

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOK-KËÈN DIALECT

OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH.

A

幸

A 鴉 A crow. Oe a 烏鴉, a black crow.
 A hwuy put tò san 鴉飛不到山,
 oe a pöey bēy kaòu sw²a, a crow could
 not fly to that hill. When Lé kóng 李廣 went
 to subjugate the Tan e 單于 nation, he came to
 a hill, and on asking the name of it, was informed,
 that it was called "the hill which crows could not
 fly over:" for as soon as the crows came to the
 place, their feathers dropped off, so as to prevent
 their flying.

A

了

A hwán 了鬚, a t'haòu, a slave girl.

A

亞

A p'hèèn 亞片, Opium. A p'hèèn kong
 soo 亞片公司, a p'hèèn kong se,
 the Opium farm.

A

啞

Dumb; È jēāng t'hun t'hàn wúy a 豫
 讓吞炭爲啞, È jēāng t'hun hōey'
 t'hw²a chò áy káou. È jēāng swallowed
 charcoal to make himself dumb (or to change his voice).

声

A

阿

A prefix to a man's name: A' soò 阿四,
 á sè, a fourth son; á heng 阿兄, á hē²a,
 Brother! an appellation generally given
 to the inhabitants of Tēaou-chew 潮州, Tēo chew.

去

A

亞

One second in order, inferior in rank: à
 sèng 亞聖, a secondary sage: Bēng
 choó 孟子, the Philosopher Mencius,
 was so called.

K'hóng Bēng che à 孔孟之亞, second only to
 Confucius and Mencius.

A

姪

Yin à 姻姪, a familiar epithet used
 between persons related by marriage:
 Só só yin à 瑣瑣姻姪, distant
 relatives and connections.

A

侄

To rely on, to depend upon.

去

諾 Read Lok: an affirmative; an expression of assent.

去

歎 The noise made by an ox, or an ass: a nasal sound.

去

餡 Minced meat. Péng tēung jēuk ^{nā} 餅中肉餡, pē^{nā} tēung bāh ^{nā}, the minced meat in pies; Kōéy ^{nā} 粿餡, minced meat for pastry.

幸

哀 To lament, lamentable: Lok jê put yim, ae jê put sēang 樂而不淫哀而不傷, t'hèung lok yēa bēy yim twān, pē ae yēa bēy sēang haē; "Pleasing without wantonness, sad without wounding." Said of the 關雎 Kwan ch'he ode. Ae t'hòng ch'hám t'hat 哀痛慘怛, ae t'hē^{nā} ch'hám t'hat, sadly pained and grieved. Hé noè ae kē aè oè yēuk, wāt ch'hit chēng 喜怒哀懼愛惡欲曰七情, Joy, anger, sorrow, fear, love, hatred, and desire, are called the seven passions.

埃 Dust; small particles of dust.

去

餲 Turned sour: soō ē jê aé 食饘而餲, rice injured by heat and damp, till it turns sour. See the Lún gé 論語.

藹 Collected, gathered together: aé aé hēw yew yew, ch'hun kwuy sip jē lēw 藹藹復悠悠春歸十二樓, when the clouds are collected together, and again drifted about;—in the season of spring—we can return to the twelve-storied gallery. See Tōng se 唐詩, the odes of the Tōng Dynasty.

靄

Aé A collection of clouds.

靄

Aé taè 靄靄, a dark appearance of the clouds.

矮

Aé Vulg: áy: short: jín aé aé 人矮矮 lāng áy áy, a short man.

去

愛

Aè Vulg: sēh: to love, to pity; affection, attachment.

Sim hoē aè è 心乎愛矣, When we love any at heart.

Hây put wūy è 遐不謂矣, Distance is not considered:

Tēung sim chōng che 中心藏之, Being laid up in our affections,

Hô jít bōng che 何日忘之, When can we forget them? See the 詩經 Se keng.

Goē hô aé yit gnēw 吾何愛一牛, gwá k'ham t'hē^{nā} chit chēah goō, Do you think I am sparing of a single ox? See 孟子 Beng choō.

隘

Aè Narrow minded. Pek-ê aè, Léw-hây-hwūy put kēung; aè é put kēung, kwun chōo put yēw yēa 伯夷隘柳下惠不恭 隘與不恭君子不由也 Pek-ê was narrow minded. Léw-hây-hwūy was disrespectful; but both narrow-mindedness and disrespect, are what the good man would not adopt.

Héém aè 險隘, a narrow pass, a dangerous defile.

佷

Aè Distressed.

Aè 僂 A disturbed, distressed appearance.

Aè 縊 To hang, to throttle: choō aè jê soó 自縊而死, ka tē jēh teàu jê sè, to strangle one's-self and die. Gëük tēung aè soó 獄中縊死, kⁿa k^{hoo} laē ká sè, he was strangled in the prison.

丟 Aē 噫 To belch. T^{ná} aē 打噫, p^{hāh} oōh, to throw out wind.

Paóu sít k'hè bwán jê aē 飽食氣滿而噫, chēäh pá k'hè mw^{ná} jè p^{hāh} aih, having eaten to the full, the wind rises and is ejected.

夫 Ah 押 To guard, to control. Ch'heēm äh 簽押, to take care of the slips of bamboo used by the Mandarins: ch'heēm äh taē yēä 簽押大爺, the officer who takes care of these slips of bamboo.

Ah sòng 押送, äh sàng, to guard, to escort. Ah wùn 押韻, to agree in sound, to rhyme with, to rhyme.

Ah 鴨 A duck; a tame duck: Sat key sat äh 殺雞殺鴨, t^{haé} key t^{haé} äh, to kill fowls and ducks. Soó gwat jé äh sen; 四月乳鴨生, sē göey^h sèy chēäh äh ch'hut sè, in the fourth month, the young ducks come out of the shell.

Gó ch'hùy äh lëük 鵝翠鴨綠, (the hills looked) grey as geese, and green as ducks.

天 Ah 匣 A chest, a casket. Kim kwüy gëük äh 金匱玉匣, golden chests and pearly caskets.

T^{haè}-o ch'hut äh 太阿出匣, the celebrated T^{haè}-o sword came out of its sheath spontaneously.

夫 Ak 沃 To water, to irrigate, to fructify: Ak tēn 沃田, ak ch'hân, to water the rice fields. Kwân ak 灌沃, to pour out. Ak t'hoé 沃土, p^{wúy} tēy, fertile land. A surname.

Ak 偃 Ak chak 偃促, restricted, limited.

Ak 握 Chéáng ak 掌握, to hold in the hand: Séw ak peng kwân 手握兵權, ch'héw gīm peng äy kwân, to seize on the military power.

Ak 幄 A curtain; Wúy ak 幃幄, poè lëém, a curtain, a tent.

Wūn tēw wúy ak tēung 運籌幃幄中, to be planning schemes in the tent.

Ak 喔 The cackling of a fowl: the sound of loud laughing.

Ak 渥 To drip: Tëem ak 霑渥, the rain dripping through

Hông yin tēem ak 皇恩霑渥, hông tēy äy yin sip lók k'hè, the Imperial favour distilling on the people.

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

Ak 塗 Ak kim 塗金, to lay on gold; to gild.

天 Ak 筲 A spindle, a distaff.

岸

Am 庵 A straw shed; Am bêāou 庵廟, am bêō, a temple, a monastery.

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

Am 腌 Flesh boiled and preserved.

Am 闇 To understand; Bē am 未闇, böey hēāou tīl, I do not understand.

Am kan thēen wūy 闇于天位, to have designs upon the Imperial dignity.

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

青

A'm 闇 Dark, closed doors.

A'm 黯 An appearance of great grief, also grief at parting.

A'm jēen seaou hwūn chēá, wūy pēet jē é è, 黯然銷魂者惟別而已矣, ch'hám áy yēōng, kádu kwún seaou k'hè, chōng sē sēo pēet tēnā tēnā, greatly grieved, till my soul is consumed, I can only take my leave, and no more. See the Kang yēem pēet chip 江淹別集.

A'm 滔 The appearance of disturbed water, bubbling up: also the water in which the cocoons of the silk worms have been boiled.

去

Am 闇 All, every one; to understand.

Am 暗 Dark, dismal, no light: Jit boō kong wūy àm 日無光為暗, jít bó kwui^{ng} chò àm, when the sun does not shine, it is dark. Pwàn bēng pwàn àm che soō 半明半暗之辭, pw^{ng} à bēng pw^{ng} à àm áy wā, half clear and half dark sentences.

平

Am 甌 Am k'hang 甌控, a drain, a spout. Súy àm 水甌, Chúy àm, an aqueduct.

去

Am 頷 Am kēng 頷頸, am kwún á, the neck, the back part of the neck. Am kwut súy 頷骨垂, the neck bending forwards.

奉

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

Chēng jē hoē léng an 靜而後能安 chēng jēn aōu ēy an, Being tranquil, then we may be at ease.

See the 大學 Tāe hák.

Pēng an 平安, peaceful and at rest. Thó an 妥安, secure & quiet. An léng sēng hoē 安能成乎, an chw^{ng} á ēy chē^{ng} á, how can it succeed?

An 鞍 Vulgarly w^{ng} a: a saddle; má an 馬鞍, báy w^{ng} a, a horse's saddle.

Pék má k'hwà kim an, k'hé ch'hut bān jín k'hàn 白馬掛金鞍騎出萬人看, pāyh báy k'hwà kim w^{ng} a, k'héá ch'hui bān lāng k'hw^{ng} à, Riding out on a white horse, harnessed with a golden saddle, myriads of people will look at us.

An 佞 Yēen an 宴佞, unemployed, indolent.

An 鵪 An sūn 鵪鶉, yēen ch'hun a quail.

去

An 按 *Vulg: wⁿà: to place, to put down, to put the hand on.*

An 案 *Vulg: wⁿà: a table; àn tok 案棹, wⁿà tsh, a table, a magistrate's bench.*

P'hwàn àn 判案, p'hwⁿà àn, a judgment seat.

An 晏 *Vulg: wⁿà: late: Jéem-choó t'hòèy tēāou, Choó wāt, hô àn yéā 冉子退朝子曰何晏也, Jéem-choó t'hèy tēāou, Hoo choó kóng, sⁿa sōo kađu hēäh wⁿà, Jéem choó came back from court, when Confucius asked him, why are you so late? See the 下論 hāy lūn. A surname.*

An 唵 *An oath. This character is commonly used in novels.*

An 揆 *Tight: pok àn 縛揆, pak àn àn, tie it tight.*

An 閒 *Vulg: éng: leisure: chwán jít boó àn 全日無閒, chwū^{ng} jít bó éng, no leisure throughout the whole day.*

Síp hoé, che kan hēy, song chéā hān hān hēy 十畝之間兮桑者閒閒兮 *chap boé tēy áy tēung kan, bán se^{ng} áy láng àn àn, in a field of ten acres wide, the mulberry-leaf gatherers go leisurely to work. See the 詩經 Se keng, book of odes.*

An 限 *A limit, a boundary; yéw ān 有限, oō ān, limited. Yit jín che cheng sīn yéw ān 一人之精神有限, chí láng áy cheng sīn oō ān, one man's spirits and vigour are but limited.*

An 扃 *Bún ān 門扃, müol^{ng} tēng, the threshold of a door.*

幸

Ang 尪 *Read ong: an idol, a god: ong sīn 尪神, ang sīn, a god: ong kong 尪公, ang kong, a divinity: gēng ong 迎尪, gēⁿd ang, to carry an idol in procession; pāc ong 拜尪 pāc ang, to worship the gods.*

Loé jín p'hók ong 魯人暴尪, Loé áy láng p'hák ang, the people of the Loé country dried their gods in the sun; this was in a time of drought, when the people thought to force their gods to give them rain, by putting their images under a burning sun. See the 左傳, chó twān.

Ang 汪 *Read ong: A surname: also, overflowing, vast as the ocean. Chéung goé seng é ong yāng 從吾生以汪洋, chéung gwá chí sè láng é ang yéó^{ng}, to spend one's whole life on the vast Ocean.*

Ang 翁 *Read ong: a husband, an old man; ong pó 翁婆, ang pó, husband and wife. A surname.*

Ang 儻 *A'ng láng 儻儻, Disorderly, outrageous.*

Ang 甕 *Read ong: a jar; súy ong 水甕, chúy àng, a water jar. 'Ong wūy koé jín k'hae 甕爲故人開, chéw àng tēoh yin wūy koé láng k'hwuy, the liquor jar should be opened for an old friend. See the 薛家傳 Sēet kay twān.*

Ang 墀 *Ong séng 墀城, àng séⁿd, the vacant space between the outer and inner city gates. Read ong.*

Ang 襠 *Read ong: the leg or upper part of a stocking; bēet ong 襠襠, böéyh àng, the leg of a stocking.*

Ang 鞞 *Hēa àng, 鞞鞞, the top part of a boot.*

Ang 鼻 P'heè^{ng} àng 鼻 齷, the inside of the nose, a disease in the nose.

平

Ang 洪 Read hōng: a surname.

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

Yit tēem hōng hwa kwun ch'hác khé, yēw lāe chím pēen swat yin e 一點紅花君採去. 又來枕邊說因依, chit tēem àng hwa, lé t'hāyh k'hè, kōh lāe chím t'haōu pee^{ng} kōng yin e, "one speck of a red flower (a drop of blood), you have already taken away, and now you come to the side of my pillow to whisper and hum." A couplet on the mosquito, made by 蘇妹 Sōe-moēy.

去

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

去

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

Aou 甌 A cup: táy aou 茶甌, a tea cup. Aou k'héng c'héak sēt hēang 甌傾雀舌香, aou tēy chīn sē chāyh cheèh p'hang, the bottom of the cup was strongly scented with the smell of the sparrow's-tongue tea.

Aou 坳 Uneven, an unevenness in the ground.

Aou 凹 Tēy aou 地凹, a hollow place in the ground. Koé hēen bé aou chē bék to 古硯微凹聚墨多, koé chá áy hēe^{ng} k'hwut á k'hēōh bak chēy, the hollow place in an old ink stone, collects the ink in abundance.

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

去

Aóu 拗 To twist; séw aóu 手拗, ch'héw aóu, to twist with the hand.

Aóu 毆 Aóu t^{na} 毆打, phāh lāng, to beat people.

Aóu 媪 Ló aóu 老媪, an old woman: an epithet for the terrestrial gods.

Aóu 嘔 Read oé: to vomit: oé t'hoé 嘔吐, aóu t'hoé, to vomit up any thing. Oé hōng 嘔紅, aóu hōēyh, to vomit blood.

Aóu 鞣 Oé néw 鞣紐, aóu laóu, to rumple up any thing. Ché oé néw 紙鞣紐, chwá aóu laóu, to roll up paper into a ball.

去

Aòu 拗 To hold fast: chip aòu 執拗, to adhere to one's own opinion. Óng-keng-kong chip aòu 王荊公執拗, óng-keng-kong obstinately adhered to his own opinion.

Aòu 砢 Aòu, sèk put pēng yéa 砢. 石不平也, aòu, sē chēōh ū^m pai^{ng} yéa, aòu means a stony uneven place.

Aòu 斃 Read oé: stinking, rotten, not fresh. Bút oé k'hé 物斃去, mcē^h aòu k'hé, any thing turned, as meat.

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

平

Aóu 喉 Read hoé: the throat: yēen hoé 咽喉, ná aóu, the gullet.

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

妻

Aōu 諾 Read lók: to assent to. Put k'heng hé lók 不輕許諾, ū^m k'hin k'hwàè hé aōu, not easily assenting to any thing.

Aōu 後 Read hoē: after, afterwards, behind. Chēn hoē 前後, chēng aōu, before and behind, first and last.

Tùy hoē 對後, tùy aōu, behind; hoē laē 後來, aōu laē, afterwards.

夫

Ap 始 Beautiful, fair, handsome.

Ap 哈 Shortness of breath.

Ap 吧 Read yip: to swallow down; to gobble. Gē ap súy 魚吧水, hé ap chúy, the fishes swallow down water.

Ap 厭 To be moistened; ap yip hēng loē 厭浥行露 to be moistened by falling dew. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Ap 壓 To repress, to press down, to descend. Tōng chēet, k'héung yéw hok ap che gē 棟折恐有覆壓之虞, á^{ng} á chēeh kē^{na} ne woō tūyh láng áy kan lán, if the beam should break, it is to be feared some one may be crushed by the accident.

天

Ap 盍 Why not? ap, hô put yéá 盍何不也, ap, sē s^{na} soō ū^m, ap means why not?

Choó wát, ap kok gân jé chē 子曰盍各言爾志, Hoo choó kóng, s^{na} soō ū^m sūy láng kóng lé áy sīm chē, Confucius said, why do you not each one tell us of your views? See the 上論 Seāng lūn.

Ap 盒 A casket; Pwān ap 盤盒, pw^{na} áh, a tray for carrying presents on.

Ap 柙 A cage for wild beasts; hoē soō ch'hut é ap 虎兕出於柙, hoē kap yéá goó ch'hut áh, the tiger and wild cow broke out of their cages. See the 下論 háy lūn.

Ap 狎 Familiar, nearly related. Kēn choo söey chēá, suy ap pit pēn 見齊衰者雖狎必變, k'hw^{na} á kē^{ng} twā se^{ng} hà áy láng, sūy sē ch'hin kīn, yéá lēoh pēn sek, on seeing a person in mourning, although a familiar friend, he would change colour (i. e. put on a sad countenance): Said of Confucius.

Ap 嗑 To eat, to unite; also verbose. Yéw háh kē ap 有噴其嗑, taē kay laē chēáh, let us all eat together. Sē ap, kwà bēng 噬嗑. 卦名, sē ap, sē kwà áy mē^{na}, Sē ap, is the name of one of the diagrams.

夫

At 乙 A black kind of bird; also, at at 乙乙, difficult to get out.

At 遏 To restrain; at chē 遏止, to repress, to forbid. Boó k'hēuk hōng, boó at tek 無曲防. 無遏糴, ū^m t'hang ch'hōng wan k'hwut chúy cháh, yéw ū^m t'hang at chē láng tēáh bé, do not turn aside the aqueducts, and do not repress the selling of rice. See 下孟 Háy bēng.

At 揠 Vulg: payh: to pull up. Sōng jīn yéw bin kē bēáou che put téang jé at che chēá 宋人有憫其苗之不長而揠之者, Sōng áy láng woō hwán ló e áy pò ch'hē á áy ū^m téang twā, jé pūyh e k'hé laē, a man of the Sōng country was grieved that his corn would not grow fast enough, so he pulled it up (to make it longer).

At **頰** Pit at 鼻頰, p'heè^{ng} at, the bridge of the nose. Ké chít séw, ch'héuk at 舉疾首蹙頰, chò pòt t'háou kak t'hè^{ng}, p'heè^{ng} t'habu gnèaōu gnèaōu, they all got head-aches, and drew up the skin of their foreheads (by frowning). See 孟子 Bēng choó.

At **北** The unevenness of mountains.

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

Ay **涇** Ch'hím ay 深涇, deepness of water.

Ay **脛** Ay k'hay 脛脛, a contraction of the limbs.

瘡 **瘡** A'y k'hoé 瘡口, áy kaóu, dumb, unable to speak. Ch'hēng bēng áy k'hoé 瞶瞶瘡口, ch'hái^{ng} mai^{ng} áy kaóu, blind and dumb; said of those who can neither write nor read.— "Are you dumb, that you cannot speak?" jé sē áy k'hoé, pút lēng gân hoē 爾是瘡口不能言乎, lé k'ham sē áy kaóu, bēy hēaóu kóng wā.

Ay **啞** Mute: áy jēn jé ch'heáou 啞然而笑, áy kaóu t'án ch'hèd, he was mute, and did nothing but laugh.

Ay **矮** Read wúy: short, dwarfish: Thoé-hēng-sun wúy choó, put bwán soò ch'hek 土行孫矮仔不滿四尺, Thoé-hēng-sun sē áy á kè^{ng}, bó mw^{ng} á sè ch'hèd kwán, Thoé-hēng-sun was a dwarf; not above four spans high. See the 封神傳 Hong sin twán.

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

T'hēen kàng háy bin 天降下民 t'heè^{ng} kàng áy téy áy payh sai^{ng}, Heaven has sent down into being the lower classes of people.

夫 **阨** Read ek: calamity; chae áyh 災阨, affliction, straits. Ek kéung jé put bin, 阨窮而不憫, wō chae áyh kap sōng hēung, yéá bó hwán ló, being in affliction and poverty, he still was not grieved. Said of Léw-háy hwūy 柳下惠, in 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ayh **輓** Read ek: a yoke: pòk ek é káy gnēw 縛輓以駕牛 p'ak áyh á è káy goó, to bind on the yoke, in order to yoke in the oxen.

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

Ayh **噫** Read aē: t'á aē 打噫 p'háh áyh, to belch.

天 **狹** Read hēep: narrow, confined. Tēang twán kóng hēep 長短廣狹 tēng téy k'hwáh áyh, long and short, broad and narrow. Loē hēep lân hēng 路狹難行 loē áyh sh kè^{ng}, the road is narrow and difficult to travel.

Koē loē hēep aē 固陋狹隘, koē chip p'hēäh, sim kwⁿa ūyh, obstinate and narrow-minded.

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

B

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

Ba 腓 J'ëuk ba 肉腓, bāh ba, a rising of the flesh, an inflammation.

Bá 婊 Read bêâu: a prostitute; ch'hēang bá 娼婊, a bad woman. Bán jin hoe ké wúy bêâu 閩人呼妓爲婊, Bán láng k'èò ké sē bá, the Hok-k'èèn people call a prostitute Bá.

Bā 痲 Bā hong 痲瘋, the leprosy. Bā hong put k'hó e 痲瘋不可醫, bá hong bó t'hang wuy, the leprosy is incurable.

Bá 蝨 Read máou: pan máou 蟬蝨, pan bá, cantharides: also, pitted with the small pox.

Bá 貓 Read beâu; as, beâu lé 貓狸, bá lé, a fox. Beâu lé yéw h'èet 貓狸有穴, bá lé woō k'hang, the foxes have holes. G'ëuk b'èèn bêâu 玉面貓, g'ëuk b'ín bá, a pearly faced fox, a white fox.

Bā 峇 Bā bā 峇峇, a country-born Chinese. Bā bā put sit Tōng san kwuy ké 峇峇不識唐山規矩, bā bā ū^m bat T'èng swⁿa kwuy ké, half-caste Chinese are not acquainted with the customs of China.

Bā 盼 Hwun hwun bā bā 紛紛盼盼, sometimes confused and sometimes clear.

Baé 惡 Read ok: bad, corrupt, wicked. Ok kwúy 惡鬼, baé kwúy, a bad devil; ok joō 惡字, baé jē, a foul word; ok b'üt 惡物, baé m'èⁿh, a worthless thing; ok jin 惡人, baé láng, a wicked man.

Baé 炆 Dull, not bright. Ch'ëak hⁿó put baé 炆火不炆, ch'ih ch'ëak h'ëy b'ëy baé, a little fire will not burn brightly. See 列女傳 L'èet lé twān.

Baé 埋 Vulg. taé: To bury, to inter, to hide under ground; also, the name of a sacrifice.

Gnóe hoé baé kim é kim l'èng 五胡埋金於金陵, goē ūy hoé taé kim twā tē kim l'èng, the five Hoé's (or foreign states) buried gold at Kim-l'èng.

Ch'òng baé hoō b'óe 葬埋父母, ch'òng taé pāy b'óe, to bury one's parents.

Soō t'ëy ké wát, è baé 祀地祇曰座埋, ch'haé t'ëy s'ín k'óng, è b'áe, to sacrifice to the terrestrial gods is called, è baé.

Baé 霾 Rain following wind. Ch'ëung hong ch'h'èⁿa baé, hwūy j'èèn k'h'èng laé 終風且霾. 惠然肯來, ch'it j'it woō hong kwà hoē, yin hwūy kaòu k'h'èng laé, after a whole day's wind and rain, he was so kind as to be willing to come.

Baé 眉 Read b'è: the eye-brows; b'ók b'è 目眉, b'ák baé, the eye-brows. Kwan-é yéw gō ch'h'ám b'è 關羽有臥鬚眉,