

yūng chún, chēw kaòu e áy k'hín, ēng e, yéw e,  
coming to the deep parts (of the river) we raft  
it and boat it; and coming to the Shallow parts,  
we may dive and swim through them. See the  
國風 Kok hong.

Eng 澄 Theng ēng 汀澄, water still and clear.

Eng 禳 The name of a sacrifice, by which they  
deprecate wind and supplicate rain.

Eng 瑩 To grind and rub sharp instruments,  
in order to make them bright; Also  
to adorn.

幸 Eng 央 Read yang: the centre. Tēung yang  
中央, tang e<sup>ng</sup>, the middle. The  
five cardinal points correspond to the  
five elements, thus. Tēung yang t'hoè, tong hong  
bòk, sey hong kim, lám hong h<sup>ó</sup> pok hong súy  
中央土. 東方木. 西方金. 南方火.  
北方水, tang e<sup>ng</sup> t'hoè, tang hē<sup>ng</sup> ch'há, sae  
hē<sup>ng</sup> kim, lám hē<sup>ng</sup> hōey pak hē<sup>ng</sup> ch'á, the centre  
corresponds to earth, the east to wood, the west  
to metal, the south to fire, and the north to water.

E<sup>ng</sup> 秧 Read yang: the tender shoots of corn.

聲 Eng 影 Read E'ng: shadow, shade. Jín ēng e  
人影依稀, lāng e<sup>ng</sup> ch'ēo ch'hēo,  
the shadows of men are scarce, (i. e.)  
the population is thin.

Sē éng ch'ham ch'hay 樹影參差, ch'hēw  
e<sup>ng</sup> ch'ham ch'hay, the shadows of the trees were  
mixed together.

幸 Ga 鬍 The hair dishevelled and in confusion.

幸 Ey 挨 Read ae: to put off. Ae yēn kò jít  
挨延過日, ey yēn kōey jít, to put  
off and procrastinate day by day.

幸 Ey 矮 Read aé: short. Aé tek 矮的, ey áy,  
a short men, a dwarf.

幸 Ey 鞋 Read haē: shoes. Ch'hwàn haē 穿鞋,  
ch'hèng éy, to wear shoes.

幸 Ey 譎 To speak stoutly.

幸 Ey 能 Read lēng: to be able; may, or can.  
Lēng hēng gnóe ch'á ê t'heen hāy, wúy  
jín è 能行五者於天下為  
仁矣, ey kē<sup>n</sup> ch'ey goē hāng tē t'he<sup>ng</sup> āy, sē  
jín è, he that can practice these five things through-  
out the Empire may be esteemed virtuous.  
Hwuy wát lēng che, gwān hák yēn 非曰能  
之願學焉, ū<sup>m</sup> ch'eng kóng gwá ēy, gwān  
bōeyh ōh yēn, I do not say that I am capable  
but I wish to learn.

幸 Ey 會 Read hwūy: to be able. Hwān k'hàn  
lūn gé se, se yaóu tek hwūy hēáou  
būn gē put k'hó hwut lēak kò 凡看  
論語書. 須要得會曉文義. 不可  
忽畧過, hwān k'hw<sup>n</sup> à lūn gé áy ch'hūy sae  
tēoh ēy hēáou būn gē, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang hwut lēak kōey,  
whosoever would look over the book lūn gē, must  
be able to understanding the words and meaning,  
and not pass over it slightly.

G

幸 Gaé 豨 Gaé háy 豨豨, a pig.

Gaé 駘 Simple, ignorant.

Gaê 涯 The water's edge, a brink, a shore, a border. Jèak sèep taē súy, kô boô chin gaê 若涉大水, 其無津涯, ch'hin chëo<sup>ng</sup> kùey twā chây, e áy bô chin gwé, like crossing the great waters where there is neither ford nor shore.

Gaê 厓 The side or border of anything.

Gaê 崖 San gaê 山崖, sw<sup>na</sup> gaê, the side of a hill.

Gaê 捱 To oppose, to put off. Yêen gaê 延捱, to procrastinate.

Gaê 瘥 Silliness; bereft of one's senses.

Gaê 呆 Stupid foolish, silly; also written 𡇗 gaê.

Gaê 嗥 The fighting of dogs. Pok kok yêw koé, gaé gaé, tán hoé yéuk gëet gnó háy 北郭有狗, 嗥嗥旦暮欲嚙我豕, pak kok wôo kaôu gaé gaé chá k'hé ma<sup>ng</sup> hwui<sup>ng</sup> böeyh kâ gwá áy te, on the northern part of the suburbs there are dogs fighting, and quarrelling; every day wanting to bite my pigs. Said by 管子 Kwán choó.

Gaê 嗥 The appearance of dogs wanting to bite.

Gaê 睚 Gaê ch'héy 睚眦, to lift the eyes, and look angrily at one another.

𡇗

Gaē 礙 To stop, to oppose, to hinder, to prevent, to limit. Soó put lêng gaē 死不能礙, sé bēy gāe tēdh, death cannot be prevented.

Gaē 碍 The same as the above. Lit gaē 窒碍, a hindrance, an abstraction.

𡇗

Gak 岳 A hill, a mountain. Gnóe gak 五岳, the five mountains, a surname. Gak hoō gak boé 岳父岳母, tēo<sup>ng</sup> lāng tēo<sup>ng</sup> ú<sup>m</sup>, a father and mother-in-law.

Gak 嶽 A mountain. Chaé hwa gak jé put tēung 載華嶽而不重, chaé hwa gak sw<sup>na</sup> a jé bēy tāng, (the earth) bears up the large mountain without feeling the weight.

Gak 鸞 Gak chok 鸞鷲, an eagle.

Gak 樂 Music. Gak yim 樂音, the sounds of music. Chok gak 作樂, to play music; a surname.

Chóo wat, goé choó wōey hwán loé jēen hoé gak chéng 子曰吾自衛反魯, 然後樂正, hoe choé kóng, gwá choó wōey kok tooi<sup>ng</sup> laé loé, jēen aōu gak chē<sup>na</sup>, Confucius said, from the time that I returned from the Wōey country to the Loé country, the music was well regulated.— Jin jé put jín, jé gak hó 人而不仁, 如樂何, lāng nā bó jín tek, böeyh hwat e áy gak s<sup>na</sup> meé<sup>nh</sup> taē wá, If men are destitute of benevolence what will become of their music! See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gak 雅 The centre piece in a certain game of chess.

𡇗

Gam 儻 Unwise; uneasy.

平

Gām 巖 Lofty, high, dangerous; a recess in a mountain, a cavern. K'him gām 嶽巖, precipitous, impending. Ch'hâm gām 嶽巖, lofty.  
 San gām tēp ch'hù, yin sēou göey 山巖疊翠. 雲霄外, sw<sup>n</sup>a gām tēp ch'hù tē hwán sēou áy gwā, the lofty mountains piled up in green elevations beyond the highest tier of clouds.

Gām 岩 The same as the preceding: also written 岩 gām, 嶽 gām, and 崑 gām.

Gām 唿 To talk in one's sleep; to mutter and groan in dreams.

妻

Gām 戇 Stupid, foolish. Ông lêng seáou gām, tîn pêng k'hó é choē che 王陵少戇. 陳平可以助之, ông-lêng sēo k'hwá gām, tân pai<sup>ng</sup> t'hang láe chūn e, ông-lêng is a little stupid and Tân-pai<sup>ng</sup> can help him. (Said by the founder of a dynasty respecting his prime ministers).

声

Gán 眼 Vulg. *bák chew*: the eye. Gwán chék lêng wúy ch'heng pèk gán 阮籍能為青白眼, wū<sup>ng</sup> chék ēy chò ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> pāyh áy bák chew, wū<sup>ng</sup>-chék could make his eyes look both green and white.  
 Gán k'hong soò haé 眼空四海, bák chew k'hw<sup>n</sup>à k'hang sé haé, to have eyes that look empty the four seas; i. e. that is, to be so proud, as to see nothing valuable in all the world except one's-self.

Gán 俺 I myself: also great.

Gán 研 Read gēen: a muller. Gán sek 研石, gēng chēoh, a grinding stone, a stone for grinding or polishing; also to exhaust.

平

Gān 顏 Yung gān 客顏, the countenance; a surname. Gān sek 顏色, the appearance: a surname.  
 Chèng gān sek, soo kīn sìn é 正顏色. 斯近信矣, chē<sup>n</sup>à lán áy gān sek, chéy sē kēò kīn sìn sít áy lāng, Let us adjust our own outward appearance, and that will induce sincere people to approach us.

Gān 言 A word, to speak, to say. Gān gé 言語, words and expressions. Gān chēa sim che seng yēa 言者心之聲也, kóng wā sē sim kw<sup>n</sup>a áy sē<sup>n</sup>a, words are the expression of the feelings of the heart.

Gān put k'hó put sīn yēa 言不可不慎也, kóng wā, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang bó sèy jē, in conversation we must not neglect caution.

丟

Gān 彥 An elegant scholar. Pé kē che choó, pang che gān hey 彼其之子. 邦之彥兮, hwut léy e áy kē<sup>n</sup>á, pang áy hó t'hák ch'huýh lāng, that son of his, is the most elegant scholar in the country. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Gān 僞 A false thing, a counterfeit.

Gān 諺 Gān gé 諺語, a proverb. Koé gān yéw che 故諺有之, koé cha áy gān gé wō e, it is in the ancient proverb, &c.

Gān 犴 A wild dog found in the northern regions, like a fox, but smaller.

Gān 厓 A high bank.

Gān 鴈 A wild goose: also written 雁 Gān. Hông gān é hwuy, ae bēng gō gō 鴻雁于飛. 哀鳴嗷嗷, twā

chëäh gán tit pwuy, ac ch'hám áy sē<sup>n</sup>a gó gó, the large wild geese are flying, and make a melancholy noise altogether. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Gān 岸 Vulg. w<sup>n</sup>ā: a brink or side of a river. Sēen teng ê gān 先登于岸, taē seng pǎyh chēō<sup>ng</sup> w<sup>n</sup>ā, he first arrived at the shore.

Gān 唁 To condole with the prince of a neighbouring country under bereavements.

Gān 贗 A false thing, a counterfeit.

Gāng 仰 Wuy gāng 威仰, the appellation of the azure Emperor, who is said to preside over the spring. See the 周禮 Chew léy.

Gāng 昂 High, lofty; also bright. Gāng hēng 昂行, gāng kē<sup>n</sup>á, to walk proudly.

Gaôu 堯 Chéaou gaôu 崔堯, a high hill, the loftiness of a mountain.

Gaôu 賢 Read hēen: clever, skilful, intelligent. Hēen jín 賢人, gaôu láng, a clever man. Hēen choé 賢走, gaôu chaod, to run swiftly.

Soo má hwuy tân k'hím, k'hím yim hēang lēang, wát, ch'hóo kan pit yéw hēen jín ch'hēep t'hèng 司馬徽彈琴. 琴音响亮曰. 此間必有賢人竊聽, soo má hwuy tw<sup>n</sup>á k'hím, k'hím áy sē<sup>n</sup>a hēang lēang, chēw kóng, chéy léy wōy pit wō gaôu láng t'haou t'hē<sup>n</sup>a, when Soo-má-hwuy was playing on his guitar, the guitar sounded loud and clear; upon which he said, there must be hereabouts some clever person, who is listening to the music.

天 𦉳 Abstruse and minute; the ancient form of 顯 hēen, manifest.

天 𦉳 A high bank; the appearance of a high hill.

𦉳 𦉳 Superfluous bones.

𦉳 牙 A tooth, a grinder. Sūy wūy ch'hé boó gáy, hô é ch'hwán gnó yung 誰謂鼠無牙. 何以穿我墉, chē chūy á kóng nēaou ch'hé bó ch'hūy k'hé an chw<sup>n</sup>á e ēy ch'hwū<sup>ng</sup> gwá áy pēäh, who says that mice have no teeth, how is it then that they have bored through my wall. See the 國風 Kok hong. Gáy chēang 牙璋, a general's standard. Chok gáy 作牙, to assist in making bargains.

Gây 芽 A bud, a young shoot. Bēng gáy 萌芽, paoüh eē<sup>ng</sup>, to shoot out buds.

Gây 衙 Gây bün 衙門, gáy moo<sup>ng</sup>, a court of justice, a mandarine's court. Gây 'ek 衙役, gáy yēäh, a police officer.

Gây 𦉳 Bad teeth; the tooth ache.

𦉳 訝 Ch'hēa gāy 嗟訝, an exclamation of doubt and wonder; to meet.

Gāy 𦉳 Gēng gāy 迎迓, gē<sup>n</sup>á chēäh, to meet, to go forth to meet.

Gāy 御 To meet. Pek léang gāy che 百兩御之, chē<sup>n</sup>á pǎyh tēo<sup>ng</sup> ch'hēa k'hé gāy e, a hundred chariots went out to meet him. See the 召南 Sēaou lám.

Gāy 訝 To ridicule and laugh at any one.

幸 嘔 Ge 嘔 To smile. Ge ge ch'heòu 嘔嘔笑, ge ge ch'hèò, to laugh, to titter.

聲 圍 Gé jīn 圍人, the name of an office, something similar to our master of the horse.

Gé 侯 Great, magnanimous.

Gé 個 The same as the above; also a wounded appearance.

Gé 語 To converse; discourse, talk. Sëuk gé 俗語, a proverb. Sít put gé, ch'hím put gân 食不語, 寢不言, ch'èäh bó gē lán, k'hwún bó kóng wā, he would neither converse at meals nor talk in his sleep. Said of Confucius, in the 上論 Sëäng lūn.

Gé 麋 Gé gé 麋麋, flocking together, getting together into a herd.

Gé 擬 To deliberate, to judge; also to compare, alike. Gé che, jê hoē gân 擬之而後言, sim gé e, j'èén aū kong, deliberate and then speak. See the 易經 Yèäh keng. Kwán t'èung s'èàng ch'èy, ch'hé gé é kwun 管仲相齊. 侈擬於君, kwán t'èung s'èàng ch'èy kók, ch'hèa ch'hé gé pè e áy jín kwun, when Kwán t'èung was prime minister of the Ch'èy country, he equalled the prince in extravagance.

Gé 儼 To compare, to assort; also to usurp. Gé jīn pit é kē lūn 儼人必於其侮, pé gé lāng, pit t'èöh ch'èòu e áy lūn, in assorting men, you must arrange them according to their relations.

Gé 蕤 Luxuriant, abundant.

Gé 圜 Lêng gé 圜, a prison, a place of confinement.

Gé 敵 An instrument of music.

Gé 檣 A boat at anchor, or tied to the bank. Oe kang t'èng t'èáng, gé chew, t'haē hāng é 烏江亭長. 檣舟待項羽, oe kang áy t'èng t'èó<sup>ng</sup>, p'at ch'án t'èng t'haē hāng é, the head of the station at the black river had prepared a boat at anchor, to wait for Hang-é. She the 項羽紀 Hāng é k'è.

Gé 蟻 Vulg. h'èa: an ant. P'èk gé 白蟻, p'áyh h'èa, a white ant. Baē s'èa h'èáng ch'èa s'èàng che hok, k'èw gé t'èung ch'ong gwán che swán 埋蛇享宰相之福. 救蟻中狀元之選, taē chwá éy h'èáng ch'èa s'èàng áy hok, k'èw h'èa éy t'èung ch'èung gwán áy k'èng, he who buries a snake will enjoy the happiness of a prime minister, and he who saves an ant, will be selected to fill the highest literary rank.

Gé 舣 To fasten a boat to the shore, to bring a boat to shore.

Gé 禦 To stop, to hinder, to restrain, to oppose. S'áy l'èng gé che 誰能禦之, ch'è ch'üy éy gé ch'è e, who could stop them? T'èng b'ún kong soó ko k'h'èk gé t'èk é hó s'èäng 鄭文公使高克禦狄於河上, t'á<sup>ng</sup> b'ún kong s'áá ko k'h'èk gé ch'è t'èk hwan t'è hó s'èäng, T'á<sup>ng</sup>-b'ún-hong sent Ko-k'h'èk to stop the progress of the barbarians upon the banks of the river. See the 左傳 Chó twán.

GĒ 籓 The Imperial gardens, from which the people are restricted; also a railing made of split bamboos, for inclosing and feeding fish.

平  
GĒ 儀 That which is right, and correct; usages, observances, ceremonies. Yéw wuy k'hó wù, yéw gē k'hó sēang 有威可畏 有儀可象, wō wuy hong t'hang hoē láng kě<sup>na</sup>, wō gē léy t'hang chò yěō<sup>ng</sup>, he has dignity sufficient to inspire terror, and manners that may be set up for a pattern.

GĒ 驥 Choe gē 騶驥, an animal celebrated for its virtue.

GĒ 娛 Pleasure, delight. Kēung hwan kek gē 窮歡極娛, kēung hw<sup>na</sup> hé, kek gē lok, to exhaust pleasure, and carry delight to the utmost.

GĒ 宜 Snitable, proper; ought, should; also written 宜 gē. Ch'hé soō hāp gē, wūy che gē 處事合宜謂之義, ch'hé soō hāp gē, kóng kěō gē, to settle affairs according to that which is snitable is called righteousness.

Yin sē chē gē 因時制宜, yin sē ch'hōng séy èng kae, to do that which is snitable, according to the time.

GĒ 魚 Vulg. hé, a fish a surname. Gē gnó séy yēuk yéa 魚我所欲也, hé gwá séy aè, Fish is what I am fond of. See the 孟子, Bēng choó.

Sek chéa yéw kwù seng gē é tēng choó sán 昔者有饋生魚於鄭子產, chéng jít wōo láng sàng wáh hé hoē tai<sup>ng</sup> choó sán, on a former day, one presented a living fish to Tai<sup>ng</sup>-choó-sán. See the 孟子, Bēng choó.

GĒ 漁 To fish, to catch fish. Gē jín, 漁人, a fisherman. E' tēn é gē, 以佃以漁, k'hè p'háh lāh kwà t'hó hé, to go a hunting and fishing.

GĒ 愚 Vulg. gōng: stupid, foolish; also used for the first personal pronoun, in polite writing.

Koé che gē yéa tít, kim che gē yéa chày 故之愚也直. 今之愚也詐, koé chá áy gaē láng tēáou tít, tong kim áy gáe lang p'áyh ch'hát, formerly stupid people were honest, but now they are deceitful. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

GĒ 隅 A corner, an angle; a part. Ké yit gē, 舉一隅, to allude to a part. Kong t'hēn che hāy, chē é haé gē, 光天之下. 至於海隅, t'hong t'he<sup>ng</sup> áy hāy, chē kaoù haé kak, throughout the whole Empire, even to the corners of the sea. See the 尚書 Sēō<sup>ng</sup> se.

GĒ 隅 The shoulders. Tōng gē yūng kit k'hè, 當隅用吉器, tē<sup>ng</sup> heng t'habu, tēōh yūng hó áy ke k'hè, for the shoulders we should use something handsome. (Speaking of dress). See the 儀禮 Gē léy.

GĒ 嶠 Gē é 嶠嶠, the name of a place where the sun rises.

GĒ 疑 Vulg. ge gnaé: to doubt, to hesitate, to suspect, to be in suspense. Gē soō bün 疑思問, wō gē gnaé chēw sēō<sup>ng</sup> moo<sup>ng</sup>, having doubts, think of making enquiry. To bün k'hwat gē, 多聞闕疑, chēy t'hē<sup>na</sup> k'hwat twān gē gnaé, in hearing much, decide those things which are doubtful. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

GĒ 嶷 Kéw gē, 九嶷, the name of a hill in the 湖廣, hoé kóng, province.

GĒ 虞 To be pleased, to rest, satisfied; to think of, to examine; a surname. Pà chéa che bín, hwan gē jé yéa, 霸者之民歡虞如也, pà chéa áy p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> hw<sup>na</sup> hé, the subjects of a despot are as it,

were pleased and satisfied, (for a time). See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Tōng gē 唐虞, the appellations of 堯 geāou and 舜 sùn, two ancient Chinese Emperors, who flourished about the time of noah.

Gē 枇 Gé pây 枇杷, the name of a fruit. Read pē.

Gē 寓 To lodge, to dwell; to entrust to. Gē séy 寓所, a lodging place. Boô gē jīn é gnó sit, 無 寓人於我室, ũ<sup>m</sup> t'hang hoē láng hǎynh tē gwá áy ch'hoò, don't let any one lodge in my house.

Léy hoē sit kok, gē ké é wōēy 黎侯失國. 寓居於衛, léy hoē sit kok, chēw hǎy<sup>n</sup> k'hēā tē wōēy, when the Prince of Léy, lost his kingdom, he dwelt for a time in the wōēy country. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Gē 咲 To laugh. Gē gē ch'hēāou, 咲咲笑, gē gē ch'hēōu, to titter.

Gē 寓 The same as 寓 gē to lodge, to dwell.

Gē 語 To speak to, to converse, to discourse with any one. Choó gé loé t'haē soo gak wat, 子語魯大師樂曰, hoo choó kóng kap loé t'haē soo gak kóng, Confucius discoursed with the great music Master of the Loé country about music, saying &c. See 上論, Sēang lūn.

Gē 馭 To harness horses, and put them to a carriage. Lím hoē, jēák hēw sek che gē léuk má 凜乎若朽索之馭六馬, kèng kín, ch'hín chēō<sup>ng</sup> woō yūng nw<sup>n</sup>ā sǐh saé lak chēūh báy, be as careful and fearful, as if you were driving six horses harnessed with a rotten rope. See the 尙書, Sēang se.

Gē 誼 Righteousness, equity; the same as 義 gē; also written 誼 gē. Jīn jīn chēā, chéng kē gē, put boē kē lē 仁人者.

正其誼. 不謀其利, jīn tek áy láng, ch'hòng chē<sup>n</sup>à e áy gē, bó böēyh boē e áy lē, a truly benevolent, man will exactly conform to righteousness, without speculating for gain.

Gē 議 To deliberate with, to take counsel with, to discourse with. Gē lūn 議論, soō nēō<sup>ng</sup>, to consult with.

Soō chē é tō, jē t'hé ok e ok git chēā, bē chēuk é gē yēá 士志於道. 而耻惡衣惡食者. 未足與議也, t'hak ch'hǎyh láng sim chē tē tō, jē seāou léy p'ha<sup>n</sup>é yín chēō<sup>ng</sup> p'ha<sup>n</sup>é chēūh áy láng, chēw ũ<sup>m</sup> chēūk kap e gē lūn, when a scholar pretends to have his mind bent on the right way and yet is ashamed of bad clothing and bad food; he is not fit to be deliberated with. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gē 義 Righteousness, equity. Jīn, gē, léy, tē, sīn 仁義禮智信, benevolence righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and truth; (the fine cardinal virtues.)

Ōng hó pit wat lē, ek yéw jīn gē jē é é, 王何必曰利. 亦有仁義而已矣, óng saé saé tēōh kóng lē, yēá woō jīn gē tē<sup>n</sup>ā tē<sup>n</sup>ā, why must your majesty talk about gain; let us treat of benevolence and righteousness alone. See 孟子, Bēng choó.

Gē 毅 Kong gē 剛毅, bold and daring, courageous.

Gē 御 To wait upon, to enter, to lead, to rule, to regulate, to encourage; also to drive a carriage, any thing belonging to the Emperor.

Yim gē choo yéw 飲御諸友, lim áy sé tēōh gē sé pēng yéw, in drinking we should wait upon our friends.

T'hóng gē é löey 統御宇內, t'hóng kwán é laē, to regulate and manage every thing in the universe.

Hwán tē gē 樊遲御, hwán tē tit saé ch'hēā, Hwán-tē was driving the carriage.

Gē 遇 To meet with. Gē chĕāk 遇着, *toó tĕoh*, to fall in with. Gē choo tĕe 遇諸塗, *toó tĕoh tĕ loē*, he met him in the road.

Gē 劓 A punishment, consisting in cutting off the nose. Boó hĕk gē jĭn 無或劓人, *bó k'hè kwăh lánġ áy p'he<sup>ng</sup>*, do not punish men by cutting off their noses. See the 尙書 *Sĕo<sup>ng</sup> se*.

Gĕá 呀 To open the mouth wide. Jĕ k'hoé k'hae gĕá gĕá 如口開呀呀, *ch'hin chĕo<sup>ng</sup> ch'huy k'hwuy gĕá gĕá*, like the mouth opened wide.

Gĕá 蜈蚣 Goé kong 蜈蚣, *gĕá kang*, a centipede. The Chinese say that it comes out in the spring, and disappears in the winter; at every joint it has feet, with a double beard, and a pointed tail;—and it is by nature afraid of spiders.

Gĕá 蝓 The name of an insect. *La gĕá* 蝓, a spider. *La gĕá se* 蝓絲, a spiders web.

Gĕá 抬 Read *tâe*: to carry between two. *Tâe bú* 抬物, *gĕá me<sup>ng</sup>h*, to carry any thing.

Gĕ<sup>n</sup>á 迎 Read *gĕng*: to meet, to meet with. *Gĕng chĕep* 迎接, *gĕ<sup>n</sup>á che<sup>h</sup>*, to greet.

*Sòng óng gĕng laé*, *kay sĕen jĕ keng put lĕng*, *séy é jĕw wán jĭn yĕá* 送往迎來. 嘉善而矜不能. 所以柔遠人也, *sàng óng gĕ<sup>n</sup>á laé*, *o ló hó jĕ keng lĭn bĕy áy lánġ*, *séy é jĕw hwū<sup>ng</sup> áy lánġ*, to accompany those who are departing, and to meet those who are arriving, to encourage the good, and pity the incapable, is the way to conciliate people at a distance.

Gĕáh 擗 To open, to part asunder. *Gĕáh k'hwuy* 擗開, to spread open.

Gĕáh 蹶 To open out the legs. *K'ha gĕáh k'hwuy* 脚蹶開, to spread out the legs.

Gĕáh 吓 That by which we frighten people.

Gĕák 虐 To oppress, to tyrannise; oppression. *Gĕák chĕng* 虐政, an oppressive government. *Pò gĕák* 暴虐, to oppress violently.

Put *kaou jĕ sat*, *wūy che gĕák* 不教而殺謂之虐, *ū<sup>m</sup> ká jĕ t'haé kóng kĕò gĕák*, to put people to death for crime, without first instructing them is called oppression. See the 下論 *Háy lūn*.

Gĕák 瘧 A fever; a disease in which there is a hot and cold stage.

Gĕang 鉦 A small kind of bell, with a long neck.

Gĕang 仰 To hold up the head; a surname. *Gĕang séw* 仰首, *t<sup>n</sup>a k'hé t'haóu*, to hold up the head. *Gĕang k'hán* 仰看, *gĕang k'hw<sup>n</sup>á*, to look up. *Gĕang bōng* 仰望, to hope.

*Gĕang chĕuk é soó hoó boé*, *hoó chĕuk é hĕuk ch'hey choó* 仰足以事父母. 俯足以畜妻子, *t<sup>n</sup>a k'he t'haóu k'hw<sup>n</sup>á ēy kaóu é hok saē pāy boé k'hw<sup>n</sup>á lǐh laé*, *ēy kaóu é ch'hé boé kĕ<sup>n</sup>á*, in looking upwards to have sufficient to serve one's parents with, and in looking downwards to have enough wherewith to feed one's wife and children. See the 上孟 *Sĕang bĕng*.

Gĕang 峴 *K'hong gĕang* 峴峴, the lofty appearance of hills and mountains.



去

Gěang

仰

To rely upon, to help, to supply.

去

Gěaou

嗶

To call.

平

Gěaou

堯

The name of an ancient Emperor. Geaou é put tek sùn wúy ké yew 堯以不得舜爲己憂, gedou yin wúy béy tit tēoh sùn chò ka tē áy hwán ló, Geaou because he could not obtain such a man as Sùn, made this the subject of his grief.

Gěaou

僇

Chěaou gěaou 僇僇, a nation of dwarfs, said to be only three feet high.

Gěaou

嶢

Chěaou gěaou 嶢嶢, the lofty appearance of hills.

Gěaou

莧

Fire wood, to collect fire wood, a wood cutter. Sùn é chœ gěaou 詢於芻蕘, moo<sup>ng</sup> kap kwäh ch'haou chěoh ch'há áy láng, to enquire of the grass and wood cutters. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

去

Gěaou

剗

To scrape.

去

Gěém

儼

To hold the head high; also to respect. Gěém jěak soo 儼若思, respectful and thoughtful.

Sek taē ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á gěém 碩大且儼, sek twā kwà kwán, great and tall.

去

Gěém

驗

To examine, to verify, to fulfil, to accomplish; also written 驗, Gěém. Haou gěém 效驗, the fulfilment, or accomplishment of a thing.

K'hó bün chó gěém bēng pěk 考問左驗明白, k'hó moo<sup>ng</sup> tūy gěém bēng pūy, to examine and scrutinize, and ascertain a thing clearly.

平

Gěém

嚴

Rigid, severe, strict; to give strict orders; a surname. Chong gěém 莊嚴, severe.

Wuy gěém 威嚴, dignified and stern. Gěém kín 嚴謹, rigidly careful.

Gěém, gé put kám ch'héng 嚴虞不敢請, gěém áy sé, gwá á<sup>m</sup> k'á ch'hē<sup>ng</sup> á moo<sup>ng</sup>, while you were thus rigidly strict (in your mourning) I did not dare to make enquiry. See 孟子 Bēng choó.

Gěém

釀

Wine of great strength; very strong liquor.

Gěém

巖

San gěém 山巖, sw<sup>ng</sup> á gám, the recess of a hill, or cavern. Sòng choo he sēn seng chaē tōng choó gěém choó se 宋朱熹先生在洞仔巖註書, sòng tēaou choo he sin sai<sup>ng</sup> tē tāng á gěém choó ch'hūy, in the Sòng dynasty the teacher Choo-he wrote a commentary on the four Books; in the recess of a cavern.

去

Gěén

研

A burnisher, or polisher. Gěén poè sèk 研布石, gēng poè chěoh, a smooth stone, for glazing cloth.

Lëuk thae ch'ham say hoē gěén séang 綠苔 鬚鬚乎研上, ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> lek áy t'hé ch'ham say tē gēng chěoh tēng, the green moss grows thick upon the polishing stone (owing to disuse).

Gěén

齦

The teeth bare, and sticking out of the mouth.

Gěén

訐

To litigate, to strive; to contend at law.

GĚEN 磳 To grind, to break.

GĚEN 去 骸 Thin, meagre, shewing nothing but the bones. Also written 髑 gĚEN. A p'hĚEN gĚEN 亞片骸, meagre through being addicted to opium.

GĚEN 平 妍 To flatter, to admire, to applaud; also wise, and contented. GĚEN ch'hĚW 妍醜, ch'hin ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> kwà k'hĚep sĚ, beautiful and ugly.

GĚEN 岍 The name of a hill.

GĚEN 沂 The name of a river.

GĚEN 研 To examine, to exhaust; also to grind.

GĚEN 去 醜 Drunk with wine; to be overcome with liquor. TĪM gĚEN tĪM HONG, put k'hó kaòu é tō, put k'hó jĚ é tek 沈醜醜荒, 不可教以道. 不可喻以德, tĪM gĚEN tĪM HWUI<sup>ng</sup>, bó t'hang kà é tō, bó t'hang jĚ é tek, when a man is immersed in wine, and dissolute in his conduct, it is impossible to teach him the right way, or to make him understand virtue.

GĚEP 天 業 Ke gĚEP 基業, a foundation. Soō gĚEP 事業, a business, an employment. SÁN gĚEP 產業, a patrimony. TĚEN gĚEP 田業, ch'hán gĚEP, a farm. Kay gĚEP 家業, an estate, family property. Soō lōng kong sĚang, bĪN chĚ soō gĚEP 士農工商民之四業, t'hak ch'hūyh chōh ch'hán chò kang, seng lĚ, pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> áy sĚ gĚEP, learning, agriculture, manual labour, and trade, are the four common employments of the people.

Kwun choó ch'hòng gĚEP, sūy t'hóng wūy k'hó kĚy yĚá 君子創業. 垂統爲可繼也. kwun choó ch'hòng gĚEP, sūy t'hóng ěy t'hang sĚO swā, the good man lays the foundation of an interest, the clue of which may be handed down to posterity. See the 上孟 SĚang bĚng.

GĚEP 乳 To lead.

GĚEP 鄴 The name of a place.

GĚEP 縹 The joining of a seam, in the repairing of a garment.

GĚET 夫 齧 To bite, to gnaw. Boō gĚET kwut 母齧骨, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang ká kwut, do not gnaw the bones, (in eating). See the 禮記 Léy kĚ.

GĚET 天 孽 The son of a concubine, the fresh buds of a tree, trouble and calamity; also luxuriant and full.

Tòk koe sĪN gĚET choó, kĚ ch'ho sim yĚá gwūy kĚ lĚ hwán yĚá ch'him 獨孤臣孽子. 其操心也危. 其慮患也深, tok koe áy jĪN sĪN, sĚy é áy kĚ<sup>ng</sup> á, e áy ch'ho sim kw<sup>ng</sup> a gwūy hĚEM, e áy lĚ hwán ló ch'him tĪM, only forlorn Ministers and illegitimate children, maintain their purpose with peril, and concern themselves about trouble deeply. See the 下孟 Hāy bĚng.

Hwuy boō bĚng gĚET chĚ seng yĚá 非無萌孽之生焉, ū<sup>m</sup> sĚ bó pāuh cĚ<sup>ng</sup> áy sai<sup>ng</sup>, there is no want of the production of buds and blossoms.

T'hĚEN chok gĚET, yĚW k'hó wūy, choō chok gĚET, put k'hó hwat 天作孽猶可違. 自作孽不可活, t'he<sup>ng</sup> chò soō yĚá t'hang wūy, ka tĚ chò soō, bó t'hang wāh, when Heaven sends down a calamity, it may still be borne

up against, but when we bring the calamity on ourselves, there is no escape.

Gëet 臬 The rules of archery; a law, a rule.

Gëet 闌 The posts of a door. Gëet é lōey

Gëet 闌 kw<sup>n</sup>á jin ché che 闌以內寡人制之, moo<sup>n</sup>g laē áy soō, gwá, ka tē, leáou lé, all the business within doors, I myself will attend to.

Gëet 蘖 K'hëuk gëet 麩蘖, p'áyh k'hak, a substance used in fermenting liquor.

Gëet 螫 Sēang gëet 象螫, ch'hō<sup>n</sup>g gëet, a scorpion, also any thing strange and uncommon among birds and beasts, is called 螫 gëet.

Gëet 蘂 The buds, sprouting out of a tree, after it is cut down. Bēng gëet 萌蘂, pao<sup>uh</sup> e<sup>n</sup>g, young buds shooting up.

Gëet 聳 Gëet gwut 聳危, uneasy, hazardous.

Gëet 鶻 A water bird; also the cackling of geese. Oē yūng sē gëet gëet chēá wūy chāe 烏用是鶻鶻者為哉, chò s<sup>n</sup>a mee<sup>n</sup>h yūng chēy léy gëet gëet áy mee<sup>n</sup>h chāe, of what use it this cackling thing? See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gek 唳 To proclaim; great; to move; uneasy.

Gek 嶺 The rugged uneven appearance of hills; also high, lofty.

Gek 額 The forehead; the part below the hair, and above the eyebrows, is called 額 gek.

Gek 額 The same as the above. Sēng tēung h<sup>n</sup>ó kóng bē, soó hong ch'hē<sup>n</sup>a

Gek 額 pwān gek 城中好廣眉. 四方且半額, sē<sup>n</sup>a tang e<sup>n</sup>g hó k'hwäh áy bak baé, sè kak kwà kaou pw<sup>n</sup>a hēäh, in the city there is one with fine broad eyebrows; square, and also half way up the forehead.

Gek 幘 A seam.

Gek 鶻 A bird with fine feathers; also called chin choo key 眞珠鷄, a pearl spotted bird; so called from its colour.

Gek 逆 Vulg. k'áyh: to oppose, to resist, to strive against, also to meet. Gwán gek 頑逆, stubborn. Pōey gek 背逆, pōey k'áyh, rebellious.

Put sūn hoō boé, wat gnoé gek 不順父母曰忤逆, ū<sup>m</sup> sūn pāy boé kóng gnoé gek, to be disobedient to parents is called rebellion.

Get 噀 To vomit.

Géng 矧 Short, dwarfish. Géng chō 矧槽, a trough for grinding medicines.

Géng 迎 To meet, to go out to meet. Put chēang put géng 不將不迎, ū<sup>m</sup> sàng ū<sup>m</sup> g<sup>n</sup>éau chēeh, neither to accompany, nor to go out to meet one.

Géng 凝 To freeze, to cougeal. Soó koé géng song 四股凝霜, k'ha ch'héw géng chē<sup>n</sup>a sē<sup>n</sup>g, the limbs all frozen to ice.

Géng 硬 Vulg. gnāy: hard stiff, unbending. Se kwúy soé géng, hong t'hong sín 書貴瘦硬方通神, sēá jē kwúy chāe sán gnāy, ch'hē<sup>n</sup>a t'hong sín, good writing should be meagre and stiff, and then it will display the spirit of the character.

**迎** Gēng To go out to meet. Ch'hin gēng chek tek ch'hey, put ch'hin gēng chek put tek ch'hey, pit ch'hin gēng hoē 親迎則得妻. 不親迎則不得妻. 必親迎乎, ch'hin gē'ā, ch'ew ēy tit tēōh boé, ū<sup>m</sup> ch'hin gē'ā, ch'ew hēy tit tēōh boé, pit tēōh ch'hin gē'ā hoē, if only when we go ourselves to meet her, we can get a wife, and if we cannot obtain one without going in person to receive her, then ought we not to go in person?

**𪔐** Gēō Read jeaōu: a cockle.

**玉** Gēuk A gem; a precious stone. Pó gēuk 寶玉, a precious gem. Yéw bé gēuk é soo 有美玉於斯, woō hó āy gēuk tē chéy léy wūy, There is a beautiful gem here.

Súy hwaē choo jē ch'hwan mē, sēk wūn gēuk chek san hwuy 水懷珠而川媚石蘊玉則山輝, ch'áy k'hē<sup>ng</sup> choo jē ch'hwan kwū<sup>ng</sup>, ch'ēōk tēy gēuk chek sw<sup>a</sup> hwuy, when the water contains pearls, the stream will be bright and when the stones conceal gems, the mountain will be resplendent.

**鉦** Gēuk Hard metal; precious.

**獄** Gēuk A prison, a place of confinement, those confined therein; cases of litigation. Hāy gēuk 下獄, tōh k<sup>a</sup> k<sup>hoo</sup>, to put in prison.

Ok lók tēy gēuk 惡落地獄, p'ha<sup>n</sup>ē tōh tēy gēuk, the wicked go down into hell.

Phēn gan k'hó é ch'ēt gēuk ch'ēá, kē yēw yēá e 片言可以折獄者其由也與, ch'it kod wā t'hang laé p'hw<sup>a</sup> à twān gēuk sēūng āy láng e sē yēw tē'ā, tē'ā, with one word to be

able to decide cases of litigation, it is only Yéw that can do this. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

**邛** Gēung Laborious, wearied; the name of a hill.

**筇** Gēung A kind of jointed bamboo, of which walking-sticks are made.

**顒** Gēung Great and manifest; magnanimous, virtuous. Gēung gēung gāng gāng, jē kwuy jē ch'ēang 顒顒昂昂.

如圭如璋, twā twā kwū<sup>ng</sup> kwū<sup>ng</sup> ch'hin ch'ēō<sup>ng</sup> kwuy kap ch'ēang, bright and brilliant like pearls and gems. See the 小雅 Sēaōu gnáy.

**崱** Gēung The name of a hill.

**鬩** Géy To wrangle, to strive, to contend. Géy sēung 鬩訟, to quarrel. Heng tēy géy é ch'hēang, göey gé kē boá 兄弟鬩於牆外. 禦其侮, hē<sup>a</sup> tē wān kay tē lāe bīn, gwā bīn hoē láng boó hān, when brethren quarrel at home, the people abroad will dispise them. See 小雅 Sēaōu gnáy.

**盼** Géy To look angrily at any one; to behold with displeasure. Soó bin géy géy jēn 使民盼盼然, saé pūyh saí<sup>ng</sup> sim hóey tōh k'hw<sup>a</sup>, to make the people look at one with rage. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

**睨** Géy To look askance, to look slantingly at anything. Géy jē sē che 睨而視之, to look askance at it.

**詣** Géy To go to, to proceed towards, to visit a place, to proceed far in learning, is called 造詣, ch'hò géy.

Taē ōng gēy tēang an 代王詣長安, taē ōng k'hè kaòu tēang an, Taē-ōng paid a visit to Tēang-an.

Gēy 倪 Not to look straight at anything. The same as 睨 gēy.

平 Gēy 倪 Twan gēy 端倪, exact, grave, decorous. Mō gēy 旄倪, old and young; a surname.

Hwán kē mō gēy 反其旄倪, hwán tōh tooi<sup>ng</sup> e áy láou láng seòu tēn, to send back their old men and youths. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gēy 猊 Chùn gēy 狻猊, a kind of lion!

Gēy 霓 A rainbow. Jèak taē hān che bōng yín gēw yēa 若大旱之望雲霓也, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> twā w'ā áy bāng hwán k'hēng, like as when a great dearth expects the clouds and rainbow.

Gēy 麇 A fawn, a young stag. Soè e gēy kēw 素衣麇裘, káp pāyh s'ā tēōh ch'hēng lók kē<sup>ng</sup> áy hēw, with white clothes, we should wear fawn furs.

Gēy 輓 A transverse beam in front of a carriage. Taē ke boō gēy, sēaóu ke boō gwat, kē hō é hēng che chae 大車無輓小車無軌其何以行之哉, twā ch'hēa bō gēy, gēy ch'hēa bō gwat, e ēy an chw'á kē<sup>ng</sup> áy, a large carriage without a pole, and a small carriage without a yoke—how can they travel! See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gēy 份 An ignorant appearance.

丟

Gēy 刈 To cut grass; also to regulate.

Gēy 藝 An art, an employment. Séw gēy 手藝, ch'hēw gēy, a handicraft. Lēu<sup>k</sup> gēy 六藝, the six arts. Chaē gēy 才藝, talent.

Kēw yēa gēy, é chēung chēng hoē hó yēw 求也藝於從政乎何有, kēw wōo chaē gēy, tē chēung chēng soō, wōo s'ā mē<sup>ng</sup> h'ōh, Kēw is skilled in the arts, what difficulty will he then have in following up the business of government. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gēy 藝 To plant, to sow. Hoē chek kaòu bin kày sek, sē gēy gnóe kok 后稷教民稼穡樹藝五穀, hoē chek kà pāyh sai<sup>ng</sup> kày sek, sē chēng gnóe kok, Hoē-chek taught the people agriculture and the planting of the five kinds of grain.

Gēy 羿 An ancient prince, who was famed for his skill in archery. A surname. Gēy sēn sēa 羿善射, gēy gaóu chōh chē<sup>ng</sup>, Gēy was skilled in archery.

肅

Gím 趁 To hold down the head and walk quickly.

平

Gím 吟 To sing, to hum. Gím se 吟詩, to recite odes. E' sē jé gím 倚樹而吟, wá ch'hēw jé gím, to lean against a tree, and hum a song.

Gím 吟 The same as the preceding.

Gím 岑 A hill that is high and conical; a surname.

Gím 涪 The lees or sediment of any thing; also written 唼 gím.

Gím 承 All standing together; also written 侏 gím; the same as 衆 chēung, all.

GĪm 矜 High, lofty.

GĪm 矜 GĪm kay 矜堦, stone steps.

聾 GĪm 聾 The head shaking.

GĪm 拏 To hold firmly, to grasp. GĪm chaē séw 拏在手, gĪm tē ch'héw, to grasp in the hand.

聒 GĪn 聒 To open the mouth wide, and laugh.

GĪn 矜 Large thick lips.

平 GĪn 銀 Silver. Pék kim wŭy che gĪn 白金 謂之銀, pŭyh kĭm kóng kĕò gĪn, white gold is called silver. See the 爾雅 Jé gnáy.

GĪn 琅 A precious stone like a gem, a gem with a flaw in it.

GĪn 垠 A bank, a shore, a border, a limit. Ké taē boò gĪn, kē sĕaóu boò löēy 其大無垠其小無內, e áy twā bó kaè, e áy sĕy bó laē, it is so great as to have no limits around it, and so small, as to contain nothing within it (speaking of Doctrine).

GĪn 狺 The noise of much wrangling. Bĕng k'hĕén gĪn gĪn 猛犬狺狺, bĕng kaóu ch'hĕng ch'hĕng jĕáng, fierce dogs, making a great noise.

GĪn 閭 Harmonious and pleasing; placid and agreeable. Bín choó sĕ ch'hek, gĪn gĪn jĕ yĕá 閭子侍側閭閭如

也, bín choó k'hĕū tē pee<sup>ng</sup> á, hó wát áy yĕō<sup>ng</sup>, Bín-choó stood by the side of Confucius, as it were pleasing and agreeable. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

GĪn 听 To laugh out loud.

GĪn 斷 The noise of wrangling and contention.

GĪn 湓 GĪn lūn 湓淪, the eddying of water.

GĪn 噐 A servant with four mouths, to speak falsely, to deceive. Sùn hoò gwán, boé gĪn, tĕy gō 舜父頑. 母噐. 弟傲, sùn áy nĕō<sup>ng</sup> pāy gwán gek, nĕō<sup>ng</sup> lĕy ū<sup>m</sup> laóu sĭt, sĕó tē kĕaou gō, sùn's father was stubborn his mother false, and his brother proud. See the 尙書 Sĕō<sup>ng</sup> se.

聒 GĪn 慤 To enquire; to be respectful and cautious; also, moreover.

天 GĪp 佻 GĪp gĪp 佻佻, a multitude of people.

GĪp 岌 High, hazardous, uneasy; a small hill is called 岌 gĪp, and a great one is called 岿 hwán.

K'hóng choé wát, é soo sĕ yĕá, t'hĕén hāy taē chae, gĪp gĪp hoē 孔子曰. 於斯時也. 天下殆哉岌岌乎, k'hóng choó kóng, tē chĕy lĕy sé, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy gwāy hĕém, ū<sup>m</sup> an áy yĕō<sup>ng</sup>, Confucius said, at this time the Empire is in danger, and as it were unsettled. See the 下孟 Hāy bĕng.

夫 Git 仵 Bold and vigorous. Git git yung hoo, gnó sĕāng yéw che 仵仵勇夫. 我尙有之, chòng bĕng áy yung

*hoo, gwá sǎng woō e,* Of bold and vigorous yeomen, I still have a few. See the 尙書 *Sǎng se.*

Git 吃 Difficulty of utterance. K'hoé git put lêng tō swat, jê-sēn tē-se 口吃不能道說. 而善著書, *ch'hüy git, bēy s'na kóng wā, jê gáou chò ch'hüyh,* the mouth stammering and not able to speak, but clever at making books. See the 史記 *Soó kè.*

Gtt 沆 Water dried up; also the name of a river.

Git 屹 A hill standing by itself.

Git 屹 Git lô 屹勞, troubled, and wearied.

Git 迄 To arrive at, even, until, to. E' git ê kim 以迄於今, *é kip. kaou. tong kim,* even to the present time.

Chaé soe è kóng, git boú sēng kong 才疏意廣. 迄無成功, *chaé teaōu sey è-soō k'hwāh, kaou bó chē'á kong,* his talents are too diversified and his ideas too widely diffused, so that no meritorious undertaking is completed. See the 孔融傳 *K'hóng yung twān.*

Git 紇 The lower part of a thread. Also a man's name. K'hóng choó hoō, sēuk lēang git 孔子父叔梁紇, *k'hóng choó áy pūy, mē'á kēò sēuk lēang git,* Confucius's father was called Sēuk-lēang-git.

Git 訖 To stop, to exhaust, to finish, to conclude. K'hóng choó sē se, choō tōng gé é hāy, git é chew 孔子序書. 自唐虞以下. 訖于周, *k'hóng choó sē se keng, chēung tōng gé é lōh, git kaou chew,* Confucius arranged the historical classics, from the time of Tōng-gé (i. e. Geaou and Sùn) downwards, and concluded with the Chew dynasty. Boó git tek, 毋訖糴, *bó swat tēäh,* do not stop the buying of rice.

𪗇

Gnaé

𪗇

To gnaw, to gnaw a bone, read gnaóu.

Ék choó jê gnaóu ké kwut 易子

而齧其骨, *w'á kē'á jê gnaé e*

*áy kwut,* they exchanged children and gnawed their bones. Speaking of a famine.

𪗇

Gnaē

艾

Vulg. *hē'á:* a kind of grass used in

cauterizing; the moxa, or mugwort;

a period of 50 days is called 艾

gnaē. Sēaóu gnaē 少艾, a young person; also

rest, at ease; a surname.

Kim che yēuk óng chēá, yēw ch'hit lēen che

pēng, kēw sam lēen che gnaē 今之欲王

者. 猶七年之病. 求三年之艾,

*t'á áy böēyh chò óng áy láng, ch'hín chē'ng ch'hit*

*neē'ng. áy pái'ng kēw s'na neē'ng áy gnaé e,* those

in the present day who want to become rulers

are like those afflicted with a seven years sick-

ness, seeking for cauterizing grass that has been

three year's dried (Intimating that without

previous preparation they will never succeed

in their object. See the 下孟 *Hāy bēng.*

Gnaē

刈

To cut grass. Chùn gnaē 俊艾,

a man of talent.

Gnaē

忒

Tēng gnaē 懲忒, to regulate, to

put in order.

Gnaē

刈

To cut grass is called 刈 gnaē; to

reap corn is called 穫 hoē.

𪗇

Gnaóu

𪗇

Vulg. *gnaé:* to gnaw, to bite.

𪗇

Gnaóu

爻

To interchange, to lay across, to

blend, to compare; one of the dia-

grams.

Leúk gnaóu pat kwà 六爻八卦, *lák gnaóu*

*pūyh kwà,* the six interchanges and eight diagrams.

Gnaôu 肴 Savoury food, spiced eatables; also written 餚 gnaôu. Chaè chew gnaôu ê tēn kan, hāou k'hin chēá jé lō che 載酒肴於田間. 候勤者而勞之, chaè chéw meè<sup>n</sup>h p'hōèy tē ch'hán kan, tēng haōu k'hán áy láng jé lō e, to carry out wine and savoury food into the fields, in order to wait for the diligent, and reward them.

Gnaôu 嶠 Gnaôu hām 嶠嶠, the name of a hill.

Gnaôu 藪 The roots of vegetables; also written 菱 gnaôu.

Gnaôu 虺 The roar of a tiger, when about to bite any one; the barking of a dog; the name of a country, and of a place.

Gnaôu 毅 The same as 肴 gnaôu; also a piece of meat with the bones in it.

Gnaôu 淆 To disturb water, to stir up the bottom, and make the water muddy. Gnaôu che put chók 淆之不濁, keaou gnaôu, yēw hēy lò, although you should stir it up, it would not be muddy. Spoken in reference to persons.

Gnaôu 嗜 A sound.

Gnaôu 楸 Gnaôu thō 楸桃, a kind of peach.

Gnaôu 樂 To desire, to delight in, to like, to prefer; a friend; also read lok. Tè chēá gnāou súy, jín chēá gnaôu san 知者樂水. 仁者樂山, tè áy láng aè cháy, jín áy láng aè sw<sup>n</sup>a, men of knowledge prefer water, but men of benevolence prefer dry land. Intimating that the disposition of the one is more sedate than the other. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnāou 藕 Lēen gnāou 蓮藕, the fibres of the water lily. Gnaôu se lân chok sēen 藕絲難作線, gnāou áy se ōh chò sw<sup>n</sup>a, the fibres of the water lily plant, can hardly be manufactured into thread.

Gnáy 諛 Words not widely proclaimed.

Gnáy 雅 Elegant, splendid, uncommon. Chéng gnáy 整雅, elegant and proper. Bún gnáy 文雅, literary and accomplished. Jé gnáy 儒雅, an accomplished scholar. Gnáy gân 雅言, elegant discourse.

Gnāy 硬 Read kēng: hard, stiff. Put jēw put kēng, naé kēn jé gnáy 不柔不硬. 乃見儒雅, ū<sup>m</sup> nooi<sup>ng</sup> ū<sup>m</sup> gnāy, naé k'hw<sup>n</sup>a gāou áy t'hák ch'hūyh láng, neither too yielding nor too stiff, shews the accomplished scholar.

Gnāyh 筴 Read kēep: to take up any thing with pincers, tongs, or chopsticks. Kēep choó 筴子, gnāyh á, a pair of pincers.

Gnāyh 夾 Read kēep: to hold under the arm, to hold right and left, to uphold. Chew kong kēep hoè sēng óng 周公夾輔成王, chew kong gnāyh hoè sēng óng, Chew-kong upheld and assisted Seng-óng.

Gnāyh 挾 Read hēep: to hold under the arm, to squeeze. Hēep t'haè san é t'hēaou pok haé, wūy put lēng, sē chin put lēng yēá 挾大山以超北海謂不能是真不能也, gnāyh t'haè sw<sup>n</sup>a jé t'hēaou kōèy pak haé, kóng bēy ēy, sē chin chē<sup>n</sup>a bēy ēy, as to grasping the great mountain under the arm, and jumping across the northern sea with it, to say that you can not do it, is truly a can not, (and not a will not.) See 孟子 Bēng choó.



去

Gneàou

𠵼

The noise of a multitude.

天

Gnëaoùh

𠵼

To move, to be agitated. T'hëen tōng tēy gnëaoùh 天動地𠵼, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> tāng tēy gneaoùh, when the heaven is moved, the earth is agitated.

Gneaoùh

𠵼

To creep, as a worm.

𠵼

Gnêw

牛

Vulg. *goô*: the cow kind. Hông gnêw

黃牛, wui<sup>ng</sup> goô, a common cow.

Súy gnêw 水牛, chúy goô, a buffalo.

Gnêw toé 牛斗, goô taóu, the name of a star. Hwat peng che kay, put hëuk gnêw yāng 伐冰之家不畜牛羊, hwat peng áy kay, bó ch'hē goô yěô<sup>ng</sup>, a break-ice family (i. e. the family of a great officer) should not keep oxen and sheep.—A surname.

Gnêw

𠵼

Gnêw ch'hip 𠵼藤, the name of a medicinal plant.

𠵼

Gnó

我

Vulg. *gwá*: I myself. Gnó put te 我

不知, gwá ū<sup>m</sup> chae, I do not know.

Jé aè kê yāng, gnó aè kê léy 爾愛

其羊我愛其禮, lé sěöh e áy yěô<sup>ng</sup>, gwá

sěöh e áy léy, you pity the sheep, but I pity the

ceremony. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnó

我

A spear, a lance.

Gnó

𠵼

The loftiness of a hill; height.

𠵼

Gnoé

五

Vulg. *goē*: five. Gnoé sip 五十,

goē chap, fifty; a surname, also written

𠵼 gnoé.

Goé sip yéw gnoé, jê ché ê hák 吾十有五

而志於學, gwá chap goē hòey, jé sim ché

tē t'hák, when I was fifteen years of age my mind

was bent on learning. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gnoé

伍

A file of five men. Hāng gnoé 行伍,

rank and file; a surname. Sam gnoé

sēng kwūn 三伍成群, s<sup>na</sup> goē

chē<sup>na</sup> kwān, three or five forming a company.

See the 左傳 Chó twān.

Gnoé

午

One of the horary characters. Jit gnoé

日午, jit taóu, mid-day.

Gnoé

𠵼

Inimical, hostile. E' put gnóe che soô

sēang èng 以不𠵼之詞相

應, t'hó ū<sup>m</sup> gnoé áy wā sěo yin, he

answered in expressions by no means hostile.

Gnoé

𠵼

Obstinate, opposed. Gnoé gèk 𠵼逆,

perverse and rebellious.

Gnoé

𠵼

To meet with, to come against, to

oppose. Ch'hoé gnoé 錯𠵼, Con-

fused.

Óng hoó sê ch'hut é hwan sēang gnoé 王甫

時出與蕃相𠵼, óng hoó hwūh sé ch'hut

kap óng hwan sěo toó těöh, when Óng-hoó went

out, he just met with Ong-hwan.

Gnoé

耦

Double, together. Tēang choé kēet

lek, gnoé jé keng 長沮桀溺耦

而耕, tēang-choé kēet-lek sěo tūy

chōh ch'hān, Tēang-choé and Kēet-lek ploughed

the ground together. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Gnoé

偶

United together, opposite, double; also

suddenly, unexpectedly. Soè song wát

gnoé, chek wát kē 數雙曰偶。

隻曰奇, soè áy sē<sup>ng</sup> kóng gnoé, chit chēüh

kóng k'hēa, in numbers, double are called Gnoé,

and Single k'hea.

Gnoé jēn 偶然, suddenly.

聲  
Gô 厄 A knot in wood; a bone without any meat.

Gô 姬 Kó gó 嫗姬, the appearance of a waiting maid.

平  
Gô 峨 Ch'he gô 嵯峨, the lofty appearance of a hill. Gô bé san 峨眉山, the name of a hill.

Gô 俄 A moment, a short space of time, a little while. Neáou sèw gô sùn sùn, gô tô tô 鳥獸俄旬旬. 俄逃逃, ch'èáou kap sèw t'èep á koó sīm sīm, y'ew t'èep á koó chaóu laé chaóu k'hè, birds and beasts are for a moment still, and another moment full of gambols.

Gô 訛 To change one's speech, to talk falsely or foolishly. Bín che gô gân 民之訛言, p'áyh sai<sup>ng</sup> áy p'áyh ch'hát, wā, the foolish stories of the people. See the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Gô 吡 The same as the above: also to speak, and chatter; also written 僞 gô. S'èang mē boó gô 尙寐無吡, laé k'hè k'hwùn b'oh kóng wā, let us go to sleep and not prattle.

Gô 蛾 The silk worm, the moth into which the silk worm turns; also a flying insect. Ch'hám gô 蠶蛾, the silk worm generally

Gô 鼈 A large sea tortoise. Y'ew sin gô, p'òey hoó hóng laé che san, chaē haé t'èung 有神鼈背負蓬萊之山. 在海中, wōó sín gô, k'ha ch'èäh g'èá hóng laé áy swna tē haé t'èung, there is a divine tortoise in the middle of the sea, who carries on his back the Hóng-laé hill. The Chinese fable that 女媧, lé wā cut off a leg of this tortoise to prop up one corner of the heavens, which was in danger of falling.

Gô 哦 To chaunt to hymn, to sing; also written 誡 gô.

Gô 娥 Good, beautiful. S'èang gô 嫦娥, the name of a beautiful lady, said to be caught up into the moon.

Gô 瑛 The appearance of offering up a gem or present.

Gô 莪 A fine kind of vegetable.

Gô 誡 Good words; also to chaunt, to sing. Gô se 誡詩, to recite verses.

Gô 鼃 An animal found in the waters, the skin of which is used for making the heads of drums.

Gô 敖 To wander, to ramble, to stroll about for pleasure. Má wān gô y'ew jé t'èy kan 馬援敖遊二帝間, háy wān t'hit t'hó tē jé t'èy áy kan, Má-wān strolled backwards and forwards between the two Emperors. A surname.

Gô 嗷 The noise of a multitude, the sound of many voices, lamenting. Hóng gân é hwuy, ae b'èng gô gô 鴻雁于飛. 哀鳴嗷嗷, twā ch'èäh gô, tit p'wuy, ae áy haóu gô gô, the wild geese are flying about, and their melancholy scream sounds like the voice of a multitude.

Gô 廩 Ch'hong gô 倉廩, not fieaful.

Gô 遨 Gô y'ew 遨遊, to ramble for pleasure. Gô he 遨嬉, to stroll about in sport.

Gô 囂 The sound of sighing, and lamentation; the bustle of a market. Gô gô 囂囂, self-satisfaction and complacency.

Gô 螯 A large tortoise; the same as 鼈 gô.

Gō 鰲 The name of a fish.

Gō 駑 A fine horse, a horse not yet broken in.

Gō 譎 To deceive. Gō gân 譎言, deceitful words.

Gō 駝 A goose. T'h<sup>na</sup> jít kē hoé sat sē gō. yēa, é che sít che 他日其母殺是鵝也. 與之食之, pat jít e áy nēo<sup>ng</sup> léy t'haé chéy léy gō, hoē.e chēāh e, the next day his mother killed this goose, and gave it him to eat. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gō 熬 To boil, to cook without oil; to brew, to distil. Gō chéw 熬酒, to distil liquor or wine.

Gō 餓 To be hungry, to starve. Gō sóo 餓死, gō sé, to be starved to death. Pek é sēuk chéy gō é séw yāng che hāy 伯夷叔齊餓于首陽之下, pek é sēuk-chéy gō tē séw yāng áy k'ha, Pek-é and Sēuk-chéy, starved themselves to death at the foot of the Séw-yāng hill. See the 下論 Hāy lūn.

Gō 梟 To be proud, to treat contemptuously.

Gō 卧 To sleep. Gō pāng 卧房, a bed-chamber. Also written 臥 gō. Yín ké jē gō. 隱几而卧, pak tōh jé k'hwìn, he leaned over the table and slept. See the 上孟 Sēang bēng.

Gō 鏊 A pan for making cakes.

Gō 傲 To treat proudly. Gō bān 傲慢, to treat with scorn. Gō put k'hó téang. 傲不可長, k'ēaou áy sim kw<sup>na</sup> ū<sup>m</sup>

t'hang hoē e té<sup>ng</sup>, do not allow proud dispositions to grow. See the 禮記 Léy kè.

吾 I myself. Goē jít sam séng goē sin. 吾日三省吾身, gwá tak jít s'na hāng séng ch'hat gwá, áy sin, I examine myself every day as to three things. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

梧 The name of a river.

梧 Goē tōng 梧桐, the name of a tree, which at mid-autumn lets fall one leaf by which people know that the autumn season is arrived.

珣 A stone like a gem.

鮪 The goē 鮪, the name of a fish.

吳 A surname; the name of a country.

蜈蚣 Goē kong 蜈蚣, gēá kang, a centipede.

鯢 The name of a fish; the same as 鮪 goē; also used for the following.

鼯 A kind of flying squirrel, like a small fox; also called 夷由, é yēw.

菩 The name of a plant.

悟 To understand. Leaóu goē 了悟, to comprehend. Séng goē 醒悟, to awaken; to be in a mistake is called 迷 béy, to find out one's error, is called 悟 goē.

Goē **晤** Bēng goē 明晤, clear; perception; the understanding. Goē tūy 晤對, opposite, face to face.

Goē **寤** To awake. Goē bē kēw che 寤寐求之, *ch'hai<sup>ng</sup> k'hwùn kēw e*, waking and sleeping he seeks for her. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Goē **悟** To meet.

Goē **悞** To deceive, to cheat.

Goē **誤** To be in a mistake; to throw into confusion. Kwun hô gân che goē yēa 君何言之誤也, *kwun an chw<sup>na</sup> kóng, kàu hēa goē*, how is it that you make such a mistake in what you say. See the 張耳傳, *Tēo<sup>ng</sup> jē twān*. Yit goē, k'hé yūng chāē goē 一誤豈容再誤, *chit āy goē, k'hám ēy yūng tit chāē goē*, having once made a mistake, how will it do to repeat the error.

Goē **五** Read gnoé: five. Gnoé sip jē te t'hēen bēng 五十而知天命, *goē cháp jē chae t'hee<sup>ng</sup> āy bēng*, at fifty I knew the decrees of Heaven. See the 上論 Sēang lūn.

Goēy **外** Vulg. *gwā*: without, on the outside; beside, except. Lēuk hap che goēy sēng jīn chūn jē put lūn 六合之外, 聖人存而不論, *tak hap āy gwā sēng jīn chūn jē bó gē lūn*, whatsoever is beyond the six cardinal points (or on the outside of the visible creation) the philosopher meditates on, but does not discourse about.

Goēy gân put jip ē k'hwún 外言不入於闥, *gwā bīn āy wā, ū<sup>m</sup> t'hang, jip ē páng keng*, out of door talk should not be brought in doors.

Goēy **舅** Göey seng 舅甥, cousins, and nephews, by the sister's side, a sister's son or daughter.

Goēyh **月** Read gwat: a month, the moon. Yit gwat 一月, *chit göeyh*, one month. Jit gwat seng sūn 日月星辰, *jit göeyh, kap ch'hai<sup>ng</sup>*, sun, moon, and stars.

E' jūn gwat, tēng soò sē, sēng söey 以閏月定四時成歲, *ē lūn göeyh tē<sup>na</sup> sè sè chē<sup>na</sup> nel<sup>ng</sup>*, by the aid of the intercalary month he fixed the four seasons, and completed the year. See the 堯典 Geāou tiēn.

Gök **愕** Numerous, many.

Gök **号** To be always beating a drum; also the sound of a drum.

Gök **愕** Ch'hok gök 錯愕, fearful, alarmed, apprehensive. Gök jēn 愕然, suddenly alarmed.

Gök **萼** The bud of a flower; also written 萼 gök. Ch'hun hwa hwat gök, hāy kēet kē sit 春華發萼夏結其實, *ch'hun t'hee<sup>ng</sup> hwa hwat gök hāy t'hee<sup>ng</sup> kēet köey chē*, in the spring season flowers open their buds, and in the summer form their fruit.

Gök **鵠** The name of a bird, used as a bull's-eye in a target. Sit choo chēng gök, hwān kēw choo kē sin 失諸正鵠, 反求諸其身, *sit choo chēng gök, tēoh hwān kēw tē ka tē āy hēn sin*, missing the mark in the centre of the target, we should turn inwards, and blame our own persons. See the 中庸 Tēung yūng.

Gök **諤** Kēen gök 蹇諤, honest words, upright discourse. Ch'hēen jīn che lok lok, put jē yit soō che gök gök 千人之諾諾, 不如一士之諤諤, *chē<sup>na</sup> ch'heng lāng*

áy yìn hó, ũ<sup>m</sup> pé chít áy t'hák ch'háyh láng áy tít wā, the mere assent of a thousand men, is not so good as the plain declaration of one scholar.

Gók 崿 The side of a hill, a precipice; also written 嶠 gók and 嶠 gók.

Gók 礪 Chim gók 礪礪, stones piled up in a dangerous way.

Gók 鄂 The name of a country, spoken of in ancient history. A surname.

Gók 噩 Stern, rigid, severe. Chew se gók gók jé 周書噩噩爾, *chew áy ch'háyh gók gók áy yě<sup>ng</sup>*, the writings of the Chew dynasty have an appearance of severity.

Gók 嶺 The peak of a hill; the ridge of a hill.

Gók 剡 The point or edge of a sword.

Gók 鱷 Gók gē 鱷魚, *gók hé*, an alligator, a crocodile. Hân jé chok chéy gók gē bân 韓愈作祭鱷魚文, *hân bân kong chò chéy gók hé áy bân*, Hân-bân-kong composed an essay announcing his sacrifice to the alligators: (in consequence of which sacrifice, the Chinese fable, that the alligators all left the coast of China). See the 古文 Kóe bân.

𩇛 Góng 駘 A horse with a high head.

𩇛 Gông 印 I myself; high, to mount a high place, in order to look to a distance. Gông se gnó yéw 印須我友, *gwá sae tēöh gwá áy pēng yéw*, I have need of my friends. See the 國風 Kok hong.

Sēäng chēuk gông 上足印, *pāyh chē<sup>ng</sup> k'ha bāng k'hw<sup>ng</sup>*, to lift up the feet and look to a distance.

Gông 昂 The rising of the sun; to raise, to elevate: bright, clear. Gông gông kwun che tek 昂昂君之德, *bēng bēng kwun áy tek*, bright and clear is the prince's virtue.

Gông 駟 A startled horse, a furious steed; also a horse with a white belly.

Gông 茆 A kind of water plant, growing by the side of pools.

丟 Gông 御 K'hōng gōng 戲御, uneasy, unsettled.

Gông 岫 The name of a hill.

Gông 𩇛 The name of a bird.

Gông 戇 Vulg. *gām*: stupid, foolish, silly. Gông jīn 戇人, *gām lāng*, a stupid fellow. Sīm é, k'hip ám che *gām yéa* 甚矣 汲黯之戇也, *chín chē<sup>ng</sup> à chéy k'hip ám áy gōng*, how excessive is K'hip-ám's stupidity; also written 戇 gōng.

𩇛 Goó 語 Read gé: a saying. Sēuk gé 俗語, *sēuk goó*, a proverb, an adage. The people of 勒畢, *lek pit*, are said to be about three inches high, having wings, and because of their skill in talking and joking they are called the Sēen goó kok 善語國, the eloquent nation. This does not differ much, either in sound or sense, from the fabled account of Lilliput.

**𠂔**  
Goó **牛** Read gnêw: an ox, or cow. Gnêw yâng  
牛羊, *goó yêô<sup>ng</sup>*, cows and sheep;  
A surname.

Yéw k'héen gnêw jê kò ê tóng hāy chēá 有牽  
牛而過堂於下者, *woó láng k'han goó*  
*kòèy ê tóng hāy*, there was a person leading an ox  
and passing by at the foot of the hall. See the 上  
孟 Sēang bēng.

**去**  
Goó **遇** Read gē: to meet, to meet with, to  
befal. Haē hoē sēang gē 邂逅相  
遇, *bó tēo<sup>ng</sup> té, sēo toó tēoh*, to meet  
one another unexpectedly.

**声**  
Gwá **我** Read gnó: I, myself. Gnó yèuk jín,  
soo jín chē è 我欲仁. 斯仁至  
矣, *gwá àè böyh jín soo jín kaòu è*,  
when I desire benevolence, benevolence comes.

**去**  
Gwà **窀** Nê gwà 泥窀, a house, a mud  
cottage.

**去**  
Gwā **噍** An exclamation of wonder or surprise;  
a calling out loud. Boó tēy hāy ke  
k'hip wát, gwā, taē ché hô chông che  
ch'him hoē 武帝下車泣曰. 噍大姊  
何藏之深乎, *boó tēy lǐh ch'hēa k'haòu kóng,*  
*gwā, twā ché an chw<sup>n</sup> á taē kaòu hēäh ch'him*, Boó-  
tēy descended from his carriage and weeping said  
alas, my sister, how is it they have buried you  
so deep! See the 史記 Soá kè.

**去**  
Gwā **外** Read göey: without, on the outside;  
beside, and beyond. Tek chēá pún  
yēá, chaē chēá bwat yēá, göey pún  
löey bwat, cheng bín se twat 德者本也. 財  
者末也. 外本內末. 爭民施奪,  
*tek hēng chò kín pún, chē<sup>ng</sup> chaē büey büey, nā böyh*  
*gwā e áy pún, jé laē e áy bwat, chēk sēo chái<sup>ng</sup> áy*  
*páyh sai<sup>ng</sup> laē ch'héó<sup>ng</sup>*, virtue is the principal thing  
and money is of less importance, now if we exclude

the principal thing, and engross the less important,  
the wrangling people will begin to plunder us.

**𠂔**  
Gwaê **詭** Kēet gwaê 竭詭, lazy, indolent;  
also read k'hwúy, deceitful.

**去**  
Gwaē **顛** Unskilful, not clever; dull, stupid.

**声**  
Gwán **玩** To delight in, to play, to sport, to  
study, to meditate on. Gwán swá  
玩耍, *t'hit t'hó*, to play to sport,  
to gambol, to ramble.

Gwán lōng koé chēang che sēang 玩弄股  
掌之上, *t'hit t'hó hē láng té twā koé ch'hēw*  
*chēó<sup>ng</sup> áy téng*, to play with and dandle upon  
one's knees and hands.

Soó wūy te ké soó, lé wūy wát ké gwán 士  
為知己死女為悅己玩, *t'hak ch'hūyh*  
*láng wūy chae lé áy láng sé, cha boé wūy àè*  
*lé áy láng gwán*, a scholar will die for a dear  
friend, and a woman will sport with one she  
loves.

Gwán sim soó bú 玩心事物, *gwán sim sēo<sup>ng</sup>*  
*soó mē<sup>n</sup>h*, with a studious mind to meditate on  
affairs and things.

**去**  
Gwán **翫** To study, to bend the mind to any  
thing; to dislike; to ramble, to  
desire.

Gwán sít 翫習, to study, to exercise one's-  
self in.

Gwán yēw 翫遊, to stroll about for pleasure.

**去**  
Gwán **阮** Vulg. *wui<sup>ng</sup>*: a surname. Gwán chék  
阮籍, and Gwán hám 阮咸,  
were reckoned among the seven  
wise men of the bamboo grove.

**去**  
Gwán **眴** To see, to behold.

Gwân 旣 Good, fine lovely, valuable; when written with a 貝 by the side it refers to things, and when with a 女, to women.

Gwân 元 Great; the origin, the principal, the chief; a surname. Gwân söey 元帥, a generalissimo.

Taē chae k'heen gwân, bān büt cho sé 大哉乾元. 萬物資始, *wā chae, t'hee<sup>ng</sup>, chò t'haóu, bān meē<sup>h</sup> k'hé t'haóu*, how great are the supreme Heavens, from which all things originate. See the 易經 *Yēh keng*.

Gwân séw bēng chae, koé keng léang chae 元首明哉. 股肱良哉, *gwán t'haóu nā bēng, k'ha ch'héw sūn léang*, when the principal head (the Emperor) is intelligent, the members (his ministers) will be honest. See the 尚書, *shōng s. e.*

Chōng gwân 狀元, *chēung gwán*, the highest literary rank.

Gwân 剋 To rub off the edges, till a thing becomes round. Hāng é 項羽, having employed people in his service, upon their acting meritoriously, and deserving a reward, would k'hek yin gwán 刻印剋, rub the edges of the seal round, before he could find in his heart, to promote them to office.

Gwân 頑 Stupid, dull. Gwân gek 頑逆, stupid and stubborn. Sim put chek tek gē che keng, wūy gwán 心不則德義之經爲頑, *sim ū<sup>m</sup> chek hwat tek gē áy keng, chò gwán*, when the mind is not regulated by the laws of virtue and righteousness, a man becomes stupid. See the 左傳 *Chò twán*.

Gwân 龜 A large tortoise. Gwân gò kaou léung 龜鼉蛟龍, tortoises, large fishes and dragons. See the 中庸, *Tēung yung*.

Gwân 原 An origin, a fountain, a head. Pēng gwán 平原, a wide waste. Gwán chwán hwün hwün, *bó hūy<sup>h</sup> jít mai<sup>ng</sup>*, the fountain bubbles without ceasing day or night. See the 下孟 *Hāy bēng*.

Kēang pek yēak kēw hwat tēung gwán 羌伯約九伐中原, *kēang pek yēak kaóu hāy hwat tēung gwán, Kēang-pek-yēak*, nine times attacked the centre of China.

Gwân 源 The same as the above; a fountain of water. Chèng kē pún, ch'heng kē gwán 正其本. 清其源, *chē<sup>h</sup> à e áy kīn pún, ch'heng e áy gwán t'haóu*, correct the root, and purify the fountain.

Gwân 嫫 Kēang gwán 羌嫫, the name of a woman, the mother of the sovereigns of the chew 周 dynasty.

Gwân 邗 The name of a city.

Gwân 駮 A black horse with a white belly; a white horse wounded.

Gwân 螽 A kind of insect.

Gwân 愿 Careful and kind; respectful.

Gwân 僇 Talents employed in a bad cause.

Gwân 願 To desire, to wish, to long for, to desire anxiously. Kam gwám 甘願, willing.

Gwán bün choó che chē 願聞子之志, *àe böēyh t'he<sup>h</sup> a hoo choó áy chē*, I desire to hear what is your great aim. See the 論語 *Lūn gé*.

Hô súy yím yím, chêng séy gwān hēy 河水  
 滔滔. 情所願兮, kang chúy teē<sup>ng</sup> teē<sup>ng</sup>  
 chêng séy gwān, when the waters of the river  
 are full, it is just what we desire.

Gwān 蕪 A kind of vegetable.

天 月 Vnlg. göëyh: a moon, a month. Yit  
 Gwat 月 sōey sip jē gwat, gwat sam sip jít  
 一歲十二月. 月三十  
 日, chít neē<sup>ng</sup> chap jē göëyh, chít göëyh s<sup>na</sup> chap  
 jít, one year contains twelve months and every  
 month thirty days.

Gwat 侖 The name of a place.

Gwat 剗 To cut off; a punishment consisting  
 in cutting off the legs.

Gwat 輓 A yoke. Taē ke boō gēy, sēaou ke  
 boō gwat, kē hō é hēng che chae  
 大車無輓. 小車無輓. 其  
 何以行之哉, twā ch'hēa bó gēy sèy ch'hēa  
 bó gwat e böëyh an chaw<sup>na</sup> ēy hē<sup>na</sup>, a large car-  
 riage without a cross-bar, and a small one  
 without a yoke,—how can they travel? See  
 上論 Sēang lūn.

Gwat 鉤 A military weapon.

Gwat 峴 The name of a hill.

夫 攀 Rapid, swift, hasty.

Gwat 矻 To be troubled in the extreme. Sēang  
 gwut gwut e kēung lēn, 常矻  
 矻以窮年, sēang tēoh bwá é

kēung neē<sup>ng</sup>, always troubled throughout the  
 year.

Gwut 狷 Kēet gwut 狷狷, the name of a beast,  
 found in the west, which eats incense,  
 and has no hair.

天 兀 High, and level at the top; also to  
 Gwat 兀 amputate the legs.

Gwut 佻 The motion of a boat.

Gwut 仵 Gēet gwut 仵仵, uneasy, hazardous;  
 agitated, disturbed.

Gwut 岨 K'hwut gwut 岨岨, the bare appear-  
 ance of a hill.

Gwut 扞 To move, to agitate, to act upon.  
 T'hēn che gwut gnó, jē put gnó  
 k'hek 天之扞我. 如不我  
 克, t'hee<sup>ng</sup> áy tin t'ang gwá, ch'hin chēō<sup>ng</sup> gwá  
 bēy yē<sup>na</sup>, heaven acts upon us, so that we can-  
 not resist.

Gwut 杙 A piece of wood, without branches;  
 a post, a pole.

Gwut 碗 Hazardous, uneasy. The same as 仵  
 Gwut.

圭 隗 Ch'huy gwúy 隗隗, lofty, high. A  
 Gwúy 隗 surname.

Gwúy 頤 To study manners and polite appear-  
 ances.

Gwúy 媿 A good woman, still and quiet in her  
 family.



平 Gwûy 隗 Lofty, high.

Gwûy 崑 Ch'huy gwûy 崔嵬, a rocky hill, mixed with earth.

Gwûy 巍 Lofty, elevated, noble. Gwûy gwûy hoē, wûy thhèn wûy taē 巍巍乎. 惟天爲大, kwán twā hoē, tok tòk t'hee<sup>ng</sup> k'häh twā, how lofty and noble (is Geáou)!—Heaven alone is greater! See the 上 論 Sēang lūn.

Gwûy 危 High, dangerous, hazardous, uneasy; difficult; a surname. Gwûy kip 危 急, in difficulties, in straits. Gwûy jēn hoē an 危然後安, gwûy jēn aōu ēy an, after having been in danger we may enjoy tranquillity.

Kèen gwûy sēw bēng 見危授命, k'hw<sup>na</sup> keè<sup>ng</sup> gwûy hēem tēoh sēw sai<sup>ng</sup> mē<sup>na</sup>, seeing a danger, we ought to venture our lives.

丟 Gwûy 僞 False, hypocritical. Chok gwûy sim lô 作僞心勞, chò pūyh ch'hāt, sim kw<sup>na</sup> tēoh bwá, to practice deceit, troubles the mind.

Seaóu choó boē gwûy 小子無僞, sēy kē<sup>na</sup> bō pūyh ch'hāt, infants are no hypocrites.

Gwûy 魏 Chēang gwûy 象魏, a book of orders; a surname, the name of a state. Goē sēuk, gwûy 吳蜀魏, constituted the three kingdoms of the 三國, Sam kok, on which that celebrated novel is formed.

Gwûy 藜 O gwûy, 阿藜, assafœtida.

H

幸 Ha 颺 To open the mouth wide, and blow out the breath. Read hay.

Ha 噓 The warm breath blown out of the mouth.

Ha 噓 To laugh out loud. K'hoē há há 口 噓噓, ch'hūy há há, to laugh há há.

Ha 嗒 To laugh, the sound of laughing.

Ha 罅 A split, a crack, a crevice. Hà k'hek 罅隙, a crevice, a cranny.

Hà 噓 To halloo at any one, to bawl out aloud. K'hoē hà 口噓, ch'hūy hà, to bawl out with the mouth.

Hà jé jé é che, hēng tō che jin hwut sēw 噓爾而與之. 行道之人弗受, hwáh láng jé hoē láng, kē<sup>na</sup> loē áy láng ū<sup>m</sup> sēw, whenever you bawl and scold people in giving them any thing, even a passing strangers on the road side, would not take it. See the 下孟 Hāy bēng.

Hà 𠂇 To cover any thing; to cover what is underneath, with anything from above; hence the form of the character.

Read haòu: mourning for parents. Taē haòu 帶孝, twà hà, to wear mourning. Ke song wat, yéw haòu hók 居喪曰有孝服, k'hēā se<sup>ng</sup> hà, kóng twà