

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

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

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

Jwā 若 Read jēak: how. Jēak kan 若干, jwā chēy, how much. Jēak kēw 若久, jwā koó, how long.

Jwáh 熱 Read jēet: hot, fervid. Hān jēet pēng 寒熱病, kw^{ná} jwáh pāi^{ng}, fever and ague. Sam ch'hun che ch'hey, yim yāng kaou chēy, hān k'hè kè tē, wun put chē jēet 三春之初. 陰陽交際. 寒氣既除. 温不至熱, s^{ná} ch'hun áy k'hé v'háou, yim yāng kaou chēy, kw^{ná} k'hè kaou té, wun bó kaou jwáh, in the beginning of the three months of spring, when the male and female principles unite, then the cold air has just been excluded, and the gentle warmth is not yet excessively hot.

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

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

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

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

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

Jwán 鑊 Soft silver.

Jwúy 蔘 Kēang jwúy 薑蔘, the root of ginger, when old and dry,—as distinguished from the ch'hoó kēang 蔘薑, chē^{ng} kēo^{ng}, which is the young tender ginger plant.

K

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

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

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

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

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

the back bone. K'haou chit hoē 尻脊後, *ka ch'eh aōu*, behind one's back.

Ka 江 Read kang: — Kang jeaōu 江鱈, *ka ch'hēō*, a small shell-fish.

Ka 狡 Read kaōu: cunning, artful. Kaōu chō 狡蚤, *ka chaōu*, a flea.

Ka 甘 Read kam: — kam tōng sē 甘棠樹, *ka tang ch'hēw*, the name of a tree.

Ka 茭 Read kaou: the name of a grass. Kaou ch'èen 茭薦, *ka ch'èng*, a kind of mattress, made of straw bound together, both soft, and warm to sleep on.

Kaou p'ek 茭白, *ka p'ayh*, the bandage which is tied round the Chinese women's feet, in order to prevent their growing large.

Ka 笊 Read kaōu: — kaōu lek 笊籬, *ka l'ayh*, a large sieve, or bamboo frame, for exposing corn or fruits to dry in the sun.

Ka 筲 Read k'hó: — k'hó ló 筲筲, *ka ló*, a vessel for holding corn, in shape like a pig's loins, with a mouth to it, in order to shoot the corn.

Ka 袈 Read k'ea: — k'ea say 袈裟, *ka say*, a surplice, a priest's robe, a long gown worn by the priests of Buddha.

Ka 鉸 Ka e 鉸衣, to cut out clothes: the same as kaou 交 *ka*.

Ka 鵠 Read kaou: — as kaou l'èng neāou 鵠 鵠鳥, *ka l'èng cheāou*, a magpie. Kaou chuy 鵠鴿, *ka chuy*, a dove.

Ka 鮫 Read kaou: — má kaou 馬鮫, *báy ka*, a fish with a large head; a species of squalus or dog-fish.

Ka 咬 Read kaou: — Kaou-l'èw-pa 咬囉吧, *ka-lá-pa*, the Chinese name for the town of Batavia, island of Java.

Ka 瞌 Read k'hap: — k'hap sù 瞌睡, *ka ch'ōey*, to slumber, to dose, to go to sleep.

Ka 絞 Read kaōu: to tie a string fast round anything, to strangle. Kaōu soó 絞死, *ka sé*, to kill by strangling.

Ka 痠 Read kaōu: k'ew kaōu 痠痰, *k'ew ka*, a severe pain in the stomach; a choleric.

Ka 教 Read kaōu: to instruct; instruction, teaching. Kaōu hwùn 教訓, *ka hwùn*, to teach.

Sín hún kaōu choó, kaōu é gē hong 臣聞教子教以義方, *gwá t'hēⁿa keē^{ng} ká haōu sai^{ng} t'ēōh ká è gē āy hong hwat*, I have heard that in teaching children, we should teach them by the rules of righteousness. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Ka 窖 Read kaōu: T'ēng-kaōu 長窖, *T'ēng-ká*, the name of a place, in the province of 福建 Hok-k'èen, in the county of 漳州 Ch'ang-chew, and in the district of 南靖 Lâm-ch'èng. Also written T'ēng-kaōu 長窰 *T'ēng-ká*.

Ka 齧 Read gnaōu: to bite, to fasten on anything with the teeth. Gnaōu jiu 齧人, *kā l'ang*, to bite people.

Kna 監 Read kam: to confine, to shut up in prison. Kam lô 監牢, *kⁿa k'hoo*, a prison. Kam s'ew 監守, *kⁿa s'ew*, to imprison.

Chew-kong soó Kwán-s'èuk kam Yin 周公使管叔監殷, *Chew-kong saé Kwán-s'èuk kⁿa Yin*, Chew-kong ordered Kwán-s'èuk to imprison Yin. See 孟子 B'èng choó.

Kna 橄 Read kám: Kám lám 橄欖, *kⁿa ná*, an olive.

Read kám: to dare, to presume, to venture. Kám chò kám wúy 敢作敢爲, kⁿá chò kⁿá wáy, to dare to do anything.

Kám bün hoo choó che put tōng sim 敢問夫子之不動心, kⁿá mooⁿg hoo choó áy ũ^m tōng sim, I would presume to enquire respecting your stability of mind. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Read haòu: leaven. Haòu boé 酵母, kⁿá boé, leaven.

Read kám: to run before and stop a person who is attempting to escape.

Vulg. chò pòb: all, every one, every; and lóng chóng, the whole. Jín kae wat ê te 人皆曰予知, lóng chò pòb kóng gwá chae, every body says, I know, I know. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Kae séy é bēng jín lún yěa 皆所以明人倫也, lóng chóng séy é bēng tē hēa áy jín lún, all is with a view of illustrating the relations of life.

The whole; together with, in company; violence, force, united strength. Kae kae soō choó, teaou sek chēung soō 偕偕士子朝夕從事, chò pòb sē t'hak ch'hāyh lāng, chá khé maⁿg huiⁿg chēung soō, they are altogether scholars and philosophers, who morning and evening attend to the business. See the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Kê kae 奇佻, singular, uncommon, unusual.

Harmony of sounds, the harmonious singing of birds. Hong é ch'hey ch'hey, key bēng kae kae 風雨淒淒. 鷄鳴喈喈, hong kap hoē ch'hey ch'hey, key t'hé kae kae, the wind and rain getting up uncomfortably, while the cocks crow harmoniously. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Gím kae 砩堦, gím kay, steps, by which to ascend, stone steps. Geáou sē maòu choo t'hoé kae, put sēang bün ch'haé 堦時茅茨土堦不尙文采, Geáou áy sē há^m á ch'hoé, t'hoé áy gím kay, ũ^m tē tēung bün ch'haé, in the time of Geáou they had thatched cottages, and earthen steps, without studying ornament or elegance.

The flowing of water, to flow. Hwaé súy kae kae 淮水潛潛, Hwaé áy chúy kae kae, the waters of the Hwaé flow gently by.

To prepare, to get ready; fully prepared, united, got together. Bān bú kēem kae 萬物兼該, bān meeⁿh chò pòb chún pè, every thing fully prepared.

This character is commonly used in conversation, to designate that which is suitable or proper; as èng kae 應該, ought, should, it should be so; kae jēn 該然, that which is proper and right.

A step, a stair, a ladder, that by which we ascend. Hoo choó che put k'hó kip yěa, yēw t'hēen che put k'hó kae jē seng yěa 夫子之不可及也. 猶天之不可階而升也, hoo choó áy bēy kip kaòu, ch'hin chēoⁿg t'heeⁿg áy bēy ch'hòng t'huy jē chēoⁿg, our master's exalted qualities are unattainable, just as heaven cannot be ascended by a common ladder. Said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Vulg. káy: to change, to alter, to reform. Kaé pēn 改變, káy pēⁿg, to alter. Kò chek bú t'an kaé 過則勿憚改, wò kòy sit chek ũ^m t'hang wúy kan lán káy, having a fault, do not dread difficulties in seeking to amend it. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Vulg. t'haòu and t'hooiⁿg: to loosen, to disperse, to scatter; to release; to explain, to unfold; to divide. Kaé k'hae 解開, t'haòu t'hwuy, to loosen. Kaé sán 解

散, *kaè swⁿà*, to disperse. Kaè swat 解說, *káy sōēyh*, to explain. Kaè e 解衣, *t'hooi^{ng} sⁿa*, to take off one's clothes.

K'héung t'héen hāy kaè yéa 恐天下解也, *kēⁿa ne t'hee^{ng} āy āy lāng kaè swⁿà*, it is to be feared that the people of the empire will disperse.

Paôu-teng kaè gnêw 庖丁解牛, *Paôu-teng gaôu t'haé k'hwuy god*, Paôu-teng was very clever in dividing and cutting up an ox.

Kaè 懈 Chhèn kaè 儻懈, bold and strong.

去 Kaè 介 Great, immense; to help; armour; small, insignificant; a numeral. Chhêt kaè 節介, to hold to one's sentiments and opinions.

Kaè jé hok 介爾福, *twā lé āy hok k'hè*, how great is your happiness.

Wūy ch'hoó ch'hun chew, é kaè bê sèw 爲此春酒. 以介眉壽, *wūy chéy lèy ch'hun chéw*, é chān lé āy baé sèw, the reason of presenting this spring cup of wine, is to assist your mutual longevity. See the 詩經 Se keng.

Kaè tēw chek yéw put k'hó hwān che sek 介胄則有不可犯之色, *ch'hèng käh tēw chek woó séy bēy hwān lēöh āy bín sek*, a man wearing armour and a helmet, presents an appearance not to be trifled with. See the 曲禮 K'heuk léy. Yit kaè put é ê jín 一介不以予人, *chit āy sēó k'hwá āy mēēⁿh e ū^m hoē lāng*, he would not give a person a single thing (more than what was proper:) speaking of 伊尹 E yín.

Kaè 丐 To beg to request; to take; to give. Kaè k'hit chéa 丐乞者, *k'hit chēäh āy lāng*, a beggar.

Kaè 价 Good, virtuous, great, large. Kaè jín wūy hwān 价人維蕃, *hoē lāng chò lé pa*, good people are our fence. See the 大雅 Taē gnây.

Kaè 玠 A large gem. Sek jé kaè kwuy, é chok jé pó 錫爾玠圭. 以作爾寶, *sò hoē lé twā kwuy gēuk*, é chò lé āy pó pōēy, I present you with a large gem in order to constitute your treasure. See the 大雅 Taē gnây.

Kaè 界 A border, a limit, a boundary. Kaou kaè 郊界, a border of a country. Sè kaè 世界, the world. Hèk bín put é hong kēang che kaè 域民不以封疆之界, *àn pūyh sai^{ng} bēy t'hó sⁿa mēēⁿh hong kēang āy kaou kaè*, in settling the people we cannot do it according to any authorized limits or borders.

Kaè 尫 Kēem kaè 趨尫, to walk uneven.

Kaè 芥 Kaè lát 芥辣, *kaè lwäh*, mustard. Kaè ch'haé 芥菜, *kwà ch'haé*, the mustard plant. Ch'hó kaè 草芥, *ch'haóu kaè*, a stick or a straw, a trifle.

Sēem kaè 纖芥, anything small and insignificant. Kaè taè 芥蒂, a trifling cause, a thing of no moment.

Kaè 疥 Small scabs or sores. Seng kaè 生疥, *sai^{ng} káy*, to break out in small sores, to have the itch.

Kaè 尫 Lām kaè 尫尫, *lām kwà*, irregular, out of order.

Kaè 芥 A vessel for holding eatables, only, alone.

Kaè 僥 A false master.

Kaè 戒 To warn, to be aware of, to caution, to guard against; to restrict one's self, to restrain from. Chaè kaè 齋戒, *ch'hēäh ch'haé*, to fast, and restrict one's self.

Suy yéw ok jín, chae kaè bók yëuk, chek k'hó é soō sēang tày 雖有惡人, 齋戒沐浴. 則可以祀上帝, *suy woō k'hēep sè áy lang, nā chēuh ch'haè kēng kaè chek l'hang laè ch'haè sēang tày*, although a man be ever so ugly, yet having fasted and bathed himself, he can even do service to the highest emperor (i. e. the supreme being.) See 孟子 Bēng-chóó.

Kaè put gē 戒不虞, *kēng kaè ū^m ch'hek áy soō*, beware of unforeseen events. See the 易經 Ek keng.

Kwun choó yéw sam kaè 君子有三戒, *kwun choó woō sⁿa hāng soō kēng kaè*, the good man has three things which he guards against, (i. e. beauty, quarrelling, and avarice.)

Kaè 誡 To announce, to command, to enjoin; an injunction, a commandment. Hwat kaè poè lēng, jē tek thōēy, sē choó wuy yěa 發誡布令而敵退是主威也, *hwat kò kaè poè bēng tēng, jē tūy tek áy lāng thēy, sē choó kong áy wuy hong*, to issue orders, and give directions, whereupon the enemy instantly retires, shews the dignity of the chief.

Kaè 解 To send under arrest; to conduct to the presence of a superior. Kaè sēa 解舍, the residence of an officer. Thēen hāy che soō, pēng ch'he san lim, lēng kam soo séw sín, kaè sòng sēang bün 天下之士屏處山林. 令監司守臣. 解送上聞, *l'hec^{ng} áy l'hak ch'hāyh lāng pēng k'hēa tē swⁿa līm, bēng lēng kⁿa soo kap séw áy jín sín, kày sàng kaòu sè twā lāng l'hēⁿa*, the clever scholars of the empire are gone aside to dwell in hills and forests, and this is to order the restricting officers and great keepers to send them under arrest, into the presence of the sovereign; (an order issued in the 宋 Sòng dynasty.)

Kaè 蓋 Vulg. k'hám, and k'hèng: to cover, to cover over; — vulg. k'hwà: a cover. A surname. A conjunctive particle,—

for, because; an expletive; also written 蓋 kaè. Kē ko boē kaè 其高無蓋, *e áy kwān, bō k'hwà*, it is so high, that it is without a covering.

Kaè bün 蓋聞, “for we have heard;—&c.” an expression generally used at the beginning of literary composition.

Kaè 盍 The same as the preceding. Also written 盍 kaè.

Kaè 屆 To arrive at, to come unto; also written 屆 kaè. Wūy tek tōng thēen, boō wán hwut kaè 惟德動天. 無遠弗屆, *wūy tek hēng kām tōng l'hec^{ng}, bó chit áy lāng tē hwū^{ng} áy wūy ū^m kaòu*, when our virtue is so great as to move the heavens, there is not a distant individual but what will be induced to come to us.

Kaè 匄 To beg. K'hit kaè boō séy tek 乞匄 無所得, *k'hit áy lāng bó séy tit tēih*, beggars get little or nothing. Also written 匄 kaè.

Kaè 緝 Torn clothes, ragged apparel; also, to wash dirty clothes. Ch'hò chēem tē kaè 挫鍼治緝, *kēh chēem ch'hòng p'hwà sⁿa*, to take a needle and mend old clothes.

Kaè 犗 A strong ox; a stout strong animal.

Kaè 譟 To warn, to caution.

Kaè 廨 Kaè sēa 廨舍, the residence of an officer of Government.

Kaè 槩 Toé kaè 斗槩, *taóu kaè*, a piece of wood for striking off the top of a measure, in measuring corn; a strike; to strike.

幸

Kae^{ng}

間

a house.

A corruption of kan, in the hāy bân
廈門, hāy moo^{ng}, dialect. Yit
kan ok 一間屋, chit kae^{ng} ch'hoò,

壽

Kae^{ng}

皤

The face wrinkled or furrowed with
age.

夫

Käh

鉀

Armour, a coat of mail. K'höey käh
盔鉀, a panoply of armour. Kwàn
käh sēang má 貫鉀上馬, ch'hèng

Armour, a coat of mail. K'höey käh

盔鉀, a panoply of armour. Kwàn

käh sēang má 貫鉀上馬, ch'hèng

käh ch'hoò^{ng} báy, he put on his armour, and mounted
his horse.

Käh

胛

Read kēep: the place between the ribs.
Kēen kēep 肩胛 keng käh, between
the shoulders. T'ēung maòu kwàn kēep
中矛貫胛, t'ēung ch'hōo^{ng} t'haòu käh, he was
hit by a spear, which pierced him through between
the shoulders.

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hit by a spear, which pierced him through between
the shoulders.

Käh

裊

A waistcoat, a jacket without sleeves.

Käh

教

Read kaòu: to tell, to order to do
anything. Kaòu kê chò 教其做,
käh e chò, he ordered him to do it.

Read kap: one of the horary charac-

Käh

甲

ters. Kap choó 甲子, käh ché, the
primary characters of the cycle of
sixty years.

K'ho kap 科甲, k'ho käh, the order of the li-
terary examinations.

幸

Kai^{ng}

更

Read keng: a watch of the night.
Séw keng 守更, ch'ew kai^{ng}, to
keep watch. Sam keng 三更,
sⁿa kai^{ng}, the third watch. Keng leáou 更寮,
kai^{ng} leáou, a watch house.

Sam keng chok hwān, gnoé keng k'hé hēng
三更作飯. 五更起行, sⁿa kai^{ng} ché
pooi^{ng}, goē kai^{ng} k'hé k'èⁿá, at the third watch
they were to cook their rice, and at the fifth
watch to commence their march.

Kai^{ng}

庚

Read keng: one of the horary cha-
racters.

Kai^{ng}

耕

Read keng: to plough. Keng tēn
耕田, kai^{ng} ch'hán, to plough
the fields.

Gnó k'èet lèk keng tēn, k'èung wūy choó chit
jé é è 我竭力耕田. 供爲子職而
已矣, gwá k'èet chin k'hwūy lát kai^{ng} ch'hán,

k'èung chò haòu sai^{ng} áy chit hwūn tēⁿá tēⁿá,
I exhaust my strength in ploughing the fields,
and fulfilling the duties of a son, without mind-
ing anything else. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kai^{ng}

羹

Read keng: broth, soup. Ch'haè keng
菜羹, ch'haè kai^{ng}, vegetable soup.

T'héaou keng 挑羹, t'héaou kai^{ng},
a soup spoon.

Soe soò ch'haè keng 蔬食菜羹, ch'hoe
pooi^{ng} ch'haè kai^{ng}, coarse food and vegetable
broth. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kai^{ng}

經

Read keng: a thread. Mō keng 帽
經, bō kai^{ng}, the red tassel or fringe
on the top of a cap.

Hēen keng 紘經 a kind of cloth composed
of a mixture of silk and flax, the warp being
wove with silken and the woof with flaxen threads.
Chit keng 織經, chit kai^{ng}, to weave silk.

壽

Kai^{ng}

耨

Lēen kai^{ng} 連耨, lēen kai^{ng}, a flail
for threshing out corn.

Kai^{ng}

哽

Read k'eng: to be choked by a bone
sticking in the throat.

去

Kai^{ng}

徑

Read k'eng: a way, a path, a hill-
path. San k'eng che hēy kan, k'ac
j'èen yūng che, j'é s'eng loē 山徑

之蹊間. 介然用之而成路, swⁿa
kai^{ng} áy s'èy loē á kan, nā twā j'èen yūng e, j'é
ch'ew ch'èⁿá loē, the small bye-paths among the

mountain ways, if greatly used, will be converted into roads. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kai^{ng} 桎 Read kèng: the space between the beams of a house. Kèng èng 桎楹, *kai^{ng} ai^{ng}*, the joices and rafters.

夫 角 The horn of a beast, a horn, a corner of anything, an angle. Soó kak 四角, *sè kak*, four-square.

Tēung hāy lok kak kaé, tēung tong bê kak kaé 仲夏鹿角解. 仲冬麋角解, *tēung hāy lok áy kak t'hooi^{ng}, tēung tang bê áy kak t'hooi^{ng}*, in the middle of summer the bucks shed their horns, and in the middle of winter the does shed their's.

Kak 桷 The rafters of a house. Èng kak 楹桷, *ai^{ng} kak*, beams and rafters.

Kak 覺 To understand, to perceive, to know, to be aware of, to feel, to apprehend. Kak goē 覺悟, to comprehend.

T'héen che seng soó bin yéá, soó sēen kak kak hoē kak 天之生斯民也. 使先覺覺後覺, *t'he^{ng} áy sai^{ng} chéy léy pāyh sai^{ng}, saē taē seng kak kak goē túy aōw kak áy láng*, when heaven produced this people, it was ordered that those who were earlier awakened should awaken those who were later in coming to a sense of things. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kak 珽 A double gem, two gems united in one.

Kak 擒 E' kak 擒, to beset anything, before and behind, in hunting. P'hè jê pōē lok, Chín jín kak che, choo jēung é che 譬如捕鹿. 晉人擒之. 諸戎擒之, *chéik sē ch'hín chēō^{ng} tēáh lok, lín Chín áy láng kak e, yéá lán jēung áy láng é e*, just like when we were catching the deer, you people of Chín beset them before, and we foreigners beset them

behind; (intimating that the men of Chín had once been assisted by the foreigners, and why should they now attack them.) See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kak 權 A piece of timber laid across water, for a bridge.

Kak 屨 Straw shoes. Bók kak 木屨, *bák kēak*.

Kak 屨 wooden shoes, clogs. Lê soe sek kak 離疏釋屨, *lê ch'hoe t'hooi^{ng} kēak* to leave coarse food and get rid of clogs; (i. e. to better one's circumstances and get into office.)

Kak 鷓 Key kak 鷓, a cock.

天 磔 Read kēet: to tear asunder, to rip open, to tear people asunder by horses. Choo soó hēng kae kēet é ch'hē 諸死刑皆磔於市, *choo sé ay hēng hwat chò pōē kak tēéh tē kay ch'hē*, all the capital convicts were torn asunder in the market place.

幸 甘 Vulg. *tee^{ng}*: sweet, of a sweet taste, pleasing. A surname. Kam gwān 甘願, to be well pleased, to be content with. Kam sim 甘心, to be willing. Kam ch'hó 甘草, liquorice. Kam chēá 甘蔗, sugar-cane.

Kam 柑 An orange. Swan kam 酸柑, *swui^{ng} kam*, a lemon.

Kam 泔 Rice water.

Kam 疳 Kam chek pēng 疳積病, *kam chek pāz^{ng}*, a disease in children originating in eating too many sweet things.

Kam 監 To receive, to review, to examine. Vulg. *k^{na}*, to imprison, to guard. T'héen choó soó kē taē hoo wūy sam kam,

kám é hong pek che kok 天子使其大夫
爲三監。監於方伯之國, kóng tēy sáe
e áy taē hoo chò s'á áy kám, k'á tē hong pek áy kok,

the Emperor ordered his great officers to constitute
three inspectors, in order to inspect the states of
the different princes. See the 王制 Ong ché.

Kám 緘 To hold firmly and retain obstinately;
some say, to shut the mouth.

青 Kám 感 To move, to influence, to work upon.
Kám yin 感恩, to be moved by and
to be grateful for favours. Kám èng

感應, to be influenced by and to respond to.
Kám kek 感激, to move, to arouse. Kám tōng
感動, to move and work upon. Kám hwà 感
化, to convert.

T'hèen tēy kám, jé bān bú hwà seng 天地
感而萬物化生, t'heéng tēy kám tōng, jé
bān mēéng hwà saiéng, heaven and earth is moved,
and then the myriads of things are metamorphosed
and produced.

Kám 敢 Vulg. k'á: to dare, to presume. Kó
kám 果敢, daring, bold. K'hé kám
豈敢, how dare I? how can I pre-
sume? a complimentary expression.

Kám put chūn bēng 敢不遵命, k'á ūm chūn
lé áy bēng lēng, how dare I refuse to obey your
commands?

Sūy kám put jēāng 誰敢不讓, chē chūy k'á
ūm nēéng, who dares refuse to yield? See the
易經 Ek keng.

Kám 橄 Kám lám 橄欖, k'á ná, an olive.

Kám 艤 The two sides of a ship or vessel.

Kám 匱 The cover of a pot or vessel; also, turned
upside down.

Kám 簣 A tool with a pointed end; a vessel
of a conical shape.

Kám 箬 A covering made of bamboo. Tēuk
kám 竹箬, a bamboo lid.

去 Kám 監 To inspect, to observe, to behold.

Kám 監 T'haè kám 太監, a eunuch officer.
Chew kám é jé taē 周監於二

代, Chew taōu kám é nō taōu tēy, the Chew dynasty
could observe the two former dynasties. See the
上論 Sēāng lūn.

Kám 瀨 The name of a river; and the name of
a district.

Kám 鑑 A large basin; also, a mirror, a looking-
glass; to reflect. Bēng sim pó kám
明心寶鑑, the precious mirror
for enlightening the mind; — (the title of a cele-
brated moral work.)

Kong kám ē te 網鑑易知, an historical
mirror, easily known, (the title of one of the
histories of China.)

平 Kám 苔 Read hām: the name of a plant; a
flower about to bud.

Kám 銜 Read hām: to hold in the mouth. Bút
soō hām böéy 勿士銜枚, bōh hoē
hēá áy peng kám tē, don't make the
troops hold the wooden gag in their mouths.

去 Kám 鱣 Koe kām 鮎鱣 the name of a fish.

幸 Kan 干 To seek for, to aim at; to offend. A
surname. Jéak kan 若干, jwā chēy,
how much?

Choó-tēang hák kan lok 子張學干祿,
Choó-tēang t'hák ch'hūyh kan kēw hong lok, Choó-
teang in his studies aimed at emolument. See the
上論 Sēāng lūn.

Kê kám kan taē léy, é choō ch'hé lēy 其敢
 干大禮. 以自取戾, e k'á kan hwān twā
 léy, é ka tē ch'hé lēy, he dares to offend against
 the great rules of propriety, and thus bring him-
 self into trouble. See the 左傳 Chó twān.
 Put sēang kan 不相干, it is no matter. Kan
 ko 干戈, blunt and sharp weapons.
 E' jé hó kan 與爾何干, what is it to you?

Kan 乾 Dry, arid. Tēung kok yéw ch'huy,
 hàn kē kan é 中谷有菴嘆其
 乾矣, k'hai'ng tang e'ng wōe ch'huy
 ch'haóu, kaóu p'hák e chēw ta, in the middle of
 the valley grows the Ch'huy vegetable, but when
 it is exposed to the sun, it becomes dry. See the
 詩. 王風 Se, óng hong.

Kan 竿 Vulg. kw'na: a pole. Tēuk kan 竹竿,
 tek kw'na, a bamboo pole. Tek tek
 tēuk kan, é tēāou é kē 簞簞竹
 竿. 以釣于淇, tē'ng tē'ng áy tek kw'na, é
 tēò hé twā tē kē chúy, he took a long bamboo
 pole, to go and angle in the river Kē. See the
 衛風 Wōey hong.

Kan 玕 Lóng kan 琅玕, the name of a gem.

Kan 奸 To offend against modesty and propriety.
 Kan yim 奸淫, lascivious, wanton.
 Kan sin 奸臣, an abandoned minis-
 ter. Of the usurper 曹操 Chó-ch'hò, it was said
 that he would be, —tē sè che lēng sin, lwān sè
 che kan hēung 治世之能臣亂世之奸
 雄, tē sè áy gaóu áy jín sin, lwān sè áy kan hēung,
 in peaceful times an able minister, and in troublous
 times a fraudulent scoundrel.

Kan 杆 Lán kan 欄杆, a railing, a gallery.
 Kē kan 旗杆, kē kw'na, a flag-staff.
 Gwat é hwa éng sēāng lán kan 月
 移花影上蘭杆, gōēyh é hwa yē'na chēō'ng
 lán kan, the moon threw the shadow of the flow-
 ers up into the gallery.

Kan 間 Between, amongst, whilst. Tēung kan
 中間, the middle, the midst. Sè
 kan 世間, in the world.

Kwun choó boē chēung sít che kan wūy jín 君
 子無終食之間違仁, kwun choó bó
 chēāh chít toō'ng poo'ng áy kan wūy kūyh jín, the
 good man does not oppose virtue for the small
 space of time requisite for a single meal. See the
 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Kan 斫 Sèk kan 石斫, chēōh lán kan, a stone
 railing.

Kan 肝 Vulg. kw'na: the liver. Sim kan 心肝,
 sim kw'na, the heart, the mind. Jin
 che sè kē, jé kēen kē hē kan jēen
 人之視己如見其肺肝然, lánng áy
 k'hw'na lán, ch'hin chēō'ng k'hw'na e áy hē kw'na chít
 yēō'ng, men will be able to observe one as inti-
 mately as though they scrutinized into the liver
 and lungs. See the 大學 Taē hák.

Kan 蔭 A species of the 蘭花 lan hwa, epi-
 dendrum. Soō é lé hong péng kan
 hēy 士與女方秉蔭兮, ta
 po kap cha boē toō toō á gīm kan hwa, a lady and
 gentleman just holding the kan flower. See the
 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Kan 艱 Kan lán 艱難, trouble, difficulty.
 Kan k'hoé 艱苦, distressing, sad.
 K'haē kē thàn é, gē jín che kan lán é
 慨其嘆矣. 遇人之艱難矣, k'haē
 e áy t'hó k'hwūy toó tēōh lánng áy kan lán, discon-
 certed he sighed, upon meeting with people in
 trouble. See the 詩. 王風 Se, —óng hong.

Kan 姦 Wanton, lascivious, clandestine, false.
 Kan yim 姦淫, fornication. Kan
 hoo 姦夫, an adulterer.
 Kan jín hoō lé, jín pit kan kē hoō lé 姦人
 婦女人必姦其婦女, kan lánng áy boē
 kē'na, lánng pit kan e áy boē kē'na, he who defiles

people's wives and daughters, will have his wife and daughters defiled by people.

𡗗

Kàn

柬

To distinguish, to select, to choose. Kàn tek 柬擇, k'eng t'oh, to choose;

Kàn

簡

Important; contracted. Kàn yaòu 簡要, the most important part of a subject. Kàn l'èak 簡略, a summary, a contraction, to contract, and abbreviate, to do things in a short abrupt manner.

Kàn swán 簡選, to select, to choose.

Kàn pán 簡板, slips of bamboo, on which the ancients used to write before the invention of paper; hence books and records are called 簡 kán; and 錯簡, ch'hok kán, intimates an error in the record.

Khò yěa kán 可也簡, he can be admired, for his short abrupt method,—but—ke kán, jé h'eng kán, hoó naé taé kán hoé 居簡而行簡. 無乃大簡乎, to be constantly abrupt and to do everything in a short abrupt manner, would not this be an excess of abruptness? See the 上論 S'èang lūn. A surname.

Kàn

褶

The plaits or folds in a petticoat.

Kàn

稈

The stalk of corn.

Kàn

赶

Vulg. kw'á: to chase, to pursue, to drive away. Also written 趕 kán. K'hàn k'hàn kán s'èang 看看赶上, k'hw'á k'hw'á kw'á ch'è'ng, he seemed just about to overtake him. See the 三國 Sam kok.

Kàn

繭

Ch'hán kán 蠶繭, the ball of silk formed by the silk worm, the cocoon.

𡗗

Kàn

澗

A mountain torrent.

Kàn

𡗗

The inferior degree of light afforded when the sun is just rising.

Kàn

幹

L'êng kàn 能幹, ability, strength; also, the stalk of corn, the stem of a flower, or the stump of a tree.

Kàn

榦

The boards and mallet, used in building mud walls.

Kàn

諫

Vulg. t'á: to reprove, to speak bluntly and honestly; to ridicule. Hoé ch'èung kàn chek s'èng 后從諫則聖, jin kwun t'hán l'ang t'á ch'ew éy s'è'á, when a prince listens to reproof he will become as wise as a sage. See the 書說命 Se wat b'eng. Soó hoó boé ke kàn 事父母幾諫, hoé saé p'ay boé t'èoh ch'èo t'á, in serving our parents we should seldom reprove them. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kàn

間

Kàn kek 間隔, to separate, to divide people one from the other. Soó hwán kàn k'èy 使反間計, saé hwán kàn k'èy, to make use of trickery for setting people at variance. See the 三國 Sam kok. P'eng kàn 病間, p'á'ng k'háh hō, an alleviation of sickness; an interval.

Kàn

蝸

Kàn k'ey 蝸蚌, a small kind of shell fish.

幸

Kang

江

A river, a large stream. Y'ang choó kang 洋子江, one of the principal rivers of China. A surname.

Kang

杠

A small bridge, for foot passengers. S'òey sip yit gwát toé kang s'eng 歲十一月徒杠成, né'ng kaóu ch'ap yit gö'èyh s'èy áy k'èo ch'ew ch'è'á, in the eleventh month of the year, the foot bridges should be finished. See 孟子 B'eng choó.

Kang 扛 To take stones, and put them in a stream, in order to enable people to cross it; stone steps across a stream.

Kang 畱 Fields compared together.

Kang 工 Read kong: work. Kong hoo 工夫, kang hoo, work, labour. Chò kong 做工, chò kang, to work, to labour.

Pek kong ke soō, é sêng kê soō 百工居肆以成其事, pâyh kang k'hēa tē tēm é chēⁿá e áy soō, the hundred kinds of labourers dwell in the shop in order to complete their labours. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kang 公 Read kong: the male of animals. Kong boé 公母, kang boé, male and female.

Gnêw kong 牛公, goó kang, a bull.

Kang 蚣 Read kóng: Goé kóng 蜈蚣, gēá kang, a centipede.

聲 Káng 講 Vulg. kóng: to speak, to say. Káng hwā 講話, kóng wā, to converse. Káng lūn 講論, to reason. Káng kèw 講究, research, to reason.

Hák jé put káng sē goé yew yéa 學而不講是吾憂也, t'hák jé bó káng kèw sē gwá áy hwán ló, to learn without research is a grief to me. Said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Káng 港 A river, a canal, an arm of the sea. Kò káng 過港, kōey káng, to go over the water. Káng pēn 港邊, káng kē^{ng}, the river's side.

Káng 犖 The male of the ox. Gnêw káng 牛犖, goó káng, a bull.

Káng 儻 Káng bāng 儻儻, blunt, simple, plain; incapable of flattery.

去 Kàng 絳 A deep crimson colour.

Kàng 降 To descend, to go down, to put down, to degrade. Kàng hwān 降凡, to descend among common people, to come down into the world. E' kàng 雨降, lūh hoē, to descend as rain. Kàng yit kip 降一級, to degrade a step in rank.

Hân-jé kàn gēng hwut kwut, sēang noē kàng wūy Teāou-chew ch'hè soó 韓愈諫迎佛骨. 上怒降為潮州刺史, Hân-jé t'na sè twā gēⁿá cheeh hwut kwut, hoē sè twā sēw k'hè, kàng chò Tēō-chew ch'hè soó, Hân-jé remonstrated against the Emperor's going to meet the bone of Buddha, upon which the Emperor was enraged, and degraded him to be the governor of Tēō-chew, (a very remote district in the province of 福建 Hok kēn.) — Also written 降 kàng.

Kàng 洚 Water flowing out of its course. Kàng súy hēng lēw 洚水橫流, kàng chúy hwⁿá láu, the overwhelming waters flowing across the country.

Kàng 蝮 Read tòng: Sèk tòng 石蝮, chēoh kàng, a kind of frog or toad found in deep vallies between high hills.

去 Kāng 共 Read kēung: together, alike, in common. Sēang kēung 相共, sēo kāng, associated together, and assisting one another. Kēung yūng 共用, kāng yūng, to use in common.

Kaou 交 To associate with, to blend, to mix. Kaou chap 交雜, mixed together. Kaou p'hōey 交配, to accompany, to associate with.

E' pêng yéw kaou, gân jê yéw sîn 與朋友
 交言而有信, *kap pêng yéw kaou p'hòey,*
kòng wā tēoh wō sîn sít, when associating with
 friends, we should be sincere in our conversation.
 See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kaou 郊 The suburbs of a city. Kaou göey
 郊外, *kaou gwā,* beyond the sub-
 urbs.

Sîn bûn kaou kwan che löey yéw yéw hong ch'hit
 sip lé 臣聞郊關之內有園方七
 十里, *gwá t'hēⁿa ke^{ng} kaou kwan áy laē wō*
chít áy yéw hwi^{ng} k'hwáh ch'hit chap lé, I have
 heard that within the compass of the suburbs,
 there is a park 70 le in extent. See 孟子
 Bēng choó.

Kaou 咬 The chirping of birds. Kaou kaou
 hong neaóu 咬咬黃鳥, *kaou*
kaou áy wui^{ng} cheaóu, the chirping
 yellow birds.

Kaou-léw-pa 咬囉吧 *Ka-lá-pa,* the Chinese
 name for Batavia.

Kaou 蛟 A large kind of fish, a crocodile.
 Kaou léung 蛟龍, leviathans and
 dragons.

Kaou 鮫 Má kaou 馬鮫, *báy ka,* a species
 of squalus, or dog-fish.

Kaou 膠 Vulg. *ka:* glue, lime. Lūn jin kaou
 pit hoē se 輪人膠必厚施,
chò ch'hèa lūn ay láng tēoh yūng ka
k'hüh kaou, wheelwrights should use their glue
 very thick.

Kaou 鵠 Vulg. *ka:* the name of a bird.
 Kaou léng 鵠鵠, *ka léng,* a mag-
 pie. Kaou chuy 鵠鶻, *ka chuy,*
 a dove. Kaou ch'heng 鵠青, *ka ch'hai^{ng},* the
 name of a bird, like a duck, with long legs,
 and a crested head.

Kaou 嗶 The cackling of fowls. Key bēng
 kaou kaou 雞鳴嗶嗶, *key t'hé*
kaou kaou, the fowl's cackle with the
 sound of kaou kaou. See the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Kaou 絞 Kaou teaóu 絞綯, cakes made of
 vermacelli.

Kaou 茭 The name of a plant; a kind of
 grass.

Kaou 溝 Read koe: a ditch, a dyke, a channel
 for conveying the water for irrigation.
 Pe kēung sit, jê chīn lék hoē koē hok
 卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫, *ch'hòng kāy*
e áy kēung ch'hò, jê chīn k'hwūy lat lé kaou hok, he
 suffered his dwelling to remain low and mean,
 while he exhausted his strength upon the dykes
 and channels for irrigation. Said of 禹 E', in
 the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kaou 鈎 Read koe: a hook. T'hēet koe 鉄
 鈎, *t'hēh kaou,* an iron hook. Teàou
 koe 鈎鈎, *lèò kaou,* a fish hook.

Kaou 狡 Vulg. *ka:* artful, deceitful, cunning,
 mad, outrageous. Put kēen choó
 ch'hēung, naé kēen kaóu tóng 不
 見子克乃見狡童, *bó k'hwⁿa ke^{ng}*
choó ch'hēung, naé k'hwⁿa ke^{ng} ka áy sèy kēⁿá,
 I did not see Mr. Choó-ch'hēung but I saw a
 parcel of wild children.

Kaou 佼 Beautiful, fair; handsome; also writ-
 ten 姣 kaóu.

Kaou 絞 Vulg. *ka:* to tie round, to strangle;
 also, urgent, pressing. Tit jê boó
 léy chek kaóu 直而無禮則
 絞, *teaóu tit jê bó léy soé, chek kaóu,* to be
 blunt without politeness, is drawing the cord
 too tight. See the 論語 Lūn-gé.

Kaóu 痃 Vulg. ká: a choleric. Kéw kaóu pēng 痃痃病, kèw ká pāi^{ng}, a violent pain in the stomach.

Kaóu 口 Read k'hoé: the mouth. Áy k'hoé 瘖口, áy kaóu, dumb, unable to speak.

Kaóu 九 Read kéw: nine. Kéw sip 九十, kaóu chap, ninety. Sip kéw 十九, chap kaóu, nineteen.

Kwun choó yéw kéw soo 君子有九思, kwun choó woó kaóu áy sēo^{ng}, the good man has nine subjects of reflection. See the 論語 Lūn-gé.

Kaóu 狗 Read koé: a dog. Koé gēet 狗齧, kaóu ká, the dog bites. Chéy sēuk toè key choé koé 齊俗鬪雞走狗, Chéy kok áy hong sēuk hoē key sēo p'háh, hoē kaóu sēo jēuk chaóu, the customs of the Chéy country consisted in fighting cocks and racing dogs. See the 戰國策 Chèen kok ch'hek.

Kaóu 垢 Read koé: dirt and filth grimed into the skin. Yéw koé 油垢, yéw kaóu, the scruff of the head, the grease and grime collected about the face. Put sēén koé, jé ch'hat, lân te 不洗垢而察難知, bó séy kaóu, jé ch'hat k'hwⁿ à sēāng. ōh chae, in examining (the lines of the countenance), without washing away the filth, it will be difficult to ascertain (a man's fortune.) Said by those who practise palmistry.

去 Kaóu 教 Vulg. ká: to instruct, to teach. Kaóu hwùn 教訓, ká hwùn, instruction. Yit hák, yéw jé kaóu kwan 一學有二教官, chit áy ōh woó nō áy ká kwⁿa, each college has two doctors. (a principal and an assistant.)

Kaóu 較 To compare. Pé kaóu 比較, to compare together.

Kaóu 校 To compare, to liken; the same as the preceding. Hwān jé put kaóu 犯而不校, e hwān lán, chēw bó kap e kèy kaóu, when any offend us, we should not lower ourselves to a comparison with them. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kaóu 琰 Pöey kaóu 杯琰, a couple of gems, flat on one side and round on the other, used in divination.

Kaóu 窖 A hoarding-place; to hoard, or store up. Tēāng kaóu 長窖, tē^{ng} ká, the name of a place, in 福建 Hok kēn.

Kaóu 校 To compare, to bring into a comparison; to quibble about. Kwun hoō che bēng put kaóu 君父之命不校, jīn kwun nēo^{ng} pāy áy bēng lēng bó kèy kaóu, the commands of princes and parents most not be quibbled about. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kaóu 到 Read tò: to arrive at, to reach, to come to one. Chek chēung bú che peáou lé cheng ch'hoe hoó put tò 則眾物之表裏精粗無不到, chek chēung mē^{nh} áy laē gwā cheng ch'hoe bó a^m kaóu lán, then both the externals and internals, the fine and coarse of all things, would universally come to us: (i. e. we should comprehend them.) See the 大學 Tāe hák.

Kaóu 夠 Read koè: enough, sufficient; also written 毅 koè.

Kaóu 筭 Pöey kaóu 杯筭, a couple of pieces of the roots of bamboo, round on one side, and flat, on the other, used in divining; these are thrown up by persons consulting the oracle, and if they fall with the flat sides uppermost they denote good luck, but if with the round sides above they denote

ill-luck; they were formerly made of some precious stone.

平

Kaóu

候

Read hoē: a surname.

Kaóu

猴

Read hoē: a monkey, an ape.

去

Kaōu

厚

Read hoē: thick, solid, substantial;

liberal, kind; to pay attention to.

Kê séy hoē chéa pók, jê kê séy pók chéa hoē, bē che yéw yéa 其所厚者薄而其所薄者厚. 未之有也.

e áy séy tēoh kaōu ch'hóng pōh e, jê e áy séy tēoh pōh ch'hóng kaōu e, bōey woō chéy léy chéng lé,

to pay more solid regard to that in which we may be indifferent, and to be indifferent in that to which we ought to pay more solid regard, would never do. See the 大學 Taē hák.

夫

Kaouh

餹

To mix things together in eating.

Kaouh jwán péng 餹軟餅, kaouh

lún pē'á, a kind of mince pie, or mixed meat pie.

Kaouh

确

A measure for liquids. Yéw kaouh

油确, an oil measure.

天

Kap

蛤

A sort of cockle. Kap choó 蛤仔,

kap á, a kind of toad, or frog.

Kap

佻

To collect together; also, a surname.

Kap

船

A vessel moving; a ship under sail.

Kap pán chún 船板船, a square

rigged vessel; derived from the

Malay word kapal, a ship.

Kap

鴿

A pigeon. Tóng-bêng-hóng hoe kap

wúy hwuy noé 唐明皇呼鴿

爲飛奴, Tóng-bêng-hóng tēy kēò

kap sē, hwuy noé, the Emperor Bêng of the Tóng dynasty called pigeons flying slaves.

Kap

合

A very small measure; also, and,

together with; read hap. Léang

yèak wúy kap, sip kap wúy seng

兩龠爲合十合爲升, nō áy yēoh á

chò chit kap, chàp kap chò chit chin, two finger-fulls

make a kap, and ten kap make a chin, (which

is the tenth part of a peck.)

Kap

扮

To take anything up between the fin-

gers; to move.

Kap

岬

A cape, a promontory; the side of a

hill. Paé hwaé é san kap che póng

徘徊於山岬之旁, kē'á laé

kē'á k'hè tē sw'á kap áy póng, to walk backwards

and forwards on the side of the hill.

Kap

甲

Vulg. káh: one of the horary charac-

ters. Hoo kap 葶甲, the budding

of plants and herbs, when beginning

to grow. Kap tēw 甲冑, káh tēw, armour.

Lín kap 鱗甲, lán káh, scales and shells. K'ho

Kap 科甲, k'ho káh, the order of literary ex-

aminations. Pó kap 保甲, pó káh, the arrange-

ment of the people into tens, and hundreds.

Kap tēang 甲長, káh tēo'ng, the head of a hundred,

a constable. Ché kap 指甲, ché'ng kák, the nails

of the fingers.

Bêng taē soo má kaou bin é kap tēw 命大司

馬教民以甲冑, bēng taē soo má ká pāyh

sai'ng é ch'hèng káh tēw, he ordered the master of

the horse to instruct the people in the use of

armour. See the 王制 Ong ché.

Hàn yéw kap, yit, péng, k'ho, é ch'hé soo 漢有

甲. 乙. 丙. 科. 以取士, Hàn teáu wōo káh,

yit, pē'á, tēng k'ho, é ch'hé t'hak ch'hāyh lāng,

the Hàn dynasty used the horary characters káh,

yit, and pē'á, to arrange and select clever scholars.

天

Kat

葛

Vulg. kwáh: a kind of grass, of which

cloth is made; a sort of flax. A.)

surname.

Lâm kat che t'hâm hêy, se ê tēung kok 南葛
 之覃兮施於中谷, *lâm kwäh äy pòè k'hwuy*
se tē k'hai^{ng} ä tang e^{ng}, the southern flax plant
 is spread abroad, till it has filled the middle of
 the valley. See the 周南 Chew lâm.

Kat 割 Vulg. kwäh: to cut, to injure. Kat twän
 割斷, *kwäh too^{ng}*, to cut asunder.
 Kat put cheng put 'sit 割不正不
 食, *kwäh bó sè chēⁿ à u^m chēh*, if the meat was
 not cut square, he (Confucius) would not eat of
 it. See the 論語 Lün gé.
 Kat tēy ch'héng hō 割地請和, *kwäh tēy ch'hēⁿ á*
böèyh hó, they cut off some of their territory, to
 beg for peace.

Kat 結 Read kēet: to tie. Tⁿa kēet 打結,
p'hüh kat, to tie a knot. Sēang koé
 kēet sin jē tē 上古結繩而治,
sēang koé äy lāng kat sōh jē tē kok sōō, the early
 ancients tied knots in cords, and thus carried on
 the affairs of government. See the 易經 Ek keng.

Kat 擊 T^hoé kat: 土擊, unburnt bricks.
Kay 嘉 Good, excellent, admirable; to praise,
 to admire; the meeting and uniting
 of the male and female principle.
 Kay gân sēen hēng 嘉言善行, *kay äy wā, hó*
äy séy kēⁿ á, good words and virtuous deeds.

Kay 佳 Fine, good, excellent. Yéw k'hek hwut
 k'hoé bün, gé gân ék hó kay 有客
 忽叩門, 語言亦何佳, *wōō*
lāng k'häh hwut jēn k'hòu moo^{ng}, *kóng wā yéá*
an ohwⁿ á hó, to have a friend suddenly knock
 at our door, and then to enter into conversation,
 how pleasant is it!

Kay 家 A house, a dwelling, a family, a house-
 hold. A surname. Kay kwàn 家眷,
kay aōu, a private family. Ch'hin kay
 親家, a family related by marriage.

Yit kay jín, yit kok hin jín 一家仁一國
 興仁, *chit kay jín, chit kok hin k'hé böèyh jín*,
 when one family is virtuous, the whole country
 will begin to be virtuous.

Kay 假 Excellent, good, admirable. Kay lok
 kwun choó 假樂君子, *t'hang o*
tó t'hang köèy è äy kwun choó, an
 admirable and pleasing good man. See the 大
 雅 Taē gnây.

Kay 葭 A reed, a rush.

Kay 加 To add, to increase; more; to give, to
 display; to give an insult. Yēw hó
 kay yēen 又何加焉, *yéá wōō sⁿa*
mēⁿh t'hang kay, is there anything that can be
 added to this?

Ch'héng kay 請加, *ch'hēⁿ á k'häh kay*, he requested
 an addition.

Gnó put yéuk jín che kay choo gnó yéá, goé'ek
 yéuk boó kay choo jín 我不欲人之加諸
 我也, 吾亦欲無加諸人, *gwá u^m àè pat*
lāng léng jéuk hoé gwá, gwá yéá àè bó léng jéuk
hoé lāng, in that in which I do not wish another to
 give an insult to me, I also wish not to give
 such an insult to others. See the 上論 Sēang lün.

Kay 珈 The ornaments of a woman's head-dress.

Kay 笳 Hoé kay 胡笳, a pipe made of a bam-
 boo leaf rolled up together, which,
 when blown, produces a sound; much
 used by the Tartars,

Kay 跏 Kay tēet 跏趺, a kind of stocks,
 in which a person is made to sit
 with his legs bent up under him.

Kay 茄 The name of a plant; vulg. *kéó*: the
 brinjal, or egg-plant.

Kay 迦 Unable to proceed.

Kay 迦 Sek kay 釋迦, sek k'ea, a name of Buddha.

𠂔 賈 Kay A surname.

Kay 椴 The name of a wood, used for making tables and bedsteads.

Kay 櫛 The name of a small shrub. Bok-k'ang soó tek bé k'ay 穆姜使擇美櫛, Bok-k'ang saé láng k'eng t'oh hó áy k'ay, Bok-k'ang ordered them to select a good stalk of the k'ay plant. See the 左傳 Ch'ho twán.

Kay 罍 A cup or vase; also written 罍 k'ay.

Kay 假 False, not true; to borrow; great. Kay gân 假言, pay ch'hat wá, a lie. Kay t'ó é Gé, é hwat K'hek 假道於虞以伐虢, ch'eh loē tē Gé, böëyh hwat K'hek, they borrowed a road through the Gé country, in order open to a track to the K'hek country. Also written 假 k'ay. Kay ch'ae t'hēn bēng 假哉天命, twā ch'ae t'he^{ng} áy bēng lēng, how great is the will of heaven! See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Kay 遐 Happiness; great; distant.

𠂔 嫁 Kay To give in marriage, to marry out a daughter. Kay lé choó 嫁女子, k'ay ch'áu á, to give a daughter in marriage. Lé choó che k'ay yéá, boé bēng che 女子之

嫁也. 母命之, cha boé kē^{ng} á áy k'ay ch'hut k'hè, nē^{ng} lēy bēng lēng e, when a young woman is married out, the mother must give directions. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kay 稼 To sow grain. Kay sek 稼穡, agriculture, husbandry. Hwán-tē ch'héng hak k'ay, Choó wát, goé put jé ló lóng 樊遲請學稼. 子曰. 吾不如老農, Hwán-tē ch'hē^{ng} á böëyh ōh ch'ò ch'hán, Hoo choó kóng, gwá bēy ch'hín ch'ē^{ng} laou áy lóng hoc, Hwán-tē wanted to learn agriculture; when Confucius replied, I am in that not so good as an old farmer. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kay 假 K'ò k'ay 告假, to request leave of absence; to be absent on furlough.

Kay 價 The price of anything, that at which a thing is valued. K'hóng-choó wūy chéng sam gwat, y'ük ko tūn ch'ea put sek k'ay 孔子爲政三月. 鬻羔豚者不飾價, K'hóng-choó hw^{ng} á chéng soó s^{ng} a göëyh, ch'ew bēy yē^{ng} b'ah te b'ah áy láng, bó kóng k'ay, Confucius managed the affairs of government for three months, when the people were so improved that the sellers of mutton and pork did not garnish their prices, (or ask more than they intended to take). See the 家語 Kay gé. Kay ch'ēn 價錢, k'ay ch'ē^{ng}, the price. K'hé k'ay 起價, to rise in price. Put jē k'ay 不二價, "no two prices!" written up by some shopkeepers who resolve to make no abatement in their prices.

Kay 賈 The same as the foregoing. Ch'hē k'ay 市賈, the market price.

Kay 架 A stand, a frame, a scaffolding, a shelf. Ok k'ay 屋架, ch'hoó k'ay, a scaffolding. E k'ay 衣架, a clothes-

horse. Sip joō kày 十字架, chap jē kày, a frame in the form of the character †; a cross.

Kây 駕 To harness horses, or other animals, to a carriage. Kwun ke chëang kày 君車將駕, kwun ay ch'hëa böëyh kày báy, the prince's carriage is about to be harnessed in.

率 Kây 枷 The cangue, or wooden collar, worn by criminals in China. T'hae kây 桎枷, gëá kây, to wear the wooden collar.

Kây 偻 A pain in the limbs.

Kây 拈 To take.

Kây 下 Read hây: low, not high. Wúy hây pit yin ch'hwan tek 爲下必因川澤, chò kây pit t'èoh t'hàn ch'hu^{ng} tek, in seeking to place anything low, we must avail ourselves of the rivers and marshes. See 孟子 Bëng choó.

Kây 低 Kây gin 低銀, low silver, adulterated silver.

夫 Kâyh 骼 Kwut kâyh 骨骼, the joints of bones. H^o kwut kâyh 奸骨骼, hó kwut kâyh, well shaped, well, proportioned limbs.

Kâyh 垆 The layers or strata of earth, under the earth's surface.

Kâyh 搗 To parry off a blow. Kâyh k'hae 搗開, kâyh k'hwuy, to parry off.

Kâyh 格 Read kek: a pattern. Joō kek 字格, jē kâyh, a copy for writing, a blank copy book for children.

Kâyh 膈 Read kek: the region of the breast. hëung kek 胸膈, heng kâyh, the breast, the part about the bosom.

Kâyh 隔 Tëuk kek 竹隔, tek kâyh, a bamboo screen, a partition, a wainscot.

Kâyh 隔 Read kek: to part asunder. Kek twän 隔斷, kâyh too^{ng}, to separate.

Kâyh 莢 Read këep; as Bëng këep 莢, bëng kâyh, a felicitous plant spoken of in the time of Geâou. Toë këep 荳莢, taou kâyh, a preparation of pulse.

Kâyh 鍤 Read kët: a reap-hook, a grass-knife; also, to cut off with a knife. Kët teaou sëep che këng 鍤朝涉之脛, kâyh mäy^h chaë sè köëy chüy ay k'ha, he cut off the legs of those who were crossing the water early in the morning; (done by a tyrant to see how their marrow looked on a cold frosty morning.) See the 戰國策 Chëèn kok ch'hek.

Kâyh 袂 The flap of a coat, the lappet of a garment.

天 Kâyh 逆 Read gëk: rebellious, disobedient, unruly. Pöëy gëk 背逆, pöëy kâyh, to turn the back on, and oppose. Gëk t'hëen 逆天, kâyh t'hee^{ng}, to oppose the will of heaven. Wúy gëk 違逆, wúy kâyh, to oppose rebelliously.

幸 Ke 居 To dwell, to stay, to remain, to reside, to rest, to sit down. A surname. Kwun choó sit boó këw paou, ke boó këw an 君子食無求飽. 居無求安, kwun choó chëüh bó këw pá, k'hëa bó këw an, the good man in his eating does not seek satiety, nor in his dwelling ease. See the 上論 Sëäng lün. Ke, goé gé jé 居吾語女, chay, gwá kap lé kóng, sit down, and I will tell you.

Ke 幾 A border, a boundary; also, a foundation.
Kaou ke ch'hëen le 郊幾千里,
kaou ke chëⁿá ch'heng lé, a border extend-
ing to a thousand lé, (or about 400 miles.)

Yêw gân k'heuk sit seën lip ke ché 猶言築室
先立幾址, ch'hin cheo^{ng} kóng k'hé ch'hò, teòh
taē seng k'hëā ke ché, just as in building a house,
it is necessary first to lay the foundation.

Ke 饑 Vulg. yaou: hungry. Ke hong 饑荒,
ke hwi^{ng}, a famine; also written 飢 ke.
Ke chëā ē wūy sit 饑者易爲食
yaou áy láng yūng ē chò chëāh, a hungry man is not
particular about what he eats. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 磯 Stones in the middle of a stream; a stum-
bling block. Ch'haé sek ke 采石磯,
the name of a place, near Cochin China,
where a great battle was fought.

Ke 譏 To ridicule, to point at in one's discourse,
to blame, to censure. Ke ch'hè 譏刺,
to point at with piercing sarcasms.
Yin jin jé ke 因人而譏, to stab one through
the sides of another.

Ke 畿 The territory assigned as the peculiar
domain of an Emperor. Pang ke ch'hëen
lé wūy bin séy ché 邦畿千里爲
民所止, pang ke chëⁿá ch'heng lé, wáy pǎyh sai^{ng}
séy ēy hǎy^h, an Imperial domain extending to a
thousand lé, is what the people can settle on. See the
詩經 Se-keng.

Ke 機 Felicitous influences; also, near.

Ke 機 Ke pëen 機變, crafty stratagems. Ke bit
機密, ke bat, secret springs. Ke k'hè
機器, an instrument, a machine.

Wūy ke pëen che k'haóu chëá 爲機變之巧
者, chò ke pëen áy k'há chëá, those who are eun-
ning at devising crafty stratagems. See 孟子
Bēng-choó.

Ke 幾 Little, minute, small; near; dangerous;
to aim at. Jin che séy é ē ē k'him sèw
chëá, ke he 人之所以異於禽
獸者幾希, láng áy séy é kōh yē^{ng} é k'him
sèw bó jwā chëy, that in which man differs from the
brutes is very insignificant. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 璣 A pearl, a gem. Jöey ke gëuk hēng 璿
璣玉衡, instruments made of gems
and precious stones, (by which Sun
studied astronomy).

Choo ke 珠璣, an imperfect pearl.

Ke 基 A foundation, a commencement, a patrimo-
ny, an estate. Ke tēy 基地, a founda-
tion. Ke gēep 基業, an inheritance.
T'haè-ông teaou ke ông chek 太王肇基王
迹, T'haè ông k'he t'haóu ch'hòng tēy ke ông áy chëāh,
T'haè-ông first laid the foundation of the traces of
royalty in his family.

Ke 朞 A whole year; a re-commencement of time
after a given period. Chaé-gnó bün sam
lëen che song, ke é kēw é 宰我問
三年之喪朞已久矣, Chaé-gnó moó^{ng}
s^{na} ne^{ng} áy se^{ng} hà, k'hwⁿà kà noó^{ng} ne^{ng} woó
kaóu kóu bó, Chaé-gnó asked respecting the three
years' period of mourning for parents, whether one
whole year was not long enough. See the 論語
Lün gé. Also written 期 ke.

Ke 箕 A basket for collecting dirt. Hwün ke
箕, pùn ke, a hod for dirt. Pò ke
箕, pwà ke, a close kind of sieve.

Ke 耜 Choo ke 耜, agricultural implements;
also written 基 ke. Suy yéw choo ke,
put jé t'haē sé 雖有耜不如
待時, suy woó chōh ch'hán áy ke k'hè, ū^m tat tēòh
tēng haóu sé, although we have agricultural imple-
ments ready, yet it is better to wait the proper time
for husbandry. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 乩 To divine, in order to ascertain doubt-
ful things.

Ke 俱 All, altogether. Hoò boé ke chûn 父母俱存, pāy boé chò pòó tē til, his parents were both alive. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 竒 Strange, uncommon. Vulg. k'hēa: single, one alone, an odd one. Ke hⁿò k'hó ke 竒貨可居, ke hòy t'hang k'hēa, this is an extraordinary piece of merchandize, and should be secured.

Ke 倚 Ke k'höey che hēng 倚魁之行, strange and surpassing conduct.

Ke 姬 An elegant appellation for a lady; also, a lady. A surname.

Ke 酌 To lade out as with a ladle; to bale; a ladle; to take.

Ke 飢 To be hungry; the same as 饑 ke. Lèy bín put ke put hân 黎民不飢, bēy kwⁿá, the common people (the black-headed folks) are neithr hungry nor cold. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ke 車 Vulg. ch'hēa: a carriage, a waggon, a vehicle of any kind. A surname. Hông-tèy kwan chwán hōng, bēng Kēung-koé chok ke 黃帝觀轉蓬. 命共鼓作車, Wuⁿg-tèy k'hwⁿá loé wáy lēn tooiⁿg, chek bēng lēng Kēung-koé chò ch'hēa, Wuⁿg-tèy seeing the reeds rolling along, ordered Kēung-koé to make carriages; (he also conceived the idea of boats, from observing the fallen leaves floating down the stream; this was about B. C. 2000.)

Ke 羈 A horse's halter, a head-stall.

Ke 居 The ancient form of the character 居 ke. to dwell.

Ke 琚 A gem or precious stone, carried on the back.

Ke 裾 The skirts of a coat, the hinder part of a garment. Tōng pòk hoé bûn, tē choó k'hēen ke 童僕候門稚子牽裾, gín á tēng haōu tē mooⁿg, sèy kēⁿá k'han sⁿa aōu peeⁿg, (on our return we find) the servants waiting at the door, and the children ready to pull the skirts of our coats.

Ke 椐 The name of a species of wood.

Ke 賈 To sell, to vend; also, to hoard up.

Ke 澗 The name of a river.

Ke 枝 Read che: a branch, a twig. Wūy tēang chēa chēet che 爲長者折枝, wuy sè twā at ch'hēw ke, to pluck a twig for a superior.

Ke 已 Vulg. ka tē: self, one's self, one's own person. Kwun choó kēw choo ké 君子求諸己, kwun choó kēw tak háng e ka tē, the good man seeks for everything from himself. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ke 圮 To overturn, to destroy; destructive, ruinous, wicked. Hōng bēng ké chok 方命圮族, gēk bēng ay láng, k'hēep ay chok lāy, he is a transgressor of commands, and belongs to a ruinous set. See the 堯典 Geaōu tēn.

Ke 紀 A line, a part of a net. A surname. Kong ké 綱紀, the upper and lower parts of a net; to arrange, to set in order, to govern. Kong ké soò hong 綱紀四方, to arrange and regulate the people in all quarters. To record, to note down; a record, a history; a period of twelve years is called 紀 ké.

Ké 莒 The name of a plant; also, the name of a country.

Ké 筥 A vessel for containing rice; a sort of a basket; anything round.

Ké 机 The name of a tree. Ké léw 机柳, a sort of willow.

Ké 几 A table, a bench, a stand to rest or lean upon. Yín ké jé gō 隱几而卧, p'hak tē lōh jé k'hwùn, he leaned upon the table, and slept.

Ké 麋 A fawn; others say, a large doe.

Ké 蟣 A louse. Hēuk soè ké é hēèn tēw 蓄素蟣于玄胃, ch'hē p'āyh āy sat boè tē oc āy t'haòu k'hōey, to feed a white louse upon a black helmet.

Ké 幾 A few; how. Ké hô 幾何, jwā chēy, how much. Ké to 幾多, jwā chēy, how many. Boò ké 無幾, bó jwā chēy, not many.

Hoò seng jèák hōng, wūy hwan ké hô 浮生若夢為歡幾何, p'hoò p'hoò āy sai^{ng} mēⁿā chò hwⁿa, hé woò jwā chēy, this floating life is like a dream; the pleasures we enjoy, what are they?

Ké 舉 To bear, to carry, to raise, to lift up, to elevate; to praise; all. Goè lék chēuk é ké pek kin, jé put chēuk é ké yit é 吾力足以舉百鈞.而不足以舉一羽, gwā āy lát ēy chēuk kaòu gēá ké chit p'āyh kin, jé bēy chēuk kaòu gēá ké chit āy cheaòu mó, my strength is sufficient to lift up a hundred kin, (each 30 pounds weight,) and yet is not sufficient to lift a feather. (To say this, would shew a want of will and not a want of power.) See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Ké 矩 A rule, a law, a constant law. Kwuy ké 規矩, custom, usage. Ch'hit sip, jé chēung sim séy yēuk, put jé ké 七十.而從心所欲.不踰矩, ch'hit chap, jé t'hàn sim kwⁿa séy aè, ū^m köey hwat toē, at seventy, I followed that which my heart desired, without overstepping the rule. Said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sēang lūn.

去 Kè 記 To remember, to recollect, to record, to note down. Kè tek 記得, kè tit, to bring to remembrance. Kè soè 記數, kè seadu, to note down in a memorandum-book. Chó yéw kè gân che soó, yēw yéw kè soó che kwan 左有記言之史.右有記事之官, tó ch'hēw woó kè wā ày soó, chēⁿa ch'hēw woó kè soó āy kwⁿa, on the left were the historians ready to record the words spoken, and on the right were the officers for commemorating the events that occurred.

Kè 倨 Proud, haughty, imperious. Kwùy wūy t'hēen choó, jé put keaou kè 貴為天子而不驕倨, kwùy chò hōng tēy, jé ū^m keaou kè, in nobility he was raised to the rank of Emperor, and yet was not proud.

Kè 鋸 A saw, to cut with a saw. Tēung hēng yūng to kè 中刑用刀鋸, teung āy hēng hwat yūng to kwà kè, for the middling order of punishments, they made use of the knife and the saw.

Kè 踞 Chun kè 蹲踞, to sit cross-legged. Kè kè 箕踞, to sit with the legs under one. Tòk ch'hè jé kè 獨處而踞, tók k'hēā jé p'hāh köey chēèn chāy, to dwell alone, and sit down cross-legged.

Kè 瞿 To be afraid. A surname. Cheng-choó bün che kè jēn 曾子聞之瞿然, Cheng-choó t'hēⁿa e, chēw kēⁿa āy yēō^{ng}, Cheng-choó on hearing this was alarmed.

Kè 遽 Self possession, to come to one's-self. Also, a surname. Chong-chew bōng wūy hoē tēp, gō jē kak, chek kè kè jēn Chew yēa 莊周夢爲蝴蝶俄而覺則遽遽然周也, Chong-chew bāng chò böey yēän tēp, á koó ch'hai^{ng}, chek choō tek áy yēō^{ng} k'hw^{ng} à sē Chew, Chong-chew dreamt that he was a butterfly, but a moment after, awaking and coming to himself, he found that he was Chong-chew.

Kè 遽 Hasty, sudden, rapid, hurried, precipitate. Suy chaē ch'hong chut, bē sēang chit gân kè sek 雖在倉卒未嘗疾言遽色, suy jēn twā tē ch'hong chut yēä böey woō hín áy kóng wā, kē āy bīn sek, although he was frequently in hurried circumstances, yet he never spoke precipitately, or manifested hurry in his countenance. Said of 劉寬 Lēw-k'hwan.

Kè 籛 Kè tē 籛籛, a bamboo mat, a vessel made of bamboo.

Kè 據 To hold, to grasp, to rest on, to comply with; according to. Kè é tek 據於德, to grasp firmly at virtue. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kè 贖 Earnest money; money given as a pledge.

Kè 冀 To expect, to hope, to desire. Kè bōng 冀望, kē bāng, to hope for. Also written 冀 kē.

Bē-choó k'hè Yin, yēw kē sēuk che yit pēn, kwun che yit goē yēa 微子去殷猶冀俗之一變君之一悟也, Bē-choó lé k'hè Yin teáu, yēä til kē bāng hong sēuk áy chit káy peē^{ng}, jīn kwun áy chit séng goē, when Bē-choó departed from the court of Yin, he was still anxiously expecting the manners of the people to take one turn for the better, and the prince to be once awakened. See the 史記 Soó kē. A surname.

Kè 驥 The name of a good horse. Kè put ch'heng kē lek, ch'heng kē tek yēä 驥不稱其力稱其德也, hó báy bó o ló e áy lát, naé o ló e áy tek, a good horse is not to be admired for its strength, but for its temper. See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kè 寄 Vulg. kēà: to confide in, to intrust to any one's care; to dwell, to reside. K'hó é kē pek lé che bēng 可以寄百里之命, t'hang laé kēà e chit pāyh lé áy bēng lēng, he can be entrusted with a message to the distance of a hundred lé.

Kok boó kē gē 國無寄寓, kok kwun bó t'hang hoē e kēà háy^{ng}, (the prince of a fallen) country cannot be intrusted to reside among us.

Kè 穢 Close, secret, hidden.

Kè 羈 A halter, a leathern thong for tying a horse. Kè tek, séy é gē má yēä 羈勒所以馭馬, p'hoéy sōh séy é pak báy, a leathern thong is that with which we tie up a horse.

Kè 羈 A stranger sojourning in a place. Kè lé 羈旅, to sojourn.

Kè 既 To eat a little, a small meal; exhausted, finished, done; since, already. Sēng soō put swat, sūy soō put kàn, kē óng put kēw 成事不說遂事不諫既往不咎, chē^{ng} á áy soō bó kóng, sūy áy soō bó t'ng, kaou koéy óng chēw bó lēäh e woō koéy sít, when a thing is done it is of no use to speak of it, nor when it is persisted in to reprove it, nor to blame what is already gone by. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kè wát chē chē yēn 既曰志至焉, kē jēn kóng sim chē woō chē kek, since you say, the intention is the principal thing, &c. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kè 屨 Straw shoes. Kéw kéw kat kē, k'hó é lé song 糾糾葛屨可以履霜, tel^{ng} neē^{ng} kwäh áy ch'haóu áy, t'hang laé tūh se^{ng}, they set us to twist up a pair of straw

shoes out of the hemp plant, that we might be enabled to walk on the snow. See the 詩魏風 *Se gwūy hong*.

Kè 薊 The name of a tree. Kè chew 薊州, the name of a district. A surname.

Kè 句 Vulg. *koò*: a sentence. Chēang kè 章句, *chēo^{ng} koò*, sections and sentences.

Kè 痣 Read *chē*: a black spot; a freckle. Hān Ko-choé 漢高祖 had seventy two such black spots on his left thigh.

Kè 其 He, she, it, that, that which, his, her's, their's it's. Kè soo che wūy e 其斯之謂與, *e kⁿá sē an nēy kóng*, this is perhaps the meaning of it? See the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kè jèak sē, sèuk lēng gé che 其若是孰能禦之, *e kaòu an nēy, chē chūy ēy kǎyh e*, when the affair is come to this pass, who can stop it?

Ké yáng bīa yēá hwūy 其養民也惠, *ch'hē pǎyh sai^{ng} woō yin hwūy*, in the cherishing of the people, he displayed kindness.

Hè 期 To fix a time, a fixed period; to limit; to hope. Kwuy möey k'hēen kè 歸妹 愆期, *sàng tooi^{ng} laē sēo möey woō koèy kè*, in sending home the younger sister (to her husband's dwelling), the appointed time was exceeded. See the 易經 Èk keng.

Kè é é tē 期于予治, *ké bāng gwá áy tē*, they are anxiously waiting for the time of my government. See the 書禹謨 *Se é-boē*.

Kè 萁 The stalk of pulse, bean stalks.

Kè 祺 Happy, lucky, felicitous. Sèw k'hó wūy kè 壽考為祺, *woō hōey áy laou láng sē kit kè*, the appearance of a venerable old man is lucky.

Kè 淇 The name of a river.

Kè 蟻 A small kind of crab. Goé kè 蟻基, a leech.

Kè 騏 A horse of a variegated colour.

Kè 麒 Ké lin 麒麟, a fabulous beast, considered the most noble of the brute creation. Ké lin che é choé sèw 麒麟之於走獸, *ké lín twā tē chaòu sèw*, the Ké-lin among four-footed animals. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kè 琪 A gem, a precious stone found in the east.

Kè 綦 A green azure colour. Also written 綺 kè.

Kè 鶩 A small goose. Sèaou sín che hⁿò, sèa kè gān 小臣之好射鶩雁, *sèy sín ay aè, chōh kè gān*, that which your humble servant is fond of, is to shoot the large and small wild geese. See the 史記 Soó kè.

Kè 旗 A flag, a standard, an ornament of a flag, consisting of two rampant dragons, crossing each other. Kè che 旗織, a standard.

Cheau soó é kè 招士以旗, *chēo thak ch'háyh lāng é kè*, a scholar must be summoned by a standard. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

Kè 棋 Pòk kè 博棋, the game of chess. Sēang kè 象棋, ivory chess-men. Wūy kè 圍棋, to play at chess. Also written 碁 kè, and 碁 kè.

Geáou chò wūy kè, Tan-choo sēen che 堯造圍棋丹朱善之, *Geáou chò wūy kè, Tan-choo o ló e*, Geáou invented the game of chess (B. C. 2230.) and Tan-choo (his worthless son) admired it.

Kê 俟 Bók kê 万俟, a surname.

Kê 伎 An extra toe on the foot; talent, skill. Kê k'haóu 伎巧, clever.

Kê 歧 Kê loē 歧路, a double road; anything double; wheat come to perfection.

Kê 岐 Kê san 岐山, kē sw^{na}, the name of a hill, where the 周 Chew dynasty laid the foundation of its future greatness.

Kê 技 Kê gāy 技藝, an ingenious contrivance. Kê k'haóu 技巧, kē k'há, clever. Twàn twàn hēy, hoó t'h^{na} kē 斷斷兮無他技, ch'hin chē^{na} bó pat mē^h kē k'há, there certainly is no other contrivance. See the 大學 Taē hák.

Kê 妓 Female musicians, dancing-girls; formerly there were no dancing girls; but 漢武帝 Hān Boó-tèy first established the practice, in order to accommodate those of his soldiers who had no wives.

Kê 歧 The appearance of an insect creeping, to creep. Also, the name of an insect with a small body, and long legs, hence called tēang kê 長歧, tē^{ng} k'ha kē, long-shanks.

Kê 跂 A superabundant toe on the foot; the same as 伎 kê.

Kê 僛 Speaking of another person or thing; he, she, it.

Kê 蕖 Hoó kê 芙蕖, the name of the water lily when in flower. Ch'hut súy hoó kê 出水芙蕖, ch'hut chúy áy hoó kē, the water lily peeping above the water.

Kê 渠 Water, a piece of water, a pond, a ditch; great. Kê lóng 渠儂, a common appellation for he, she, it.

Būn kê ná tek ch'heng jē hé 問渠那得清如許, moo^{ng} chúy an chw^{na} éy lit ch'heng kaóu an nēy, ask how the water comes to be so clear.

Kê 磬 Ch'hēa kê 磬, a precious stone, like a crystal, of which the button on inferior mandarins' caps is made.

Kê 畸 An odd field, anything odd or superabundant. The Chinese used to divide their fields into nine squares, called 井田, chēng tēn, well fields, but those which were too small or narrow for such a division were called 畸田 kê tēn, odd fields.

Kê lēng 畸零, kē lán, anything odd, over and above, miscellaneous.

Kê 碕 The head of a crooked bank; a jutting head-land

Kê 崎 Vulg. kēā: steep. K'he kê 崎嶇, steep of ascent, a hill road, very crooked, and with many turns in it.

Kê 奇 Wonderful, strange, extraordinary. Kê kwaē 奇怪, kōó kwāē, strange. Kê būn kēng him séang 奇文共欣賞, kē áy būn taē kay taē hw^{na} hé séo^{ng} e, extraordinary pieces of literary composition! let us delight in and admire them together.

Kê ē 奇異, strange and uncommon. Vulg. k'hēa, odd, not even.

Kê 琦 A gem, a precious stone. Also, great.

Kê 錡 A caldron with three feet, as distinguished from 釜 hoó, an iron pan without feet.

Kê 剗 Kê k'hwat 剗, a crooked knife, a reap-hook.

Kê 畸 *Lame of one leg; having only one leg.*

Kê 祈 *To pray, to beg for happiness. Kê tó 祈禱, to supplicate. E' kê kam é 以祈甘雨, é kê k'w kam hoē, in order to pray for sweet rain. See the 小雅 Sēaóu gnáy. Kê k'w yéw èng 祈求有應, k'ê k'w wóo yín, those who present supplications are sure of receiving an answer. Vauntingly said of many idol shrines, in order to induce the people to offer sacrifices there.*

Kê 圻 *A border; a royal territory, 1000 lé in extent, is called 圻 kê.*

Kê 沂 *The name of a river.*

Kê 蕲 *The name of a plant; also, the name of a district.*

Kê 旂 *A flag, or standard, with a pair of rampant dragons crossed upon it. The same as 旗 kê.*

Kê 頎 *Long, tall. Kê jê téang hēy 頎而長兮, ló kwà t'èng, tall and long.*

Kê 祗 *T'ēy ké 地祗, the terrestrial gods, in contradistinction from the t'hēen sîn 天神, t'he'ng sîn, the celestial gods.*

Tó jê é sēang hāy sîn kê 禱爾于上下神祗, k'ê tó t'ē t'eng b'ín hāy t'ēy áy sîn kê, pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below. See the 論語 Lūn gé. Also, rest. Pe gnó kê yéa 俾我祗也, hoē gwá péng an, give me rest. See the 小雅 Sēaóu gnáy. Also, great. Put wán hok bóo kê hūey 不遠復無祗悔, bó hwū'ng k'hè, ch'ew bó twā áy s'è'ng l'òh k'ay, do not go far and you will not have occasion for any great regret. See the 易經 Èk keng.

Kê 芪 *Hông kê 黃芪, the name of a medicinal plant.*

Kê 疴 *Sick, sad, pained, grieved. Che choo che wán, pe gnó kê hēy 之子之遠. 俾我疴兮, kaóu lé k'hè h'ēah hwū'ng, hoē gwá hwān l'ò, your having gone thus far away, has occasioned me much pain. See the 小雅 Sēaóu gnáy.*

Kê 祁 *Great, numerous, loose and lingering. A surname. Tong kê hān 冬祁寒, tang t'he'ng twā kw'á, the winter was very cold.*

Ch'haé hwán kê kê 采芡祁祁, bān hwán áy lāng ch'ēy, those who were busied in plucking the hwán plant were numerous.

Kê 劬 *Troubled, distressed, wearied. Boé sē kê ló 母氏劬勞, n'è'ng l'ey t'haé t'èoh hwá, a mother is put to much trouble.*

Kê 鸚 *Kê y'èuk 鸚鵡, the name of a bird, which has a comb on its head, and always flies in company; some say a parrot or a loory.*

Kê 瞿 *A surname.*

Kê 衢 *A wide street, a general thoroughfare. Kay kê 街衢, a public way.*

Kê 鸚 *Kê y'èuk 鸚鵡, the name of a bird; the same as 鸚 kê.*

Kê 氍 *Kê jê 毳毼, a mattress or carpet, made of hair.*

Kê 癯 *Lean, meagre. L'èet s'èen che jê, ke san tek kan, h'eng yung s'im kê 列仙之儒居山澤間形容甚癯, t'èet seen áy t'hak ch'hāyh lāng, k'h'ēa t'ē sw'á tek kan, h'eng yung ch'ín ch'āe sán, the various literati among*

the genii, who dwell amongst the hills and marshes, are very meagre in their form and appearance.

KĒ 臞 Poor in flesh; meagre; the same as the foregoing. Choó hāy sim chēn jē kē, tek tō jē hwūy 子夏心戰而臞. 得道而肥, Choó-hāy sim kw'a chēn keng chēw sán, kaoi tít tēoh tō chēw pūy, Choó-hāy, when his mind was agitated (with study), became thin; but when he obtained a knowledge of the doctrine, he grew fat.

KĒ 遽 Kē kē 遽遽, self-possession; to come to one's self. Also read ke.

KĒ 璩 A kind of ring. A surname.

KĒ 丌 The ancient form of the character 其 kē. this; also, the game of chess.

KĒ 鰭 The back bone of a fish.

KĒ 耆 Kē ló 耆老, old people, elders. Naé chēuk kē kē ló jē kò che 乃屬其耆老而告之, naé chēuk t'hok e áy laū lāng, jē kap e kóng, and then enjoined on his old people, and informed them, saying &c. See 孟子 Bēng-choó.

KĒ 具 Prepared, ready; to discriminate; a tool. K'hé kē 器具, an implement, a vessel, utensils. All.

KĒ 俱 All, together. Tō k'hó chaè jē é che kē 道可載而與之俱, tō l'hang chaè jē kap e chò pòb, virtue may be borne and kept in company.

KĒ 颶 A boisterous wind at sea. Kē k'hé chōèy k'hó wù 颶起最可畏, twā hong chit áy k'hé chōèy l'hang kē'a, when a typhoon gets up, it is very formidable.

KĒ 懼 To fear, to be alarmed; the same as 懼 kē. Put yew put kē 不憂不懼, neither sad nor alarmed.

KĒ 懼 To be afraid, to be apprehensive; the same as the foregoing. Yung chēa put kē 勇者不懼, yung áy lāng bó kē'a, brave men are not afraid. See the 論語 Lūn gē.

KĒ 偁 Military, martial, courageous.

KĒ 伎 To accompany, to have fellowship with. Kē lēang 伎倆, artful, cunning.

KĒ 豕 A pig's head; one of the radicals.

KĒ 技 A plan, an art, a contrivance; an art or trade. Sēang kē jē chēn ke, chēk bin hin gāy 尙技而賤車則民興藝, sēang ch'hēw kē, jē chēn báy ch'hēa, chēk pāyh sai'ng hin h'hé k'há gōy, to patronise the arts, and to discourage riding in carriages, will make the people increase in skill.

KĒ 妓 K g i k 妓樂, singing women. Ch'heang kē 娼妓, a prostitute.

KĒ 芰 A water plant; yielding; an angular seed.

KĒ 忌 To fear, to dread; to be envious, and malicious. Hoé soo wù kē 胡斯畏忌, s'ā sōu kaou hēah kē'a, why so fearful and alarmed. See the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Bin te yéw p'hek, chēk put kē é sēang 民知有辟. 則不忌于上, pāyh sai'ng chae woó hwat toē, chēk ū'm wán kē é sè twā, when people know the law, they will not be jealous of their superiors. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kē 跪 To kneel down, to prostrate one's self.
Chín ông kē wát, sēn seng put hēng
kaòu kw^{na} á jín hoē, 秦王跪曰
先生不幸教寡人乎, Chín ông twā
kwù y kóng, sin sai^{ng} ū^m hēng kà gwá kuⁿ í jín,
the king of Chín then prostrated himself, and said,
Oh, Sir! will you not do me the favor of instructing
me? See the 戰國策 Chhènn kok ch'hek.

Kē 悝 To respect, to honor, to esteem, to re-
verence.

Kē 洎 To arrive at, to reach to, to attain.

Kē 巨 Great, large; wù y kē sit, 爲巨室
keēh twā ch'hoò, to construct a large
house. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kē k'hoé sèy lín, 巨口細鱗 twā ch'hù y sèy
lín, a large mouth and small scales.

Kē 拒 To oppose, to withstand, to stop; kē gé
拒禦 to withstand. K'hó chéá é
che, kē put k'hó chéá kē che 可者
與之其不可者拒之, t'hang áy lán g
chēw kap e kaou, e áy ū^m t'hang áy lán g chēw kē
ché e, with those who can be associated, unite; but
those who cannot be associated with, reject. See the
論語 Lún gé.

Kē 距 Kim kē 金距 a metal spur for fighting
cocks. Kwù y-sē kaè kē key, Hoē-sē
wū y che kim kē, 季氏介其鷄
邱氏爲之金距, Kwù y-sē ch'hò ng käh key,
Hoē-sē kap e ch'hò ng chit áy kim kē, Kwù y sē dres-
sed his cock in armor, and Hoē-sē furnished his
cock with metal spurs. See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kē 炬 A flambeau made of a bundle of reeds
bound together and ignited.

Kē 詎 How? in what way? Jèák tē yit kaè
soò hong, kē put hēáng èng, 若馳
一介四方詎不響應
nā saé chit áy gín á k'hè sè he^{ng}, k'hé ū^m hēáng
yìn, if you send a messenger into all parts, how
would not your message be re-echoed and answered.
The same as 豈 k'hé.

Kē 鉅 Steel, hard metal; wàn jē kē t'hèet,
怨如鉅鐵 wàn ch'hin chēō^{ng}
kè^{ng} t'heēh, hardened in malice, like
steel and iron. Also, great.

幸

Kēa 迦 Sek kēa, 釋迦, one of the names of
Buddha.

Kēa 跏 Kēa t'hèet 跏趺, to sit cross-leg-
ged; to be confined in that position;
to be fettered with the legs bent up
under one.

Kēa 袈 Kēa sa, 袈裟, a surplice, a priest's
robe.

去

Kēà 寄 Read kè, to intrust, to lodge in any
one's hands; kè t'hok, 寄托 kēà
t'hok, to confide anything to a per-
son's care.

Ch'héng kè, boò séy t'hèng, 請寄無所聽
ch'hē^{na} kēà, bó séy t'hē^{na}, he wished to lodge
it with some one, but no one would listen to him.
See the 史記 Soó kè. Kè sìn, 寄信 kēà
p'hay, to send a letter by any one.

平

Kĕá 伽 *Kĕá lám 伽藍*, the name of a hea- then deity.

Kĕá 岐 Read kĕ, the name of a place.

Kĕá 荷 Read ho, to bear, to carry anything on the shoulders.

去 Kĕá 崎 Read kĕ, steep, difficult of ascent, a dangerous hill-path.

Sĕāng pĕng yĕén jĕ k'hòng tōng, hāy bōng lĕūng jĕ kĕ k'he, 上平衍而曠蕩下蒙 籠而崎嶇 *chĕō^{ng} k'hĕ pāi^{ng} pāi^{ng} jĕ k'hwāh k'hwāh, lōh laĕ ōng ōng jĕ kĕā kĕā*, go- ing up, the road was even and wide, but coming down, it was overgrown and steep.

幸 Kĕⁿa 驚 Read keng, to be afraid, to fear, to alarm.

Keng t'hĕen tōng tĕy che jĭn, 驚天動地 之人 *kĕⁿa t'he^{ng} tāng tĕy ōy lāng*, a man that will alarm the heavens, and move the earth.

Kĕⁿa 京 Read keng, a capital city; pok keng, 北京 *pak kĕⁿa*, the northern ca- pital, Peking; keng sĕng 京城 *kĕⁿa sĕⁿa*, a metropolis.

Kĕⁿa 棕 Read keng; as kim keng bók, 金棕 木 *kim kĕⁿa ch'há*, the name of a tree.

去 Kĕⁿa 子 Read choó, a child, a boy, a son; choó sun, 子孫 *keⁿa sun*, sons and grandsons.

Choó sun suy gĕ, keng se put k'hó put t'hók, 子孫雖愚經書不可不讀 *kĕⁿa sun suy jĕén gaĕ, keng ch'hāyh ū^m t'hang bō t'hák*, although young people may be dull, they should not neglect reading the classics.

去 Kĕⁿa 鏡 Read kĕng, a looking-glass, a mirror; bĕen kĕng, 面鏡 *bĭn kĕⁿa*, a looking-glass; bók kĕng, 目鏡 *bák kĕⁿa*, spectacles.

Lĕ to put twān kĕng tĕung jĭn, 利刀不斷 鏡中人 *laĕ to bĕy tooi^{ng} kĕⁿa tang e^{ng} ōy lāng*, if a sword is ever so sharp, it will not cut asunder the reflection of a man in a mirror.

平 Kĕⁿa 行 Read hĕng, to walk, to go, to travel; to act; kĕak hĕng, 脚行 *k'ha kĕⁿa* to go on foot; hĕng loĕ 行路 *kĕⁿa loĕ*, to travel on the road.

Sĕy hĕng, 所行 *sĕy kĕⁿa*, that which is done; an action, a deed.

Sam jĭn hĕng, pit yĕw gnó soo yĕen, 三人 行必有我師焉 *sⁿa lāng tit kĕⁿa, pit woō gwán ōy sin sai^{ng}*, when three people are walking together, there will certainly be one among them, who can be our teacher; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Kĕⁿa 岑 Read hĕng, the name of a place; the same as 衡 *hĕng*.

Kĕⁿa 符 Sae toé hĕng, 篩斗符 *t'hae tabu kĕⁿa*, the edges of a sieve.

去 Kĕⁿa 件 Read kĕen, a thing, an article; büt kĕen, 物件 *meĕⁿh kĕⁿa*, a thing, a piece of goods; yit kĕen, 一件

chit ke^{nā}, one thing; ké kēn, 幾件 kwúy kēnā, how many things?

Kēnā **健** Read kēn, robust, strong, vigorous; *sin kēn, 身健 sin ke^{nā}, hale in body; gnēw kēn, 牛健 goó ke^{nā}, a stout ox.*

K'hong kēn sin t'héy, 康健身體 an ke^{nā} sin t'héy, to compose and invigorate one's body.

Kēnā **捷** Read kēn, a threshold; to shut a door.

天

Kēäh **屐** Read kék, clogs; bók kék 木屐 *bák kēäh, wooden shoes.*

Kēäh **擡** Read ké, to lift up anything, to take up; séw ké, 手擡 *ch'héw keäh, to take in the hand; ké k'hé, 擡起 kēäh k'hé, to raise anything up.*

夫

Kēäk **脚** *Vulg. k'ha, the foot; kēäk t'hòng, 脚痛 k'ha t'hē^{nā}, a sore foot. Kēäk lwán sin boô pēng, t'hoé hân bók pöey bēng, 脚煖身無病頭寒目倍明 k'ha sēo hín sin bō pāi^{ng}, t'haóu kw^{nā} bák chew pöey kwui^{ng}, when the feet are kept warm, the body will be free from disease; and when the head is kept cool, the eyes will be doubly bright.*

天

Kēäk **矍** *Kēäk sääk 矍矍 firm, strong, robust.*

Kēäk sääk chae, ch'hoó ong yéá, 矍矍哉此翁也 chong kē^{nā} chae, chéy léy laou lāng, what a stout man this old fellow is! said of 馬援 Má wàn.

Kēäk **臄** The flesh over the mouth.

Kēäk **劇** To increase; exceeding, very; to sport, to trifle.

Gwūy-tèy hông lōng chin hē kēäk, 魏帝縫囊真戲劇 Gwūy-tèy pāng hēo^{ng} tēy chin chē^{nā} à hē kēäk, Gwūy-tèy's stitching the incense bag, was truly a trifling and foolish thing.

幸

Kēang **姜** A surname.

Kēang **羗** The name of a tribe of foreigners to the west, who are chiefly shepherds; also a euphonic particle. *Written 羗 kēang.*

Kēang **僵** To throw down, to overturn, to turn upside down. *Ch'huy jē kēang che, 推而僵之 ch'huy hoē e tó, push him down.*

Kēang **疆** *Kēang kaè, 疆界 a boundary, a border, a limit.*

Jip kē kēang, t'hoé tēy pít, tēn yéá tē, ehék yéw k'hèng, 入其疆土地闢田野治則有慶 jip e áy kēang kaè, k'hw^{nā} t'hoé tēy k'hwuy pít, ch'hân yéá tē ch'hòng, chék woó kh'hèng hō, (the emperor) on entering the boundaries (of his nobles), and seeing the ground opened out, and the fields and wastes cultivated, will offer them congratulations; see the 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kĕang 薑 Vulg. *kĕo^{ng}*, ginger. Put t'hĕet
 kĕang sit, 不撤薑食 *ĩ^m*
lĕ k'hĕ kĕo^{ng} chĕäh, he would
 never be without ginger at his meals; said of
 Confucius.

Kĕang 韁 Má kĕang, 馬韁 *báy kĕo^{ng}*, a
 horse's bridle. Also written 韁
 kĕang.
 T'hók se kwuy laê, má kĕang hĕang, 讀書
 歸來馬韁響 *t'hák ch'hăyh too^{ng} laê*,
báy kĕo^{ng} tân, returning home after study, the
 horse's bridle rings with a tinkling sound.

Kĕang 橈 An oar; the handle of a hoe; a
 durable kind of wood.

Kĕang 蟻 Kĕang lông, 蟻娘, insects found
 in excrementitious matter.

𦉳
 Kĕang 襁 A cloth for binding a child, in or-
 der to carry it on the back.
 Vulgar, *chĕang*, to carry pick-a-
 back.

Kĕang 緡 A string of money or cash; *chông*
kĕang ch'hĕen bân, 藏緡萬
 里 *k'hĕ^{ng} chĕ^{ng} kwui^{ng} kadu*
chĕⁿ ch'heng bân, to lay up strings of money
 by the thousands and myriads.

Kĕang 強 Bĕen kĕang, 勉強 *kĕo^{ng} păyh*
nai^{ng}, to force, to constrain.
 Written 疆 *kĕang*.
 Kĕang wŭy sĕen jĕ é è, 強爲善而
 已矣 *bĕen kĕang chò hó tĕⁿ tĕⁿ*, you
 should exert yourself to do good; see 孟子
 Bĕng choó.

𠄎
 Kĕang 強 Robust, strong, firm; a surname.
 Sòd sip wát kĕang jĕ soó, 四十
 日強而仕 *sè chap hĕy*
kóng kĕang chĕw tĕoh chò kw^a, at forty a
 person is said to be robust, and should then
 enter on office. See the 曲禮 K'hĕuk léy.

Kĕang 彊 Kĕang bĕng, 彊猛, violent,
 boisterous. Kĕang hwut yĕw
 kong k'hek, 彊弔友剛克
kĕang pò áy láng, bô kap e chò péng yĕw, tĕoh
é kong gnăy yĕⁿ e, with violent persons
 make no friendship, but overcome them with
 firmness.

𠄎
 Kĕang 倥 Firm, violent, harsh.

Kĕang 強 Not soft, unyielding, stiff.
 Chew-ch'hĕang bók kĕang jĕn yĕá
 周昌木強人也 *Chew*
ch'hĕang ch'há gnăy áy láng, Chew-ch'hĕang
 was a man as stiff as wood.

Kĕang 𦉳 Unbending asseverations,
 firm declarations.

Kĕang 疆 As stiff as a dead body.

𠄎
 Keaou 嬌 A form, an appearance; yaou keaou,
 妖嬌, a beautiful woman.
 Jĕák tek yaou keaou, tong é kim ok t'hé che,
 若得妖嬌當以金屋貯之
ná ĕy tit tĕoh yaou keaou, tĕoh t'hó kim ch'hod
k'hĕ^{ng} e, if I obtain a beautiful woman, I will
 make a golden house to put her in.

Keaou 僥 False, hypocritical; greedy of gain, and seeking it in improper ways.

Keaou 嗥 Keaou yâng, 嗥陽, the name of an animal; san ch'hut keaou yâng, 山出嗥陽 *sw^{na} ch'hut keaou yâng*, the hills produce the keaou yâng animal.

Keaou 箐 A musical instrument, a large pipe. This character is now used for a sedan-chair.

Keaou 僇 To boast, to pity, to commiserate.

Keaou 驕 Keaou gō, 驕傲 *keaou t'haóu*, proud, arrogant, haughty.

Hòè jê boô keaou, pîn jê boô t'héém, hô jê? 富而無驕貧而無諂何如 *pod jê bó keaou t'haóu, sòng jê bó sèep gèy, an chw^{na}?* to be rich without pride, and to be poor without flattery, what do you think of that? See the 上論 *Seāng lūn*.

𠂔

Keaóu 皎 Clean, bright, white, clear. Keaóu keaóu pék k'he, 皎皎白駒 *keáú keáú pǎyh bāy*, milk-white steeds. Gwát ch'hut keaóu hēy, 月出皎今 *göëyh ch'hut keaóu kwui^{ng}*, the moon shines bright and clear. See the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Keaóu 矯 False; pretending to counterfeit orders from superiors; valiant.

Chô-bwân hwat keaóu cheádu, tin sip pat tin choo hoé t'hó Tóng-tok, 曹瞞發矯詔

4 H

徵十入鎮諸侯討董卓 *Chô-mw^{na} hwat káy cheádu bēng, tin teádu cháp pǎyh tin choo hoé, k'hè t'hó Táng-tòh*, Chô-mw^{na} issued a counterfeit imperial order, and summoned eighteen princes of districts to attack Táng-tòh; see the 三國 *Sam kok*. Kēang chae keaóu, 強哉矯, how firm and unbending! See the 中庸 *Tēung yung*.

Keaóu 躑 Proud and stubborn; also, violent and martial. Seaóu choó keaóu keaóu, 小子躑躑 *sèy*

kē^{na} keáú, that boy is very proud.

Kê má keaóu keaóu, 其馬躑躑 *e áy báy keáú keáú*, his horse is very bold.

Keaóu 攪 Keaóu jeaóu, 攪擾, to confuse, to throw into disorder.

Té keaóu gnó sim, 祇攪我心 *keáú lwān gwá áy sim*, it disturbed my mind. See the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*.

Keaóu 澗 The noise of stirring about water.

Keaóu 繳 To round; to tie a thread around an arrow, when shooting at a bird.

Keaóu 皦 Clear, bright as the sun.

Keaóu 皦 Bright and clear like a gem.

Yéw jê keaóu jit, 有如皦日 *woó ch'hin chéō^{ng} keáú pǎyh áy jit*, as bright and clear as the noonday sun; see the 王風 *ōng hong*.

Keaóu jê yěá, 皦如也, (the music) must be clear and distinct; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Keaóu 皦 Clear, bright; to call out aloud.

Keaóu 傲 To walk, to travel.

Keaóu 賭 Read toé: to gamble, to game; toé pók, 賭博 *pwǎh keaóu*, to play games of chance. Sē sūy sēet ch'hoó toé ch'hěāng séy, lóng lók hoo kwun boē chok teaou? 是誰設此賭場所籠絡夫君暮作朝 *chē chūy sēet chéy lēy keaóu t'hěō^{ng} séy, lóng lók gwá áy ang ma^{ng} chò chá?* who could have established these gambling-houses to entrap my husband, so as to turn the night into day?

Keaóu 裱 Read peáou: to stick up with paste; peáou pòèy, 裱糊 *keaóu pòèy*, to paste paper.

青

Keaóu 叫 Vulg. *kēd*: to call, to bawl, to cry out. Also written 叫 *keàou*.

Hék put te keaóu hoe, 或不 知叫呼 *woō áy ū^m chae kēd hoe*, there are some who do not know how to call; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

翠

Keaóu 僑 High; a lodging-house for strangers.

Keaóu 喬 High, lofty; *lám yéw keaóu bók*, 南有喬木 *lám woō kwán áy ch'há*, on the south there are

some tall trees; see the 周南 *Chew lám*. A surname.

Keaóu 嶠 A high hill, with a conical top.

Keaóu 橋 Vulg. *kēd*: a bridge; *kò keaóu*, 過橋 *kōèy kēd*, to go over a bridge. *Cheaóu ông ch'hey chok hô keaóu*, 昭王初作河橋 *Cheaóu ông k'hé ch'hey chò hó kēd*, *Cheaóu ông* first made bridges over the large rivers.

Keaóu 鶻 The name of a wild fowl.

Keaóu 翹 The long feathers in a bird's tail; *keaóu séw*, 翹首, to lift up the head; to look forward with expectation; dangerous, hazardous. E sit *keaóu keaóu*, 予室翹翹 *gwá áy séw gwúy hém*, my nest is in jeopardy; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Keaóu 菽 The name of a plant.

𦍋

Keāou 輶 Vulgar, *kēō*: a sedan-chair, a chair borne on mens' shoulders.

San hēng chek kēāou, 山行則輶 *swⁿ a loē kēⁿ á chek tēōh chēy kēō*, when traveling in mountainous regions, it is necessary to use chairs.

Chō kēāou, 坐輶 *chēy kēō*, to ride in a sedan-chair.

Keāou 擻 To raise anything by a lever; to wrench.

夫

Keaouh 勸 To lift up the foot in walking.

天

Keaouh 噉 To halloo, to cry out loud, to answer roughly; vicious, corrupt. Boô keaouh èng, 毋噉應 bôh keaouh yin, do not answer roughly.

夫

Keéh 築 Read këuk and tük: to build, to erect; këuk ch'héang, 築牆 keéh ch'héng, to build a wall; këuk ok, 築屋 keéh ch'ho, to build a house.

Keéh

砌 Keéh gim, 砌砦 the stones round the steps of a front door.

Keéh

嘍 The cry of the wild fowl.

幸

Këem 兼 To unite, to join, to associate together, to blend, to include. Chew-kong soô këem sam ông, è se soô soô, 周公思兼三王以施四事 Chew-kong sêo^{ng} këem chéy s^a ông, è se hêng chéy sè häng soô, Chew-kong thought of uniting the qualities of these three sovereigns, to practice these four good things. See the 孟子 Bêng choó.

Këem

蒹 The name of a reed, a kind of rush; këem hây ch'hong ch'hong, 蒹葭蒼蒼 këem hây ch'hai^{ng} ch'hai^{ng}, how green are the reeds and rushes! See the 秦風 Chîn hong.

Këem

鷓 The name of a bird, that always flies in pairs, found in the south.

Këem

縑 Cloth wove with a double thread; twilled silk. Wun wūy ong se chok tan këem e, 媪為翁須作單縑衣 boé wūy ang tēoh chò tw^a sw^a s^a, a wife should weave for her husband a garment of a single thread.

Këem

緘 To seal up; to paste anything over an orifice. K'hóng choó kwan Chew beāou yéw kim jîn, sam këem kê k'hoé, 孔子觀周廟有金人三緘其口 K'hóng choó k'hu^{na} Chew beō woō kim ay láng, s^a hây këem e ay ch'hüy, Confucius saw in the Chew temple, a gilt statue with its mouth thrice sealed; see the 家語 Kay gé.

声

Këem

減 To lessen, to diminish, to detract from; kay këém, 加減, more or less. Léy choó è këém, 禮主于減 léy ay yadu kîn tē këém chéó, the most essential thing in ceremony is to have as little of it as possible.

Këem

檢 To arrange, to sort out; to take account of; këém tēém, 檢點, to take a list of; sūn këém, 巡檢 to go round and inspect; an office. Këém tēém jit séy wūy, 檢點日所為 këém tēém tak yit séy chò, to examine one's daily conduct.

Këem

檢 Soe këém, 搜檢, to examine, to search; këém ch'hat, 檢察, to inspect. Këém kađu, 檢校, the name of an officer.

Kĕēm 𨮒 The ornaments used on a horse's head.

去 Kĕēm 劍 A sword; pwát kĕēm, 拔劍, to draw a sword. Also written 劒 kĕēm. Hⁿò tê má sè kĕēm, 好馳馬試劍 à k'hĕá báy ch'hè kĕēm, I love to ride on horseback, and make proof of my sword; See the 孟子 Bĕng choó.

𨮒 Kĕēm 鹹 Read hām: saltish, briny, of a saltish taste.

Súy wát jūn hāy, jūn hāy chok hām, 水曰潤下潤下作鹹 chúy kóng teēh lōh k'hè, kaòu teēh lōh k'hè chĕw chĕⁿá kĕēm, water is said to flow downwards, and when it descends (to the sea), it becomes saltish.

去 Kĕēm 鑿 To stick in, to insert.

𨮒 Kĕen 堅 Firm, stable, hard; kĕen koē, 堅固, fixed, steady. K'hó sóo chĕ t'héng é t'hat Chĭn Ch'hoé che kĕen kap lē peng è, 可使制挺以撻秦楚之堅甲利兵矣 t'hang saé ch'hòng t'húy é p'háh Chĭn Ch'hoé áy kĕen káh laē to è, (if your government is good,) you can set (your people) to make clubs, and beat down the firm armor and sharp weapons of the Chĭn and Ch'hoé countries; see the 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Kĕen 慳 Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious; kĕen lĭn, 慳吝, close, niggardly. Tó chĭn se lōng, bĕ hé kĕen, 倒盡詩囊未許慳 tó chĭn se tĕy,

bōey chún kĕen lĭn, turn out the whole budget of your poetical effusions; you must not be stingy.

Kĕen 鞬 A case for a bow.

Kĕen 𨮒 Rice water, congee, gruel.

Kĕen 肩 Vulg. keng: the shoulder; kĕen t'hoē, 肩頭 keng t'haòu, the top of the shoulder; also, to bear on the shoulders, to sustain.

Sòd che ch'hĕàng yĕá kip kĕen, kwuy kĕen sit kay che hⁿó, 賜之牆也及肩窺見室家之好 sòd gwá áy ch'hĕò^{ng} kip kaòu keng t'haòu, k'hwⁿà áy lāng téng kĕè^{ng} ch'hoè laé áy hó, my wall is only up to the shoulders, so that inquisitive people can see all the good that is on the premises; (meaning, that his attainments were not of that high order that could not be overlooked.)

Kĕen 捷 A stout ox; some say, a wild animal like a leopard, with a man's face and one eye.

Kĕen 豨 A three year old pig.

𨮒 Kĕen 蹇 To pull up; difficult; lame, halt. Boô kĕen hwa chwát ē, 毋蹇華絕芊 bōh pāyh hwa hām kin, do not pull up the flowers together with the bulbous roots.

Kĕen 驢 Kĕen loē, 驢驢, a kind of mule.

Kĕén 讓 To speak with difficulty, to stutter.

Kĕén 蹇 The same as the above: also, blunt discourse, straight forward words.
Kóng láp kĕén, é k'hae soð ch'hong, 廣納蹇以開四聰 kóng k'hwǎh láp sĕw tít gnāy áy wā, é k'hwuy sè bĭn áy ch'hang mĕⁿá, extensively receive straight forward discourse, in order to open out the intelligence of all quarters.

Kĕén 健 Difficult; to elevate.

Kĕén 覘 Vulg. kĕng: a wooden spout to carry off the water.

Kĕén 筧 Vulg. kĕng: a bamboo spout; súy kĕén, 水筧 chúy kĕng, a water-spout.

Kĕén 胃 To look aslant at anything; a kind of net.

Kĕén 圉 Kĕén choó, 圉子 kĭn á, a boy, a varlet, a slave.

Kĕén 僂 Yĕén kĕén, 僂僂, proud, haughty, insulting. Also written 僂 and 僂, kĕén.

Kĕén 褰 To hold up the clothes; to tuck up the skirts of a garment.
Kĕén sĕang sĕep Chin, 褰裳 涉溱 ch'haou yĭn chĕō^{ng} kōy Chin chúy, to tuck up the petticoats in order to cross the Chin waters.

Kĕén 褻 The same as the above.

去

Kĕĕn 見 Vulg. kĕ^{ng}: to see, to behold, to visit, to appear before.

Kĕĕn hĕĕn soo chĕy yĕen, 見賢思齊焉 kĕ^{ng} gaóu láng sĕō^{ng} kap e chĕy, seeing a clever man, think of equaling him; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Goê bĕ kĕĕn hnd tek jĕ hnd sek chĕá yĕá, 吾未見好德如好色者也 gwá böey k'hwⁿà chit áy à tek ch'hin chĕō^{ng} à sek áy láng, I have never seen any love virtue as they love beauty; see the same.

Kĕĕn 建 To build, to establish. Hok-kĕĕn, 福建, the province of Hok-kĕĕn. When 忽必烈 Hwut-pit-lĕét, or Kublai, the Tartar conqueror of China (A. D. 1296), came to 燕京 Yĕén keng, he (bĕng kĕĕn chĕ sĕng sĕen soo K'hóng choó che heāou é, 命建至聖先師孔子之廟宇 bĕng lĕng kĕĕn tĕ chĕ sĕng sin sai^{ng} K'hóng choó áy bĕō é,) commanded them to erect the temple of the most holy sage, and first teacher, Confucius.

丟

Kĕĕn 健 Firm, strong; vulg. kĕⁿā: hale, robust. Tōng-t'hĕen-pó, 唐天寶, in his 14th year raised an army of 100,000 men, whom he called (T'hĕen-pó kĕĕn jĕ, 天寶健兒 T'hĕen-pó kĕⁿā kĕⁿá,) T'hĕen-pó's stout boys.

Kĕĕn 件 Vulgar, kĕⁿā: a thing, an article; búk kĕĕn, 物件 meĕ^{nh} kĕⁿā, articles.

Kĕĕn 鍵 A lock, a fastening to a door.

Kĕēn 犖 A stubborn ox, a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke.

Kĕēn 捷 The threshold of a door; to close and fasten a door.

Kĕēn 腱 A large tendon; a principal sinew.

幸

Kĕēng 梔 Read che: as, hōng che, 黄梔 *wūng keēng*, a kind of yellow fruit, used in dyeing.

Kĕēng 鹼 Read kĕem: potash, used in the preparation of certain confectionaries, and washing clothes; hwan kĕen, 番鹼 *hwan keēng*, soap.

去

Kĕēng 見 Read kĕen: to see, to wait upon, to have an interview with. Tōng-t'haè-chong é Pōng-hĕēn-lĕng, yit

kĕen bĕen, jĕ kĕw sĕāng sit, 唐太宗與房玄齡一見面如舊相識 *Tōng t'haè chong kap Pōng-hĕēn-lĕng, chit keēng bĕn, ch'hin chĕōng koō sĕō bat*, Tōng-t'haè-chong, at the first interview with Pōng-hĕēn-lĕng appeared as if he had known him for a long time.

Kĕen sĕen jĕ put kip, 見善如不及 *keēng hó ch'hin chĕōng bĕy kip kaou*, seeing anything good he felt as though he could not attain it.

平

Kĕēng 墘 Read kĕen: the brink, or edge of anything: haé kĕen, 海墘 *haé keēng*, the sea-shore; káng kĕen,

港墘 *káng keēng*, the river's side.

夫

Kĕep 俠 By the side, side by side, together with.

Tĕng Sĕet kĕep kok, 滕薛俠轂 *Tĕng kap Seĕh ày jĭn kwun sĕo kĕep ch'hĕa kĕ'á*, the princes of Tĕng and Seĕh rode in their chariots side by side; see the 公羊傳 *Kong yāng twān*.

Kĕep 夾 To hold up on both sides, to press or squeeze together; to unite with and support. Kĕep kong, 夾功, to attack on both sides. Chew-kong T'haè-kong kĕep hoō Sĕng ōng, 周公太公夾輔成王 *Chew-kong kap T'haè-kong sĕang péng hoō Sĕng ōng*, Chew-kong and T'haè-kong held up and sustained Sĕng ōng on both sides; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Kĕep 頰 The sides of the face, the cheeks; bĕen kĕep, 面頰 *bĕn kĕep*, the jaws of the face.

Kĕep 筈 A sinew, a tendon; an ox sinew, used as a thong, for tying on the barb of an arrow.

Kĕep 邾 Kĕep jĕuk, 陝鄜, the name of a place, where 武王, Boó ōng laid the foundation of his kingdom, which he prognosticated would last for 30 ages, and 700 years. A surname.

Kĕep 莢 Bĕng kĕep, 莢 the name of a felicitous plant in the time of Geaôu. Jĕ kĕep, 榆莢, the leaf or blossom of a certain tree resembling copper cash:—the

rulers of the Hàn dynasty finding that the current coin of the former dynasty Chĭn was heavy and difficult to use, ordered the people to strike a new kind of coin like the blossom of the above tree.

Kĕep 鋏 The handle of a sword; also a sword.

Kĕep 𧈧 Kĕep tĕep, 𧈧蝶, a kind of butterfly.

Kĕep 篋 A box, a casket; kĕep bān, 篋椶
 kap bān, a trunk, a chest; also writ-
 ten 𧈧 kĕep. Jip hāk koé kĕep
 入學鼓篋 jip ōh koé tē kap á, on entering
 the school, they drum upon the box (containing their
 books, &c).

Kĕep 愜 To have one's wishes fulfilled; to
 obtain one's desires. T'hĕen hāy
 jĭn bĭn bē yĕw kĕep chĕ, 天下
 人民未有愜志 t'he^{ng} āy āy lāng pāyh
 sai^{ng} bōēy wōō kĕep mŭ^á e āy sim chĕ, the peo-
 ple and subjects of the empire have not fully got
 their desires; see the 漢文帝紀, Hàn bŭn tĕy
 ké.

Kĕep 峽 Waters confined among the hills.

Kĕep 挾 Chopsticks, used by the Chinese for
 taking up their food. Keng che
 yĕw ch'haè chĕá yŭng kĕep, kĕ boō
 ch'haè chĕá, put yŭng kĕep, 羹之有菜
 者用挾其無菜者不用挾
 t'he^{ng} āy wōō ch'haè āy chĕw yŭng tē, e āy bó
 ch'haè āy bó yŭng tē, when the broth has any ve-
 getables in it, we may use chopsticks (to take it up);
 but when there are no vegetables, we must not use
 chopsticks; see the 曲禮 K'hĕuk léy.

Kĕep 劫 To take by force, to snatch away;
 to seize forcibly. Also written
 劫 and 劫 kĕep. Kĕep ch'hĕáng
 劫搶 kĕep ch'hĕō^{ng}, to rob, to plunder. Chĕy
 Hwān-kong kĕep ē Loé-chong, 齊桓公劫
 於魯莊 Chĕy Hwān-kong ch'hĕōng kĕep ē Loé-

chong, Hwān-kong of the Chĕy country plundered
 Loé-chong.

Kĕep 劔 To plunder, to take by force; the
 same as the foregoing.

Kĕep 袷 Clothes without cotton wadding; thin
 clothes; kĕep e, 袷衣 kap e,
 a loose, flowing dress.

Kĕep 胛 Vulg. kǎh: armor for the back; the
 flesh between the shoulders.

夫 Kĕet 結 Vulgar, kat: to tie a knot, a knot;
 kĕet lĕên, 結連, to connect, to
 join together. Sim jĕ kĕet hĕy,
 心如結兮 sim kw^{na} ch'hĭn chĕō^{ng} kat, the
 mind is, as it were, tied and bound.

Kĕet 結 To hold anything in the lap; kĕet e,
 結衣, to hold up the skirts of
 the garment in order to contain
 anything in the lap.

Kĕet 桔 Vulg. kit á: a lemon, a lime; also
 written 橘 kĕet. Bān tĕung ēng
 kĕet yĕw, 閩中榮桔柚
 bān sai^{ng} āy tang^{ng}, ēng hwa kit á kap noō^{ng} á,
 in the provinces of Hok-kĕèn and Canton, the lem-
 on and the pumelo flourish.

Kĕet 潔 Clean; kĕet ch'heng, 潔清
 ch'heng k'hé sĕō^{ng}, clean and pure.
 Jĭn kĕet ké é chĭn, é kĕ kĕet yĕá,
 人潔已以進與其潔也 lāng ch'hōng
 kĕet ch'heng ka tē é chĭn, lán tĕōh yĭn e āy kĕet
 ch'heng, when people purify themselves and enter
 (on office), we should allow that they are pure; see
 the 論語 Lŭn gé. Also written 絜 kĕet.

KĒET **偈** To exert one's strength, martial; also, hasty, vehement. Kê jîn hwuy ch'hè^{ná} kĕet, 其人暉

且偈 e áy lāng hwuy kwui^{ng} kwà kĕet béng, that man is both illustrious and courageous.

KĒET **揭** To raise anything on high; to hold up; kĕet t'hĕep, 揭帖, to open the budget, to commence an affair.

Kĕet kan wŭy kê, 揭竿爲旗 kĕäh k'hé tek kóng chò ké, they raised up a bamboo pole for a standard.

Ch'him chek lĕy, ch'hĕén chek kĕet, 深則厲淺則揭 ch'him chĕw lĕy köy k'hè, k'hín chĕw pŭyh k'hé sna, in the deep parts (of a river), dash through, but in crossing the shallow parts, hold up (your garments); see the 衛風 Wöy hong.

KĒET **羯** A ram; an encampment of Tartars.

KĒET **鐮** A hook, a reaping-hook a crooked knife.

KĒET **撐** To bale out the water; a vessel for lading out water.

天

KĒET **傑** The same as 磔 kĕet, a kind of stone: rough as a stone. Also, used for 傑 kĕet, a hero. Also, a henroost, a place where fowls roost.

KĒET **傑** A hero; chün kĕet, 俊傑, a superior and clever man. Tĕang-lĕang, Seaou-hô, Hân-sìn, sam chĕá kae jîn kĕet yĕá, 張良蕭何韓信三者皆人傑也 Tĕo^{ng}-lĕang, Seaou-hô, Hân-sìn, chĕy s^{ná} lāng chò pò sĕ jîn kĕet yĕá, Tĕo^{ng}-lĕang, Seaou-hô, and

Hân-sìn, these three were all heroic fellows. Also written 杰 kĕet.

KĒET **碣** Kĕet sek, 碣石, the name of a hill in the eastern seas.

KĒET **磔** To split, to draw out, to pull, to open, to tear asunder. Choo sóo hĕng kae kĕet ch'hĕ, 諸死刑皆

磔市 choo sé áy hĕng hwát chò pò tĕoh kĕet lĕet tĕ kay ch'hĕ, all capital offenders must be punished by being pulled to pieces in the market.

KĒET **竭** To exhaust, to exert to the utmost; kĕet chĭn, 竭盡, to exhaust utterly. Soō hoō boé lĕng kĕet kĕ lĕk, 事父母能竭其力 hòk saē pŭy boé ēy kĕet chĭn e áy k'hwŭy lát, in serving one's parents, to be able to exert one's strength to the utmost; see the 上論 Sĕang lŭn.

夫

KEK **格** To extend to the extreme point; to know thoroughly; to influence, to regulate; kek sek, 格式, a rule, a pattern. Tĕ te chaē kek bùt, 致知在格物 tĕ te sit twā tĕ kek chĭn mĕ^h, the highest point of knowledge is to scrutinize all things thoroughly.

KEK **亟** Hasty, rapid, vehement; keng se bùt kek, sĕ bĭn choo laē, 經始勿亟庶民子來 k'he t'haōu ch'hòng kóng bōh kĭn, pŭyh sa^{ng} ch'hĭn chĕō^{ng} kĕ^{ná} laē, at the commencement of the work, (he told them) not to hasten, but the people came like children; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

KEK **假** To arrive at. Also read káy: to borrow, false; ông kek Yĕw-beaōu, 王假有廟 ông kaōu Yĕw-beaōu, the king came to Yĕw-beaōu; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Kek 𪔐 The name of some foreign nation on the west of China.

Kek 棘 Keng kek, 荆棘, thorns and briars. Also, hasty, rapid. P'he keng chám kek, 披荆斬棘 p'he köèy keng ch'haóu chám too^{ng} kek ch'hè, to remove the weeds and cut down the briars; see the 左傳 Chó twán.

Kek 愨 Hasty, rapid. Also, fixed, determined.

Kek 激 To collect stones together in order to stop the course of water; to influence. Kek jê hêng che, k'hó sóo chaē san, 激而行之可使在山 kek jê hoē e tó kē^{na} t'hang saé e köèy sw^{na}, if you stop up (the stream) with stones, and lead it along, you may make it pass over a hill; see the 孟子 Bēng choó. Kám kek hông sin, 感激忘身 kám kek kadu bēy kè e áy hín sin, to be so moved as to forget one's self.

Kek 膈 Hēung kek, 胸膈 heng kǎyh, the midriff, the diaphragm; that which divides the upper from the lower part of the inside of the body.

Kek 嗚 The cry of a wild fowl, the crowing of a cock.

Kek 隔 To stop up, to obstruct, to separate; kek pek, 隔壁 kǎyh pēäh, a neighbor, one who is separated from us merely by a wall. Hông kek löey göey 防隔內外 hong kǎyh laē gwà, to cut off all intercourse between those without and those within.

Kek 翮 The middle part of a feather, a quill; a wing. Hông hwùn kek jê hwuy, 鳳奮翮而飛 hōng tē^{ng} e áy sit jê pwuy, the hōng bird stretched its wings, and flew away.

Kek 籬 A bamboo screen put before a door.

Kek 榻 The yoke of a large carriage: sēang lé lēn kek, 商旅連榻 chò seng lé áy lāng k'hǎyh sēo swà áyh, the caravan of traders crowded each other so much in the roads, that the yokes of their carriages touched one another.

Kek 殛 To kill, to put to death; Sùn kek Kwún é é-san, 舜殛鯀于羽山 Sùn t'haé Kwún tē é-sw^{na}, Sùn put Kwún to death at E-san.

Kek 嶺 The name of a hill.

Kek 夾 A man under the water; to be drowned.

Kek 戟 A spear, a lance, a military weapon; tê kek, 持戟, to grasp one's spear.

Kek 擊 To beat, to strike; é sèk kek jîn, 以石擊人 t'hó chēöh kek sé lāng, to stone people to death. Choó kek k'hèng é Wöey, 子擊磬于衛 hoo chò p'hǎh h'hèng tē Wöey, Confucius played on the k'hèng (a musical instrument) at Wöey; see the 論語 Lùn gé.

Kek 徂 To arrive at, to go to the extreme.

Kek 昊 The appearance of a dog staring at any one.

Kek 耜 To plough, to till the ground.

Kek 嘒 Vulg. *keěh*: the cry of a wild fowl.

Kek 革 To change, to drive away, to deprive of office; also, leather, skin.

T'hèen tēy kek, jê soò sê sêng, 天地革而四時成 *t'hee^{ng} tēy wⁿà jê sê sê chēⁿá hó*, when the heavens and the earth (i. e. the dynasty) are changed, then the four seasons become good; see the 易經 Èk keng.

Kek chit wūy bīn, 革職爲民 *lut kwⁿa chò pāyh sa^{ng}*, to be deprived of office, and to be degraded to the level of the common people.

Ko yāng che kek, 羔羊之革 *ko yēō^{ng} áy p'hōēy*, a kid-skin.

Kek 菊 Read kēuk: as kēuk hwa, 菊花 *kek hwa*, a chrysanthemum flower.

Ch'haé kēuk tonglê hāy, yew jēèn kēèn lām san, 採菊東籬下悠然 見南山 *bán kek hwa tē tung lé pa hāy, hwū^{ng} jēèn k'hwⁿà lām pee^{ng} áy swⁿa*, while plucking the chrysanthemum flowers in the eastern garden, I looked thoughtfully towards the southern hills.

天 極 The topmost beam in a house; anything high; extreme, the extremity.

Kék 極 T'haè kék, 大極, the great extremity, which the Chinese suppose existed before the production of heaven and earth; this was itself preceded by a boô kék, 無極 *bô kék*, no extremity, a boundless infinity. Kwun choó boô séy put yūng

kê kék, 君子無所不用其極, *kwun choó boô séy ū^m yūng e áy kék*, the good man invariably adapts things to their best use; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Kék 俗 Weary.

Kék 屨 Bók kék, 木屨 *bák kēák*, wooden shoes, clogs. Soo-má-ê soó kwun soó sam ch'hèen jīn, chēak jwán

chaē pēng tēy bók kék chēèn hēng, 司馬懿使軍士三千人著軟材平底木屨前行, *Soo-má-é saé e áy kwun soó sⁿa ch'heng lāng ch'hēng nooi^{ng} ch'há pái^{ng} tēy áy bák kēák taē seng kēⁿá*, Soo-má-ê ordered three thousand of his troops to put on wooden clogs made of soft wood with flat soles, and then to march on in front; (after which he followed with the whole army.)

Kék 局 Read kēuk: an arsenal, an armory; chēuk kēuk, 促局 *chek kék*, to bend the body, in a flattering fawning manner. Kê kēuk, 碁局 *ké kék*, the game of chess, the chess-board.

幸 冂 The uttermost border; one of the radicals.

Keng 經 Keng lūn, 經綸, a thread, a string, a series; sēāng keng, 常經, the common series of human relations.

Keng hwūy, 經緯, the woof and the warp in weaving cloth; keng ēng, 經營, to build, to construct; keng se, 經書, books and classics; é keng, 已經, and cheng keng, 曾經, past, gone by, already done; chēng keng, 正經, honest, upright. A surname.

Wûy lêng keng lûn t'heen hây che taë keng, 惟能經綸天下之大經 *tòk tòk ēy keng lûn t'hee^{ng} ây twā keng*, just capable of arranging the great relations of the empire; see the 中庸 Tëung yûng.

Chaë keng yéw che, 在經有之 *tē keng woō e*, it is contained in the classics.

Keng 涇 The name of a river; Keng é Wûy chok, 涇以渭濁, *Keng áy lô chúy ch'hòng Wûy áy ch'heng chúy yéá lô*, the foul waters of the Keng render the clear waters of the Wûy muddy (by mixing with them); see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

Keng 莖 The stalk of grass, or corn.

Keng 硜 The sound of stones rattling together.

Keng 京 Vulg. *kē^{na}*: great, a very high hill; keng soo, 京師 *kē^{na} sē^{na}*, a capital city, a metropolis. Jip keng, 入京 *jip kē^{na}*, to enter the capital.

Keng 廩 A granary.

Keng 庚 Vulg. *kai^{ng}*: one of the ten horary characters.

Keng 鷓 Ch'hong keng, 倉鷓, the name of a bird.

Keng 罔 Bright.

Keng 矜 Keng lín, 矜憐, to pity, to commiserate. Chek ae keng jê, bú hé, 則哀矜而勿喜 *chek ae keng e, jê bó hw^{na} hé*, you must then pity them, and not rejoice; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Keaou keng, 驕矜, to be proud and vaunting, to brag.

Keng 賡 To connect, to continue in succession. Naé keng chaè ko, 乃賡載歌 *naé sèò swà ch'hèd^{ng} kwa*, he continued to sing.

Keng 局 The place beyond the suburbs or borders; keng keng boé má, chaë keng che yéá, 駟駟牡馬在局之野, *pwúy pwúy áy boé báy, twā tē keng áy yéá*, fine and fat mares, in the fields beyond the suburbs; see the 詩經 Se keng; also written 垆 keng.

Keng 駟 A mare; others say, a fine fat horse.

Keng 稊 Rice; edible rice, in distinction from the glutinous rice. Tē p'hèng keng tō che tēy, 馳騁稊稻之地 *p'hadu chaóu tē keng tō áy tēy*, to gallop about amongst the corn.

Keng 更 To change, to alter, to repeat; keng loē, 更漏 *kai^{ng} laōu*, an hour glass. Kwun choó che kò yéá, jê jít gwát che sit yéen; kip kē keng yéá, jín kae géáng che, 君子之過也如日月之食焉及其更也人皆仰之 *kwun choó áy kòèy sit ch'hín chēō^{ng} jít göèyh áy sít; kaóu e keng w^{na} à láng chò pòó géáng k'hw^{na} e*, the errors of good men are like the eclipses of the sun and moon; when they alter, all men look up to them; see the 論語 Lûn gé. Séw keng, 守更 *chéw kai^{ng}*, to keep watch.

Keng 耕 To plough: keng tēn, 耕田 chōh ch'hán, to cultivate the ground.

Tēang-ch'he Kēet-lék gnoé jê keng, 長沮桀溺耦而耕 Tēang-ch'he Kēet-lék sēo tūy chōh ch'hán, Tēang-ch'he and Kēet-lék ploughed side by side; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Keng 荆 The name of a tree; a surname; Keng chew, 荊州, the name of a district.

Keng 肱 The upper part of the arm: keng t'hoé, 肱頭 keng t'haóu, the shoulders.

Hwuy che é keng, 麾之以肱 ké hwuy e é ch'héw, he beckoned to them with his arm; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

K'héuk keng jê chím che, 曲肱而枕之 k'héuk wan keng ch'héw jê ch'hóng chím t'haóu, he bent his arm under him for a pillow.

Keng 羹 Soup; ch'haè keng, 菜羹 ch'haè kai^{ng}, vegetable soup; t'heaou keng, 挑羹 t'heaou kai^{ng}, a spoon, a soup-spoon.

Keng 驚 Vulg. kē^{na}: to frighten, to alarm, to fear, to be afraid. Chín keng pek lé, 震驚百里 chín kē^{na} kaóu chít pāyh lé, (the thunder) agitates and alarms to the distance of a thousand lé. Keng soó, 驚死 kē^{na} sé, to be frightened to death.

Keng 兢 Not at one's ease, uneasy: extremely anxious and careful. Chhèn chhèn keng keng, 戰戰兢兢, trembling and anxious.

Keng 供 Read kēung: as kēung chōng, 供狀 keng chōng, a document drawn up respecting a man's own

life and conduct to be presented to a magistrate: a written defense.

景

Kéng 景 Great, extensive, bright; kong keng, 光景, a landscape, view of a country; a surname.

Boô pēn kong keng, yit sê sin, 無邊光景一時新 bó pee^{ng} á áy kong keng, chit sê á sin, a boundless prospect, which all of a sudden appears new.

Kéng géang, 景仰 to look up to with expectation.

Kéng 憬 To awake out of sleep, to have the attention excited; also, far, distant.

Kéng 璟 The brightness of a gem.

Kéng 儆 Kéng kaè, 儆戒 to warn, to caution, to admonish. Kéng kaè boô gé, 儆戒無虞 keng kaè láng tēo^{ng} té bó t'hang ch'hek áy soó, to admonish people to beware of unforeseen circumstances.

Kéng 警 To admonish: sūn keng, 巡警, to go round in order to caution with authority.

T'hēen choó sūn hēng choo hoé che kok yūng keng hoé sim, 天子巡行諸侯之國用警侯心 hōng tēy sūn kē^{na} choo hoé áy kok, yūng keng kaè choo hoé áy sim, the emperor perambulates the countries of the princes, in order to impress caution on their minds.

Kéng 愨 Respectful, sedate.

Kéng 竟 To exhaust, to finish, to conclude;
kèw kèng, 究竟, to examine thoroughly.

Chék taē hé, léak te kê è, yēw put k'héng kèng hák, 籍大喜略知其意又不肯竟學 Chék twā huⁿa hé, léoh á chae e áy è, yēw ū^m k'héng kèng chīn t'hák, Chék (i. e. 項羽 Hāng-é) was greatly pleased when he understood a little of his meaning, but after all he would not complete his studies; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Kéng 境 Kéng kaè, 境界, a border, the limits of a territory.
Jip kèng jè bün kìm, 入境而問禁 jip kèng kaè chēw mooi^{ng} twā kìm, on entering the borders, ask respecting the prohibitions (or laws of the country); see the 曲禮 K'hèuk léy. Háp kèng pèng an, 合境平安, peace be within thy borders!

Kéng 耿 Kéng kaè, 耿介, noble, high-minded; also, sorrowful, distressed; a surname.

Seaou lēn hoō chòng k'hè kèng kaè, lip ch'héung kwan, 少年負壯氣耿介立衝冠 sèy hàn nā hoō chit áy chòng k'hè kwà kèng kaè, chék kadu lip ēy ch'héung kwan, in his youth he had a firm spirit coupled with a noble mind, and when he stood he wore his cap awry (as though he would terrify one by his looks); said of 徐敬業, Ch'hè-kèng-gèp. Kéng kèng put bē, jè yéw yín yew, 耿耿不寐如有旣憂 kèng kèng bēy k'hwùn, ch'hin chēō^{ng} woō yín k'hè^{ng} áy huān ló, he was distressed and unable to sleep, as though he had some internal grief; see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

Kéng 𦉳 A single garment; è kím kèng é, 衣錦𦉳衣 ch'héng kím sèw tūy sⁿa, téoh woō twⁿa nēⁿá

tē laē bīn, when wearing a dress of embroidered silk we should have a single garment underneath; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Kéng 烜 Fire burning brightly.

Kéng 炯 Very bright, clear; to examine clearly.

Kéng 洞 Distant, far; also written 迴 kèng, and 洞 kèng.

Kéng chéak pé hēng ló, 洞酌彼行潦 hou^{ng} k'hè yēō^{ng} hwut léy hēng ló, to go far and lade water out of yonder running stream.

Kéng 網 A single garment; kèng e, 網衣, a thin robe.

Kéng 哽 Anything stopping in the throat; to be choked with grief.
Yùng chék kèng, kèng jè put ché,

chék chín, 壅則哽哽而不止則跣 yùng t'hat chēw àè kái^{ng}, kái^{ng} nā bēy swāh, chēw pāyh k'hé laé kēⁿá, if you cram yourself you will be choked; but if the choking does not stop, you had better get up and walk.

Kéng 鯁 Vulgar, kái^{ng}: to be choked with a fish-bone.

Kéng 𦉳 To be choked with a bone in the throat.

Kéng 𦉳 The brightness of fire.

Kéng 剗 To cut off the head with a knife; to decapitate, to behead. Lēng chēung chéá Gwūy-kèng kèng che, 令從者魏敬剗之 bēng lēng tūy áy lāng lēäh Gwūy-kèng t'haé t'haóú, he ordered his followers to take Gwūy-kèng and decapitate him; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Kéng 拱 Read kéung: to put the hands together; kéung séw, 拱手 kèng ch'héw, to fold the hands together before the breast, as is customary with the Chinese, when they bow to a friend. Sūy kéung jê t'hēen hāy tē, 垂拱而天下治 pàng lōh laé kèng ch'héw jê t'heé^{ng} āy pái^{ng}, he merely let fall his folded hands, and the empire was regulated; said of 武王 Boó ông.

Kéng 拱 Read kéung: as toé kéung, 斗拱 taóu kèng, the capital of a pillar, in the form of a measure of corn.

Kéng 規 Read kēén: as sūy kēén, 水規 chúy kèng, a rain-gutter, a spout put along the eaves of a house to carry off the rainwater.

Kéng 褶 Read kán: a plait, or fold; kwūn kán, 裙褶 kwūn kèng, the plaits or folds of a petticoat.

去 Kèng 徑 A small road, a pathway; straight; also written 徑 kèng. Hēng put yēw kèng, 行不由徑 kēⁿá ū^m àn kèng loē, to travel without going along the proper road; to go out of the right way.

Kéng 逕 A road, a thoroughfare; to approach near; to go along the road.

Kéng 榿 A kind of wood like deal, but harder; beech wood.

Kèng 互 Extreme, at length, finally.

Kèng 更 To repeat, again; more, increasing; kèng to, 更多 k'hāh chēy, much more.

Kèng ch'hèàng tēet hō, 更唱迭和 kōh ch'hè^{ng} yēw kōh kap e hó, to sing again, and again to reply to it.

Kèng 敬 To respect, to esteem, to reverence, to honor.

Ke ch'hè kéung, chip soó kèng, 居處恭執事敬 k'kēā tē lán áy wūy tēoh kéung chip lán áy soó tēoh kèng, dwelling in our place we should maintain a feeling of reverence, and engaging in any affair we should manifest respect; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kèng 鏡 Vulg. kēⁿá: a mirror, a glass; bēén kèng, 面鏡 bīn kēⁿá, a looking-glass.

Bēng seng êng êng, k'hae chong kèng yéá, 明星熒熒開絃鏡也 bēng ch'hai^{ng} yéá kwui^{ng}, tēoh k'hwuy chē^{ng} kēⁿá, when the bright stars are still twinkling, females ought to open their toilets and mirrors.

Kèng 瞰 Bright, clear.

Kèng 供 Read kéung: to afford, to offer; kéung chae, 供齋 kèng chae, to offer sacrifices with respect and fasting.

Kèng 糗 Read kéung: as ch'haé kéung, 菜糗 ch'haé kèng, fruits and vegetables offered in sacrifice.

𠄎

Kĕng

𠄎

Standing alone, without any support;

tók hêng kĕng kĕng, 獨行𠄎

𠄎 tók kĕnⁿá bô e wá, to walk

alone without support.

Kĕng

𠄎

Good; also sorrowful.

Kĕng

𠄎

Sorrowful, distressed: sĕuk yĕā

kĕng kĕng, 夙夜𠄎𠄎

jít mǎi^{ng} hwán ló, night and day

distressed.

Kĕng

𠄎

Sorrowful; also alone, solitary, friendless.

Yew sim kĕng kĕng, 憂心𠄎

𠄎 hwán ló áy sim kwⁿa kĕng kĕng, a sorrowful

mind, very much distressed; see the 小雅 Seaóu

gnáy. Bôh gĕák kĕng tók, 無虐𠄎獨

pò gĕák kĕng tók áy láng, do not oppress the so-

litary and friendless; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Kĕng

𠄎

Teng kĕng, 燈檠, a lamp-stand, a candlestick.

Kĕng

𠄎

A red gem, a precious stone of a red color.

Toê gnoê é bók lé, pò che é kĕng

kéw, 投我以木李報之以瓊玖

taóu gwá é bók lé, pò e é kĕng kéw, they handed

over to me the fruit of a tree, and I rewarded them

with gems and precious stones; see the 衛風

Wöey hong.

Kĕng

𠄎

To beat out, to manufacture; se

chĕung chuy choó kĕng, 書從

椎子擎 ch'hăyh chĕung pit

böey ch'hóng, books are manufactured by the point (of the pencil).

Kĕng

𠄎

Bèk kĕng, 墨黥 to mark any one's

flesh by means of puncturing it so

that the figures cannot be oblite-

rated; a punishment formerly in use in China, in

order to mark and degrade criminals.

Kĕng

𠄎

Goods, merchandise.

Kĕng

𠄎

Read kĕung: poor, poverty; kwung

choó êk yéw kĕung hoē? 君子

亦有窮乎 kwun choó yĕá

woō kĕng hoē? may a good man also be poor? see

the 論語 Lün gé.

𠄎

Kĕng

𠄎

Firm, strong, hard; Teng-kong, 鄭

公, drew up the "fish-net" line

of battle, which was (tĕung kwán

hoē kĕng, 中權後勁 tang^{ng} kwán sĕ, aóu

bĭn kĕng kĕⁿá), powerful in the centre, and firm in

the rear.

Kĕng

𠄎

The neck; t'hoē kĕng pit tĕung,

頭頸必中 t'hadu kak ám

kwun á, pit tĕoh tek kĕ tĕung, the

head and the neck must be kept in a perpendicular

line; (not bent forwards;) see the 禮記 Léy kĕ.

Kĕng

𠄎

The bone of the leg; kĕak kĕng,

脚脛 k'ha kĕng, the shin bone.

E tĕang k'hoē kĕ kĕng, 以杖

叩其脛 t'hó kwaè á k'hadu e áy k'ha kwut,

he then took his staff and hit him over the shin; see

the 論語 Lün gé.

Kĕng

𠄎

Warm.

Kĕng

𠄎

The name of a river; kĕng ché, 涇

紙 kĕng chvá, a kind of drawing

paper.

Kēng 綆 A well-rope, a rope with which to draw water.

Kēng twán chēá, put k'hó é k'hip ch'him, 綆短者不可以汲深 *chái^{ng} sōh téy bó t'hang é ch'hēō^{ng} chúy ch'him*, when the well-rope is short, we cannot take it to draw water out of a deep place.

Kēng 梗 The name of a wood; straight, correct; also, to stop up, the surface. Goē séy hák chēá, tít t'hoé kēng jé, 吾所學者直土梗耳 *gwá séy ōh áy, ch'hēng ch'hēng t'hoé kēng*, that which I have studied, amounts only to the surface (or the superficial part of a doctrine). Kit kēng, 桔梗, the name of a medicinal drug.

Kēng 哽 To stop up, to be hindered, to be stiff.

Kēng 競 Forcible, violent, striving, to wrangle; cheng kēng, 爭競, to dispute.

幸 Kē^{ng} 鋼 Read kong: a jar, a large earthen jar; also written 綱 kong.

Kē^{ng} 岡 Read kong: the name of a place, the brow of a hill. Choo-kat-lēāng ke gō lēūng kong, 諸葛亮居卧龍岡 *Choo-kat-lēāng k'hēā te gō lēūng kē^{ng}*, Choo-kat-lēāng dwelt on the brow of the sleeping dragon hill.

Kē^{ng} 扛 Read kong, to carry on a pole between two or more people. Kong bú, 扛物 *kē^{ng} meē^h*, to carry anything.

Kē^{ng} 擡 Read t'hae: to lift or carry anything; t'hae keaōu, 擡轎 *kē^{ng} kēō*, to carry a sedan-chair.

去

Kē^{ng} 槓 Read kōng: a burden; lóng kōng, 籠槓 *láng kē^{ng}*, a burden, a load.

Kē^{ng} 焗 Read kōng: to harden or temper steel.

Kē^{ng} 鋼 Read kōng: steel; chēng kōng, 正鋼 *chē^{ng} à kē^{ng}*, pure steel. Lēēn kōng ch'hek to, yūng che ch'hēt gēuk jé ch'hēt nē yēen, 鍊鋼赤刀用之切玉如切泥焉 *lēēn kē^{ng} ch'hēāh to, yūng e ch'hēt gēuk, ch'hin chēō^{ng} ch'hēt t'hoé*, a bare knife of molten steel may be made use of to split gems, just like splitting mud.

幸

Kēō 茄 The egg-plant, called brinjal.

去

Kēō 叫 Read keaōu: to call, to cry out; hék put te keaōu hō, 或不知叫號 *woō áy ū^m chae kēō hō*, there are some who do not understand the call and signal; see the 小雅 *Seaōu gnáy*.

平

Kēō 茄 The egg-plant, called brinjal; called kēō, by the people on the sea-coast.

Kēō 橋 Read keaōu: a bridge; gnoé kēak keaōu, 五脚橋 *goé k'ha kēō*, the five bridges,

去

Kēō 蕎 Loē keaōu, 蕎蕎 *loē kēō*, a kind of garlic. Keaōu bék, 蕎麥 *kēō bāyh*, Polygonum fagopyrum.

Kēō 轎 Read keaōu: a chair, a sedan-chair; chō keaōu, 坐轎 *chēy kēō*, to ride in a sedan-chair,

夫

Kĕoh

脚

Read kĕak: a foot, a leg.

幸

Kĕo^{ng}

薑

Read kĕang: ginger; ch'haè tĕung kaè kĕang, 菜重芥薑 ch'haè séy tĕ tĕung sĕ kwà ch'haè

kap kĕo^{ng}, the most important among vegetables are the mustard and ginger plants; see the 千字文 Ch'hĕen joō bĕn.

Kĕo^{ng}

荆

Poe kĕang, 補荆 poe kĕo^{ng}, the name of a wood; also written poe kĕang, 補姜 poe kĕo^{ng}.

Kĕo^{ng}

螿

Ch'hek kĕang, 赤螿 ch'hĕäh kĕo^{ng}, another name for a cricket; some say the appearance of a

dead silkworm.

Kĕo^{ng}

韉

Read kĕang: a bridle; má kĕang, 馬韉 báy kĕo^{ng}, a horse's bridle.

Kĕo^{ng}

麋

Read chĕang: a kind of deer without horns; the Chinese speak of a gĕn chĕang, 銀麋 gĕn kĕo^{ng}, a silver antelope, of a white color, which only appears when kings inflict punishments in reason.

平

Kĕo^{ng}

強

Read kĕang: strong, violent, superior; é ch'hoó kađu pé, ch'hoó chek kĕang é pé yĕá, 以此較彼

則強於彼也 t'hó chĕy léy kap hwut léy pé kađu, chĕy léy chĕw k'häh kĕo^{ng} é hwut léy, taking this to compare with that, this then is superior to that; see the 正雅 Chĕng gnáy.

平

Kĕo^{ng}

強

Read kĕang: to speak perversely, to answer harshly. Gĕk kĕang, 逆讐 kăyh kĕo^{ng}, to dispute

obstinately.

4 M

Kĕo^{ng}

彊

Read kĕang: awry, slanting, on one side; kĕang toē, 彊脰 kĕo^{ng} taōu, to hold the head on one side, to keep the neck awry.

夫

Kĕuk

掬

A handful, as much as the hands can hold; the hand bent. Chĕung tĕàou ch'haé lĕük, put êng yit kĕuk, 終朝采綠不盈一掬 chit mǎy^h chaè bán lĕk ch'habu, bō mw^á chit ch'hĕw ak, to be gathering greens all the morning long, without filling a single handful; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Kĕuk

菊

Vulg. kek: a chrysanthemum, an autumnal flower. Hông kĕuk yĕw kay sek, 黃菊有佳色 wu^{ng} kek hwa woo hó áy sek, the yellow chrysanthemum has a very pretty appearance.

Kĕuk

掬

To take in the hand, to hold a handful. Lōng hwa hĕang bwán e, kĕuk súy gwát chaé séw, 弄花香滿衣掬水月在手 lāng hwa p'hang mw^á s^{na}, kĕuk chit ch'hĕw chĕo^{ng} áy chúy, gōĕyh chĕw twā tĕ ch'hĕw, when we play with flowers the scent will fill our clothes, and if we take up a handful of water, (the reflection of) the moon will be in our hand.

Kĕuk

踹

To kick; táp kĕuk, 踢踹, a football: now called p'hĕ kĕw, 皮球 p'hōĕy kĕw, a leathern football.

Kĕuk

畹

A field of scallions and leeks.

Kĕuk

掬

Pek kĕuk, 柏掬 a pestle made of cedar wood.

Këuk 鞠 To nourish, to feed, to bring up; also to bend, to stoop; glorious. Boé hēy këuk gnó, 母兮鞠我 *nēō^{ng} léy ch'hē gwá*, my mother nourished me; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy. A surname. Jip kong bün, këuk këung jê yéá, 入公門鞠躬如也 *jip kong áy moó^{ng} chēw këuk sin áy yēō^{ng}*, (Confucius,) on entering the prince's gate, would exhibit an appearance of bending his body; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Këuk 鞠 To examine criminals; to inquire into, to exhaust, the utmost. Sìn këuk lün pò, 訊鞠論報, to inquire to the utmost into criminal accusations, and to deliberate on the proper retribution.

Këuk 榦 A straight pole to a carriage; also, a short piece of iron fastened to the carriage to prevent its going backwards, used in ascending steep places. San hēng sēng këuk, 山行乘榦 *sw^{na} kē^{na} sēng këuk*, traveling over hills, we must make use of the këuk.

Këuk 臼 The hands crossed or clasped together; the same as 臼 keuk.

Këuk 暴 A vessel for bringing up food.

天

Këuk 局 To divide, a separate portion, a division of labor; the hair twisted.

Kok soo kê këük, 各司其局 *kok lāng kwán e áy hwūn*, let each one attend to his particular charge; see the 曲禮 K'hëuk léy. E hwat k'hëuk këük, 予髮曲局 *gwá áy mó k'hëuk këük*, my hair is all twisted together;

see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy. Këuk chëuk, 局促, deformed, dwarfish. Kê këük, 碁局, the game of chess.

Këuk 跼 Bent, crooked; wüy t'hëen kaè ko, put kám put këük, 謂天蓋高不敢不跼 *kóng kèò t'heē^{ng} kaè kwán, ū^m k^{na} ū^m këük*, we may say of heaven that it is high, and therefore we dare not refuse to stoop under it; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Këuk 侷 Këuk chëuk, 侷促, small and dwarfish.

幸

Këung 恭 To respect, to have a reverence for, to esteem, to venerate. Kê hēng ké yeá këung, kê soō sēāng yéá kēng, 其行己也恭其事上也敬 *e kē^{na} tē ka tē áy soō yéá këung, e hòk saē sè twā yéá kēng*, he was respectful in his private conversation, and reverential in serving his superiors; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Këung 共 The same as the preceding.

Këung 愷 Careful, thoughtful; also, respectful.

Këung 龔 A surname.

Këung 供 To offer up, to provide, to prepare; to nourish, to present with. Gnó kēét lèk keng tēen, këung wüy choó chit jê é è, 我竭力耕田供爲子職而已矣 *gwá chīn k'hwüy lát*

chōh ch'hân, kēung chò haōu sai^{ng} ây chit hwün tē^{nā} tē^{nā}, I exert my strength in cultivating the fields in order to provide what is necessary to fulfill the duties of a son, and nothing else; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kám put kēung kip, 敢不共給 k^{ná} u^m kēung kip, how dare we not afford and present it!

Kēung **弓** A bow; a surname; kēung sé soo tēang, 弓矢斯張 kēung che^{ng} tēoh tēo^{ng}, the bow and arrow drawn out and ready; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Kēung **躬** The body, one's own person; the body bent, as a bow; also written 躬 kēung.

Koé chēá gán che put ch'hut, t'hé kēung che put taē yéá, 古者言之不出耻躬之不逮也 koé chá ây láng kóng wā ū^m ch'hut, sē seaōu léy hín sin ây kē^{ná} bēy kadu, the ancients were unwilling to speak out, because they were ashamed when not in person (i. e. in reality,) equal to their professions.

Kēung **宮** A palace; kēung sit, 宮室, a house, a dwelling, a surname. Pe kēung sit, jé chīn lèk hoē koe hok, 卑宮室而盡力乎溝洫 pe sèy ch'hod t'hāyh, jé chīn k'hwūy lát tē kaou hok, he left his residence small and mean, while he exhausted his strength on the channels and water-courses; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

Kēung **螭** A kind of insect; séw kēung, 守螭, the name of an insect which is said to guard the house.

Kēung **臄** Gwát kēung, 月臄, göëyh keng, the menses.

肅

Kēung **拱** To hold anything in both hands; kēung pá che tōng choó, 拱把之桐梓 kēung páy ây tōng choó, a tōng choó tree that may be spanned with both hands; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kēung **拱** A large wooden ladle; toé kēung, 料拱 taōu kēng, the capital of a pillar; also small rafters sticking out in the front of a pillar in order to support the extended roof.

Kēung **珙** A large gem; suy yéw kēung p'hek boô ek yéá, 雖有珙璧無益也 suy woō twā ây p'hek yéá bó lē yéäh, although one may have a large gem, it is of no use; said by 老子 Ló choó.

Kēung **共** To verge towards, to move towards, to be opposite to. P'hè jê pok sīn, ke kê séy, jê chēung seng kēung che, 譬如北長居其所而衆星共之 ch'hin chēo^{ng} pak ch'hai^{ng}, k'hēā tē e ây só chāē, jê chēung ch'hai^{ng} nà e, just like the north star, which rests in its position, and all the rest of the stars verge towards it; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kēung **鞏** Firm, stable; to strengthen, to establish. E kēung ông sit, 以鞏王室 é kēung koē ông kong ây ch'hod, in order to establish the royal house; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kēung **卅** One of the 214 radicals.

去

Kēung **供** To appoint; also to afford, to bring in, to offer.

平

Kĕung 窮 **窮** Poor, destitute, exhausted, to exhaust; pîn kĕung, 貧窮 sòng hĕung, poor and exhausted; kĕung

chĭn, 窮盡, to carry to the utmost.

Sò haé k'hwùn kĕung, t'heen lòk éng chĕung, 四海困窮天祿永終 sè haé kaù

k'hwùn kĕng, t'he^{ng} áy hóng lòk éng chĕung, when all within the four seas are poor and distressed, the emoluments of the ruling power will surely come to an end; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kĕung gwân kĕng wúy, 窮源竟委 kĕung e áy gwân t'haù, kĕng e áy wúy k'hèuk, to exhaust the springs, and search to the utmost the windings of an affair.

Kĕung 窮 **窮** Ch'hwan kĕung, 川窮, the name of a medicine.

Kĕung 窮 **窮** K'heung kĕung, 嶠窮, a hilly appearance.

Kĕung 窮 **窮** The name of a country, to which 羿 Gĕy was appointed ruler, who afterwards usurped the chief sway in China.

Kĕung 保 **保** To scold, to rail; kĕung sĕung, 保俶, to ridicule a person as dwarfish and contemptible.

Kĕung 粲 **粲** Fine rice.

去

Kĕung 共 **共** Together with, all alike, to share equally with any one. E pĕng yéw kĕung, pĕ che jê boô hām, 與朋友共敝之而無憾 kap pĕng yéw kĕung yung, pĕ p'hwà jé bó hām hwün,

to allow one's friends the common use of anything, and not to be grieved when our things are spoiled; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸

Kew 卍 **卍** Anything twisted and tied together.

Kew 疝 **疝** Kew kaóu, 疝絞 kew há, a gripping pain in the intestines; the colic.

Kew 繆 **繆** Kew kaóu, 繆絞, to strangle, to hang; Teaóu hōng hoē choō kew soó, 趙皇后自繆死 Tĕo hōng hoē ka tĕ kew sé, the empress of Tĕo strangled herself.

壽

Kéw 久 **久** Vulg. koó: long, a long time; kĕw è, goé put hĕw bōng kĕen Chew kong, 久矣吾不復夢 見周公 koó è, gwá bó bó kōh bāng kĕ^{ng} Chew kong, it is now a long time since I dreamed of Chew kong; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kéw 九 **九** Vulg. kaóu: nine; kĕw sip, 九十 kaóu cháp, ninety; sip kĕw, 十九 cháp kaóu, nineteen. Kĕw tĕung, 九重, the nine times doubled apartments, alluding to the emperor's palace, and sometimes to the emperor himself. Kĕw tĕung ch'hun sek chùy sĕen t'hó, 九重春色醉仙桃 kaóu tĕung áy ch'hun sek ch'hin chĕō^{ng} woō chùy sĕen áy t'hó, the vernal countenance of his majesty looks as if he were intoxicated with angels' peaches.

Kéw 俗 **俗** To destroy, to demolish, to injure.

Kéw 玖 A black stone, resembling a gem; kêng kék, 璣玖, precious stones.

Kéw 韭 An aromatic vegetable; kék ch'haè, 韭菜 kóo ch'haè, scallions; a kind of leeks. Tún ch'hun chek yüng kék, 豚春則用韭 te bäh ch'hun t'hee^{ng} chek yüng kóo ch'haè, eating pork in the spring, we must use scallions with it; see the 內則 Löey chek. One of the radicals.

Kéw 糾 A rope twisted together; Hwân-kong kék háp choo hoè, 桓公糾合諸侯 Hwân-kong kék háp choo hoè, Hwân-kong collected and united the princes together; see the 左傳 Chó twän.

Kéw 赴 Military, martial; kék kék boó hoo kong hoè kan sêng, 赴赴武夫公侯干城 kék kék áy boó hoo sē kong hoè áy kan ho sē^{ng} á té, martial and fierce brave fellows are the shields and fortresses of a prince; see the 周南 Chew lâm.

Kéw 殳 A surname.

Kéw 紉 Three ropes twisted together; a threefold cord.

去 Kéw 救 To save, to deliver; kék sè, 救世, to save the world. Chēw T'hong jé sòey che, é hwát

Hây kék bîn, 就湯而說之以代夏救民 chēw kadu T'hong jé sòey e, tēoh hwát Hây teaóu kék pâyh sai^{ng}, he went to T'hong, and advised him to attack the Hây dynasty, and save the people; see 孟子 Bēng choo.

Kèw 究 To search, to examine thoroughly; káng kék, 講究, to inquire into. Sēng tek put kip kék é t'hēen hây, 盛德不及究於天下 hó áy tek bēy kip kék tē t'hee^{ng} hây, your complete virtue has not yet extended to all in the empire.

Kèw 灸 To cauterize, to apply fire to the body for medicinal purposes.

Kèw 疚 A chronic disease; a long sickness. Yew sim k'hóng kék, 憂心孔疚 hwân ló áy sim kw^{ng} a chin chaē kóo pāi^{ng}, a sorrowful mind, long distressed; see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

Kèw 廐 A stable; má kék, 馬廐 báy teaóu, a stable for horses. Kék hwün, choó t'hüy teaóu wát, sēang jín hoè, put bün má, 廐焚子退朝日傷人乎不問馬 báy teaóu sēo, hoo choó t'hēy teaóu kóng woó sēang láng hoè, bó moo^{ng} báy, when the stable was burnt, Confucius, on returning from court said, 'is any man hurt?' not inquiring after the horses; see the 論語 Lün gé.

平 Kêw 求 To ask, to seek for, to pray; kék sîn, 求神 to pray to God. Kwun choó kék choo ké, seaóu jín kék choo jín, 君子求諸己小人求諸人 kwun choó kék choo ka tē, seaóu jín kék choo pat láng, the man of worth seeks everything from himself, but the worthless character seeks everything from others; see 程子 Tēng choó.

Kêw 俎 The ornament of a cap.

KĒW 揀 Long, lengthened out; also, bent;
 yéw kêw kê kak! 有揀其
 角 woō tēng e áy kak! how very
 long was his horn! see the 周頌 Chew sēung.

KĒW 九 The name of a country.

KĒW 仇 An enemy, an antagonist, an oppo-
 nent; also a surname.
 E choó tōng kêw, 與子同
 仇 kap lé chò tōng kêw, he and you are mutual
 foes; see the 秦風 Chín hong.

KĒW 逌 A partner, a fellow, a mate; yaóu
 t'heaóu sēuk lé kwun choó h'no
 kêw, 窈窕淑女君子
 好逌 yaóu t'heaóu áy hó cha boé kap kwun choó
 hó chò sèo kêw, a modest and retired woman is an
 excellent partner for a man of worth; see the 周
 南 Chew lám.

KĒW 球 A beautiful gem; a globe; t'heen
 kêw, 天球, a celestial globe;
 tēy kêw, 地球, a terrestrial
 globe. Also, the sound of a gem.

KĒW 綌 Hasty, rapid; some say, slow.

KĒW 毬 A ball; hè kêw, 戲毬, a play
 ball; p'hê kêw, 皮球 p'hóey
 kêw, a football.

KĒW 裘 A fur dress, a dress of skins with
 the hair on. A surname.
 Sēng hwúy má, è k'heng kêw,
 乘肥馬衣輕裘 k'hèa p'wáy báy, ch'hèng
 k'hin kêw, to ride on fat horses, and to wear light
 fur dresses; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

KĒW 賕 To employ wealth in order to per-
 vert the laws; to use bribes.

KĒW 觥 Bent, crooked; soō kong kê kêw!
 兕觥其觥 sae kak áy
 chéw pōey, e áy wan k'hèuk! a
 wine-cup made of a rhinoceros' horn, how crooked it
 is! see the 小雅 Seaóu gnáy.

KĒW 三 Three cornered, triangular, a trian-
 gular spear.

KĒW 紉 Hasty, rapid; to seek.

KĒW 蚪 A horned dragon; some say, a dra-
 gon without horns; also written
 虬 kêw.

Yēn yéw kêw léung, hoō hīm é yêw? 焉有蚪
 龍負熊以遊 t'hae t'hó woō kêw léung
 gēa chit hīm é t'hit t'hó? when was there ever seen
 a horned dragon carrying a bear in his rambles? see
 the 楚詞 Ch'hoé soó.

KĒW 𪔐 A stoppage of the nose through cold,
 a catarrh.

Kwùy ch'hew hēng hāy lēng bīn to kêw t'hè, 季
 秋行夏令民多𪔐嚏 ch'hew böéy
 kēⁿá ch'hin chēō^{ng} hāy t'heē^{ng} lēng pāyh sai^{ng}
 chēy sāt p'heē^{ng}, kwà p'hāh ch'hèw, in the end of
 autumn to act as we do in summer will occasion
 frequent colds and sneezings.

KĒW 錐 A kind of chisel; kè p'hò gnó hoó,
 yēw k'hwat gnó kêw, 既破
 我斧又缺我錐 kè
 jēn p'hwà gwá áy pōb t'haóu, yēw k'hè k'heēh gwá
 áy ch'hák á, having broken my hatchet, they have
 also notched my chisel; see the 詩經 Se keng.

丟

Kēw

舊

Vulg. *koō*: old, original, former; *kēw* lēn, 舊年 *koō neé^{ng}*, last year.

Koè *kēw* put wūy, 故舊不遺 *koè koō áy jín sín, ũ^m t'hang wūy k'hè*, do not neglect old servants. Kê *sin* k'hóng *kay*, kê *kēw* jê hō? 其新孔嘉其舊如何 *e áy sín sīm hō, e áy koō an chw^{ng}á*? if (our wives) when new were so very good, how much better must they be now they are old? see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Kēw

臼

Vulg. *koō*: a mortar; *chēung* *kēw*, 春臼 *cheng koō*, a pestle and mortar.

Twān bók wūy ch'hé, kwut tēy wūy *kēw*, *kēw* ch'hé che lē, bān bīn é chēy, 斷木為杵掘地為臼 臼杵之利萬民以濟 *tooi^{ng} ch'há chò cheng, kwut tēy chò koō, cheng koō áy lē yěäh, chē^{ng}á bān bīn e chēy kēw*, cut off a piece of wood for a pestle, and dig a hole in the ground for a mortar; for the profit of the pestle and mortar tends to supply myriads of people; see the 易經 *Ek keng*.

Kēw

咎

A fault, a crime; to find fault with. Kè óng put *kēw*, 既往不咎 *kè jēn óng hòy, bó lēäh é chò*

kēw, when a thing is past, do not find fault with it; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Kēw

柩

Kwan *kēw*, 棺柩 *kw^{ng}a ch'há*, a coffin.

Kēw

舅

Bó *kēw*, 母舅 *bó koō*, a mother's brother: *ch'hey* *kēw*, 妻舅, a wife's brother.

Gnó sòng *kēw* sē, wát chē Wūy yāng, 我送舅氏曰至謂陽 *gwá sàng gwá áy koō á, kóng böëyh kadu Wūy áy lám*, I accompanied my

maternal uncle, saying, that I would go as far as the south of the river Wūy; see the 秦風 *Chīn hong*.

幸

Key

稽

To examine; *key* k'hó, 稽考, to investigate at the public examinations; also written 稽 *key*, to detain, to keep. A surname.

Key k'hó ch'hut *sin*, 稽考出身, to come forward in the world by means of the literary examinations.

Key

嵇

A surname; *Key*-k'hong 嵇康, was one of the seven wise men of the bamboo grove.

Key

鷄

A domestic fowl; *key* boé, 鷄母, a hen. Also written 雞 *key*.

Lé wát *key* bēng, soō wát möey tən, 女曰鷄鳴士曰昧旦 *cha boé kóng key tit t'hé, ta po kóng àm böëy kwú^{ng}*, the wife said, 'the cocks are crowing' (it is time to rise); but the husband replied, 'it is not yet light;' see the 鄭風 *Tēng hong*.

Key

鷓

Key laē, 鷓瀨 *key* lwā, a water fowl.

Key

街

A street, a way; *key* loē, 街路, a street, a road. *Kap* tēy bēn tēang *key*, 甲第面長街 *ch'hòd t'hāyh bīn^{ng} à tē^{ng} key*, a range of buildings facing the long street.

Key

乩

To divine, in order to discover things which are doubtful. In the western countries they divine by goat's blood, which they call 斷乩 *soo key*.

Key

笄

A hair-pin, the knot in which the hair is tied.

Sip yéw gnoé lēn jê *key*, 十有五年而笄 *cháp goē hòy jê key*, (fe-

males) at fifteen years of age tie up their hair and use a hair-pin.

Key **階** Read kae: a step; gîm kae, 砑階 *gîm key*, a flight of steps. Bút kae ch'he, ék jê yéá, 沒階趨翼如也 *bút chîn gîm key, chêu máy^{nh} kè^{na} ch'hin chéō^{ng} pway áy yéō^{ng}*, when he had descended all the steps (from the throne), he walked quickly, as though he were flying; (said of Confucius, when he had an audience with the prince;) see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Key **改** Read kaé: to change, to alter, to reform. Kò jê put kaé, sê wūy kò è, 過而不改是謂過矣 *woō hòy sit jê ū^m kèy, sê kóng kèd woō hòy sit*, having a fault and not reforming, this is what may be called having a fault indeed; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Key **解** Read kaé: to dissolve, to disperse, to loosen, to untie. Kaé swat, 解說 *kéy sōeyh*, to explain; kaé k'hae, 解開 *kéy k'houy*, to unravel, to unfold; kaé kèet, 解結 *t'habu kat*, to untie a knot. Wūy sūn ê hoō boé, k'hó é kaé yew, 惟順於父母可以解憂 *tòk tòk sūn tē pāy boé t'hang é kéy hwán ló*, but to render his parents obedient to virtue, this alone could dissipate his sorrow; see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

Key **計** A plan, a scheme; to plan, to calculate; to reckon; a surname. Síp lēn ch'hut chēw gōey hoō hák se kèy, 十年出就外傳學書計 *cháp hòy tēōh ch'hut kè^{ng} gwā bīn áy sin sai^{ng} ōh sèá jē kap swi^{ng} sèàou*, at ten years of age, boys should go abroad to a teacher out of doors, and learn writing and arithmetic. Hāng-lēang tèàou choo

chàng kèy soō, 項梁召諸將計事 *Hāng-lēang tèàou e áy chéàng soō nēō^{ng} soō*, Hāng-lēang called all his generals to consult over the business; see the 史記 *Soó kè*. Kèy boé, 計謀 a plan, a contrivance; kwúy kèy, 詭計 artful schemes.

Kèy **繼** To connect; kèy sèuk, 繼續 *sēo swà*, to hand down in connection. Kèy chwát sè, ké hwùy kok, 繼絕世舉廢國 *sēo swà chwát tooi^{ng} áy sè, ch'hōng k'hé hwùy bó áy kok*, to keep up the succession of a declining family, and to raise a ruined nation.

Kèy **樅** Koé kèy, 枸樅, the name of a wood.

Kèy **髻** A lady's cap; a small kerchief, used for tying up the hair.

Kèy **疥** Read kaè: a small sore, a breaking out; hāy sê yéw yāng kaè che chit, 夏時有痒疥之疾 *hāy t'he^{ng} áy sé, woō chéō^{ng} sai^{ng} kèy áy pai^{ng}*, in the summer time people get the itch and cutaneous disorders.

Key **鮭** Read haê: pickled fish, or salted shrimps; kèy chēep, 鮭汁, catchup or soy.

Key **易** Read ē: easy, not difficult; ē soō, 易事 *kèy soō*, an easy matter.

Key **脚** Read kèak: the leg, the foot; kèak t'hong, 脚痛 *k'ha t'hè^{na}*, a sore foot.

𠵹

K'há **巧** Read k'haóu : clever, artful ; k'haóu, **奇巧** *ké k'há*, strange, wonderful. Kong-se-choó che

k'haóu, put é kwuy ké, put lêng séng hong wân, **公輸子之巧不以規矩不能成方圓** *Kong-se-choó áy k'há, nā bó yūng kwuy ké, chēw bēy chēn^á sè kak eé^{ng} eé^{ng}*, with all Kong-se-choó's cleverness, if he had not rule and compass, he could neither make squares nor circles ; see **孟子** Bēng choó.

𠵹

K'hà **扣** Read k'hoè : to beat, to strike ; k'hoè bân, **扣門** *k'hà mooí^{ng}*, to rap at the door. Tēang-hwa

wát, k'hó ch'hé tōng chaê, k'hek wūy gē hēng, k'hoè che chek bēng, **張華日可取桐材刻爲魚形扣之則鳴** *Tēo^{ng}-hwa kóng, t'hang t'háyh t'ang ch'há, k'hek chó hé áy yēo^{ng}, k'hà e chēw tân*, Tēo^{ng}-hwa said, 'you can take a piece of the tōng wood, and carve it into the shape of a fish, and when struck, it will sound.'

𠵹

K'h^{na} **𦉳** Hwān kam, **飯𦉳** *pooí^{ng} k'h^{na}*, a rice-dish.

K'hae **開** Vulg. k'hwuy : to open, to unfold, to open out. Kwun choó che kađu jē yéá, k'hae jē bú tāt,

君子之教喻也開而勿達 *kwun choó áy kà hwùn k'hwuy jē bó tát bēng*, the good man in communicating instruction, expounds the subject, without fully explaining it ; see the **禮學** **記** *Léy hák kè*.

K'hae **揩** To rub, to wipe ; to wave the hand.

𠵹

K'haé **愷** To rejoice, to be glad ; also written **豈** k'haé. K'haé lók yím chēw, **愷樂飲酒** *k'haé lók*

lím chēw, to rejoice and drink wine.

K'haé **塏** Sóng k'haé, **爽塏**, swept and cleansed.

K'haé **鎧** K'haé kap, **鎧甲**, armor, a coat of mail. Ch'he-yêw sé chok k'haé

蚩尤始作鎧 *Ch'he-yêw k'hé t'hađu chò k'haé k'äh*, Ch'he-yêw was the first that invented armor (in order to fight with) ; **黃帝**, Hông tēy (B. C. 2622).

K'haé **覲** K'haé jê, **覲覲**, to hope for ; to desire.

Hāy boó k'haé jê, **下無覲** *hāy téy áy p'áyh sai^{ng} bó t'hang bāng*, the lower classes have nothing to look forward to ; see the **左傳** Chó twān.

K'haé **凱** Good, excellent ; a triumph after victory ; harmonious, soothing. Choè k'haé jê kwuy, **奏凱**

而歸 *chadu k'haé jê tooí^{ng} laé*, they sang a triumph on their return. K'haé hong choó lâm, **凱風自南** *hó áy hong choó lâm*, the genial breezes blow from the south ; see the **詩經** **Se keng**.

K'haé **楷** A form, a pattern ; a mould, a plan ; the correct form of writing.

T'hēn hāy boē k'haé, **天下** **模楷** *t'hee^{ng} āy áy boē yēo^{ng}*, a pattern for the whole empire ; k'haé se, **楷書**, the correct form of writing, without contractions or alterations.

耑

K'haè 嘅 The sound of sighing.

K'haè 漑 To pour, to inundate, to bring under water. Sey-bùn-pà yín Chèang súy k'haè Gèép, 西門豹引漳水漑鄴 Sey-bùn-pà yín Chèang chúy k'haè Gèép sè^{na}, Sey-bùn-pà led the waters of the Chèang and inundated Gèép; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'haè 槩 A striker for leveling the top of a measure; taē k'haè, 大槩 generally. Tēung ch'hun che gwát, chèng kwàn k'haè, 仲春之月正權槩 tēung ch'hun áy göëyh tēoh chē^{na} ch'hin kap k'haè, in the middle month of spring, rectify the steelyards and strikers; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng. Also written 概 k'haè.

K'haè 慨 K'hóng k'haè, 慷慨, a noble mind under disappointment, to be ready at promising. K'hóng k'haè tám sim ē, chēung yung chēw gē lán, 慷慨談心易從容就義難 k'hóng k'haè tám sim k'haè, chēung yung chēw gē ōh, to be ready at promising, and to speak out all one's mind is easy, but to go cheerfully where duty calls is difficult.

K'haè 塹 K'haè ok, 塹屋 bwát ch'hoò, to plaster a house.

K'haè 暨 To arrive at, to reach to. A surname.

K'haè 愜 To fetch a long sigh, to breathe hard; to arrive at. Kwun hēng ch'hoó gnoé chéá, chek k'haè hoē t'hēen hāy è, 君行此五

者則愜乎天下矣 lé kē^{na} chéy goē hāng, chek kadu hoē t'he^{ng} āy è, prince, if you do these five things, you will influence the whole empire.

K'haè 斂 Very firm; anything solid and substantial.

K'haè 欬 The wind rising in the throat; to cough.

K'haè 咳 To cough; k'haè sok 咳嗽 k'hám-sadu, to have a cough. Hēng bün k'haè sok che seng, 幸聞咳嗽之聲 hēng t'hē^{na} k'hám sadu áy sē^{na}, I luckily heard the sound of coughing.

K'haè 揩 To rub or wipe anything.

幸 K'hae^{ng} 嘍 The sound of joy.

夫 K'häh 籬 Kead k'hap: a wicker-basket with a small mouth, used by fishermen to put the fish in when they are caught; tēuk k'hap choó, 竹籬予 tek k'häh á, a wicker fish-basket.

K'häh 袷 A single thin garment; chēy k'häh, 縵袷, a kind of cloth.

天 K'häh 癯 Hoé k'häh, 癯癯, anything sticking in the throat.

幸 K'hai^{ng} 坑 Read k'heng: a valley, a ravine.

夫

K'hái^{ng}h 咯 The noise of vomiting, or the sound of coughing.

天

K'hái^{ng}h 嘎 Read ch'hày: the noise of coughing, or sobbing.

夫

K'hak 確 Certain, sure; tek k'hak, 的確, true, real; truly.
K'hak hoē kē put k'hó pwát, 確乎其不可拔 k'hak sít, kàdu bēy pwát, so sure that it cannot be altered.

K'hak 佶 The name of an ancient emperor; also written 譽 k'hak.

K'hak 催 A man's name; Lé-k'hak, 李催, a famous general in the 三國, Sam kok.

K'hak 殼 The shell of anything. Also written 壳 k'hak, the outer skin.

K'hak 慤 Sincere, careful; yéw k'hak soō chéá, 有慤士者 woō sēng k'hak úy t'hák ch'hăyh lāng, here is a sincere scholar.

K'hak 恪 To respect, to esteem; chip soō yéw k'hak, 執事有恪 chip soō woō kèng k'hak, to attend to business seriously.

K'hak 麴 Read k'heuk: leaven; pèk k'hëuk 白麴 păyh k'hak, a preparation of grain, used in fermenting liquor; also written 糲 k'hëuk.

天

K'hák 殼 The appearance of a tent; also, to vomit; also written 青 k'hák.

幸

K'ham 堪 Worthy; k'ham tek, 堪得, worthy to obtain; put k'ham, 不堪, unworthy, insupportable.

Sîn yéw hô kong, k'hó é k'ham che? 臣有何功可以堪之 lé woō sⁿa meēⁿh kong lô, t'hang k'ham kàdu hwut léy soō? what merit have you, to render you worthy of such an office?

K'ham 嵯 K'ham gâm, 嵯巖, ground that is uneven, a hilly appearance.

K'ham 厝 To press down.

K'ham 嵌 A deep part of the hills.

K'ham 戕 To kill, to put to death; also written 戕 k'ham.

K'ham 龕 A shrine for inclosing an idol; sîn k'ham, 神龕, an idol's shrine. Sèng jîn k'ham, 聖人龕, the shrine of a sage.

声

K'hám 坎 Dangerous, hazardous; k'ham k'hó, 坎珂, unfortunate, full of difficulties.

K'hám 𠂔 To open the mouth wide; one of the radicals.

K'hám 砍 To cut with a knife; to cut down, to lop off.

K'hám 輓 K'hám k'hó, 輓 軻, difficulties, troubles; also written 憾 k'hám.

K'hám 歆 Insufficient, sorrowful, sad, dissatisfied. Hoō che é Hân Gwūy che kay, jê kê choō sè k'hám jêên, 附之以韓魏之家而其自視歆然 t'hēep e é Hân Gwūy áy kay soō, jê e ka tē k'hwⁿà ch'hin chēō^{ng} bō kadu, if you were to give him all the riches of the houses of Hân and Gwūy, he himself would look dissatisfied; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

去

K'hám 勘 To compare, to examine, to investigate an affair. Síng k'hám soō lé, 審勘事理, to judge and examine into things.

K'hám 瞰 To look upon; to look downwards from a height.

K'hám 闕 To look at, to espy; Yāng-hⁿò k'hám K'hóng choó che bōng yéá, jê kwùy K'hóng choó tūn, 陽貨闕孔子之亡也而饋孔子豚 Yāng-hⁿò k'hwⁿà K'hóng choó áy bō tē tit, jê sàng K'hóng choó te, Yāng-hⁿò watched till Confucius was from home, and then presented him with a pig; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hám 闕 To look at, to spy; the same as the above. A surname.

K'hám 塹 A high shore or bank.

K'hám 礮 A precipitous bank.

K'hám 嵌 Lofty; a high dangerous bank.

K'hám 紺 A deep azure, a kind of purple color. Kwun choó put é k'hám choe sek, 君子不以紺緌飾 kwun choó bō lēäh k'hám choe áy sek chò nēⁿá, the good man does not use a purple or a crimson color to make the collar of his coat; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hám 戡 To take.

率

K'hám 瘡 K'hám k'hoé, 瘡 痞, a disease not easily cured.

丟

K'hám 砢 Sēang k'hám 相 砢 sēo k'hám, to push against one another, to dodge one another's elbows.

率

K'hán 刊 To cut, to carve, to scrape, to eradicate, to erase. Pit se wūy pe bûn, jêên hoē k'hán sèk yēen, 必須爲碑文然後刊石焉 pit tēoh chò chit áy pe bûn, jêên aōu k'hán chēoh, you must draw up an inscription, and then we will have it engraven on stone. K'hán pán, 刊板, to cut wooden blocks for printing.

K'hán 看 To behold, to look, to see; also pronounced k'hàn.

Ch'héng k'hán che hék tēung, k'éng sē sūy kay che t'hēen hāy, 請看之域中竟是誰家之天下 ch'hēⁿá k'hwⁿa e hék tēy tang e^{ng}, k'éng sē chē chūy kay áy t'hee^{ng} āy, pray look abroad into the country, and see after all to whose family the empire will belong.

牽 To draw, to drag, to pull, to lead;
 K'han **牽** k'han bwán, **牽挽**, to pull and haul. Yéw k'han gnêw, jê kò tóng hây chéá, **有牽牛而過堂下者** woō k'han goó, jê kò'èy tē tóng áy áy láng, there was one leading an ox, and passing by at the foot of the hall; see the **上孟** Sēang bēng.

聿

侃 Stiff and straight; rigid and upright; also, harmonious and agreeable.
 K'hán **侃** E hây taē hoo gân, k'hán k'hán jê yéá, **與下大夫言侃侃如也** kap hây taē hoo kóng wā, ch'hín chēō^{ng} gnây tít áy yēō^{ng}, when he conversed with any of the inferior officers, he was friendly and upright; see the **論語** Lún gé.

衍 Pleased, harmonious and agreeable; sincere.
 K'hán **衍**

肯 Read k'héng: to be willing.
 K'hán **肯**

聿

看 Vulg. k'hwⁿà: to look, to see, to behold. Ch'héen lé soo san bōng tēung kēèn, yaòu se pà kwūn kwuy laē k'hàn, **千里思山夢中見要須罷郡歸來看** ch'heng lé sēō^{ng} swⁿa, bāng tang e^{ng} k'hwⁿà, tek k'hak tēōh pà kwūn tooi^{ng} laē k'hwⁿà, when a thousand miles from our native hills, we think and dream of them, and feel obliged to give up our government and return to visit them.

幸

空 Read k'hong: empty, exhausted, void; k'hong hwát kê sin, **空乏其身** k'hang hwát e áy hín sin, empty and exhausted is his person; see **孟子** Bēng choó.

孔 Read k'hóng: a hole; p'hek k'hóng, **壁孔** pēäh k'hang, a hole in the wall.
 K'hang **孔**

眶 Read k'hong: a socket; bòk k'hong, **目眶** bàk k'hang, the socket of the eye.
 K'hang **眶**

聿

孔 Read k'hóng: a hole; bēn k'hóng, **面孔** bīn k'háng, the face, the countenance. Boō bēn k'hóng, **無面孔** bó bīn k'háng, ashamed to look at any one.
 K'háng **孔**

聿

招 To take up anything with the nails.
 K'hàng **招**

曠 Read k'hòng: wide, waste; k'hòng tēy, **曠地** k'hàng tēy, a wilderness; k'hòng poe, **曠埔** k'hàng poe, a wide field.
 K'hàng **曠**

炕 K'hòng ch'hòng, **炕床** k'hàng ch'hé^{ng}, a wide place for a bed, having neither posts nor curtains.
 K'hàng **炕**

幸

敲 To knock, to strike; also, to shave, to plane. Seng k'haou gwát hây bún, **僧敲月下門** hōéy sēō^{ng} k'haou goëyh áy mooí^{ng}, the priest knocks at the door by moonlight.
 K'haou **敲**

K'haou to, **敲刀**, a plane; k'haou pang, **敲榔**, to plane boards.

闡 To draw out, to draw lots; a lot, a share. Lēem k'haou ch'hé hwun, **拈闡取分** k'hēōh k'haou t'hăyh hwun, to divide by lot.
 K'haou **闡**

堯 An unevenness of ground; a poor, barren soil.
 K'haou **堯**

K'haou 𤄎 Stony ground; poor, barren soil; niggardly, parsimonious. Chek tēy yéw hwūy k'haou, 則地有肥 𤄎 chek tēy woō puúy woō sán, some parts of the soil are fertile and some sterile; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'haou 尻 The back; k'haou chit, 尻脊 ka chēäh, the back, the spine. T'hoè k'hè k'haou, 兔去尻 t'hoè tēöh k'hè ka chēäh, the back-bone of a rabbit should be taken out; see the 禮內則 Léy löey chek.

𤄎 K'haóu 巧 Vulg. k'há: clever, artful, expert; intriguing, specious. K'haóu gân lēng sek, sēén è jín, 巧言令色鮮矣 仁 hó kadu e áy wā, hó e áy bīn sek, chēó woō jín, when persons are fair in their words, and smooth in their appearance, they are seldom virtuous; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

K'haóu 𠵼 Read k'hoé: the mouth; swá k'hoé, 𠵼 𠵼 swá k'haóu, to rinse the mouth.

𤄎 K'haòu 𤄎 An uneven stony place; also, real; and to carve.

K'haòu 哭 Read k'hok: to weep, to cry, to howl. K'hok k'hip che ae, 哭 泣之哀 k'haòu k'hip áy ae, the lamentations of weeping and howling.

K'haòu 扣 Read k'hoè: to cut off; k'hoè tê, 扣除 k'haòu té, to deduct.

K'haòu 鈕 Read k'hoè: a loophole; léw k'hoè, 鈕 鈕 léw k'haòu, a button-hole.

K'haòu 筮 Read k'hoè: as k'hoè k'hong, 筮 框 k'haòu k'hong, an instrument used in weaving.

夫 K'haòuh 𤄎 K'haòuh pòk péng, 餒薄餅 k'haòuh pòh pē'á, a mince-pie, a sort of confectionary made of mince meat.

K'haòuh 确 Stony ground; yéw k'haòuh, 油 确, an oil measure.

天 K'haòuh 𤄎 K'hòng k'haòuh, 𤄎 𤄎, stony, uneven ground; rough traveling.

夫 K'hap 閣 An inner door; the door of an inner apartment. Gō kwuy k'hap löey put ch'hut, 臥閨閣內不出 k'hwùn tē kwuy k'hap laē ū^m ch'hut, sleeping within the inner apartments, and not coming out; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hap 郤 The name of a river. Peaceful, harmonious.

K'hap 𤄎 To stumble; gân chēén tēng, chek put k'hap, 言前定則不 𤄎 kóng wā taē seng tē'ā tēöh, chek bēy k'hap tēöh, when words are previously settled, there will be no misunderstanding; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

K'hap 𤄎 A general united sacrifice to ancestors; k'hap chēy, 𤄎 祭, a general sacrifice.

K'hap 恰 Union of heart, attention; just then; k'hap h'ó, 恰 好, apropos.

K'hap 𤄎 Leather coverings for the knees.

K'hap 闔 The leaf of a door; to shut a door.
The whole, generally.

K'hap 蓋 The name of a city; also read kaè:
for, to cover. Ong soó K'hap taē
hoo, Ong-hwan, wûy hoō hêng,
王使蓋大夫王驩爲輔行 *óng saé*
K'hap áy taē hoo, Ong-hwan, chò hoō hêng, the
king sent a great officer of the city of K'hap, named
Ong-hwan, to be his assistant in the expedition; see
孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hap 榼 A wine vessel; hêng jîn chip k'hap
sîn yím, 行人執榼承
飲 *hêng jîn gīm chéw k'hè*
něⁿá lim, the attendants held the wine vessels,
and received the liquor; see the 左傳 Cho twan.

K'hap 磕 The sound of stones striking against
one another.

K'hap 瞌 To sleep; k'hap sùy, 瞌睡 *ka*
chōey, to slumber, to doze.
Bók k'hap, 目瞌 *bák k'häyh,*
the eyes closed.

K'hap 搯 To take; k'hap sap, 搯穢, dirty,
filthy.

夫
K'hat 戛 A long spear, a lance; also, to strike.
K'hat súy, 戛水, to lade water.
Also written 戛, k'hat.

K'hat 刮 To take off the skin, to flay; k'hat
bēen, 刮面, to tattoo; to brand
as a punishment.

K'hat 渴 Vulg. *kwäh:* thirsty; k'hoé k'hat,
口渴 *ch'hüy kwäh,* to be
thirsty. K'hat chéá ē wûy yím,
渴者易爲飲 *kwäh áy láng k'hwaè chò*

lim, thirsty people are not particular about what
they drink; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hat 尅 Read k'hek: to fix, to appoint;
k'hek sê tēng jít, 尅時定
日 *k'hat sê tēⁿā tēoh jít,* to
appoint a time, and fix a day.

幸
K'hay 伽 Cheng k'hay, 伽, the appella-
tion of a priest.

K'hay 茄 Vulg. *kēó:* the egg-plant, brinjal;
the Solanum melongena.

K'hay 罷 A pain in the limbs; a contraction
of the hands and feet.

K'hay 呿 The mouth wide open.

K'hay 佉 The name of a god.

K'hay 悞 To be afraid, to be alarmed; to have
many underhand schemes.

Also read 悞, k'hày: as k'hày gáy, 悞怏, to
abound in secret plans; hidden, concealed.

𠵹
K'hây 拞 To be jammed between anything;
not straight, distorted.

夫
K'häyh 搭 To lay hold of anything; to hold
anything in the hand.

K'häyh 客 Read k'hek: a guest; jîn k'hek, 人
客 *lâng k'häyh,* a stranger, a
guest. Sin k'hek, 新客 *sin*
k'häyh, a new-comer; k'hek jîn, 客人 *k'häyh*

lâng, a native of the mountainous districts in the province adjoining to Canton.

K'hek laê choó put koè, choó sê boô lêng pin, 客來主不顧自是無良賓 *k'häyh laê choó lêng ũ^m chëdou koè, choó jëén sê bó sⁿa hó äy lêng k'häyh*, when a stranger comes, and the master does not pay proper attention to him, it is certainly because he is not a respectable guest.

鵲 Read ch'hëak: a felicitous bird; *K'häyh* ch'hëak nëáou, 鵲鳥 *k'häyh chëáou*, a certain bird, which by its cry is said to indicate the approach of strangers. Wúy ch'hëak yéw chaóu, 維鵲有巢 *tók tok k'häyh chëáou woó chò sêw*, the felicitous bird makes its nest, &c.; see the 召南 *Seádu lám*.

瞽 Bók k'häyh, 目瞽 *bák chew k'häyh*, the eyes closed.

篋 Read këep: a box, or satchel, for carrying books to school. *K'häyh*

欺 To deceive, to betray; to disgrace, to despise; k'he kwun, 欺君, to betray the confidence of one's prince; k'he hoó, 欺負, to despise. Boó choó k'he yéá, 毋自欺也 *ũ^m t'hang ka tē p'hëèn*, do not deceive yourself; see the 大學 *Taē hák*.

駒 A colt, a young horse; a steed above five feet high is called 駒, k'he, a colt; and one above six feet high is called 馬, má, a horse. Ló má hwán wúy k'he, 老馬反爲駒 *laōu báy hwán chò báy á*, an old horse turned colt; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

俱 Bông k'he, 蒙俱, an ugly mask for frightening away evil spirits. *K'he*

祛 A kind of sacrifice, for imploring blessings and averting evils; to refuse; to send; also written 佉 *K'he* k'he. Also signifies a sleeve, the cuff of a sleeve; to lift up the clothes.

拘 To stop, to hold, to take hold of, to seize. Chín chip k'he, é kwuy é Chew, 盡執拘以歸于周 *chò pòó lëäh lëäh, é kwuy kadu Chew*, they were all apprehended and taken back to Chew; see the 書經 *Se keng*.

疍 The back bent; a humpback, a curved spine. *K'he*

Tëung-nê sek Ch'hoé, ch'hut é lîm tëung, k'he loê chëá, 仲尼適楚出于林中見疍僂者 *Tëung-nê k'hè kadu Ch'hoé, ch'hut é ch'hëw ná tang e^{ng}, k'hwⁿà ke^{ng} wun koa äy lêng*, Tëung-nê (Confucius) went to the Ch'hoé country, and when he came out of the forest, he saw some humpbacked people.

劬 K'he lô, 劬勞, labor, fatigue; wearied, tired. Boé sê k'he lô, 母氏劬勞 *në^{ng} léy tëöh bwá*, our mothers undergo much labor and fatigue; see the 衛風 *Wöey hong*.

區 A class, a sort, a share, a portion; k'he lüy, 區類, a class; k'he hwun, 區分, to separate; yit k'he, 一區 *chit k'hoo*, a small portion. P'hè choo ch'hó bók, k'he é pëet è, 譬諸草木區以別矣 *ch'hin chëö^{ng} ch'habu bák, k'he lüy é hwun pëet*, like as vegetables and trees, which may be classed, in order to distinguish them; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

K'he **軀** K'he t'héy, 軀體, the body; sin k'he, 身軀, one's own body. Hat chëuk é bé ch'hit ch'hek che k'he chae? 曷足以美七尺之軀哉 an chwⁿá ēy o ló ch'hit ch'hëöh äy hín sin chae? how can you admire a mere body seven spans long? (The mind is the standard of the man.)

K'he **樞** The name of a spinous tree; an outer garment; also, deep.

K'he **毆** To drive, to urge on by force. Wūy chông k'he ch'hëak chëá chëen yëá, 爲叢毆爵者鷓也 wūy ch'hëw chông kwⁿá chäh ä sē lae hëöh chëáou, that which drives the sparrows into the bush, is the hawk; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

K'he **驅** To ride on horseback, to beat a horse; to drive away. Chaè tē chaè k'he, 載馳載驅 woó äy tē chaóu woó äy tit k'he, some were galloping, and some were ambling; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

K'he **體** The same as 軀 k'he, the body.

K'he **犄** The name of an ox.

K'he **欹** To take up anything with chopsticks, or pincers. Uneven.

K'he **蹊** K'heaou k'he, 蹊蹊, to lift up the feet in walking; also, a road. T'hô lé put gân, hây choó sêng k'he, 桃李不言下自成蹊 t'hô lé bô kóng wá, äy téy ka tē chëⁿá loē, the peach and plum trees do not speak (to call people to them), and yet underneath a track is soon formed (by those who come for the fruit).

K'he **傲** To sport and gambol, when merry with wine.

K'he **摳** To lift up with the hand; k'he e, 摳衣, to lift up one's clothes. K'he e ch'he gë, 摳衣趨隅 päh k'hé sⁿa á, jé chaóu k'hè kak, hold up your clothes, and get into a corner (on seeing a superior); see the 曲體 K'hëuk léy.

K'he **嶇** Kê k'he, 崎嶇, uneven ground, a steep rough ascent; a hill-path.

K'hé **起** To arise, to elevate, to raise up, to get up; k'hé laê, 起來, to rise up; hin k'hé 興起, to elevate; k'hé chok, 起作, to commence; k'hé ch'hey, 起初, the commencement, in the beginning; k'hé sin, 起身, to set out on a journey.

K'hé ê chëá, Sëang yëá, 起予者商也 ēy hwat k'hé gwá äy láng, sē Sëang, he who will be able to display my doctrines, is Sëang; said by Confucius in the 論語 Lün gé.

Chó k'hé ē chëung léang jín che séy che, 蚤起施從良人之所之 chá k'hé laé k'hwⁿa k'hwⁿa á t'hàn ta po láng äy séy kadu, she arose secretly and followed to see where her husband went; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

K'hé **豈** How? An exclamation indicating doubt. Jëäk sèng é jín, chek goê k'hé kám? 若聖與仁則吾豈敢 ch'hin chë^{ng} sèng kap jín, chek gwá chae kⁿá? how can I presume to be considered as a sage or a virtuous man? said by Confucius in the 論語 Lün gé.

K'hé **企** Vulg. na^{ng}: to stand on tiptoe, and look forward with expectation.

Jit yēā k'hé, jê bōng kwuy, 日夜企而望歸
jit ma^{ng} nai^{ng} k'hé, jê bāng too^{ng}, day and night
on the tiptoe of expectation, and hoping to return
(to one's native village); see the 高祖紀 Ko
choé ké. By some this character is read t'hé.

K'hé 莖 The name of a vegetable.

K'hé 芑 A fine kind of grain like millet; also,
the name of a garden vegetable.

K'hé 綺 A kind of silk; thin sarsnet.

K'hé 齒 Read ch'hé: a tooth; k'hoé ch'hé,
口齒 ch'hüy k'hé, the teeth.
One of the radicals.

去 To go, to depart; ch'hut k'hè, 出
去, to go out. K'hè che jit, sūy
sew kê tēn lé, 去之日遂

收其田里 k'hè áy jit, lēem pee^{ng} sew e áy
ch'hán lé, on the very day of (a minister's) de-
parture, immediately withdraw his emoluments from
the land; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Bê-choó k'hè che, 微子去之 Bē-choó k'hè
e, Bē-choó departed from him; see the 論語
Lūn gé.

K'hè 去 The ancient form of the above.

K'hè 亟 Hastily, frequently, often, repeated-
ly. Hnd chēung soō jê k'hè sit
sê, k'hó wūy tē hoē? 好從
事而亟失時可謂知乎 aē
chēung soō, jê tak paé sit sê, t'hang kóng woō tē
hwūy hoē? to be fond of engaging in public affairs,

and repeatedly to miss the proper time; can such a
man be considered wise? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hè 企 Vulg. nai^{ng}: to stand on the tiptoe
of expectation. Also written 企
k'hè.

K'hè 跂 The same as the above; k'hè ê bōng
che, 跂予望之 nai^{ng} k'hè
laé gwá tit bāng e, standing on
tiptoe, I look forward with expectation; see the
衛風 Wöey hong.

K'hè 契 To unite, to join together; sorrowful,
miserable. K'hè háp, 契合,
united; k'hè se, 契書, a bond,
an agreement.

K'hè 氣 Spirit, breath, influence; ch'hwán
k'hè, 喘氣 ch'hwán k'hwūy, to
draw the breath, to breathe, to
pant; also written, 炁 k'hè.

Gnó sēen yáng goé hō jēen che k'hè, 我善養
吾浩然之氣 gwá gaóu yēō^{ng} ch'hē gwá hō
jēen áy k'hè, I am skillful in maintaining my buoy-
ant spirits; see the 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pín k'hè soō put sit chéá, 屏氣似不息者
pín chäh e áy k'hwūy ch'hin chēō^{ng} bēy ch'hwán, he
held in his breath, as though he could not breathe;
said of Confucius, when he waited on his sovereign;
see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hè 气 Yin k'hè, 雲气, the influence of
the clouds. One of the radicals.

K'hè 棄 To reject, to cast away; to desert, to
turn the back upon.

K'hè 棄 K'hè jê wūy che, 棄而違之
t'hek kak jê wūy k'hè e, he rejected it and departed
from thence; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.
Jé chwán k'hè e, 爾轉棄予 lé hwat lín too^{ng}

t'hek kak gwá, you have changed and discarded me ;
see the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*.

K'hè 揭 To lift up the clothes, in crossing the
water.

K'hè 憇 K'hè sit, 憇息, to stop, to de-
sist ; also written 憇 k'hè.

K'hè 悒 To stop, to stay ; put *sēang k'hè*
yēen, 不尙悒焉 *ū^m sēang*
hǎyⁿh twā, he did not judge it
right to stop ; see the 小雅 *Seaóu gnáy*.

K'hè 器 An implement, an instrument, a tool,
a vessel, an utensil.

器 *kwun choó* put k'hè, 君子不
器 *kwun choó áy láng bēy ch'hin chēō^{ng} ke k'hè*, a
good man is no tool (that can be applied merely to
one use, and not to another) ; see the 論語 *Lūn*
gé.

Seng sat k'hè bēng e hók put pē, put kám é chēy,
牲殺器皿衣服不備不敢以祭
t'haou sai^{ng} k'hè bēng yin chēō^{ng} bó chēdou pē,
chēw ū^m kⁿá laé chēy, the sacrificial animals, im-
plements, vessels, and suitable apparel, not being
fully prepared, we do not presume to sacrifice ; see
孟子 *Bēng choó*.

K'hè 弃 The ancient form of 棄, k'hè.

平

K'hè 騎 Vulg. *k'hēá* : to ride astride ; k'hè
má, 騎馬 *k'hēá báy*, to ride on
horseback.

Pék má k'hwà kim an, k'hè ch'hut bān jīn k'hàn,
白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看 *pǎyh*
báy k'hwà kim wⁿa, k'hēá ch'hut bān láng k'hwⁿà,

a white horse, furnished with a golden saddle ; to
ride out on such, amongst myriads of spectators.

K'hè 螭 P'hēng k'hè, 螭, a kind of crab,
or crawfish, not eatable.
Goē k'hè, 蜈蚣, a leech.

丟

K'hè 柿 Hōng k'hè, 紅柿, a kind of China
fig or date ; the *Diospyrus kaki*.
Also written 柿 k'hè.

K'hè kó, 柿菓, dried figs, for exportation.

幸

K'hēá 奇 Read *kê* : odd, an odd number.
Yāng *kê jē yim gnoé*, 陽奇
而陰偶 *yāng soè k'hēá, jē*
yim soè gnoé, the male numbers are odd, and the
female are even.

K'hēá 單 Read *tan* : only, single, the opposite
of double. Sōey boē e sēang *tan*,
歲暮衣裳單 *ne^{ng} mai^{ng}*
jē yin chēō^{ng} k'hēá, the year is approaching to a
close, and I have only a single garment.

平

K'hēá 騎 Read *k'hè* : to ride on horseback ;
chēn yéw ke k'hè, 前有車
騎 *chēng tēoh woō báy ch'hēá*
kap láng k'hēá, in front let there be carriages and
people on horseback ; see the 曲禮 *K'hēuk léy*.

丟

K'hēá 伽 *K'hēá lám sīn*, 伽藍神, the
name of a god of the Buddhists.

K'hēá 豎 Read *sē* : to place erect, to raise up,
to establish, to set upright. Sē chē,
豎柱 *k'hēá t'heaōu*, to erect a
pillar ; sē *kê*, 豎旗 *k'hēá ké*, to hoist a flag.
K'hwà pēn sē *kê*, 掛匾豎旗 *k'hwà pe^{ng}*
k'hēá ké, to hang up a board and hoist a flag ; (done
for those who have attained literary honors.)

去

慶 Read k'hèng: to congratulate; *K'hèⁿà* k'hèng hō, **慶賀** *k'hèⁿà hō*, to felicitate.

Hadu sun yéw k'hèng, **孝孫有慶** *woō hadu áy sun woō k'hèⁿà hō*, a filial grandchild will congratulate (his ancestors); see the **大雅** *Taē gnáy*.

夫

隙 Read k'hek: fluted, an interstice; *K'hěäh* k'hòng k'hek, **壙隙** *k'hàng k'hěäh*, waste ground.

Ong-bóng lwān, sé k'hae k'hek tēy, **王莽亂始開隙地** *Ong-bóng chok lwān, chēw k'hé t'haōu k'houy k'hěäh tēy*, when Ong-bong stirred up rebellion, the people began to clear waste ground for cultivation.

夫

却 To refuse, to reject, not to receive. *K'hěak* Lo! behold! also written **卻** *k'hěak*. *K'hěak che!* *k'hěak che!*

却之却之 *ū^m t'heē^{ng}h e!* *ū^m t'heē^{ng}h e!* refuse it! refuse it! see **孟子** *Bēng choó*. A surname.

怯 To be afraid, to be alarmed at, to be apprehensive. *K'hěak* K'èen seaóu t'ek k'hěak, k'èen taē

t'ek chek put k'hěak, **見小敵怯見大敵則不怯** *k'hwⁿà ke^{ng} sèy áy t'ek chēw k'èⁿa, k'hwⁿà ke^{ng} twā áy t'ek chēw ū^m k'èⁿa*, on seeing a small enemy he used to be alarmed, but on seeing a great enemy, he was never afraid; said of **光武** *Kong-boó*.

埆 Uneven ground; some say, barren ground, sterile soil. *K'hěak*

皸 Dry skin, the skin dried up. *K'hěak*

敲 To strike the head. *K'hěak*

躩 To kick the heels about; to keep walking backwards and forwards. *K'hěak*

When Confucius was employed in the business of his prince, he (*ch'èuk k'hěak jé yéá*, **足躩如也** *k'ha tin tāng áy yēō^{ng}*) kept his feet always in motion; see the **論語** *Lūn gé*.

天

壘 A hard lump of earth. *K'hěak*

幸

腔 *K'hěang* teaóu, **腔調**, hollow vain ostentation; also a note in music. *Vulg. k'hēō^{ng}*: a dialect.

鏗 Read k'hēen: the noise of metal or gems tinkling together. *K'hěang*

希鏗爾 *p'häh koé sek swäh, yéá woō k'hěang áy sēⁿa*, when the playing on the drum or guitar has ceased, there is still a tinkling noise; see the **論語** *Lūn gé*.

青

媯 The appearance of disorder and confusion; disordered. *K'hěang*

去

嗷 The incessant crying of children. *K'hěang*

幸

橇 A kind of carriage or vehicle for traveling through the mud. *K'heaou*

泥行 *Nē hēng sēng k'heaou*, **乘橇** *k'èⁿa tē nwⁿā t'hoé, chēw chēy k'heaou*, in traveling across the mud he used a sledge; said of **禹** *E*, when he regulated and drained off the waters.

K'heaou 𡗗 To strike, to beat.

K'heaou 𡗘 To raise the foot in walking; to stand on one leg; also written 𡗙 k'heaou. K'hó k'heaou ch'èuk t'haē y'èá, 可 𡗘 足 待 也 t'hang k'heaou k'hé k'ha téng haōu, we can stand on one leg and wait for it; (intimating that it will not be long;) see the 高 祖 紀 Ko choé ké.

K'heaou 𡗚 To stand on tiptoe, to raise the leg; k'heaou k'he, 𡗚 蹊, to lift up the leg in walking.

K'heaou 𡗛 To raise anything up by means of a lever, to wrench.

𡗜 High; k'heaou sin, 𡗜 身, to raise up one's body; finely dressed, elegant.

𡗝 A hole, a hollow place, a cavity, a cave, an opening. Ch'hit k'heàou l'èw h'èet, 七

竅 流血 ch'hit k'hang laōu h'èy'eh, blood flowed from the seven orifices; (i. e. the ears, eyes, nostrils, and mouth.)

Goê b'ün s'èng j'ín sim y'èw ch'hit k'heàou, 吾 聞 聖 人 心 有 七 竅 gwá woō t'hèⁿa s'èng j'ín áy sim kwⁿa woō ch'hit áy k'hang, I have heard that there are seven apertures in the heart of a sage. (Said by a tyrant, who under pretense of looking for them put a wise man to death.)

K'heàou 𡗞 To follow out, to perambulate; to go around the borders; a small road, or pathway.

K'heàou beāou, 𡗞 妙, abstruse and profound. K'heàou s'ün keng soo, 𡗞 循 京 師 k'heàou

s'ün k'èⁿa s'èⁿá, to perambulate the capital; k'heàou tō, 𡗞 道, a pathway. Ló-choó s'èàng y'èw é kwan k'è k'heàou, 老 子 常 有 以 觀 其 𡗞 Ló-choó s'èàng woō é k'hwⁿà e áy k'heàou, Ló-choó was constantly occupied in investigating abstruse subjects.

K'heàou 𡗟 K'hòng k'heàou, 𡗟 𡗟, high and low; uneven.

𡗠 K'heaōuh k'heaōuh, 𡗠 𡗠, an unintelligible jargon.

𡗡 Read k'èy: the name of a place.

𡗢 Read k'hwat: cracked, split, having a flaw, not perfect, incomplete.

𡗣 Read k'è: thin, meagre; h'èng y'ung s'im k'è, 形 容 甚 羸 e áy y'èō^{ng} ch'ín ch'áe s'án, his appearance was very meagre.

𡗥 Humble, diffident; k'h'èem s'ün, 𡗥 遜, humble, lowly, meek. K'h'èem k'h'èem kwun choó, 謙 謙 君 子 s'èy j'è áy kwun choó, a meek and unassuming good man; see the 易 經 Ék keng.

𡗦 Not easy, dissatisfied; a discontented mind; unsettled purpose.

𡗧 Grain blasted in its growth; corn not coming to perfection. L'èen y'èw hong k'h'èem, 年 有 豐 歉 ne^{ng} woō hó kap baé ne^{ng} tang,

the years are sometimes fertile, and sometimes unproductive.

K'hĕem 慊 Dissatisfied, indignant. Also read k'hĕet : contented, happy.
 Hêng yéw put k'hĕém ê sim, chek löéy è, 行有不慊於心則餒矣 kĕⁿá nā woō ū^m k'hwⁿa wǎh tē sim kwⁿa, chek löéy è, when there is anything in our conduct that our minds are dissatisfied about, then the spirit of magnanimity is extinguished; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hĕém 嗛 The pouch on the side of the mouth, where monkeys store their food; to hold or contain anything; the crop or craw of a bird. The same as the above.

K'hĕém 謙 Quiet and still; contented, satisfied, pleased. Ch'hoó che wūy choō k'hĕém, 此之謂自謙 chéy sē kóng kĕd ka tē k'hĕém chĕuk, this is what is called being self-satisfied; see the 大學 Taē hák.

K'hĕém 榦 The posts on the side of a window.

去

K'hĕém 欠 To owe, to come short, to be indebted; k'hĕém chĕèn, 欠錢 k'hĕém chĕé^{ng}, to owe money; k'hĕém k'hwat, 欠闕 k'hĕém k'höëyh, to be deficient.

Kim chĕá sĕng choō hĕng, séy hwaê boô yit k'hĕém, 今者誠自幸所懷無一欠 tⁿa áy sé chin chĕⁿà ka tē heáou hĕng, séy sĕō^{ng} áy soō bó chit hāng k'hĕém, at this time I am truly fortunate; for I have everything that I desire.

K'hĕém 芡 K'hĕém sít, 芡實, a medicinal herb.

K'hĕém 僣 To wait upon; k'hĕém jín, 僣人, an attendant, a follower.

奉

K'hĕém 伶 K'hĕém choo, 伶侏, a musician, a performer.

K'hĕém 拞 To hold fast, to hold under one's arm; k'hĕém k'hoé, 拞口 to shut the mouth, to be silent.

T'hĕén hāy che soō k'hĕém k'hoé put kám hĕw gán è, 天下之士拞口不敢復言矣 t'he^{ng} áy áy t'hák ch'hǎyh lāng chò pòó háp ch'hù^y ū^m kⁿá kōh kóng, all the scholars in the empire are obliged to shut their mouths, and they dare not speak any more.

K'hĕém 筭 The name of a bamboo; also, k'hĕém k'hoé, 筭口, to close the mouth.

K'hĕém 鉗 To take hold of anything with pincers; to bind anything round with iron.

K'hĕém 鈐 K'hĕém sūy, 鈐鏘, a large kind of ploughshare.

K'hĕém 鉗 The same as 鉗, k'hĕém. Vulg. k'he^{ng} á: a pair of pincers.

K'hĕém 黠 A dark yellow color.

K'hĕém 黔 Black; k'hĕém séw, 黔首, the black-headed people. A designation of the Chinese.

K'hëem 喊 Read hám: to shut the mouth.

去

K'hëem 儉 Saving, thrifty, parsimonious; t'haè k'hëem, 太儉, over-stingy, niggardly.

K'hëem goè chëung chëung, 儉吾從衆 k'hëem soò gwá t'hàn chëung lāng, in that which is saving, I follow the generality; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Hoo choó wun lëang këung k'hëem jëang, 夫子溫良恭儉讓 hoo choó wun jëw, lëang tit, këung kèng, k'hëem chat, sèo nêo^{ng}, our master (Confucius) is affable, kind, respectful, parsimonious, and yielding; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

幸

K'hëen 愆 A fault, an error, a crime; chöey k'hëen, 罪愆, a sin.

Kwun choó yéw sam k'hëen, 君子有三愆 kwun choó woò s^{na} hāng k'hëen sit, the good man is apt to fall into three mistakes.

K'hëen 开 Even, level, flat; a surname; also written 开, k'hëen.

K'hëen 僣 The common way of writing 愆, k'hëen, a fault.

K'hëen 搴 To take up; k'hëen kê, 搴旗, to seize a standard.

Kwù-y-poè lé kwun k'hëen kê chëá sok è, 季布履軍搴旗者數矣 Kwù-y-poè tūy kwun ch'hëo^{ng} ké kwúy nā páe, Kwù-y-poè, when following the army, succeeded in seizing the enemy's standard several times.

K'hëen 褰 To lift up; k'hëen e, 褰衣, to lift up the clothes.

K'hëen sëang sèep Chin, 褰裳涉溱 tē^{ng} k'hé yin chëo^{ng}, leáou köèy Chin chüy, he lifted up his garments, to wade through the Chin river.

K'hëen 騫 A horse's belly-band; a girth; also, to injure, to fail.

Lām san che sēw, put k'hëen put peng, 南山之壽不騫不崩 lām sw^{na} áy tē^{ng} hòèy sēw, bēy k'héep bēy pang, the southern mountains are longlived, neither decaying nor falling; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

K'hëen 牽 Vulg. k'han: to lead, to pull, to drag; to stick to.

Khëen ke gnèw, 牽車牛 k'han ch'hëa kap goó, to lead along wagons and oxen.

Hák chëá k'hëen è séy bün, 學者牽於所聞 t'hák áy lāng k'he k'hëen tē e séy woò t'hē^{na} áy soò, learners are led by what they have heard (without giving heed to others' opinions); see the 史記 Soó kè.

A tow-rope is called pek tēang k'hëen, 百丈牽 pāyh tē^{ng} k'han, a hundred fathoms' puller.

K'hëen 鏗 Vulg. k'hëang: the sound of metal, a chiming.

Chëung seng k'hëen, 鍾聲鏗 cheng áy sē^{na} k'hëang, the sound of a bell is tinkling; see the 禮樂記 Léy gák ké.

K'hëen 僇 The old form of 愆, k'hëen, a fault.

犬

K'hëen 犬 Vulg. kaóu: a dog; k'hëen choó, 犬子, a puppy: a polite expression used by the Chinese, when speaking of their own children.

Chè ê k'héén má, kae lèng yéw yáng, 至於犬馬皆能有養 *chè kadu kabu báy, chò póó ēy wōo lāng ch'hē*, with respect to dogs and horses, they can all be fed and nourished; (and if we do nothing more than this for our parents, where lies the difference?) see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

K'héén 畎 A ditch or furrow in a field, six of which constitute an acre.
 Gnó ch'hè k'héén boé che téung, 我處畎之中 *gwá twā tē k'héén boé áy tang e^{ng}*, I dwell amongst the furrows and acres; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

K'héén 遣 To present, to send, to send away; ch'hay k'héén, 差遣, to send on an errand.

Kè sèk se k'héén ê ch'hek, 既夕書遣于策 *kadu àm chēw kè k'héén sàng áy meē^h tē ch'hāyh*, when it is evening, set down the number of presents in a book; see the 儀禮 *Gē léy*.

Kēang-sē é Choó-hwān boé chùy jé k'héén che, 姜氏與子犯謀醉而遣之 *Kēang-sē hap Choó-hwān soō nēō^{ng} ch'hòng e chéw chùy, jé ch'hay k'héén e*, Kēang-sē and Choó-hwān planned to make him drunk, and then to send him away; see the 左傳 *Cho twān*.

K'héén 犟 A stubborn ox, that will not be led.

K'héén 縶 K'héén k'hwán, 縶縶, attached, indissolubly attached to any one.

去

K'héén 俛 To compare, to bring a comparison, to speak a parable; like as.
 K'héén t'héén che mōēy, 俛天之妹 *ch'hin chēō^{ng} t'heē^{ng} áy sēo mōēy*, just like heaven's younger sister; see the 大雅 *Tāē gnáy*.

K'héén 倮 K'héén lēén, 倮健, to march in a row, close together.

K'héén 牽 To pull, to pluck; also read k'héén.

K'héén 譴 To inquire into; k'héén chek, 譴責, to scold, to blame.
 Lēang-sè-choé, 梁世祖, the first prince of the Lēang dynasty was very friendly with Sōng-hōng-kéng, 宋弘景, and used (*sē sē soó jīn k'héén būn*, 時時使人譴問 *sé sé saé lāng k'héén moō^{ng}*) constantly to send people to inquire after him.

K'héén 控 To knock the head; to hit against, to come in contact with.

平

K'héén 乾 Heaven; the male principle of nature; k'héén k'hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth. The visible heavens are called t'heén, 天, and the superintending principle k'héén, 乾.

K'héén 虔 Respectful, reverentiāl, religious; k'héén sēng, 虔誠, pious and sincere. K'héén sīn, 虔神, to fear God.

平

K'heē^{ng} 拈 Read k'héem: to take up anything with pincers or tweezers.

K'heē^{ng} 鉗 Read k'héem: a pair of pincers, nippers, or pliers.

夫

K'heēp 怯 To be very much afraid, to be full of fears; cowardly.

K'hēep 狃 To fear, to dread difficulty.

K'hēep 壞 Read hwaē : to destroy, to deface; destroyed, ruined; vicious, corrupt. Bút hwaē k'hè, 物壞去 *mee^{nh} k'hēep k'hè*, anything spoiled. Hwaē hēng, 壞行 *k'hēep séy kēnd*, corrupt conduct.

夫 K'hēet 拮 To do anything with the mouth and hands; ê séw k'hēet k'he, 予手拮据 *gwá áy ch'héw k'hēet k'he*, my hands are at work; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

K'hēet^t 𠃉 Motion, the appearance of motion.

K'hēet 詰 To regulate; to inquire; to blame; also, the next day.

K'hēet te pō bān, 詰爾暴慢 *mooi^{ng} chék pō bān*, to inquire into and reprove oppressions and insults; see the 禮月令 *Léy gwát lēng*.

K'hēet teaou séang kēen, 詰朝相見 *bín a chaē sēo kē^{ng}*, to-morrow we can see each other; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

K'hēet 刮 To flay, to skin the face; to tattoo the skin.

K'hēet 契 Sorrowful, mournful; k'hēet k'hwat, 契闊, separated to a distance. K'hēet k'hēet goē t'hàn, 契契寤歎 *hwán ló kađu ch'hai^{ng} t'hó k'hwúy*, mournful and distressed, on awaking we sigh; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

K'hēet 鵠 A bird which gives the signal for sowing the seed.

K'hēet 頡 A straight neck, like a swallow's neck. Ch'hong-k'hēet, 倉頡, the man who first invented letters (B. C. 2622).

K'hēet 頤 To hold anything in the lap; pòk gân k'hēet che, 薄言頤之 *ch'hēnd á-kóng p'hà y e tēnd a*, they were saying, 'hold it in your lap;' see the 周南 *Chew lām*.

K'hēet 纈 To bind with a thread.

K'hēet 擷 To pick, to pluck, to strip off.

K'hēet 挈 To take in the hand, to carry in the hand; to take hold of, to support. Pan pék put t'hèy k'hēet, 斑白不提挈 *t'hađu mó pan pǎyh áy lāng, u^m hoē e kwnd á mee^{nh}*, people with gray hairs were not allowed to carry things; see the 王制 *Ong chè*.

K'hēet 愨 Not grieved, free from grief. Hoo Kong-bēng-ko é hađu choó che sim, wúy put jèák sè k'hēet, 夫公明高以孝子之心爲不若是愨 *hoo Kong-bēng-ko é hađu kēnd á áy sim, chò ná bó an néy, chēw bēy swǎh hwán ló*, now Kong-bēng-ko maintained the feelings of a filial child, and if he did not so, he was grieved; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

K'hēet 孑 One, only, alone, single; over and above. A surname. Chew é lēy bín, bē yéw k'hēet wúy, 周餘黎民靡有孑遺 *Chew lađu áy oē t'hađu payh sai^{ng} böēy woō twnd a chít lāng wúy tē*, of the remnant of the black-haired people of Chew, there is not a single one left; see the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.

K'hëet **訐** To attack and expose people's secret vices; to find out secrets.
 Oè k'hëet é wûy tit chëá, **惡訐以爲直者** gwá wàn hwut lëy k'hëet áy láng, yin wûy e lëäh e sê teáou tit áy, 'I detest those exposers of mens' secret faults, because they do it under the pretense of honesty;' said by Confucius in the **語論** Lün gé.

K'hëet **謁** Martial, military, bold, courageous.
 Sè soō yéw k'hëet, **庶士有謁** chëùng e áy t'hák ch'häyh láng woō boó áy yëō^{ng}, all his learned men had a martial appearance; see the **衛風** Wöey hong.

K'hëet **砧** Hard, a hard stone, an uneven road.

K'hek **克** To be able; to be superior to; to overcome, to repress.
 K'hek ké, **克己**, to overcome one's-self.

K'hek bêng tek, **克明德** éy k'hek bêng tek, to be able clearly to understand virtue; see the **康誥** K'hong k'hò.

Gnó chëèn pit k'hek, **我戰必克** gwá nā sèo t'haé pit yë^{ng}, 'when I fight, I am sure to win;' said by Confucius.

K'hek **御** Weary, tired.

K'hek **勅** To constrain one's-self; to exert one's-self; to boast one's-self.

K'hek **剋** To conquer; to kill; k'hek kê, **剋期**, to appoint a time. Also written **剋**, k'hek.

K'hek **客** Vulg. k'häyh: a guest, a stranger, a visitor.
 K'hó soó é pin k'hek gân yéá, **可使與賓客言也** t'hang saé e kap láng k'häyh kóng wā, he can be employed to speak with guests and visitors; see the **論語** Lün gé.

K'hek **刻** Teáou k'hek, **雕刻**, to cut, to engrave. K'hek joō, **刻字** k'hek jē, to cut letters. Sê k'hek, **時刻**, times, constantly; yit k'hek, **一刻** chit k'hek, a moment.

K'hek **紵** The coarse kind of hempen or grass-cloth; coarse linen; sackcloth.
 Chín t'he k'hek, pit peáou jê ch'hut che, **紵絺紵必表而出之** ch'hëng tw^{ng} á nē^{ng} á kwäh poè, t'èoh peáou jê ch'hut e, wearing a single garment of coarse or fine linen, it is necessary (to have something next the skin); and let this be on the outside; see the **論語** Lün gé.

K'hek **虢** The name of a country; káy tō é Gê, é hwát K'hek, **假道於虞以伐虢** ch'èoh loè tē Gê, é hwát K'hek, they availed themselves of the road through the country of Gê, in order to attack that of K'hek; see **孟子** Bëng choó.

K'hek **闐** Still, quiet, tranquil; k'hek kê boō jín, **闐其無人** k'hek chëng bó láng, still and solitary, without any one near; see the **易經** Ek keng.

K'hek **喫** To eat; k'hek hwän, **喫飯** ch'èäh pooi^{ng}, to eat rice.
 Böey sèuk hé tōng Choo ló k'hek, **梅熟許同朱老喫** hū^m á sèk yin t'ang Choo ló ch'èäh, when the plumbs are ripe, I have promised to eat them in company with old Mr. Choo.

K'hek **啣** To laugh.

K'hek 碣 A hard stone.

K'hek 隙 A chink, a cranny, a hole; k'hóng k'hek, 孔隙 a crevice; hāy k'hek, 暇隙 leisure, freedom from labor.

Chwàn hēet k'hek sēang kwuy, 鑽穴隙相窺 *chwu^{ng} k'hang k'hek sēo k'hw^{na}*, to bore a hole and peep at one another; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lông k'hek káng boó, 農隙講武 *chōh ch'hân êng laé kóng boó*, when there is leisure from agriculture, then is the time for talking about military affairs.

K'hek 曲 Read k'hëuk: a song; ch'hèàng k'hëuk, 唱曲 *ch'hèàng k'hek*, to sing songs.

幸

K'heng 傾 On one side, inclined, lateral, partial; injured, falling.

T'hēen k'heng sey pok, tēy k'hwat tong lâm, 天傾西北地闕東南 *t'hee^{ng} k'heng tē sae pak, tēy k'hwat tē tang lâm*, the heavens are partially inclined on the northwest, and the earth is hollow towards the southeast; (hence the Chinese say, that their emperors always come from the northwest, as coming down from heaven; and the rivers of China generally flow to the southeast, that being the lowest part of the world;) see the 天文訓 T'hēen bûn hwùn. K'heng tó, 傾倒, overturned; k'heng hòk, 傾伏, prostrate.

K'heng 卿 A noble, a high officer; a subject. Ch'hut chek soó kong k'heng, jip chek soó hoó heng, 出則事公卿入則事父兄 *ch'hut chēw hòk saē kong k'heng, jip chēw hòk saē pāy hē^{na}*, on going abroad serve the chiefs and nobles, and com-

ing home, serve your parents and elder brethren; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'heng 輕 Vulg. k'hin: light, not heavy; kwân jēn hoē te k'heng tēung, 權然後知輕重 *ch'hin, jēn aōu ēy chae k'hin tāng*, weigh a thing and then you may know whether it is light or heavy; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'heng 坑 Vulg. k'hai^{ng}: a dell, a ravine, a hollow place; to let into a hole or pit. E chày k'heng Chîn hāng chut sam sip bān, 羽詐坑秦降卒三十萬 *é chày hām Chîn áy hāng peng s^{na} cháp bān*, (Hāng-é) deceitfully decoyed into a pit, (and destroyed) 300,000 of the surrendered troops of Chîn; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'heng 硿 A stony cavern; a rocky dell.

K'heng 筐 Read k'hong: a basket; ch'haé ch'haé kwân-jé put êng k'heng k'hong, 采采卷耳不盈傾筐 *bán bán kwân-jé áy ch'haé, bó mu^{na} chit k'heng*, picking and gathering the kwân-jé vegetable, and after all not getting enough to fill one basket; see the 周南 Chew lâm.

K'heng 鍤 Read k'héung: the hole of an axe or chisel, in which the handle is fixed.

畝 K'héng 頃 A piece of land, containing one hundred acres. Gô k'héng, 俄頃, a moment. Bûn chēn soé

k'héng tēn, 門前數頃田 *moō^{ng} chéng kwáy pāyh boé áy ch'hân*, before the door are several hundred acres of land.

K'héng k'hek, 頃刻, a small space of time, immediately.

K'héng 傾 Gô k'héng, 俄傾, a moment of time.

K'héng 冃 Any part of the body, where the bones and sinews unite.

K'héng 肯 To be willing, to assent to; k'héng put k'héng? 肯不肯, are you willing or not?

Hwūy jēn k'héng laé, 惠然肯來 hwūy jēn kaù k'héng laé, to be so kind, as to be willing to come; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

K'héng 縲 K'héng mâ, 縲麻, a kind of flax or hemp; also written 縲 k'héng.

去

K'hèng 慶 To congratulate; k'hèng hō, 慶賀, to felicitate; also, happiness. Chong-pek é hō k'hèng che léy, ch'hin ē sèng che kok, 宗伯以賀慶之禮親異姓之國 chong-pek áy kwⁿa tēäh hō k'hèng áy léy soè, chò ch'hin pat sai^{ng} áy kok, the chong-pek officer, with ceremonies of congratulation, contracted matrimonial alliances with countries of a different surname; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

K'hèng 磬 A musical instrument formed out of a gem or precious stone. Choó kek k'hèng é Wöey, 子擊磬于衛 hoó choó p'hah k'hèng tē Wöey, Confucius played on the k'hèng at Wöey; see the 論語 Lún gé.

K'hèng 声 The ancient form of the above.

K'hèng 罄 Empty, void; an empty vessel, exhausted. Pîn che k'hèng è, wūy lūy che t'hé, 瓶之罄矣

維罍之恥 chéw pân áy k'hang sē chéw òng áy seáou léy, when the wine-cup is empty, it is a disgrace to the wine-jar; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

率

K'héng 傾 K'héng gîn, 傾銀, to melt silver.

去

K'héng 栢 The name of a tree; also written 栢 k'héng.

K'héng 虹 Read hōng: a rainbow. Kwùy ch'hun hōng sé kēn beng tong, hōng put kēn, 季春虹始見孟冬虹不見 ch'hun böey k'héng k'hé t'haú hēn, kaú tang t'haú k'héng chéw ũ^m kē^{ng}, in the latter month of spring the rainbow begins to appear, and in the first month of winter it ceases to be seen; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

去

K'he^{ng} 康 Read k'hong: a surname.

K'he^{ng} 糠 Read k'hong: chaff; bé k'hong, 米糠 bé k'he^{ng}, the husk of rice.

去

K'he^{ng} 藏 Read chōng: to secrete, to conceal, to hide, to stow away, to store, to hoard; chōng bú, 藏物, k'he^{ng} meē^h, to conceal anything.

去

K'hèò 徼 Read k'hèòu: as chò k'hèòu, 做徼 chò k'hèò, to make a bargain, to go between in making a bargain, as a broker.

去

K'hèöh 拾 Read sip: to take up, to pick up, to gather up. Loē put sip wūy, 路不拾遺

loē bó k'hěoh ka laöuh äy meē^h, they did not pick up anything that was dropped in the roads (speaking of a highly improved state of society).

幸

K'hěo^{ng} 腔 Read k'hěang: a dialect; Teâu-chew k'hěang, 潮州腔, Têô-chew k'hěo^{ng}, the dialect of Têô-chew.

丟

K'hěo^{ng} 儉 Read k'hěem: sparing; k'hěem sit, 儉食 k'hěo^{ng} chěäh, to be sparing at meals.

K'hěuk 曲 Bent, crooked, not straight; wúy k'hěuk, 委曲, bent and curved.

Ko k'hěuk, 歌曲 kwa k'hék, songs and ballads; sim k'hěuk, 心曲, ideas.

K'hěuk è sün jîn, 曲意徇人 k'hěuk lán é äy è, laé t'hàn pat lêng, to accommodate one's own ideas, in order to comply with others.

Lwän gnó sim k'hěuk, 亂我心曲 p'häh lwän gwá äy sim k'hěuk, to disturb one's thoughts and wishes.

K'hěuk 麴 Vulg. k'hak: leaven, a preparation of rice to cause a fermentation in liquor; a surname.

Chím k'hěuk chék chò, 枕麴藉糟 lěäh k'hak chò chím t'haóu, lěäh chò chò ch'hěoh, to take leaven for one's pillow, and grains for one's bed (speaking of a confirmed drunkard, who is buried in liquor).

K'hěuk 糶 The same as the above; pék k'hěuk, 白糶 p'äyh k'hak, a kind of fermenting substance.

幸

K'hěung 芎 Ch'hwan k'hěung, 川芎, a medicinal plant, used as an antidote to poisons.

K'hěung 蛩 The name of an animal, like a horse, found in the northern sea.

K'hěung 穹 K'hěung ch'hong, 穹蒼, the azure heavens; vast as the blue expanse.

Bê yéw lé lék, é lěem k'hěung ch'hong, 靡有旅力以念穹蒼 böey woō twā lát, é lěem k'hěung ch'hong, there is no great strength in us, but we are apt to call upon the azure heavens for help; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

K'hěung 蹙 The sound of people walking; the noise of a footstep.

Bün jîn chëuk yim k'hěung jěen, jê hé è, 聞人足音蹙然而喜矣 t'hě^{na} k'è^{ng} lêng äy k'ha yim, k'hěung jěen chëw hw^{na} hé, hearing the sound of people's noisy steps coming along, I am delighted; see the 莊子 Chông choó.

K'hěung 銚 Vulg. k'heng: the hole of an axe or chisel in which the handle is fixed.

K'hěung 蟻 K'hěung lóng, 蟻娘, insects found in excrementitious matter.

K'hěung 鞞 A leathern thong, to tie anything with a leathern thong; a surname.

K'hěung yüng hōng gnêw che kek, 鞞用黃牛之革 chò k'hěung tēoh yüng wu^{ng} goó äy p'höey, for a thong, you must make use of a cow's hide; see the 易經 Ek keng.

K'hěung 嶂 K'hěung kěung, 嶂窮, the appearance of the sky; a hilly appearance.

K'hěung 忡 Sorrowful, grieved.

声

K'héung 恐 To fear, to be alarmed, to be apprehensive; k'héung p'hⁿà, 恐怕, to be afraid. Choó-loē yéw bân, bē che lêng hêng, wúy k'héung yéw bân, 子路有聞未之能行惟恐有聞 Choó-loē woō t'hēⁿa, yéá böëy éy kēⁿá, wúy kēⁿa woō kōh t'hēⁿa, when Choó-loē heard anything, before he could put it in practice he was afraid lest he should hear something else (necessary to be done); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

去

K'héung 佻 Small, diminutive; some say, bent and crooked; cold.

K'héung 曝 To dry anything in the sun.

幸

K'hew 丘 A hillock, a mound, a little hill; a sacrificial area; a surname. Wúy ko pit yin k'hew lêng, 爲高必因丘陵 chò kwán pit wá k'hew lêng, in making anything high, we must take advantage of hillocks and mounds; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hew 邱 Vulg. k'hoo: a surname.

K'hew 蚯 K'hew yín, 蚯蚓, t'hoé kín, a worm, the common earthworm. Sē gwát k'hew yín ch'hut, 是月蚯蚓出 chéy chít göëyh goó wūn ch'hut, in this month, the worms come out; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lêng.

K'hew 坵 Great, large; to collect, to assemble together; the same as 丘, k'hew.

K'hew 悒 Malice and enmity; also to assemble together.

K'hew 鳩 To assemble together; the name of a bird of the genus Columba; k'hew chuy, 鳩雛 ka chuy, a dove.

Wúy ch'héak yéw chaōu, wúy k'hew ke che, 維鵲有巢維鳩居之 wúy chāyh á wōo sēw, wúy ka chuy k'hēā e, the magpie builds its nest, and the pigeon comes and dwells in it; see the 召南 Seàou lām.

K'hew 樛 The name of a tree; the branches of a tree bending downwards.

K'hew 龍 A young dragon; k'hew, 龍, is a young dragon with horns, and k'ew, 虬, is a young dragon, without horns.

声

K'héw 揔 To take or raise up with the hand.

K'héw 醜 An ugly face.

去

K'hèw 趄 Lame, to walk lame.

K'hèw 跬 The appearance of walking.

平

K'héw 球 Read kêw: an instrument of music made of a precious stone.

T'hèen kêw, 天球, t'heeng k'héw, a celestial globe. Lêw Kêw, 琉球, Léw K'héw, the Lêw Kêw, or Lew Chew islands.

T'hèen kêw hô toê chaé tong sê, 天球河

圖在東序 *t'hec^{ng} k'héw hó toé twā tē tang*
pee^{ng} áy ch'hòd, the celestial globe and the map of the
 river were kept in the eastern range of the building;
 see the 書經 *Se keng*.

K'hêw 趨 The legs bent, not straightened out;
 shriveled up, shrunk.

幸

K'hey 溪 A rivulet, a stream, a mountain tor-
 rent; also written 溪, 溪, and
 谿, k'hey.

Koè kok put é san k'hey che hëém, 固國不
 以山溪之險 *këen koè áy kok, bó twā tē*
sw^a k'hey áy hëém, a firm state does not consist
 in the precipitous nature of its mountains and tor-
 rents; see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

声

K'héy 啓 To open out, to unfold, to inform,
 to explain, to communicate instruc-
 tion. Put hwún, put k'héy, 不
 憤不啓 *nā bó hwat hwún, e bó böëyh k'héy*
kà, if any would not arouse themselves to exertion,
 he would not explain anything for their informa-
 tion; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

K'héy ê séw, k'héy ê chëuk, 啓予手啓
 予足 *k'héy k'hwuy gwá áy ch'héw, k'héy k'hwuy*
gwá áy k'ha, 'stretch out my arms, and stretch out
 my legs;' (said by a person when he was going to
 die;) see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

K'héy 儗 To open, or take off, the collar of a
 garment.

K'héy 綮 To believe; the barb of a spear.
 K'héng k'héy, 肯綮, those
 parts of the body where the bones
 and sinews meet, a joint.

妻

K'hèy 契 To unite, to join together, to agree;
 a bond, a check, a covenant.

Chaé hoo chéáng kwan k'hèy, é tē
 chông, 宰夫掌官契以治藏 *chaé*
hoo áy kw^a chéáng kw^a k'hèy, é tē k'hè^{ng}, the
 proper officer holds the public bonds, in order to
 take care of them; see the 周禮 *Chew léy*.

K'hèy 啜 K'hek kwa choó, 啜瓜子
k'hèy kwa ché, to crack the seeds
 of a melon.

幸

K'hím 欽 Respectful, majestic, to command
 respect. K'hím ch'hay, 欽差,
 an imperial envoy, an embassa-
 dor. K'hím bēng, 欽命, an imperial order.
 K'hím bēng bün soó, 欽明文思, (Geâu
 was) respectful, intelligent, elegant, and thoughtful;
 see the 書堯典 *Se geâu tién*.

K'hím 衾 A large coverlid, a quilt.

K'hím 衿 The collar of a garment; ch'heng
 ch'heng choó k'hím, 青青子
 衿 *ch'hai^{ng} ch'hai^{ng} á nē^a*, a
 light blue collar; see the 鄭風 *Tēng hong*.

K'hím 紕 A single coverlid; also, a girdle; to
 bind up one's garment.

K'hím 襟 The part of a garment which laps
 over, in order to fasten it.
 Tông k'hím heng tēy, 同襟
 兄弟 *tāng k'hím hē^a tē*, brethren by mar-
 riage (as the husbands of the sisters of one's wife).

声

K'hím 坵 A cave, a pit, a dell,

K'hím 𧄸 A thickness or induration of the skin.

K'hím 𧄹 Clear, light, intelligent.

K'hím 𧄺 Cold, chilly, refrigerant, an intense cold; k'hím saù, 𧄺嗽, a very bad cough.

K'hím 𧄻 K'hím k'hoé, 𧄻口, to stop the mouth, to observe silence.

𧄼
K'hím 𧄼 To place the hand on, to rest.

𧄽
K'hím 𧄽 A harp; k'hím sek, 𧄽瑟, a harp & guitar. Ch'hey choó h'ó háp, jé koé sek k'hím, 𧄽子好合如鼓瑟琴 *boé k'éná hó hó sèó háp, ch'hín ch'èō^{ng} tw'á sek k'hím*, wives and children living in concord and harmony, like the playing on the harp and guitar; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

K'hím 𧄾 Hông k'hím, 𧄾芩, a medicinal plant.

K'hím 𧄿 Lím k'hím, 𧄿檣, the name of a fruit tree, like the wild plum.

K'hím 𧄿 To take, to seize, to apprehend, to take prisoner; hwát k'hím, 活擒 *wáh k'hím*, to take alive.

Choo-kat-léang k'hím Bēng-hék, ch'hit k'hím ch'hit hòng, 諸葛亮擒孟獲七擒七放 *Choo-kat-léang léäh Bēng-hék, ch'hit áy léäh ch'hit áy pàng*, Choo-kat-léang in taking Bēng-hék, caught him seven times, and seven times let him go; see the 三國 *San kok*.

K'hím 禽 A bird, one of the feathered-tribe, a fowl; k'hím sèw, 禽獸, birds and beasts, the brute creation.

Chéung jit jé put hék yit k'hím, 終日而不獲一禽 *chit jit kob, jé bó léäh chit ch'èäh ch'èáou*, they were all the day without catching one bird; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

𧄿
K'hín 𧄿 Small, few; to sneeze, to cough.

K'hín 輕 Read k'heng: light, not heavy, unimportant. K'heng tēung tōng, 輕重

同則價相若 *k'hín tāng sèó tāng, ch'ek k'ày ch'è^{ng} sèó ch'hín ch'èō^{ng}*, when things are equally light and heavy, the prices would be the same; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

𧄿
K'hín 𧄿 An earthworm, a worm of the genus *Lumbricus*.

K'hín 𧄿 Vulg. *ch'hēⁿá*: to walk with difficulty, to walk carefully, to walk lame.

K'hín 淺 Read ch'héen: shallow, not deep.

Jé kē ch'héen ch'hím hoē pòk che put yit ch'èá, yēw yéw léy é yit che, 而其淺深厚薄之不一者又有禮以一之 *jé e áy k'hín ch'hím kaōu pòh, áy ū^m pat^{ng} ch'èy yéá woō léy é ch'hòng ch'èy*, and as for the difference of things which are shallow and deep, thick and thin, we have the principles of propriety to equalize them.

𧄿
K'hín 勤 Diligent; k'hín kong, 勤工, *k'hín kang*, diligent in business.

Ong-kwù y kē k'hín óng kay, 王季其勤王家 *óng-kwù y e ēy k'hín kang óng áy ch'hòd*, Ong-kwù y was diligent in the palace.

K'hîn 懃 Sorrowful, anxious; yin k'hîn, 懃懃, earnest and exact in the fulfillment of duties, studious to please.

Yin k'hîn sòng k'hek, 懃懃送客, yin k'hîn sòng lāng k'hāyh, assiduous and obliging in attentions to guests.

K'hîn 芹 K'hîn ch'haè, 芹菜, celery. Soō lók P'hwàn súy, gân ch'haé kē k'hîn, 思樂泮水言採

其芹 sēō^{ng} tek kaé P'hwⁿà chúy, kóng böëyh bán e ày k'hîn ch'haè, thinking about taking our pleasure upon the P'hwàn waters and talking of picking the celery there; see the 魯頌 Loé sēung.

夫 K'hip 吸 To inspire, to draw in the breath; hoe k'hip, 呼吸, to respire and inspire. Also, to drink.

K'hip tam loē chē hoô lēāng, 吸湛露之浮涼 lim tam loē ày p'hoó léng, to drink the light and cool drops of the pleasant dew.

K'hip 汲 Vulg. ch'hēō^{ng}: to draw water; k'hip k'hip, 汲汲, incessant; a surname.

Twán kēng put k'hó k'hip ch'him, 短繩不可汲深 téy ày sōh bó t'hang ch'hēō^{ng} ch'him chúy, a short well-rope will not serve to draw up water from a great depth.

K'hip 芡 Vulg. k'hit: as pék k'hip, 白芡 pāyh k'hit, a medicinal plant.

K'hip 笈 A sachel, or box, for containing school books.

Hoō k'hip chēung soo yēw, 負笈從師遊 gēà k'hāyh t'hàn sin sai^{ng} yēw, to shoulder one's sachel and follow one's teacher.

K'hip 泣 To cry, to bewail, to lament, to shed tears. K'hip t'hèy lēn lēn, 泣涕漣漣 laōu bāk saé sēo swà, the tears flowed rapidly.

天 K'hip 招 Vulg. k'hàng: to tear with the nails, to scratch.

夫 K'hit 乞 To beg, to supplicate, to implore; to take, to give; k'hit sit, 乞食 k'hit chēāh, a beggar; k'hit soo, 乞士, a begging priest.

K'hit kē ē put chēuk, yēw koè jē che t'h^{na}, 乞其餘不足又顧而之他 k'hit e ày sīn bó kađu, yēw k'hwⁿà jē k'hè kađu pat wūy, he begged what was left (of the sacrifices), and not finding it sufficient, looked around, and went to another place (of sacrifice); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

幸 K'ho 柯 A branch, a twig; the handle of an ax. Vulg. kwa: a surname.

Kwun choó put kaé k'ho jē ék yēép, 君子不改柯而易葉 kwun choó bó káy ke jē wⁿà hēōh, the good man (like an ever-green plant,) does not change his branches nor cast his leaves.

Hwát k'ho, hwát k'ho, kē chek put wán, 伐柯伐柯其則不遠 p'hāh poó t'hađu pai^{ng}, p'hāh poó t'hađu pai^{ng}, e ày hwat chek bēy hwū^{ng}, in cutting an ax-handle, in cutting an ax-handle, the pattern is not far from us (for that is the pattern in our hand, while we are cutting).

K'ho 珂 A stone resembling a gem; sòng é ché gēuk k'ho, 送以紫玉珂 sòng é āng gēuk ày k'ho, to make a present of a vermilion colored gem.

K'ho 軻 The axles of carriages joined together; a man's name; 孟子, Bēng-choó's name was 孟軻, Bēng-k'ho.

K'ho 箝 A particular sort of bamboo.

K'ho 科 An order, a class, a measure, a rule;
lōey k'ho, 內科 laē k'ho, a
physician; göey k'ho, 外科 gwā
k'ho, a surgeon.

Sék put choó p'hê, wūy lèk put tōng k'ho, 射不
主皮爲力不同科 chōh cheè^{ng} bó choó tē
t'hadu p'hōey, yin wūy k'hwùt lāt ū^m t'ang t'eng,
archery does not consist in shooting through the
leather because men's strength is not of an equal po-
wer; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Eng k'ho jê hoē chìn, 盈科而後進 éng
mwⁿá k'ho jēn aōu chìn, (the waters) fill up their
measure, and then flow onwards; see 孟子
Bēng choó.

K'ho 蝌 K'ho hây, 蝌蝦, a kind of toad;
k'ho toé, 蝌蚪 k'ho tabu, the
common toad.

K'ho 窠 Empty, void, a hole. A hole in the
earth is called 窠, k'ho, and a
nest in a tree is called 巢, chaōu.

K'ho 媿 Handsome, beautiful.

可 Vulg. t'hang: can, may; to be able;
put k'hó, 不可 ū^m t'hang, it
may not be.

Gnó chek ē ē sē, boó k'hó, boó put k'hó, 我則
異於是無可無不可 gwá chēw kōh
yēō^{ng} é chéy léy, bó t'hang, bó ū^m t'hang, I am dif-
ferent from these people, not having any particular
thing that I may, or may not do, (but acting in all
respects according to circumstances;) said by Con-
fucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

K'hó 坷 K'hám k'hó, 坎坷, to be crossed,
to meet with constant difficulties.

K'hó 舸 A large boat, or ship.

K'hó 丐 To desire, to breathe freely.

K'hó 哿 Can, may, to be able; excellent,
commendable.
K'hó è hoó jín, ae ch'hoó keng
tòk, 哿矣富人哀此矜獨 t'hang è pod
lāng, ae chéy sōng hēung kwⁿá tòk, rich people can
do it, but alas! for the wretched and solitary; see
孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hó 箬 K'hó ló, 箬箬, crooked wood
or bamboo of which utensils are
made.

K'hó 考 To examine; key k'hó, 稽考, a
literary examination; sēw k'hó,
壽考, age; k'hó pé, 考妣,
deceased parents; k'hó kađu, 考較, to examine.
Soó kwun sēw k'hó, 使君壽考 saé hoē
kwun lé, chēäh tēng hòy sēw, may you, Sir, enjoy
a good old age; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.
Pek sèng jê sōng k'hó pé, 百姓如喪考妣
pāyh sai^{ng} ch'hin chēō^{ng} sé pāy boé, the people
felt as though they had lost their parents; see
孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hó 栲 A certain wood, resembling that of
the varnish tree.

K'hó 拷 To beat, to strike.

K'hó 洇 Water become dry; anything wet dried up; k'hó gê, 洇魚 k'hó hé, to dry up the water in a pond, in order to catch the fish.

K'hó 攷 To examine, to inspect.

去 課 K'hò k'hwàn, 課勸, to exhort; K'hò k'hwàn, 課程, rules, regulations, to arrange; to exact duties, to levy taxes. K'hwàn k'hò lóng song, 勸課農桑 k'hwàn^{ng} k'hò lóng chōh ch'hân chài se^{ng}, to exhort the people to attend to agriculture and the cultivation of the mulberry tree; kong k'hò, 工課 kang k'hòy, an exercise, a task.

Sêng k'hè put k'hò, 成器不課 kađu chē^{ng} à hòy bō láp e sòy, when a person becomes a complete article (i. e. a learned man), he is not to be taxed. Sòy k'hò, 稅課 sòy k'hòy, taxes, duties.

K'hò 顆 A small head; vulg. k'hòy: a bead or pearl. The numeral of small globular things.

K'hò 騾 A stallion.

K'hò 靠 To rely on; é k'hò, 倚靠, to confide in, to trust to.

K'hò 搯 To beat, to strike.

K'hò 焯 Dry, and burnt up.

K'hò 洇 Vulg. k'hwà: to run on a sand-bank, to run a ship aground.

K'hò 誥 To inform. The name of several sections in the 尙書 Sēang se.

幸 箍 K'hoé A hoop, a hoop or ring around a barrel; t'hèet k'hoé, 鐵箍 t'hèeh k'hoé, an iron hoop; k'hoé choó, 箍子 k'hoé á, a circle, a cypher.

K'hoé 箍 A wooden hoop.

K'hoé 粃 Tày k'hoé, 茶粃, the refuse of the tea nut, which is used for washing clothes.

Yêw k'hoé, 油粃, an oil cake.

K'hoé 員 Read wân: a dollar; yit wân, 一員 chit k'hoé, a dollar.

𠵼 口 Vulg. ch'hùy: the mouth; háp k'hoé, 合口, háp ch'hùy, to shut the mouth; bân k'hoé, 門口 mool^{ng}

k'habu, the entrance of the door; àè k'hoé, 隘口 àè k'habu, a narrow pass, a defile.

K'hoé che ê bē yěá, 口之於味也 ch'hùy áy tē bē, the mouth with respect to tastes.

K'hoé 苦 Misery, difficulty, calamity; bitter, acrid; kan k'hoé, 艱苦, wretched. K'hoé ê bân soó, 苦於萬死 k'háh kan k'hoé kòy chē^{ng} á bân sé, more miserable than ten thousand deaths.

K'hoé ch'hoé, 苦楚, painful, wretched; sin k'hoé, 辛苦, bitter, distressing.

K'hoé 筍 A certain kind of bamboo.

K'hoé 𦵏 Lô k'hoé, 勞𦵏, troubled, distressed.

許 Read hé: a surname; Hé-yêw put sêw Geâou sêen, 許由不受堯禪 K'hoé-yêw, ū^m sêw Geâou sêen, K'hoé-yêw would not receive Geâou's empire, (but went and washed his ears after hearing the proposition, as though he had heard something very bad.)

去

叩 To inquire, to ask; k'hoè séw, K'hoè 叩首 k'hok t'haôu, to knock the head against the ground, in obeisance; k'hoè bûn, 叩門 k'hadu moo^{ng}, to rap at the door.

Gnó k'hoè kê léang twan jê kèet yëen, 我叩其兩端而竭焉 gwá moo^{ng} e ây nō t'haôu jê kèet chîn yëen, I inquired on two points, and exhausted the subject; see the 論語 Lün gé.

扣 K'hoè kek, 扣擊, to beat, to strike; k'hoè tê, 扣除 k'hadu té, to cut off, to deduct; k'hoè chëên, 扣錢 k'hadu che^{ng}, to deduct from one's wages.

Taè k'hoè chek taè bêng, seâou k'hoè chek seâou bêng, 大扣則大鳴小扣則小鳴 twā p'häh chek twā tân, sêo p'häh chek sêo tân, when we strike (the musical instruments) forcibly, they emit a loud sound, but when we strike them gently, they make but little noise; see the 禮樂記 Léy gák kè.

寇 A robber, a plunderer, a bandit; jip k'hoè, 入寇, to invade; a surname. Yéw Wát k'hoè, hék wát k'hoè ché, áp k'hè choo? 有越寇或曰寇至盍去諸 woō Wát kok ây ch'hát, woō lāng kóng, ch'hát kadu, sⁿa soō ū^m k'hè? there were some robbers from the Wat country, when some one said, 'the robbers are coming, why do you not get out of the way?' see 孟子 Bēng choó.

蔻 Toē k'hoè, 荳蔻 laōu haōu, nutmegs; toē k'hoè hwa, 荳蔻花 laōu haōu hwa, mace, the second coat of the nutmeg.

篋 Vulg. k'haòu: a bamboo implement used in weaving.

佝 Dwarfish and ugly.

庫 Hoó k'hoè, 府庫, a treasury, a treasure-house; gín k'hoè, 銀庫 a mint. Jê kwun che ch'hong lím sit, hoó k'hoè ch'hëung, 而君之倉廩實府庫充 jê kwun lé ây ch'he^{ng} lím te^{ng}, hoó k'hoè mvⁿá, and your majesty's granaries are full, and your treasuries replenished, (while your people are starving;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

褲 Breeches, pantaloons; sam k'hoè, 衫褲 sⁿa k'hoè, a jacket and trowsers.

袴 The breech, the space between the legs; the clothing for the thighs.

釦 To gild; léw k'hoè, 鈕釦 léw k'hadu, a button-hole.

鞞 The clothing for the thighs; the same as 袴, k'hoè.

平

痞 K'hâm k'hoè, 癩痞, an inveterate, incurable, disease.

痲 K'hoè hoē, 痲癩, anything stopping in the throat.

K'hoê 𦵑 Overgrown grass, and reeds.

幸
K'höey 盔 A helmet; k'köey kap, 盔甲, armor.
Tèung kê t'hoê k'höey, 中其頭盔 *tèung e áy t'haóu k'höey*, it just hit his helmet.

K'höey 談 To laugh, to sport; k'höey ch'heàou, 談笑, to play the fool.

K'höey 恢 Magnanimous, great, noble minded.

K'höey 魁 K'höey seng, 魁星 *k'höey ch'hai^{ng}* the head star in Ursa Major; the head, the principal, the chief; *taē k'höey t'hēn hāy*, 大魁天下 *twā chò k'höey t'haóu tē t'hee^{ng} āy*, to become a great chief in the empire.

K'höey 悝 To sport; a sickness; a man's name.

K'höey 菝 A sort of rattan.

K'höey 科 Read k'ho: the transplanting of grain.

𦵑
K'höey 𦵑 A curtesy, a woman's salutation.

去
K'höey 課 Read k'hò: to tax; to instruct, to exhort; kong k'hò, 功課 *kang k'höey*, labor, a task. A piece of literary composition is also called *k'höey*.

K'höey 踝 The bone of the leg.

K'höey 蹶 To stumble, to fall down.
Kim hoo ch'he chéa k'höey chéa, *sē k'hè yéa, jē hwán tōng kê sim*, 今夫趨者蹶者是氣也而反動其心 *t^{na} chéy lèy kín chaóu áy lāng pwāh tó áy lāng, sē k'hè tē^{na} tē^{na}, jē ēy hwán tin tāng e áy sim*, now when people walk quick or stumble, it merely concerns the animal powers, and yet it agitates the mind; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

平
K'höey 瘵 Read k'hwán: a cramp in the arms or legs.

夫
K'höeyh 缺 Read k'hwat: short, deficient, vacant, scarce, rare, few.
Chéy chwán boô k'hwat, 齊全無缺 *chēou chu^{ng} bó k'höeyh*, perfectly complete without a single defect.

天
K'höeyh 爇 To cook anything at the fire; k'hwat h^{no}, 爇火 *k'höeyh hōey*, to strike fire.

夫
K'hok 牯 A stable or shed for cattle and horses; to take care of cattle.

K'hok 梏 Manacles, handcuffs; chit k'hok, 桎梏, fetters and manacles.
Chit k'hok soó chéa, hwuy chēng bēng yéa, 桎梏死者非正命也 *k^{na} k'hoo laē sé, ū^m sē chē^{na} à bēng*, to die in fetters and manacles, is an ignominious fate; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hok 告 To inform, to make known, to command.
Tēung k'hok, jē sēn tō che, 忠

告而善道之 *chān tēung kap e kóng, jé chéou hó yín ch'hwā e*, faithfully instruct (your friends), and lead them on to virtue; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hok 酷 To oppress, to injure; *kēung bīn hwān hwat, k'hok lē kek twān*, 窮民犯法酷吏擊斷 *sòng hēung pāyh sai^{ng} hwān hwat, sē pò gèak áy kw^{na} lē kek tooi^{ng}*, when the poor people transgress the laws, it is because oppressive officers beat and goad them to it.

K'hok 哭 Vulg. *k'hadu*: to weep, to bewail, to lament. *Ch'hím ê soo, k'hok ê soo*, 寢於斯哭於斯 *k'hwūn tē chéy léy wūy, k'hadu tē chéy léy wūy*, here will we sleep, and here will we weep.

K'hok 廓 To open, wide, large, empty; *Chew-jé sèng toē k'hae k'hok*, 周瑜性度開廓 *Chew-jé áy sèng t'héy k'hwuy k'hok*, Chew-jé's disposition was generous and expansive.

K'hok 郭 *Leaou k'hok*, 寥廓, a deep ravine, a high precipice.

K'hok 擴 To widen out, to extend, to amplify; large, expansive. *K'hok jé ch'héung che*, 擴而充之 *tēoh k'hok jé ch'héung mw^{na} e*, we must expand and consolidate (those good dispositions); see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

K'hok 攫 To tear with the nails, to seize with the talons.

K'hok 鏹 A large hoe, an implement of husbandry.

K'hok 礮 The sound of stones rattling.

K'hok 櫛 A kind of rattle, on which they beat the rounds at night. *Sēng bān kek keng k'hok*, 城門擊更櫛 *sē^{na} mooi^{ng} p'hāh kai^{ng} k'hok*, at the city gate they sound the watchman's rattle.

K'hok 郤 A surname.

天 K'hok 砢 The noise of stones.

幸 K'hom 嗽 *k'ham saou*, 嗽嗽 *k'ham saou*, the sound of coughing; to cough.

幸 K'hong 亢 To oppose, to contend with; *wuy boē bē k'hong*, 威謀靡亢 *wuy boē bēy tèk*, terrific plans, which cannot be opposed.

K'hong 空 Vulg. *k'hang*: empty, vacant; exhausted; *k'hong sim*, 空心 *k'hang sim*, an empty, vacant mind. *Hōey yéa, kē sè hoē, lé k'hong*, 圓也其庶乎履空 *Hōey yéa, e sē ch'ha put to ū^m hāp tāk paé k'hang*, Hōey is very near (attaining to perfection), but he is frequently empty (i. e. poor); see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hong 倥 Inadequate, incapable; *k'hong tōng*, 倥侗, ignorant, rude. *K'hong k'hong jé put sìn*, 倥倥而不信 *k'hong k'hong jé bēy ēy sìn*, incapable not trustworthy; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hong 慳 Simple, plain, undesigning; *k'hong k'hong*, 慳慳, ignorant, rustic.

K'hong 崆 K'hong tōng, 崆峒, the name of a hill.

K'hong 硿 Earthen ware; hwān k'hong, 飯硿 *pooi^{ng} k'hong*, a rice vessel.

K'hong 箜 K'hong hoê, 箜篌, a musical instrument; the name of a tune which was said to have a very wanton and pernicious influence on those who heard it.

K'hong 康 Harmonious, peaceful, tranquil. Vulg. *k'he^{ng}*: a surname. K'hong lêng t'hēn hāy, 康寧 天下 *k'hong lêng t'hee^{ng} āy*, to tranquilize the empire.

K'hong 糠 Vulg. *k'he^{ng}*: chaff; the husk of corn. Pîn chēá sit cho k'hong, 貧者食糟糠 *sòng hēung lāng chēáh p'hōh kwà k'he^{ng}*, poor people are obliged to eat bran and chaff.

K'hong 嶺 K'hong lōng, 嶺嶺, the name of a hill in the west.

K'hong 康 K'hong lōng, 康寔, a high house, a dwelling; a house shut up.

K'hong 匡 Correct, exact, regular; to correct, to adjust, to assist, to help; a surname.

Kwán-tēung sèang Hwán-kong, pà choo hoê, yit k'hong t'hēn hāy, 管仲相桓公霸諸侯一匡天下 *Kwán-tēung sèang choē Hwán-kong, pà choó hoê, jé chit āy k'hong t'hee^{ng} hāy*, Kwán-tēung was prime minister to Hwán-kong, and ruled the tributary princes despotically, bringing the whole empire under one regulation; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hong 眶 Vulg. *k'hang*: a socket; bók k'hong, 目眶 *bák k'hang*, the socket of the eye.

Gê bók ko k'hong, 隅目高眶 *chē^{ng} á kak āy bák chew, kwán kwán āy bák k'hang*, sharp cornered eyes, and high eye-sockets.

K'hong 筐 A basket for containing rice, a basket generally.

K'hong 框 The lid of a coffin; a threshold.

孔 Thorough, pervious, porous; a hole; extreme; a surname.

K'hóng 孔 K'hóng hēet, 孔穴 *k'hang hēet*, a hole or cave. K'hóng-choó, 孔子, Confucius. Èk k'hóng che cheaou, 亦孔之炤 *yěá sīm cheaou beng*, it is also extremely clear and bright; see the 小雅 *Seáou gnáy*.

K'hóng 空 A hole, a cavity; a surname; Sùn chēung lék k'hóng pōng ch'hut, 舜從匿空旁出 *Sùn àn chit léy àm k'háng tē pē^{ng} á ch'hut*, Sùn got out through the side of a secret passage (which he had made in the well); see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

K'hóng 倥 K'hóng chóng, 倥傯, hurried, busy.

K'hóng 忼 K'hóng k'haè, 忼慨, dissatisfied, displeased, sorrowful.

Hâng-é pe ko k'hóng k'haè, 項羽悲歌忼慨 *Hâng-é ch'hēd^{ng} pe ae āy kwa, kék kè k'hóng k'haè*, Hâng-é sung a melancholy ditty, to show his dissatisfaction.

K'hóng 慷 K'hóng k'haè, 慷慨, stiff, haughty, truly sincere.

K'hóng 康 K'hóng lōng, 康 賔, a hollow in a mountain, a ravine.

K'hóng 儻 K'hóng lēang, 儻 俚, uneven.

去 K'hòng 亢 To pass over, to transgress; high; to oppose; k'hòng yāng, 亢 陽, a drought. K'hòng lēung yéw hōèy, 亢 龍 有 悔 k'hòng kōèy áy lēung wōō hōán hōèy, an erring dragon is penitent; see the 易 經 Ek keng.

To strengthen, to support; gân put lēng k'hòng sin, yēen lēng k'hòng chong? 言 不 能 亢 身 焉 能 亢 宗 kóng wā bēy k'hòng kēang pún sin, böèyh an chwⁿá ēy k'hòng kēang chong chok? words are not sufficient to give stability to myself, how then could I thereby establish my family?

K'hòng 伉 To pair, to match; to oppose, to contend; upright, honest. Soō sìn soō chek k'hòng, 事 勝 辭 則 伉 chò soō k'háh yēⁿá kóng wā, chek teáou tit, when our deeds surpass our professions we may be considered honest and upright.

K'hòng 抗 To lift up, to raise with the hand, to elevate, to shake. Chew-kong k'hòng sè choó, hwat ê Pek-k'hím, 周 公 抗 世 子 法 于 伯 禽 Chew-kong k'hòng ké sè choó k'wⁿá hwat tē Pek-k'hím, Chew-kong roused the young prince, (his pupil,) by pointing to the example of (his own son) Pek-k'hím; (for Chew-kong having the heir-apparent for his pupil did not dare to punish him for his faults, but used to beat his own son, by which means the prince was led to reflection.)

K'hòng 硤 K'hòng lōng, 硤 礮, the sound of stones rattling.

K'hòng 吭 To swallow, to swallow down the throat.

K'hòng 骯 K'hòng chòng, 骯 髒, fat, corpulent, lusty.

K'hòng 頡 To fly, as a bird; to fly upwards is called 頡, k'hēet, and to fly downwards 頡 k'hòng.

K'hòng 壙 A wilderness; a waste place; a pit; k'hòng yěá, 壙 野, a desert. Sèw che choé k'hòng yěá, 獸 之 走 壙 也 sèw áy chábu tē k'hòng yěá, the beasts flee into the desert; see 孟 子 Bēng choó.

K'hòng 曠 Empty, void, to make void, to vacate, clear, wide, distant.

Lōèy boō wàn lé, gōèy boō k'hòng hoo, 內 無 怨 女 外 無 曠 夫 laē bīn bó wàn hwūn áy cha boé, gwā bīn bó k'hang k'hang áy ang, within there are no spiteful wives, and without no solitary husbands; see 孟 子 Bēng choó.

K'hòng 嶺 The name of a hill

K'hòng 纈 Fine silken threads, the raw silk; cotton for wadding.

Sam kwun che soō kae jê hēep k'hòng, 三 軍 之 士 皆 如 挾 纈 sⁿa kwun áy soō chò pó ch'hin chēō^{ng} wōō gnāyh mē^{ng}, the troops of the three divisions are all (as hot for fighting) as if they were stuffed with cotton; see the 左 傳 Chó twān.

K'hòng 貢 Choó-k'hòng, 子 貢, the name of one of the disciples of Confucius.

K'hòng 贛 A man's name; the name of a district.

K'hòng 鞚 To bridle in a horse.

K'hòng 控 To lead, to inform; to exceed. K'hòng ê taē pang, 控于大邦 k'hòng kò tē twā pang, to inform a great nation of anything; see the 衛風 Wöey hong.

K'hòng 空 To empty, to render destitute, to impoverish. K'hòng hwát kê sin, 空乏其身 k'hòng hwát e äy hín sin, to impoverish and render destitute his person.

K'hòng 誑 To deceive; k'hòng p'hèèn, 誑騙, to cheat, to deceive. Chìn sóo Kaé-yâng k'hòng Ch'hoé, 晉使解揚誑楚 Chìn kok saé Kaé-yâng k'hè k'hòng p'hèèn Ch'hoé, the government of Chìn sent Kaé-yâng to deceive the people of the Ch'hoé country; see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hòng 欬 Uneven, high and low, not even.

K'hoo 丘 Read k'hew: a surname; also written 邱, k'hoo.

K'hoo 坵 Read k'hew: a parcel; yit k'hew tēn 一坵田 chit k'hoo ch'hân, a piece of ground.

Chew chè, yit lé wūy yit chéng, wūy tēn kék k'hew, tēung yit k'hew kong tēn, göey pat k'hew soo tēn, 周制一里爲一井爲田九坵中一坵公田外八坵私

田 Chew äy chè, chit lé chò chit äy chái^{ng}, chò ch'hân kaóu k'hoo, tang e^{ng} chit k'hoo chò kong ch'hân, gwā bìn pâyh k'hoo chò sae k'hèa äy ch'hân, according to the regulations of the Chew dynasty, every square furlong of land was made into a 井 chéng, or well, which formed nine parcels of land; the middle parcel was the public field, and the eight outer parcels were private lots.

K'hoo 祛 K'he sèa, 祛邪 k'hoo sèa, to expel noxious influences.

K'hoo 去 Read k'hè: to go, to depart, to go far away.

K'hoo 踣 K'hoo lók k'hè, 踣落去, to squat down.

K'hoo 臼 Read kēw: a mortar, in which to pound anything. Kēw ch'hé che lé, é chēy bân bîn, 臼杵之利以濟萬民 cheng k'hoo äy lé, é chēy bân bîn, the advantageous use of the pestle and mortar supply the wants of myriads of people; see the 易經 Ek keng.

K'hwa 佻 K'hwa sèa, 佻邪, distorted, perverse.

K'hwa 誇 To boast, to brag; choō k'hwa, 自誇, to brag of one's-self; also written 倭, k'hwa.

Keaou, yim, keng, k'hwa, 驕淫矜誇 keaou t'haóu, yim hoän, keng tēn, choō k'hwa, proud, wanton, bragging, and boastful; see the 書經 Se keng.

K'hwa 夸 The same as the above; to talk extravagantly.

K'hwa 跨 Vulg. hwäh: to stride over, to step across; a stride.

K'hwa 胯 To cut open, to rip open; also written, 剝, k'hwa. Tèw-ông k'hwa yin hoō che hok, 紂王胯孕婦之腹 Tèw-ông p'hwà k'hwuy woō yin áy cha boé áy pak, Tèw-ông ripped open the bellies of pregnant women.

𠂔 K'hwá 𠂔 A step, a stride. Also read k'hwà.

K'hwá 鈐 An implement used in carrying burdens.

𠂔 K'hwà 𠂔 K'hwà gaē, 𠂔 碍, to hinder, to obstruct.

K'hwà 掛 To hang, to suspend; k'hwà bók kèng, 掛目鏡 k'hwà bák kèⁿà, to wear spectacles; also written 挂, k'hwà.

Gwát ê hwa éng k'hwà ko hwân, 月移花影 掛高垣 göëyh é hwa yèⁿá k'hwà tē kwân ch'hè^{ng}, the moon removed the shadow of the flower, and suspended it on the high wall.

K'hwà 跨 To step over, to stride across; k'hwà yéá má, 跨野馬 k'hwà yéá gwā áy báy, to bestride a wild horse.

K'hwà 湫 Read k'hò: to run aground; k'hò say san, 湫沙山 k'hwà swa swⁿa, to run upon a sand-bank.

K'hwà 粘 Empty grain, husks without any fruit in them.

K'hwà 縲 To bind anything about; to intertwine grass ropes about a fence, in order to strengthen it.

𠂔 K'hwá 𠂔 The name of a certain tree.

𠂔 K'hwⁿa 寬 Read k'hwán: easy, forgiving; leisurely, indulgent, gentle. K'hwán hêng, 寬行 k'hwⁿa kèⁿá, to walk leisurely and slowly.

𠂔 K'hwⁿà 看 Read k'hàn: to see; k'hàn kèèn, 看見 k'hwⁿa kè^{ng}, to behold. Ch'hó sek yaōu k'hàn, kīn k'hèak boō, 草色遙看近却無 ch'haōu sek hwi^{ng} ēy k'hwⁿà kaōu kīn k'hèak bó, the color of the newly springing grass may be seen from a distance, but when near it disappears.

K'hwⁿà 寬 Read k'hwán: loose, easy; sok büt k'hwán, 東物寬 pák meēⁿh k'hwⁿà k'hwⁿà, to tie anything gently.

𠂔 K'hwae 勐 A strong man; athletic, muscular strength.

𠂔 K'hwae 快 Quick, hasty, speedy; pleasant, grateful, agreeable; easy.

K'hwà 快 K'hwàe laē, 快來, come quickly; k'hwàe chò, 快做, easily done. Sóng k'hwàe, 爽快, healthy, hearty; k'hwàe lók, 快樂, cheerful. Ong wát goē hô k'hwàe ê sē? 王曰吾何快 于是 óng kóng gwá k'ham sē k'hwⁿa wáh tē chéy

lây? the king said, 'how can I be pleased and gratified with such things as these?' see 孟子 Bêng choó.

K'hwaè jîn k'hwaè gé, 快人快語 *k'hwaè láng k'hwaè wā*, a hearty man is sure to say something hearty and agreeable.

K'hwaè 𨔵 K'hwaè má, 𨔵馬, *k'hwaè báy*, a swift horse.

K'hwaè 噲 To swallow anything, the throat; the same as 快 *k'hwaè*.

K'hwaè 塊 A lump of anything; *yit k'hwaè tēy*, 一塊地 *chit tēy t'hoé*, a clod of earth; *taē k'hwaè*, 大塊, the great lump, heaven and earth, creative power.

Chìn kong choó Tēung-jé ke, *k'hit sit ê Gnoé-lók yéá jîn*, é che *k'hwaè*, 普公子重耳飢乞食于五鹿野人與之塊 *Chìn áy kong choó Tēung-jé kadu yaou*, *k'hit chēäh kap Goé-lók áy yéá láng*, é hoē e *chit tēy t'hoé*, the prince of the Chin country, named Tēung-jé, when hungry, begged food of some savages in the Five-stag desert; upon which they gave him a clod of earth; (he was disposed to be angry at it, but his conselors advised him to receive the clod thankfully, for it was a prognostic of his getting the country, which he afterwards did really obtain.)

Taē k'hwaè káy gnó é bûn chēang, 大塊假我以文章 *twā tēy chēöh gwá é bûn chēohng*, the great lump (heaven and earth) has lent me the talent for making literary compositions; said by

李白文 *Lé pék bûn*.

夫 K'hwäh 闊 Read *k'hwat*: wide, expansive, broad, ample.

Haé *k'hwat yêw gê yéäk*, 海闊由魚躍 *haé k'hwäh keèng chāē hé yūng yéäk*, the sea is wide, therefore let the fishes jump about in it.

幸

K'hwán 寬 Vulg. *h'hwā*: gentle, easy, soft, leisurely, liberal, kind.

K'hwán chek tek chēung, 寬則得衆 *k'hwā ch'hòng chek tit chēung láng*, be gentle, and you will win the hearts of all; see the 語論 *Lūn gé*.

聲

K'hwán 款 Truly; to knock, to beat; *k'hwán t'haē*, 款待, to intreat, to entertain. K'hwán kwan ch'héng

kèèn, 款關請見 *k'haòu kwan ch'hēng á keèng*, he knocked at the gate of the pass and begged an interview; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

K'hwán 欸 The same as the above; congenial, pure, unmixed.

K'hwán 款 K'hwán tong hwa, 款冬花, the name of a medicinal plant.

K'hwán 窵 Emptied, hollow.

K'hwán 榷 The noise of a number of pestles working in the same mortar.

K'hwán 綬 K'héén *k'hwán*, 綬纆, kindness of intention, to treat one kindly.

去

K'hwán 勸 Vulg. *k'hwui^{ng}*: to advise, to exhort, to counsel. K'hwán sè bûn, 勸世文, religious tracts.

Ké sēen jê kadu put lêng, chek *k'hwán*, 舉善而教不能則勸 *ké yūng hó áy jê ká bēy áy*, chek *pāyh sai^{ng} sēo k'hwui^{ng}*, if you promote the good, and instruct the incapable, then the people will begin to exhort one another; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

K'hwàn 券 An agreement, a check, the two parts of which are held by the different parties; to labor, to be troubled.

拳 K'hwân The hand bent, the arms folded; diligent, earnest, anxious.

K'hwân t'hoê, 拳頭 k'hwân t'haòu, the fist. Tek yit sēn, chek k'hwân k'hwân hók eng, jê búit sit che è, 得一善則拳拳服膺而勿失之矣 tit tēoh chit áy hó, chek k'hwân k'hwân hók tē sim kwⁿa t'haòu, jê bōh sit e, having attained to one virtue, then fold it in your arms and clasp it to your breast, without allowing it to escape; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

K'hwân 倦 K'hwân k'hwân, 倦倦, diligent application, anxious desire.

K'hwân 圈 A fold for cattle, an inclosure for keeping cattle.

K'hwân 瘥 Vulg. k'hōey: a cramp in the arms and legs.

夫 K'hwat 闕 The leaves of a door, to lose, to miss, empty, void, defective; a surname.

Kwun choó ê kê séy put te, kaè k'hwat jê yéa, 君子於其所不知蓋闕如也 kwun choó tē e séy ũ^m chae kaè k'hwat jê yéa, the good man, in those things which he does not know, acknowledges his deficiencies.

K'hwat 厥 An euphonic particle; also used for the pronouns he, she, it, his, her's, &c. K'hwat ch'hó wūy yaou, k'hwat bók wūy keàou, 厥草爲天厥木爲喬 e áy ch'haòu sē cheé^{ng}, e áy ch'há sē kwân, this plant is tender, and that tree is high; see the 書經 Se keng.

K'hwat 蕨 K'hwat ch'haè, 蕨菜, the name of a plant, a sort of pot-herb; k'hwat hwún, 蕨粉, the powdered root of the k'hwat plant.

K'hwat 剗 Kê k'hwat, 剗剗, a crooked knife.

K'hwat 擷 To hold anything in the hand; to plunder, to take by force.

K'hwat 瘕 A rising of the wind in the stomach.

K'hwat 蹶 To slip with the foot; to jump, to walk fast. Kèet k'hwat jê ch'he che, 竭蹶而趨之, to walk as fast as possible, and get forward.

K'hwat 礮 To throw stones, out of a sling or engine.

K'hwat 榷 Yit k'hwat, 棧榷, a post stuck in the ground, for fastening cattle to. Bùn k'hwat, 門榷, a door-post at the side of a door.

K'hwat 虜 Force, main strength.

K'hwat 闕 The end, to finish, to be concluded. Yéw soo kò é gák k'hwat, 有司告以樂闕 yéw soo áy kwⁿa kò é chok gák swäh, the proper officer announced that the music was finished.

K'hwat 闊 Vulg. k'hwäh: broad, ample, expansive, wide; also written 濶, k'hwat.

Seng sūy pēng yéa k'hwat gwát yung taē kang lêw, 星隨平野闊月湧大江流 ch'hai^{ng} tit túy tē pai^{ng} yéa áy k'hwäh göeyh tit

yung tē twā kang áy laóu, the stars appear to fall on the breadth of the expansive plain, and the moon to bubble up in the stream of the mighty river.

K'hwat **缺** Vulg. k'höëyh: short, deficient, few, scarce, wanting. Vulg. k'heeh: having a flaw, or crack; broken, injured.

Boô seáou k'hèem k'hwat, 無少欠缺 bó sèb k'hwá k'hèem k'höëyh, not in the least wanting or deficient.

K'hwat **缺** K'hwat bōng, 缺望, to give up hope, to despair; to look at with malice.

K'hwat **缺** Empty, deficient, injured.

K'hwat **角** A ring with a tongue in it, a lock.

K'hwat **丿** A hook.

去 K'hwui^{ng} **勸** Read k'hwàn: to advise, to exhort, to counsel. Lím che é chong, chek k'hwàn, 臨之以莊則勸 lín kaòu pâyh sai^{ng} é chong gèem, e chëw sèo k'hwui^{ng}, when you appear before the people with stern rigor, they will begin to exhort one another; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

奉 K'hwun **坤** The female or inferior principle of nature; k'hèen k'hwun, 乾坤, heaven and earth, the male and female principle, which the Chinese suppose produced all things.

K'hèen k'hwun tēng è, 乾坤定矣 k'hèen k'hwun tē^{ng} à tēoh, the male and female principle became fixed; see the 易經 Èk keng.

K'hwun **昆** An elder brother; brethren; k'hwun tēy yéá, 昆弟也 hē^{ng} a tē yéá, elder and younger

brethren; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Wūy t'h^{ng} a jín k'hwun, ék bók gnó bûn, 謂他人昆亦莫我聞 kóng pat lāng sē hē^{ng} a, yéá bó gwá t'hē^{ng} a, to call another man elder brother is what I have never heard of; see the 詩王風 Se ông hong.

K'hwun **崑** K'hwun lūn san, 崑崙山 k'hwun lūn sw^{ng} a, the name of a famous hill on the N.W. of China, supposed to be the source of the 黃河 Hōng hô.

K'hwun **蛄** A general name for insects.

K'hwun **鯤** The name of a large fish, found in the northern sea; the spawn of fish.

K'hwun **鷓** The name of a bird, resembling a domestic fowl, but larger.

K'hwun **琨** Yaôu k'hwun, 琨, the name of a precious stone.

K'hwun **焜** Bright, clear; to illumine. K'hwun yaôu kw^{ng} á jín che bōng, 焜耀寡人之望 kwui^{ng} yaôu kw^{ng} á jín áy bāng, to illumine and brighten my hopes; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

K'hwun **髡** To cut off the hair. Sūn é k'hwun, 淳于髡, a man's name.

K'hwun **困** A granary, a sheaf of corn, a bundle of anything. Put kày put sek, hoé ch'hé hô

sam pek k'hwun hêy? 不稼不穡胡取禾
三百困兮 *ũ^m chò kày sek, böëyh an chwⁿ á ëy*
k'hëöh tëöh hó kaðu sⁿa pãyh k'hwun hêy? without
cultivation and agriculture, how could we collect
three hundred granaries full of corn? see the 魏
風 Gwüy hong.

K'hwun 菌 A mushroom; k'hwun kwuy, 菌
桂, a sort of cinnamon bark,
brought from Cochinchina, of
which mats can be made.

K'hwun 麇 The general name for deer.
Yëá yéw soó k'hwun, pék
maðu paou che, 野有死
麇白茅包之 *yëá gwā woó sé áy lòk, pãyh*
hú^m á ch'háou paou e, in the desert there is a dead
stag, with coarse white grass wrapped around it; see
the 召南 Seàou lām.

K'hwun 嶕 Lín k'hwun, 嶕嶕, the connect-
ed appearance of hills.

書 捆 To twist, to plait; to beat and
bind firmly together.
K'hwún 捆 Kae è hat k'hwún kè chit poè
é wúy sit, 皆衣褐捆屨織布以爲
食 *chò pòb ch'hëng ch'hoe pòè, p'häh áy, chit pòè,*
é l'hàn chëäh, they all wore coarse apparel, plait-
ed straw sandals, and wove cloth, in order to get
their livelihood; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

K'hwún 惇 Sincere, pure, disinterested.

K'hwún 紉 To weave, to bind and twist toge-
ther; k'hwún sék, 紉席,
k'hwún ch'hëöh, to weave mats.

K'hwún 裊 To weave cloth; the same as the
above.

K'hwún 稔 Anything become ripe; full; to
bind up; a sheaf of corn.

K'hwún 梱 A door-post, the side posts of a
door; also written 闔, k'hwún.
Göey gân put jip ê k'hwún,
löey gân put ch'hut ê k'hwún, 外言不入于
梱內言不出于梱 *gwā bìn áy wā bó jip*
tē k'hwún, laē bìn áy wā bó ch'hut tē k'hwún, let not
out of door scandal enter within the door-posts, nor
domestic concerns be talked of abroad; see the
曲禮 K'hëuk léy.

K'hwún 捆 A sheaf of corn; the same as 稔,
k'hwún.

K'hwún 丨 Connected above and below, from
the top to the bottom. One
of the radicals.

K'hwún 窘 Poor, exhausted, pressed by po-
verty, urged by want.
Yëw k'hwún yim é, 又窘
陰雨 *yëw woó k'hwún k'ëung lán chéy léy yim*
àm áy hoë, we are still pressed by this threatening
rain.

K'hwún 捃 To collect, to gather; k'hwún
chéá, 捃摭, to pick or take
up.

K'hwún 僣 To exhaust.

K'hwún 懇 Earnest, sincere, pressing; k'hwún
kêw, 懇求, to beg earnestly;
also written 懇, k'hwún.

K'hwún 狠 To bite, to bite anything deeply.

K'hwún 墾 To exert one's-self in setting any-
thing to rights; to clear the
ground.

K'hwún 壺 A passage in the ladies' apartment, an entry in a dwelling.

去 K'hwùn 困 Pressed by want, poor, wretched, miserable, fatigued.

Hwān-ch'he Ch'haè-tèk, jē choó put k'hwùn ek, oe lêng jê sē? 范睢蔡澤二子不困阨惡能如是 Hwān-ch'he Ch'hwà-tèk nō lāng, nā bó k'hwùn yěäh, böëyh an chw'á ēy an nēy sai'ng? if those two great scholars Hwān-ch'he and Ch'hwà-tèk had not been reduced to great straits and distresses, how would they have consented to be thus (employed by 秦 Chín)? see the 史記 Soó kè.

K'hwùn 咽 The name of a tune in music.

K'hwùn 嶮 The appearance of hills.

K'hwùn 論 The light of the sun.

K'hwùn 睡 Read sù: to sleep; sù pōng, 睡房 k'hwùn pāng, a bedchamber. Yàng gé soō lēang kēw, Haù-kong sù jê hwut t'hèng, 鞅語事良久 孝公睡而弗聽 Yàng kóng soō kaù sē'ng kób, Haù-kong k'hwùn jê ū'm t'hē'na, while Yang was talking over affairs for a long time, Haù-kong went to sleep, and did not hear him; see the 史記 Soó kè.

奉 K'hwùn 捆 Short and collected together.

K'hwûn 蝮 Wûn k'hwûn, 蝮蝮, to coil up, as a snake.

K'hwûn 緝 K'hwûn sek, 緝索 k'hwûn sòh á, to coil up a rope; an ornamented girdle. Pöëy to k'hwûn taè, 佩刀緝帶, to gird on a sword, and bind around a girdle.

夫 K'hwut 窟 A hole, a pit; súy k'hwut, 水窟 chúy k'hwut, a pond, a pool. Koé chēá sēen ông, bē yéw kēung sit, tong chek ke êng k'hwut, 古者先王未有宮室冬則居營窟 koé chá áy sēen ông, böëy woō kēung ch'hòd, kaù tang t'he'ng chek k'hēā êng k'hwut á, the first kings of remote antiquity had neither palaces nor houses, but in the winter they dwelt in holes and caverns; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

K'hwut 澹 Deep water, a deep pit. Boô yúng k'hwut jê chwân ch'hut, 無溶澹而泉出 bó yúng k'hwut jê chúy chw'á yéá ch'hut, there is here no depth of water, yet the fountain springs up; see the 王充論 Ong ch'héung lūn.

K'hwut 堀 The same as 窟 k'hwut: a hole, a pit; hòk soó k'hwut hēet, 伏死堀穴 hòk sé tē k'hwut hēet, to die secreted in some hole or cavern.

K'hwut 嶮 K'hwut gwút, 嶮峴, a bluff part of a mountain, a cave.

K'hwut 屈 To bend, to make crooked, to stoop; a surname; k'hwut ch'hip, 屈膝, to bend the knee.

Wuy boó put lêng k'hwut, 威武不能屈 wūy boó bēy hoē lāng k'hwut, grandeur and martial display cannot make (the good man) stoop; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kong chek put k'hwut e bút yèuk, 剛則不
 屈於物慾 kong chek bēy k'hwut tē pat
 meēⁿh soo yèuk, when a man is firm, he will not be
 overcome by visible objects and carnal lusts.

K'hwut 緼 The garments of barbarians; to tie,
 to bend and straighten.

K'hwut 肱 The arm.

K'hwut 胙 The leg.

天 K'hwút 涸 Exhausted, water all run out; a
 scarcity of water.

K'hwút 樞 Broken wood.

幸 K'hwuy 虧 To injure; a deficiency, a defect,
 scarce, to be in arrears.

Sin t'héy sēw ē hoō boé, put
 k'hó hwúy sēang, hōng k'hwuy kê hēng; é jèuk kê
 ch'hin hoē! 身體受於父母不可
 毀傷况虧其行以辱其親乎
 sin t'héy sē sēw tē pāy boé, ū^m t'hang p'hāh sēang,
 hó hōng p'hāh k'hēep e áy séy kēⁿá; é léng jèuk e
 áy ch'hin hoē! man has received his body from his
 father and mother, and therefore he ought not to
 injure it; how much less should he by corrupt prac-
 tices bring disgrace on his parents!

K'hwuy 睽 K'hwuy wúy, 睽違, to be sepa-
 rated.

K'hwuy 開 Read k'hae: to open, to spread
 out; k'hae bün, 開門 k'hwuy
 mooⁿg, to open a door; p'hò
 k'hae, 破開 p'hwà k'hwuy, to burst open.

Jê chok bün, yèuk háp che, pit sēen ch'huy k'hae, é
 hēuk kê sè, 如作文欲合之必先
 推開以蓄其勢, ch'hin chēōⁿg chò bün
 chēōⁿg nā àè bōēyh háp e, pit tēōh taē seng ch'huy
 k'hwuy, é k'hēōk lēōh e áy sè, just as in making
 literary compositions, if you intend them to be solid
 and concise, you must first write them out diffusely,
 that you may afterwards be able to concentrate
 their force.

声 K'hwúy 軌 The track of a carriage wheel, the
 rut of a wheel; the rule or plan
 of chariot driving; ke tōng
 k'hwuy, 車同軌 ch'hēa tōng chit áy k'hwuy,
 carriages should be driven in the same rut; see the
 中庸 Tēung yūng.

K'hwúy 匱 A box, a casket, a case; to put into
 a box.

K'hwúy 堦 A broken wall; to demolish, to
 throw down. Sēng pé k'hwúy
 hwân, 乘彼堦垣 pāyh
 chēōⁿg hwut léy k'hēep ch'hēōⁿg, to get upon that
 broken wall; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

K'hwúy 詭 Deceitful; k'hwúy ē, 詭異,
 strange and wonderful; k'hwúy
 chāy, 詭詐, false and deceitful;
 k'hwúy kè, 詭計, cunning tricks.
 K'hwúy soē jè ch'hut, 詭詞而出 k'hwúy wā
 toe ch'hut, deceitful expressions come into vogue.

K'hwúy 碓 K'hwúy lúy, 碓礪, stones heaped
 up together.

K'hwúy 跬 A step; k'hwúy poè, 跬步 hwāh
 poè, a pace; to step quickly.

K'hwúy 跬 The same as the above; one lifting
 up of the foot, a step, a pace.

K'hwúy 頰 The appearance of a cap; to wear a cap.

K'hwúy 晷 The shadow of the sun, a gnomon; jit k'hwúy, 日晷, a sun-dial.

K'hwúy 簋 Hoó k'hwúy, 簋, a square vessel made of bamboo, for containing the offerings of the first fruits, in sacrifices.

K'hwúy 傀 K'hwúy lúy, 傀儡 ká léy, puppets, a puppet-show.

去 K'hwüy 愧 To be ashamed; ch'hâm k'hwüy, 慙愧 sédou léy, to be filled with shame. Put k'hwüy ê ok loē, 不愧於屋漏 bó sédou léy é ch'hod laōu, not to be ashamed of a leaky house; (poverty's no sin;) see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

K'hwüy 媿 The same as the above; to be ashamed; to be modest. Boô k'hwüy ê k'hoé, put jëák boô k'hwüy ê sim 無媿於口不若無媿於心 bó sédou léy tē ch'hüy, ũ^m tãh tēōh bó sédou léy tē sim, not to be ashamed in the mouth, is not so good as not to be ashamed in the heart; (i. e. it is better to feel than to express modesty.)

K'hwüy 季 Readkwüy: a season; soð kwüy, 四季 sè k'hwüy, the 4 seasons. The last of anything is called k'hwüy; as kwüy gwát, 季月 k'hwüy göëyh, the last month of a season; kwüy sè, 季世 k'hwüy sè, the last age.

K'hwüy 氣 Read k'hè: the breath, wind, force; ch'hwán k'hè, 喘氣 ch'hwán k'hwüy, to breathe, to pant; k'hè lèk, 氣力 k'hwüy lát, the strength, stout.

Jîn che k'hè lèk, pín che ê t'hëen, 人之氣力稟之於天 láng áy k'hwüy lát pín sèw é t'hee^{ng}, mens' strength is derived from heaven.

K'hwüy 悸 The heart moved; agitation of mind.

K'hwüy 瘳 Sick through fear and perturbation.

幸 Kim 金 Metal, gold; hōng kim, 黃金, yellow gold. A surname.

Kim tēung ê é chéá, 金重於羽者 kim k'häh tāng é chéáou mó, metal is heavier than feathers; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kim, bók, súy, h'ó, t'hoé, 金木水火土 kim, bák, chúy, hōéy, t'hoé, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth, (are the five elements according to the Chinese.)

Kim 今 Vulg. t^{na}: now, at present; hēen kim, 現今, at this time. Tong kim che sè, sèà gnó kê sūy yéá? 當今之世舍我其誰也 tong kim áy sè, pàng t'hek kak gwá, yéá woō chē chūy? if they reject me at the present crisis, whom else will they obtain? see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kim yéá put jēen, 今也不然 t^{na} chēw bó an néy, at present it is not so.

Kim 禁 That which may be restrained by force; a restraint.

Kim 愴 Gain, profit, advantage.

声 Kim 錦 Embroidery, variegated silk; kím sèw, 錦繡 ornamented silk. E kím sēang kég, 衣錦尙

綱 *ch'hēng kím sèw ày s^{na}, t'èoh laē bīn yūng chit tw^{na} n'á*, when you wear an embroidered dress, you should have a single garment underneath; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

去

Kìm

禁

To forbid, to restrain, to interdict; an interdiction, a restraint.

Kìm tēy, 禁地, the forbidden ground; i. e. the precincts of the palace.

Sin sé ch'è k'eng, bün kok che taē kìm, 臣始至於境問國之大禁 *gwá k'hē t'haóu kadu k'eng kaè, ch'ew moo^{ng} kok ày twá kìm*, when I first came to the borders, I inquired into the great prohibitory laws of the country; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kìm

僎

The name of a kind of music, played by the northern foreigners; according to the ceremonies of the

Chew 周 dynasty, the officer who presided over the northern part of the empire was called kìm.

Kìm

噤

To shut the mouth; kìm k'hoé put lēng gân, 噤口不能言 *kìm ch'hüy bēy kóng wā*, to shut the mouth without being able to speak.

Kìm

勦

To exert one's strength.

去

Kìm

慓

Earnest, resolved, determined.

Kìm

姪

An aunt by marriage, a mother's brother's wife.

去

Kìn

巾

A napkin, a kerchief; t'hoé kìn, 頭巾 *t'haóu kìn*, a head kerchief, a turban; séw kìn, 手巾 *ch'héw kìn*, a handkerchief. One of the radicals.

Jè lé k'ēung t'ēem kìn, 兒女共沾巾 *ta po cha boé s'èo k'ang wūn tām ch'héw kìn*, a young man and woman bedewing their handkerchief together (with their tears).

Kin

斤

A catty, a Chinese pound, about 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.

English; also, a hatchet.

Sip-léuk léang wūy yit kìn, 十六兩爲一斤 *ch'ap l'ak n'èo^{ng} ch'ò chit kìn*, sixteen ounces make one catty.

Hoó kìn é s'è jip san līm, 斧斤以時入山林 *poó t'haóu to a ch'èou sé jip sw^{na} līm*, the hatchet and ax should be employed in the forest at the proper time; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kin

均

Even, plain, upon a level, alike; all

together; kìn s'è jīn y'èá, 均是

人也 *pa^{ng} pa^{ng} s'è l'ang*, weare all alike men; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kin

筠

The epidermis or skin of bamboo.

Kin

根

A root; kìn pún, 根本, the root, the fundamental thing; the principle. Kat lúy y'ew p'è k'è pún

kìn, 葛藟猶庇其本根 *kw'ah lúy y'èá t'èoh p'è y'ew e ày kìn pún*, even hemp and flax must have some care bestowed on their roots; (how much more men!) see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

Kin

跟

The heel, the back part of the foot;

kìn s'üy, 跟隨, to follow.

Kin

勛

The common character for 斤, kìn, a catty.

Yit l'ok ch'h'ēen kìn t'ēung, 一落千勛重 *chit l'oh ch'h'eng kìn t'ang*, at once a thousand catties' weight.

Kin 鞞 The hands or feet chapped with the cold.

Kin 筋 A tendon, a sinew, a nerve; kēen kin, 堅筋, to brace the nerves; hēet kin, 血筋 hōeyh kin, a vein, or artery.

Jin sin yēw sam sip' lēuk chēet kin kwut, 人身有三十六節筋骨 lāng āy sin wōō sⁿa chāp lāk chat kin kwut, the human body contains thirty-six joints of sinews and bones.

Kin 謹 To be careful; kīn sīn, 謹慎 sēy jē, to take care; sedate, careful, cautious; veneration, respect.

Kin jē sīn, 謹而信 sēy jē kwà sīn sīt, be careful and sincere; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Kin 瑾 A handsome gem, a precious stone. Kīn jē lēk hāy, 瑾瑜匿瑕 kīn jē āy gēuk wōō tēem lēk hāy tēem, the most beautiful pearl contains a flaw; see the 左傳 Chó twān. Also read kīn.

Kin 董 A certain plant, called also oe t'hoē ch'hó, 烏頭单 oe t'haōu ch'haōu, the black-headed plant.

Kin 縵 A kind of cloth, wove with a very fine and close texture.

Kin 緊 Fast, urgent, pressing, hasty; kīn yaōu, 緊要, very urgent. Jē choé jē kīn, 愈走愈緊 nā chāu nā kīn, the more he ran, the faster he went.

Kin 登 A gourd cut in halves for wine cups, used on marriage occasions. Also written 登, kīn.

Kin 蚓 Read yín : a worm; t'hoé yín, 土蚓 t'hoé kīn, an earth-worm.

Hoo yín sēāng sīt ko jéāng, hāy yīm hōng chwān, 夫蚓上食槁壤下飲黃泉 hoo t'hoé kīn tēng bīn chēāh tā āy t'hoé, hāy téy lim wū^{ng} āy chwⁿā, now the worm above eats nothing but the dry clods, and below it drinks only the yellow fountains; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kin 艮 Fast, urgent, pressing; also, to stop. One of the radicals.

Kin 絹 Sarsnet, a kind of thin silk.

Kin 僅 Almost, nearly, just enough; kīn k'hó, 僅可 toō toō hó, just suitable, just adequate.

Kin yēw chūn chēá, 僅有存者 toō toō wōō chān tē, it is just preserved.

Kin 墁 To besmear, to plaster.

Kin 槿 The name of a tree.

Kin 饑 Famine, a dearth of vegetables. Kay che é soo lé, yin che é ke kīn, 加之以師旅因之以饑 饑 kay e é peng pēⁿa, yin e é yaou kīn, add to this an invading army, and join to it the calamities of dearth and famine; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kin 覲 To have an audience with an emperor; to have an audience in spring is called, 朝, teāou, and in autumn, it is called 覲, kīn.

Kin 勤 Firm, stable; niggardly, sparing; also, a surname.

Kin 近 Near, not distant; to approach, to draw near.

Kim hoo Ch'hwan-jê koē jê kîn ê Pè, 今夫顯與固而近於費 *t^{na} chéy léy Ch'hwan-jê kēen koē jê kîn wá tē Pè yip*, now the country of Ch'hwan-jê is well defended and near to our city of Pè; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Sìn kîn ê gē, gân k'hó hòk yěá, 信近於義言可復也 *sìn kîn ê gē lé, kóng wā t'hang hòk*, when our promises approximate to justice, our engagements may be fulfilled; see the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Kin 健 Read kēen: a gizzard; key kēen, 雞健 *key kîn*, the gizzard of a fowl.

夫 急 Hasty, urgent, vehement, pressing, quick; straitened.

Kip 急 Kwun choó chew kip, put kèy hòd, 君子周急不繼富 *kwun choó chew chéy gwúy kip, bō böëyh kèy swà pod áy láng*, the good man supplies the wants of the necessitous, but does not add to the stores of the rich; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kip 伋 The same as the above; also a man's name; K'hóng-kip, 孔伋 the grandson of Confucius.

Kip 級 An order, a rank; a step, or degree of rank; a numeral of heads.

Kay kip, 階級, steps, stairs; téng kip, 等級, a step; seng kip, 升級, to raise a step in office; kàng kip, 降級, to degrade a step.

Séw kip, 首級, a head; chám séw bān kip, 斬首萬級 *chám t'habu chē^{na} bān kip*, to cut off a myriad of heads.

Kip 給 To give, to afford; kēung kip, 供給, to afford, to furnish, to give.

Ch'hew séng lēem, jê choē put kip, 秋省歛而助不給 *ch'hew sai^{ng} sew lēem jê choē bó kip*, in harvest time exact moderately, and assist those who cannot furnish anything; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

K'hoé kip, 口給, conversation, discourse, the talent for conversing.

天 及 To arrive at, to reach; and, together with.

Kip 及 Hoo choó che put k'hó kip yěá, yēw t'hēen che put k'hó kae jê seng yěá, 夫子之不可及也猶天之不可階而升也 *hoo choó áy bēy kip kaú, ch'hin chē^{ng} t'he^{ng} áy bēy ch'hòng gím kay jê chē^{ng}*, our master (Confucius,) cannot be equaled, the same as heaven cannot be scaled with a ladder; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kip kē sēng kong yit yěá, 及其成功一也 *kip kaú e chē^{na} kong ló chít yē^{ng}*, (mens' natural talents vary,) but when they arrive at perfection, they are the same; see the 中庸 Tēung yung.

Kip 芨 Pék kip, 白芨 *pāyh kip*, a medicinal herb. Also read k'hip.

Kip 蒞 The ancient form of 及, kip, to arrive at.

夫 吉 Lucky, fortunate, happy; kit hēung, 吉凶, lucky and unlucky, good and evil; kit jit, 吉日 *hó jit*, a lucky day. A surname.

Jē gwát ch'hay kit, 二月初吉 *jē göëyh ch'hay sē kit*, the beginning of the second month contains lucky days.

Kit 姑 A surname.

Kit 桔 A lime, a small lemon, a sour orange; also written 橘, kit. Kim kit, 金桔, the golden orange, a small variety of the mandarin orange; kit kēng, 桔梗, lime stalks, a medicine.

Kit 蛞 Kit këang, 蛞蝓, insects found in excrementitious matter.

Kit 佶 Correct, exact; firm, robust.

Kit 乳 To hold fast, to grasp.

Kit 橘 A small lemon; Bân tēung êng kit yēw, 閩中榮橘柚 Bân sai^{ng} êng kit kap noo^{ng} á, in the region of Bân (Canton and Hok-kèen), the lemons and shaddocks flourish.

天 Kit 粳 Thick, glutinous, as rice-water, or congee.

幸 Ko 高 Vulg. kwân: high, lofty; above, upon; distant. A surname. P'hè jê teng ko, pit choō pe, 譬如登高必自卑 ch'hin chēō^{ng} pāyh chēō^{ng} kwân, pit choō kāy, just as in ascending a high place, we must commence from a low one; see the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Chông ko, bók taē hoē hoē kwù, 崇高莫大乎富貴 chun chông kap kwân, bó k'háh twā é pòd kwù, among the honored and elevated, there are none more so than the rich and great; see the 易經 Ek keng.

Ko 篙 Tëuk ko, 竹篙 tek ko, a bamboo pole, for pushing forward a boat.

Ko 膏 Fat, ointment, grease; ko tèk, 膏澤, smooth favors, genial blessings; ko yêw, 膏油, grease, oily substances.

Hwûn ko é kèy k'hwúy, 焚膏以繼晷 sēo yēw è swà jít yē^{ng} á, to burn oil in order to connect the light of the sun (i. e. to study incessantly).

Ko 戈 A spear, a barbed spear; a hook, a pointed weapon. A surname.

Tōng kan ko ê pang löey, 動干戈於邦內 tin tāng kan ko tē pang kok laē, to set in motion the clubs and spears in a nation; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Ko 哥 An elder brother; à ko, 亞哥 ūⁿ ko, my elder brother.

Ko ko hô soō lūy chēēm chēēm? sat sin sēng jîn chaē ch'hoó kan, 哥哥何事淚潛潛殺身成仁在此間 ūⁿ ko s^{ng} a soō laū bak saé tām tām? t'haé hín sin chē^{ng} á jín tek chē^{ng} à tē chéy kan, Oh, my brother! why are you so dissolved in tears? now is the time for sacrificing our lives in the cause of virtue.

Ko 鶻 Eng ko, 鸚鵡, a general name for parrot.

Ko 歌 Vulg. kwa: a song, a ditty; ch'hèàng ko, 唱歌 ch'hèd^{ng} kwa, to sing songs.

Choó é jín ko jê sēn, pit soó hwán che, jê hoē hō che, 子與人歌而善必使反之而後和之 hoo choó kap lāng ch'hèd^{ng} kwa jé hó, pit saé hwán hòk e, jēn aōu hō e, Confucius used to sing songs with people, and if they were well sung, he would order them to be repeated, and after-

wards he would harmonize with them ; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Ko 羔 A young sheep, a lamb ; yàng ko, 羊羔 yěng ko, fur clothing, woolen hose. Ko yàng che p'hê, 羔羊之皮 ko yěng áy p'höey, the skin of a young sheep, (with the wool on); see the 召南 Seàou lām.

Ko 糕 Ko choó, 糕子 köey á, a kind of confectionary. Lëuk toē ko, 綠荳糕 lèk taōu köey, green grain pies.

Ko 皋 A marsh; ko ték, 皋澤, a marshy place; also, a bank. Hók bēng ê kék ko, 鶴鳴于九皋 hōh tit haóu tē haóu ko, the stork is screaming in the nine marshes; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Ko 槔 Kit ko, 桔槔, a machine for drawing water, a well-bucket. Kit ko chéá yín che chek hoó, sèá che chek gěáng, 桔槔者引之則俯舍之則仰 pwá' taóu kaóu k'han e, e chēw p'hak lōh k'hè, kaóu hēet e, e chēw t'na k'hé laé, if the well-bucket is drawn along, it will turn with the top downwards (and fill); but if it is thrown forwards it will remain with the top upwards, (without sinking in the water.)

Ko 翺 Ko sēang, 翺翺, to fly backwards and forwards. Chēang ko chēang sēang, ék hoó é gān, 將翺將翺弋鳧與雁 tit pwuy köey laé pwuy köey k'hè, laé chōh āh kwà gó, they are flying backwards and forwards, let us go and shoot the wild ducks and geese; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Ko 皋 To advance, to enter, to bring in.

Ko 過 To pass by; E pat lēn ê gwūy, sam ko kê bún jê put jip, 禹八年於外三過其門而不入 E pāyh neéng tē gwā, s'na āy köey e áy mooíng jê bó jip, E was eight years from home, and during that time thrice passed his own door without entering, (so intent was he on the public business;) see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ko 橐 A sheath or case for a bow. Chaè ch'hip kan ko, chaè ko këung sé, 載戢干戈載橐弓矢 chaè k'hèng kan ko, chaè sew këung chēng, let us lay down our arms, and put our bows and arrows into the case; see the 周頌 Chew sēung.

Ko 磬 A large drum; ko koé, 磬鼓, to beat a drum.

果 The fruit of a tree; determined, resolute; kó kwat, 果决, decided, fixed; kó kām, 果敢 kó k'á, brave, bold; kó jēn, 果然, truly, really. Yēw yéá kó, ê chēung chēng hoē hô yéw! 由也果於從政乎何有, Yēw yéá sē kó kwat, tē chēung chēng soō woō s'na meēh ōh! Yēw is decided and resolute; and if set to manage the affairs of government, what difficulty would he find! see the 論語 Lün gé. Kó yéw sē chēng hoē? 果有是情乎 kó jēn woō chéy léy chēng lé hoē? is that really the case?

Kó 倮 Narrow and contracted.

Kó 菓 Kó choó, 菓子 *kóey ché*, fruit; kèet kó, 結菓 *kèet kóey ché*, to bring forth fruit, to produce good results; ch'heng kó, 青菓 *ch'hai^{ng} kóey*, the green fruit, an olive.

Kó 粿 Vulg. *kóey*: confectionary, pastry; kó choó, 粿仔 *kóey á*, a tart.

Kó 餠 Vulg. *kóey*: a cake, a pie.

Kó 裸 Vulg. *pak t'hayh*: naked, without clothes, stripped to the skin. Suy t'hān t'hek kó tēng ê gnó ch'hek, jé yēn lēng böey gnó chae? 雖袒楊裸裎於我側爾焉能浼我哉 *suy peēh ch'héw wú^{ng} pak t'hayh, tē gwá áy sin pec^{ng}, lé böeyh an chwⁿ á ēy bák la sâm gwá chae?* although with your sleeves up or stripped to the skin, you should stand by my side, yet how could you defile me? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kó 裸 Naked; the same as the preceding.

Kó 螺 Kó ló, 螺贏 *wan yēo^{ng}*, an insect resembling the dragon fly, with a slender waist.

Bēng lēng yéw choó kó ló hoō che, 螟蛉有子螺贏負之 *lá gēá woō kēⁿ á wan yēo^{ng} gēá chāu e*, the spider gets a young one, and the dragon fly carries it away (to its nest, where after certain days, it becomes a young dragon fly;) see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Kó 裹 To bundle up anything, to tie around, to wrap up. Naé kó hoē lēang, 乃裹餼糧 *naé paou ta áy bé nēo^{ng}*, they packed up their dry provisions; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

T'hoē kó hōng kin, 頭裹黃巾 *t'haōu paou wú^{ng} kin*, their heads were bound up with yellow turbans; see the 三國 Sam kok.

Kó 杲 The appearance of the sun peeping out from under the clouds. Kê é kê é, kó kó ch'hut jít!

其雨其雨杲杲出日 *lōh hoē yēw lōh hoē, lēem pec^{ng} yēw ch'hut jít!* it has rained and rained again, and now, the bright sun appears! see the 衛風 Wōey hong.

Kó 稿 The stalk of grain, the straw; hô kó ch'hó, 禾稿草 *tēw kó ch'haōu*, straw; ch'haou kó, 抄稿, a rough copy of a piece of writing.

E hōng kok chōe, yēw ch'hut kó sōey, 已奉穀租又出稿稅 *é keng hōng jip gnoé kok áy chōe, yēw tēōh ch'hut tēw kó áy sōey*, having already sent up the portion of revenue in grain, we must also pay a tax of straw. Also written 稿, kó.

Kó 槁 Dry, rotten; koe kó, 枯槁, dry, rotten wood. Ch'hit pat gwát che kan hān, chek beāou kó è, 七八月之間旱則苗槁矣 *ch'hit pāyh göeyh áy kan woō hwⁿ á, chek tēw ta è*, if there is a drought within the period of the seventh or eighth months, then the corn is dried up; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Also written 稿, kó.

Kó 鎬 A vessel for warming anything; also, the name of a place.

Kó 皜 Purely white; kó kó hoē, put k'hó sēang é, 皜皜于不可尚已 *ch'hin chēo^{ng} e, bēy sēang ch'hin chēo^{ng} e*, be they ever so pure and white, they can never emulate him (Confucius); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kó 縞 White, a light color.

Kó 𦘔 The lips hanging down.

Kó 蕞 Dried fish; anything spread out and dried.

𦘔 Kò 告 To inform, to announce, to instruct, to command, to go to law.

Kò sè, 告示, a proclamation; séang kò, 相告 sèo kò, to go to law together. Lâm put chwan ch'hè, pit kò hoō boé, 男不專娶必告父母 ta po bēy choō chwan ch'hwà boé, pit tēoh kò pāy boé, a young man may not marry according to his own pleasure, but must inform his parents.

Kò 箇 A numeral; yit kò, 一箇 chit áy, one. Hoō sè gnoé sip kò, 負矢五十箇 gēa chē^{ng} tēoh goē cháp lāng, the bearers of arrows must be fifty in number, (to follow after an army.)

Kò 個 The same as the above; numeral for mankind; also written 个, kò, one. Jèak yéw yit kò sīn, 若有一個臣 nā woō chit áy jīn sīn, if there were but one faithful servant, &c.

Kò 過 To pass by, to pass over; to transgress; kò sit, 過失 kōèy sit, a transgression; kò k'hè, 過去 kōèy k'hè, to pass by; kò t'hoē, 過頭 kōèy t'haóu, to exceed. Kwan kò soo, te jīn è, 觀過斯知人矣 k'hwàⁿ à lāng áy kōèy sit, an néy chéa ēy chae e áy lāng, look at a man's errors; thus you may know what sort of a man he is. Kò kēw kang, 過九江 kōèy kaóu áy kang,

to pass over the nine rivers; see the 書禹貢 Se é kòng.

𦘔 Kò 翺 To fly.

𦘔 Kò 膏 To anoint anything with oil or ointment; to grease anything.

𦘔 Koe 沽 To sell, to vend, to dispose of. Kēw sēn kày jē koe choo, 求善賈而沽諸 kēw hó kày jē bēy, to seek for a good price and sell a thing; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koe 酤 Koe chéw, 酤酒, to sell wine; some say, to buy.

Koe 枯 Dry wood; koe kó, 枯槁 rotten wood; putrid. Koe héw chéa ē wūy lék, 枯朽者易爲力 ta kwàⁿ wòⁿ á áy ch'há k'hwàè yūng lát, anything dry and rotten does not require much strength (to push it down); see the 史記 Soó kè.

Koe 𧈧 Hwūy koe, 𧈧, a kind of insect.

Koe 𧈩 The bones of the loins, ribs, or knees.

Koe 姑 An aunt, a father's sister; kōé ch'hēⁿ á, 姑且, leisurely, gently, for the time being. Koe sēá sē, 姑舍是 koe ch'hēⁿ á pàng k'hwuy chéy léy, let us just set this aside (to speak of something else.)

Koe 𧈪 Chéa koe, 鸕鶿, a partridge.

Koe 鮐 The name of a fish.

Koe 觚 Anything with corners, or angles; angular; the same as 觚, koe.

Koe 菰 A kind of mushroom; hëang koe, 香菰 *hëo^{ng} koe*, a fragrant mushroom; ch'hó koe, 草菰 *ch'haóu koe*, an edible mushroom.

Koe 孤 Alone, destitute; an orphan; used for the first personal pronoun, by princes, when speaking politely.

Yèw jê boô hoô wát koe, 幼而無父曰孤 *seáou lèén jê bó nêo^{ng} pây kóng koe*, one left without parents when young, is called an orphan; see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

Koe 罟 A fish-net; also written 罟, koe.

Koe 觚 A wine vessel, a cup for drinking.

Koe 辜 A crime, a fault; boô koe, 無辜, without crime, innocent.

Hêng yit put gē, sat yit put koe, kae put wúy yéa, 行一不義殺一不辜皆不爲也 *ké^{na} chít hāng ū^m gē, t'haé chít láng bó chöey, lóng ū^m k^{na} chò*, to practice one unrighteous action, or to put to death one innocent person, was what he would not do; see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

Koe 嫖 To stand security for a female criminal whose offense is slight.

Koé chéa hoô jín chöey k'heng put jip géuk, pó jīm é t'haé chöey, 古者婦人罪輕不入獄保任以待罪 *koé chá áy cha bóé láng chöey k'häh k'hín bó jip k^{na} k'hoo*,

chëw pó jīm é téng t'haé sím chöey, among the ancients, when females were guilty of any light crimes, they were not put in prison, but were bailed out to wait for their sentence.

Koe 勾 Anything crooked; also written 句 koe. A surname.

Koe 鈎 Vulg. *kaou*: a hook; gē koe, 魚鈎 *hé kaou*, a fishhook.

Gwát hwún k'hëuk soó koe, 月痕曲似鈎 *göeyh hwún k'heuk ch'hín chëo^{ng} kaou*, the new moon is bent like a hook.

Koe 溝 Vulg. *kaou*: a ditch; ch'him koe, 深溝 *ch'him kaou*, a deep ditch.

Ló jëák chwán hoé koe hok, 老弱轉乎溝洫 *laóu áy noo^{ng} chë^{na} hwat lín too^{ng} tē kaou hok*, the old and weak would die weltering in the ditches; see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

Koe 媾 The consummation of a marriage, the union of the sexes.

Koe 構 To build a house, to construct a building; to join together. Also read koè.

Koe 購 To seek, to obtain anything by money; to purchase, to bribe.

Chëang sey koe ê Chín, 將西購於秦 *chëang sae péng k'hè koe báy tē Chín*, to go to the west and bribe the Chín country; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Koe 覲 To have an interview with; to see a person accidentally. Also read koè.

Koe 遘 To meet with, to occur, to happen; gē koe, 遇遘, to fall in with.

古 聲 Ancient, distant, of old, koé sê, 古
 Koé 時, antiquity. A surname.
 Koé che tō yěá, 古之道也

koé chá áy tō lé, the custom of the ancients.
 P'hok koé t'hong kim, 博古通今 p'hok koé
 chá chae t'ong kim, to be extensively acquainted
 with ancient writings, and to be thoroughly versed
 in modern ones.

Koé 估 Market duties, or prices; to debate
 about a price; to buy.

Koé 牯 The male of a species; gnêw koé,
 牛牯 goô kang, a bull.

Koé 羴 Yâng koé, 羊羴 yěô^{ng} kang, a
 ram.

Koé 誥 Hwùn koé, 訓誥, to instruct, to
 teach; the instructions of ancient
 books.

Jê Jé-gnáy naé hwùn koé che se yěá, 如爾雅
 乃訓誥之書也 ch'hin chěô^{ng} Jé-gnáy
 naé sê hwùn koé áy ch'hăy^h, such as the Jé-gnáy,
 which is a very instructive book.

Koé 罟 A fishing net; bóng koé, 網罟,
 a net.
 Ch'hëuk koé put jip woo tê,
 數罟不入滄池 bát bát áy bāng ūm
 t'hang jip tê chúy k'hwut á, a close meshed net ought
 not to be thrown into the pools; see 孟子 Bēng
 choó.

Koé 筍 A crooked bamboo basket or snare,
 for catching fish.

Koé 苟 Truly, if, but; koé ch'hě^{ná}, 苟且
 remiss, careless, disorderly.
 Koé ché ê jîn è, boô ok yěá,

苟志於仁矣無惡也 chin chě^{nà} nā
 sim ché tē jîn tek, chēw bó p'ha^{né}, if a man's mind is
 truly bent on virtue, he will practice no wickedness;
 see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koé 狗 Vulg. kaóu: a dog; koé hwūy, 狗
 吠 kaóu pwūy, the dog barks.
 Koé tē sit jîn sit, jê put te kēem,
 狗彘食人食而不知檢 kaóu te
 chěäh láng chěäh, jê ūm chae kēem tēem, your
 dogs and pigs eat men's food, and you do not know
 how to take account of it; see 孟子 Bēng choo.

Koé 枸 The name of a wood; koé ké choó,
 枸杞子, the seeds of the
 medlar used as a medicine.

Koé 狗 The barking of a dog.

Koé 鹽 Salt; a salt-cellar or pan; also, not
 firm, insecure.

Koé 蠱 The name of one of the diagrams;
 worms in the stomach.

Koé 鼓 A drum; lūy koé, 桴鼓, to roll
 the drum; also written 鼓 koé.
 Kek koé kê tong tong, 擊鼓
 其鏜鏜 phăh koé e áy sē^{ná} tong tong, beat-
 ing the drum with the sound of tong tong; see the
 衛風 Wöey hong. One of the radicals.

Koé 瞽 Blind, unable to see; koé bōng,
 瞽盲, totally blind. Kēen
 bēen chéá é koé chéá, kēen che
 söey seáou pit chok, 見冕者與瞽者
 見之雖少必作 k'hw^{ná} kē^{ng} tē bēen
 bō áy láng kap ch'hai^{ng} má^{ng} áy láng, k'hw^{ná}
 kē^{ng} e söey k'hăh sèy lán, yěá tēoh k'hé lál,
 when we see any persons wearing a crown, or blind,

although they are younger than ourselves, we should rise up; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koé **耆** A very old man, with a face as though it were grimed with filth. Hông koé tae pòey, 黃耆駘背 wu^{ng} mó koé bīn ka chěäh wun koo áy laōu lāng, a yellow haired, grime faced, and humpbacked, old man; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Koé **股** The thigh; koé keng, 股肱, a limb; séw koé, 手股 ch'héw koé, an arm; p'hè koé, 屁股 ka ch'hu^{ng}, the posteriors.

Gwân séw bēng chae, koé keng lēang chae, 元首明哉股肱良哉 gwân t'haū nā bēng, k'ha ch'héw chēw lēang, when the head (of a state) is intelligent, the members will be good; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Koé **羖** A ram, a goat; the same as 粘, koé.

Koé **轟** The most secret and retired part of a dwelling. Tèung koé che gân, put k'hó tō yéá, 中轟之言不可道也 koé tang e^{ng} áy wā, ū^m t'hang kóng, what is said in the secret chambers, must not be published; see the 鄭風 Tēng hong.

Koé **垢** Dirt, filth; tīn koé, 塵垢, dust, dirt. Hông hông hoē, tīn koé che tēung, 彷徨乎塵垢之中 hóng hóng hoē tē, tīn koé áy tang e^{ng}, hurried and bustled, in the midst of dust and dirt; see 莊子 Chong choó.

Koé **賈** To sell, to keep goods for sale. Yēuk yung chéá? koé ê ê yung, 欲勇者賈余餘勇 àè böëyh yung bēng áy lāng? gwá laé bēy gwá áy yung bēng, who wants courage and bravery? I will

dispose of the excess of my bravery; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

去

Koè

固

Firm, stable; kēn koè, 監固, firm, unmoved; koè loē, 固陋, niggardly, mean; koè è, 固意,

on purpose, with a fixed intention, determined.

Kwun choó put tēung chek put wuy, hák chek put koè, 君子不重則不威學則不固 kwun choó bó tēung hoē chēw bó wuy gēem, t'hák bēy kēn koè, if the good man is not grave, he will lose his dignity, and that which he learns will be unstable; see the 下論 Sēang lūn.

Koè chae, Ko-soé che wūy se yéá! 固哉高叟之爲詩也 koè loē chae, Ko-soé áy chò se! how mean is the poetry of Ko-soé! see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Koè

痼

A chronic disease, an inveterate malady of long standing.

Koè

雇

To hire any one for money.

Koè

僱

Koè ch'hèng, 僱倩 koè ch'héⁿà, to hire a laborer.

Koè

顧

To look at, to contemplate, to turn around and look at any one; a surname. Cheàou koè, 照顧,

to regard with favor and compassion. Koè wān, 顧園 koè hu^{ng}, to look after a garden.

Ke tēung put löey koè, 車中不內顧 ch'hèa tang e^{ng} bōh laē bīn koè, when you are in a carriage, do not turn around to look at it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Koè

句

Koè tōng, 句當 koè tàng, business, engagement. Jé chok sīm mōh koè tōng? 你作甚麼

句當 *lé tit chò sⁿa meēⁿh koè tàng?* what are you doing?

Koè 雉 The crowing of the cock of the wild fowl.

Koè 够 Vulg. *kađu*: enough, sufficient.

Koè 搆 To lead, to drag, to pull; to scheme.

Koè 媾 A second marriage, love or affection for.

Koè 購 To procure with money; to buy, to bribe. Koè é ch'hēn kim, 購以千金 *béy é ch'heng kim*, to purchase for a thousand pieces of gold; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.

Koè 遘 To meet with, to fall in with.

Koè 姤 To meet together; junction of the two elements of nature.

Koè 詬 To be ashamed, to rail at, to abuse; to disgrace.

Sēang é jè sēang koè pēng, 常以儒相詬病 *sēang woō t'hák ch'hāyh láng sēo mā^{ng} pā^{ng}*, constantly do we see learned men railing at and finding fault with each other.

Koè 彀 To draw a bow to its full stretch; vulg. *kađu*: enough.

Gāy che kađu jīn sēà, 羿之教人射必志於彀 *Gāy áy kà láng chōh cheē^{ng}*, 羿之教人射必志於彀 *Gāy áy kà láng chōh cheē^{ng}, pit tēōh sim chē twā tē tēōh kēung mwⁿá*,

when Gāy taught people archery, he would have them pay great attention to drawing the bow out to the full; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koè 故 Old; a business, a reason, a cause; for, because, therefore; *yēn koè*, 緣故, a cause, a reason; *taē koè*, 大故, a great affair, a great mourning; *sin koè*, 身故, to die; *koè yéw*, 故友, an old friend; *sē koè*, 是故, because of this, for this reason.

Wun koè jē te sin, 溫故而知新 *wun sip chá áy, jē chae sin áy*, to study old lessons, and acquire new ones; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Yéw koè jē k'hè, 有故而去 *woō sⁿa soō jē k'hè*, having some cause of dislike, and departing on that account, &c.; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koè chēang taē yéw wūy che kwun, 故將大有爲之君 *koè chēang twā woo chò áy jīn kwun*, therefore, when we meet with a prince with whom we can undertake great things, &c.; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Koè 錮 To melt copper or iron, in order to stop a crack or crevice in a pan; to forbid, to restrict.

辜 糊 To stick, to paste up; a kind of paste made from rice; *koē yēák*, 糊藥 *koē yēōh*, sticking plaster, for wounds and ulcers.

Koē 麪 A kind of paste made of wheaten flour.

去 怙 To rely upon, to depend on any one; also written 悃, *koē*.

Boō hoō hō koē, boō boé hō sē? 無父何怙無母何恃 *kađu bó pāy woō sⁿa meēⁿh koē, kađu bó boé woō sⁿa meēⁿh sē?* having no father, what shall we rely on, and when we

have no mother, on what shall we depend? see the
小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Koē **詰** To explain the meaning of expres-
sions in ancient and modern
books.

Yáng-héung 楊雄, when young was fond of
learning, and in studying did not so much regard
sections and sentences, but (hwùn koē t'hong jê é,
訓詰通而已,) he was very particular in ex-
plaining the meaning of the words.

幸 **檜** Köey héang bók, 檜香木 köey
Köey **檜** hēo^{ng} ch'há, the name of a fra-
grant wood.

Köey **傀** Gigantic, great, extraordinary, excel-
lent; monstrous.
Köey jēn tók lip t'hēn tēy che
kan, jê put wù, 傀然獨立天地之間
而不畏 köey twā áy yēo^{ng} tók k'hēā tē t'he^{ng}
tēy áy tēung kan, jê ū^m kēⁿa lāng, great of stature,
he stood peerless between heaven and earth, without
being afraid of any; see 荀子 Sūn choó.

𩚑 **糒** Read kó: pastry, confectionary; kó
Köey **糒** choó, 糒仔 köey á, tarts, pies,
&c.

Köey **餠** Read kó: cakes, made of flour.

Köey **碯** To raise anything from the ground
by putting stones under it, in or-
der to prevent its being injured by
the damp.

𩚑 **噲** Köey **噲** To swallow, to drink.

Köey **檜** The name of a tree, whose wood is
used for making boxes and coffins;
a kind of pine.

Köey **蒼** Luxuriant, abundant, foliage.

Köey **儇** Gây köey, 牙儇, a person who
goes around the market, inducing
people to combine in raising the
price of commodities in special cases.

Köey **會** Köey kè, 會計, to reckon, to
count up; an account, a reckon-
ing. A surname. K'hóng-

choó sēang wúy wúy lē è, wát, köey kè tòng jê
é è, 孔子常爲委吏矣曰會計當
而已矣 K'hóng-choó bat chò sèy kwⁿa, chēw
kóng, swu^{ng} sèdou tēoh chēw hó, when Confucius
was in an inferior office, he used to say, "see that
the accounts be correct, and that is enough;" see
孟子 Bēng choó.

Köey **澮** Koe köey 溝澮 kaou k'hwut á, a
ditch, a puddle, a gutter.

Ch'hit pat gwát che kan, é chip,
koe köey kae êng, 七八月之間雨集
溝澮皆盈 ch'hit pāyh göeyh áy kan, hoē
chip chò hōey, chēw kaou á k'hwut á chò pòb tē^{ng}
tē^{ng}, in the seventh or eighth months, when the
rains collect, the ditches and pools all become full;
see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Köey **獐** Kaóu köey, 狡獐, artful, crafty,
fraudulent.

Köey **穉** The husk of grain; chaff.

Köey **劊** To cut asunder.

Köey **膾** Minced meat; as beef, mutton, or
fish, sliced together, and chopped
small.

Köey put yèem sèy, 膾不厭細 *köey bó wàn e sèy*, minced meat can never be chopped too small; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Köey 鱠 Fish chopped up very small.

Köey 鄆 The name of a country.

Köey 愴 Sorrowful; a vicious mind.

Köey 冠 Read kwan: a cap; key kwan, 鷄冠 *key köey*, a cock's comb; key kwan hwa, 鷄冠花 *key köey hwa*, the cockscomb flower, *Celosia coccinea*.

Köey 過 Read kò: to pass over, to transgress; kò k'hè, 過去 *köey k'hè*, to pass by; kò t'hoê, 過頭 *köey t'haü*, to exceed, to go beyond; kò sit, 過失 *kòey sit*, a fault; kò hwän, 過犯 *köey hwän*, a transgression.

K'hóng-choó kò che, 孔子過之 *K'hóng-choó köey e*, Confucius passed by that way; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Köey 髻 Lé köey, 女髻 *cha bó köey*, a woman's headdress; kim köey, 金髻, a golden headdress, worn only on particular occasions.

Köey 葵 Köey këen, 葵肩 *köey keng t'haü*, to put the arms around any one's neck. To remove a burden from one shoulder to another.

Köey 趿 Köey këak, 趿脚 *köey k'ha*, lame, halt; köey këak chō, 趿脚坐 *köey k'ha chēy*, to sit cross-legged.

夫 *Köeyh* 刮 Read kwat: to scrape anything with a knife.

Köeyh 郭 A surname. Read kok: the suburbs of a city.

Köeyh 蕨 Read k'hwat: a plant with a bulbous root; k'hwat hwún, 蕨粉 *köeyh hwún*, the root of the same reduced to powder.

天 *Köeyh* 餪 Thick, muddy; thick liquor.

夫 *Köh* 閣 Read kok: a water pavilion, a gallery over the water. *Têng ông ko kok lîm kang ché*, 滕王高閣臨江渚 *Têng ông ây kwân kôh lîm kaü kang ke'ng*; *Têng ông's* lofty gallery overshadowed the river's brink.

Köh 各 Read kok: different; kok yäng, 各樣 *köh yë'ng*, in a different mode.

Köh 腋 Read kok: the armpits; kok k'hong hāy, 腋空下 *köh k'hang āy*, under the armpits.

Köh 裕 Read kok: the clothes under the armpits.

Köh 復 Read hok: again, over again, to repeat; hok chaè, 復再 *köh chaè*, over again; hok hwát, 復活 *köh wáh*, to live again, to rise again to life.

Hék é kò ông Lëäng, Lëäng wát, ch'héng hok che, 或以告王良良曰請復之 *woō lāng kò ông Lëäng, Lëäng kóng, ch'hé'ná köh e*, some one told king Lëäng, when he said, "I pray you let us try again;" see 孟子 *Bëng choó*.

夫

Kok

國

A country, a state; a surname; pang kok, 邦國, a kingdom; kok kay, 國家, the state; kok kwun, 國君, a prince, a sovereign; kok boé, 國母, the queen mother; kok tē jê hoē t'héen hāy pēng, 國治而后天下平 kok kaù tē jéén aōu t'hee^{ng} áy p'ái^{ng}, when every state is well regulated, the whole empire will be tranquil; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Koh

幘

Kin kok, 巾幘, a cap worn by females at funerals. Choo-kat-lēāng, 諸葛亮, had several times challenged Soo-má-ê, 司馬懿, out to fight, and when Soo-má-ê would not come out, he (wūy ê kin kok, 遺懿巾幘 sàng é chit áy cha boé kin,) sent a woman's cap to him.

Kok

郭

The suburbs of a city; kok göey, 郭外 kok gwā, the environs of a city. Vulg. kōēyh: a surname. Sam lé che sēng, ch'hit lé che kok, 三里之城七里之郭 s^{na} lé áy sē^{na}, ch'hit lé áy kok, a city three miles in extent, and suburbs of seven miles; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kok

崱

The name of a hill.

Kok

槨

The outer envelop of a coffin: also written 槨, kok. Ch'héng choó che ke, é wūy che kok, 請子之車以爲之槨 ch'hē^{na} hoo choó áy ch'hēa, é chò e áy kok, he requested the carriage of Confucius, (to buy it,) in order to make an outer coffin (for his son); see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok

鞞

A skin free from the hair; dressed leather. Hoé pà che kok, yēw k'héen yāng che kok, 虎豹

之鞞猶犬羊之鞞 hoé pà áy p'hōéy kaù bó mó, ch'hin chēō^{ng} kaù yēō^{ng} áy p'hōéy, a dressed tiger or leopard's skin is just like a dressed sheep or dog's skin, (for without the hair, it is hard to tell the difference;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok

啞

The name of a market.

Kok

谷

A valley; san kok, 山谷 sw^{na} k'hái^{ng}, a vale, a ravine; one of the radicals; a surname. Ch'heng san hēng kok k'hoé, lèuk súy jeáou wān tēung, 青山橫谷口綠水繞園中 ch'hái^{ng} sw^{na} t'hàn hu^{na} tē kok áy k'haóu, lèk chúy jeáou tē^{ng} tē kwu^{ng} áy tēung, an azure hill lying across the mouth of the valley, and green waters winding around the midst of the garden.

Kok

各

Each, every one; kok yāng, 各樣 kōh yēō^{ng}, different. Áp kok gān jé chē? 盍各言爾志 s^{na} soō bó tàk áy kóng lé áy sim chē? why does not each of you state your own views? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok

腋

Vulg. kōh: the armpits; kok k'hong hāy, 腋空下 kōh k'hang áy, under the armpits.

Kok

絡

The clothes under the armpits; a seam.

Kok

閣

Vulg. kōh: a gallery, a water pavilion. Kok hāy gé jé hē, loē chēn yēn choó sey, 閣下魚兒戲樓前燕子栖 kōh áy hé á gaóu chēn, laóu chéng eē^{ng} á chò sēw, under the pavilion the little fishes play, while before the gallery the swallows make their nests.

Kok 穀 The name of a tree, from whose bark paper is made.

Kok 穀 Grain; gnoé kok, 五穀, the five kinds of grain; emolument, good; also written 穀, kok. Sē gēy gnoé kok, 樹藝五穀 *chàè chhèng goē kok*, to plant and cultivate the five kinds of grain; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Emolument, revenue, salary; as, sam lēn hák, put chē ē kok, 三年學不至於穀 *sⁿa neé^{ng} t'hák, bó sēō^{ng} kadu kok lók*, to study for three years, without thinking of emolument; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kok 轂 Ke kok, 車轂, the axle of a carriage; a carriage. To introduce any one into notice, is called ch'huy kok, 推轂, to push along his carriage.

Kok 縠 Crape, a sort of cloth.

Kok 穀 The name of a kind of pulse.

Kok 昏 To stop the mouth.

天 Kók 咯 The crowing of the wild fowl; the crowing of cocks.

幸 Kong 公 Public, general; a surname; and kong yáng, 公羊, and also kong yéa, 公冶, a double surname; kong tō, 公道, just, equitable; kong sim, 公心, a public spirit; kong soo, 公司 *kong se*, a public company; used also for the place or superintendent

of that company; kong wūy, 公位 a rank of nobility. Kong sun, 公孫, a double surname.

Taē tō che hēng t'hēen hāy wūy kong, 大道之行天下爲公 *twā tō áy kēⁿá t'hee^{ng} hāy, chò kong*, a magnanimous way of acting, that will extend through the whole empire, is called equity. Kong hoē pek choó lām, 公侯伯子南, the five ranks of nobility.

Kong 琮 The name of a gem.

Kong 蚣 Goē kong, 蜈蚣 *gēá kang*, a centipede.

Kong 工 Vulg. *kang*: an officer; work, a workman; kong hoo, 工夫 *kang hoo*, labor; kong jīn, 工人 *chò kang áy lāng*, a laborer.

Kong yēuk sēen kē soō, pit sēen lē kē k'hè, 工欲善其事必先利其器 *chò kang áy lāng böēyh ch'hòng hó e áy soō, tēōh taē seng ch'hòng laē e áy ke k'hè*, when a workman wishes to execute his work in a proper manner, he must first sharpen his tools.

Kong 攻 To attack, to oppose, to engage; to give the whole attention to anything.

Seáou choó bēng koé jē kong che, k'hó yéa, 小子鳴鼓而攻之可也 *sèy kēⁿá p'háh koé jē kong kek e, ēy chò tit*, Oh, my children! if you like to beat the drum, and oppose him, you may do it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kong hoē ē twan, soo hāe yéa é, 攻乎異端斯害也已 *chwan ch'hòng chéy kōh yēō^{ng} áy tō lé, chéy sē hāe lāng*, to give the whole attention to foreign opinions, is extremely dangerous; see the 上論 Sēāng lūn.

Kong 功 Merit; kong lô, 功勞, meritorious desert; mourning.
 Bín chek yéw kong, 敏則有功 kip kēy chek woō kong lô, diligence will insure merit; see the 論語 Lūn gé.
 Taē kong, 大功, a great period of mourning, extending to nine months.
 Seáou kong, 小功 a small period extending to five months.

Kong 扛 Vulg. *ke^{ng}*: to carry between two or more persons.
 Lék k'hó kong téng, 力可扛鼎 lát t'hang *ke^{ng}* tē^{ná}, strength sufficient to carry the caldron; (signifying that such a one may become emperor.)

Kong 磧 The noise of striking against the stones.

Kong 幘 A napkin for tying up clothes in; kong twān, 幘緞, a kind of satin.

Kong 伉 Honest, blunt, harsh, upright; soō sìn soō chek kong, 事勝辭則伉 chò soō k'háh yē^{ná} kóng wā chēw teáou tit, when greater attention is paid to the subject than to the phraseology, the style becomes harsh.

Kong 畹 A border, a division; a raised path between the rice fields.

Kong 光 Vulg. *kwui^{ng}*: bright, light; kong bēng, 光明 *kwui^{ng}* bēng, refugent; gwát kong, 月光 *göëyh kwui^{ng}*, moonlight.

Kong pē ê soō peáou, 光被於四表 *kwui^{ng}* kip kaòu sè *he^{ng}*, light spreading to all the four quarters; see the 堯典 Geáou téén.

Kong 伧 Great, large, enlarged.

Kong 洸 A martial appearance; boó hoo kong kong, 武夫洸洸, military men with a very martial appearance; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Kong 胱 Pông kong, 膀胱, the region of the groin, the bladder.

Kong 觥 A wine cup, made from the horn of a rhinoceros.
 Kong tēw kaou ch'hok, 觥籌交錯 the cups and glasses interchanged backwards and forwards (as at a feast).

Kong 晃 A broken net.

Kong 橫 A martial appearance.

Kong 岡 The ridge of a hill; also written 崗 kong.
 Sēep pé ko kong, 涉彼高岡 *kòey hwut léy kwân úy sw^{ná} nē^{ná}*, to cross over yonder high ridge; see the 周南 Chew lâm.

Kong 壘 The ancient form of the preceding.

Kong 鋼 Vulg. *ke^{ng}*, and *kē^{ng}*: steel.

Kong 甌 Vulg. *ke^{ng}*: a large jar; hām kong, 甌甌 *ám ke^{ng}*, a water jar; also written 鋼, and 甌, kong.

Kong 剛 Hard, firm, stiff; kong ch'haē, 剛纔 *toō toō á*, just now.

Kong kēàng put k'hwut, 剛強不屈, firm and unbending.

Goē bē kēèn kong chēá, 吾未見剛者 *gwá böēy woō k'hw'á à kong gnāy áy lāng*, "I have not yet seen a firm and resolute person;" said by Confucius in the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Kong 綱 To tie around with a rope; to draw in a net with a large rope; to include, to superintend, to generalize; general, connected together.

Choó teàou jē put kong, 子釣而不綱 *k'hóng choó tēd hē jē boō tēōh bāng*, Confucius used to angle for fish, but would not draw in a net; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Sam kong gnoé sēàng, 三綱五常, the three superintending (of prince, father, and husband), and the five constant, relations (i. e. benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth) of life. Kong kām, 綱鑑, the general mirror, a general view of history.

Kong 罡 T'hēen kong, 天罡, the name of a star in Ursa major.

Kong 岡 The same as 岡, kong, the ridge of a hill.

Kong 剛 The ancient form of 剛, kong, firm.

𡗗 廣 Vulg. *k'hwāh*: great, wide, extensive, expansive, broad, ample; a surname. Tè kóng taē, jē chīn

cheng bē, 致廣大而盡精微 *tē kēk k'hwāh twā, jē chīn t'haōu cheng yēw*, to extend to the greatest and most expansive, and to exhaust the most minute and subtle things; see the 中庸 *Tēung yūng*. Kóng-tong 廣東 *Kwēi^{ng}-tang*, Canton.

Hàn che kóng è put k'hó ēng soo, 漢之廣矣不可詠思 *Hàn chúy áy k'hwāh bō t'hang bé kōēy*, the literature of the Hàn dynasty is so extensive, that it cannot even be conned over in one's thoughts; see the 周南 *Chew lām*.

Kóng 礦 Metallic ore; kê hāy chek kim kóng tan sēak, 其下則金礦丹礫 *e áy āy téy chek kim kóng āng chēōh*, underneath (those hills) there is nothing but metallic ore and bare stones.

Kóng 釧 The same as the above.

去 貢 To offer up, to present as tribute; tribute, taxes, dues; a surname. Chīn kóng, 進貢, to pay tribute, as a sign of homage.

Jé kóng paou maōu put jip, 爾貢包茅不入 *lé kóng hēèn paou maōu ū^m jip*, your tributary offering of a bundle of rushes has not been sent in; see the 左傳 *Chó twān*.

T'hēen choó sóo lē tē kê kok, jē lāp kê kóng sōey yēen, 天子使吏治其國而納其貢稅焉 *hóng tēy saē chit áy kw^a leāou lé e áy kok, jē lāp e kóng sōey*, the emperor sent an officer to govern his country, and to receive the tribute and taxes from him; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kóng 誑 To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; also written 誑, kóng. Kóng che é lé che séy yéw, 誑之以理之所有 *p'hēèn e é tō lé áy séy woō*, to impose upon a person by that which appears reasonable.

Kóng 焠 A hardened knife, a tempered blade; to harden steel.

Kòng 鋼 *Vulg. kè^{ng} and ke^{ng}: steel.*

Kòng 徃 *To go backwards and forwards; to go to a distance.*

平 Kōng 狂 *Ambitious, highminded, wild, mad; to appear mad. Tēn kōng, 癡狂, mad, silly, out of one's wits.*

Goê tóng che seáou choó kōng kán, 吾黨之小子狂簡 *gwá áy tóng áy sèy kè^á k'háh sèō^{ng} kōng kán, "the young people of my clan are too ambitious and sincere;" said by Confucius of his disciples.*

Ch'hoé kōng chēep ê, 楚狂接輿 *Ch'hoé áy tēn kōng áy láng cheēh ch'héa, a madman of the Ch'hoé country met the carriage (of Confucius); see the 論語 Lūn gé.*

Kōng 症 *A hot disease, a fever.*

Kōng 侷 *Kōng kōng, 侷侷, fearful, and agitated.*

丟 Kōng 狂 *To do anything on the spur of the moment; to be deceived.*

幸 Koo 艫 *The name of a boat or vessel.*

Koo 龜 *Read kwuy: a tortoise; kwuy choó, 龜仔 koo á, a beetle, a marigold. One of the radicals.*

Koo 龜 *The same as the above.*

声 Koó 久 *Read kēw: long; a long time, a long while ago. Put jīn chēá, put k'hó é kēw ch'hé yēak, 不仁者不可以久處約 *ū^m jīn áy láng, bó t'hang koó twā tē kan k'hoé, people destitute of virtue cannot long endure afflictions; see the 論語 Lūn gé.**

Koó 韭 *Read kēw: a kind of leek; kēw ch'haè, 韭菜 koó ch'haè, scallions.*

丟 Koò 句 *A sentence; yit koò, 一句 chit koò, a single sentence. Chēang koò, 章句 chēō^{ng} koò, sections and sentences.*

Koò 灸 *Read kēw: to cauterize, to burn the flesh for medicinal purposes.*

平 Koó 帽 *Koó là, 帽 絃, a child's cap; chee^{ng} koó là, 氈帽 絃, a woolen cap.*

Koó 鏢 *To present up; to do away with.*

Koó 毬 *Read kēw: a ball; mô kēw, 毛毬 mô koó, a hairy ball.*

丟 Koó 舊 *Read kēw: old, not new; kēw lēn, 舊年 koó ne^{ng}, last year. Kēw kok kè bùt, 舊穀 既沒 *koó ch'hek kaúu bó, the old corn is all consumed; see the 論語 Lūn gé.**

Koó 舅 *Read kēw: an uncle; bó kēw, 母舅 bó koó, a mother's brother. Ch'hey kēw, 妻舅 ch'hey koó, a wife's brother.*

Koō 啞 Read kok: the singing of birds.

夫
Koōh 呖 The gurgling noise made in drinking.

幸
Kwa 瓜 A melon; se kwa, 西瓜, a water melon; kim kwa, 金瓜, a pumpkin; tong kwa, 冬瓜, *tang kwa*, a calabash; ch'hè kwa, 蒞瓜, a cucumber; k'hoé kwa, 苦瓜, a bitter cucumber; ch'haè kwa, 菜瓜, a species of Momordica. Ch'hit gwát sit kwa, 七月食瓜 *ch'hit göëyh ch'èäh kwa*, in the seventh month we may eat melons; see the 詩經 *Se keng*.

Kwa 柯 Read k'ho: a surname.

Kwa 歌 Read ko: a song, a ballad; ch'hèàng ko, 唱歌 *ch'hèàng kwa*, to sing songs. Ko jê kò K'hóng-choó, 歌而過孔子 *ch'hèàng kwa jê köy K'hóng-choó*, he chanted a ditty as he passed by Confucius; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Kwa 過 Read ko: to pass by; ko k'èak, 過脚 *kwa k'ha*, to stop in passing by. Ko yit s'èuk, 過一宿 *kwa chit m'ng*, to lodge for a night in a place, when passing by.

去
Kwà 卦 To divine; a divination; pok kwà, 卜卦, to find out by divination; pat kwà, 八卦, the eight diagrams.

Hók-he sé chok pat kwà, 伏羲始作八卦 *Hók-he k'hé t'haü ch'hòng pat kwà*, Hók-he first invented the eight diagrams.

Kwà 譎 To deceive, to impose upon.

Kwà 怪 Read kwaè: to find fault with any one; to take offense.

Kwà 蓋 Read kaè: to cover; the cover of a vessel, a lid; téng kaè, 甞蓋 *tèⁿa kwà*, the cover of an iron pan or caldron.

Kwà 褱 Read kaè: an outer coat, a great coat; má kaè, 馬褱 *báy kwà*, a horse cloak, to wear when riding on horseback.

Kwà 芥 Read kaè: mustard; kaè ch'haè, 芥菜 *kwà ch'haè*, the mustard plant, *Sinapis Chinensis*.

平
Kwà 椽 The name of a tree.

幸
Kwⁿa 官 Read kwan: an officer of government, a civil officer, a mandarin; chò kwan, 做官 *chò kwⁿa*, to be in office; kwan hoó, 官府 *kwⁿa hoó*, an officer, a magistrate; kwan loë, 官路 *kwⁿa loë*, a highway.

Hoó chok ko kwan, choó ch'hòng gwân, yit ch'hey yit ch'hèep bé ch'hèⁿa h'èen, 父作高官子狀元一妻一妾美且賢 *páy chò twā kwⁿa, haü sai^{ng} tèung ch'hèung gwân, chit äy bóé chit äy s'èy é ch'hin ch'hai^{ng} kwà gaü*, to have one's father holding a high office, and one's son attaining to the highest literary honors; with one wife and one concubine, both handsome and clever; (this, according to Chinese ideas, is the summit of human bliss.)

棺 *Kwⁿa* Read kwan: a coffin; kwan chaê, 棺材 *kwⁿa ch'há*, a wooden coffin.

Téung koé kwan ch'hit ch'hùn, kok ch'hèng che, 中古棺七寸槨稱之 *téung koé áy sé kwⁿa ch'há ch'hit ch'hùn*, gwā kok t'hàn e, in the middle ages of antiquity, the coffins were made seven inches in thickness, and the outer envelop in proportion; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

肝 *Kwⁿa* Read kan: the liver; sim kan, 心肝 *sim kwⁿa*, the heart, the mind. Kan ló toê tēy jê put koè, 肝腦塗地而不顧 *kwⁿa ló bwǎh tē tēy jê ū^m k'hwⁿà*, although our liver and brains should be smeared on the ground (in your service), we would not mind it; see the 史記 Soó kè.

冠 *Kwⁿa* Read kwan: a cap; kim kwan, 金冠 *kim kwⁿa*, a lady's head-dress: hōng kwan, 鳳冠 *hōng kwⁿa*, a headdress ornamented with embroidered birds.

關 *Kwⁿa* Read kwan: to shut; kwan bün, 關門 *kwⁿa moo^{ng}*, to shut the door.

Bün suy sèet jê sēang kwan, 門雖設而常關 *moo^{ng} suy sèet jê sēang kwⁿa*, although a door is put there, yet it is always shut.

寡 *Kwⁿa* Few, solitary, alone; kwⁿá hoō, 寡婦 *kwⁿá boé*, a widowed woman.

Kwⁿá jīn 寡人, the solitary one, or the man of few virtues; (a polite expression, used by princes in designating themselves.)

錒 *Kwⁿá* Metallic ore; the substance of all metals.

礦 *Kwⁿá* Read kóng: ore; the same as the above.

擻 *Kwⁿá* Read kán: to spread anything out with the hands; kán bēen, 擻麵 *kwⁿá meē^{ng}*, to knead dough.

偶 *Kwⁿá* Tek kwⁿá, 倘偶, the appearance of walking.

趕 *Kwⁿá* Read kán; to pursue, to chase, to follow. Tuy kán, 追趕 *tuy kwⁿá*, to follow in pursuit.

去 Kán sēang, 赶上 *kwⁿá chēō^{ng}*, to overtake.

觀 *Kwⁿá* Read kwàn: a temple; kwàn sē, 觀寺 *kwⁿá eē^{ng}*, a monastery.

灌 *Kwⁿá* Read kwàn: to pour out; kwàn chéw, 灌酒 *kwⁿá chéw*, to pour out wine; kwàn tēy, 灌地 *kwⁿá tēy*, to pour out a libation on the ground.

鑿 *Kwⁿá* Read kwàn: an agricultural implement; kwàn ch'hùy, 鑿嘴 *kwⁿá ch'hùy*, a kind of pickaxe.

鶴 *Kwⁿá* Read kwàn: the name of a water bird, a kind of heron; kwàn bēng ê tēet, 鶴鳴于垤 *kwⁿá tit haóu tē swⁿa á*, the water bird is screaming on the hillock; see the 詩經 Se keng.

寒 *Kwⁿá* Read hán: cold; sēang hán, 傷寒 *sēang kwⁿá*, to take cold. Hán yēa k'hek laê tày tōng chéw, 寒夜客來茶當酒 *kwⁿá ma^{ng} lāng k'hāy^h laê áy tōng chò chéw*, when a visitor comes on a cold night, tea will serve instead of wine.

汗 *Kwⁿá* Read hān: sweat, perspiration; lêw hān, 流汗 *laóu kwⁿá*, to perspire.

Hân má ch'hut sin, 汗馬出身 *kwⁿá báy ch'hut sin*, to enter on life like a sweating horse; (i. e. to attain everything by personal labor.)

Kwⁿá 揸 Read kwán: to carry anything in the hand.

Kwⁿá 携 Read hêy: to carry in the hand, as a basket.

Hêy song kam toé chéw, é t'hèng êng seng, 携雙柑斗酒以聽鶯聲 *kwⁿá chit tûy kam chit tabú chéw, é t'hèⁿa eng áy sèⁿa*, to take in the hand a pair of oranges and a measure of wine, in order to go and listen to the singing of the birds.

Kwⁿá 綰 Read kwán: to tie anything.

乖 Perverse, wicked, strange; also, gentle, tame, cunning.

Kay tō kēung, pit kwae, 家道窮必乖 *kay laē áy tō lé kēung chīn, pit kwae lèy*, a family without sufficient means of subsistence is ready for revolt; see the 易經 *Ék keng*.

Kwae 鯢 A kind of fish, the oil of which is poisonous.

𪔐 *Kwae* 拐 *Kwae* p'hèen, 拐騙, to deceive; *kwae* choó, 拐子 *labú á*, a cheat, a rogue.

Kwae 拐 *Kwae* choó, 拐仔 *kwae á*, a walking-stick, an old man's staff.

Kwae 夬 The name of one of the eight diagrams; to determine.

Kwae 蒯 The name of a herb or rush used to make cords; a surname.

去 *Kwae* 怪 Strange, extraordinary; *kê kwae*, 奇怪 *koó kwae*, unaccountable; *cheng kwae*, 曾怪 *käh kwae*, how strange! Also written 恠, *kwae*.

Chóo put gé kwae lék lwán sîn, 子不語怪力亂神 *hoo choó bó kóng kwae lát lwán, kap sîn áy soó*, Confucius never conversed about strange, or violent, or turbulent, or spiritual, things; see the 上論 *Séang lün*.

Kwae 聖 To exert one's strength in cultivating the ground.

幸 *Kwae^{ng}* 門 To bolt; *kwae^{ng} bün*, 門門 *kwae^{ng} moó^{ng}*, to bolt the door.

夫 *Kwäh* 囁 *Kwäh kwäh*, 囁囁, troublesome discourse; a clamorous noise.

Kwäh 搨 To beat, to strike: *kwäh chüy*, 搨嘴 *kwäh ch'hüy páy*, to give a slap on the mouth.

Kwäh 撓 *Kwäh jé*, 撓耳 *kwäh hē k'háng*, to box the ear.

Kwäh 割 Read kat: to cut, to cut off, to slice; *kat léung hoē*, 割隴喉 *kwäh ná aóu*, to cut one's own throat.

Kat put chéng put sít, 割不正不食 *kwäh ùm chēⁿà bó chēäh*, if the meat was not cut square, he (Confucius,) would not eat of it; see the 論語 *Lün gé*.

Kwäh 葛 Read kat: a kind of creeping plant, of whose tendrils linen is made; the *Dolichos hirsutus*, Thunb.

Kat poè, 葛布 *kwäh poè*, grass cloth; also, a surname.

Kwäh 渴 Read k'hat: thirsty; k'hoé k'hat, 口渴 *ch'hüy kwäh*, the mouth dry. K'hat ch'èá ē wüy yím, 渴者易爲飲 *kwäh áy láng k'hwàè chò lím*, thirsty people are not particular about what they drink.

看 *Kwan* 觀 To look at, to observe; *kwan k'hat* séy yéw, 觀其所由 *k'hwàè e séy yéw*, observe the motives of a man's actions; see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

Kwan 官 Vulg. *kwà*: an officer of government; *kwan chit*, 官職 *kwà chit*, an office; *kwan to*, 官刀, a broad-sword; *t'á kwan soo*, 打官司 *p'häh kwà se*, to go to law.

Pek kwan ch'óng ké, é t'hèng é t'héung chaé, 百官總已以聽於衆宰 *p'áyh kwà ch'óng soō é ka tē*, é t'hé'á tē chaé sēang, all the officers must attend to their respective duties, and obey the orders of the prime minister, (while the young prince mourns for his deceased father;) see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Kwan 信 One who has charge of the prince's chariots. *Bēng pé kwan jīn*, 命彼信人 *bēng lēng kwán ch'h'èa áy láng*, give orders to the master of the chariot.

Kwan 棺 Vulg. *kwà*: a coffin; *kwan bók*, 棺木 *kwà ch'há*, a wooden coffin. *Soó ték bé káy é wüy kwan*, 使擇美檀以爲棺 *saé láng kán t'òh hó káy ch'há é chò kwà ch'há*, send people to pick out a good piece of timber in order to make a coffin; see the 左傳 *Chó twán*.

Kwan 涓 A small stream, a dripping; pure, to select. *Kwan kwan put yùng*, ch'èung wüy kang hó, 涓涓不壅終爲江河 *k'hwà k'hwà láu bó t'hat*, *kadu swäh böéy ch'è'á kang hó*, a perpetual dripping without stopping, will in time become a large river.

Kwan 捐 To take away, to remove; *kwan tē*, 捐除, to take out of the way; *kwan tēy*, 捐題, to levy contributions.

Hoō boé soó Sùn wán lím, *kwan kae*, 父母使舜元廩捐階 *p'áy boé saé Sùn ch'h'òng hó ch'h'e'ng lím*, *yéá ch'ew kwan köèy láu t'huy*, his father and mother sent Sùn to finish the repairs of the granary, and when he was upon it, they took the ladder away; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.

Kwan 娟 Handsome, beautiful, lovely.

Kwan 鶉 Toē kwan, 杜鵑, the name of a kind of cuckoo; also of a flower; called also *choó kwuy*, 子規.

Toē kwan che t'hoé choó kwuy t'héy, 杜鵑枝頭子規啼 *toē kwan áy ke t'hadu choó kwuy t'hé*, on the topmost branch of the toē kwan, the choó kwuy sits and sings.

Kwan 悵 Sorrowful, sad; *t'èung sim kwan kwan* 中心悵悵 *sim kwà tang e'ng huán ló*, the middle of the heart filled with distress; see the 陳風 *T'ín hong*.

Kwan 痛 A weariness in the bones.

Kwan 瘰 A sickness; also written 瘰, *kwan*.

Kwan 鰥 The name of a fish, the eyes of which always seem to be sparkling. To be old, and without a wife; an old bachelor, a widower.

Kwan kw^á koe tók, 鰥寡孤獨, widowers, widows, orphans, and childless people; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwan 蠲 Pure, clean; clear, bright; to do away with, to avoid. Kwan tê, 蠲除, to remit.

Hwüy-kong kwan kê taē tek, 惠公蠲其大德 Hwüy-kong kwan bēng e áy twā tek, Hwüy-kong clearly displayed his great virtue; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Kwan 冠 Vulg. kw^á: a cap, a bonnet, a hat. Bān kok e kwan paè bēn lēw, 萬國衣冠拜冕旒 bān kok áy s^á kin tēoh paè bēn lēw, the caps and clothes of all nations must pay obeisance to the emperor's crown.

Kwan 椽 A basin or vessel made of crooked wood; a round wooden basin. Choó lēng sūn ké léw che sèng, jê é pōey kwan hoē? 子能順杞柳之性而以栝椽乎 lé ēy sūn tit ké léw áy sai^{ng}, jê ch'hòng pōey kwan hoē? can you subdue the nature of the willow wood, and make bowls and basins of it? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwan 關 Vulg. kw^á: to shut, to close; kwan aè, 關隘, a narrow pass, a defile; kwan hēy, 關係, consequences, results; a surname.

Kwan ke jê put cheng, 關譏而不征 kw^á aè ke ch'hat, jê bó t'hó lāng sōèy, institute examinations at the passes (respecting all travelers), but do not exact duties from them; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwan-yín-téang, 關雲長, the great hero of the Sam kok, 三國, now worshiped by the Chinese, as the representative of fidelity.

聲 Kwán 琯 A gem; a precious stone. When 舜, Sùn succeeded 堯, Geâou in the government, (the 西王母, sey ông boé,) the mother of the western king came and presented him with (pék kwán, 白琯 pāyh kwán,) a white gem.

Kwán 綰 Vulg. kw^á: to bind, to tie, to run on a string.

Kwán 館 A hotel, a resting place, a lodging house, an inn; a school. Yéa kwán lōng hwa hwat, 野館濃花發 yéa gwā áy kwán sèa woō lōng hwa tit hwat, near the inn on the moor the flowers spring up abundantly.

Káy kwán gwān lēw, jê sēw gēp ê bün, 假館願留而受業於門 chēoh kwán gwān böeyh lau lé, jê sēw gēp tē moo^{ng}, having rented a school-house, we wish to detain you, and receive instruction at your gate; see 孟子 Bēng choó. K'hae kwán, 開館 k'hwuy ôh, to open school.

Kwán 館 The same as the preceding. Hák kwán, 學館, a school.

Kwán 瘡 Sick, wearied; finished, concluded.

Kwán 管 A pipe, a flute, an instrument of music; a tube of any kind; a surname. Kwán yéak che yim,

管籥之音 kwán yéak áy sē^á yim, the sound of the pipe and lute; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kwán lé, 管理, to rule, to regulate; kwán hāy, 管下, subject to; a surname; Kwán-tēung, 管仲, a prime minister of the 齊 C'hēy country.

Kwán 逭 To run away, to escape; choō chok gèet put k'hó kwán, 自作孽不可逭 *ka tē chok gèet chēw* *bō t'hang chábu*, when a man brings calamity on himself, there is no escaping; see the 書太甲 *Se t'haè kap*.

Kwán 鎡 An implement of husbandry. The name for a plough, or plough-share in the region to the south of the 江, kang.

Kwán 輶 An iron spike in a wheel.

Kwán 卷 Vulg. *kwu^{ng}*: to roll up, as a scroll; to take in, to fold up.

Kwán che, chek t'hōey chōng ê bit, 卷之則退藏於密 *kwu^{ng} e chek t'hēy k'hē^{ng} tē bát bát*, when you roll it up, then it retires and shuts itself up in secrecy; see 程子 *Tēng choó*.

Kwán 捲 To roll up; kwán lēem heaou bēng gwát, 捲簾邀明月 *kwu^{ng} moo^{ng} lé ch'hēⁿá bēng gōēyh*, to roll up the door screen, and invite the clear moon (to shine into the house).

Kwán 筦 Kwán hēen, 筦絃, the strings of an instrument of music; also, a mat.

Kwán 盥 To wash the hands.

去 Kwán 貫 Vulg. *kwu^{ng}*: a string of anything; chēen kwán, 錢貫 *ché^{ng} kwu^{ng}*, a string of cash; choo kwán, 珠貫, a string of beads. To string anything, to run anything on a string; kwán t'hong, 貫通, to pass through the whole.

Chēen pek bān kwán, 錢百萬貫 *ché^{ng} pāyh bān kwu^{ng}*, a hundred myriad strings of cash. Gē kwán jē chìn, 魚貫而進 *hé kwu^{ng} kōēy jē chìn*, the fish bores through the water and gets forward.

Kwán 慣 To be accustomed to; kwán sip, 慣習 *kwán sè*, used to anything.

Kwán 鑽 To bore through; to put bracelets on the arms.

Kwán 串 To be accustomed to, to be familiar with.

Kwán 𠂔 The hair twisted up into two knots, one on each side of the head, like a pair of horns, commonly done with the hair of young children.

Chong kak kwán hēy, 總角𠂔兮, like a pair of horns is the hair twisted up; see the 齊風 *Chēy hong*.

Kwán 瓘 The name of a gem, or a precious stone.

Kwán 鑕 A vessel used for drawing water; kwán k'hoé, 鑕口 *kwⁿà ch'hūy*, a kind of pickaxe.

Kwán 觀 Vulg. *kwⁿà*: a convent; Tō kwán, 道觀 *Tō kwⁿà*, a monastery belonging to the sect of 道, Tō.

Kwán 鶴 Vulg. *kwⁿà*: the name of a water bird; a species of heron.

Kwán 灌 To pour out; kwán chéw, 灌酒 *kwⁿà chéw*, to pour out a libation to the gods; also, to irrigate, to spread water over the land.

Choō kè kwàn jê óng chéá, goé put yëük kwàn che è, 自既灌而往者吾不欲觀之矣 *choō e kwàn à tēy jê köèy k'hè, gwá ūm àè k'hwàn à e*, from the time of pouring out the libation, I had no desire to look at (their sacrifice); see the 上論 *Sēang lūn*.

E súy kwàn kaè tēn wân, 以水灌溉田園 *t'hó chúy kwàn kaè ch'hân hwu^{ng}*, to irrigate the gardens and fields with water.

Kwàn 壺 *Tây kwàn, 茶壺, a teapot.*

Kwàn 柶 *Vulg. kwu^{ng}: the ring which is put through the nose of an ox or buffalo.*

Kwàn 眷 *To regard with favor, to behold; to be near, intimate. Hông t'hēn kwàn bēng, 皇天眷命 *hông t'he^{ng} k'hwàn à bēng*, may the imperial heavens look down on this decree; see the 禹謨 *E boè*. Ch'hin kwàn, 親眷, near relatives; to be intimately allied to.*

Kwàn 睠 *To look around upon; to look towards with longing anxiety.*

Kwàn 卷 *Se kwàn, 書卷, a section of a book; a volume. K'hae kwàn pēn yéw ek, 開卷便有益 *k'hwuy kwàn pēn wō lē yěäh*, in opening the volume there is profit; see the 史記 *Soó kè*.*

Kwàn 綦 *Vulg. kwu^{ng}: a cord; the string of a crossbow; bent; an incense bag tied around the neck.*

Kwàn 絹 *A snare for catching birds; a gin. Eatables are placed within the noose of a string, and when the birds come down to eat them, the string is pulled, and they are caught.*

Kwàn 弓 *The leaf of a book; also written 弓, kwàn, the same as 卷, kwàn, a volume.*

Kwàn 狷 *To be strenuous on one point; to have moderate talents, and yet to be exceedingly particular in attending to one's duty.*

Pit yéá kóng kwàn hoē, 必也狂狷乎 *pit tēöh kóng kap kwàn hoē*, (in the absence of honest people,) we must put up with ambitious persons, and those who have only a mediocrity of talent; see the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Kwàn 券 *K'hèy kwàn, 契券, an account, a reckoning.*

Kwàn 睞 *To look askance, to look at with an angry eye. Kwàn kwàn se ch'hâm, 睞睞胥讒 *sèá bàk k'hwàn à jê chò pōó ch'hâm lēng*, they will look askance, and universally complain; see 孟子 *Bēng choó*.*

Kwàn 獯 *The same as 狷, kwàn; also, light; the swift running of a dog.*

Kwàn 裸 *The same as 灌, kwàn, to pour out a libation. Kwàn chéang ê keng, 裸將于京 *laé k'hè kwàn chéw tē kēⁿ a sēⁿá*, let us go and pour out libations at the capital; see the 大雅 *Taē gnáy*.*

Kwàn 盥 *To wash the hands in a wash basin. Also read kwán.*

Kwàn 冠 *To put a cap on the head; a ceremony performed in China, when a young man comes of age at 16. Tēāng hoo che kwàn yéá hoē bēng che, 丈夫之冠也父命之 *ta po láng áy tē kin*,*

něō^{ng} pāy bēng lēng e, at the ceremony of capping a young man, the father gives him directions; see

孟子 Bēng choó.

率

Kwān

權

A weight; to weigh; to weigh circumstances, and act accordingly; kwān sè, 權勢, power, authority; lōng kwān, 弄權, to get the power into one's own hands; chēung kwān, 從權, to act according to circumstances.

Kwān jēn hoē te k'heng tēung, 權然後知輕重 *kwān tūy ch'hin jēn aōu ēy chae k'hin tāng*, weigh a thing, and then you may know its evity and gravity; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Séw keng, hēng kwān, 守經行權 *chéw keng sēang, kēⁿá kwān sè*, to adhere to the constant rule, or to act according to circumstances. Kwān pèng, 權柄, the handle of power, power. A surname.

Kwān

鬃

The fine glossy appearance of the hair; kwān hwat jē jīn, 鬃髮如雲 *kwān hó áy mó ch'hin chēō^{ng} hwān*, fine black hair, like the dark clouds; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Kwān

媿

Handsome, good looking.

Kwān

高

Read ko: high, lofty, eminent. Ko san gēang ché, 高山仰止 *kwān áy swⁿa, tēoh gēang k'hé laé k'hwⁿà*, a high hill must be looked up to; see the 小雅 Séaou gnáy.

雲

Kwān

縣

Read hēn: a district, a small county or township; a city of the third order.

Kwān

倦

Vulg. *yèà*: weary, tired, fatigued. Hwùj jīn put kwān, 詢人不倦 *kà láng bēy yèà*, I teach people without being tired; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwān

倦

Fagged out, heartily tired.

Kwān

券

To labor; to be wearied through labor, fatigue.

幸

Kwang

光

Kwang kwang, 光光, only.

夫

Kwat

适

Hasty, fleet; a man's name.

Kwat

估

To reckon, to sum up an account; also, to arrive at. Hat kê yēw kwat? 曷其有估 *e te sé woō kadu?* when will he arrive? see the 王風 Ong hong.

Kwat

活

The flowing of water; read hwat: alive, moving, cheerful. Pok lêw kwat kwat, 北流活活 *pak chúy tit laōu kwat kwat*, the northern stream flowing and rippling along; see the 衛風 Wōēy hong.

Kwat

刮

To grind or rub a knife; kwat sēak, 刮削, to scrape. Kwat koé mô kong, 刮垢磨光 *kwat k'hè la sâm bwá kadu kwui^{ng}*, to scrape off the dirt, and polish anything.

Kwat

括

To include, to encompass, to bundle up, to take account of. Lōng kwat soè haé, 囊括四海 *pòè téy á laē, padu kwat sè haé*, to inclose all within the four seas in a bag.

Kwat

眦

To look angrily; the eyes dark.

Kwat

超

To run, to go quickly.

Kwat 𠂔 The appearance of motion, as if hooked and pulled different ways.

Kwat 決 The same as 決, kwat, to decide; kwat twān, 決斷, to determine, to sentence.

Kwat 決 The appearance of water flowing; to decide, to fix, to cut short.

Kwat choo tong hong, chek tong lēw, 決諸東方則東流 kwat choo tang he^{ng}, chēw tang laōu, if you lead water eastward, it will flow to the east; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Kwat è, 決意, fixed determination.

Kwat 玦 Gems worn upon a dress of ceremony.

Kwat 挾 A cross line in a bow; to pull a bow-string, to let go the string.

Kwat 𠂔 An ivory thimble, used to protect the thumb when pulling a bow.

Kwat 鸚 The name of a singing bird of the tropics; also written 𠂔, kwat. Kim yěa lām bān kwat sēet che jtn, 今也南蠻鸚舌之人 t^{na} woō chit léy lām bān cheáou cheēh áy lāng, now here comes a fellow from among the southern barbarians, with his bird's tongue, (and you believe him); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwat 訣 Parting words, a farewell; to distinguish, to divide, to exterminate; conjuring arts.

Seng soó éng kwat, 生死永訣 sai^{ng} sé éng kwat pēet, life and death make an eternal separation. Taē E bün tēang seng che kwat, 大禹聞長生之訣 twā E t'hē^{na} té^{ng} koó wāh áy hwat toē,

the great E asked concerning the method of insuring constant life; see the 魏書 Gwūy se.

Kwat 𠂔 A good horse.

Kwat 剂 To rub, to scrape.

Kwat 映 The color of an eclipse.

Kwat 𠂔 To go fast, to walk quickly.

Kwat 𠂔 Kwat bēng hwa, 漢明花, the name of a flower.

Kae hāy kwat bēng gān sek sēen, 階下漢明顏色鮮 gīm kay āy áy kwat bēng gān sek yěa che^{ng}, the appearance of the kwat bēng flower under the steps, is still fresh and gay.

Kwat 𠂔 The name of a bird; called also pek lô neáou, 伯勞鳥 pit lô cheáou. Tēung hāy che gwát kwat sé bēng 仲夏之月 𠂔始鳴 tēung hāy áy göēyh kwat cheáou k'hé t'haōu haōu, in the middle month of summer, the kwat bird begins to sing; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Kwat 譎 Artful, deceitful; kwúy kwat, 詭譎, false, intriguing.

Chìn-bün-kong kwat jē put chēng Chēy-hwān-kong chēng jē put kwat, 晉文公譎而不正 齊桓公正而不譎 Chìn-bün-kong kwúy kwat jē bēy chēng keng, Chēy-hwān-kong chēng keng jē bēy kwúy kwat, Chìn-bün-kong was artful and not honest, Chēy-hwān-kong was honest and not artful; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天

Kwát

槩

A post stuck in the ground; a door-post. Also written 榘, kwát.

Kwát

丅

A hook turned up at the end, a barbed weapon; one of the radicals.

幸

Kwui^{ng}

禪

Read kwun: a small pair of drawers; a kind of petticoat.

Kwui^{ng}

光

Read kong: light, clear, bright, shining, resplendent.

Chèak h^ó che kong put lêng wán cheàou, 灼火之光不能遠照 chit chèak hòéy áy kwui^{ng} bēy hwū^{ng} chēd bēng, the light of a small fire will not reflect far; see the 晉語 Chìn gé.

聿

Kwui^{ng}

捲

Read kwán: to roll anything up; kwán ch'hók, 捲鑿 kwui^{ng} ch'hák á, a round chisel, a gouge.

Kwui^{ng}

管

Read kwán: a tube, or pipe; bé kwán, 米管 bé kwui^{ng}, a hollow bamboo, used for measuring rice.

去

Kwui^{ng}

卷

Read kwàn: a book, a volume, a roll; séw kwàn, 手卷 ch'héw kwui^{ng}, a manuscript, an auto-

graph, written by one's own hand. K'hó kwàn, 考卷 k'hó kwui^{ng}, an exercise written out by the candidates at public examinations.

Kwui^{ng}

綯

Read kwàn: a small bag, containing incense ashes from the altar of an idol, which is hung round

the neck of a child, in order to insure its good luck. Kwán kwàn, 揜綯 kioⁿ á kwui^{ng}, to wear such a bag around the neck.

Kwui^{ng}

貫

Read kwàn: to perforate, to connect; kwàn jé, 貫耳 kwui^{ng} hē á, to bore the ears, in order to insert ear-rings; kwàn pít, 貫鼻 kwui^{ng} p'heè^{ng}, to bore a hole through the nose of a pig or buffalo.

Kwui^{ng}

綯

Read kwàn: to insert a string through the nose of a buffalo. Kwàn pít, 綯鼻 kwui^{ng} p'heè^{ng}, to bore a hole through the nose.

Kwui^{ng}

串

Read kwàn: a string of anything, to run anything on a string.

幸

Kwun

君

Chèèn kwàn, 錢串 cheé^{ng} kwui^{ng}, a string of cash. A prince, a sovereign, an honorable person; kwun choó, 君子, a good man; kwun ông, 君王, a king.

Taē chae Geàou che wūy kwun yéá! 大哉堯之爲君也 twā chae Geàou áy chò jín kwun! how great was Geàou as a prince!

Kwun

禪

Vulg. kwui^{ng}: a pair of drawers, a kind of petticoat.

Kwūn sat che ch'hé kwun tēung, Wán-chék é wūy kit teàou yéá, 群蝨之處禪中阮籍以爲吉兆也 chēⁿ á tīn áy sat bóé twā tē kwui^{ng} tang e^{ng}, Wuí^{ng}-chék lēäh chò sē hó teàou, when a brood of lice took up their residence in his breeches, Wuí^{ng}-chék used to think it was a good omen.

Kwun

軍

Numerous, many; an army or legion of 12,500 men; an emperor had 6 legions, and a powerful state three.

Choó hēng sam kwun, chek sūy é? 子行三軍則誰與 hoo choó lé nā kēⁿ á sⁿ a kwun, chek yín chē chūy á? if you, sir, had to lead on the three legions of the army, to whom would you in-trust them? see the 論語 Lūn gè.

Chèàng kwun, 將軍, a general; ch'héung kwun, 從軍, to be transported.

𩇛 Kwún 滾 The appearance of a wide sheet of water; bubbling, foaming up. Kwún súy, 滾水 kwún chúy, boiling water.

Kwún 袞 The robes of an emperor, ornamented with five embroidered dragons.

Kwún 輿 To turn around, to revolve; Hông-tèy kwan kwún hông jè chok ke, 黃帝觀輿蓬而作車 Wuf^{ng}-tèy kh'wⁿà kwuf^{ng} hông ch'habu jè chò ch'hèa, Wuf^{ng}-tèy saw the reeds rolling along, and thought of making wheeled carriages. (B. C. 2622.)

Kwún 諛 To speak indistinctly; to sport and jest with people. Hèên kwún, 賢諛 gáu kwún, to play tricks.

Kwún 輶 The rushing of carriages.

Kwún 緄 A cord or string. Also read k'hwún: an ornamented girdle.

Kwún 耜 To plough and cultivate the ground.

Kwún 呶 To vomit, to belch forth words.

Kwún 鯀 A great fish; a man's name, the father of 禹, E, who being unsuccessful in regulating the waters, after the great flood, was put to death by 舜, Sùn. Tèy wát oe Kwún chae! 帝曰於鯀哉 tèy kóng há yèá chéy léy Kwún! the emperor said, "alas! that Kwún!" see the 堯典 Geâu téén.

Kwún 僂 Bending and fawning; an emperor's robes. Also written 佞, kwún.

去 Kwùn 棍 A staff, a stick; bók kwùn, 木棍 ch'ha kwùn, a wooden club; kong kwùn, 光棍, a bare stick, a pettifogging lawyer, a roguish fellow, a swindler.

Kwùn 諛 To soothe people by one's conversation.

Kwùn 黝 A jet black color.

𠂔 Kwûn 群 A flock, a herd, a troop, a multitude; also written 羣, kwûn. Kwûn yâng, 群羊 chit tîn yè^{ng}, a flock of sheep.

Goê lê kwûn sek ke, 吾離群索居 gwá lê kwûn tîn ka tē k'hèā, I have left the multitude, and dwell alone; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Kwûn 窘 Kwûn ke, 窘居, to dwell in company. The same as the above.

Kwûn 裙 A petticoat; lé kwûn, 女裙 cha boé kwûn, a woman's petticoat.

Kwûn 帟 The same as the above; also written 帟, kwûn.

去 Kwûn 郡 A district, an inhabited place, a place where many people assemble together. The state of 秦 Chîn, engrossed possession of the whole empire, and divided the land into 36 郡, kwûn, which division was still maintained under the 漢, Hàn dynasty.

Kwūn 咽 The appearance of vomiting.

夫 Kwut 骨 A bone; chëet kwut, 折骨 *cheëh kwut*, to break a bone. Chêng sîn chëá t'hëen che hwun, kwut

haë chëá t'ëy che hwun, 精神者天之分 骨骸者地之分 *chéng sîn áy sē t'heë^{ng} áy hwun, kwut t'haóu áy sē t'ëy áy hwun*, the animal spirits are the gift of heaven, the bones and joints are from the earth.

Kwut 楛 Koé kwut, 枸楛 *kaóu kwut*, the name of a wood, used in making the shafts of arrows.

Kwut 稭 The stalk of grain.

天 Kwut 滑 Confused, disordered; smooth, slippery; loë kwut, 路滑, a slippery path. Kam kwut, 甘滑, sweet and greasy. A surname.

Kwut k'hey, 滑稽, fawning and flattering.

Kwut 惛 The mind confused.

Kwut 猾 Confused, to disorder; kaóu kwut, 狡猾, cunning, artful, corrupt. Bân ê kwut hây, 蠻夷猾夏 *bân ê kwut wân choo hây*, the barbarians disturb the rest of China; see the 舜典 *Sùn tién*.

Kwut 礪 Kwut sék, 礪石, the name of a medicine.

Kwut 鶻 A kind of dove.

Kwut 汨 Confused, disordered; also, annihilated.

Kwut 崛 Kwut k'hé, 崛起, to rouse up one's intellect; to rise alone, as a man of eminent talents.

Bêng t'haè choé kwut k'hé ê Kim-lêng, sèak pêng kwun k'hoè, 明太祖崛起於金陵 削平羣寇 *Bêng t'haè choé, kwut k'hé te Kim-lêng, sèak paí^{ng} chēⁿ á t'ín áy ch'hat*, the first emperor of the Bêng dynasty rose up into notice at Kim-lêng, where he scraped smooth all the robbers; (i. e. exterminated the rebels.)

Kwut 倔 Obstinate and hardened in vice; kwut k'êang, 倔強, perverse.

Teāou-teng, 趙匡 *Tēo-tēⁿ á* would not listen to terms of adjustment, when 檜, Kōey said, (ch'hoó ló kwut k'êang yêw sek, 此老 倔強猶昔 *chéy léy laóu kwut k'êang ch'hin chēō^{ng} chá*), "this perverse old fellow is as unbending as ever."

Kwut 掘 To dig, to delve; kwut chéng, 掘井 *kwut chái^{ng}*, to dig a well.

Yéw wúy chëá p'hè j'èak kwut chéng, 有爲者譬若掘井 *woó chò áy l'àng p'hè j'è kwut chái^{ng}*, those who will engage in any great undertaking, are like those who dig a well; see 孟子 *Bêng choó*.

Kwut 僑 Highminded, ambitious.

幸 Kwuy 規 A rule, a compass; kwuy ké, 規矩, the compass and rule; a rule to walk by, according to rule, suitable, proper, orderly, a usage, a custom.

Kwuy ké hong wán che ch'è y'èá, 規矩方員之至也 *kwuy ké sē kak cé^{ng} áy ch'ín t'haóu*, the

compass and rule bring squares and circles to the utmost perfection; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwuy **窺** To peep at, to look at by stealth.
Kwuy k'w'èⁿ sit kay che h^{nó}, 窺見室家之好 *t'haou k'hwⁿà ch'hòd laē ày hó hòèy*, people can peep at all the good things in one's dwelling; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwuy **闕** To look out at a door; to have an eye to, to spy, to observe.
Chîn put kám kwuy peng hô löëy, 秦不敢闕兵河內 *Chín ū^m k'á t'hó peng t'haou k'hwⁿà lán hó laē*, the Chîn government will not dare with their troops to have an eye to the district within the river.

Kwuy **鷺** Choó kwuy, 子鷺, the name of a bird.

Kwuy **侷** Nearly alike; almost.

Kwuy **傀** Great, gigantic, large of stature.
Kwuy wúy ték lip, 傀偉特立 *twā hàn ày lāng ka tē k'hēā*, men of great stature can stand alone; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Kwuy **瑰** The name of a bead, or a pearl.

Kwuy **圭** A precious stone of an oblong form, held by civil officers, when they wait upon their sovereign; *gëük kwuy*, 玉圭, the badge of office.

Chip kwuy k'ëuk k'ëung jê yěá, 執圭鞠躬如也 *gīm gëük kwuy ày sé e ch'hin ch'ëō^{ng} k'ëuk sin ày yěō^{ng}*, when (Confucius) held before him the badge of office, he appeared as it were to bend his body; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kwuy **珪** The same as the above.

Kwuy **閨** The door of an inner apartment; the pearly door; generally taken to intimate the female apartments of a dwelling.

Kwuy **奎** The name of a constellation.
Sòng t'haè choé gnoé lëên, gnoé seng chē kwuy, 宋太祖五年五星聚奎 *Sòng t'haè choé goē neē^{ng}, goē lëép ch'hai^{ng} chò hòéy tē kwuy*, in the 5th year of the first emperor of the Sòng dynasty, five stars collected together in the region of the kwuy constellation; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Kwuy **邽** The name of a district. A surname.

Kwuy **雉** Choó kwuy, 子雉, the name of a bird.

Kwuy **皈** Kwuy e, 皈依, a cant term in use among the priests of Buddha.

Kwuy **龜** Vulg. *koo*: a tortoise; also written 龜, kwuy.
H'èèn hoē se kwuy, 見乎著龜 *k'èē^{ng} tē se koo*, destinies may be discovered by the reeds and the tortoise-shell.

Kwuy **滬** The name of a river.

Kwuy **歸** To return, to revert, to go back; kwuy sūn, 歸順, to return to obedience. Choó chaē Tîn wát, kwuy ê! kwuy ê! 子在陳曰歸與 *ch'ó twā tē Tîn kóng, tooi^{ng} laé! tooi^{ng} laé!* when Confucius was in the Tîn country he

said, "let us return! let us return!" see the 語論
Lün gé.

青

Kwúy 鬼 A ghost, a spirit, a demon, an imp;
mô kwúy, 魔鬼, the devil.

Hwuy kê kwúy jê chày che,
t'héem yéá, 非其鬼而祭之諛也
ū^m sē lán áy kwúy jê chày che, sē sēep sèy yéá, to
sacrifice to a departed spirit, with whom we have no
business, is flattery; see the 論語 Lün gé.

Kwúy sîn, 鬼神, demons and spirits; k'hàn
kwúy, 看鬼 k'hwⁿà kwúy, to see a ghost, consi-
dered an unlucky omen.

Kwúy 宄 Traitorous, villainous, roguish.
K'hoè chék kan kwúy, 寇賊
姦宄 chò ch'hát kan kwúy,

thieves are roguish and traitorous fellows; see the
彙典 Sùn téen.

Kwúy 僂 Repeated; also, wicked, corrupt.
Also read kwuy.

去

Kwùý 季 Few, young, inferior, the last; a
surname; soè kwùý, 四季
sè kwùý, the four seasons.

Kwùý 悸 The mind moved and affected.

Kwùý 筍 The name of a particular sort of
bamboo.

Kwùý 桂 The Laurus cassia; a surname; kwùý
hwa, 桂花, the Olea fragrans.

Gwát tèung tan kwùý tày yit che,
月中丹桂第一枝 göëyh tang eng áy
tan kwùý tày chít ke, the red cassia is the finest flow-
er in the moon; see the 古詩 Koé se.

Kwùý 癸 The last of the ten horary characters.

Kwùý 尚 Dear, not cheap.

Kwùý 貴 Noble, honorable, dear, valuable;
büt kwùý, 物貴 meⁿh kwùý,
dear things.

Kwùý yéw t'héen hāy, jê put chëuk é kaé yew,
貴有天下而不足以解憂 kwùý woo
t'heⁿg hāy, jê bó kaðu é káy hwán ló, in point
of rank, he was in possession of the empire, and yet
he found all that insufficient to dissipate his sorrow;
see 孟子 Bēng choó.

平

Kwùý 葵 The name of a vegetable; the sun-
flower; the genus Helianthus.

Wúy yéw kwùý hwa hēang jít
k'heng, 惟有葵花向日傾 tók tók kwùý
hwa nà jít k'heng, the sunflower is the only flower
that turns towards the sun.

Kwùý 揆 A rule, a measure. Sēang boô tō
kwùý yéá, 上無道揆也
sè twā bó tō lé hwat toē, those in
the higher circles have neither reason nor principle;
see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwùý 駸 A horse walking stately along.

Kwùý 達 A road with nine branches; also
written 馮, kwùý, a man's name.

Kwùý 頰 The cheek bones.

Kwŭy 夔 A man's name, one of the servants of 舜, Sùn. A surname.

丟 Kwŭy 簣 A basket of earth; a basket for carrying earth. Wŭy san k'ew jím, kong k'hwuy yit kwŭy, 烏山九仞功虧一簣 *chò swⁿa kabu s'ém kwán, kang ché k'ém chit láng á t'hoé*, in making a hillock of nine fathoms height, to leave the work when there was only a basket of earth needed to finish it, &c.

Kwŭy 蕢 A grass basket; a hamper made of rushes. Yéw hō kwŭy jê ko K'hóng sē che bŭn, 有荷蕢而過孔氏之門 *woō láng g'èá ch'haóu láng á jé k'òy K'hóng sē áy moo^{ng}*, there was a man carrying a straw basket, who passed by before the door of Confucius; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

Kwŭy 遺 To present, to offer, to send as a present; also written 餽, kwŭy. Ch'héng é kwŭy che, 請以遺之 *ch'héⁿá t'hó laé sàng e*, we beg to present it.

Kwŭy 饋 To present food to any one; food, victuals. Ló j'èák kwŭy soō, 老弱饋食 *laōu áy seáou léén*

áy sàng ch'èáh, the old and weak men were engaged in bringing food (to the laborers); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Kwŭy 匱 A casket, a chest for containing anything; to want, to be destitute. S'ek sit kim kwŭy, 石室金匱 *ch'èoh ch'hòd kim ap á*, the stone house and golden casket. The name of a book.

Kwŭy 櫃 A chest, a trunk; tok kwŭy, 棹櫃 *t'òh kwŭy*, a counter, a table with drawers. Láp chek ê kim kwŭy che t'èung, 納冊于金櫃之中 *láp ch'háyh tē kim kwŭy áy tang e^{ng}*, to keep the records in a golden casket.

Kwŭy 筐 A basket of earth; the same as 簣, kwŭy.

Kwŭy 俛 To look on both sides.

Kwŭy 跪 To kneel down, to make obeisance. S'ew lip put kwŭy, 授立不跪 *woō mee^h s'ew hoē lán, t'èoh k'h'èá ū^m t'hang kwŭy*, when anything is given, stand up to receive it, and do not kneel; see the 典禮 K'h'èuk léy.