

Bwân 瞞 Not clear-sighted, to conceal from view, to deceive. Taē jîn put bwân, goē sít yéw chōey 大人不瞞。吾實有罪, twā láng bēy mwⁿá, gwá sít oō chōey, your honour cannot be deceived, I am really in fault.

Chô-ch'hò seáou, joō á-bwân 曹操小字阿瞞, Chô-ch'hò sèy, jē á-mwⁿá, when Chô-ch'hò was young his designation was 'the little cheat.'

夫 抹 Vulg. bwäh: to spread over, to rub, to smear; to anoint. San bwat bé yín 山抹微雲, swⁿa bwäh bé hwán, the hills were overspread with small clouds.

Bwat 秣 To feed a horse with corn.

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

天 末 The end, the extreme, a minor point; not, do not. But yéw pún bwat 物有本末, meēⁿh woō pún bwäh,

幸 查 Cha boé láng 查么人, a woman,—(a provincial expression). Hoō jîn sít sim mōh tō lé 婦人識甚麼道理, cha boé láng bat sⁿa meēⁿh tō lé, as to women, what do they know about reason!

声 早 Chá Read chó: early, soon, quickly, formerly. Chó sîn 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: yēen bwat 涎沫, spittle. Sēang se é bwat 相濡以沫, sēo bak é nwⁿá, befouled with spittle.

Bwat 妹 Bwat hé 妹嬉, to rejoice.

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

Bwat 襪 The same as the foregoing: léng p'ho bé poē, lô bwat seng tîn 凌波微步. 羅襪生塵, köy chuy sèy sèy ay poē, lô böëyh sai^{ng} tîn, going over the water with small paces, our silk stockings get covered with dirt.

幸 微 Bwuy Small rain.

Bwuy 昧 Dark, the eyes not seeing well.

C

Chó teáou 早朝, chá k'hé ay teáou, an early audience, at Court.

Chó yéw é é t'hēen hāy 早有譽於天下, chá woō o ló tē t'hee^{ng} āy, he would soon obtain celebrity throughout the Empire. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Chó hēng put kēen ch'heng san bēen 早行不見青山面, chá k'hé sé kēⁿá, bó k'hwⁿá ch'hai^{ng} swⁿa ay bīn, travelling early in the morning, we cannot see the face of the blue mountains.

幸 **栽** To plant; a plant: chae laōu haōu
 Chae **栽** 栽老莖, to plant nutmegs. Chae
 chēá pōēy chae 栽者培之, chae
 áy meē^h pōēy yáng e, fostering that which is plant-
 ed. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.
 Te wat chae, tēang wat sē 稱曰栽. 長曰樹,
 sēy cháng kóng chae, twā cháng kóng ch'hēw, those
 of smaller growth are called plants, and those
 of larger growth trees.

哉 An expression of wonder, or excla-
 tion; a note of admiration. Hēen chae
 Chae **哉** Höēy yēá 賢哉回也, gáou chae
 Höēy á, how clever was Höēy. See the 上論
 Sēang lūn.
 Tāe chae, Geáou che wūy kwun yēá 大哉堯
 之爲君也, twā chae, Geáou áy chò jēn kwun,
 how great was Geáou as a prince! See the same.
 Thēen hó gân chae 天何言哉, t'he^{ng} t'hae
 t'hó wō kóng wā chae, how can Heaven hold dis-
 course! See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

災 Calamity, affliction: chae lān 災難,
 Chae **災** trouble. Kēw chae, sut lūn, tō yēá
 救災恤鄰道也, kēw chae lān,
 sut háyh pēāh lāng, sē tō yēá, to deliver people
 from trouble, and pity one's neighbours, is the
 way of virtue. See the 左傳 Chó twān.
 Boó chae boó haē 無災無害, bó chae bó haē,
 without trouble or danger.

災 Distress and trouble: chae haē pēng
 Chae **災** chē, suy yéw sēen chēá, ek boó jē
 che hó é, 災害並至. 雖有
 善者. 亦無如之何矣, chae haē chò
 pōó kaòu suy oō hó áy lāng, yēá bó hwat e taē wá,
 when calamity and affliction come all at once,
 although a good man were at the head of af-
 fairs, he could not help it. See the 大學 Tāe hák.

齋 Pure, respectful; to fast, and purify
 Chae **齋** one's-self; also, a quiet, retired place,
 a school.

齋戒沐浴. 則可以祀上帝, chēáh
 ch'hàe cháng ek, chēw t'hang hok saē sēang tēy,
 having fasted and bathed, then one may worship
 the highest Emperor (i. e., the Supreme). See
 孟子 Bēng-choó.
 Se chae chék cheng 書齋寂靜, so óh chék cheng,
 a place of learning, quiet and retired.

The ancient form of the above charac-
 ter; Put chae 勃壘, the name of
 Chae **壘** a hill.

職 Goods, wealth, treasure.
 Chae **職**

知 Read te: to know, to be acquainted
 Chae **知** with. Te che, wūy te che, — put te,
 wūy put te, sē te yēá 知之爲知
 之. 不知爲不知. 是知也, chae e lēáh
 chò chae, u^m chae lēáh chò u^m chae, chēy chēw sē
 chae yēá, 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.

宰 To rule, to regulate, to arrange: a
 Chae **宰** surname. Choó chaé 主宰, a ruler.
 T'haé chaé chēang kēen pang che
 lēuk tēen, é chò óng pēng pang kok, 太宰
 掌建邦之六典. 以佐王平邦國,
 t'haé chaé chēang kwán pang áy lak tēen, é hoó
 chò óng 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 léy.

宰相, a prime minister. Choó-loē
 wūy Kwù-y-sē chaé 子路爲季氏宰, Choó-
 loē chò Kwù-y-sē áy chaé, Choó-loē was a steward
 over the household of Kwù-y-sē. See the 上論
 Sēang lūn.

宰制萬物, chaé kwán
 bān meē^h, to govern all things.

Soó pêng tek chaé t'heen háy, ek jê ch'hoó, jéuk
 使平得宰天下亦如此肉, *sáe hoē*
gwá ēy tít chaé tē t'heē^{ng} āy, yeá ch'hín cheō^{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 *Tân-pêng*, when he
 was offering a sacrifice, and cutting up the flesh
 for the same. See the 陳平傳 *Tân-pêng twān*.

Chaé 案 P'heng chaé 烹案, to boil, to cook.

Chaé 滓 The grounds or sediments of liquor :
 chey chaé 渣滓, s ediment.

Chaé 儁 Bold, courageous, daring.

Chaé 崽 A child; the people of 江南 Kang-
 lám province, formerly called their
 children chaé.

去 Chaé 載 A year; the beginning; an affair: then;
 also, an expletive. Jê sip yéw pat
 chaé, Hóng-hwun naé k'oké lók 二
 十有八載放勳乃殂落, *jé chàp kwá*
pāyh neē^{ng}, Hóng-hwun naé sé lōh, after twenty
 eight years Hóng-hwun i. e. (Géāou 堯) departed
 this life.

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

Chaé 再 Again, to repeat; chaé sam 再三,
chaé s^{na}, again and again. Yit che
wūy sīm, k'hé k'hó chaé hoē 一之
為甚豈可再乎, chit kwūy seō^{ng} chēy,
k'hám ēy t'hang kōh hoē, once is too often, how
 can it be repeated.

Chaé soo k'hó è 再斯可矣, *kōh chit háy,*
chēw t'hang, once more repeated, and it will be
 sufficient. See the 上論 *Seāng lūn*.

Chaé 債 A debt: hoō chaé 負債, *hoō chày,*
 to be in debt. Maē tēn t'hék, yéuk
 choó sun, é ch'hēang chaé 賣田宅
 鬻子孫以償債, *bēy ch'hán ch'hò, bēy kē^{na}*
sun, é ch'hēang chày, to dispose of fields and
 houses, and to sell children and grandchildren, in
 order to pay one's debts. See the 前漢書
Chēn Hàn se.

Sīm sēang chēw chaé, hēng ch'he yéw 尋常
 酒債行處有, *sīm scāng āy chēw chày, chīn*
chāē wūy wō, common tavern scores for liquor,
 may be met with in every place.

平 Chaé 才 Talent; chaé lēng 才能, *chaé teāou,*
 ability. Chun hēn yéuk chaé, é chēang
 yéw tek 尊賢育才以彰有
 德, *chun kē^{ng} gaōu lāng, yéuk ch'hē wō chaé teāou*
āy, é chēang bēng wō 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.

Chaé 材 Chaé leāou 材料, materials: kwan
 chaé 棺材, *k'w^{na} ch'há,* a coffin.
 Chaé bok put k'hó sìn yūng yéa
 材木不可勝用也, *ch'há bák bó t'hang*
leāou e āy yūng, then the timber will be more
 than can be exhausted by use. See the 上孟
Sēang bēng.

Chaé 財 Money, wealth, cash: chēn chaé 錢
 財, *cheē^{ng} chaé,* money. Hwat chaé
 發財, to get wealthy: chaé k'hé
 財氣, a wealthy influence.
 Chaé hoō 財阜, a cashier, a book-keeper, a
 clerk.

Lām hong che sé hēy, k'hó é hoō goē bín chaé
 chaé hēy 南風之時兮可以阜吾

民之財兮, *lám hong áy sè, t'hang ch'hòng chēy gwá pāyh sai^{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, *lé t'hang chaē chē^{ng} á t'hee^{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 u^m chá chá toē e, aōu laē chēang chēäh 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 burden, to sustain, to hold. T'hēen hok tēy chaē 天覆地載, *t'hee^{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, yéá t'hang p'hak chún*, water can float vessels, and the same element can also overwhelm them. The words of 楊子 *Yáng-choó*.

Chaē **在** Vulg. *tē*: at, in, to consist in, to remain at, to be in existence, to be present. Chaē 在, *tē tit*, to be present; put chaē 不在, *bó tē tit*, to be absent.

Taē hák che tō, chaē bēng bēng tek, chaē sin bín, chaē ché é chē sēen 大學之道在明明德在新民在止於至善, *Taē*

hák áy tō lé, tē bēng bēng áy tek, tē ch'hòng sin pāyh sai^{ng}, tē háy^{ng} twā tē chē hó, the doctrine of the great school, consists in illustrating resplendent virtue, in renovating the people, and in stopping at the point of extreme virtue. See the 大學 *Taē hák*.

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.

Chäh **扞** To beat, to strike.

Chäh **閘** A portcullis; sēng bün chäh 城門閘, *sē^{ng} á moo^{ng} chäh*, the portcullis of a city gate. Súy chäh 水閘, *chúy chäh*, a water-gate, a flood-gate.

Chäh **插** The same as the preceding.

Chäh **截** Chēet twān 截斷, *chäh too^{ng}*, to cut off, to cut short. Kim Tēng chēet tēang poé twán, chēang gnoé sip lé 今滕截長補短將五十里, *t'ng Tēng kok, chäh tē^{ng} poé tēy, chēang böēyh goé chap lé*, now if you cut off the longer parts of the Tēng country, and take them to supply the shorter, you will find it to be about 50 square Lé in extent.

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

𠂔

Chai^{ng}

井

Read chêng: a well; a surname.

Chêng yéw jîn yēn 井有人焉, *chai^{ng} né woō lāng*, there is a person in the well.

Chêng téy koè t'hēn 井底顧天, *chai^{ng} téy 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.

𠂔

Chai^{ng}

晴

Read chêng: clear weather, fine weather: é chêng

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

𠂔

Chai^{ng}

靜

Read chêng: quiet, still; àm chêng

暗靜, *àm. chai^{ng}*, clandestine.

夫

Chak

促

Ak chak 偃促, narrow, confined.

天

Chak

擗

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

幸

Cham

𧄸

Am cham 腌𧄸, *la sām*, dirty, filthy, anything not clean.

Cham

𧄹

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

Cham

𧄺

To peck at any thing, as a bird does.

Cham

𧄻

I, me; also, to vomit.

Cham

尖

Pointed, sharp.

Cham

簪

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

cham 花簪, a flowered bodkin.

Kim cham 金簪, a golden bodkin.

Köey cham 髻簪, a hair-pin.

Lúy taē cham eng 累代簪纓, *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.

𠂔

Châm

斬

To cut off, to behead; *châm söey*

斬衰, the edges of a garment, cut off, and left unhemmed, as is customary when mourning for a father.

Châm hwat soò kok 斬伐四國, *châm hwat sè wūy áy kok*, to cut off the nations all around.

See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

Châm ch'hó tē kin 斬草除根, *châm ch'háou tēoh tē kin*, when cutting off weeds, you should extract the roots; — intimating that the evil must be completely eradicated.

Châm séw bān kip 斬首萬級, *châm t'háou chēⁿ á bān kip*, he cut off heads, to the amount of several myriads.

Châm

咎

A surname.

Châm

𧄼

The name of a devil.

𠂔

Châm

蘸

Anything steeped or soaked in water.

𠂔

Châm

讒

To break; to slander; to speak evil of any one. *Gnó yéw kèng è, châm*

gân kê hin 我友敬矣. 讒言其興, *gwá áy yéw, lé tēoh sèy jē, saé p'hwá áy wā tít hin k'hé*, my friend you must be careful, for slanderous accusations are about to arise. See the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

去

Chām 站 To stand alone, to stand long.

Chām 塹 K'heng chām 坑塹, k'hai^{ng} chām, a ditch or moat round a city wall.

Chām 鑿 A chisel, to chisel and cut stones.

Chām 劊 To cut off, to file away.

Chām 藂 Bushy, overgrown with thorns and briars.

奉

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

Chan 罾 A net for catching fish.

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

声

Chan 琖 A cup: chéw chán 酒琖, chéw chw^á, a wine cup. Also written 盞 chán.

Chan 啗 I, myself. Vulg. lán.

Chan 僨 To collect, and assemble together.

Chan 趲 To run away: to be driven away.

去

Chan 贊 To help, to assist: chek k'hó é chàn t'hēn tēy che hwà yéuk 則可以贊天地之化育, chéw t'hang chàn t'he^{ng} tēy áy hwà yéuk, then they (the sages) could assist the regenerating and fostering efforts of heaven and earth.

Chan 瓚 A sacrificial implement used in the ancestral temple.

Chan 讚 Vulg. o ló: to praise, to applaud, to commend.

Chan 纘 To connect, to continue, to succeed. Boó-óng chàn T'haé-óng, Óng-kwù, Bún-óng che sē 武王纘大王, 王季, 文王之緒, Boó-óng kèy swà T'haé-óng, Óng-kwù, Bún-óng áy sw^á, Boó-óng connected the thread of succession from T'haé-óng, Óng-kwù, and Bún-óng. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

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

Chan 層 A story, an upper chamber; yéuk kéung ch'hēn lé bok, keng sēang yit chàn loé 欲窮千里目, 更上一層樓, àe böeyh kéung chān chē^á ch'heng lè áy bak, tē^{ng} 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.

平

Chan 殘 Superfluous; to add; also, oppressive, cruel, injurious. Chék gē chéá, wūy che chān 賊義者謂之殘, chék hāe gē, sē kóng kèò chān, to injure what is right, is called Chān, injurious.

Chân jim 殘忍, cruel: chán paē 殘敗, to ruin.

Chân 贅 To injure another from covetous motives.

Chân 前 Read chēn: Before. Chēn hoē 前後, chán aōu, before and behind. Kwun chēn sin bēng, hoō chēn choó bēng, put ek che lé yēá 君前臣名. 父前子名. 不易之理也, jín kwun chán, jín sín tēōh kēō mē'á, nēō'ng pāy chán, haōu sai'ng tēōh kēō mē'á, bó é ek áy tō lé, in a prince's presence, a minister should use his own name (instead of the personal pronoun I); and in a father's presence, a son should use his own name; this is an invariable doctrine. See the 禮記 Léy kē.

去 Chān 助 Read choē: to help, to assist, Pang choē 幫助, pang chān, to help and aid.

Hōey yēá, hwuy choē gnō chēá yēá, é goē gân boó séy put wat 回也. 非助我者也. 於吾言無所不悅, Hōey á, e bó chān gwá áy láng, nā sē tē gwá áy wā, e bó séy ū'm hw'á hé, Hōey does not assist me in anything, but with respect to my words, he is invariably pleased with them. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

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

幸 Chang 梭 Read chong: the name of a tree, — p'hē k'hó chok chong soey 皮可作梭蓑, p'hōey t'hang chò chong soey, — 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, chán chang tēōh, the ship is aground.

Chang 駟 Read chong: a mane: má chong 馬駟, báy chang, a horse's mane. Chín chew chìn yit má, chong jé gēw hāng hāy sūy 秦州進一馬. 駟如牛項下垂, Chín áy chew chìn chit chēāh báy, chang ch'hin chēō'ng goó àm kwún hāy, the Chín country sent in a horse, as a present, whose mane was like the hanging dewlap of a bull's neck.

Chang 鰲 Read chong: a fish of the southern sea, which has a stone in its head, and is called, sèk séw gé 石首魚, chēōh t'haōu hé, stone-headed fish. Also called, ch'hek chong gé 赤鰲魚, ch'hēāh chang hé, red fish.

Chang 鬃 Read chong: a tail; t'hoē chong 頭鬃, t'haōu chang, a tail of hair. T'hoē chong bé p'heāou 頭鬃尾票, t'haōu chang bóey p'hēō, ticket for a tax on Chinamen's tails, levied in Batavia.

Chang 棕 Read chong: a lofty tree, with large leaves and no branches; a kind of palm, bushy at the head, like a cocoa nut tree.

去 Cháng 鬃 Read chóng: a queue or tail, made of twisted hair.

Cháng 總 Read chóng: generally, entirely, altogether.

去 Chàng 粽 Read chòng: 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: hēen chông 絃綜, heè^{ng} châng, a part of a loom by which the threads are separated, to admit of the shuttle passing to and fro.

幸 **叢** Read chông: a bush; a numeral of trees and flowers; sē chông 樹叢 ch'hēw châng, a bush of a tree.

K'heng loē sey chông kēuk 輕露棲叢菊, k'hin áy loē chúy háⁿh tē chít châng kēuk hwa, the light dew rested upon the bush of the chrysanthemum flower.

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

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

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

Gwân-hēen put yēem cho k'hong 原憲不厭糟糠, Gwân-hēen bó hēem chéw chaou bé k'heng, Gwân-hēen did not refuse to cut grains and chaff. See the 史記 Soó kè.

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

青 **僦** Long, anything that looks long. Yung cháou é jê ch'hè yēen 僦僦宇而處焉, k'hé tē^{ng} tē^{ng} áy ch'hò jê k'hēā, to erect a long building and dwell therein.

Chaóu **走** Read choé: To run, to run away, to run quickly. K'hè kap ē peng jê choé 棄甲曳兵而走, t'hek kak chēen kǎh, t'hwá lwa peng to, jê chaóu, they threw away their armour, reversed their weapons, and fled. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chaóu **蚤** Read chó: a flea; kaóu chó 狡蚤, ka chaóu, a flea. Kaóu chó chò soó lūy sat bó 狡蚤做事累虱母, ka chaóu chò soó lūy sat bó, the flea makes a disturbance, and involves the louse in trouble. For the flea bites sharp, and immediately jumps away; while the lazier louse, lingering about the place, is caught and killed. Said of sharp, cunning fellows, who do all the mischief, and leave the duller ones to bear the brunt of it.

Chaóu **姐** Chaóu á, a daughter; this is an expression of inferiority, intimating the light esteem in which the Chinese hold their daughters; when asked if they have got a son, they say, chaóu á tēⁿā tēⁿā, only a daughter!

去 **竈** Read chò: a furnace, a fire place, a cook-house. Chò kēak 竈脚, chaóu k'ha, a cooking place.

E' kē mē é ò, lēng mē é chò 以其媚於奧, 寧媚於竈, pé é áy sēep sē é ò, lēng k'hó sēep sē é chaóu, instead of flattering the god of the south-west corner of the house, (who, though he is commonly honoured, is yet held in but little esteem), is it not better to flatter the god of the kitchen, (who, though not entitled to a constant sacrifice, yet on certain occasions is served with the highest honours). Said to Confucius, by one who wanted him, instead of seeking the favour of the acknowledged princes of his day, to get into the good graces of their ministers, who, at times, might be eabled to do him more service. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chaòu **奏** Read choè: to report to the Emperor; also, to play music. Choè kè gák 奏其樂, chaòu e áy gák, to play the music (of the ancient kings).

Tóng-gwūy-tín hēn sip soō soè, choè tēng T'haè-chong 唐魏徵獻十思疏. 奏呈太宗, Tóng-gwūy-tín hēn chap hāng sē^{ng} áy soè pún, chaòu tē^{ng} á T'haè-chong, Tóng-gwūy-tín presented a document, recommending the consideration of ten things, which he reported to T'haè-chong.

率

Chaòu **巢** A nest, a bird's nest: a surname. Neaóu chaòu 鳥巢, chaòu sēw, a bird's nest. Sēang chēá wūy chaòu, hāy chēá wūy k'hwut 上者爲巢. 下者爲窟, k'hāh kwán áy wūy chò chaòu, k'hāh kāy áy wūy chò k'hwut, in the higher parts of the land they form nests, and in the lower, caverns. See the 上孟 Chē^{ng} bēng.

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

Chaòu **勦** To exterminate, to kill: yēw chōēy chaòu sam chok 有罪勦三族. wō chōēy chaòu s^{ng} a chok, being criminal, the family must be exterminated to the third generation.

An yūng chaòu bin 安用勦民, s^{ng} a soō tēoh chaòu chwāt pūy sái^{ng}, what is the use of exterminating the people?

Chaòu **竊** A deep succession of chambers in a dwelling.

丟

Chaòu **找** Chaòu sim 找尋, chaòu ch'hōēy, to seek after, to search. Chaòu 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 Chaòu, settled.

Chaòu **櫂** A long oar, used for guiding and impelling a boat. K'hey ch'him sēang kēen chaòu, sē wán hán bün chēung 溪深常見櫂. 寺遠罕聞鐘, k'hey chúy ch'him sēang sēang k'hw^{ng} á kē^{ng} chaòu, ē^{ng} hwū^{ng} hán til 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 chaòu.

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

Chaòu **噪** The noise of a multitude.

Chaòu **巢** A gallery, a railing.

夫

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

夫

Chap **币** Complete; chew chap yit söey 周币一歲, chew chap chit hōey, one whole year.

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

Chap **劄** Chap choó 劄子, a document: chap kè lēuk 劄記錄, a record. Lūn bé jin Tēang sē, yin t'héung chap chío 論美人張氏恩寵劄子, lūn kíp ch'hin ch'hái^{ng} áy láng Tēo^{ng} sē, sēw yin t'héung 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. Kaòu hwà chap hēep 教化浹洽, instruction diffused throughout the mind.

Chap sîn che kan, Ch'hoé k'hek sam toe 浹辰之間. 楚克三都, chap jē jít áy kan, Ch'hoé k'háh yěⁿá sⁿa áy toe yip, in the course of twelve days, the Ch'hoé country conquered three capital cities. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chap 札 A small slip of bamboo, on which the ancients used to write notes and memorandums. Also, an early death. Se chap 書札, the modern term for a letter. Bín put yaou chap 民不夭札, pǎyh sai^{ng} bó chá sé, the people did not come to an early death. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chap 呷 When a fish opens its mouth to swallow anything, it is called chap: anything entering the mouth. Chap ch'hùy 呷嘴 to smack the lips.

天 Chap 襍 The five colours mixed together.

Chap 雜 To mix, to blend together; ch'ham chap 參雜, to mix together. Hoo hēên hōng chēá, thēen tēy che chap yěá 夫玄黃者. 天地之雜也, hoo oe kwà wú^{ng} sē thēe^{ng} tēy áy sēo chap, the mixture of black and yellow, intimates the blending of heaven and earth together. See the 易經 Yěáh keng.

Chap 譁 A chattering noise: ch'hùy chap chap káng 嘴譁譁講, ch'hùy chap chap kóng, the mouth constantly chattering.

Chô chô chap chap che seng, sēang bûn soò kēng che lōēy 嘈嘈譁譁之聲. 相聞四境之內, chap chap jěáng jěáng áy sēⁿa, sēo thēⁿa tē sè kēng áy laē, 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 hⁿò 什貨, chap hōey, a mixed assortment of goods; pedlar's ware.

Chap 十 Read sip: ten; sip chēá, soè che chēung 十者數之終, chap chēw sē soè bak áy swáh bōey, ten is the termination of numbers: a decimal is a perfect number. See the 上論註 Sēang lūn choò. Goē sip yéw gnóe jé chē é hak 吾十有五而志于學, gwá chap goē hōey, jé sim chē twā tē thak, at fifteen years of age, my mind was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

夫 Chat 節 Read chēet: a knot in bamboo; a verse in a chapter: a section. Chún chat 準節, economical.

Chēet yūng, jé aè jín 節用而愛人, chún chat hwūy yūng jé sēoh láng, economical in expenditure, and affectionate towards others. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

天 Chat 𩶛 To urge any one extremely.

Chat 𩶛 Bók chék 目𩶛, bak chat, the cuttle fish; a certain fish found in the eastern seas, without bones or scales, having eight arms, and a ball of black matter in the inside, of which ink is made.

幸 Chay 查 A wooden railing: yěák chay 藥查 yěoh chay, the grounds or sediment of medicine. Also, to examine; the name of a place: a surname.

Chay 侈 To stretch out, to spread.

Chay 楂 Drift wood, floating down a river, upon which they fable that genii ride, in order to float into the milky way, or heavenly river, and thus get among the stars. Sēen chay hwān gnēw toé 仙楂犯牛斗, sēen chāy chay, hwān tēōh gōb-tāou, a genius sailing on a float, came across the gōb-tāou star.

Chay 咱 Vulg. lán: I, myself.

Chay 渣 The name of a river.

Chay 楂 The name of a fruit, like a pear, but rather sour.

Chay 槎 To cut down; also, a float of drift wood. San bok put chay 山木不槎, sw^{na} ch'há bō.chēōh, not to cut down the wood on the mountains. See the 公羊傳 Kong yāng twān. Gē jīn sēng chay tò, t'hēen hó 漁人乘槎到天河, t'hó hé áy lāng chāy chay kaou t'he^{ng} hó, a fisherman riding on a float arrived at the celestial river, (i. e. the milky way).

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

Chay 滓 Read chae: sediment; but chae 物滓, mē^{nh} chay, the sediment of anything. Sēng jē chēep chae seāng, chēang. 成而滓相將, chē^{na} jē chēep chay sēo chap, when it (the wine) was made, the grounds and the liquor were mixed together. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Chay 遮 Read chēa: to induce, to persuade; to hinder, to screen; to talk much. Sam-ló. Táng-kong chēa swat Hàn óng 三

老董公遮說漢王, S^{na}-ló Táng-kong chay sōēyh Hàn óng, the S^{na}-ló officer named Táng-kong prevented and persuaded the king of Hàn. See the 高帝紀 Ko-tèy kè.

𠵼

Cháy 𠵼 The appearance of walking.

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

Cháy 姐 Read chēá: a sister; used in addressing females generally.

Cháy 這 This: cháy kò joō 這個字, chéy léy jē, this character. Cháy kò jīn 這個人, chéy léy lāng, this man.

𠵼

Chày 詐 False, deceitful; to deceive, to tell lies. Put gék chày 不逆詐, ū^m gék chày, do not contend with deceit.

Gnó boô jé chày, jé boô gnó gē 我無爾詐. 爾無我虞, gwá bō lé pāyh ch'hat, lé bō gwá sēet, I will not deceive you, and do not you betray me. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chày 𩺰 A vessel for holding wine; a wine-cup. Keng-kēung lē soō k'hat hwat, chày. má hwùn chēep yim che 耿恭吏士渴乏, 𩺰馬糞汁飲之, Keng-kēung lē soō ch'hūy k'hwūh k'hēm k'hōēyh, t'hó chéw chày yēō^{ng} báy pūn áy chēep, laé lim 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.

Chày 𩺰 A press for making wine; also written, 榨 chày.

Chày 債 Read chae, a debt: hoō chae 負債 hoō chày, to be in debt. Pēng-lwán wūy Bēng-sēang-kwun sew chae ē

Siet 馮煖爲孟嘗君收債於薛, Pāng-lwán wūy Bēng-sēang-kwun sew chày tē Seēh kok, Pāng-lwán went to collect debts for Bēng-sēang-kwun, in the Seēh country.

Chày 炸 To burst: ch'hèung chày k'hè 銃炸去, ch'hèng chày k'hè, the gun is burst.

Chày 噓 To talk much.

Chày 乍 Suddenly, unexpectedly. Kim jīn chāy kēen jē choó chēang jip é chéng, 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, n'a áy lāng chāy jēén k'hw'á sēy kē'á chēang böēyh jip tē chāi'ng, chò pòó wòó t'hut t'hek ch'hek yin áy sim, now if people were suddenly to see a little child about to fall into a well, they would all experience a feeling of anxiety and commiseration. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Chāy 砦 A pile of stones, put up against a wooden fence.

Chāy 寨 A camp, an encampment; hāy chāy 下寨, to encamp. Yin hong san téng chāy 雲封山頂寨, hwún hong sw'á téng áy chāy, the clouds covered the camp on the mountain top.

Chāy 禘 A sacrifice offered at the end of the year.

Chāy 蛇 Vulg. t'hāy, a kind of fish, called also sáy bó 水母, chúy 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 bóé bók háy 水母目蝦, chúy bóé é háy chò bák chew, the water-mother makes use of lobsters as its eyes. Also written, 鮓 chāy.

Chāy 渣 The name of a river.

Chāy 坐 Read chō: to sit down; ch'héng chō 請坐, ch'hé'á chāy, pray sit down. Sek put chéng put chō 席不正不坐, ch'hēōh ū' m chē'á ū' m chāy, 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 couplets must be reversed, the two last lines being put first.

Chāyh 雀 Read ch'hēak: a sparrow, a small bird. Wūy chōng k'he ch'hēak chēá, chēen yēá 爲叢毆雀者鷗也, yin wūy ch'hēw chāng kw'á chāyh á áy meē'h, chēw sè laē hēōh, that which drives the sparrow into the woods is the hawk. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Hé ch'k'èak hoe ch'èng 喜雀呼晴, hó áy ch'áyh á k'èò t'heé^{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'èuk che kay jê ché, yêw chek, kē kan Kwù-y-sē che noè yéá 以歌之家而主. 猶績. 惧干季氏之怨也, é gwá áy kay chò choò láng, yêw böéyh p'háng ch'áyh, k'è^{na} né kan hwān Kwù-y-sē áy s'êw 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 Kwù-y-sē (our chief). See the Kok gé 國語; — said by a man to his mother.

Ch'áyh 節 Read ch'èet: a division of time, a season: l'èen ch'èet 年節, né^{ng} ch'áyh, times and seasons. Yit l'èen yéw soò s'è pat ch'èet 一年有四時八節, ch'it né^{ng} wō s'è s'è p'áyh ch'áyh, each year has four seasons and eight divisions of time.

Ch'áyh 擲 To take in the fingers.

天

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

Ch'áyh 澗 The name of a river; also, the sound of running water.

Ch'áyh 饌 Rice turned sour; the water which drips from fermenting rice.

Ch'áyh 截 Read ch'èet: to cut off; ch'èet twān 截斷, ch'áyh toò^{ng}, to cut asunder.

Ch'áyh 絕 Read chwat: to exterminate; chwat ch'èung 絕種, ch'áyh ch'èng, to cut off one's posterity.

幸

Che 之 Of, belonging to, with respect to; to go to, to proceed; also, he, she, it.

Hoo choó che k'èw che yéá, k'è choo ē hoē jín che k'èw che e 夫子之求之也. 其諸異乎人之求之與, Hoo choó áy k'èw e, k'h'áh k'òh y'èò^{ng} pat láng áy k'èw e, our master's seeking (information) is perhaps different from the way in which others seek it. See the 上論 S'èng lūn.

E' ch'èung l'èang jín che séy che 施從良人之所之, t'haou báw á t'uy k'hw^{na} ta po láng séy kaòu áy w'uy, they secretly followed to see where their husbands went. See 孟子 B'èng-choó. B'èk j'è ch'è che 默而識之, t'èem t'èem j'è bat e, silently meditating till one comprehends anything.

Ch'h'èang ch'h'èang hoē hó che 俛俛乎何之, g'ong g'ong hoē böéyh ta l'òh k'hè, where are you going so stupidly.

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

Che jiu 諸人, ch'èung láng, all people; che kong 諸公, sirs, gentlemen.

Put k'è j'è h'öey ch'èá, pat pek che hoē 不期而會者. 八百諸侯, bó k'è y'èak, j'è s'èò h'öey ch'èá, p'áyh p'áyh che hoē, without previous contract there met together, eight hundred princes of the Empire. Also read, choo.

Che 芝 Che lân 芝蘭, a certain flower, very fragrant. K'èen yit s'èen j'è j'ip che lân che sit, k'èw j'è put b'ún k'è heng 見一善如入芝蘭之室. 久而不聞其馨, k'hw^{na} k'è^{ng} ch'it l'èy hó láng ch'hin ch'èò^{ng} j'ip che lân áy ch'hòò, koó j'è ū^m chae e áy p'háng, an interview with a good man is like

entering a house full of the *che-lán* flower, after a time we perceive not the fragrance. See the 家語 Kay gé.

Che 卮 A wine vessel; *hōng gëuk che, k'hé wūy T'haè-sēang-hōng sēw* 奉玉卮起爲太上皇壽, *hōng gëuk áy chéw pōey, k'hé wūy T'haè-sēang-hōng áy téng hōy sēw*, he took the pearly wine-cup, and rising, drank to the long life of (his father) T'haè-sēang-hōng. Said of 漢高祖 Hàn-Ko-choé.

Che 枝 Vulg. *ke*: a branch; *lēy che* 荔枝, the fruit called Litchi. Che *yēp bē haē, pún sit sēen pwat* 枝葉未害. 本實先撥, *ke hēh böey haē, kin pún sit taē seng pwat*, the branches and leaves are yet uninjured, but the root is already destroyed. Said of those who in appearance are doing well, while they are really ruined.

Che 肢 A limb, a member; *soè che pek kwut* 四肢百骨, *sè ke pāyh 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 *Yēn che* 胭脂, rouge, used by Chinese ladies for reddening the lips. Che *ko* 脂膏, ointment, salve; che *yēw* 脂油, oil.

Séw jē jēw é, hoo jē géng che 手如柔荑. 膚如凝脂, *ch'héw ch'hin chēōng nooi ng nooi ng áy ch'haóu, bāh ch'hin chēōng kēen tàng áy yēw*, her hands were like soft yielding grass, and her flesh like congealed ointment. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Che 鳩 The name of a bird.

Che 渚 Standing water; tanks for holding water, in order to provide against a drought.

Che 畝 To plough.

Che 梔 *Hōng che* 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, *taōu kw na*, much used among the Chinese, is died with this wood.

止 To stop, to halt, to rest, to dwell; only, alone. *Wán jē ché che, jē ché*

Ché 止 援而止之而止, *k'han jé láou e, e chéw háih*, if any one pulled him to detain him, he would stop. Said of *Léw-hāy-hwūy. Hōng neaóu ché é k'hew gé* 黃鳥止於崑隅, *wui ng chéaou háih té sw na kak*, the yellow bird rested on the corner of the hill.

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

Ché 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, *l'hué paí ng, ke ché ch'heng né 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.

Ché 汙 A small island.

Ché 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'eah 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; *s'eng ché 聖旨,*
 an imperial decree; *ch'héng ché 請旨,* to request
 an order.

Ché 指 A finger; *s'ew ché 手指, ch'héw ch'ae,*
 a finger of the hand, a ring. *Ché sè*
 指示, *lé sè,* to point out anything;
ché t'ém 指點, to beckon.

K'hwut ché k'hó swàn 屈指可算, k'hwut
ché t'hang swui^{ng}, bending the fingers you can
 enumerate them.

Boó héng che ché 無名之指, bó mē^á áy
ch'ae, the nameless finger; that is, the ring finger.

Ché 祉 Happiness, delight; also, to stop.

Ché 趾 A toe; *ch'èuk ché 足趾, k'ha ch'ae^{ng},*
 the toes of the feet. *Lín che ché,*
chín chín kong choó 麟之趾振
振公子, lín áy ch'ae^{ng} ch'ay ch'ay kong choó,
 the toes of the griffin have produced very many
 children;—alluding to *文王 Bân óng,* who had
 ninety-nine children. See the *國風 Kok hong.*

Ché 芷 The same as *芷 ché;* *ché lán 茝蘭,*
 the name of a fragrant herb.

Ché 枳 A kind of a lemon-tree, full of thorns;
 a lime-tree.

Ché 褚 Cotton wadding, for clothes; to conceal;
 a surname.

Ché 挂 Ché ch'éang 挂掌, to hold in the
 hand.

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

Lók ché kwun choó, bín che hoó boé 樂只
君子民之父母, ch'héng ch'héng kōy è
kwun choó áy láng, sē p'ayh sai^{ng} áy p'uy boé, a
 prince that is pleased with no other than good
 men, is the father of his people. See the *小雅*
Seaóu gnáy.

Ché 紫 A nankeen colour: *ché hwa poé 紫*
花布, nankeen cloth. Hóng ché
put é w'uy s'et hok 紅紫不以
爲褻服, áng kwà ché bó böy^h chò soó kē áy
s^á, red and nankeen colours he would not use
 for common wear. Said of Confucius, in the *上*
論 S'ēang lūn.

Ché 軹 The spokes of a wheel; used for a
 carriage generally. *Chín óng choó,*
Eng, k'ang ché tō p'ong 秦王子
嬰降軹道旁, Chín óng áy kē^á, Eng, l'oh
ch'h'ea tē loē p'ee^{ng}, Eng, the son of the king of
 Chín, descended from his carriage by the side of
 the road. See the *史記 Soó kē.*

Ché 咫 A measure of eight inches; *ché ch'hek*
 咫尺, in a small degree.

Ché 紙 Vulg. *chwá:* paper; *kim ché 金紙*
kim chwá, gilt paper. *Ch'haè-lūn yūng*
sē p'hē, k'ip pē poé, gē bóng, w'uy ché
蔡倫用樹皮及敝布魚網爲紙
Ch'hwà-lūn yūng ch'h'ew p'hōy, kap p'hwà poé, hé
bāng, chò chwá, Ch'hwà-lūn, made use of the
 bark of trees, and old rags, with fishing nets, to
 manufacture paper. See the *漢紀 Hàn kē,*

record of the Hàn dynasty, about the time of the Christian era. Also written 帟 Ché.

Ché 帟 To stop, to stay, to detain.

Ché 姊 A sister; taē ché 大姊, twā ché, a sister's husband; ché moōy 姊妹, sisters.

Ché 第 A mat: ch'hōng ché che tēy, lân é jīn gân 牀第之地, 難與人言, ch'hé^{ng} ch'hōh 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 夊 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 jēn toē kin 煮荳燃荳根, ché taōu hē^{ng} 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 沚 ché. Ê é ch'haé hwān, ê chaou ê 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^{ng} ch'hēem ché 好針繭, a needle finger, a good sempstress; the same as 指 ché

Ché 臨 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 soā ū^m suy lāng kóng lé áy sim ché, why do you not each tell us of your purpose. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chè 忠 The same as the preceding.

Chè 伎 To injure, to hurt; put ché put kēw, hô yūng put chong 不伎不求, 何用不臧, bá haē lāng, yéá bá k'hé kēw lāng, woā ta tōh k'hé ū^m hó, when a person does not injure people nor seek their favour, where is the place where he would not be well off. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chè 誌 To remember, to recollect; se soó yit keng bok, tēet ché é sim 書史一經目輒誌于心, ch'hūy^h kap soó. chit keng kōy bāk, chò pōó kè tē sim, books and histories having once passed before his eyes, he thoroughly remembered them in his mind.

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

Chè 痣 Vulg. kè: 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 l'hōy, woó ch'hit chap jē oe tēem áy kè, 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**, *kaòu tēy e toe kēⁿá leáou*, when he arrived (the old man) was gone. See the **上論** Sēang lūn.

But kek jê hoē te chè **物格而後知至**, *meēⁿh bat kaòu kék, jēn aòu tè hwūy chè*, when we obtain an universal acquaintance with things, knowledge may be carried to the utmost extent. See the **大學** Taē hák.

Seáou jín hán ke, wūy put sēen, boò séy put chè **小人閒居爲不善無所不至**, *seáou jín éng k'hēa, chò ū^m hó, bó séy ū^m kaòu*, 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 ché **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 ché **法製**, regulations. Suy yéw bé kím, put soó jín hák chè yēen **雖有美錦不使人學製焉**, *suy woó hó áy kím twān, k'hám ū^m tēoh saé láng óh 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 **費**.

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

Tēo áy kè, cháh Hân áy ch'hēah kè, Hân-sin plucked up the standard of Tēo, and planted the red standard of Hân. See the **史記** Soó kè.

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 neáou che put kwún hēy, chòo chēen sé jê koé jēn **鷙鳥之不群兮自前世而固然**, *béng áy cheáou bó chēⁿá kwún, chòo chéng sé koé jēn*, ferocious birds not congregating together, has been usual from former ages.

Chè **制** To regulate, to adjust, to circumscribe, to form, to make. E' gē chè soó, 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 **尚書** Sēang se. Hwat ché kím léng **法制禁令**, orders and restrictions.

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

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

Chè **糍** *Köey ché* **餠糍**, cakes and confectionary.

Ché 蠮 Chéang choô 蟹蟻, ché^{ng} ché, a toad.

丟 Chē 住 To dwell; ke chē 居住, k'hēā twā, to reside, to stop, to stay. Tēng ke chē má 停車住馬, tēng ch'hēā hāy^h báy, to delay the carriage and stop the horses. Hwut Lô che hāk, sim boô séy chē, jê lēng èng pēèn, chut tek chōēy ê sēng jīn 佛老之學. 心無所住. 而能應變. 卒得罪於聖人, Hwut-choé kwà Lô-choó áy hāk hwat, sim kw^a bó séy chē, jê ēy èng pēèn, swāh būēy tek chōēy ê sēng jīn, the doctrines of Buddha and Lô-choó do not settle the mind, and by enabling their votaries to effect changes, they at length give offence to the sages. Said by 朱子 Choo-choó.

Chē 倣 Chē ch'hēuk 倣促, rapid, hurried.

Chē 柱 Ok chē 屋柱, ch'hoò t'heaōu, a pillar of a house. Tēung lēw té chē 中流砥柱, tēung laōu hāy chēōh chò t'heaōu, in the middle of the stream, he placed a stone as a pillar.

Chē 炷 The wick of a lamp. Jēn teng put chok chē, yéw yéw ná tek bēng 燃灯不作炷. 有油那得明, tēem teng bó chò tēem sim, wō yéw būēyh, an chw^a 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. P'hé hoo sēaōu, chek wún yung chē te; taē, chek sè hoō é kwun 鄙夫小. 則吮癰舐痔. 大則弑父與君, p'hé loē áy lāng, séy, chēw chwū^{ng} yung chē ch'hē^{ng}; twā, chēw t'haē pāy kap kwun, those who are vulgar fellows in a smaller degree, will suck sores and lick ulcers (for gain); and those who are such in a greater degree, will murder their parents and sovereigns. Said by 朱夫子 Choo-hoo-choó.

Chē 聚 To collect; chē chip 聚集, to gather together; chē lēem che sín 聚斂之臣, chē lēem áy jīn sín, a rapacious minister; a scrape-all.

Chaē chē chek bīn sán, chaē sán chek bīn chē 財聚則民散. 財散則民聚, chē^{ng} k'hēōh chò hōēy, pāyh sai^{ng} chēw sw^a,—ché^{ng} sw^a, pāyh sa^{ng} chēw k'hēōh chò 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 Taē hāk.

幸 Chēa 遮 Vulg. jēa: to cover over, to conceal, to hinder, to obstruct, to shelter, to screen.

Pān-t'heaou hok peng chēa kek 班超伏兵遮擊, Pān-t'hēo hok peng jēa kek, Pān-t'hēo laid an ambush to stop and assault the enemy.

Chēa 儻 Chēa lô 儻儻, firm, but not virtuous.

Chēa 嗟 To sigh, to exclaim; an exclamation: he chēa 吁嗟, alas! alas!

Chēa 置 A net for catching rabbits; t'hoē chēa 兔置, a rabbit's net.

𠵼

Chèa

者

That which, the person, who, what.
 Jé yéw ông chèá, pit sè jê hoē jin
 如有王者. 必世而後仁,
 chēw woō ēy ông t'heē^{ng} āy āy lāng, pit tēōh chit
 sè, jēn aōu ēy jin, 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-chóo.

Wūy jin chèá, lēng hⁿò jin, lēng oē jin 惟
 仁者. 能好人. 能惡人, tōk jin tēc āy
 lāng, ēy sēōh lāng, kwà ēy wàn lāng, a benevolent
 man alone can properly shew his predilections
 for, and antipathies against, others. See the 上
 論 Sēang lūn.

Chèa

媮

The people of Kéang 羌 called a
 mother chèá;—a wet nurse. Sip chèá.
 拾媮 k'hēōh chèá, a midwife.

Chèa

赭

Red. Chèa e 赭衣, red clothes, the
 dress of criminals. Sat chèá e jê
 put chún 殺赭衣而不準,
 t'haē āng sⁿa āy chōēy lāng jê bó chún chat, he
 killed the red apparelled criminals, without dis-
 crimination.

Chèa

姐

Sister, mother; also, to slight, to des-
 pise; sēaou chèá 小姐, sēo chèá,
 little sister; chèá chèá 姐姐, sis-
 ters; a title of respect, applied to young ladies.
 The people of 蜀 Sēuk called a mother 姐 chèá.

𠵼

Chèa

借

Vulg. chēōh: to lend, to borrow. Káy
 chèá lap yūng 假借納用, káy
 chēōh laē yūng, to borrow for use.

Yéw má chèá chèá jin sēng che 有馬者借
 人乘之, woō báy āy lāng chēōh lāng k'hēá,
 those who had horses used to lend them to
 people to ride.

Ch'hó lé put chèá 草履不借, ch'haóu āy
 ā^m saē chēōh, straw shoes need not be borrowed.

Chèa

柘

Song chèá 桑柘, the mulberry-tree;
 also written 樗 chèá.

Chèa

蔗

Kam chèá 甘蔗, sugar-cane; kam
 chèá chēep k'hó gô t'hōng 甘蔗
 汁可熬糖, kam chèá āy chēep
 ēy gá tit t'hē^{ng}, the juice of the sugar-cane may
 be manufactured into sugar.

Chèa

鷓

Chèa. koe 鷓鴣, chūyh koe, a par-
 tridge.

Chèa

澌

The bank of a stream, the edge of
 water. On the west of 琉球 Lēw-
 hoē tó 澎湖島, where the water gradually
 descends, and is called lok chèá. 落澌, 'des-
 cending to the water's edge:' when vessels enter by
 mistake, they never return. See the 吾學編
 Goē hak p'hēn.

Chèa

炙

To roast, to heat by the fire; chèá
 jēuk 炙肉, chèá bāh, roasted flesh.
 Köey chèá é yāng chó, sēuk bé?
 Bēng-choó. wát, köey chèá 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
 kóng, köey chèá chae, Of roasted flesh and sheep's
 dates, which is the nicest? Bēng-choó said,
 roasted flesh!

𠵼

Chèa

藉

To offer up, to depend on, to help,
 to assist, to borrow, to lend; elegant,
 polished.
 Hong lēw wùn chēá 風流醜藉, elegant
 and accomplished manners.

Chèa

謝

Read sēa: a surname.

幸

Chē^{na}

正

Read cheng: the first. Cheng gwat 正月, chē^{na} gōēyh, the first month.

Chē^{na}

精

Read cheng: a fairy, an elf: yaou cheng 妖精, yaou chē^{na}, evil genii.

Hé-hàn-bún gē hek pek sēa cheng, é che wūy hoo hoō 許漢文遇黑白蛇精. 與之爲夫婦, K'hoé-hàn-bún too tēoh oe pūyh chwá chē^{na}, kap e chò ang pó, K'hoé-hàn-bún met an elf, which was really a black and white snake; and they became man and wife together. These elfs are supposed by the Chinese to be beasts, which transform themselves into human shape, for the purposes of mischief.

聾

Chē^{na}

聾

Tasteless; ch'hoó but chē^{na} chē^{na} 此物聾聾, chéy léy meē^h chē^{na} chē^{na}, this thing has no taste in it.

去

Chē^{na}

正

Read cheng: right, square, correct, proper; soò cheng 四正, sè chē^{na} four square, in proper order. Pēng cheng 平正, pai^{ng} chē^{na}, just.

Yéw taē jin chēa cheng ké, jé but cheng chēa yéa 有大人者正己. 而物正者也, wō twā láng áy láng taē seng chē^{na} ka tē, jé pat láng 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.

平

Chē^{na}

成

Read sēng: to perfect, to complete, to adjust, to finish. Sēng but 成物, chē^{na} meē^h, to perfect anything, to complete a thing.

Sēng jin 成人, chē^{na} láng, to become a man; to be fit for something.

Boē soō chaē jin, sēng soō chaē t'hēen 謀事在人. 成事在天, soō nēō^{ng} soō chaē láng, chē^{na} soō chaē t'heē^{ng}, to plan affairs rests with men, but to complete them rests with heaven.

Chē^{na}

情

Read cheng: feelings, passions; jin cheng 人情, láng chē^{na}, kindness.

丟

Chē^{na}

爭

Read cheng: a character in a play. Hè cheng 戲爭, hè chē^{na}, a part in a play. Hōng cheng 紅爭, áng chē^{na}, a red-faced character. Oe cheng 烏爭, oe chē^{na}, a black-faced character.

夫

Che^{ah}

脊

Read chit: K'haou chit 尻脊, k'ha chē^{ah}, the back, the back-bone. Lé k'hé cheng chit 狸去正脊, hoé lé ū^m tē^{ng}h chē^{na} chē^{ah}, never eat the middle of the back of a fox.

Che^{ah}

隻

Read chek: single, only one, one; a numeral; yit chek gnēw 一隻牛 chit chē^{ah} gōo, a cow. Yit chek ch'hwān 一隻船, chit chē^{ah} chūn, one ship.

Che^{ah}

迹

Read chek: a trace; chēuk chek 足迹, k'ha chē^{ah}, a foot-step. Léuk keng sēen ōng che tin chek yéa 六經先王之陳迹也, lak keng sē sēen ōng áy koō chē^{ah}, the six classics contain the ancient traces of the former kings. See 莊子 Chong-choó.

天

Che^{ah}

食

Read sit: to eat; sit hwān 食飯, chē^{ah} poo^{ng}, to eat rice. Chín-Bún-kong k'hit sit é gnoé lok che yéa, yéa jin é che k'hwae 晉文公乞食於五鹿之野. 野人與之塊, Chín-Bún-kong k'hit chē^{ah} tē goē lōk áy yéa, yéa áy láng hoē e chit tēy t'hoé, Bún the duke of Chin, begged for something to eat in the five-stag desert, when the wild people gave him a lump of earth. See the 左傳 Cho-twān.

Sit put gé 食不語, *chēh bó kóng wā*, he never spoke while eating.—Said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn-gé.

夫

Chĕak 灼 To burn, to roast.

Chĕak 妁 Bōey chĕak 媒妁, *hám láng*, a match-maker, a go-between, in order to make up marriages.

Put t'haē bōey chĕak che gân 不待媒妁之言, *ū^m tēng t'haē hám láng 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 chĕw 酌酒, *tín chĕw*, to pour out wine. Chim chĕak 斟酌, to consider, to weigh a matter.

Chĕak chĕk súy sĕen 酌則誰先, *chĕak chĕw tēdh chē chūy 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 Chĕw chĕak 酒爵, a wine-cup; kwan chĕak 官爵, *kwⁿa chĕak*, rank, office.

Yéw thĕen chĕak chĕá, yéw jín chĕak chĕá 有天爵者. 有人爵者, *wōo t'heē^{ng} chĕak áy láng, wōo láng chĕak áy láng*, there are men of celestial rank, and men of human rank.

R.

Chĕak 嚼 To bite, to gnaw, to eat; choé chĕak choo bē 咀嚼滋味, to try the taste of anything.

Chĕak 爝 A light, a fire, a lighted torch.

Chĕak 榘 To cut, to hack.

Chĕak 繳 The string of a bow; to fasten the string on a bow.

Chĕak 着 Vulg. *tēdh*: 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'hèng sⁿa hāh twà*, to put on clothes, and bind on a girdle.

K'hàn chĕak 看着, *k'hwⁿa tēdh*, to get a sight of.

Chĕak kip 着急, hurried, off one's guard.

Chĕak soó loē chaē 着死奴才, *tēdh sé loē chaē*, you slave, you ought to die!

幸

Chĕang 章 Chĕang ch'haē 章采, variegated colours; bün chĕang 文章, *bün chĕo^{ng}*, literary composition; chĕang koò 章句, chapters and sections. A surname.

Hwàn hoē kē yéw bün chĕang 煥乎其有文章, *bēng kwui^{ng} hoē, e áy wōo bün chĕang*, how splendid were his literary accomplishments!

Said of 堯 Geāou, in the 上論 *Chĕo^{ng} lūn*.

Kwun choó che chē ê 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, ū^m chĕⁿa chĕo^{ng} ū^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 kwⁿa*, a husband's parents. Ch'hēep sin bē hwun bēng, *hó é paè koe chéang* 妾身未分明何以拜姑嫜, *gwá áy sin yéá böéy hwun bēng, böéyh an chwⁿa ēy paè twā kay kwⁿa*, 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 倬 Chéang hōng 倬惶, fear, alarm trepidation.

Chéang 彰 To display, to illustrate; chéang bēng 彰明, to shew clearly. Chéang k'hwat yéw sēang 彰厥有常, *chéang bēng e áy woō keng sēang*, 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-kēén, 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 bün, *ch'hek kê má wát, hwuy kám hoē yéá, má put chìn yéá* 將入門策其馬曰非敢後也馬不進也, *chéang böéyh jip moo^{ng} p'háh e áy báy, kóng, ũ^m sē gwá kⁿa túy aōu, sē báy ũ^m chìn kēⁿa*, 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 é hoo-chóo wūy bók tók 天將以夫子爲木鐸, *t'hee^{ng} chéang böéyh lēuh lán áy hoo-chóo chò bók tók*, 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, *méc^{ng} chēō^{ng}*, leaven, yeast; yéá chéang 椰漿, *yéá 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 鯧 Chéang gé 鯧魚, *chēō^{ng} á hé*, a pomfret fish.

Chéang 蟹 A small kind of locust, of a green colour; chéang chē 蟹蟪, *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'héw chēō^{ng}*, the palm of the hand. Ké jē sē choo soo hoē, *ché kê chéang* 其如示諸斯乎. 指其掌, *e áy ch'hin chēō^{ng} k'hwⁿa chéy léy, ké e áy ch'héw chēō^{ng}*, it would be as easy as looking at this (said Confucius), pointing to his hand.

Chéang 仇 A surname. 孟子 Bēng-choó's mother's family name was Chéang 仇.

Chéang 蔣 Vulg. chēo^{ng}: a surname.

Chéang 獎 Chéang k'hwàn 獎勸, to exhort, to induce, to persuade. Pó chéang 褒獎, pó chēo^{ng}, to praise, to applaud.

Chéang 槳 Vulg. chēo^{ng}, an oar: kò chéang 過槳, kò chēo^{ng}, to pull an oar, or rather to push over the oar, according to the Chinese manner.

Kēn choó tōng song chéang, ch'huy sòng bok ch'hew laē 艤子蕩雙槳催送莫愁來, chán á saē nō áy chēo^{ng}, ch'huy sòng ū^m saē hwán lō bó laē, if the boat is provided with a pair of oars, when pushing it along you need not be anxious about it's not coming.

Chéang 長 Chéang chìn 長進, to advance, to get forward in the world.

去 Chéang 醬 Toē chéang 荳醬, taōu chēo^{ng}, ketchup made of pulse. Seē^{ng} chéang 豉醬, seē^{ng} chēo^{ng}, all kinds of pickles and sauces.

Put tek kê chéang put sít 不得其醬不食, ū^m tit tēoh e áy chēo^{ng} ū^m chēah, if he did not get the proper sauce to anything, he would not eat it.—Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chéang 將 Chéang sōey 將帥, a Generalissimo; taē chéang kwun 大將軍, a great General; the middle finger is also called 將指 chéang ché.

Hàn Ko-chóe tēuk tân, paē Hân-sin wūy tae chéang 漢高祖築壇拜韓信為大將, the first Emperor of the Hàn dynasty built a terrace, upon which he installed

Hân-sin into the office of great General. See the 史記 Soó 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 jēung jín 秦始皇築亭障以逐戎人, Chín Sé-hông k'hé tēng chéang, é kw^{ná} jēung 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.

平 Chéang 卩 One of the radicals.

去 Chéang 負 Read hoō: to carry on the back, to carry pick-a-back. Kéang hoō ké choó chéa yēá 襁負其子者也, t'ho kìn chéang e áy kē^{ná}, to carry a child in a cloth over the back.

平 Chéaou 焦 Anything burnt black in the fire. A surname.

Chéaou 蕉 Keng chéaou 萹蕉, keng chēo, a plantain, a banana. Pa chéaou léw p'hēn lēuk 芭蕉留片綠, pa chēo laōu chit p'heē^{ng} lēk, the plantain leaf spreads a broad patch of green.

Chew Bok óng hok che é chéaou 周穆王覆之以蕉, Chew Bok óng p'hak e é keng chēo hēoh, Bok, the king of Chew, covered it with a plantain leaf.

Chéaou 椒 Hoé chéaou 胡椒, *hoé chéō*, pepper. Hông hoé é chéaou toé pek, ch'hé ké wun yéá 皇后以椒塗壁. 取其溫也, *hông hoé t'hó hoé chéō bwáh pēáh, 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 臑 Sam chéaou 三臑, three divisions of the body: viz. from the head to the heart, from the heart to the navel, and from the navel to the feet. According to others, the chéaou 臑 is the 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 hēén láp soō 招賢納士, *chéō gabu láng, kwà sēw t'hak ch'hūyh láng*, to assemble clever people, and to receive learned men, — (in order to form a party and strengthen one's interests.)

Chéaou 焦 To examine clearly; intelligence; chéaou gēaou 焦僂, a dwarf.

Chéaou 昭 Bright, clear, to display, to illustrate. Chéaou bók 昭穆, the order of generation, the father's contemporaries being called Chéaou, and the son's Bók. The second word is otherwise written 繆 bók.

Bún-óng chaē sēāng, oe chéaou é t'hēen 文王在上. 於昭于天, *Bún-óng tē tēng dīn, lwā chēō tē t'heēng*, Bún-óng 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, lofty, hilly; also, the peak of a hill.

Chéaou 炤 Clear, evident; chéem suy hók è, ek k'hóng che chéaou 潛雖伏矣. 亦孔之炤, *tēem lók chúy suy jēn bat, yéá chin chaē 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, one not straight, 沼 chéaou. Ông líp é chéaou sēāng 王立於沼上, *óng k'hēā líp tē chéaou pee^{ng}*, the king was standing by the side of the pond. See the 上孟 Sēāng bēng.

Chéaou 姊 Read *ché*: an elder sister; chéaou hoo 姊夫, an elder sister's husband.

Būn gnó choo koe, sūy kip pek ché 問我諸姑遂及伯姊, *moo^{ng} gwá áy koe, sūy kip kaou twā ché*, he asked after my aunts, and then enquired about my elder sister. See the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Chéaou 烏 Read *neáou*: a bird; neáou che chēang soó, kē bēng yéá ae, jín che chēang soó, kē gân yéá sēen 烏之將死其鳴也哀. 人之將死其言也善, *chéaou kaou böēyh sé, e áy háou ae ch'hám, — láng kaou böēyh sé, 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. chĕò: to display, to illustrate, to reflect, to illumine; according to. Bĕng gwat sĕang kan chĕāou,

ch'heng chwān sĕk sĕang lĕw 明月松間照. 清泉石上流, bĕng áy gōēyh tĕ ch'hĕng kan chĕò, ch'heng áy chwⁿá tĕ chĕōh tĕng láou, the clear moon shining among the firs, and the limpid stream flowing over the stones.

Tāe jin kĕy bĕng é chĕāou 大人繼明以照, twā láng swà jĭt gōēyh áy bĕng, é chĕò kwui^{ng}, 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 tĕung bĭn chĕang kwun che bĕng, put

bĭn t'hĕen choó chĕāou 軍中聞將軍之命. 不聞天子詔, kwun tĕung wō t'hĕⁿa chĕang kwun áy bĕng, bó t'hĕⁿa hōng tĕy áy 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 bĭn.

季

Chĕāou

樵

Chĕāou hoo 樵夫, a wood-cutter. Chĕāou hoo ch'hĕāou soō 樵夫笑士, chĕōh ch'há áy láng ch'hĕò t'hak ch'hāyh áy láng, the woodman smiles at the scholar.

Choo-máe-sĭn chĕāou ch'haé wŭy hwat 朱買臣樵采爲活, Choo-máe-sĭn chĕōh ch'há t'hàn chĕāh, "Choo-máe-sĭn used to cut and collect wood, for a livelihood;"—but afterwards he attained to high rank.

Chĕāou

瞧

To steal a glance.

Chĕāou

顛

Chĕāou chŭy 顛頹, grieved, wearied out, tired of; lean, emaciated. Bĭn che chĕāou chŭy é gĕak chĕng, bĕ yĕw sĭm é ch'hoó sĕ chĕá yĕá 民之顛頹於虐政. 未有甚於此時者也, pŭyh sai^{ng} áy hwán ló tĕ pò gĕak áy chĕng soō, bōēy wōō k'háh ch'hám é chĕy lĕy sé, the people have never been more wearied out with oppressive government, than at this present time. See the 上論 Sĕang bĕng.

Chĕāou

焦

Chĕāou chŭy 憔悴, grieved to the heart, vexed.

Chĕāou

譙

A chamber on the top of a city wall. Kóe hĕang chĕāou loé sĕang, kim bĕng sĕk sit tĕung 鼓響譙樓上. 金鳴石室中, kóe tán tĕ chĕāou láou chĕō^{ng}, kim haóu tĕ chĕōh ch'hoó laē, 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

劊

To cut grass.

去

Chĕāou

噉

To gnaw, to bite, to chew.

Chĕāou

醮

Chō chĕāou 做醮, chō chĕō, to perform a sacrifice, and to have a religious procession.

夫

Chĕaoŭh

啻

The chirping of birds.

夫

Cheeh 摺 **摺** Read lēep: to fold: lēep ché 摺紙, cheeh chwá, to fold paper.

Cheeh 接 **接** Read chēep: to receive: gēng chēep 迎接, gē^{ná} cheeh, to meet, to welcome.

T'haē jín chēep k'hek 待人接客, k'hwán t'haē láng, cheeh láng k'háyh, to treat people and receive visitors.

Ch'hoé kóng chēep é 楚狂接輿, ch'hoé áy gōng láng cheeh ch'hēa, a madman of the Ch'hoé country met the carriage (of Confucius).

Cheeh 噉 **噉** The chirping of insects; the squeaking of mice.

Cheeh 瘡 **瘡** Lwán chēet 瘡癩, nooi^{ng} cheeh, a boil on the neck, or head.

天

Cheeh 舌 **舌** Read sēet: the tongue: sēet keng 舌耕, yāng cheeh chōh ch'hán, to plough with the tongue, i. e. to

follow the occupation of a school-master.

Soò put kíp sēet 駟不及舌, sè chēeh báy jēuk bēy kaòu ch'hūy cheeh, four horses cannot overtake the tongue. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Cheeh 搯 **搯** Read chēet: to break; chēet chēet 折搯, at cheeh, to break in two.

奉

Chëem 占 **占** To divine, to find out by divination, to prognosticate. Put chëem jé é é 不占而已矣, ū^m pok kwà

tē^{nā} tē^{nā}, you have not divined, that is all. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chëem 佔 **佔** To look on.

Chëem 衡 **衡** To stand in waiting; to stand awry.

Chëem 瞻 **瞻** To look up at, to contemplate. Chëem che chaē chēen, hwut jēen chaē hoē 瞻之在前. 忽然

在後, k'hw^{ná} chun á tē t'haòu chēng, hwut jēen tē aòu, (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).

Chëem 詹 **詹** To speak much, verbose. A surname. Gé gân chëem chëem, hô kê to yēa

語言詹詹何其多也, kóng wā chëem chëem, s^{ná} soò kaòu hēeh chāy, your talk is quite verbose—why so much of it?

Chëem 尖 **尖** Pointed, sharp, of a conical shape; coming to a point. San chëem 山尖, sw^{ná} chëem, the sharp peak of a hill.

Chëem 針 **針** A needle; sew chëem 修針, to work with a needle. Boò chëem put yín sēen 無針不引線,

bó chëem bēy yín tit sw^{ná}, without a needle we cannot draw the thread;—(meaning, that without an introduction, we cannot get into the acquaintance of people.

Chëem 苫 **苫** To cover, a thatched covering for a cottage; a straw bed used when mourning.

Chëem 鮎 **鮎** The name of a large fish, with hands under the belly.

嗚

Chëem 颭 **颭** The blowing of the wind; to blow. Lōng tōng yēw hong chëem, seng he kēen gwat bēng 浪動由風

颭. 星稀見月明, éng tin tāng yēw hong

ch'höey, ch'hai^{ng} chëo toe sē k'hwⁿ à k'ee^{ng} göëyh kwu^{ng}, the waves are agitated, because the wind blows, and the stars appear few, because the moon shines bright.

去

Chëem

占

To possess alone, to excel competitors, to top the whole, to be the first. Böey chëem pek hwa k'höey

梅占百花魁, *m^m á chëem chëⁿ á p'äh hwa áy t'haóu*, the plum blossom stands out as the head of a hundred flowers.

Gó t'hoé tok chëem 鰲頭獨占, *gó t'haóu tok chëem*, to ride on the head of the sea monster, alone distinguished; that is, t'èung chòng gwán 中狀元, *t'èung ch'èung gwán*, to attain the highest literary rank.

平

Chëem

潛

Vulg. t'èem: to hide under water, to conceal. Yáng k'hè chëem chòng

陽氣潛藏, *jít t'haóu áy k'hè t'èem k'hè^{ng}*, the influences of the sun are hidden; i. e. the sun is set. See the 易經 *Y'eh keng*.

Gé chëem chaē cho. 魚潛在藻, *hé t'èem twā tē chúy ch'haóu*, the fishes dive down among the weeds. See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Chëem

燻

To steep, anything in hot water, in order to get off the hair; to warm anything; to boil water.

Gnoé jít, chek chëem t'hong ch'héng y'èuk 五日則燻湯請浴, *goè jít aóu, ch'ew hēⁿ á s'eo chúy, ch'hēⁿ á cháng'ek*, after five days, (the new married wife) must warm some water, and invite (her husband's parents) to bathe.

去

Chëem

暫

A short time, not long: chëem sé 暫時, *pró tempore*. Sé hwun

kéw chëem, soó yéw lân ē 時分久暫, *sé hwun koó kwà chëem, soó woó óh kwà k'hwàè*, times and seasons are

divided into long and short,—affairs are some difficult, and some easy.

Chëem

漸

Gradual, gradually, by degrees, step by step. Chìn gè jin tò tò gwán

t'ong, chëem jip kay k'eng 晉漁人到桃源洞, 漸入佳景, *Chìn teáou áy t'hó hé áy láng, kaóu tò gwán t'ang, chëem jip kaóu hó k'eng*, a fisherman of the Chín dynasty, arriving at the "Peach fountain" cavern, gradually entered the fairy land.

Chëem

賺

To sell, to sell again.

幸

Chëen

亶

Tun chëen 屯亶, difficulty, inability to proceed.

Chëen

偷

To enter, to advance.

Chëen

遘

Tun chëen 迍遘, difficulty of getting forward, hampered, harassed.

Chëem

鷂

A bird of prey, a hawk: wūy ch'óng k'hè ch'hèak ch'ea, chëen y'ea, 爲叢毆爵者鷂也, *wūy ch'h'ew cháng kwⁿ á chúyh á, sē chëen y'ea*, what drives little birds into the woods, is the hawk.

Chëen

氈

Soft hair or wool, worked up into cloth: chëen t'eaou 氈條, *chee^{ng} t'eaou*, a carpet, a blanket; chëen bō 氈帽, *chee^{ng} bō*, a felt hat or cap.

Chëen

氈

The same as the preceding: é tⁿá yáng mó p'hèen p'hèen chëen 雨打羊毛片片氈, *hoē p'h'äh y'è^{ng} mó, kaóu ch'èⁿ á p'hè^{ng} ch'èⁿ á p'hè^{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 饘 Thick rice-water, congee; the thick is called chĕen 饘, and the thin chĕuk 粥, moōley.

Chĕen 栴 A certain fragrant wood; also called t'hân hĕang bok 檀香木, t'hwⁿá hĕo^{ng} ch'há, a kind of sandal-wood.

Chĕen 旃 A flag with a crooked staff, used in summoning the common people. Sĕ jĭn é chĕen 庶人以旃, chĕung lĕng tĕoh tĕau e é chĕen, people in general must be summoned by a flag, with a crooked staff. See 孟子 Bĕng-choó.

Chĕen 煎 To boil, to cook, to fry: chĕen tĕy 煎茶, chwⁿa tĕy, to boil tea; chĕen gĕ 煎魚, chĕen hĕ, to fry fish. Lōey yung chĕang chĕen hó che soó 內饗掌煎和之事, lōey yung áy kwⁿa chĕang kwán chwⁿa kap tĕau hó áy soó, the Lōey-yung officer superintended the business of boiling and preparing the food.

Chĕen 箋 Chĕen pĕau 箋表, a public document; bamboo slips, which were anciently used for books.

Chĕen 棧 Fragrant, scented wood.

Chĕen 淺 To see clearly; also, small and shallow.

Chĕen 羶 The smell of mutton; also, mutton fat.

Chĕen 綫 A thread to sew with: put chwát jĕ chĕen 不絕如綫, bó too^{ng} ch'hin chĕo^{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. Yéw ae lĕ pĕng chĕen che beáou

有哀鑿并剪之妙, woó ae kay áy lĕy kap pĕng kay áy chĕen áy hó, it has all the excellent qualities of Ae files, and Pĕng scissors.— Ae and Pĕng were the most celebrated makers of scissors and files, and this expression is used to intimate the sharp, cutting nature of good literary compositions.

Chĕen 淺 Shallow, not deep, applied to carriages.

Chĕen 僎 Prepared, anything prepared, a plan or view: to number, to adjust.

Chĕen 異乎三子者之僎, kōh yĕo^{ng} hwut sⁿa lĕng 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. Tĕang-lĕang swat Hàn óng sĕau chwát chĕen tō 張良說漢王燒絕棧道, Tĕo^{ng}-lĕang k'hwui^{ng} Hàn óng sĕo too^{ng} chán tō, Tĕo^{ng}-lĕang advised the king of Hàn to burn and destroy the temporary roads.

Chĕen 踐 To tread upon, to walk over: chĕen gán 踐言, tĕh wā, to tread one's words, (i. e. to fulfil one's engagements).

Chĕen kĕ wūy, hĕng kĕ léy, choé kĕ gák 踐其位. 行其禮. 奏其樂, tĕh e áy wūy, kĕⁿá e áy léy, chòu e áy gák, "to walk in their ways, to practise their ceremonies, and to play their music." — This when done by posterity towards their ancestors, is the height of filial piety. See the 中庸 Tĕung yung.

Chèèn t'hièn choó wū yēn 踐天子位焉, *t'ih hóng t'èy 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: *é koe chèèn b'èet ch'hoó, jé t'èaou sít* 余姑掬滅此而朝食, *gwá ch'hèⁿ á chèèn b'èet ch'èy léy, jé ch'èäh chá k'hè poo^{ng}*, I will just cut off and exterminate this country, and then go to breakfast.

Chèèn 臠 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 gé* 白魚, *p'äyh hé*, white fish.

去 戰 To fight, to go to war; also, to fear and tremble. *Choó che séy s'ín, chae, chèèn, ch'it* 子之所慎. 齊戰疾, *Hoo-choó áy séy k'ín s'ín, ch'èäh ch'haè, chèèn t'haè, ch'it pa^{ng}*, the things about which Confucius was particularly careful, were feasting, war, and sickness.

Chèèn chèèn keng keng 戰戰兢兢, trembling and shaking.

Chèèn 濺 To splash with water; the rapid flowing of water. *Ch'héng tek é kèng h'èet chèèn taé óng* 請得以頸血濺大王, *ch'hèⁿ á tit é kèng h'öy^h*

chwⁿ á twā óng, "I beg leave to take the blood of my neck and splash it over your majesty." A desperate expression of 藺相如 *Lin-séang-jé*.

Chèèn 洊 Again, as before: *súy chèèn ché* 水洊至, *ch'áy ch'èaou kóó k'òh k'òu*, water flowing against the same place. See the 易經 *Yéäh-kéng*.

Chèèn 箭 Vulg: *cheè^{ng}*, an arrow: *s'èa chèèn* 射箭, *ch'òh cheè^{ng}*, to shoot an arrow. *S'èet-j'ín-kw'üy yit chèèn t'èng kwun san* 薛仁貴一箭定軍山, *S'èeh-j'ín-kw'üy ch'it ke-cheè^{ng} an t'èⁿ á kwun sw^{na}*, S'èeh-j'ín-kw'üy with one arrow pacified the region of Kwun-sw^{na}. See the 史記 *Soó k'è*.

Chèèn 荐 Again, over again; also, grass; a straw mat. *Ch'ín chèèn ke* 晉荐饑, *Ch'ín k'òk k'òh ke hwi^{ng}*, there was again a famine in the Ch'ín 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 s'èuk jé chèèn che* 君賜生必熟而薦之, *j'ín kwun soó hoé ch'hái^{ng} áy mcè^h, pit t'èöh ch'è s'èk jé chèèn e*, when the prince bestows any thing raw, we must cook it, before we offer it up. See the 上論 *S'èang lün*.

Chèèn 藪 The name of a herb, or grass.

平 前 Vulg. *chéng*: Before, in time or place; *t'hoé chèèn* 頭前, *t'háou chéng*, in front. *B'èèn chèèn* 面

前, *bīn chān*, before one's face; *chēn jīt*
前日, *chéng jīt*, a former day.

Séy oè é chēn, boô é sēn hoē, séy oè é
hoē, boô é chēung chēn 所惡於前無
以先後. 所惡於後無以從前,
séy wàn tē t'habu chéng, ū^m t'hang chò e tē aōu,
séy ēy wàn tē aōu laē, ū^m t'hang t'hàn e tē t'habu
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 hak*.

Chēn 錢 Vulg. *chee^{ng}*: money, cash: *Chwán*
chēn 聽錢, *t'hàn chee^{ng}*, to get
money: *tōng chēn* 銅錢, *táng*
chee^{ng}, copper cash, pice. Also, a surname.
Tē tēung hó yēp, tēp ch'heng chēn 池中
荷葉疊青錢, *cháy k'hwut á tēung hó*
lén á hēh, tēp ch'hai^{ng} chee^{ng}, the leaves of
the water lily in the midst of the pool, look
like so much green money.

Chēn 媮 The name of a star: *chēn chēuk*
媮祝, a wish for longevity, ad-
dressed to females.

丟 Chēn 賤 Base, mean, lowly: *hāy chēn* 下
賤, vulgar. *Pin é chēn sē jīn*
che séy oè yéa 貧與賤是人
之所惡也, *sòng hēung kap hāy chēn sē*
láng láng áy séy wàn, poverty and a mean con-
dition are what all men dislike. See the 上論
Sēang lūn.

Chēn 錠 To turn round, to revolve.

奉 Chee^{ng} 湔 *Chee^{ng} séy*, 湔洗, to wash.

Chee^{ng} 氈 Read chēn: a sort of woollen cloth,
or felt: *chēn teāou* 氈條, *chee^{ng}*
teāou, a carpet, a rug; *chēn bō*
氈帽, *chee^{ng} bō*, a felt hat.

Chee^{ng} 髻 The hair collected together.

声 Chee^{ng} 少 Young in years, green, not come
to age or maturity. *Seāou che sē,*
hēt k'hè bē tēng, kaē che chaē sek
少之時. 血氣未定. 戒之在色,
chee^{ng} áy sé, hōēyh k'hè bōēy tēⁿā tēoh, kēng
kaē tē aē sek, in the time of youth, before
the animal spirits are settled, people should
guard against the love of beauty. See the
下論 *Hāy lūn*.

Chee^{ng} 茈 Ch'hoó kēang 茈薑, *chee^{ng} kēo^{ng}*,
young, green ginger.

去 Chee^{ng} 摺 Read chin: to stick in, to cram,
to wedge; a wedge.

Chee^{ng} 箭 Read chēn: an arrow: *hⁿó chēn*
火箭, *hōēy chee^{ng}*, a fire arrow.
Kong yim soō chēn 光陰似
箭, *kong yim chūn ā chee^{ng}*, time flies like
an arrow.

奉 Chee^{ng} 錢 Read chēn: money, cash: *boô chēn*
無錢, *bó chee^{ng}*, no money.
Yéa tōng wūy chēn, chē choō
Chew sé 治銅為錢. 制自周始,
yēo^{ng} táng chò chee^{ng}, chē choō Chew tēāou k'hé,
the regulation for melting copper in order
to make money, began with the Chew dynasty.

Chee^{ng} 擷 To draw anything out, as wire:
chee^{ng} yin 擷引, to lead, to
draw.

夫

Chëep **接** Vulg. *cheh*: to receive, to connect.
 Kê kaou yëá é tō, kê chëep yëá é léy. 其交也以道其接也以禮, *e áy sëo kaou chëàou tō lé, e áy sëo chëep chëàou léy soè*, intimacies according to virtue, and associations consistent with propriety. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.
 Chëep séw yím súy 接手飲水, *sëo chëep ch'hëw lim chüy*, to descend by holding each other's hands, in order to drink water.

Chëep **汁** Gravy, juice, liquid: t'hëen sê é chëep 天時雨汁, *t'hee^{ng} chëàou sé t'oh chëep*, heaven at proper seasons sends down its juice, (that is rain).
 Këung tëung pè k'hwùn, súy chëep put t'hong 宮中被困水汁不通, *këung tëung pè k'hwùn kip kaou chüy chëep bëy t'hong*, they were so straightened in the palace, that the least drop of liquid could not find a thoroughfare.

Chëep **睫** The eye lashes: bê chëep che kan 眉睫之間, between the eye lashes.

天

Chëep **捷** Going out aslant; also, sharp, profitable, convenient.

夫

Chëet **折** Vulg. *cheh*: to break, to break off: aóu chëet 拗折, to twist off. Wüy téang chëá chëet che 爲長者折枝, *wüy sè twā at ch'hëw ke*, to pluck off the branch of a tree for a superior. See the 上孟 Sëang bēng.

Chëet **斲** To cut, to carve: chëet hōng 斲縫, to join a seam.

Chëet **皙** Star-light, the light of the stars.

Chëet **蜚** The sting of an insect; a kind of blubber.

Chëet **楚** To turn topsy-turvy; to leap, to jump, to hop.

Chëet **櫛** A comb, to comb: kw^á kwun soó pē choó sē kin chëet 寡君使婢子侍巾櫛, *gwán áy kw^á kwun woó saé gwá lé áy cha bóe gin á sē kin chëet*, my prince has sent me thine handmaid, to wait upon your towel and comb. Said by 懷嬴 Hwaê-eng, to her husband, when she went to be married. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Chëet **節** Chün chëet 儉節, *chün chat*, to be careful and economical.

Chëet **晰** Bright, clear.

Chëet **浙** A river in the south-east of China, from which the name of the province of Chëet-kang 浙江 is derived.

Chëet **卩** An insignia or seal of office, given by the sovereign, to ensure the confidence of the people in the officer appointed.

Chëet **節** A section, a verse: t'ëuk chëet 竹節, *tek chat*, a knot, or joint in a bamboo; hoó chëet 符節, a cheque cut through the middle, to establish confidence between two parties.
 Tek chë, hēng hoé Tëung-kok, jëak hap hoó chëet 得志行乎中國. 若合符節, *tit t'ëoh sim chë, kē^á tē Tëung-kok, ch'hin chë^{ng} hap hoó chëet*, obtaining one's aim, we may travel through the whole of China (and find all agreeing with us), like the correspondence of the two sides of a cheque.

Chún chëet 準節, *chún chat*, economical, keeping within bounds.

天

Chëet

捷

To overcome, to obtain a victory, to send news of a victory; also diligent, quick, accomplished.

Chëy hoê laê hëèn chëet 齊侯來獻捷, the prince of the Chëy country came and offered up the news of his victory. See the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Yit gwat sam chëet 一月三捷, *chit goëyh jít sⁿa kwày tit yêⁿá*, to obtain three victories in one month. See the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*. Cheng hoo chëet chëet 征夫捷捷, to carry on the war with vigour.

Chëet

捷

Chëet choó 捷仔, *chëet á*, a female office, first introduced in the time of the Hàn dynasty: also written 婕 *chëet*.

Chëet

睫

The hair of the eye-lashes.

Chëet

捷

Rapid, quick.

Chëet

箒

A fan; in the east it is called chëet, and in the west sëèn 扇, *sëè^{ng}*. Boó-ông sé chok chëet 武王始作箒, *Boó-ông k'hé t'habu chò sèè^{ng}*, Boó-ông was the first who made fans.

Chëet

截

Chëet twān 截斷, *at too^{ng}*, to break off. Chëet ché 截止, to stop. Chëet léw 截柳, *at léw teáou*, to break off willow branches.

Chëet

蟻

A kind of crab.

Chëet

截

A lofty hill, a high mountain.

Chëet

諛

Verbose, talkative; many words.

Chëet

捷

To obtain in succession, to make progress from one to another. Lëên chëet sam gwān 聯捷三元, *sëo swà t'èung sⁿa 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. Bëng kē t'hëèn 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 chöey 責罰有罪, *chek hwat woó chöey*, to punish the guilty.

Yéw gân chek chëá, *put tek kē gân chek k'hé* 有言責者. 不得其言則去, *woó kóng wā chek jīn áy láng, ũ^m tit t'hëⁿa e áy wā chëw k'hé*, those who are entrusted with the office of admonishers, when their advice is not attended to, should quit their situations.

Chek

勛

Merit; meritorious work.

Chek

借

Vulg. *chëöh*: to borrow; also, if supposing. Chek wat bē te, *ek kē p'haōu choó* 借曰未知. 亦既抱子, *ch'hin chëō^{ng} kóng yéá böey chae, yéá woó p'hō sèy kēⁿá*, 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

匕

The blade of grass.

Chek

僂

Small.

Chek 績 To spin: hóng chek 紡績, p'háng chūyh, to spin thread; also, merit. Kong-hoō-būn-pek che boé chek 公父文伯之母績, Kong-hōo-būn-pāyh áy nēo^{ng} léy p'háng chūyh, Kong-hōo-būn-pāyh's mother was spinning thread.

Chek 積 To accumulate, to collect, to heap up together, to hoard up. Chek seéou é ko tǎe 積小以高大, chek sèy 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 戩 To advance; the appearance of sharpness.

Chek 簀 A sleeping mat; hwa jē wán, taē hoo che chek e 華而皖大夫之簀與, hwa léy kwá sáy k'á, sē taē hoo áy ch'hēōh, so flowered and elegant! this is surely the mat of a great officer. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

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-mōh. Kim kwun toē say chek, lúy gwat twān jín yēn 今君渡沙磧累月斷人烟, t'á lé kōy say chek, kwáy gōyēn jít too^{ng} láng 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 jín yéw é kēen t'hēen hāy che chē chek 聖人有以見天下之至蹟, sēng jín woō ēy k'hw^{ng} à kē^{ng} t'heē^{ng} hāy áy chē ch'him, a sage can look into the most deep and confused things in the world. See the 易經 Yēūh keng.

Chek 蹟 A trace, a foot-step; koé chek 古蹟 antiquities.

Chek 迹 Chēuk chek 足迹, k'ha chēūh, foot-steps; T'haē-ōng tēāou ke ōng chek 太王肇基王迹, T'haē-ōng k'hē t'hāou ch'hōng ke ōng áy chēūh, Thae-ōng first laid the foundation of the traces of royalty (in his family.)

Chek 跡 A foot-step, a track; ke tīn má chek séy put keng che tēy 車塵馬迹所不經之地, ch'hēa tīn 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, lēem pee^{ng}, immediately; chek sē 卽是, that is.—Also written 卽 chek. Sēen jín kàou bín, ch'hit lēen ek k'hó é chek jēūng é 善人教民. 七年亦可以 卽戎矣, hó láng ká pāyh sai^{ng}, ch'hit neē^{ng} yéá t'hang káou sēo t'haé, when a clever man teaches the people, in seven years they can be fit for war. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chek 唧 The noise of many voices, the humming of insects.

Chek 𤄎 To dislike, to be pained with; the snuff of a candle. Tīm chek ch'hâm swat t'héen hêng 朕聖讒說殄行, gwá ch'háyh saé p'hwà áy wá t'héen chwát áy séy kēⁿá, I dislike slanderous words and ruinous actions;—said by the the Emperor舜 Sùn.

Chek 鯽 Vulg. *chát*: the name of a fish: sēen chek gín se k'höey 鮮鯽銀絲膾, ch'hee^{ng} áy chát hé ch'hin chēō^{ng} gín swⁿá p'áyh áy báh, the raw flesh of the *chát* fish is white like silver thread.

Chek 籩 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. Sèa 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. pêng, sēang, k'hè, jip 平上去入, p'ái^{ng}, chēō^{ng}, k'hè, jip, the even, ascending, departing, and contracted or entering tones; these are again multiplied, by dividing each of them into upper and lower, thus making seven or eight. But the general division of them is into pêng 平, p'ái^{ng}, and chek 仄, ch'áyh, even and oblique, according to which their verses are regulated. Hence they say, Chò se pit te pêng chek yim 做詩必知平仄音, chò se pit tēōh chae p'ái^{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 jê ch'hè 日昃而市, jít t'haóuⁿá sae ch'ew chēⁿá ch'hè,

when the sun declined to the west, the market was held. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Chek 迤 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, chít ch'ěäh, one, one of anything Hêng tan éng chek 形單影隻, hêng twⁿa yēⁿá ch'ěäh, a single form and a lonely shadow. Said of an only son, without brethren.

Chek 灑 A dead ghost.

Chek 糈 White rice.

Chek 躅 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 jê sè wúy t'héen hāy chek 言而世爲天下則, kóng jê tēy tēy chò t'hee^{ng} hāy hwat chek, if he speaks (as a sage) a man becomes for ages an example to the Empire. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Wán che chek yéw bōng, kin che chek put yēm 遠之則有望. 近之則不厭, hwū^{ng} áy lāng ch'ew woō bāng lán, kīn áy lāng yēábó 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 s'uk: an uncle, a father's brother. Chew-kong naé Sēng-óng che s'uk hoō yēá 周公乃成

王之叔父也, *Chew-kong sē Sêng-ông áy chek pāy*, Chew-kong was the uncle of Sêng-ông.

燭 Read *chëuk*: a candle: *lap chëuk kong hwuy, boô bê put chëàou*
läh chek kwui^{ng} hwuy, bò chit léy sèy sèy ũ^m
chëò béng, by the brightness of a candle, there is nothing so minute but what it may be illumined.

寂 Still, quiet, tranquil, retired, inactive, motionless. *Chék jëèn put tōng*
寂然不動, tēem tēem bó tin lāng
 still and unmoved.

寂 Far from the noise of men.

巖 The appearance of lofty hills; *k'hae hëen bōng ch'hām chék* 開軒望
巖巖, k'hwuy óh bāng k'hw^{na}
sw^{na} kwán kwán, on opening the school, we see the lofty hills afar off.

鰓 *Oe chék* 烏鰓, *oe chát*, the name of a fish, called also, *bék chék* 墨賊, *bák ch'hát*, the cuttle fish.

藉 *Lóng chék* 狼藉, all in confusion.

籍 A book, a register, a record; *tēen chék* 典籍, an historical record. A surname.

Choo hoé oè kē haē ké yéá, jē kae k'hè kē chek 諸侯惡其害己也. 而皆去其籍, *choo hoé wán e áy haē ka tē, jē chò pòb t'hek kak e áy ch'hūyh*, 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 béng*.

賊 *Vulg. ch'hát*, a thief, a robber, an injurious person; to injure. *Chék jē hong k'hé* 賊如蜂起,

ch'hát ch'hin chëò^{ng} p'hang k'hé, thieves sprung up as thick as bees.

Chék jin chëá wūy che chék 賊仁者謂之賊, *chék haē jin áy lāng, kóng kèò ch'hát*, he who injures benevolence is called an injurious person.

幸

曾 Then, how; the sign of the past tense; a surname: *cheng sun* 曾孫, a great-grandson.

Cheng sē é wūy hòu hoē 曾是以爲孝乎, *cheng an nēy chēw kóng kèò woō hòu*, how can this alone be considered filial piety? See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Goé é choó wūy ē che būn, cheng Yēw é Kēw che būn 吾以子爲異之間. 曾由與求之間, *gwá lēäh chò lé woō kōh yēò^{ng} áy moo^{ng}*, *cheng sē Yēw kap Kēw áy moo^{ng}*, I thought you would propose some rare question, how is it that you have only asked about Yēw and Kēw.

Cheng kēen kē jin, bē sit kē béng 曾見其人. 未識其名, *bat k'hw^{na} e áy lāng, bōēy bat e áy mē^{na}*, I have seen the man but do not know his name.

僧 A priest of Budha, a monk, a recluse. *Sē wán cheng laē seáou, keáou gwūy k'hek kò he* 寺遠僧來少. 橋危客過稀, *eē^{ng} hwū^{ng} hōēy sē^{ng} laē chëò, kēò gwūy lāng k'hūyh hán kōēy*, when the temple is afar off, few priests come to it; and when the bridge is dangerous, travellers seldom go over it.

增 To increase, to add to: *kay cheng* 增加, to increase more and more. *Hoē k'hoé sōey cheng* 戶口歲增, *moo^{ng} áy táou ch'hūy tak neē^{ng} k'hāh 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 t'ööh láng é ch'hiy áy wā, tak paé hoé láng cheng hwün, attacking people in conversation, we frequently become hated by them. See the 上論 Sēang lün.

Cheng 繒 The general name of silk and cloth. Ch'he-yáng hwán cheng chéá yéá 睢陽販繒者也, tē Ch'he-yáng woō láng 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, hwán kēw choo kē sin 君子失諸正鵠. 反求諸其身, kwun choó áy láng sit e áy cheng gók, chēw hwán t'ööh tooi^{ng} kēw tē e pán sin, the good man, when he misses the centre of the target, turns and reflects upon himself. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Cheng gwát 正月, chē^{na} göëyh, 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 chéá sēang hwat háy yéá, tek kok put sēang cheng yéá 征者上伐下也. 敵國不相征也, cheng sē sè twā hwat sè sèy, tek kok bó sèo cheng yéá, "correction" is when a superior state corrects an inferior; equal

states contending together, are not said to correct one another. See the 中庸 Tēung yung. Kwan ke jé put cheng 關譏而不征, tē kwán aè ke ch'hat hēng jín, jé bó t'häyh meē^{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'hoé ch'hay jit k'hwá tóng cheng 樹頭初日掛銅鉦, ch'hēw t'haóu tē k'hé ch'hay ch'hut jit ch'hin chēō^{ng} táng 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 chéet áy cha bóé kē^{na}, a virgin, a modest young woman.

Kwun choó cheng jé put lēang 君子貞而不諒, kwun choó cheng tit, jé bó sèy sìn, the good man is generally upright, without attending to the smaller points of sincerity.

Cheng 偵 To ask, to make enquiry, to spy: yéw cheng 游偵, a spy.

Cheng 楨 The name of a tree: lé cheng 女楨, an evergreen; planks used in building mud walls, which are bound together, and the earth is then beaten in between them.

Cheng 禎 Cheng sēang 禎祥, lucky omens, fortunate emblems. Kok kay chēang hin, pit yéw cheng sēang 國家

將興必有禎祥, *kok kay chéang böéyh*
 hin k'hé, pit woō cheng séang, when a country
 is about to rise into celebrity, there will
 certainly be favourable omens. See the 中庸
 Tèung yung.

爭 To wrangle, to strive, to contend;
 Cheng 爭 séang cheng 相爭, *séo chái^{ng}*,
 to quarrel.

Soō cheng bēng é tēaou, séang cheng lē é ch'hē
 士爭名於朝. 商爭利於市, *t'hak*
ch'hāyh lāng chái^{ng} mē^{ng} á sē^{ng} a tē tēaou, chō
 seng lé lāng 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
 Soó kè.

嶢 Cheng 嶢 Steep, lofty, difficult of ascent.

箏 Cheng 箏 A kind of guitar, with twelve or
 thirteen strings.

睛 Cheng 睛 The pupil of the eye; hong cheng
 chēá to sēw 方睛者多壽,
bak cheng sè kak áy lāng tē^{ng} hōey
sēw, those who have square pupils in their eyes
 will live long. Said by 管輅 Kwán-lok.

蜻 Cheng 蜻 Cheng tēng 蜻蜓, the dragon-fly,
 an insect with four wings and six
 feet. Cheng tēng tēem súy, hwún
 téep sim hong 蜻蜓點水. 粉蝶尋芳,
ch'hán ai^{ng} tēem tē chúy, böey yēah ch'hōey
hwa p'hang, the dragon-fly dips in the water,
 and the painted butterfly seeks the flowers.

菁 Cheng 菁 The appearance of fulness.

鶻 Cheng 鶻 *Ka cheng* 鶻鷂, the name of a bird
 that can keep down the calamity
 of fire.

Cheng 搃 To beat, to thump, to pound. Cheng
 kim koé, ch'hōey bēng naē 搃金
 鼓吹鳴籟, *p'hāh 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. Chéaou tē hoo
 é cheng 招大夫以旌, *chéo*
tē hoo é cheng, a great officer must be sum-
 moned by a cheng flag. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Cheng 精 Correct, good, pure, small, minute,
 subtle, fine. Gē cheng, jín sēuk,
 jē bōo yit hô soo é 義精. 仁
 熟而無一毫私意, *gē cheng, jín sek*,
jē bō chit hô áy sae k'hea áy è, correct in
 righteousness and accustomed to benevolence,
 without a single atom of sinister intention.

Cheng 春 Read chēung: to pound in a mortar.
 C'hēung bé 春米, *cheng bé*, to
 pound rice. Chēung kēw 春臼
cheng koō, a mortar.

Cheng 鍾 A cup: chéw cheng 酒鍾, a wine
 cup or glass.

Cheng 鐘 Read chēung: a bell: chēung bēng
 鐘鳴, *cheng tân*, the bell rings.
 Gák yin, gák yin, chēung koé yin
 hoē chae 樂云. 樂云. 鍾鼓云乎哉,
lāng kóng chok gák, chok gák, k'ham sē cheng koé
an néy kóng chae, people talk of music, and of
 music; as if bells and drums constituted music.
 See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

井 Cheng 井 Vulg. *chai^{ng}*: a well: a surname.
 Chéng séang yéw lé 井上有李,
chai^{ng} tēng woō lé á, there was a
 plum tree over the well.

P'hè jèak kwùt chéng, kwùt chéng k'ew jīm, jé put kip chwán, yéw wúy k'hè chéng yéa 譬若掘井。掘井九仞。而不及泉。猶爲棄井也, p'hè jèak kwùt chái^{ng} kwùt chái^{ng} kaóu jīm, nā bó kip chw^{ng}á, yéw wúy t'hek kak chái^{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: chéy chéng 齊整, to adjust.

Kwa tēn put lap lé, lé hāy put chéng kwan 瓜田不納履。李下不整冠, kwa ch'hán bó pāyh áy, lé áy bó chéng kin, 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'àng 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, cháp chéng á, a term of abuse.

去 Chéng **正** Correct, straight, right: chéng keng 正經, honest, upright. Chéng tit 正直, t'è^{ng} tit, straight-forward, blunt; p'eng 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 láng é ch'è^{ng}à tō, ch'è chwūy k'á ū^m ch'è^{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 soó 政事, government, politics. Chéng ch'èa, chéng yéa, séy é chéng jín che put chéng yéa 政者正也。所以正人之不正也, chéng ch'ew sé ch'è^{ng}à, séy é ch'è^{ng}à láng áy ū^m ch'è^{ng}à, to regulate means to put to rights,—that by which we set right people's wrongs. Said by 朱子 Choo-choó.

Chéng **種** Read chéung: to plant, to sow. Chéung hoé ch'èaou 種胡椒, chéng hoé ch'èo, to plant pepper; chéung tek 種德, chéng tek, to plant virtue.

Chéng **薦** Read ch'èen: a mat; kaou ch'èen 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, noè, ae, lok, b'è hwat, wūy s'èng,—hwat, ch'ek wūy che chéng 喜怒哀樂未發。謂性。發則謂之情, hw^{ng}a hé, séw k'hè, ae ch'hám, t'héung lok, yéa b'èy hwat, kóng k'èò sai^{ng},—hwat leaóu, ch'ew kóng k'èò chéng, joy, anger, grief, and pleasure, before they are displayed, are called nature; when displayed, they are denominated passions.

Chéng **晴** Vulg. chái^{ng}: fair weather; a clear sky; calm, serene; é chéng 雨晴 hoé chái^{ng}, the rain is cleared up. Also written 醒 chéng.

T'hēen chēng kēng seng hēen 天晴景星
見, t'hec^{ng} chai^{ng} kwu^{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 kēung 層宮,
a palace, with a succession of chambers and
courts.

Chēng 嶒 Chun chēng 峻嶒, the lofty ap-
pearance of hills.

Chēng 靖 Tranquil, peaceful: also, to think;
to regulate. An chēng 安靖,
rest and tranquillity;—answering in
Chinese to "good night."

Lēng chēng é tè wán, tām pòk k'hó hēng sim
寧靖以致遠. 淡泊可明心, lēng
chēng é tè kaòu hwu^{ng}, tām pòh 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 chēa
tōng, jín chēa chēng 知者動.
仁者靜, woó te áy láng tin tāng, woó
jín áy láng chēng chēng, men of knowledge
are active, but men of benevolence still. See
the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chék chēng che ch'hé 寂靜之處, seuk
chēng áy wūy, a still, quiet place.

Chēng 甑 An earthen pot to boil rice in: é
hoó chēng ch'hwán 以釜甑爨,
t'hó tē^{ng} á bók kaòu ché pòo^{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: kēet chēng 潔淨, ch'heng
k'hé sēo^{ng}, pure and clean. Lēuk
chēng put k'hó sōey 淥淨不
可睡, Lēuk áy chúy ch'heng k'hé, ū^m t'hang
p'hōey nw^{ng}, the waters of the Lēuk are clear,
and must not be defiled by spittle.

Chēng 靚 To adorn; clear.

Chēng 諍 To reprove; koé chēa, kwun yéw
chēng sín, hoó yéw chēng choó.
古者君有諍臣父有
諍子, koé chá, jín kwun woó t'hang t'á áy jín
sín, nēo^{ng} pāy woó t'hang t'á áy haòu sai^{ng},
in former times, princes had ministers that could
reprove them, and fathers, children that could
advise them. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Chēng 睚 To look displeased.

Chēng 窞 A pit, a hole. Jín kae wat, é te,—
k'he jé lap choo koé hwā hām.
chēng che tēung, jé bók che te
pē yéa 人皆曰予知驅而納諸
罟獲陷窞之中而莫之知避
也, láng chò pòk kóng, gwá woó tè,—nā böeyh
kw^{ng} á jé lap e koé hwā hām chēng áy tēung, chēw bó
láng ēy chae sēem 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.

Chēng 莊 Read chong: thus, chong gēep 莊
業, che^{ng} gēep, a farm: chong kay
莊家, che^{ng} kay, a farmer. Also,
a surname.

妝 *Chē^{ng}* Read chong: an ornament, a head-dress; to adorn. Chong sek 妝飾, *chē^{ng} sek*, to adorn; sey chong 梳妝, *sey chē^{ng}*, a toilette.

Put t'hāe chong chéng, choō jēn yáou t'héaou 不待妝整自然窈窕, *ū^m saé téng t'haē chē^{ng} chéng, choō jēn yaóu t'héaou*, without waiting for the aid of the toilette, she is naturally handsome.

贓 *Chē^{ng}* Read chong: bribes received by inferior officers; stolen goods. Tuy chong 追贓, *tuy chē^{ng}*, to search for stolen goods.

裝 *Chē^{ng}* Read chong: goods; chong h^ò 裝貨, *chē^{ng} hōy*, baggage, stores. O'ng laē che jīn, sòk chong chēw 往來之人束裝就道, *óng laē áy láng pak chē^{ng} chēw kē^{ná} loē*, passengers travelling to and fro, pack up their luggage, and set out in the way.

庄 *Chē^{ng}* Read chong: a farm; tēen chong 田庄, *ch'hān chē^{ng}*, a farming estate.

Haē chong 鞋庄, *áy chē^{ng}*, a shoe warehouse. Gwān hoē sè seng chaē tēen chong 願後世生在田庄, *gwān aū sè sai^{ng} twā tē ch'hān chē^{ng}*, I desire in the next birth to be born in some farm-house:—Said by a sovereign, when about to be killed.

狀 *Chē^{ng}* Kò chōng 告狀, *kò chē^{ng}*, an indictment, an accusation. T'heen hāy bōo tō, jīn bīn bōo k'hó kò 天下無道人民無可告狀, *t'heē^{ng} āy bó tō áy sé, láng pūyh sai^{ng} bó ta lōh t'hang kò chē^{ng}*, when the Empire is without the right way, the people have no where to go and prefer their indictments.

藏 *Chē^{ng}* Read chōng: a warehouse; hoó chōng k'hong he 府藏空虛, *hoó chē^{ng} k'hang k'hang*, the treasury and store-house empty.

臟 *Chē^{ng}* Read chōng: the viscera, the bowels: jīn yéw gnóe chōng 人有五臟, *láng woō goē chē^{ng}*, people have five viscera.

招 *Chēo* Read cheaou: to call, to beckon by the hand, to assemble. Bē kám chek chēaou, sēen se hōng būn 未敢即招先書奉聞, *bōēy k^{ná} lēem pec^{ng} chēo, taē seng scá p'hay t'hám 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. Koé jīn bōey chéung, kok ch'hut 古人每種各出少許以祭, *koé chá áy láng bōey chéng, kok ch'hut chēo chēo é chēy*, the ancients, from every kind of grain, used to take a little of each, to sacrifice it (to the manes of those who first invented food).

照 *Chēo* Read chēaou: to reflect, to illumine. Jit chēaou bān hong 日照萬方, *jit t'haū chēo chē^{ná} bān he^{ng}*, the sun illumines myriads of places.

醮 *Chēo* Read chēaou: a sacrifice, a religious procession. Chò chēaou kē hok 做醮祈福, *chò chēo kēw hok k'hè*, to perform a sacrifice in order to seek happiness.

噉 *Chēo* Read chēaou: to eat, to gnaw.

夫

Chëöhh **借** Read chëà: to borrow: ná lé chëà tek ch'hóo bú 那理借得此物, ta löh éy chëöhh til chéy léy méèⁿh, where can we borrow such a thing as this?

Chëöhh **燭** Sek h^{nó} 燭火, chëöhh hōéy, to warm one's-self at the fire. Hân laê boô e, tong sek h^{nó} 寒來無衣. 當燭火, kw^{ná} laê nā bó s^{ná}, tēöhh chëöhh hōéy, when the cold weather comes, if you have no clothes, you must warm yourself at the fire.

Chëöhh **斫** Read sek: to cut down. Sek sē 斫樹, chëöhh ch'hēw, to fell trees.

Chëöhh **墟** A foundation. Wúy kē sit, pit sēen lip ke chëöhh 爲巨室必先立基墟, chò twā ch'hoò, pit tēöhh taē seng k'hēā ke chëöhh, in making a great house, we must first lay a good foundation.

Chëöhh **耜** Léy chëöhh 犁耜, the handle of a plough.

天

Chëöhh **石** Read sek: a stone; a measure of ten pecks; a surname. Kim hoo san, yit kwán sek che to 今夫山. 一卷石之多, t^{ná} chéy léy sw^{ná}, chit kwán chëöhh áy chēy, now a hill is nothing more than a heap of stones. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

奉

Chëo^{ng} **章** Read chëang: a chapter, a section; a surname. Bún chëang 文章, bún chëo^{ng}, literary composition. Sòng, Ông-an-sek, tēng chok bún chëang, é pat pé wúy lút; chë Bēng naé é bún chëang sè thēen 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 tēāou, Ông-an-chëöhh tē^{ná} chò bún chëo^{ng}, é pāyh koé chò lút; chë kaòu Bēng tēāou, ch'hē^{ná} é bún chëo^{ng} ch'hè

k'hw^{ná} t'hee^{ng} āy áy t'hak ch'hayh láng, Ông-an-sek of the Sòng dynasty settled the form of literary compositions, and confined them to eight sections; till in the Bēng dynasty, literary compositions were used for trying and examining scholars, throughout the Empire. See the 史畧 Soó lëak.

Chëo^{ng} **樟** Read chëang: the camphor tree.

Chëo^{ng} **漳** Read chëang: the name of a river, in the province of 福建 Hok-kèen, which gave rise to the name of Chëang-chew 漳州, Chëo^{ng}-chew, the department where the dialect of this dictionary is spoken. There is, also, Chëang-p'hoé-hēen 漳浦縣, Chëo^{ng}-p'hoé-kwán, the district of Chëo^{ng}-p'hoé.

Chëo^{ng} **鱒** Read chëang: the name of a fish.

Chëo^{ng} **漿** Read chëang: starch, for stiffening clothes; ám chëang 泊漿, ám chëo^{ng}, starch.

蔣

Chëo^{ng} **蔣** Read chëang: a surname.

Chëo^{ng} **掌** Read chëang: the palm. Séw chëang 手掌, ch'héw chëo^{ng}, the palm of the hand.

Gé gnó séy yëuk yéá, him chëang ék gnó séy yëuk yéá 魚我所欲也. 熊掌亦我所欲也, hé gwá séy àé yéá, him chëo^{ng} yéá gwá séy àé yéá, fish is a thing that I like,—a bear's palm is also what I like. See 孟子 Bēng-chóo.

Chëo^{ng} **槳** Read chëang: an oar. Kò chëang 過槳, kò chëo^{ng}, to pull, or push over, the oar.

去

Chhōng 障 Pó chhàng 保障, pó chhōng, a mound, a fence. Tāe sin kok che pó chhàng yéa 大臣國之保障也, twā jin sin kok áy pó chhōng, a great minister is the defence of a country.

Chhōng 醬 Read chhàng: sauce or gravy. Toē chhàng 豆醬, taōu chhōng, a kind of ketchup made of pulse. Sēen hoo chhàng yūng pek yéw sip jē yūng 膳夫醬用百有十二甕, chē chhāh áy láng yūng chhōng chēn á pāyh kwà chap jē àng, the cook used one hundred and twelve jars of sauces. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

奉

Chhōng 蟹 Chhàng chē 蟹蟪, chhōng chē, a toad.

丟

Chhōng 上 Read sēang: to ascend; up, at the top, upon, above, on. Sēang tong kae, chek sēen chó chhuk, sēang sey kae chek sēen yēw chhuk 上東階則先左足. 上西階則先右足, chhōng tang kay, chhōw taē seng tó ch'héw áy k'ha, chhōng sae kay chhōw taē seng chēn á 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 ké.

Chhōng 癢 Read yāng: to itch. Chwān sin chīn yāng 全身盡癢, chhōng hīn sin chhōng léāou léāou, the body itches all over.

夫

Chhuk 足 Sufficient, enough; the feet. Te chhuk 知足, to be content. Chhuk sit chhuk peng, bīn sin chē é 足食. 足兵. 民信之矣, kaōu chhāh, kaōu peng, kwà pāyh sai'ng sin lán, "a sufficiency of food, a sufficiency of weapons, and the confidence of the people;" — three things

which a good governor will seek to obtain. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Heng tēy jē séw chhuk, ch'hey choó soō e hók 兄弟如手足. 妻子似衣服, hēn a tē ch'hin chhōng k'ha ch'héw, boé kēn á ch'hin chhōng s'na k'hoē, elder and younger brethren are like one's legs and arms, but wives and children are only like one's apparel.

Chhuk

屬 To confide to, to entrust with; also, to assemble, to connect. Hàn óng che chhàng, tók Hān-sin k'hó chhuk taē soō 漢王之將. 獨韓信可屬大事, Hàn óng áy chhàng, tók Hān-sin t'hang chhuk t'hok twā soō, of all the generals of the king of Hàn, Hān-sin alone could be entrusted with the great affairs of state. See the 史記 Soó ké.

Naé chhuk kē kē ló, jē kò che 乃屬其耆老而告之, naé chip hōey e áy laōu láng, jē kap e kóng, he then assembled his elders, and informed them, &c. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chhuk

祝 An instrument used for stopping music.

Chhuk

祀 The name of an officer, presiding over the ancestral temple.

Chhuk

囑 To entrust to the care of. Hàn Chhāou-léet tēy chhuk koe é Choo-kat-boó-hoē 漢昭烈帝囑孤於諸葛武侯, Hàn Chhāou-léet tēy t'hok koe kēn á hoē Choo-kat-boó-hoē, the Emperor Chhāou-léet of the Hàn dynasty entrusted his orphan child to Choo-kat-boó-hoē.

Chhuk

燭 A candle. Láp chhuk 蠟燭, lāh chek, a wax candle. Chhuk chhāou bōo kēang 燭照無疆, chek chhō bó kēang, a caadle illumines all around.

Chëuk 粥 Mōey chëuk 糜粥, *ám mōey*, congee, rice water. Ch'hwat chëuk, bēn ch'him hek, chek wūy jé k'hok 啜粥面深墨. 即位而哭, *ch'hōeyh ám mōey, bēn ch'him oe, chek wūy jé k'hadu*, "drinking watery gruel, and with a face as black as ink, he approached the throne and wept." This was the conduct of a filial son, on the death of his royal father. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Chëuk 粥 The noise made in calling fowls: chëuk key 粥鷄, *koē key*, to chuck like fowls.

Chëuk 瘰 Boils and blains, on the hands and feet.

Chëuk 祝 To bless, to felicitate, to wish well to, to pray for blessings on. A surname.

Chëuk sēw 祝壽, to wish one long life.
Chëuk sèa 祝謝, to thank.

Chëuk 縵 The belt, tied on the outside of a garment; a girdle.

Chëuk 叔 Read sëuk: an uncle, a father's younger brother.

幸 Chëung 鍾 To collect; a cup, a certain measure; a surname. Chëw chëung 酒鍾, *chëw cheng á*, a wine cup. Bān chëung é gnó hò kay yēn 萬鍾於我何加焉, *bān chëung áy ch'hék lē gwá woō sⁿa mēⁿh kay*, what would ten thousand measures of grain add to me? See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Chëung 鐘 Vulg. *cheng*: a bell. Yáou chëung 搖鐘, *yěo cheng*, to ring a bell. Chëung lé 鍾離, a double surname.

Sin chëung, boē koé, lēng jin bēng séng 晨鐘暮鼓令人猛省, *chá k'hé áy cheng, maí^{ng} hwui^{ng} áy koé, lēng láng bēng séng*, the morning bell, and the evening drum, are to make people alert and watchful.

Chëung 春 Chëung kēw 春臼, *cheng koō*, a pestle and mortar.

Chëung 搗 Vulg. *cheng*: to pound, to beat; chëung bé 搗米, *cheng bé*, to beat out rice.

Chëung 蠢 Stupid, foolish: Ae-kong wát, kwⁿá jin chëung gé 哀公曰寡人蠢愚, *Ae-kong kóng, gwá woō chëung gaé*, Ae-kong said, I am stupid and foolish.

Chëung 蝨 A kind of insect.

Chëung 終 The end, the issue, the termination; final. A surname. Bút yéw pún bwat, soō yéw chëung sé 物有本末事有終始, *mēⁿh woō pún bwat, soō woō k'hé t'haóu swáh böey*, things have their origin and termination; affairs have a beginning and an end.

Chëung 刮 To scrape anything.

Chëung 種 Vulg. *chéng*: the seed of anything; offspring. Chëung chëung 種種, short hair.

Gnoé kok chëá, chëung che bé chëá yéa 五穀者種之美者也, *goē kok chëw sé chéng áy sáy*, the five kinds of grain are the best of all seeds.

Chëung 踵 The heel of the foot; to tread with the heel; to cut off. Chëung bān jé kò Bān-kong 踵門而

告文公, k'ha t'ah moo^{ng} jé kap Bún-kong kóng, treading on the threshold, they informed Bún-kong, &c. See 孟子 Bēng-cháo.

Chéung 腫 Tèang chéung 脹腫, t'è^{ng} chéng, to be swollen.

Chéung 瘰 Kèak chéung 腳瘰, k'ha chéng, a swelling of the legs.

去 Chéung 衆 All, the whole, many: chéung jín 眾人, chéung lán, all people. Kw^{na} koè put k'hó é ték chéung 寡固不可以敵衆, ch'èo koè b'ey t'uy ték ch'ey, the few certainly cannot contend with the many.

Hwàn àè chéung jé ch'hin jín 汎愛衆而親仁, hwàn àè chéung lán, jé ch'hin k'ín woō jín áy lán, generally kind to all, but intimate with the virtuous. See the 上論 Sēang lūn. Also written 伙 chéung.

Chéung 僮 Léung chéung 僮僮, to seek and not meet with.

Chéung 種 To plant, to sow; chéung ch'haè 種菜, chéng ch'haè, to plant vegetables.

Sín-lóng kaòu bín chéung gnóe kok 神農教民種五穀, Sín-lóng kà bín chéng gnóe kok, Sín-lóng taught the people to plant the five kinds of grain.

去 Chéung 從 To follow, to comply with; from, out of. A surname. Also written 从 chéung.

Yín chéung léung, hong chéung hoé 雲從龍, 風從虎, hwán t'hán léung, hong t'hàn hoé, clouds follow the dragon, and wind the tiger. See the 易經 Yéuh keng.

去

Chéung 從 To follow behind, to accompany; Chéung gnó ch'èá, k'è Yéw e 從我者其由歟, t'uy gwá áy lán, e k'na s'è Yéw e, he that accompanies me, will it not be Yéw? See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

去

Chew 舟 A boat, a vessel: chew ke séy ch'è 舟車所至, ch'án kwá ch'h'èa séy kaòu áy w'uy, wherever boats or carriages have travelled. See the 中庸 T'èung yung.

P'hit má yaòu t'è ch'h'èen lé t'ey, k'heng chew é kò b'án t'èung san 匹馬遙馳千里地, 輕舟以過萬重山, ch'it ch'èah báy p'haòu chaòu ch'heng lé áy t'ey, k'hin k'hin áy ch'án é k'òy b'án t'èung áy sw^{na}, with one horse we have galloped over a thousand miles of country, and with a light boat we have sailed past ten thousand ranges of hills.

Chew 俯 To cover over, to conceal, to hide: s'uy chew é bé 誰俯予美, ch'è ch'uy p'èy gwá áy hó, who will conceal my excellencies. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chew 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 s'èuk h'èep chew, é choé 穎考叔挾輶以走, Éng-k'hó-s'èuk gn'ayh ch'h'èa, é k'è^{na}, Éng-k'hó-s'èuk took the carriage under his arm, and walked away with it. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

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 lánng chew jê bó pè*, the good man is liberal and not narrow minded. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

K'hóng-choó chew lēw soò 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, *saé e sēo chew chēy*, make them provide for one another.

Chew 州 A district, a department. Chew, hēēn 州縣, *chew, kwān*, larger and smaller districts. Chew hoó 州府, a capital of a district, a colony.

Gān put tēung sìn, hēng put tok kēng, suy chew lé, hēng hoē chae 言不忠信. 行不篤敬. 雖州里. 行乎哉, *kóng wā bó tēung sìn, séy kē^{ng} á bó tok kēng, 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 盪 The turnings and windings of a stream.

Chew 啾 Chew chek 啾啾, the noise made by infants and children.

Chew 洲 High land in the midst of water, an island in a river. Chaē hó che chew 在河之洲, *twā tē kàng áy chew*, in the island of the river.

Chew 壽 Deceitful; to cheat.

Chew 酒 Wine, fermented liquor. Sít chéw 食酒, *chēuh chéw*, to drink wine.

Gē tēk chok chéw 儀狄作酒, *gē tēk áy hwan chò chéw*, the north-western foreigners first invented wine.

E' oè ché chéw, jē h^ò sēēn gān 禹惡旨酒而好善言, *E' wān ché chéw, jé àè hó áy wā*, E' disliked the best wine, but loved virtuous words.

Yéw chéw soó sēēn seng chwān 有酒食先生饌, *wō chéw pōi^{ng} hoē pāy hē^{ng} a chēuh*, 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 chéw 掃帚, a besom, a broom. Seáou-k'hong ch'hey chok ke chéw 少康初作箕帚, *Seáou-k'hong k'hé ch'hey chò sàou chéw*, Seáou-k'hong first invented besoms. See the 說文 *Swat bün*.

Chew 獼 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, *chéw kai^{ng}*, to keep watch. Séw büt 守物, *chéw mē^{ng}*, to take care of any thing.

Séw, séuk wúy taē? séw sin wúy taē 守孰
 爲大. 守身爲大, chēw, tēy chit hāng
 k'háh twā? chēw lán pún sin k'háh twā, of all
 cares, which is the most important? — The
 care of one's own personal conduct is the
 most important. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

去

Chèw

呪

To swear; an oath. Chèw sē 呪誓,
 chēw chwā, to take an oath. Bín
 hoé, chēk k'hwat k'hoé choè chēw
 民否. 則厥口咀呪, pāyh sai^{ng} ū^m hó,
 chēw k'hwat ch'hüy chēw chwā, when the people
 have any disputes, they open their mouths
 with an oath. See the 尙書 Sēō^{ng} sé.

Chèw

僇

Ch'han chēw 僇僇, scolding; rail-
 ing words.

Chèw

蛀

Read choò: a kind of insect that
 eats wood.

去

Chēw

就

Then; to go to, to approach to;
 complete. Chēw yéw tō, jē chēng
 yēn 就有道. 而正焉,
 chēw wāh wōō tō áy lāng, jē chē^{ng} à 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.

Chēw

儻

To load, to burden; to contemplate.

Chēw

鷲

A great bird, found in the south,
 with a yellow head, red eyes, and
 of a variegated colour. Qu. the
 eagle?

幸

Chey

儕

Even; a sort, a class. Goē chey
 吾儕, gwán áy lāng, we, us.
 Chìn Tēng tōng chey 晉鄭同
 儕, Chìn kok kap Tēng kok tōng chey, the Chìn
 and Tēng countries were equal and alike.

Béng hoé suy yin ok, ék kok yéw p'hit chey
 猛虎雖云惡. 亦各有匹儕, béng
 áy hoé suy kóng sē p'há^{ng} è, yéá kok wōō p'hit
 chēy, fierce tigers, although they may be call-
 ed savage, yet have each their equals and
 companions.

Chey

躋

To ascend, to go up. Chey pé kong
 躋彼公堂, chēō^{ng} e áy
 kong tōng, 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 jē bóo choó,
 te chey é koe hok é 小人老
 而無子. 知擠於溝壑矣, sēy áy
 lāng laōu jē bó kē^{ng} á, chae ēy chey sak tē kaou
 hok è, the little one (i. e. I) being old, and having
 no children, know that I shall be shoved into
 some ditch or another,—(when I die). See the
 左傳 Chó twān.

Chey

穡

A sheaf of corn; to bind corn into
 a bundle.

Chey

躋

To ascend, to go up. Chey é kéw
 躋于九陵, chēō^{ng} kaou
 kéw léng, to ascend up to the nine
 cemeteries.

Chey

齎

To present, to send as a gift. Sēáou-
 chong Pek sēw kē chēang pē che
 chey 小宗伯受其將幣
 之齎, Sēáou-chong Pāyh, sēw e áy chēang
 pē áy chey, the Seaóu-chong Pāyh officer re-
 ceived the presents of silk and cloth.

Chey

薺

A certain sweet vegetable,—capsella
 pursa pastoris. Ké kam jē chey
 其甘如薺, e áy tee^{ng} ch'hín
 chēō^{ng} chey, as sweet as the chey vegetable.
 See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chey 劑 Yèak chey 藥劑, yòh chae, 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 chae, the navel.

Chey 賈 To present, to send. Chey se 賈書, to send a letter. Má-wán-wū Gwūy-gô chey se 馬援爲隗囂賈書, Má-wán t'hēy Gwūy-gô chey p'hay, Má-wán carried a letter for Gwūy-gô.

Chey 鄒 Read choe. A surname. Choe é Loé hāng 鄒與魯鬪, Chey kap Loé sēo p'hūh, the Chey country went to war with the Loé country. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

聲 Chey 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 Seáou gnáy.

Chey 姐 Elder sister: chéy chéy 姐姐, a respectful mode of addressing females. Seáou chéy 小姐, sēo chēá, little miss; my young mistress.

Chey 這 This, these. Chéy jīn put sē jīn, naé sē sey óng bōe, laé hwà sin 這人不是人, 乃是西王母來化身, chéy léy láng ū^m sē láng, naé sē sac óng ay nēo^{ng} lèy, laé hwà sin, this per-

son is not a human being, but is the mother of the western king, metamorphosed into this form.

去

Chèy 祭 To sacrifice, a sacrifice. Chèy bùt 祭物, chéy mē^{ng}h, an offering. Chèy jē chae, chéy sīn jē sīn chae. Choó wat, goé 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'hīn chēo^{ng} tē tit, chéy sīn bēng ch'hīn chēo^{ng} sīn bēng tē tit. Hoo-choó kóng, gwá bó chà pōó chéy, ch'hīn chēo^{ng} 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 稌 The name of a kind of grain.

Chèy 際 A meeting together; an opportunity, a season. Tōng Gē che chéy 唐虞之際, in the time of Tōng and Gē.

Chèy 瘵 To be pained, to be troubled. Boó choó chéy yēn 無自瘵焉, bó ka tē hwán ló, 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 che lē, bān bīn é chéy 白杼之利. 萬民以濟, cheng kōo áy lē, chēⁿá 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.

𦉳 𦉳 The name of an insect.

Chèy 臍 The navel. Sē chēy hô kip 臍何及, chēuh ka tē áy toè chāé, bōēyh an chwⁿá ey kip kàou, if wanting to eat one's own navel, how could it be got at!—(used to express an impossibility.)

Chèy 齊 To regulate, to set right, to put in order. A surname. Pit chēang sew léy é chēy tēāou, chēng hwat é chēy kwan, pēng tē é chēy bīn 必將修禮以齊朝. 正法以齊官. 平治以齊民, tek k'hak tēōh sew léy soè é chēy tēāou tēng, chēⁿà hwat toē é chēy chò kwⁿa, pāi^{ng} tē é chēy pāyh sai^{ng}, 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.

𦉳 𦉳 To taste, to eat.

Chèy 多 Read to: many, not few, much. Sīm to 甚多, sīm chēy, very many. To būn kēèn chēá, hāk che p'hok 多聞見者. 學之博, chēy t'hēⁿa k'hwⁿà áy láng, swui^{ng} chò p'hok hāk, those who have

heard and seen much may be considered as extensively learned.

Chēy 坐 Read chō: to sit down. Ch'héng chō 請坐, ch'hēⁿá chēy, pray sit down. Sēk put chēng put chō 席不正不坐, ch'hēōh bó sè chēⁿà, 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, gnó bēng gé choó 坐我明語子, chēy, gwá bēng bēng kap lé kóng, sit down, Sir, and I will clearly explain it to you. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

𦉳 𦉳 An auxiliary word, seldom used.

Ch'ha 义 The hands entwined together. Jip kwūn, yaou sēang chēet, hōng jīn, séw chīn ch'ha 入郡腰常折. 逢人手盡义, jip chew kwūn, yēo sēang chēet,—toó tēōh láng, ch'héw 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).

𦉳 𦉳 To boil, or fry any thing.

Ch'há 侘 侘, missing one's aim.

Ch'há 吒 To be angry, to be enraged.

𦉳 𦉳 To boast, to brag; to deceive. Kam gán ch'há gé 甘言詫語, flattering words and boasting expressions.

Ch'hà 鈔 Ch'èen ch'hà 錢鈔, *ché^{ng} ch'hà*, paper money; — to take.

Ch'hâ 查 Ch'hâ k'hó 查考, to examine, as at the public examinations.

Ch'hâ 材 Kwan ch'hâe 棺材, *kw^{na} ch'hâ*, a coffin.

Ch'hâ 柴 Read ch'haé: fire-wood. Taé ch'èa k'hó sek wūy che sin, s'èaou ch'èa hap sok wūy che ch'haé 大者可析謂之薪. 小者合束謂之柴, *twā áy t'hang p'hwà kóng k'èò sin, s'èy áy hap sok kóng k'èò ch'hâ*, the great pieces of fire-wood, which can be split, are called logs; and the small pieces that are bound up in bundles, are called faggots.

Ch'hae 猜 To guess, to suppose. Ch'hae ch'hoé 猜錯, to conjecture wrong. Goé choó ek yéw ch'hae y'èen 吾子亦有猜焉, *gwá áy choó y'èa wō ch'hae*, you, my good sir, have your suspicions.

Ch'hae 釵 A hair-pin, a bodkin. Kim tè pó ch'hae yit song, k'hó yaou séw, 今致寶釵一双. 可耀首, *t^{na} tè sàng pó ch'hae ch'it t'uy, t'hang yaou t'háou*, now I send you a pair of precious bodkins, that may adorn your head.

Ch'hae 采 An auxiliary word; not at rest.

Ch'hae 偲 Violent, strong; highly gifted; long bearded. Kê jin bé ch'hé^{na} ch'hae 其人美且偲, *e áy láng ch'hin ch'há^{ng} kwá hó ch'huy ch'hew*, the man is handsome, and has a fine beard.

Ch'haé 綵 Bún ch'haé 文綵, variegated, ornamented.

Ch'haé 採 To pluck, to pick, to gather. Ch'haé táy 採茶, to gather tea. San yéw béng s'èw, l'èy-hok wūy che put ch'haé 山有猛獸. 藜藿爲之不採, *sw^{na} wō béng s'èw, l'èy-hok wūy e bó bán*, when the hills are infested by wild animals, the l'èy-hok herbs are not gathered.

Ch'haé 睬 Ch'hew ch'haé 倣睬, to hold in estimation. K'hàn jin boó ch'hew ch'haé 看人無倣睬, *k'hw^{na} láng bó ch'hew ch'haé*, to look down upon a man.

Ch'haé 案 Leáou ch'haé 寮案, a fellow student, a brother officer.

Ch'haé 采 To pluck, to gather; also, variegated colours. Gnoé ch'haé 五采, the five colours.

Ch'haé ch'haé hoó-é, pòk gân ch'haé che 采采芣苢. 薄言采之, *laé bán ke ch'èen ch'haóu, taé 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'haé 彩 Variegated colours; bright and shining. Hwa ch'haé 華彩, ornamented.

Ch'haé 蔡 A large tortoise; a rule. Vulg. ch'hwà: a surname. Chong-bún-t'èung ke ch'haé 臧文仲居蔡, *Chong-bún-t'èung ch'hòng só chaé hoé twā koo t'héa*, Chong-bún-t'èung made a house for a large tortoise to dwell in. See the 上論 S'èang lün.

Ch'haé 蠆 The name of an insect, whose venom lies in its tail; a scorpion. Ch'haé bé yéw tok, hòng kwun che t'héung

tēy hoē 蠶尾有毒. 况君之冢弟
 乎, ch'haè áy böey woō tok, hòng kwun lé áy
 twā sēó tē hoē, in the tail of the scorpion there
 is poison, how much more in your honorable
 younger brother.

Ch'haè 塚 The portion of territory allotted to
 nobles, and chief officers. Sēm
 é tong Chew-kong che ch'haè tēy
 陝以東周公之塚地, Sēm é tang
 Chew-kong áy ch'haè tēy, to the eastward of
 Sēm was the territory of Chew-kong. See
 the 國語 Kok gé.

Ch'haè 菜 Vegetables. Sit ch'haè 食菜, chēäh
 ch'haè, to eat vegetables only, to
 fast. Ch'haè kwa 菜瓜, cucu-
 mis Japonicus.

Suy soe soō, ch'haè keng, kwa, chēy pit chae
 jé yēá 雖蔬食. 菜羹. 瓜. 祭必齊
 如也, suy ch'hae áy chēäh, ch'haè t'he^{ng}, kap
 kwa, kaòu chēy tek k'hak tēöh chae kaè, 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 lün.

Ch'haè 瘥 A sickness.

Ch'haè 柴 Vulg. ch'há: fire-wood. Sew tēet sin
 ch'háe 收秩薪菜, sew k'hē^{ng}
 sin ch'há, collect and store up the
 fire-wood. A surname.

Ch'haè 崇 A burnt sacrifice, offered up to
 heaven, by the Emperor.

Ch'haè 纔 Just now, just then, then, thereupon;
 near, immediately: also written 才
 ch'haè.

Gân-choó ch'haè yéw put sēen, pēen te che;
 ch'haè te che, pēen keng, put bēng chok 顏
 子纔有不善. 便知之. 纔知之.
 便更. 不萌作, Gân-choó toō toō á ū^m hó,
 pēen chae e; toō toō á chae e, pēen káy, bó kōh
 chò, Gân-choó no sooner had a fault, than he
 immediately knew it; and as soon as he knew
 it, he instantly amended it, and did not prac-
 tise it again.

Ch'haè 豺 A wolf. Só lek put wān, sē ch'haè
 lóng yēá 嫂溺不援. 是豺
 狼也, hē^{ng} á só tēem tek ū^m kēw
 e, sē ch'haè lóng, a man, 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'haè hoé, ch'haè hoé put sit 投
 卑豺虎. 豺虎不食, hēet hoē ch'haè
 hoé, ch'haè hoé ū^m chēäh, if you threw them
 to the wolves and tigers, the wolves and tigers
 would not eat them. See the 小雅 Sēaou gnáy.

Ch'haè 祀 Read soō: to sacrifice. Soō ong 祀
 庭, ch'haè ang, to sacrifice to
 an idol.

Ch'haè 矐 The eyes fixed, and not revolving
 or wandering about.

Ch'häh 啞 Chattering, garrulity.

Ch'häh 插 Read ch'hap: to stick into, to pierce.
 Ch'hap hwa 插花, ch'häh hwa,
 to stick flowers in the hair.

Ch'hái^{ng} 靑 Read ch'heng: azure, blue.
 Ch'heng bēng 靑盲, ch'hái^{ng}
 mai^{ng}, blind.

Ch'heng san put ló, swat pēk t'hoē; lēuk
 súy boō yew, hong jeaou bēen 靑山不

老雪白頭綠水無憂風皺

面, *ch'hai^{ng} sw^a bó laū, lōh sūy chēw wōō pāyh t'habu; lek chúy bó hwán ló, hong ch'hōey chēw wōō jèàou 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.

菁

Ch'hai^{ng} Read *ch'heng*: the flowers of leeks; full and luxuriant. Hwan *ch'heng* 番菁, *hwan ch'hai^{ng}*, indigo, the indigo plant.

星

Ch'hai^{ng} Read *seng*: a star. H^o kim *seng* 火金星, *hōey kim ch'hai^{ng}*, a fire-fly.

Jit, gwat, *seng sīn*, hēy yēn 日月星辰繫焉, *jīl, gōeyh, ch'hai^{ng} sīn, tīt lèàou*, the sun, moon, and stars are hung up therein (viz. in the heavens).

P'hē jē pok sīn ke kē séy, jē chēung *seng kēung che* 譬如北辰居其所而眾星拱之, *ch'hīn chēō^{ng} pak sīn k'hēā e āy 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 *Sēang lūn*.

腥

Ch'hai^{ng} Read *seng*: raw, uncooked. Kwun *sōō seng, pīt sēuk jē chēen che* 君賜腥必熟而薦之, *kwun sōō hoē ch'hai^{ng} āy meeⁿh, pīt lēōh chē sek jē chēen e*, when a prince bestows on us raw food, we should cook and then offer it. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

聲

醒

Ch'hai^{ng} Read *seng*: to awake, to arouse, to be awake. Pé sé kae chúy, *jē gnó tok séng* 彼世皆醉而我獨醒, *hwūh tēy sè chò pōō*

chūy, tok gwá chīt lāng ch'hai^{ng}, this age is altogether intoxicated, and I alone am awake.

靚

Ch'hai^{ng} Read *ch'héng*: cold, chilly. Ch'hin *ch'héng* 靚靚, *ch'hin ch'hai^{ng}*, beautiful.

丟

錚

Ch'hai^{ng} The sound of metal, the ringing of metal, the beating of a gong.

夫

察

Ch'hak Read *ch'hat*: to examine. Ch'hat *keng* 察更, *ch'hak kai^{ng}*, to inspect the watch.

天

鑿

Ch'hak Read *ch'hok*: a chisel; to cut with a chisel. Ch'hok san t'hong taē haē, lēen sēk poē lām t'hēen 鑿山通大海煉石補南天, *ch'hak sw^a t'hong twū haē, nēō^{ng} chēōh poē lam t'hee^{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?)

幸

參

Ch'ham To mix, to blend; to be equal to; to wait upon, to visit. Kōng *ch'ham t'hēen tēy* 功參天地, *kōng ló ēy ch'ham tīt t'hee^{ng} tēy*, merit which equals that of heaven and earth; — an expression foolishly applied by the Chinese to their sages.

驂

Ch'ham A carriage horse, two horses appended to a carriage. Sēang t'hwat *ch'ham é cheng che* 嘗脫驂以贈之, *chap chap t'hāou háy é 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 The same as 參 *ch'ham*. To visit. *Ch'ham kēen* 叅見, *ch'ham keē^{ng}*, to wait upon.

Ch'ham 滲 Ch'ham loē 滲漏, ch'ham laōu, to leak out, to drip through.

Ch'ham 儻 A fine appearance, a man's name.

Ch'ham 欖 The name of a tree.

Ch'ham 鑿 A sharp instrument, a plough-share. Tēang ch'ham, tēang ch'ham, pek bok pēng, gnó seng t'hok choó é wūy bēng 長鑿長鑿白木柄。我生托子以爲命, téng ch'ham, téng ch'ham, pūyh ch'há pai^{ng}, gwá sai^{ng} t'hok lé é, chò mē^{ng}ā, the long plough-share! the long plough-share! with the white wooden handle; as long as we live, we depend on this, for the support of life.

Ch'ham 鈔 A small kind of chisel.

Ch'ham 攙 To assist; to pierce; sharp. T'hēen ch'ham 天攙, the name of a star.

Ch'hám 慘 Grieved, pained; painful, miserable, wretched. Yew sim ch'hám ch'hám lēem kok che gēak 憂心慘慘。念國之虐, hwán ló áy sim kw^{ng}a ch'hám ch'hám, lēem kok ay pò gēak, with a sorrowful mind, miserable and wretched, pondering over the oppressions of the country. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Ch'hám 瞽 To meet with; past and done.

Ch'hám 礶 Sand mixed in food.

去

Ch'hám 懺 Ch'hám hwù 懺悔, to repent, to regret exceedingly.

Ch'hám 讖 Ch'hám gé 讖語, a prophecy, a divination. Hoō ch'hám 符讖, a charm.

平

Ch'hám 慙 To be ashamed. Ch'hám k'hwù 慙愧, seōu léy, to be ashamed of. Goē sim ch'hám é Bēng-choó 吾甚慙於孟子, gwá chin chaē seōu léy é Bēng-choó, I feel very much ashamed before Bēng-choó.

Ch'hám 慚 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hám 嶮 Ch'hám gám 嶮巖, a lofty and precipitous hill.

Ch'hám 饒 To be greedy; to eat without being satisfied. Suy sit pat kéw, boō ch'hám bēng 雖食八九無饒名, suy chēah pūyh kaóu hwān, yēá bó t'ham chēah áy mē^{ng}á sē^{ng}a, although he eats eight or nine tenths, yet he has not the name of a glutton;—said of the sun, when the moon is eclipsed.

Ch'hám 兔 A cunning rabbit. Yēak ch'hám ch'hám t'hoē, gē k'hēen hēk che 躍兔兔免。遇犬獲之, yēak ch'hám ch'hám áy t'hoē, toó tēoh kaóu, hoē e tēah, the cunning rabbit, frisking about, when he meets with a dog, is taken. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Ch'hám 讒 To revile, to slander, to backbite. Gnó yéw kēng che, ch'hám gán kē hin 我友敬之讒言其興, gwá áy yéw tēoh sèy jē, saē 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 孱 Weak, cowardly: *goé ông ch'hàn ông yěá 吾王孱王也, gwán áy ông nooi^{ng} ông*, our king is a weak prince;—said of the king of the 趙 *Tzō* country.

Ch'hàn 僂 To rail at, to scold.

Ch'hàn 潺 The noise of water gently rippling along; the appearance of weeping. *Sêng gwat lōng ch'hàn wān 乘月弄潺湲, séng göeyh kwai^{ng} t'hit t'hó t'hé^{ng} a chúy áy k'hw^{ng} a k'hw^{ng} a láou*, availing ourselves of the moon-shine, let us go and amuse ourselves with the slowly rippling water.

Ch'hàn 飡 To eat, to swallow. *Wūy choó che koè, soó gnó put léng ch'hàn héy 爲子之故. 使我不能飡兮, wūy lé áy yěén koè, saé gwá bēy chēáh*, on your account, I am so affected, that I cannot eat.

Ch'hàn 餐 A meal. *Yit ch'hàn hwān 一餐飯, chit tooi^{ng} pooi^{ng}*, a meal of rice. *Bwán ch'hàn 晚餐, mai^{ng} hwi^{ng} tooi^{ng}*, the evening meal; the Lord's supper.

青

Ch'hàn 靛 A red colour; also, damp, moist.

Ch'hàn 筦 *Ch'hàn chéw 筦帚, a duster. Ch'hàn tok 筦棹, ch'héng tōh*, to dust the table.

去

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.

平

Ch'hàn 蠶 Vulg. *ch'hám*: a silk worm. *Gnoé boé che t'hék, sē che é song, p'hit hoó ch'hàn che, chek ló chéá chēuk é é pèk 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'hit hoó ch'hé ch'hám e, chéw láou áy chēuk kaōu ch'héng twān è*, 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 *Séang bēng*.

Ch'hàn 田 Read *tēn*: a field. *Keng tēn 耕田, chōh ch'hàn*, to cultivate the ground. *Egnó kong tēn, sūy kip gnó soó 雨我公田. 遂及我私, wōh hoē tē gwá áy kong ch'hàn, suy kip gwá áy sac k'héa 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'hàng 葱 Read *ch'hong*: an onion. *Koey ch'hun yūng ch'hong 膾春用葱, chēáh bāh ch'hun t'he^{ng} yūng ch'hàng*, eating flesh in the spring season, we should use onions with it. See the 禮記 *Léy kè*.

Ch'hàng 聰 Read *ch'hong*: clear, intelligent. *Ch'hong bēng 聰明, ch'hàng mē^{ng}*, clever, intelligent.

去

Ch'hàng 鬣 The hair dishevelled.

去 Ch'hàng 𢇛 Not straight, all in confusion.

𠂔 Ch'háng 饕 Read ch'hóng: fond of eating. Ch'hám ch'hóng 饕餮, ch'hám oh'háng, to be greedy.

𠂕 Ch'haou 鈔 To take; to copy, to transcribe; also written 抄 ch'haou.

𠂖 Ch'haou 櫟 To catch fish, with fishing stakes.

𠂗 Ch'haou 縲 Filaments, thin threads. Hoo jin ch'hân ch'haou, é wûy e hók 夫人蠶縲以爲衣服, hoo jin yūng ch'hám áy swⁿà, é chò sⁿa yín ch'è^{ng}, women use the filaments spun by the silk worm, in order to make clothes.

𠂘 Ch'haou 譟 To speak for, or on behalf of any one.

𠂙 Ch'haou 勦 Ch'haou swat 勦說, to borrow expressions, to commit plagiarism. Boó ch'haou swat, boó lûy tóng 毋勦說. 毋雷同, *ū^m t'hang ch'haou s'öy^h, ū^m t'hang lûy tóng*, do not commit plagiarism, do not use tautology. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

𠂚 Ch'haou 操 Read ch'ho: to hold in the hand; to exercise. Ch'ho lēn 操練, ch'haou lēn, to drill soldiers. Bē léng ch'ho to, jé soó kat, sēen put paē è, 未能操刀而使割. 鮮不敗矣, *b'öy ēy ch'haou to, jé saē kwāh meēⁿh, ch'è^o ū^m paē*, if though unable to handle a knife, a person be set to cut any thing, it is seldom that he will not spoil the work.

𠂛 Ch'háou 炒 Vulg. ch'há: to fry, to cook any thing without water.

𠂜 Ch'háou 謔 To joke with pleasing words; to whisper; to disturb.

𠂝 Ch'háou 𠂝 A wry face, a crooked mouth.

𠂞 Ch'háou 草 Read ch'hó: grass. Sit ch'hó 食草, ch'è^h ch'háou, to eat grass. Sòng t'èy ch'è Ch'èang-chew s'è soó, pek ch'hó kae hwa 宋帝至漳州試士. 百草皆花, *Sòng áy t'èy kaóu Ch'èang-chew ch'hé thak ch'háyh áy láng, ch'èⁿá p'áyh ch'háou ch'ò p'ó^o k'hwuy hwa*, when the emperor of the Sòng dynasty came to Ch'èang-chew, to examine the scholars, hundreds of plants all put forth their flowers.

去 Ch'hàou 𠂟 Ch'hàou lē 𠂟, a strainer for rice, made of wicker work.

𠂠 Ch'hàou 臭 Read h'èw: stinking, rotten, ill-flavoured. H'èw ok put sit 臭 惡不食, *ch'hàou p'haⁿé bó b'öy^h ch'è^h*, the stinking and bad he would not eat;—said of Confucius.

𠂡 Ch'hàou 湊 To square accounts, to pay up all differences.

夫 Ch'hap 插 To stick in, to pierce. Ch'hē ch'hap 刺插, to stick in, to thrust.

𠂢 Ch'hap 𠂢 Ch'hap t'èep 𠂢, a little person, a dwarf.

𠂣 Ch'hap 刮 The noise of slicing any thing.

Ch'hap 賄 Ch'hap paé 賄牌, to shuffle cards.

Ch'hap 鍤 A needle, a pick-axe, a crow-bar.

Ch'hap 歃 Ch'hap hēet 歃血, ch'hap hōēyh, to draw blood, in order to confirm an oath. Kwūy-k'hew che hōēy, choo hoē sek seng chaē se, jē put ch'hap hēet 葵丘之會. 諸侯束牲載書. 而不歃血, Kwūy-k'hew āy hōēy, choo hoē pak f'haōu sai'g, chaē bēng se, jē bō ch'hap hōēyh, at the assembly of Kwūy-k'hew, the princes of the empire tied up the victim, and brought the sworn contract, without drawing their blood in confirmation. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hap 扱 To receive, to obtain, to lead, to commence.

Ch'hap 啣 Many words, garrulity, chattering. Ch'hap ch'hap käng 啣啣講, ch'hap ch'hap kōng, to chatter.

夫 察 To examine, to search, to inquire into. Kong taē, chōēy sēaōu, put bōng hēng ch'hap 功大罪小. 不蒙明察, kong lô 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 Lē-lēng.

Ch'hap 察言而觀色, séng ch'hap lāng āy wā, jē k'hw'ā e āy bīn sek, examine a man's words, and survey his countenance.

Ch'hap 剎 A pillar, a flag-staff; also, a pagoda. Lēet ch'hap sēang bōng 列剎相望, chē'ā lēet ke t'hēāou, sēo bōng, a row of pillars opposite to each other.

Ch'hap 檫 The name of a tree; the sound of waving trees and grass.

Ch'hap 訥 To speak slowly, and personally examine any thing.

Ch'hap 擦 To rub, to rub out, to blot out.

Ch'hap 漆 Read ch'hip: the name of a stream; also, a kind of varnish, paint. Soō ch'hip 使漆 saē ch'hap, to paint, to varnish.

天

Ch'hap 賊 Read ch'ek: a thief. Chō ch'ek 做賊, chō 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 boō sūt yēen, lô jē put soō, sē wūy ch'ek 幼而不孫弟. 長而無述焉. 老而不死. 是為賊, seāou lēen jē bō sūn tēy, twā hàn jē bō hwat sūt, laōū jē bēy sé, sē kōng kēō ch'hap, in youth not to act the part of a grandson or younger brother; in riper years, not to have any settled employment; and in old age not to be (fit for) death; he who is such is no better than a thief.

奉

Ch'hay 差 Wrong, erroneous, uneven; to send on a message. Ch'hay che hô lê, bēw é ch'hēen lé 差之

毫釐. 謬以千里, ch'hay chit hó chit lê, bēw kàou chit ch'heng lê, varying (at first) but the down of a feather, it may differ (at length) a thousand lé.

Ch'hay soō 差使, ch'hay saē, to send on an errand.

Ch'hay 义 The hands folded together, and intertwined; also, to take.

Ch'hay 恹 Ch'hay ch'èy 恹憒, 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.

Ch'hay 任 Young, proud, at ease.

Ch'hay 吒 To be angry, to speak in anger; also written 咤 Ch'hay.

Ch'hay 詫 To boast, to deceive. Ch'èet jîn, böey gāy teāou soó, pit l'èet poē k'hé, é choō k'hwa ch'hay 浙人每遇朝使必列步騎以自誇詫, Ch'èet-kang áy l'áng, tak páe gāy cheèh teāou téng áy soó ch'èá, pit páe l'èet poē k'èⁿá kap k'héá báy áy peng, é ka tē k'hwa ch'hay, the people of Ch'èet-kang, whenever they go to meet a messenger from the court, insist on drawing out their horse and foot soldiers, in order to boast and make a shew.

Ch'hay 厠 A privy; mixed, impure. Lók ch'hay 落厠, l'oh ch'hay, to go to stool.

Ch'hay 瘥 A sickness; also, recovery from sickness.

Ch'hay 嗄 A brokenness of voice; the voice broken and lost.

Ch'hay 脆 Brittle, easily broken; infirm.

Ch'hay 查 To examine minutely. Ch'hay k'hó 查考, to search and enquire. Ch'ay kwan k'è jîn, chek sún jé

yéá; s'èy ch'hay k'è sim, chek kaóu jé yéá 乍觀其人則恂如也。細查其心則狡如也, tút j'èen k'hwⁿà e áy l'áng, chek ch'hin ch'è^{ng} sún sít; s'èáng s'èy ch'hay e áy sim, chek ch'hin ch'è^{ng} kaóu kwat, on just seeing the man, he appeared honest and sincere; but on narrowly examining his heart, he appeared cunning and deceitful.

Ch'hay 齊 The noise of a multitude.

Ch'hay 坐 Read ch'ō. Ch'ō hⁿò 坐貨, ch'hay h'èy, to forestall goods, to buy up a quantity, in order to raise the price.

Ch'hayh 冊 Read ch'hek: a book, a record. Se ch'hek séy ch'haè, kae s'èng h'èen che b'èng gān yéá 書冊所載皆聖賢之名言也, se ch'hayh séy chaè, ch'ò p'ò s'è s'èng j'ín g'áou l'áng áy b'èng wā, the things contained in the books and records, are altogether famous sayings of philosophers and clever men.

Ch'hayh 戚 Read ch'hek: sorrowful. Song léy ché yaóu ae t'hòng ch'hám ch'hek 喪禮只要哀痛慘戚, s'è^{ng} hà áy léy soè, ch'è t'èoh ae t'hèⁿà ch'hám ch'hayh, in funeral obsequies, it is only requisite to feel anguish and sorrow of heart.

Ch'hayh 撮 Read ch'hwat: a handful. Kim hoo t'èy, yit ch'hwat t'hóe che to 今夫地一撮土之多, t'ⁿa

ch'ey léy léy, ch'it ch'hāyh t'hoé áy ch'ey, now the whole earth is merely a handful of ground. See the 中庸 T'ung yung.

幸

Ch'he

睢

To lift up the eyes, to look full at any thing; to look angry. Ch'he-yang 睢陽, the name of a district. Th'hen ch'he 天睢, the name of a star. Sometimes confounded with 睢 Ch'he.

Ch'he

雎

The name of a water bird, reputed for its fidelity to its mate. Kwan kwan ch'he k'hew, chaē hō che chew 關關雎鳩. 在河之洲, kwan kwan haou áy ch'he k'hew, twā tē 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 p'eng ch'he ch'ea, K'hé wūy wún che 卒有病疽者. 起爲吮之, peng chut woō paī^{ng} ch'he^{ng} áy láng, K'hé laé kap e ch'wui^{ng}, when any of his soldiers had a sore or an ulcer, K'hé would suck it for them;—said of Goé-k'hé 吳起, who had such a love for his soldiers, that he would do any thing for them.

Ch'he

狙

A kind of monkey; to wait in order to find an advantage against any. L'ang é K'hek ch'he kek Sé-hóng 良與客狙擊始皇, L'ang kap K'hek t'eng haou bözyh p'hāh Sé-hóng, L'ang and K'hek waited for an opportunity of attacking Sé-hóng. See the 史記 Soó kè.

Ch'he

沮

The name of a river. Ch'he-t'ong 沮中, the name of a place.

Ch'he

蛆

Chek ch'he 螂蛆, a centipede; also called, goé kong 蜈蚣, g'á kang. Chek ch'he sit s'ea, s'ea sit

wá, wá sit chek ch'he, hoē s'ang sit y'ea 螂食蛇. 蛇食蛙. 蛙食螂蛆. 互相食也, g'á kang ch'eah ch'wá, ch'wá ch'eah kap á, kap á ch'eah g'á 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

砮

A clay mound covered with stones; difficult of ascent.

Ch'he

頭

The neck.

Ch'he

菹

Marshy ground, overgrown with grass. K'he s'ea l'ing jé hóng che ch'he 驅蛇龍而放之菹, kw^{na} ch'wá l'ing jé hāy tē ch'ay tek, he drove away the snakes and dragons, and sent them into the marshes. See 孟子 B'eng-choó.

Ch'he

胆

A fly-blow; the eggs of flies laid in raw meat.

Ch'he

倂

The same with the following.

Ch'he

癡

Foolish, unwise, simple; also, sick.

Ch'he

雌

The female of birds. T'ong kwat ch'he h'ung 同決雌雄, kap láng kwat ch'he h'ung, to try one's strength with any one;—literally, to see which is the man and which the woman.

S'uy te oe che ch'he h'ung 誰知烏之雌雄, ch'ē ch'uy ch'ue oe á áy kang boé, who knows the male and female of the crow? See the 小雅 Seáou gnây.

Ch'he 鴟 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. Kèen lē pit ch'he, kèen hāe pit pē 見利必趨. 見害必避, k'hw'á woō lē pit tēōh k'ín k'è'á, k'hw'á woō hāe pit tēōh s'ēm pee'g, 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 ch'ēāou b'ut, gēen ch'he chaē pé 如鑑之照物. 妍媿在彼, ch'hin ch'ēō'g k'è'á áy ch'èd mee'h, ch'hin ch'hai'g k'hēep sē tē hé taou, like as when a mirror reflects things, the handsome and the ugly are there (faithfully represented).

Ch'he 差 An order, a series. Ch'ham ch'he put ch'ey 參差不齊, mixed, uneven. Kok yéw tēng ch'he 各有等差, kok woō tēng ch'he, each one according to order.

Ch'he 甌 A vessel for holding wine.

Ch'he 嵯 Ch'ham ch'he 慘嵯, the uneven appearance of hills.

Ch'he 芟 To collect.

Ch'he 蚩 An insect; also, stupid, foolish. Ch'he-yéw 蚩尤, the name of a country. B'ín che ch'he ch'he 氓之蚩蚩, p'āyh sai'g áy gaé gaé, the stupid mob.

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-t'ēung-l'ēen wūy j'ín paé l'án, kaé hwun, j'ē boō ch'hé 魯仲連爲人排難解紛. 而無取, Loé-t'ēung-l'ēen k'āh l'áng paé k'hwuy kan l'án, t'hāou ch'hut hwán lwán áy soō, j'ē bó böēyh t'hāyh ch'hé'g, Loé-t'ēung-l'ēen used to dissolve difficulties, and disentangle confused matters, for people, without taking any money. See the 史記 Soó k'è.

Ch'hé 侈 Extravagant; great, large. Hōng p'hék s'ēa ch'hé, boō put wūy é 放僻邪侈無不爲己, l'ám sám ch'ò, kwà ch'hēa ch'hé, bó s'ey ū' m k'á, dissolute and extravagant, and sticking at nothing. See the 上孟 S'ēang b'ēng.

Ch'hé 傑 Ch'hé te 傑儻, uneven.

Ch'hé 杵 A pestle. K'ew ch'hé 臼杵, k'ōō ch'hé, a pestle and mortar. Chim ch'he 砧杵, t'ēm ch'hé, a stick with which washer-men beat clothes.

Ch'hé 處 To dwell, to rest in, to take up an abode. T'ek put ch'hé j'ín, y'ēen tek t'è 擇不處仁焉得知, kán t'ōh só chaē, bó twā t'ē j'ín áy wūy, böēyh an ch'w'á ēy t'it ch'ò t'è, if in selecting a residence, a man does not fix upon a virtuous neighbourhood, how can he be considered wise? See the 上論 S'ēang l'ūn.

Put é k'è t'ō tek che, put ch'hé y'ēa 不以其道得之. 不處也, bó ch'ēāou e áy

tō tit tēoh, bó böëyh ch'hé twā tē e, anything not obtained according to the right way, (the good man) does not rest in.

Ch'hé 齒 Vulg. k'hé: the teeth. K'hoé ch'hé 口齒, 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'èak yit, ch'hé yit, tek yit 天下有達尊三爵一. 齒一德一, t'hee^{ng} āy oō tát chun sⁿa hāng, ch'èak wūy chit hāng, ch'hüy k'hé chit hāng, tek hēng chit hāng, there are three things much honoured and preferred under Heaven; one of which is office, — another, age, — and another, virtue. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ch'hé 鼠 A mouse. Ló ch'hé 老鼠, neaou ch'hé, a rat. Ch'hé pōëy 鼠輩, you rats! Gé kwuy hēn té súy, ch'hé tō teng kày yéw 蟻窺硯池水. 鼠盜燈架油, hēā. k'hwⁿà hēe^{ng} k'hwut á áy chúy, nēaou ch'hé t'haou teng kày áy yéw, the ant peeps at the water in the hollow of the ink-stone, and the rat steals the oil in the stand of the lamp.

Ch'hé 羸 Sick and sad; also, a sick mouse.

去

Ch'hé 娶 To marry. Ch'hé ch'hey 娶妻, ch'hwà bóé, to marry a wife. Ch'hé ch'hey jé hó, hwuy böëy put tek 娶妻如何匪媒不得, ch'hwà bóé an chwⁿá, bó há^m láng bēy chò. tit, 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 際 To stop, to cease from.

Ch'hé 切 Many. Yit ch'hé 一切, altogether, in general. Also read Ch'h'èet.

Ch'hé 砌 The stones by the side of steps. Also written 礫 Ch'hé. L'èuk ch'hó bwán.kae ch'hé 綠草滿階砌, l'èk 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 s'èang ch'hé é ch'hé ke, hoò se k'hew é s'èung bé 歌相鼠以刺訊. 賦 鳴鳩以頌美, ch'hè^{ng} s'èang ch'hé áy se, é ch'hé. ke láng, — l'èem se k'hew ay hoò, é o ló láng, 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 鯽 The name of a fish.

Ch'hé 趣 To go towards; the mind tending towards any thing. 'E ch'hé 意趣, intention.

Pleasant. Gān yéw ch'hé bē 言有趣味, kóng wā wō ch'hé bē, pleasant discourse.

Ch'hé h'èang put tōng, séy wūy ék ē 趣向不同. 所為亦異, ch'hé h'èang bó s'èo táng, séy chò y'èá k'òh y'è^{ng}, when the tendency

of people's minds are dissimilar, their conduct will also differ.

Ch'hè 熾 The flaming up of fire. H^{nó} che ch'hè, put k'hó p'hok bëet 火之熾不可撲滅, hōey áy òng ch'hè, bó t'hang p'häh hwa, a fire, when blazing up, cannot easily be quenched.

Ch'hè 饔 Wine and food.

Ch'hè 處 A place. Hô ch'hè 何處, s^{na} me^hwūy, what place? where? Also written 処 ch'hè.

K'hëuk kèng t'hong yew ch'hè, sēen pōng sēung ch'hàm sé 曲徑通幽處, 禪房誦識時, wan k'hëuk áy loē t'hong kaou yew àm áy wūy, hōey sēo^{ng} páng tit lēem ch'hàm áy sé, a crooked path leads to dark places, and when in a monk's chamber we should recite prayers.

Ch'hè 翅 A wing, a pinion. Tēang léang ch'hè yéa 張兩翅也, tēo^{ng} nō áy sít, spreading both its wings.

Ch'hè 試 Read sé: to try, to prove. Sè k'hàn 試看, ch'hè k'hw^{na}, to make a trial.

Gnó suy put bín, ch'héng sēang sé che 我雖不敏, 請嘗試之, gwá súy bó cháé teāou, ch'hè^{na} ch'hè k'hw^{na} e, although I am not clever, yet I beg you to try me.

Ch'hè 徐 Slow, gentle; to walk slowly; a surname. Ch'heng hong ch'hé laē 清風徐來, ch'heng áy hong k'hw^{na} k'hw^{na} á laē, the pure wind gently approaching.

Ch'hè 但 Dull, stupid.

丟

Ch'hē 市 A market. Kay ch'hē 街市, in the streets and markets. Koe chéw ch'hē hoó, put sít 沽酒市脯不食, báy áy chéw, kay ch'hē áy bäh, ū^m chēäh, vintner's wine and market flesh, Confucius would not eat; (lest it should be unclean or injurious). See the 論語 Lün gé.

Ch'hē 飼 Read soó: to feed, to give food, to bring up. Soó ch'hán t'hew se 飼蠶抽絲, ch'hē ch'hám t'hew sw^{na} to feed silk worms and spin the silk. Soó te 飼猪, ch'hē te, to keep pigs.

幸

Ch'hēa 車 Read ke: a carriage. Má ke 馬車, báy ch'hēa, a carriage drawn by horses. A surname.

Hōng-tèy chok ke, yín tēung tè wán, Sēaou-hō kay gnēw, chē Hēy-tēung sé kay má 黃帝作車, 引重致遠, 少昊加牛, 至奚仲時加馬, Wui^{ng}-tèy chò ch'hēa, yín tāng tè hwi^{ng} áy me^h, Sēaou-hō kay goó, chē kaou Hēy-tēung áy sé kay báy, Wui^{ng}-tèy (B. C. 2622) first invented carriages, to carry heavy things, and convey them to a distance; Sēaou-hō (B. C. 2538) added buffaloes; and in the time of Hēy-tēung (B. C. 2142) they used horses. See the 古史 Koé soó.

Ch'hēa 碑 Ch'hēa kē 碑磔, a kind of stone, nearly resembling a gem.

Ch'hēa 奢 Extravagant, wasteful; stretched out, immense. Ch'hēa chék put sùn, k'hēem chék koē 奢則不孫, 儉則固, ch'hēa ch'hé chēw ū^m sùn, sēo^{ng} k'hēem chēw koē loē, from being too extravagant, a man becomes careless; and from being too parsimonious, he becomes vulgar;—said by Confucius, who added, nevertheless vulgarity is better than carelessness.

声

Ch'héa 偌 To tear open.

Ch'héa 哆 To open the mouth wide.

Ch'héa 炷 The snuff of a candle, the ashes of incense; also written 炷 Ch'héa.

去

Ch'héa 瘴 To be purged; a dysentery; the same as 瀉 sèa.

奉

Ch'héⁿa 礧 A stone.

Ch'héⁿa 筴 Bèh ch'héⁿa 箴筴, a splinter of wood or bamboo; to run against.

声

Ch'héⁿa 且 Also, moreover; just, merely. Koé ch'héⁿa 苟且, disorderly, careless. Koe ch'héⁿa 姑且, merely, just then, for a time.

Ch'héⁿa t'hèen che seng bùt yéa, sóo che yit pán 且天之生物也。使之一本, ch'héⁿa t'heé^{ng} áy sai^{ng} meé^h, saé hoé e chít áy kín pán, moreover heaven in its producing all things, gave them but one origin. See 孟子 Bèng-choó.

Ch'héⁿa 請 Read ch'héng: to invite, to beg, to request, to greet. Boé tēy put ch'héng 墓地不請, bōng tēy bó ch'héⁿa láng chéah, at cemeteries, do not invite people to eat.

Kim sēng é é káy è, yéw sóo bē te séy che, kám ch'héng 今乘輿已駕矣。有司未知所之。敢請, ⁿa báy ch'héa è kwá

báy, yéw sóo áy kwⁿa böéy chae séy k'hè áy wūy, kⁿa ch'héⁿa, 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 Bèng-choó.

去

Ch'héⁿa 趺 Read k'hín: to stand awry; to walk lame.

Ch'héⁿa 倩 Read ch'héng: to hire, to employ as a labourer. Boó chéén koé ch'héⁿa 無錢僱倩, k'hám sē bó cheé^{ng} ch'héⁿa, just as if we had no money to hire them with;—said of work-people, when they are lazy, and neglect their duty.

平

Ch'héⁿa 成 Sēng bùt 成物, ch'héⁿa meé^h, to adjust anything that is awry.

夫

Ch'hé^h 赤 Read ch'hek: red, a reddish brown colour; also, sincere. Ch'hek sim pò kok 赤心報國, ch'hé^h sim pò kok, to serve one's country with a sincere heart.

Ch'hé^h 刺 Read ch'hē: to prick, to pierce through. Ch'hē sèw, t'hèem gnoé bân 刺繡添五文, ch'hé^h sèw, t'heé^{ng} gōe téáou swⁿá, "in working the embroidery, five threads were added." The ancient ladies added one thread to their embroidery, each day after the winter solstice; so that when five were added, it was of course five days after mid-winter; hence the poets used this expression, as an elegant way of designating time. See the 唐詩 Tōng se.

天

Ch'hé^h 策 Yéw ch'hé^h 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. chüyh á: a sparrow; said to be the most lascivious of birds. Sûy wüy ch'hëak boô kak, hô é ch'hwàn gnó ok 誰謂雀無角. 何以穿我屋, chē chüyh á kóng chüyh bó kak, an chwⁿá ēy ch'huì^{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 hong.

Ch'hëak 磻 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 chin t'höey, k'hé put ch'hëak ch'hëak jêên 則吾進退豈不綽綽然, chek gwá chin kap t'hèy, k'hé ũ^m ch'hëak ch'hëak jêên, thus my entering on, or retiring from office, how is it not free and unrestrained. See the 下孟 Hây bêng.

Ch'hëak 敲 Vulg. leéh: 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' paè ch'heang gân 禹拜昌言, E' paè hó áy wá, E' bowed when he heard good words. See the 尙書 Sêo^{ng} se.

Ch'hëang 鯧 Ch'heang gé 鯧魚, ch'hëo^{ng} á hé, the pomfret fish.

Ch'hëang 鏘 The sound of metal and gems.

Ch'hëang 槍 A stick, sharpened at both ends, and used in repelling thieves.

Ch'hëang 倡 Ch'hëang yew 倡優, a female musician, a dancing girl.

Ch'hëang 猖 Ch'hëang kông 猖狂, extravagant and mad; rude and boisterous. Hô Kêet Têw che ch'hëang k'höey 何桀紂之猖獗, an chwⁿá Kêet Têw áy ch'hëang k'hüey, how wild and wicked were Kêet and Têw!

Ch'hëang 娼 A prostitute. Ch'hëang bá, 娼媼, a whore. Ch'hëang choó 娼子, ch'hëang kěⁿá, a whoreson.

Ch'hëang 菖 Ch'hëang poé 菖蒲, a water plant.

Ch'hëang 閭 Ch'hëang k'hap 闔闔, the door of heaven.

Ch'hëang 鎗 The sound of a bell; a spear, a lance. Ch'hé ch'hëang 取鎗, k'hëah ch'hëo^{ng}, to grasp a spear. Têang ch'hëang twán kěem, chëen chin t'hëen háy bêng chëang 長鎗短劍. 戰盡天下猛將, tē^{ng} ch'hëo^{ng} tēy kěem, chëen swáh t'he^{ng} áy áy bêng chëang, 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 kông 俵狂, to wander crazily about, without knowing whither. Koé chéá boó sēang, ch'hëang ch'hëang hoē, kē hó che 瞽者無相. 俵俵乎其

何之, *ch'hai^{ng} mai^{ng} ay lang, bó lang tēo^{ng} e, ch'ew ch'heang ch'heang hoè, böeyh t'ah loh k'hè*, a blind man, without a leader, wandering wildly about, where will he go? See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Ch'heang kwáy 佞鬼, an evil spirit; the soul of a person devoured by a tiger, which does not dare to quit the tiger, till it has led him to devour another person.

Ch'heang 將 The noise of tinkling ornaments, hanging about a person.

Ch'heang 尙 To stop suddenly. Yin ch'ang h'èen ché, ch'heang j'èen ché 雲將見之尙然止, *hwán ch'ang böeyh h'èen e, ch'heang j'èen h'ay^{ng}*, the clouds were about to appear, when suddenly they staid.

Ch'heang 傲 Liberal, gentle.

Ch'heang 傲 High, lofty; also, to open out, to discover. Hân-sin h'eng éng, kó ch'heang t'ey 韓信行營高傲地, *Hân-sin k'è^{ng} éng, t'è kwán ch'heang ay t'ey*, Hân-sin commenced building his residence, 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'hé^{ng}*: a shed without walls,

Ch'heang 搶 To snatch, to take by force, to plunder. Ch'heang jin 搶人, *ch'hé^{ng} láng*, to plunder people.

(mid mor) Pek t'ow ch'heang twat 白晝搶奪, *plunder in the open day*, *hol-wollol*

Ch'heang 斃 Bird's feathers; feathers plucked from birds, to make garments, and ornament flags.

Óng-k'ung ch'èak hok ch'heang 王恭着鶴斃, *Óng-k'ung ch'heng h'oh mó ay s^{ng}a*, Óng-k'ung wore a garment made of stork's feathers.

Ch'heang 倡 To harmonize, to agree with. Ch'heang hó 倡和, harmonious.

Ch'heang 唱 To sing; also, to lead, to introduce. Ch'heang k'h'èuk 唱曲, *ch'hé^{ng} k'h'ek*, to sing songs.

Yit ch'heang j'è sam t'hàn 一唱而三嘆, *chit ay ch'hé^{ng}, j'è s^{ng}a kwuy t'h'au k'hwuy*, when once he sang, (the bystanders) thrice applauded. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Kwan s'ang ch'heang choé H'ong-t'ey 冠裳唱自黃帝, *kin yin ch'è^{ng} k'hé t'haou choé Wu^{ng}-t'ey*, caps and clothes were first introduced by Wu^{ng}-t'ey (B. C. 2622).

Ch'heang 昶 Clear, bright.

Ch'heang 場 A field where grain is gathered; a barn floor.

Ch'heang 償 To pay, to make good. Ch'heang b'eng 償命, to forfeit one's life.

Chùn-put-gé w'uy l'ong, hek goé t'è t'ong s'èa l'ong kim k'hé; t'ong s'èa l'ong é Put-gé, Put-gé maé kim ch'heang che 儻不疑爲郎. 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'hēang 場 An arena, or public field. Chhèn ch'hēang 戰場, chhèn t'hēō^{ng}, a field of battle. K'hó ch'hēang 考場, k'hó t'hēō^{ng}, a place of public examination. Toé ch'hēang 賭場, kēāou t'hēō^{ng}, a place for gambling.

Ch'hēang 戕 To cut, to injure. Ch'hēang chék 戕賊, to hack and injure.

Ch'hēang 嬖 Pīn ch'hēang 嬖嬖, the name of an office held by females.

Ch'hēang 腸 The bowels, the entrails. Tāē ch'hēang 大腸, twā tē^{ng}, the great gut.

Ch'hēang yēuk twā 腸欲斷, tē^{ng} á bōēyh too^{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'hēang 牆 A wall. Pwān ch'hēang 躡牆, pw^{na} ch'hēō^{ng}, to climb over a wall.

Hwùn t'hoé che ch'hēang put k'hó woo yēá 糞土之牆不可朽也, pūn t'hóe áy ch'hēō^{ng} bó t'hang bwāh pūyh, a wall made of dung and mud cannot well be white washed.

Ch'hēang 墻 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hēang 薔 Ch'hēang bé hwa 薔薇花, ch'hēō^{ng} bé hwa, a rose.

Ch'hēang 檣 Chhūn ch'hēang 船檣, the mast of a ship or boat.

丟 Ch'hēang 匠 A mechanic. Bók ch'hēang 木匠, bák ch'hēō^{ng}, a carpenter. Ch'hēang jīn ch'hók jē sēāou

che, chek ōng noē, é wūy put sin kē jīm é 匠人斲而小之. 則王怒. 以爲不勝其任矣, kang ch'hēang áy láng ch'hák jē ch'hòng k'hah sēy e, chēw ōng sēw k'hè, yin wūy bēy sin e áy jīm, if the work-people were to chisel (the timber), and make it too small, your majesty would be angry, thinking it insufficient to bear its weight. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hēang 趙 Ch'hēang kēak hēng 趙脚行, ch'hēang k'ha kē^{na}, to hop, to limp.

幸 Ch'hēaou 鍬 Hwa ch'hēaou 花鍬, hwa ch'hēō, a spade.

Ch'hēaou 搜 Read soe: to search, to look for, to seek after. Hwat sam hoō k'hé soō, tāē soe san līm 發三輔騎士. 大搜山林, hwat s^{na} hoō k'hé soō, twā ch'hēaou sw^{na} lēm, he sent out three sets of horsemen, who fully searched the hills and woods.

嗷 Ch'hēaou 愀 Sorrowful, discomposed, displeased; to change colour. Ch'hēaou jēn chok sek 愀然作色, ch'hēaou jēn peē^{ng} sek, being displeased, he changed countenance.

Ch'hēaou 昭 To signify any thing by the eyes; to cast sheep's eyes.

Ch'hēaou 傑 Ch'hēaou gēāou 傑僬, tall in person.

Sorrowful, hasty, still. Yew sim
 Ch'hĒāou 悄 ch'hĒāou ch'hĒāou 憂心悄
 悄, hwán ló áy sim kwⁿa ch'hĒāou
 ch'hĒāou, a sorrowful mind, discomposed and
 sad.

去 夫
 Ch'hĒāou 笑 Vulg. ch'hĒò: to laugh, to be pleased,
 to shew the teeth. Hⁿó ch'hĒāou
 好笑, hó ch'hĒò, laughable.
 Kĕen ch'hĒāou 見笑, kĕen sĕāou, con-
 temptible.

Boó ch'hĒáng taē ch'hĒāou 撫掌大笑,
 kwāh ch'hĒw chĕòⁿ twā ch'hĒò, he clapped
 his hands and laughed aloud.—Also written
 矣 Ch'hĒāou.

Ch'hĒāou 俏 Handsome, good-looking.

Ch'hĒāou 倣 Not benevolent, not well-disposed,
 malevolent.

Ch'hĒāou 嘯 To pipe with the mouth, to whistle;
 also written 嘯 Ch'hĒāou.

Ch'hĒāou 鞘 A scabbard. To ch'hĒāou 刀鞘,
 to sĕò, the sheath of a sword.
 Chô-ch'hò kaé ch'hĒāou hoè Poè
 曹操解鞘付布, Chô-ch'hò t'háou sĕò
 hoè Poè, Chô-ch'hò loosened the scabbard
 and gave it to Poè. See the 三國 Sam-kok.

平

Ch'hĒāou 劑 To cut.

Ch'hĒāou 愀 The changing of the countenance.

Ch'hĒāou 稍 To walk further apart.

Ch'hĒāou 樵 Ch'hin ch'hĒāou 親樵, to bar-
 gain, to come near to one ano-
 ther's prices.

Ch'hĒāou keng ko 樵更高, ch'hĒāou
 k'hāh kwán, to get up the price; to raise
 the value of any thing.

夫
 Ch'hĒāduh 踉 To walk backwards and for-
 wards. Ch'hĒāduh ch'hĒāduh tĕō,
 to dandle up and down.

Ch'hĒāduh 箒 Slips of bamboo, with which they
 beat time, whilst singing songs.

天
 Ch'hĒāduh 踉 To approach, to come near.

夫
 Ch'hĒĕh 頤 Read bûn: to bow down the head,
 to stoop.

天
 Ch'hĒĕh 蟻 A kind of craw-fish.

幸
 Ch'hĒem 僉 All, the whole; the universal voice;
 all speaking.

Ch'hĒem 籤 Slips of bamboo, used in prog-
 nosticating. T'hew ch'hĒem 抽
 籤, to draw lots, to prognos-
 ticate.

Ch'hĒem 簽 Ch'hĒem se 簽書, a letter, a
 writing. Ch'hĒem bĕng 簽名,
 ch'hĒem mĕⁿá, to sign one's name.

Ch'hĒem 檐 A lap, the front lap of a garment:
 also, even, regular. Chĕung tĕāou
 ch'háe lám, put êng yit ch'hĒem
 終朝采藍. 不盈一檐, chit máyⁿh
 chāē k'hĕōh lám, bó mwⁿá chit ch'hĒem, all the

morning busy in gathering the indigo plant, without getting a single lap-full.

E ch'heên hoē ch'heem jê yéa 衣前後檐如也, sⁿa ch'eng aōu pa^{ng} ch'eng, his garment was of an even length before and behind.

Ch'heem 殲 To exterminate. Ch'heem k'hwat kê k'hoey 殲厥渠魁, ch'heem bêet e áy twā t'haōu láng, he exterminated their great chief.

Ch'heem 筍 Slips of bamboo.

Ch'heem 檐 The curtain of a carriage: also, to exterminate.

Ch'heem 槧 Square pieces of wood, used to engrave letters on; printing blocks. Kán ch'heem 簡槧, a block of wood, on which there is writing.

Ch'heem 逾 To try to get near.

Ch'heem 鑷 Hwa ch'heem 花鑷, a hair-pin, a bodkin.

Ch'heem 僭 False, deceitful, erroneous; also, to usurp, to intrude. T'heên b'eng hwut ch'heem 天命弗僭, t'heē^{ng} b'eng bó ch'hò, the decree of heaven is never wrong.

Ch'heem 袞 The name of a fruit, like an orange, abounding in Canton.

Ch'heem 劊 To stab, to thrust through.

幸

Ch'heem 千 Vulg. ch'heng: a thousand. Ch'heên l'een 千年, ch'it ch'heng née^{ng}, a thousand years.

K'eng ch'heep êng h'ey, soè pek; s'it k'hek kò h'ey, sam ch'heên 宮妾盈兮數百. 食客過兮三千, k'eng laē áy s'èy é êng mw^{ng} á, kwáy nū p'áyh,—ch'èáh áy láng k'háyh k'eng, k'òy sⁿa ch'heng, a palace full of concubines, to the amount of several hundreds; and passing strangers entertained, to the number of three thousand.

Ch'heem 仟 The head over a thousand men.

Ch'heem 芊 Luxuriance; luxuriant herbage. Wán s'è aè ch'heên ch'heên 遠樹暖芊芊, hwū^{ng} áy ch'h'ew k'hw^{ng} à ch'heên ch'heên, the distant trees look thick with leaves.

Ch'heem 阡 Ch'heên b'ek 阡陌, ch'hán hw^{ng} á, a path between the paddy-fields; a road.

Ch'heem 櫂 To stick in.

Ch'heem 蹀 P'h'een-ch'heên 蹀躞, to walk round and round.

Ch'heem 遷 To remove. Ch'heên sé 遷徙, to remove one's habitation. Sùn seng é Choo-páng, ch'heên é Hoō-hāy 舜生於諸馮. 遷於負夏, Sùn sai^{ng} twā tē Choo-páng, swá wūy kaōu Hoō-hāy, Sùn was born in Choo-páng, and he removed to Hoō-hāy. See the 下孟 Hāy b'eng.

Ch'heem 榧 Cheāou ch'heên 招榧, the name of a tree.

Ch'héen 躑 To gambol, to frisk.

Ch'héen 鞦 Ch'hew ch'héen 鞦鞦, p'häh teng ch'hew, a swing; to swing. Ch'hew ch'héen yēn lok, yēa tím tím 鞦鞦院落夜沉沉, p'häh teng ch'hew tē ēe^{ng} löh, kadu ma^{ng} ch'him ch'him, swinging the cradle at the side of the hall, till late at night.

Ch'héen 燁 The blazing up of a fire. Ch'héen che é sin 燁之以薪, hōe e töh tööh yüng ch'há, in order to make it blaze, you must put on firewood. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch'héen 迂 To disperse, to scatter; the same as 遷 ch'héen.

Ch'héen 淺 Shallow, not deep. Súy ch'héen ch'héen 水淺淺, chúy k'hín k'hín, shallow water. Chēw kē ch'héen è, ēng che, yēw che 就其淺矣. 泳之. 游之, chēw e áy k'hín áy wūy, ēng e, séw e, approaching the shallow parts of the stream, you may wade through, or swim across them. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'héen 幘 A broken carriage; the lining of a carriage.

Ch'héen 闡 To open, to display, to enlarge.

Ch'héen 拙 A slow buffalo.

Ch'héen 笈 A vessel made of bamboo, for holding fruits and flowers.

Ch'héen 棧 A vessel, similar to the above, made of wood.

Ch'héen 殫 To exhaust, to complete. Kéung lēn bok ch'héen 窮年莫殫, chwu^{ng} nēe^{ng} bēy swāh, for whole years it would not be completed.

Ch'héen 倩 Handsome; a pretty, smiling, appearance; to hire and employ people; a son-in-law.

K'háou ch'heàou ch'héen hēy 巧笑倩兮, k'há ch'hèò ch'héen hēy, a pleasing smile, with handsome dimples. See the 衛風 Wōey hong.

Ch'ēm koē soó lēng wāt ch'héen 暫雇使令曰倩, ch'ēm sé koē, kap saé yüng lāng, kóng kèò ch'hē^{ng}á, to hire people for a short time, and to order and employ them, is called ch'héen.

Ch'héen 僬 A tall person.

Ch'héen 僭 The luxuriant appearance of grass and herbs; also, new and bright.

Ch'héen 茜 The name of a plant, used as a red dye.

Ch'héen 刊 To cut, to slice.

Ch'héen 綬 Slow, obstructed.

Ch'héen 讓 Read jēang: to yield, to give preference to, to disclaim one's right to.

Lēng é léy jēang, wūy kok hoē hó yéw, 能以禮讓. 爲國乎何有, ēy ch'èaou léy soè sèò ch'héen, lēaou lé kok wōō

sⁿa meēⁿh ðh, 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} hé, fresh fish. Wûy kwun yūng sēen 惟君用鮮, tok jīn kwun yūng ch'hee^{ng} áy meēⁿh, the prince especially must have fresh food. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch'hee^{ng} 擗 Read ch'hēen: to stick in.

畫 Ch'hee^{ng} 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} hà áy léy yūng ch'hoe poē oe ch'hee^{ng}, in funeral rites use coarse cloth, of a dark grey colour. See the 儀禮 Gē léy.

去 Ch'hee^{ng} 刺 Read ch'hè: to pierce, to perforate, to draw thread through a needle.

去 Ch'hee^{ng} 杵 Read sek: a carpenter's pencil. Bok sek 木杵, bak ch'hee^{ng}, an instrument used by carpenters, for marking the length of any thing.

夫 Ch'hee^{ng} 職 Ch'hee^{ng} ch'hee^{ng} té, 職職 啼, to sob and weep.

夫 Ch'hēep 妾 Vulg. sèy é: a concubine. Yit ch'hey yit ch'hēep 一妻一妾, chit áy boē chit áy sèy é, one wife and one concubine.

Maé ch'hēep, put te kê sēng, chek pok che 買妾. 不知其姓則卜之, béy sèy é, ū^m chae e 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 hūn 竊聞, t'haou t'hēⁿa, to hear by stealth.

Yáng-hⁿò ch'hēep pò gēuk taē kēung 陽 貨竊寶玉大弓, Yáng-hò t'haou t'hāyh pò gēuk twā kēung, Yáng-hò stole away the precious gem, and the large bow.

Ch'hēep 侏 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 yéa 不敢偏切也, ū^m kⁿa pek ch'hēet, not daring to urge or constrain.

Bēng kwun put oē ch'hēet k'hak che gán 明君不惡切慤之言, bēng áy jīn kwun bó wán 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, kīn 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.

夫 Ch'hēet 跣 Read lēem: to walk slip-shod.

夫 Ch'hek 側 At the side, sidelong; to overturn; rebellious. Bīn-choó sē ch'hek, gīn gīn jē yéa 閔子侍 側閔閔如也, Bīn-choó k'hēā tē sīn

pee^{ng}, hó wat áy yeō^{ng}, Bín-choó waited at his side, harmonious and delighted.

Soó hwán ch'hek choó choó an 使反側子自安, saé hwán twán áy kēⁿá ka tē an, make the rebellious people become tranquil.

Ch'hek 拆 To open, to burst, as seeds and flowers, when vegetating. Lúy é chok, jé pek kó ch'hó bók, kae kap ch'hek 雷雨作. 而百菓草木皆甲拆, lúy kwà hoē chōh, jé pūyh hāng kōey ché ch'haóu bak, chò pōo p'hwà k'hak, when the thunder and rain prevail, then the various fruits, plants, and trees, burst from their seeds.

Ch'hek 擗 To beat, to knock.

Ch'hek 測 To search, to examine. Ch'hek toē 測度, to fathom, to comprehend.

Yim yáng put ch'hek che wūy sín 陰陽不測之謂神, yim yáng áy bēy ch'hek áy, wūy kóng kēò sín, that which is unsearchable in the operations of nature is called 'divine.' See the 易經 Yēh keng.

Ch'hek 惻 Grieved, affected. Ch'hek yín che sim, jín che twan yéá 惻隱之心. 仁之端也, ch'hek yín áy sim kwⁿa, jín áy twan yéá, the feeling of compassion is the principle of benevolence. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hek 尺 A foot measure. Ch'hùn ch'hek 寸尺, ch'hùn ch'hēōh, inches and feet.

Yit sé wūy hwun, sip hwun wūy ch'hùn, sip ch'hùn wūy ch'hek 一黍爲分. 十分爲寸. 十寸爲尺, chit lēp sūyh á chò hwun, chap hwun chò ch'hùn, chap ch'hùn chò ch'hēōh, a grain of corn is a division, ten divisions are an inch, ten inches are a foot.

Ch'hek tēy bok hwuy kē yéw yéá 尺地莫非其有也, chit ch'hēōh tēy bó ū^m sé e áy, there is not a foot of ground, but what belongs to him. See 孟子 Bēng-chóo.

Ch'hek 席 Few, great; to fill, to drive away; distant; to roof a house.

Ch'hek 感 Grieved, pained, sorrowful; an excess of feeling. Ke song ae ch'hek 居喪哀感, k'hēā sé^{ng} há ac ch'hám t'hòng 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'hok ch'hek 讀冊, t'hak ch'hūyh, to read books. A plank or board for writing, used before the invention of paper.

Chwán soo pó sìn che ch'hek 全師保勝之冊, chwán peng soo pó k'hūh yēⁿá áy ch'hūyh, the record of an undiminished army, and complete victory.

Ch'hek 侵 The appearance of little children walking.

Ch'hek 赤 Red: also, empty, waste, naked. Ch'hek bēn 赤面, ch'hēāh bīn, a red face.

Ch'hek tēy ch'hēn lé 赤地千里, ch'hēāh tēy chēⁿá 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. Pín kēung, chek hoó boé put choó, hoó kwùy, chek ch'hin ch'hek wùy kē 貧窮. 則父母不子. 富貴. 則親戚畏懼, sòng hēung, chek pāy boé ū^m lēāh lán chò kēⁿá, pò kwùy, chek ch'hin ch'hek kēⁿa 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.

Bûn Boó che chêng, poè chaē hong ch'hek 文武之政. 布在方策, *Bûn-ông Bóo-ông áy chêng soô, poè tē hong ch'hek*, the government of Bûn-ông and Boó-ông is contained in the historical records. See the 中庸 Tëung yeung.

Ch'hek ke má 策其馬, *bút e áy bēy*, he whipped his horse. See the 上論 Sēang lûn.

Ch'hek 剝 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hek 彳 A small step; to walk slowly.

Ch'hek 圻 To break, to burst. Koe hêng kap ch'hek 勾萌甲圻, *kaòu bêng gâý k'hak p'hwà*, when vegetation commences, the seeds burst.

Ch'hek 耨 An agricultural instrument.

Ch'hek 塢 The noise made by birds.

Ch'hek 糲 Bad rice.

天

Ch'hek 趸 Not advancing; to make no progress.

Ch'hek 撼 To rub, to sift; also, to fall as a leaf.

幸 Ch'heng 清 Pure, clear, clean. Gwat ch'heng t'hèet téy 月清徹底, *göëyh ch'heng kaòu téy*, the moon is clear, through and through.

Hông hó sam ch'héen lēên, yit tēng ch'heng 黃河三千年. 一澄清, *Wui^{ng} hó s^a ch'heng ne^{ng}, chit áy tēng ch'heng*, the Yellow river becomes still and clear once in three thousand years.

Ch'heng 僂 Lēng ch'heng 僂僂, to walk lame, to walk as if one were drunk.

Ch'heng 稱 To call, to name, to praise. Ch'heng hoe 稱呼, to praise. Kè put ch'heng kē lek, ch'heng kē tek yéa 驥不稱其力. 稱其德也, *hó báý ũ^m saé ch'heng hoe e áy lat, 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 lûn.

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 蛭 Vulg. *t'han*: a kind of cockle. Bân jîn é tēên chēung che, wūy ch'heng tēên 閩人以田種

之謂蟻田, *Bân sai^{ng} áy láng tē ch'han*
ch'hē e, kóng kēò t'han tē^{ng}á, the people of
 Hok-k'ènn province feed them in fields, which
 they call cockle pits. See the 正字通
Chē^{ng}à jē t'hong.

Ch'hèng 頰 A reddish colour.

Ch'hèng 錫 To give, to present.

Ch'hèng 菁 The name of a creeping plant.
 Hwan ch'hèng 番菁, *hwan*
ch'hai^{ng}, indigo.

Ch'hèng 請 To invite, to ask, to beg, to greet.
 Ch'héng jín sít chéw 請人食
 酒, *ch'hē^{ng}á láng chēáh chéw,* to
 invite people to drink wine.
 Ch'héng chō 請坐, *ch'hē^{ng}á chēy,* pray sit
 down.

Gē hong jín ch'héng hēnn 儀封人請見,
Gē hong jín ch'hē^{ng}á bōēyh kē^{ng}, the inspec-
 tor of Gē begged to see (Confucius.)

Kwun ch'héng tēk ē soo jē chēá 君請擇
 於斯二者, *kwun lé ch'hē^{ng}á kán tōh tē*
chéy nō hāng, I beseech your highness to
 choose between these two. See the 上孟
Sēang bēng.

Ch'héng 筴 A duster. Ch'héng tok 筴棹,
ch'héng tōh, to dust the table.

Ch'hèng 俛 Bēng ch'hèng 崩俛, to miss the
 way.

Ch'hèng 擘 To rub: used for 倩 Ch'hēnn, to
 hire.

Ch'hèng 秤 To weigh, to regulate the weight
 of any thing; a pair of scales.
Gnó sim jē ch'hèng, put lēng

wūy jin tey gōng 我心如秤. 不能
 爲人低昂, *gwá áy sim ch'hin chēō^{ng}*
ch'hin, bēy zin wūy láng ch'hòng kay kwán,
 my mind is like a pair of scales, which are
 not to be elevated or depressed for any man.

Ch'hèng 襯 Clothes worn underneath, an inner
 dress; to assist. Ch'hèng gē 襯
 儀, to accord with propriety.

Ch'hèng 覲 A sacrifice; also, money.

Ch'hèng 稱 Vulg. *ch'hin:* to weigh, to find out
 the weight of any thing. Séy ē
 ch'hèng bú, jē te kē k'hèng tēung
 chēá yēá 所以稱物而知其輕
 重者也, *séy ē ch'hin mē^{ng}h, jē chae e áy*
k'hin tāng yēá, that by which we weigh things,
 in order to ascertain whether they are light
 or heavy.

Ch'hèng 擤 Ch'hèng pít 擤鼻, *ch'hèng p'heē^{ng},*
 to blow the nose.

Ch'hèng 復 Ch'hèng ch'hèng 復復, to run
 away, to run incessantly. Ch'hèng
 ch'hèng jē ch'hoó 復復如此,
ch'hèng ch'hèng an nēy, merely thus; always
 so, invariably the same.

Ch'hèng 賾 Unsaleable, that cannot be dispos-
 ed of.

Ch'hèng 清 Ch'hèng lēang 清涼, *chew ch'hin,*
 cool. Hwán wūy jín choó che
 léy, tong wun jē hāy ch'hèng
 凡爲人子之禮. 冬温而夏清,
hwán chò láng kē^{ng}á áy léy, tōh tang t'heē^{ng}
hoē pūy bóé sēo, jē hāy t'heē^{ng} hoē e ch'hin,
 the duty of all children is, in the winter
 (to keep their parents) warm, and in the
 summer, cool.

Ch'hèng 倩 Vulg. *ch'hèⁿà*: to hire, to employ as a labourer. Ch'hèng jìn chò kong 倩人做工, *ch'hèⁿà 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 jìn 開銃打人, *k'hwuy ch'hèng p'háh lāng*, to fire a gun and shoot people.

Ch'hèng 榕 Read *yung*: the name of a tree, which first shoots up as a creeper, and afterwards becomes a very large tree; the Indian fig tree, or banyan tree,—very common in the provinces of Hok-kèen and Kóng-tong, but is never found north of the river 浙 Ch'èet, in the province of Ch'èet-kang.

Ch'hèng 松 S'ung pek 松栢, *ch'hèng p'ayh*, a cedar or fir tree. Jê s'ung pek che yéw sim, kwàn soò sê, jê put kaé k'ho ék y'èp 如松栢之有心. 貫四時而不改柯易葉, *ch'hin ch'èⁿg ch'hèng p'ayh áy wò sim, t'haòu sè sè jê bó káy ke w'á h'èh*, with a mind like the evergreen fir, which passes through the four seasons, without altering its branches or changing its leaves. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

Ch'hèng 儻 Ch'hèng hoó 儻父, an expression of respect.

Ch'hèng 剝 To pierce, to stick in; any thing with which to pierce a hole.

Ch'hèng 盛 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 bëet 穿襪, *ch'hèng döèyh*, 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, *wò áy chek, wò áy ch'hèⁿg*, some was collected, and some was stored by.

Ch'hong lím hoó k'hoé 倉廩府庫, *ch'hèⁿg lím 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'hèng*, to open the hold. Ch'hwàn ch'hong 船艙, *ch'hán ch'hèⁿg*, a ship's hold.

Ch'hèng 瘡 Pán ch'hong 板瘡, *pán ch'hèⁿg*, an ulcer, a sore.

Ch'hèng 遄 Ch'hong choé 遄走, *ch'hèⁿg ch'áu*, to run away.

Ch'hèng 床 Read *ch'hong*: a bed stead. B'èen ch'hong 眠床, *b'ín ch'hèⁿg*, a sleeping place.

Sùn ch'áe ch'hong k'hím 舜在床琴, *Sùn twá t'è ch'hèⁿg tw'á k'hím*, Sùn was sitting on the bed-stead, playing the guitar. See the 下孟 Hāy b'èng.

Ch'hèo 哨 Seaòu k'hoé 哨口, *ch'hèo ch'huý*, a sharp mouth, clever at speaking.

Ch'hèo 鶻 Ch'hèo key, 鶻鷄, a game cock.

Ch'hēo 霄 Yin-seāou 雲霄, Wán-ch'hēo, the name of a district, in the province of Hok-k'èen 福建, in the department of 漳州 Ch'ēang-chew, and near the borders of 漳浦 Ch'ēo^{ng}-p'hoé. Also, up in the clouds.

去 Ch'hēo 笑 Read ch'hēou: to laugh. H^o ch'hēou 好笑, hó ch'hēo, laughable.

Yit k'héy ch'hé, jê lēng jin ch'hēou 一啟齒而令人笑, chit áy k'hwuy ch'hüy k'hé, jê kà láng ch'hēo, when once you show your teeth, you give occasion to others to laugh.

平 Ch'hēo 蟯 Read jēāou. Kang jeāou 江蟯, ka ch'hēo, a small insect; a small shell fish.

夫 Ch'hēoh 尺 Read ch'hek: a foot measure. Yit ch'hek 一尺, chit ch'hēoh, one foot.

Ch'hùn yéw sēy twán, ch'hek yéw sēy tēang 寸有所短. 尺有所長, chit ch'hùn woō sēy k'háh tēy, chit ch'hēoh woō sēy k'háh tēng, an inch is too short, and a foot is too long.

Ch'hēoh 味 The eating of a duck or goose.

Ch'hēoh 蛛 A reddish kind of insect: a hairy caterpillar.

天 Ch'hēoh 席 Read sek: a mat, for sitting or sleeping on; used also for a table, because the ancients ate their meals off mats spread upon the ground.

Gnō sim hwuy sek, put k'hó kwán yéa 我心匪席, 不可捲也, gwán áy sim

kwⁿa u^m sē ch'hēoh, bēy t'hang hoē láng kwui^{ng}, our hearts are not like mats, they cannot be rolled up at pleasure.

Sék kwán t'hēen hāy 席捲天下, ch'hēoh kwui^{ng} t'hee^{ng} āy, he got possession of the empire, like the rolling up of a mat; i. e. rapidly.

幸 Ch'hēo^{ng} 菖 Read ch'hēang: a water plant, a kind of sedge. Ch'hēang poé 菖蒲, ch'hēo^{ng} poé, the hanging sword plant.

Ch'hēong 猖 Ch'heo^{ng} mó sīn 猖摩神, a furious kind of madness. Ch'hēang kōng 猖狂, ch'hēo^{ng} kōng, rude, boisterous.

Ch'hēo^{ng} 鯧 Read ch'hēang: a pomfret fish.

Ch'hēo^{ng} 鎗 Read ch'hēang: a spear. Put yūng tēang ch'hēang chò t'hēen choó, ché se hwat lut tē t'haē pēng 不用長鎗佐天子. 只施法律致太平, ū^m yūng tē^{ng} ch'hēo^{ng} hoō chān hōng tēy, ché se hwat lut tē kaòu t'haē pēng, 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 promote universal tranquillity.

聲 Ch'hēo^{ng} 搶 Read ch'hēang: to snatch, to take by force, to plunder. Ch'hēang twat chaé but 搶奪財物, ch'hēo^{ng} t'hūyh ch'he^{ng} meē^h, to plunder and take money and goods.

Ch'hēo^{ng} 廠 Read ch'hēang: an open shed, without walls.

去 Ch'hēo^{ng} 唱 Read ch'hēang: to sing. Ch'hēang k'hēuk 唱曲, ch'hēo^{ng} k'hēk, to sing songs.

Boô twan jê ch'hêng 無端而唱, bô s'na soô jê ch'hêo^{ng} khék, to sing without any reason.

平

Ch'hêo^{ng} 薔 Ch'hêng bê hwa 薔薇花, ch'hêo^{ng} bê hwa, a rose.

Ch'hêo^{ng} 牆 Read ch'hêng: a wall. Ch'hêng p'hek 牆壁, ch'êo^{ng} p'êah, a wall of a house.

Chùn é téaou ch'hêng 峻宇雕牆, kwán kwán áy ch'hò, téaou k'hek áy ch'hêo^{ng}, a high house, and sculptured walls. See the 尚書 Sêo^{ng} se.

Ch'hêo^{ng} 颺 Read yâng: to winnow. Yâng ch'heuk 颺粟, ch'hêo^{ng} ch'hek, to winnow corn.

Pò che yâng che, k'hong pé chaê ch'ên 簸之颺之, 糠粃在前, p'wà e, ch'hêo^{ng} e, k'he^{ng} pé tē t'habu ch'êng, sifting it and winnowing it, the husks and chaff will all fly before you.

妻

Ch'hêo^{ng} 匠 Read ch'hêng: a mechanic. Boô ch'hêng êk j'ên 巫匠亦然, sae kong bak ch'hêo^{ng} y'êa 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'hêo^{ng} 傭 Read yung: to hire, to let one's services, to engage in service. Tóng-koè soô k'hé, Hây-hok p'ên s'eng, wáy y'êa kay yung 黨錮事起, 夏馥變姓, 爲治家傭, Tóng-koè áy soô k'hé, Hây-hok w'á sai^{ng}, k'hè chò p'háh t'hêeh kay áy ch'hêo^{ng}, when the troubles of Tóng-koè commenced, Hay-hok changed his surname, and hired himself into the family of a blacksmith.

Ch'hêo^{ng}

象

Read s'ang: an elephant. K'he hoé pà soo s'ang, jê wán che, t'h'een háy taê wát 驅虎豹 犀象. 而遠之. 天下大悅, kw^{na} hoé pà sae ch'êo^{ng}, jê hoé e hwu^{ng}, t'hee^{ng} áy ch'ew twā hw^{na} hê, driving away tigers and leopards, lions and elephants, and removing them to a distance, the whole empire was greatly delighted. See the 土孟 S'ang b'eng.

Ch'hêo^{ng}

汲

Read k'hip: to draw up. K'hip súy 汲水, ch'hêo^{ng} chúy, to draw water.

K'eng twán ch'êa, put k'hó é k'hip ch'him 綆短者不可以汲深, s'oh t'ey, bó t'hang ch'hêo^{ng} ch'him chúy, when the rope is short, we cannot draw water from a deep place. Said by 莊子 Chong-choó.

夫

Ch'h'ëuk

浞

Hán-ch'h'ëuk 寒浞, a man's name, who lived under the Hây dynasty.

Ch'h'ëuk

促

Near, close, short. Pek ch'h'ëuk 迫促, to urge, to hasten.

Ch'h'ëuk

齟

The teeth too near together. Ak ch'h'ëuk 齟齬, urgent; also, an instrument for marking a hole in a door.

Ch'h'ëuk

萃

Grass growing in luxuriance; a bushy appearance.

Ch'h'ëuk

佻

Grieved, sorrowful.

Ch'h'ëuk

僣

Ch'h'ëuk p'öy 僣佩, j'êh p'öy, not straightened, not stretched out.

Ch'h'ëuk

丁

A small step. The two characters Ch'hek 彳 and Ch'h'ëuk 丁, both signifying a small step.

when put together form the character 行 Hêng, to walk.

Ch'hëuk 矗 Stretching up, high, elevated, rising straight up. Ch'heng san tēung tēep, put te ch'hëuk tēy yéw ké to 青山重叠. 不知矗地有幾多, ch'heng swⁿa tēng tēep, ū^m chae ch'hëuk tēy woō lwā chēy, the green hills piled one upon another, I do not know how much elevated from the earth.

Ch'hëuk 蹴 To tread on, to trample under foot. Ch'heuk jé jé é che, k'hit jín put sèak yéa 蹴爾而與之. 乞人不屑也, t'hat meē^h jé hoē lāng, tēēn k'hit chēūh ū^m k'hwⁿà ch'heng k'hè sēō^{ng}, if you trample on a thing, and then give it to any one, even a beggar will not consider it clean. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ch'hëuk 觸 Gán-ch'hëuk 顏觸, the name of a man, who lived in the time of the 戰國 Chēn kok, B. C. 250.

Ch'hëuk 蹙 To kick, to touch with the foot, to step over.

Ch'hëuk 捉 Vulg. lēāh: to seize, to apprehend, to catch, to take in the hand. Tok sūy lēng pēn hēng būn se, hwā éng toē hēng, ch'hëuk ná. Chó-ch'hò. 卓遂令徧行文書. 畫影圖形. 捉拿曹操, Tōh sūy ch'hut lēng pēn kēⁿá būn se, wā yēⁿá toē yēō^{ng}, k'hè lēāh Chó-ch'hò, Tōh immediately gave orders for circulating hand-bills in all directions, describing the form and appearance of the man, in order to apprehend Chó-ch'hò. See the 三國 Sam kok.

Ch'hëuk 觸 To run against, to offend, to gore (as a bull). Seng sín put sēang ch'hëuk 星辰不相觸,

ch'hai^{ng} sín bó sēo hwān tēōh, the stars do not run against one another.

Ch'hëuk sēng sēang noē 觸聖上怒, hwān tēōh sēng sēang áy noē, to excite his majesty's displeasure.

Gnēw ch'hëuk jín 牛觸人, goó tak tēōh lāng, an ox gores people.

Ch'hëuk 顙 To knit the brows, to draw up the forehead into wrinkles. Ké chit séw, ch'hëuk at, jé sēang kò 舉疾首顙額. 而相告, chò póo t'haóu kak t'hēⁿà, p'heē^{ng} t'haóu gnēāou gnēāou, jé taē kay sēo kóng, they all began to feel their heads ache, and knitting their brows, they addressed each other. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hëuk 數 Narrow, small, applied to the meshes of a net. Ch'hëuk koé put jip woo tē, gē pēet put k'hó sín sit yēa 數罟不入污池. 魚鼈不可勝食也, bat bat áy bāng bó jip tē-woo tē, chēw tē pēēh bó t'hang lēāóu chēāh, if you do not allow a net with close meshes to enter the pools, the fish and tortoises for consumption will be inexhaustible. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hëuk 膾 The fat part of a wolf's breast.

Ch'hëuk 蹙 To urge, to constrain, to distress, to hasten; near.

Ch'hëuk 閱 Many. O ch'hëuk 阿閱, a name of Budha.

Ch'hëuk 踳 Careful, a careful appearance.

Ch'hëuk 訖 To speak quickly.

Ch'hëuk 唳 To seek for by flattery, to seek for by adulation.

Ch'hëuk 頎 Gak-ch'hëuk 樂頎, 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'hëöh: a foot measure; also read Ch'hek, which see.

天 Ch'hëuk 擻 To rub, to rub out; to brush, to dust.

幸 Ch'hëung 充 To extend, to fill up, to carry out to the utmost, to stop up: a surname. Also written 克 Ch'hëung.

Ch'hëung kwun che paü 充君之庖, ch'hëung mwⁿá jín 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, t'ho ch'hëw wui^{ng} t'hat hê 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'hwáh jê ch'hëung mwⁿá e, to extend and carry it out to the utmost. See the 上孟 Sëang 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, t'haê láng áy k'hè ch'hëung kaü t'he^{ng}, the murderous spirit mounted up to the very heavens.

Ch'hëung 冲 Young, small; the noise made in perforating ice. Soo ê ch'hëung jín 肆予冲人, soo gwá seaü lèen láng, 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 hëung 昊天不傭. 降此鞠酗, twā t'he^{ng} ū^m pái^{ng}, kàng chëy léy ū^m 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 憧 Ch'hëung; an unsettled state of mind.

Ch'hëung 從 Unconstrained, easy, unforced. Put bëen jê t'èung, put soo jê tek, ch'hëung yung t'èung tō, sèng jín yéa, 不勉而中. 不思而得. 從容中道. 聖人也, bó bëen k'éang jê t'èung, ū^m saé sē^{ng} jê tit t'èöh, ch'hëung yung tē tang e^{ng} áy tō lé, chëy chëw sē sèng jín yéa, without effort to hit upon the centre, without much thought to obtain any thing, and spontaneously to follow the due medium, is what a sage alone can attain to. See the 中庸 T'èung yung.

Ch'hëung 衝 To withstand, to oppose, to come across, to rush abruptly. Ch'hëung hêng bân lé 衝橫

萬里, *ch'hèung huⁿá bān lé*, spread across to the extent of ten thousand lé.

Ch'hèung tut 衝突, to rush abruptly.

Ch'hèung 蕤 The name of a plant.

Ch'hèung 忡 To be sad and sorrowful.

Ch'hèung 縱 Slowly, leisurely; to allow; to give loose to, to give way to; although, even, if.

Ch'hèung pāe léy, yèuk pāe toē 縱敗禮欲敗度, loose conduct injures propriety, lustful desires tend to the breach of the laws.

Kám yéw jē sim hoē! ch'hèung yéw, kēung kē löey, bók kēung kē gōey 敢有二心乎. 縱有. 共其內. 莫共其外, *chae-kⁿá. woō. nō áy sim kwⁿá!* ch'hèung woō, éng kap laē bīn áy láng, bó. kap gwā. bīn áy láng, 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'hèung 銃 Vulg. *ch'hèng*: a cannon, a great gun.

Ch'hèung 聚 To come without being invited.

Ch'hèung 僂 Awry, not straight, incorrect.

Ch'hèung 穿 Vulg. *ch'hēng*: to put on, to wear. Ch'hèung sam 穿衫, *ch'hēng sⁿa*, to put on clothes.

Yéw e put ch'hèung, yéw sēang put chēak, ch'hoó che wūy lán jín 有衣不穿. 有

裳不着. 此之謂赧人, *woō sⁿa ū^m ch'hēng, woō yin chēō^{ng} ū^m chēak yūng, chēy sē kóng seāou lēy áy láng*, 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 follow.

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 hó che bwat 秋毫之末, *ch'hew hó áy böey*, "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 鞦鞦, a swing, a cradle.

Ch'hew 鶯 The name of a bird.

Ch'hew 鮪 The name of a mud fish.

Ch'hew 鮫 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 se: a beard. K'hoé se 口
鬚, ch'hüy ch'hew, the beard
about the mouth.
Gō ch'hân bê, bê jëém se 卧蠶眉. 美
鬚鬚, gō ch'hân äy bak baè, bê jëém äy
ch'hüy 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.

Ch'hew 俞 A surname.

Ch'hew 醜 Vulg. k'hëep sê: ugly, ill-favour-
ed. Ch'hew loē 醜陋, ugliness.

Ch'hew hoō put bēén kēén kong koe 醜
婦不免見公姑, k'häh k'hëep se äy cha
boé bēy bēén tit kēé^{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 sêw: a hand. Séw kēak
手脚, k'ha ch'hew, hands and
feet.

Chó sêw chip yēak, yēw sêw pēng tek 左手
執籥. 右手秉篪, tō ch'hew kēäh yēak,
chē^{na} ch'hew gīm p'hin, in the left hand he
held a pipe, and in the right hand, a flute.

Yēw sêw h^{no} hân che jân 游手好閒
之人, yēw ch'hew aè éng äy lāng, a wan-
dering hand, and a fellow fond of leisure;—
said of those who have no certain employ-
ment.

Ch'hew 首 Read sêw: the head. Séw sek
首飾, ch'hew sek, ornaments
for the head, such as hair-pins,
bodkins, &c.

Ch'hew 贖 Read sük: to redeem a pledge,
to redeem any thing out of
pawn.

E' kong sük chöey 以功贖罪, t'hó
kong ch'hew chöey, to practise meritorious
things in order to make up for one's faults.

Ch'hew 去 去 To bear a burden, to sustain any
thing.

Ch'hew 臭 Vulg. ch'haou: stinking, putrid;
also read hew. Jê oè ok ch'ew
如惡惡臭, ch'hin ch'ëö^{ng}
wän p'hä^{ne} ch'haou, 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 kèw
井甃無咎, chai^{ng} k'hëh
k'häh kwän, bōo ^m hó, if the well were built
higher, it would be no harm.

Ch'hew 倏 Ch'hew ch'haé 倏倏, to receive
any one in a polite manner.
Put yaou é che ch'hew ch'haé
不要以之倏倏, bó bözyh kap e ch'hew
ch'haé, to refuse proper attention to any one.

Ch'hew 訓 Read sêw: to answer politely, to
return a compliment. Pé sēang
jân ch'ä, lán wūy sêw tūy 彼
上人者. 難為訓對, hwut léy sè twā
lāng, ōh kap e ch'hew tūy, with those great
people, it is difficult to converse and pay
compliments.

Ch'hew 樹 Read sê: a tree. Sê hōk 樹木,
ch'hew bak, timber. Wūy pok
ch'hun t'hēen sē, Kang tong jīt

boē yin 渭北春天樹. 江東日
暮雲, tē Wūy pak lē chò ch'hun t'heé^{ng} äy
ch'hew, tē Kang tang gwá chò jīt äm äy hwän,
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'hew 楊 Yang böey 楊梅, ch'hew üm, a kind of plum.

幸 Ch'hey 妻 Vulg. boé: a wife. Hoo ch'hey 夫妻, ang poé, husband and wife.

Soō jê kwuy ch'hey, taē peng bē p'hwàn 士如歸妻. 迨冰未泮, t'hak ch'hūyh lāng ch'hwà tooi'ng laē boē, t'hān se'ng böey yēō'ng, the scholar taking home his wife, does it before the ice is melted. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hè ch'hey jê hô, pit kò hoō boé 娶妻 如何. 必告父母, ch'hwà boē tēōh an chw'á, pit tēōh kap pāy boē kōng, in marrying a wife how must we act? we ought certainly first to inform our parents. See the 小雅 Seaōu gnáy.

Ch'hey 萋 Grass growing luxuriantly; exuberant herbage.

Ch'hey 悽 Sorrowful, grieved.

Ch'hey 初 The first; former, early. K'hé ch'hey 起初, the beginning. Thae ch'hey che sē, bīn kae tūn but 太初之時. 民皆沌物, t'haē ch'hey ay sē chek, pāyh sai'ng chò pó tūn but, at the time of the beginning, the people were generally all blunt and plain. See the 史記 Soó kè.

Ch'hey bēng wāt, tē put hāou 初命曰. 誅不孝, k'hè t'haōu ay bēng lēng kōng, t'haē put hāou ay lāng, the very first decree was — "put the unfilial to death."

Ch'hey 淒 The wind and rain rising up into a squall.

Ch'héy 批 To thump with the fist.

Ch'héy 紕 The different coloured threads in silk or cloth.

Ch'héy 眦 Gaē ch'héy 睚眦, to look angrily.

Ch'héy 泚 Perspiration; also, clear water. Kè sōng yéw ch'héy 其額有泚, e ay t'haōu hēäh woō kw'ā, on his forehead stood the perspiration. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hèy 妻 To marry a person, to give a person in marriage to any one. K'hóng-choó é kē heng che choó ch'hèy che 孔子以其兄之子妻之, K'hóng-choō t'hò e ay hē'a ay kē'á hoē e chò boē, Confucius took his brother's daughter, and gave her to him in marriage. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'hèy 糲 Bé ch'hèy 米糲, rice flour.

Ch'hèy 刷 To scrub clean. Téng ch'hey 刷, tē'á ch'hèy, the scrapings of the pot.

Ch'hèy 脆 Read ch'ùy: brittle, easily broken.

Ch'hèy 蹢 Unable to walk; to drag the feet in walking.

幸

Ch'him **深** Deep. Ch'him boô téy 深無底, a bottomless depth. Jip san wáy k'héung put ch'him, jip lîm wáy k'héung put bit 入山惟恐不深. 入林惟恐不密, jip swⁿa wáy kēⁿa ū^m ch'him, jip ná wáy kēⁿa ū^m bat, entering the hills it is only to be feared we cannot go deep enough; and retreating into the woods we are only apprehensive lest we be not sufficiently concealed; — said by those who forsake the world and adopt a hermit's life. Kò jîn ch'him wán è 過人深遠矣, k'häh yēⁿá lánng ch'him hwūⁿg, surpassing others to a great depth and distance.

Ch'him **祲** A supernatural influence, producing both good and bad effects.

Ch'him **僭** Confused, in disorder.

Ch'him **僣** To advance gradually.

Ch'him **侵** To enter by degrees, to invade, to pare off; calamitous. Gnoé kok put teng, wūy che tǎe ch'him 五穀不登. 謂之大侵, goē kok bó k'hé laē, kóng kēò twā ch'him, when the five kinds of grain do not come up, this is called a great calamity.

Tek jîn ch'him che 狄人侵之, tek áy hwan ch'him hwat e, the northern barbarians invaded him.

声

Ch'him **寢** To sleep, to rest. Ch'him sit 寢室, k'hwùn keng, a sleeping chamber.

Chaé-é tēw ch'him 宰予晝寢, Chaé-é jít tāou sé k'hwùn, Chaé-é slept in the day

time, (for which Confucius severely reprov- ed him.) See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'him put se 寢不尸, k'hwùn bó ch'hin chēōⁿg sin se, (Confucius) in his sleep, did not lie stretched out like a corpse. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'him **侵** Small of stature; not inclined to grow tall.

Ch'him **鑿** To engrave wooden blocks for printing.

Ch'him **賒** To game, to play at games of chance.

Ch'him **檳** A kind of cinnamon tree.

Ch'him **蹠** Ch'him kēak hēng 蹠脚行, ch'him k'ha kēⁿá, to walk on tip toe.

去

Ch'him **沁** The name of a river; to fathom the depth of water with any thing; to lade.

Gē chwán suy chē kîn, tō sek put kám ch'him 義泉雖至近. 盜索不敢沁, gē áy chwⁿá chúy suy chē kîn, ch'hat áy sōh u^m kⁿá khè t'hám, the fountain of righteousness may be ever so near, yet we must not presume to draw from it with a thief's rope.

Ch'him **廩** Yim ch'him, a large house, with deep sets of chambers and courts.

幸

Ch'hin **親** Near, to draw near; near relatives, to hold near and dear. Ch'hin aē 親愛, to love intimately. Ch'hin kîn 親近, to approach. Lēang ch'hin 兩親, parents. Ch'hin choō 親自, ch'hin ka tē, one's self.

Hin chaē loe pēn boō chē ch'hek, hoō ke
 ch'hin san yēw wān ch'hin 貧在路邊
 無至戚. 富居深山有遠親
 sōng hēung twā toē pē^{ng}, bó che kīn āy ch'hek
 pōō kwūy twā ch'him sw^{na} wōō hwūng 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 wūy ch'hin lēēt 執筆觸
 寒手爲皴裂, kēāh pit ch'hēuk kwā
 ch'hew cēh^{na} ch'hin lēēh, holding the pencil in
 the cold weather, the hand becomes blistered
 and chapped.

善 引 To laugh. Tēen ch'hēen ch'hew
 Ch'hin 引 yit gān tē sēang, hēung noē ch'hin
 che 田千秋一言致相.
 匈奴引之, tēēn ch'hēon ch'hew chīt kōō
 wā, tē kaōu chē chāt sēang hoē hēung noē āy
 hwan ch'hēō e, Tēen-ch'hēen-ch'hew, on ac-
 count of one word was promoted to the of-
 ficer of prime minister, at which the Hēung
 noē tartars laughed.

去 襯 An inner coffin, a shell.
 Ch'hin 襯

Ch'hin 襯 The lining of a garment; also used
 for ch'hin 親 parents.

Ch'hin 襯 Clothes worn near the body.

Ch'hin 灑 Read ch'hèng: cold; ch'hew ch'hin,
 cool and pleasant.

Ch'hin 稱 Read ch'hèng: to weigh, to ascertain
 the weight of any thing; see
 ch'hèng.

夫 Ch'hip 偈 A multitude of people.

Ch'hip 集 Persons collected together.

Ch'hip 聾 A sound made by the mouth and
 tongue.

Ch'hip 品 The same as the above; also, many
 mouths.

Ch'hip 淅 The descent of rain, water bubbling
 up.

Ch'hip 葺 Sew ch'hip 修葺, to repair, and
 put in order; also to cover a
 house.

Ch'hip 楫 A small oar, a paddle. Jèak chēy
 tē ch'hwān, jé chok chew ch'hip
 若濟大川. 爾作舟楫,
 nā lēāou twā ch'hwui^{ng}, lé l'hang chò chān gēā,
 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. Chāē ch'hip
 kan ko 載戢干戈, chāē k'hè^{ng}
 kan ko, to lay aside warlike instruments.

Peng yēw h^{no} yēā, hwut ch'hip, chēang choō
 hwūn yēā 兵猶火也. 弗戢將自焚

也, peng to ch'hin ch'ēō^{ng} hōy, bó hoē e hāy^{nh}, ch'ēang ka tē s'ēo, 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'haōu woo: the knee. L'ēang má té t'hoē, k'hoē ch'hip y'ēa 良馬低頭口至膝也, hó báy káy t'haōu, ch'hūy kaōu k'ha t'hōu woo, a good horse keeps his head low, till his mouth reaches his knees.

L'ēang séw kò kē ch'hip 兩手過其膝, nō áy ch'héw, kōy e áy k'ha t'haōu 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 indicative of talent and wisdom.

Ch'hip 菹 The name of a plant; grass growing thick together.

Ch'hip 藤 Gn'ew 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. Sip ch'hit 十七, chap ch'hit, seventeen. Ch'hit sip 七十, ch'hit chap, seventy.

Ch'hit sip jē ch'ēung sim séy y'ēuk, put jē ké 七十而從心所欲不踰矩, ch'hit chap hōy jē t'hàn sim kw^{na} séy aē bó 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.

Ch'ho 瑳 The colour of a gem; purely white. Ch'ho hēy ch'ho hēy kē che t'ēn y'ēa 瑳兮瑳兮其之展也, how white! and how pure! does it display itself! See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'ho 嵯 Ch'ho gō 嵯峨, hills covered with stones.

Ch'ho 磋 To grind and rub. Jē ch'h'ēet jē ch'ho 如切如磋, ch'hin ch'ēō^{ng} ch'h'ēet ch'hin ch'ēō^{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 opportunity, 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'ēō^{ng} t'hong áy l'ang k'hāyh t'ēn k'ēn, wōō gaōu ch'ho g'īm m'ēē^{nh}, in the former part of the Hàn dynasty-T'ēō^{ng} t'hong had a guest called T'ēn-k'ēng who was celebrated for his firm grasp. Ch'ho peng 操兵, ch'haou peng, to drill soldiers.

Ch'ho 臊 A raw smell; the smell of raw meat.
 Tong kay sat gnêw, woō hêw seng
 ch'ho 東家殺牛汗臭腥
 臊, tang pee^{ng} áy ch'hoà t'haé góó. lā sām ch'haòu
 kwà ch'hai^{ng} ch'ho, the next door neighbours
 on the eastern side were in the habit of kil-
 ling oxen, which occasioned dirt and stink,
 connected with a raw smell.

Ch'ho 腥 Gê ch'ho 魚腥, hê ch'ho, the smell
 of raw fish.

Ch'hó 草 Vulg. ch'haòu, grass. Hô kó ch'hó
 禾稿草, tēw kó ch'haòu, straw.
 Ch'heng ch'ho tē tōng, ch'hè ch'hè
 wá 青草池塘處處蛙, ch'hai^{ng} ch'haòu
 tē tē tōng, tak wūy woō kap á, when green
 grass grows about the pools, in every part
 there will be frogs.

Pē sim ch'hó ch'hòng che 諱謔草創之,
 pē sim ch'haòu kó ch'hòng e, Pē-sim made a
 rough sketch of it.

Ch'hó se 草書, ch'hó jē sēá, to write the
 running hand.

Ch'hó kó 草稿, a rough sketch, a hastily
 written thing.

Ch'hó. ch'hó 草草, short and hasty..

Ch'hó 艸 The same as the preceding.

Ch'hó 燥 Grieved, sorrowful. Lô sim ch'hó hēy
 勞心燥兮, tēh bwá áy sim
 ch'hó hēy, a troubled mind, how
 sorrowful! See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hó 驃 The female of quadrupeds.

Ch'hò 操 Ch'heet ch'hó 節操, to hold to one's
 purpose; to adhere to self-prescrib-
 ed rules.

K'hëuk ch'hó 曲操, the notes on rules for
 singing a song.

Ch'hò 挫 To push, to hurt. Soo é yit hô ch'hò
 é jin, jèak tat che é ch'hè tēaou
 思以一毫挫於人. 若槌
 之於市朝, sō^{ng} nā woō chit hó ch'ho kap
 lāng, ch'hin ch'ō^{ng} tit p'hāh tē kay ch'hè tēaou
 tēng, he thought that when he was in the least
 pushed by people, it was the same as though he
 had been struck in the market or the palace.
 See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hò 脞 Small. Ch'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 To 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 To go to, to enter; to wait upon. Ch'hò
 ch'hoò 造次, hurried. Ch'héng
 pit boó kwuy, jē ch'hò é tēaou
 請必無歸. 而造於朝, ch'hē^{ng} á pit bó
 tooi^{ng} laé, jé ch'hò kaòu tēaou, we beseech you
 do not return home, but go to the court. See
 the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Ch'hò 剉 To break off, to maim; to cut to
 pieces, to dissect.

Ch'hò 慥 In actions to regard our words, and
 in words to regard our actions, is
 called ch'hò.

Ch'hò 糙 Rice mixed with the husk. Ch'hò bé
 米糙, unbeaten rice.

Ch'hò 噪 The noise made by birds; to chirp,
 to whistle. N'ēaou ch'hò ch'hēen līm
 göey 鳥噪干林外, ch'ēaou

háou'kaou 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 tō, sōey put gnó é 日月蹉跎. 歲不我與, jit gōeyh ch'hò tō, nee'ng hōey bó hoē gwá, 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 kw'a kán lōng e áy sē'a ch'hoē kwá 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 sēáou tēe, é kē ch'hoē lēang, jē sēang hwat che 比其小大. 與其麤良. 而賞罰之, pé e áy sēy twā, kap e áy ch'hoē lēang, jē sē'ng hwat e, compare the small and great, the coarse and refined together in order to reward or punish them.

Ch'hoē 廩 Ch'hoē hwùn 廩糞, ch'hoē pùn, dirt and dung.

Ch'hóe 楚 A bushy tree; a clump of trees: name of a district. Chéng: ch'hóe 整楚, properly arranged. Sin ch'hóe 辛楚, miserable, wretched.

Ch'hoé 澗 The name of a river.

Ch'hoé 礎 The stones at the bottom of pillars; a pedestal.

Ch'hoé 錯 To reject, to set aside. Ké tit, ch'hoé choo óng chek bin hók 舉直錯諸枉. 則民服, kē-yūng lēáou

tit áy láng, k'hé t'hek kak óng k'hwut áy láng chek pūyh sū'ng hók, 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 Sēang lūn.

Ch'hoé 醋 Vinegar. Swan jē ch'hoē 酸如醋, swui'ng ch'hín chē'ng ch'hoé, as sour as vinegar.

Lēng yim sam seng ch'hoé, put kēen ch'huy hōng toē 寧飲三升醋. 不見崔弘度, léng k'hé lín s'a seng ch'hoé. ū'ng t'hang k'hé 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'hoé 阼 The eastern step. Tēáou hók jē lip é ch'hoé kae 朝服而立於阼階, ch'hēng tēáou tēe áy hók, jē k'hēá lip tē tang pē'ng áy gím kay, dressed in his court apparel, (Confucius) stood on the eastern steps. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Ch'hoé 祚 Happiness, emolument, rank. Lēen ch'hoé 年祚, long life. T'hēen ch'hoé bēng tek 天祚明德, t'he'ng soò hók k'hé hoē bēng tek áy láng, heaven bestows blessings on men of illustrious virtue.

Ch'hoé 禘 The sacrifice offered at the close of the year.

Ch'hoé 措 To take, to manage, to arrange.

Ch'hoé 厝 To place, to lay: vulg. ch'hoé, a house. P'haōu h'ó, ch'hoé che chek sin che hāy 抱火厝之積薪之下, p'hō hoey, hāy e tē chek ch'há 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 säou yin hōng 吹簫引鳳, ch'höey säou 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 köey, to boil dumplings. Èk choó jé sít che, ch'èet haê jé ch'huy che 易子而食之. 折骸而炊之, wⁿà kèⁿá jé ch'èäh e ch'èäh kwut jé ch'höey e, the people exchanged their children and ate them (not bearing to devour their own offspring); and broke up the bones for firewood to cook them with (speaking of a famine.)

Yen tōng 烟筒, hwun ch'höey, a tobacco pipe.

聾

Ch'höey **髓** Read ch'húy: marrow. T'hoê ló 頭腦, t'hoá kak ch'höey, the brains. T'hōng jip kwut ch'húy 痛入骨髓, t'hèⁿà jip 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.

弄

Ch'höey **尋** Read sìn: to seek, to search. Jit sìm kan ko, é s'èang cheng t'hó 日尋干戈. 以相征討, tak jít ch'höey kwáe á, é kaou á, s'èo cheng p'háh, every day looking for clubs and pikes, to fight and contend with. See the 左傳, Chó twān.

夫

Ch'höeyh **飲** Read ch'hwat: to quaff, to drink largely, to small. Poê kè cho jé ch'hwat kè lé 備其糟而

飲其醪, poê e áy ch'ew chaou, jé ch'höeyh e áy p'òh ch'ew, to eat the grains, and drink the sweet wort of the liquor.

夫

Ch'hok **錯** To rub, to grind; to fill; also, to be in error. T'hna san che s'èk, k'hó é wúy ch'hok 他山之石可以爲錯, pat swⁿa áy ch'èèk t'hang laê chò lèy á, the stones of another hill, may be used for grinding stones.

Ch'hwàn ch'hok 舛錯, an error. Ch'hok goê 錯悞, a mistake.

Ch'hok **簇** Shap. Ch'èen ch'hok 箭簇, ch'èè^{ng} t'haóu, the head of an arrows.

Ch'hok **踣** Ak ch'hak 齷齪, 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 chizel. Ch'hwàn ch'hok 穿鑿, not successful.

幸

Ch'hong **倉** Vulg. ch'he^{ng}: a granary. Ch'hong chut 倉卒, unmoved, intrepid. Kwan che ch'hong lìm sít, hoó k'hoè ch'hèung 君之倉廩實府庫充, kwun t'è áy ch'he^{ng} lìm t'èè^{ng}, hoó k'hoè mwⁿá, your highness' granaries are full, and your treasuries overflowing. See the 孟子 Bēng-chóo.

Ch'hong **滄** Expansive, wide; the name of a river. Ch'hong haé 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 chúy ch'heng, t'hang laé sêy gwá ay kin 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 surname. 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. Kòey ch'hun yūng ch'hong 膾春用葱, bǎh tē ch'hun t'hee^{ng} yūng ch'hang, meat in the spring season must be cooked with onions.

Ch'hong 瑤 The sound tinkling gems.

Ch'hong 鶻 Ch'hong keng 鶻鶻, 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 bēng 聰明, ch'hang mē^{ng}, intelligents, clever.

Soo k'hòng che ch'hong, put é lēuk lūt, put lēng chēng gnóe yim 師曠之聰不以六律不能正五音, soo k'hòng áy gaú t'hē^{ng}, bó é lak áy lūt, chēw bēy chē^{ng} à goē yim, even soo-k'hòng 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 息 Hasty, in a hurry. Boô koè ch'hong ch'hong 無故息息, bó s^{ng} a soô kaú 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 牕 Read t'hang: a window; also writing 窗, 窗, and 窓. Chaē ch'hēang wát yéw, chaē ok wát ch'hong 在牆曰牕在屋曰窓, tē ch'hē^{ng} kōng yéw, tē ch'hoó kōng 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, sharpened at both ends; also the name of a tree.

Ch'hong 驄 A horse of a white colour; others say, of a grey colour.

Ch'hong 葱 A hilly, appearance.

Ch'hong 愴 Ch'hey ch'hóng 悽愴, sorrowful, sad, affected. Sòey hwut hwut

Ch'hong 愴 hēy wūy boē, é kám sé hēy ch'hey ch'hóng 歲忽忽兮為暮. 余感時悽愴, ne^{ng} hōy hwut hwut hēy lē^{ng} peeng mói^{ng}, gwá kám e áy sé hēy, ch'hey ch'hóng, 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'hóng 莽倉, rude, uncultivated, like a wilderness.

Ch'hong 創 To creat, to commence, to lay a foundation; also to adjust. Ch'hóng chò t'hēn tēy 創造

天地, *ch'hòng chò t'heé^{ng} tēy*, "to create the heavens and the earth." A Christian phrase.

Kwun choó ch'hòng gēep, sūy t'hóng wūy k'hó key yéa 君子創業垂統爲可繼也, *kwun choó áy láng ch'hòng sōo gēep, ch'héⁿa sūy hāy áy t'hóng t'hang sēo 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'hòng 懲創, to correct and adjust.

To commence, to form; also written

Ch'hòng 勗 勗, *ch'hòng* the same as the above.

Ch'hòng 贍 To store up goods.

𦉳

Ch'hòng 牀 Vulg. *ch'hé^{ng}*: a bed place. Bēn ch'hòng 眠牀, *bín ch'hé^{ng}*, a couch.

Ch'hòng 饕 Vulg. *ch'háng*: greedy, gluttonous.

𦉴

Ch'hoó 此 This, the opposite of that; also to stop. Ló choó k'hé pé ch'hé ch'hoó 老子去彼取此, *ló choó k'hé hwut léy, t'hāyh chéy léy*, Ló-choó rejected that and selected this.

Ch'hoó 此 Short; Confusedly; also written 妣 *ch'hoó*.

Ch'hoó 訾 To measure, to mete out. A surname.

Ch'hoó 泚 Clear water; the name of a river.

Ch'hoó 茈 Ch'hoó kēang 茈薑, *ché^{ng} ké^{ng}*, young ginger, green ginger.

Ch'hoó 玼 The colour of a gem; purely white.

Ch'hoó 佻 Small diminutive.

Ch'hoó 拄 To hold in the hand; the palm of the hand; a branch.

Ch'hoó 訛 Vulg. *t'hoōh*: to prop up, to poke with a stick; to blume, to ridicule, to revile.

𦉵

Ch'hoó 次 In order, second, next in order. *Ch'hoó sē* 次序, according to order.

Yit ch'hoó 一次, *ch'it paé*, the first. Ch'hoó jit 次日, the next day. Seng jē te che chéá sēang yéa, *hak jē te che chéá ch'hoó yéa* 生而知之者上也. 學而知之者次也, *sai^{ng} jé chae e áy láng, sē sēang tēng yéa ōh jé chae e áy láng, sē tēy jē yéa*, to be born with the knowledge of nay thing, is the highest order of talent; to acquire the knowledge of it by study is the next in order. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Ch'hoó 伙 A men's name; advantageous; also written 伙 *ch'hoó*.

Ch'hoó 伙 Advantageous; to help and assist, to substitute, to attain to. Jín boó heng tēy, *hoé put ch'hoó yēen* 人無兄弟胡不伙焉, *láng bó héⁿa tē, sⁿa sōo ū^m chāne*, those people have no brethren, why do you not assist them? See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ch'hoò 厝 Read ch'hoò: a house, to place; a place where we may put a person to dwell in. Ch'hoè thèk 厝宇, ch'hoò t'nah, a dwelling.

𠂔

Ch'hoô 玼 A flouin a gem; a stone in the midst of a gem.

Ch'hoô 疵 A sickness a fault, to find fault with. Ê ch'hé ê kêw, put jé háy ch'hoô 予取予求不女瑕 疵, gwá thâyh gwá kèw, bó hoē lé hēem ũ^m hó, whether I take it or ask, it I am not found with by you. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ch'hoô 茈 The name of a grass, rised as a dye; also edible.

𠂔

Ch'hoôh 淬 Read ch'hüy: 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'hüy kê hong 清水粹其鋒, ch'heng chúy ch'hoôh e áy hong, to temper the point, by putting it into pure water.

𠂔

Ch'hui^{ng} 川 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.

Ch'hui^{ng} 村 Read ch'hun: a village. Hēang ch'hun 鄉村, hēo^{ng} ch'hui^{ng}, a contry village.

Ch'èa bün chéw kay hô ch'hé yéw, bók tóng yaòu ché hēng hwa ch'hun 借問酒家, 何處有. 牧童遙指杏花村, ch'èoh moò^{ng} chéw kay tá wūy woō, bók tóng huwū^{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."

Ch'hui^{ng} 栓 ch'èa ch'hui^{ng} 車栓, the axle-tree of a carriage.

Ch'hui^{ng} 穿 Read ch'hwan: to string through to run on a string. Kwàn ch'hwan keng twān 貫穿經傳, kwàn^{ng} ch'hui^{ng} keng twān, to run through the classics and records; i. e. to agree with them.

𠂔

Ch'hui^{ng} 啐 Read ch'hún: to pierce, to sting.

𠂔

Ch'hui^{ng} 串 Read ch'hwùn: a string of any thing; to run any thing on a string.

Lûh lûy hoē, jé choo che ch'hwàn 纍纍乎如珠之串, s'èo swà hoē ch'hin ch'èo^{ng} choo áy ch'hui^{ng}, connected, together just like a string of beads.

Ch'hui^{ng} 穿 Read ch'hwàn: to perforate, to pass through. Gé ch'hwàn k'èuk ch'èo 蟻穿九曲珠, h'èa ch'hui^{ng} kaòu áy wan áy choo, an ant passes through the hole of a bead which has nine bends in it.

Ch'hui^{ng} 釧 Read ch'hwàn: an armlet, a bracelet. Hwa ch'hwàng 花釧, hwa ch'hui^{ng}, an ornamented bracelet; some say, a hair pin.

Ch'hui^{ng} 筴 Read ch'hún: to string any thing on a piece of bamboo.

𠂔

Ch'hun 春 The spring season, the spring Ch'hun wūy yit s'èy séw böey ch'èem pek hwa k'höey 春爲

一歲首梅占百花魁, *ch'hun chò ka nooi^{ng} nee^{ng} áy t'haú, ú^m ch'hem ch'eⁿ 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^{ng}: a village. Ch'hun t'ung bün yéw ch'hoó jín, hám laê bün sìn 村中聞有此人. 咸來問訊, ch'hun t'ung t'he^{ng} a woó ch'ey léy láng, ch'è p'óo laê moó^{ng} seáou sit*, 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 曹 ch'hun and 瞽 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 tok che 他人有心. 予忖度之, pat láng woó sìn, gwá ch'hún tok e, another man has an idea, and I pass a judgement upon it.*

Ch'hun 俸 *Rich, affluent; thick, kind; also written 賄 ch'hún.*

Ch'hun 倂 *To turn back, to back; also used for the following.*

Ch'hun 舛 *Wrong, erroneous. Ch'hún ch'hok 舛錯, an error, a mistake. Ké se gnóe ke, k'è t'ó ch'hún pak 其書五車. 其道舛駁, e áy ch'háyh woó goé áy ch'h'ea, e áy t'ó ch'hún ch'hok pak chap*, 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'hun 瞬 *The moving of the eyes; to blink. Ch'hún sit 瞬息, the twinkling of an eye.*

Bók ch'hún j'è t'een 目瞬如電, *bák chew náyh ch'hín ch'è^{ng} seéh ná*, the eyes move like lighting.

S'een hák put ch'hún, j'è hoé k'hó gán s'èa è 先學不瞬. 而後可言射矣, *taé seng óh bák chew ú^m tin l'ang, j'è áou t'hang laé k'óng ch'óh ch'è^{ng}*, first learn to keep the eyes from blinking, and te then you can talk of archery.

Ch'hun 喘 *Vulg. ch'hwán: to pant, to breathe hard; to speak in a whisper.*

Ch'hun 蠢 *The motion of insects; also stupid, dull. Ch'hún pún 蠢笨, stupid. Ch'hún j'è b'án keng 蠢爾蠻荆, g'óng lé ch'ey léy b'án keng*, you stupid! savage.

Ch'hun 啐 *To blow.*

Ch'hun 筴 *Vulg. ch'hu^{ng}: to string any thing on a piece of bamboo.*

Ch'hun 寸 *An inch. Yit ch'hún k'hé 一寸氣, ch'it ch'hún k'hé*, an inch of breath.

Ch'hún sim ch'h'een koé g'èep 寸心千古業, *ch'it ch'h'ung áy sìn kw^{ng} a s'è^{ng} kaou ch'it ch'h'eng koé áy g'èep*, an inch-square heart speculates for a patrimony of a thousand ages.

Ch'hun 傅 *To respect, to honour.*

Ch'hun 揆 *To push, to beckon, to touch the elbow.*

夫

Ch'hut

出

To go out. Ch'hut göey 出外, *ch'hut gwā*, to go abroad. Tēy choó jip chek haòu, ch'hut chek tēy 弟子入則孝. 出則弟, *tēy choó jip tēoh wōo haòu, ch'hut tēoh gāou chò sēoh tē*, young people at home should be filial to their parents, and abroad respectful to superiors. See the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Ch'hut

齣

A stanza in a song; a scene in a play. Yit ch'hut 一齣, one scene.

幸

Ch'huy

崔

A surname.

Ch'huy

催

To urge, to constrain. Ch'huy ch'hëuk 催促, to urge, to hasten.

Ch'huy

推

To push forward, to extend and carry out. Ch'huy kang 推講, *ch'huy kóng*, to enlarge upon, and extend in speech; to expatiate.

Ch'huy hēen jēang lēng, sè kwan naé hó 推賢讓能. 庶官乃和, *ch'huy gāou lāng jé nēoh ēy áy, choo kwⁿa 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

菴

A vegetable; also called, ek bóé *ch'hó* 益母草, "profit mother grass."

𪗇

Ch'húy

惴

To be afraid of, and concerned about. Goé put ch'húy yēen 吾不惴焉, *gwá ū^m kēⁿa e*, I should not be afraid of him. See the 上孟 *Sēang bēng*.

Ch'húy

漶

Deep water.

Ch'húy

髓

Vulg. *ch'hōey*: marrow. Hān jip kwut ch'húy 寒入骨髓, *kwⁿa 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 pūn, jē chēy kē bwat, hong ch'hūn che bók, k'hó sóo ko è gim loé 不揣其本. 而齊其末. 方寸之木. 可使高於岑樓, *ū^m ch'húy tok e áy pūn, jé ch'hōng chēy e áy böey, chēw chit ch'hūn áy ch'há, t'hang saé k'hūh kwán è gim laòu*, 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 翠鷓, a bird like a swallow.

Ch'hù

倅

Secondary, assisting. Ch'hù ch'hēa 倅車, a spare carriage.

Ch'hù

啐

To taste. Tut ch'hù 啐啐, to scold, to vociferate.

Ch'hùy 焯 Vulg. *ch'hoōh*: 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.

Sin t'hoê é p'hek kē ch'huy é chē 臣頭與壁俱碎於柱, *gwá áy t'háou kap hwut léy p'hek, chò póo böëyh p'häh ch'hùy tē t'hěāou*, both my own head and this gem, will I break to pieces against the pillar.

Ch'hùy 脆 Vulg. *ch'hèy*: brittle, easily broken.

Ch'hùy 毳 The fine hair of animals; fine furs used for a carpet.

Read k'hoé: the mouth; an orifice.

Ch'hùy 口 K'hoé ch'hé 口齒, *ch'hùy k'hé*, the teeth. Néaou k'hoé 鳥口, *cheáou ch'huy*, a bird's beak, a tattler, a chatterer. K'hoé che é bē yéá, bok che é sek yéá, jé che é seng yéá, séng yéá 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'háng áy tē sé^{na}, chéy sé séng yéá*, 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. Jit boē ch'hwa hwun koé 日暮槌昏鼓, *jít àm p'häh má^{ng} hwui^{ng} áy koé*, when the day declines, we beat the evening drum.

Ch'hwa 髻 Ch'hwa köey 髻髻, a piece of hempen cord, tied to the head-dress of women, to indicate that they are in mourning.

Ch'hwa 緘 Not tight; a rope not twisted tight.

Ch'hwa 蔡 Read ch'haé: a surname.

Ch'hwa 槌 Ch'hwa pwá 槌簸, to sift and winnow, as corn.

Ch'hwa 蛇 Read sēa: a snake. Tok sēa 毒蛇, *tok ch'hwa*, a poisonous snake; also pronounced *chwá*.

Gnēw é pit t'hèng, sēa é gán t'hèng 牛以鼻聽. 蛇以眼聽, *goó t'hó p'he^{ng} k'háng t'hē^{na}, ch'hwa t'hó bak chew t'hē^{na}*, oxen hear with their noses, and snakes hear with their eyes.

Ch'hwa 媯 To abduct, to lead away. Tin sam hōng gnoé léáng, séang ch'hwa choé 陳三黃五娘相媯走, *tán s^{na} kap wui^{ng} goē nēōng sēo ch'hwa cháou*, Mr. Tân-s^{na} and Miss Wui^{ng}-goē absconded together.

Ch'hwa 娶 Read ch'hé: to marry, to take in marriage. Ch'hé ch'hey hwuy wūy yáng yéá, jé yéw sé hoē wūy yáng 娶妻非爲養也. 而有時乎爲養, *ch'hwa boé ū^m sé yín wūy àè e ch'hé lán*, jé woō sé yéá àè e ch'hé lán, when a man marries a wife, it is not merely because he wants her to support him, and yet sometimes he is glad of her assistance. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Read tō : to lead. Tō loē 導路, *ch'hwā loē*, to lead the way. Tō guó sēen loē è 導我先路矣, *ch'hwā gwá áy seng loē*, first lead the way for me.

幸

Ch'hwāⁿ 櫂 To bolt. Ch'hwān būn 櫂門, *ch'hwāⁿ moo^{ng}*, to bolt the door.

青

Ch'hwāⁿ 柎 Koé sūn 狗柎, *ká ch'hwāⁿ á*, the name of a wood, used for making handles.

去

Ch'hwāⁿ 門 A bolt. Moo^{ng} ch'hwāⁿ 門門, the bolt of a door.

去

Ch'hwāⁿ 穿 *Ch'hwāⁿ à tō*, 穿道, to get out of the way, to go by another route.

去

Ch'hwāⁿ 鱖 A very small kind of fish.

夫

Ch'hwāh 瞞 The eyes moved away. Bók ch'hwāh 目瞞, *bák chew ch'hwāh*, squinting eyes.

夫

Ch'hwāh 斡 To take any thing by force, to snatch by violence.

夫

Ch'hwāh 擦 Read ch'hat: a grater; to grate any thing. Ch'haè t'hoè ch'hat 菜頭擦, *ch'haè t'haòu ch'hwāh*, a grater, for scraping turnip radishes.

夫

Ch'hwāh 疰 To be purged, to be griped.

幸

Ch'hwān 川 Vulg. *ch'hu^{ng}*; a stream, a river. San ch'hwān 山川, hills and rivers.

Wúy hāy pit yin ch'hwān tēk 爲下必因川澤, *chò kāy pit t'hàn ch'hwān tēk*, for a low situation, we must avail ourselves of the rivers and marshes. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Ch'hwān

𠂔 The same as the preceding; also one of the radicals.

Ch'hwān

穿 Read *ch'hu^{ng}*: 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 è 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 gān, tek gē bōng ch'hwān 得意忘言. 得魚忘筌, *tīt è bēy kē lán áy wā, tīt hē bēy kē hwut tēy 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 è chēà ch'hè ch'hám t'hòng chēà, é ch'hwān pēng yéà 是灸以刺慘痛者以痊病也, *sē è chēà ch'hè ch'hám t'hèⁿ à, chēà, è ch'hwān hó pā^{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'haⁿé bō káy*, not reformed from old vices. See the 尙書 Sēang se.

Ch'hwàn 湍 The fluidity of water; fluid and moveable like water. Sēng yēw ch'hwàn súy yēá 性猶湍水也, *láng áy sai^{ng} ch'hin chēō^{ng} ch'hwàn ch'wáy*, human nature is like the fluid and flexible water.

Ch'hwàn 喘 To pant, to breathe hard. Ch'hwàn k'hè 喘氣, *ch'hwàn k'hwúy*, to draw breath. Ch'hwàn sit 喘息, to breathe; also written 喘 ch'hwàn.

Ch'hwàn 串 Vulg. *ch'hwí^{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 gēáou che kēung, pek gēáou che choó, sē ch'hwàn yēá 而居堯之宮. 逼堯之子. 是篡也, *ch'hin chēō^{ng} k'hēá tē gēáou áy kēung ch'hoó*, *kwⁿá gēáou áy hāou sai^{ng} sē ch'hwàn yēá*, but if he had dwelt in Geáou's palace, and driven out Geáou's son, that would have been usurpation. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng. Ch'hwàn wūy 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 léy gák, ch'hwàn chew ek, sew ch'hun ch'hew, kae sūt jē put chok yēá 孔子刪詩書. 定禮樂. 纂周易. 修春秋. 皆述而不作也, *k'hóng ch'áo kēng se se, tēⁿá léy gák, ch'hwàn chew ek, sew ch'hun ch'hew, chò pòó sūt kóng jē bó sin chò*,

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'hwí^{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 分流僻馳, *hwun labw sēo pōey cháou*, 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. 同竄荆蠻, *chín pek kap e áy sēo tē tēung yung, chò pòó cháou tē keng bán*, Chín-pek, and his younger brother Tēung-yung, absconded together to the territory of the Barbarians.

Ch'hwàn 釧 Pè ch'hwàn 臂釧, *ch'hew sōh*, 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 以釜甑爨, *t'hó tēⁿá kap öey laé ché meēⁿh*, to cook anything in a pot or a pan.

Ch'hwàn 錒 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'hwân 戰船, *ch'hwân ch'ên chún*, a ship of war.

Hông t'èy sîn K'èung-koé, H'ò-tek, chok ch'hwân 黃帝臣共鼓貨狄作船, *wu^{ng} t'èy áy jín sîn, K'èung-koé kap H'ò-tek chò chún*, the yellow Emperor's servants called K'èung-koé and H'ò-tek first built vessels. (A. C. 2622).

夫

Ch'hwat 歠 Vulg. *ch'höyh*: to quaff, to drink largely. Also written 嚼 ch'hwat.

Seaóu gō taē ch'hwat, jè t'hong ak swat 小食大歠如湯沃雪, *s'èy ch'èäh twā lim ch'hin ch'è^{ng} t'he^{ng} ak t'èöh s'üyh*, to eat little and drink much, is like throwing hot water on snow: It would soon melt a man away.

Ch'hwat 啜 To eat, to taste. Toē poē ch'hwat 徒舖啜, *ch'hēng ch'hēng s'è^{ng} ch'èäh lim áy soō*, to think of nothing but eating and drinking.

Ch'hwat 皸 The skin broken, or split.

Ch'hwat 撮 To collect, to take up with the fingers; to make a collection. Sam ché ch'hwat che yéá 三指撮之也, *s'a áy ch'héw ch'áe^{ng} n'äy^h e*, to take up anything with three fingers. Soò se ch'hwat gân 四書撮言, a compilation of sentences extracted from the four Books.

Ch'hwat 緞 A superfluity; anything over; the ends of threads in sowing.

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'èak 斟酌, to deliberate on, to consider.

Jè hoē óng chim ch'èak 而後王斟酌, *j'èän aóu óng t'hang chim ch'èak*, afterwards your majesty can consider of it.

Chim 楯 An instrument made of wood and iron, used in killing people. Sín che h'èung put ch'èuk é t'óng chim chit 臣之胸不足以當楯檣, *gwá áy heng bó kaóu é t'è^{ng} chim chit*, my breast is not equal to bear the iron club. See the 戰國策, *Ch'èän 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 瑊 A stone resembling a gem; an inferior kind of gem.

Chim 鍼 Vulg. *ch'èem*: a needle, used in sewing. Ch'èem-hô e t'ók kán se w'ü lün, b'óng chim w'ü koe 詹何以獨繭絲爲綸芒鍼爲釣, *ch'èem hó, t'hó t'ók k'èng áy se chò sw'á, t'hó ma^{ng} ch'èem chò kaou*, Ch'èem-hô took a single filament of the silk worm's cocoon for thread and a sharp needle for a hook.

Chim 針 Vulg. *ch'èem*: a needle. T'óng tek ján k'èet s'èen chim s'üt 唐狄仁傑善針術, *t'óng t'èäou áy Tek-jin-k'èet gaóu chò sew ch'èem áy hwat s'üt*, Tek-jin-k'èet, of the Tong dynasty, was well versed in the art of sewing.

Chim 噉 *Chim ch'ùy* 噉嘴, to kiss.

𦉳

Chím 枕 A pillow. Chím t'hoê 枕頭, *chím t'hoê*, a pillow for sleeping on. Sùy put an chím 睡不安枕, *k'hwùn bēy an chím*, unable to sleep easy on one's pillow.

Chím 頰 The back of the neck, the bone at the back of the neck.

Chím 頷 To hang the head down.

Chím 嫗 Read *sím*, an aunt, an uncle's wife.

去

Chím 浸 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 澆 The name of a river; also gradual, by degrees. Chím bēng chím ch'hēang 澆明澆昌, gradually becoming brights and clear.

平

Chím 覃 Read t'hâm a surname; also written *tâm* 譚, *cham*, a surname.

Chím 蟬 Read *sím*: a crab. Hông *sím* 紅蟬, *àng chím*, a red crab.

奉

Chin 眞 True, sincere. Chin *sín* 眞神, the true god. Chin *sit* boô gwūy 眞實無僞, *chín sít bó pūyh ch'hát*, true and real without dissimulation. Chin h^ò 眞貨, *chín hōèy*, the real article; something very good.

Chin 瞋 To stretch open the eyes. Hāng ông chin bok t'hèy che 項王瞋目叱之, *hāng ông tai^{ng} k'hwuy bāk chew t'hèy e*, the king of Hāng stretched open his eyes, and menaced him.

Chin 臻 Even to, until; to arrive at, to come to. Kwun hēung sēw te kek, pek lok hām laê chin 群凶受誅 殛百祿咸來臻, *chit lín áy hēung sēw thalê sê, chē^{na} pūyh áy lok chò pò laê kaou* the multitude of evil things being killed out of the way, a hundred emoluments will arrive together and come.

Chin 蓐 Exuberant herbage. T'hô che yaou yaou, kê yēp chin chin 桃之夭夭. 其葉蓐蓐, *tó ch'hēw áy áy áy, e áy hēoh bōe sēng*, the Peach-tree is but a small plant, but its leaves are exuberant.

Chin 榛 A tree yielding a fruit, a little smaller than a chesunt. Lé chē put kò chin lek 女贄不過榛栗, *cha boé áy chip kēen, put kò chin kwà lāh á,* women offer as the introductory present, nothing but large and small chesunts.

Chin 溱 The name of a river. Choó sán é kê sēng é chēy jín e, chin wūy 子產與其乘輿. 濟人於溱洧, *chéo sán tē e chēy éy ch'hea hōe láng kōéy te chin kap wūy áy chúy*, Choo-sán took the carriage he rode in to help people across the chin and wing rivers.

Chin 烝 To boil, to distil, to make warm; some say, to dry in the sun.

Chin 蒸 The name of a sacrifice, offered in the autumn. Yēak soē chin sēang, é kong sēen ông 禴祀蒸嘗. 以公先王, *yēak soē chin sēang áy*

chèy, laé hèn sēn ōng, the spring, summer, autumn and winter sacrifices, are offered to the manes of the ancient kings.

Chin 瘵 A pain in the bones.

Chin 珍 A pearl, a precious things. Chin choo 珍珠, a pearl. Chin kê 珍奇, precious and rare.

Jé yéw sèk sēang che chin 儒有席上之珍, t'hák ch'hūyh sē tōh téng áy chin, learning is a pearl on the table; (a very valuable thing.) Choō wūy bēng sè chin 自爲命世珍, ka tē chò bēng sè áy chin, to consider one's self as the most valuable pearl of the age.

Chin 璣 A stone nearly resembling a gem.

Chin 甄 A potter, one who makes earthen vessels; a surname; read yēn, to cast, to mould; also bright, clear.

Hoo sēang che hwà hāy, hāy che chēung sēang, yēw nē 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 hwà sè séy, sè séy áy t'hàng sè twā ch'hin chēōng t'hoé áy tē kin, ch'hut chaē sēo hwūy áy láng séy chò, superiors reform their inferiors, and inferiors obey their superiors, just like clay in the pottery; it rests solely with the potter how he will work it.

Chin 津 A ford, a landing-place, a place where boats touch, a ferry. Soó choó loē būn chin yēn 使子路問津焉, saé choó loē moōng chin, he ordered Choó-loē to enquire after the ferry. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chin 升 Read seng: a measure, the hundredth part of a peck. Síp háp wūy seng, síp seng wūy toé, síp toé wūy hák

十合爲升. 十升爲斗. 十斗爲斛, chap káp chò chít chin, chap chin chò chít taóu, chap taóu chò chít chēōh, ten káps make a chin, ten chins, make a peck, and ten pecks make a picul, or hundred weight.

肅

Chín 軫 The square piece of wood at the back of a carriages. Kaé wán sēang t'hēen, chin hong sēang tēy 蓋圓象天. 軫方象地, koà léng chin chēōng t'heeng, chin sè kak ch'hin chēōng 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 袵 A single garment, without a lining. Tong sé chin t'he k'hek, pit pēaóu jé ch'hut che 當暑袵絺綌. 必表而出之, tong jēet áy sé ch'hēung twā s'na, sē kwāh poé chē áy, pit tēōh pēaóu bēng jé hoē e ch'hut, in the warm weather, when you wear a single garment of grass cloth, (you should have another garment underneath) and let this be outside; (that your body be not exposed, through the thin cloth). See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chín 紵 Bent, turned, twisted as a cord; a rope. Sē yēw hek chin kê heng che pè 是猶或袵其兄之臂, sè ch'hin chēōng at chin u' hēna 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 kê hek 診切其脉, chin ch'hēet e áy máy'h, to examine the pulse.

Chín **鬢** Black hair, all in confusion; also written 參 chín.

Chín **纒** To tie, to bind.

Chín **拯** To save, to deliver. Chín kèw 拯救, to help and save. E' wūy chín ké é súy h^o che tēung yéa 以爲拯已於水火之中也, tēah chò sē böëyh chín kèw ka tē é chúy hōëy áy tēung, they look upon it as delivering them from the midst of fire and water. See the 上孟 Sēang hēng.

Chín **儘** All; the whole; altogether. Chew lēy chín chaē loé è 周禮儘在魯矣, chew teáou áy lēy soè, chò pòó twā tē loé kok, the ceremonies of the Chew dynasty, are all existing in the Loé country.

Chín **賚** To give a present to any one on commencing a journey; also writers 賚 chín. Hēng chēá pit é chín 行者必以賚, kēⁿá loē áy láng pit tēoh wōó mēⁿh sàng e, people setting out on a journey are accustomed to receive presents. See the 上孟 Sēang hēng.

Chín **賑** To save, to help. Chín chēy 賑濟, to assist by charity, to supply wants. Hàn bün tēy hwat ch'hong lín é, chín bün 漢文帝發倉廩以賑民, hàn bün tēy k'hwuy hwat ch'he^{ng} lín, é chín kèw pāyh sai^{ng}, Bün, the Emperor of the Hàn dynasty opened out his granaries, to supply the wants of the people.

Chín **脣** Sore lips; the same as 疹, chín; also written 脣, chín.

Chín **振** To act, to commence, to receive. Chín hó haé jē put sēet 振河海而不洩, chín sēw hó haé jē bó

hoē e laou, (the Earth) contains the rivers and seas, without letting them leak through. See the 中庸 Tēung yung.

去 **進** To enter, to advance, to go forward.

Chín **進** Chēen chìn 前進, to advance. Kwun choó sam yip jē chìn 君子三揖而進, kwun choó áy láng sⁿa hāy chok yip jē aou chìn, the good man makes three bows and then advances; (speaking of the ceremonies usual in archery.) See the 上孟 Sēang lūn. Chò sēen seng é tō, ch'he jē chìn 遭先生於道趨而進, toó tēoh sin sai^{ng} tē loē, tēoh máyⁿh kēⁿá jē chìn, 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. Chín kok t'hēen hāy bók kēang yēen 晉國天下莫強焉, chín kok, t'he^{ng} áy bó k'hūh kēang bēng, with respect to the Chín country it may be said that there is not a more powerful state in the Empire.

Chín **侖** A boy. Chín choó bān tōng 侖子萬童, sēy kēⁿá chēⁿá bān lóng, about a myriad of young men.

Chín **晉** The same as 晉 Chín; also written 晉 chín.

Chín **璿** A beautiful gem.

Chín **摺** To thrust in, to cram in; to wedge; a wedge. Chín 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 sēen seng lân gân che 縉紳先生難言之, chín sin áy sin sai^{ng} ōh kape kóng, a gentleman in office is hard to be conversed with.

Chin 証 To reprove, to bear witness to. Chò kan chin 做于証, to bear witness. Soō wù, é chin chēng-kok-kwun, chēng-kok-kwun put t'hèng 士尉以証靖郭君. 靖郭君不聽, soō wù k'hè t'á chēng kok kwun, chēng-kok-kwun ā^m t'hēⁿa, Soō-wù reprovèd Chēng-kok-kwun, but Chēng-kok-kwun would not listen to him. See the 戰國策 ch'èen kok ch'hek.

Chin 證 To prove, to testify. Chit chin 質證 to verify, to substantiate. Kê hoō j'èang yāng j'è choó chin che 其父攘羊而子證之, e áy p'ay t'haou yē^{ng} j'è hoō 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. Lúy chin pek lé, jít ch'èaou bān hong 雷震百里日照萬方, lúy tán kaou chit p'ayh lé, jít ch'èaou chit bān hē^{ng}, the thunder rolls to a hundred lé, and the sun illumines to a myriad climes.

Chin 秦 The name of a country; also a surname, and the name of a dynasty. Chin sé hong 秦始皇, the first Emperor of the Chin dynasty, who burnt the books and imprisoned learned men; who also constructed the great wall of China (B. C. 204).

Chin 螾 A small insect, a kind of snail, a periwinkle. Chin séw gó bé 螾首蛾眉, chin áy t'haou kak, ch'héng áy bak baé, with a head like a periwinkle, and eyebrows like silk-worms. A Chinese beauty.

Chin 澗 The name of a river.

Chin 繩 A string, a line, a cord; also straight, a straight line. S'èang koé k'èet chin j'è t'è 上古結繩而治, s'èang

koé kat s'ah j'è t'è kok, in early antiquity, they tied knots in a string, as memorandums in managing affairs.

丟

Chin

盡

To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; very, extremely; Also written 尽 chin.

Chin t'hoé 盡頭, chin t'haou, to the utmost; choó chin 自盡, to commit suicide.

Se put chin gân, gân put chin è 書不盡言言不盡意, s'èa béy chin gwá áy wá, wá béy 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, Ék keng.

Chin

贍

Presents given to any one, on commencing a journey.

Chin

蓋

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 t'èaou, j'è ch'hey ch'héep chip 肆諸市朝. 而妻妾執, t'haé twā t'è ch'hē t'èaou, j'è boé s'èy é hoé láng l'èah, 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 kè. Chip séw 執手, g'ím ch'héw, to grasp one's hand. Chip béy 執迷, to retain one's error.

Chip

執

Chip soō ch'èa 執事者, 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 Chip 集 To settle, to collect, to intermingle, to assemble, to meet together. Chē chip 聚集, to collect together.

Chip hōey 集會, k'hēoh chò hōey, to assemble. Tông yéw choó soó keng chék, bân chip soó k'hoè 唐有子史經籍文集四庫, tông teāou woō choó soó keng chék, chēā ay bân chip, sè ay 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 亼 Three people assembled together.

Chip 漵 The issuing out of a fountain: a small opening for water.

夫 Chit 隲 To arise, to ascend. Chit ma. 隲馬, pāyh chēōng báy, to mount a horse. Yim chit 陰隲, secret influence, operating in one's favour: protection.

Chit 瘠 Thin, meagre.

Chit 鰭 The name of a fish.

Chit 鵲 Chit lēng 鵲, pīt lô, the name of a bird.

Chit 脊 Pōey chit 背脊, k'a chēāh, the back; the brow of a hill. Lê k'hè chēng chit 狸去正脊, hó lê k'hè chē'ā chit, never eat the middle of the back of a fox.

Chit 墉 Thin ground.

Chit 倨 Firm stubborn; also foolish.

Chit 厓 A crooked bend in a hill; also foolish.

Chit 掙 The sound of reaping corn.

Chit 桎 Fetters on the legs; stocks. Some read this character lit. Chit k'hok soó chēá, hwuy chēng bēng yēá 桎梏 死者非正命也, chit k'hok sé ay láng, ū' sē chē'ā 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 鉿 A short reap hook, for reaping corn.

Chit 邗 To arrive at, to go to.

Chit 職 Office, employment. Chit hwūn 職分, a charge or duty. Kwan chit 官職, kw'ā chit, an office under government.

Yéw gân chék chēá, put tek kē-chit chék k'hè 有言責者. 不得其職則去, woō kóng wā áy chék chēá, bēy tit chān 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 Sēāng bēng.

Chit 撫 To gather up, to take, to collect.

Chit 噬 Chit t'hut 噬啞, to speak disorderly and irregularly.

Chit 織 To weave. Chit poè 織布, to weave cloth. T'hèen sun k'haóu chit yin lé kím 天孫巧織雲裡錦, *t'heé^{ng} sun k'há chit hwán laē ay kím*, 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 jê é è, hô é bün wáy 君子質而已矣何以文爲, *kwun chóa chit pòk tēⁿā tēⁿā, böëyh lēäh bün chò sⁿá meē^h*, 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 séy sīn, chae, chēèn, chit, 子之所慎齊戰疾, *k'hóng choo áy séy kín sīn chēäh ch'haè, sēo chēèu, chit pāi^{ng}*, the things which Confucius was particularly careful about were fasting, war, and sickness.

Chit hēng sēen téang chēá, wūy che put tēy, 疾行先長者謂之不弟, *maī^h kēⁿá taē seng sè twā áy láng, kóng kēò ū^m gāu chò sēò 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 toē 嫉妒, envy, jealousy. Hoē hwuy lēng t'haē hāy, jê boó chit toē che sim, koè chēung ch'hēep lòk che 后妃能待下而無嫉妒之心故眾妾樂之, *hoē hwuy ēy kwán t'haē sē séy, jê bó chit toē áy sim kwⁿa, koè chēung sēy é kōēy e*, when the empress and princesses, can treat their

inferiors well, without harbouring jealousy in their minds then all the concubines will be pleased with them.

Chit 疾 Chit lēy 蒺藜, the name of a medicinal plant.

Chit 一 Read yit, one. Yit jīn 一人, *chit áy láng*, one person. Höey yéá, bün yit jê te sip, soó yéá bün yit jê te jē

回也聞一而知十。賜也聞一而知二, *höey yéá t'hēⁿa chit hāng, chēw chae chap hāng, soó yéá t'hēⁿa chit hāng, chēw chae ne hāng*, Höey on hearing one thing knows ten; Soó on hearing one thing, knows only two. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

幸

Cho 伴 Quiet, at rest, peaceful. Kwun choó put jip ch'hē, wūy kē cho lēem 君子不入市爲其伴廉, *kwun choó ū^m jip ch'hē, yin wūy àè böëyh k'hāk 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 sēaou yéá yēw, é kwun sēang cho 依霄夜遊與君相遭, *t'hàn wōo hwán maī^{ng} t'hít t'hó, kap kwun lé sēo toó tēöh*, 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. Gwán hēèn put yēèn cho k'hong che sít 原憲不厭糟糠之食, *gwán hēèn bó hēèn chēw chaou bē k'he^{ng} áy chēäh*, Gwan-hēèn (one of Confucius' disciples) did not refuse grains and chaff for his food.

Chó 剽 *Ló cho 剽, anything not yet purified or refined.*

声

Chó 左 *The left. Chó séw 左手, to chéw, the left hand. Chó yēw 左右, attendants. Chó yēw kae wat hēen, bē k'hó yēá 左右皆曰賢未可也, chó yēw áy láng, chò póh kóng e gáou, yēá bōēy t'hang, when your attendants all say that a man is clever, still you must not think of employing him.*

Chó 大 *The same as the above; also to bend.*

Chó 早 *Vulg. cha: early. Chó k'hé 早起, chá k'hé, early in the morning. Ch'heng chó yit pōey táy 清早一杯茶, ch'heng chá chít aou táy, early in the morning a cup of tea.*

Chò chok yēá bē 早作夜寐, chá k'hé chò soō, máy^{ng} kan k'hwùn, early to work and late to rest.

Chó 蚤 *The same as the above early. Chó an boō sit, pit sùn t'hēen tō 蚤晏無失, 必順天道, chá mooi^{ng} bó sit, pit sùn t'hēeng áy tō, early and late being exempt from fault, we may be obedient to the celestial way.*

Chó 蚤 *Vulg. ka chaóu á, a flea.*

Chó 澡 *To wash, to cleanse, to purify. Chó sin yēuk tek, é kēw háp é sēen óng che tō 澡身浴德, 以求合於先王之道, sēy hún sin, ch'heng ch'heng k'hé lán áy tek, é kēw háp sēen óng áy tō, we should cleanse our personal conduct and purify our virtue, in order to seek conformity with the doctrines of the ancient kings.*

Chó 棗 *A date. Bēen jé hông chó 面如紅棗, bīn ch'hín chō^{ng} áng chó, having a face like a red date. Said of 關羽, kwán é.*

Cheng sek sē yáng chó 曾皙嗜羊棗, cheng sek aè chēäh yēóng chó, Cheng-sek was fond of a certain kind of dates.

去

Chò 做 *To make, to do, to perform. Chò kong hoo 做工夫, chò kang kwù, to work. Chò seng lé 做生理, to trade. Chò 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 chaé é chò óng pēng pang kok 冢宰以佐王平邦國, t'héung chaé é boō chò óng, 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. chaóu k'ha: a cook-house, a kitchen; also written 灶 chò. E' kē mē é ó lēng mē é chò 與其媚於奧, 寧媚於竈, káp e áy sēep sēy ch'hoò kak, léng k'hó sēep sēy té chaóu 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 Sēāng lūn.*

平

Chò 曹 *To arrange in order; an order, a class; the name of country; a surname. Hwun chò pēng chìn 分曹並進, hwun chē^{ng} pōēy, chò póh chìn, divided into classes they advance together. Chò ch'hò kan hēung 曹操奸雄, Chò-ch'hò was a corrupt villain.*

Chò 漕 *The name of a city.*

Chô 槽 A manger. Má chô 馬槽, báy chô, a horse's manger.

Chô 螻 The name of an insect. Chéng sēang yēw lé, chô sít sít chēá kó pwàn è 井上有李. 螻食實者過半矣, chái^{ng} téng oō lé, á, chô chēäh e áy sít, k'äh kay chít pwⁿá, 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 艚 A boat.

Chô 嘈 To make a noise, to talk incoherently.

Chô 箠 A kind of basket.

Chô 瘥 Sick, diseased.

Chô 藪 Ló chô 藪, anything not yet refined, or purified.

Chô 瘡 A sickness.

坐 Vulg. chāy: to sit. Ch'héng chô 請坐, ch'hcⁿá chēy, pray sit down. Choó loē, cheng sek, jēem yéw, kong sey hwa, sē chô 子路曾皙. 冉有. 公西華侍坐, Choó-loē, Cheng-sek, Jēem-yéw and Kong sey-hwa sat by the side (of Confucius.) See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Chô é t'haē thàn 坐以待旦, chēy é téng haōu 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 téng láng k'hūyh mwⁿá, 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, oc pāyh bó hwun pēt, not to distinguish between black and white.

Chō 譟 Swan chô 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. Chò hwà 造化, creation; a lucky hit. Kwúy sīn chēá, thēen tēy che kong yūng, jē chô hwà che chek yēá 鬼神者天地之功用而造化之迹也, kwáy sīn áy sē t'he^{ng} tēy áy kong yūng, chô hwà, áy chēäh, Ghosts and spirits are the meritorious efforts of Heaven and Earth, and the traces of creation. See 朱子 Choo choó.

幸 Choe 鄒 The name of a city, the native town of Confucius. Sēuk wūy choe jīn che choó te léy hoē 孰謂鄒人之子知禮乎, chē chūy á kóng choe láng áy kēⁿá 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. chēy: a surname. Choe jīn é ch'hoé jīn chēen 鄒人與楚人戰, choe áy láng kap ch'hoé áy láng sēo t'haē, the people of Chae contended with those of Ch'hoé.

Choe 諏 To consult with any one. Choo choe 咨諏, to take counsel of any.

Choe 租 Choe söey 租稅, taxes, rent. Tēy
choe 地租, ground rent. Haou
bün ké soò t'hèen hāy bin tēen
choe che pwàn 孝文給賜天下民田
租之半, haou bün áy sé soò t'hee^{ng} āy pūyh
sai^{ng} ch'hān choe chit pw^{na}, in the time of Haou-
bün, half of the taxes on rice fields were re-
mitted to the people.

Choe 緹 A mixture of green and red.

Choe 陬 Choe gè 陬隅, a corner, a point
The 1st month of the year is also
called choe gwat 陬月, the cor-
ner month.

Choe 藋 Grass growing luxuriantly.

Choe 趑 Choo choe 趑趑, not getting for-
ward, unable to advance. Chèuk
yèuk chìn jê choo choe 足欲進
而趑趑, k'ha böëyh chìn jê bēy kē^{na}, the
feet desiring to proceed, but unable to advance.

Choe 騶 Choe gè 騶虞, a benevolent kind
of animal.

Choe 徂 To go, to advance; to depart; also
written 且 choe.

Choe 鉏 To hoe, to weed; also a hoe, a
weeder. Hwuy kè chéung chéa,
choe jê k'hè che 其非種者。
鉏而去之, ā^m sē e áy chéng áy láng tēoh
t'hw^{na} jê k'hè e, those who do not belong to
that race, must be weeded and rooted out.

Choe 聚 The name of a tree; also a surname.

Choe 芻 Grass. Seng choe yit sok 生芻一
束, sai^{ng} ch'hāou chit páy, there grew
a bundle of grass. See the 小雅
Seáou gnáy.

Choe 藟 Pè choe 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. Lêng choé 能走, gaou
cháou, a good runner. Pæe choé
敗走, pæe cháou, to be defeated.

K'hè kap ē peng jê choé 棄甲曳兵而走,
t'hek kak chéèn kǎh, t'hwā peng to, jê cháou, they
threw away their armour, drew their weapons
after them, and fled. See 孟子 bēng choé.

Cholé 阻 To stop. Choé ché 阻止, to hinder.
Lân choé 攔阻, nw^{na} choé, to
obstruct.

Pè jîn yéw chong ch'hong chéa choé kwun
嬖人有滅倉者阻君, tit hēng áy
láng woō chong ch'hong nw^{na} choé jîn kwun, a
worthless favourite one Chong-ch'hong, hindered
the prince. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Cholé 俎 A vessel used in sacrifice. Choé toē
che soō, chek seāng bün che è 俎
豆之事。則嘗聞之矣,
choé toē áy soō, chēw bat t'hē^{na} e, the business
of sacrificial vessels, I have heard something about.

Cholé 俎 The same as the above.

Choé 祖 An ancestor. Sēn choé 先祖, a former ancestor. A surname. Choé chong 祖宗, ancestors. Choé tek 祖德, the virtue of progenitors. Sēn choé hoō boé, chek put 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.

Choé 咀 To hold in the mouth. Choé chēak 咀嚼, to chew. Hām eng choé hwa 含英咀華, "to chew blossoms and ruminant flowers" meaning to meditate on literary subjects.

Choé 殂 To die. Hong hwun naé choé lók, pek sèng jê song k'hó pé 放勳乃殂, 百姓如喪考妣, *hong hwun kaòu sé, pūyh sai^{ng} ch'hin chēō^{ng} se^{ng} pāy boé*, when Hong-hwun (i. e. Geāou 堯) died: the people felt as if they had lost their father and mother. See the 下孟 hāy bēng.

Choé 組 The threads with which the seal of office is tied. Choé sēw 組綬, a fringe or border.

Choé 沮 To stop; to put a stop to. Hô jít soo choé 何日斯沮, *téy chit jít chéy léy swāh*, on what day will this stop.

Choé 珣 Choé chong 珣琮, a gem on which the seal of office is engraved; that for a prince of the Empire was five inches square, and that for an Emperor seven inches and a half.

Choé 咀 Tēn choé 田咀, a god presiding over rice-fields.

Choé 詛 Chèw choé 咒詛, *chèw chwā*, to curse, to swear. Hoé choé hoé chēw 胡詛胡咒, *lám sám chēw chwā*, swearing irregularly and cursing disorderly.

去

Choè 奏 Vulg. *chaòu*, to report, to send in a report. Choè gák 奏樂, *chaòu gák*, to play up music.

Choè se kēng sēang, sèng tek put ch'hong 奏書競上, 聖德不聰, *chaòu pún t'heāu t'hāou chēō^{ng}, sèng sēang bó böēyh t'hē^a*, reports are perpetually sent in, but his majesty will not listen to them.

Choè 倅 To do, to act, to perform. Choè kwan 倅官, *choè kw^a*, to become a mandarine. Choo soō k'hé ch'hay lân 倅事起初難, *choè soō k'hé t'hāou ōh*, in performing anything, the commencement is difficult.

Choè 湊 Waters meeting in one stream, and rushing forwards.

Choè 輳 To assemble. Ke mâ hok choè 車馬輳, *ch'hēa báy chò póo kaòu*, the carriages and horses all arrived together.

Choè 祚 Hoppines. E'ng sek choè yin 永錫祚胤, *éng koó soō hok hoē kē^a sin*, (may Heaven) ever bestow happines on your posterity. See the 小雅 Sēáou gnáy.

Choè 咀 To swear; to take an oath regarding anything gone by. K'hwat k'hoé choè chēw 厥口咀咒, *e áy eh'huy chēw chwā*, his mouth vociferated oaths.

Choè 簇 A sort of music played in the first month of the year.

平

Choè 齟 Choè goé 齟齬 The teeth uneven and irregular; also used metaphorically for not agreeing together.

Choè 咀 To scold, to rail at.

𠄎

Choē 胙 The flesh of a sacrifice; also written 祚 choē.

Choē 驟 The galloping of a horse; to go swiftly, to gallop. Choē k'hé 驟起 to rise up quickly.

Choē 助 Vulg. chān: to help, to aid, to assist. Sēang choē 相助, sēo chān, to help one another.

Höey yéa, hwuy choē gnó chéa yéa 回也非助我者也, höey yéa, ū^m sē chān gwá áy láng, Höey does not afford me any help.

去

Chöey 最 Very, extremely; the chief. Chöey oè 最惡, chin chāe wán, to take very much. E chēang chut che tēung kong wúy 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 tòng sēen, wúy sēen chöey lok 積德當先爲最善樂, chek tek tē^{ng} chò tuè seng, chò hó chin chae t'hēung lok, the accumulation of virtue is of first importance: and the doing of good affords the greatest pleasure.

Chöey 噉 To bite, to eat, to gnaw. Sín jöey koe chöey che 蠅蚋姑噉之, hó sín t'hang á koe chéah e, the flies and grubs had gnawed and eaten it.

Chöey 贅 Chöey sèy 贅婿, chin chöey áy kēⁿ á saè, a bridegroom who attaches himself to his father in law's family. Hoò chöey 附贅, a fleshy excrescence, a wart.

Chöey 蘊 Máou chöey 茅蘊, a whisp of coarse grass, stuck up as a sign for people to meet, and drink together.

Chöey 癥 A fleshy excrescence, a swelling; the same as 贅 chöey.

Chöey 綴 United, joined, connected; to connect.

Chöey 摧 To break, to break in pieces. Chöey kong wúy jêw 摧剛爲柔, p'häh ch'hüy gnāy áy chò nooi^{ng}, to break up hard things and make them soft.

Chöey 漙 A collection of frost and snow; drifted snow.

Chöey 皐 A crime, a fault. Boò chöey boò koe 無皐無辜, faultless and sinless.

Chöey 罪 A crime, a sin. Yéw chöey 有罪, woò chöey, sinful. Hèk chöey é t'hēen boò séy tó yéa 獲罪於天, 無所禱也, hek chöey é t'hēe^{ng} bó séy t'hang tó, when a man sins against heaven, there is none that can intercede for him. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chöey jín put noè 罪人不孥, woò chöey áy láng bó lúy kēⁿ á sun, let not criminals involve their families in trouble.

Chöey 睡 Read sù, to sleep. Bwat to kok yéw gnóe bē ch'hó, sit che soó jín put k'hap sù 末多國有五味草, 食之使人不瞍睡, bwat to kok woò chit léy goē bē ch'haóu, chéah e saé láng bó kà chöey, in the Bwat-to country there is a plant of fine tastes, which when eaten will keep people from sleeping.

Chöh 作 Read chok: to make, to commence. Chok ch'hēang 作牆, chöh ch'hēo^{ng}, to build a wall. Sèy chok 細作, sèy chöh, a spy.

Chöh 擲 Read tèk; to throw. Tèk sèk 擲石, chöh chöh, to throw stones.

Chòh 射 Read sek: to shoot with an arrow. Sek chhèn 射箭, chòh chee^{ng}, to let fly an arrow. Ek put sek sèuk 弋不射宿, chòh chee^{ng} bó chòh tēoh hāi^h, áy cheáou, 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 chēá che wūy sèng, sūt chēá che wūy bēng 作者之謂聖. 述者之謂明, chòh áy láng kóng kēò sèng, t'hàn áy láng kóng kēò 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 kè.

天 Chók 昨 Chók jít 昨日, chá hwui^{ng}, yesterday.

Chók 怍 To be ashamed.

Chók 酢 When a guest pours out wine to a host, it is called chók 酢 and when a host answers the libation it is called sēw 酬. Sēw chók 酬酢, mutually to pledge one another.

Chók 柞 The name of a tree; also to cut down wood.

Chók 濯 To wash, to rinse, to cleanse. Ch'heng soo chók eng, chók soo chók chēuk 清斯濯纓. 濁斯濯足, ch'heng ay séy kin twà ló áy séy k'ha, the clear water may serve to wash the tassel of one's cap and the muddy to wash one's feet.

Chók 濁 Vulg. ló: and ták, muddy dirty. Keng é wūy chók 涇以渭濁, keng cháy bak wūy cháy ló, the waters of the Heng, render the waters of the Wūy muddy. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Chók 擢 To elevate, to promote, to raise to office. Chók che hoē pin k'hek che tēung, jē líp che é kwún sìn che sēang 擢之乎賓客之中. 而立之群臣之上, kē chók e tē láng k'hūyh áy tēong, jē líp e tē kwun sìn áy tēng, to elevate one in the midst of the guests, and to establish one over the host of ministers.

Chók 族 The barb of an arrow; a relative. Kéw chók 九族, the nine series of relatives.

Chók 痲 A scorbutic disease.

Chók 鷲 An eagle. Boó tōng tēng che laé gē, bēng ke yāng che gák chók 舞唐庭之來儀. 鳴岐陽之鷲鷲, boó tē tōng tēng áy laé gē, haóu tē ke yāng áy gák chók, the Phoenix sporting on the hall of Tōng (referring to Geaóu 堯), and the eagle screaming at the hill of ke yāng (referring to Būn óng 文王), both betoken the appearance of a sage.

幸 Chom 箴 Chom kwuy 箴規, a good rule. Chom kaé 箴戒, good counsel. Tēng-bēng-tō, chok soò bút che chom é kwuy kaé 程明道作四勿之箴以規戒, tēn'á bēng tō chò sè bōh áy chom, é chò kwuy kaé, 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. Lúy taē chom eng 累代簪纓, kwúy nā tēy chāh chom kwà eng, for several generations they have worn hair-pins and tassels (i. e. they have been in office, and worn its insignia).

嗚 Chóm 怎 How. Chóm mōh yang 怎麼樣, an chw'á yēō^{ng}, in what manner. Chóm tek ch'hew p'ho yit chwán 怎

得愁波一轉, *an chwⁿá áy tit tēōh ch'hew p'ho chit áy tooi^{ng}*, how shall we get the autumn waves to turn?

去

Chòm 譖 *Vulg. saē p'hwà, to defame, to slander, to blast a man's reputation. Pé chòm jin chēá, sūy tek é boē, 彼譖人者誰得與謀, hwūh léy saē phwà áy láng, chē chūy á tit é soō nēō^{ng}*, those slanderous fellows, who can join in counsel with them. See the 小雅, Séaou gnáy.

夫

Chōmh 嚼 *To bite, to chew; the noise made by eating.*

幸

Chong 宗 *An ancestor, a forefather; to honour; to respect as a master; a surname. Chong chēng 宗政, a double surname.*

Choé chong 祖宗, forefathers. Chong bēaou, 宗廟, an ancestral temple.

Chong bēang che léy, séy é soō hoē kē sēn yéá 宗廟之禮所以祀乎其先也, *chong bōō áy léy séy é ch'haē éy sēn láng*, the ceremonies of the ancestral temple, are in order to sacrifice to forefathers. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Yin put sit kē ch'hin, ek k'hó chong yéá 因不失其親亦可宗也, *t'hàn láng ū^m sit e áy t'hang ch'hin wá áy láng, yéá t'hang lēāh e chò choó*, in following teachers, if we do not miss a person that can be nearly approached, we may also take him for a master. See 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chong 侖 *A divine person of antiquity.*

Chong 悰 *To be pleased and delighted; also to consider, to reflect. Ch'hek ch'hek jēak boō chong 慤慤若*

無宗, *ch'hek ch'hám, ch'hin chēō^{ng} bó kōy é*, sad and sorrowful, as it were displeased.—

Chong 庄 *Vulg. chē^{ng}: a farm. Chong sēà 庄社, chē^{ng} sēà, a farm house. Boē wūy tēēn chong k'hek, tēaou chok t'hēen choó sīn 暮爲田庄客. 朝作天子臣, mai^{ng} hwū^{ng} chò ch'hán chē^{ng} áy láng k'hūy, mīn a chaē chò hōng tēy áy jīn sūn*, in the evening he was a stranger at a country farm, and the next morning became a minister of the Emperor.

Chong 琮 *A square gem; a precious stone, of an octagon shape, like the earth. P'hek chong 璧琮, a gem nine inches square, used in inviting the Emperor.*

Chong 鬃 *A high bunch of hair. T'hoē chong 頭鬃, t'hāou chang, a tail of hair.*

Chong 鬃 *Mā chong 馬鬃, bay chang, a horse's mane.*

Chong 妝 *Vulg. chē^{ng}: to ornament, to adorn. Hwa sek chong bé 華色妝美, wā sek chē^{ng} kaōu sūy, to paint and adorn, till it is very fine.*

Chong 粧 *A lady's toilette, apparatus for dressing. Teng loē k'hae ckong kēng, é kok chēak sēn e 登樓開粧鏡. 倚閣着鮮衣, pāyh labu k'hwuy chē^{ng} kēⁿà, wá kōh ch'hēng sīn sⁿa*, at one time she ascends the chamber to open her toilette and looking-glass, and at another she leans against the gallery dressed in new apparel.

Chong 粧 *An adorning, a setting off; to ornament, to dress. Put chēak yit hwún chong, chin tek hong lēw t'haē 不着一粉粧. 儘得風流態, ū^m saē yūng chit áy hwún chē^{ng}, chin tit tēōh hong lēw áy yēō^{ng}*, without needing a single painting or

adorning, she has altogether an elegant appearance. See the 古詩 Koé se, old poems.

Chong 廛 To be established, to stand firm.

Chong 蹤 A trace, a footstep. Hô ch'hè hék hong chong 何處覓芳蹤, böëyh tá lōh k'hè ch'höey, e áy p'hang chēäh, where shall we seek for his fragrant footsteps.

Chong 縱 Straight, upright; lengthways.

Chong 莊 Stern, sedate; correct; adorned; a farm; also a surname. Lím che é chong, chek kèng 臨之以莊則敬, laé kaòu e è chong gēem láng chēw kèng lán, coming before the people with sedateness, they will respect us. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chong 牂 An ewe, a female sheep.

Chong 綬 A fishing net; also written 罾 chong.

Chong 淙 The noise of waters; the appearance of flowing water.

Chong 椿 A stick for beating anything; a post stuck in the ground.

Chong 裝 The inside, or contents of anything; to put in, to adorn. Chong hwún 裝粉, to dress. Chong chaé 裝載, che^{ng} téy, to put anything in.

Chong 臧 Good, excellent, thick, kind. A surname. Choó wat, sē tō yéa hó chēuk é chong 子曰是道也何足以臧, hoo choó kóng, chēy lēy tō yéa böëyh chaé éy kaòu é kóng hó, Confucius said

how can such a way as this be sufficient to be called good. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chong 贓 A bribe. Sēw chong 受贓, sēw cho^{ng}, to receive bribes. Ké sew jēuk sim é t'ham woo cho chong 其羞辱甚於貪汙坐贓, e áy sew jēuk k'häh sīm é t'ham woo chēy che^{ng}, the disgrace and shame of it would be greater, than coveting dirty advantages and sitting on bribes.

Chong 梭 Vulg. chang: the name of a tree; which has leaves without branches, of the bark of which rain cloaks may be made. A kind of palm tree, in appearance like the cocoanut tree.

Chong 艘 Vulg. chang: to run aground. Ch'hwán chong chēak say 船艘着沙, chán chang tēoh swa, the ship ran aground on the sand.

Chong 峩 Wá chong 瓦巖 the name of a hill.

Chong 妝 To dress the head; when females come of age, and adorn their head dress, a congratulatory wish, is expressed by hó chong 賀妝.

Chong 總 To collect and bind together; the whole; altogether, generally; also written 總 總 and 摠.

Chóng sē 總是, after all, but if only. Chóng kae 總皆, lóng chóng, the whole.

Chóng bēng 總名, chóng mē^{ná}, a general term, an universal appellation.

Chóng tok 總督, a general superintendant; a Governor General of a Province.

Chóng péng sē kwán 總秉勢權, to have a general hold of the reins of power.

Chóng 憊 K'hóng chóng 倥偬 poor and distressed; also not at leisure. Also written 憊, chóng.

Chóng 穗 A sheaf of corn.

Chóng 鬣 Chóng kak 鬣角 a horse's mane.

去 Chóng 壯 Strong, hale flourishing, robust. Chóng kèen 壯健 chéng kè'nā, robust. Kip kē chòng yēā, hēet

k'hè hong kong, kaè che chaē toè 及其壯也。血氣方剛, 戒之在鬪, kip kaòu e áy chí^{ng} yēā, hōēyh k'hè toō toō á kong gnāy tēōh kēng kaè tō sēo p'hāh, but when people are grown strong, and their blood and spirits are firm, they should be guarded against quarrelling and fighting.

Má-hók-p'ho ló tòng ek chòng 馬伏波老當益壯, má hók p'ho, kaòu laòu tòng nā kēēn chòng, má-hók-p'ho, when old became much stronger then formerly.

Chóng 塋 To bury, to inter, to put under ground; also written 葬 chòng. Seng soō che é léy, soó chòng che e léy 生事之以禮。死塋之以禮, sai^{ng} hok saē e chàou léy soè, sé taé e chàou léy soè, when our parents are alive we must serve them according to propriety, and when dead, we must bury them in proper manner. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chóng 體 K'hòng chòng 骯髒, straight, stiff, unbending.

Chóng 綜 Transverse threads, in weaving.

Chóng 糉 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 chòng.

Chòng 儉 Distressed, reduced to difficulties.

Chòng 倻 The appearance of standing.

Chòng 豨 A male pig; a boar; a pig 6th months old.

平 Chông 崇 To exalt, to honour, to respect. Chun chông 尊崇, to honour, and obey. Chông ko bók taē é hoò kwùy 崇高莫大於富貴, chông kwán bó k'hāh twā é pòò kwùy, there are none more elevated than the rich and great. See the 易經 Yēah keng.

K'him chông t'hēen to 欽崇天道, kēung kēng t'hàn t'he^{ng} áy to, respectfully to follow the dictates of heaven. See the 尙書 Sēo^{ng} se.

Chông 賚 Taxes levied by barbarous states; among whom the wealthy were required to pay annually a piece of cloth, and the poorer sort about twenty feet of cloth; which was called 賚布 chông poè.

Chông 藏 Vulg. k'hè^{ng}: to hide, to conceal, to store up. San chông hoé pà, súy yín kaou lēung 山藏虎豹水隱蛟龍, su^{na} k'hè^{ng} hoé pà, chùy tēem kaou lēung, in the hills are secreted tygers and leopards, and in the waters lie concealed serpents and dragons.

Yūng che chek hēng, sēá che chek chông 用之則行。舍之則藏, yūng e chew kè^{na}, pàng kak e chēw k'hè^{ng}, if they employ us, then we commence operations, but if they reject us, then we lay ourselves by. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chông 叢 To collect in a bunch; to grow in a bush; a bush. Yit chông sē 叢樹, *chit châng ch'hēw* a bush tree. Bê é sip chông lân 微雨濕叢蘭, *sèy hoē wun lám ka noo^{ng} châng áy lân hwa*, the small rain moistens the bushy lân flower.

Chông 叢 Plants growing bushy and luxuriantly.

Chông 嶽 Gâng chông 昂嶽, the lofty and grand appearance of hills.

Chông 滅 To be annihilated, to die; not to be.

Chông 漾 The name of a river.

Chông 狀 A form, appearance; a sort; a document. Kò chông 告狀, an indictment. Téang-choó-pông-chông māou jē hoè jín lé choó 張子房狀貌如婦人女子, *tēo^{ng} choó pông áy chē^{ng} māou ch'hin chē^{ng} che boé láng lé choó*, Tēo^{ng}-choó-pông's appearance was like that of a woman or girl.

Bêng yáng kèy-sēng ch'hey sèa chông choè, sēang, ch'héng taē hoo soó 明楊繼盛妻寫狀奏上. 請代夫死, *béng téaou yēo^{ng} kèy sēng áy boó sēu chē^{ng} chāou hóng tēy ch'hēⁿ á t'hèy e áy ang sé*, in the Bêng dynasty Yēo^{ng}-kèy-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. Gnóe chông 五臟, *goē chē^{ng}*, the five viscera.

Chông 奘 Strong, vigorous, great and flourishing.

Chông 藏 To lay up goods in store; a storehouse, a treasury.

Choo 朱 Red, vermilion; a surname. Oè ché che twat choo yéa 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 ché é choo gèuk put tek bēen yēen 事之以珠玉不得免焉, *hók saē e é choo gèuk bēy tit bēen yēen*, if I serve them with pearls and gems, I shall not be able to avoid their aggressions. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Put chin choo gèuk, séy chin wū sēen jín 不珍珠玉. 所珍為善人, *ū^m chin choo gèuk, séy chin sé hó láng*, they did not value pearls and gems, but they valued good men.

Choo 硃 A vermilion coloured powder. Choo bék 硃墨, *gín choo bak*, red ink. Gēen choo tēem ék, pá pit tēy se, 研硃點易. 把筆題詩, *gín choo tēem yēuh keng, gīm pit 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 p'hín 資品, natural abilities. Sūey ke chek hwat ch'hong līm, é choo t'hēen hāy bín 歲饑則發倉廩. 以資天下

民, baé ne^{ng} tang, chek k'hwuy ch'he^{ng} lim, é choo t'hec^{ng} háy p'ahy 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. Bún óng kè bú, bún put chaē choo hoē 文王既沒文不在茲乎, bún óng kaóu sé, e áy bún k'ham ũ^m sē wā ché taóu hoē, since bún-óng is dead, does not his literature still remain with me? Said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Choo 滋 Juicy; also abundant. E' loē choo jūn 雨露滋潤, hoē kwà loē chúy wun lám, moistened with the dews and rain. Choo bē 滋味, taste, flavor.

Choo 孳 To produce, to be born, to increase.

Choo 鋤 An agricultural implement; a hoe. Suy yéw choo ke, put jé thāe sé 雖有鋤基, 不如待時, suy woō choo ke, ũ^m tat tēoh tēng thāe e áy sé, although we have agricultural implements, there is nothing like obtaining the right season. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Choo 侏 Choo jé 侏儒, a dwarf, one of small stature. Choo jé choo jé, paé gnó é te 侏儒侏儒. 敗我於邾, choo jé choo jé 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 jé k'hé, choo choo wúy sēn chéá, sùn che tōe yéá 雞鳴而起. 孜孜爲善者. 舜之徒也, key t'hé jé k'hé, choo choo chò hó áy láng, sē sùn áy hák seng,

he who rises at cock-crowing, and diligently practices virtue, is a disciple of Sùn. See the 下孟 Háy bēng.

Choo 姿 Form, appearance, talent, ability. T'hēn choo é hák lèk pèng chin, sùj jēn sēng tek che sēo 天姿與學力並臻粹然成德之士, t'hec^{ng} choo kap hák lèk chò póo kaóu, chēw sùj jēn chē^{ng} á tek áy láng, when heaven-bestowed talents, and powers devoted to learning, are both united together, then may one succeed in completing a virtuous character.

Choo 畱 A new rice field, that has only been cultivated for one year.

Choo 趨 Choo choe 趨趨, 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 keng 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 e 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 hwùj ké, é sē chwán h^ò choo 子貢好廢舉. 與時轉貨貲, choo k'hòng

aè hwuy yung ché^{ng}, too tēh e áy sé chwán hòey
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, *něeⁿ sⁿ a hūy*
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
Sēang lūn.

Choo e chēa 齋衣者, *twà hà áy láng,* a
person in mourning.

Choo 槁 A dead tree, still standing erect, a
dry post.

Choo 淄 The name of a river, whose waters
are as black as varnish.

Choo 鼐 A small kind of iron pan. Naē téng
kip choo 鼐鼎及鼐, *twā tēⁿ á*
kap sèy tēⁿ á, great pans and small
ones. See the 周頌 Chew sēung.

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 澗 Gim choo 澗澗, a long incessant
rain; also the name of a river.

Choo 茨 Máou 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 chēa 諮嗟, an exclamation,
a sigh. Choo jé sùn, t'hēen che
lek soè chāe jé kēung 諮爾舜
天之曆數在爾躬, *choo chēa lé chēy*
lèy sùn, t'hee^{ng} áy lek soè chāe lé áy sin, O
thou Sùn! Heaven's calculations centre in your
person. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Choo 稊 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 chēang 其
如示諸斯乎. 指其掌, *e áy ch'hin*
chēō^{ng} k'hwⁿ à choo chēy léy, kē e áy ch'hew
chēō^{ng}, it would be as easy as looking at this
(said Confucius,) pointing to his hand. See
the 下論 Sēang lūn.

Choo hoē lēng chēen jīn ē t'hēen choó 諸
侯能薦人于天子, *choo hoē léy kē*
chēen lang hoē hōng tēy, the princes of the Em-
pire may introduce a person to the Emperor.
See the 下孟 Hāy bēng. Also 諸葛 a dou-
ble surname.

Choo 子 Vulg. kēⁿá: a son, a child; a title
of respect, a philosopher. Sè bin
choó laē 庶民子來, *pāyh sai^{ng}*
ch'hin chēō^{ng} kēⁿá laē, the people came forward
just like children. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.
Choó sun suy gē, keng se put k'hó put t'hok

子孫雖愚. 經書不可不讀, *kē^{ná}*

sun, suy gaé, keng ch'háyh ū^m t'hang bó t'hák, though children and grand children are dull, they must not neglect reading the classics.

Choó put gé kwaè, lèk, lwán, sín 子不語

怪. 力. 亂. 神, *hoo chóo bó kóng, koo kwaè, k'hwüy lát, hwín lwán, sín béng,* Confucius never spoke of strange things, violent deeds, disorderly matters, and spiritual subjects. See the 論語 *Lün gé.*

Choó 仔 To bear, to sustain, to overcome. Choó sèy 仔細, carefully.

Choó 弟 Vulg. á: anything diminutive as, Gnêw chóo 牛仔, *goo á,* a young cow, a calf. To stop: also read ché.

Choó 學 The ancient from of the choó 子, character.

Choó 耔 To throw up earth on the root of the corn; also written 籽 choó.

Choó 梓 The name of a tree, said to be the king of the trees. Choó t'hán 梓檀, sandal wood. Kéaou chóo 喬梓, an appellation signifying father and son.

Choó 丶 A mark, to know when we are to stop; a dot, a spot. Teng téung h^ó choó 燈中火, *teng tang e^{ng} hōey 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 bín jê h^ó soō, k'hó wüy béng choó è 愛民而好士可謂明主矣, *sēh pāyh sai^{ng} jê hw^a hé t'hák ch'háyh láng, t'hang kóng se béng choó è,* he who loves the people

and is found of literary men, may be called an intelligent prince.

Choó tēung sín 主忠信, *teáh tēung sín chò yaòu kín,* consider fidelity and sincerity as of the highest importance. See the 上論 *Sēang lün.* Sín 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. Chòo è 注意, settled intention. Chòo k'hàn 注看, a fixed look.

Cheng sín kwán choó, put tē göey boō ch'hoē naé t'hók se che hwat 精神眷注. 不馳外務. 此乃讀書之法, *cheng sēn kwán choò, hó té cháú tē gwā bīn áy soō boō, chéy lēy chēw 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. Bok kám choó jīm kong che hók tēung 莫敢刺刃公之腹中, *ū^m k^{ná}, chāt to tē kong lé áy pak toé,* I do not dare to thrust a weapon into your belly.

Chòo

恣

Disordely unrestrained loose, wanton Sèng óng put chok, choo hoé hòng choò 聖王不作. 諸侯放恣, *sēⁿ à óng bó t'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. Chēem choó 漸漬, to soak gradually through.

Chòo

齎

Sliced flesh, minced meat.

Choò **註** To interpret, to comment on; a commentary. Soò se choò he chip choò yéa 四書朱熹集註也, soò se, choò bán kong chip choò yéa, 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. Jé kim chaē yéa yung choò, bán sēang kae k'hó jip hwán 如金在冶鑄萬象皆可入範, ch'hin chēō^{ng} kim twā tē yéa yēō^{ng} choò, chē^{ng} á bán yēō^{ng} lóng t'hang jip hwán, just like the metal melting in the foundry, in ten thousand forms it can be introduced in to the mould.

Choò **鼻** A horse with his feet entangled; to tie up a horse.

Choò **足** Excessive, extreme, over and above. K'haóu gân, lēng sek, choò kēung, chó k'hew bēng t'hé che 巧言令色足恭. 左丘明恥之, k'há áy kóng wā, hó áy bīn sek, kōy t'haóu áy kēung, chó k'hew bēng seáou lēy e, artful words, a smooth countenance, and excessive respect, were what Chó-k'hew-bēng was ashamed of.

Choò **紫** To collect, to accumulate.

Choò **駐** Chaē choò 財駐, money, wealth.

Choò **𩚑** Rotten flesh. Yéem lok baē choò 掩骼埋𩚑, yéem koō kwut taē ch'hāou bāh, to bury old bones and put under ground rotten flesh.

平
Choô **慈** Kind, affectionate, soft and mild. Wúy jín hoō, chóo é choó 為人父主於慈, chò láng áy nēō^{ng} pāy, yadu kin twā tē choó, for one who is a father, the most important thing is kindness. See the 大學 Taē hák.

Choô **鷓** Loē choó neáou 鷓鴣鳥, loē sé cheáou, a kind of cormorant.

Choô **磁** Choó sèk 磁石, hēp chēōh, a loadstone, a magnet. Choó sèk yin chēm 磁石引鐵, hēp chēōh yán t'hēh the loadstone draws the steel.

Choô **瓷** A hard sort of earthenware.

Choô **糝** Rice cakes; a kind of confectionary. also written 糝 choó.

Choô **茨** Thatching, a thatched cottage. Gēáou wúy t'hēn choó sē, máou choó t'hoé kae 堯為天子時茅茨土階, geáou chò hōng tēy áy sē, woō hú^m á ch'hoò t'hoé áy kay, when Gēáou was Emperor, they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps.

Choô **𩚑** The noise made in calling fowls.

丟
Choô **自** Self, one's-self; from. Choó ké 自己, ká tē, one's-self, a near relation. T'haē kap choó wán choó gnaē, é tōng ch'hé jín ch'hēén gé 太甲自怨自艾. 於桐處仁遷義, t'haē kap ka tē wán ka tē gnaē, twā te tōng ch'hé jín pw^{ng} a kaóu gē, T'haē-kap vexed himself and reformed himself

at T'ong, where he dwelt in benevolence, and removed to righteousness. See the 尙書 Sēong 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 chēang gwá jê chò yěa chēang gwá jê sew jíp, every thing rests with one's self to commence and with one's-self to complete.

Choō 吞 A small mouth.

幸

Chui^{ng} 磚 Read chwan: a brick, a tile. Oe chò chok chwan 烏曹作磚, oe chò k'hé t'háou chò chui^{ng}, Oe-chò was the first who made bricks.

Chui^{ng} 鑽 Read chwán: to perforate anything with an awl; to penetrate into. Chwán che bé kēen 鑽之彌堅, chui^{ng} e nā kēen koè, the more we penetrate into the doctrine the more impenetrable it appears. An awl, a gimlet. Lēuk chwán 六鑽, lak chui^{ng}, a bore.

Chui^{ng} 鱓 A kind of mud fish; with red eyes. To creep into the mud.

幸

Chui^{ng} 全 Read chwán: the whole. Chēy chwán 齊全, cheabu chui^{ng}, complete, entire.

Ch'hoó hwuy bān chwán che boé 此非萬全之謀, chēy lēy ū^m sē bān chui^{ng} áy boé, this is not a perfectly secure plan.

幸

Chui^{ng} 饌 Read chwán: to suck. Chwán jê 饌乳, chui^{ng} teng, 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 kèng 尊敬, to honour, to respect. T'hēen chun tēy pe, k'hēen k'hwun tēng é 天尊地卑. 乾坤定矣, t'he^{ng} kwán tēy kāy, k'hēen k'hwun tē^{ng} ā tēoh, the heaven is lofty and the earth low, and thus the two great principles of nature are fixed.

Soó bín yéw hoó che chun, yéw hoé che ch'hin, jēen hoé k'hó é wūy bín hoó boé 使民有父之尊. 有母之親. 然後可以爲民父母, saé pāyh sai^{ng} wōo nēo^{ng} pāy áy chun, wōo nēo^{ng} lēy áy ch'hin, jēen aū t'hang chò pāyh sai^{ng} áy pāy boé, in employing the people, if one maintain the dignity of a father and the affection of a mother, then may he be considered the parent of the people.

Chun 樽 A wooden vessel; a bottle made of wood.

Chun 罇 An earthen vessel, in the shape of a bottle. Hó é wūy kwun, tēung lé yit chun 何以慰君中里一罇, an chw^{ng} á éy wūy kwun, háy 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 sēen óng che hwat jê kò chéá, bē che yéw yéá 遵先王之法. 而過者. 未之有也, t'hàn sēen óng áy hwat, jê wōo kōyēy sit áy, bōey wōo chēy lēy soó yéá, to follow the rules of the ancient kings and still to be in an error, is impossible. See 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Chun 嶽 The lofty appearance of hills.

Chun 蹲 Chun ke 蹲踞, to sit cross legged; to sit in a reclining, posture. To sit in an unceremonious manner.

Chun 惇 Chun tek 惇德, sincerity of mind. sincere virtue.

Chun 屯 Anything beginning to grow; thick; difficult.

Chun 肫 Earnest and sincere.

Chun 窀 Chun sek 窀穸, laid up in a coffin; dark like a long night.

Chun 諄 Chun chun 諄諄然命之乎, *těung hok kóng, jé bēng lēng e*, how repeatedly was it inculcated and enjoined.

Chun 淳 To instruct any one personally; to repeat a caution.

Chun 醇 To collect words together; an accumulation of expressions; also read chún.

Chun 鱗 The name of a fish; also read chún.

Chun 澣 Cold and shivering, to tremble with cold. Hân tò gēet ch'hé chit 寒到齧齒澣, *kwⁿa kaou ká ch'hüy k'hè chun*, to be cold till the teeth chatter.

Chun 准 To allow, to grant. Wún chún 允准, to permit. T'hēen choó chún choé 天子准奏, *kóng tēy chún chòu*, the Emperor granted the request.

Chun 劓 To diminish, to cut off.

Chún 摶 To hold to, Chún chat 摶節, to hold to economical rules. Kwun choó kēung kèng chún chat, t'hüy jēang é bēng léy 君子恭敬摶節. 退讓以明禮, *kwun choó kēung kèng, chún chat, t'hèy nēo^{ng} lāng, é bēng léy soè*, the good man is respectful, economical and yielding in order to illustrate the rules of propriety.

Chún 準 Even; a rule, a pattern; to adjust. Chún sōh 準索, a carpenter's line. Kè kēet bók lèk yēen, kēy che kwuy ké chún sīn, é wūy hong wān pēng tit 既竭目力焉. 繼之規矩準繩. 以爲方員平直, *kè kēet chīn bak chew áy k'hüy lát sēo swà kwuy ké chún sōh, 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 jé chún 恭敬而傳, to honor and respect.

Chún 隼 The name of a bird of prey.

Chún 鷦 A very swift bird, the name of a bird that is rapid in its flight. Tēung nē chaē tīn, yéw chún chip é tīn hoé che tēng 仲尼在陳. 有鷦集于陳侯之庭, *tēung nē twā tē tīn lok, wō chún chēaóu chip tē tīn hoé áy tēⁿa*, when Confucius was in the tīn country, there was a flock of swift birds collected on the Hall of the prince of Tīn,

Chún 縵 A kind of petticoat; also to honour.

妻

Chùn

俊

A man of superior wisdom and talent; one eminent for wisdom. Chùn k'èet 俊傑, a man of extraordinary talent; a hero.

Chùn k'èet chaē wūy, chek t'hēen hāy che soō kae wat, jē gwān lip é kē tēāou 俊傑在位則天下之士皆悅而願立于其朝, chùn k'èet āy lāng chaē wuy, chek t'heē^{ng} āy āy t'hak ch'hūyh lāng chā, pōō hw^{ng} a hé, jē gwān lip tē é āy tēāou, when a man of superior talent is on the throne, then all the learned men in the Empire will be pleased, and will desire to stand in his court.

Chùn

僑

Superior; to overcome; strange; wonderful; the same as the above. Tek chùn wat k'hek 得僑曰克, tit tēōh yē^{ng} á, kōng k'èō k'hek, to obtain a victory is called overcoming.

Chùn

雋

The same as 俊 chùn.

Chùn

峻

Lofty, high; also stern, urgent. Chùn k'ek é t'hēen 峻極于天, kwán chē kaou t'heē^{ng}, high as the heavens.

Lē boō wūy gēem chùn 吏務為嚴峻, chó kw^{ng} a boō chò gēem chùn, an officer should study to be stern and urgent.

Chùn

嶠

Lofty, long, impending, dangerous. San gām ko chùn 山巖高嶠, sw^{ng} a gām kwám chùn, the hills and caverns, are lofty and dangerous.

Chùn

儵

Wise, prudent.

Chùn

狡

A cunning rabbit; also an animal that eats tygers and leopards.

Chùn

竣

To be finished, to be concluded. Soō é wān chùn 事已完竣, soō é wān tēāou, the business is brought to a conclusion.

Chùn

浚

Deep; to deepen; to dig a well deeper.

Soó chùn chéng, ch'hut, chéung jē yéem che 使浚井出從而揜之, saé e k'hwut chū^{ng}, kaou ch'hut, chéung āu jē yéem e, they ordered him (Sim) to dig a well deeper, and when he had made his escape sideways, they proceeded to cover him with earth; (thinking that he was still in the well). See the 下孟 Hāy bōng.

Chùn

逡

To retire, to hesitate, to be undecided; also read chūn. Chùn sūn wūy sēuk 逡巡畏縮, chùn sūn, kē^{ng} á laé kē^{ng} á k'hè, wūy t'hèy, to hesitate, going backwards and forwards, fearing and retiring.

Chùn

濬

To dig anything deeper: to deepen a ditch, in order to let the water flow.

Chùn k'hēen kōey kē ch'hwan 濬畎澮距川, k'hwut ch'him, ch'hān kaou, ch'hōng twā chūy ch'huī^{ng}, to deepen the ditches in the fields and enlarge the streams.

Chùn

駿

An officer whose business it was to encourage husbandry. Tēen chùn chē hé 田駿至喜, k'hwū^{ng} chò ch'hān āy chùn kw^{ng} a hw^{ng} a hé, the officer for encouraging agriculture was greatly pleased.

Chùn

餽

The remains after eating; the surplus of food, what is left. Soō k'héung hék chùn é, koè put é chēen 食恐或餽餘故不以薦, chēah āy mē^{ng} k'héung kē^{ng} a hék chēá sē chēuh sīn āy, chēá ū^m k^{ng} á laé haou, when food (is presented), fearing lest it much be the leavings (of the prince) it should therefore not be offered to the gods.—

Chün 駿 A large fine horse. Bok óng sêng pat chün má yêw pèen t'héen hāy 穆王乘八駿馬. 遊遍天下, bok óng k'héa pǎyh chün báy, t'hít t'hó pèen mwⁿá t'hee^{ng} āy, Bok-óng mounted on the eighth excellent horse travelled throughout the whole Empire.

Chün 鱗 Vulg. chui^{ng}: to wind through the mud. Gé chün jip né 魚鱗入泥, hé chui^{ng} jip nwⁿá t'hoé, the fish glided into the mud.

Chün 睽 To look and stare at.

Chün 圳 A ditch of water; a dyke. Súy chün 水圳, chüy chün, an aqueduct.

Chün 銛 To cut, to engrave. Also written 鐫, chün.

Chün 存 To preserve, to remain in existence, to retain. Kò chün 告存, to enquire after one's health and preservation.

Sùn t'héen chéa chün, gek t'héen chéa bōng 順天者存. 逆天者亡, sùn t'hee^{ng} áy láng chán, gek t'hee^{ng} áy láng bōng, he who complies with the dictates of heaven will be preserved, but he who disobeges heaven will perish.

Chün 捫 The hands held, restricted, embarrassed.

Chün 船 Read ch'hwán: a ship, a boat, a vessel. Tèong kok ché ch'hwán t'hëet jín, hô lan t'hëet ch'hwán ché jín 中國紙船鐵人和蘭鐵船紙人, t'èng suⁿa chwá chún t'heéh láng, hô lan t'heéh chún chwá láng, in China they have paper ships and iron men, but in Europe they have iron

ships and paper men; meaning that the ships of the one country are weak and the men robust, while in the other country it is just the reverse.

丟

Chün 鎔 To bore through, to perforate.

夫

Chut 卒 A soldier, a private soldier; done, finished, at the end: suddenly. Goê k'hé wúy chéang, é peng chut tōng ch'hám sít 吳起爲將. 與兵卒同寢食, goê k'hé chò chéang, kap peng chut tóng k'hwún chéuh, Goê-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 卒 The ancient form of 卒 chut, also written 卒 chut.

Chut 捽 To hold, to seize by the hair of the head.

Chut 窰 Anything in a cave; about to rush out of a cave.

天

Chut 萃 A lofty and dangerous hill. Chut peng 萃崩, to precipitate.

Chut 菜 Pék chut 白菜, a kind of medicine.

Chut 諄 To laugh at, to ridicule; to inform, to announce. Goê óng hwán choō hwat chéy chut sim se 吳王還自伐齊諄申胥, goê óng hwán choō hwat chéy kok ch'hèò 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 秣 Chút bé 秣米, a glutinous kind of rice.

Chut 粹 The capital of a pillar; to insert in a hollow space. Chút gwut 粹杙, a blunt piece of timber without branches, to insert in any hollow space.

Chut 扌 To rub to grind. Chút k'hè 扌去, to rub out.

Chuy 錐 An awl, anything pointed. Chuy to che bwat, chēang chīn ch'hé che 錐刀之末. 將盡取之, chēm to áy böey, chēang chīn t'hāyh e, even to the point of a knife or an awl (i. e. the minutest thing) all will be taken from them.

Sùn boô lip chuy che tēy, é yéw thēen hāy 舜無立錐之地. 以有天下, sùn bö k'hēa chēm áy tēy é woô t'he^{ng} hāy, Sùu 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 椎, chuy sat chin p'hé 朱亥 袖四十斤鐵椎. 椎殺晉鄙, choo haē k'hē^{ng} tē ch'hew wui^{ng} sè chap kin tāng áy t'heeh chuy, böeyh chuy t'haé 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 chìn. San yéw chuy, sip yéw lēng 山有榛. 濕有苓, sw^{na} woô lat á, sip tēy woô lēng, in the hilly parts are chesnut and in the damp grounds are rushes.

Chuy 鴿 Kaou chuy 交鴿, ka chuy, a dove.

Chúy 喙 a fowl's beak; to suck, to peck; also to know.

Chúy 嘴 Vulg. ch'hüy: the mouth, a beak.

Chúy 水 Read súy: water; a surname. Chwân súy 水泉, chw^{na} chúy, a fountain of water.

Wáy yéw gwán thoé hwat súy laé 惟有源頭活水來, wáy woô gwán t'haú wáh chúy laé, only from the fountain head, does the living water come.

Chúy 醉 To be drunk. Chéw chúy 酒醉, drunk with wine. Yēem yēem yēa yim, put chúy boô kwuy 厭厭 夜飲不醉無歸, yēem cheuk mui^{ng} yim, bö chēah kaw chuy, bö böeyh tooi^{ng}, getting enough to drink of an evening, men will not return before they are intoxicated.

Chúy 剗 Read sut: to cut up, to cut off.

Chūy 萃 To collect together.

Chūy 悴 To be sorrowful, to be distressed. Gán sek chēaou chūy 顏色憔悴, the countenance cast down with sorrow.

Lew hêng kék t'hàn koè pòk hoo che chéâu chūy 劉向九歎顧僕夫之憔悴
 laóu hêng kaóu āy t'hó k'hwūy k'hwⁿà ch'hēa
 hoo āy cheáu chūy, Laóu-hêng sighed nine times, on observing the distress of the charioteer.

Distressed, pained. Chéâu chūy é
 Chūy 瘁 gèák chéng 焦瘁於虐政,
 chéâu chūy é pò gèák āy chéng, 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 jé 蕞爾, very small. Chūy
 jé kok 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, wát, wūy tēung yēw
 子爲誰曰爲仲由, choó sē chē chūy,
 kóng, sē tēong yēw, who are you Sir? He
 answered, I am Tēung-yēw.

Sē sūy che kò e 是誰之過與, chē chūy
 āy kàey sít, whose fault is it?

Read ché: paper. Sìn ché 信紙,
 Chwá 紙 sìn chwá, letter paper; also written
 帀 ché.

Hoē hàn, ch'haé lún ch'hò poè to ch'haon
 chok ché 後漢蔡倫挫布擣抄作
 紙, hoē hàn tēáu tēy ch'hwà lún ch'hò poè
 p'häh ch'haou chò chwá, in the letter Hàn dy-
 nasty (A. D. 250) ch'hwà-lún tore cloth and
 beat it small, in order to make paper.

Water falling from a high place;
 Chwà 瀑 a cataract.

Read sēa: a snake.
 Chwa 蛇

A path between the paddy fields.
 Chwā 畷 Sēng chwā 成畷, chēⁿá chwā,
 all in a row.

Read sè: to swear. Chèw sē 咒誓,
 Chwā 誓 chēw chwā, to take an oath. Lâm lé
 soo yēak èk wát sē 男女私約
 亦曰誓, ta po cha boè sae k'hēa sēa yēak,
 yéá kóng chwā, men and women making private
 engagements together, may also be called swear
 ing.

Read chēen: to boil. Chēen táy
 Chwⁿa 煎 煎茶, chwⁿa táy, to boil tea.
 K'hipsúy chēen táy jēen lēy chéâu
 se 汲水煎茶. 燃藜炤書, chēō^{ng} chúy
 chwⁿa táy, sēo lēy ch'há chēò kwū^{ng} ch'hūyh,
 draw some water in order to boil the tea, and
 set fire to the lôg, in order to throw light on
 the book.

Read chán: a cup, a drinking vessel;
 Chwⁿa 盞 also written chán 琖 chwⁿa. Yit
 chán ch'heng táy 一盞清茶,
 chít chwⁿa ch'heng táy, a cup of good tea.

Read chàn: to praise. Chok chàn
 Chwⁿa 讚 作讚, chò chwⁿa, to make an
 oration, in one's praise.

Read chwán: a fountain. Súy chwán
 Chwⁿa 泉 水泉, chúy chwⁿa, a fountain of
 water.

Jín chāē ch'heng chwán sèk sēang, tō t'hong
 t'hēen kin gwát 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 t'hong kaóu t'hea^{ng} kin
 göēyh 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.

Embers. Hⁿó lēw chan 火畱侖, Chwⁿá 侖, hōey laou chwⁿá, there are still in embers the fire. Hⁿó kaou chán 灸廖侖, hōey ka chwⁿá, a small fire or chimney.

Read chān: an overplus, a remnant of food. Chān pōey é léng chēa 殘 Chwⁿá 殘, chān pōey é léng chēa 殘杯與冷炙, chwⁿá pōey kap léng bāh, an odd cup of drink, and some cold roasted meat.

Read chēn: to sprinkle. E' kēng Chwⁿá 濺, hēet chēn jin 以頸血濺人, Phó am kwán á hōeyh chwⁿá láng, to sprinkle one's life's blood on a person.

Read chēn: cheap, easily procurable. Bé chēn 米賤, bé chwⁿá, Chwⁿá 賤, the rice is cheap. Chēn chek maé che, kwūy chek put k'hò 賤則買之. 貴則不可, chwⁿá chēw béy e, kwūy chēw ū^m t'hang, if it is cheap, buy it, if dear, refrain.

Chwae to 擗倒, to slip down. T'hap Chwae 擗, t'hoé chwae 塌頭擗, t'ah t'haou chwae, to fall on one's head.

夫 Chwäh 審, The mouth full of food.

To spout out. Súy chwäh chut 水 Chwäh 出, t'oh ch'ut, water spilling or running over.

天 Chwäh 戣, Ka chwäh 膠戣, a cockroach.

Read ch'hae: to differ, to fall short. Chwäh 差, Cheng ch'hae bōo ké to 曾差 無幾多, cheng chwäh bó jwā chāy, it does not come far short.

Chóe ch'hae 走差, chaou chwäh, to sprain, to slip aside.

專 Chwan 專, To be given up to one thing; to be bent on anything; to engross wholly. Chwan sim tè ché 專心致志, a mind bent on, and the will given up to anything. See 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Hàn bwat tóng tok chwan kwán sēn pèng 漢末董卓專權擅柄, hàn teou ay böey, táng tōh chwan kwán gīm pa^{ng}, in the latter part of the Hàn dynasty. Táng-tōh engrossed the authority, and seized on the reins of government.

Gé jé hⁿò choō yūng, chēn jé hⁿò choō chwan 愚而好自用. 賤而好自專, gaé jé aè ka tē yūng, hāy chēn jé aè choō 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 yūng.

Chwan 蓴, The name of a water plant.

Chwan 鱒, The name of a large fish.

Chwan 磚, Vulg, chu^{ng}, a brick; also written 磚 chwan. Wá chwan 瓦甄 hēū chwi^{ng}, bricks and tiles.

Chwan 端, 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'hoó chwan bün 謹此端聞 This is respectfully set forth for the information of such a one, &c.

Chwán 轉, The whistling of birds; the screaming of a parrot; to turn; a sound.

Chwán 轉, Vulg. tooi^{ng}: to turn round, to return. Wūn chwán 運轉, to transports. Kew che bē tek, tēn

chwân hwân ch'hek 求之未得. 輾轉
反側, *kéw e böey tit, pwⁿà tooi^{ng}, chwân
tooi^{ng}, yéw hwân tó tooi^{ng}, seeking her, with-
out success, he turns and turns, and turns
again. See the 國風 Kok hong.*

Hân-an-kok, chwân ch'hëuk é wúy che pē
韓定國轉粟以爲之備, *hân-an-kok
wân chwân ch'hek é chò tēo^{ng} tē, Hân-an-kok
transported grain, in order to make prepara-
tions.*

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 chân 完全,
wân chui^{ng}, to complete; a surname.

Sêng ông ké soō, boē ch'hut bân chwan 聖
王舉事. 謀出萬全, *sêng ông ke yung
soō, e úy boē ch'hut bân chui^{ng}*, a philosophic
king in commencing an undertaking, will pro-
duce plans proof against all accidents. Also
written 仝 chwân.

Chwân kwun hok but 全軍覆沒, *chwân^{ng}
kwun pak lak sé, the whole army was over-
thrown and annihilated.*

Chwâu

侏

Ak chwân 侏侏, the name of an
ancient genius, in the time of 堯
geâou.

Chwân

牲

A sacrificial animal, perfect and
without blemish.

Chwân

泉

Vulg. *chwⁿá*: a fountain. Súy chwân
水泉, *chúy chwⁿá*, a fountain
of water.

Gwân chwân hwün, put sèa tēw yēa 源泉
混混. 不舍晝夜, *gwân chwⁿá hwün
hwün bó hūyⁿh jit má^{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 chéá che chwân 異乎
三子者之撰, *kōh yēō^{ng} chéy sⁿa lāng
áy séy kè áy soō*, my views are very different
from what those three gentlemen have stated.
Sēw chwân 修撰, to write a history.

Jim kwun ke t'haē gwân, pēk séw k'hin tē chwân
任君居大源. 白首勤著撰, *jim
kwun twā tē t'haē gwân, páyh t'haōu mó k'hin
kang tē chwân*, Mr. Jim dwells at T'haē gwân,
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. Yéw chéw soō
sēn seng chwân 有酒食先生
饌, *woō chéw pō^{ng} hoē sin sá^{ng}
chéah*, having wine and food, to give it to
one's elders, to eat and drink. See the 上論
Sēang lūn.

Chwân

詮

To tranquillize a business, to manage
a matter to select words: to ex-
plain anything; to converse with
any one.

Chwân

斲

To turn on an axis.

去

Chwat

祝

The small posts an the tops of beams.
Chong bân tēung ke ch'haē, san
chéet cho chwát 臧文仲居蔡.
山節藻梲, *chong bāu tēung ch'hòng só chāē
hoē twā koo k'hēū, woō wā swⁿa tē chat á, wā*

chúy ch'haóu tē t'heāou á, Chong-bún-tēung made a place for a tortoise to dwell in, and painted hills on the joists, and water plants on the posts. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Chwat **拙** Dull, not clever, unskilful. Soō yéw lán ē, jín hwun k'haóu chwat 事有難易. 人分巧拙, *soō woō ōh k'hwàè láng hwun k'há tūn*, things are both difficult and easy, men are sometimes clever, and sometimes unskilful.

Chwat **茁** The grass beginning to grow. Lán chwat kê gāy 蘭茁其芽, *lán hwa toō á ch'hut e áy gāy*, the lán flower just budding forth its leaves.

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

Bēet chwat 滅絕, to exterminate, to annihilate.

E

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

E **衣** Clothes; that which is worn on the body. E hok 衣服, *sⁿa k'hoè*, apparel. E sēang chaē soo 衣裳在笥, *yín chēōng tē sēōng*, the clothes are in the box.

E **依** To rest and rely on; to follow, to comply. E he 依稀, a few. E ē jín 依於仁, *t'hàn é jín*, to comply with the dictates of benevolence.

E **慙** An expression of sorrow, and pain. Sūn chēng chek he é seng aè, wúy è chek e choo hwaé chín 順情則嬉怡生愛. 違意則慙懷懷嗔, *sūn láng áy chēng chek hwⁿa hé sai^{ng} aè, gek láng áy è chek e choo k'hè^{ng} chín*, complying with men's feelings, they are pleased and bear good-will towards one; but crossing their views, they are pained, and conceive displeasure.

E **肩** To return.

E **於** In, upon, at; from; to dwell in; an expletive. Also read 於: a surname. Chè é tō, kè é tek, e é jín, yéw é gāy 志於道. 據於德. 依於仁. 游於藝, *sim chē tē tō, chip séw tē tek, t'hàn é jín, t'hít t'hó t'hó ch'héw gāy*, have the will bent on learning, keep a firm grasp of virtue, follow the dictates of benevolence, and amuse yourself with the fine arts. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Sam-lēn boó kaé é hoó che tō, k'hó wūy haóu é 三年無改於父之道. 可謂孝矣, *sⁿa neē^{ng} bó káy é nēō^{ng} pāy áy tō, t'hang kóng wōō haóu è*, for three years not to swerve from one's father's way, may be called, filial piety. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

E **於** The same as the above.

E **淤** E. nē 淤泥, mud. Ch'hut e nē jē put chók 出淤泥而不濁, *ch'hut tē nwⁿā t'hoé jé bó ló*, coming out of the slime and yet not muddy. Said of the water-lily, which grows in marshy ground, and yet looks so clean.