

Hwūy 嘒 Clear, bright; also, a small voice, a whisper. Hwūy pé seaóu seng 嘒彼小星, *béng hwut léy sèy léep ch'hai^{ng}*, how bright is that little star. See the 召南 Sëaóu lám.

Hwūy 吠 Vulg. *pwūy*: to bark like a dog. Key béng koé, hwūy sëang bân, jé tát hoē soó kêng 雞鳴狗吠相聞而達乎四境, *key t'hé kaóu pwūy sèo t'hè^{na}, jé tát hoē sè kêng*, 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} woó hó ch'haóu*, in the hills there are fine plants. See the 小雅 Sëaóu gnáy. Also written 𦵏 hwūy.

Hwūy 喙 To stop; a fowl's beak; a white horse with a black nose. Jín che ke, séy é put sít nēaóu hwūy chéá, é soó

tóng hwān yéa 人之飢所以不食鳥喙者與死同患也, *láng áy ke yaou, séy é ū^m chéäh chéaóu ch'háy, sē kap c chò póó sé táng hwān ló*, the reason why people ever so hungry will not eat a fowl's beak, is because they are concerned lest they should be brought to the same untimely end. See the 戰國策 Chéén kok ch'hek.

Hwūy 緯 The cross threads in weaving; the woof is called 經 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, im, ip, and it, look under the letter y, as yim, yin, &c.

J

𦵏 乳 Vulg. *leng*: the nipples; milk. Jé boé 乳母, *leng boé*, the teats, the dugs; a wet nurse.

Bân-óng soó jé, sē wūy ché jín 文王四乳是謂至仁, *Bân-óng woó sè áy leng, ch'hè^{na} á kóng ché jín*, Bân-óng had four nipples, hence he is called the most benevolent.

Boé yéuk choó é jé 母育子以乳, *nè^{ng} léy ch'hè haóu sai^{ng} é leng*, a mother feeds her offspring with milk.

Jé 汝 The name of a river. Also, vulg. *loó* or *lé*. you. Kwat Jé Hàn, paé Hwaé Soó, jé choó che Kang 決汝漢排淮泗而注之江, *kwat too^{ng} Jé Hàn, paé Hwaé Soó, jé ch'hwá jèp Kang*, he cut off the Jé and Hàn rivers, and led on the Hwaé and Soó, till he brought them to fall into the Kang. See 孟子 Bēng-choó. Jín lêng ch'héung boó sēw jé jé che sít, boó séy óng jé put wūy gē yéa 人能充無受爾汝之實無所往而不爲義也, *láng*

nā ēy ch'hēung mwⁿá bó sēw jé jé áy chēak sít, chék bó ta lóh 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 é é jé chēung soó, hong soó hwat chōēy 肆予以爾眾士奉辭伐罪, *ch'hēⁿá gwá kap lé chēà áy lāng, hong t'heⁿg áy bēng cheng hwat woó chōēy,* 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 chēang ché yin jé 不知老之將至云爾, *ū^m chae laóu áy böēyh kaú,* without knowing that old age is approaching. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé 璽 Gēuk jé 玉璽, the great seal of the Empire, the royal signet; it was first formed by 秦始皇 Chín-sé-hông, and constituted a part of the regalia of China.

Jé 耳 Vulg. hē: the ear, the organ of hearing; also, a euphonic particle. Jé che é seng yéá 耳之於聲也, *hē k'hang áy tē sēⁿa,* the ear, with respect to sounds, (performs its natural office). See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Jé tek jín yēen jé hoē 汝得人焉耳乎, *lé woó tít tēdh gádu lāng á bó,* did you meet with any clever men there? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé 邇 Near, easy. P'hè jé hēng wán pit choó jé 譬如行遠必自邇, *p'hè jé hēⁿá hwūⁿg, pit àn kīn,* like as when we want

to travel far, we must begin with what is near. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Jé 禰 A temple erected to the honour of one's parents. Kê chaē kwun, chék séw é kong jé 其在軍則守於公禰, *bōēyh hēng kwun, tēdh taē seng chéw tē kong jé,* when about to go out with the army, it is necessary first to visit the parental shrine.

Jé 湑 To present wine; also, full, replenished.

Jé 珥 Gems worn dangling at the ears.

Jé 庾 The name of a measure, containing upwards of six pecks. A surname. E' che jé 與之庾, *hoē e chit áy jé,* give her six pecks. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé 緝 Jé jé 緝緝, full reins,—leaving the bridle loose and full.

Jé 駟 Lēuk jé 駟駟, the name of a horse belonging to 周穆王, Chew Bók-ông.

Jé 醕 Good wine.

Jé 茹 To cut; to devour; to quaff. Ch'haē jé 菜茹, dried vegetables. Jé mó yim hēet 茹毛飲血, *chēāh hām mó, līm hām hōēyh,* (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 瘵 To heal; to get well, to recover from sickness. Hàn óng chit jé 漢王疾瘵, *Hàn óng pūyⁿg hó,* the king of Hàn recovered from his sickness.

Jé 罅 A crack in an earthen vessel. Sùn tó hó pin, k'hè put k'hoé jé 舜陶河濱, *sùn sēo hwáy tē hó pin,* 器不苦罅,

dy wūy, ke k'hè bó h'ém woō k'hèh, when Sun burnt pottery at the banks of the river, there was no complaint of cracks in the vessels. See the 史記 Soó kè.

JĒ 𦉳 Idle, lazy, indolent. Séw ch'èuk tō jé 手足惰𦉳, k'ha ch'héw p'hán tw'ā, the arms and legs lazy and indolent.

JĒ 愈 To exceed, to surpass; also, to recover from sickness. Jé é Höéy yéá s'èuk jé 女與回也孰愈, lé kap Höéy yéá ch'è ch'üy k'häh gaóu, which is the cleverest you or Höéy? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kim peng séáou jé, ch'he ch'hò é téáou 今病小愈趨造於朝, 'na pa'ng' l'èoh l'èoh á k'häh hó, woō k'in k'in k'è'á j'ip téáou, now his sickness is a little better, and he has hastened to the court. See 孟子 B'èng-choó.

JĒ 𦉴 To die of cold and hunger, to be starved to death; also, disappointed. Jé soó g'èuk t'èung 𦉴死獄中, yaou kw'á sé té k'na k'hoo laē, to be starved to death in prison.

JĒ 如 Alike, like, if, as; if it is thus: jé ch'hoó 如此, an ney sai'ng, thus: jé j'èak 如若, ch'hin ch'èo'ng, if, in that case.

Te che ch'èa put jé h'ò che ch'èa, h'ò che ch'èa put jé l'òk che ch'èa 知之者不如好之者. 好之者不如樂之者, chae e áy l'ang b'èy ch'hin ch'èo'ng yit t'èoh e áy l'ang, yit t'èoh e áy l'ang b'èy ch'hin ch'èo'ng t'h'èang l'òk e áy l'ang, those who know (virtue) are not to be compared with those who love it, and those who love it are not so good as those who are delighted with it. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jé put k'hó k'ew, ch'èung goé séy h'ò 如不可求. 從吾所好, nā b'èy k'ew t'èoh t'hàn gwá séy aè, if these (riches and honours) cannot be sought after indiscriminately, then let me follow that which I love. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

JĒ 倨 Even, plain, level. Y'èuk an wán hong, tong s'èen sūn jé k'è k'in 欲安遠方. 當先順倨其近, nā b'èy' an

hwū'ng pang, t'èoh tuè s'eng san jé e áy k'in, if you wish to tranquillize distant countries, you must first render those near obedient and tranquil.

JĒ 徧 Numerous, abundant.

JĒ 俞 To answer, to reply to; the sound of assent; a boat made of a hollow tree. A surname.

Lám wúy lé jé 男唯女俞, ta po yin l'ang wúy, cha boé yin l'ang jé, males should answer with a 'wúy,' and females with a 'jé.' See the 禮記 Léy kè.

JĒ 需 Verbose, talkative.

JĒ 儒 A learned man, a scholar. Jé kaóu 儒教, the sect of the learned. Jé wúy kwun choó jé, boó wúy séáou j'in jé 女爲君子儒. 無爲小人儒, lé ch'ò kwun choó áy t'hak ch'hüyh l'ang, ü'm t'hang ch'ò séáou j'in áy t'hak ch'hüyh l'ang, do you become a good sort of a learned man, and not a worthless sort of a learned man. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

JĒ 濡 To moisten; to be wet with dew or rain. Jé té 濡滯, to go about anything slowly, like the slow dripping of water.

JĒ 襦 A short jacket. Put p'èk jé k'hwa 不帛襦袴, ü'm t'hang ch'hòng twān, téy s'na kap kwán, do not make short jackets and petticoats of silk.

JĒ 孺 A child, an infant. Jé choó k'hó kaóu 孺子可教, séy k'è'á yéá éy k'à t'it, (I see) my lad! that you are teachable. Said by an old man to 張良 T'èo'ng l'èang, when he had complied with his request to pick up his shoe from under a bridge, and afterwards was willing to assist him in putting it on.

JĒ 洟 L'èen jé 連洟, trickling down, as tears. T'héy l'èw l'èen jé 涕流連洟, laóu b'ak ch'è l'èen jé, the tears flowed trickling down.

JĒ 而 A connective particle; and, but, also; you. Hak, jĕ sĕ sip che 學而時習之, t'hak jĕ ēāngs sĕ wun sip e, to learn, and constantly to exercise one's-self in it. See the 上論 Sĕāng lūn.

Choó-loē 子路 asked Confucius about firmness; when Confucius replied, do you mean the firmness of the north country, or the firmness of the south country,—ek jĕ kĕāng e 抑而強與, á sĕ lĕ áy kĕāng, or your own firmness. See the 中庸 Tĕung yūng.

JĒ 衽 The hem of a garment.

JĒ 醞 Strong wine.

JĒ 膾 To boil thoroughly. Swan-kong jĕ lĕēn, cháe hoo jĕ hím hwan put sĕuk 宣公二年.宰夫膾熊蹯不熟, Swan-kong nō neē^{ng}, cháe hoo chĕ hím chĕō^{ng} bĕy sek, in the second year of Swan-kong, the royal cook boiled a bear's palm, and did not boil it thoroughly.— See the 左僎 Chó twān.

JĒ 臾 Se jĕ 須臾, a moment. Tō yĕā chĕā, put k'hó se jĕ lĕ yĕā 道也者.不可須臾離也, tō lĕ áy sōō, ū^m t'hang chit bák nǎy^m lĕ k'hwuy, the right way must not be quitted for a moment. See the 中庸 Tĕung yūng.

JĒ 莢 Choo jĕ 茱萸, the name of a plant, which if plucked on the 9th day of the 9th moon, and stuck in the hair, will banish all noxious influences. See the 風土記 Hong thóe kĕ.

JĒ 腴 The part under the belly. Hwúy jĕ 肥腴, fat, corpulent.

JĒ 諛 To flatter. T'hĕēm jĕ 諛諛, sĕep sĕy, to cringe to any one. Chek ch'hám t'hĕēm bĕēn jĕ che jín chĕ ē 則諛

諛面諛之人至矣, chek saé p'hwà t'hĕēm mĕ, bĭn chĕng sĕep sĕy lán áy lāng kađu, then slandering, flattering, and sycophantic persons would come (around the prince). See 孟子 Bĕng choó.

JĒ 兒 Vulg. sĕy kĕⁿá: a child, a boy, an infant. Jĕ sun pit yĕw jĕ sun hok 兒孫必有兒孫福, kĕⁿá sun pit woō kĕⁿá sun áy hok, posterity will certainly obtain the measure of happiness that belongs to posterity.

JĒ 瑜 Kín jĕ 瑾瑜, a beautiful gem, a precious stone. Háy put jĕēm jĕ 瑕不掩瑜, háy tĕēm bó jĕēm jĕ gĕuk, a slight flaw does not spoil the gem.

JĒ 瘡 Sick, a sickness. Hoō bóe seng gnó, hoē pe gnó jĕ 父母生我.胡俾我瘡, pāy bóe sai^{ng} gwá, s'á sōō hoē gwá an néy ch'hám, my parents have brought me forth, but why have they inflicted on me such pain.

JĒ 榆 The name of a tree; whose blossoms fall like pieces of money. Tám jĕ chek bĕēn put yĕuk kak 啖榆則眠不欲覺, chĕäh jĕ chek k'hwùn ū^m àe ch'hái^{ng}, on eating of the jĕ tree; a person sleeps without desiring to awake.

JĒ 逾 To step over, to transgress, to overstep, to go over. Jĕ ē Lok 逾于洛, köy tĕ Lok chúy, he crossed the river Lok. Jit gwat jĕ maē 日月逾邁, jit göēyh tit köy, the days and months are passing away.

JĒ 踰 The same as the preceding.

JĒ 渝 To change, to alter.

JĒ 舢 A boat made out of a hollow tree.

JĒ 綉 Clothes ornamented with feathers.

JĒ 揄 To lead, to draw; also, to spread abroad a fame or report.

JĒ 衲 Old rotten clothes, used as oakum, for caulking boats, and stopping leaks.

JĒ 洳 The name of a river. Ch'he jĕ 沮洳, damp and low.

JĒ 僇 A learned man, a scholar; the same as 儒 jĕ. Choo jĕ 侏僇, a dwarf.

JĒ 孺 A dwarf, a diminutive person; also, the same as 孺 jĕ, a child.

JĒ 覷 K'haé jĕ, to desire to obtain anything, to peep at, to spy with a wish to obtain. Boô k'haé jĕ é kĕw hĕng 無覷以求幸, bôh t'haou k'hw'á bāng sĕô'ng, é kĕw hĕāou hĕng, do not peep and long, in order to obtain some lucky chance.

JĒ 歛 Pa jĕ 巴歛, the name of a song. Thĕ jĕ 歛, to clap the hands and laugh.

JĒ 窬 To bore a hole through a plank for a door way; to perforate anything, in order to get through by stealth. Jĕ ch'hĕāng 窬牆, nooi'ng kōy ch'hĕāng, to creep through a hole in the wall.

He who is outwardly and inwardly foul is said to be — yĕw ch'hwàn jĕ che tō yĕā e 猶穿窬之盜也與, ch'hin chĕô'ng t'haou nooi'ng kōy áy ch'hāt, like a thief who bores his way through a fence and creeps in. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

JĒ 氈 A mattress formed of horse hair. K'hĕāk jĕ 氈, a hair mattress.

JĒ 茹 Roots entwined together; to pull up together with the roots. A surname. Pwat maôu lĕēn jĕ 芟茅連茹, pūyh k'hé hū' m á tĕôh hām kin, in pulling up the long grass, you should pull up the roots with it.

JĒ 楔 The name of a tree.

丟 二 Vulg. nō: two. Jĕ sip 二十, jĕ chap, twenty. Sip jĕ 十二, chap jĕ, twelve.

JĒ 二者一之對, jĕ sĕ chit áy tōy, two is the opposite of one. Jĕ goē yĕw put chĕuk 二吾猶不足, nō áy gwá yĕá ū' m kaōu, two-tenths are not sufficient for me, (how much less one-tenth?) See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

JĒ 俾 To be next to, to second, to help, to assist; to be involved in. Soo-má-ch'hĕen 司馬遷 blamed Lé-lĕng 李陵 for submitting to the barbarians, and thereby disgracing his family, adding, — jĕ pōk yĕw jĕ che ch'hān sit 而僕又俾之蠶室, jĕ gwá yĕw tĕy jĕ e lōh k'á l'hoo, I, also, in consequence, am involved in the silk-worm's house, (i. e. the prison.)

JĒ 貳 The large form of 二 jĕ, two; also, to have a double mind; to suspect. Jīm hĕēn bú t jĕ 任賢勿貳, jīm yāng gaōu lāng ū' m t'hang jĕ. sim e, in employing clever men, do not treat them with a double heart (i. e. do not entertain suspicions of them.)

JĒ 槭 Jĕ kek 槭棘, a sour date tree. Sĕā kĕ goē káy, jĕ yāng kĕ jĕ kek 舍其梧槭而養其槭棘, pāng t'hek kāk e áy goē káy, jĕ ch'hĕ e áy jĕ kek, to give up the fine timber of the goē-káy, and to keep merely a sour date tree. See 孟子 Bĕng-choó.

JĒ 儗 To assist, and benefit; to stand by.

JĒ 膩 Hwáy jĕ 肥膩, fat, lusty, corpulent; glossy, shining.

JĒ 蜉 A bait for angling; the same as 餌 jĕ.

Jē 珥 Jē tong 珥璫, a gem worn dangling before the ear. Naé hāy tēn k'hè chom jē 迺下殿去簪珥, e chēw tōh tēn k'hè e áy chom jē, and then descending the hall, he laid aside his hair-pin and ear-gems.

Jē 餌 A bait for angling.

Jē 諭 To inform, to announce, to make known. Sēw kaòu bēng jē kok tō yěá 受教明諭國道也, sēw kà bēng hēáou jē, sē kok áy tō, to receive instruction well, and to give clear orders is the way of ruling a nation.

Jē 裕 K'hwan jē 寬裕, slowly, leisurely, at ease. Chék goé chìn thōēy k'hé put ch'hèak ch'hèak jēen, yéw é jē chae 則吾進退豈不綽綽然有餘裕哉, chék gwá chìn thēy, k'ham ū^m k'hwⁿa k'hwⁿa áy yēō^{ng}, kwá woō ch'hun áy jēáou jē 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-choó.

Jē 喻 To inform, to announce, to instruct. A surname. Sēng jín sēet kaòu, hwuy pit kay jē, jé hoē hēáou yěá 聖人設教非必家喻而戶曉也, sēng jín sēet ká hwá, ū^m sáe ták keng ch'hoó k'hè kóng, jé ták moo^{ng} k'hè hēáou 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.

Jē 褫 Short garments. Jē hat 褫褐, hairy garments. Hán chéá lē twán jē 寒者利短褫, kwⁿá áy táng lē yěáh tēy sⁿa, when people are cold, they will be glad even of a coarse short jacket.

Jē 字 Read joō: a character, a letter. Sēāng koé bē yew bün jōo 上古未有文字 sēāng koé áy táng bōēy woō bün jē,

the early ancients had no characters — till in the time of 黃帝 Hōng tēy, B. C. 2622, 倉頡 Ch'hong-k'hèet first invented them.

Sit joo 識字, bat jē, to know how to read.

幸 Jēa 遮 Read chēa: to screen, to hide, to shelter.

𦉳 Jēa 𦉳 The sound of answering, a reply, an affirmative.

Jēa 噫 To answer respectfully. Ch'hèāng jēá 唱噫, ch'hēō^{ng} jēá, to bow without kneeling down; also written 𦉳 jēá.

Jēa 惹 Deceitful, disordered; also, to excite, to bring on, to stir up, to enkindle. Jēá noē 惹怒, jēá táng áy sēw k'hè, to stir up one's wrath. Hⁿò jēá soō 好惹事, àè jēá soō, fond of making trouble.

Jēa 𦉳 To assent, to reply to: also read jēá.

𦉳 Jēa 𦉳 A surname.

Jēak 若 Vulg. nā: if, like as, suppose; a fragrant herb; obedient. Jēak boō chōēy jē chēw soó tēy 若無罪而就死地, ch'hin chēō^{ng} bó chōēy, jē chēw kàou sé áy tēy, like one who has committed no fault, and yet proceeds to the place of slaughter. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

Jēak sēng é jín, chék goé k'hé kám 若聖與仁則吾豈敢, ch'hin chēō^{ng} sēng kwá jín, chék gwá k'hè kⁿá, 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 lĕyh, a bamboo hat.

Jĕák 弱 Lwán jĕák 軟弱, nooi^{ng} chĕ^{ng} á, weak, feeble. Jĕák koè put k'hó é tek keáng 弱固不可以敵強, nooi^{ng} chĕ^{ng} á koè jĕĕn bĕy tŭy tek keáng bĕng, the weak certainly cannot oppose the strong. See 孟子 Bĕng-choó.

Jĕák 弱 Poè jĕák 蒲弱, a kind of reed or rush.

Jĕák 溺 The name of a river; also read lĕk, to drown.

𡗗 Jĕáng 壤 A clod of earth; a plot of ground; the loose earth on the surface of the ground. Hoo yin, sĕáng sít kó jĕáng, hāy yim hōng chwán 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉, hoo t'hoè kĭn, tĕng bĭn chĕáh tu áy t'hoè, hāy tĕy lim wu^{ng} chu^{ng} á, now the earth worm, above eats the light clods, and below drinks the yellow fountains, (and is thus independent of every one.) See 孟子 Bĕng-choó.

Jĕáng 攘 To disturb, to throw into confusion. Jĕáng é tek 攘夷狄, to confound the barbarians.

Jĕáng 嚷 To make a noise, to bawl out incessantly with a loud voice.

Jĕáng 冗 Read jĕung: chap jĕung 雜冗 chap jĕáng, intermixed and in confusion.

𡗗 Jĕáng 攘 To steal, to pilfer. Goè tóng yéw tit kĕung chĕá, kĕ hoó jĕáng yáng, jĕ choó chìn ché 吾党有直躬者其父攘羊而子證之, gwán áy lóng woó chít áy teáou tit áy láng, e áy nĕó^{ng} pāy t'haou láng áy yĕó^{ng}, jĕ haóu sai^{ng} chò kan

chín 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 Lŭn-gé.

Jĕáng 灂 Much dew, a heavy dew; to be much wet with the dew.

Jĕáng 穰 Rich, full, abundant, plentiful. Hong lĕn jĕáng jĕáng 豐年穰穰, hó ne^{ng} tang jĕáng jĕáng, a fruitful season, what abundance does it yield!

Jĕáng 禳 A sacrifice offered for the purpose of averting calamity.

Jĕáng 釀 To distil spirituous liquors; good strong liquor or wine. Bĕng-sĕáng-kwun naé to jĕáng chĕw, maé hwáy gnĕw 孟嘗君乃多釀酒買肥牛, Bĕng-sĕáng-kwun naé chĕy jĕáng chĕw, bĕy pwáy áy goó, Bĕng-sĕáng-kwun distilled great quantities of liquor and bought fat oxen, (in order to treat his numerous guests.)

Jĕáng 瓠 Tong jĕáng 瓠瓢, the seeds of the melon.

𡗗 Jĕáng 讓 Vulg. nĕó^{ng}: to yield, to give up, to give way to, to relinquish, to recede. Sĕáng jĕáng 相讓, sĕo nĕó^{ng}, to give way to each other. Chĕung sin jĕáng loé, put sit pek poé 終身讓路不失百步, chít sè láng nĕó^{ng} loé, bĕy ū^m kĕé^{ng} chít pāyh poé, if all your life long you give way to people in walking, you will not lose a hundred paces in the end.

𡗗 Jĕáou 爪 Claws talons, nails. Kĕ-hoó-é óng che jĕáou gáy 祈父予王之爪牙, Kĕ-hoó-é sĕ óng áy jĕáou gáy, Kĕ-hoó-é was the king's talons and teeth. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Jeàou **抓** To claw, to scratch, to tear with the nails. Chong-choó yéw yit ch'he yēn, wúy é k'hèak jèaóu, kèèn k'haóu hoē óng 莊子有一狙焉。委蛇攫抓見巧乎王, Chong-choó wō chit chēäh kaóu, wáy é k'hèak jèaóu, kèè^{ng} k'há hoē óng, Chong-choó had an ape, who by his easy antics and constant scratching, shewed his agility to the king.

Jeàou **擾** To disturb, to throw into confusion. Kan ko jeàou jéang 干戈擾攘, military weapons tumultuously brandished about.

Jeàou **繞** To surround, to twine round. Thēèn jèaóu 纏繞, to entwine and entangle. Chèung seng soò bēèn swán jeàou pok kek 眾星四面旋繞北極, chēung ch'hai^{ng} sè bīn swán jeàou pak kek, all the stars on every side revolve round the north star.

Jeàou **抓** To scratch, to claw, to tear with the nails.

Jeàou **皺** Wrinkled, furrowed. Bēèn jèaóu 面皺, bīn jeàou, a wrinkled face. Hong ch'huy lèuk súy, súy jèaóu bēèn 風吹綠水。水皺面, hong tit ch'hüey lék chúy, chúy chēw wō jeàou áy bīn, when the wind blows over the green waters, they get a wrinkled face.

Jeàou **縐** Jeàou sey 縐紗, crape.

Jeàou **橈** Vulg. jěō: a short paddle, for rowing a boat.

Jeàou **嬌** Keaou jeàou 嬌嬌, winning, handsome, agreeable.

Jeàou **澆** To sprinkle, to rinse; also, thin.

Jeàou **蟯** Short worms in the intestines. Gnó che yit sin löey pēn jeàou hōey 我之一身內變蟯蛔, gwá áy chit sin laē peè^{ng} tēy t'háng, the inside of my whole body is turned into short worms.

Jeàou **鮠** Jeàou gé 鮠魚, a small kind of fish.

Jeàou **饒** Full, abundant, rich, sufficient. A surname. Taē hēang, put bün pok, put jeàou hoò 大饒. 不問卜. 不饒富, twā ch'hè^{ng} á láng k'háyh, ū^m moo^{ng} pok kwá, yěá ū^m hwun pēt jeàou pò, at a great feast, do not enquire about oracles, nor distinguish the rich and full. See the 曲禮 K'hèuk léy.

Jeàou **皺** To furrow, to wrinkle. Lèuk súy hoò yew, hong jèaóu bēèn 絲水無憂. 風皺面, lék chúy bó hwán ló, hong jeàou bīn, 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. jěō: urine.

Jeèh **廿** A union of two characters, — jē chap 二十, jeèh, signifying twenty.

Jeém **染** Vulg. neé^{ng}: to dye. Jéém sek 染色, neé^{ng} sek, to dye of some colour. Vulg. bak, to soil, to dirty. Jéém woo 染污, bak la sám, to be soiled with dirt.

Kēw jéém woo sèuk, hám é wúy sin 舊染汚俗. 咸與維新, koò bak tēöh la sám áy hong sèuk, t^{ng} a chò pò sè sin, before he was

befouled with filthy habits, but now he is altogether renovated. See the 尙書 Sëō^{ng} se.

Jëém 染 The same as the preceding.

Jëém 冉 Weak, feeble; also, a surname;—Confucius had two disciples of this clan. Jëém-choó t'höëy teáou 冉子退朝, Jëém-choó t'hèy teáou, Jëém-choó retired from the audience. Also written 丹 jëém.

Jëém 髯 A beard.

Jëém 苒 Jím jëém 荏苒, weak, lithier, pliant; exuberant herbage.

Jëém 姝 The people of 淮南 Hwaê-lâm call their mothers jëém, mother!

Jëén 櫨 A small sour date tree; also, to defile; to dye various colours.

Jëén 蹠 Jéw jëén 蹠蹂, to trample on, to tread under foot.

Jëén 然 To burn, to inflame; also, a disjunctive particle, — but, if, if it is thus, thus; right, yes, it is so. Kó jëén 果然, indeed! Suy jëén 雖然, although. Jëák h^ó che sé jëén, chwán che sé tát 若火之始然. 泉之始達, ch'hín chëō^{ng} hōéy áy khé t'háou tsh, chw^{ná} ay k'hé t'háou tát, like fire when it begins to burn, or water when it begins to flow. See 孟子 Bēng-choó. Jëén chek Kwán-tëung te léy hoē 然則管仲知禮乎, nā sē, chek Kwán-tëung bat léy hoē, but then does Kwán-tëung understand propriety?

Ké jëén, — k'hé kē jëén hoē 其然. 豈其然乎, e sē an nēy, e k'ham sē an nēy, is he thus? how can he be thus? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jëén 燃 To burn, to inflame.

Jëén 肤 Dog's flesh; commonly, but improperly used for 然 jëén.

Jëén 蹠 To tread under feet.

Jeé^{ng} 爾 Vulg. lé, and loó: you; also read jé, which see. Jeé^{ng} wūy jeé^{ng}, gnó wūy gnó, suy tān t'hek kó tēng, é gnó ch'hek, jeé^{ng} yēn lēng böéy gnó chae 爾爲爾. 我爲我. 雖袒楊裸裎. 於我側. 爾焉能浼我哉, lé chò lé, gwá chò gwá, suy lè pēh ch'hèw wū^{ng} loē sin t'hèy, k'hēā tē gwá sin pē^{ng}, lè böéyh an chw^{ná} ēy bak la sām gwá chaē, you are you, and I am I, — and though you were a poor person with sleeves turned up, or entirely naked, standing at my side, yet how could you defile me. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Jeé^{ng} 禰 A parental shrine, a temple in which a father is worshipped. Seng ch'heng hoō, soó ch'heng k'hó, jip beāou ch'heng jeé^{ng} 生稱父. 死稱考. 入廟稱禰, sai^{ng} chew ch'heng hoe pāy, sé chēw ch'heng hoē k'hó, kàou jip beō chēw ch'heng hoē jeé^{ng}, when alive a parent is called father, when dead k'hó, and when brought into a temple to be worshipped, jeé^{ng}.

Jeé^{ng} 乳 Taōu jeé^{ng} 豆乳, a preparation of pulse mixed up with pickle. Gnéw jeé^{ng} 牛乳, goó lēng, cow's milk.

Jëép 顛 The cheek bones, the bones on the side of the face.

天
Jĕēt

熱

Vulg. *jwäh*: hot. Jĕēt t'hĕen 熱天, *jwäh t'hec^{ng}*, hot weather. Sūy lĕng chip jĕēt, sē put é chók 誰能執熱逝不以濯, *chē chūy ēy gīm jwäh áy meē^h*, nū bó sēy ch'hēw, who can take hold of hot things without first wetting his hands?

夫
Jek

擽

To work anything up with the hands; to knead (as dough); to squeeze.

Jek

趕

To pursue, to follow, to chase.

平

Jĕng

仍

Because, then, as, as before. Jĕng kĕw 仍久, *jĕng koó*, as formerly. Ke kīn jĕng chin 飢饉仍臻, *ké yeaou lĕng koó kaón*, hunger and famine came as before. Also read *jĕung* which see.

平

Jĕó

橈

Read *jeáou*: a small paddle for rowing or steering a boat.

去

Jĕō

尿

Read *jeáou*: urine; also written 溺 *jeáou*.

天

Jĕōh

偻

Read *ch'hĕuk*; crooked, contracted, not stretched out.

夫

Jĕuk

擽

To work up anything with the hands; to knead (as dough); also read *jek*.

Jĕuk

趕

To chase, to pursue, to follow after. Choé sĕang jĕuk 走相趕, *chaóu sĕó jĕuk*, to run after one another, in play.

天

Jĕuk

辱

To disgrace, to put to shame. Lĕng jĕuk 凌辱, to degrade. Pek-é Sĕuk-chĕy put kàng kĕ chĕ, put jĕuk kĕ sin 伯夷叔齊不降其志. 不辱

其身, Pek-é Sĕuk-chĕy bó boÿh kàng e áy sim chĕ, bó boÿh jĕuk e áy 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. Lím boó put jĕuk 林無不溽, *ch'hĕw ná bó ū^m tám*, a forest is always damp.

Jĕuk

縵

Ornamented with various colours.

Jĕuk

郟

Kĕep-jĕuk 郟郟, the name of a place.

Jĕuk

肉

Vulg. *bāh*: flesh. Kwut jĕuk 骨肉, bone and flesh, anything near and dear. Gnoé chōng é kĕ, jĕ hoē seng jĕuk 五臟已具而後生肉, *goē chōng é kĕ pĕ, jĕn aōu sai^{ng} bāh*, when the five viscera are in good order, then the flesh will begin to grow. Said by 管子 Kwán-choó.

Jĕuk

月

A contracted form of the preceding.

Jĕuk

刃

To cut with a knife; a sabre wound.

Jĕuk

溽

Damp and hot; the same as 溽 jĕuk.

Jĕuk

褥

A mattress, a bed.

声

Jĕung

倂

Many, numerous; also, the same as 茸 jĕung.

Jéung 冗 Vulg. *jéung*: intermixed, in confusion; dispersed; supernumerary; ruinous. Jéung wán 冗員, a supernumerary officer, one who has received his title, but is waiting for an appointment.

Wûy chêng chaē k'hè sam jéung 爲政在去三冗, *chò chêng soō chaē k'hè t'hek kak s'na áy jéung*, the practice of government consists in excluding the three ruinous measures, (i. e. having too many officers of government, too great a standing army, and too many public works.)

Jéung 葺 Low, vulgar, mean.

羸 Jéung 嬴 A surname; the surname of the rulers of the 商 Sèang dynasty.

Jéung 仍 Because, according to, as before; repeated. Also read *jêng*. Jéung kēw kwàn jê che hô 仍舊貫如之何, *jéung koō áy soō, chò nê*, if it is done as before, how will that do? See the 論語 Lūn gé. Kit suy lúy jéung 吉瑞累仍, *hó áy teāou chap chap téang hok*, lucky omens constantly redoubled.

Jéung 俄 A race of people with three horns.

Jéung 戎 Soldiers, troops; you; also, a foreign nation on the west. A surname. Sēn jín kaòu bín ch'hit lēn, 'ek k'hó é chek jéung è 善人教民七年. 亦可以即戎矣, *hó láng kà p'ayh sai^{ng} kaòu ch'hit nē^{ng}, yéá t'hang è chek jéung*, when a clever man instructs the people for seven years, they can then be employed as soldiers. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jéung 絨 Fine silk threads; also, fine cloth, woollen cloth.

Jéung 初 Happiness.

Jéung 茸 Grass growing luxuriantly; in confusion; rough; rumped together. Hoé kēw bōng jéung 狐裘蒙茸, *hoé lé áy hēw bōng jéung*, a fox-skin dress, with the fur rough and in confusion.

Jéung 墮 The noise of building a wall; the Chinese in Hok-kèen generally build their walls of mud, which is pounded and beaten between two boards fastened together, and *jéung* is supposed to be the sound of the thumping and pounding. Also, numerous.

Jéung 械 The name of a tree.

Jéung 毳 The small feathers of birds, or soft hair of beasts; down. Neáou sèw jéung mó 鳥獸毳毛, *chéou kap sèw áy jéung mó*, birds' and beasts' down and soft hair. See the 堯典 Gēāou tēn.

Jéung 莢 Thick, solid, substantial.

Jéung 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 Jéung 鞞 Adorned with feathers.

聾 Jéw 蹂 To tread on, to trample; also, to rub out the grain from the husk. É k'hé sēang jéw chēn 餘騎相蹂踐, *ch'hum áy k'héá béy sēo jéw t'ah*, the

rest of the horsemen trampled on one another.

See the 史記 Soó kè.

Hék pò hék jĕw 或簸或蹂, woó áy tit pwà ch'hek, woó áy tit jĕw, some were winnowing the grain, and some rubbing it out of the husk.

See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Jĕw 揉 To bend anything with the hand; to curve, to warp. Jĕw bók wū jōēy 揉木爲耒, áou ch'há chò jōēy, to curve a piece of wood in order to make a plough handle. See the 易經 Yēh keng.

Jĕw 糅 To mix, to intermingle; mixed and in disorder.

Jĕw 燥 To bend a piece of timber by means of fire. The same as 揉 jĕw.

Jĕw 爪 The trace of a wild beast's paw on the ground; a three cornered spear; a lofty spirit. Also written 肉 jĕw.

柔 Soft, pliable. Jĕw jĕak 柔弱, weak, pliant. Jĕw sūn 柔順, obedient. Tím chĕēm kong k'hek, ko bĕng jĕw k'hek 沉潛剛克. 高明柔克, tím chĕēm áy láng tĕōh kong gnáy k'hek yĕⁿá e, ko bĕng áy láng tĕōh jĕw noōⁿg k'hek yĕⁿá e, people whose minds are sunk and immersed must be attacked with harshness, but lofty and intelligent people with softness.

Jĕw 濡 The name of a river.

Jĕw 鰓 Jĕw gē 鰓溫, jĕw hé, the cuttle-fish; a fish without bones.

Jĕw 蝮 The name of an insect; or, some say, a sort of ape.

Jĕw 揉 Obedient, pliable; easily bent; bent or curved with the hand. Jĕw ch'hoó bān pang 揉此萬邦, ch'hōng jĕw sūn chĕⁿá bān pang, to render obedient these myriads of nations. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Jĕw 頥 The countenance harmonious and smooth.

Jĕw 迨 To run. Jĕw jĕw choé 迨迨走, jĕw jĕw chaóu, to run without stopping.

Jím 忍 Chán jím 殘忍, cruel. Jím naē 忍耐, t'hun lán, patient, to bear patiently. Kwán-tĕung bōng kwun soó sĕw, jím sim haē lé, put k'hó wū jín 管仲忘君事讎. 忍心害理. 不可謂仁, Kwán-tĕung bĕy kè jín kwun, hòk saē kĕw sĕw, chán jím áy sim haē tō lé, ū^m t'hang kóng sĕ jín, Kwán-tĕung forgot his prince and served his enemies, with a cruel mind outraging reason itself, and therefore cannot be called benevolent.

Jím 忍 Jím che se jĕ, naē chwán jĕ k'he 忍之須與乃全汝軀, lán e tĕep á koó, naē éy chwán tĕ áy hín sin, bear it patiently but a little while, and then you will come off with a whole skin.

Jím 恂 Humility of mind; thus, in this way.

Jím 稔 Ripe corn; the harvest, which comes but once a year. Put kíp gnóe jím 不及五稔, hó kíp kaóu tĕw sĕk goē kwùy, it did not extend to five harvests. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Jím 飪 Dressed food; food thoroughly cooked.

Jím 飪 Sit jím put sít 失飪不食, nā bó ché toō hó e ū^m chĕüh, 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. Bé Kwán-tēūng, goê kê pē hwat chó jĪm è 微管仲。吾其被髮左衽矣, nā bó Kwán-tēūng, gwán áy lāng chēw pē t'haou mǔ, tó ch'héw péng kat jĪm è, if it had not been for Kwán-tēūng (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 jĕēm 荏苒, soft and yielding.

JĪm 葱 JĪm tong 葱冬, a medicinal plant.

𠂔

JĪm 壬 One of the horary characters. Also, great, full.

JĪm 任 To bear, to sustain, to bear as a burden, to undertake. JĪn é wūy kê jĪm, put'ek tēūng hoē 仁以為己任不亦重乎, jĪn tek è chò ka tē áy jĪm t'á, ū^m yéu lāng hoē, to take the task of benevolence upon ourselves for our burthen, would it not be heavy? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Chèung noē lān jĪm 眾怒難任, chēung lāng áy sēw k'hè ōh t'á, the anger of the multitude is hard to be borne. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

JĪm 妊 To be pregnant, to conceive in the womb.

𠂔

JĪm 仞 A measure of eight feet; a fathom. Hoo choó che chēang soè jĪm 夫子之墻數仞, lán hoo choó áy ch'héō^{ng}

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'hēen hāy wūy ké jĪm 以天下為己任, tēah t'hee^{ng} áy chò ka tē áy jĪm, he took the whole weight of the Empire upon him as his burthen.

Tēung jĪm 重任, tūng jĪm, a heavy burthen. Kwuy jĪm 歸任, tooi^{ng} laē 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 chēep 兵刃既接, peng to kaou sēo kaou chēep, when the swords and weapons crossed each other (in battle). See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

JĪm 物 Full, replete. Oe jĪm gé yēak 於物魚躍, an chw^á mw^á hē tit tēó, how full is it of jumping fishes! See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

JĪm 賃 To borrow; to hire, to employ any one for money. Sín wūy jĪn yūng jĪm 臣為人庸賃, gwá sē hoē lāng yāng ch'hē^{ng} á, I am a person hired by others. Said by 范睢 Hwān-ch'he.

JĪm 輶 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 poé twat 衣裳綻裂. 紉箴請補綴, yĪn chēō^{ng} tēng lēh, t'hāyh sw^á chēem ch'hē^{ng} á laē

poè twat, the apparel being ragged and torn, pray let us take a needle and thread, and mend it. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Jin 訥 To speak slowly and cautiously, to be guarded in conversation. Jin chéá kè gân yéá jīm 仁者其言也訥, jīn áy láng, e áy kóng wū yéá jīm, a virtuous man speaks with caution and reserve. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Jin 眴 To see, to look at.

Jin 恁 Jīn mǎh 恁麼, what? —Also, to think, to reflect.

Jin 人 Vulg. láng: a man. Lâm jīn 男人, ta po láng, a male person. Lé jīn 女人, cha boé láng, a female person.

Jin wáy bān bú t che lēng 人為萬物之靈, láng sē bān mēⁿh áy lēng, man is the soul of all things, (or the most intelligent of creatures.)

Jin che séy é ē é k'him sèw chéá, ké he 人之所以異於禽獸者幾希, láng áy séy é k'oh yéō^{ng} é k'him sèw áy, sē bó jwā chēy, that by which man is distinguished from the brutes is very trifling. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Jin 仁 Benevolence, virtue; affection; to love; the seed of fruits. Jīn chéá sim che tek, aè che lé yéá 仁者心之德愛之理也, jīn sē sim kw^a áy tek hēng, aè láng áy tō lé, benevolence is the virtue of the mind, and the principle of love. Said by 程子 Tēng-choó.

Hēng jīn 杏仁, almonds. Thō jīn 桃仁, the kernel of the peach.

Jin 認 To ascertain, to recognize, to acknowledge, to confess. Put jīn 不認, ū^m jīn, to deny.

Līm soō put jīn chin, k'hé chīn tēung che tō hoē 臨事不認真. 豈盡忠之道乎, līm soō nā ū^m jīn chin, k'ham sē chīn tēung áy tō hoē, when anything happens, not to ascertain the truth, how is this the way to fulfil the duty of fidelity? Jīn tek gnó mǎh 認得我麼, jīn tít gwá á bēy, do you recognize me? Jīn chōēy 認罪, to confess one's faults.

Jip 夫 起 To run, to follow after.

Jip 入 To enter, to go in; to receive. Séy jip 所入, income. Jip chek haòu, ch'hut chek tēy 入則孝出則弟, jip chek tēoh woō haòu, ch'hat chek tēoh gaòu chò sēó tē, on entering be filial, and on going out fraternal. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Jip 天 To receive, to take in.

Jit 日 The sun; a day. Jit thoē 日頭, jít thádu, the sun. Jit gnóé 日午, jít taòu, noon day. Jit kan 日間, by day. Jit jít 日日, every day. Chèy jēuk put ch'hut sam jít, ch'hut sam jít put sít che é 祭肉不出三日, 出三日不食之矣, chēy áy bāh ū^m ch'hut s^a jít, ch'hut s^a jít chēw ū^m chēuh e, 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.

Jit 袵 Every day clothes, common dress; the inner dress of females.

Jit 駟 A post horse. Yēw jít 郵駟, a courier's horse.

𦵏
 Jöey **蕤** Fruits and flowers displaying their blossoms; a note in music.

Jöey **綏** The strings of a bonnet hanging down. Kwan jöey **冠綏**, the tassel of a cap.

Jöey **揉** To rub anything in the hands; to rumple anything up.

睿
 Jöey **睿** Deep and distant; clear and intelligent. Jöey tè **睿智**, wise and clever.

Jöey **汭** The name of a river; which flows to the north.

Jöey **杝** A pointed piece of wood, used for the handle of a chisel. Jöey ch'hok **杝** **鑿**, a handle and chisel, which when apart are both useless; thus used figuratively for a useless person.

Jöey **蚋** A small kind of insect, found about putrid and sour things. Hey swan, jê jöey chê yëen **醜酸而蚋聚焉**, *ch'hoè swui^{ng} jê jöey chê chip*, when the vinegar is sour the little flies collect about it.

Jöey **芮** The appearance of growing grass. A surname.

Jöey **耒** A crooked piece of wood, used as the handle of a plough. Hoō jöey soō jê choō Sòng che Têng **負耒耜而自宋之滕**, *gèa e áy jöey soō, jê choō Sòng kok che kàou Têng*, bearing his plough and ploughshare, he went from the Sòng country to the Têng country. See **孟子** Bēng-choó.

Jöey **銳** Sharp-pointed; a sharp-pointed weapon. Jöey k'hé **銳氣**, courage. Yit jín bēen chip jöey **一人冕執銳**, *chit láng tè bēen gīm jöey*, a man wearing a crown

and holding a sharp instrument. See the **尚書** Sēang se.

Jöey **坳** Deep and still.

乳
 Joó **乳** Vulg. *leng*: milk; also, to sit on eggs as a bird: read *jê*, which see.

字
 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'hëet sé lip būn joó che hēng **倉頡始立文字之形**, *Ch'hong-k'hëet k'hé t'haóu lip būn jê áy yēō^{ng}*, Ch'hong-k'hëet was the first who fixed the forms of characters, (B. C. 2622.)

Hoō put lēng joó k'hwat choó **父不能字厥子**, *pāy bēy joó e áy kē^{ng} á*, a father not able to soothe his child. See the **尚書** Sēō^{ng} se.

Sip lēen put joó **十年不字**, *cháp hōey yēá. bōey yín láng káy*, she is ten years of age, and not yet promised in marriage. See the **易經** Yēáh keng.

Joó **牝** A cow; the female of the ox.

潤
 Jūn **潤** Jūn tèk **潤澤**, to moisten, to enrich; to improve. Choo jūn **滋潤**, to mollify, to fatten, to cherish, to moisten.

Jéák hoo jūn tèk che, chek chaē kwun é choó é **若夫潤澤之。則在君與子矣**, *ch'hin chēō^{ng} jūn tèk e, chek tē jín 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-choó.

Jūn **嶠** Pék-jūn **白嶠**, the name of a place.

Jūn 閏 Vulg. lūn: intercalary. Jūn gwat 閏月, lūn göëyh, an intercalary month. The Chinese have only about 360 days in the common year, consisting of twelve moons, hence they need an intercalary month, to make up the deficiency.

Jūn 嫵 Weak, soft, pliable, tender; also, young and handsome.

Jūn 嫩 The same as the preceding. Wun jūn 温嫩, soft and agreeable, gentle and harmonious.

Jwā 若 Read jëäk: how. Jëäk kan 若干, jwā chëy, how much. Jëäk kēw 若久, jwā koó, how long.

Jwáh 熱 Read jëet: hot, fervid. Hân jëet pēng 寒熱病, kw^{ná} jwáh pāi^{ng}, fever and ague. Sam ch'hun che ch'hey, yim yáng kaou chëy, hân k'hè kè tē, wun put chë jëet 三春之初. 陰陽交際. 寒氣既除. 温不至熱, s^{ná} ch'hun áy k'hé v'háou, yim yáng kaou chëy, kw^{ná} k'hè kaou té, wun bó kaou jwáh, 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.

Jwán 軟 Vulg. nooi^{ng}: weak, soft, pliable. Ch'hey choó jwán jëäk 妻子軟弱, bóe kē^{ná} nooi^{ng} chē^{ná}, my wife and children are weak and feeble.

Jwán 輦 Weak, soft,—the original form of the preceding. An ke jwán lūn 安車 輦輪, an áy ch'hèa nooi^{ng} áy lūn, an easy carriage upon soft wheels.

Jwán 餽 Weak. Jwán lé 餽女, to send a present to a daughter, three days after her marriage.

Jwán 嫵 Weak, soft, effeminate; young and handsome.

Jwán 擗 Vulg. hw^{ná}: to rub anything between the hands; to wash by the hand.

Jwán 鑊 Soft silver.

Jwúy 蔘 Kéang jwúy 薑蔘, the root of ginger, when old and dry,—as distinguished from the ch'hoó kéang 蔘薑, ché^{ng} kē^{ng}, which is the young tender ginger plant.

K

Ka 膠 Read kaou: glue. Gnêw kaou 牛膠, góó ka, glue made of cow's hide. Gé kaou 魚膠, hé ka, fish glue. Sē kaou 樹膠, ch'hēw ka, vegetable gum.

Ka 交 Read kaou: to come in contact, together or across one another. Kaou chëén 交剪, ka chëén, a pair of scissors. Kaou to 交刀, ka to, shears.

Kaou twán 交斷, ka tooi^{ng}, to cut off with a pair of scissors.

Ka 吉 Read kit: kit pöey 吉貝, ka pöey, cotton, the cotton of which cloth is made.

Ka 尻 Read k'haou: the back. K'haou chit 尻脊, ka chëäh, the back. K'haou chit kwat 尻脊骨, ka chëäh kwut,