwāh*: to stumble, to fall down; tĚet tó, 跌倒 *pwāh tó*, to tumble down.

TĚet jē put chin, 跌而不振 *pwāh jē bō kĕw*, to stumble without having any one to help.

TĚet kĕak, 跌脚 *pwāh k'ha*, to stumble with the feet.

T'na tĚet, 打跌, to slip, to fall.

TĚet 迭 To change, to substitute, to repeat, to change alternately.

Sòd kok tĚet hin, 四國迭興 *sè kok sĕo t'hēy hin k'hé*, four states rising up in succession.

TĚet yŭng, 迭用, the alternate use of.

TĚet 鉄 To stitch, to sow, to join a seam.

TĚet 緇 Vulg. *t'hēe²⁸*: the same as the preceding.

TĚet 軼 To assault, to attack, to invade; to rush forward as war chariots do in all directions against an enemy.

Tèet 𪛗 A small melon; kwa tèet, 瓜𪛗, a large and small melon; metaphorically, children and grandchildren descending from the same parent.

Tèet 𪛗 The wrapper of a book, a book cover; a period of ten years is called a 𪛗, tèet.

Tèet 𪛗 A bony excrescence; an unevenness of the bones.

Tèet 𪛗 To run very fast.

Tèet 𪛗 The name of an insect; called also 𪛗, tèet boé.

Tèet 𪛗 Orderly, according to order; an orderly sacrifice.

Tèet 𪛗 An ant hill, a rising ground.
T'haè san che é k'hew tèet, 泰山之於邱垤 t'haè sw^a áy twā 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 𪛗 A person eighty years of age. Also written 𪛗, tèet.
Sē chēá kē tèet, 逝者其耄 kōey k'hè sē pūyh cháp hōey 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 𪛗 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 chēá é yung' tèet, 三家者以雍徹 s^{na} kay áy lāng é yung áy se tèet chēy áy meē^{ng} h, the three families sang the yung ode when they removed the sacrifices; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Tèet 𪛗 Vegetation just springing up; one of the radicals.

Tèet 𪛗 The traces of a carriage wheel; the track of a carriage.

Būn gōey tō téāng chēá kē tèet, 門外多長者車轍 mool^{ng} gwā chēy sē twā lāng áy ch'hēa tèet, before the door are many tracks of the carriages of great men; see the 陳平傳 Tīn pēng twān.

夫 德 Virtue, kindness, favor; happiness; or whatever is attained in one's own person.

E tek pò tek, 以德報德, to recompense good with good.

Wáy chēng é tek, 爲政以德 chò chēng soò 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 wōō tek, virtuous.

Tek 𪛗 The same as the preceding; also written 𪛗, tek.

Tek 得 To obtain; tek chēak, 得着 tit tēoh, to get, or acquire, to procure.

Chāé boó koé tek, 財母苟得 chē^{ng} bō lām sám tit tēoh, do not desire to get money in an improper way; see the 曲禮 K'hēuk léy.

Tek 得 The appearance of water. 193T

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, 倘像, bad, ugly. 193T

Tek 滴 Vulg. *tēh*: a drop, to drop, to fall drop by drop.

Tek 滴 Hēang lōe tek lēk, 香露滴, 瀝 *hēang āy lōe chúy tēh lēh*, the fragrant dews descend in drops. 193T

Tek 嫡 A principal wife is called 嫡室, 嫡子, tek choo. 193T

Tek 嫡母, the queen. 193T

Tek 適 To arrive at, extreme; near, intimate; kind, liberal. 193T

Tek 鏑 The point of an arrow. 193T

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 *Seáu gnáy*. 193T

Tek 蹄 豕白蹄 *woō te pāyh k'ha*, there is a pig with white feet; see the 小雅 *Seáu gnáy*. 193T

Tek 謫 To blame, to reprove, to find fault with. 193T

Tek 謫 Kok choo tek gnó, 國子謫, 我 *kok kwín tek mai'g lán*, the ruler of the country will blame us; to censure. 193T

Tek 摘 To pluck; vulg. *tēk*: to pick, to gather; to twitch. 193T

Tek 摘 Yit tek, soó kwa h'ó, chāe tek lēng kwa he, sam tek sēang yín k'hó; soó 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 *hachit āy bán saé wōō kwa hó, nō āy bán lēng kwa k'hāk chēō; s'ā āy bán yēā kōng ēy chō tit; sē āy bán p'hō tūn á too'ng*, 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. 193T

Tek 謫 The same as 謫, tek, to blame. 193T

Tek 的 Bright; shining; real, true; tek k'hak, 的確 really, truly; vulg. 193T

Tek 的 *āy*: of, belonging to; the sign of the genitive case. 193T

Seáu jín che tō tek jēn jē jít bōng, 小人之道 的然而日亡 *seáu jín āy tō, kwí'g jēn jē chit jít bō'k'hē*, the way of a worthless man is glittering, but in a single day he is forgotten; see the 中庸 *Tēung yūng*. 193T

Tek tek yēw peáu chín, 的的有表證 *tek tek wōō peáu chín*, it is certainly true, and there are witnesses of it. 193T

Tek pit, 的筆, written with one's own hand. 193T

Tek 葯 The root, or origin of anything; the fruit of the water lily. 193T

Tek 拘 To lead, to take anything in the hand. 193T

Tek 罨 To bind, to tie. 193T

Tek 筴 Narrow, straight, urgent, speedy. 193T

Tek 罟 A rabbit net.

Tek 弔 To arrive at, to reach to.

Tek 竹 Read tèuk : bamboo; tèuk lín, 竹林 *tek ná*, a bamboo grove.

Tek 澤 Water collected together in one place; a marsh; also, to moisten, and foster by genial influences; virtue, favor, kindness.

Jéák hóo jūn tèk che, chéik chae kwun é choó è, 若夫潤澤之則在君與子矣 *ch'hin chōo^{ng} bōēyh jūn tèk e, chéik tē jūn kwun kap choó lé*, but with respect to fostering the people by kindness, it depends on the prince in conjunction with yourself; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tek 擇 To choose, to select; vulg. *tōh*: to pick and choose. *Ték put ch'hé jīn, yēen tek tè?*

擇不處仁焉得知 *kān tōh wūy, bó twā tē jīn áy sō chāē, bōēyh an chō^{ng} á ēy kóng wōo tè?* in selecting a residence, not to pitch upon a virtuous neighborhood, how can a person be considered wise? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tek 擲 To throw; vulg. *ték kak*: to throw away, to throw down. *Ték kēem ē tēy, 擲劍於地* *ték kak kēem tē tēy*, he threw the sword on the ground.

Tek 狄 The name of a race of foreigners on the north of China; a surname. *Lām būen jē cheng, pok ték wán, 南而征北狄怨* *lām būn jē cheng, pak pec^{ng} áy huan wán*, when he went to adjust

affairs in the south, the northern foreigners were displeased (because he did not commence with them); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tek 躑 To stand still.

Tek 荻 A sort of reed.

Tek 翟 The tail of a wild jungle fowl; a surname.

Tek 籜 Anything originally long and made shorter.

Tek 糴 Vulg. *tāh*: to buy corn, or grain; *ték bé, 糴米* *tāh bé*, to buy rice.

Tek 滌 To wash any vessel; *sēen ték, 洗滌*, to wash, to rinse; also a cage in which sacrificial animals are kept and fed. To exclude; still.

Tek 敵 To oppose, to withstand, an enemy, an opponent. *Jīn chēá boó ték, 仁者無敵* *jīn áy lāng bó tūy ték*, a benevolent man has no enemies; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tek 敵 Ték sēá, 敵救, the smiles of children.

Tek 特 Only, especial, particular; *ték bēng, 特命*, an especial order. *Ték swán, 特選*, especially selected.

Tek 迪 To advance, to enter; to open out the way.

Tèk 槓 A post, a pole stuck in the ground.

奉 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, chè ch'him ch'hèet è, 其反復叮嚀示人之意至深切矣
teng lêng kâ lêng ày è soò chè ch'him ch'hèet, his repeated injunctions and his frequent exhortations show that his intention in teaching mankind was earnest and sincere; see 朱子 Choo choó.

Teng 罟 Teng lêng, 罟罟, a small net.

Teng 疔 A kind of sore or blister.

Teng 釘 A nail; t'hèet teng, 鐵釘 t'hèeh 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 bô teng kwán, the five kinds of grain do not grow; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Teng 簷 A bamboo hat, with a handle.

声 Teng 頂 The top, the crown; t'hoé téng, 頭頂 t'haú kak téng, the crown of the head; san téng, 山頂 sw'na téng, the top of a hill.

Téng 嶺 The name of a hill.

Téng 町 The divisions of the rice fields.

Téng 酩 Bêng 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.

Têng 等 A step, a grade, a degree; a class, a sort, the sign of the plural number; gnó 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.

Têng 戔 Téng choó, 戔仔 téng á, scales for weighing silver.

Têng 訂 Téng gē, 訂議, to deliberate on, to consult; to criticise.

Têng 釘 o nail anything with nails.

Têng 鐙 A stirrup; má táp téng, 馬踏鐙 báy tǎh tē'ā, a stirrup iron.

Hō kwún ch'liwán gēuk téng, 和裙穿玉鐙 ch'hòng hó ē áy kwún, yě á chēw ch'hou'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.

Têng 磴 A small plank, or slab of stone; a stone bridge.

Têng 嶝 The same as the preceding; a small mound of earth.

Têng 亭 A pavilion, a shed by the roadside; upright, straight.

Têng 婷 P'hièng téng, 娉婷, beautiful, elegant.

Têng 楨 Sin-têng, 申楨, the name of one of the disciples of Confucius.

Têng 渟 To stop the flowing of water, a dam, a mound.

Kwat téng súy, tè che haē, 決渟水致之海 kwat. tsoi'ng téng chúy, tè ē kaōu haē, he cut off the water dam, and led the water into the sea; see the 李斯傳 Lé soo twān.

Têng 諄 Teāou téng, 調諄, to manage, to regulate.

Têng 廷 Teāou téng, 朝廷, the court, the palace, the hall of audience; sometimes used for the government, the ruling power.

Kē chaē chong beāou teāou téng, pēn pēn gān wūy kín, 其在宗廟朝廷便便言唯謹 ē twā tē chong bēō teāou téng, pēn pēn kóng iōa iōay sēy 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 gé.

Têng 庭 The hall just within the front door; kay téng, 家庭, a hall.

Têng 霆 Lūy téng, 雷霆, a clap of thunder.

Têng 籐 Rattan; tēng teāou, 籐條 tēn á, a rattan cane; also a bamboo vessel.

Têng 滕 The name of a country; a surname; also to open the mouth, and utter anything.

Têng 滕 A rope, a string, a cord; to bind.

Têng 藤 A creeping plant; the rattan.

Tèng 滕 A bag; a sack; also written 滕, têng.

Tèng 澄 Waters still and clear.

Tèng 澄 Hóng hō sām ch'hēn lēn yit tēng ch'hēng, 黄河三千年一澄清 Hóng hō s^{na} ch'hēng ne^{ng} chit tēng ch'hēng, the Yellow river settles and becomes clear once in 3000 years.

Tèng 橙 A kind of orange. Chèng sē tēng hōng kit lēuk sē, 正是橙黃桔綠時 chē^{na} sē tēng á wū^{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 equate to light. Vulg. tē^{na} 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^{na}, to commence a journey; vulg. t'he^{na} a surname. Tēang-ch'hong tēng chēang tēng, 張蒼定章程 Tēo^{ng}-ch'hong tē^{na}, tēōh huat toē, Tēo^{ng}-ch'hong fixed the laws and regulations; see the 高祖記 Ko chōé kè.

Tèng 醒 Drunk, and not yet awake from yew wine. Yew sim jē tēng, 憂心如醒 huōn ló áy sim kw^{na} ch'hin chēo^{ng} chēu chūy, sad at heart as though intoxicated with grief; see the 小雅 Séáu 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 儋 Lēng tēng, 儋儋, not fit for business.

Tèng 鄭 Vulg. tōi^{ng}: the name of a country; a surname.

Tèng 定 Vulg. tē^{na}: fixed, settled, at rest, still; determined.

Tèng 定 Fe ché jē huē yēw tēng, tēng jē huē lēng chēng, 知止而後有定定而後能靜 chāc t'hang siōh jēn āu ēy tē^{na}, tē^{na} jēn āu 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 hāc.

Tēng chēak, 定着 tē^{na} tēōh, fixed, certain.

Tèng 掙 Vulg. tē^{na}: to spread, to open out; to throw away.

Tèng 錠 A kind of white copper; gín tēng, 銀錠 gín tē^{na}, a bar of silver. Chūn tēng, 船錠 chūn tē^{na},

Tèng 當 Read tōng: 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 *Chêoh-kám-tē^{ng}*, 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.

𪛗

Tē^{ng}

漲

Read tēang: the rising of the tide; súy tēang, 水漲 *chúy tē^{ng}*, the tide is risen.

𪛗

Tē^{ng}

當

Read tòng: to bear, to sustain, to pawn, to put in pledge.

K'hae tòng tēm, 開當店 *k'huay tē^{ng} tēm*, to open a pawn shop.

𪛗

Tē^{ng}

唐

Read tōng: a surname; the name of a dynasty; Tōng teâu, 唐朝 *Tē^{ng} teâu*, the Tōng dynasty;

applied also to the whole empire generally, as Tōng san, 唐山 *Tē^{ng} sw^{na}*, China; Tōng jîn, 唐人 *Tē^{ng} lāng*, a Chinese.

Tē^{ng}

塘

Read tōng: a pond; gē tōng, 魚塘 *hé tē^{ng}*, a fish pond.

Tē^{ng}

長

Read tēang: long, not short; tēang kēw, 長久 *tē^{ng} koó*, a long time.

Kim Tēng chwát tēang póe twán, 今滕絕長補短 *t^{na} Tēng kok chwát k'hè tē^{ng} áy póe téy áy*, now with respect to the Tēng 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 Bēng choó.

Tē^{ng}

堂

Read tōng: a temple, a hall; t'heng tōng, 廳堂 *t'hē^{na} tē^{ng}*, a hall.

Yēw yěa seng tōng è, bē jip é sít yěa, 由也升堂矣未入於室也 *Yēw yěa, woō pāyh chēō^{ng} tē^{ng}, bōey jip é ch'hoó téy*, Yēw 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 Lūn gé.

Tē^{ng}

腸

Read ch'hēang: the entrails, the bowels; kat jîn sim ch'hēang, 割人心腸 *kwāh lāng áy sim tē^{ng}*, to wound a person's feelings; very severely like cutting the bowels asunder.

𪛗

Tē^{ng}

丈

Read tēang: a measure of ten feet; yit tēang tēang, 一丈長 *chit tē^{ng} tē^{ng}*, ten feet long.

Tē^{ng}

撞

Read tōng: to run against, to strike, to push against.

Sēn būn chéa jē tōng chēung, 善問者如撞鍾 *gaōu moō^{ng} áy lāng ch'hin chēō^{ng} tē^{ng} 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.

Tē^{ng}

燙

Read tōng: to wash, to bathe in warm water; sēn tōng, 洗燙 *séy tē^{ng}*, to take a warm bath.

𪛗

Tēō

釣

Read teâu: to fish, to angle; teâu gē, 釣魚 *tēō hé*, to catch fish.

T'haē kong teâu ē Hwan key, 太公釣於磻溪 *T'haē kong tēō hé tē Hwan key*, T'hae kong angled in the Hwan rivulet; see the 史記 Soú kè.

𪛗

Tēō

長

Read tēang: long; this character forms a part of the names of several places, as Tēang-t'haē, 長泰

Tēō-t'hed, a district in 漳州 Chēang chew; and Tēang-lók, 長樂 *Tēō-lòh*, a district in 福州 Hok chew, both in the province of 福建 Hok-kēen.

Tēō

潮

Read teâu: the tide; haē teâu, 海潮 *haē tēō*, the tide of the sea. Teâu chew, 潮州 *Tēō chew*, a district in the province of Canton.

𡗗

Tĕō

趙

Read teāou : a surname.

Tĕō

𡗗

To ridicule people.

𡗗

Tĕōh

𡗗

Read t'ho : to draw out ; t'ho bú

ch'hut laê, 𡗗物出來 tĕōh

meē^{ng}h ch'hut laê, to pull any-

thing out.

Tĕōh

𡗗

Read chĕak : to engage in anything ;

as chĕak kê, 𡗗棋 tĕōh kê, to

play at chess.

Also an affix to certain verbs, as gē chĕak, 遇着

toē tĕōh, to meet with ; k'hàn chĕak, 看着 k'huⁿà

tĕōh, to see.

𡗗

Tĕōh

𡗗

Read chĕák : right, yes, it is so.

𡗗

Tĕō^{ng}

張

Read tēang : to spread out, to stretch ;

tēang yāng, 張樣 tēō^{ng} yēō^{ng},

to make a show ; a surname.

𡗗

Tĕō^{ng}

長

Read téang : a superior ; kay téang,

家長 kay tēō^{ng}, the master

of a family ; lé téang, 里長 lé

tēō^{ng}, the head of a village.

𡗗

Tĕō^{ng}

帳

Read tèang : an account ; hōng tèang,

放帳 pàng tēō^{ng}, to let an ac-

count run on, to give credit.

Tĕō^{ng}

漲

Read tèang : to swell, to rise as wa-

ter, to inundate.

Tĕō^{ng}

脹

Read tèang : to swell, to puff up ;

toē tèang, 肚脹 toē tēō^{ng}, a

swelling of the abdomen.

Tĕō^{ng}

瘰

Read tèang : a dropsical swelling.

𡗗

Tĕō^{ng}

場

Read ch'hēang ; a stage, an arena, a

place of resort ; k'hó ch'hēang,

考場 k'hó tēō^{ng}, the place of

literary examination ; chĕèn ch'hēang, 戰場 chĕèn

tēō^{ng}, a field of battle ; toē ch'hēang ; 賭場keāou tēō^{ng}, a gaming house.

𡗗

Tĕō^{ng}

丈

Read tēang : as tēang jīn, 丈人

tēō^{ng} lāng, a father-in-law ; tēangboē, 丈姆 tēō^{ng} ū^m, a mother-in-law ; koe tēang, 姑丈 hoe tēō^{ng}, an aunt's (mo-ther's sister's) husband ; ē tēang, 姨丈 ē tēō^{ng},

a wife's sister's husband.

𡗗

Tĕük

竹

Vulg. tek : bamboo ; tĕük lŭy lĕük

sip yĕw jĕ, 竹類六十有

二 tek lŭy lāk chap 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,

Chin dynasty.

Tĕük

築

To beat, to thump, to pound ; to

build, to erect ; also read kĕük.

Kéw gwát tĕük Ch'hēang-poē,

九月築場圃 kaōu gōēyĕh k'hé Ch'hēang-poē,

in the ninth month, they built Ch'hēang-poē.

Tĕük

斲

To cut and hack ; a kind of hoe.

𡗗

Tĕük

軸

The nave of wheel ; kwán tĕük,

卷軸, a roll of writing, a vo-

lume 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 chin chēⁿ à tèuk chin e dy tek hēng, truly it advanced his virtue; see the 臯陶謨 Ko yaâu 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 tak dy, every one.

Kwán-tèung sam so̍ sam k'ènn tèuk, 管仲三仕三見逐 Kwán-tèung sⁿa dy chò kwⁿa, sⁿa dy hoē lāng kwⁿá, Kwán-tèung was thrice in office, and thrice turned out.

Tèuk 遂 A kind of vegetable, called also 羊蹄菜, yāng tēy ch'haē, sheep's foot vegetable.

Tèuk 筴 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 bûn, 立不中門 k'hēā bô tē moo^{ng} tang e^{ng}, (Confucius) would not stand in the middle of the doorway; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Put p'hēon che wūy tèung, 不偏之謂中 bô p'hec^{ng} kóng k'èd tang e^{ng}, not to be inclined to one side is called hitting the centre.

Tèung 忠 Faithful; fidelity; chin ké che wūy tèung, 盡已之謂忠 chin lán ka tē kóng k'èd 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 k'ay, 中計, to be taken in a stratagem.

Hoo jîn put gân, gân pit yéw tèung, 夫人不言言必有中 hoo chéy léy lāng ũⁿ kóng, nā kóng pit wōō 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 Repeated, reiterated; vulg. téng: Tèung 重 double; tèung tép, 重疊, to repeat again and again.

去 仲 The eldest son of a concubine is called 仲, tèung; also, a surname. Pek tèung, 伯仲, elder and younger brethren; tèung sun, 仲孫, a double surname.

Tèung 重 Vulg. t'ang: heavy, weighty, important; chun tèung, 尊重, to treat with seriousness; pò tèung, 保重 to take care of the main chance.

Kwun choó put tèung, chek put wuy, 君子不重則不成 kwun choó bô chun tèung, chek bô wuy g'èem, if the good man is not sedate, he will not be dignified; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

幸 丢 To throw away, to cast down, to reject; tew hāy, 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-ê t'ew ch'hím, Tèw 晝宰予晝寢 Chaé-ê jit kan k'hoùn, Chaé-ê slept by day, (for which Confucius severely reproved him;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Têw 喙 A bird's beak.

Têw 徇 To walk.

Têw 紬 A large thread; têw twân, 紬緞, silks and satins.

Têw 綢 Têw bêw, 綢繆, intertwined, and interwoven; to wrap about, to bind round and round.

Têw 稠 Close, near, not distant.
Bîn ke têw bit, 民居稠密
pâyh sai^{ng} k'hêa têw bát, the people dwell closely together.

Têw 裯 A covering, a single coverlid.

Têw 惆 Têw tēang, 惆悵, sorrowful, sad, disappointed.

Têw 疇 Cultivated ground, arable land.
E kê tēn têw, 易其田疇
chōh e ây ch'hân têw, to cultivate the fields; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Têw 儔 A sort, a fellow, a companion; têw lē, 儔侶, a mate.

Têw 躊 Têw tē, 躊躇, to be in doubt, to hesitate, to be undecided, to walk backwards and forwards in suspense.

Têw 籌 To reckon, to calculate; small bamboo arrows to be thrown at a pot, a game very common in China; têw ch'hek, 籌策, a plan.

Ko choé wūn têw wū ak che tēang, 高祖運籌帷幄之中 ko choé wūn têw tē wūy ak ây tang e^{ng}, 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.

𠂔 Têw 胄 Posterity, heirs, descendants; also written 𠂔, têw.

Sè têw 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.)

Têw 冑 A helmet; kap têw, 冑冑, kǎh têw, armor.
This and the preceding are often confounded in Chinese books.

Têw 穉 Ripe grain; kat têw, 割穉, to reap the corn.

Têw 宙 E têw, 宇宙, the universe.
Tuy kwaè bút ch'hut ê têw, 追怪物出宇宙 kwⁿá kwaè meē^{ng}h ch'hut ê têw, to drive all strange things out of the universe; see the 上林賦 Sēang līm hoó.

Têw 酎 Double distilled wine.
Bêng hāy che gwát, t'hēn choó yím têw, 孟夏之月天子飲酎 bēng hāy ây gōēy hōng tēy līm tēang jēang ây chēw, in the first month of summer the emperor should drink double distilled wine; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Têw 紂 A rope for a horse, a trace; the name of an ancient tyrannical emperor, who flourished B. C. 1100.

Têw 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.

幸
Tey 低 Low, to stoop down; also written 仝, *tey*.

Tey 羝 A ram, a buck, a he-goat.
Tey ch'hëuk, 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 gān, 堤岸, the bank of a stream.

𪔐
Téy 𪔐 To put anything in a bag or vessel;
téy büt, 𪔐物 *téy mēngh*, to stow anything away.

Téy 底 Read *té*: the bottom of anything;
hāy té, 下底 *āy téy*, down at the bottom.

Boô té wāt t'hok, yéw té wāt lōng, 無底曰
𪔐有底曰𪔐 *bô téy kóng t'hok*, *woô téy kóng lōng*, a sack without a bottom is called t'hok, but one with a bottom is called lōng, a bag; see 朱子 Choo choó.

Haê té, 鞋底 *éy téy*, the sole of a shoe.

Téy 抵 Read *té*: to withstand, to resist, to oppose; to arrive at.

Té tòng put chē, 抵當不住
téy tòng bēy tuā, not able to resist.

Téy 短 Read *twán*: short, not long; *těang twán*, 县短 *těng téy*, long and short.

Sēet kēw *těang*, *twán yēw bēy*, 褻裘長短
右袂 *sac k'hēā āy hēw tēng*, *téy chē'ā ch'hēw āy ch'hēw wūng*, (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.

𡈼
Tèy 帝 An emperor, a ruler, a sovereign;
hông tèy, 皇帝, the emperor;
tèy wūy, 帝位, the emperor's throne.

Sam hông guoé *tèy*, 三皇五帝, the three sovereigns and five emperors; (a very early period of Chinese history.)

Tèy 倬 To raise up; noble, clever, talented.

Tèy 諦 To judge, to examine, and decide.

Tèy 𧈧 A kind of insect; a sort of cricket.

Tèy 𧈧 A coverlid, a quilt.

Tèy 締 To tie, without being able to loose.

Tèy 瑋 The name of a gem.

Tèy 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 ; tèt tòng chaē tong, 蜺
蜺在東 tèt k'hēng twā tē
tang, the rainbow is in the east.

Tèt 戴 Read taē : a surname.

平 題 An order, a series ; to record ; tèt
bēng, 題名 tèt mēⁿā, to record
one's name ; tèt bók, 題目 tèt
bák, a theme, a thesis ; tèt yēn, 題緣, to make
a subscription ; tèt se, 題詩, to compose an ode.

Tèt 蹄 A foot, a hoof ; kēak tēt, 腳蹄
k'ha tēt, the foot of an animal.
Yāng tēt, 羊蹄 yēⁿg tēt, a
sheep's foot ; te tēt, 猪蹄, a pig's foot.

Tèt 促 To advance with difficulty.

丟 地 The earth ; t'hēn tēt, 天地
t'heⁿg tēt, the heavens and the
earth ; t'hoē tēt, 土地, land,
territory.

T'hēn tēt wū yēn, 天地位焉 t'heⁿg tēt
k'hē^a 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 Tēng yung.

Choo hoē che pó sam, t'hoē tēt, jín bín, chēng soō,
諸侯之寶三土地人民政事
choo hoē āy sēy pó pōy woō sⁿa hāng, t'hoē tēt,
pāy^h saⁿg, 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.

Tēt hong, 地方, a place, a country, territory.

Tēt 遞 To change, to alter, to transpose ;
also written 通, tēt.

Jit gwāt tēt keng, 日月遞
更 jūt gōēy^h sēo tēt wⁿā, the sun and moon change
alternately.

Tēt 第 Ch'hoē tēt, 次第, an order, a se-
ries ; tēt yit, 第一, the first.
Koē jín wūy hák ch'hoē tēt, 古
人爲學次第 koē chá āy lāng wūy hák cheāu
ch'hoē tēt, the ancients used to study in due order ;
see 程子 Tēng choó.

Tēt 第 The name of a certain kind of grass.

K'haē tēt, 悌, to rejoice.

Tēt 悌 To have the affection of a young-
er brother.

Tēt 娣 Tēt hoō, 娣婦, a younger bro-
ther's wife.

Tēt 弟 A younger brother ; heng tēt, 兄
弟 hēⁿa tē, brethren.
Heng kip tēt è, sek sēang hⁿó è,

兄及弟矣式相好矣 hēⁿa kap sēb tē
cheāu hoat tēōh sēo hō, elder and younger brethren
according to the rule should be agreed ; see the 小
雅 Scáu gnáy.

Tĕy 禘 The great imperial sacrifice.
 Hèk bân tĕy che swat, choó wát,
 put té yěá, 或問禘之說
 子曰不知也 *woō chit áy lāng moo^{ng} tĕy*
áy sǒeyh, hao choó kóng, ũ^m 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 gé.

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;
 teāou taē, 朝代 *tedou tĕy*, a dy-
 nasty; hoō taē, 後代 *aōu tĕy*, future generations,
 posterity.

Lék taē, 歷代 *lĕk 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 bân che tē, k'hó é oé t'hé,

東門之池可以漚紵 *tang moo^{ng} áy*
tē, t'hang laē chìn tĕy, the pond without the eastern
 gate will serve to soak our flax in; see the 陳風
 Tĕn hong.

裴 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'houh sin t'héy twà, the young squire Pāng-
 he has an inflated mind and an unwieldy body; see
 the 西京賦 Sey keng hòd.

幸 He, she, it; another, others.
 T'h^{na} 他 Jān te kê yit, bók te kê t'h^{na},
 人知其一莫知其他

lāng-chae e áy chit hāng, ũ^m 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^{na} jit, 他日 *pát jit*, another day; t'h^{na} óng,
 他往 *k'hè pát wūy*, to go to another place.

𦵏 T'h^{na} 𦵏 Chong t'h^{na}, 粧 𦵏 *che^{ng} t'h^{na},*
 to ornament, to adorn.

𦵏 T'hac 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 lò t'hae, 老台, venerable sir! heng
 t'hae, 兄台, respected elder brother!

T'hac 苔 Green fuci floating on the surface of
 the water; also the green lichens
 growing on walls; ch'heng t'hae,
 青苔 *ch'hui^{ng} t'hé*, green moss.

T'hac 胎 A womb, a conception in the womb.
 Boē t'hae, 毋胎, a mother's
 womb. Put sat t'hae, 不殺
 胎, not kill pregnant (animals).

T'hac 駘 Noē t'hae, 駘駘, a bad horse, a
 sorry steed.

T'hae 鮐 The name of a fish.

T'hae 郚 Yéw-t'hae, 有郚, the name of a country. A surname.

T'hae 擡 Vulg. *ke^{ng}*: to carry between two, as a sedan is carried.
T'hae keāou, 擡轎 *ke^{ng} 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.

噓 T'hae laé, 噓噓, to talk incessantly, to talk incoherently.

太 T'hae Great, large, immense; t'hae kék, 太極, the great extremity, a certain imaginary point, at the ex-

tremity of all things, which is however exceeded by a boē kék, 無極, boundless something, of which they have no distinct idea.

T'hae choó, 太子, the eldest son of the emperor, the heir apparent.

T'hae chó, 太早 *t'hae chá*, too early; t'hae tê, 太遲, too late.

T'hae to, 太多, too much, excessive. T'hae yāng, 太陽, the sun; t'hae yim, 太陰, the moon.

T'hae 泰 To have intercourse with; broad, great, extensive; extravagant, extreme; kok t'hae bîn an, 國泰民安, the country flourishing and the people tranquil.

Sēang hāy kaou t'hae, 上下交泰 *sè twā sè sēy sēo kaou chēep*, superiors and inferiors associating together; see the 易經 *Ēk keng*.

T'hae 汰 Tô t'hae, 淘汰, to wash and rinse.

T'hae 態 A form, manner, appearance; an idea; chēng t'hae, 情態, feelings; keaou t'hae, 嬌態, beauty. Also written 態, t'hae.

E put jím wūy ch'hoó t'hae yěá, 余不忍為此態也 *gwá bēy lún chò kaou hwut léy yěō^{ng}*, "I could not bear to act in such a way;" said by 屈原 K'hwut-gwân.

Ch'he t'hae, 癡態, a foolish manner.

殺 Read sat: to kill, to slaughter, to cut in pieces.

Sat key wūy sé, jè soō che, 殺雞爲黍而食之 *t'hae key ch'hong kōéy jé hoē e chēāh*, he killed a fowl, and made dumplings for him to eat; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Sat jîn, 殺人 *t'hae lāng*, to kill people.

待 T'hae To meet with, to intreat; to entertain; k'liwán t'hae, 款待, to treat; téng t'hae, 等待, to wait, to tarry for.

T'hae 駘 T'hae tōng, 駘蕩, great, and extensive; the fresh appearance of spring.

塔 T'hāh Read t'hap: a tower, a pagoda; built by the Buddhists.

胥 T'hāh One thing laid upon another; to pile one thing on another.

撑 T'hai^{ng} Read t'heng: to push; t'heng ch'hwân, 撐船 *t'hai^{ng} chūn*, to push a boat along with a pole, in shallow water.

耒

T'hai^{ng}

撐

Read t'hèng: a prop to keep anything from falling.

平

T'hai^{ng}

程

Read t'êng: a surname.

T'hai^{ng}

瞪

Read t'heng: to stare, to look full at any one.

T'hai^{ng}

騰

Read t'hêng: to ascend high, to fly, to leap.

Yín t'hêng tè é, 雲騰致雨 *hwún ch'ê^{ng} kwán tè hoê*, the clouds fly high and occasion rain.

夫

T'hak

剔

Read t'hek: to patch; t'hek poé, 剔補 *t'hak poè*, to patch a garment by putting a piece under.

天

T'hak

讀

Read t'hók: to read; t'hók se, 讀書 *t'hák ch'hăyh*, to read a book.

S'ên t'hók ch'á gwán sek jê yéw

tek y'ên, 善讀者玩索而有得焉 *gaôu t'hák áy lán gwán sek hwut léy ch'hăyh, jê wô tit t'êôh*, the good reader studies and searches into what he reads, and thus makes it his own; see 程子 *T'êng choó*.

幸

T'ham

貪

To covet, to desire anything; t'ham sim, 貪心, a covetous mind.

T'ham tek ch'á boô y'èdm, 貪得

者無厭 *t'ham tit t'êôh áy lán bó s'ê^{ng} y'èd*, 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'hè^{ng}*, to listen.K'ên put s'ên jê t'ham t'hong, 見不善如探湯 *k'hwⁿà k'ê^{ng} ú^m hó áy soô t'êôh ch'hín**ch'ê^{ng} t'ham t'hè^{ng}*, 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 *Lún gé*.

肅

T'hám

志

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

T'hám

探

To dive into, to fathom; ch'hè t'hám, 刺探, to penetrate; t'hám choó, 探子, a spy.

T'hám

闚

The appearance of a horse going out of a gate; kwuy t'hám, 窺闚; to peep at, to spy.

Jê bún suy taê k'héy, kan séw put kám t'hám, 儒門雖大啟茲首不敢闚 *t'hák ch'hăyh áy moo^{ng} suy twā k'hicuy, kan séw ú^m k'á t'hám k'hwⁿà*, although the portico of the learned be opened wide, wicked heads do not dare peep therein.

T'hám

儉

T'hám s'ong, 儉儉, a foolish appearance.

平

T'hám

覃

To reach to, even to, unto; also distant and deep.

T'hám kip kwúy hong, 覃及

鬼方 *kip kaú kwúy he^{ng}*, even to the regions of ghosts and genii; see the 大雅 *Taê gnáy*.

T'hâm 潭 Deep waters; waters in general; a sheet of water.
Ch'hên t'hâm yit gwát yîn, 千潭一月印 *ch'heng chây chit gõëyh êy yîn*, 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 héet, naé hwà t'hâm, 不能化血 乃化痰 *bây hwà hōëyh naé hwà t'hâm*, (when our food) cannot be converted into blood, it is converted into phlegm.

T'hâm 墮 To involve, to be involved in.

韋 Full, replete, abundant.

T'han 嘽 Ong lé t'han t'han, 王旅嘽 嘽 *óng ây peng chēy chēy*, the royal troops were numerous; see the 大雅 *Taë gnáy*.

T'han 灘 Vulg. *t'hoⁿa*: 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'hoⁿa k'hwuy* to open out.

T'han 塹 Read sêng: a kind of cockle; the Chinese feed them in beds of salt water, constructed near the sea for

that purpose, which beds are called sêng tēn, 煙田 *t'han t'hēⁿa*, cockle beds.

Thán 亶 Truly, really; also, greatly, very, extremely.

T'hán kê jēn hoē? 亶其然乎 *chin chēⁿ à sē an tēy sai^{ng} hoē?* is it really thus? see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

T'hán ch'hong bēng, chok gwān hoē, 亶聰明作元后 *twā ch'hang mēⁿ á ēy chò twā jín kwun*, 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 choó t'hán tōng tōng, 君子坦蕩蕩 *kwun choó k'hwāh twā huw^{ng} huw^{ng} ây yēō^{ng}*, 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 tīn, 担塵, to brush away dust.

T'hán 疸 Hōng t'hán, 黃疸 *wu^{ng} t'hán*, the jaundice.

T'hán 綌 Cloth of a yellowish green color.

T'hán 毯 Read t'hám: a hairy carpet: mô t'hám 毛毯 *mô t'hán*, a rug.

T'hán 趁 T'hán chó, 趁早 *t'hán chá*, very early, as soon as possible.

去 歎 To sigh; vulg. *t'hó k'hwuy*: to fetch a long breath.

T'hán 歎 Gān-yēen hwúy jēen t'hán wát, 顏淵喟然歎曰 *Gān-yēen t'hó k'hwuy*

t'hàn kóng, Gân-yên 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'hoⁿá: coals; hⁿó t'hàn, 火炭 hōey t'hoⁿá, charcoal.

Jê é teáou e teáou kwan, chō ê toē t'hàn, 如以朝衣朝冠坐於塗炭 ch'hín chēō^{ng} ch'hēng teáou s'a tē teáou kin, chēy tē t'hoé t'hoⁿá, (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 Bēng choó.

T'hàn 趁 Read t'hín: to follow, imitate; t'hín yāng, 趁檀 t'hàn yēō^{ng}, to follow an example.

T'hàn 檀 T'hàn hēang bók, 檀香木 t'hàn hēō^{ng} ch'há, sandal wood.

T'hàn 壇 A level space, or arena, prepared for offering a sacrifice on.

T'hàn 彈 Vulg. t'hoⁿá: to fillip with the fingers; to shoot with pellets.

Lēng kong chūēng taē sēang t'hàn jīn, jē kwan kē pē wān yēá, 靈公從臺上彈人而觀其避丸也 Lēng kong tē taē tēng t'hoⁿá lāng jē k'hoⁿá e sēēm pec^{ng} wān yēá, Lēng 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 twān.

T'hang 牕 Read ch'hong: a window; also written 窗, and 窓, ch'hong.

Bēng gwát sēang sey ch'hong, 明月上紗牕 bēng gōēyh chēō^{ng} tē sey t'hang, the clear moon shone into the crape window.

桶 Read t'hong: a barrel, a bucket, a tub

T'háng 桶 Read t'hong: a barrel, a bucket, a tub

疼 Read tōng: to feel for; t'hōng tōng,

T'háng 疼 痛疼 t'hēnà t'hàng, to have a great affection and concern for any one.

蟲 Read t'hēng: a worm, an insect.

T'háng 蟲 Read t'hēng: a worm, an insect.

T'háng 甌 Read tōng: as wá tōng, 瓦甌 hēā t'háng, a kind of pantile.

T'háng 桐 Read tōng: as tōng yēw, 桐油 t'háng yēw, paint oil, varnish.

弄 Read lōng: as t'hew lōng, 抽弄

T'hāng 弄 t'hew t'hāng, to be moved about, as puppets in a show.

偷 Read t'hoo: to steal, to thieve; t'hoo

T'haou 偷 ch'hé, 偷取 t'haou t'hāyh, to take anything by fraud.

解 Read kaé: to open, to loosen, to dis-

T'haou 解 solve, to untie.

Kaé kēet, 解結 t'haou kat, to untie a knot.

透 Read t'hoé: thorough, throughout,

T'haou 透 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.

Tōng hwā sít t'hoé, 唐話識透 tē^{ng} wā bat t'haou, he thoroughly understands the Chinese language.

平

T'haou

頭

Read t'hoê: the head; t'hoê bók,
頭目 t'haou bók, the principal,
a chief.

Ké t'hoê bông bêng gwát, 舉頭望明月
k'ěäh k'hé t'haou bäng k'hwà bêng göëyh, to lift up
the head, and look at the clear moon.

T'hoê bé, 頭尾 t'haou böëy, head and tail.

大

T'hap

榻

A bedstead; gö t'hap, 卧榻 a sleep-
ing place; t'hap ch'een, 榻前
t'hap ch'eng, the bedside.

T'hap yin ko soô hây, yung wüy koê jîn k'hae,
榻因高士下甕爲故人開
t'hap yin kwân äy t'hák ch'häyh lāng hây, yung
wüy koê äy pēng 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.

T'hap

塌

A low spot of ground; a low place,
below the surface of the ground.
To fall down, or to cause to be
thrown down.

T'hap

偏

A man of inferior talents.

T'hap

遑

To walk securely; the appearance
of walking.

T'hap

塔

Vulg. t'hăh: a tower, a pagoda, a
Buddhist temple; t'hap y'een, 塔
院 t'hăh eē'ng, a monastery belon-
ging to the Buddhists.

T'hap

埕

The same as the preceding.

T'hap

凹

A hollow place in the ground, an
indent, a niche; this character is
also read aou.

大

T'hat

撻

To beat, to strike; also written 韃
t'hat.

Jéäk t'hat che ê ch'hē teāou, 若
撻之於市朝 ch'hin ch'ēō'ng p'häh e tē
ch'hē teāou, he looked upon it in the light of a blow
given in the market place or in a public court; see
孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hat

幸

A small goat, or kid; also written
牽, t'hat.

T'hat

闥

A forbidden door, the door of the in-
ner apartments of a house, which
is always barred against strangers.

Hwan-köey paê t'hat jê jip, 樊噲排闥
而入 Hwan-köey paê k'hwuy t'hat moo'ng jê jip,
Hwan-köey burst open the forbidden door and en-
tered; see the 高祖記 Ko choé kè.

T'hat

蹠

To kick; ch'ëuk t'hat, 足蹠 k'ha
t'hat, to kick with the feet.

T'hat

健

To run away, to abscond; to rebel.

T'hat

汰

To wash or rinse anything; to dash
the water over it.

T'hat

怛

T'heaou t'hat, 怛怛, alarmed,
grieved, sorrowful, affected.

T'hat

獺

Vulg. t'hwăh: an otter, an animal
which lives on fish.

Wüy y'een k'hé gē ch'ěä t'hat y'ěä,
爲淵毆魚者獺也 yin ch'him y'een
kw'á hé äy sē t'hwăh y'ěä, that which drives the fish
into deep waters is the otter; see 孟子 Bēng choó.
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'hék : to kick, to strike with
the foot.

天
T'hát 津 Water issuing forth.

幸
T'hay 案 A beautiful appearance.

T'hay 推 Read ch'huy : to push, to push out,
to push off.
Ch'huy t'hok soō koé, 推托
事故 *t'hay t'hok soō koé*, to put off by any kind
of excuse.

T'hay 胎 Read t'hac : the womb ; hwaé t'hac,
懷胎 *hwaé t'hay*, to conceive
in the womb.

丟
T'hây 蛇 Read chây : the blubber, a kind of
fish, called also súy boé, 水母
chây boé, the water mother ; it is
said to be without eyes, and to be led about by lob-
sters or prawns.

T'hây 蚱 The same as the preceding.

T'hây 鮓 The name of a fish ; also used for
the preceding.

夫
T'hâyh 裼 Read t'hék : naked ; pak t'hék, 剥
楊 *pak t'hâyh*, stark naked.

T'hâyh 貼 Read t'héep : as t'héep say, 貼鯊
t'hâyh say, a kind of plaice or
skate.

天
T'hâyh 宅 Read t'hék : a house, a dwelling ;
ch'hoé t'hék, 厝宅 *ch'hoé*
t'hâyh, a dwelling house, a resi-
dence.

T'hâyh 提 Read t'hêy : to take anything in the
hand ; t'hêy bú, 提物 *t'hâyh*
meéⁿgh, to carry anything in the
hand.

幸
The 絺 The finest kind of grass cloth or linen.

The 郤 A surname.

The 笞 To beat, to bastinado.

The 樞 A pivot, or hinge of a door ; also
read k'he.

The 樗 The name of a tree.

The 攄 To expand, to extend.

The 糲 K'hoé t'he, 机糲, a sort of bird-
lime.

The 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.

The 擲 *The* poé, 擲捕, a certain game,
in which something is thrown.

𠂔

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 bó kip, kōó k'hěā é k'haúu*, 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

𦍋

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

佇

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;

sew t'hé, 羞恥 *seāou léy*, filled
with shame.

Kwun choó t'hé kê gân jê kò kê hêng, 君子恥
其言而過其行 *kwun choó áy lûng seāou
léy e áy wā ēy kōdēy e áy séy kēn'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 *Lûn gé*.

T'hé sim, 恥心, an inward feeling of shame.

𦍋

T'hé

翅

The wings of a bird; put t'hé, 不
翅, is the same as put t'héy, 不
啻, not only, it is thus.

T'hé

𢀓

To stamp with the foot; to doubt.
Hindered, impeded, wishing to
advance, but prevented by embar-
rassments.

T'hé

懷

Enraged, roused up to anger.

Sim yéw séy hwún t'hé, chek put
tek kê chêng, 心有所忿
懷則不得其正 *sim kwon'á wōō séy huón
t'hé, chēw bēy tít tōōh e áy chēn'á*, when the mind is
agitated by passion, it cannot obtain equanimity;
see the 大學 *Tāe hák*.

T'hé

𦍋

Hwún t'hé, 噴嚏 *p'háh k'ha
ch'héw*, to sneeze, to blow the
nose.

T'hé

𦍋

Unharmonious sounds, discordance.

T'hé

剃

Read t'héy: to shave; t'héy t'hoé,
剃頭 *t'hé t'haóu*, to shave the
head after the Tartar fashion.

𦍋

T'hé

鋤

To weed the ground, to root up grass
and weeds; to eradicate; t'hé
t'hoé, 鋤頭 *t'hé t'haóu*, a hoe.

T'hé keng kwúy choó hong, 鋤耕桂自芳

t'hé ch'haóu chòh tēy, kwúy 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 tē: a wild fowl; tē key, 雉鷄 t'hé key, a jungle fowl. Hēung 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 ē áy wā, jē k'hw'á ē 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 姦 Bā t'hēn'á, 姦好, a term of reproach for a lewd woman, a slut.

T'hēn'a 苧 Mō'n'á t'hēn'á, 苧苧, a kind of hemp.

T'hēn'a 痛 Read t'hōng: painful, pained; to love, to have an affection for; t'hōng tōng, 痛疼 t'hēn'à t'àng, to be moved with compassion; pēng t'hōng 病痛 p'āi'ng t'hēn'à, sickness; seng t'hōng, 生痛 sai'ng t'hēn'à, to get sick, to have an inflammation.

T'hōng hōy, 痛悔 t'hēn'à hōy, bitter contrition.

T'hēn'a 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'a 絳 A kind of rope or cord; the sound of a stringed instrument.

T'hēh 拆 Read t'hēk: to open; t'hēk k'hae, 拆開 t'hēh k'houy, to pull open, to tear asunder; when thunder and rain prevail, plants and vegetables are said (kap t'hēk, 甲拆 k'āh t'hēh,) to burst asunder, their seeds, and vegetate.

T'hēh 折 Read chēet: to break in pieces, to break asunder; nou chēet, 折折 nou t'hēh, to break in two, to pluck asunder: chēet ok, 折屋 t'hēh ch'hoē, to break down old buildings. Chēet hok, 折福 t'hēh hok, to ruin one's happiness, by vice.

T'hēh 紵 To bind anything with a cord.

T'hēng 暢 T'hōng t'hēng, 通暢, thoroughly joyful; k'hwāē t'hēng, 快暢, cheerful; ham t'hēng, 酣暢, merry with wine.

Ch'hó bók t'hēng boē, 草木暢茂 ch'haóu bák t'hēng boē, plants and trees thriving and luxuriant; see 孟子 Bēng choē.

T'hēng 鬯 A kind of wine made of black millet, and rendered palatable by fragrant herbs; wut t'hēng, 鬱鬯, wine mixed with aromatic herbs. One of the radicals.

T'hēng 暘 Long, growing long; thorough; distant, full.

T'heàng 𤄎 The same as the preceding; also, to cultivate the ground without obtaining any return.

幸

T'heaou 𤄎 A light and trifling person. Also written 𤄎, t'heaou.

T'heaou 𤄎 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 tám, 挑担 *t'a t'á*, to carry a burthen; t'heaou hoo, 挑夫 *t'a áy lāng*, a carrier; t'heaou ch'hé, 挑取 to select, to choose.

T'heaou 𤄎 A bow turned the wrong way; a bow unstrung.

T'heaou 超 To pass over, to leap over, to jump across.

T'heaou 超 T'heaou jīn yit tēng, 超人一等 *t'heaou kōēy lāng chit tēng*, to leap from one rank or degree of people to another.

T'heaou 𤄎 A man's name; a surname.

T'heaou 刁 Difficult; read teaou: a rice vessel used in the army; a surname.

T'heaou 𤄎 The appearance of melancholy; distress of mind.

T'heaou 窈 Virtuous, good; yaou t'heáou, 窈窕, good, excellent; deep and still, tranquil.

Yaou t'heáou sūek lé, kwun choo h'ó kēw, 窈窕

淑女君子好逑 *gaáu kiò hó áy cha boé, kwun choo 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 lōng, 挑弄 *t'heáou lāng*, to play the fool with; t'heáou hè, 挑戲, to excite to sport; t'heáou ch'ènn, 挑戰, to stir up to battle, to excite to a contest.

T'heáou 𤄎 To call and induce one another to do anything; to allure.

T'heáou 𤄎 The same as the preceding.

T'heáou 掉 To shake, to move; to move backwards and forwards.

T'heáou 𤄎 A hilly appearance.

𤄎 T'heáou 跳 To jump, to leap, to bound across anything.

T'heáou 跳 Tē p'ho t'heáou mōēy, 跳波 跳沫 *tē ch'áu tē p'ho tēng t'heáou yēák kōēy ch'úy mōēy*, to gallop over the waves, and leap across the surf.

T'heáou 糶 Vulg. *t'hēd*: to sell corn or grain; t'heáou bé, 糶米 *t'hēd bé*, to sell rice.

T'heáou 𤄎 To hold down the head; a large assemblage of great officers at an imperial audience is called *t'heáou*.

T'heáou 𤄎 The eyes irregular; to look awry; to look to a distance.

T'heáou 眺 K'hó é wán t'heáou hōng, 可以遠眺望 *t'hang é huwíng t'heáou bāng*, to be able to look to a distance; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

𩺰

T'heāou 鮎 The name of a fish.

T'heāou 痱 A freckle or spot on the face; a pimple.

𩺰

T'heāou 柱 Read choō: a pillar, a post; sêk choō, 石柱 *chēōk t'heāou*, a stone pillar; Eng choō, 楹柱 *ai'ng 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.

奉

T'hĚem 添 Vulg. *t'heē'ng*: to increase, to add, to replenish.T'hĚem 添 T'hĚem teng chìn chāē, 添丁 進財 *t'heē'ng lāng huat chāē*, to add to one's family and increase one's wealth.

T'hĚem, kĚem, 添減, to add and to diminish.

𩺰

T'hĚem 忝 To involve, to disgrace; t'hĚem jĕuk, 忝辱, to disgrace.

T'hĚem 忝 T'hĚem chāē hāy wūy, 忝在下位 *t'hĚem twā tē kāy āy wūy*, shame and disgrace exist in low stations.T'hĚem 諂 To flatter; t'hĚem mē, 諂媚 *sĕep sē*, to fawn, to flatter.T'hĚem 諂 Hwuy kē kwúy jē chēy che, *t'hĚem yĕā*, 非其鬼而祭之諂也 *ī' sē lān āy kwúy jē k'hè chēy e, sē sĕep sē yĕā*, to sacrifice to the shrine of a deceased person with whom we had no family relation is flattery; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 To taste with the tongue; to lick; sweet, excellent of its kind; to try one with discourse.

T'hĚem 𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 Fields from which a revenue is derived.

𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 Wood used in the cook house; firewood.

T'hĚem 𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 Bók t'hĚem chō k'hōng, 木𩺰 竈孔 *ch'há t'hĚem tē chādū k'hāng*, firewood put into the hole of the fireplace.

T'hĚem 𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 The same as the preceding; a certain kind of wood.

T'hĚem 𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 To lick anything with the tongue.

T'hĚem 𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 The ancient form of the preceding; also the outward part of the bamboo.

𩺰

T'hĚem 沉

T'hĚem 沉 To throw anything into the water.

T'hĚem 𩺰

T'hĚem 𩺰 To sink down, to fall in; tĕy t'hĚem, 地𩺰 *tĕy hām*, the ground giving way from underneath.

𩺰

T'hĚen 天 Vulg. *t'heē'ng*: heaven; reason; providence; the presiding principle of nature; t'hĚen tĕy, 天地*t'heē'ng tĕy*, heaven and earth, frequently used by the Chinese to designate the Supreme Being.Hĕk chōēy ē t'hĚen boē sĕy tō yĕā, 獲罪于 天無所禱也 *hĕk chōēy ē t'heē'ng, bō sĕy t'hang kē tō yĕā*, he who offends against heaven has no one to intercede for him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hĚen hāy, 天下, under the heaven, the world.

T'hĚen ch'heng, 天清, a serene sky.

T'hĕen 芙 The name of a plant.

声

T'hĕen 俚 Thick, liberal, bountiful.

T'hĕen 腆 The same as the preceding; large, many, much, abundant, plentiful, good; also, to arrive at.

T'hĕen 璫 The name of a gem.

T'hĕen 覲 Shame covering the face; to blush.

T'hĕen 覲 The same as the above; also, the countenance.

T'hĕen 殄 To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to destroy, to exterminate.

Soò put t'hĕen k'hwat wūn, èk put wún k'hwat būn, 肆不殄厥愠亦不隕厥聞 *sod ū^m chīn e áy sim hòéy tōh yěá bēy tūy lōh e áy hó mēⁿá sēⁿa*, 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.

去

T'hĕen 瑱 To wear gems in the ear.

平

T'hĕen 眞 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 sēⁿa, p'hăh koé e*, with a rolling sound, he beat the drum; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hĕen 謄 To transcribe; t'hĕen sēá, 謄寫, to copy a writing. T'hĕen lĕuk kwan, 謄錄官 *t'hĕen lĕuk kwⁿa*, a transcribing officer, a copyist.

T'hĕen 瘡 A sickness; a disease.

幸

T'heē^{ng} 天 Read t'hĕen: heaven; t'hĕen sĭn, 天神 *t'heē^{ng} sĭn*, celestial spirits.

T'hĕen tēy che tǎe yěá, yēw yēw sēy hām, 天地之大也猶有所憾 *t'heē^{ng} tēy áy twā yěá, wōō lāng 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 Tēung yūng.

T'heē^{ng} 添 Read t'hĕem: to add, to increase.

去

T'heē^{ng} 紕 Read tĕet: to stitch, to sew; tĕet haē, 紕鞋 *t'heē^{ng} áy*, to mend shoes.

T'heē^{ng} 緝 To sew; tĕen sam, 緝衫 *t'heē^{ng} sⁿa*, 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; pàe 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. t'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 lán, a blacksmith.

T'heet sim, 鐵心, iron-hearted, unfeeling.

T'heet 驢 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 kēang sit, 不撤薑食 ūm t'hēāh kēōng chēāh, (Confucius) never eat a meal without ginger; see the 論語 Lūn 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 chēēng t'hāu ch'hit tēng áy pang, he could send an arrow through seven planks; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

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 chūy t'hāu tēy ch'heng, water clear to the bottom.

T'hek 惕 To respect, to venerate, to fear; to be alarmed.

Kim jín chāy, kēēn jē choó chēang jip ē chéng, kae 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 wōō lán hōut jēēn k'hōnd kēēng sēy kēā chēang jip tē chāt'ng, chō pōō wōō kēā kēā 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'hé kám lē t'hek? 豈敢離邇 k'hé k'á lē hōu'ng? how can I dare to leave you at a distance? see the 左傳 Chó twān.

T'hek 逖 The same as the preceding; t'hek ē sey t'hoé, 逖矣西土 hōu'ng ē sae t'hoé, how distant are the western regions.

T'hek 裼 T'hek kēw, 裼裘 tō'na s'na, a single fur garment; 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.

Lûy é chok, jê pek kó ch'ho bók kae kap t'hek, 雷雨作而百菓草木皆甲拆 lûy kwà hoè ch'oh, jê p'âyh hâng kwáy ch'ê ch'haou bák ch'ò p'ò t'h'eah kâh, when thunder and rain prevail, then the various kinds of fruits, plants, and trees, all begin to burst their seeds.

T'hek 忒 To be alarmed, to be apprehensive. E kê sim t'hek j'ên, 於其心忒然 twā t'ê é áy sim wóo k'ên áy y'êo'ng, apprehension prevailed in his mind; see the 齊語 Ch'êy g'ê.

T'hek 忒 T'hâm t'hek, 食忒, a silly appearance.

T'hek 忒 Uneven, unequal, erroneous; in an error; ch'hay t'hek, 差忒, mistaken.

T'hek 俶 To begin, to commence; t'hek ch'âe 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 Se'áou gnáy.

T'hek 倜 T'hék t'hóng, 倜儻, strange; unusual; sudden, unexpected.

T'hek 勢 To butcher; to slaughter; to cut up meat.

T'hek 慝 Vicious, bad, corrupt, wicked. Kám bün ch'ông tek sew t'hek, 敢問崇德修慝 k'á mói'ng ch'ân ch'ông tek h'êng, sew k'hè p'ha'ê t'hek, I beg to inquire how men are to honor virtue, and get free from vice; see the 論語 Lûn g'ê.

Kan t'hek, 姦慝, villainous, profligate, seditious, traitorous.

T'hek 忒 T'hâm t'hek, 忐忑, the mind, uneasy, palpitation of the heart.

T'hek 吐 Vulg. t'hây: to vociferate, to bawl out, to drive away.

Chun k'hek che ch'ên put t'hek koé, 尊客之前不吐狗 chun k'hâyh áy bín ch'êng b'oh hu'ah kaou, in the presence of respectable guests, do not bawl at the dogs to drive them away; see the 禮曲禮 Léy k'h'êuk léy.

T'hek 陟 To promote, to raise higher in office; t'but t'hek, 黜陟, degradation and promotion.

T'hek 糅 To stick, to adhere.

T'hek 畜 Read h'êuk: as h'êuk seng, 畜生 t'hek sai'ng, you brute! you beast!

T'hek 宅 Vulg. t'hâyh: a house, a dwelling, a tenement.

Gnoé boé che t'hek, s'ô che é song, 五畝之宅樹之以桑 g'ô boé áy t'hâyh ch'âe é é se'ng, a tenement of five acres should be planted with the mulberry tree; see 孟子 B'êng choó.

T'hek 嵒 The name of a hill.

T'hek 蹟 The same as the above.

T'hek 蹟 Deep, concealed; exact, correct.

T'hék 岑 A hilly appearance; also written 峯, t'hék.

T'heng 汀 The level ground on the banks of a stream.

T'heng 廳 Vulg. t'hē'na: a hall; a front room; t'heng tōng, 廳堂 t'hē'na tē'ng, a principal hall.

K'hék t'heng, 客廳, a hall for receiving visitors.

T'heng 聽 Vulg. t'hē'na: to hear, to listen to; t'heng soō, 聽事 t'hē'na soō, to hear a cause; t'heng chē'ng, 聽從, to yield obedience to.

T'heng 掌 A slanting pillar, a prop.

T'heng 撐 Vulg. t'hai'ng: a prop, to keep anything from falling.

T'heng 撐 Vulg. t'hai'ng: to push with a long pole; t'heng ch'hwān, 撐船 t'hai'ng ch'wān, to push a boat forward with a pole.

T'heng 瞠 To look straight at any one; t'heng bók, 瞠目 t'hai'ng bók 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 sīn sit put t'héng ē Hé kwun, 鬼神實不逞於許君 kwúy sīn sit bó bö'eyh hu'a hé kap Hé kwun, the gods are really displeased with the prince of the Hé country; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

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 鞢 A leathern girdle.

T'héng 挺 A long extended appearance; to strike against the ground; instead of.

T'héng 挺 A club, a cudgel, a bludgeon. Sat jīn é t'héng é jīm; yéw é ē hoē? 殺人以挺與刃

有以異乎 t'haé lāng é t'héng á é to á; wōō kōh yēō'ng bó? to kill people with a cudgel or with a sword; is there any difference? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

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'ng, the lōy 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; lwa t'héng, 花艇, a flower boat, an ornamental boat used by pleasure parties.

Théng 儼 Bold and courageous.

Thèng 聽 Vulg. *t'hèng*, to hear, to listen; also written 听, *t'hèng*.
Thèng kê gân yěá, kwan kê boê

choó, jín, yéén soe chae? 聽其言也觀其眸子人焉瘦哉 *t'hèng e áy wā, k'huoⁿ e áy bák ang á, lánng böëyh an chuoⁿ á éy tēem k'hèng?* 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.

Thèng bēng, 聽命, to receive and obey orders.

Thèng 儼 Immoveable, unwavering.

Thèng 撐 Vulg. *t'hèng*: to prop anything, or push anything along with a pole.

Thèng 湍 Thèng èng, 湍, a small stream of water.

Thèng 澄 Small streams of water, contributing one to another, and overflowing.

Thèng 停 To stop in the middle of a journey.
Tēng-é t'hèng ke lô laê, 鄧禹 停車勞來 *Tai^{ng}-é hāi^{ng}h ch'hēa kóng tēoh bwa laê áy lánng, Tai^{ng}-é stopped his chariot, and applauded those who came to him; see the 光武記 Kong boó kē.*

Thèng 儻 Lēng t'hèng, 儻, a long extended appearance.

Thèng 騰 To jump, to prance, to leap, to fly.

Thèng 騰 To transcribe, to copy.

Thèng 湯 Read t'hong: hot water; broth; any warm liquid; a surname.

Thèng 湯 Read t'hong: to scald with hot water.

Thèng 蕩 A hand net or instrument for catching fish.

Thèng 糖 Read t'hong: sugar; chēa t'hong, 蔗糖 chēa t'hèng, sugar made of the sugar-cane; pēk t'hong, 白糖 pāyh t'hèng, white sugar; oe t'hong, 烏糖 oe t'hèng, black sugar.

Thèng 碭 Read tōng; to glaze pottery; tōng kong, 楊光, t'hèng kwui^{ng}, to glaze anything bright.

Thèng 肱 Séw t'hèng, 手肱 ch'héw t'hèng, the lower part of the arm.
Kēak t'hèng, 脚肱 k'ha t'hèng, the lower part of the leg.

Thèng 挑 Read t'heaou: to stir up; t'heaou h'ò, 挑火 t'hèo hōéy, to stir up the fire.

Thèng 糶 Read t'heàou: to sell corn; t'heàou bé, 糶米 t'hèò bé, to sell rice.

Thèuk 斥 To rail at, to scold; koè hoo choó t'hèuk che, 故夫子斥之 chēa hoo choó mǎi^{ng} e, therefore

Confucius scolded him; see 朱註 Choo choò.

Thèuk mǎ, 斥罵, to find fault with in an abrupt and scolding manner.

T'hëuk 畜 Read hëuk: as hëuk seng, 畜生
t'hëuk sai'ng, you brute! you
beast!

幸 T'hëung 衷 Good, goodness; sincere; cor-
rect; within, internally.
Wây hông sēang tày kàng

t'hëung ê hây bín, 惟皇上帝降衷于
下民 tók tòk hông sēang tày kàng t'hëung tē hây
táy áy pâyh sai'ng, only the imperial supreme Ruler
causes his goodness to descend on the inferior peo-
ple; see the 書經 Se keng.

T'hëung cheng, 衷正, internal rectitude of mind.
Hwat bēng che put tēung, 發命之不衷
hwat bēng lēng áy ũm chēng keng, issuing out orders
which are not just and correct; see the 左傳
Chó twān.

冢 T'hëung 冢 Great; the top of a hill; a grave,
a cemetery.
Pek kwan t'hèng ê t'hëung
chaé, 百官聽於冢宰 pâyh kw'a t'hē'ng ê
t'hëung chaé, the hundred officers should listen to
the chief minister of state; see the 論語 Lūn gé.
San t'hëung ch'huì peng, 山冢萃崩 su'ng
t'haú hēn pang, the top of the hill is in danger of
falling; see the 小雅 Se'áu gnáy.
The firstborn son is called 冢子, t'hëung choó.

T'hëung 塚 A grave; a cemetery; a flat grave
is called 墓, boē; a tumulus
is called 塚, t'hëung; and a
high one 墳, hwún.

T'hëung 塚 The name of a hill.

T'hëung 寵 Grace, favor; t'hëung aè, 寵愛
to love, and favor any one.
Tek t'hëung, 得寵, to get
into favor.

妻 T'hëung 暢 Cheerful, pleased; hām t'hëung,
酣暢, delighted, intoxicated
with pleasure; t'hëung lók, 暢
樂, joy and pleasure.

Be t'hëung, 美暢, excellent, pleasing, agreeable.
T'hëung sūy, 暢遂, according to one's wishes.

乖 T'hëung 蟲 Vulg. t'háng: a general term for
worms, or insects.
Insects with feet are called 蟲,
t'hëung, and without feet 豸, chaō.

T'hëung 虫 Vulg. t'háng: the same as the
preceding; one of the radicals.

T'hëung 燼 Dry and hot; drought.

幸 T'hew 抽 To lead; to pull or draw out; to
pump.

T'hew 抽 To move; not to be at rest, to be in
motion.

T'hew 瘳 Convalescent, to recover of a disease.

T'hew 紬 A thread, a line; to draw the end of
a thread.

丑 T'hew 丑 One of the horary characters.

幸 They 梯 Vulg. t'huy: a ladder; lôē t'hey, 樓
梯 laú t'huy, a pair of stairs.
Poē yín t'hey, 步雲梯 poē

hwún t'huy, to tread the cloudy ladder; (i. e. to as-
cend to the highest literary honors.)

T'hey 釵 Kim t'hey, 金釵, a golden hair pin.

T'hey 胎 Read t'hae: the womb; boé t'hae, 母胎 boé t'hey, a mother's womb.

T'hey 推 Read t'huy: to put off; t'huy t'hok, 推托, to put off with an excuse; sêng t'huy, 相推 sêo t'hey, to put a thing off from one to another.

𡗗 T'héy 體 A body; a substance; sin t'héy, 身體, the body.

Sim kóng t'héy p'hwàn, 心廣體胖 sim kwⁿa k'hwǎh sin t'héy p'wáy, when the heart is liberally enlarged, the body will grow fat; see the 大學 Taê hák.

𡗗 T'héy 啻 Put t'héy, 不啻, not only, not merely.

T'héy 替 For, instead of, in the place of; to dissolve, to exclude.

T'héy 涕 Tears; lêw t'héy, 流涕 laú bák saé, to shed tears.

T'héy 剃 To shave; t'héy t'hoê, 剃頭 t'hê t'haóu, to shave the head.

T'héy 髻 Hwat t'héy, 髮髻, a headdress of hair.

T'héy 退 Read t'hôey: to retire; to draw back; t'hôey hoê, 退後 t'héy aóu, to retire, to withdraw; to decline, to refuse.

Jé boô bēn chēung, t'hôey yéw hoê gân, 爾無面從退有後言 lé ũ^m t'hang bīn chēng p'hàn, jé t'héy aóu wóo aóu laé áy wá, do not you com.

ply before one's face, and on retiring invent some after stories; see the 尙書 Sēang se.

𡗗

T'héy 璫 T'héy tōng, 璫瑤, the name of a gem.

T'héy 禔 Happiness, peace, tranquillity; sēang hāy t'héy hok, 上下 禔福 téng bīn hāy téy chò pò

sê hok k'hè, above and below all is peace and happiness; see the 史記 Soó kè.

T'héy 鷓 The name of a bird; the same with the following.

T'héy 鷓 The name of a bird; t'héy koe, 鷓鴣, a kind of partridge.

Wây t'héy chaé lēang, put se ké êk, 維鷓在梁不濡其翼 wây t'héy cheáu twā tē kěb, bô wun tām áy sít, the t'héy bít d perches on the bridge, and does not wet its wings; see the 曹風 Chô hong.

T'héy 啼 Vulg. t'hé: to cry, to weep, to howl; to crow as a cock.

Key t'héy hoê t'héy, 鷄啼猴啼 key t'hé kaóu haú, the cock crows, and the monkey screams.

T'héy k'hok, 啼哭, to bewail, to weep.

T'héy 提 To take anything in the hand; to take up; haé t'héy, 孩提 sèy kēⁿá, a little child; t'héy hōng,

提防 téo^{ng} té, to take care of; t'héy tok, 提督, a general in chief.

𡗗

T'him 琛 Precious, precious things; laé hēn kē t'him, 來獻其琛 laé hēn e áy pó pōey, they came

presenting their precious things; see the 魯頌 Loé sēung.

𠵹

T'hia

𠵹

To striko deep.

𠵹

T'him

𠵹

A poisonous bird, whose feathers dipped in wine render it poisonous; a deadly poison.

Tê t'him ê chéw, 置鳩於酒 *hāy t'hin áy tók tē chéw*, to put the poison of the t'him bird in wine; see the 普論 Chìn gé.

T'him

𠵹

A hot sickness, a fever; a voracious, craving appetite.

T'him

𠵹

Lím t'him, 𠵹𠵹, the head stooping forwards; t'him t'hoē, 𠵹頭 *t'him t'haū kak*, to bend the head forwards.

𠵹

T'him

𠵹

A pain in the stomach, the colic.

T'him

𠵹

The same as the preceding.

𠵹

T'hin

𠵹

To tread upon; to drive out; to drive away.

T'hin

𠵹

Vulg. *t'hàn*: to follow; t'hin yěō^{ng}, 𠵹樣 *t'hàn yěō^{ng}*, to follow a pattern.

𠵹

T'hin

𠵹

Even, equal; t'hin taē, 𠵹大, equally great.

𠵹

T'hit

𠵹

An especial order from the emperor is called 𠵹命, *t'hi bēng*.

T'hit hong taē chēàng kwun, 𠵹

封大將君, especially appointed to be a commander in chief.

T'hit

𠵹

To guard against, to caution.

T'hit

𠵹

Kín thit, 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 chō sèy jē áy t'hák ch'hāyh lāng*, if you cannot imitate

Pek-ko, still you may become steady scholars; see the 馬援傳 *Má wān twān*.

T'hit

𠵹

To stretch out, to open.

T'hit

𠵹

To get in order; to repair; sew t'hit, 修飭, to adorn, to put in order.

T'hit

𠵹

K'hey t'hit, 谿鵲, a water bird.

𠵹

T'ho

𠵹

To secrete, to conceal; broad, extensive; the sheath of a sword; also to twist silk and thread.

T'ho

𠵹

The sheath of a sword; the case for a bow.

T'ho

𠵹

To be pleased; to treat disrespectfully.

T'ho

𠵹

To treat disrespectfully; waters flowing abundantly without returning.

T'ho t'ho chūá, t'hēn hāy kae sē yěá, 滔滔者天下皆是也 *t'ho t'ho laōu, t'heē^{ng} āy chō pōō 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'hwa*: to draw, to pull, to lead.
 Kay teàou hòk, t'ho sin, 加朝服拖紳 *kay chit nēⁿá teàou hòk, t'hwa twà, tē téng 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'hⁿa.

𡗗 妥 Secure, certain; t'hó t'hēep, 妥貼, sure, and certain.
 T'hó 妥 T'hó ch'hwán, 妥船 t'hó ch'wán, a safe vessel, a secure conveyance.

T'hó 討 To require, to demand, to seek; to regulate, to set to rights.
 T'hó ch'ēn, 討錢 t'hó ch'ēng, 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 bō hwát*, the emperor regulates the states of the empire but does not attack them; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𡗗 唾 Vulg. *sōēy*: to let fall, as spittle;
 T'hó 唾 t'hó yēn, 唾涎 *sōēy nwⁿā*, to let fall spittle.

T'hó 套 Long; an outer garment; gōēy 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.

𡗗 桃 A peach, the peach tree; t'hó wān, 桃園 t'hó hwūng, a peach garden.

𡗗 偷 Vulg. *t'haou*: to steal, to pilfer; to treat lightly and unkindly; any how, no matter how.

Kòe kēw put wūy, chek bīn put t'hoé, 故舊不遺則民不偷 *koō péng ū^m wūy k'hè chek pāyh sai^{ng} bō 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 瞢 The sun obscured.

𡗗 土 Vulg. *t'hoé*: the earth; t'hoé tēy, 土地, earth, ground, territory
 T'hoé 土 Jip kē kēang t'hoé tēy pīt, 入其疆土地闢 *jip e áy kēang kaē t'hoé tēy k'hwuy pīt*, 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 𡗗 Dumb; also a naughty child.

T'hoé 𡗗 A yellow color; t'hoé k'hōng, 𡗗 纒, to stop the ears, in order to prevent hearing.

去

T'hoè.

兔

A rabbit; san t'hoè, 山兔 *swⁿa*
t'hoè, a hare. Also written 兎,
thoè.

Yéw t'hoè wān wān, 有兔爰爰 *woō t'hoè bān*
à k'èⁿá, a rabbit walking slowly along; see the 王
風 Ong hong.

T'hoè

菟

T'hoè se, 菟絲, the name of a
medicine.

T'hoè

吐

To vomit, to spit out, to void.

Chew kong yit hwán sam t'hoè
poē, 周公一飯三吐哺

Chew kong chit tooi^{ng} pooi^{ng} sⁿa hāy t'hoè ch'ěāh,
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'hoè, 嘔吐, to vomit.

T'hoè

透

Vulg. t'hadu: through, to pass
through, to pass over; thorough;
to understand thoroughly; perme-
able, pervious.

K'hàn t'hoè, 看透 *k'hoⁿà t'hadu*, to see through
and through.

去

T'hoè

一

One of the radicals; the meaning
unknown.

T'hoè

頭

Vulg. t'hadu: the head; t'hoè bók,
頭目 *t'hadu bák*, a headman.
Ké t'hoè bōng bēng gwát, 舉

頭望明月 *k'ěāh k'hé t'haū bāng bēng gōēyh*,
to lift up the head, and look at the clear moon.

T'hoè

土

Read t'hoè: earth, ground, land.

T'hoè

泥

Read nê: mud, soft ground, clay.

T'hoè

涂

Read toē: a surname.

去

T'höey

燦

Full, abundant.

T'höey

燠

To scald off hair or feathers with hot
water.

T'höey sīm mō, 燠燠毛,

to scald off hairs or feathers.

去

T'höey

退

Vulg. t'hèy: to retire, to retreat, to
recede, to go backwards.

K'ew yěā t'höey, koè chìn che,

求也退故進之 *K'ew yěā à t'hèy ch'ěā*
chìn e, K'ew is of a retiring disposition, we must there-
fore urge him forward; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

T'höey jěāng, 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

chwo 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.

去

T'höey

瘡

A small boil, or sore; seng t'höey,
生瘡 *sai^{ng} t'höey á*, to get a
boil, to have a sore.

去

T'höey

儻

Ló t'höey, 老儻, a dull, lazy fel-
low.

去

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.

去

T'höeh

鰕

Nê t'hök, 泥鰕 *t'hoè 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; *liò 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'hèoh áy koe kè^{ng} á*, (a person) to whom we can confide the care of a young orphan; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

T'hok

仉

The same as the preceding; to confide in; also, to destroy.

T'hok

佻

The same as the preceding.

T'hok

倂

The same as the preceding; to fix a reliance on any one.

T'hok

𣎵

The roots of trees or plants, appearing above ground, and hanging down.

T'hok

𣎵

T'hok loè, 𣎵 𣎵, the name of a tree.

T'hok

𣎵

A hollow piece of wood, which is beaten by watchmen to give an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

Gnoé keng wōēy soō, *chew lê kek t'hok*, 五更衛士周廬擊𣎵 *goē kai^{ng} áy wōēy soō*, *chew ióy lé sēā tit p'hāh t'hok*, the guards of the fifth watch go round about the pavilion beating the alarm; see the 漢書 *Hàn se*.

T'hok

𣎵

The young shoots of bamboo; also, the outer bark of bamboo.

T'hok

𣎵

The leaves and bark of plants and trees falling to the ground.

T'hok

拓

Vulg. *t'hōh*: to push open, to burst out; to receive anything in the hand.

T'hok

魄

Lók t'hok, 落魄 *lāh 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'hòè lé sòng chēw lōh 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 lōng, 于橐于囊 *tuā tē t'hok tuā tē lōng*, 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'haōu kwan kek t'hok, 抱關

擊析 *chéw kwan moo^{ng} p'hāh ch'hā 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 kê se*, 讀其書 *t'hák e áy ch'hāyh*, to read their books;

see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

T'hok

𣎵

To die in the womb, through hurt or injury; an abortion.

Mó t'hae chēá put t'hók, 毛胎者不𣎵 *mó t'hey áy meē^{ng} bó t'hók*, in the wombs of hairy animals, the fetus does not die.

T'hok

𣎵

Dirt, filth.

奉

T'hong

通

To pass through, to go through; to make a thoroughfare; to communicate between one another;

pervious, clear, intelligible.

Choó put t'hong kong èk soó, é yěen poé put chëuk,

子不通功易事以羨補不足

lé ũ^m saé t'hong kang wⁿ à soó, é yěen é poé bô 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 Běng choó.

A surname.

T'hong

通

T'hong kwûn, 通裙, a foreign article of apparel.

T'hong

同

The same as the preceding.

T'hong

通

The noise of water.

T'hong

湯

Vulg. t'he^{ng}: hot water, broth, any warm liquid, soup; a surname.

Tongjit chek yím t'hong, 冬日

則飲湯 tang t'he^{ng} áy jit chek lím t'he^{ng},

on a winter's day we should drink warm liquids;

see 孟子 Běng choó.

T'hong

鐘

The sound of bells and drums.

Kek koé kè t'hong, 擊鼓其

鐘 p'hăh koé t'hong é áy sêⁿa,

the sound of a drum beating is like t'hong.

肅

T'hong

倘

To stop suddenly; if, perhaps;

t'hong yěen, 倘然, suddenly.

Yín chëang hiên che t'hong jěen

ché, 雲將見之倘然止 hwoⁿ chëang

k'hoⁿ à e t'hong jěen hă^{ng}h, the clouds appear, and

suddenly vanish away; see 莊子 Chong choó.

T'hong

侗

Lóng t'hong, 侗侗, straight, long, great.

T'hong

傷

Long and large; tall and robust.

The same as the above.

T'hong

儻

Stupid, dull.

T'hong

儻

Strange, uncommon; if, should, perhaps; a conditional particle.

T'hong

慫

Disappointed, to miss one's aim.

T'hong

瞶

Eyes deprived of the pupil; stone blind.

T'hong

瞶

The sun darkened.

T'hong

桶

Vulg. t'háng: a bucket, a tub; sūy

t'hong, 水桶 chúy t'háng, a

water barrel; chéw t'hong, 酒

桶 chéw t'háng, a wine barrel.

T'hong

統

A thread, a line, a connecting skin;

to manage, to arrange; t'hong lé,

統理, to have the general su-

perintendence of; t'hong sê, 統緒, a clue to the

whole; yit t'hong, 一統, the entire quantity.

Kwun choó ch'hong gěep, sūy t'hong wūy k'hó

kèy yě, 君子創業隨統爲可繼

也 kwun choó ch'hong ke gěep, sūy chit áy t'hong,

chò kađu ēy sêo swò, the good man lays the founda-

tion of a family, and hands down a clue to his

posterity, which can be successively perpetuated;

see 孟子 Běng choó.

T'hong 統 The same as the preceding.

去 T'hòng 盪 To move a boat along on dry ground
 Gō t'hòng chiēw, 募盪舟 Gō ēy sw^a tēng saē chūn, Gō could push a boat along on dry ground; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

T'hòng 痛 Vulg. t'hē^{ng}: grieved, wounded, pained; pain, painful; to be in pain, to love tenderly.

Aē t'hòng ch'hek t'hat, 愛痛咸怛 aē t'hē^{ng} ch'hek t'hat, to love tenderly and be moved with affection.

平 T'hōng 糖 Vulg. t'hē^{ng}: sugar; t'hōng song, 糖霜 t'hē^{ng} se^{ng}, sugar candy.

去 T'hoō 筴 Read tē: chopsticks.

去 T'hoō^{ng} 禿 To cast the hair; t'hoō^{ng} mō, 禿毛, to have the hair fall off.

T'hoō^{ng} 褪 Read t'hùn: to cast off; t'hùn sam, 褪衫 t'hoō^{ng} s^a, to throw off one's clothes.

平 T'hoō^{ng} 傳 Read t'hwân: to hand down; t'hwân tō, 傳道 t'hoō^{ng} tō lē, to hand down doctrines.

Hoō choō sēang t'hwân, 父子相傳 pāy kē^a sēo t'hoō^{ng}, to hand down from father to son.

T'hoō^{ng} 埧 T'hoē t'hoō^{ng}, 土地, a lump of earth.

去 T'hoō^{ng} 閂 Read t'hūn: a bar; būn t'hūn, 門閂 moo^{ng} t'hoō^{ng}, the bar of a door.

幸

T'hun 吞 To swallow, to gulp down; t'hun jīm, 吞忍 t'hun lūn, to bear patiently.

Yéw pēng t'hun t'hēn hāy che sim, 有併吞天下之心 woō pēng t'hun t'hee^{ng} āy āy sim kw^a, having an intention of swallowing up and engrossing the whole empire; see the 戰國策 Chēn kok ch'hek.

T'hun 燄 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 湑 T'hun lān, 湑隣, 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.

去

T'hún 汦 The water bearing anything along; to float on the top of the water is called 汦, t'hún, to sink to the bottom is called 溺, lēk.

T'hún 悖 Stupid and foolish.

T'hún 黝 Black; also a dark yellow.

T'hún 膾 Fat, corpulent, lusty; also written 腩, t'hún.
Goê seng chwân hwáy t'hún,
吾牲恠肥膾 gwá áy t'haou sai^{ng} p'wáy
t'hún, my sacrificial animals are fat and perfect;
see the 左傳 Chó twân.

去 T'hùn 痞 A diseased and over greedy appetite.

T'hùn 褪 Vulg. t'hoi^{ng}: to cast off, to put off;
to fall off as blossoms.
T'hùn sam, 褪衫 t'hoi^{ng} s'a,
to throw off one's clothes; t'hùn mô, 褪毛
t'hoi^{ng} mô, to cast feathers.

T'hùn 鈍 A strong, savory taste.

T'hùn 黥 T'hùn kwùn, 黥黥, not to con-
cern; some say, to be lost.

去 T'hùn 全 Dust, dirt; t'hùn koé ae, 全垢
埃, dirt, filth.

T'hùn 豚 Read tûn: a pig.

T'hùn 黜 Dirty, defiled, filthy, unclean.

T'hùn 獬 A wild hog.

去 T'hùn 填 Read t'hêen: 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 sèk é t'hêen haé, 噉米石
以填海 hám ch'há ch'êoh e t'hùn 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.

Kae yéw t'hut t'hek ch'hek yín
che sim, 皆有怵惕惻隱之心 chò p'óo
wō keng kēⁿa sēo t'hēⁿà áy sim kwⁿa, all men che-
rish a feeling of concern and compassion for their fel-
lows; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

T'hut 撓 The ferrule of a walking stick.

T'hut 禿 Bald; t'hut t'hoé, 禿頭 ch'hadu
t'haóu, 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 hēen jēang lēng, 推賢
讓能 ch'huy gaáu lēng, n'cō^{ng} 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 燄 To scald the hair off anything.

T'huy 梯 Read t'hey: a ladder, a pair of steps; loê t'hey, 数梯 laôu t'huy, a pair of stairs; a flight of steps.

Këung teng ch'heng yin t'hey, 共登青雲梯 kâng teng ch'êô^{ng} ch'hai^{ng} hwûn ây t'huy, to ascend the ladder of the azure clouds together; (alluding to the united efforts of scholars to advance in learning.)

脛 T'húy 腿 The thigh; taê t'húy, 大腿 twâ t'húy, the large part of the thigh; h^{no} t'húy, 火腿 hōéy t'húy, a ham. Paôu t'húy, 跑腿 p'hau t'húy, to walk about, as if hurried by business. Also written 腿, t'húy.

T'húy 倭 Weak, feeble.

槌 T'húy 槌 To beat, to strike, an instrument with which to beat, a hammer; bók t'húy, 木槌 ch'há t'húy, a wooden mallet.

Jít boê t'húy hwun koé, 日暮槌昏鼓 jít àm p'háh mui^{ng} hui^{ng} ây koé, when the day declines, they beat the evening drum.

T'húy 鎚 To melt, to smelt, to forge; t'hëet t'húy, 鐵鎚 t'heëh t'húy, a sledge hammer, an iron hammer.

T'húy 鍾 A weight; ch'heng t'húy, 秤鍾 ch'hên t'húy, the weight attached to a pair of steelyards.

T'húy 瘰 A swelling of the legs; a disease of the extremities.

T'húy 泰 Blunt, not pointed; bú t'húy, 物泰 meë^{ng}h t'húy, anything not sharp pointed.

T'húy 倅 Read súy: heavy; súy t'ëung, 倅重 t'húy t'ang, heavy and weighty.

T'húy 腿 A swelling of the lower extremities; a chronic disease.

T'hwà 泰 Read t'haè: as T'ëang-t'haè, 長泰 T'ëô-t'hwà, the name of a district in the province of 福建 Hok-k'ëen.

T'hwà 汰 Read t'haè: to wash; tô t'haè, 淘汰 tô t'hwà, to wash and rinse.

T'hwà 浼 Lukewarm water; to cleanse by repeated washings.

T'hwà 牙 Read chaë: an insect; haë chaë, 獬牙 haë t'hwà, the name of an animal.

T'hwà 湍 Read t'han: the rushing of water; súy t'han, 水湍 chúy t'hwà, a narrow part of a river, through which the water rushes rapidly; a rapid. The same as t'han, 灘 t'hwà.

T'hwà 攤 To open out, to spread out with the hands, to spread abroad.

Ong-j'ëung bwán ch'hông t'han se, 王戎滿牀攤書 Ong-j'ëung mwⁿá bîn ch'hé^{ng} t'hwà ch'hăy, Ong-j'ëung used to have his books spread all over his bed place.

T'hwà 担 Read t'hán: to brush or wipe away anything; to strike; to elevate,

Read t'hat : charcoal ; h^{no} t'hàn, 炭火炭, t'huⁿà, charcoal for a fire.

Jê é teāu e teāu kwan 而坐於塗岸, 而以朝衣朝冠坐於塗岸 *ch'hin chē^{ng} kap tēau tēng áy sⁿa, teāu tēng áy bō chēy tē t'hoē t'hoⁿà*, 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 Bēng choó.

T'huⁿà 湔 An overflowing of water ; an inundation.

夫 獺 Read t'hat : an otter ; the beaver is also called t'hat.

T'hwāh 獺 T'hat chēy gē, jēn hoē gē jīn jip tēk lēang, 獺祭魚然後虞人入澤梁 *t'hwāh chēāh hē, jēn aōu lēāh hē áy lāng jip chúy tēk kap lēang*, when the otter begins to devour the fish, then the fishermen should enter the marshes and stakes ; see the 王制 Ong chē.

T'hwāh 汰 To dash water over a place ; to wash.

幸 湍 To flow rapidly ; water flowing very rapidly.

噓 噓 A pathway in the woods, formed by wild beasts ; a place trodden by wild beasts ; also written 噓, t'hwán.

踹 The heel of the foot, to stamp with the heel. T'hwán chēuk jē noē, 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 naē ko maōu, 鍛乃戈矛 *ch'hōng hwut áy kaou á ch'hō^{ng} á*, to manufacture spears and lances.

T'hwán 煅 The same as the above ; t'hwán lēn 煅鍊, to fuse metals.

T'hwán 彖 Ek t'hwán, 易象, the name of one class of the diagrams, formed by Confucius.

T'hwán 掇 To thump, to beat.

T'hwán 礮 T'hwán sēk, 礮石, a grindstone.

平 傳 Vulg. t'hoō^{ng} : to hand down, to perpetuate ; to promulge. Sim t'hwán sip lēuk joō, 心傳

十六字 *sim t'hoō^{ng} uōō chap lāk jē*, there was a mental tradition consisting of sixteen characters.

T'hwán tō, 傳道, to promulge doctrines ; t'hwán sin, 傳信, to proclaim news.

T'hwán 椽 A rafter ; chaē taē soō t'hwán, 才大似椽 *chaē teāu tēū ch'hū chō^{ng} ai^{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 bēn, 脫免, to avoid, to get free from.

Lān é t'hwat bēn, 難以脫免, difficult to escape.

佻 Cunning, artful; light, trifling.
 T'hwat **佻** Lêw-peáu é Ong-ch'han t'héy
 jěák t'hong t'hwat, put sîm tēüng
 yěá, 劉表以王粲禮弱通佻不
 甚重也 Láu-peáu lěák Ong-ch'han chò sîn
 t'héy mooi'ng chě'á chò pòó k'hin ũm sîm tēüng e,
 Laâu-peáu considered that Ong-ch'han was weak
 in body and altogether light and trifling, wherefore
 he not did much esteem him.

稅 T'hwat bĕén, 稅冕 t'héy bō, to
 T'hwat **稅** take off one's cap.
 Also, to put aside, to exclude; to
 rub off dust.

Hwan jěuk put chē put t'hwat bĕén jê hêng, 臠肉
 不至不稅冕而行 chēy bāh bō kađu
 ũm saé t'héy bō chēio kě'á, when the sacrificial
 meat was not sent (to Confucius), he departed with-
 out taking off his cap of office; see 孟子 Bēng
 choó.

說 T'hwat **說** The same as the preceding.

皴 T'hwat **皴** To strip off the skin; the skin bro-
 ken, the skin rubbed off.

魑 奉 Tim **魑** Anything strange and monstrous; a
 ghost, an apparition.

戡 肅 Tím **戡** To pierce, to stab, to kill; to con-
 quer, to overcome.
 Sey pek tím Lēy, 西伯戡黎
 sey pek k'hăh yě'n á Lēy kok, the western lord con-
 quered the Lēy country; see the 商書 Sēang se.

井 Tím **井** Vulg. tōm: to throw a stone into
 a well.
 Also read tám: the sound of things falling into a
 well.

𢱿 Tim **𢱿** To beat severely, to strike
𢱿 Tim **𢱿** To dig a hole in the ground, to put
 anything into the ground; also, a
 dark red color.

𢱿 Tim **𢱿** A melon of an az... color.

沉 平 Tim **沉** To sink, to be drowned; tím lún,
 沉淪, destruction.
 Sēang jîn lék é sîp sēuk, hāk
 chēá tím é séy bûn, 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 Tím **痾** The colic; a severe pain in the sto-
 mach.

朕 𢱿 Tim **朕** The first personal pronoun, I; now
 used solely by the emperor, as
 monarchs in the west are accus-
 tomed to say 'we;' also, a sign; and the place of a
 seam.

燂 Tim **燂** To stew or boil by steam; tím äh,
 燂鴨, a stewed duck. Also
 written 燂, tím.

徵 奉 Tim **徵** To testify, to bear witness to; tin
 teâu, 徵召, to call, to sum-
 mon.

Hây léy goê lêng gân che, Ké put chēuk tin yěá,
 夏禮吾能言之杞不足徵也
 Hây teâu äy léy soê gwá éy kóng e, nâ sê Ké kok
 bō kađu t'hang tin chên 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 Sēang lün.

Tin 珍 A pearl; tin pó, 珍寶, anything precious.
 Jê yéw sèk sǎng tin, 儒有
 席上珍 t'hák ch'háyh lǎng sē tōh téng áy tin,
 a learned man is like a treasure on the table.

Tin 玨 Teng tōng, 玨璫 tin tǎng, the tinkling of gems.

去 Tin 鎮 To brandish, to flourish; to keep, to guard; tìn ap, 鎮壓, to keep under authority, to control.

Sun-kwán tók tìn yit hong, 孫權獨鎮一方 Swui^{ng}-kwán tók tìn sǎw chit he^{ng}, Swui^{ng}-kwán kept sole charge of one region.

平 Tin 塵 Dust, dirt; tìn ae, 塵埃, small dust.

Put sǎw tìn ae pwán tǎem ch'hin, 不受塵埃半點侵 ū^m sǎw tìn ae puⁿ à tǎem áy ch'hin, not to be soiled by half a grain of the smallest dust.

Tin 藤 Read tēng: rattan, any kind of tendrill or creeping plant.
 Tēng paô, 藤牌 tìn paô, a shield, a buckler.

Tin 陳 To arrange, to spread out, to draw up in a row; vulg. tán: a surname.
 Tìn kê chong k'hè, 陳其宗 器 tìn lǎet chǎy choé chong áy ke 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 būn tìn ê K'hóng choé, 衛靈公問陳於孔子 Wōēy-lēng kong mooi^{ng} paé tìn kap K'hóng choé, 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 Tin 囚 To move.

Tip 釵 An instrument of iron; a pair of pincers.

夫 Tit 得 Read tek: to obtain, to get, to acquire.

Kēw chek tek che, sǎw chek sit che, 求則得之舍則失之 kēw chēw tit tēoh pǎng 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 hók, 舉直錯諸枉則民服 kēah k'hé tēoh tit áy lǎng, ch'hoé k'he choo wan óng áy lǎng, chek pǎyh sai^{ng} hók lún, 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 yěá! 何其多能也 *an chūⁿá 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 soó kat yěá, 未能操刀而使割也 *bōēy ēy gūn to, jē saē kcat mē^{ng}h*, when not yet able to hold a knife, he is set to cut things; see the 左傳 Chó twān,

To 忉 Sorrowful, grieved.
Sim yēen to to! 心焉忉忉, how sad is my heart!

To 舢 A small boat, in the shape of a knife.

To 釵 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 *pwāh tó*, to fall down; tó chāē ch'hōng, 倒在庄 *tó tē ch'hē^{ng}*, to lie down on the bed; tōen tó, 顛倒, turned upside down.

To 禱 To pray, to intercede, to intreat; kê tó, 祈禱, to pray.
Hék chōēy ē t'hēen boē sēy tó yěá, 獲罪於天無所禱也 *hék chōēy kap t'hē^{ng} bó t'hang kê tó*, he who offends against heaven has no one to intercede for him; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

To 擣 To beat with the hand; to strike, to pummel.
Gwát hāy tó, 月下擣衣 *gōēyh āy p'hāh s^{na}*, to be beating the clothes by moonlight; (the Chinese method of washing them.)

To 搗 The same as the preceding.

To 幃 To overspread, to overshadow, as with a canopy; also, a single curtain, or canopy; an awning.

To 島 A mountain in the sea; an island; haē tó, 海島, an island of the sea.

To 朵 A tree hanging downward; hwa tó, 花朵, a flower; yit tó hwa, 一朵花, one stalk of flower.

To 躲 To avoid, to get out of the way; tó pē, 躲避, to shrink from.
Sēem tó, 閃躲, to jump aside, to run out of the way.

To 剝 To cut and hack.

To 埤 Hard earth is called tó; also the appearance of fruits hanging downwards.

To 到 To arrive at, to come to; to attain; vulg. *kađu*: to reach to, unto.

Chék chēung büt che peāou lé cheng ch'hoe boē put tò, 則衆物之表裡精粗無不到 *chek chēung mē^{ng}h āy gwā laē cheng ch'hoe bó ūm kađu*, then the external and internal, subtle and gross nature of things would be universally attained to; see the 太學 Taē hāk.

To 陶 To convert, to change; to metamorphose; also, pottery ware, earthen ware; to delight in. A surname.

Tô chòe bân bû, 陶鑄萬物 *hoà ch' hông bân mee^{ng}h*, to metamorphose and manufacture all sorts of things.

Bân sit che kok, yit jîn tô, k' hó hōe? 萬室之國一人陶可乎 *chēⁿ ā bân keng ch' hòe* áy kok, chí lāng sēo huáy k' hē, t'hang káu hōe? 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 *sēy swa ēy 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 kwⁿā*, 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 拖 To draw, to draw over; súy tô, 水拖 *cháu tô*, a sounding lead.

Tô 駝 Lók tô, 駱駝, a camel; also written 駝駝, lók tô, a dromedary. Sēen-sēen kok to lók tô, 鄯善國多駝駝 *Sēen-sēen kok chēy lók tô*, in the Sēen-sēen country there are many camels.

Tô 沱 Water flowing in a different channel; pōng tô, 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 酡 A countenance flushed with wine. Bé jîn kè chù, choo gân tô sa, 美人既醉朱顏酡些 *ch' hín ch' hái^{ng} áy lāng káu chù, áng bín le lé á tô*, the handsome man being tipsy, his red countenance is a little flushed with liquor; see the 楚詞 Ch'hoé soó.

Tô 鮓 Swa tô, 鯊鮓, 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. Kwùy-chap jēang tô k'hè, 季札讓逃去 *Kwùy-chap sēo nē^{ng} jé tô k'hè*, Kwùy-chap yielded (the crown), and escaped out of the way; see the 吳語 Goé gé. Tô jîn, 逃人 a runaway, a fugitive.

Tô 迺 The same as the preceding; also written 迺, tô.

Tô 鼗 A small drum, or rattle, with a handle to it; used by peddlers. Pò tô Boó jip ē Hàn, 播鼗武入於漢 *yēoh kòe mēⁿ á kēd Boó jip tē Hàn*, Boó, who sounded the small hand drum, entered into the district of Hàn; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tô 櫟 Hard wood; bad wood; tô gwút,
櫟杙, the name of a book con-
taining a record of the 楚
Ch'hoé country.

Tô 濤 Great waves, billows, raging waves.

Tô 馱 Burdens carried on the backs of
horses, mules or camels are called
負馱, hoô tô.

Tô 道 Doctrine, the true doctrine, the truth;
also a way, the right way, virtue;
to speak, to say; tô lé, 道理,
reason; tô tek, 道德, virtue; tô loē, 道路,
a road, a way; swat tô, 說道, to speak; Tô
kaû, 道教, the sect of Tô; Tô soô, 道士
sae kong á, a priest of the sect of Tô; tô chew, 道
周, a winding road.

Tô t'hóng t'hwân choô tông gē, 道統傳自
唐虞 tô lé áy t'hóng se t'huat'g choô Geâu
Sùn, the thread of the right doctrine has been handed
down from Geâu and Sùn.

Tô 導 To lead; yín tô, 引導 yín ch'luô,
to guide, to direct; to comfort.
Tô che é tek, chēy che é léy, 導
之以德齊之以禮, ch'hwā e é tek,
chēy yit e é léy, lead them on by virtue, and reduce
them to a certain uniformity by propriety; see the
論語 Lūn gé.

Tô 蹈 To tread, to walk in, to stand on.
Bē kēen tô jîn, jē soó chēá yēá,
未見蹈仁而死者
也 bōēy woô k'ho'á tǎh tēōh jîn, jē sé áy lǎng, 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 gé.

Tô 稻 One of the five kinds of grain; rice.

Tô 炆 The remains of a candle.

Tô 舵 Vulg. twā: a rudder, a helm; tô kong,
舵公, the man who steers; also
written 拖, tô.

Tô 惰 Lán tô, 懶惰 pún tw'ā, lazy, idle.
Gē che jē put tô chēá, kē hōēy
yēá e, 語之而不惰者
其回也歟 kap e kōng jē bó sēō'g tw'ā, e sē
hōēy yēá e, "(among my disciples) he who displays
no listlessness when spoken to, is Gân-hōēy alone;"
said by Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tô 悼 To be wounded, to be grieved, to
lament.
Tēung sim sē tô, 中心是
悼 sim kw'ā tang e'ng sē tô sēang, grieved to the
centre of the heart; see the 隄風 Pōēy hong.

Tô 盜 A thief, a robber: tô chék, 盜賊
tô ch'hát, banditti.
Kwù-y-k'hóng-choó hwân tô, 李
康子患盜 Kwù-y-k'hong-choó woô hwán lán
tô ch'hát, Kwù-y-k'hong-choó was assaulted by ban-
ditti; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸 都 Toe yip, 都邑, a capital city; all,
Toe 都 general, universal; sēng toe, 城
都 sē'nd 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.

耑

Toé

斗

Vulg. *taóu*: a measure, containing about a peck.

Toé soe che jîn, hô chëuk swàn

yéa? 斗筭之人何足算也 *taóu saou áy lán an ch'á káu t'hang swui^{ng}?* 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 sîn, 抖擻精神 *taóu saóu cheng sîn*, 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

罍

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.

Sê koé kwun choó káe sîn hoé kè séy put toé, 是故君子戒

慎乎其所不睹 *yín wū an ney, kwun choó séy jê t'á e séy b'ay k'hondá*, 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 kéáu*, to play at games of chance. P'heáu toé yim, 嫖賭飯, whoring, gaming, and drinking.

Toé

賈

The same as 賭, toé, to game; toé k'hè s'ang cheng, 賈氣相爭 *keáu k'hè s'ao ch'ai^{ng}*, with a spirit of gambling they contended together.

Toé

蠱

Toé tèang, 蠱瘕, a pain in the stomach, occasioned by worms.

去

鬪

To wrangle, to quarrel, to fight; cheng toé, 爭鬪 *ch'ai^{ng} toé*, to contend, to wrangle.

Toé

Kim yéw tóng sit che jîn toé ch'á, k'ew che suy p'hé hwat eng kwan jê óng k'ew che, k'hó yéa, 今有同室之人鬪者救之雖被髮纓冠而往救之可也 *t'á oó táng chit keng ch'hoé áy lán s'ao ch'ai^{ng} toé, lán k'hè k'ew e, suy p'hé sam t'habu mó, t'p'ayh áy kin k'hè k'ew e, yéa 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 Bêng 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 妒, toé.

Hoé hwuy put toé kè, jé choó sun ch'èung to, 后妃不妒忌而子孫衆多 *hoé hwuy ūm chit toé wán kè, jé k'èndá sun éy ch'èung ch'ey*, (Bún ông'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 gē, 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; 地 圖, a chart, a map; 暗 心 圖 謀, àn sim toē hoē, to plan anything in secret; 浮 圖, hoē toē, 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; toē loē, 途 路, a way. Gē choo toē, 遇 諸 途 toē tēoh tē loē, he met him in the road.

Toë 涂 Vulg. t'hoē; a surname.

Toë 塗 Mud; dirt; a road, a way; vulg. koe; to besmear, to plaster.

Toë 余 Tó toē, 檣 余, the name of a hill in Tartary.

Toë 屠 Chae toē, 宰 屠, a butcher. A surname.

Toë 瘡 Distressed and diseased; sick from fatigue.

Toë 骰 Vulg. taū; dice; pwat toē, 拔 骰 pwoh taū á, to play at dice.

Toë 投 Vulg. taū; to cast, to throw one's self upon; to confide in; to throw.

Sēang toē, 相 投 sēo taū, to cast one's self on any one's protection; toē kwun, 投 軍 taū kwun, to enter the army.

Toë 投 To state one's grievances.

Toë 徒 Bân toē, 門 徒, a disciple; toē tēy, 徒 弟, a follower; toē hēng, 徒 行, k'ha kēⁿá, to go on foot.

E-goē chēang taē hoē che hoē, put k'hó toē hēng yēá, 以 吾 從 大 夫 之 後 不 可 徒 行 也 é gwá t'hàn taē hoo áy aū, ū^m t'hang k'ha kēⁿá, ever since I have followed in the rank of great officers, I cannot think of going on foot; see the 論 語 Lūn gé.

Toë 豆 Choe toē, 俎 豆, sacrificial implements; also pulse; peas. Choe toē che soē, chēk sēang bûn

che è, 俎豆之事則嘗聞之矣
choé toē áy soō, chek bát t'hě"á 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 Lūn gé.

Toē 荳 Vulg. *taōu*: pulse, legumes, beans,
 or pease; leúk toē, 綠荳 *lék*
taōu, green gram; t'hoé toē, 土
 荳 *t'hoé taōu*, earth nuts (*Arachis*), also called Ma-
 nila gram; toē hoo, 荳腐 *taōu hoo*, a kind of
 jelly, made of pulse; toē kan, 荳干 *taōu kw'a*,
 a preparation of pulse salted and pickled; toē chēm,
 荳針 *taōu chēm*, 'pulse needles,' a kind of ver-
 micelli.

Toē 痘 Toē chín, 痘疹, the small-pox;
 also called 出朱, *ch'hut cheo*,
 a production of pearls.

Toē 逗 To stop, to detain, to remain, to stay.

Toē 脰 The neck; hāng toē, 項脰 *hāng*
taōu, the back part of the neck.

Toē 度 Hwat toē, 法度, a rule, a law;
 toē lēāng, 度量, a measure.
 Sím hwat toē, 審法度,
 examine the regulations; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Toē 渡 To cross a river, to ford a stream.
 Kò kang toē súy, 過江渡水
kōèy káng toē chúy, to cross rivers
 and ford streams.

Toē 鍍 Toē kim, 鍍金, to gild.

Toē 堦 To fill up, to stop up.

Toē 土 The bark of the roots of trees;
 t'hēet pé song toē, 徹彼桑
 土 *t'hēūh e áy se"á ch'hēw kin*
p'hōéy, take away the bark from the roots of the
 mulberry tree; see the 邠風 Pin hong.

Toē 肚 The belly; hok toē, 腹肚 *pak*
toē, the belly, the abdomen.

Toē 莊 The name of a fragrant plant.

Toē 杜 The name of a tree; a surname.

Toē 讀 Vulg. *taōu*: a sentence; h"ó kè toē,
 好句讀 *hó kòè taōu*, a good
 style.

Toē 塢 A den, a cavern; a hamlet.

Toē 竇 A hole in the wall, a den, a cavern;
 a surname.

去 對 Read *tùy*: to be opposed to, an op-
T'öey *posite*, an antithesis; *chò tùy*, 做
 對 *chò tòèy*, to make antithetic,
 or corresponding sentences, a practice very common
 among the Chinese; *bēn tìy*, 聯對 *lēn tòèy*,
 a pair of corresponding sentences written on scrolls
 of paper, and hung opposite on the walls in Chinese
 houses.

T'öey 從 Read *chēung*: to follow; *sēang*
chēung, 相從 *sēo tòèy*, to fol-
 low any person, to imitate one.

平 兌 To barter or dispose of anything;
 Töey the name of one of the diagrams.
 Also written 兌, *tōèy*.

Töey 隕 To fall, to be cast down, to decay.
Soō chēung bēēt hēy, bēng é töēy,
士象滅兮名已隕
soō chēy bēēt hēy, mēn^a sē^a é töēy lók kāy, when
a great number of warriors are slain, a great name
is ruined; see the 蘇武傳 See boó twān.

Töey 債 Obedient, compliant, submissive.

Töey 𩚑 Höey töēy, 𩚑 𩚑, a sick horse.

Töey 墮 To fall down, to be cast down.

Töey 颶 A boisterous wind.

Töey 頽 To be cast down, to be destroyed;
to fall, to precipitate; to blow a
gale.

T'haē san kê töēy hoē, 泰山其頽乎 t'haē
sw^a e woō 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 𪚩 An animal, like a bear, but smaller;
hwān töēy, 𪚩 𪚩, a man's
name; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

夫 卓 Read tok: a surname; to stand alone,
high, lofty.

Töeh 桌 Read tok: a table; é tok, 椅 桌
é töh, chairs and tables.

天 擇 Read ték: to select, to pick and
choose.
Töeh 擇 Tèk sēēn jê koē chip che, 擇 善
而固執之 töh hó jê gīm e kēēn koē, to se-
lect that which is good, and to hold it fast; see the
中庸 Tēung yung.

Töeh 擯 To draw up, to lift up.

夫 篤 Sincere, real, thick, substantial, firm,
strong, important, pure, unmixed;
Tok 篤 tok slt, 篤 實, real, in sincerity.

Kwun choó tok é ch'hin, chek būn hin é jîn, 君
子篤於親則民興於仁 kwun choó
tok slt tē uē ch'hin, chek pūyh sai^{ng} hin k'hé é jîn
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. töh: to stand alone, to be ele-
vated; a surname.

Gān-k'hoé K'hóng che tok, 顏 苦
孔之卓 Gān-höey k'hw^a kan k'hoé K'hóng
choó áy kwān, Gān-höey used to consider difficult
the exalted doctrines of Confucius.

Tok 倬 Great; to enlarge.

Tok 桌 Vulg. töh: a table; tok sēāng sēēn
seng, 桌上先生 töh téng sin
sai^{ng}, 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.
 Boô tok gnó lăang, 無啄我染 *bô tok gnó 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 chěō^{ng} tok ch'hin chěō^{ng} mô*, like hammering and grinding (jewels); see the 衛風 *Wôēy hong*.

Tok 𪔐 The dragon tail star.

Tok 𪔐 The name of a star; the same as the preceding.

Tok 𪔐 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 kađu tok, 宜有以教督 *èng hae wôô 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'hěāng jîn tok jê seáou che, *chek óng noē*, 匠人斲而小之則王怒 *bák ch'hěō^{ng} tok jê ch'hòng e k'hăh sèy*, *chek óng sěw k'hè*, 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 jîn*, 毒害人 *tók haē lăng*, to poison any one.
E toē tók é jé bân sèng, 以荼毒于爾萬姓 *é toē tók kap lě bân sai^{ng} áy lăng*, to injure and embitter all your people; see the 尚書 *Sěāng se*.

Tok 倣 To move.

Tok 碯 *Leānu tók*, 礪碯 *lă 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 𪔐 *Tók loē*, 𪔐𪔐, the crown of the head, the top of the skull.

Tok 𪔐 A kind of gong.

Tok 𪔐 *Tek tók*, 躑躑, the appearance of walking.

Tèk tók, 躑躑, unable to proceed.

Tok 匱 A chest, a coffer.

Wùn tók jê chhòng choo, 韞匱而藏諸 *hăy tē tók jê k'hè^{ng} 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 ê tòk tēung, sē sūy che kò e? 龜玉毀於櫝中是誰之過歟 *koo kap gèuk p'hāh k'hēep tē tòk kwúy tang e'ng*, sē chē chūy āy kōēy 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; sēet tòk, 褻瀆, to treat with disrespect; mō tòk, 冒瀆, to annoy, to offend.

Choō keng ê koe tòk, jē bók che te yēá, 自經於溝瀆而之知也 *ka tē choo áe tē kaou á tòk á, jē bó lāng 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.
Bók tōng k'hē tòk hwán, 牧童驅犢返 *e'ng goō āy sēy kē'á k'hēá ch'ih ch'èak goō á tit too'ng*, 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 yēá, 私覲愉愉如也 *sae k'hēá k'hē k'huo'á lāng, hao choó woō hó sūn āy yēō'ng*, when he went to pay a private visit, Confucius wore an appearance of harmony; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tók 嫖 Tēep tòk, 嫖, wanton, lascivious, debauched.

Tók 譴 Wán tòk, 怨譴, displeased and complaining; murmuring; to murmur, to complain of.

Tók 度 To reckon, to measure, to calculate.
T'ha jīn yéw sim, ê ch'hūn tòk che, 他人有心予忖度之 *pát lāng woō sim, gwá ch'hūn 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 Bók tòk, 木鐸, a wooden bell, an alarum, a rattle.
T'hēen chēang é hao choó wúy bók tòk, 天將以夫子為木鐸 *t'he'ng chēang lēāh hao choó chò bók tòk*, heaven is about to take Confucius, and make a wooden clapper of him; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

聿 Tólm 井 Read tīm: the noise of throwing a stone into a well.

夫 Tōml 噉 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'ng toe kwui'ng, 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, 僂 僂, weak, feeble.*

Tong 慥 *Stupid, foolish.*

Tong 冬 *Vulg. tang: the winter; tong t'hên, 冬天 tang t'hee^{ng}, the winter season.*

Tong *gim pèk swat se, 冬吟白雪詩 tang t'hee^{ng} gim pâyh sáyh áy 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; kao 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 jěên, 當 然, suitable, proper, it should be so. Tong jîn, put jěāng che soo, 當 仁不讓之師 é jîn chò tong jīm ũ^m saé nēō^{ng} e áy sin sai^{ng}, he who takes up virtue for his burden, needs not yield even to his teacher; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tong sê sê yěá, 當 是 時 也 tong chéy lēy sê, just at this time; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Tong 褱 *A sort of garment; sèw tong, 綉 褱, an embroidered robe.*

Tong 舫 *Té tong, 舫 舫, a sort of boat or vessel.*

Tong 鐺 *The sound of a drum.*

Tong 瑤 *A gem worn in the ears; teng tong, 玎 瑤 tin tang, the sound of tinkling gems.*

Jé chēak bēng gwát tong, 耳 着 明 月 瑤 hē k'hang tē bēng gōēyh áy tong, the ear furnished with a gem like the bright moon; see a 古 詩 koé se, ancient ode.

Tong 溜 *Water.*

声 董 *To govern, to regulate, to arrange. 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 *Hēang tóng, 鄉 黨, a village, a district of country; ok tóng, 惡 黨, bad associates, the bands of the wicked.*

K'hóng-choó ē hēang tóng, sūn sūn jē yěá, 孔 子 於 鄉 黨 恂 恂 如 也 K'hóng-choó tuā tē hēang tóng, chēw sūn sit áy yěō^{ng}, when Confucius was in the villages, he wore an honest, unsuspecting appearance; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Tóng 讜 *Tóng gân, 讜 言, to speak bluntly.*

去
Tông 棟 A beam, a rafter; tông cng, 棟 楹
tông a'ng, beams and rafters.
Used also metaphorically to denote
eminent statesmen, and other public servants.

Tông 凍 Vulg. tàng: to freeze, to congeal.
Bēng tông tēy sé tông, 孟 冬
地始凍 toō toō tang t'heeng,
tēy k'hé t'haū kēen tàng, in the first month of win-
ter the ground begins to be frozen; see the 禮 月
令 Léy gwát lēng.

Tông 僂 Lōng tông, 僂 僂, a dull, a stupid
appearance.

Tông 蜨 A rainbow; tēy tông chāē tong, 蜨
蜨 在 東 k'hēng tông twā tē
tang, there is rainbow in the east;
see the 鄴 風 Yūng 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.
Gān put bōng hwat, hwat pīt tông lé, 言 不 妄
發 發 必 當 理 wā bō lām sám hwat, hwat
pīt 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 謠 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 soō, tông sim lēuk lēk, 與 汝 衆
士 同 心 戮 力 kap lé chēa áy peng sōo tâng
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 sē.

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 ūm chāē áy lāng, yēá bēy teāu tīt, when igno-
rant people are destitute of honest bluntness, (it is
difficult to know what to do with them;) see the
論 語 Lūn gé.

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 hēoh, t'heeng hāy chāe wōō ch'hew, when the goē
tông tree lets fall a leaf, all the world knows that au-
tumn is come.

Tông 舂 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 *huun tông*, a chimney.

Tông 衙 A street, a thoroughfare, a lane.

Tông 銅 Copper; also brass; *pék tông*, 白銅 *păyh tông*, white copper, tutenague.

Tông luy, 銅鑄 *tâng 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 jīn*, 唐人 *Tēng lāng*, a Chinese; *Tông san*, 唐山 *Tēng sio^{na}*, China.

Tông 僇 *Tông tú*, 僇倖, 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 kām k'hae*, 半畝池塘一鑑開 *mō^{na} bōé chây k'hae ũ*, *chit ây kē^{na} k'hauey*, a pond of half an acre in extent looks like an open looking-glass; see the 朱子詩 *Chòu choó 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'hē^{na} tēng*, a hall; *t'hēn tông*, 天堂 *t'hee^{ng} tēng*, the celestial palace, heaven.

Yēw yěá, *seng tông ê*, *bē jip ê sit yěá*, 由也升堂矣未入於室也 *Yēw yěá*, *păyh chēo^{ng} tēng*, *bōēy jip ê ch'hoó*, *Yēw* has ascended the hall, but not yet entered into the dwelling (of virtue); see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Tông 𡩺 The ancient form of the preceding character.

Tông 儻 The same as 侗; *tông*, ignorant.

Tông 棠 *Kam tông*, 甘棠 *ka tang*, the name of a certain tree.

Tông 螳 *Tông lông*, 螳螂, the name of an insect, like a dragon fly.

Chēy Chong kong *ch'hut lăp*, *yēw tông lông kē chēuk p'hok lūn*, 齊莊公出獵有螳螂舉足搏輪 *Chēy Chong kong bōēy ch'hut p'hok lăh*, *uōō chit ây tông lông t'hong kēāh k'hē k'ha p'hah ch'hēā 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 choó*, 童子, a youth, a young person under 10 years of age; a surname; *sīn tông*, 神童 a divine youth; *tông gân*, 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 jěén sáé goā ch'hēōh kwán áy sēy k'ēná hòé 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 Bēng choó.

Tông 瞳 Tông choó, 瞳子 *bák ang á*, the pupil of the eye.
Sùn tēūng tông, 舜重瞳 *Sùn woō 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 撞 A young cow without horns, a calf.

Tông 撞 A goat without horns.

Tông 舡 Bông tông, 舡 舡, a vessel of war.

Tông 瞳 Tông bông, 瞳 矇, the sun about to shine.

Tông 瞳 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 嶂, a hilly appearance.

Tông 疼 Painful; tông àé, 疼 愛, to love tenderly; tông t'hòng, 疼 痛 *t'hēná tâng*, 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 kéung, 彤 弓, a red bow.

丟 Tông 洞 A cave, a hole, a dark recess; deep; sék tông, 石 洞 *chēōh tâng*, a rocky cavern.

Tông 恫 Grieved; chong tông, 恫 恫, disappointed and grieved.

Tông 動 Vulg. *tin tâng*: to move, to be moved, to be agitated.

Tè chéá tông, 知 者 動 *woō tē áy lāng k'háh woō tin tâng*, 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'hau e kau tông*, Confucius wept for him till he was excessively agitated; see the 論語 Lún gé.

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, 踉跄, 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 hoē! bìn boē lêng bêng yēn, 蕩蕩乎民無能名焉 *kóng huwīng hoē! pǎyh sai'ng bō t'hang kēd e mē'ā*, how wide and expansive (were the virtues of Geāou!) the people were not able to designate them suitably; see the 論語 Lún gé.

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 Tōng san, 場山, the name of a hill; also written 蕩, tông.

Tông 撞 Vulg. *tē'ng*: to strike against, to run against anything.

Sēen būn chéá, jê tông chēung, 善問者如撞鐘 *hó moo'ng áy lǎng ch'hin, chēō'ng tē'ng tēōh chēung*, 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 太 螯 Te too, 螯 *lā gēd*, a spider.

Too 蛛 Te too, 蜘蛛 *lā gēd*, the same as the above.

忤 抵 Read *té*: to resist, to withstand; tú tong, 抵擋 *toó tē'ng*, to stand against; té chēak, 抵着 *toó tēōh*, to meet with, to fall in with.

Loē sēang sēang té, 路上相抵 *loē ne sēo toó tēōh*, to meet with a person on the road.

Toó 柂 Toó t'huy, 柂, a kind of prop, or pole.

去 注 Read *chod*: a heap; chēen chod, 錢注 *ché'ng toó*, a heap of money; a cant phrase, used to denote the stakes in gaming.

平 廚 Paú toē, 庖廚, a cook-house, a slaughter-house. Also written 厨, toē.

Kwun choó wán paú toē, 君子遠庖廚 *kwun choó ch'hòng huwī'ng paú toē*, the good man removes slaughter-houses and kitchens to a distance; see 孟子 Bēng 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.

𨔵 Tooí^{ng} 返 Read hwán : to return; ch'but gōēy hwán laê, 出外返來 ch'hut gwā tooí^{ng} laê, to go abroad and return.

Tooí^{ng} 轉 Read chwán : to turn round; hwat lén chwán, 發輾轉 hwat lín tooí^{ng}, to turn right round.

Chwán sin sēang má, 轉身上馬 hwat lín tooí^{ng} sin chēō^{ng} bá, to turn around and mount a horse.

𨔵 Tooí^{ng} 頓 Read tùn : a meal; yit tùn hwán, 一頓飯 chit tooí^{ng} pooí^{ng}, a meal of rice; yit tùn súy, 一頓水 chit tooí^{ng} chúy, one turn of the tide.

𨔵 Tooí^{ng} 斷 Read twán : a piece, an end; chéet chok lénng twán, 截作兩斷 chāy^h chò nō tooí^{ng}, to be cut in to two pieces.

𨔵 Tooí^{ng} 斷 Read twān : to discontinue, to cut short, to cease, to break in on a regular succession; twān jín, 斷人 tooí^{ng} lāng, the population have all dwindled away.

𨔵 Tun 敦 Thick, substantial, large, big; kind; to impel, to animate, to rouse, to urge; to give importance to; to press upon; affluent.

Tun hoê, 敦厚, affluent, substantial.

Tun 墩 A heap of earth, in the middle of a plain; a barrow. Yéa sēng wúy chek, yēw yēw

Sēa kong tun, 治城遺跡猶有謝公墩 Yéa sē^h áy wúy chēāh, yéa woō Chēa kong áy hwún 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 𨔵 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 𨔵 Tun chēen, 迍邐, unable to proceed, difficult to decide.

Tun 𨔵 The appearance of plants just shooting forth, sprouts; also an ignorant state and appearance.

Sèng jín gē tun, 聖人愚菴 sèng jín k'hé t'haū gōng tun, even sages are at first stupid and unlearned.

Tun 𨔵 Tun sèk, 窀穸, 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' sê chéáng gnoé tún,

司兵氏掌五盾 *kwán peng to áy lāng 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.

Tún

楯

The same as the preceding; also, a
 railing, a gallery; lengthwise a rail-
 ing is called 欄, lan, and cross-

wise 楯, tún.

Tún

佗

Hwún tún, 佗, the name of
 one of the four wicked persons in
 ancient times; thick, dense, mud-

dy, impervious.

Tún

菑

A receptacle for grain, made of mat-
 ted reeds; a grain vessel.

Tún

礪

A stone broad and flat enough to sit
 upon.

妻

Tùn

頓

To bow the head; tún séw paé,
 頓首拜, to bow the head, and
 make obeisance; also, to devour,

to destroy; to lay up, to store away.

Tùn

抔

To lead, to draw; to rub, to grind.

Tùn

蓐

Gnêw tún, 牛蓐, the name of a
 plant.

率

Tún

脣

The lips; k'hoé tún, 口脣 *ch'húy*
tún, the lips of the mouth.

Tún bông ch'hé hàn, 脣亡齒

寒 *ch'húy tún bô ch'húy k'hé koⁿá*, when the lips
 are gone, the teeth will be cold; (intimating the ne-
 cessity of preserving good neighbors, for the sake
 of one's own comfort.) Also written 唇, tún.

Tún

濬

The banks of a stream; *cháē hó che*
tún, 在河之濬 *twā tē káng*
keēng, on the banks of the river;

see the 王風 Ong hong.

Tún

豚

A small pig, a young swine.

Böey tek yit tún, é wūy tín sēn,
 每得一豚以爲珍

膳 *ták paé tit tōōh chh̄h sèy chēāh te*, *chēw lēāh chō*
tín hó áy bāh, whenever he got a small pig, he con-
 sidered it a precious piece of meat; see the 晉謝
 琨傳 Chìn sēa k'hwun twān.

Tún

純

The same as the preceding.

Tún

屯

To guard a place with soldiers; to
 be quartered in a place, and culti-
 vate the land, as is customary with

Chinese soldiery. Kēang-pek-yēak tún tēn Hàn
 tēung, 姜伯約屯田漢中, Kēang-pek-
 yēak stationed his troops and cultivated the fields in
 the centre of the Hàn region.

Tún

鮪

The name of a fish.

Tún

吨

Tún tún, 吨吨, incessant, indis-
 tinct language.

Tún

輶

A war chariot.

Tún

醫

The thigh; also, the bottom of any-
 thing.

丟

Tūn

遁

To run away, to escape, to avoid; to abolish; to avoid.

E ch'haē jê tūn, 曳柴而遁

t'hwā ch'há jê chaū, 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

腴

Fat, corpulent, lusty.

Goē seng chwân hwāy tūn, 吾蛙姪肥腴

gwā āy t'haū sai^{ng} kap chēy āy goō 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'hé t'haū k'hwuy*, at the first opening out of chaos.

Tūn

鈍

Blunt, not sharp; dull, stupid, not clever.

Tūn

佗

Hwún tūn, 侏侏, impervious, unintelligible.

Tūn

遜

To retire, to conceal, to hide.

夫

Tut

倬

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

杧

Kwut tut, 桴杧, a log of wood, a stump of a tree.

Tut

飣

Kwut tut jê, 飣飣兒, a kind of confectionary.

夫

Tút

突

To see any one suddenly; to offend against any one; to deceive.

Bē ké kēn hēy, tūt jê pwān hēy,

未幾見兮突而弁兮 *bōēy hwā koō k'hwāⁿ à kē^{ng}, tūt jēn k'hwāⁿ 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.

Tút

揆

Tōng tūt, 揆揆, to offend by rude manners.

Tút

倨

Tōng tūt, 倨倨, a rude insolent behavior.

Tút

湊

The appearance of water flowing.

Tút

嶺

Tút gwūt, 嶺峴, hills, mountains.

Tút

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 噉 The same as the following.

Tút 咄 To converse together.

幸 Tuy 追 To follow, to pursue after any one; tuy kán, 追趕, tuy k'oⁿá, 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, Wōēy country, and (Wōēy sóo Jé-kong-che-soo tuy che, 衛使庾公之斯追之 Wōēy hok saé Jé-kong-che-soo k'hè tuy e,) the people of the Wōēy country sent Jé-kong-che-soo to pursue after him; see 孟子 Beng choó.

Tuy 阜 Earth collected together; a heap,

Tuy 磳 Stones collected together; a heap of stones.

Tuy 堆 A heap of earth; hwùn tuy, 糞堆 pùn tuy, a dunghill; ch'hó tuy, 草堆 ch'haó tuy, a heap of grass. Tuy kim chek gēük, 堆金積玉 tuy kim k'hēōh gēk, to heap up gold, and collect gems.

Tuy 髑 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 騅 The color of a horse.

肅 Tuy 勐 To pull with all one's might.

去 Tuy 對 To reply, to answer, to correspond to; tūy tap, 對答, to reply; tūy tèk, 對敵, an enemy, an opponent; chò tūy, 做對, to make antithetical sentences, corresponding to one another; yit tuy, 一對 chit tūy, a pair; tūy bēn, 對面, face to face, opposite.

Kwun choó bün, keng twan, chek k'hé jê tūy, 君子問更端則起而對 kwun choó áy lán woō mooⁿg lán, nā wⁿā tēdou twan, tēōh 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'hēuk léy.

Tuy 碓 A pestle; cheng tūy, 春碓, a pestle to pound with in a mortar.

平 Tuy 槌 To beat, to strike. Chok gák koé hwân tūy, 作樂鼓還槌 chok gák áy sé koé yéá tit tūy, whilst playing the music, the drum is still beaten.

Tŭy

睡

Jé tŭy, 耳睡, earrings.

丟

Tŭy

墜

To fall down, to descend, to sink down.

Bún boó che tō, bē tŭy ê tēy, 文

武之道未墜於地 *bún boó áy tō lé, bōēy wōō tŭy tē tēy*, the sciences of civil and military pursuits are not yet fallen to the ground; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

Tŭy

隊

A group, a troop, a company.

Ch'hoé soo hwun wŭy jê tŭy, 楚師分爲二隊 *Ch'hoé áy*

peng hwun chò nō tŭy, the troops of the Ch'hoé country were divided into two bands; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tŭy

隧

A road, an underground passage; a dangerous pass amongst mountains.

Also read sŭy: which see.

Tŭy

縋

To let down by cords.

Yēā tŭy jê ch'hut, 夜縋而出 *mai^{ng} kan tŭy jê ch'hut*, he was let down with cords by night, and got out; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Tŭy

懟

To be displeased, to murmur, to complain.

Tŭy

慙

To complain, to murmur.

Hwān bīn bōng put tŭy, 凡民罔不慙 *hwān pŭy^h sai^{ng} bó*

ī^m wān e, of all the people there were none who did not complain; see the 書經 Se keng.

Tŭy

駭

Suddenly, unexpectedly.

尫

Twá

蹇

Lwá toá, 蹇蹇, not to hit the due medium, to act strangely.

尫

Twà

帶

Read taè: a girdle, a band.

Ch'hek yěá, sok taè lip ê teáou, 赤也束帶立於朝

Ch'hek yěá, t'hang hăh twà k'hěā tē teáou tēng, Ch'hek can put on his girdle, and stand in the court; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

𠂔

Twá

拖

Read tô: to drag, to draw, to pull.

丟

Twā

大

Read taē: great, large; sè taē, 世大 *sè twā*, superiors.

K'hó é boô taē kò è, 可以無

大過矣 *t'hang é bô twā kōēy sit*, he can be without any great faults; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

Twā

舵

Read tô: a rudder, a helm.

𠂔

Tw^{na}

單

Read tan: only, alone, a single one; a receipt; koe tan, 孤單 *koe tw^{na}*, solitary.

Hêng tan éng chek, 形單影隻 *tw^{na} chit áy hín sin yē^{na} chit chěāh*, a single figure, and a solitary shadow.

Tw^{na}

痺

Read tan: a sickness incident to children.

Tw^{na}

簞

Read tan: a bamboo vessel, for containing rice.

尫

Tw^{na}

訕

Repeated talking.

去

Twⁿá

旦

Read tǎn: as hè tǎn, 戲旦 hè twⁿá, a female character in a play.

平

Twⁿá

壇

Read t'hân: a terrace; chày t'hân, 祭壇 chày twⁿá, a terrace for offering sacrifices on.Twⁿá

檀

Read t'hân: as t'hân hēang, 檀香 twⁿá hēo^{ng}, a fragrant kind of wood.Twⁿá

彈

Read t'hân: to play on the harp or guitar; t'hân k'hím, 彈琴 twⁿá k'hím, to play on the harp.

K'hím gē te yim t'hân, 琴遇知音彈 k'hím toó tēōh chae yim áy lǎng chēw twⁿá, with respect to a harp, we should find a person who understands music before we play upon it.

Twⁿá

團

Read twān: round; twān wān, 團圓 twⁿá cé^{ng}, round and globular.

丟

Twⁿá

段

Read tǎn: an end, a slice, or piece of anything.

Twⁿá

彈

Read tǎn: as tǎn choó, 彈子 twⁿá á, pellets for shooting at birds; also, bullets, balls for guns, any small and round thing.Twⁿá

揮

Read tǎn: to fillip with the finger.

Twⁿá

惰

Read tō: lazy; lán tō, 懶惰 pún twⁿá, idle.

夫

Twāh

剝

To cut off, to cut to pieces.

幸

Twan

端

Correct, exact; the end of a clue; the head of anything.

Hoo Yin kong twan jin yěá, 夫

尹公端人也 hoo Yin kong sē chēng keng lǎng, now Yin kong is a correct man; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Twan

徼

Small, little.

声

Twān

短

Vulg. téy: short, not long.

Sēt kēw tēang, twān yēw bēy,

褻褻長短右袂 sac k'hēā áy hēw tē^{ng}, téy chēⁿa ch'hēw áy ch'hēw wu^{ng}, Confucius had his private dress long, with the right hand sleeve short; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

去

Twān

斷

Kwat twān, 決斷 to determine.

E twān t'hēen hāy che gē, 以

斷天下之疑 é twān t'hec^{ng} āy áy gé gnaé, to settle the doubts of the whole empire; see the 易繫詞 Ék hēy soó.

平

Twān

團

Wān twān, 圓團 cé^{ng} té^{ng}, round and globular; conglomerated; forming a roundness; dwelling together as one body.

Twān wān soó bēng gwát, 團圓似明月 cé^{ng} té^{ng} ch'hín chēō^{ng} bēng áy gōēyh, as round as the full moon; see the 班婕詩 Pān chēēt se.

Twān

漙

The appearance of much dew.

Twān

博

To be grieved, and distressed.

Twān

糰

A kind of confectionary.

Twân 搏 To roll anything up in the hand.
Boô twân hwân, 毋搏飯
boô twân pooi^{ng}, don't roll your
rice up into round pellets, (when you eat it;) see
the 曲禮 K'hüek léy.

丟
Twân 篆 Twân joô, 篆字 twân jê, the seal
character.

Twân 緞 T'hew twân, 綢緞, silk and satin.

Twân 斷 Vulg. tooi^{ng}: to be cut short, to be
cut off.
Se sîn twân chwát, 書信斷
絕 p'hay sîn tooi^{ng} 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 yîm yéá,
禮者所以綴淫也
léy chéá, sê séy é ch'hòng swáh kan yîm, 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, 輟而不輟
yew páy jê bô hǎi^{ng}, he continued to harrow the
ground, without stopping; see the 論語 Lūn 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 趯
twat.

Twat 鋌 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 chái^{ng} áy páyh sai^{ng} sêo ch'hê^{ng}, the conten-
tious among the people will begin to plunder one
another; see the 大學 Taê hák.

U

𠂔

Ū^m

姆

Read boé: an uncle's wife; tēāng

boé, 丈姆 tēo^{ng} ū^m, a mother-in-law; ch'hin boé, 親姆

ch'hai^{ng} ū^m, the mother of a son's wife.

𠂔

Ū^m

梅

Read bōēy: a prune, a plum;

ch'heng bōēy, 青梅 ch'hai^{ng} ū^m, a green plum.

𠂔

Ū^m

不

Read put: not, will not, a token of refusal.

Gnó put, 我不 gicá ū^m, I

will not, cannot, or may not.

𠂔

Uⁿ

亞

Read à: as à sēuk, 亞叔 uⁿ chēk,

uncle! a term of salutation among equals for one who is older.

W

𠂔

Wá

瓦

Vulg. hēā: a tile; wá ok, 瓦屋

hēā ch'hod, a tiled house.

Song song wá ch'hēak hēng se an,

雙雙瓦雀行書案 chit sang hēā tēng

áy chāyh á kēⁿ ā 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.

Chaē ē chēk kēen kē ē ē hēng yēá, 在輿則

見其倚於衡也 tōā tē ch'hēa, chēk k'hōⁿ 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 gé.

Wá 𢵑 To take, to take away by violence.

Wá 𧈧 Read é : as poē é, 𧈧 𧈧 poē wá, a kind of insect.

𧈧 Wá 𧈧 To lead water into the rice fields, in order to irrigate them.

Wá 𧈧 To draw, to pull, to drag.

𧈧 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 choé.

Wá 蛙 A frog ; the croaking of frogs.
Tê tông wá choé koé, 池塘蛙奏鼓 tê tê tông kap á tit p'hăh koé, the frogs in the pools are making a noise like the beating of drums.

Wá 𧈧 A kind of frog or toad.

Wá 窪 Deep, abstruse ; a ditch.

Wá 𧈧 Clear water ; the water collected in the footsteps of an ox.

Wá 𧈧 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 sê, 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 𧈧 A white horse, with a black nose.

Wá 洼 The name of a river ; a deep ditch.

Wá 𧈧 Sê wá, 樹 極 ch'hēw wá, the main branches of a tree.

𧈧 Wā 画 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 tê wā tang e^{ng} woô chò se, Ong-mô-kéet in the midst of his drawings would insert a piece of poetry.

Wā 話 Read hwā : words, discourse, conversation, speech ; to tell ; káng hwā, 講話 kóng wā, to talk, to converse.

𧈧 W^{na} 安 Read an : peaceful ; an wún, 安穩 w^{na} wún, safe, secure.

W^{na} 鞍 Read an : a saddle ; má an, 馬鞍 báy w^{na}, a horse's saddle.

W^{na} 𧈧 Read an : a haven ; an ò, 𧈧 澳 w^{na} ò, a harbor, an anchorage.

𪔐

Wⁿá

碗

Read wán: a cup, a basin, a dish;
yit wán hwān, 一碗飯 *chít*
wⁿá p^{ooi}ng, a cup of rice. Also

written 碗, wán.

𪔐

Wⁿá

案

Read àn: a table; an official bench,
that which is placed on it; a law
case; àn tok, 案桌 wⁿá tōh,
a table, a magisterial bench.

Wⁿá

晏

Read àn: late, not early.

Chóo wát, hô àn yěá, 子曰
何晏也 *hoo choó kóng, sⁿa*

soō kaú hěá wⁿá, Confucius said, "how is it that
you are so late?" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

𪔐

Wⁿá

旱

Read hān: a drought, a want of rain.
Jěák taē hān che bōng yin gēy
yěá, 若大旱之望雲

霓也 *ch'hin chěōng twā wⁿá áy bāng huán káp*
k'hēng, (to expect any one) just as a great drought
looks for the clouds and rainbow; see 孟子 Bēng
choó.

Wⁿá

換

Read hwàn: to change, to exchange;
kaou hwàn, 交換 *kaou wⁿá*, to
barter.

Hwán kwut hô sē hwàn? 凡骨何時換
huán sěáng áy kwut te sé ēy wⁿá? when shall I be
enabled to exchange these common bones? (alluding
to the metempsychosis, in which the Chinese sup-
pose that common bodies will be exchanged for more
ethereal ones.)

𪔐

Wae

歪

Awry, uneven, not straight; wae
kěák, 歪脚 *wac k'ha*, a wry leg.
Sim wae, 心歪 *sim kwⁿa wae*,
a perverse mind.

𪔐

Wae

跐

Kěák wae, 脚跐 *k'ha wae*, to
sprain one's foot.

𪔐

Wae

黯

A dark color, nearly black.

Wae

齁

To snuff through the nose.

𪔐

Wae^{ng}

門

The bar of a door; the sound of a
door creaking on its hinges.

𪔐

Wae^h

孬

Vulg. *baē*: bad, not good.

𪔐

Wae^{ng}^h

輻

The noise of a carriage.

𪔐

Wae^{ng}^h

閤

The creaking of a door on its hin-
ges.

𪔐

Wae^h

額

Pit hěäh, 鼻額 *p'heē^{ng} wāh*, the
bridge of the nose.

𪔐

Wae^h

活

Read hwát: life, alive, to live;
k'hwat hwát, 快活 *k'hoⁿa wāh*,
comfortable.

Bín hwuy síy h^{nó} put seng hwát, 民非水火
不生活 *pūy^h sai^{ng} bó chúy hōéy bēy sai^{ng} wāh*,
if the people possess not fire and water, they cannot
live; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𪔐

Wan

冤

Bent, crooked; to injure, to ill use;
to force; wan óng, 冤枉, op-
pression, injustice; wan k'hwut,

冤屈, to treat wrongfully.

Wan

剗

Wan sěák, 剗削, to cut and carve.

Wan 彎 Crooked, bent, not straight.
Yit wan Sey-choó pè, 一彎
西子臂 chít áy wan Sey-
choó áy 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'haōu san laé,
一灣溪水抱山來
chít wan áy k'hey chúy p'hō swⁿ a laé, the brook in
its serpentine course embraced the hill.

Wan 鴛 Wan yang, 鴛鴦 wan yěo^{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 倅 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 ch'ēō^{ng} tē chúy tang e^{ng},
just as if it were in the middle of the water.

Wan 碗 Vulg. wⁿá: a cup, a basin; pwan
wán, 盤碗 p^wn a wⁿá, 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.

Wan 腕 The wrist, the joint near the hand;
séw wán, 手腕 ch'héw wán, the
elbow.

Wan 畹 A piece of ground, 20 acres in ex-
tent; also written 畓, wán.

Wan 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 yāng wán hēy, 清揚婉兮 bák baé
ch'hin ch'hai^{ng}, handsome about the eyebrows; see
the 齊風 Ch'ey hong.

Wan 浣 To wash away filth; wán e hók, 浣
衣服 séy sⁿá, to wash clothes.

Wan 莞 A smile; to smile; hoo choó wán jé
jē ch'heàou, 夫子莞爾而
笑 hoo choó wán jēn jé ch'hēō,
Confucius smiled and laughed; see the 論語
Lūn gé.

Wan 遠 Vulg. hui^{ng}: far, distant, far off;
a long time ago.

Tō che yin wán, 道之云遠
lōē áy kóng kēō hui^{ng}, the way may be called dis-
tant and far.

Sè wán lēn yēn, 世遠年湮 sè hui^{ng} nee^{ng}
bō k'hè, in ages far removed, and in years that are
gone by.

Wan 阮 Vulg. wui^{ng}: a surname, the name
of a country.

Wan 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 hô wân? 求仁而得
仁又何怨 *kêw jîn jê tít tēōh jîn, yěá woō*
s'á mē'ng h wân? having sought after virtue they
obtained it; where then was the reason of com-
plaint? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

平

Wân

丸

Anything round and small; yěák
wân, 藥丸 *yěōh wân*, a pill.
Tān wân, 彈丸, a pellet, any-
thing very small.

Wân

紬

White; also, to tie; a white cord.

Wân

芄

The name of a plant.

Wân

袁

A surname.

Wân

猿

A monkey, an ape; kó sēik wân
sim tōng, 菜熟猿心動
kōēy ché sèk, káu āy sim huōa
tin tāng, when fruits become ripe the minds of mon-
keys are moved.

Wân

轅

A crooked piece of wood in front of
a carriage.

The eastern and western gates of a
magistrate's hall are also called wân bûn, 轅門
wân moo'ng.

Wân

園

Vulg. *huoi'ng*: a garden; chok wân,
作園 *chōh huoi'ng*, to cultivate
a garden; ch'haē wân, 菜園
ch'haē huoi'ng, a kitchen garden; hwa wân, 花園
hwa huoi'ng, a flower garden.

Wân

袞

Long garments.

Wân

員

The numeral of valuable things, and
of magistrates. Kwan wân, 官
員 *kw'a wân*, an officer of go-
vernment; wíy wân, 委員, an official messen-
ger. Vulg. *k'hoē*: a dollar.

Wân

圓

Vulg. *cé'ng*: round, circular.

Kwuy ké hong wân che chē yěá,
規矩方圓之至也

kwuy ké sē sē kak kap cé'ng āy chē kék, the compass
and square have brought squares and circles to per-
fection; see 孟子 Lēng choó.

Wân

嶼

An indented part of a hill.

Wân

幘

Hok wân, 幅幘, broad and ex-
tensive.

Wân

萑

A small reed or rush; pat gwát wân
wíy, 八月萑葦 *pāyh*
gōēy h wōō wān wáy, in the 8th
month is the time for reeds and rushes.

Wân

完

To finish, to complete; wân chwân,
完全, complete, perfect.
Seáou yéw wát, koé wân è! 少

有曰苟完矣 *sēb k'huá wōō, chēw kóng*,
chin chē'ā wān chwān è! when he had a little, he
would exclaim "truly I have a completion!" see the
論語 Lūn gé.

Wân

莞

The name of a plant; wân suy, 莞
荳, coriander seed.

Wân

煥

Fire; wân lân, 煥蘭, the name
of a flower.

丟

Wân

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 hēn'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 chioó.

Wān 褰 A kind of cloak, thrown over the back.

Wān 浚 The name of a stream.

Wān 遠 Vulg. huwīng: to remove to a distance; to keep at a distance.

Tōng yūng maōu, soo wān pò bān è, 動容貌斯遠暴慢矣 gāu tin tāng yūng maōu, chéy léy chēw ch'hòng huwīng 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 Wat 窆 Great and extended; to feel with the hand in a hole or cavity.

Wat 屺 A crooked part of a hill.

Wat 輶 The wheel of a carriage, the turning of a wheel; to strive, or contend together.

Wat 掬 To take, to deliver, to save.

Wat 歆 The breathing in the throat not free and easy.

Wat 斡 To turn round, to revolve; the handle of anything; the knob in the middle of a gong.

天 Wat 曰 Vulg. kóng: to speak, to say, to assert.

Choó wát, hák jê sê sip che, 子曰學而時習之 hoo choó kóng, t'hák jê sēang sé wun sip e, Confucius said, "learn, and constantly exercise yourself in it;" see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Wat 悅 To be pleased, to be delighted; pleasant, delightful.

Put ék wát hoē? 不亦悅乎 ūm yěá huw'a hé hoē? is it not delightful? see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Wat 說 The same as the preceding; also read swat: to speak.

Wat 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.

Wat 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'huw'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 kéw wát ko, 越久越高
nā kōó nā kwán, 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'ng é hwa kwún,) more glo-
rious than a flowery crown; and every word of cen-
sure was (gécín é hoó wát, 嚴於斧鉞 k'háh
gécín é pōó t'haóu,) more severe than an ax or
hatchet.

韃 隈 Wöey 隈 A winding stream, a crooked bank.

Wöey 偎 To love; wöey jín, 偎人 t'hén'á
láng, to love people.

Wöey 喂 To be afraid; wöey má, 喂馬
ch'hé bá'y, to feed a horse.

Wöey 猥 Vulgar, low, mean.

Wöey 煨 The fire in a chaffing-dish.
Hwán pèk jím, tō wöey hōey, 犯
白刃蹈煨灰 hwán tēōh
pāyh to, tāk tēōh wöey laē dy hōey, to come in con-
tact 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'huay, 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 甌 An earthen vessel, a pot.

Wöey 剗 To chop up meat.

Wöey 銅 Tōng o, 銅 銅 tōng wöey, a
brazen pot.

穢 Wöey 穢 Filthy, dirty, defiled, overgrown
with weeds and jungle.

治, not to clear away the weeds and rubbish; see
子 Sūn choó.

Wöey 蕞 Dirty, filthy, overgrown with jungle.
Toē wōey chek hán, 塗蕞則
寒 loē kaú sēō'ng lá sām chēo
kē'a, 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 Soó kè.

Wöey 劇 To cut, to wound.

Wöey 噦 The sound of chariot wheels.

Wöey 翺 The sound of birds flying high. Hōng hōng ê huay, wöey wöey kē é, 鳳凰于飛翺翺 其羽 *hōng hōng tū piony, woó wöey wöey c áy sit*, the phoenixes are flying about, and the sound of their wings is like "wöey, wöey;" see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Wöey 餓 Rice heated and turned sour.

Wöey 庾 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.

Hoè wöey, 護衛, to protect, to escort, to defend. Jê choó tēy che wöey hoō heng, 如子弟之衛父兄 *ch'lin chēō^{ng} haōu sai^{ng} sēō tē áy hoē wöey pāy hē^a*, just as sons and younger brethren defend their fathers and elder brethren.

夫 Wöeyh 掙 To take anything in the hand, to pluck anything out. Wöeyh bók, 掙目 *wöeyh bák* chew, to pluck out the eyes.

天 Wöeyh 啗 To make a noise; to belch.

Wöeyh 穰 K'heng wöeyh, 糠稈, the bran or husk of grain.

Wöeyh 割 Read ék: to scoop anything out; to break.

率 Woo 迂 Woo wán, 迂遠 *woo huwī^{ng}*, distant, far off; woo k'hwat, 迂濶, wide, far apart.

Jê sūt woo soe kw^{na} haōu, 儒術迂踈寡效 *t'hák ch'háyh lāng áy hwat sūt huwī^{ng} sey, chēō woō haōu gēdm*, 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 汙 Muddy, dirty, stagnant, water; foul, impure, unclean, low, both physically and morally; woo wöey, 汙

穢, filthy, defiled; overgrown with weeds.

Woo súy, 汙水 *lu sám chúy*, muddy, dirty water.

Tēen chut woo laē, 田卒汙萊 *ch'hán kaōu swāh böēy 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.

Hwūn t'hoé che ch'héang put k'hó woo yéa, 糞土之墻不可圻也 *pūn t'hoé áy ch'hēō^{ng} 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 t'haôu woo, the knee.

Woo 洿 A hole in which water collects; a puddle.

書 鵠 A surname.

丟 汚 To dirty, to defile.

丟 盂 A vessel for drinking from; a bowl; also written 盂, woô.

丟 有 Read yéw: to have, to possess, to exist, to be.
Būn yéw ê, pit wát yéw, 問有

餘必曰有 mooí^{ng} woô ch'hun, pit kóng woô, (Cheng-chioô's father) always asked, if there was anything left (of the food), when he would always reply that there was; see 孟子 Běng choô.

幸 掬 To throw, to cast, to throw away; wui^{ng} k'hoé, 掬口 wui^{ng} ch'húy, to stop the mouth with the hand; wui^{ng} soó, 掬死 wui^{ng} sé, to stifle, to smother.

𢶇

Wui^{ng} 挽 To hold in the arms, to embrace.

Wui^{ng} 阮 Read wán: a surname.

Wui^{ng} 筯 Read wún: a basket; wún choô, 筯仔 wui^{ng} á, a small basket, in which things are put in order to be weighed.

𢶇 黃 Read hōng: yellow; a surname; wui^{ng} hōng gnêw, 黃牛 wui^{ng} goô, a dun cow, a cow.

Hōng e hoê hêw, 黃衣狐裘 wui^{ng} s'na hoê áy hêw, a yellow garment should be worn with a fox skin fur; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wui^{ng} 瘡 Read hōng: hōng chéung, 瘡, the jaundice; gnêw hōng, 牛瘡 goô wui^{ng}, a kind of medicine.

Wui^{ng} 禪 Chok wui^{ng}, 作禪, to perform incantations, for the purpose of laying evil spirits; this is said to be effected by (tēang t'liên soo, 張天師 tēo^{ng} t'he^{ng} soo,) the lama of China.

Wui^{ng} 耨 Lèy wui^{ng}, 耨, the crooked handle of a plough.

丟 暈 Read wūn: a halo round the sun or moon; the eyes dim.

幸 溫 Amicable, harmonious; a surname; wun jêw, 溫柔, soft and gentle; wun lwán, 溫暖, genial and warm; wun hô, 溫和, mild and benign; wun hong, 溫風, a gentle breeze.

Choô wun jê lēy, 子溫而厲 hoo choô wun jūn

jé gěem lēy, Confucius was benignant and yet stern ; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wun 氤 氲 Wun yin, 氤 氲, the original influence of heaven and earth, germinating in secret.

Wun 煨 煨 Carling smoke.

Wun 瘟 瘟 Wun èk, 瘟 疫 *wun yěäh*, a pestilence, an epidemical disorder.

Wun 蒹 蒹 A kind of water vegetable.

Wun 馥 馥 Wun pút, 馥 郁, very fragrant.

Wun 彘 彘 The name of a pig ; a pig running off.

Wun 鯪 鯪 The name of a certain kind of fish.

Wun 葢 葢 P'hün wun, 葢 葢, luxuriant ; also the name of a plant.

Wun 暄 暄 The warmth produced by the rising sun.

Wun 緼 緼 Yin wun, 緼 緼, the original influence of heaven and earth, secretly producing all things.

T'hëen tēy yin wun, bān búh hwà sūn, 天地絪縕萬物化醇 *t'hee^{ng} tēy yin wun ay k'hè, bān mē^{ng} hwà sūn*, by the germinating influence of heaven and earth all things are produced and nourished ; see the 易繫詞 Èk hēy sôh.

𠂔

Wún

允 Truly, faithfully, really ; sincere, upright ; also written 允, wún. Kong wát, kò jé tīm wún, 公曰告汝朕允 *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

獠 Hëém wún, 獠 獠, 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 pāi^{ng} ch'he^{ng} ay lāng, 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 gwūy kē, jěák ch'ang wún ê ch'him yēn, 慄慄危懼若將隕于深淵 *lek lek gwūy kē^a, ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} ch'ang wún tūy tē ch'him yēn*, 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 deccase ; 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^a wún*, safe, secure ; wún tòng, 穩當, safe, without apprehension of danger.

Wún 愼 To be grieved, to be agitated with grief.

Wún 殞 To fall, to fall down.

Wún 暉 Wún ch'hún, 暉 賄, rich, affluent.

Wún 頽 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 lāng ũ^m chae lán, jê lán bô sim hōēy 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 緦 Wadded with cotton; silk-cotton wadding; anything warm, genial, and soothing.

E pē wún p'haü, 衣 敝 緦 袍 ch'hèng koō dy sēo p'haü, 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 溫 Wún chēā, 溫 藉, settled, decided repressed feeling; wún súy, 溫 水, to steep in water.

Wún 韞 To store up, to stow away, to lay aside, to conceal.

而 韞 諸 Wún tòk jê chông choo, 韞 匱 而 藏 諸 hāy tē tòk kuèy jê k'hè^{ng} 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.

率 Wún 汙 Water flowing back; water turning round.

Wún 濤 Great waves in a river.

Wún 縲 A rope, a cord, a string with which a net is tied.

去 Wún 運 To travel, to convey, to move, to remove; wūa chwán, 運 轉, to circulate; wūn lēang, 運 糧 wūn nēō^{ng}, to transport grain.

Jit gwát wún hēng, 日 月 運 行 jit gōēy h wūn kēnd, the sun and moon moving in their orbits; see the 易 繫 詞 Èk hēy soē.

Wún 暈 Vulg. wū^{ng}: 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 wūn,

音 韻, a sound, an accent, a cadence; lók wūn, 落 韻 lōh wūn, to come in rhyme.

Sew pek sè che k'hwat bûn, ch'haé ch'héen chaè che wáy wûn, 收百世之闕文采千載之遺韻 *sew chit pǎyh sè áy k'hwat bûn, k'hěoh chit ch'heng neéng áy wáy wûn*, to gather the deficient compositions of a hundred ages, and to collect the neglected rhymes of a thousand years.

Wûn 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 tô, 鬱陶, high wrought, anxious feeling.

Wut tô soo kwun jeéng, 鬱陶思君爾 *wut chut sěōng 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'hěang, 鬱鬘, fragrant herbs infused into wine.

Wut 殞 The mind distressed; an injury of the womb.

Wut 頌 To put the head under water.

Wut 寔 A spark of fire.

幸 威 Dignity, awe, majesty, pomp; wuy gēem, 威嚴, gravity, sternness; wuy hong, 威風, a dignified, majestic manner; wuy pek, 威逼, despotic, tyrannical, harshly imperious.

Wuy jê put bēng, 威而不猛 *wuy gēem jê bō bēng*, be dignified without being ferocious; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wuy 葳 Luxuriant herbage.

Wuy 逶 Wuy tê, 逶遲, leisurely walking about, sauntering.

声 洧 The name of a river.

Wúy 洧 Choó-sán é kê sēng é chày jìn é Chin Wúy, 子產以其乘輿濟人於溱洧 *Choó-sán t'hó e chēy áy ch'hěa, chēy lāng kōy Chín 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 Lūn 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 瑋 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 韋 Full, luxuriant, exuberant herbage.

Wúy 韋 Elegant, excellent; a queen's robe, embroidered with feathers.

Wúy 𦵏 The noise made in calling ducks.

Wúy 薦 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 tèung sēang yéw k'hó wúy chéá, 其中尚有可諉者 *c'áy tang c'ng sēang woō áy t'hang wúy t'hok*, amongst them there are still some who may be confided in; see the 賈誼傳 Káy gē twān.

Wúy 委 To bend, to bow; to commit to, to follow; wúy jīm, 委任, to sustain; wúy tè, 委致, to reject;

wúy t'hok, 委託, to confide to any one's care;

gōey wúy, 外委 *gwā wúy*, a serjeant; wúy kēw, 委求, to solicit of another something troublesome.

Wúy jê k'hè che, 委而去之 *wúy t'hek kak jê k'hè c*, to reject and throw anything away; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

The origin of anything is called 原, gwān, and the termination of it is called 委, wúy.

Wúy 虺 The name of a snake; a man's name. Wúy wúy wúy ê, lé choó che sēang, 維虺維蛇女子

之祥 *tók tok wúy kap choó, sē cha boé áy kit sēang*, only snakes and serpents are prognostics of women; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

尉

WùY 尉 To wait; haōu wùY, 校尉, the name of an office.

Būn sīn hoē wúy, 門神戶尉, door gods and gate officers; (referring to the figures which the Chinese paint on their doors.)

WùY tè, 尉遲, a double surname.

WùY 蔚 Luxuriant, exuberant.

WùY 慰 The same as the following.

Wŭy 慰 To console, to comfort, to condole with, to soothe.
E wŭy gnoé sim, 以慰我心
é an wŭy gió áy sim kwⁿa, to comfort my heart;
see the 小雅 Scáu gnáy.

Wŭy 畏 To fear, to dread, to venerate.
Kwun choó yéw sam wŭy, 君
子有三畏 kwun choó wō
sⁿa hāng kēⁿa áy soō, the good man has three things
which he venerates; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wŭy 帷 A curtain, a tent.
Chè sìn ch'heen lé gōēy, wŭn tēw
wŭy ak tēung, 制勝千里
外運籌帷幄中 chē yēⁿá káu chit
ch'heng lé gwā, chāē wŭn tēw tē wŭy ak áy tang
c^{ng}, 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.

Wŭy 惟 To scheme, to plan, to think, to deliberate; only, alone.
Chāē boē chāē wŭy, 載謀載
惟 twā tē boē, twā tē wŭy, sometimes employed in
consulting, and sometimes in deliberating; see the
詩經 Se keng.
Sè wán wŭy bēng, 視遠惟明 k'hwⁿá
hwu^{ng} wŭy bēng, to be able to see far, is alone to
be considered intelligence.

Wŭy 唯 Only, alone; kē wŭy sèng jīn hoē,
其唯聖人乎 e tòk tòk
sē sèng jīn hoē, he alone may be
considered a sage; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Wŭy 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.

Wŭy 維 The name of a river.

Wŭy 幃 An incense bag; a single curtain;
wŭy tèàng, 幃帳, a tent.

Wŭy 緯 The same as the preceding.

Wŭy 闥 A small door in a palace; a private
door.
Hoo jīn chē, jīp choō wŭy bŭn,

夫人至入自闥門 cha boē lāng káu,
jīp choō sēy moō^{ng}, when ladies come, they should
enter by the private door; see the 禮雜記 Léy
cháp kē.

Wŭy 圍 To surround, to circumvent; chew
wŭy, 周圍, all around, on all
sides; wŭy choō, 圍住, to be-
seige. Also written 囿, wŭy.

Wŭy 違 To resist, to oppose, to leave, to for-
sake; wŭy gèk, 違逆 wŭy
kǎyh, to resist; wŭy léy, 違禮,
opposed to the rules of propriety.

Choō wát, boē wŭy, 子曰無違 hoo choó
kóng, bó kǎyh, Confucius said, 'do not oppose;' see
the 論語 Lūn gé.

Wŭy 遺 To lose, to cast away; to leave by
will, to hand down; wŭy se, 遺
書, a will, a testament.

Tō put sīp wŭy, 道不拾遺 lōē bó k'hēōh ka
lāuh áy mē^{ng}h, in the roads no one picked up
what was dropped.

Wŭy 桅 The oar, or rudder of a small boat;
chūn wŭy, 船桅, a ship's mast;
sam che wŭy, 三枝桅 s^{na}
ke wŭy, three masts.

Wŭy

爲

To do, to act, to perform, to manage.

Wŭy kē sit, 爲巨室 *chò twā keng ch'hoē*, to make a great house;

see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Sē put wŭy yěá, hwuy put lēng yěá, 是不爲也非不能也 *chéy sē ū^m k'héng chò, ū^m chéng kēd 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; lēet wŭy, 列位, gentlemen!Kwun choó so̍ put ch'hut kē wŭy, 君子思不出其位 *kwun choó sēō^{ng} ū^m ch'hut ē áy wŭy*, a good man contrives not to leave his station; see the 易經 Ek keng.

Wŭy

胃

The stomach; pē wŭy, 脾胃, the receptacle for food; wŭy jěák, 胃弱, a weak stomach.

Wŭy

渭

The name of a river; Chew-lē-sēāng *teāou ē 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 jē wŭy mô jē k'hé, 反者如蝟毛而起 *hwán áy lāng ch'hin chēō^{ng} wŭy mô jē 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 hoē?

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 so̍ put wŭy sēāng, 執事不諉上 *chip so̍ áy lāng bēy lāy tēōh ē áy sē twā*, the inferior officers cannot involve their superiors.

Wŭy

鄆

The name of a country.

Y

奉

Yang

央

The centre; *těung yang*, 中央 *tang e^{ng}*, the middle.

Yang

泱

Deep and expansive.

Yang

秧

Vulg. *e^{ng}*: 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 ũ^m 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 yěo^{ng}*, 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. *yěo^{ng}*: to nourish, to feed, to bring up; a surname; *yáng yěuk*, 養育, to breed; *seng yáng*,

生養, to nourish; *hām yáng*, 涵養, to cherish.

Yáng kê tāē t'héy wúy tāē jín, *yáng kê seáou t'héy wúy seáou jín*, 養其大體爲大人養其小體爲小人 *yěo^{ng} ch'hē e áy twā t'héy chò twā lāng, yěo^{ng} ch'hē e áy sēo t'héy chò scáou 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 bōng, 漾潏, the appearance of water flowing all abroad.

Yáng

漾

An inclination to vomit.

映

Yàng

映

Vulg. *yēⁿá*: to reflect, to illumine. *Jit yàng lê kan*, key lēn seng jê hoē ch'hěang, 日映籬間雞連聲而互唱 *jít chēd tē lé pa kan, key lēn sēⁿa jê sēo ch'hěo^{ng}*, 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 決 Yàng bōng, 決滂, wide, expanded water.

Yàng 盞 A bowl, a dish; a jar.

Yàng 鞅 A saddle girth.

Yàng 偃 俠 Yǎn yàng, 偃俠, unable to stoop and take up anything.

Yáng 楊 Yáng léw, 楊柳, the willow tree; yáng sē, 楊樹 yěōng ch'hēw, the banian or Indian fig; yàng

t'hô, 楊桃, the Averrhea carambola.

A surname.

Sek gnó óng è, yáng léw o e, 昔我往矣楊柳依依 chá guá k'hè è, yěōng léw toō toō á sai^{ng}, the other day when I went away, the willows were just budding; see the 小雅 Seáu gnáy.

Yáng 瑤 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'hěōng: to winnow the grain.

Yáng 易 To open; long; bright.

Yáng 煬 Vulg. yěōng: to melt, to fuse metals,

Yáng 陽 The male principle of nature; yin yáng, 陰陽, the male and female principles of nature; t'hàe 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; bēn yáng, 綿羊 meēng yěōng, a sheep.

Hwát peng che kay, put hēuk gnēw yáng, 伐冰之家不畜牛羊 taē hao áy kay bó ch'hē goó 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 Lěuk-t'hong yáng kōng pè sè, 楚陸通佯狂避世 Ch'hoé Lěuk-t'hong káy gōng pè sè, Lěuk-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; sey 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 mwoⁿá hē k'hang! how replete is such music! how it fills the ears! see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yāng 痒 Sick, pained; distressed.

丟 Yāng 樣 Vulg. *yěōng*: a manner, a form; *sīm mōh yāng?* 甚麼樣 *sⁿa-mē^{ng}h yěō^{ng}?* in what way?

K'hàn yāng chēung yāng, 看樣從樣 *k'huⁿà yěō^{ng} t'hàn yěō^{ng}*, to look at a pattern, and to follow an example.

Yāng 儀 The appearance of standing and moving.

Yāng 攬 A rule, a manner.

Yāng 漾 The waters moved and agitated.

Yāng 恙 Sorrow, trouble, calamity, sickness. *Pēēt laē boē yāng hoē?* 別來無恙乎 *sēo pēēt é laē k'hám* *bō pāi^{ng} hoē?* since we parted, have you been free from sickness?

Yāng 養 Nourishment, feeding; to afford nourishment.

Chè é k'hēen má kae lēng yéu yāng; put kēng hô é pēēt hoē? 至於犬馬皆能有養不敬何以別乎 *chē é káu báu chō pōē ēy wōō yěō^{ng} ch'hē; nā ū^m kēng, wōō sⁿa mēē^{ng}h hūn pēēt 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. *chēōng*: to itch, to smart. *Pāy put chēak yāng, 爬不着癢* *páy ū^m tēōh chēōng āy wūy,* to scratch where it does not itch.

奉

Yaou 夭 An amicable, easy appearance; agreeable; anything pretty and elegant, though young and tender.

T'hô che yaou yaou, 桃之夭夭 *t'hô āy sēy chāng hó k'huⁿà*, the peach tree when young looks very pretty.

Yaou 妖 A cunning and wanton person is called yaou; strange, supernatural, ominous; yaou kwaē, 妖怪, strange and monstrous.

Kok kay chēang hông, pit yéu yaou gēēt, 國家將亡必有妖孽 *kok kay chēang lōng pōēy, pit wōō yaou gēēt*, 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 祲 When any calamity arises out of the earth it is called 祲, 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 wāt put yaou kwun, goē put sìn yēá, 雖曰不要君吾不信也 *suy jēēn kōng, ē ū^m yaou kéw ē āy jīn kwun, gwá ū^m 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 sěàng, 褱裳, a garment.

Yaou 夭 Short, broken off short, short-lived; an untimely death.

Yaou 妖 Short-lived, an early death.
Yaou sěw put jē, sěw sin e soō che, 妖壽不貳修身以俟之 *téy kap téng hōēy sěw bó tēn ā tēōh*, *sěw hín 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 choò.

Yaou 突 Deep, abstruse.

Yaou 佻 Yaou keāou, 佻僞, bent, not straightened out.

Yaou 舀 Expanded; yaou súy, 舀水 *yěōng chūy*, to bale out water.

Yaou 窈 Deep and still, profound, recondite, hidden, tranquil; a commendatory appellation for females.

Yaou t'heāou sěuk lé, 窈窕淑女 *yaou t'heāou hó áy cha bóé lāng*, retired and quiet, like a virtuous woman.

Yaou 倻 Small, insignificant, small waisted.

Yaou 鷺 The cry of a wild fowl, the noise made by a jungle fowl.

Yaou 魴 Yaou k'heāou, 魴魴, a crooked face.

Yaou 要 Vulg. *bōēyh*: to want, to require; to desire, to wish; necessary, urgent, important.

Seng ōng yéw chē tek yaou tō, 生王有至德要道 *seng ōng woō chē ch'hēet áy tek yaou kín 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 Haou keng.

Yaou 突 A secret place; the southeast corner of a house.

Yaou 撓 The leaping and frisking of horses and cows. Also, the name of an animal.

Yaou 姚 Vulg. *yěō*: a surname.

Yaou 佻 Slowly, leisurely.

Yaou 徭 To serve, to do service, to employ on any service.

Yaou 謠 Children's ballads.

Yaou 搖 Vulg. *yěō*: to shake, to wave, to move backwards and forwards. Yaou lām, 搖籃 *yěō ná*, a cradle.

Hong é séy p'heaou yaôu, 風雨所飄搖
hong hoē séy p'heaou yěô, moved and agitated by
the wind and rain.

Yaôu 遙 Far, distant; yaôu k'hàn, 遙看
luuⁿg k'hwⁿà, to see at a distance;
off. yaôu wán, 遙遠, remote, far

Yaôu 瑤 A precious gem.

Yaôu 飊 P'heaou yaôu, 飄飊, anything
agitated by the wind.

Yaôu 徭 To employ, to engage in any ser-
vice; to serve.

Yaôu 倬 To be pleased; things differing in
size.

Yaôu 罍 A jar; also a vessel for holding
meat.

Yaôu 窰 Vulg. yěô: a kiln; wá yaôu, 瓦窰
hěā yěô, a tile kiln; hōey yaôu,
灰窰 hōey yěô, a lime kiln.

Yaôu 窑 A place for burning bricks or tiles.

Yaôu 陶 The same as the preceding, a potte-
ry; also read tô.

Yaôu 僇 Cheaou yaôu, 僇僇, a nation of
dwarfs on the southwest.

Yaôu 嶢 High, lofty; cheaou yaôu, 嶢嶢,
a high mountain.

丟

Yaôu

曜

The light of the sun; light, brilliant.

Jit gwát gnoé seng, wúy ch'hit

yaôu, 日月五星爲七

曜 jit gōēyh goē áy ch'háiⁿg chò ch'hit áy yaôu,
the sun, and moon, and five planets constitute the
seven lights.

Yaôu

耀

Bright and illuminated; kong yaôu,

光耀 kwuⁿg yaôu, luminous,

splendid.

Yaôu

耀

The same as the preceding.

Yaôu

曜

The back.

Yaôu

鷂

A ferocious bird of prey, like an os-
prey or fish hawk.

虛

YĒÁ

也

A final particle, used at the end of a
sentence.

Suy pek sè k'hó te yĕá, 雖百

世可知也 suy chit pǎyh áy sè yĕá t'hang
chae, the events of even a hundred ages may be
known; see the 上論 Sĕäng lūn.

YĒÁ

野

A wilderness, a desert, a wild uncultivated place; clownish, vulgar;

yĕá gōēy, 野外 yĕá gwā, with-

out in the desert; yĕá jĭn, 野人 yĕá áy lāng,
a clownish person.

Chit sĭn būn chek yĕá, 質勝文則野 chit
k'hāh yĕⁿá būn chek yĕá, 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

tĕⁿá yĕá, or tĕⁿá 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'héá Hé-choó hô put wáy tô yĕá? 且許子何不爲陶冶 ch'héá Hé-choó sⁿa soó ū^m chò sĕo hòey chod me^{ng}h? and now why does not Hé-choó become a potter or a founder? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yĕá yūng hòey yīm, 冶容詢淫 yĕá áy yūng maou ká láng yīm hoán, a vicious countenance induces men to be lascivious; see the 易繫詞 Èk hēy soó.

去

Yĕà

但

Read è: wearied, fatigued, sick of anything, indisposed. Jīn è, 人但 láng yĕà, the man is sick.

Chò tò è, 做到但 chò kadu yĕà, to do a thing till one is tired.

平

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

Lōng yĕá, 琅琊, the name of a place.

Yĕá

鉞

The name of a sword.

Yĕá

邪

The same as 耶, yĕá.

平

Yĕá

夜

Vulg. mǎi^{ng}: night, the night; yĕá kan, 夜間 mǎi^{ng} kan, by night; pwàn yĕá, 半夜 pioⁿà mǎi^{ng},

by midnight.

Put sĕá tèw yĕá, 不舍晝夜 bó hái^{ng}h jit mǎi^{ng}, not to stop by day or by night.

Yĕá

𦵏

To scatter, to strew abroad with the hand; yĕá chiéung, 𦵏種 yĕá ché, to sow seed, by scattering it

abroad.

Yĕá

也

A final particle, denoting decision.

Kwun choó jīn e? kwun choó jīn

yĕá, 君子人與君子

人也 chéy lĕy láng sĕ kwun choó á bó? chéy lĕy

láng sĕ chin chĕⁿà kwun choó, is this a good man?

truly this is a good man; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

平

Yĕⁿa

纓

Read eng: a tassel; bō eng, 帽纓 bō yĕⁿa, the tassel of a cap.

去

Yĕⁿá

影

Read éng: a shadow; yéw éng, 有影 ioo yĕⁿá, anything that has the shadow of truth; bō éng,

無影 bó yĕⁿá, there is not the least shadow of truth in it.

Gwát ê hwa éng sĕäng lân kan, 月移花影

上欄杆 gōēyh é hwa yĕⁿá chĕō^{ng} lân kan,

the moon throws the shadow of the flowers on the railing of the gallery.

去

Yĕⁿá

映

Read yàng: to illumine, to shine; yàng cheàou, 映照 yĕⁿá chĕò, to reflect, to illuminate.

平

Yĕⁿá

營

Read êng: a camp; êng chĕy, 營

寨 yĕⁿá chĕy, an encampment;

kwun êng, 軍營 kwun yĕⁿá, a

military encampment.

Yĕⁿá **贏** Read êng: to win, to conquer, to surpass, to overcome.
Toé chāē se êng, 賭財輸贏
toé chē^{ng} soo yĕⁿá, to play for money and win or lose.

Yĕⁿá **捷** Read chĕēt: to conquer, to overcome in battle.

Yĕⁿā **颺** Read yāng: agitated by the wind; yāng hong, 颺風 yĕⁿā hong, waving in the wind.

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.

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 bōēy yĕāh, a butterfly.
Kĕep tĕép ch'hwán hwa k'hwán k'hwán hwuy, 蛺蝶穿花款款飛 bōēy yĕāh ch'hwu^{ng} hwa êng êng tit pwuy, the butterflies occupied in piercing the flowers are leisurely flying about.

Yĕāk **約** To bind, to agree, to covenant, to engage; yĕāk sìn, 約信, a covenant, an agreement; k'hĕēm yĕāk, 儉約, to spare, to economize; kĕūng yĕāk, 窮約, distress, poverty.

Put jîn chĕā put k'hó é kĕw ch'hé yĕāk, 不仁者不可以久處約 ūm jîn áy lāng, bó t'hang koó twā tē kĕūng yĕāk, people without benevolence cannot long bear to be in circumstances of poverty and distress; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yĕāk **藥** Vulg. yĕōh: medicine, physic; sit yĕāk, 食藥 chĕāh yĕōh, to take physic.

Lēang yĕāk k'hoé k'hoé, lē ē sin, 良藥苦口利於身 hó áy yĕōh k'hoé tē ch'hūy, hó tē hín sìn, good medicine is bitter in the mouth, but profitable to the body.

Yĕāk **躍** To leap; to jump; t'heāu yĕāk, 跳躍, to frisk about.
Oe jīm gē yĕāk! 於物魚躍 an chūⁿá mōⁿá 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, 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'hěa chéu kwán yěák*, when the first emperor of the Han dynasty went out on his wars, his minister Seaou-hô remained at home, and guarded the fastnesses.

Yěák

籥

A small pipe with three holes in it, a pipilo.

Yěák

瀾

To lead off, and drain water.

Yěák Chéy Lat, jê chòe che haé,

瀾濟潔而注之海 *yěák k'huay Chéy Lat áy cháu jê chòe e kaou haé*, he drained the Chéy and Lat rivers, and led them off into the sea; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yěák

禴

A sacrifice offered in spring. Also written 祐, yěák.

幸

Yěem

奄

To look long at anything, to stare, to gaze.

Yěem

淹

To collect as water, to settle; a long time.

Goé choó yěem kéw é pē yip,

吾子淹久於敝邑 *gwá áy choó woó yěem koé tē pē sèy áy yip*, my lord, you have been a long time in that mean city; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yěem

醃

Anything pickled, or salted.

Yěem

閹

Yěem jín, 閹人, an eunuch; yěem key, 閹鷄, a capon; to castrate; yěem te, 閹猪, to geld a

pig.

Yěem

借

To cleanse, to purify.

Yěem

厭

Satisfied, to have sufficient, to be content.

Chéung sèw boó yěem wūy che hong; 從獸無厭謂之荒 *tuý k'hém sèw-bēy yěem chéuk, kóng kěd hong*, to hunt after wild beasts without being satisfied is called wildness; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yěem

厭

Peaceful, at rest.

Yěem

饜

To eat to the full, to be satisfied; to have enough.

Chék pit yěem chéw jéuk, jê hoé hwán, 則必饜酒肉而後反 *chek pit chéah pá chéu báh, jéén aou too'ng*, on such occasions he would always eat flesh and wine to the full before he returned; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yěem

獸

The same as 厭, yěem.

𡗗

Yěem

掩

To screen, to hide, to conceal, to soothe with the hand, to take and put under shelter, to shut up.

Also written 揜, yěem.

Yěem kē put sēn, jê tē kē sēn, 掩其不善而著其善 *yěem jēa e áy ū' hó, jê tē bēng e áy hó*, to conceal that which is bad, and to display the good; see the 大學 Taé hák.

Tók sēuk, bān put yěem, 獨宿門不掩 *tók k'hěa, mooi'ng yěá bó kw'a*, to dwell alone without being obliged to close the doors.

Yěem

奄

Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Yěem

罾

A fishing net.

To cover, to screen; anything in the shape of a bell.

Yĕm 弁 Yĕm jít wúy pèy yín, 弁日
爲蔽雲 yĕm jéá jít sē pèy huán, that which
covers the sun is the overspreading cloud; see the
爾雅 Jé:gnáy.

Yĕm 淦 Clouds rising up.

Yĕm 黥 A black spot on the face or body.

Yĕm 靨 The projecting part of the cheek
bone.

Yĕm 魘 Bōng yĕm, 夢魘 bāng yĕm, the
nightmare; also, an uncomforta-
ble sleep, disturbed repose.

Yĕm 屨 Yĕm ê, 屨屨, the bar of a door.
P'heng hòk ch'he, ch'hōey yĕm
ê, 烹伏雌炊屨屨 sǎh
key bóé, hēn'ā moo'ng ch'hu'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 re-
duced to the last extremity before her husband em-
barked in life, but was afterwards raised to a high
station.)

Yĕm 琰 A sharp cut, bright, luminous, gem.

炎 A fire blazing up, to flame, to blaze;
Yĕm 炎 yĕm jĕét, 炎熱 yĕm jwǎh,
blazing hot, very warm.

H'ó yĕm ch'hēung t'hēn, 火炎冲天 hōéy
yĕm tōh kadu t'he'ng, the flame of the fire blazed
up to heaven.

Yĕm 鹽 Salt; sít hwān p'hōey yĕm, 食
飯配鹽 chĕāh poo'ng p'hōey
yĕm, to eat rice and salt. Yĕm
wūn soó, 鹽運使, a superintendent of salt.

Yĕm 鹽 The same as the above; also con-
tracted to 鹽, yĕm.

Yĕm 櫓 The name of a foreign kind of wood,
of which rudders are made.

Yĕm 閭 The gate of a village; a surname.

Yĕm 閭 The same as the above; a surname.

Yĕm 檐 Yĕm chĕn, 檐前 ne'ng che'ng,
the eaves of a house.

Bók gān sīn put.kĕn, bók chaē
yĕm chĕn t'hoē, 莫言神不見目在
檐前頭 bōh kóng sīn bō k'hu'ā, bāk chew tē
ne'ng che'ng t'haū, don't say that spirits cannot
see, their eyes are on the eaves of the house.

Yĕm 豔 Handsome, enchanting, captivating;
lascivious.

Bé jē yĕm, 美而豔 súy jē
ch'hin ch'hai'ng, lovely and enchanting; see the 左
傳 Chó twān,

Yĕm 豔 The same as the preceding; erro-
neously written 艷, yĕm; and
艷, yĕm.

Yĕm 灋 Water full and overflowing.

Yĕm 燄 H'ó yĕm, 火燄, a blazing fire.

YĚem 焰 The brightness of fire; also written 焱, yĚem.

去 YĚem 厭 To be satisfied, to have sufficient, to

have enough; to loathe.

Ek wŭ che put yĚem, hōy jīn

put kwān, 抑爲之不厭誨人不倦

yĚá chò e bĕy yĚà, kà lāng bĕy kwān, "I strive to

practice (virtue) without tiring, and instruct men

without weariness;" said by Confucius, in the 論

語 Lūn gé.

YĚem 榦 The name of a tree.

YĚem 饜 To be full, to be satisfied; surfeited, disgusted; yĚem è, 饜飫, filled, satisfied.

Ch'hoó kē wŭ yĚem chĕuk che tō yĚá, 此其

爲饜足之道也 chĕy sĕ e chò yĚem kàu

áy tō lé, this is the way in which he obtains such

an abundance and sufficiency; see 孟子 Bēng

choó.

YĚem 俺 Great, large.

YĚem 淹 To sink, to be overwhelmed, to be annihilated.

YĚem but súy tĕung, 淹沒水

中 yĚem bō tē chŭy tang e^{ng}, to sink and be overwhelmed in the water.

YĚem 掩 Bright, clear.

奉 YĚem 煙 Vulg. *hwun*: smoke; tobacco; sit yĚen, 食煙 chĕāh *hwun*, to smoke tobacco; yĚen tōng, 煙

筒 *hwun ch'hūy*, a tobacco-pipe.

YĚen 烟 The same as the above; *hōng yĚen*, 紅烟 *āng hwun*, common Chinese tobacco; *oe yĚen*, 烏烟 *oe hwun*, black tobacco (opium).

YĚen 湮 To sink in the water, to be lost and gone; to stop up.

Sĕ wán lĕen yĚen, 世遠年

湮 sĕ *hwū^{ng} ne^{ng} kōb*, after distant ages, and a lapse of years.

YĚen 咽 YĚen hoē, 咽喉 *ná aóu*, the throat, the gullet.

Hān t'hĕen hāy che yĚen hoē yĚá,

韓天下之咽喉也 *Hān kok sĕ t'he^{ng}*

āy áy ná aóu, the district of Hān is the throat, (i. e.

the most important part,) of the empire; see the

戰國策 Chĕen kok ch'hek.

YĚen 胭 YĚen che, 胭脂, rouge, a vermilion cosmetic used by Chinese ladies, for reddening their lips.

Also written 臙, yĚen.

YĚen 姻 *Hwun yĚen*, 婚姻, a marriage, a wedding; also written 嫻, yĚen.

Hoō jīn yīn jīn jĕ sĕng, *koē wát*

yĚen, 婦人因人而成故曰姻

hoō jīn lāng yīn wŭy ta po lāng jĕ chĕ^{ng}á, chĕā kóng

yĚen, ladies are made by the fortune of their husbands, hence marriage is called 姻, yĚen.

YĚen 燕 The name of a country. A surname.

YĚen 焉 A final particle; also, how? whence? Jīn yĚen soe chae! 人焉庾

戩 *lāng bōyĕh an chō^{ng}á ēy*

k'hĕ^{ng} chae! how can men hide themselves! see the

上論 Sāng lūn.

YĚén 馮 The name of a river.

YĚén 嫵 A smiling appearance; handsome, beautiful.
YĚén jĕén yit ch'hèòu! 嫵然一笑 yĚén jĕén chit áy ch'hèò, with a pleasing countenance she laughed.

YĚén 鄆 The name of a city.

YĚén 螞 The name of an insect.

YĚén 淵 A place where water collects, a pit, a gulf, a ravine.
Jê lĭm ch'him yĚén, 如臨深淵 ch'hin chĕō^{ng} lĭm kadu ch'him áy yĚén, like approaching an abyss; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

YĚén 𠂔 An ancient mode of writing the preceding.

YĚén 鳶 The name of a bird, resembling a sparrow-hawk or falcon.
YĚén hwuy lĕy t'hĕén, 鳶飛戾天 eē^{ng} á pway kadu t'heē^{ng}, the falcon flies up towards heaven.

YĚén 閨 The gate of a city.

YĚén 甄 To cast, to mould; a surname; yĚén pĕet, 甄別, to distinguish; yĚén ch'hat, 甄察, to examine, to search; also read chin.

YĚén 偃 To fall down, to lie down, to be prostrate; to recline, to lie at ease.
Ch'hó sĕāng che hong pit yĚén,

草上之風必偃 ch'haóu kay woó hong tē téng bĭn pit tó, when grass is acted on by the wind it will lie down flat; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Hèk sit yĚén chaē ch'hōng, 或息偃在牀 woó áy hāi^{ng} k'hoùn tē bĭn ch'hē^{ng}, some are lying down and resting on their beds; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

YĚén 堰 To dam up water, to collect water into a pond.

YĚén 鰓 The name of a fish.

YĚén 鷗 The name of a bird, said to be the chief of the feathered tribe.

YĚén 衍 Water overflowing, abundant; broad, extensive, exuberant.
Ak yĚén, 沃衍, to irrigate.

YĚén 演 Water flowing to a great distance; to extend, to lengthen.

YĚén hè, 演戲, to perform plays; pwan yĚén, 搬演 pu^a yĚén, to go through any exercise.

YĚén 噴 To laugh out aloud.

YĚén 兗 The name of a district.

YĚén 琰 A gem in which there is a brilliant color.

YĚén 燕 To rest, to be tranquil; to be at ease; to be pleased, and delighted; yĚén choó, 燕子 eē^{ng} á, the swallow or martin family; yĚén o, 燕窩, the edible birds-nests.

Chóo che yěen ke, 子之燕居 *hoo choó éng éng k'hěā*, when Confucius dwelt at his ease, &c.; see the 論語 *Lún gé*.

Yěen jé sin hwun, 燕爾新婚 *ho^{na} hé lé áy sin hwun yěen*, rejoice in your newly contracted marriage; see the 衛風 *Wōēy hong*.

Věen 嫵 Elegant, lovely, beautiful; yěen wán, 嫵婉, yielding, complying.

Yěen 嚥 To swallow; also written 咽, yěen.

Yěen 讌 To eat and drink together.

Yěen 僞 To agree to the price of anything; yěen lěuk, 僞綠, the name of a spirit or genius.

Yěen 宴 To rest, to be at ease; to delight in, to be pleased with; also to enjoy; sit yěen, 食宴, a feast; chéw yěen, 酒宴, an entertainment; sĕet yěen, 設宴, to appoint a feast; yím yěen, 飲宴, to partake of a feast.

Yěen 𦵏 Things compared one with another.

𦵏 延 To advance, to go forward; long, distant; to receive, to reach to; ch'hĕen yěen, 遷延, to procrastinate, to delay, to protract.

K'hóng-choó sóo Choó-loē, chip kĕung sé ch'hut yěen sĕà, 孔子使子路執弓矢出延射 *K'hóng-choó saé Choó-loē gĭm kĕung chĕè^{ng}, ch'hut k'hè yěen 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 yěen hĕen,

公孫弘開東館以延賢 *Kóng-sun-hông k'houy tang kwán, é yěen lap gaáu lán*, Kóng-sun-hông opened the eastern lodge for the reception of clever people.

筵 A bamboo mat, on which the ancients used to sit and eat their meals; chéw yěen, 酒筵, an entertainment; yěen yěen, 宴筵, a feast.

涎 Vulg. nu^{na}ā: spittle, saliva, phlegm, scum; sōēy yěen, 垂涎 *p'hōēy nu^{na}ā*, to spit.

𦵏 A wooden lever, attached to a stone mortar, for beating out the husks of rice.

𦵏 To sigh, to utter an exclamation.

沿 To follow a stream, to sail with the stream; to comply with. Yěen é kang haé, 沿於江海 *t'hàn é kang haé*, to follow the streams and currents of rivers and seas.

鉛 Lead, called by the Chinese, black tin.

緣 On account of, because; to follow, to comply; yěen koè, 緣故, a cause, a reason.

Yěw yěen bók, jĕ kĕw gĕ yěá, 猶緣木而求魚也 *ch'hin chĕō^{ng} yin hwut léy ch'há jĕ kĕw hé*, it would be like climbing a tree to catch fish; see 孟子 *Bĕng choó*.

椽 Ok yěen, 屋椽 *ch'hod ai^{ng}*, the rafters of a house. Sòng é taē kĕung che yěen, kwuy wŭy Loē bŭn che yěen, 宋以大宮之椽

歸爲盧門之椽 *Sòng kok t'hó twā*
kēung áy ai'ng, too'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.

𡵚 YĚēn 衍 A broad marsh, an extensive morass,
 overflowing; *yĕw yĕēn*, 游衍, at ease, luxuriant; *bān yĕēn*, 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 *yĕēn poé put chĕuk*, 以羨補不足 *é*
ch'hun áy poé bō kadu, to make up for deficiencies
 in one thing by what is superfluous in another; see
 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

YĚēn 院 Vulg. *ēē'ng*: a college, a receptacle
 for learned men; *cheng yĕēn*, 僧
 院 *hōéy sēō'ng ēē'ng*, a priest's
 monastery; se *yĕēn*, 書院 *ch'hăyh ēē'ng*, a litera-
 ry college.

夫 YĚēp 曄 Bright, clear, shining.

YĚēp 燁 Bright, glistening.

YĚēp 饁 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.

天 YĚēp 葉 Vulg. *hĕōh*: a leaf; *che yĕēp*, 枝
 葉 *ke hĕōh*, branches and leaves;
ló yĕēp, 老葉 *laōu hĕōh*, the

betel leaf, chewed by Asiatics with their areca nut;
ék yĕēp, 奕葉, successive generations. A sur-
 name.

Che yĕēp bē yĕw haē, pún sit sĕen pwat, 枝葉
 未有害本實先撥 *ke hĕōh bōēy woō haē*
pún sit taē seng pwat, while the branches and leaves
 are yet uninjured, the root and stump are destroyed;
 see the 小雅 *Seāou gnáy*.

YĚēp 𦵏 Light and coarse.

YĚēp 牒 A window.

YĚēp 頁 Vulg. *yĕāh*: the leaf of a book; the
 same as 帙, *yĕēp*.

夫 YĚēt 螻蛄 E ong, 螻蛄 *yĕēt yĕō'ng*, an insect
 remarkable for its small loins.

YĚēt 謁 To declare, to inform, to inquire;
yĕēt kĕēn, 謁見, to have an in-
 terview with any one.

Jē kĕw hwun koe che laē ch'héng yĕēt, 如舊嚼
 爓之來請謁 *ch'hin chĕō'ng koō áy hwun*

koe laē ch'hē^{ná} yĕet keē^{ng}, like as when an old relation by marriage comes to request an interview; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yĕet 蝥 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^{ná} yĕet, 打噎 p'hūh *oōh*, to eruct.

Yĕet 天 扇 Sēen 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 yĕw gwán, 相邀遊玩 sĕo yĕo t'hit t'hó, to invite one another out to parties of pleasure.

Yĕo 扶 To beat, to strike.

Yĕo 搖 Read yaōu: to shake, to jumble together, to swing backwards and forwards; yaōu lām, 搖籃 yĕō ná, a cradle.

Yĕo 窑 Read yaōu: a kiln; chiwán choó yaōu, 磚仔窑 chui^{ng} á yĕō, a brick kiln; hōey yaōu, 灰窑 hōey yĕō, a lime kiln.

Yĕō 姚 Read yaōu: a surname.

Yĕōh 勺 Ten beards of corn make a 勺, yĕōh; a very small measure.

Yĕōh 𧈧 A kind of green frog.

Yĕōh 億 Read ek: to guess, to hit at, to form an idea of.
Ek chek lé tĕung, 億則屢中 yĕōh chek ták paē tĕung, in forming an idea of anything, he always hit the mark; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yĕōh 約 Read yĕak: to agree with, to covenant; twān yĕak, 斷約 tooi^{ng} yĕōh, to determine an agreement.

Yĕōh 藥 Read yĕak: medicine, physic.
K'hong-choó kwuy yĕak, 康子饋藥 K'hong-choó sǎng yĕōh, K'hong-choó presented some medicine (to Confucius); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yĕōh 鑰 Read yĕak: the lock, or bar of a door.

Yĕō^{ng} 鴛 鴦 Wan yang, 鴛鴦 wan yĕo^{ng}, a bird (the Chinese duck,) noted for being faithful to its mate; also the name of an insect.

Yĕō^{ng} 螞 蟥 Read ong: as è ong, 螞蟥 yĕet yĕō^{ng}, the name of an insect, a species of ichneumon fly or wasp.

Yĕō^{ng} 舀 Read yaōu: to lade; yaōu súy, 舀水 yĕō^{ng} chúy, to bale out water.

Yĕō^{ng} 養 Read yáng: to nourish; yáng soō,
養飼 yĕō^{ng} ch'hē, to feed.

Yĕō^{ng} 礮 Read yáng: flat bricks used beneath
the tiles in Chinese houses.

𦍋

Yĕō^{ng} 羊 Read yàng: a goat; bĕēn yàng, 綿
羊 meē^{ng} yĕō^{ng}, a sheep.

Kim yéw sēw jîn che gnêw yàng,
jê wūy che bók che chĕá, 今有受人之牛
羊而爲之牧之者 t'na woō sēw lāng áy
goō yĕō^{ng}, jê wūy e ē^{ng} e áy lāng, 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 Bēng choó.

Yĕō^{ng} 洋 Read yāng: the ocean; yāng haé,
洋海 yĕō^{ng} haé, seas and
oceans; yāng ch'hwān, 洋船
yĕō^{ng} chún, foreign ships.

Yĕō^{ng} 楊 Read yāng: a surname.

Yĕō^{ng} 瘍 Broken to pieces, torn to rags.

Yĕō^{ng} 鎔 Read yūng: to melt, to fuse.

𦍋

Yĕō^{ng} 攬 Read yāng: a manner, a form, an ap-
pearance.

Yĕō^{ng} 樣 Read yāng: the young branches of
a tree just shooting up.

夫

Yĕük 益 Read ek: abundant; chĕēn chaē ek,
錢財益 chee^{ng} chaē yĕük,
money abundantly, plenty of cash.

天

Yĕük 育 To feed, to nourish, to bring up.
Sēāng yāng hoō boé, hāy yĕük
ch'hey choó, 上養父母
下育妻子 tēng bĭn yĕō^{ng} pāy boé, hāy tēy
ch'hē boé kĕⁿá, 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.

Yĕük 毓 The same as the preceding.

Yĕük 倩 To sell, to dispose of.

Yĕük 浴 To bathe; sĕēn yĕük, 洗浴 séy
ék, to wash and bathe.
Yĕük hoē Kē, 浴乎沂 chāng
ék twā tē Kē chúy, to bathe in the Kē river; see
the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Yĕük 鵠 The name of a bird.

Yĕük 欲 To desire, to wish, to prefer, to long
for.

Hoē é kwŭy sē jîn che séy yĕük
yĕá, 富與貴是人之所欲也 pò
kap kwŭy sē lāng áy séy àē yĕá, riches and honors
are what all men desire; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yĕük 慾 Lust, carnal desires; soo yĕük, 私
慾, corrupt dispositions; yĕük
sĕāng, 慾想, lewd and lasci-
vious thoughts. Yāng sim bók sĕēn ē kw'á yĕük,
養心莫善於寡慾 bōēy yāng sim,
bō k'hāh hó é chĕō soo yĕük, in order to strengthen
the mind, there is nothing so good as restraining the
carnal desires; see 孟子 Bēng 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.
Maē choō yëük lé, 賣子鬻女 bēy haōu sai^{ng} bēy chaōu á, to sell one's sons and dispose of one's daughters.

Yëük 債 The same as the preceding.

幸 憂 Vulg. huān ló: to be sorry; yew būn, 憂悶, sorrowful, sad.
Jēēn hoē te, seng ē yew hwān,

jē soó ē an lók yěá, 然後知生於憂患而死於安樂也 jēēn aōu chac, lāng sai^{ng} tē huān ló, jē sé tē an lók yěá, 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 Bēng choó.

Yew sim, 憂心, an anxious, grieved state of mind.

Yew 優 Superfluous, superabundant, over and above, luxurious ease; affluent; yew yēw, 優游, to saunter about, ease and leisure.

Soō jē yew chek hāk, 仕而優則學 chō kwⁿa áy lāng éng chek t'hāk ch'háyh, an officer when at leisure should attend to learning; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ch'hēang yew, 娼優, a prostitute.

Yew 耰 To sow seed, to cast abroad seed; yew jē put twat, 耰而不輟 yēd ché jē bō hai^{ng}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 hui^{ng}, afar off.

Yew 漣 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 àm áy k'hai^{ng}, to come out of the dark ravine; see the 小雅 Soáou gnáy.

Bēng yéw léy gāk, yew yéw kwúy sīn, 明有禮樂幽有鬼神 bēng kwu^{ng} woō léy gāk, yew àm woō kwúy sīn, 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 kwút kwu^{ng} áy

yēō^{ng}, the does and bucks looked sleek and fat; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

友 A friend; pēng yéw, 朋友, an intimate friend.

Yéw 友 E pēng yéw kaou jē put sīn hoē?

與朋友交而不信乎 *kāp pêng yéw*
kāou p'hōey jē ū^m sìn ēit hoē? in associating with
 my friends am I wanting in sincerity? see the 上
 論 *Sēang lūn*.

Yéw 𠂔 The same as the preceding.

Yéw 酉 One of the horary characters. Yéw
sē, 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 hnd hwān sēang, jē hnd chok
lwān chēá, bē che yéw yēá, 不好犯上而
 好作亂者未之有也 *ū^m aē kan*
hwān sē twā, jē aē chok hwān 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 *Sēang lūn*.

Yéw 𠂔 To shut the door; the time of the
 setting sun.

Yéw 佑 To help, to assist, to aid, to protect.
Sēang t'hēen hoo yéw hāy bín,
 上天孚佑下民 *t'he'ng*
téng chin chēnd a woō pō pē hāy bín áy pāyh sa^{ng},
 the high heavens will surely protect the common
 people; see the 書 湯 誥 *Se t'hong kò*.

Yéw 莠 Something like grain, but not really
 grain; tares and not wheat.
Oē yéw k'héung kē lwān beāou
yēá, 惡莠恐其亂苗也 *uān p'hāy*,
kēnd a nō ēy hwān pōē ch'he á, he disliked tares lest
 they should injure the wheat; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Yéw 茭 Yéw lé, 茭里, the name of a
 place.

Yéw 誘 To lead, to allure; yín yéw, 引誘,
 to lead on; yéw hēk, 誘惑, to
 tempt, to draw into vice.

Hoo choó sūn sūn jēēn, sēēn yéw jīn, 夫子循
 循然善誘人 *hoo choó sūn sūn áy yēō^{ng}*,
gaū yín yéw lāng, Confucius with his compliant
 manner, was very skillful in leading men forward;
 see the 論 語 *Lūn gé*.

Yéw 𠂔 A vessel for containing the aromatic
 wine.

Yéw 𠂔 A collection of wood, to burn as a
 sacrifice to heaven.

Yéw 𠂔 Grieved, distressed, sad thoughts.

Yéw 誨 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 ē 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
 lēēn, 幼年 *seāou lēēn*, young.
 Hoo jīn yéw jē hāk che, 夫人

幼而學之 *hoo lāng seāou lēēn chēw ch'he*, 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'hō: to go on an excursion of
 pleasure.

K'heng gō yéw jē tēy, 卿遨遊二帝 *k'heng*
t'hit t'hō káp nō áy hōng tēy, you, sir! have been

playing between the two emperors; see the 光武
紀 Kong boó ké.

Yêw 攸 A surname.

Yêw 游 To follow the stream, and float
downwards; to glide down; also
written 游, yêw, a surname.

Yêw 旂 The fringe at the end of a flagstaff,
turning over and hanging down.

Yêw 蜉 蝥 Hoó yêw, 蜉蝣, the name of an
insect.

Yêw 筍 The name of a certain sort of bam-
boo.

Yêw 偁 To rely on.

Yêw 猶 As, like as, as if; to plan, to scheme;
yêw ê, 猶豫, undecided.

T'hêng sēung, goê yêw jîn yéa,
聽訟吾猶人也 t'hēn^a sēung gwá ēy
ch'hin chēo^{ng} pat lāng, in hearing cases of litigation,
I am equal to others; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yêw 蕕 Fetid, stinking herbs; yit hwun yit
yêw, 一薰一蕕 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.

Yêw 輜 Light; not heavy; tek yêw jê mô,
德輜如毛 tek hēng k'hin
yéw ch'hin chēo^{ng} t'haóu mô, vir-
tue is a small and light thing like a fine hair; see the
大雅 Taó gnáy.

Yêw 蜎 Yêw boê, 蜎蜎, a kind of shell
fish, like a crab, but larger, and
found on the seacoast.

Yêw 尤 To murmur, to complain, to find
fault with; a fault; to exceed; a
surname.

Sēang put wán t'hēn, hāy put yêw jîn, 上不怨
天下不尤人 téng bīn bó wán t'he^{ng}, hāy
tēy bó yéw lāng, above, not to murmur against hea-
ven, and below not to find fault with men; see the
論語 Lūn gé.

Also written 尤, yêw.

Boó k'hēn yêw, 無愆尤, without fault; fault-
less.

Yêw 詵 A fault, a crime, a sin.
Pe boó yêw hēy, 俾無詵兮
sáe e bó kōdy sit, cause them to
avoid crime; see the 國風 Kok hong.

Yêw 肫 A fleshy excrescence.

Yêw 由 From, out of, by, through; the means
by or through which; yin yêw,
因由, a leading cause, an induce-
ment; to let, to allow; yêw kê wūy, 由其爲,
let him do it.

Kwan kê séy yêw, 觀其所由 k'huond e séy
yéw lué, observe the motives from which his actions
spring; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gwān kēn, boó yêw tát, 願見無由達
aè bōēyh kē^{ng}, bó yin yéw ēy t'hong tát, I wish to
get an interview, but I have no means of introduction;
see the 儀禮 Gê léy.

Yêw 油 Oil, fat, grease, any oily substance.
Chek yêw bwán bān sék, choō
jūen seng h'ó, 積油滿萬
石自然生火 k'hē^{ng} yéw kaú muⁿ á chēnd

bān chēōh, choō jēn sai^{ng} hōēy, when we collect oil to the amount of a myriad of peculs, it will of itself produce fire.

Yêw 𣎵 A tree shooting out its branches.

Yêw 𣎵 A vessel for containing aromatic wine.

Yêw 𣎵 To laugh; *choó jîn yêw jé jé ch'hèau*, 主人迨爾而笑 *choó jîn yêw jēn jé ch'hèd*, the host smiling, laughed out aloud.

Yêw 郵 A post; *yêw êk*, 郵驛 *yêw yěäh*, a post house.
Sok ê tê yêw jé t'hwān bēng, 速於置郵而傳命 *k'hāh kín é yěäh báy jé t'hooi^{ng} bēng lēng*, to convey orders swifter than a post; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

𣎵 右 The right; *yêw séw*, 右手 *chē^{nà} ch'héu*, the right hand; *chó yêw*, 左右, right and left, attendants.
Séy oè é chó, boó é kaou é yêw, 所惡於左母以交於右 *séy wān tē tó ch'héu, bōh é kaou tē chē^{nà} ch'héu*, that which you dislike on the left, do not associate with on the right; see the 大學 *Tāe hák*.

Yêw 佑 To assist, to help, to aid, to abet.

Yêw 祐 To protect; *pé yêw*, 庇祐 *pó pē*, to protect with divine favor.

Yêw 又 Also, again, and, moreover; besides, still, yet.

Kēn chē put chēung, *yêw kēng put wūy*, 見志不從又敬不違

k'hw^{nà} kē^{ng} é áy sim chē ū^m t'hàn lán, yêw tēōh kēng, ū^m t'hang wūy kǎy, 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.

Yêw 園 A park, a pleasure garden; *wán yêw*, 苑園, a garden of pleasure.
Būn ōng che yêw, hong ch'hít sip lé, 文王之囿方七十里 *Būn ōng áy yêw wōō sè kak ch'hít cháp lé*, Būn ōng's park was 70 square lé in extent; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yêw 宥 To spare, to treat liberally, to be indulgent, to forgive.
Kwun choó é sēā kò yêw chōēy, 君子以赦過宥罪 *kwūn choó wōō sēā kōēy sit, yêw k'hw^{nà} lāng áy chōēy*, the good man makes a point of forgiving faults, and being indulgent towards crimes; see the 易解卦 *Ēk kaé kwá*.

Yêw 楸 Yêw lé, 楸李, a kind of fruit, which if eaten expels jealousy.

Yêw 有 Also, again; the same as 又, *yêw*.

Yêw 賄 Wealth, money; to give, to present; *yêw loē*, 賄賂, a bribe.

E gnó yêw ch'hēn, 以我賄遷 *t'hó gwá áy che^{ng} ch'hēn swá k'hè pát wūy*, to take my wealth, and remove it elsewhere; see the 衛風 *Wōēy hong*.

Yêw 侑 To assist, to help, to urge and incite one to eat; to couple, to pair.

E gák yêw sit, 以樂侑食 *é chok gáh k'hwui^{ng} chēäh*, they played up the music, to incite the emperor to eat; see the 周禮 *Chew léy*.

Yēw 鼫 A kind of field mouse.

Yēw 柚 Vulg. *nooi^{ng} á*: a pumelo, a shaddock.
Bân tēng êng kit yēw, 閩中榮桔柚 *Bân sai^{ng} êng hwa kit kap nooi^{ng} á*, in the province of Hok-k'èen lemons and pumelos flourish luxuriantly.

Yēw 狻 A black monkey.

Yēw 褻 The sleeve of a coat; also the appearance of much laughing.

奉 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 eh'hùn yim, goè pōey tong sek hwun yim, 太禹惜寸陰吾輩當惜分陰 t'haè E woō sōōh chit ch'hùn áy yim, gwán áy lāng yēú tēōh sōōh chit houn áy yim, the great E used to spare every inch of time, and we ought to spare every tenth of an inch.

Yim 𡗗 The ancient form of the preceding; also written 陰, yim.

Yim 音 A sound, a tone; seng yim, 聲音 *sē^{na} yim*, a sound, a noise, a voice; hān yim, 翰音, a fowl.

Pat yim k'hek haè, 八音克諧 *pāyh áy yim kēk ké haè hō*, the eight sounds excessively harmonious; see the 書舜典 *Se sùn tién*.

Sip gnoé yim, 十五音, the fifteen initial sounds; the name of a Chinese dictionary of the Hók-k'èen dialect on which this work is founded.

Yim 惇 Peaceful and harmonious; tranquil, still, retired.

Yim 啞 The incessant crying of children; to lose one's voice from grief.

Yim 瘖 Dumb, unable to speak.
Gim jê put gân, put jê yim lōng che ché hwuy, 吟而不言

不如瘖 聾之指麾 *gim jê ū^m kōng wā, ū^m tat tēōh áy kaōu ch'haon hē lang áy ké chō yēō^{ng}*, 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 tēang: to overflow, to be brimful, overflowing.

𡗗 飲 Vulg. *lim*: to drink; yim chéw, 飲酒 *lim chéw*, to drink wine.

Yim 飲 Yit p'heāou yim, 一瓢飲 *chit poó á áy lim*, a calabash full of drink; see the 論語 *Lún gé*.

𡗗 蔭 To screen; pè yim, 庇蔭, protection, shelter.

Yim 蔭 Chóe 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.

Sē sēng yim, jê chēung neāou sit, 樹成蔭而衆鳥息 *ch'hēw chē^{na} yim jê chēung*

chédou hai^{ng}, the trees form a covert, and all the birds of the air rest underneath; see 荀子 *Sûn choó*.

Yîm 嫖 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'hèung lók, jê bēy yîm loān*, the Kwan ch'he ode is pleasant without being obscene; see the 論語 *Lûn gé*.

Yîm 允 The appearance of walking.
Also written 兪, yîm.

Yîm 霖 A long continued rain.
Bók yëuk yîm é, 沐浴霖雨 *cháng êk kóo tē^{ng} áy hoē*, to be drenched in the long continued rain; see the 淮南子 *Hwaê lám choó*.

Yîm 蟬 A book-worm,

𦵏 𦵏
Yîm 𦵏 Hām yîm, 讎𦵏, angry words.

𦵏 𦵏
Yin 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 tēdou t'hàn é Hāy tēdou áy léy*, the Yin dynasty followed the ceremonies of the Hāy dynasty; see the 上論 *Sēang lûn*.

Yin 曰 The same as the preceding.

Yin 姻 A marriage; hwun yin, 婚姻, a wedding.

Yin 嫵 The same as the preceding.

Yin 茵 A mattress for sleeping or sitting on.
Lūy yin jê chō, lēet téng jê sit, 累茵而坐列鼎而食 *t'hēp jēuk á jê chēy, lēet tēⁿá jê chēāh*, 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 kíp bān bín, 恩澤及萬民 *yin tek kíp kaú chēⁿá bān áy pāyh sai^{ng}*, gracious favor extending to myriads of people.

Yin 氤 Yin wun, 氤氲, 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 闔 A short low wall at the gate of a city.

Yin 殷 Numerous, many, all, plentiful, abundant, luxuriant; a surname.

Yín 慇 Yin k'hîn, 慇懃, to be very earnest and attentive; anxious and diligent.

聲

Yín 隱 Yin ke, 隱居, to retire from the world, to dwell secretly.

To feel acutely, to compassionate, painful, grieved, mourning.

Bók hēn hoē yín, 莫見乎隱 bó k'hăh hēn bēng hoē yín k'hē^{ng}, there is nothing more evident than what is abstruse; see the 中庸 Tēng yūng. Ch'hek yín che sim, jîn che twan yěá, 惻隱之心仁之端也 ch'hek yín áy sim kw^{na} sē jín áy twan yěá, the feeling of pity and commiseration is the principle of benevolence; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yín 隱 The same as the preceding. Also written 隱, yín.

Yín 阮 The common method of writing 隱, yín.

Yín 𠂔 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'huā, to guide in, or clear, the way; seáu 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 jěáng, hăy yím hông chwân, 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉 hoo t'hoé kín téng bîn chěäh ta áy t'hoé, áy téy lín wu^{ng} áy chwnd, now the worm feasts above on the dry clods, and beneath it drinks the yellow fountains; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yín 靽 A rope for fastening an ox or a horse to a carriage.

Yín 尹 To advance, to enter; a surname; lēng 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.

𠂔 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 chěöh chò pōō 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 chè.

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 應 Read èng: to answer, to reply.

Yin

云

To speak, to say, to declare.

Yin

Se yin, haü hoē, 書云孝平

se kóng, t'ööh woō haü hoē, does not the classic say, "be filial;" see the 論語 Lūn 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 remove 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'huin'g ch'hut hwün*, the hills and rivers produce clouds.

Yin

漉

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

寅

Yin yēn, 寅緣, to give occasion to.

Yin

勻

Even, plain, equal, alike.

Yin

畇

Rice fields.

Yin

胤

Posterity, successive generations.

Yin

Eng sek choē yin, 永錫祚

胤 *éng k'ó s'òd hoē woō hok k'hè áy k'éná sun*, ever bestow upon us happy posterity; see the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*. Also written 胤, yin, and, 胤, yin.

Yin

胄

The ancient form of the preceding.

Yin

媵

To escort a daughter when going to be married.

Yin

贐

To give a present.

Yin

孕

A foetus in the womb; hwaē yin, 懷孕 *woō sin yin*, to conceive in the womb.Seng yin hwut slt, 牲孕弗食 *t'haou saing woō sin yin, bó ch'ēh*, when animals were pregnant, they did not eat of them.

夫

Yip

邑

A city; toe yip, 都邑, a capital city.

Sùn séy ke yit lēn sēng chē, jē lēn sēng yip, 舜所居一年成聚二年成邑 *Sùn séy k'hēā chit nēng ch'éná chē, nō nēng ch'éná yip*, wherever Sùn 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 悵 The mind uneasy, the mind disturbed; disquietude.

Boó Hwat sat Yin hô séy yip? 武發殺般何所悵 Boó ông mē^{ná} Hwat t'haē Yin, wōō s^{uá} mē^{ng}h an sim? Boó ông, 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 soô.

Yip 筩 A bamboo instrument for catching fish.

Yip 裏 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'heōng jěá, to make a bow or salutation.

Yip 揖讓而升 chok yip sēō nēō^{ng} jě chēō^{ng}, they bowed to each other, mutually gave way, and ascended; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Yip 熠 Full, abundant, bright.

夫 Yit 一 True, sincere, even; the beginning of numbers; one.

Yit kō, 一個 chit áy, one thing; yit jīn, 一人 chit lūng, one man.

Kip kē seng kong yit yěá, 及其成功一也 kip kaú e chē^{ná} kang chit yěō^{ng}, but when they complete their work, it is one and the same thing; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

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 鵲 A kind of swallow. Lé-sew t'hun yit choó jě seng Taē-gēep; 女修吞鵲子而生太業 Lé-seio t'hun cē^{ng} á, jě sa^{ng} Taē-gēep, Lé-sew devoured a young swallow and brought forth Taē-gēep; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Yit 憶 Read ek; to think of, to remember; tēāng kēw sēāng ek, 長久相憶 tēng kōb sēō sēō^{ng}, to think of each other for a long time. Ek chēak, 憶着 yit tēōh, to set the mind upon, to like, to be fond of.

天 Yit 佚 An yit, 安佚, at ease, at leisure; rest, tranquillity.

Sōd che che ē an yit yěá, 四肢之於安佚也 sē kē áy tē ēng ēng, the four limbs are disposed to ease and rest; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Yit 洩 Water overflowing; yīm yit, 淫洩, 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 têng, 八份舞
 於庭 pǎyh yit áy chok gák áy lán ko boó tē
 têng, 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 y
 cháou bēy hāi^{ng}, the horses ran away, and there
 was no stopping them; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yit 溢 Full, overflowing; running over;
 yāng yit, 洋溢, to inundate.
 Bwán jê put yit, 滿而不溢
 mū^á jê put bāy pō^á ch'hut, full without running
 over; see the 孝經 Hào keng.

Yit 鎰 A weight of 24 ounces.
 Suy bān yit pīt soó gēuk jīn teaou
 tok che, 雖萬鎰必使
 玉人雕琢之 suy bān yit tát áy gēuk pīt
 sáe gēuk lāng 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 啞 The singing of birds; also written
 囀, yung.

Yung 癰 A sore, a boil, an ulcer; seng yung,
 生癰 sai^{ng} eng á, to have a
 boil.

Yung 諧 Harmonious, peaceable; genial,
 kind.

Yung 漚 The waters of a river overflowing;
 or bursting out of the banks and
 then flowing in again.

Yung 廡 P'hek yung, 辟廡, an imperial
 academy.

Yung 璽 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 俑 Wooden images of men, made to be
 burned at funerals.

Sé chok yung chéá, kē boó hoē
 hoē, 始作俑者其無後乎 k'hé t'haóu
 chò yung áy lán, e bō áu tēy hoē, he who first
 made those wooden images would doubtless be de-
 prived of posterity; (because they were like living
 men, and might lead to the employment of real hu-
 man 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 yěák yüng peng, 踊躍用兵, they leaped and danced while using their swords; see the 邙風 Pöey hong.

Yúng kwày kè chēn, 踊貴屨賤 yúng kwày áy chwⁿá, (so many persons had their feet chopped off,) that wooden legs became dear, and shoes cheap; see the 左傳 Chò twān.

Yúng 涌 A fountain bubbling up; to spring up as a well, to issue forth as a fountain; also written 湧, yung.

Gwát yúng taē kang lēw, 月涌大江流 gōeyh yung tē twā kang laū, the moon seemed to issue forth, and flow down with the waters of the great river; see the 杜甫詩 Toē hoē se.

Yúng 筓 A case for arrows, a quiver.

Yúng 衛 The middle way in front of a magistrate's hall.

Yúng 勇 Bold, courageous, daring.
Yúng chēá put kē, 勇者不懼 yung áy lūng bó kēⁿá, bold men have no fear; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Yúng 甬 A certain road; a sort of measure.

Yúng 壅 To stop up, to dam up; to manure, to fatten.

Hô kwat put k'hó hēw yung, 河決不可復壅 káng p'hwá bó t'hang kōh yung, the river has burst its bounds, and cannot be dammed up again; see the 史記 Soó kē.

Yüng 擁 To hold, to grasp in the hand; to escort, to accompany.

T'haè kong yüng hwūy, 太公擁彗 T'haè kong gīm sadu chēw, T'haè kong held the broom, (when his son became emperor;) see the 高祖記 Ko choé ké.

Yüng 甕 A jar, a pitcher; yüng 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.

Téung yung, 中庸, the universal medium; the name of a Chinese classic.

Yüng 傭 Vulg. ch'hōⁿg: to hire people to work; to engage.

Yüng 墉 A city, a wall, a citadel.
E hwat chōng yung, 以伐崇墉 é p'hāh hwán áy sēⁿá, to attack high-walled cities; see the 大雅 Tāē gnáy.

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; hām yung, 涵容, to include, to inclose, to receive. A surname.

T'hēen lé séy put yung, 天理所不容 t'heⁿg lé séy ū^m 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 Mal-
vaceous plants.

Yüng

溶

Water flowing peacefully along.

Yüng

榕

The name of a tree; yüng sê, 榕
樹 *chéng chí'hēu*, the banyan tree.

Yüng

瑤

Chêung yüng, 琤瑤, to walk
along adorned with gems.

Yüng

融

Steam or vapor rising up and blend-
ing; harmonious, peaceful. A
surname.

Kê lók .yěá yüng yüng, 其樂也融融
áy köèy è yüng yüng, their joy was harmonious
and agreeable; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Yüng

鎔

Vulg. *yěong* : 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 *woô yüng*, useful.

Suy yëük bùt yüng, 雖欲勿用山川其舍諸

kê sěá choo, suy àè bó yüng, sw'a chí'huì'ng e woô 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.

Chêet yüng jê àè jîn, 節用而愛人 *chún*
chat sěy yüng, jê sěoh lāng, 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.

<i>Characters formed by one stroke of the pencil.</i>		24 Síp 十 ten.	47 Ch'hwan 川 a channel for water.	70 Hong 方 square, then.
1 Yit 一 one.		25 Pok 卜 to divine.	48 Kong 工 work, a work-man.	71 Boé 无 not, wanting.
2 K'hwún 丨 to descend.		26 Ch'ëet 卩 a seal.	49 Ké 己 one's self.	72 Jit 日 the sun, day.
3 Choó 丶 a point.		27 Hán 厂 a shelter.	50 Kin 巾 a napkin.	73 Wát 曰 to say.
4 P'h'ëet 丿 bent out.		28 Boé 厶 crooked.	51 Kan 干 a shield.	74 Gwát 月 the moon.
5 Yit 乙 one.		29 Yêw 又 the hand, again, more.	52 Yaou 么 slender.	75 Bók 木 wood.
6 Kwát 丿 hooked.		<i>Formed by three strokes.</i>		76 K'h'ëem 欠 to owe.
<i>Formed by two strokes.</i>		30 K'hoé 口 the mouth.	53 S'ëem 广 to protect.	77 Ché 止 to stop.
7 Jê 二 two.		31 Wúy 口 an inclosure.	54 Yín 及 a long journey	78 Taé 歹 evil, bad.
8 T'hoé 亠 (undefined.)		32 T'hoé 土 the ground.	55 K'ëung 井 to join hands.	79 Soé 爻 to kill by striking.
9 Jín 人 a man.		33 S'no 士 a scholar.	56 Èk 弋 to dart, a dart.	80 Boé 毋 not, lo not.
10 Jín 儿 a man.		34 Ché 久 to follow.	57 K'ëung 弓 a bow.	81 Pè 比 to compare.
11 Jíp 入 to enter.		35 S'ëy 夂 to walk slowly.	58 Ké 彡 hair. (head.)	82 Mò 毛 hairs.
12 Pat 八 eight.		36 Sek 夕 the evening.	59 Ch'hek 彳 to pace.	83 Sè 氏 a family name
13 Keng 冂 a wilderness.		37 Taé 大 large, great.	<i>Formed by four strokes.</i>	
14 Bék 宀 to cover.		38 Lé 女 a woman.	61 Sim 心 heart.	84 K'hé 气 living power
15 Peng 冫 an icicle.		39 Choó 子 a son, a child	62 Ko 戈 a lance.	85 Súy 水 water
16 Ké 几 a niche, a bench.		40 B'ëen 厶 to collect.	63 Hoé 户 an inner door.	86 H'ó 火 fire.
17 K'hám 口 gaping.		41 Ch'hún 寸 a punto, the tenth of a cubit.	64 Séw 手 the hand.	87 Jeáou 爪 nails of the
18 To 刀 a knife.		42 Séáou 小 little, small.	65 Ché 支 a branch.	88 Hoó 父 a father. [hand.
19 Lék 力 strength.		43 { Ong 尢 兀 兂	66 P'hok 攴 a slight stroke.	89 Gnaú 爻 to imitate.
20 Paou 勺 to fold.		{ Yêw an irregular edge.	67 B'au 文 fair.	90 Ch'ëang 片 (undefined.)
21 P' 匕 a spoon.		44 Se 尸 a corpse.	68 斗 a cow.	91 P'h'ëen 片 a splinter.
22 H' 匚 a receptacle.		45 T' 𠂔 a bird	92 Gáy 牙 the teeth.	93 牛 a cow.
23 Hong 匚 a receptacle.		46 山 a mountain	94 K'h'ëen 犬 dog.	

Formed by five strokes.

- 95 Hēn 玄 blackish.
 96 { Gōuk 王 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 Tēn 田 a field.
 103 P'hit 疋 疋 a measure of length.
 104 Lek 疒 sickness.
 105 Pwat 冢 a mound.
 106 Pék 白 white.
 107 P'hé 皮 skin.
 108 Béng 皿 dishes.
 109 Bók 目 the eye.
 110 Mañu 矛 a spear.
 111 Sé 矢 an arrow.
 112 Sák 石 a stone. [ish.
 113 Sē 示 示 to admon-
 114 Jéw 内 to creep.
 115 Hô 禾 grain.
 116 Hēet 穴 a den, a cave.
 117 立 to erect.

Formed by six strokes.

- 118 Tēuk 竹 竹 bamboo.
 119 Bē 米 paddy, rice.
 120 Bék 糸 糸 silk, thread.
 121 Hoé 缶 crockery.
 122 Bōng 网 网 net.
 123 Yāng 羊 a sheep.
 124 E 羽 feathers, wing.
 125 Ló 老 old, aged.
 126 Jē 面 a whisker, and.
 127 Jōey 未 handle of a
 128 Jé 耳 the ear. (plow.

- 129 Yit 聿 a pencil.
 130 Jūuk 肉 月 flesh.
 131 Sīn 臣 a statesman.
 132 Choō 自 self, himself.
 133 Chē 至 reaching to, at.
 134 Kēw 臼 a mortar.
 135 Sēet 舌 the tongue.
 136 Ch'hún 舛 to disturb, error.
 137 Chew 舟 a boat.
 138 Kīn 艮 disobedient.
 139 Sēk 色 color.
 140 Ch'hó 艸 艸 herbs.
 141 Hoe 虎 a tiger.
 142 T'héung 虫 an insect.
 143 Hēet 血 blood.
 144 Hēng 行 to go, to walk.
 145 E 衣 clothes.
 146 { Hà 西 to cover;
 { Sey 西 west.

Formed by seven strokes.

- 147 Kēn 見 to see.
 148 Kak 角 a horn.
 149 Gān 言 words, a ex-
 press.
 150 Kok 谷 an aqueduct, a
 valley.
 151 Toē 豆 pulse.
 152 Sé 豕 a hog.
 153 Chāē 豸 a reptile.
 154 Pōy 貝 pearls.
 155 Ch'hēk 赤 a carnation
 color.

- 156 Choé 走 to walk.
 157 Chēnk 足 足 the foot.
 158 Sīn 身 body.
 159 Ke 車 cart, wheel.

- 160 Sīn 辛 bitter. (hour.
 161 Sīn 辰 to tremble, an
 162 Ch'hēak 走 走 to walk
 swiftly.
 163 Yip 邑 邑 a city.
 164 Yéw 酉 new wine.
 165 Pēn 采 to pluck.
 166 Lé 里 Chinese mile.

Formed by eight strokes.

- 167 Kim 金 metal, gold.
 168 Tēang 長 長 long.
 169 Būn 門 a door. (earth
 170 Hoō 阜 阜 a mound of
 171 Tāē 隶 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 Bēn 面 the face. (ther
 177 Kek 革 untanned lea-
 178 Wáy 韋 back to back.
 179 Kéw 韭 leeks.
 180 Yim 音 a sound.
 181 Yēp 頁 the head.
 182 Hāng 風 the wind.
 183 Hwuy 飛 to fly.
 184 Sīt 食 to eat.
 185 Séw 首 the head.
 186 Hēang 香 smell, fra-
 grance.

Formed by ten strokes.

- 187 Mā 馬 a horse.
 188 Kwut 骨 a bone.
 189 Kō 高 high.

- 190 Pew 彡 long hair.
 191 Toē 鬥 to fight.
 192 T'hēang 鬯 wine used in
 sacrifice.
 193 Kek 鬯 a perfume pot.
 194 Kwáy 鬼 an evil spirit.

Formed by eleven strokes.

- 195 Gē 魚 a fish.
 196 Néau 鳥 a bird.
 197 Loē 鹵 insipid.
 198 Lōk 鹿 a stag.
 199 Bēk 麥 wheat.
 200 Mā 麻 hemp.

Formed by twelve strokes.

- 201 Hōng 黃 yellow.
 202 Sē 黍 millet.
 203 Hēk 黑 black.
 204 Tē 黻 to embroider.

Formed by thirteen strokes.

- 205 Bīn 鼃 a toad.
 206 Téng 鼎 鼎 a tripod.
 207 Koē 鼓 a drum.
 208 Ch'hē 鼠 a mouse.

Formed by fourteen strokes.

- 209 Pīt 鼻 the nose.
 210 Chēy 齊 even.

Formed by fifteen strokes.

- 211 Ch'hē 齒 the teeth.

Formed by sixteen strokes.

- 212 Léung 龍 a dragon.
 213 Kwuy 龜 a tortoise.

Formed by seventeen strokes.

- 214 Yēak 箏 a wind instru-
 ment of music.

INDEX OF THE CHARACTERS

WHICH OCCUR IN THIS DICTIONARY

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

The figures found in the following pages denote the number of strokes in the character independent of the radical.

一 { Yit Chit			丨 K'hwún {		丿 Choo	一 1
丁 Teng	丌 Kò	丘 { K'hew K'hoo	𠂇 { Kew K'hüet	弗 Sán	丶 E	丨 2
𠂇 K'hó	不 { Put Ū ^m Hew Hoo	丙 { Péng Pé ^{ná}	个 Kò		乚 { Wán Eé ^{ng}	丿 3
七 Ch'hit		丙 { Péng Pé ^{ná}	了 A		丸 Hwán	
万 Bék	与 É	丙 { Péng Pé ^{ná}	𠂇 K'hwá		丹 Tan	
𠂇 { Téāng Té ^{ng}	𠂇 Būén	𠂇 T'heēm	𠂇 { Téung Té ^{ng} T ^{ná}		主 Choo	
𠂇 { Són S ^{ná} Sám	𠂇 Kaè	𠂇 Sín	𠂇 { Téung Té ^{ng} T ^{ná}		井 { Tó ^m T'á ⁿ Tím Tám	
𠂇 { Seāng Ché ^{ng} Seāng	丑 T'héw	𠂇 Yéw	丰 Haē		兵 Péāng	
𠂇 { Háy Áy Káy	且 { Ch'hē ^{ná} Ch'ho	𠂇 Péng	丰 Hong			
	丕 P'ho	𠂇 T'heēm	𠂇 Kwán			
	世 Sò	𠂇 Toé	𠂇 { Ch'hwán Ch'huí ^{ng} Kwán Kí ^{ng}			

ノ 4	P'hēet	乙 Yit	𠂇 Kwat	二 {Jē Nō	一 T'hoē	人 {Jin Láng
ハ 5	Hwūt	乙 {Yit At	レ K'hwat	二 Sēang	亡 {Bōng Boō	人 Chip
乙 5	E	乙 Yin	了 Leáou	二 Hāy	亢 {K'hong K'hōng	什 {Sip Cháp
𠂇 6	{Gēy Gnaē	乚 {Bēā Mcē ^{ng} h	𠂇 Kwat	𠂇 Ch'hēuk	交 {Kaou Ka	仁 Jin
二 7	ナ Chō	九 {Kēw Kaōu Kēw	予 {Ē E'	于 {Ē He	亥 Haē	𠂇 Lēk
一 8	乃 Naē	乞 K'hit	𠂇 Tēā	𠂇 Ē	亦 Ēk	𠂇 Teng
人 9	久 {Kēw Koō	乚 {Yēā Yēā	𠂇 Sē	云 Yin	亨 {Heng P'heng	𠂇 {Chek Chāyh
イ 9	么 Yaou	𠂇 Sé	𠂇 Soō Sāē	互 Hoē	享 {Hēang Héang Hēang	𠂇 Hoō
	毛 {Chek T'hok	𠂇 {Ke Key	𠂇 Tēā	五 {Gnoē Goē	京 {Keng Kē ^{na}	𠂇 {Hoō Hēw P'hak
	之 Che	𠂇 Lwān		井 {Chéng Chā ^{ng}	尙 Lím	仇 Kēw
	𠂇 Chāy	𠂇 Hēet		三 Soō	尙 Tēng	𠂇 Pat
	𠂇 Hoē	乳 {Jé Je ^{ng} Joō Lēng		𠂇 Gnoē	亮 Lēang	仇 Chēang
	𠂇 {Ché Choō	𠂇 Tēā		𠂇 Swan	𠂇 Tit	𠂇 {Kim T ^{na}
	𠂇 Hwāt	𠂇 Tēā		𠂇 Kēng	𠂇 Pōk	介 Kaē
	𠂇 P'haē	𠂇 {K'hēēn Kan Ta		𠂇 Hōng	𠂇 Sēng	𠂇 Peng
	𠂇 Gīm	𠂇 {Tē Tē		𠂇 {Sa So Sēy	𠂇 Chēen T'hán	𠂇 {Jēng Jēung
	𠂇 E	𠂇 Lwān		𠂇 Hēng	𠂇 Bé Būn	从 Chēung
	𠂇 Tuy	𠂇 Ē		𠂇 Chae		𠂇 {Choō Yēā
	𠂇 Kwae	𠂇 Gēep		𠂇 {Ā Oē A U ⁿ Ok		𠂇 Soō
	𠂇 {Sēng Sēng			𠂇 {Kek K'hē		𠂇 Sīn
	𠂇 Sūy					𠂇 {T'h ^{na} Tō

仗 { Tēāng Tēāng	仰 { Gēāng Gēāng Gāng	份 Pin	伯 { Pà Pek Pāyh Mā	佻 Ch'hè	佑 Tēēm Chēm
參 Chín	伶 K'hēēm	佈 P'hoè	估 Koé	佻 È Yēd	何 Hô Hô
付 Hod	伙 Ch'hoè	俦 Teàou	俩 Hong	征 Cheng	必 Pit
仙 Sēen	仲 Tēung	佬 { Tún Tún	你 { Jé Neéng	佃 Tēēn Tēēn	佗 { ^A E T'ho Tô
仝 Hēen	伙 Pé	仝 Sím	佻 Neéng	佃 Ham	余 Sēā
仝 { Ch'háy T'hok	吏 Laou	仝 Bún	世 { Sēet Ē	佃 Mae	余 ^A E
仝 Hōng	伙 Gēy	仝 Ēk	伴 { P'hwàn P'hwān P'hwā	佃 Tân	伙 { Tēēt Yit
仝 Tōng	伙 Gwát	伙 { Kong K'hōng	佻 Ch'hēuk	佃 T'hé	佛 { Pit Hwut Hwut
仝 Jīm	伙 Gnoé	伙 E	佻 Hè	佃 Poè	作 { Chok Choh
仝 Ch'hēen	伙 { Kēēn Kēnā	伙 Kip	佻 Lēng	佃 Boó	佻 K'hoè
仝 Hān	伙 Tām	伙 Aè	佻 Tēw	佃 K'hay K'lie	佻 Lēng
仝 Gwút Git	伙 Kaè	伙 Gnoé	佻 Sin Ch'hun	佃 Pé	佻 Tong
伙 Taē	伙 Yaou	伙 { Kē Kē	佻 Ch'hé	佃 Seāou	佻 Pōey
伙 Hwàn	伙 Hong	伙 { Chēung Gim	佻 Soo	佃 Ch'hoó	佻 Hwān
伙 Hēák	伙 T'hin	伙 { Pok Hók Hōo	佻 Peng	佃 Wūy	佻 Hok
伙 { Taē Tāy Tēy	伙 Jīm Jīm	伙 Hwát	佻 Soō Sāē	佃 Tey Kāy	佬 { Laou Leāou
伙 Lēng Lēng	伙 ōng	伙 Hew Hoo	佻 Soō	佃 Chē	佬 Hāng
伙 É	伙 Tey	伙 Hēēn	佻 Kēā K'hēā K'hay	佃 Chò	佬 Kap
伙 Gwút	伙 Hōng	伙 Noē	佻 P'he	佃 Yēw Yéw	佬 Yāng
伙 Hwān	伙 { K'hé K'hé Nāng	伙 Tut		佃 Yàng	佬 Pek
伙 Beāou	伙 ^A E	伙 K'hwa		佃 Pūn	

人 } 9
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金	Hwat	使	Soó Saé Sòò Saè	律	Lút	候	{ Hoó Kaóu	倭	Haou	俑	Yóng
伯	Hwáy			俾	Boé	倭	Peng	倭	T'húy	倭	Hwún
佬	Béng	佬	Sin	佬	Jé	佬	T'héng	佬	Gé	佬	Kéng
佳	Kay	佬	T'hok	侖	Lún	佬	Chín	佬	{ Hây Héy	佬	Héén K'héén
佰	Séuk	佬	Tai'ng	侖	Lúy	佬	Só	佬	Ch'héuk Chak	佬	Chéet E
你	Ék	佬	K'hán	侖	T'hóng Tóng	佬	Cho	佬	Gó	佬	T'hek
你	Jé Naé	佬	Chit	佬	Ch'há	佬	Ch'héw	佬	Ch'he	佬	Yéw
併	{ Péng Péng Péng	佬	Kae	佬	T'hek	佬	{ Ch'hím Ch'hím	佬	Bóng	佬	Pé
		佬	Laé Laé	佬	Sán	佬	Lé	佬	Kéw	佬	Sám
信	Kit	佬	E	佬	{ Kéung Keng Kéung Kéng	佬	Kéuk	佬	Kóng	佬	Lóng
很	Kwún Héng	佬	Ch'hé	佬	Chew	佬	Sé	佬	Séuk	佬	Héng
估	Kwat Hwat	佬	Ong	佬	É E	佬	T'héng	佬	K'hak	佬	P'hóey
佃	K'héung	佬	O	佬	依	佬	Lap Ch'héep	佬	Goé	佬	Séuk
倭	Kwuy Kwúy	佬	Kong	佬	Ló	佬	Sím T'hím	佬	Chún	佬	Kék
伯	Sé	佬	Lé	佬	Jéung	佬	T'hwat	佬	Yip	佬	Hoo
佳	Chwán	佬	Yim	佬	Jé	佬	Pút	佬	Gíp	佬	He
佬	{ T'heaou Teaou Yaou	佬	Sé	佬	T'hé	佬	Lám	佬	Hoó	佬	{ Lé Lé
佬	Yaou	佬	Léa	佬	Boó	佬	Nó	佬	Léang	佬	Hoó
佬	Kaóu	佬	Choo	佬	Sin	佬	Hwat	佬	Choé	佬	P'heng
佬	Ch'hoó	佬	Hok	佬	Ló	佬	{ Péén Péén Pan P'hee'ng	佬	{ Ch'heaou Seáou Seau	佬	Pó
佬	Yit	佬	Yéw	佬	Tán	佬	便	佬	Lé	佬	{ Sín Sín Séén
佬	Héng	佬	An	佬	K'hé	佬		佬		佬	

倣 Sew	倣 Yëuk	倣 Kwan	倣 Kàn	倣 Lēng	倣 Hwún
倣 P'héng	倣 Him	倣 { Pōey Pōey Pōey	倣 { Chek Chēoh Chēa	倣 { Sēung Sēung	倣 { Öey Wōey
倣 Soō Kē	倣 { P'hē Pē	倣 T'hēén	倣 { Kēang Lēang	倣 Hwún	倣 Sē
倣 Hēep Kēep	倣 Tē	倣 Sēuk Sek	倣 Hwuy	倣 { Tong Tōng	倣 { Sùn Sùn
倣 Kwún	倣 Ch'hēang Ch'hēng	倣 Sēuk Sek	倣 { Ch'hēang Ch'hēang	倣 Chod	倣 K'hek
倣 Sew ⁸	倣 Tē	倣 Lēy	倣 { Chēep Chēet	倣 Ch'hek ⁹	倣 P'hēn
倣 Hoó	倣 Táp	倣 Tòk	倣 Hóng	倣 Pēng	倣 K'hēem
倣 Hō	倣 Yīn	倣 Būn Būn	倣 { Tē Tāt	倣 Eng	倣 Gān
倣 Ke Kē	倣 Pēng	倣 Tō	倣 { K'hong K'hong	倣 Chēen	倣 Hong
倣 Haōu	倣 Kēw	倣 Tām Tām	倣 { K'hong K'hong	倣 Yēen	倣 T'hóng
倣 Pōey Paē	倣 Sēuk	倣 Kwūt	倣 Kwān	倣 Lwān	倣 Ak
倣 Chēen	倣 { H'pāu H'nā	倣 Sūy T'hūy	倣 Chong	倣 { Chēdng Ch'hēung	倣 Gók
倣 Hwun	倣 Chut Ch'hūy	倣 Hēng	倣 Kē	倣 Ch'hún	倣 Kae
倣 Peāou	倣 Lēang	倣 Pēng	倣 { Ch'hēen Ch'hēng Ch'hēnā	倣 { Kay Káy Káy Háy Kek	倣 Ch'hēá
倣 Ē	倣 Chē	倣 Hēep	倣 { Géy Géy	倣 { Kēet Kē	倣 Sēng
倣 T'hek Sēuk	倣 Kēep	倣 Ch'hēang T'hóng	倣 Lūn	倣 Wáy	倣 Boē
倣 Hwúy	倣 Wán	倣 Hoē Haōu	倣 Tok	倣 É	倣 { Chō Choē
倣 Hóng Hōng	倣 Laē	倣 { É Kē Wá	倣 Kōng	倣 { Pēng Pēng	倣 Soē
倣 À	倣 { Ch'hong Ch'hóng Ch'hēng	倣 K'he	倣 { Öey Wōey O	倣 Jēā	倣 Ch'hap
倣 Yēem Gán	倣 Chōng	倣 T'hek	倣 { Kó Hwá	倣 Tēy	倣 T'hēng
倣 Pē	倣 Kō				倣 Pōey

人
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僕 Hēep	惚 Chóng	倂 Hat	僇 Ch'hēn	俾 Pit	僇 Yaōu
倂 Kie ^{na}	倂 Bēēn	倂 Sēet	倂 Kēūng	倂 Ch'huy	倂 Chēm
倂 Hōng	倂 Ch'hip	倂 Sek	倂 Hēy	倂 Tē	倂 Kāy
倂 Yaōu	倂 É	倂 Kwūy	倂 Wún	倂 { Yūng Ch'hēung Ch'hēōng }	倂 Chōng
倂 Tām	倂 Sēet	倂 Tām	倂 Sēēn	倂 { Ch'hēōng Ch'hēōng }	倂 { Sēang Sēōng }
倂 { Ch'hēw Ch'hēōu }	倂 { Sūn Tūn }	倂 { Hoo Hoō Poē }	倂 K'hēm	倂 Cho	倂 Teáou
倂 Yēm	倂 { Soo Ch'haē }	倂 Gwān	倂 K'hak	倂 Sut	倂 { Ch'hēáng Sēng }
倂 Yēw	倂 Twan	倂 Jēúng	倂 { Ch'hēng Sēng Sōng }	倂 Chóng	倂 Ch'hē
倂 { Kēēn Kēēn Kē ^{na} }	倂 Ch'hek	倂 Lek	倂 { Ch'hēnk Jēōh }	倂 Pēng	倂 Sáy
倂 Tūt	倂 Cheng	倂 Lók	倂 { Sán Sō ^{na} }	倂 Sēúng	倂 Hàn
倂 Sé	倂 Gnoé	倂 K'hēēn	倂 Pē	倂 Chēa	倂 Hwā
倂 Pēēn	倂 { T'hoē T'hāou }	倂 Káng	倂 So	倂 Gō	倂 Chēang
倂 { Se Sé }	倂 Hoē	倂 Mā	倂 Haōu	倂 Lēy	倂 { K'hēng K'hēng K'hēng }
倂 Hwūy	倂 Maōu	倂 { Pēng Pōng Pōng Pēng Pēng }	倂 Yūng	倂 Lēák	倂 Yēēn
倂 Chay	倂 { Kwuy K'hwuy Kōey }	倂 Chit	倂 Yaōu	倂 Kaē	倂 Chaōu
倂 T'hok	倂 Tē	倂 Tēēn	倂 T'hap	倂 { T'hwān T'hoōng Twān }	倂 Chip
倂 { Ch'hay Ch'hē }	倂 Soé	倂 T'hāē	倂 So	倂 É	倂 Tēy
倂 To	倂 Ch'hēw	倂 Tōng	倂 Áng	倂 Sūy	倂 { Tek Cháy }
倂 Hoó	倂 Tē	倂 Hó	倂 Chēk	倂 { Chāē Chāy }	倂 Sēet
倂 Pek	倂 Ch'hīn	倂 Kēēt	倂 Ch'ham	倂 Tōng	倂 { Loē Loē }
倂 Tē	倂 Soē		倂 { Lúy T'hoēy }	倂 Ch'hok	

備 Pē	僂 Ch'hip	僇 {Tan Sēén	斷 Soo	儂 Lông	儻 Ē
僇 {P'heàou P'hēd	僇 Kē	僇 {Keaou Yaôu Geàou	僇 Tông	僇 Sēén	僇 Jē
僇 Kīn	僇 {Ch'hūn Chún	僇 Hip	僇 Pók	僇 {Ek Yēoh	僇 T'héng
僇 {Lēén Lēén	僇 Pók	僇 Chēw	僇 Koè	僇 T'hat	僇 {Yín Yln
僇 Gé	僇 He	僇 Boó	僇 Tap	僇 {Tòng Tàng	僇 Taé
僇 Lēuk	僇 {Lô Lô	僇 Cheng	僇 Kēang	僇 P'heàou	僇 Tēw
僇 Bān	僇 Ch'héang	僇 Hām	僇 Bín	僇 Kēng	僇 Teáou
僇 {Péng Péng	僇 Kong	僇 {Hwún Hwún	僇 Yēp	僇 Séuk	僇 P'heng
僇 Ch'hēm	僇 Sēén	僇 K'hēén	僇 Sap	僇 Kēén	僇 Chey Sáy
僇 Sēén	僇 Leáou	僇 Yāng	僇 Kày	僇 Kéng	僇 Lām
僇 T'hām	僇 K'he	僇 Hán	僇 Hōey	僇 Hwán	僇 Kēén
僇 Sōey	僇 {Ch'heng Tēng	僇 Kwút	僇 K'ho	僇 {K'hēm K'hōng	僇 Ē
僇 Sūy	僇 Ch'han	僇 Jē	僇 Ch'heáou	僇 Yang	僇 Gó
僇 Pēét	僇 Ek	僇 {T'hóng T'héng	僇 {P'hek P'hēk	僇 Kaé	僇 Chín
僇 {Chun Chéén	僇 {Gwūy Gó	僇 Ok Oè	僇 Sek	僇 Tam Tām	僇 Pōg
僇 Sēāng	僇 Ke	僇 Cheaou Cheàou	僇 Hong	僇 Keáou Heaou	僇 Boó
僇 Jē	僇 {Hwan Po	僇 {Sip Sap	僇 Chèw	僇 Tē	僇 {Lāng Lēng Nāng
僇 Sēén	僇 Hwūy	僇 Ch'hīm Ch'hēm	僇 Aè	僇 Kōey	僇 Chāé
僇 Keáou	僇 K'héy	僇 Kek	僇 Gē	僇 K'hēén	僇 Ch'héang
僇 {Kwún K'hwún	僇 {Ch'hūn Ch'hwàn	僇 {Lín Lín	僇 Pók	僇 Pín	僇 Lāp Lēep
僇 Tōey	僇 T'hēet	僇 {Lín Lín	僇 Chūn	僇 Gam	僇 Pēén

9 人	儻 Lúy	儻 Lóey ¹⁸	儿 Jín	充 Yéén	入 Jíp	八 { Pat Páyh
イ	儻 Chéet	儻 Hēy	兀 Gwút ²	党 Tóng Táng	公 Jíp	公 { Kong Kang
10 儿	儻 Lē	儻 Hong	允 { Wún	兜 Taou	匹 Bōng	六 { Lèuk Lák
11 入	儻 K'hóng	儻 Lúy Lūy	元 Gwán	兢 Sin	内 { Lōey Laē Láp	兮 Hēy
12 八	儻 Pō	儻 Lēy ¹⁹	兄 { Heng Hē ^{na} 4	兢 Keng	全 { Chwán Chuíng	共 { Kéung Kéung Kéung Kāng 4
	儻 Yéuk	儻 Lō	充 { Ch'héung		兩 { Lēáng Lēáng Nē ^{ng}	矣 Ch'héaou
	儻 Sē	儻 Sēén	兆 Teāou		兩 { Lēáng Lēáng Nē ^{ng}	兵 { Peng Pē ^{na} 6
	儻 P'heau	儻 Chán	兕 Hēung		兕 Jē	其 Kē
	儻 Chán	儻 Ná	先 { Sēén Sín Sēén			其 Kē
	儻 Yew ¹⁶	儻 Ch'héung ²⁰	光 { Kwang Kong Kwui ^{ng}			典 Tēén 7
	儻 Néaou	儻 T'hóng	允 Tōey ⁵			豕 Sūy
	儻 T'héng	儻 Géém	克 K'hek			兼 Kēem
	儻 Ch'hín	儻 Heaou	允 Tōey			冀 { Kē
	儻 Lék	儻 Lúy	免 Bēén			
	儻 Lóng	儻 Lōng	兕 { T'hoé			
	儻 Bēng		兒 Jē			
	儻 Tē ¹⁷		兕 Soō			
	儻 Kēén		莠 Kēang			
	儻 Lín					
	儻 Sám					
	儻 Hwán					
	儻 Hwút					

口 Keng	𠂇 Bék	丿 Peng		凡 Ké	口 K'hám	𠂇 13
𠂇 Mò	𠂇 { Yim	冬 { Tong Tang 4	禁 13 K'hím	凡 { Hwān	凶 Hēung 3	𠂇 14
有 P'h nd	𠂇 7	冰 Peng	凜 Lím	凡 {	凸 Tút	丿 15
冉 Jéem	{ Kwan Kw ^{na} Kwàn Kōēy	冲 Ch'héung	凝 Gēng	𠂇 Ch'hè 6	凹 { Aou T'hap	凡 16
册 { Ch'hek Ch'hāyh	冠	决 Kwat 5	漬 Chun	凭 Pin	出 Ch'hut 4	𠂇 17
再 Chàè	冢 Bōng	况 Hōng	𦵏 { Ch'hín Ch'hā'ng	凰 Hōng 9	函 Hām	
𠂇 Keng 6	冢 T'héung	冶 Yéá		𦵏 K'hac	函 Hām	
冒 Mò	冥 { Bēng Mai'ng	冷 Léng		𦵏 Pin		
冒 Mò	富 9 Hod	𦵏 P'hwàn				
冑 Tēw	𦵏 Tīm	洞 Kéng				
𦵏 Koé		列 Lēet				
𦵏 Hoé 9		𦵏 Chún 8				
𦵏 Bēén		函 Hām				
𦵏 Lē		凉 { Lēāng Nēō'ng				
		清 Ch'hèng				
		凋 Teaou				
		凌 Léng				
		凍 { Tōng Tāng 9				
		滅 Kēém				
		𦵏 Pín				
		𦵏 Pít				
		𦵏 Kēet				

18 刀

刀 Tò					
刁 {T'heaou Téaou}	剗 Chéung	刮 {K'héet K'hat}	剛 Kong	崇 Ch'hêng	剗 {Lêw Láu}
刃 Jim	判 {P'hwàn P'huà	剃 {T'hèy T'hè}	剗 Wan	刷 Tê	剗 {Wòey Öèy}
刃 Ch'hong	別 {Pèet Pèet Pát}	剗 Kéng	剗 Pak	剗 P'héng	剗 Kèem
分 {Hwun Hwün Pun}	剗 {Kèep}	剗 Chek	剗 Èk	剗 {P'heáou P'heàou P'hèd}	剗 Kèem
切 {Ch'héet Ch'hè}	剗 {Kèep}	剗 Ch'hò	剗 Sèet	剗 Swat	剗 Chey
刈 Gnaē	剗 Paóu	剗 {Sèak Sèäh}	剗 Lap	剗 Sok	剗 Gê
刊 K'han	剗 {Lê Lāē}	剗 Lek	剗 Kê	剗 Ch'heáou	剗 Lāyh
刊 Ch'hèèn	剗 {Kwat Kōēyh}	剗 Lók	剗 {Twat Twäh}	剗 Cheáou	剗 Lék
刊 Gwân	剗 {Tò Kadu}	剗 K'hek	剗 Sèém	剗 Lèk	剗 Lêng
剗 Bún	剗 Ch'hòng	剗 Lát	剗 {Èk Wōēyh Öēyh}	剗 Chap	剗 Chām
剗 Sây	剗 K'hwa	剗 {Chèên Chân}	剗 Ch'hap	剗 Ch'hèem	剗 Bê
剗 Hêng	剗 Tó	剗 Hêng	剗 Sín	剗 Chún	剗 Lwân
剗 Tán	剗 Lōh	剗 T'hek	剗 Chéén	剗 K'hwat	
剗 Pin	剗 Chè	剗 Kong	剗 Öey	剗 Èk	
剗 Kwat	剗 {Swat Ch'hèy}	剗 Ch'hok	剗 Wöey	剗 Geāou	
剗 Gwát	剗 Kwàn	剗 Lè	剗 Hoò	剗 Gòk	
剗 Lèet	剗 Ch'hat	剗 {T'hek T'hak}	剗 {Kat Kwäh}	剗 Lêng	
剗 Ch'hey	剗 Ch'hè	剗 P'héang	剗 Kong	剗 Sek	
剗 San	剗 {Ch'hè Ch'hèng Ch'hek Ch'hèäh}	剗 Ch'hòng	剗 {Ch'hong Ch'hòng}	剗 Kèák	
剗 Bín	剗 Ch'hek	剗 P'hoé	剗 Lek	剗 P'hek	
剗 Hwa	剗 K'hek	剗 Choò	剗 {Lèäh Sut Chūy}	剗 Kōey	

力 {Lèk Lát}			勺 Paou	匕 Pé	匚 Hòng	力 ¹⁹
功 {Kong Kang}	勉 Bèén	鵠 Hèet	勺 Chèak	匕 Hwà	匚 Ē	力 ²⁰
因 Hō	勑 Poē	勑 Lō	勺 Yēoh	化 Hwà	匚 Chap	匕 ²¹
加 Kay	勑 K'hwaē	勑 Hèép	勺 Yin	北 {Pok Pak}	匚 {Ch'héang Ch'héong}	匚 ²²
劣 Lwat	勑 T'hít	勑 Kím	勺 Koe	匙 Sē	匚 K'hong	
勑 Hèép	勑 Lék	勑 Hwun	勺 Bút		匚 Āh	
助 {Choē Chān}	勑 {Tōng Tāng}	勑 Lēy	勺 {Kaē Kaē}		匚 Kēep	
努 {Noē Loē}	勑 Hēuk	勑 Sēang	勺 {K'hwān K'héung}	包 Paou	匚 Hwúy	
劫 Kēep	勑 K'hām	勑 {K'hwān K'héung}	勺 Hēung	勺 Kēuk	匚 K'hwúy	
勑 {K'he Kē}	勑 Bōō		勺 Kēuk	勺 Tō	匚 Hōēy	
勑 Seāou	勑 {Sin Sīn}		勺 Poē	勺 Yēep	匚 Kwūy	
勑 {K'hwān Kwān}	勑 {Lō Lō}		勺 Poē	勺 Paōu	匚 Tōk	
勑 Haōu	勑 Bōō		勺 Yēep	勺 Poē	匚 Kām	
勑 Túy	勑 {P'heāou P'heāou}		勺 Paōu	勺 Poē		
勑 Hèk	勑 Sē		勺 Pók	勺 T'hāh		
勑 K'hek	勑 Chék					
勑 Kēng	勑 K'hín					
勑 Pūt	勑 {Chaōu Ch'haou}					
勑 T'hít	勑 Aōu					
勑 Bók	勑 K'hwat					
勑 Yūng	勑 Ē					
勑 Yūng	勑 Keāouh					

23 匸	匸 Héy	十 { Síp Cháp	卜 Pok	卩 Chéet	厂 Gān	厶 Boé
24 𠂔	𠂔 P'hit	千 { Ch'héen Ch'heng	卞 Pēen	卬 Gōng	厄 { Ek Āyh	𠂔 { K'ew Jéw
25 卜	𠂔 È	卅 Sáp	占 { Ch'hem Ch'hem	卯 Baou	𠂔 Gān	𠂔 Jéw
26 卩	𠂔 { P'én P'un	卒 Chut	尙 { Yéw Yéw	卬 Yín	𠂔 Té	𠂔 K'hè
27 匸	𠂔 Lék	升 { Seng Chin	卦 Kwà	𠂔 Gwūy	𠂔 Gaê	𠂔 { K'hè K'hod
28 厶	𠂔 K'he	午 { Gnoé Taou	高 Sēet	却 K'hèak	𠂔 Chit	叁 Sam
		𠂔 Hwūy		𠂔 { Lwán Nooi ^{ng}	𠂔 Bāng	參 { Ch'ham Som
		𠂔 { Pwán Pw ⁿ à		𠂔 { Kwán Kwàn Kwui ^{ng}	𠂔 { Lē Lut	參 Ch'ham
		𠂔 Pe		卸 Sēa	𠂔 { Hoē Kaōu	
		𠂔 Chut		卹 Sut	𠂔 { Ch'hoē Ch'hod	
		𠂔 { Tok Tōh		𠂔 K'hèak	𠂔 Gwán	
		𠂔 Hēép		𠂔 Gwūt	𠂔 Ch'hày	
		𠂔 Lām		卽 Chek	𠂔 K'hwat	
		𠂔 { P'hok P'haōuh		卽 Chek	𠂔 Hāy	
				卿 K'heng	𠂔 Gō	
					𠂔 { Ap Yēem Yēm	
					𠂔 Soo	
					𠂔 Lēy	

又	Yēw	口	{ K'hoē K'haō Kaōu Ch'h		吟	G	吾	Goē	叻	Naōu	
又	Ch'hay Ch'ha				舌	li e	告	Kō K'hok	呷	Hap	
及	Kip	古	Koī	吃	Bit		呷	Chap	呷	P'he	
友	Yēw	句	{ Koe Kōd Kē Koi	各	Kok Kōh	吧	{ ha la	呀	Gēa	呷	Heaōu Hēō
爻	Yēw	另	Lēng	合	Háp Kap	吨	Tūn	呷	Kwún	呷	Heaou
反	Hwán	叨	T'ho	吉	Kit Ka	昏	Kok	呂	Lē	呷	Sin
友	Pwát	叨	K'hoē	吊	Teaou	吩	{ Hwún Hwán P'hún	呆	Gaē	呼	Hoe
叔	{ Sēuk Chēuk Chēk	只	Ché	同	Tōng Tāng	叱	Gō	咍	Hē ^{ng}	命	{ Bāng Bān Mē ^{ng}
取	Ch'hé	叫	Keaōu	名	{ Bēng Mē ^{ng}	含	Hām	咍	P'hún	咍	K'hay
受	Sēw	召	Teaou	后	Hoē	听	{ Gín Gín T'hēng	呢	Neē ^{ng}	咀	{ Choē Choē Choē
叙	Sē	叭	P'hwat Pāyh	吏	Lē	吭	K'hōng	咍	Yew	咍	Jēa
段	Káy	叮	Teng	吐	T'hoē	吮	Wún	周	Chew	咍	Tut Tut
叛	Pwán	可	K'hó	向	{ Hēang Hēō ^{ng} Hē ^{ng}	呈	{ Tēng Tē ^{ng}	咒	{ Chēw	咍	Paōu
叟	Soē	台	{ ē T'haē	吒	Ch'há Ch'hāy	喇	Ch'hā	咒		咍	Hwut
叢	Chōng Chāng	叱	T'hek	吒	Keaōu Kēō	吳	Goē	附	Hoē Hoē	和	{ Hō Hō Hō ^{ng}
		史	Soō Sāē	咍	Kwún	吸	K'hip	咍	Ch'hoō	咍	Kēw
		右	Yēw	君	E	吹	{ Ch'huy Ch'hōey P'hōēh	呱	Wa	咏	Eng
		叵	P'hó	咍	Lín	吻	Bún	味	Bē	咍	Neē ^{ng}
		叶	Hēēp	吞	T'hun	吼	{ Hoē Hāōu	咍	Hē	咍	Ch'hīp
		号	Hō	吠	Hwūy Pūy	咍	Hōng	阿	Ho O	咍	Gōk
		司	Soo								
		咍	Wún								

又 29

口 30

30 口

咤 { Ch'hày	𠵼 { Swaē ^{ng} h	𠵼 { H'au	𠵼 { Y	𠵼 { T'hò / P'hòēy	啓 { K'héy
𠵼 { Hè	𠵼 { Hōng	𠵼 { H'au	𠵼 { P'h'at	𠵼 { Gaē	𠵼 { K'héy
𠵼 { È	𠵼 { Ch'héa	𠵼 { Ch'au	𠵼 { Chim	𠵼 { Cham / Oé	𠵼 { Tám / T'ēm
𠵼 { Choo	𠵼 { Wa	𠵼 { T'et	𠵼 { H'ah	𠵼 { Sēep	𠵼 { Tám
𠵼 { Ché	𠵼 { Ap	𠵼 { Cheāouh	𠵼 { Ge / Gē	𠵼 { Chew	𠵼 { Ch'hoō
𠵼 { Kaou / Ka	𠵼 { Chae	𠵼 { Bé / Mai ^{ng} h / Mee ^{ng} h	𠵼 { Hóng	𠵼 { Kwūn	𠵼 { P'hé
𠵼 { Tèw	𠵼 { P'hún	𠵼 { P'hoo	𠵼 { Gīm	𠵼 { Tap	𠵼 { Ch'hwat / Twat
𠵼 { Kék	𠵼 { T'ēa	𠵼 { P'hoē	𠵼 { Nō	𠵼 { Gnaū	𠵼 { Áy / A / Ek
𠵼 { Chay / Lán	𠵼 { K'hoē / Wán / Eē ^{ng}	𠵼 { Poē	𠵼 { Sēw	𠵼 { Tok / Tāyh	𠵼 { Lāng
𠵼 { Hay / K'hāē	𠵼 { Lōng	𠵼 { Hān	𠵼 { Wáy / Wáy	𠵼 { Tok	𠵼 { Lún
𠵼 { Hām	𠵼 { Bē / Wáy	𠵼 { Kéng	𠵼 { Ch'hèàng / Ch'hèō ^{ng}	𠵼 { Sēang	𠵼 { T'héy
𠵼 { Swan / H'ēén	𠵼 { Bāng	𠵼 { K'hō	𠵼 { Heēh	𠵼 { Tek	𠵼 { T'héy / T'hé
𠵼 { Hew	𠵼 { Ko	𠵼 { Sēuk	𠵼 { K'hèàng	𠵼 { Hèng	𠵼 { Gām
𠵼 { Y'een / Y'een / Y'et	𠵼 { Gō	𠵼 { Gān	𠵼 { Lūy	𠵼 { Lām	𠵼 { K'hek
𠵼 { Laóu	𠵼 { Ch'hēōh / Hāyh	𠵼 { Koō	𠵼 { Àn	𠵼 { Ò	𠵼 { Chew
𠵼 { E	𠵼 { Saōu / Seāou / Ch'hēō	𠵼 { P'ōēy	𠵼 { Ày / Ōēyh / Wōēyh	𠵼 { Gek / Ch'hāe	𠵼 { K'hāi ^{ng} h
𠵼 { Ae	𠵼 { Lē	𠵼 { So / Sō	𠵼 { Laē	𠵼 { Chun / Hēē ^{ng}	𠵼 { Hwūt
𠵼 { P'hín	𠵼 { Lō / Lō / Nō / Nō	𠵼 { Tūn	𠵼 { Sek	𠵼 { Būn / Mooi ^{ng}	𠵼 { Öey / Wōey
𠵼 { Sím	𠵼 { Nō	𠵼 { Yip / Ap	𠵼 { Sek	𠵼 { K'hēāouh	𠵼 { P'hún
𠵼 { Sut	𠵼 { Ch'hēuk	𠵼 { Hāē	𠵼 { P'hún	𠵼 { Ch'hūy	𠵼 { Ch'hún / Ch'hūi ^{ng}
𠵼 { Hēung		𠵼 { Tōng / Tē ^{ng}	𠵼 { Hām		

喃 { Lam Lâm	喝 Hat Hwǎh	暖 { Ch'hà K'hà ^{ng}	噠 { Lēn Lây	廖 { Kaou Haou	嚙 Oǎh Yēet
善 Sēen	啣 Chek	嗅 Hēw	噍 { Chày Chèy	嗥 Hà	嚙 Sùn
嚙 Yēuk	啣 Hwúy	齋 Sek	嗽 { Soè Sađu Sok Sōh	咽 Kwǎh	嚙 Chun
詰 Tēet	啣 { Ch'hǎh Ch'hap S'ǎh	齋 Yung	啗 Hám	嚙 { Oé Aóu	嚙 Chómh
啗 Kae	啗 { Kek Kēh	啗 Ek	啗 K'hom	嚙 T'heáou	啗 { Hám Tám
喉 { Hoé Aóu	嚙 Hōng	啗 Má	啗 Keaou	嚙 Chék	啗 Tun
時 { Hō O	嚙 Tōmh	啗 Ch'ha	啗 K'haè	嚙 Sēang	啗 P'hwat
喊 { Hám Hēem K'hēem	啗 Swan	啗 Áp	啗 T'hàn	嚙 { He Ha	嚙 Cheáou Chēo
喋 Tēep	啗 Jū	啗 T'hēen	啗 Kok	嚙 Seǎh	嚙 Hip
翳 { Chēuk Choó Tak	喪 { Song Sōng Se ^{ng}	啗 Geáou	啗 Kó	嚙 Chōey	嚙 12
啗 Jéá	啗 { K'hek K'hēy	啗 Hwá	啗 Chó	嚙 Ch'heáou	嚙 { K'hím Kím Hím
啗 Yim Láyh	啗 Ch'hip	啗 Oe	啗 Kay	嚙 Chēuk	嚙 { Wōey Ōey
啗 Chán	啗 Keáou	啗 K'heém	嚙 Hoe	嚙 Saou	嚙 K'hè
啗 Yaou	啗 { K'hēa Sēen Sēen Tan Twa	啗 Sē	嚙 Gaē	嚙 { Cháy Ch'húy	嚙 Gók
啗 Ak	單	啗 Kek	嚙 Chit	嚙 Heaou	嚙 Ch'hò
喘 { Ch'hwán Ch'hún	啗 P'hún	啗 Chēa	嚙 P'heáou	嚙 Soo Sey	嚙 { È He Aē Āyh
啗 Hwūy	啗 K'hæ ^{ng}	啗 { Lēw Lađu	啗 Yēen	嚙 Hó	嚙 Sē
啗 Hwàn	啗 Gók	啗 Pit	啗 Chaou	嚙 Leáou	嚙 Ho
啗 Hó	啗 Hók	啗 Gó	啗 Hae	嚙 He	
		啗 Gó	啗 Káy	嚙 T'han	
			啗 Sip		

30 口

31 口

32 土

噉 Keəəuh

噉 Há

噉 Chwäh

噉 Kōey
K'hwaè噉 P'hup
P'hün

噉 Jěá

噉 P'hé

噉 Ləng

噉 Ham

噉

噉

噉

噉 T'haé

噉 Jè

噉 Hék
Há
Hā

噉 Chíp

噉 Tút
Těo噉 Hē^{ng}噉 Chēy
Chēy
C'bhāy

噉 Hēēn

噉 Chēēh

噉 Gín

噉 Ch'hwat

噉 Těet

噉 Lūn

噉 Yēēn

噉 Nā
Lā

噉 Pín

噉 Hēàng

噉 P'hé

噉 Meēng

噉 Sēet

噉 K'hak

噉 Yín

噉 Gēēm

噉 Eng

噉 Jěàng

噉 K'hoé

噉 Chēak

噉 Hwan

噉 Chwán

噉 Lēep

噉 Gō
Heəou

噉 Yung

噉 Lō

噉 Lōng

噉 Chēuk

囗 Wūy

囗 Hōēy

囗 Yin

囗 Lēep

囗 Sēw

囗 Tip

囗 Sōd
Sē

囗 Kēēn

囗 Hōēy

囗 Sín

囗 Yin

囗 Hwut

囗 Bōēy

囗 K'hwūn

囗 K'hūyūn

囗 Lēng

囗 Koè

囗 Yēw

囗 Hou^{ng}

囗 P'hoé

囗 Gē

囗 Lūn

囗 K'hwán

囗 Gē

囗 Ch'heng

囗 Kok

囗 Wūy

囗 Wān
Hwūng囗 Wān
Eēng

囗 Toē

囗 Twān
T'wā

囗 Hwān

囗 Lēēn

土 { T'hoé
T'hoé
Toē

土 At

土 T'héng

土 Kwaè

土 Chāē

土 { Oo
Woo

土 Kwuy

土 E

土 Ké

土 Tēy

土 Chūn

土 { Kē
Ch'hek

土 Bút

土 Ché

土 { Hwán
Pwán
Pw^{ná}

土 K'hím

土 Kín

土 Jōēy

土 T'hūn

土 { Hong
He^{ng}

土 Hwún

垒 { Hwún T'hún	坵 { K'hew K'hoo	埒 { Lwát Lwäh	塼 P'hē ^{ná}	塔 { T'hap T'häh	漫 Bän
坎 K'hám	坷 K'hó	垠 Tē ^{ná}	塼 P'hōē ^{gh}	塑 Soē	境 Kéng
坏 { P'he P'hōey	坻 Tē	埜 Sēā	坡 Toē	塼 Ōng Ang	墅 Sē
坐 { Chō Chāy Chēy Ch'hāy	垂 { Sāy Sōēy	域 Hék	堞 Tēép	塗 Toē	塼 K'hám
坑 { K'heng K'hai ^{ng}	型 Hēng	埠 Poē	堡 Pó	塘 { Tōng Tē ^{ng}	埔 Yāng
垒 Lām	塔 Kāy ^h	堙 Oē	堤 Tey	塚 T'hēung	塾 Tēem
坡 P'ho	坳 K'hwúy	埤 { Pe Pō Pō	堦 Kae	塞 { Sek T'hat Saē	墟 Chōōh
埤 P'hwán	垠 Gín	坑 { Wán W ^{ná}	堦 K'ham	塋 Chōng	塋 K'haē
坐 Tōng	坳 Koē Kaōu	埤 Tēy	堦 Geāou	塋 T'hoō ^{ng}	塋 { Boē Bōng
埤 K'hwun	垣 Hwán	埤 Ch'haē	堦 Yēén	塋 T'hēēn T'hūn	塋 Kē ^{ng}
埤 T'hán	埤 Tēēt	埤 Tó	堦 Chék	塋 { Oē Ch'hek Tōō	塋 T'hap
埤 K'hā	埤 Pūt	埤 Chip	塋 Ch'hēāng	塋 Hwun	塋 Tāy
埤 P'hwán	埤 Pā	埤 Pōēy	塋 Bē	塋 Jēk	塋 K'haou
埤 Tēem	埤 Hān	埤 Ke	塋 Toē	塋 Ch'heāng Tē ^{ng}	塋 Ke
埤 { P'he P'hōey	埤 Sāy	埤 Sō	塋 Chit	塋 Tīn	塋 Chēng
埤 Keng	埤 Ae	埤 K'hwut	塋 K'hwaē	塋 Chām	塋 He
埤 Ōng	埤 Poē	埤 { Tōng Tē ^{ng} T'hē ^{ná}	塋 Êng	塋 Sēk	塋 Sēēn
埤 Ōng	埤 K'hēak	埤 Kēen	塋 T'hap	塋 Loē	塋 Sēēn
埤 Hwūt	埤 Baē Tāē	埤 Tuy	塋 K'haē	塋 Tē	塋 P'hok
埤 Aon	埤 { Sēng Sē ^{ná}	埤 Ok	塋 Sē	塋 Tōēy	塋 Tūn
			塋 Bēk		

32 土

播 { Hwan
Hwân }

33 土

墨 { Bék
Bák }

34 夕

墳 { Hwûn
13 }

35 夕

墳 { Ch'héang
Ch'héang }

36 夕

墜 Kat

墜 K'hwûn

壁 { P'hek
Pek
Péah }壘 { Èng
Yùng }

城 K'hám

壘 K'héak

壇 { T'hân
Tio'á }

壘 Hwun

壘 Hok

壘 { Ap
Tá'á }

壘 Hô

壘 Têen

壘 Lúy

壘 K'hòng
16

壘 Loê

壘 T'hám

壘 Wûy

壘 { Hwaê
K'héap }壘 { Lóng
Léung }壘 { Lóng
Lang }壘 Jéang
20

壘 Pa

士 Soō

壬 Jím

青 K'hák
4

壯 Chòng

壳 K'hák

声 Seng

声 K'hèng
9

壹 Yit

壺 Hoê

壺 K'hwûn

壽 Sêw

夕 Ché

夕 Kàng

夕 Söey

夕 Lêng
7

夕 Hây

夔 Kwûy

夕 Sèk

夕 { Göey
Gwa }夙 Sëuk
3夕 { To
Chéy }夜 { Yēa
Ma'ng }够 { Koê
Kadu }够 Göey
8夢 { Bông
Bâng
P'hew }

夢 Bông

夤 Yin

影 { H'ô
Hô'ey }

大 { Taē Tuoā		女 { Lé Neēng Jé		姓 { Sèng Sai'ng	姻 { Yin Yēn
天 { T'hēen T'heēng	契 { K'hēet K'hèy K'hè Sēet	奴 { Noē Loē	妨 { Hōng	娈 { Ch'hoó	娈 { Gwúy
太 { T'haē	奔 { P'hun	好 { T'hé ^{ná}	姪 { Toē Sèk	姪 { Jīm	娈 { Choo
夫 { Hoo Hoō	麥 { Hae T'há	奸 { Kan	妮 { Neēng	姚 { Yaōu Yēō	娈 { Jē'ung
夫 { Kwaē	奕 { Èk	好 { H'no H'no H'ó	妯 { T'hew Tēuk	姜 { Kēang	娈 { Wuy
天 { Yaou Yaōu	套 { T'hò	妯 { Chēak	妯 { Tat	妹 { Te	娈 { Wā
央 { Yang E'ng	奘 { Chōng	奶 { Naē	姪 { Ó	姑 { Kit	娈 { P'heng
夫 { Sit	奚 { Hēy	如 { Jē	妹 { Mōey Nio ^{ná}	姪 { Gó	娈 { Lē
夷 { È	奘 { Tēen	妃 { Hwuy	妹 { Ewát	姪 { Kaóu	娈 { So
夸 { K'hwa	界 { Gō	妾 { Bōng	妻 { Ch'hey Ch'hèy	姪 { Koē	娈 { Lēang Nēng
夾 { Kōep Gūy'gh	缺 { K'hwat	妊 { Jīm Jīm	妾 { Ch'hēep	姪 { Boé	娈 { Gē
奈 { T'hūy	奢 { Ch'hēa	妍 { Gēn	姆 { ūm Boó	姪 { Kan	娈 { Nō
奈 { Táy	奧 { Ò Hēuk	妒 { Toē	姐 { Saē	姪 { È	娈 { Sōey
奄 { Yēem Yēem	奄 { Lēem	妓 { Kē Kē	姊 { Chó Chéou	姪 { Tīt	娈 { P'hut
牵 { Gāh	契 { Chuy	妖 { Yaou	始 { Sé	娈 { Sēh	娈 { Kwan
奇 { Ke Kē K'hēa	奪 { Twát Tāy'gh	姪 { Kim	姪 { San	娈 { Ke	娈 { Sin
奈 { Naē	獎 { Chéang	妙 { Beāou	姐 { Chēá Chúy Chéy Cháu	娈 { Hēon	娈 { Tōy
奈 { Hōng	奘 { Sek	妝 { Chong Chēng	姑 { Koe	娈 { Hēng	娈 { Gō
奎 { Kwuy	奘 { Pē	好 { È	姪 { Soō	娈 { Ap	娈 { Bwán Bēen
奏 { Choē Cháu	奘 { Hwūn	妯 { Pé	娈 { Wúy	娈 { Jēem	娈 { Boó
奘 { Hwàn	奘 { Pē	安 { T'hó		娈 { Gēn	娈 { Haōu

大 37

女 38

38 女
39 子

娶 { Ch'hè Ch'huā } 8	媼 T'hoē	媿 K'hwù	嫪 { Lō Lō } 12	嬪 Tòk	子 { Choó Kè ^{ng} } 3
娼 Ch'hēang	嫽 Jūn	嫁 Kày	嫖 Koe	嬬 Lán	孖 K'hēet
娶 Ǫ	媼 Ch'ēn	嫂 Sò	嫖 Boó	嫖 Yēn	孔 { K'hóng K'háng K'hang } 3
妻 Loē	媼 Bā	嫖 Gwān	嫖 Hān	嬬 Jwán	孕 Yín
婆 Pō	媼 Hoō	嫉 Chit	嫖 Leáou	嫖 Song	字 { Joó Jē } 3
媵 K'hēang	媼 Ch'á	嫖 Leáou	嫖 Jeáou	嫖 { Lēang Nē ^{ng} } 3	孖 Choó
婉 Wán	媼 { Böy Hā ^m }	嫖 Hēem	嫖 He	嫖 Lwán	存 Chūn
嫖 Ǫ	媼 Hōng	嫖 Ló	嫖 Sēn		孖 Hoo
媵 Ch'ēt	媼 Eng	嫖 Heáou	嫖 Keaou		孖 Pút
媵 Kwán	媼 Meē ^{ng}	嫖 Peáou	嫖 Sek		孖 Choo
婚 Hwun	媼 Wān	嫖 So	嫖 Pē		孝 { Haóu Hā } 5
婢 Pē	媼 Sēet	嫖 { P'heáou P'heáou }	嫖 Sēn		孟 Bēng
嫖 { Yin Yēn }	媼 Mō	嫖 Oé	嫖 Ch'hēang		季 { Kwūy K'huūy } 5
婦 Hoó Pōó	媼 Wā	嫖 Bān	嫖 Na ^{ng}		孤 Koe
嫖 Lam	媼 Sit	嫖 Ch'ēang	嫖 Bó		孩 Haē
嫖 Yim	媼 Yin	嫖 Lē	嫖 Pin		孫 { Sun Sùn Swui ^{ng} } 6
嫖 À	媼 Ch'he	嫖 Tek	嫖 { Naé Leng } 14		孖 Waēh
嫖 Tēng	媼 Pwán	嫖 Yēn	嫖 Eng		孖 Seuk
嫖 Boó	媼 Aóu	嫖 Sēung	嫖 Seáou		孖 Ch'han
嫖 Hwun	媼 Má	嫖 Jūn	嫖 Eng		孖 Choó
嫖 { Sēy Sae }	媼 Koe Koē	嫖 Heaou	嫖 { Sím Chím }		
		嫖 Boē			

子³⁹山⁴⁰

鴉 Jê

學 { Hák
Ōh

孺 Jê

孺 Naê

孽 Gêét

櫻 Eng

山 Bêên

宁 T'hé

穴 { Jéúng
Jéáng

先 Kwúy

宅 { T'hék
T'hâyh

宇 É

守 { Séw
Sêw
Chéw安 { An
Wⁿa宋 { Sòng
Sàng

完 Wán

宏 Yung

宏 Hông

空 Gê

必 { Bit
Hók

宗 Som

宗 Gwà

岩 Tóng

宗 Chong

官 { Kwan
Kwⁿa

宙 Têw

定 { Têng
Têⁿa

宛 Wán

宜 Gê

客 { K'hek
K'hâyh

宜 Swan

宋 Chék

室 Sit

宥 Yew

宜 Hwán

宜 Ê

察 T'hay

食 Lông

宮 Kéung

宰 Chaé

害 Haé

宴 Yèen

宵 Seaou

家 Kay

宸 Sín

容 Yung

宿 { Sêuk
Sêw

寔 Chéét

案 Ch'haé

寂 Chék

寃 Wan

寄 { Kè
Kêd

寅 Yin

密 { Bit
Bát

室 Ay

寇 { K'hoè
K'hoè

寃 Wut

富 { Hod
Pod

寃 Lêng

寃 Bê

寒 { Hân
Kwⁿa

寃 Bwán

寓 É

寓 Gê

寃 Sit

寃 Bêng

寃 Tê

寃 Jê

寃 Óng

寃 Óng

寃 Pó

康 K'hong

寃 Tèem

寃 Bók

察 { Ch'hat
Ch'hak寃 Kwⁿa

寃 Ch'hím

寃 Goê

寃 Leáou

寃 Sit

寃 Lêng

寃 Chây

寃 Sím

寃 Sêá

寃 K'hwán

寃 K'hwan

寃 K'huⁿa寃 K'huⁿa

寃 Leáou

寃 Hwán

寃 Pó

寃 T'héung

寃 Pó

寃 Ee^{ng}

41 寸	寸 { Ch'hùn	小 { Seáou Sěó	尤 { Yêw Ong	尸 Se	𠂔 Těét
42 小	寺 { Sē Eē ^{ng}	少 { Seáou Seàou Chěó	尤 Yêw	尹 Yín	𠂔 { Chun Tân Tân
43 尢	𠂔 P'hó	𠂔 Tēep Chē ^{ng}	尢 Bāng	尺 { Ch'hēk Ch'hēuk Ch'hěōh	𠂔 Hēng
兀	封 Hong	尔 Jé	𠂔 Ong	尼 { Neēng Lit	𠂔 8
允	射 { Ėk Sěā Sék Chōh	尖 Chēm	𠂔 { Ong Ang	𠂔 { K'haou Ka	𠂔 Hwut
44 尸	尢 { K'hek K'hat	尢 Kwūy	尢 Kaè	𠂔 Chín	𠂔 Pég
45 𠂔	尢 { Chēang Chēang Ch'hēang	示 { Mó But	就 Chēw	𠂔 Bé Běéy	𠂔 Ėk
	尢 { Chēang Ch'hēang	灾 Cham	尢 Tōéy	尿 Jěō	𠂔 Sěuk
	尢 Chwan	尖 Sa	尢 K'heàou	局 { Kěuk Kék	𠂔 Toè
	尢 { Wūy Wut	尢 { Sēang Sěō ^{ng}	尢 Lām	𠂔 { P'hè P'hūy	𠂔 Lé
	尊 Chun	𠂔 Sa		居 Ke	𠂔 Sé
	尋 { Sím Ch'hōēy	𠂔 Sēén		𠂔 Ke	𠂔 Ch'hoe
	對 { Tūy Tōēy	𠂔 { Cho Chô		𠂔 { Kaè	𠂔 { Chàn Chēng
	導 { Tō Ch'hwā	𠂔 Lān		𠂔 { K'hwt 6	𠂔 Lé
		𠂔 Ch'ham		𠂔 Ok	𠂔 Sēet
				𠂔 Se	𠂔 Kè
				𠂔 { Sé Sé Hé	𠂔 Kak
				𠂔 { Péng Pín	𠂔 { Sěuk Chěuk
				𠂔 { Kék Kěāh	𠂔 Hè

山 { San Sw ^{na}					
岨 Wat	岬 Kap	峯 { Hong Hang	崗 Kong	嶠 Gê	嶠 Bék
岨 2 Lék	嶺 { Lêng Nê ^{na}	峰 Hong	嶺 Lún	嶠 Cheng	嶠 Téng
岨 Hôey	岱 Taê	岨 Bông	嶠 Lún	嶠 Ch'hong	嶠 Chéàng
岨 Gát	岳 Gák	嶺 Lông	嶠 Kwút	嶠 Lâm	嶠 { Peaou Peáou
岨 Git	岨 Hoé	嶺 Hêén	嶠 Kok	嶠 Gám	嶠 K'hwún
岨 Gwút	岨 P'hek	嶠 Tó	嶠 Cheng	嶠 Gám	嶠 Leáou
岨 Gwát	岨 Bín	嶠 Kēng	嶠 Gnaou	嶠 Wán	嶠 Bông
岨 Gēung	岸 { Gān Hw ^{na}	嶠 Chùn	嶠 Sēung	嶠 T'héung	嶠 K'ho
岨 Gông	峇 Bā	嶠 Ham	崩 { Peng Pang	嶠 K'hey	嶠 Hók
岨 Bút	峇 Sún	峇 Kēep	嶠 Kek	嶠 Óng	嶠 P'hac
岨 Gneáouh	峇 Tēet	峇 Gín	嶠 Chék	嶠 Éng	嶠 Tóng
岨 Gip	峇 Gēang	峇 K'hong	嶠 Hông	嶠 Oé	嶠 Jūn
岨 { Kê Kêá	峇 Tōng	峇 Chông	嶠 Tōng	嶠 Sēung	嶠 Tōng
峇 Gám	峇 Tông	峇 K'héung	嶠 Chaé	嶠 Gwáy	嶠 Chéng
峇 5 T'hék	峇 Ê	峇 T'hék	嶠 Gók	嶠 Kēung	嶠 He
峇 { Kong Ké ^{ng}	峇 Gēén	峇 Laê	嶠 Gók	嶠 { Ch'ho Ch'he	嶠 Po
峇 Teáou	峇 Sē	嶠 { Kê Kêá	嶠 K'ham	嶠 Kong	嶠 Cheaou
峇 Gám	峇 Kê ^{na}	嶠 K'hwún	嶠 Lút	嶠 K'hok	嶠 Chùn
峇 Hwút	峇 Gô	嶠 { Ch'húy Chúy Chút	嶠 Key	嶠 Sēung	嶠 Tun
峇 Sēw	峇 K'hwun	嶠 Ch'huy	嶠 Bê	嶠 Leáou	嶠 Lín
	嶠 Sèaou	嶠 Gaê	嶠 { K'ham K'hám	嶠 K'hong	嶠 Leáou
	嶠 Lông			嶠 K'hóng	嶠 Tèng

46 山

47 《

《

《

川

48 己

49 工

50 巾

岑 Gwut

器 Heaou

嶺 Chun

嶠 Keâou

嶢 { Geâou
Yaôu

堯 Gaôu

嶧 Ek

嶧 { K'hwt
Tút

嶧 Bông

嶧 Gê

嶧 Hô

嶧 Êng

嶧 Leâou

嶧 { Léng
Néⁿá

嶧 Chêét

嶧 Sê

嶧 Sê

嶧 Gák

嶧 T'hék

嶧 Gék

嶧 K'hông

嶧 Gók

嶧 Péng

嶧 He

嶧 Êng

嶧 Éng

嶧 Chông

嶧 Gwúy

嶧 T'heâou

嶧 Hong

嶧 Lwân

嶧 T'een

嶧 { Gêem
Ná

嶧 Gâm

嶧 Hèen

嶧 Lông

《 Ch'hwan

川 { Ch'hwan
Ch'hu'ng

州 Chew

荒 Hong

巡 { Sùn

巡 { Sùn

巢 { Chaôu
Chaôn

鄰 Lín

工 { Kong
Kang

左 Chó

巧 { K'haôu
K'há

巨 Kê

巫 Boô

差 { Ch'hay
Ch'he
Chwâh

叢 P'hong

己 Ké

己 É

己 Chê

巴 Pa

厄 Gó

厄 Che

巷 Hâng

巽 Sùn

巾 Kin

巾 Chap

巾 Ch'hê

布 Poè

杓 Teáou

帆 { Hwân
Hwân

杷 P'hà

帑 Ché

希 He

拂 Hwt

帔 P'he

杓 Koô

帕 { P'hà
P'hây

帖 T'hêep

帘 Léem

帙 { Yêp
Yêh

帙 Chéw

帙 { Pék
Pâyh

帝 Tèy

帙 Ek

杓 Sùn

餅 Peng

桐 T'hong	轂 Saé 10	檐 Ch'hcem	干 Kan	么 { Yaou Yéu	广 Sääm 3
帆 Hông	幪 Lēem	幪 Hwân	平 { Pêng Pēn Pai ^{ng}	幻 { Hwân Hwân	庀 P'hé
帥 { Sōey Sūy Sut	幪 Bông	幪 Bông 14	年 { Lēn Ne ^{ng}	幼 Yēw	庀 Mo ^{na}
悅 Sōey	幪 Hông	帶 Pang	开 { K'heén	幽 Yew 6	庄 { Chong Che ^{ng}
師 Soo	幪 T'ho	幪 Tó	开 { K'heén	幾 { Ke Ké	庀 Pè 4
帶 Kwün	幪 Kong	幪 Laé	罕 Hân	幾 Sé	床 Ch'hé ^{ng}
幪 Kwün	幪 Wân		并 { Pēng Pē ^{ng}		庀 Paè
席 { Sēk Sāh Ch'hēoh	幪 Bék		并 { Pēng Pē ^{ng}		庀 Kaè
帳 { Tēang Tē ^{ng} Sedou Tū	幪 Tēng 21		幸 Hēng		序 Sē
幪 Tēang	幪 T'hong		幹 Kàn		底 { Té Tēy 5
帶 { Taè Twa	幪 Bân				庀 Paou
帷 Wūy	幪 Boō				店 Tēem
常 { Sēang Sē ^{ng}	幪 Kok				庙 Tēen
幪 Bō	幪 Chek				庙 Beāou
幪 Mo ^{na}	幪 Hék 12				庚 { Keng Kai ^{ng}
幪 Gék	幪 Ch'i'heén				庀 Tān
幪 Wūy	幪 Pók				府 Hoó
幪 Ak	幪 Chè				彦 Tōng 6
幅 { Hok Pak	幪 Hwan				店 K'ham
幫 Pang	幣 Pē				庀 Sēang
幪 Tēng	幣 Lak				庀 Ān
	幣 Bék				庀 Tōng

巾 50

干 51

么 52

广 53

53 广

54 𠂔

55 𠂔

56 𠂔

𠂔 Ch'hek

𠂔 É

𠂔 Sē

𠂔 Hew

𠂔 {Toē
Tók}

𠂔 Hāng

𠂔 Chō

𠂔 Lōng

𠂔 Chong

𠂔 K'hoē

𠂔 {ŋg
Tēⁿā}

𠂔 Seaou

𠂔 Péng

𠂔 Keng

𠂔 Laē

𠂔 Pē

𠂔 Lāou

𠂔 Sē

𠂔 {K'hong
K'heⁿg}

𠂔 Yūng

𠂔 Am

𠂔 Gē

𠂔 Jē

𠂔 {Öèy
Wōèy}

𠂔 Pēng

𠂔 Yēep

𠂔 {Sēang
Sēo^{ng}}

𠂔 Chāē

𠂔 Lēēm

𠂔 {Lōng
Nē^{ng}}

𠂔 Soe

𠂔 P'hoē

𠂔 Ch'him

𠂔 Kēw

𠂔 K'hok

𠂔 Yim

𠂔 Lēāou

𠂔 Toō

𠂔 Tēēn

𠂔 {Beāou
Bēō}

𠂔 Boó

𠂔 {Ch'héang
Ch'héō^{ng}}

𠂔 Hwūy

𠂔 Kóng

𠂔 Kaē

𠂔 Him

𠂔 Lím

𠂔 Keng

𠂔 Lē

𠂔 Yung

𠂔 {T'heng
T'hēⁿg}

𠂔 Yín

𠂔 Tēng

𠂔 {Yēēn
Cheng}

𠂔 Pek

𠂔 {Tēk
Tēūk}

𠂔 Kēēn

𠂔 Hōēy

𠂔 Naē

𠂔 {Kēūng
Kēūng}

𠂔 Jeēh

𠂔 Pwān

𠂔 Ē

𠂔 K'hē

𠂔 {Lōng
Lāng
T'hāng}

𠂔 Sūn

𠂔 Yēēm

𠂔 Ék

𠂔 Pē

𠂔 Ék

𠂔 Yit

𠂔 Jē

𠂔 Sam

𠂔 Sit

𠂔 Ék

𠂔 Sē

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低 Té	彌 { Me Bé Bé Mec ^{ng}	
弦 { Hēén Hé ^{ng}	響 Wan	
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彪 Pew		
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彰 Chēang		
影 { Éng Éng Yē nd		
彳 Ch'hek		
行 Teng	彳 4	
衍 Hóng		
役 { Èk Yē nd	5	
御 Gōng		
彼 Pé		
徃 Swāh		
徃 Hwut		
徃 Óng		
征 Cheng		
徂 Choe		
徂 Kek	6	
待 T'haē		
徂 Hēng		
徂 Tèw		
徂 Sūn		
徂 Hwún		
徂 Hōēy		
徂 Ê		
徂 Lút		
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得 { Tek Tū		
排 Paē		
徙 { Sé Sicá		
從 { Chēung Chēung Ch'héung Tōēy		
徠 { Laē Laē		
御 Gē Gāy		
徧 Pēn		
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徧 Bē		

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小

小

溪 Hēy

微 Bē

徵 Tin

德 Tek

微 { Tēet
T'hēet微 { Heaou
K'hēaou
K'hēd

得 Lēng

微 Hwuy

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hoi
hoi
hoi
wōi

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心 Sim

必 Pit

恣 Gnaē

忒 To

忒 T'heaou

忌 Kē

忍 { Jīm
Lūn

志 T'hám

忒 T'hek

忒 T'hek

忒 He

忒 Ch'hún

忒 Chè

忒 K'hēung

忘 Bōng

忙 Bōng

忒 T'hēem

忒 Bīn

忠 Tēung

忒 Ch'hēung

忒 Gnoé

忒 Hōng

忒 Hē

忿 Ch'hong

快 K'hwāe

忒 Ē

忒 Pēen

忠 Chè

忒 Chè

忒 Sīm

念 Lēem

忒 Lēuk

忒 Hēem

忒 Him

忒 K'hōng

忒 Hwut

忒 Hwún

忒 Chók

忒 Chóm

快 Yàng

忒 Noē

忒 Naōu

忒 Phà

忒 Poē

忒 Koē

怛 T'hat

怛 Lēng

思 { Soo
Soō

怛 Pūn

怛 Taē

怛 Ē

怛 T'hēh

急 { Kip
Mai^{ng}

怛 Tut

性 { Sēng
Sai^{ng}

怨 Wàn

忒 Neē^{ng}怪 { Kwaē
Kwō

怛 Hwut

忒 Pē

怛 { K'hēep
K'hēak

忒 Ch'hong

忒 T'hut

忒 { Lūn
Lūn忒 { Jīm
Jīm忒 { Jīm
Jīm忒 { Jīm
Jīm

恂 Sūn

忒 Sē

忒 Hēng

忒 Ch'hēung

忒 Hēep

忒 Ch'hay

忒 T'hēaou

忒 Hōng

忒 K'hēung

忒 Hēng

忒 Sey

忒 Haōu

忒 Sē

忒 Yāng

忒 Hwūy

忒 Bēk

忒 K'hēet

忒 Hēung

忒 Kwaē

忒 K'hōey

忒 Choō

忒 Sut

恥 T'hé

恨 Hīn

恩 Yin

忒 Tōng

忒 Tēem

忒 K'hak

忒 Kēung

忒 Sit

忒 K'hap

忒 Pēng

忒 Kwan

忒 K'hwún

忒 Ch'hēaou

忒 Wát

忒 Sit

忒 Līn

忒 Tēy

忒 Hān

忒 Hōey

忒 Yip

忒 Pwūy

忒 Pōey

悚 Sěung	悸 { K'hwùt Kwùt }	性 Bòng	惺 Seng	感 Kám	慈 K'èung
俊 Ch'hwan	悼 Tō	惘 Bóng	惻 Ch'hek	愧 K'hwùt ¹⁰	慍 Wùn
恹 Kē	憐 K'hew	惛 Twat	偏 P'héén	愼 Wún	慄 P'heaou ¹¹
惺 K'hōey	悽 Lêng	惚 Hwut	惛 Hwun	懷 Soè	慕 Boē
悞 Goē	惘 Koē	惛 Hwut	惛 Lā	愬 Soè	情 Lē
悟 Goē	悽 Ch'hey	惛 Hwun	愬 { Ch'heáou Ch'heáou }	愬 Yín	慘 Ch'hám
悠 Yew	慄 K'hong	惜 { Sek Sēōh }	愬 K'hēen	惛 Wút	慄 Ch'hām
惚 Hwut	情 { Chēng Chēn ^d }	惟 Wáy	愈 Jē	愬 Ch'hóng	慄 Ch'hām
患 Hwān	怒 Lek	惠 Hwūy	愉 Ê	愬 Hēp	慄 T'hek
恩 Ch'hong	惘 Tēw	惡 { Oe Ok Baē }	惛 Pek	愬 K'haé	慄 Tōng
您 Lín	惘 { Sūn Chun }	惡 Oē	愬 { Bín Bēén }	愬 Sín	慄 Bān
恠 T'hún	惘 Tēp	情 { Tō Tio ^{nā} }	愬 Pít	愬 { Hē K'haé }	慄 Kwán
恠 Chong	慄 E	惱 { Naóu Ló }	愬 È	愿 Gwān	慄 K'hak
悱 Hwūy	惧 Kē	惛 Hwún	愬 K'hè	恩 Hwūn	慄 Ch'hò
悲 { Pe Pwuy }	恹 Kūn	想 { Sēáng Sēōng Sēōng }	惛 Yim	慄 Lek	慧 Hwūy
惠 Tek	恹 Lam	惛 Ch'húy	惛 Gók	恹 So	悱 Bòng
惠 Tek	悚 Tong	惛 { Sēáng Sēōng Sēōng }	惛 Mō	悱 T'ho	悱 K'haé
悱 Chūy	惑 Hék	惛 Ch'húy	悱 { K'hay K'hay }	悱 Yín	慮 Lē
悱 Tèang	悱 { K'hwān Kwān }	悱 { Hōng Hēn ^d }	悱 Gē	慈 Choē	悱 Wūy
悶 Būn	悱 { Tām Tām }	悱 Kēng	悱 Kēep	悱 Hēuk	悱 Wūy
悱 Bún	悱 T'hek	悱 Jēá	愛 Aē	悱 K'héem	悱 Twān
悱 Hēng				悱 T'haē	悱 Bwān

61 心

小小

62 戈

怪 K'een	憤 Hwún	憎 K'öey	懦 Nô	戈 Ko	戡 Téng
惛 Lēep	忿 Lō	懂 Tóng	優 Yéw	戊 Wát	戡 Paôu
慵 Yung	懂 Ch'héung	懃 K'hín	憫 Lêw	戊 Boē	戡 Chéén
慶 {K'hèng K'hè'á	愁 Ham	慇 Sūy	懃 Tèng	戊 Sut	戡 {Chéet Ch'áh Ch'áyh
慷 K'hóng	愁 K'hè	慇 Ch'hó	懃 Lán	戊 Jéung	戡 Hoe
懃 K'hè	憫 Bín	懃 K'hwún	懷 Hwaē	戎 Gnó	戡 Lēuk
惑 Ch'hek	憑 Tóng	懃 Haē	懃 Hēén	戎 Sēng Ch'è'á Sē'á Ch'hè'á	戡 Chéén
懃 Yēuk	憬 Kéng	懃 {Èng Èng	懃 Ch'hám	戎 Gnó Guá	戡 Hè
憑 Pín	慷 Leáou	懃 {Ò Adu	懼 Kē	戎 Kaē	戡 Hoe
懃 Leáou	懃 Boó	懃 Boē	懃 Hwan	戎 Chéén	戡 {Taē Tēy
憂 Yew	懃 Hēén	懃 Èk	懃 Lēep	戎 Hék	
懃 Chéung	懃 Sēep	懃 Lím	懃 È	戎 K'ham	
懃 Paē	懃 P'hek	懃 Sek	懃 {Lwán Lwán	戎 Ch'héang	
懃 Cheng	懃 Ek Yit	懃 Chùn	懃 Lán	戎 Hék	
懃 Lín	懃 Sēem	懃 Yēem	懃 Lô	戎 Ch'hek Ch'h'áyh	
懃 Pín	懃 Tām	懃 T'hè	懃 T'hóng	戎 K'hat	
懃 Hōey	懃 Kéng	懃 Tae	懃 {Gōng Gām	戎 K'hat	
懃 Cheáou	懃 Kím	懃 Bōng	懃 Gōng	戎 Kek	
懃 Gín	懃 Hām	懃 Tūy		戡 {K'ham K'hám Tím	
懃 Tān	懃 Loé	懃 Mó		戡 Ch'hip	
懃 Tun	懃 Heaou	懃 Bwán			
懃 Tūy	懃 Kek	懃 T'hè			

戶	Hoē	手	{ Séw Ch'héu	扱	Ch'hap	抖	{ Toé Taúu	拂	Hwut	拓	{ T'hok T'hòh
厝	Ek	才	{ Ch'haē Chaē	扳	P'han	投	{ Toē Taúu	抑	Léw	拔	{ Pwát P'huāh P'āyh
屏	Hoē	乳	Kit	拵	E	抗	K'hòng	挂	{ Ché Toōh Ch'hoó	挖	{ Tó Tēōh
戾	Lēy	拵	Lék	扶	Hoō	折	{ Chēet T'hēāh Bán	担	{ T'hán T'huóá	拖	{ T'ho Twá
房	{ Pōng Páng	扑	P'hok	扶	Yēó	物	Bút	拆	{ Ch'hek T'hek T'hēāh	拗	{ Aóu Adu
所	{ Séy Só	扒	{ Put Pwàē	批	{ P'hey P'he	柄	Tai'ng	拇	Bó	拘	K'he
扁	{ P'hēen Pēén Pé'ng	打	{ T'ná P'hāh Tai'ng	拖	Tùn	枳	Chè	拈	{ Lēem Lēem Nee'ng	拙	Chwat
肩	Keng	托	T'hok	找	Chaōu	拌	P'ha'ng	拉	{ Lēep La	拚	P'hwān
廖	Ē	担	Mó	承	Sin	挺	Se	拈	Lēep	招	Cheau Chéó
辰	É	拘	Tek	技	{ Kē Kē	拈	Poē	拈	Hoó	拜	Paē
扇	{ Sēen Se'ng	扛	{ Kong Kē'ng	拌	F'hóng	披	{ P'he Mōh	抛	{ P'haou P'pá	投	Toē
扈	Hoē	扞	Hān	抄	{ Ch'haou Pē'nd	抬	Gēá	拈	U'wan	招	Kwat
扉	Hwuy	掬	Ch'hay	技	Bún	扭	Chaōuh	拍	P'hek	拭	Sit
屨	Yēem	扣	{ K'hoē K'hādu K'há	扶	Kwat	抱	{ P'haōu P'hō	批	Ch'héy	拈	K'hēet
屨	Swan	扞	Gwút	把	{ Pá Páy	抵	{ Té Tēy Toó	拈	{ Ch'he Choo	拯	Chín
		拘	Chút	挽	Tim	撻	Chāh	拈	Lēng	拱	{ Kēóng Kēng
		拵	Kap	拵	K'hāy	抹	{ Bwat Bwāh	拈	{ Nā Lēāh	拈	K'hwān
		扭	Léw	柳	Ek	押	Āh	拐	{ Kwaó Laóu	捏	Ch'hwan
		拵	Pān	抒	T'hé	抽	T'hew	拈	K'hēem	拈	Chūn
		拵	Gim	抓	{ Jeáou Jeáou	拈	Kāy	拒	Kē	拈	Swán
		拵	{ K'hé'ng								

戶 63

手 64

才

64 手
才

拷 { K'hó	抄 So	揀 Sak	摟 Sey	掙 Cháng	捌 Ch'hek
拼 { Pai ^{ng}	拏 Lāng	拗 Kak	揪 Hēen	掛 K'hwà	捩 T'hwàn
拾 { Sip K'hēoh	拏 Páng	捕 { Poē Poē Lēah	攬 Kwāh	揆 Sēem	揆 Kwáy
拿 { Ná Lēah	挹 Yip	抄 P'hoē	拏 Pai ^{ng}	捉 { Tēng T ^{nā}	掬 Lám
持 Tē	提 T'héng	揆 Ch'hūn	掃 { Sò Sáu	掠 Lēak	掬 Hong
挂 K'hwà	挽 Bwán Bán	琢 Tok	掬 Lán	探 Ch'haé	揉 { Jéw Jēw
律 Lút	撓 T'hut	捧 { Hóng P'hóng Páng	掬 Ch'héng	探 { T'ham T'hám	捩 Wui ^{ng}
捏 Chit	拏 Pwán Pwá	拾 Sēá	掬 Twat	接 { Chēep Chēh	揆 Swan
指 Ché	挾 { Hēep Guāyh	捩 Lēet	授 Sēw	揚 T'hek	描 { Beāou Bēō
草 K'hēet	拏 K'hò	捩 { Bón Bún	掉 T'heáou	控 K'hòng	拏 Pang
按 { An Hie ^{nā}	揀 Kēw	捉 Cheng	揆 Pēy	推 { T'huy Ch'huy T'hay T'hey	捩 { Sē T'hēy T'hāyh
按 Kaú	拏 K'hwún	揆 Ó	揆 Té	揆 Chang	揆 Ch'hap Ch'hāh
拏 Ná	拏 T'hwá	拏 Gāē	掌 { Chéáng Chéōng	掩 { Yēem Yēm	揆 Sē
挑 { T'heáou T'heáou T'hēa	捉 Ch'hēnk	揆 Kwán Kwū ^{ng}	揆 É	措 Ch'hoē	揆 Yip
揆 Ey	捩 { Pat Pāyh	捷 Chēēt Yē ^{nā}	揆 K'hip K'hāng	揆 Kēuk	揆 Yāng
揆 Ch'hò	揆 Haē	揆 Lát Lwāh	排 Paē	揆 Yēen	揆 { Hwàn W ^{nā}
揆 Pūt	揆 Swán Swán	揆 Lēem	揆 Ek	揆 Lēen	揆 Yēem
揆 P'haé Pōy	揆 Lēep	揆 Jōey	揆 { Wá Wōēyh Ōēyh	揆 Chel ^{ng}	揆 Se
揆 Chín	揆 Saou	揆 Chut	揆 Wat Kw ^{nā}	揆 Chēen	揆 At
揆 Tai ^{ng}	揆 Kwan	揆	揆 Kwūt	揆 Jē	

握 Ak	搏 P'bok	揚 Tāh	樞 K'he	撐 T'hèng	撲 P'hok
捺 K'hāyh	捫 Hwui ^{ng}	攀 K'hēen	樗 T'he	撒 Sat	撻 T'hat
揣 Ch'húy	搓 Swa	搥 Wùn	搥 Ch'hēuk	撻 { Laóu Naóu Naóu	撻 Hám
抑 Chūyh	搔 So	携 { Hēy Kw ^{nā}	搏 Twán	撻 Chún	撻 Ch'hwa
搥 Tèy	撻 K'hap	撻 { Ch'héang Ch'héng ^{ng}	撻 { Boé Bong	撻 Lén	撻 K'éem
撻 { Lát Lwāh	撻 { Yaóu Yéó	撻 Kāyh	撻 Boé	撻 Lwuy	撻 Kw ^{nā}
撻 { K'hac K'hac	撻 To	撻 Kēet	撻 { Yāng Yéō ^{ng}	撻 { Lón T	撻 Yūng
撻 Ch'hew	撻 Lák	撻 { Chéung	撻 { Lēep Chéeh	撻 Leāouh	撻 Ch'wuy
撻 Tút	撻 { Soc Ch'heaou	撻 Taou	撻 Lēah	撻 { Keāou Géah	撻 Lōng
撻 { Kēet K'hè	撻 K'héw	撻 Kwāh	撻 { Séem Sām	撻 Tw ^{nā}	撻 Loé
撻 Hwuy	撻 Sóng	撻 Kwún	撻 K'hēn	撻 T'héet	撻 Sēen
撻 Sēep	撻 { Chín Ché ^{ng}	撻 P'hai ^{ng}	撻 { P'heaou Peáou	撻 { Pwat Pwāh	撻 Hwán
撻 Wán	撻 Mai ^{ng}	撻 { Tek Tēah	撻 Ch'he ^{ng}	撻 Ch'heáou	撻 { Tèk Tōh
撻 { Kēen Ké ^{nā}	撻 Ek	撻 Lēen	撻 K'hwat	撻 { Leáou Leáou	撻 Chák
撻 Lám	撻 Táy	撻 Loé	撻 { P'héet Pēh	撻 P'hún	撻 Kek
撻 An	撻 { Sēen Yéet	撻 { Loé Soé	撻 P'héet	撻 { Boó Hoó	撻 { Ch'ho Ch'hò Ch'haou
撻 Koé	撻 Lék	撻 Sāng	撻 { Ló Lō Lā	撻 K'heaou	撻 Kōng
撻 K'hím	撻 { Pwan Pw ^{nā}	撻 Chōy	撻 { Jwán Hw ^{nā}	撻 Pó	撻 Pēak
撻 Ch'héen	撻 { Tap Tāh	撻 Mó	撻 { T'héng T'hái ^{ng} T'hai ^{ng}	撻 { Ch'hwat Ch'hāyh	撻 Hwán
撻 { Sún Swu ^{ng}	撻 Jēuk Jék	撻 Chit	撻	撻 Chwán	撻 K'hím
撻 Sek		撻 Ché			

手⁶⁴

才

64 手

才

65 支

66 支

父

搗 Sap

搗 Nai^{ng}

搗 { Tam

Tám

搗 { T^{na}搗 { Tnd

携 Hêy

搗 { Pit

搗 { P^{hek}

搗 { Pek

搗 { P^{ay}搗 Kⁱ搗 Ch^y

搗 Peáou

搗 { T^{hae}搗 { Ke^{ng}

搗 Chók

搗 Tó

搗 Ch'hèng

搗 Lám

搗 Knd

搗 Ch'hat

搗 Ké

搗 Gé

搗 Hwā

搗 Cheěh

擯 Pin

擯 { Tèk

擯 { Chōh

擯 K'hok

擯 Láp

擯 K'heet

擯 Pa

擯 Lēn

擯 T^{hu^{na}}

擯 Tōh

擯 Saóu

擯 Jeáou

擯 Ch'hék

擯 P'han

擯 Lūy

擯 T^{he}

擯 Láng

擯 Lā

擯 Lân

擯 Nund

擯 Kēāh

擯 Tai^{ng}

擯 Eng

攘 { Jéang

攘 { Jéang

攘 Ch'ham

攘 Ch'héuk

攘 Hêy

攘 Lō

攘 Lā

攘 Sēep

攘 Sēep

攘 Lēep

攘 Sāyh

攘 Chaou

攘 T'han

攘 Lwān

攘 Wā

攘 Keáou

攘 Lám

攘 Pā

攘 T'hēep

攘 Wut

支 Che

岐 Pit

散 Sān

支 P'hok

收 Sey

攷 K'hó

攷 Yew

攷 { Kaé

攷 { Kéy

攷 Kong

攷 Pay

攷 Pit

攷 Hóng

攷 Hòng

攷 Pàng

攷 Chèng

攷 Hwut

攷 Paou

攷 Koè

攷 Haou

攷 Bé

攷 Poé

攷 { Kaou

攷 { Kā

攷 { Kāh

攷 Bín

攷 Kèw

攷 Gé

攷 T'hit

敖 Gô

敗 Paē

傲 Pē

傲 Ch'héang

傲 Cham

傲 Kám

傲 Knd

散 Sān

散 Sān

散 Sund

斂 Yēā

斂 Ch'hwāh

斂 Tun

斂 K'he

斂 T'hím

斂 Kèng

斂 Saou

斂 Lák

斂 K'haou

斂 Tèk

斂 Hoo

斂 { Soè

斂 { Sok

斂 { Seáou

斂 { Ch'héuk

斂 { Laou

毆 { K'he Aou 12 𢱿 K'heaou 𢱿 Tē'na 𢱿 Sān 𢱿 Chéng 𢱿 Léy 𢱿 { Èk Toè 𢱿 Ch'hē'ung 𢱿 Pē 𢱿 Pāc 𢱿 Haou	文 Būn 斌 Pin 斐 Hwúy 斑 Pan 編 Pan 爛 Lān	斗 { Toé Taou 料 Leāou 竿 Káy 斛 Hák 斜 Sēā 𢱿 Káy 𢱿 Chim 𢱿 Wat 𢱿 Laou 𢱿 Ke	斤 Kin 斥 { T'hek T'hēuk 𢱿 { Hoó Poó 𢱿 { Sek Chēak Chēōh 𢱿 Chām 𢱿 Sek 𢱿 Soo 𢱿 Sin 𢱿 Tok 𢱿 Kīn 𢱿 Tok 𢱿 Ch'hēuk 𢱿 { Twān Twān Tooi'ng Tooi'ng 𢱿 Tēuk	方 { Hong He'ng P'ooi'ng 於 { E Oe 施 { Se Sē 旂 Yēw 旁 Pōng 旂 Kē 旃 Chēen 旄 Mō 旅 Lé 旃 Pōey 旌 Swān 旌 { Seng Cheng 旄 Neē'ng 族 Chók 旄 Teāou 旄 Lēw 旄 E 旄 Kē 𢱿 Chē 𢱿 Hwan 𢱿 Ê	无 Boō 𢱿 Kē 𢱿 Choō 𢱿 Kē 𢱿 Kē	𢱿 66 𢱿 67 𢱿 68 𢱿 69 𢱿 70 𢱿 71
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72 日

日 Jit					
旦 { Tàn Tw ^{nà} Hw ^{nà}	明 { Bêng Maing	是 Sê	哲 Chêet	暈 { Wûn Wuîng	曠 Hàn
旨 Ché	昏 { Hwun Hwuing	昱 Sê	晰 Chêet	喻 T'hoé	暹 Sêem
早 { Chó Chá	昫 K'hím	昱 Yèuk	晤 Goé	睽 K'hwuy	嗽 T'hun
叶 Hèép	昫 Hwut	昫 Baou	晦 Hōey	暑 Sé	墮 È
旬 Sûn	昫 { Ê Kêy Ek	昫 { Ch'héang Ch'héang	晨 Sîn	暍 Chêng	瞽 Chîn
旭 Hèuk	昫 { Yêah	昫 Teāou	暍 K'hwùn	暴 Ch'hán	瞽 K'haè
肝 Hān	映 Kwat	昫 { Hóng Lóng	晬 Sōey	暍 Wun	瞽 Yèep
旱 { Hān W ^{nā}	昔 Sek	昫 Lóng	普 P'hoé	暍 Lwán	曆 Lék
肝 He	昕 Him	昫 Swan	景 { Éng Kéng	暖 { Lwán Séó	曇 T'hâm
旺 Ōng	昫 Yang	昫 Chîn	晬 Sek	暗 Àm	熯 Gáp
晏 Bân	昫 Chám	昫 Chîn	晴 Cheng	暍 Yang	瞳 Tōng
晡 Pōey	星 { Seng Ch'haiing	晏 { An W ^{nā}	晶 Cheng	暍 Bêng	曉 Heáou
昫 { Gáng Gōng	映 { Yang Yēnā	晟 Sēng	晬 K'hwuy	暍 Óng	暉 Èk
昫 Chek	昫 P'hut	昫 Saè	晬 K'hèung	暢 { T'héang T'héung	暉 Hèang
昫 Pán	春 Ch'hun	昫 Lōng	晬 Chéng	暍 Lók	暉 Seng
昫 K'hwun	昧 Mōey	昫 Lā	晬 Sek	暍 Bóng	嗽 Keáou
昫 Seng	昨 Chók	晚 { Bwán Mooi'ng	智 Tè	暍 P'heáou	嗽 Kèng
昫 Hóng	昏 Hwun	晚 Hēen	暍 K'hwùn	暍 Bún	曙 Lēng
昫 Hō	昫 He	晝 Tèw	暍 Hāy	暍 Chēem	曙 Sē
昫 Ch'héang	昭 Cheaou	晝 He	暍 Hwuy	暍 Boē	暍 Bōng
		晝 Poe	暍 Ch'hún	暍 { Pō P'hók	暍 Hwun
					曜 Yaōu

12

6

8

3

5

4

10

7

9

14

<p>曝 { P'hók P'hák</p> <p>曠 K'hòng</p> <p>曦 He</p> <p>曩 Lóng</p> <p>瞿 Lwán</p> <p>曬 Saè</p> <p>瞞 zo T'hóng</p> <p>瞞 Lêng</p>	<p>日 Wát</p> <p>曲 { K'hèuk K'hek</p> <p>曳 Ē</p> <p>更 { Keng Kèng Kai'ng</p> <p>曷 Hat</p> <p>書 Se</p> <p>曹 Chô</p> <p>曼 { Bân Bân</p> <p>曾 { Cheng Chan</p> <p>替 T'hèy</p> <p>最 Chhèy</p> <p>瞽 Ch'hám</p> <p>會 { Hōey Kōey Ēy</p> <p>謁 K'hèet</p>	<p>月 { Gwát Gōeyh</p> <p>有 { Yêw Yêw Wōo Oō</p> <p>朋 Pêng</p> <p>服 Hók</p> <p>肫 P'hut</p> <p>朔 Sok</p> <p>朕 Tím</p> <p>朗 { Lóng Láng</p> <p>望 { Bōng Bōng Bāng</p> <p>朝 { Teaou Teāou</p> <p>恭 Ke</p> <p>期 { Ke Kê</p> <p>望 Bōng</p> <p>瞳 Tōng</p> <p>朦 Bōng</p> <p>朧 Lēung</p>	<p>木 { Bók Bák</p> <p>未 { Bē Bōey</p> <p>末 { Bwát Bwäh</p> <p>本 Pún</p> <p>札 Chap</p> <p>朮 Tút</p> <p>朱 Choo</p> <p>机 Put</p> <p>朴 { P'hok P'hōh</p> <p>朶 Tó</p> <p>机 Ké</p> <p>朽 Héw</p> <p>打 Tēⁿa</p> <p>束 Ch'hè</p> <p>杆 Ē</p> <p>杆 Kan</p> <p>朽 { Oo Woo</p> <p>杈 Ch'hay</p> <p>杉 Sam</p> <p>桄 { Sún Ch'huoⁿá</p> <p>杌 Gwút</p> <p>李 Lé</p>	<p>杏 Hêng</p> <p>材 { Chaē Ch'há</p> <p>村 { Ch'hun Ch'huī'ng</p> <p>杓 { Chëak P'heau</p> <p>杓 T'hok</p> <p>杖 Tēy</p> <p>杖 Tēāng</p> <p>杓 Swäh</p> <p>杓 Ēk</p> <p>杜 Toē</p> <p>束 Sok</p> <p>杠 Kang</p> <p>杓 Mōh</p> <p>杓 { Beáou Bōey Sēd</p> <p>杭 Hāng</p> <p>杓 P'hoey</p> <p>柿 K'hē</p> <p>杯 { Pōey Poē</p> <p>束 { Tong Tang</p> <p>杓 Kó</p>	<p>杓 Beáou</p> <p>杓 Hēem</p> <p>杓 Ch'hé</p> <p>杷 { Pá Pá Páy</p> <p>杓 Léw</p> <p>杓 T'hé</p> <p>松 { Sēūng Ch'hēng</p> <p>板 Pán</p> <p>杓 { Pē Gē</p> <p>杓 Óng</p> <p>枋 { Hong Pang</p> <p>枋 Hwún</p> <p>枋 Lâm</p> <p>析 { Sek T'hok</p> <p>枕 Chín</p> <p>杓 Toē</p> <p>林 { Lím Ná</p> <p>杓 Jōey</p> <p>杓 Bōey</p> <p>枋 Sek</p>	<p>日 72</p> <p>日 73</p> <p>月 74</p> <p>木 75</p>
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75 木

枝 { Che Ke	柑 Kam	桤 Lâm	桤 Chēen	桓 Hwân	梓 Choó
果 { Ó Kó	柴 Ch'hit	柳 Léw	根 Kin	柏 K'hēng	梗 Kēng
枯 Koe	柔 Jêw	柴 Ch'haē Ch'há	桤 Sek Ch'heēng	染 { Jéem Néeng	櫟 Swán
枰 { Pēng P'hwā	柘 { Toè Chèa	柵 Sa	格 Kek Kāyh	櫟 Swán	梔 { Kéén Kéng
枲 Se	柘 Nooi ^{ng}	柘 Chëuk	栽 Chae	栝 Pöey	栝 Hwân
枳 Ché	柘 Ap	柘 Sey	桤 Kēet	栝 Tai ^{ng}	栝 Bwá
枳 Kwāē	柘 { Tëuk Yëw Nooi ^{ng}	桤 Ch'hui ^{ng}	桤 { Hēng Hāng Hwā	栝 Yēa	桤 Kēep
枳 Heaou	柘 Chók	栝 T'hēem	桂 Kwūy	栝 Kēng Kai ^{ng}	桤 Chuy
架 Kāy	栝 Éng	桤 Kaū Haōu	桃 T'hó	栝 Hoo	桤 Teāou
柳 Kāy	查 { Chay Ch'hāy Cha Ch'hā	栝 Pek	桤 Wūy	栝 { T'hóng T'hāng	桤 Heaou
枸 Koé	栝 Toó	桤 Jēung	桤 An Wā	栝 Poe	栝 Lē
枹 Hoó	栝 Soó	桤 Hé	桤 Kwān Kwū ^{ng}	栝 Kak	栝 Tēem
栝 K'hē	栝 Kēw	桤 Te	栝 K'hong	栝 Ch'hip	栝 Hék
栝 Tō	栝 Kán	桤 Yēw	栝 Chit	栝 { Leāng Néōng	栝 Saou
栝 { Pēng P'hāi ^{ng}	栝 Pōēy	桤 Hwāt	栝 Tok Tōh	栝 T'héng	栝 Hwun
栝 Boé	栝 Tut	桤 Kéung Kéng	栝 K'hwā	栝 Bōēy Ū ^m	栝 Goē
栝 Boé	栝 K'ho Kwa	栝 K'hó	栝 Tông T'hāng	栝 Pang	栝 Laē
栝 Hoo	栝 Naē Laē	栝 Ló Lō	栝 { Song Se ^{ng}	栝 Toē	栝 Lē
栝 Pāyh	栝 Chē T'heāou	栝 Lē	栝 Kēet Kit	栝 K'hok	栝 So
栝 { Jéem Néēng Bāk		栝 Hék Hwūt		栝 { Che Kee ^{ng}	栝 Haē
					栝 K'hwun
					栝 Hwân

梔 Chwat	棣 Tēy	梟 Kēuk	楮 Se	楣 { Bē Baé	榴 Lēw
梯 T'hey T'huy	梢 Gnaū	槩 Sēng	楊 { Yāng Yēng Ch'hēu	栳 T'hēm	權 Kak
梳 Soe Sey	械 Hék	槩 { Chēn Ch'hēn Chān	桤 K'hēng	極 Kék	櫚 Hwūn
桤 Yēn	桢 Kwan	梓 Chūt	楓 { Hong Pōing	楷 K'haé	櫟 P'hé
梨 Laé	森 Som	植 Sít	楚 Ch'hoé	楸 Ch'hew	槩 Seng
槩 K'hé	榦 Sáy	椎 Chuy	楷 Hoē	楹 Éng	櫚 T'hap
榦 Ch'hong	桢 Lēng	桢 Wa	楸 Lēn	榑 Hoō	榑 K'hap
棉 Bēn	榑 Sey	桢 Ke	楞 Lēng	榑 Kēng	榑 Kwut
某 Kē	棹 Tok Chaou	榜 Póng	楠 Lâm	柳 { Lōng Nēng	榑 Kó
棋 Kē	棺 { Kwan Kw'a	椒 Cheaou	榆 Jē	榕 { Yūng Ch'hēng	榑 Kó
棍 Kwūn	夢 Hwun	榴 Choo	榎 Jē	穀 Kok	榑 Sun
槩 Hwuy	桢 Wán	桢 Tēn	援 { Hēn Hwūn	榛 { Chin Chuy	榑 Pwān
排 Paé	桢 K'hwūt	桢 Yēa	榑 Hēn	榜 Pēng	榑 Sūn
棒 P'hāng	榑 Kok	榜 T'hok K'hok	榑 Eng	檣 Oe	榑 Kek
棕 Chang	椅 { É E	榑 Káy	榑 Cheng	榑 Hōng	榑 Ch'hím
槩 Tēng	榑 Peng	榑 { Chong Chang	榑 Lek	榑 Kàn	榑 Ték
棗 Chó	榑 Teāou	榑 Chim	榑 Yēp	榑 Chày	榑 Sok
棘 Kek	榑 Hām	榑 Chay	榑 Ch'hip	榑 Sūn	榑 Koe
棚 Pēng Pāng	榑 Kēn	榑 T'hun	榑 Gēp	榑 Sēa	榑 { T'huy Tūy
榑 K'hwūn	榑 Kēuk	榑 É	榑 Ché	榑 Éng	榑 Ch'hēang
棠 Tōng Tang	榑 Tōng	榑 { Yēn T'hwān	榑 Tūn	榑 Sōey	榑 Chay
					榑 K'hēm

75 木

槐 { Hwaê 11	樓 { Loê Laôu	樽 Chun	燃 Jéen	儀 Gé	榕 Chêak 16
樨 Sey	櫟 Ch'haou	樾 Wát	樣 Swae ^{ng} 13	檫 Ch'huah 14	櫟 Lék
槩 Ch'héem	楸 Sok	櫛 K'heaou	樑 Kéang	櫛 Tô	櫟 Ch'hin
槩 { K'haê Kaê	櫛 T'he	櫛 { Jeâou Jêô	檀 { T'han Tw ⁿ a	櫛 Taê	櫟 Hwaê
概 K'haê	標 { Peaou Pêo	櫛 Lín	櫛 Lím	櫛 Pin	櫟 Soe
榔 Kok	櫛 K'hew	櫛 Lêw	櫛 Hèk	櫛 Kèy	櫟 Lè
參 Sám	櫛 Chèà	櫛 { Keâou Kêô	櫛 Loé	櫛 Kwô	櫟 { Lám Ná
櫛 Yéw	櫛 Chay	櫛 { T'hok Lok	櫛 Ch'heng	櫛 Lám	櫟 { Léung Naê
槩 { Chéang Chéang	櫛 { Chéang Chéang	櫛 K'hwán	櫛 Kèuk	櫛 Noê	櫟 Lèng 17
櫛 Hoô	櫛 { K'he T'he	櫛 Yín	櫛 K'hím	櫛 K'héng	櫟 Eng
櫛 Ko	櫛 Mè ⁿ a	櫛 Sùn	櫛 { Yéem T ⁿ a	櫛 Yèem	櫟 { Swan Ch'hu ⁿ a
櫛 Chê	櫛 Boê	櫛 T'heng	櫛 Lúy	櫛 Chéen	櫟 Hèa
櫛 Pân	櫛 { Yáng Yéong	櫛 Bèng	櫛 { Tòng Tàng	櫛 Kwüy	櫟 Ch'ham
櫛 Kin	櫛 Sè ⁿ a	櫛 { Kit Kêet	櫛 Sūy	櫛 P'haou 15	櫟 Lán 18
櫛 Chong	櫛 Éng	櫛 Tèng	櫛 Pek	櫛 Ch'héen	櫟 Kwán
櫛 { Lók Gák Gnaou	櫛 Jê 12	櫛 K'hwat	櫛 Ch'hwá	櫛 Bèen	櫟 Lwán 20
櫛 Ch'héen	櫛 Cheâou	櫛 Kwát	櫛 { Kôey Kôey	櫛 Loé	櫟 K'hok
櫛 Hwán	櫛 P'hok	櫛 Lúy	櫛 Káy	櫛 Chéet	櫟 Lám
櫛 Ch'hat	櫛 { Sê Ch'hêw	櫛 Hwüy	櫛 Kèng	櫛 Ko	櫟 Wut
櫛 Lêang	櫛 { Hám Kám K ⁿ a	櫛 Ke	櫛 Kéém	櫛 Tók	櫟 Yèem
櫛 Bit	櫛 { Hèng Hw ⁿ a	櫛 Hèng Hw ⁿ a	櫛 Ch'héang	櫛 { Lók Lék	

欠 K'hèem		止 Ché	歹 { Taé Gát P'ha ^{né}		殳 { Soô Sé	欠 ⁷⁶
次 Ch'hoè	飲 Jê	正 { Cheng Chèng Chê ⁿ a Chê ⁿ à	歹 Héw	殯 Hwun ⁹	殳 { Tân Tio ⁿ á	止 ⁷⁷
坎 P'he ^{ng}	歎 Ha ^{né}	此 Ch'hoó	死 { Soó Sé	殯 Kek	殷 { Yin Yín	歹 ⁷⁸
欣 Him	歎 K'héem	步 Poē	外 Soó	殯 Hwúy	殺 { Sat Saè T'haé Swāh	殳 ⁷⁹
飲 K'hin	歌 { Ko Kwa	武 Boó	殯 Bút	殯 Wún ¹⁰	殺 { Sat Saè T'haé Swāh	
歎 Haè	歎 T'hàn	歧 Kê	殯 Yaóu	殯 Wut	殳 K'hak	
歎 Koôh	歎 { Oé Aou	歪 Wae	殯 Choé	殯 Sēang ¹²	殳 Gnaou ⁹	
歎 K'haè	歎 Tèk	齒 Tény	殯 Yang	殯 È	殳 Tēen	
歎 Yēik	歎 He	歲 { Sōey 歲	殯 T'héén	殯 Lēem	殳 Hwúy	
歎 T'hoé	歎 Ch'heàou	績 T'hék ¹²	殯 Oè Adu	殯 Pín	殳 K'hak ¹⁰	
歎 K'hwán	歎 Hwut	歷 Lék	殯 P'hey	殯 Ch'hēem	殳 K'héak	
歎 ò	歎 Hip	嶠 K'heaou	殯 Taē		殳 Hēy Gē	
歎 He	歎 { P'hun Pún	歸 Kwuy	殯 Sùn			
歎 E	歎 Lēem		殯 Soô			
歎 Nà	歎 Sek		殯 Peáou			
歎 K'he	歎 Hím		殯 Lōey			
歎 K'him	歎 Ê		殯 Lēem			
歎 K'hwán	歎 { Ch'hwat Ch'hōēyh		殯 Öey Wōey			
歎 K'hám	歎 { Hwan Hw ⁿ a		殯 Sit			
歎 Ch'hwán			殯 { Chán Chw ⁿ á			
歎 Ch'hap			殯 Hwun			
歎 Him						
歎 { Hēet Hāyh						

80 母	母 Boô	比 { Pé Pê	毛 Mô	氏 Sê	气 K'hè	水 { Súy Chúy Swuín ^g
81 比	母 { Boé Bó	𡵈 Pè	毳 P'he	氏 Té	氛 Hwun	氷 Peng
82 毛	每 Boéy	毗 Pê	𦏧 Poô	民 Bìn	气 { K'hè K'hwuý	永 Éng
83 氏	毒 { Tók Tàk	𦏧 Ch'hâm	毳 T'hoó ^{ng}	氓 Bìn	氲 Yin	𣶒 Lèk
84 气	毓 Yüük		毳 Sēén		氲 Wun	𣶒 Kek
85 水			毫 Hô			𣶒 T'hun
			毳 { Kêw Koô			汜 Hwàn
			毳 { T'hám T'hán			汀 T'heng
			毳 Ch'hùý			汁 Chhēep
			𦏧 Jê			求 Kêw
			𦏧 Sám			汜 P'hat
			𦏧 Jêúng			汜 Hwàn
			𦏧 Ch'héáng			汎 Hwàn
			𦏧 { Chēen Chee ^{ng}			汰 T'hwǎh
			𦏧 Chēen			沙 { Sèk Tǎyh
			𦏧 Kê			汜 Sêw
			𦏧 Tēép			𣶒 P'hèy
						汜 Git
						汕 Sàn
						汗 { Kān Kwā ⁿ
						汎 Sìn
						汜 { Oo Woo

汚 { Oo Oò Wod	沃 Ak	沸 Pwù	泚 { Ch'hoó Ch'héy	涸 Hōēy	洪 { Hōng Ang
汝 { Jé Lé Loó	沔 Tāyh	油 Yēw	泛 Hwàn	涸 Chēèn	洲 Chew
汞 Hōng	沈 Sím	治 { Tô Tē	泆 Tē	洋 { Yāng Yēng	洶 Jē
江 { Kang Ka	沉 { Tīm Tēem T'hēem	沼 Chéáu	泆 Soé	冽 Lēet	洶 Sūn
池 Tē	沌 Tūn	沾 Koe	泆 Lēng	泊 Kē	洶 Hēung
汨 Kwút	沔 Hoē	沾 Tēem	泡 P'haou	而 Jē	洶 Kong
汪 { Ong Ang	沐 Bók	沿 Yēn	波 P'ho	洒 { Sây Swá Sēn	活 { Kwat Hwát Wah
汨 Jōēy	没 Bút	況 { Hōng Hōng	泣 K'hip	涑 Sek	活 Wā
汰 { T'hat T'haē T'hwá	沓 Táp	洄 Kéng	泥 { Neēng Neēng T'hoē	洗 { Sēn Sēy	活 Hēep
汲 { K'hip Chōng	沔 Bēn	泄 Sēet	注 { Chod Toó	洩 K'hó	派 P'haē
汩 Pēn	沔 Bit	洄 Sēw	注 Seng	洩 Choo	洩 { Oo Woo
汩 Pēn	沙 { Say Swá	洩 Yit	洩 Lūy	洩 Kàng	洩 { Lēw Lāu
汩 Būn	沔 Ché	洩 { Chwán Chwán	洩 Hēn	洩 Lók	洩 Chēet
汩 Chāyh	沛 P'haē	洩 Pók	洩 Hēet	洞 { Tōng Tāng	洩 Ch'hēuk
洩 Kwat	沫 { Bwát P'hōēy	洩 Pē	洩 P'hwàn	洩 E	洩 Pūt
洩 { Hwun Hwun	沫 Mōēy	洩 P'hūn	洩 Bín	洩 Chin	洩 Wán
洩 Ch'hīm	沮 { Choó Chē Ch'ho	洩 Chwāh	泰 { T'haē T'hwá	洩 Wúy	洩 Yip
洩 Kē	沔 Tō	洩 Hōng	洩 Yang	洩 Gēn	洩 P'hoē
洩 { Yín Wūn	沔 Hō	洩 Kam	洩 Yāng	洩 { Ē Sēet Sēh	洩 Hō
	河 Hō	洩 Hwat	洩 Ēng	洩 Hok	洩 { Lōng Lōng Nēng
		洩 Sōd	洩 Ek		

85 水

浮 { Hoô P'hoô	涪 T'hun	淖 Chaôu	淖 T'hat	渝 { Se Jô	涓 Bê
涸 Goê	涓 Kwan	淘 Tô	潑 Twat	涇 Têng	涇 Tâm
涸 Lē	涇 Gīm	淙 Chong	漲 Tē'ng	渠 Kê	湊 { Choe Ch'haou
涇 Hông	涕 T'hèy	淚 Lūy	液 Èk	渡 Toê	湍 { Ch'hwan T'hwan
浴 { Èk Yèuk	泄 { Lē Nē'ng	淝 Hwūy	涵 Hâm	瀕 { Hong Hwân	涸 { Bēn Bēn
海 Haé	浼 T'hwā	淝 Sē'ung	涇 Sōey	渣 { Chay Chāy	涇 Se
浸 Chīm	涇 Soô	游 Yēw	涇 Ay	渤 Pút	涇 { Jê Se
涇 Clap	涇 Chūn	涇 Sây	涇 Hok	渥 Ak	渥 Ch'hip
涇 Bō'y	涇 Hoô	涇 Pê	涇 Ke	涇 Tèy	涇 P'hūn
涇 Suy	涇 Lē'ang	涇 Hoê	涇 Sùn	温 { Wun Wūn	涇 Chē'ng
涂 { Toê T'hoê	涇 Tok	涇 Tām	涇 Yēn	渥 Tēép	湖 { Hoê Oê
涇 Lēep	涇 Tē'ng	涇 Hèk	涇 Ilwūn	渥 Ch'hek	湘 Sēang
涇 Hân	涇 Tek	涇 E	涇 Ch'heng	渥 Wūy	渇 Tam
涇 { Keng Kōng	涇 Choo	涇 Chēng	渇 { Yēm Yēm	渇 Káng	渇 Sit
涇 Pê	涇 Sek	涇 Lēng	渇 { Ch'hēn Ch'hē'ng K'hūn	渇 Yēem	渇 Kae
涇 Seaou	涇 Gnaou	涇 Lūn	渇 { T'hēm T'hē'ng	渇 { K'hat K'wūh	渇 Hông
涇 Sēep	涇 Kê	涇 Chāyh Sēm	渇 { T'hēm T'hē'ng	渇 Yēw	渇 T'hwā
涇 Swān	涇 K'hwūt	涇 Yīm	渇 Beáon.	渇 Beáou	渇 Bín
涇 Yung	涇 Ám	涇 Sūy	渇 Jēw	渇 Bō'y	渇 Tūt
涇 { Yēn Nū'ā	涇 Līm	涇 Hwaé	渇 Hwân	渇 { Hwūn Hwūn	渇 { K'hō K'hwā
涇 Sāyh	涇 Sēuk	涇 Ch'him	渇 Ché	渇 P'haô	渇 Seng
涇 Ch'hey	涇 Gaé	涇 Gaé	渇 Kēem		

湧 Yúng	溪 K'hey	滑 Kwát	漉 Lók	崩 P'heng	滄 Hip
湮 Leng	溫 Wun	萍 Chaé Chay	漏 Loē Laou	漱 { Soé Soè Swá	滙 Sùn
湫 Ch'hew	漫 Chím	滔 T'ho	漑 K'haè	張 { Tèàng Tèò ^{ng} Yim	潢 Hông
湫 Hwaè	溯 Soé	滕 Têng ¹¹	漓 Lê	漳 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	澗 Kàn
湮 Yéen	湊 Chin	遄 P'hoo ^{ng}	演 Yéén	漸 Chèém	潤 Jùn
湯 { T'hong T'óng T'he ^{ng} T'hè ^{ng} Sèàng	洩 Soe	漉 Pew	漕 { Chô Chô	淮 { Chôéy Ch'húy	潦 Ló
湲 Wán ¹⁰	浴 Yúng	滯 Tē	漚 Tùn	馮 Yéén	潭 T'hám
源 Gwán	潤 Hwún	滴 { Tek Tèh	漚 Twán	漾 Yāng	潮 { Teáu Tèò
準 { Chún	涪 Beáu	漚 Loē	漚 { Oe Oé	潁 Éng	潯 Sim
準 { Chún	溺 { Lèk Jèák Jèáu Jèò	汙 Hoé	漠 { Bók Boé	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潰 Hóey
淙 Wá	涇 Sip	汙 Hoe	漠 Hàn	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 San
溜 Lèw	潯 Jèúk	漚 Yew	漚 Lèén	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 Ch'han
溝 { Koe Kaou	潯 Tè	漚 Kwún	漚 Wá	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	漚 Tóng
潯 So	潯 Pông	滿 { Bwán Muc ^{na}	通 T'hong	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 Ch'ham
溟 Bèng	滄 Ch'hong	漁 Gè	漑 Lê	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 Lín
溢 Yit	滅 Bèét	漂 { P'heau P'heàu P'hèò	漑 Swán	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 Sèep
淪 Lùn	漑 O	灤 Chaou	潯 E	潘 { Hwan P'hwan P'ho ^{na}	潯 Sèep
溥 P'hoé	滋 Choo	漆 { Ch'hip Ch'hat	漫 { Bân Bân	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 Tèng
激 Bwuy	滌 Tèk	漆 { Chèy Chèà Chwà	漬 Chod	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 Jeáu
鴻 Oe	榮 Éng	漆 { Chèy Chèà Chwà	潯 Bông	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 T'hèet
			潯 Lat	潯 { Chèàng Chèò ^{ng}	潯 Chod

85 水

86 火

滂 { Lâ
Lô

漸 Soo

雲 { Yin
Wân

漚 Léw

湏 Hông

復 Hók

漾 Sek

漢 P'hok

潼 Tông

凜 Lín

灑 Chín

澡 Chó

溜 Tong

澤 Tèk

湏 Ê

澄 Léy

滄 K'hwut

濤 Léng

濱 Choo

濁 { Chók
Tâk

瀾 Lô

潞 Loê

滄 Kôey

激 Kek

澳 Ò

澹 Tām

澣 P'hok

澣 Léem

濃 Lông

漬 Hwân

澣 Ch'hip

澣 { Ôey
Wôey

澣 Ch'hoé

沸 Thèng

濕 Sip

濕 Bèk

寧 { Léng
Lêng

淡 Êng

濠 Bông

鼻 Pê

濟 { Chéy
Chèy

濠 Hô

濡 { Se
Jê

滂 Kôey

滂 Kôey

滂 Boô

瀉 Tô

瀉 Hoê

濫 Lâm

濬 Chùn

濬 Pók

濯 Chók

澁 Wûy

濱 Pin

濱 Êng

澣 Soé

澣 { Chéen
Chênâ

瀉 Lê

澣 Th'ho^{na}

澣 Êng

澣 Tôk

瀉 Sêa

瀉 P'heaou

瀉 P'hók

瀉 Lêw

瀉 Pîn

瀉 Loê

瀉 Loê

瀉 Lâm

瀚 Hàn

瀉 Êng

瀉 Lék

瀉 Seaou

瀉 Êng

瀉 Swán

瀉 Lang

瀉 { Naê
Lôê

瀉 Êng

瀉 Bê

瀉 Léem

瀉 Hwân

瀉 Yêak

瀉 Hwan

瀉 Jêang

瀉 Th'èng

瀉 Lân

瀉 Lân

瀉 Yáng

瀉 Hwân

瀉 Hong

瀉 Hong

滅 Chông

澁 Yung

澁 Chông

澁 Hwat

澁 { Kwân
Kw^{na}澁 { Sây
Swá

澁 { Lêy

澁 Lwân

澁 Yêem

澁 Lô

澁 { T'han
T'ho^{na}

澁 Keáou

澁 Hô

澁 Pà

澁 Wan

澁 Kâm

澁 Kâm

澁 Kâm

澁 Kâm

澁 Kâm

澁 Kâm

澁 Kâm

澁 Kâm

火 { H^{no}
Hôey

灯 Teng

灰 Hôey

灵 Lêng

灶 Chô

灸 { Kêw
Kôê

炮 Ch'héa

灼 Chêak

灸 Chae

炆 Ch'hwá

炆 K'hê

炉 Loê

炊 { Ch'huy
Ch'hôey

炎 Yêem

烱 P'hông

炒 { Ch'haou
Ch'há

料 Leāou

炕 K'hàng

炙 Chêa

烝 Cheaou

炆 Baé

炆 Tō

炆 Ch'héa

炫 Hēēt	焗 Pok	炳 Sēet	煙 { Yēen Hwun	熊 Hīm	燄 Yēem
炬 Kē	烟 { Yēēn Hwun	焦 { Cheaou Seaou Tū	煜 Yēūk	熏 Hwun	燈 Tēng
炭 { T'hàn T'ho ^{na}	烟 Kēng	7 焮 Hīm	焦 { Sat Swāh	嫌 T ^{na}	燠 K'hōēyh
炆 Tay Tāy	煙 Kēng	焮 Yēēm	煤 Sāh	熒 Èng	燉 Tun
炮 { P'haū Paū	烷 Wān	焮 Yēēm	熒 Kēng	熒 Tim	燉 { Leāon Leāou
炯 Kēng	烹 P'heng	炯 { Kōng Kōng	燥 Jéw	燁 Pit	燁 Līn
炆 { Paū Poē	煨 { Lóng Lōng	然 Jēēn	煤 Bōēy	燁 P'heau	燁 { Seaou Sēo
炳 Pēng	烽 Hong	9 燄 Sīm	煨 Hwān	熟 { Sēūk Sēk	燁 Hōdy
柳 Léw	炎 He	燄 T'hwān	煦 Hé	燁 Yip	燁 Līm
炸 Chāy	君 Hwun	燄 { Hwuy Hwun	照 { Cheaou Chēd	燁 Wut	燁 { Tōng Tēng
炷 Chē	燄 Wut	燄 { Lēēn	煨 { Öey Wōey	熬 Gō	燁 { Hwan Hwān
烈 Lēēt	燄 { Seaou Sēūk	燄 Hōng	煩 Hwān	燁 Lā	燁 { Yēen Yēēn Eē ^{ng}
烱 Yāng	燄 Yēēn	煎 { Chēēn Chw ^{na}	燁 Yāng	燁 Sēēn	燁 { Sim Chēēm Tim
然 { Hew Haou	燄 Pōēy	燄 Pek	燁 K'hō	燁 { Jēēt Jwōh Sēo	燁 { Sēo
烏 Oe	燄 Hwūn	燄 Ché	燁 { T'huy T'hōey	燁 Kéng	燁 { Eng Yē ^{na}
成 Bēēt	燄 K'hwun	燄 Wúy	燁 Līn	燁 He	燁 { 13
烘 { Hong Hang	燄 { T'hun T'hōey Sūn	燄 He	燁 Sēēn	燁 Ho	燁 Hēuk
烙 Lók	燄 { Sek Chēōh	燄 Pōēy	燁 Chaé	燁 Ch'hè	燁 Sō
蒸 Chin	燄 { Ch'hūy Ch'hoōh	燄 { Lwān Sēo	燁 Hōep	燁 { Sēēn Ch'hēen	燁 Ch'hàn
烜 { Hwūy Swān	燄 { Boō Bō	燄 Lwān	燁 Wun	燁 Yēep	燁 Sūy
			燁 { Hōk Hōh	燁 Jēēn	燁 Hwūy

86 火

87 爪

爪

88 父

89 爻

90 爿

91 片

燮 Sēet

燭 { Ch'ēuk
Ch'ek }

燹 Sēén

燻 Hwun

燼 Sín

燿 Yaōu

燠 Eng

爆 P'hók

爇 Sēet

爈 { Láp
Láh }

爍 Sēak

爏 Hwùn

爒 Loé

爔 Sēet

爚 { Lān
Nw'ā }

爛 Ch'ēak

爜 T'hēung

爞 Hwan

爠 Ch'hwàn

爪 Jeáou

爬 { Pá
Pây }爭 { Cheng
Chai'ng
Chē'nā }

爰 Wān

爲 { Wáy
Wūy }

爬 So

爍 Lák

爵 Ch'ēak

父 { Hoó
Hoó
Pây }爸 { Pá
Pây }

爹 Tēa

爺 Yēa

爻 Gnaū

爿 Choó

爽 Sóng

爾 { Jé
Jeé'ng }

爿 Ch'ēang

牀 { Ch'hōng
Séng }

牂 Chong

牆 { Ch'hēang
Ch'hē'ng }片 { P'hēn
P'hē'ng }

版 Pán

牀 Yēcn

牌 Paé

牒 Ch'hong

牒 Cháh

牒 Tēép

牒 { Ch'hong
T'h'ang }

牒 Yéw

牒 Tók

牙 Gáy	牛 { Gnêw Goô		犬 K'héen		牙 ⁹²
掌 T'heng	牝 Pin	犇 P'hun	犯 Hwân	狴 Pé	牛 ⁹³
	牟 Boê	犇 Sûn	犴 Gân	狴 Kwân	犬 ⁹⁴
	牡 Boé	犇 Kéen	狀 { Chông Chêng	狸 Lê	
	牢 Lô	犇 Lók	犴 Haôu	狴 { Hêép Ayh	獠 { Lô Nô
	牯 Jīm	犇 Kaè	犴 Wún	狴 Gîn	獠 Koé
	抗 Káng	犇 Tông	狂 { Kông Kông	狴 Chùn	獠 Hêet
	牧 Bók	犇 Yađu	犴 Lêw	狴 Nô	獠 { Hoê Kaôu
	物 { Bút Meêng	犇 Hwân	犴 Tèk	狴 Lông	獠 Yêw
	牯 Koé	犇 Tók	犴 Kék	狴 Pöey	獠 Sun
	牲 { Seng Sai'ng	犇 He	犴 K'hêep	狴 Gnaôu	獠 Kwút
	牲 Chwân	犇 Sêw	狴 Áp	狴 Géy	獠 Wân
	犴 Joô		狴 Hoê	狴 P'heaou	獠 Gaê
	犴 Tèk		狴 Hwùly	狴 Yêem	獠 Gèuk
	{ K'héen K'hêên K'han Hat		犴 Yêw	狴 { Ch'hêang Ch'hô'ng	獠 { Soo Sae
	犴 K'hok		犴 { Koé Kaôu	狴 Gwut	獠 Chêang
	犴 { Sey Sae		犴 Ch'he	狴 O	獠 Sêang
	犴 Lêy		犴 { Kaôu Ká	狴 { Béng Mai'ng	獠 Leaou
	犴 K'he		犴 Sûn	狴 Ch'hae	獠 Keaou
	犴 { Kêên K'hêên		犴 Jêung	狴 Hoê	獠 Heaou
			犴 Kéen	狴 Te	獠 Kwân
			犴 Sêw	狴 Seng	獠 Tók
					獠 Kôey

94 犬
95 玄
96 玉

獫 Hēém

獬 Hāē

獬 { Sēén
Bē 14

獬 Hwun

獬 Pin

獬 Hék

獬 Nô 15

獬 { Láp
Lāh

獬 Sèw

獬 Hēén

獬 { T'hat
T'hwāh

獬 Hēém

玄 Hēén

玄 Beāou

玄 Choo

玄 Sut

玉 Gēuk

王 { Ōng
Ōng

玎 Tin

玎 Kan

玎 Kéw

玎 Ē

玎 Kong

玎 Hoo

玎 Bín

玎 Kaē

玎 Hóng

玎 Kwat

玎 Kak

玎 Gwán

玎 Lēng

玎 Taē

玎 Tēem

玎 P'ho

玎 P'hek

玎 K'ho

玎 Choé

玎 Kay

玎 Bín

玎 { Ch'hoó
Ch'hoó

珊 San

玎 Pit

玎 { Tin
Chín

玎 Kaú

玎 Kéung

玎 Lók

玎 Choo

玎 Gín

玎 Sún

玎 { Jé
Jē

玎 Hēng

玎 Kwuy

玎 Ch'hēung

玎 Pan

玎 Pōey

玎 Gô

玎 Goē

玎 Ch'hwán

玎 Hēén

玎 Kéw

玎 K'hēw

琅 Lóng

理 Lé

琇 Sèw

琇 Hoo

琇 Lēw

琇 Yēá

琇 Chán

琇 Ke

琇 T'him

琇 T'héén

琇 Tok

琇 Hoé

琇 Kē

琇 K'hwun

琇 Kē

琇 { Póng
Páng

琇 Wán

琇 { Yéén
Yéén

琇 Tām

琇 Chong

琇 Kwán

琇 Teaou

琲 P'hóey

琳 Lím

琴 K'hím

琵琶 Pē

琵琶 { Pá
Pāy

瑀 É

瑀 { Hóng
Pōey

瑀 Swan

瑀 T'héy

瑀 Taē

瑀 Chim

瑀 Wúy

瑀 Hwán

瑀 Yáng

瑀 Háy

瑀 Wán

瑀 Ló

瑀 Hoē

瑀 Eng

瑀 Jé

瑀 Hóng

璿 Tèy	璿 Lén	璿 Léy	瓜 Kwa	瓦 { Wá Héá
璿 Sūy	璿 Chéang	璿 Kéng	瓠 Tím	瓠 Phōey
璿 Sek	璿 Lín	璿 Sūy	瓠 Tét	瓠 Òng
璿 Yùng	璿 Hōng	璿 Lōng	瓠 Hoé	瓠 Oé
璿 Só	璿 P'hok	璿 Eng	瓠 Hoé	瓠 Ê
璿 Só	璿 Kéng	璿 Hwán	瓠 P'heáou	瓠 { Tōng T'hóng
璿 Yaú	璿 { Hwan Hwán	璿 Kwán	瓠 { Pēn Pān	瓠 Choó
璿 Oé	璿 Chin	璿 Chán	瓠 Loé	瓠 Tōng
璿 Chín	璿 Lēw		瓠 Jēang	瓠 Âm
璿 Éng	璿 Ke			瓠 Ch'he
璿 Báý	璿 { Tong Tang			瓠 Kong
璿 Lēw	璿 Yung			瓠 { Pín Pān
璿 Kwuy	璿 P'hek			瓠 Ch'hèw
璿 Lōng	璿 Ch'hàn			瓠 { Chin Yēn
璿 T'héén	璿 Loé			瓠 Aou
璿 Ch'hong	璿 Ke			瓠 Bēng
璿 Ch'ho	璿 Hwán			瓠 Chwan
璿 Pít	璿 Sūy			瓠 Tāng
璿 Kín	璿 Ê			瓠 Chēng
璿 Ch'húy	璿 Jé			瓠 P'héah
璿 Lē	璿 Swán			瓠 { Òng Àng Yùng Èng
璿 Swán				

玉 96

瓜 97

瓦 98

99 甘

100 生

101 用

102 田

甘 { Kam
Ka甚 { Sim
Sⁿá話 { Tèem
Tee^{ng}

甜 Tèem

嘗 Säng

賺 Hèem

墟 Chay

生 { Seng
Sai^{ng}

姓 Sin

產 { Sán
Swaⁿ

𧰨 Jōey

甥 Seng

𧰨 Soe

用 Yūng

角 { Lok
Lut

甫 Hoó

甬 Yung

甯 Bēng

田 { Tèen
Tèen
Ch'hán

由 Yēw

甲 { Kap
Káh

申 Sin

由 Hwut

男 Lâm

甸 Tèen

𡵓 P'heng

町 Tēng

画 Hwā

𡵓 Hóng

𡵓 Ch'hek

界 Pè

画 { Hwā
Wā

𡵓 Kong

𡵓 Boé

𡵓 Yin

𡵓 Che

𡵓 Tèen

𡵓 Kaè

𡵓 K'hèen

𡵓 Wù

咀 Choe

畔 Pwān

𡵓 Kang

富 Hok

留 { Lêw
Lau

畚 Pún

𡵓 Chín

留 Wán

畜 { Hèuk
Thèuk
Th'hek

𡵓 Boé

𡵓 Chek

𡵓 Pit

𡵓 { Sè
Tè

𡵓 Lê

𡵓 { Lêák
Lèäh

𡵓 Lêák

𡵓 Hèy

𡵓 Lwäh

𡵓 Hwan

𡵓 { È
Séá

𡵓 Chùn

𡵓 Èk

𡵓 { È
Eāng

𡵓 Lêw

𡵓 { Hwā
Wā

𡵓 Laè

𡵓 Pe

𡵓 Th'heén

𡵓 Hèk

𡵓 Th'heàng

𡵓 Kèuk

𡵓 { Tong
Tòng
Tēng
Tēng

𡵓 Pún

𡵓 Chwā

𡵓 Kè

𡵓 Wán

𡵓 Th'heàng

𡵓 Th'wán

𡵓 Sek

𡵓 Kè

<p> 疔 T'hwán 疆 Kēang 疔 Têw 疊 Tēép 疊 Tēép </p>	<p> 疔 P'hit 疔 Soe 疔 Soè 疔 Sey 疔 T'hè 疔 Gê </p>	<p> 疔 Lek 疔 Teng 疔 Kew 疔 P'hé 疔 Kèw 疔 Sān 疔 T'hīm 疔 {T'hīm T'im 疔 {Pa Ba 疔 Pán 疔 {Kaè Kèy 疔 Gáy 疔 Pè 疔 Èk 疔 P'haù 疔 P'hé 疔 Kam 疔 O 疔 Ch'hoò 疔 {Sēet Ch'hwāh 疔 Kê 疔 T'hán </p>	<p> 疹 Chín 疹 {Tōng T'hāng 疔 Ch'he 疔 Chit 疔 Pwūy 疔 K'he 疔 Sēm 疔 {Pēng Paing 疔 {Chwān Ch'hwān 疔 È 疔 Sēet 疔 Sēén 疔 Hēāng 疔 Hōēy 疔 {Kaōu Kú 疔 Gaē 疔 T'heāou 疔 Yāng 疔 Tē 疔 Hwūh 疔 Kwan </p>	<p> 疔 Hōēy 疔 Toē 疔 Lē 疔 T'hūn 疔 {Haou Hay 疔 {T'hōng T'hēnd 疔 T'hut 疔 Hín 疔 P'hé 疔 Seaou 疔 Hoo 疔 {Swan Siui'ng 疔 Lē 疔 Ch'hēà 疔 {Chè Kè 疔 È 疔 T'hōēy 疔 Kōng 疔 Èk 疔 {Mā Bā </p>	<p> 疔 Tēd'g 疔 Kwán 疔 T'hām 疔 Līm 疔 Ch'he 疔 K'hwūy 疔 {K'hwān K'hōēy 疔 K'hām 疔 Pè 疔 Pè 疔 {Hwun Bīn 疔 Chēh 疔 Koè 疔 {Öey Wōey 疔 È 疔 Chūy 疔 Áy 疔 Chēuk 疔 Chēung 疔 Sēng 疔 {Jé Jō </p>
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疔 102

疔 103

疔

疔 104

104 疔

105 癰

106 白

瘋 Hong

瘍 Yē^{ng}瘡 { Hēang
Hē^{na}

瘰 T'hīm

瘡 Toē

瘰 Kwan

瘰 Jé

瘰 Leaou

瘰 Hwūn

瘰 K'hoē

瘰 K'hoē

瘰 Yim

瘰 K'hwat ¹⁰

瘰 Kwan

瘰 Wun

瘰 Chin

瘰 Chit

瘰 { Ch'hong
Ch'he^{ng}

瘰 Pwān

瘰 Lêw

瘰 { Soé
Sán瘰 { Chô
Ch'haè
Ch'hây

瘰 T'hûy

瘰 Gèák

瘰 T'hēên

瘰 Pē

瘰 Tèàng

瘰 Chô

瘰 Chók

瘰 Tē

瘰 T'hew

瘰 Lúy

瘰 Chēàng

瘰 Chèy

瘰 Soè

瘰 Teàou

瘰 { Loē
Laōu瘰 { Loē
Lē

瘰 Èng

瘰 Bók

瘰 { Hông
Wui^{ng}

瘰 Chōèy

瘰 Leāou

瘰 Lēung

瘰 Lêw

瘰 { Tan
Tw^{na} ¹³瘰 { P'hek
P'hēāh

瘰 Lúy

瘰 Lēy

瘰 Ch'hé

瘰 Sūy

瘰 K'hāh

瘰 Sāy

瘰 Ch'he

瘰 { Yāng
Chēō^{ng}瘰 { Lèk
Lát ¹⁶

瘰 Loé

瘰 Hok

瘰 Naē

瘰 Sēén

瘰 Eng

瘰 Kē

瘰 { Eng
Yung

瘰 Tēén

癰 Pwat

癰 Kwùy

癰 P'hwat

癰 Teng

癰 Hwat

白 { Pèk
Pāyh百 { Pèk
Pāyh

皂 Chō

皂 Chō

的 Tek

的 Bā

皆 Kae

皇 Hông

飯 Kwuy

皐 Ko

皐 Keáou

皓 Hō

哲 Sek

晶 Beáou ¹⁰

皜 Kó

皜 P'ho

皜 Hō

皜 Keáou

皜 P'heáou

皮 { P'hê P'hôéy	皿 Béng	目 { Bók Bák	睪 { Bê Baé	眯 Bé.
𪔐 Chéng	盂 { Oô Wôô	𪔐 Tai'ng	眊 Mō	眊 Kwàn
𪔐 { P'hā P'haôuli	盂 Wôô	𪔐 He	看 { K'han K'hân K'hu'nd	眊 Boé
𪔐 P'hé	盆 P'hân	𪔐 { Jim Lîm	看 K'han	眊 T'heàou
𪔐 Pè	盈 Êng	盲 { Bêng Mat'ng	看 P'hoó	眼 Gán
𪔐 Lām	益 { Ek Yèuk Yèah	直 Tit	𪔐 Chéng	𪔐 Lēó
𪔐 P'hađu	益	𪔐 Gwán	𪔐 Hông	𪔐 Chè'ng
𪔐 { Bwat Mu'na	盞 Pwâh	𪔐 { Sêng Sêng Sê'ng Sêo	𪔐 Sin	𪔐 Bô
𪔐 Lap	盞 Wán	相 { Sêng Sêng Sê'ng Sêo	𪔐 Ség	𪔐 Chùn
𪔐 Swát	盞 Ap	𪔐 Heaou	𪔐 Bwuy	𪔐 Ch'hô
𪔐 K'hèak	盞 Yàng	𪔐 Géy	𪔐 Chin	𪔐 Kwàn
𪔐 { Ch'hin Pit	盞 Ap	𪔐 Phàn	𪔐 Bêên	𪔐 Hèén
𪔐 T'hwat	盞 K'hôey	𪔐 Hong	𪔐 Pađu	𪔐 Kêng
𪔐 { Ch'hèak Lèh	盞 Kaé	𪔐 Tún	𪔐 Ch'héy	𪔐 Gaé
𪔐 K'hím	盞 Sêng	𪔐 Bêng	𪔐 Ch'heáou	𪔐 { Cheng Chat'ng
𪔐 Ch'hwat	盞 Hoó	𪔐 Ség	𪔐 Hèén	𪔐 Chéng
𪔐 Koé	盜 Tō	𪔐 Sat'ng	𪔐 Hín	𪔐 Lāé
𪔐 Kin	盞 Yèém	𪔐 P'hán	𪔐 Péng	𪔐 Sùy
𪔐 Pang	盞 Kaé	𪔐 Hit	𪔐 Héy	𪔐 Kwàn
𪔐 { Jeàou Jeàou	盞 { Chán Chu'nd	𪔐 Pòèy	𪔐 Kwat	𪔐 { Sùy Chōéy K'hwàn
𪔐 Choo	盞 Bêng	𪔐 Beáou	𪔐 K'hong	𪔐 Ch'he
𪔐 Paôuh	盞 { Ch'hêng Sê'nd	𪔐 Tam	𪔐 K'hang	

皮 107

皿 108

目 109

109 目

110 矛

111 矢

112 石

瞽 K'háyh

督 Tok

睥 { P'hè
P'héy

睦 Bók

睨 Géy

睪 Ek

睫 { Chéet
Chéep

睽 Ch'haé

睚 Ch'hwáh

睹 Toé

睽 Ch'haé

睿 Jōey

瞽 Bōō

瞽 Ōng

瞽 Chin

瞽 K'hap

瞽 Soé

瞽 Hat

瞽 Hey

瞽 Bēng

瞽 Bēng

瞽 E

瞽 Sùn

瞽 { Bwàn
Mwá瞽 { P'heaou
P'ha瞽 { T'heng
Tai^{ng}瞽 T^a

瞽 Bēng

瞽 Ch'heē^{ng}瞽 { P'èet
P'hèet瞽 { Cheaou
Cheaou瞽 T'hai^{ng}瞽 { Sùn
Ch'hún

瞽 Aou

瞽 Leáou

瞽 Hán

瞽 K'hàm

瞽 Hit

瞽 Tōng

瞽 Hōey

瞽 Keáou

瞽 Chēem

瞽 Koé

瞽 { Kè
Kè瞽 Nai^{ng}

瞽 Hwun

瞽 Bōng

瞽 K'hàng

瞽 Kéak

瞽 Nee^{ng}

瞽 Ch'héuk

瞽 T'hóng

瞽 K'hàm

矛 Maou

矜 Keng

矜 Sok

矢 Sé

矢 È

知 { Te
Tè

知 Chae

矢 Hoé

矢 Sín

矢 Géng

矢 Ké

矢 { Twán
Táy

矢 Tēy

矢 Wúy

矢 Aé

矢 Ay

矢 Eý

矢 Keáou

矢 Cheng

矢 Hoé

石 { Sèk
Chéoh

石 P'hok

石 Kan

石 { Git
Gwut

石 Kāng

石 Say

石 Hoo

石 { K'hòng
K'heng石 { Ch'hè
Kéeh

石 K'hám

石 { P'he
P'heē^{ng}

石 Gím

石 Ch'he

石 Té

石 Chāy

石 P'één

石 Pwat

石 P'heng

石 Lang

石 P'hadu

石 Adu

石 { P'hò
P'huá

硃 { Choo	6 碍 Gaé	碩 Sék	磐 { Pwân Pwân	磯 Ke	礪 { Léung Láng
矸 K'ham	碎 Ch'hüy	礎 Chim	磴 Wüy	磻 Sēn	礪 P'hadu
硃 K'heét	碛 Ch'héak	礪 T'hwán	碩 Wún	礪 K'hwat	礪 Kwán
硃 Hēng	碑 Pe	碭 { Tōng T'hēng	礪 Tuy	礪 Kē	
研 { Géén Géén Gán	硃 Gím	10 礪 K'hak	礪 { Keét Kák	礪 Tēng	
硃 Keng	碗 { Wán W'án	礪 { Kōey K'hēāouh	礪 K'hap	礪 { Lín Lín	
硃 Seon	7 礪 Tūy	礪 { Má Báy	礪 { Chwan Chui'ng	礪 Hwan	
硃 K'hók	礪 Boo	碩 Kong	礪 Ch'hām	礪 Hui'ng	
硃 K'hóng	礪 Kē	礪 Léén	礪 Ch'hē	礪 Tún	
硃 Ch'héa	礪 Lún	礪 Hēk	礪 P'heng	礪 K'haou	
硃 Gnú	礪 Hwán	礪 { Choñ Hēep Hwáy	礪 { Leuk Lá	礪 Ta	13
硃 Léw	礪 { Scét Tēet Tēh	礪 Tōng	礪 K'hok	礪 { K'hañ K'haouh	
硃 Gēng Gūy	礪 { Tók Ták	礪 P'hong	礪 Ch'hē'á	礪 Ch'hēc	
硃 Bōng	礪 { Tók Ták	礪 Kwút	礪 K'hām	礪 Hák	
硃 K'pōuh K'haōuh	礪 O	礪 K'hwáy	礪 Ch'ham	礪 Gē	
硃 { Heén Hē'ng	礪 Kēet	礪 Sōng	礪 Chek	礪 K'hap	12
硃 Tok	礪 K'hēk	礪 Géén	礪 { Mō Bō Bwá	礪 Kōng K'w'á	
硃 K'hong	礪 P'hēk	礪 Lúy	礪 K'hēng	礪 Lúy Lúy	
硃 Kē	礪 { Öey Wōey	礪 Ch'ho	礪 Gín	礪 Léy	
硃 Lók	礪 Gók	礪 K'hey	12 礪 P'hē'á	礪 Hwán	
				礪 Yō'ng	

113 示	示 Sē	祿 Swàn	稟 Pín	禱 Lēy	內 Jéw	禾 Hô
示	祿 Léy	祿 Té	禁 { Kim Kim	禳 Jéang	禹 É	水 { Ōéy Wōéy
示	祿 Jéung	祿 { Choè Ch'hoè	禪 Wu ^{ng}	禳 Yéak	禹 Lē	禿 T'hut
114 內	社 Sēa	祿 { K'he K'hoo	禪 Hēy		禹 K'him	秀 Sēw
115 禾	祿 Yéak	祿 Hoē	禪 Yin			私 Soo
	祿 { Soō Ch'haē Saē Chēuk	祿 Chēuk	禪 Hō			秤 Choó
	祿 Kē	神 Sín	禪 Cheng			稟 Peng
	祿 Yaou	崇 Sùy	福 Hok			季 Lēén
	祿 Kē	祠 Soō	禪 T'hēy			秋 Ch'hew
	祿 Kē	崇 Ch'haē	禪 Bōéy			种 Ch'héung
	社 Ché	祿 Lé	禪 { Tèy Tèy			耗 H ⁿ ò
	祿 { Hong Peng	祥 Sēang	禪 Éng			科 { K'ho K'hōey
	祿 Tūt	祿 T'heaou	禪 Mā			秒 Beáou
	祿 Yēw	稟 { P'heàou P'hēò	禪 Lē			批 Pé
	祿 Tēet	祿 K'hap	禪 Gē			秘 Pē
	祿 Sēeh	祭 Chèy	禪 { He Hé			枯 K'hwa
	祿 { Hwut	祿 Ch'him	禪 Soō			租 Choe
	祿 Hoō	禱 { Ch'hoè Chāy	禪 { Sēén Sēén			秤 P'he
	祿 Pē	禱 Kē	禮 Léy			秣 Bwat
	祖 Choé	祿 Kwàn	禱 { Jé Jeéng			秤 Ch'hèng
		祿 Lók	禱 Tó			秧 { Yang Eng

泰 Chín	稔 Key	稔 Chèy	穗 P'heau	穴 Hèet	窠 { Chit Lit
秩 Tèet	稔 Lêng	穗 Chóng	穰 Jeàng	窠 Wat	窠 { Ch'hong T'hang
秭 Tae	稔 { Lim Pin	穰 Bók		窠 Kèw	窠 Beáou
秭 { Tút Chút	稔 Têw	穰 Bún		窠 Sèk	窠 T'heau
移 Ê	秭 Hüm	穰 Tê		窠 K'héung	窠 { K'hong K'hang K'hóng K'hòng
補 P'hoe	秭 Pén	穰 Kè		窠 Chéng	窠 { Kwún K'hwún
稀 He	秭 Têw	穰 Lèuk		窠 Yaóu Yaúu	窠 Haou
琅 Lóng	秭 Nê	穰 Soe		窠 { Ch'hwan Ch'hwán Ch'huí ^{ng} Ch'huí ^{ng} Ch'héung Ch'héng Ch'huí ^{ng}	窠 Pèng
稭 Hoo	秭 { Chéung Chéng Chéung Chéng	穰 Chék		窠 穿	窠 Tám
稅 { Söey T'hwat	秭 { Ch'heng Ch'hèng Ch'hén	穰 Sūy		窠 穿	窠 K'hwut
秭 K'hwún	秭 { Ch'heng Ch'hèng Ch'hén	穰 Sūy		窠 穿	窠 K'ho
桿 Kan	秭 { Ch'heng Ch'hèng Ch'hén	穰 { Kōdy Ödyh Wōdyh		窠 Tun Chun	窠 Hèk
梗 Keng	秭 Kwut	穰 Lóng		窠 突	窠 Sut
程 { Tèng Tè ^{ng} T'hè ^{ng} T'hai ^{ng}	秭 Chek	穰 Sek		窠 窄	窠 Hong
稻 Choo	秭 Tê	穰 Choo		窠 宵	窠 O
稭 Lún	秭 Tō	穰 { Ödy Wōdy		窠 窠	窠 Wá
稭 Jím	秭 Kày	穰 { Ödy Wōdy		窠 窠	窠 Jê
稭 { Pāc P'hēy	秭 Kó	穰 Nô		窠 窠	窠 { Kéung Kéng
稭 Hè ^{ng}	秭 Kó	穰 Chey		窠 窠	窠 { Yaóu Yéu
稭 Hè ^{ng}	秭 Kok	穰 Wún		窠 窠	窠 窠
稭 Tê	秭 Key	穰 Hoc		窠 窠	窠 窠

禾¹¹⁵穴¹¹⁶

116 穴

117 立

118 竹

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料 Chaou

窻 Jé

窻 P'hé

窻 Teàou

窻 Kwuy

窻 Ch'hong

窻 Lëung

窻 Ch'hwàn

窻 K'heàou

窻 Këung

窻 Toé

窻 Chò Chàou

窻 Āng

窻 Ch'héep

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立 Lip

𦵏 P'há

𦵏 Chām

𦵏 T'hé

𦵏 Pēng

𦵏 Kēng

𦵏 Chēang

𦵏 Chēo^{ng}

𦵏 P'hut

𦵏 Chùn

𦵏 Soō

𦵏 Tōng

𦵏 Tāng

𦵏 Sēung

𦵏 Sē

𦵏 Kēet

𦵏 Twan

𦵏 Hwae

𦵏 Kēng

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竹 { Tëuk
Tek

𦵏 Tëuk

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𦵏 Kan

𦵏 Wu^{ng}

𦵏 Pa

𦵏 K'hip

𦵏 Chaou

𦵏 Ch'haou

𦵏 Sún

𦵏 Pūn

𦵏 Hwut

𦵏 Ch'heàou

𦵏 Ch'hēo

𦵏 K'hēem

𦵏 Ch'hēem

𦵏 Seng

𦵏 Láp

𦵏 T'he

𦵏 Lip

𦵏 Lāy

𦵏 Ch'hē^{na}

𦵏 Paou

𦵏 K'hoé

𦵏 Teàou

𦵏

筭 { Soo
Soò

符 Hoò

符 Pūn

符 Pōēy

符 Ché

符 Tēy

符 Lāng

符 Tek

符 Tēy

符 Chày

符 Koé

符 Kay

符 Kwūy

符 Ch'hūn

符 Ch'hu^{ng}

符 Pit

符 Ló

符 Ch'hán

符 Sēen

符 Ch'héng

符 Ch'héouh

符 Gēung

符 Tēng

符 Kaou

符 Ka

筭 Kin

筭 Ch'hwàn

筭 { K'hó
Ka

筭 Sún

筭 Hwát

筭 Tëuk

筭 { K'hong
K'heng筭 { Tōng
Tāng

筭 Key

筭 { Seng
Sey

筭 Tap

筭 Ke^{na}

筭 Ch'hek

筭 Kin

筭 { Pā
Pāy

筭 Lōng

筭 Ké

筭 Yip

筭 Kwán

筭 Kēen

筭 { Yūng
Tōng

筭

筭

筭

筭

筭 Swàn

筭 Sē

筭 { Tē
T'hoò

筭 Soe

筭 { Kēep
Gnāyh

筭 Yēen

筭 Pūn

筭 Ch'hēah

筭 Pín

筭 Pín

筭 Kō

筭 { Chēen
Ch'hēen

筭 K'hoé

筭 Tē

筭 Chōng

筭 Chēet

筭 { Pōk
Pāyh

筭 Ke

筭 { Swàn
Swū^{ng}

筭 K'hong

筭 { Ch'hōey
Sāy

筭

筭

筭

筭

管 { Kw Kwau	筵 { Hôe Sii	筒 { Lê Lêy	簪 { Cham Chom	藩 { Hwân	米 Bé
筵 Tām	筵 10	筵 { P'hông P'hâng	簪 Seaou	籥 Hok	机 K'hoe
筵 Jéak	筵 Ak	簪 { Chek Tâyh	簪 Lēem	籥 Lēuk	粒 Chong
筵 { Chēen Chēng	筵 Ko	筵 { K'hoē K'haū	籥 { Pō Pwō	籥 T'hok	粒 { Pé P'hūa
筵 { Sēang Sēong	籥 Hwūy	籥 { Choē Ch'hok	籥 Ch'hēem	籥 Gé	粉 Hwún
籥 Chom	籥 Poe	籥 { P'hē ^{na}	籥 { Lēem Lē	籥 Naē	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Tē	籥 Ch'hwân	籥 K'hwūy	籥 { Kēk Kāyh	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 K'ho	籥 Kām	籥 Nē ^{ng}	籥 { Pōk P'hoē	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Sō	籥 Tok	籥 Sē ^{na}	籥 { Lām Nā	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Yēw	籥 Chō	籥 Lōk	籥 { Māi ^{ng}	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Bēh	籥 Lek	籥 K'hoē	籥 Kwūy	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 { Chūet Chat Chūyh	籥 Pey	籥 { Tan Tio ^{na}	籥 Sōng	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 { Chūet Chat Chūyh	籥 Tē	籥 Tēem	籥 Taē	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Hōng	籥 { Sae T'hac	籥 Hoó	籥 Ch'hēng	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Hwân	籥 So	籥 Kán	籥 Tēk	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Twān	籥 Poē	籥 Kwūy	籥 Tēw	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 { P'hēen P'hēng	籥 Hwūy	籥 Keaou	籥 Chēk	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 { Tēuk Kēh	籥 Pit	籥 Teng	籥 Tēng	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 Hāng	籥 Tēuk	籥 Hōng	籥 Oē	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
籥 { Kēep K'hāyh	籥 Paē	籥 Kām	籥 Tēw	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip
	籥 Bēet	籥 Sūn	籥 Lúy	籥 { Lóng Láng Lōng Lāng	粒 { Lēēp Lip

竹 118

竹

米 119

119 米

120 糸

糸

糲 { K'hèuk
K'hak

粧 Chong

糧 Lēang

覷 Hēén

稊 So

梁 Lēang

稊 P'hút

粲 Ch'hàn

稊 Paē

粹 Sùy

棕 { Chòng
Chàng精 { Cheng
Chē^{na}
Seāou棵 { Kó
Kōéy

稊 Kit

稊 Jéw

稻 Pek

稊 Hoē

稻 Se

稊 Chòng

糊 Koē

糲 Nē^{ng}

格 Choō

糯 Ch'hèy

粳 P'hoē

糯 Pē

穀 Kok

粽 Sek

糲 Séw

糕 Ko

糲 Ché

糖 { T'hōng
T'hē^{ng}

糲 Hèw

糲 Ch'hò

糲 Chong

糯 Hwàn

糯 P'hun

糯 Twàn

糯 T'hek

糲 Lút

糜 Bē.
Mōéy

糯 Bwàn

糲 Chek

糲 Sám

糲 { Hwùn
Pùn糲 { Cho
Chaou糲 { K'hong
K'hē^{ng}

糲 Lók

糲 T'hám

糯 Seāou

糲 P'hok

糲 { Lēang
Nē^{ng}

糲 Sek

糯 Naē

糯 Hwàn

糯 Nô

糯 Lēy
Naē糲 { Tèk
Tēāh

糲 Gēét

糲 { T'heāou
T'hēō

糸 Bék

糲 Kéw

糸 Hēy

糲 Kēw

糲 Kéw

糲 Ké

糲 Tēw

糲 { Yēak
Yēōh紅 { Áng
Hōng糲 { Oo
Woo糲 { Hwút
Git

糲 Wàn

糲 Jim

糲 Būn

糲 Būn

糲 Láp

糲 Léw

糲 Hoō

糲 Se

糲 Sūn

糲 { Pē
P'hey

糲 { P'hēy

紗 Say

紗 Yín

紗 Hōng

紙 { Ché
Chwá

紗 Hwun

紗 Kíp

紗 Yín

紗 Tám

紗 K'him

素 Soē

紡 { Hong
P'háng索 Sek
Sōh

紗 Teāou

紗 T'hēāh

紗 { Tēét
T'hēē^{ng}

紫 Ché

紫 Ch'héy

紗 Tēw
T'hew

紗 Sēet

紗 Sèy

紗 Sin

糸 Lúy

糸 Lūy

紵 { Hwut

紵 { T'hé
Tēy

紵 Seāou

紵 K'hám

紵 Hwut

紵 Chín

紵 Chēung

紵 { Hēén
Hēē^{ng}

紵 Choé

紵 Kéng

紵 { Pwàn
Pw^{na}

紵 Sēet

紵 { Kēet
Kat

紵 Bék

紵 { Chwát
Chāy^h

紵 Jé

紵 { Lók
Lōh紵 { Kaóu
Ká

累 Hèet	絃 Hông	綰 { Kwán Kw ⁿ ā	緇 K'hwt	緯 Hwūy	緯 T'he ^{ng}
條 T'ho	綰 K'hek		緇 Bîn Hwun	緯 Beáou	縞 Kó
綯 Hèen	綰 Hwt	綰 { Bông Báng Bāng	緇 Hék	緯 Lèen	縞 Jèuk
給 Kip	綰 Suy	綰 Ch'haé	緒 Sē	緯 Là	縞 Kok
絨 Jèung	綰 K'hwún	綰 K'hwà	綰 Sēang	縞 Chong	縞 Tèng
索 Lúy	經 { Keng Kai ^{ng}	綰 Lún	絨 Kēem	縞 { Pēen Pēen	縞 { Hèen Hèen
索 { Kwán Kw ^{ng}	綜 Chòng Chàng	綰 K'hé	線 { Sēen Sàn Sw ⁿ ā	縞 Wún	縞 { Kwán
絮 Sè	綠 { Lèuk Lèk	綰 Ch'hàn	縞 Poé	縞 Tè	縞 Chèy
經 Tèet	綰 Tèw	綰 Ch'hèak	縞 Wun Wùn	縞 Wun Wùn	縞 { Hông Páng P'hāng
統 T'hong	綰 K'hwán	綰 { Lèng Lín	縞 Ch'hip	縞 Êng	縞 Kín
絲 Se	綰 Kè	綿 { Bēen Me ^{ng}	縞 Twán	縞 Chín	縞 Lè
絳 Kàng	綰 Kè	綰 T'hán	縞 Tèy	縞 Aè	縞 Sèuk Lun
絹 { Kwán Kín	縞 T'hè ⁿ ā	綰 { K'hwún Kwún Kwún	縞 Bēen Bîn	縞 Tūy	縞 Ch'hèung Chong
絳 T'he	綰 { Chēen Sēen	綰 Choe	縞 Sún	縞 { Jeàou Jeàou	縞 Lúy
絳 Kèw	綰 Sèw	綰 Sek	縞 { Yēen Yēen	縞 Kēem	縞 Bān
綉 Poé	縞 Wúy	縞 Choo	縞 Soo	縞 { Háh Há	縞 Chip
綉 Páng	縞 K'héy	縞 Hóng	縞 { Pēen P'hēen	縞 Sōey	縞 { Lé Loé
綉 T'hong	縞 Peng	縞 Kín	縞 Wán	縞 T'ho	縞 P'heaou
綉 Seaou	縞 Tò	縞 Hwuy	縞 Chóng	縞 { Pók Pák	縞 Chóng Cháng
縞 Kēng	縞 { Twat Chòy	縞 Jōey	縞 Bēen	縞 Wún	縞 Chek Chāy ^h
綉 Sèw	縞 Kong		縞 Hék	縞 Chín	

120 系
121 告
122 网
四
四

縻 Bé
縻 Hwân
縻 Lút
縻 E
縻 Ch'haón
縻 { Kew
Béw
Béw
Bók
縻 Kéáng
縻 Sui^{ng}
縻 { Cheng
Chan
縻 Ch'hwat
縻 Chit
縻 Seén
縻 { Léaou
Léaou
縻 Chún
縻 Jeáou
縻 Ch'hwá
縻 Sèw
縻 Hōey
縻 Chin
縻 Hōey

縻 Hēy
縻 Kán
縻 Tēw
縻 Gēep
縻 Kēang
縻 Tam
縻 Kaè
縻 { Keáon
Chéak
縻 P'hék
縻 Ch'héén
縻 Kam
縻 Ek
縻 Léy
縻 Sūy
縻 Ek
縻 { Pēén
Pēē^{ng}
縻 Kēy
縻 P'hin
縻 K'héén
縻 Hwun
縻 Ch'hwán

縻 K'hēet
縻 K'hōng
縻 { Sēuk
Sū
縻 Lūy
縻 { Tēén
Tēē^{ng}
縻 Lām
縻 Loè
縻 { Eng
Yē^{na}
縻 Ch'haè
縻 Sēem
縻 Chàn
縻 Tók
縻 Chéuk

缶 Hoé
缶 Yaón
缶 { K'hwat
K'hōeyh
K'hēeh
缶 Kong
缶 Pín
缶 Pán
缶 Hāng
缶 { Kong
Kē^{ng}
缶 K'hèng
缶 Suy
缶 Hà
缶 Chun
缶 Eng
缶 Lūy

网 Bóng
网 Teng
网 Bóng
网 Tók
网 Hán
网 Tek
网 Tek
网 Hoo
网 Léng
网 Koe
网 Chéa
网 Bōng
网 Koé
网 Kong
网 Kong
网 K'hwa
网 Bōng
网 Kēén
网 Hoo
网 Sám
网 Koe
网 Yéem
网 Tà

罪 Chōey
罪 Hék
罪 Tè
罪 Hwát
罪 Chong
罪 Sē
罪 Soo
罪 { Mā
Mā^{ng}
罪 Kē
罪 Léw
罪 { P'hé
Pā
罪 Lē
罪 T'hē^{ng}
罪 Boô
罪 { Cheng
Chan
罪 Tōng
罪 Bék
罪 P'hé
罪 Lō
罪 Kē
罪 Kē

羊 { Yáng Yéng ^{ng}		羽 É		老 { Ló Laōu	而 Jē	羊 ¹²³
羌 Kēang	羯 Kēet	羿 Gēy	翰 Hān	考 K'hó	耐 Naē	羽 ¹²⁴
幸 T'hat	義 He	翁 { Ong Ang ⁴	翮 P'heaou	耄 Mō	耍 Swá	老 ¹²⁵
牵 T'hat	蕚 Sēen	翅 { Ch'hè T'hè	翹 Keáou	者 Chéá	耐 Naē	而 ¹²⁶
美 { Bé Súy	撞 Tōng	栩 P'hún	翽 Ko	耆 Kē	端 Chwan	
莢 Yéw	鞏 Hwán	翊 Èk	翬 P'hēet	耆 Koé		
𦍋 Pa	𦍋 Hwún	翊 Èk	翻 Hwan	耆 Tēet		
𦍋 Ko	𦍋 { Chēen Sēen	習 Sip	翮 Sēuk	耆 Tēet		
𦍋 Koé	羸 Lōēy	翊 Sēang	翼 Èk			
𦍋 Kēang		翊 Hip	翮 P'hún			
𦍋 Lēng		翊 Kō	翮 { Hwù Öèy Wōèy			
𦍋 T'hé		翊 P'haou	耀 Yaōu			
𦍋 Koé		翊 Seaou				
𦍋 Tey		翊 Ték				
𦍋 Sew		翊 P'hoō				
𦍋 { Chéak Tēoh Tēoh		翠 Ch'hù				
羣 Kwún		翊 Hwúy				
群 Kwún		翊 Chod				
𦍋 { Swán Yēen		翊 P'hēen				
義 Gē		翊 Gwán				
𦍋 { Keng Kai ^{ng}		翊 Hwuy				
		翊 Kek				

127 耒

128 耳

129 聿

130 肉

月

耒 Jōey

耔 Choó

耕 { Keng
Kai^{ng}耗 H^{no}

耘 Yin

耜 Pāy

耜 Soó

耒 Kai^{ng}

耒 Kek

耒 Lún

耒 Kwún

耒 K'hwún

耒 Gnoé

耒 Chēoh

耒 Noé

耒 Yew

耳 { Jé
Hē

耶 Yēa

聿 Tam

聿 Tam

聿 Kéng

聿 Tam

聿 Leáou

聿 Lēng

聿 Hōng

聿 { Sēng
Sēnd

聿 P'hēng

聿 Chē

聿 Tāy

聿 Hēk

聿 { Būn
Būn

聿 Ch'hang

聿 { Bēn
Lēn聿 { Ch'hong
Ch'hang

聿 Lō

聿 { Seng
Sēnd

聿 Sēung

聿 Hōey¹²

聿 Lēep

聿 Chit

聿 { T'heng
T'hēng聿 { T'hēnd
T'hēnd聿 { Lōng
Lōng

聿 Yit

聿 Hwā

聿 Ē

聿 Sēuk

聿 Soó

聿 Teāou

聿 Teāou

聿 Teāou

肉 { Jēuk
Bāh

肋 Lēk

肋 K'héng

肋 Hit

肋 Seàou

肋 Hwún

肋 Nēw

肋 Toē

肋 { Kan
Kwnd

肋 Yēuk

肋 Oo

肋 P'hēnd

肋 Koé

肋 Che

肋 { Hwūy
Pwūy

肋 Hwún

肋 Kēen

肋 P'hōng

肋 Chun

肋 Yēw

肋 { K'héng
K'hán

肋 Jēen

肱 Keng

肱 Gnaou

肱 Hit

肱 { P'haē
Hē肱 { Hwūy
Hwūy

肱 Wūy

肱 Tēw

肱 Tēet

肱 Tōng

肱 { Pōey
Pōey肱 { T'haē
T'hey肱 { T'haē
T'hey

肱 K'hwut

肱 Pēng

肱 Chōd

肱 { Pwán
P'háng

肱 Chín

肱 Chín

肱 Choē

肱 Ch'he

肱 { Kēep
Kāh

肱 Tē

肉 130
月

胜 Seng	脂 Che	脹 { Tèàng Tèò'ng	腊 Am	臄 Ka	膳 Cheaou
胞 Paou	脆 { Ch'hùy Ch'hày Ch'hèy	脍 Ch'hùy	脛 { Seng Ch'hài'ng	膊 P'hok	膳 Sēen
胡 { Hoē Oē		脍 Sūy	腦 Ló	脛 So	膳 Boó
胤 Yin	脈 { Bèk Mai'ng	脾 Pē	順 Jēw	脛 Lek	脛 Hēang
胥 Se	脉 Bèk	脛 Lūn	腫 { Chēúng Chéng	脛 Lēw	脛 Ch'hōey
脉 P'heng	脊 { Chit Chēuh	脛 Pēen	脛 { Soo Sae	脛 Kēung	脛 Eng
咽 Yēen	脛 Bún	脛 Luy	脛 { T'hún Tūn	脛 Yin	脛 Tām
脛 P'hong	脚 { Kēak K'ha	脛 P'hōng	脛 { Yaou Yēo	脛 { Leāou Lá	脛 Kōey
脛 K'hwa	脛 { Kēng Lēuk	脛 T'hēen	脛 { Kēen Kin	脛 { Ko Kō	脛 { Lōng Láng
脛 Kong	脛 P'hēang	脛 Naē	脛 Kēoh	脛 Hēep	脛 Tūn
脛 { Kok Kōh	脛 Ch'hò	脛 Sek	脛 Jē	脛 Sēoh	脛 Lēem
脛 { Hēung Heng	脛 Bōey	脛 Èk	脛 { Ch'hēang Tē'ng	脛 Hoo	脛 Tóng
脛 Hēung	脛 Tūn	脛 Am	脛 { Hok Pak	脛 Boē	脛 { Nō Lēa
脛 Jē	脛 Sew	脛 Sīn	脛 { T'húy	脛 Ch'hip	脛 Pē
脛 Boē	脛 T'hwat	脛 { Hoó Hoō	脛 Pōng	脛 Lút	脛 P'hek
脛 Ay	脛 Hoó	脛 Hoó	脛 Lēem	脛 { Kaou Ka	脛 Kēak
脛 Pēen	脛 { Toē Taōu	脛 Hwūy	脛 Lé	脛 Lám	脛 Ch'hēuk
脛 { Lēng Ey	脛 Hām	脛 { K'hēang K'hēo'ng	脛 Sit	脛 P'hōng	脛 { Ek Eēh
脛 Chod	脛 Yin	脛 Wán	脛 T'hūy	脛 Jē	脛 Chēen
脛 { Hēep	脛 Hām	脛 Ba	脛 { Kek Kāy	脛 Cham	脛 Láp
脛 K'hwut	脛 Gē	脛 Gē	脛 { Hwan Hwán	脛 Hwán	脛 Lēem

130 肉
月
131 臣
132 自
133 至
134 白

腺 { Ch'ho
So

14
臍 { Chey
Chêy
Chae

臙 Yaōu

臍 Chuy

臍 Tēw

臍 { Pín
Pin

臍 Hwun

臍 Hām

15
臍 Hêng

臍 T'hók

臍 Yáng

臍 Hēén

臍 { Peaou
Pēo

臍 Hèng

臍 P'hok

16
臍 Láp

臍 Yēén

臍 Eng

臍 Yēén

臍 Loē

臍 Ló

臍 { Ké
K'heēh

臍 { Chōng
Chēng

臍 Cham

臣 Sín

臥 Gō

8
臍 Chong

臍 Lēung

臍 { Līm
Lēem

自 Choō

臍 Gēet

臍 { Ch'hèw
Ch'hadu

臍 Ko

臍 Gēet

至 Chè

致 Tè

7
莖 Taē

臺 { Taē
Pai^{ng}

臻 Chín

白 { Kēw
Koō
K'hoō
Kēuk

臍 Jē

4
𦣻 { Yaóu
Yēo^{ng}

春 { Chēung
Cheng

寫 Sek

鼻 { Kēw
Koō

8
與 { É
Ê
Ē

興 { Hín
Hín
Hèng

舉 Ké

舊 { Kēw
Koō

舌 { Sèet Cheeh	舛 Ch'hún	舟 Chew	艮 Kín	色 Sek	舌 135
舍 { Sēá Sēá	舜 Sùn	舠 To	艮 Lēang	艸 Pút	舛 136
舐 Chē	韋 Hat	舥 Tāh	艮 Kan	艸 Yēem	舟 137
舒 Se	舞 Boó	舦 Tāyh		艸 Yēem	艮 138
鋪 P'hoè		舧 { Pán Pwán			色 139
館 Kwán		航 Hông			
		舩 Hóng			
		般 { Pwan Pwán Pwán Pw ⁿ a Pwat			
		航 Lēng			
		舫 Hwút			
		舧 Tāyh			
		舨 { Tô Tōā			
		舩 Pék			
		航 Hēen			
		舫 K'hó			
		舧 { Ch'hwán Chún			
		舨 Hwát			
		舩 Kap			
		航 Tōng			
		舫 T'héng			
			舫 Po		
			舧 Béng		
			舨 Koo		
			舩 Hông		
			航 Jè		
			舫 { Chong Chung		
			舧 P'hēen		
			舨 Choe		
			舩 Soe		
			航 Ch'he ^{ng}		
			舫 Chô		
			舧 Kám		
			舨 Tōng		
			舩 Tong		
			航 Gé		
			舫 Lām		
			舧 Bōng		
			舨 Loé		
			舩 Song		

140 艸
艸

艸 Ch'hó	芣 Hoô	芣 Hwúy	苳 Sçen	茜 Ch'hèen	荏 Jím
苳 T'hě ⁿ á	苳 K'hoê	苳 { Mō Mō	英 Eng	茨 { Choo Choô	苳 Chèèn
艾 { Gnaē Hě ⁿ ā	芥 { Kaē Kwā	第 Tēy	苳 Chút	茫 Bông	荒 { Hong Hě ^{ng} Hwui ^{ng}
芄 Wân	苳 { Kip K'hip K'hít	苑 Wán	苳 Ch'he	苳 { Kaou Ka	苳 Laón
芄 Hông	苳 K'hîm	苳 Jěém	苳 Hoe	扶 Ilók	苳 Toē
苳 Ch'hèen	苳 Kê	苳 Lêng	苳 P'hêng	苳 Jê	苳 Ché
苳 { Ê Ê Oē Bé	苳 Hwun	苳 { T'hae T'hé	苳 Hoô	苳 Choo	苳 { Bún Mooi ^{ng}
芄 Chèak	苳 Pa	苳 Teâu	苳 { Bit Pè	苳 { Choo Sec ^{ng}	苳 Pòey
芄 K'hèung	苳 Jōēy	苳 Beâu	苳 Chwat	苳 Hōēy	苳 { Toē Taōu
苳 K'hé	苳 Sim	苳 Lip	苳 Boē	苳 Yin	苳 Jím
苳 { Bông Mat ^{ng}	苳 Kē	苳 O	苳 Hwān	苳 Tāy	苳 { Hô Hô Kēā
苳 Hwūy	苳 { Hwa Hwā	苳 Bók	苳 { Kay K'hay Kēo Kēō	苳 { Jéung Jéung	苳 P'hút
苳 Pè	苳 Hong	苳 { Paôu Poé	苳 Baóu	苳 Jé	苳 Téck
苳 Hoô	苳 Bút	苳 Koé	苳 Pwát	苳 Sún	苳 Toē
苳 Tun	苳 Ché	苳 É	苳 { Ch'hoó Ch'hoô Cheé ^{ng}	苳 Tap	苳 Suy
苳 Che	苳 Yin	苳 { Jěák Jwā	苳 Bák	苳 { Keng Kēo ^{ng}	苳 Tún
苳 San	苳 K'hín	苳 K'hoé	苳 Pwán	苳 Hēng	苳 { Lē Nee ^{ng}
苳 Hwān	苳 Choe	苳 T'hé	苳 Béng	苳 Ch'hún	苳 { Poē Hoó
苳 Gnēw	苳 Gáy	苳 Chēm	苳 Lēy	苳 { Ch'hó Ch'haóu	苳 { Lē Nee ^{ng}
苳 K'hèem	苳 T'hèen	苳 { Maôu Hm	苳 Jēung	苳 Keâu	

菱 Bút	莽 Bóng	莨 Hék	莢 Chae	葩 P'ha	蒲 Poê
莊 { Chong Che'ng	刺 Ch'hék	華 Hwá	稗 K'hóey	華 Chòng	蒸 Chín
莎 So	刺 Ch'hè	菰 Koe	萬 Bân	葭 Kay	簌 Këem
菩 Goê	菀 Wut	菱 Lông	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 Jèák
莓 Běey	菂 Tek	蔞 Mo	萼 Gók	葵 { Kwúy Köey	蒼 Ch'hong
莖 Keng	菂 Tang	華 { Póng Páng	落 { Lók Lôh Laúu	葦 Hwun	莖 K'hé
莘 { Sin Ch'hèuk	菂 Choe	菹 Ch'he	葆 Pó	蔥 Sé	蒿 { O Ho H'no
莖 Ch'hò	菂 Lëuk	葵 { T'hám Tâm	葉 { Yéep Héoh	葍 Ch'hip	蓀 Sun
莞 { Wán Wán	菊 Këuk Kek	菽 Sëuk	葢 P'hún	蓼 Yaou	蓀 Chín
苔 { Hám Kám	菂 K'hwun	其 Kê	葢 Hong	藍 Wun	蓀 Bêng
莠 Yéw	菂 Chon	萃 Chüy	葢 Hông	莧 Soe	蓀 Hëuk
蒺 Kwat	菂 Kó	菀 Tó	葢 Hông	時 { Sê Sê	蓀 Sèk
莢 { Këep Küyh	菂 { Ch'hëang Ch'hëong	菀 Ch'hún	葢 Tè	蒙 Bông	蓀 Né'ng
莧 { Hëen Hëng	菂 Sëung	菀 Tëang	葢 { Sim Súy	蒞 Né'ng	蓀 Yáng
苧 Peáou	菂 Ch'haè	菀 Bëng	葢 { Kat Kwäh	蒞 Jwúy	蓀 Ong
莪 Gô	菂 T'hoè	菀 Laô	菀 Poê	蒞 Swàn	葢 { Kaè Kwà K'hap
莫 { Bók Bóh	菂 { Po Pöey	菀 { P'hëng P'heáou	菀 Tóng Táng	蒞 Hw'á	蓀 Se
莪 Lâm	菂 P'hoe	菀 Tám	菀 Wúy	蒞 Ch'hëèn	蓀 Ló
莽 Bông	菂 Kín	菀 Wán	菀 { Öey Wöey	蒞 Choe	蓀 Jëuk

140 艸
十

蓼 { Suy	薺 { Taè Tèy	蕉 { Cheaou Chèu	薺 { Ho Hnò	薦 { Chèèn Chèng	藕 { Gnaôu ¹⁵
薺 { Hèen	蓼 { Leáou Lèuk	蕙 { Hwüy	薄 { Pòk Pòh	蔭 { Sat	藤 { Ch'hip
蓼 { Mó	蕙 { Lè Loè	萼 { Gók	薇 { Bè	薪 { Sin	藜 { Lèy
蓼 { Tèuk	蓼 { Ch'haè Ch'hwà	萼 { Ch'hwat Chüy	薺 { Kòey	蓼 { Ché ¹⁴	藝 { Gèy
蓼 { Hông P'hâng	蔕 { Chéáng Chéó'ng	蕙 { Kwüy	薺 { Öey Wöey	蕙 { Hwun	藜 { Lauá
蓮 { Lèen	蔕 { Ch'long	薺 { Sùn	薺 { Kè	蕙 { Wúy	藜 { Lúy
蓼 { Ch'hèung	蔕 { Neáou	薺 { Jòey	薺 { Lwân Gwân	蕙 { Nai'ng	藜 { Twá
蓼 { Sé	薺 { Soè	蕙 { K'hwat Kòeyh	薺 { Lèng	蓼 { P'heáou	藤 { Tèng Tín
蓼 { Chwan	蔕 { Yim	蕙 { Tòng	薺 { È	薺 { Chey	藥 { Yèák Yèoh
蓼 { Ch'huy	蔕 { Pèy ¹²	蕙 { Boó	薺 { Kèang Kèo'ng	薺 { Ché	落 { Hwân
蓼 { K'hoè	薺 { Wúy	蕙 { K'hwán	薺 { Ch'hèang Ch'hèo'ng	薺 { Gé	落 { Kèung ¹⁶
蓼 { Gèy	薺 { Ch'hip	蕙 { Se	薺 { Tát Bicáh	薺 { Châm	落 { Chèèn
蓼 { Chip	薺 { Hwân	蕙 { Seaou	薺 { Tè	薺 { Sè	落 { Aé
蓼 { Wúy	薺 { Gnáou	蕙 { Lèem	薺 { Sèet Sèeh	薺 { Swan	落 { Lín
蓼 { Sèuk	薺 { Lúy	蕙 { Chöey ¹³	薺 { H'ò	薺 { Chék Chèa	落 { Naè
蓼 { P'hoè	薺 { Lúy	蕙 { Hày	薺 { Pè	薺 { Péén	落 { T'hok
蓼 { Sok	薺 { Kèó	蕙 { Loè	薺 { Tám	薺 { Lám Ná	落 { Lúy
蓼 { Sèet	薺 { Kan	蕙 { Lúy	薺 { Haè	薺 { Chín	落 { Kè
蓼 { Bèet	薺 { Yèw	蕙 { Hwún	薺 { Kó	薺 { Chông Chông Chè'ng K'hè'ng	落 { Hèng
蓼 { Bàn	薺 { Kè	蕙 { Wún	薺 { Eng	薺 { Beáou	落 { Loè Lè
蓼 { Chèa	薺 { Geáou	蕙 { Hèuk			落 { Soe
蓼 { Tùn					

蘋	Tōey	虎	Hoe	虫	{ T'héung Hwúy	蚱	T'hāy	蛤	Kap	基	Kē	艸	140
龍	Léung	虎	Hoé	蚪	Kéw	蚱	T'hāy	蚤	K'héung	蜜	{ Bit	廿	
蘊	Wùn	虐	Géak	蚪	Téng	蚱	Té	蛸	{ Season Saou	蜜	{	庀	141
蘋	Pín	虬	Té	虱	{ Sek Sat	蚱	Ham	蛸	Kéep	蛸	K'hé	虫	142
藥	Géet	虬	Haou	蚱	Yéoh	蛸	Taé	蛸	T'hòey	蛸	K'hwún		
藥	Séén	虬	K'héén	蚱	È	蛸	P'he	蛸	Gó	蛸	{ Léuk Lék		
藥	Léem	虬	{ Ch'hé Ch'hé	虹	{ Hón K'heng	蛸	Héén	蛸	Ma ⁿ sh	蛸	{ Kéang K'héung		
藥	Eng	虬	Hók	虬	{ Hwúy Wúy Hoey	蛸	Koe	蛸	Séuk	蛸	Wá		
藥	{ Ké Ké	虬	He	蚊	{ Bún Báng	蛸	Ch'he	蛸	{ Hong P'hang	蛸	Hoé		
藥	Hwán	虬	Loé	蚱	Joéy	蛸	È	蛸	{ Sín Yín	蛸	Teáou		
藥	Bé	虬	Gé	蚱	Pāng	蛸	Séá	蛸	P'hoé	蛸	K'hwún		
藥	Lán	虬	Bék	蚱	Ké	蛸	Ch'hué	蛸	Heén	蛸	Hék		
藥	Chóng	虬	{ Hó Hó	蚱	Yín	蛸	Chéá	蛸	Chéet	蛸	Hwúy		
藥	Chám	虬	K'hék	蚱	Kín	蛸	Cháy	蛸	{ Góé Géá	蛸	{ Ék Yéak		
藥	Léy	虬	K'hwy	蚱	T'héén	蛸	T'éet	蛸	Ch'héoh	蛸	Cheng		
藥	Lé	虬	{ Hék Hék	蚱	{ Kong Kang	蛸	Léng	蛸	Hoé	蛸	K		
藥	Hwán	虬		蚱	Gnéouh	蛸	Tán	蛸	{ L K	蛸	Tay		
藥	Bé	虬		蚱	Cho	蛸	Noo ⁿ g	蛸	Hoé	蛸	P'hoé		
藥	Ló	虬		蚱	Hoé	蛸	Wá	蛸	Te	蛸	Poc		
藥	Lúy	虬		蚱	Ch'he	蛸	Jé	蛸	Sé	蛸	K'ho		
		虬		蚱	Toé	蛸	Kit	蛸	Te	蛸	Hóng		
		虬		蚱	K'hew	蛸	È	蛸	{ Hwuy Hwúy	蛸			

<p> 蠅 Pén 蝶 Jêw 蝶 Tèy 蛾 Wūy 蠅 Hok 蛾 Yêw 蛾 Yêw 蚤 { Maôu Bá 蝦 Hây 蚤 Sek 蚤 Bêng 蛾 Gêá 蛾 Ch'hip 蛾 Hoê 蝶 { Tèep Yêáh 蛾 O 蛾 Lóng 蛾 Pông 蛾 Soo 蛾 Kéung 蛾 { Ong Yêo^{ng} </p>	<p> 蠅 Gwân 融 Yung 蚤 { Chó Cháu 蚤 Chín 蛾 Tóng 蛾 Bêng 蚤 Thúén 蚤 Âng 蛾 Thüey 蛾 Hwui^{ng} 蚤 Lá 蛾 Yén 蚤 Sek 蛾 Chó 蛾 Lê 蚤 Gô 蚤 Hám 蛾 Tóng 蛾 Bék 蛾 Loê 蚤 K'hín 蚤 Chéung </p>	<p> 螺 { Lô Lêy 蚤 { Chéang Ché^{ng} 蛾 Sut 蚤 Tit 蛾 Sok 蛾 { Sit Sêh 蚤 { Maôu Boê 蛾 Bóng 蛾 P'hêng 蚤 Pwūy 蛾 Leáou 蚤 Hé 蛾 Ké 蛾 Hwūy 蚤 { Chéén Yim 蛾 Seén 蛾 { Jéáou Ch'heô. Gêô 蚤 { Th'êung Th'óng 蛾 { Sim Chim </p>	<p> 蛾 Hwân 蛾 Kàn 蚤 { Ch'heng Th'an 蚤 Keo^{ng} 蚤 { Haê Hêy 蚤 { Gé Hêá 蚤 Sêém 蚤 { Lô Lô 蚤 { Ch'haê Bân 蚤 Yêet 蚤 Chéy 蚤 Bông 蚤 { Ô Hô 蚤 Hoê 蚤 { Ch'êet Ch'heêh 蚤 Chwân 蚤 { Láp Lâh 蚤 Bit 蚤 Léy 蚤 Ch'hún </p>	<p> 蚤 Naê 蚤 Toê 蚤 { Sê Chê 蚤 Hong 蚤 Yêet 蚤 { Koé Toé 蚤 Kwan 蚤 Geét 蚤 Ch'hân 蚤 Bân </p>	<p> 血 { Hêet Hôêy 蚤 Sut 蚤 { Jêuk Lok 蚤 Chéung 蚤 Bêet 蚤 Lok </p>
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行 { Hêng Hêng Hâng Hâng Kè ^{na}	衣 { È E 率 Chut	裯 Kăh 裯 Chín	裯 Têng 裯 Lé	裸 Ko 褰 Kó	褰 Kéng 褌 T'hó
衍 { Yéén Yéén	表 { Peáou Péó	板 { Pwát Hwut	裯 Poé	製 Chè	褰 { Kéén K'héén
衍 K'hán	衫 { San S ^{na}	裯 Kwún	裯 Ē	裾 Ke	褰 Hwaê
衍 Hécén	衰 Söey	裯 Tüét	裾 Jē	裾 Tèy	褌 Lé
衍 Sút	裯 Láp	裯 P'hwán	褌 Kêw	褌 Hok	褌 K'hoè
衍 Tóng	裯 Jit	被 { Pē P'hē P'hōēy	裾 Kwún	褌 Pécén	褌 Lé
衍 Hāng	裯 T'héung	裯 Hók	褌 Yip	褌 Yaou	褌 Mu ^{na}
衍 Key	裯 Wán	裯 K'hoè	補 Poé	褌 { Kwun Kien ^{ng}	褌 Sécet
衍 Yúng	裯 Sēā	裯 Jím	裯 Chong Ché ^{ng}	褌 Yēw	褌 Kéáng
衍 Gáy	裯 Jím	裯 Jím	裯 Say	褌 Hat	褌 Sēang
衍 9	裯 K'him	裯 K'hoè	裯 8	褌 Wán	褌 12
衍 { Öey Wöey	裯 K'him	裯 Kéep K'hăh	裯 Pe Pē	褌 Po	褌 { Kán Kéng
衍 Ch'héung	裯 Wán	裯 Kéet	褌 Ch'héem	褌 Pó	褌 Ch'hwat
衍 Heng Ké ^{na}	裯 Bēy	裯 Jē	褌 Tēw	褌 Jē	褌 Tan
衍 Kē	裯 { Kēa Ka	裯 { Kok Kōh	褌 Twat	褌 { Wúy Wúy	褌 Cháp
	袋 { Taē Tāy Tēy	裯 Jē	褌 Peáou Peáou Pōēy Keáou	褌 Pōēy	褌 Poé
	袍 Paáu	裯 Chaē	褌 Sēang	褌 Ché	褌 Tām
	裯 T'heau	裯 Lēet Lēch	褌 Pōēy	褌 Tap	褌 Ó
	裯 Tân	裯 Jē	褌 7	褌 Jéuk	褌 Ch'héem
	袖 { Sēw Wu ^{ng}	裯 Kāyh	褌 T'hék T'hăyh	褌 { T'hùn T'hooi ^{ng}	褌 Àng
		裯 K'hwún			褌 K'him

行¹⁴⁴衣¹⁴⁵

145 衣
146 兩
147 見
148 角
149 言

檔 Tong
檀 Tān
齋 Choo
禱 Pit
檻 Lām
襪 Kwā
襦 Jē
機 { Bwāt
Bōēyh
袂 Sek
禪 K'hēet
襍 P'hók
襯 { Ch'hin
Ch'heng
襦 Lēung
襲 Sit
襪 Kēen
襪 { Lek
Lēuk
襪 Taē
襪 P'hàn

西 Hà

西 { Sey
Sae

要 { Yaou
Yaou
Bōēyh
Pēēng

覃 { T'hām
Sām
Chām

覆 { Hok
Hoò
P'hak

霸 Pà

覈 Hèk

見 { Kēen
Hēen
Kēēng

規 Kwuy

覓 { Bēk
覓

視 Sē

規 Tēem

覓 Hēk

覓 T'hēen

覓 Jē

覽 Lām

覓 Toé

親 Ch'hin

親 P'hóng

覓 K'haé

覓 Koe

覓 Hē

覓 Kīn

覓 Hān

覓 Maé

覓 Pēet

覓 Lo

覓 Kāk

覓 P'hin

覓 Tók

覓 { Kwan
Kwàn
Kw'ā

角 { Kak
Lut

觔 Kin

觔 K'hwat

觔 Koe

觔 Koe

觔 Té

觔 Hwá

解 { Kaé
Kaé
Haé
Kéy
T'haou

觔 Kong

觔 Kēw

觔 Sok

觔 Pit

觔 Hát

觔 Sēang

觔 Tē

觔 { Ch'hēuk
Tak

觔 K'hwat

言 Gān

訖 Tēng

訖 Hoò

訖 Kēy

訖 Sīn

訖 T'hó

訖 { He
Hé

訖 K'hēet

訖 Tē

訖 Jīm

訖 Hwūn

訖 Sān

訖 Git

訖 T'hok

訖 Kē

訖 Gō

訖 Gāy

訖 Sēung

訖 Him

訖 Kwat

訖 Lūt

訖 T'w'ā

訖 Yēw

訪 Hóng	詒 Ê	詵 Sín	諄 Pōey	諫 Chèet	諝 Se
設 Sēet	詔 Cheàou	誓 Jéá	諛 P'hoöh	課 { K'hò K'hòy	諛 Sē
許 { Hé K'hoé Yín	評 P'hēng	詡 { Sēw Ch'héw	誘 Yéw	諄 { Chit Süy	諛 Swan
許 Yim	諛 P'hé	詵 Chew	諛 Gē	諛 Hēng	諛 Gók
訴 Soè	詛 Choé	詹 Chēm	諛 { Seàou Saou	諛 Hwúy	諛 Tèy
詞 { Hò O Ho H'no	詞 Soô	詠 K'hōey	語 { Gé Gē Goó	諛 Gē	諛 Haê
詠 H'no	詠 Èng	詠 Gēén	誠 Kaè	諛 Gín	諛 Kaè
診 Chín	詠 Hé	詢 Hēung	諛 Hēén	調 Teáou	諛 Tēng
註 Chod	詢 Sún	誠 Sēng	諛 Boô	諛 { Chun Tun	諛 Kàn
証 Chín	詣 Géy	詠 T'heáou	臨 Ché	談 Tām	諛 Lát
譽 Ch'hoó	試 { Sè Ch'hè	誅 Lúy	諛 Ch'hēuk	諛 { Wúy Wúy	諛 Jē
訛 Ch'hoó	譽 Ch'hat	誅 Te	諛 Goé	諛 { Ch'héng Ch'hé'á	諛 Choo
詁 { Koé Koé	詩 Se	誼 { Kòng K'hòng	諛 K'hò	諛 Chēng	諛 Yéw
詁 { Koé Koé	詁 { Ch'hà Ch'hày	誇 K'hwa	誼 Sēung	諛 Choe	諛 G'nyay
詁 Pnè	詁 Koè	詁 Chè	誼 Hōy	諛 Lēāng	諛 Hwúy
詁 Té	詁 { K'hwúy Gwaé	認 Jin	諛 { Swat Sūey Sōeyh Wát T'hwat T'nd	諛 Ch'hēén	諛 Hwúy
詁 Lē	詁 { Ch'hwan Chwān	誼 Gô	諛 Chēang	諛 { Lūn Lūn	諛 Am
詁 Lāy	詁 K'hēet	誼 Kòng	諛 Sūy	諛 Sím	諛 Hām
詁 Kē	詁 { Hwā Wā	誼 Hec'ng	諛 Chēang	諛 Pōng	諛 Lām
詐 Chày	詁 Kae	誓 { Sē Chwā	諛 Sūy	諛 Jē	諛 Sím
詁 { Neé'ng Neé'ng	詳 Sēāng	誕 Tān	諛 Chūy	諛 Teép	諛 Hóng
					諛 { Choé Che

149 言
150 谷

謫 Yàng
 諺 Gān
 諼 Swan
 諾 { Lók
 Ā
 Aou
 諱 Ch'hip
 謀 Boê
 謁 Yêet
 謂 Wūy
 膽 { T'hêên
 T'hêng
 詢 Ch'haou
 審 Kêén
 說 Hóng
 謎 { Bê
 Meēng
 謚 Bit
 諛 Hëak
 謙 { K'hêem
 K'hêém
 諡 Sê
 講 Káng
 謝 { Sēā
 Chēā
 譖 T'hêém

謠 Yaou
 謨 Boê
 謫 Tek
 謬 Bêw
 謫 Chêén
 謬 Swá
 謬 Oe
 謬 Kwún
 謬 Ch'haou
 謬 Chit
 謬 Chô
 謬 Kín
 謬 { Kêāng
 Kêōng
 謬 Bān
 謬 Hām
 謬 Hwá
 謬 Hô
 謬 Hô
 謬 He
 謬 Chîn
 謬 Leāou
 謬 Gô

諭 Hip
 譎 Kwat
 謬 Lô
 譏 Ke
 謫 Hwūy
 譎 Chwān
 譎 Boô
 譎 Chòm
 識 { Sit
 Bat
 譎 Cheāou
 譎 { Tām
 Chīm
 譎 P'hoé
 謬 Èng
 謬 Tòng
 謬 Kéng
 謬 Cháp
 謬 E
 謬 Kwùn
 謬 P'hè
 謬 Haē
 謬 Èk

譎 Kwà
 譎 Hô
 譎 Gē
 譎 K'hêén
 譎 Táp
 譎 Hoê
 譎 Chew
 譎 Táp
 譎 { Ê
 Ē
 譎 { T'hók
 T'hák
 Toē
 Taōu
 譎 Tek
 譎 Loé
 譎 Wuīng
 譎 Chuō
 譎 Lúy
 譎 { Pèen
 Pèēng
 譎 Yèen
 譎 Sêw
 譎 { Chām
 Ch'hām
 譎 Kêén

讓 { Jēāng
 Nēōng
 Ch'hêén
 讓 Ch'hām
 譎 Êy
 譎 Hwan
 譎 Chàn
 譎 T'óng
 譎 Hèen
 譎 Tòk

谷 Kok
 谿 K'hey
 谿 { Hat
 谿 }

豆 Toē	豕 Sé		豸 { Chaē Té T'huā	貝 Pōey	
豈 { K'hé K'haē	豕 Hwut	豬 Te		貝 P'hok	貶 P'én
豉 Seē ^{ng}	豕 Hwut	豕 Hây	豸 Pà	貞 Cheng	貸 Taē
登 Kín	豕 Tún	豕 Wun	豸 Ch'haē	貢 { Hoō Ch'ēang	賸 Sèng
豐 Léy	豕 Tok	豕 Pin	豸 P'he	財 Chaē	賸 Chod
豎 { Sē K'hēā	豕 Pa	豕 Loē	豸 Hak	貢 { Kòng K'hòng	賸 Hóng
晁 Seē ^{ng}	豕 Tok	豕 È	豸 Teaou	貳 Gwán	費 { Hwù Pè
登 Bók	豕 { Tún T'hún		豸 Hew	貧 Pin	貼 { T'hēep T'hāyh
豈 Kín	豕 Hok		豸 Bek	貨 { H'nd H'ōy	貳 È
豉 Kok	豕 Ek		豸 Maōu	販 Hwàn	賈 { Boē Baōuh
豐 Hong	豕 Gaē		豸 Lē	貪 T'ham	賀 Hō
豉 Sóng	豕 { Sēang Ch'hēō ^{ng}		豸 Chéw	賈 { Kwàn K'wui ^{ng}	賈 { Pè P'hun
豉 Yēem	豕 Hwān		豸 { Beāou Bā Neaou	責 Chek	賂 Loē
豉 Yeēm	豕 Kēen		豸 Pè	貳 T'hé	賂 Hōng
	豕 K'hwún			貳 Sè	賈 Jīm
	豕 Tok			賈 Pè	賈 Yēw
	豕 Èk			賈 Choo	賈 Choo
	豕 Hō			貳 Jē	賈 Tē
	豕 Chōng			賈 Kwù	賈 { Káy Kây Koé
	豕 Èk			賈 Hām	賈 Sut
	豕 È			賈 { Maé Báy Béy	賈 { Chék Ch'hát
	豕 T'hún				

豕 151

豕 152

豕 153

豕 154

154 貝

155 赤

156 走

賑 Chín

賑 Sēa

贍 Chán

贍 K'hae

賑 Eng

賑 Sò

賑 Pin

賑 Pin

賑 K'ew

賑 Chew

賑 Léang

賑 Lae

賑 Sò

賑 Tē

賑 Sēang

賑 Sēang

賑 Pōy

賑 Ke

賑 Hēn

賑 Gāu

賑 Māe

賑 Bāy

賑 Bēy

賑 Chēn

賑 Ch'wā

賒 Sēa

賒 Hō

賒 Tām

賒 Chōng

賒 Chit

賒 Chē

賒 Tē

賒 Toé

賒 Keāou

賒 Toé

賒 Ch'hap

賒 Chín

賒 Hoē

賒 Kēng

賒 Ch'hún

賒 Yēn

賒 Wún

賒 Pó

賒 Chae

賒 Naē

賒 Liā

賒 Ch'hèng

賒 Hōng

賒 Peāu

賒 Peāu

賒 Ch'hōng

賒 Chey

賒 Pē

賒 Hat

賒 Sēng

賒 Sín

賒 Yin

賒 Chēem

賒 Hoō

賒 Ē

賒 Koe

賒 Koē

賒 Saē

賒 Chek

賒 Sēang

賒 Ē

賒 P'hín

賒 Ch'hím

賒 Loē

賒 Chē

賒 Chōyē

賒 Chēng

賒 Chàn

賒 Pāk

賒 Pāk

賒 Sēem

賒 Ēng

賒 Yēn

賒 Chín

賒 Kē

賒 Lām

賒 Chong

賒 Chēng

賒 Pē

賒 Sēuk

賒 Ch'héw

賒 Gān

賒 Ch'hèng

賒 K'hōng

赤 Ch'hek

赤 Ch'hēah

赤 Sēa

赤 Lán

赤 Hek

赤 Ch'héng

赤 Chēá

走 Chóe

走 Cháu

走 Kéw

走 Hō

走 Kán

走 Kwā

走 K'hé

走 K'héw

走 Kwat

走 K'hín

走 Ch'hēn

走 T'hín

走 T'hín

走 T'hán

走 T'hán

走 T'et

走 Ch'he

走 Choe

走 T'heaou

走 P'hwán

走 Jip

走 K'héw

走 Wát

走 Hēem

走 K'hwáy

走 Kwat

走 Sít

趕 Kán	足 { Chëuk Chod	跣 Sëén	壹 Lò	躑 Hé	踃 Sé
趲 So	趲 { Kōey Oo Woo	跨 { K'hwa K'hwa	踏 { Táp Táh	躡 Pèh	蹟 Chek
趲 { Jek Jëuk	趲 Hoo	跨 Hwäh	躡 Twat	躡 Ch'heäouh	踃 Chek
趲 { Teäou Tëo	趲 Lan	跣 Tà	躡 Chéén	躡 Tèp	踃 Tek
趲 { Sím Gím	趲 Ché	跣 Loöh	躡 Këuk	躡 P'hëen	踃 { Bwân Pwân Pio'á
趲 Ch'hëang	趲 { Kê K'hè	跣 Kwüy	躡 { T'hek T'hat	躡 Jéw	踃 Chong
趲 Twat	趲 Pwát	跣 K'hëung	躡 Hoò	躡 Tèy	踃 { Jëén Jëén Lëén
趲 Nooi'ng	趲 { Tëët Pwäh	跣 { K'hwüy Hwäh	躡 Ch'heäouh	躡 T'hüy	踃 P'hëet
趲 Ch'hè	跣 Tô	跣 Loë	躡 { Lëüng Lèng	躡 Këén	踃 Toô
趲 Choo	跣 { Këa Kay	跣 Waé	躡 T'hut	躡 Läh	踃 Toô
趲 Ch'he	跣 Paöu	跣 K'hap	躡 { Hwá K'höey K'höey	躡 Tô	踃 Ch'hëén
趲 Hëüng	跣 Bó	跣 T'heäou	躡 Kè	踃 { Ch'ho Ch'hò	踃 Hwân
趲 Ch'hék	跣 Ché	跣 Këuk	躡 Tè	踃 { Hëy K'he	踃 Toô
趲 Leäou	跣 { Lëem Ch'hëet	跣 Kë	躡 Sëuk	踃 Táp	踃 Pëäng
趲 Chán	跣 K'hèw	跣 Ch'hëuk	躡 Kê	踃 { Pwân Pio'á	踃 Chun
	跣 San	跣 Seaou	躡 Jê	踃 Chek	踃 Ch'hëuk
	跣 P'hó	跣 Chëet	躡 Chát	踃 Pit	踃 Ch'hëuk
	跣 Kê	跣 K'hoó	躡 Chéung	踃 Leäou	踃 { K'hwat K'höey
	跣 Kin	跣 { Soe	躡 Ch'him	踃 Ch'hëuk	踃 K'heäou
	跣 È	跣 踊	躡 T'hwán	踃 Ch'hëy	踃 { K'heäou Kéäou
	跣 Chek	跣 Yüng	躡 Tóng	踃 Sëuk	踃 Gëäh

走 156

足 157

足

157 足
158 身
159 車

噪 Sò
蹠 T'hat
躡 P'hek
躡 Tòk
蹠 Tang
蹠 Tè
蹠 Têw
蹠 Chey
蹠 Pin
蹠 Yèak
蹠 Láp
蹠 Tèk
蹠 Chè
蹠 Tèên
蹠 Ch'hok
蹠 Ch'héen
蹠 Lèép
蹠 K'hèak

身 Sin
躬 Kéung
躡 Tam
躡 Tó
躬 Kéung
躬 Kó
軀 K'he
躡 Nooi^{ng}

車 { Ke
Ch'hèa
軋 Wat
軌 K'hwúy
軍 Kwun
軋 Gwát
軒 Hèên
軋 T'hun
軋 Hwán
軋 Jím
軋 Tân
軋 Āyh
軋 { Jwán
Lwán
Lūn
Nooi^{ng}
軋 Té
軋 Chín
軋 P'hat
軋 Ek
軋 Pwát
軋 Tèük
軋 Ché
軋 K'ho
軋 { Tèét
Yit

較 Kađu
輅 Loē
輅 Chew
載 { Chaè
Chaē
輅 Chè
輅 Lwán
輅 Lún
輅 Tèep
輅 Bwán
輅 Hoō
輅 { K'heng
K'hín
輅 Gèy
輅 Tèep
輅 Lēāng
輅 Choo
輅 Hwuy
輅 Bóng
輅 Twat
輅 Lēén
輅 Kwán
輅 Lún

輅 { Pòey
輅 Jwán
輅 Ch'hip
輅 Choè
輅 Wae^{ng}
輅 Yèw
輅 { Se
Soo
輅 Hok
輅 { Tèén
Léén
輅 Ê
輅 Kok
輅 Hat
輅 Wán
輅 Kwún
輅 Lók
輅 { Chwán
Too^{ng}
輅 Tèét
輅 { Keāou
Kēō
輅 Lín
輅 K'hám

輅 Ê
輅 Lām
輅 Eng
輅 Pè
輅 Lék
輅 Loē

辛 Sín	辰 Sín	走 Ch'hèak	迨 Chek	速 Kêw	逦 Tê
辜 Koe	辱 Jèuk	迂 Ch'hèen	迺 Tê	通 Tey	進 Chìn
辟 { Pê Pit P'hek	農 Lông	迂 { Oo Woo	述 Sút	途 Toê	送 Sòng
皐 Chōey		迄 Git	迷 { Bêy Bé	逦 Kêng	達 Kwúy
辣 Lát		迅 Sín	迸 Péng	逦 T'hek	透 Wuy
粹 { Lát Lwát Lwáh		迤 É	述 { Chek Chěah	逗 Toê	湯 T'hek
辦 Pēen		迨 Jēw	迺 Naé	這 { Chéy Cháy	逸 Yit
辦 Pēen		迤 Tun	迨 Tuy	通 T'hong	遊 { Yēw
辦 { Pēen Pān		迎 { Gēng Gēng Gē'ng	退 { T'hōey T'hēy Tāy	逝 Sē	逼 Pek
辦 Pēen		近 Kin	送 { Sōng Sāng	逞 T'héng	逾 Jē
辭 { Soó Sé		迺 Gāy	迺 Kwat	速 Sok	遁 Tún
辯 Pēen		返 { Hwán Toot'ng	迺 Tê	造 { Chō Ch'hò	遂 Sūy
		迺 Gnoé	逢 Pōng	逦 Chùn	迦 Kay
		迺 Teāou	逢 Hoē	逢 Hāng	端 Ch'húy
		迺 Kéng	迹 { Gék Kāy	連 { Lēen Nē'ng	遇 { Gē Goō
		迦 { Kay Kēa	逦 Poê	逦 P'hùn	逦 Wūn
		迺 Taē	迺 Yēw	逦 Lēuk	遍 Pēen
		迺 { Tēuk Tēk	迺 Seaou	迺 Twat	過 { Ko Kò Kōy Kwa
		迫 Pek	透 { T'hoē T'hadu	逮 Tāc	遇 At
		迭 Tēet	逐 { Tēuk Tāk	週 Chew	

辛 160

辰 161

走 162

头

162 是

邑

163 邑

邑

遐 Hay

遑 Hông

遁 Sêw

道 Tō

達 Tāt

達 Wáy

遘 {Koe
Koè}遄 Ch'he^{ng}

遙 Yaou

遯 Léw

遜 Sùn

逯 Táp

遞 Tey

遠 {Wán
Wàn}遠 {Hui^{ng}
Hui^{ng}}

遡 Soé

遡 Sút

遡 T'hap

遡 Kíp

遡 K'heén

遡 Sút

遡 Sek

遡 Ték

遨 Gô

遨 {Thit
Sëuk}

遨 Sok

遭 Cho

遮 {Chêa
Jêa}

遮 Chay

遯 Tūn

遯 Tê

遯 Lin

遯 Chun

遯 Ch'heén

遯 Swán

遯 Yit

遯 {Wôy
Kwuy}

遯 Leáou

遯 Kê

遯 Pā

遯 Ch'heém

遯 Heaou

遯 Yêo

遯 Maē

遯 Haē

遯 Sùy

還 Chéen

還 {Hwán
Hêng}

還 Jé

還 Beáou

還 {Pëen
Pee^{ng}}

還 Lō

還 Lé

邑 Yip

邕 Yung

邕 San

邕 Bông

邕 Gêung

邕 Pin

邕 Hêng

邕 {Ná
Nā}邕 {Nô
Nō}

邕 Pang

邕 Gwân

邕 Ch'hun

邕 {Sêa
Yêa}

邕 Ham

邕 T'hae

邕 Lâm

邕 {K'hew
K'hoo}

邕 Pít

邕 P'he

邕 Pêng

邕 Seāou

邕 Pōey

邕 Té

邕 Kwuy

邕 Te

邕 Hêuk

邕 K'hap

邕 Chit

邕 Sùn

邕 Kaou

邕 {He
T'he}

邕 K'hok

邕 Hek

邕 {Lông
Ne^{ng}}

邕 Kêep

邕 Kwün

邕 T'héng

邕 Pút

邕 K'hêak

邕 Poē

邕 {Kok
Kōēy^h}

邕 Tām

邕 Laē

邕 Yêw

邕 Toe

邕 Bê

邕 Gók

邕 É

邕 Wün

邕 Jêuk

邕 {Choe
Chey}邕 {Oe
Oé}邕 {Oó
Wóó}邕 {Hêang
Hêang}邕 {Hêo^{ng}
Hêo^{ng}}

邕 P'hé

邕 Yéen

邕 Têng

邕 Wūy

邕 {Têng
Tai^{ng}}

邕 Lín

邕 Tan

邕 Gêep

邕 Kōey

鄴 Choe	酉 Yéw	醑 Toê	醕 Chày	采 Pēn	里 Lé	邑 163
鄴 Hong	酏 Téng	醕 K ⁿ á	醖 Haé	采 Ch'haé	{ Tèung Téng Tèung Tàng	卜
鄴 Chàn	醑 Sêw	醕 Bôéy	醕 Lè	釋 Sek	野 Yéa	西 164
{ Lè Lèh	酏 Chèak	醕 K'hok	醕 Lè	釋	{ Lèang Nè ^{ng} Lèang Nè ^{ng}	采 165
	酏 P'hoéy	{ Swan Suui ^{ng}	{ 醫 醫	釋	量	里 166
	酏 Têw	醕 Lūy	{ Chéang Chè ^{ng}	釋	釐 Lè	
	酏 Ê	醕 Poê	{ Cheāou Chè ^ò	釋		
	酒 Chéw	醕 Lèuk	醕 Lè	釋		
	酏 Mò	醕 Yèem	醕 Hey	釋		
	酏 Tam	醕 Pôéy	醕 Lóng	釋		
	酏 Hè	醕 Sùn	醕 Léy	釋		
	酏 Hò	醕 Tām	醕 Jè	釋		
	酏 Tò	醕 Chùy	醕 Hwun	釋		
	酏 Chók	醕 Ch'hoè	醕 Sêw	釋		
	酏 Ham	醕 Gēen	醕 Jūang	釋		
	酏 Koe	醕 Jè	醕 Hìn	釋		
	酏 Soe	醕 { Seng Séng Ch'hai ^{ng}	醕 Soo	釋		
	酏 Hò	醕 Hám	醕 Gēem	釋		
	酏 Sêw	醕 Ch'héw		釋		
	酏 Bèng	醕 Wùn		釋		
	酏 Lók			釋		
	酏 Sêw			釋		
	酏 Tèng			釋		

167 金

金 Kim						
鈎 To	鈔 { Say Ch'hà Ch'haou	鈎 Bông	鐸 Hân 7	鋸 Kè	鏢 Jwân	
釧 Cheaou		釧 Hêng 6	銳 Jōey	錄 Lèuk	鏢 Toē	
釘 { Teng Tèng	鈕 Léw	鉸 Ka	錄 Kêw	鋤 Hâm	銀 T'hwân	
針 { Ch'hem Chim	鉚 Kóng 5	銀 Gîn	銷 { Scaou Sô	錐 Chuy	鎰 Hông	
釜 Hoó	鈴 Lêng	銃 { Ch'hèung Ch'hèng	鉤 Bōey	銅 { Öey Wōey	銀 { Öey Wōey	
釵 Tip	鉞 { Pwát Pwäh	銅 { Tōng Tàng	銀 Lông	錘 { Sūy T'hūy	錘 Ch'hap	
鈎 { Teàou Tèd 3	鉅 Gēuk	銖 Lūy	鍍 Kēem	鎚 Choo	鍍 { Kēet Kāyh	
釵 Sām	鉚 { Tēen Tēen	銖 Chūn	鍍 Ak	鐸 Ch'hai ^{ng}	鍍 Maōu	
釵 { K'hoē K'haou	鉚 Kāh	銖 Chit	鍊 { Sok Sōh	錠 { Tēng Tē ^{ng}	鍊 Ch'heau	
釧 { Ch'hwân Ch'huī ^{ng} Sōh	鉄 { Tēet T'hēet	釜 { K'héung K'heng	銖 Pūt	鈎 Kē	鐸 Hoē	
	鉅 Kē	銖 Sēen	銖 Kēep	錢 { Ch'ēen Ch'e ^{ng}	鍵 Kēen	
釵 { Ch'haē T'hey	鉚 { K'h'ēm Sēm	銖 Gēang	銖 Chàn	鍍 Twat	鉞 Chim	
鉅 Yēā	鉅 Hēen	銖 { Ch'hwân Swân	銖 Hong	鍍 Ke	鍾 { Ch'ēung Cheng 10	
鉞 { Pa Pāy	鉞 Paōu	鍍 T'hēet	銖 { Ch'hwân Kio ^{ng}	錦 Kim	鍍 Léw	
釵 Huang	鉚 Choe	銖 { Choo Soū T'he	鍍 Ch'hím	鎚 Kwán	鎚 { Yūng Yē ^{ng}	
釵 T'hoē	鉚 { K'h'ēm K'h'e ^{ng}		鋤 T'hē	錫 { Sek Sēāh	鎖 Sô	
鉚 Gwát	鉚 Yēen	銖 K'hwá	鉚 { Bông Mai ^{ng}	銅 Koē	鎚 { Ch'héang Ch'hē ^{ng}	
鉄 Hoo	鉞 Wát	銘 Béng	鋪 { P'hoē P'hōē	錯 { Ch'hoē Ch'hok	鎚 T'hūy	
鈍 { Tun Tūn	鉚 { Pwat Pwäh	銖 Teāou	鋼 { Kong Kē ^{ng} Kōng Kē ^{ng} 8	飲 H'ēm	鐸 P'hok	
鉤 Koe	鉤 Kaou	銖 { Hām Hām Kām		鍊 Lēen	鑒 Pwân	
鉚 K'h'ēm	鉚 Cheng		鍋 O	鎚 Pey		

銖 Choo	鏤 Loē	鐸 Tók	鑽 { Chwàn Chui'ng	長 { Těáng Těáng Těáng Chěáng Tě'ng Tě'ng Tě'ng	門 { Bân Moo'ng	金 167
銖 Eng	鎔 { Sēw Sēn	鐸 P'haōuh 12			門 { Ch'hu'ā Kwa'e'z Wae'ng	長 168
鎔 K'haē	鏝 Chām	鐸 Chod		勝 Lō	閃 Sēem 3	門 169
鎔 Sat	鏝 Hwā	鐸 Hoē			閃 Yēem	
鎔 Kó	鏝 P'hok 12	鐸 Pin			閃 Hān	
鎔 Tin	鏝 { P'hwat P'huah	鐸 Ch'hew			閃 Pē 4	
鎔 Yit	鏝 { Laū Naū	鐸 Kām			閃 T'hoi'ng	
鏝 Sō	鏝 Hōng	鐸 Bōng			閃 { K'hae K'heu	
鏝 Koē	鏝 P'hoi'ng	鏝 Sēak			閃 Hōng	
鏝 'wān	鏝 Ch'hēem	鏝 Lē			閃 Jūn Lūn	
鏝 { Chēen Chwān	鏝 C'hēung Cheng	鏝 P'heau 16			閃 Hān	
鏝 Gō	鏝 Tēng	鏝 Lēk			閃 { Hān Āng Ān	
鏝 Bōk	鏝 Lēem	鏝 Yēak Yēh			閃 { Kan Kān Kae'ng	
鏝 Tek	鏝 Chūn	鏝 Ch'ham			閃 Bīn 5	
鏝 Lōk	鏝 Kēem	鏝 { Sēang Sēo'ng 18			閃 Chāh	
鏝 { K'hēen K'hēang	鏝 Tók	鏝 { Kwān Kwā'ā			閃 Pō 6	
鏝 Ch'hēang	鏝 Luy	鏝 Lē			閃 { Kok Kōh	
鏝 T'hong	鏝 { T'hēet T'hēh	鏝 Lwān			閃 K'hap	
鏝 Yūng	鏝 Hwān	鏝 Ch'hók Ch'hák			閃 Hwāt	
鏝 Sān	鏝 { Tong T'heng	鏝 K'hok				
鏝 { Kēng Kē'ā						

150 門

170 阜

15

閼 Ch'hëuk	闌 Lân	阜 } Hoô	陞 Sêng	隅 Gê	險 Hëém
閼 Kwáy	闌 Toe	阡 Ch'hëen	陟 T'hek	隆 Lêng	隄 ò
閼 Bân	闌 T'hëen	阨 { } Ayh Ek	陟 { } Toé Táng	隈 { } Öey Wöey	隄 Chey
閼 K'hwún	闌 Gëet	阨 { } Hwán Pwán	院 { } Yëen Eëng	隊 Tūy	隄 Sip
閼 { } Lóng Lóng	闌 K'hap	阨 { } Yín	陣 Tīn	隄 Hông	隄 Yín
閼 Lê	闌 K'hwat	阨 { } Gwán Wán Wut ^{ng}	除 Tê	階 { } Kae Key	隄 Höey
閼 Wát	闌 T'hàm	阨 { } Hông Hë ^{ng}	陪 { } Pöey Pöey	隔 { } Kek Kàyh	隄 Chit
閼 Ch'hëang	闌 Kwuy	阨 { } Choe	陪 { } Pöey Pöey	隄 Wún	
閼 Yëem	闌 { } Kwan Kw ^{na}	防 { } Hông Hë ^{ng}	陟 Choe	隄 Oé	
閼 Yëem	闌 K'haou	阻 Choé	陰 Yim	隄 { } Gwúy Gwúy	
閼 Hwun	闌 { } Hám K'hàm	阨 Ch'hoé	陟 Sūy	隄 Aè	
閼 Hëk	闌 Ch'hëen	阿 { } Á O	陳 { } Tīn Tīn Tán	隄 { } K'hëk K'hëäh	
閼 W ^{ae^{ng}}	闌 Pít	阨 T	陟 Pê	隄 Chèy	
閼 K'hek	闌 Tòng	阨 Pe	陵 Lêng	隄 Yín	
閼 { } Am Am Am	闌 Hwán	附 Hoô	陶 { } Yáou Tô	障 { } Chèang Chè ^{ng}	
閼 P'hán	闌 T'hat	阨 Loé	陷 Hám	隄 { } Töey	
閼 Wúy	闌 Lăyh	阨 Bék	陸 { } Léuk Lé	隄 T'hâm	
閼 { } Yëen Yín		降 { } Kàng Háng	陽 Yáng	隄 T'hëem	
閼 K'hwat		限 Ān	陟 Jëung	隄 Sūy Tūy	
閼 K'hëäh		陟 Pê	陰 Yim	隄 Sūy	
閼 K'hwat		陟 Sëém	隄 Tey		

求 Taē	隹 Tuy		雨 { É È Hoē	霍 Hok 8	歷 { Lék 16 Lāyh	求 171
隸 { Lēy 隸 }	隹 { Chek Chēah	雛 Ch'he	雩 È	霍 Sēep	霽 Aē	隹 172
	隼 Chún	雛 Cháp	雪 { Swat Sūyh	霏 Hwuy	霽 Taō	兩 173
	雀 { Ch'hēak Chūyh	雛 Yung	雩 Nu ^{na}	霏 Tēem	霽 Lēng	
	雁 Gān	雛 Key	霽 Sūyh 4	霏 Géy	霽 Aó	
	雉 Kwuy	雛 { Lē Lō	霽 Būn	霏 Līm		
	雄 { Hēng Hēng	雛 { Lān Lān Ōh	霽 Hwun	霏 Lēng 9		
	雅 Gnáy		雲 { Yīn Hwūn	霜 { Song Sēng		
	集 Chip		零 { Lēng Lān	霞 Háy		
	雁 Koē		雷 Lūy	霽 Bék 10		
	雉 { Tō T'hē		雹 P'haōuh	霽 Bék		
	雉 Koē		霽 Bōng	霽 Léw		
	雉 Chún		電 { Tēen Nā	霽 Boō		
	雉 Ch'he		霽 Sc 7	霽 Swat		
	雉 Yung		霽 Bók	霽 Yīm		
	雉 Ch'he		霽 { Seaou Ch'hēo	霽 Sip 12		
	雉 Lók		霽 Sap	霽 Sān		
	雉 Gák		霽 Tēng	霽 Loō		
	雉 Teaou		霽 Chín	霽 Pā		
	雉 Sny		霽 P'hàe	霽 P'hek		
	雉 Suy 10		霽 Bōey	霽 Chèy		
	雙 { Song Sang			霽 Baē		

174青	青 { Ch'heng Ch'hai ^{ng}	非 Hwuy	面 { Bēn Bīn	革 Kek		韋 Wúy
175非	青	靠 K'hò	𩚑 Hān	靴 Hēa	鞭 Pēn	韍 Hwut
176面	靖 Chēng	靡 Bé	𩚑 P'héy	鞞 Yín	鞞 Haê	韍 K'hap
177革	靚 T'hā		𩚑 Ch'haóu	鞞 Jēung	鞞 Pwán	韓 Hān
178韋	靚 Chēng		𩚑 Yaóu	鞞 Sap	鞞 Sé	鞞 Tèàng
	靚 { Tēn Tān		𩚑 Neàou	鞞 Yàng	鞞 Hēa	鞞 Tēép
	靜 { Chēng Chai ^{ng}		𩚑 T'hēén	鞞 K'hoè	鞞 Ang	鞞 Wúy
			𩚑 Kaé ^{ng}	鞋 { Éy Haê	鞞 { Kēang Kēo ^{ng}	鞞 T'ho
			𩚑 K'héw	鞞 { An W ^{na}	鞞 T'hat	鞞 Wùn
			𩚑 Hòey	鞞 { K'héung Kéung	鞞 Ch'hēn	鞞 Pit
			𩚑 Yéém	鞞 T'héng	鞞 { Bēet Bwát	鞞 Wúy
				鞞 Teàou		
				鞞 { Saou Sēo Ch'heàou		
				鞞 K'hòng		
				鞞 Kok		
				鞞 Póng		
				鞞 Péng		
				鞞 Kēuk		
				鞞 Ch'hew		
				鞞 Kēuk		
				鞞 Kēen		

韭 { Kéw Koó	音 Yim	頁 { Yéep Yéah			
𪔐 Kéw	韵 Wūn	頂 Téng	頤 { P'ho P'hó	頤 K'hò	𪔐 Pín
錢 Sēm	韶 Seáou	頤 K'héng	頤 { Léng Né ⁿ á	頤 Chūy	頤 Loé
	韻 Wūn	頤 Hāng	頤 { At Wáh	頤 { Soo Sae	頤 Jéep
	響 Héang	順 Sūn	頤 Gék	頤 Tèy	
		頤 Kwúy	頤 Gwúy	頤 { Gék Héah	
		頤 Han	頤 K'héet	頤 Gán	
		頤 Se	頤 { É	頤 Gúang	
		頤 Hèuk	頤 { É	頤 Gwán	
		頤 Sēung	頤 T'heáou	頤 Sóng	
		頤 K'hwúy	頤 { T'hoé T'haú	頤 Téen	
		頤 { Ké Ch'héuk	頤 Kēep	頤 Lūy	
		頤 K'hóng	頤 Lwát	頤 Sín	
		頤 Wún	頤 Gím	頤 Gwáé	
		頤 É	頤 T'héng	頤 Bwán	
		頤 Gwán	頤 Éng	頤 Ch'héuk	
		頤 Chím	頤 Ām	頤 Chím	
		頤 Pan	頤 Kēng	頤 Hó	
		頤 { Bín Ch'hééh	頤 Maóu	頤 Cheáou	
		頤 Wut	頤 { T'hut Tóéy	頤 Koé	
		頤 { Tún Too ^{ng}	頤 Pín	頤 { Chéen Seéh	
		頤 Ch'he	頤 Lím	頤 { Héén Gáp	

韭 179

音 180

頁 181

182 風

183 飛

184 食

風 { Hong
Hóng
Poi^{ng} }
 風 Hong
 飈 Hoô
 飈 { Hay
Ha }
 飈 Léw
 飈 Chëem
 飈 Sap
 飈 Hwut
 飈 Hwut
 飈 Pút
 飈 Kē
 飈 Hwut
 飈 Soa
 飈 { Yàng
Ch'hëo^{ng}
Yē^{ng} }
 飈 10
 飈 Yaâu
 飈 Soe
 飈 So
 飈 Sut
 飈 Le
 飈 P'heaou
 飈 P'heaou

飈 Tôey
 飈 P'heaou

飛 Hwuy
 飛 Hwuy

食 { Sít
Chëäh
Soô }
 食 Ch'han
 飢 { Ke
Yaou }
 飢 Soô
 飢 Sun
 飢 { Tàn
T'hùn
T'oi^{ng} }
 飢 Jím
 飢 È
 飢 T'hít
 飢 Yím
 飢 { Hwán
Hwán
P'oi^{ng} }
 飢 Sun
 飢 È
 飢 Pá
 飢 Chē^{ng}
 飢 Hwū^{ng}
 飢 { Soô
Ch'hē }
 飢 { Paón
Pá }
 飢 Sek

飢 Tut
 飢 T'héem
 飢 { Sít
Seéh }
 飢 Paâu
 飢 Pē^{ng}
 飢 Choô
 飢 Hëang
 飢 Bám
 飢 { Yáng
Yáng
Yē^{ng} }
 飢 Jē
 飢 Ch'han
 飢 Phút
 飢 Lōéy
 飢 Gō
 飢 { Poē
Poē }
 飢 Chùn
 飢 Sok
 飢 { K'haôuh
Kaôuh }
 飢 E
 飢 Sek

飢 Gnaâu
 飢 Hwân
 飢 Ch'heng
 飢 { Kó
Kōéy }
 飢 Chüén
 飢 { Péng
Pē^{ng} }
 飢 È
 飢 Nā
 飢 Tām
 飢 Kwán
 飢 Pëung
 飢 { Jwán
Lwán }
 飢 Hoē
 飢 Kēen
 飢 T'héet
 飢 Hoē
 飢 Aē
 飢 Hē
 飢 Soē
 飢 Kwūy
 飢 Yēep

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駟 K'he¹²
驕 Yit
驊 Hwâ
驢 Sëuk
驤 Heaou
驛 Lin
驢 K'ou
驢 Gê
驢 T'hëet
驢 Gëem
驢 Lô
駑 { Keng
K'ên
驢 { Ek
Yëh
驢 Choë¹⁷
驢 Lâ
驢 Sëang
驢 Kê
驢 K'ên

驢 Hwan
驢 Lâ
驢 Hwân

骨 Kwut

骨 Tai'ng
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影 Hwat

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影 Pê

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影 { Kèy
Kòy

影 { K'hok
K'w

影 K'w

影 K'wâ

影 { Chong
Chang

影 { Cháng
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鰱 Bēn	鰱 Jēw	鰱 Ch'hu ^{na}		鵠 Teaou	鵠 Wan
鰱 So	鰱 { Chék Chát	鰱 Chwan		鵠 Hoô	鵠 Kê
鰱 Goé	鰱 Yēn	鰱 Kwae		鵠 Lék	鵠 Heaou
鰱 Lōéy	鰱 Ch'hew	鰱 { Chéang Chéon ^g		鵠 K'hew	鵠 Ch'he
鰱 Kwún	鰱 { Ch'hew Lew	鰱 { Chun Chún Chui ^{ng}		鵠 Teaou	鵠 Koe
鰱 Kéng	鰱 Sae	鰱 { Chun Chún Chui ^{ng}		鵠 Pok	鵠 { Yang Yéon ^g
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鰱 Sēw	鰱 Tāt	鰱 Sēn		鵠 Se	鵠
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鰱 K'hwun	鰱 Kwan	鰱 Kōéy		鵠 Yēn	鵠 T'hit
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				黻 K'héem		黻 Gó
				黻 Tæ		黻 { Péet Péet
				黻 T'hut		黻 Gó
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