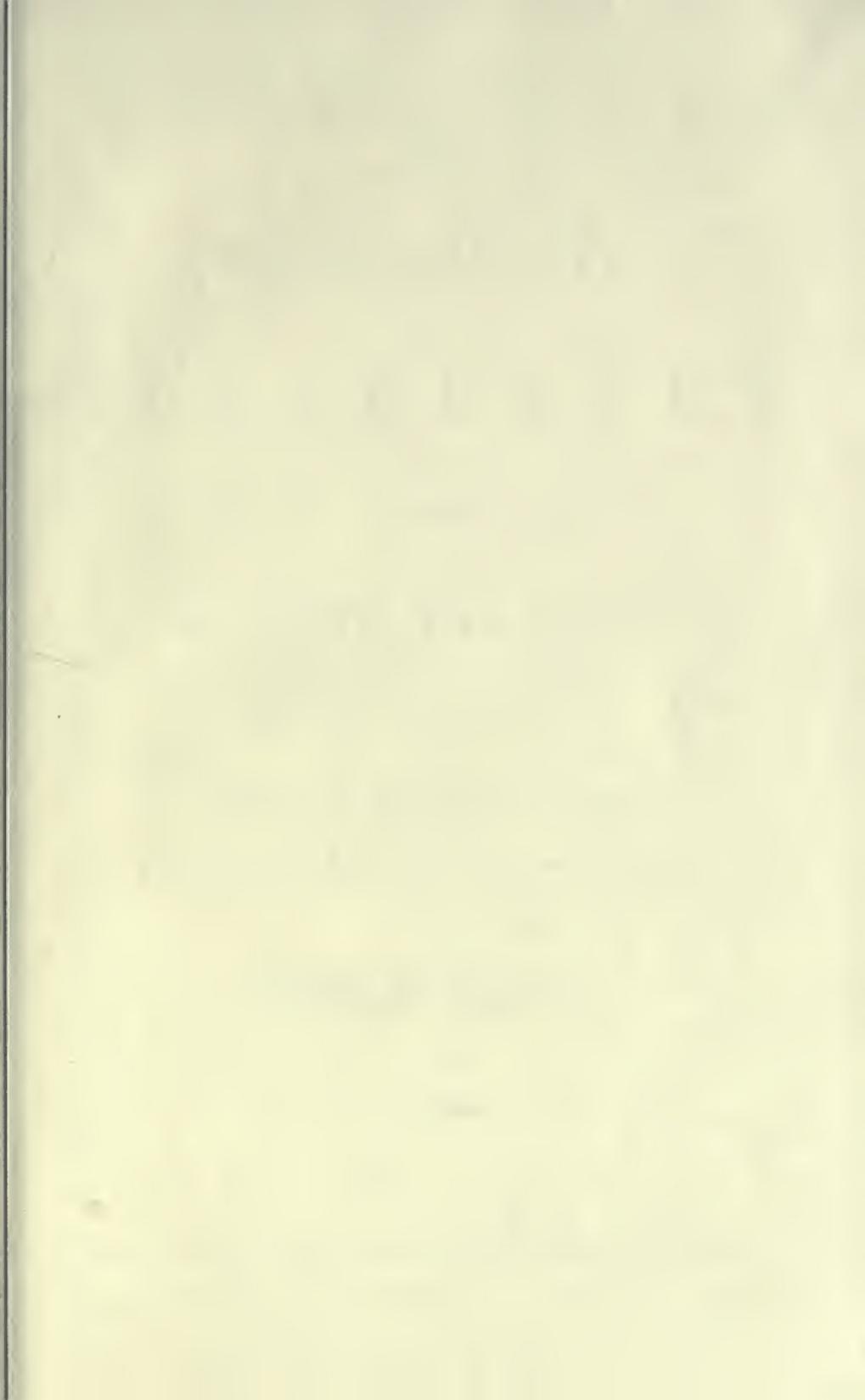






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ANGLO-CHINESE VOCABULARY

OF THE

NINGPO DIALECT.

BY

REV. W. T. MORRISON.

FORMERLY MISSIONARY IN NINGPO.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.



SHANGHAI:
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

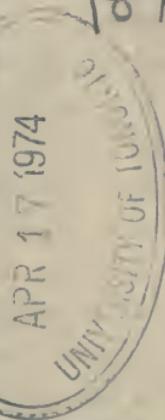
1876.

光緒丙子年鑄

睦禮遜惠理著

PL 1976
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字語彙角羅馬字係寧波土話

羅馬字係寧波土話

P R E F A C E .

Many have expressed surprise on their first arrival at Ningpo, that no Dictionary, or suitable text-book of any kind, has ever been prepared, to facilitate the acquisition of the local dialect; and those who have wished to learn it, have been compelled to begin *de novo*, to accumulate, by a toilsome process, a vocabulary, or transcribe one already partially prepared. The present work is an attempt to supply this felt want. The author began immediately on his arrival, nearly sixteen years ago, the collection of a vocabulary for personal use. This in process of time grew to a considerable size, and the idea was suggested of putting it into a more permanent and accessible form. The suggestion was taken up, and has resulted in the present work.

During the earlier period of preparation, Lobschied's and Medhurst's Dictionaries, and Williams' and Edkins' Vocabularies were freely consulted. Every word however has been subsequently examined and re-examined with the help of five different Chinese teachers, and no pains have been spared to secure accuracy as far as possible.

Just before his death, the Rev. Dr. Knowlton reviewed the entire manuscript, and added many Chinese words and phrases.

The original plan was to give the equivalents of the English words in the Romanized System, and also in the Chinese character, adhering as closely as possible to the sound of the colloquial. In carrying out this plan great difficulties were encountered.

It was found that if characters were used to represent the

precise sound of the colloquial word or phrase, the meaning would often be sacrificed: if, on the other hand, such characters were chosen as would fairly express the meaning, the sound must often be disregarded. Again, no two teachers could be found, who would agree; as to the character which should be used to represent certain sounds; for example, in the word “*na-hwun*” which means infant, one teacher would write the *hwun* 歡 to like, another would write *hwun* 嘘 to suck, another, *hwé* 花 a flower; and, as many such doubtful cases occur in the dialect, ambiguity and confusion would be the result, were this plan adhered to. The third and greatest difficulty lay in the fact, that there *are no characters* to represent a large number of colloquial *sounds*, as will be seen by the Syllabary following the preface.

No doubt one thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, and with the *veng-li*, could say absolutely that certain words must be expressed by certain characters. This field, interesting as it is, has as yet been quite unexplored in Ningpo, all our books excepting the Church Prayer-book having been written in the Romanized System. It would therefore be presumption on the part of the author, to lay down a system for writing the colloquial in the character; and this work, with the kindred one of “tracing out the laws of gradual corruption,” is left for those whose attainments better fit them for the task.

The method of giving the sense in the character, and sacrificing the sound where it could not be avoided, has been finally adopted as affording the most satisfactory solution of the many difficulties, at least so far as the present purpose is concerned. In cases, therefore, where there is no acknowledged character corresponding to the colloquial word, borrowed characters, *i. e.* those having the same sound but not the same meaning, are avoided, and current *veng-li* is given instead. (Borrowed ones may have slipped in, but not intentionally.) The example given above will illustrate this point: the characters, 媚 歡, 媚 嘘, or

姻花, borrowed to represent the word *na-hiun*, infant, mean respectively *liking* or *sucking milk*, and *milk-flower*, and not *infant*; they are therefore discarded, and the *veng-li* characters 嬰孩 (*ing-æ*) which mean infant are used. It is hoped that this plan of writing the characters will make the book more generally useful than it otherwise would have been, and that it may also prove a help to Chinese students wishing to learn English.

In a few cases where no *veng-li* equivalents could be found, Mandarin expressions are used.

Sometimes the colloquial phrase expresses a peculiar, and purely local shade of meaning; in such cases the approximate meaning has been given as nearly as possible in the *veng-li*, or the characters have been omitted.

Instances will no doubt occur, where characters will suggest themselves to the student, which, at first sight, seem to be more appropriate than those used. These however may be just the instances in which the characters have been changed over and over again, and those finally adopted have been the result of repeated examinations. A very simple example is the word *siao-nying*, meaning *child* in the colloquial. It would seem self-evident that 小人 would be the appropriate characters, but in the *veng-li* these signify a bad or mean man: the characters 小孩 (*siao-æ*) are therefore substituted.

As a Ningpo teacher might not always know whether certain expressions would be current elsewhere, an experienced Shanghai teacher was employed, who read over the work, and in the presence of, and with the approval of the Ningpo teacher, altered such words and sentences as were unintelligible to him.

The late revisions have produced more changes than were anticipated when the system of attaching small circles to the characters was first adopted, and they might perhaps as well have been omitted; but they are allowed to remain, as they may aid the memory in retaining characters.

Tone marks have been omitted, not because tones are deemed unimportant, for they certainly should be observed, especially in some cases, as in distinguishing between *shü* 水 water and *shü* 書 book, between *ping* 冰 ice, and *ping* 餅 cake, &c., &c.; but there seemed to be so much uncertainty about the tones of many words, that it was deemed safer to leave the student to learn them from the teacher, rather than from marks. The marks on the accented syllables will aid the learner in pronouncing correctly. Although great pains have been taken to have the accents correctly marked, yet errors will doubtless be found, and difference of opinion will exist as to their proper location in many words.

Teachers differ so greatly, in accent, in their modes of defining, and in their pronunciation, both of the colloquial, and of the character, that there is room for endless criticism, and, moreover, it is not to be expected that the first book of its kind can at all approach perfection. A perfect vocabulary could only result from the combined wisdom and experience of many. If however this little work shall aid any one in acquiring a knowledge of this widely spoken dialect, or if it should incite some one of greater attainments and experience, to make a perfect Ningpo vocabulary, the labor it has cost will not have been in vain.

We here thank heartily those who have encouraged or aided us in any way, and especially the Rev. J. A. Leyenberger, who has assisted in various ways, and who kindly furnishes the Sylabary, which follows the preface, and also a list of Geographical names, which will be found at the end of the volume.



LIST OF SYLLABLES
IN THE
NINGPO DIALECT.

From the following list it will be seen that a large number of the sounds have no character to represent them. From this arises the difficulty of using the Chinese character in the preparation of books in the local dialect, and the consequent necessity of employing some other method. The Roman system is now largely used for this purpose, and thousands of books have been printed in this character, and are in daily use by the people.

Those syllables which cannot properly be represented by Chinese characters, may be subdivided into two classes :—

- I. Those which have absolutely no character in the language to express them, as *dza*, *fæ*, *gæn*, *ve*.
- II. Those syllables, which may be represented by a character, but their pronunciation has become corrupted, as *kao* for *kyiao*, *kæn* for *kyin*, *wæn* for *ngwæn*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SYLLABLES.

		阿	奧號愛害唵	敗辦白	鮑備勃益培皮瓢闢便平婆薄蓬罷旁蒲		盤拙出震春竹觸中沖	扯掌窗主處專穿大代但達宕道隊特潭騰頭地疊調敵田		定駝獨同蹊堂團徒絕蜀重擦常住傳慈在暫宅曹擇存愁池着長潮直
1	A					34	Bun		67	Ding
2	'A					35	Cih		68	Do
3	Ah					36	C'ih		69	Doh
4	'Ah					37	Cing		70	Dong
5	Ang					38	C'ing		71	Dô
6	'Ang					39	Coh		72	Dôh
7	Ao					40	C'oh		73	Döng
8	'Ao					41	Cong		74	Dön
9	Æ					42	C'ong		75	Du
10	'Æ					43	Cô		76	Djih
11	Æn					44	C'ô		77	Djing
12	'Æn					45	Công		78	Djoh
13	Ba					46	C'ông		79	Djong
14	Bæ					47	Cü		80	Djô
15	Bæn					48	C'ü		81	Djâng
16	Bah					49	Cün		82	Djü
17	Bang					50	C'ün		83	Djün
18	Bao					51	Da		84	Dz
19	Be					52	Dæ		85	Dza
20	Beh					53	Dæn		86	Dzæ
21	Beng					54	Dah		87	Dzæn
22	Beo					55	Dang		88	Dzah
23	Bi					56	Dao		89	Dzang
24	Biao					57	De		90	Dzao
25	Bih					58	Deh		91	Dzeh
26	Bin					59	Den		92	Dzeng
27	Bing					60	Deng		93	Dzeo
28	Bo					61	Deo		94	Dzi
29	Boh					62	Di		95	Dzia
30	Bong					63	Diah		96	Dziah
31	Bô					64	Diao		97	Dziang
32	Bông					65	Dih		98	Dziao
33	Bu					66	Din		99	Dzih

100	Dzin	漸	136	Gen		172	Hah	嚇
101	Dzing	城	137	Geng		173	Hang	好
102	Dziu	綱	138	Geo		174	Hao	黑
103	Dzoh	族	139	Go		175	He	漢
104	Dzong	從	140	Gong	共	176	Heh	狼
105	Dzô	茶	141	Gô		177	Hen	火
106	Dzông	藏	142	Goh		178	Heng	鑾
107	Dzu	助	143	Gông		179	Heo	火
108	E		144	Gwa		180	Ho	烘
109	'E		145	Gwæn		181	Hoh	霍
110	Eh	遏	146	Gwah		182	Hong	懷
111	'Eh	盒	147	Gwang		183	Hô	豁
112	En	暗	148	Gwe	葵	184	Hôh	霍
113	'En	汗	149	Gweh		185	Hwa	懷
114	Eng	恩	150	Gweng		186	Hwæn	豁
115	'Eng	恒	151	Gwóng	狂	187	Hwah	霍
116	Eo	𠃎	152	Gwu		188	Hwang	忽
117	'Eo	後	153	Gyi	其	189	Hwe	化
118	Fah	法	154	Gyia		190	Hweh	况
119	Fæ		155	Gyiæn		191	Hweng	呼
120	Fæn	反	156	Gyiah	蹻	192	Hwô	歡
121	Feh	弗	157	Gyiang	強	193	Hwóng	喜
122	Feng	分	158	Gyiao	橋	194	Hwu	駭
123	Feo	否	159	Gyih	極	195	Hwun	譴
124	Fi	非	160	Gyin	健	196	Hyi	香
125	Foh	福	161	Gying	近	197	Hyiae	孝
126	Fong	風	162	Gyiu	求	198	Hyiah	歎
127	Fông	方	163	Gyü	具	199	Hyiang	興
128	Fu	富	164	Gyüih	掘	200	Hyiao	臭
129	Ga		165	Gyüing	羣	201	Hyih	許
130	Gæ		166	Gyüün	權	202	Hyin	險
131	Gæn		167	Gyüöh	局	203	Hying	興
132	Gah		168	Gyüöng	窮	204	Hyiu	臭
133	Gang		169	Ha		205	Hyü	許
134	Gao		170	Hæ	海	206	Hyüh	血
135	Geh	戲	171	Hæn	蒐	207	Hyüing	熏

208	Hyün	喧	244	K'eh	刻	280	Kwô	挂
209	Hyüoh	畜	245	Ken	干	281	Kw'ô	誇
210	Hyüong	兄	246	K'en	看	282	Kwâng	光
211	Hyüô	蝦	247	Keng	根	283	Kw'ông	曠
212	I	意	248	K'eng	肯	284	Kwu	古
213	Ia		249	Keo	苟	285	Kw'u	苦
214	Iæ		250	K'eo	口	286	Kwun	官
215	Iah		251	Ko	果	287	Kw'un	寬
216	Iang		252	K'o	可	288	Kyi	幾
217	Iao		253	Koh	國	289	Ky'i	氣
218	Ih		254	K'oh	哭	290	Kyah	甲
219	In		255	Kong	公	291	Ky'iah	却
220	Ing		256	K'ong	孔	292	Kyiang	姜
221	Iu		257	Kô		293	Ky'iang	腔
222	Jæ		258	K'ô		294	Kyiao	教
223	Jih		259	Kôh		295	Ky'ia	巧
224	Jing		260	K'ôh		296	Kyiae	戒
225	Joh		261	KÔng		297	Kyih	揩
226	Jô		262	K'Ông		298	Ky'ih	急
227	Jöng		263	Kun		299	Kyin	乞
228	Jü		264	K'un		300	Ky'in	見
229	Jün		265	Kwa		301	Kying	謙
230	Ka		266	K'wa		302	Ky'ing	經
231	K'a		267	Kwæ		303	Kyiu	輕
232	Kah		268	Kw'æ		304	Ky'iu	救
233	K'ah		269	Kwah		305	Kyü	邱
234	Kang		270	Kwang		306	Kyü	句
235	K'ang		271	Kw'ang		307	Kyüih	均
236	Kao		272	Kwæn		308	Ky'üih	窘
237	K'ao		273	Kw'aen		309	Kyüing	捐
238	Kæ		274	Kwe		310	Kyü'ing	勸
239	K'æ		275	K'we		311	Kyün	鞠
240	Kæn		276	Kweh		312	Kyün	曲
241	K'aen		277	Kw'eh		313	Ky'ün	
242	Ke		278	Kweng		314	Kyüoh	
243	Keh		279	Kw'eng		315	Ky'üoh	

316	Kyüong	迥		352	Ło	綠		388	Mih	滅
317	Ky'üong	穹		353	Loh	龍		389	Min	面
318	Kyüô	嘉		354	Łoh			390	Ming	明
319	Kyüôh	覺		355	Long			391	Miu	謬
320	Ky'üôh	確		356	Łô			392	Mo	幕
321	Kyüông	降		357	Łô	落		393	Mo	木
322	La			358	Łôh	浪		394	Moh	蒙
323	Ła			359	Lông			395	Łoh	馬
324	Lah	蠟		360	Łông	亂		396	Mong	忙
325	Łah			361	Lön	路		397	Mô	滿
326	Lang			362	Lu			398	ℳô	乃
327	Łang			363	Łu			399	Mông	難
328	Lao	老		364	M			400	Mun	捺
329	Łao			365	ℳ			401	Na	腦
330	Lae	來		366	Ma			402	ᜒNa	訥
331	Laen	藍		367	ℳa			403	Næ	男
332	Le	雷		368	Mæ			404	ᜒNæ	能
333	Łe			369	ℳæ			405	Næn	耨
334	Leh	勒		370	Mah			406	Nah	男
335	Len			371	ℳah			407	Nao	能
336	Leng	論		372	Mang			408	Ne	耨
337	Leo	樓		373	ℳang			409	Neh	男
338	Łeo	里		374	Mao			410	ᜒNeh	能
339	Li			375	ℳao			411	Nen	耨
340	Łi			376	Mæn			412	ᜒNen	男
341	Liah	畧		377	ℳæn			413	Neng	能
342	Liang	冥		378	Me			414	ᜒNeng	耨
343	Liao	了		379	ℳe			415	Neo	男
344	Lih	力		380	Meh			416	Ng	能
345	Łih			381	Men			417	Nga	耨
346	Lin	連		382	Meng			418	ᜒNga	男
347	Ling	林		383	ℳeng			419	Ngæ	能
348	Łing	流		384	Meo			420	ᜒNgæn	耨
349	Liu			385	Mi			421	Ngah	男
350	Łiu			386	ℳi			422	ᜒNgah	能
351	Lo	羅		387	Miao	描		423	Ngang	耨

424	Ngao	敖	460	Nyiu	鈕	496	Peng	本
425	Ñgao		461	Ñyiu		497	P'eng	烹
426	Ngeh		462	Nyü	愚	498	Peo	褒
427	Ngen	岸	463	Nyüing	元	499	P'eo	剖
428	Ngeng	硬	464	Nyün	玉	500	Pi	批
429	Ngeo	偶	465	Nyüöh	濃	501	P'i	表
430	Ngo	峨	466	Nyüong	窩	502	Piao	票
431	Ngô	我	467	Nyüöng	禾	503	P'iao	必
432	Ñgô		468	O	屋	504	Pih	四
433	Ngoh	岳	469	'O	翁	505	P'ih	變
434	Ñgoh		470	Oh	洪	506	Pin	偏
435	Ngông	昂	471	Ong		507	P'in	冰
436	Ngwaen	患	472	'Ong	惡	508	Ping	品
437	Ngwe	危	473	Ô	或	509	P'ing	波
438	Ngweh	兀	474	'Ô	益	510	Po	破
439	Ngwu	吾	475	Ôh	杭	511	P'o	北
440	Ngwun	玩	476	'Ôh		512	Poh	撲
441	Ni	懦	477	Ông		513	P'oh	邦
442	No		478	'Ông		514	Pong	捧
443	Noh		479	Pa		515	P'ong	把
444	Nong	農	480	P'a		516	Pô	怕
445	Ñong		481	Pæ		517	P'ô	邦
446	Nô	拿	482	P'æ		518	Pông	補
447	Nông	囊	483	Pæn		519	P'ông	鋪
448	Nön	暖	484	P'æn		520	Pu	半
449	Nu	奴	485	Pah		521	P'u	泮
450	Nyi	泥	486	P'ah		522	Pun	耳
451	Nyiah	虐	487	Pang		523	P'un	四
452	Nyiang	仰	488	P'ang		524	R	帥
453	Nyiæn	念	489	Pao		525	S	山
454	Ñyiæn	堯	490	P'ao		526	Sa	薩
455	Nyiao		491	Pe		527	Sæ	
456	Ñyiao		492	P'e		528	Sæn	
457	Nyih	溺	493	Peh		529	Sah	
458	Nyin	年	494	P'eh		530	Sang	
459	Nying	迎	495	Pen		531	Sao	掃

532	Se	雖	568	T'ə	泰	604	T'oh	東	通
533	Seh	色	569	Tæn	旦	605	Tong	託	當
534	Sen	生	570	T'æn	嘆	606	T'ong	當	湯
535	Seng	叟	571	Tah	搭	607	Tôh	柔	朶
536	Seo	奢	572	T'ah	塔	608	T'ôh	湯	朶
537	Shæ	失	573	Tang	打	609	Tông	朶	湯
538	Shih	舜	574	T'ang	刀	610	T'ông	朶	湯
539	Shing	叔	575	Tao	討	611	Tô	柔	湯
540	Shoh	選	576	T'ao	對	612	T'ô	柔	湯
541	Shong	要	577	Te	推	613	Tön	柔	湯
542	Shön	春	578	T'e	德	614	T'ön	柔	湯
543	Shô	世	579	Teh	脫	615	Ts	柔	湯
544	Shōng	宣	580	T'eh	貪	616	T's	柔	湯
545	Shü	西	581	Ten	等	617	Tsa	柔	湯
546	Shün	寫	582	T'en	眷	618	Ts'a	柔	湯
547	Si	削	583	Teng	斗	619	Tsæ	柔	湯
548	Sia	相	584	T'eng	偷	620	Ts'æ	柔	湯
549	Siaë	小	585	Teo	低	621	Tsæn	柔	湯
550	Siah	錫	586	T'eo	體	622	Tsah	柔	湯
551	Siang	先	587	Ti	貼	623	Ts'ah	柔	湯
552	Siao	心	588	T'i	弔	624	Tsang	柔	湯
553	Sih	手	589	Tia	挑	625	Ts'ang	柔	湯
554	Sin	鎖	590	Tiah	的	626	Tsao	柔	湯
555	Sing	宿	591	T'iah	鐵	627	Ts'ao	柔	湯
556	Siu	松	592	Tiao	點	628	Tse	柔	湯
557	So	所	593	T'iao	添	629	Ts'e	柔	湯
558	Soh	索	594	Tih	丁	630	Tseh	柔	湯
559	Song	賞	595	T'ih	聽	631	Ts'eh	柔	湯
560	Sô	算	596	Tin	丟	632	Ts'ch	柔	湯
561	Sôh	數	597	T'in	多	633	Tsen	柔	湯
562	Sông	他	598	Ting	拖	634	Tseng	柔	湯
563	Sön	帶	599	T'ing	督	635	Ts'eng	柔	湯
564	Su		600	Tiu		636	Tseo	柔	湯
565	Ta		601	To		637	Ts'eo	柔	湯
566	T'a		602	T'o		638	Tsi	柔	湯
567	Tæ		603	Toh		639	Ts'i	柔	湯

640	Tsia	烏	712	Wô	話
641	Ts'ia	於	713	Wô	蛙
642	Tsiæ	攢	714	Wông	王
643	Ts'iæ	慍	715	Wông	汪
644	Tsiah	宛	716	Wu	胡
645	Ts'iah	怨	717	Wun	緩
646	Tsiang	亞	718	Yi	移
647	Ts'iang	郁	719	Yia	也
648	Tsiao	永	720	Yiaë	藥
649	Ts'iao	伐	721	Yiah	羊
650	Tsih	萬	722	Yiang	搖
651	Ts'ih	佛	723	Yiao	亦
652	Tsin	文	724	Yih	現
653	Ts'in	浮	725	Yin	引
654	Tsing	維	726	Ying	有
655	Ts'ing	伏	727	Yiu	雨
656	Tsiu	馮	728	Yü	月
657	Ts'iu	房	729	Yüih	云
658	Tso	輔	730	Yüing	遠
659	Ts'o	懷	731	Yün	下
660	Tsoh	還	732	Yüô	疫
661	Ts'oh	挽	733	Yüoh	育
662	Tsong	滑	734	Yüong	榮
663	Ts'ong	挖	735	Z	是
664	Tsô	會	736	Za	隨
665	Ts'ô	威	737	Za	蠶
666	Tsôh	活	738	Zæ	
667	Ts'ôh	頰	739	Zæn	
668	Tsông	魂	740	Zah	
669	Ts'ông	溫	741	Zang	
670	Tsön		742	Zao	
671	Ts'ön		743	Ze	
672	Tsu		744	Zeh	
673	Ts'u		745	Zen	
674	Tu		746	Zeng	
675	T'u		747	Zeo	

748	Zi	徐	753	Zih	舌	758	Zong
749	Zia		754	Zin	染	759	Zô
750	Ziah	弱	755	Zing	盛	760	Zôh 尊
751	Ziang	像	756	Ziu	受	761	ZÔng 上
752	Ziao	兆	757	Zo		762	Zu

A comparison of the syllables in the Ningpo Dialect with those of other dialects North and South shows that there is considerable variation in the number. This will be seen from the following table.

DIALECTS.	INITIALS.	FINALs.	WHOLE NO. OF SYLLABLES
CANTON	23	53	707
SWATOW	674
AMOY OR CHANGCHOW	15	50	846
FUCHOW	15	33	928
NINGPO	30	44	762
SHANGHAI	33	44	660
PEKING	25	43	420

This variation is perhaps partly due to the different methods adopted by foreigners for distinguishing the sounds, and partly perhaps to the fact that two characters which have the same sound in one dialect often have different sounds in another. The great discrepancy between the number of sounds in the Court dialect and those of the more Southern Provinces is somewhat remarkable. But this difference is explained by the fact that in the former the *jih sing* is suppressed, while it is of very frequent occurrence in the latter.



EXPLANATIONS.

1. In many cases, an equivalent for the leading word is found immediately after it in Italics; this is not a definition of the English word, but the translation of the Chinese word or phrase following it.
2. The system for spelling the Ningpo sounds, is that used by common consent for printing all the books in the Ningpo dialect, by whatever mission published.
3. Any foreigner who learns the colloquial, should get the sounds from a native who is acquainted with the Romanized system, as quite new sounds are given to many letters, thus—*c*ing is pronounced *ching*; *i*, has the sound of the English *e*, *e* of *a*, &c., &c.
4. The classifiers are placed in brackets after nouns.
5. The syllable *veng*, after a word, is a contraction of *veng-li* [wen-li], showing, either that there was no colloquial equivalent, or that while such a sentence might be understood among literary men, it would not be understood by ordinary people.
6. The small circle after a character denotes that the *sounds* of the colloquial, and the character differ; it may be by corruption, or because there being no character for the spoken word, another supposed to have the same meaning is substituted.
7. There are some sounds, in pronouncing which, teachers differ greatly as in saying *sih* or *shih*, *soh* or *shoh*, *siang* or *hyiang*, *cong* or *tsong*, *djōng* or *dzóng*, *keh* or *kah*, *heh* or *hah*, &c., &c. These differences are often marked in brackets.
8. As the distinction between the sounds *oh* and *əh* is thought by many to be unimportant, it has been omitted in this work.



A VOCABULARY
OF THE
NINGPO DIALECT.

A, usually unexpressed ; expressed by a numeral followed by its classifier, thus, *a man*, ih-go nyin' 一 個° 人° ; — pen, ih-ts pih' 一 枝 筆 ; — book, ih-peng shü' 一 本 書. For classifiers see The Nyingpo Primer 寧波土話初學。

ABACUS, sön'-bun 算盤 (ih-min); *do you understand the — ?* ng sön'-bun hyiao'-teh feh 你° 算盤曉得否°?

ABANDON, *to* ky'i'-diao 棄了°; tiu'-diao 丢了°, or 丢了°; djih'-diao 絶了°; gwæn'-diao 攢去°.

ABANDONED, *infant — by its mother*, na-hwun' be ah-nyiang' tiu'-diao-de 嬰° 孩° 被 阿娘 丢了°; *left off entirely* (as the use of strong drinks, &c.), üong'-yün ka'-de 永遠 戒° 了°; *morally —*, vu-sö'-peh-ts 無所不至

ABASE, *to bring low*, ti-loh'-ky'i'

低落去°; *to degrade*, kông'-loh 降° 落 ; — hin, kông' gyi loh' 降° 其落

ABASHED, *to be —*, dzæn-gwe'-vu-di' 懊愧無地; wōng-k'ong'-peh-la' 惶恐之° 至

ABATE, *to* kæn'-loh 減° 落; kæn-ky'ing' 減° 輕 ; — *the price*, kæn'-loh kō'-din 減° 落 價° 錢° ; — *the rigor of punishment*, ying-vah' kæn-ky'ing' 刑罰 減° 輕

ABATED, *the wind has — (somewhat)*, fong iu'-tin 風小° 點 ; ditto (entirely), fong sih'-de 風息了°

ABBESS, *Buddhist* tōng'-kô-s-t'a 當家° 師太°; *Roman Catholic* —, nyü'-siu-dao-tsiang' 女修道長

ABBOT, *Buddhist* fōng-dziang' 方丈; *Roman Catholic* —, siu-dao'-yün-tsiang' 修道院長

ABBREVIATE, *to — strokes in writing*, siao' sia pih' wah 小寫° 筆

- 畫; liao-gying' sia 謂近寫; p'o'-ti sia' 破體寫; t'eo-læn' sia 偷懶寫。
- ABDICATE, *to -- the throne, (and hence office), t'e we'* 退位; *in favor of another, nyiang we'* 讓位
- ABDOMEN, du'-bi 肚皮
- ABDUCT, *to -- (by deception), kwæ'-tæ* 拐帶; *by force, ngang-pih'-leh-ky'i* 硬逼得去。
- ABED, læ min-zōng' li 在°眠床°裡
- ABET, *to aid, póng-dzu'* 幫助; *in crime, dzu-dziu'-we-nyiah'* 助紂爲虐 (veng); *to put one up to, ts'ön'-teh* 摘掇; *ditto (something bad), t'iao-so'* 挑唆
- ABETTOR, eü'-so 主唆
- ABHOR, *to u'-su* 惡懥; *dislike excessively, k'eh'-ts'eng*; *in-tseng'* 厲憎
- ABIDE, *to djü* 住; *deng'庵*; *kyiu'-deng* 久庵
- ABILITY, dzæ-neng' 才能; *du'-dzæ* 肚才; *dzæ-dzing'* 才情; *peng'-z* 本事; *vu'-nyih-ts* 武藝。子; *perfect in mental and moral character, dzæ-djün' teh'* 才全德備; *give according to your --, ze lih-liang' dzu-c'ih'* 隨力量助出; *-tsiao ng'-go lih-liang' do-c'ih'* 照你°个°力量拏出; *ze kô fong hyin'* 隨家°豐儉。
- ABJECT, *mean or poor, bing-dzin'*

- 貧賤; — *in condition (as slaves, &c.), pe-dzin'* 卑賤
- ABJURE, *to vah-tsiu' ky'i-djih* 罰咒棄絕; — *going, vah-tsiu' feh ky'i* 罰咒弗去。
- ABLE, neng-keo' 能穀; *we* 會; *has strength equal to, lih tsoh'* 力足; *is he -- to do it?* gyi neng-keo' tso' feh 其能穀做否? *he is --, gyi we tso'* 其會做; *he is not -- to do it, vu lih' neng we'* 無力能爲; *lih' sô peh gyih'* 力所不及; *an -- man, yiu dzæ-dzing-go* nying 有才情个°人。
- ABOARD, loh-jün'-de 落船了°; zōng-jün'-de 上船了°; læ-jün'-li 在°船裡
- ABODE, djü-kyü' 住居; djü-oh' 住屋; *where is your --?* djü-kyü' ah-li' 住居何°處? *where is your honorable --?* fu'-zōng ah-li' 府上何°處?
- ABOLISH, *to fi* 瘻; *fi'-diao* 瘢了°; — *luw, fi'-diao lih-fah'* 瘢了°律法
- ABOMINABLE, k'o'-eng' 可恨; k'o-u'-ts-gyih' 可惡之極
- ABOMINATE, *to 'eng* 恨; ün'-eng' 怨恨; 'eng-gyih' 恨極
- ABORIGINES, t'u'-jing 土人°; *of the middle and South of China, miao-ts* 苗子
- ABORTION, siao'-ts'aen 小產; *do t'ae'* 壮胎; *do sing'* 壮娠°; *to cause --, tang t'ae'* 打胎

ABOUNDS in, ting to' 頂多; fi-væn'-ts to' 非凡之多; — every where, c'ü'-c'ü tu yin' 處處都有; mun' di tu z' 滿地都是; the Eastern part — in coal, Tong' pin me-t'æn' ting to' 東邊煤炭頂多

ABOUT, da-iah' 大約; iah'-læ 約來; mao 毛; mao-kwu' 毛估; — thirty li,* da-iah' sæn'-jih li' 大約三十里; — ten, k'ao jih'; nearly, ts'ō'-feh-to' 差弗多; round —, s'-tsiu-we' 四周圍; s'-deh-lön'-ky'ün 四團圓; dön-ky'ün' 團圓

* A li is about one third of an English mile.

ABOVE, zōng 上; zōng-deo' 上頭; te'-zōng 對上; — the house, læ oh' te'-zōng 在°屋對上; over and —, ling-nga' 另外; yü-wa' 餘外; — me in rank (one grade), p'ing'-kyih pi ngō' kao' ih-teng 品級比我高一等

ABREAST, bing'-ba 並排

ABRIDGE, to tsah'-tön 摘短; kæn'-liah 減略

ABROAD, beyond customs' barriers, kwæn nga' 關外; beyond the frontier, k'eo' nga 口外; spread —, 'ang-k'æ' 行開; yang-k'æ' 揚開; po'-yang'-k'æ' 播揚開; comes from —, dzong nga-deo' læ 從外頭來; gone —, c'ih yün'-meng' ky'i'-de 出遠門去了。

ABRUPTLY, deh-jün' 突然

ABSCESS, doh-dzing-kwun' 毒成瘡。

ABSCOND, to dao-tseo' 逃走; tseo'-t'eh 走脫

ABSENT, feh læ'-tong, 弗在°此; m'-neh læ'-tong 不°在°這°裏

ABSENT-MINDED, *forgetting what one is doing*, vōng'-gyi-sō'-yi 忘其所以; sing'-feh-dzæ-yin' 心不°在焉 (used in reproach).

ABSOLUTE power, gyün-shü' liaofeh-teh' do 權勢極大

ABSOLVE, to sô 故; min 免; sō'-min 故°免; — from sin, sô ze' 故°罪

ABSORB, to seng'-tsing 沁進; heng'-tsing.

ABSTAIN, to — for a time, gyi 忌; — entirely, ka 戒; — from food, gyi zih' 忌食; — voluntarily, zi nyün' ka 自°願戒; zi kying' zi 自°禁自°; — from wine, ka tsiu' 戒酒; — from opium, ka a-p'in' 戒鴉片

ABSTEMIOUS in food, and drink, ing'-zih yiu-tsih' 飲食有節

ABSTRACT, tsah'-iao 摘要 (ih-go)

ABSTRUSE, sing-ao' 深奧

ABSURD, beyond reason, ü-li'-feh'-eh' 于理弗合; dzing-li'-ts nga' 情理之外; — talk, hen-wō' 憨話

ABUNDANT, to'-leh-kying' 多得緊; more than is needed, yin yü' 有餘; plentiful, fu'-tsoh 富足;

— (as trees, or fruit), meo-zing'
茂盛; — crops, or — year, nyin'-
koh fong-teng' 年穀豐登; da-
joh' z nyin 大熟時年; — crops,
wu' koh fong teng' 五穀豐登

ABUSE, *to treat badly*, long-song';
to injure, 'æ害; *to revile*, mō罵;
zoh-mō' 辱罵; *to — by diminishing
one's due*, k'eh'-dæ 刻待;
— *by soiling* (as a book, or one's
character), tsao-t'ah' 蹤蹋; —
the weak, ky'i-vu' 欺侮

ABUSED, *who — this book?* keh'
peng shü' be jü' tsao-t'ah'-diao-
de 這°本書被誰°躡蹋了°?

ABYSS, m̄-ti'-k'ang 無底坑; m̄-
ti'-sing-den 無底深潭; *fathom-
less* —, væn-dziang'-sing-den 萬
丈深潭

ACADEMY, shü-kwun' 書館; shü-
vōng 書房

ACCELERATE, *to press forward*,
ts'e 催; — *parturition*, ts'e-sang'
催生; *to increase speed gradually*,
dzin'-dzin kw'a'-ky'i-læ 漸漸快°起來;
bu-bu kying'-
ky'i-læ 步步緊起來; ih-
bu' kw'a' ih-bu 一步快°一
步; ih-bu' kying' ih-bu 一步
緊一步

ACCEDE, *to tah-ing'* 答應; ing-
jing' 應認; yüing 允; i 依; *
did not —, feh tah'-ing 弗答
應; feh yüing 弗允

* These characters usually denote
simply a reply, but here they denote
an affirmative reply.

ACCEDED, (he) — *to what I wanted*,
ngô sô iao'-go tah'-ing-de 我所
要个°答應了°

ACCENT, sing-ing' djong 聲音重
ACCENT, *to sing-ing'* bin ky'ing'
djong' 聲音辨輕重

ACCEPT, *to zin* 受; siu 收; ling'-
ziu 領受; *pray you —*, ts'ing-
ng' teng ngô siu'-siu 請你°與°
我收收; *I, having accepted*,
cannot forget your kindness, ngô
ziu-ts' ko-sing'-feh-ky'i 我受了°過心不°去°; — *your kind
invitation*, mong ng' zing'-dzing
ngô lœ ling'-ziu 蒙你°情我
來領受

ACCEPTABLE, 'eh-i'-go 合意个°;
'eh-sih'-go 合式个°

ACCESSION *to the throne*, teng-
we' 登位; — *to office*, jih tsih'
襲職

ACCIDENT, *to meet with an — (in-
jury)*, p'ong-djoh 'æ' 逢°着°
害; nyü 'æ' 遇害'; ditto, (ill
luck), p'ong-djoh hwe-ky'i 逢°
着°晦氣

ACCIDENTALLY, ngeo'-jün 偶然;
neo'-ts'eo 偶°湊

ACCOMMODATE, *to — one's self*
to, jing'-dzong 順從; ditto (to
circumstances), k'en'-ky'i saug'-
dzing 隨°機°而°行°

ACCOMMODATING, (of a person),
yün-t'ong' 圓通; 'o-t'ong' 和
通; — *in lending*, &c., k'eng
t'ong-yüong' 肯通融

ACCOMPANY, *to* dong-de' ky'i 同隊去°; jü-de' ky'i 聚隊去°; ih-dong' ky'i 一同去°; dō-kō' ky'i 大家°去°; 'eo'-leh ky'i 候了°去°; — *on the way* (or escort), be'-leh ky'i 陪了°去°; song'-leh ky'i 送了°去°。

ACCOMPLICES, dong-tōng' 同黨; tso'-tōng 佐黨

ACCOMPLISH, *to complete*, tso'-dzing 做成; dzing-kong' 成功; wun-kong' 完功; *to — nothing*, sang deng-dæn'.

ACCORDING *to*, tsiao 照; dziu 就; agreeably, kyii 捷; i 依; 'eo 候; jii 如; 'eh 合; — *my idea*, tsiao ngō' i'-s 照我意思; — *to my seeing*, tsiao ngō k'en'-lae 照我看來

ACCOUNT, tsiang 帳; *to give in one's — of money entrusted*, pao'-siao-diao 報銷了°; ditto, *falsely*, hyü-pao' 虛報; *to reckon up an —*, sön-tsiang' 算帳; *difficult to — for*, næn ka'-shih 難解說; *to enter on —*, zōng-tsiang' 上帳; *to draw up an —*, k'æ tsiang' 開帳; *to settle an —*, ka tsiang' 解帳; fu tsiang' 付帳; *on — of*, we 爲; ing-r' 因而; *on no —*, tön'-feh-k'o 斷弗可; ts'ih'-feh-k'o' 切弗可

ACCOUNT-BOOK, tsiang'-bu 帳簿

ACCOUNTABLE, *you are —*, hyiang ng' z veng' 向你°是問; hyiang

ng' dziah-löh' 向你°着落; *I am not —*, feh' z ngō'-go kwæn-dzih' 不是我个°關涉

ACCOUNTANT, tsiang'-vōng 帳房; kwun-tsiang' cü-kwu 管帳个°人°

ACCUMULATE, *to* tsih'-jü 積聚; tsih'-hyüoh 積蓄; tsih'-loh 積落

ACCURATE, *without faults*, 'ao-vu' ts'o'-cü 豐無錯處; bing'-vu ts'o'-ts'oh 並無錯錯; feh-ts' o' 弗錯; minute, ts'-si 仔細

ACCUSATION, (*written*), zōng-ts' 狀子 (ih-tsiang); *to bring in an — (on both sides)*, dzing-zōng' 呈狀

ACCUSE, *to — before an officer*, kao'-zōng' 告狀; — *falsely*, hwōng'-kao 謊告; *he accuses me of stealing*, gyi ün ngō t'eo'-go 其屈°我偷个°

ACCUSER, nyün-kao' 原告; *the person accused*, be-kao' 被告; *your —*, kao' ng-go cü'-kwn 告你°个°人°

ACCUSTOMED, *to become —*, long-kwæn' 弄慣°; tso'-kwæn 做慣°; tso' jing-joh' 做純熟; — *to do*, kwæn'-tso-go 慣做个°; can't become — *to hearing (it)*, t'ing'-feh-kwæn' 聽弗慣°

ACHE, t'ong 痛; head —, deo-t'ong' 頭痛; tooth —, ngō-ts' t'ong' 牙°齒痛

ACHIEVE, *to* dzing-kong' 成功; *with fixed aim*, (he) will — his

object, yiu' ts kying'-dzing 有志竟成; — renown, kong-ming' dzing-dzui' 功名成就

ACKNOWLEDGE, *to own, jing 認; to confess, tsiao-jing' 招認; — being in the wrong, jing ts'o' 認錯; unwilling to —, feh k'eng' jing' 弗肯認; unwilling to — a debt, la tsa' 賴債。*

ACORN, ziang'-ts 橡子 (ih-ko)

ACQUAINTANCE, siang-joh'-go 相熟个°; joh-nying' 熟人°; nyung-teh'-go nyung' 認得个°人°; *mere* —, p'iao'-miao beng-yin' 繩紗朋友

ACQUAINTED with, joh-sih' 熟識; *he is well — with the business*, keh'-go z-nyih' gyi ting' joh-sih' 這°个°事業其頂熟識; — *with him many years*, teng gyi' to nyin' siang-yüi 與°其多年相與

ACQUIESCE, *to i 依; ing-yüing' 應允; I certainly — in your decision, ng' ding-kwe', ngô vu yiu' feh i' 你°定規我無有弗依*

ACQUIRE, *to tsang 挣°; tsang'-tsing 挣°進; dzæn 賺; djün; — money, tsang' dong-din' 挣°銅錢°; — possessions, tsang' kô-kyi' 挣°家°計; — knowledge, kô cü'-sih 加°知識*

ACQUIT, *to — him, ding' gyi, 並 ze' 定其無°罪; shü' gyi, 並 ze' 忽其無°罪*

ACRE, (Chinese), meo 畚; m; *an — of (field) land, ih meo' din 一畝田*

ACROSS, wang 橫°; *lying — the road, wang'lu tong 橫°於°路上*

ACT, *to tso 做; tsöh 作; — a play, tso hyi'-veng 做戲文; to — well, tso nyung' hao' 做人°好; — benevolently, we jün' 爲善; 'ang jün 行善*

ACTIONS, 'ang-we' 行°爲; tsöh'-we 作爲; sô-tsoh'-sô-we' 所作所爲; *bad* —, wa 'ang-ts' 奏°行止; *that is a good action*, keh' z ih-go hao' 'ang-we' 這°是 —个°好行°爲

ACTIVE, *fond of action, hao' dong' go 好°動个°; — and intelligent, weh-p'eh' 活潑; ling-dong' 靈動; quick (in work), kyih'-tsao 急躁; strong and —, mô-lih'.*

ACTOR, *stage hyi'-ts 戲子; pænts 班子*

ACTRESS, nyü'-pæn-ts 女班子

ACTUAL, *true, jih-we' 實爲; proved by — experiment, væn'-cing-liao 範準了*

ACTUALLY, *really, jih-dzæ' 實在; jih-yi' 實係; kyüeh'-jih 確實*

ACUTE, *sharp, tsin 尖; — discernment, (by figure), ngæn'-lih tsin' 眼°力尖; — pain like a knife cutting, t'ong' ziang tao' e'oh ka 痛像刀錯一°樣*

ADAGE, dzoh-wô' 俗話; *ancient*

—, kwu'-wô 古話; lao'-wô-deo
老話頭 (ih-kyü)

ADAPT, *to — one's self to time or place*, tso' tao ah-li', z ah-li' 做到阿裡是阿裏; ts' ih-z', pe' ih-z' 此一時彼一時; can — himself to circumstances, neng ky'tüih' neng sing' 能屈能伸

ADAPTED *to use*, hao'-yüong'-go-de 好用个°; — *to his use*, 'eh-gyi'-go yüong' 合其个° 用

ADD, *to kô 加°*; t'in 添; tseng 增; ts'eo 凑; kô-ts'eo 加°凑; t'in-ts'eo' 添凑; tseng-ts'eo' 增凑; — *coal*, kô me-t'æn' ts'eo' 加°煤炭凑

ADDITION (in Arithmetic), kô-fah' 加°法

ADDITIONAL, nga 外°; ling-nga' 另外°; — *expense*, nga' fi 外°費; *nothing* —, bih' vu nga kô' 別無外°加°; — *pleasure* (as a new son), t'in hyi' 添喜

ADDRESS, *I wish to — you*, ngô iao teng ng kông' 我要與°你°講; *how shall I — him?* ts'ing-hwu' gyi jü 稱呼其誰°? — *a number of people*, te cong'-nying kông' ih-sæn 對衆人°講。一番

ADDRESS, *he made a good —*, gyi-fah'-hwe-leh hao' 其發揮得好; *very good —*, do fah'-hwe 大°發揮; — (*of a letter, place only*), di-ming' 地名; di-kyiah'-

ing; *superscription* (on a letter), sing'-min 信面

ADEPT, joh-siu' 熟手; — (*in that branch*), ting' cün-meng' 頂專門

ADEQUATE, *enough*, keo 够; tsoh. 足; *is —*, keo-de 够了°; *do you feel — (to it)?* ng 'öng'-leh-djü' feh 你°降得°住°否°? ng hao p'e-su feh 你°好配副否°?

ADHERE, *to nyin-lao* 粘牢; *can't make it —*, nyin'-feh-lao 粘弗牢; *will —*, we kao-nyin'-go 會膠°粘个°; — (*as iron to a magnet*), hyih'-lao 吸牢

ADJACENT, siang-gying' 相近; — *countries*, siang-gying'-go koh' 相近个°國

ADJOINING, ling 鄰; — *country*, ling koh' 鄰國; — *room*, kah'-pih ih-kaen vông' 隔壁一間°房

ADJUDICATE, *to try*, sing 審; *to judge*, sing'-p'un 審判; p'un'-tön 判斷

ADJUST, *to tsing'-teng* 整頓; tsing'-li 整理; — *these stones*, keli'-sing zah-deo' iao tsing'-teng hao 這°些°石°頭要整頓好; — *matters*, tsing'-li' z-ken' 整理事幹; — (*or put things in order*), tsing'-zi 整齊°; — *the hair*, li deo-fah' 理頭髮

ADMINISTER, *to bæn* 辦; bæn'-li 辦理; — *affairs*, bæn'-li z-ken'

辦理事幹; *to* — *medicine to a person*, do yiah' peh nying ky'üoh'
 拿^拿藥給^人吃^吃; — *public affairs*, bæn' kong-z' 辦公事
 ADMIRAL, se'-s-di-toh 水師提督
 ADMIRABLE, gyih-me' 極美;
 gyih-hao' 極好; gyih-miao' 極妙
 ADMIRE, *to* ky'i'-mo 企慕; cong-e' 踰愛; (as rare things), hyih-en' 希罕; — *and long for* (or wish to be like), ky'i'-nyiang 企仰; — *and desire*, nyiang'-vöng 仰望
 ADMIRED, *I have long — his great reputation*, ngô hyiang'-læ mo' gyi'-go da ming' 我向來慕其^个大名
 ADMIT *lám*, peh' gyi tseo'-tsing-læ 俾^其走進來; nyiang' gyi tsing'-læ 讓^其進來
 ADMONISH, *to* — (not to do), ky'ün-kyiae 勸解; ky'ün'-sih 勸釋; — (to do) ky'ün'-min 勸勉
 ADOPT, *to* — (as an outsider), ling 領; ming-ling' 蟻蛉; — *a male relative*, (of the same family name), lih-kyi' 立繼; dzing-kyi' 承繼; ko-kyi' 過繼; *ditto from love*, æ'-kyi 愛繼; — *the nearest nephew*, ing-kyi' 應繼
 ADOPTED child, ling'-ts 領子; (of the same family name), kyi-ts 繼子; — *brother*, (of different family name), nyi hyüong-di' 義兄弟; kyi'-pa hyüong-di' 結拜兄弟

ADORE, *to* kying'-kying - djong-djong pa' 敬敬重重拜^拜
 ADORN, *to* — (as the person), tsöng-pæn' 裝扮; tsah'-kwah 紮刮; — (as houses), tsöng-sih' 裝飾; (as things), tsöng-wöng' 裝潢
 These four expressions may be used interchangeably, but according to good usage it is better to distinguish them.
 ADRIFT, t'eng'-læ-t'eng'-kyi' 余來余去; t'eng'-k'æ-de 余開了。
 ADROITNESS *with the hand*, siu-fah p'ih'-t'eh 手法狠快^快; sin-fah c'ih-gyi' 手法出奇
 ADULATION, vong'-dzing 奉承; ts'in-vong' 諂奉; shü'-kwu 世故; ts'eo'-c'ü 凑趣
 ADULT, arrived at — age, zöng-ting' 上丁; dzing-ting' 成丁; tsiang'-dzing 長成; dzing-nying'-tsiang'-da 成人^大長大
 ADULT, do-nying' 大人^大; school for adults (of either sex), do shü-vöng' 大書房; — school for males, kying-kwun' shü-vöng' 經館書房
 ADULTERATE, *to* ts'aen-'o' 攪和; ts'aen-tsing' 攪進; ts'aen-long' 攪攏; — *with water*, ts'aen-t'öng' 'o-shü' go 攪湯和水^个
 ADULTERER, kæn-fu' 奦夫; yia-lao-kong 野老公
 ADULTRESS, kæn-vu' 奦婦
 ADULTERY, kæn-ying' 奦淫; a case of —, kæn-en' 奦案;

*to commit —, væn kæn-ying' 犯
姦淫*

ADVANCE, *to zōng-zin'* 上前°; *price will —, kō'-din iao kyü'-zōng-de* 價°錢°要貴°上了°; *kō'-din iao tsiang'-zōng-de* 價°錢°要漲上了°; *to improve, tsing'-ih* 進益; *hao'-ky'i-læ* 好起來; — *wages* (before the time), *yü-ts' sing-kong'* 預支辛工; *tsæn kong-din'* 攢工錢; *in — of me, pi ngô' zōng-zin'* 比我上前°

ADVANCED *in years, yin'-sing nyin-kyi' de* 有些°年紀了°

ADVANTAGE, *profit, bin-i'* 便宜°; *benefit, ih'-c'ü* 益處; *hao-c'ü'* 好處; *to take of — him, tsin gyi'-go zōng-fong'* 佔其個上風; *take — of another, tsin nying-kō' min-ts'* 佔人°家面子

ADVENTUROUS, *fond of going into danger, hwun-hyi' tseo lyin' lu* 歡喜走險路

ADVERSARY, *dziu-dih'*讐敵; *ün-kō'* 審家°; *te'-deo* 對頭

ADVERSE, *feh-jing'* 弗順; *feh-jing'-kying* 弗順境; *feh-jing'-liu* 弗順溜; — *day, nyih-jing' feh-te'* 日°辰弗對; — *wind, tōng-deo' fong* 當頭風; (*against the wind*), *teo' fong* 對風; *tao' fong* 倒風; — *current, teo'-shü* 對水°

ADVERSITY, (as sickness, fires,

persecution), *tsæ-næn'* 災難— (in business, &c.), *z-yüing' feh-hao'* 時運弗好; *tao-yüing'* 倒運; *in —, loh-boh'-de* 落薄了°; *in times of — trust in God, yiu tsæ'-næn z'-eo k'ao'-djoh Jing-ming'* 有災難時候靠着神明

ADVERTISE, *to kao'-bah* 告白°; — *in a paper, zōng-pao'* 上報; *teng-pao'* 登報; *do you — your goods? ng'-go ho' yiu zōng-pao'-leh ma* 你°个°貨有上報了°嗎°?

ADVERTISEMENT, *kao'-bah* 告白° (*ih-tsiang*); — *of goods, &c., tsiao-ts'* 招紙; *to put up an — (i.e. paste up), t'iah' tsiao-ts'* 貼°招紙

ADVICE, *ky'ün'-hwô* 勸化; *won't listen to —, feh k'eng t'ing ky'ün* 弗肯聽勸; *feh ziu ky'ün'-hwô* 弗受勸化; *I'll give you a piece of —, ngô ky'ün'-hwô ng ih-faen'* 我勸化你°一番; *I will take your —, ngô t'ing' ng-go ky'ün'* 我聽你°个°勸; *ling'-kyiao, ling'-kyiao* 領教

ADVISE, *to ts'-kyiao* 指教 (not proper in the first person); — (*or tell*) *a person, kao'-hyiang-nying-dao* 教°向人°道; *I beg you to — me, ngô ts'ing' ng ts'-kyiao ngô* 我請你°指教我; *I — you not to go, ngô eo*

ng vong' ky'i' 我呌。你°不°
用°去°

ADVISER (to one ignorant), hô-
tōng-ngæn' 蝦°當眼°

ADVOCATE, mediator, cong-pao' 中
保; attorney, dzong-s' 訟師

AFAR, yün'-yün 遠遠; yiao-yün'
遙遠

AFFABLE, ky'in-'o' 謙和; 'o-ky'i'
和氣

AFFAIR, z 事; z-ken' 事幹; z-
t'i' 事體; (ih-gyin, ih-ky'i, ih-
tsōng, ih-tön); important —,
iao'-z 要事; da-z' 大事; that's
my — (in anger), dæn'-ming ngô
但憑°我

AFFECT, to influence, ken'-dong
感動; kyih'-dong 激動; —
to be a scholar, kô'-s-veng 假°斯
文; — to be wise, but thus be-
tray folly, long-ky'iao'-fæn-cihi'
弄巧反拙

AFFECTION for equals, or inferiors, æ'-sih 愛惜; — for superiors, æ'-kying 愛敬; having great —, (or affectionate), æ'-sing djong' 愛心重; ts'ing-
gying' 親近; warm —, æ'-sing nyil' 愛心熱; filial —, hyiao'-
sing 孝心

AFFINITY, natural t'insing'siang-
lin' 天性相連

AFFIX to a word, dang-kyiah'-go
z-ngæn' 宕脚个°字眼°

AFFLICT, to næn 難; næn-næn;
mo-næn' 磨難; Heaven afflicts,

t'in kōng tsæ' 天降°災; t'in
kōng'-loh kw'u'-næn 天降°落
苦難

AFFLICTED, to be —, ziü næn' 受
難; tsao'-djoh tsæ-næn' 遭着°
災難; greatly —, kw'u'-sah-de
苦煞了°; kw'u ky'üoh'-feh-
ko'-de 苦吃°弗過了°

AFFLICTION, wæn'-næn 患難;
kw'u'-næn 苦難; tsæ-næn'
災難

AFFORD, can you — to buy it? ng
yiu lih-liang' hao ma' feh 你°
有力量好買°否°? I can
— it, ngô hao' ma 我好買°;
ngô dong-din' yiu' 我銅錢°有;
can't — to buy, ma'-feh-ky'i' 買°
弗起; c'ih'-feh-ky'i' 出弗起;
can't — (such expense), lih-
liang' tōng-feh-djü' 力量當弗
住; ky'üoh'-feh-loh' 吃°弗落

AFFRONT, to tel'-ze 得罪; to —
a person (by speaking of what he
is jealous of), væn-nying-kô'-go
gyi' 犯人家°个°忌; — unin-
tentionally, ngwu-væn' 誤犯

AFFRONTED, kwa'-tih - de 怪°
的了°

AFLOAT on the sea, læ hæ'-li p'iao-
dòng' 在海裡飄蕩; floating,
vū'-tih 浮°的

AFOOT, come bu'-ang' læ 步行°
來; tseo'-leh læ 走得°來

AFRAID, p'ö'-go 怕个°; læ-tih
p'ö' 正在°怕; don't be —, hao-
vong p'ö' 不°用°怕; feh-dzæ-

wu 弗° 碩° 事°; *nothing to be — of*, ts'-wô lao'-hwn 紙 畵 老虎
lit., only a pictured tiger.
 AFTER, 'eo 後； 'eo-deo 後頭；
'eo-læ 後來； yi 'eo 以後； —
ages, 'eo'-shü' 後世； — (you)
have finished (you) can go, wun-
kong-ts, hao ky'i 完工了°好°
去°； after this (or that), dzong-
ts"-ts-'eo' 從此之後； — this
time, dzong-kying'-yi-'eo' 從今
以後； ky'i-kö'； — a month, ih-
yüih'-ts' 'eo' 一月之後； come
— (me), (i. e. subsequently), ze-
'eo' læ 隨後來； — all, kyiukyng
究竟； kyiukyng -kwe-
nyün' 九九歸原

AFTER-BIRTH, pao 胞； pao-i'
胞衣

AFTERNOON, 'ö'-pun-nyih 下°半
日°； tsin'-ko-'eo' 畫過後； wu'-
'eo 午後； 'ö'-wu 下°午
 AGAIN, tsæ 再； yi 又°； djong 重；
do (it) —, tsæ' tso 再做； say
(it) —, tsæ' wô 再話； over and
over —, tsæ'-sæn-tsæ-s' 再三再
四； ih'-r-tsæ', tsæ-r-sæn' 一而
再再而三

AGAINST me, teng ngô' tsoh-te' 與。
我作對； *leaning or resting* —,
gæ 犯； gæ'-djoh 犯着°； k'ao'-
djoh 靠着； *leaning — the wall*,
gæ'-leh ziang' 犯於° 壁； ditto,
(as a picture), ziang-li hyih-tih ;
touch or strike —, bang 撃°；
bang-djoh 撃着°； *brush or rub*

—, ts'ah 擦； ts'ah'-djoh 擦着°；
the varnish is tender, (i. e. fresh)
must not rub — (it), ts'ih neng-
neng'-tilh feh k'o ts'ah'-djoh 漆
嫩嫩的弗可擦着°； — reason,
feh-'eh' ü-li' 弗合于理；
ü-li' feh-vu' 于理弗符； —
the wind, teo' fong 對風

AGAR-AGAR, hæ'-ts'æ 海菜； zih-
hwô'-ts'ao' 石花草

AGE, nyin-kyi' 年紀； what is
your — ? (ordinary address), to-
siao' nyin-kyi' 多少年紀 ?
(more respectful), kwe'-kang 貴
庚°? tseng-kang' 尊庚°? ng to-
siao' kwe'-kang 你多少貴庚°?
respectfully ask your lofty — ?
ts'ing' meng kao ziu' 請問
高壽 ? what is his — (of a
child) ? kyi shü' 幾歲 ?

AGE, shü 世； an — (generation),
shü'-dæ 世代； through endless
ages, tao shü'-shü-dæ'-dæ 到世
世代代

AGED, lao 老； nyin-lao'- de 年
老了°； an — person, nyin-lao'-
go 年老个； lao'-nyin nying
老年人°； lao'-dzing nying 老
成人。

AGENT, kying-siu' 經手； tông-
siu' 當手； kwun-tsiang' 管帳；
to act as an — in selling another's
goods, kyi'-ma 寄賣°

AGGRANDISEMENT, country's —,
koh'-kô hying-wông' 國家興旺；

only cares for self —, tsih' iao zi' hao' 只要自°好

AGGRAVATE, *to kô djong'* 加°重 long-leh yüih-fah' djong' 弄得。越發重; *to provoke anger*, pih-leh sang ky'i' 邉得。生°氣

AGGREGATE, *the sum total*, tsong'-su 總數; gong 共; t'ong'-gong 統共; gong-kyi' 共計

AGGRESSOR, sin dong'-siu-go 先動手个; sin 'o'-siu-lae tang'-go 先下。手來打个。

AGHAST, hah'-sah 嘻煞; stupefied with fear, hah'-ngx-e-de 嘻呆了°; hah'-su-de 嘻酥了°; hah'-hweng-de 嘻惛了°

AGITATE, *to dong* 動; tang'-dong 打動; c'oh'-dong 觸動; yiao-dong' 搖動; — *the water*, kao'-dong shü' 攬°動水°

AGITATED by fear, &c., sing' ling-ling'-dong 心惶惶動; — by wind, be fong' yiao-dong' 被風搖動

AGO, *how long* —? kyi nyin' zin 幾年前? twenty years —, nyien nyin' zin 十年前; not long —, feh kyi' 弗久; feh yün' 弗遠; long —, nyin-dæ' yün' 年代遠; dziang-kyiu'-de 長久了°

AGREE, *to — well together*, 'eh-deo' 合頭; te 對; vu 符; siang-nyi' 相宜; 'eh-nyi' 合宜; teo-deo' 關頭; dô-kô'

siang-te' 大°家°相對; deo-kyi' 投機 (used of persons only); *to correspond*, te'-kying 對經; can't —, p'ing'-feh-long' 摆弗攏; 'eh-feh-long' 合弗攏; *the two reckonings* —, liang'-p'in tsiang, te'-go 兩篇帳對个°; — *together to buy*, iah'-ding iao ma' 約定要買; — *upon a day*, iah'-ding nyih-ts' 約定日子; *two parties* —; liang' siang dzing-nyün' 兩相情願

AGREEABLE to, 'eh-nyi' 合宜; 'eh-sih' 合式; *being in the sun* is —, sa' lae nyih-deo-li 'eh-nyi'-go 曬在日°頭裏合宜个°; — person, nying 'o-kyi'-go 人°和氣个°

AGREEMENT, iah 約 (ih-go); written — (in trade), nyi-tæn' 議單; nyi-kyü' 議據; *to make an* —, iah'-hao 約好; iah'-jih 約實; wô-hao' 話好; *to make a written* —, lih iah' 立約; sia nyi-tæn' 寫議單

AGRICULTURE, nong-z' 農事 (veng); cong-din' z-ken' 種田事幹

AGROUND, *to run* —, koh 摑; koh-ts' in' 摑淺; ditto, *on sand*, ts'in sô' 濛沙; ditto, *on the mud*, ts'in du' 濛塗

AGUE, *fever and* —, nyiah-dzih' 瘡疾; ma-za'-bing 買°柴°病;

fah'-en-nyih' 發塞熱; tertian
—, s'-nyih-bing' 四日°病; s'-
nyih-liang'-deo-pæn' 四日°兩
頭班

AHEAD, læ zin-deo' 在°前°頭;
— of me, pi ngo' zōng-zin' 比
我上前°

AID, to pōng-dzu' 幫助; vu'-dzu
扶助; siang-pōng' 相幫; pōng-
ts'eng' 幫襯; — with strength
(i. e. in labor), du lih' 助力;
pōng lih' 幫力; — with money,
duz dzae' 助財; — the govern-
ment with money, du hyiang' 助
餉; ditto, with militia, du üong'
助勇

AIM, take good —, k'ô-ding' cing'-
deo tang' 拏°定準頭打;
miao-deo' k'ô-leh cing' 苗頭
擊°得°準; — high (in life),
ts'-hyiang iao lih'-leh kao' 志
向要立得°高; his — is to
excel, gyi'-go ts'-hyiang du-
zōng'-tsing 其°个°志向圖
上進

AIR, ky'i 氣; wind, fong 風;
the — we breathe, yang-ky'i 陽
氣; seng-ky'i 生氣; in the —,
k'ong' li 空裡; pun'-k'ong
cong 半空中; birds fly in the
—, tiao' yün-k'ong'-li fi' 鳥
在懸空裏飛

AIR, to t'eo-t'eo ky'i 透透氣;
t'ong-t'ong fong' 通通風; —
the room, vông'-ts peh gyi t'eo-
t'eo ky'i 房子俾°其透透

氣; — clothes in the sun, i-zōng'
sa'-sa gyi 衣裳°曬°曬°; ditto
in the shade, i-zōng' lōng-lōng'
gyi 衣裳眼眼; — or cool it,
liang' ih-liang' 凉一涼

AIR-PUMP, hyih-ky'i-c'ih-go kō-
sang' 吸氣出个°傢°生°

AIRS, to put on —, tsōng-mo' tsōh-
yang' 裝模作樣

ALACRITY, to do with —, kao-
hying' tso 高興做; dzing-nyün'
tso 情願做

ALARM, in a state of —, hah'-sah-
de 嘿°煞了°; must not — him,
m-nao' peh gyi ziu-kying' 弗°
可°俾°其°受驚; m-nao' peh
gyi ky'i-hoh' 弗°可°俾°其°
吃°嚇°

ALARMED, ky'i-hoh'-de 吃°嚇°
了°; he seemed greatly —, gyi
yiu kying-hwōng' siang'-mao 其
有驚慌相貌

ALARMING intelligence, kying-
wōng'-go sing'-sih 驚惶个°信
息; hyüong-veng' 凶聞

ALAS! 'æ 唉°! 'a'-ya 啾喲°!

ALBUMEN in an egg, dæn-bah' 蛋
白°; — in hens' eggs, kyi-ts'
ts'ing' 雞子青

ALCOHOL, Châneese siao-tsiu' 燒酒;
pure ditto, tsing-tih'-siao 真
滴燒

ALIKE, ih-tyiang' 一樣; ih-sih'
一式; ih-seh' ih-tyiang' 一色
一樣; t'il'-seh-vu-i' 貼色無

二; — *in most things*, da dong' siao' yi 大同小異

ALIVE, weh'-go 活个°; — or dead? weh'-go si'-go 活个°死°个°? is he still — ? gyi wa dzæ shü' feh 其還°在°世否°? wa læ-tong' feh 還°在否°? he is still — , wa dzæ' 還°在

ALL, long'-tsong 擏總; tu 都; ih'-gong 一 共; ih-kæ' 一 概; ih'-t'ong 一 統; t'ong'-gong 統共; tu-kyi' 都 計; — men (or everybody), cong'-nying 衆人°; take out — the things, tong-si' long'-tsong do-c'ih' 東西 擏總 挑出; tong-si' ih'-kæ do-c'ih' 東西 一 概 挑出; — the way, ih-lu' 一路

ALLAY, to untie, ka 解°; — pain, ka t'ong' 解°痛; to check, ts 止; — thirst, ts k'eh' 止渴; — anger, sih ky'i' 息氣

ALLEGE, to wô-leh kyib'-jih 話得° 硃實; to — as an excuse, ziæ'-k'eo wô 藉口話; tsia' tso yin-nyü' 借°做言語; — a false reason, t'oh kwu' 托故

ALLEGORY, nyü'-i 寓意; do-dön'-go pi'-föng 大°段个°比方

ALLEVIATE, to — his burden, ky'ing' gyi-go tæn'-deo 輕其°个°擔頭; to — pain, t'ong' ka-ka-bo' 少°解°痛勢; pain will be alleviated, t'ong' we siao-tin' 痛會少點; t'ong' we ky'üih-tin' 痛會缺點

ALLEY, an — , ih-da-long' 一 塊。衙

ALLIANCE, to form a family — , ding-ts'ing' 定親; to form an — between countries, lih-ming-iah' 立盟約

ALLOT, to — to each his share, tsiao'-kwu kyüng-feng' 照股均分; — equally, bing-feng' 平分; kyüng-feng' 均分

ALLOW, to cing 准; hyü 許; ing-jing' 應認; I do not — him to go, ngô feh cing' gyi ky'i' 我弗准其去°; feh hyü' gyi ky'i' 弗許其去°; — him to do, cing' gyi tso 准其做

ALLOWABLE, proper, tsoh'-hying 作興; k'o'-yi 可以; not — , feh hyü'-go 弗°許个°

ALLOY, to ts'æn-kō' 摠假°; ts'æn-o' 摳和

ALLUDE, to — to, di-gyih' 提及; di-ky'i' 提起; to whom do you — ? ng' sô di-gyih'-go z jü' 你°所提及个°是誰°?

ALLURE, to yiu 誘; ying'-yiu 引誘; hong'-yiu 噬誘; — him to gamble, yiu gyi tu' 誘其賭

ALLUREMENT, bait, nyü'-deo' 餌頭; ditto (for birds), me-deo' 媒頭; these are both used figuratively, in speaking of persons; thus, by what — was (he) caught? be soh-go nyü-deo' zöng keo-go 被甚°麼°餌°頭上鉤个°; be soh'-go me-deo'

tsing-long'-go 被甚麼媒頭進籠个。

ALLUSION, to make an unpleasant —, kōng ing-wō' 講陰話; k'ao-toh' 拷擊; toh lang-djü' 射冷鎗。

ALLY, te'-siu 對手; lin-siu' 連手 (ih-go)

ALMANAC, lih-jih' 曆日; t'ong-shū' 通書; wōng-lib' 皇曆; Foh-kien —, Kyin'-lih 建曆 (ih-peng)

ALMIGHTY, vu-sō'-peh-neng' 無所不能; djün-neng' 全能; yiang-yiang' neng-keo' 樣樣能穀

ALMOND, 'ang'-nying 杏仁; bitter —, kw'u' 'ang-nying 苦杏仁。 (ih-lih)

ALMOST, ts'ō'-feh-to' 差弗多; shū'-kyi-wu 庶幾乎; kyi-kyi'-wu 幾幾乎; ts'ō-feh-læ'-ky'i 差弗來去; ts'ō-fōng'-feh-to 差仿弗多; siang-ky'ü'-peh yün' 相去不遠

ALMS, to give —, pu'-s dong-din' 佈施銅錢; sō dzin' 砂錢; to give — to people, tsiu-tsi' nyung-kō' 賙濟人。家

ALMS-GIVER, s'-cü 施主; a great —, do s'-cü 大施主

ALOES, lu-we' 蘆薈

ALOFT, læ zōng-deo' 在上頭; on the mast, læ we-ken' teng 在桅杆上。

ALONE, doh-zi' 獨自; doh-ih' 獨一; he is there —, gyi doh-zi'

læ-kæn' 其獨自; person — in the world, kwu-sing'-nying 孤身人; tæn-sing'-nying 單身人。

ALONG with, ih-dong' 一同; dong-de' 同隊; come — with me, teng ngō' ih-dong' ky'i 與我一起去; teng ngō' jü-de' ky'i 與我聚隊去。

ALLOUD, kao-sing' 高聲; hyiang-liang 響亮; in ordinary tones, ze-k'eo' 隨口; to read or study —, doh 讀; ze-k'eo' doh 隨口讀; to cry —, k'oh 哭; ditto, (as an infant) kyiao 叫

ALPACA, yü'-sô 羽紗; figured —, hwô yü'-sô 花羽紗

ALPHABET, letters of the —, z-meo' 字母

ALREADY, yi'-kying 已經

ALSO, yi 叉; yia 也; wa-yiu' 還有; there is — another teacher, yi yiu' ih-we sin-sang' 叉有一位先生; wa-yiu' ih-we 還有一位; you can come —, ng yia' hao læ 你也。好來

ALTAR, ts'i'-dæn 祭壇

ALTER, to kæ 改; kæ'-ko 改過; kæ'-wun 改換; keng-kæ' 更改; kæ'-pin 改變; should one character, ih'-go z' iao kæ' 一个字要改; — this garment, by making smaller, keh' gyin i-zōng' iao kæ'-siao' 這件

衣裳[。]要改小； *cannot* —，
kæ'-feh-læ 改弗來

ALTERCATE, *to tsang-zao'* 相爭[。]

ALTERNATE, *to — with another in performing*, ling'-leh tso' 輪[。]
了[。]做； *diao-læ'-wun-ky'i tso'*
調來換去[。]做； *ling-læ'-ling-ky'i tso'* 輪[。]來輪[。]去[。]做；
diao-læ'-diao-ky'i tso' 調來調
去[。]做

ALTERNATE, *on — days*, kah'
nyih 隔日[。]; kæn' nyih 間日[。]

ALTERNATE, *to act as an —*, tso'
dæ-siu' 做代手

ALTERNATIVE, *to choose one of two alternatives (i. e. difficulties)*, liang'-næn-ts cong kæn ih'-yang
兩難之中揀一樣； *no —*, m̄ tang'-sön 無打算； m̄ fah'-ts 無法子； *vu lu' k'o tseo'*
無路可走； *vu kyi' k'o s'* 無
計可施

ALTHOUGH, *se-tsih'* 雖卽； *se-jün'* 雖然

ALTOGETHER, ih'-kæ 一概； ih'-zi' 一齊[。]; ih-tsung' 一總； 'o'-jün 全然； jih-feng' 十分； — bad, ih'-kæ wa' 一概孬； — wrong, 'o'-jün feh-te' 全然不對； — unable, væn'-væn pehneng' 萬萬不能

ALUM, *ming-væn'* 明礬； bah-væn' 白礬

ALWAYS, *z-djōng'* 時常； *peh-djōng* 不常； *djōng-djōng'* 常常； *mé-djōng* 每常； *dziang-*

t'ong' 長通； *coh'-kwun* ; — been so, *lao'-lao z-ka* 回回如此[。]
lao' kwe-kyü 老規矩

AM is often understood; *I — going*, (in parting), *ngô ky'i-de* 我去[。]
了[。]; *I — here*, *ngô' læ-tong'* 我在[。]此[。]; *læ-tong'* 在[。]此[。]
I — writing, *ngô' læ-tih sia'* 我現[。]在[。]寫[。]

AMALGUM, *to apply a pewter* —, dōng' sih 盪錫； zōng' sih 上錫

AMANUENSIS, *dæ-sia'-go-nying* 代寫[。]个[。]人[。]; *dæ-pih'* 代筆； *dæ-shü'* 代書； *copyist*, *ts'a-sia'-go-nying* 抄寫[。]个[。]人[。]

AMASS, *to te-tsih'* 堆積； *te-tsih'-jü-sæn'* 堆積如山

AMAZED, *hyi-gyi'-sah-de* 希奇
煞了[。]; *afraid*, *kying-hyiae'-de*
驚駭了[。]

AMAZING, *wonderful*, *hyi-gyi'* 希奇； *gyi-tsæ'* 奇哉； *c'ih-gyi'* 出奇

AMBASSADOR, *ky'ing-ts'a'* 欽差[。]

AMBER, *hwu'-p'ah* 琥珀； *false —*, *mih-lah'-p'ah* 蜜蠟珀；
— beads, *hwu'-p'ah cü* 琥珀珠

AMBIGUOUS, *weh-dong'* 活動；
obscure, *en'-dong-dong* 暗洞洞；
— words, *weh-dong'-go shih-wô'*
活動個[。]說話； *words having double meaning*, *sông-kwæn' shih-wô'* 雙關說話

AMBITIOUS, *to be — of fame*, *du ming'* 圖名； — *of gain*, *du li'*

- 圖利;— *of false fame*, du hyü ming' 圖虛名
- AMEN, üö'-meng 亞孟 (the English word transferred); *so be it*, dzing-sing'-sô-nyün' 誠心所願
- AMEND, *to reform*, kæ-oh'-dzong-jün' 改惡從善; kæ'-ko-tso nyin' 改過做人。
- AMETHYST, län-pao'-zah 藍寶石。
- AMIABLE, sing'-dzing 'o-nyün' 性情和軟
- AMICABLE, 'o-moh' 和睦; siang-æ' 相愛
- AMID, cong-nyiang' 中央。
- AMISS, ts'o 錯; dzen 綻; *to speak* —, kóng' ts'o 講錯; kóng' dzæn 講綻
- AMMUNITION, ho'-yiah-dæn-ts' 火藥彈子
- AMNESTY, eng-sô' 恩赦; eng-tsiao' 恩詔; — *from the emperor*, wōng-eng'-da-sô' 皇恩大赦。
- AMONG them, dzæ- ne' 在內; dzæ-gyi-cong' 在其中; dzæ-dziang' 在場; *he also was* — them, gyi yia' dzæ-ne' 其也。在內; ne is also pronounced nen.
- AMOUNT, ih-gong' 一共; t'ong'-gong 統共; tsong'-gong 總共; gong'-kyi 共計; tsong'-kyih 總揭; tsong'-su 總數; *what is the* —? ih-gong' to-siao' 一共有多少?

- AMPLE, abundant, ts'iah'-ts'iah yiu'-yü 緿綽有餘
- AMPUTATE, *to* tsæn-dön'; kah'-dön 割斷; *to saw off*, ka'-loh 鋸落
- AMULET, bih-zia'-go vu' 睞邪° 个符; wu-sing' vu 護身符; a silver lock hung about the neck of delicate children to prevent death, 'ong'-so 項鎖. See CHARM.
- AMUSE, *to* — *one's self*, hyi'-hyi 嬉戲; *ditto* (by walking about, &c.), bah-siang' 白相; *ditto* (by drinking, &c.), tsoh-tsoh-loh' 作樂; — him (*i. e.* a child, primarily by deceiving), hong-hong' gyi 噤其; *to divert one's mind*, sæn sing' 散心
- AMUSED, pleased, k'æ-sing'-tih-de 開心的了。
- ANALYSIS, chemical hwō'-yüoh 化學
- ANALYZE, *to* feng-ts'ing' 分清; — *a subject*, p'ó' di 破題; — chemically, feng-k'æ' peng'-tsih 分開本質; — (*as an essay*), me moh' feng-ts'ing' 眉目分清; — logically, kyiu' gyi peng'-nyün 究其本原
- ANARCHY, liao-lön' z-t'ü' 繚亂事體; *a time of* —, lön' feng-feng z-shü' 亂紛紛時世
- ANATOMY, science of the human body, djün-t'i-sing-leng' 全體新論; bones, joints and internal

- organs*, kweh'-tsih-dzōng-fu' 骨
節臟腑
- ANCESTORS, tsu'-tsong 祖宗;
tsu'-sin 祖先; tsu'-zōng 祖上
- ANCHOR, mao 鐘 (ih-meng); *to cast* —, p'ao mao' 抛錨; *to drag* —, yin mao' 拽錨; *to weigh* —, ky'i mao' 起錨
- ANCHORAGE, p'ao mao'- go-di'-fōng 抛錨个地方
- ANCIENT, kwu 古; — *times*, kwu-z-tsīl' 古時節; *men of — times*, kwu-z-tsin' nyīng' 古時節人; tōng-ts'u'-ts nying' 當初之人
- AND, teng 與; lin 連; *you — I*, ng' teng ngō' 你與我
- ANECDOTE, kwu'-z 故事; tin 典; *tell an —*, kōng ih'-go kwu'-z 講一個故事; *tell an amusing —*, kōng ih'-go siao'-wō 講一個笑話
- ANGEL, t'in-s' 天使; jing-s' 神使; t'in-jing' 天神
- ANGER, ó'-wōng; ông; ky'i 氣; nu 憤怒; *to excite* —, kyih nu' 激怒; *excite him to —*, long gyi ó'-wōng 弄其動怒; kyih gyi nu' 激其怒; *appease* —, sih nu' 息怒; *ditto by confessing, making a feast, &c.*, siao-siao ky'i 消消氣; *nursing one's — (i. e. belly-full of —)*, ih-du'-ts ky'i 一肚之氣; *eyes standing out with —*, nu'-ngān'-deh-tsin' 怒眼凸眥。
- ANGLE, an ih-koh' 一角; *acute* —, tsin koh' 尖角; *obtuse* —, dzia koh' 斜角; *right* —, dzih koh' 直角
- ANGRY, ông'-de; fah-ông'-de; væn-ông'-de; fak-nao'-de 發惱了; ó'-wōng-de; sang-ky'i'-de 生氣了; fah-nu'-de 發怒了; dong-nu'-de 動怒了; læ-tih sang-ky'i' 正在生氣; *very* —, long-do' fah-ông'; ky'i'-sah 氣煞; *to grow suddenly — and rude*, fæn'-loh min-k'ong' 變面孔; ziang ts'a'-nying-lin'-ka 像羞人個臉; — *and cross*, fōng-tiao'-de 放刁了; læ-tih s-sing' 正在使性
- ANIMAL, cong-sang' 畜生; quadrupeds, tseo'-siu 走獸; (horse, cow, ass) sang-k'eō' 牝口; wild —, yia'-siu 野獸; — food, hweng 'ó'-væn 葦下飯; hweng-sing' 葦腥; *to eat — food*, ky'i-oh hweng' 吃葦; *commence eating — food after abstaining*, k'æ hweng' 開葦
- ANIMATE, *to — him*, long' gyi weh-ky'i'-lae 弄其活起來; s'-teh gyi sing nyil' 使得其心熱
- ANISE, star we-hyiang' 茴香; pah koh' 八角
- ANKLE, kyiah'-tsang 脚脣; kyiah'-bu-lu-den' 脚蒲蘆頭; — joint, kyiah'-gao 脚踝

ANNALS, koh'-s 國史; *historical compilations*, kōng-kæn' 纲鑑; — of the dynasties, lih-dæ s'-kyi 歷代史記

ANNEX, *to* djoh-zōng' 繢上; pu'-zōng 補上; djoh-pu' 繢補; djoh-tseng' 繢增

ANNIHILATE, *to* mih-wun' 滅完; mih ken-zing' 滅乾淨; siao-mih'-wun 消滅完

ANNOUNCE, *to* pao 報; cü-we' 知會; — *it*, pao' ih-sing 報一聲; *to inform*, t'ong-cü' 通知; t'ong-pao' 通報

ANNOY, *to* væn-nao' 煩惱; tsie-tseo' 嘴調; lo'-so 瞳唆

ANNOYED, feh næ'-væn 弗耐煩; væn-nao'-go 煩惱个; excessively —, væn-nao'-sah-de' 煩惱煞了。

ANNUALLY, nyin-nyin' 年年; me'-nyin 每年; djoh-nyin' 逐年; lih-nyin' 歷年

ANNUL, *to* fi 爛; fi'-diao 爛了。

ANOINT, *to* fu-yiu' 傅油; djō-yiu' 搽油; fi-dzōng' 非常

ANOMALOUS, gyi-c'ih'-kwu-kwa 奇出古怪。

ANONYMOUS, feh-c'ih'-ming-go 弗出名个; — *defamatory placard*, yǎ-deo'-pōng 無頭榜; vu-ming'-kyih'-t'iah 無名揭帖。

ANOTHER, bih'-go 別个; ling-nga' ib-go 另外。一个; —

man, bih' nyin 別人°; have —, wa-yiu' ih'-go 還° 有 一个°; ling-yiu' ih-go 另有一个°; come again — day, kæ' nyih tsæ' læ 改日。再來; love one —, pe-ts' siang-æ' 彼此相愛; dō-kō' siang-æ' 大家° 相愛

ANSWER, *to* ing 應; ing'-tah 應答; tah'-ing' 答應; — (more at length), we-tah' 回答; tah, also pron. teh; — back (as when reproved), ing-cü' 應嘴; will it — or not? hao'-s-teh feh 好使得否°? will it — (your) idea or purpose? 'eh-i' feh 合意否°

ANSWER, question and —, ih-meng' ih-tah' 一問一答; verbal —, we-ing' 回音; written —, we-sing' 回信

ANT, wun-hwun' 蟻 (ih-go)

ANTAGONIST, te'-dih 對敵; — in a game, dih-sin' 敵手

ANTENNAE, *of insects*, djong-su' 虫鬚

ANTICIPATE pleasure, siang hying' 想興頭; not as I anticipated, peh c'ih' ngô sô liao'-go 不出我所料个; did not —, liao-feh-tao' 科弗到; — difficulty, yù-sin' liao' yiu næn-c'ü' 預先料有難處; you — my wishes, ng sin' teh'-djoh ngô sing-i' 你先得着。我心意; — his wishes, ts'e-djoh' gyi sing-siang' 猜着其心想; — and hardly

able to wait, tsōng-leh mi'-dao teng'.

ANTIDOTE, (medicine), ka-doh'-go yiah 解° 毒个° 藥; — for all poisons, ka-pah'-doh 解° 百° 毒

ANTIPATHY, *to have an — to,* gyi 忌; *I have a great — to spiders,* kyih-cū' ting væn ngô' gyi' go 蜘蛛頂犯我忌个。

ANTIQUARY, *one versed in antiquities,* poh-kwu'-go cü'-kwu 博古个° 人°; *one fond of antiquities,* æ kwu tong'-gonying 愛古董个° 人°

ANTIQUES, kwu'-kyi 古器; kwu'-tong-wæn'-kyi 古董玩° 器; kwu'-ho 古貨

ANTIQUITY, *times of —,* zōng-kwu' z'-eo 上古時候; *of great —,* t'a' kwu 太° 古

ANTITHESIS, te'-kyü 對句

ANVIL, t'ib-tsing-den' 鐵檣°頭; t'ib'-teng'-deo 鐵磴頭

ANXIOUS, *to be —,* tæn-sing-z' 擔心事; iu-li' 憂慮; fōng'-sing-feh-loh' 放心弗落; kwō'-nyiæn 罪念; kyi'-kwô 記罪; *I am — about him,* ngô' dæ gyi iu-li' 我代其憂慮; *don't be too —,* peh pih ko' li 不必過慮; *tired of waiting,* sing'-tsiao 心焦

ANY, *have you — ?* ng yiu' feh 你° 有否° ? *not — ,* m'-teh 没° 有° ; *has — one been here ?*

yiu soh'-go nying læ-ko' 有甚麼。人°來過?

ANYTHING, soh'-go or soh'-si 甚麼; *do you want — ?* ng iao soh'-si 你° 要甚麼? (*better to say to a stranger*), soh'-go z-ken, or soh' keu 甚麼。事幹? 'o-ken' 何幹? *I do not want — ,* ngô feh iao' soh'-si 我弗要甚麼。

APART, zi kwun' zi 自°管自°; koh' zi feng-k'a' 各自°分開; li-k'a'-liao 離開了; sit —, zi kwun' zi zo' 自°管自°坐; place (them) a little —, fōng'-leh k'æ'-tin 放得°開點; to pull —, te'-k'æ 自開; ditto with the fingers, p'ah'-k'æ 擘開

APATHETIC, moh 木; moh-hying-hying'

APE, See MONKEY.

APEX, ting-den' 頂頭°; nao'-tsin 腦尖

APIECE, *how many cash — ?* kyi'-go dong-din ih'-go 幾個°銅錢°一个? *three cash — ,* sæn'-go dong-din ih'-go 三个°銅錢°一个; *give them a dollar — ,* me' nyiñg coh gyi ih-kw'e' fæn-ping' 每人°給°其°一塊番餅; *kyin' nyiñg peh gyi ih-kw'e' fæn-ping'* 見人°給°其°一塊番餅

APOLOGIZE, *to be feh-z'* 賠弗是; *be li'* 賠禮; shü ze' 請°罪; shü ih-go ze' 請°一个°罪

APOLOGY, *to make an —*, be ih'-go
fch-z' 賠一个° 弗是; be ih-
go li' 賠一个° 禮

APOSTASY, be-kyiao' 背° 教

APOSTATE, be-kyiao'-go nying 背°
教个° 人。

APOSTLE, s'-du 使徒

APOTHECARY, yiah-tin'-kwun 藥
店 夥°; k'æ-yiah-tin'-go 開藥
店 个°

APPARATUS, ky'i'-gyü 器具; phi-
losophical —, keh-veh'-go ky'i'-
gyü 格物 个° 器具

APPARENT, hyin'-jün 顯然; hyin'-
r-yi-kyin' 顯而易見; hyin'-
kyin 顯見

APPARENTLY *is so*, siang-mao z'-
ka 相貌如° 此°; —, *but not*
really, z'-z'-r-f' 似是而非

APPARITION, *to see a ghost*, kyin
kyü' 見鬼; *any strange sight*,
gyi-ying'-kwæ'-ziang 奇形怪
狀°; iao-kwa' 妖怪; tsing-
kwa' 精怪°

APPEAL *to a superior*, wöng-zöng'
su' 往上訴; — *to any one to*
remove an accusation, gyiu sing
shih' 求伸雪; gyiu sing ün'
求伸冤

APPEAR, *to be manifest*, yin-c'ih'-
lae 現出來; hyin'-yin 顯現;
very like a man, tsing'-ziang ih-
go nyin' 正像一个° 人°;
this appears larger, p'e-mo' ziang
keh ih'-go do' 胚模像這° 一

個° 大°; — (as a deity), hyin-
sing' 顯聖

APPEARANCE, siang'-mao 相貌;
p'e-mo' 胚模; kwöng-kying'
光景; *wears a suspicious —*,
ying-tsib' k'o nyi' 形跡可疑;
miserably poor — (*used of per-*
sons), pe-pe' go siang'-mao 卑
卑个° 相貌; *has the — (or*
appears to be), dzing-ying'
情形; *fearful —*, ying-shü' 形勢

APPEASE, *to — anger*, sih nu' 息
怒; *ditto by owning one's fault*,
ſc., siao ky'i' 消氣

APPEND, *to attach* (as by a string),
kyih 結; kyih'-zöng 結上; —
at the end, dzoh 繢; dzoh-zöng'
續上; *to add to*, pu-ts'eo' 補湊

APPENDIX (*to a book*), pu-yi' 補
遺; dzoh-tsæ'-go shih-wö' 繢載
个° 說話; — *to a writing*, tsæ'-
p'i 再批

APPERTAIN, *to — to*, joh-ü' 屬于;
dzæ'-ü 在于

APPETITE, (*good or bad*) we-k'eo'
胃口; — (*great or small*) zih-
liang' 食量; *good —*, k'æ-we'
開胃; *no —*, we-k'eo' fch k'æ'
胃口弗開

APPLAUD, *to — with a cheer*, heh-
ts'aé 喝采; *to praise*, ts'ing-tsæn'
稱讚; peo-tsiang' 褒獎

APPLE, *a large —*, bing-ko' 蘋果;
small yellow — with red tinge,
hwö-'ong' 花紅. There is no
generic term for apples.

APPLICABLE, 'eh-djoh' 合着°； siang-vu' 相符；— to everybody, koh-nying siang-vu' 各人°相符； not — to him, ü gyi' feh vu' 與其弗符； teng gyi' feh 'eh' 與其弗合

APPLICATION, export c'ih' k'eo pao'-tæn 出口報單； import —, tsing' k'eo pao'-tæn 進口報單

APPLY, to have recourse to, deo 投；— to the customs, pao kwaen' 報關；— to the local constable, deo di-pao' ky'i 投地保去°；— to the clergyman, deo-tao kyiao'-s di'-föng 投到教師地方；— the mind, cün-r'-cü'-ts 專而致之；cün-sing' 專心

APPOINT, to ming 命； to settle upon, ding 定； who was appointed to go? ming jü' ky'i 命誰去？ ding jü' ky'i 定誰去？—(to each his duties), feng-p'a' 分派°；— a day, ding ih-go nyih-ts' 定一个日子； ditto (in the future), ding ih-go gyi' 定一个期

APPOINTED, time not yet —, vi'-ding gyi' 未定期； who was — to go? ming jü' ky'i 命誰去？ I was — to come, ngô z vong-ming'-r-ke'-go 我是奉命而来个；— by an officer, vong' kwun'-go ming 奉官个°命； vong-hyin'-go 奉憲个°；— by the emperor, vong-ts'-go 奉旨个°

APPOINTMENT, ming 命； who receives that — ? jü' ziu keh-go ming' ni 誰受這個命呢？ a good —, hao' ts'a-s' 好差使

APPOSITIVE, 'eh-shing'-go 合樞

个°； siang-'eh'-go 相合个°

APPRECIATE, to k'en'-tao 看到； k'en'-tao-kō' 看到家°； do not — (it), k'en'-feh-tao-kō 看弗到家°；— fully, k'en'-t'ong-t'eo' 看通透； ts'ih'-ti k'en 澈底看

APPREHEND, to seize, k'ô 拿°； gying 擒； to understand, ming-bah' 明白； hyiao'-teh 曉得； tong 懂

APPRENTICE, du-di' 徒弟 (ih-go)； to be an —, deo s-vu' 投師父； to — hän, peh gyi tso du-di' ky'i 倆。其做徒弟去； peh gyi 'oh du-di'.

APPROACH, to gying'-long 近攏；— (as a person), tseo'-long-læ 走攏來； gying-sing' 近身； he fears to —, gyi p'ô' gying'-long 其怕近攏； the time approaches, z'-eo' gying'-long læde 時候近攏來了。

APPROBATION, cong'-i 中意； jü' i' 如意； has my —, jü ngô'-go i' 如我个意； 'eh ngô' sing-i' 合我心意

APPROPRIATE, to — to one's self, and deny it, la-meh' 賴。沒； ky'üoh'-meh 吃。沒

APRICOT, 'ang'-ts 杏° 子 (ih-go)
APRON, (Chinese) man's—, yü-pn'

圍° 布; *ditto* (like a skirt), yü-gyüng' 圍° 裙; tsoh'-gyüng 作裙; (Chinese) woman's large —, yü-sing-pn'-laen' 圍° 身布襯

APT to learn, ih-kao' ziu we' 一
教° 就° 會; — to get angry,
yüong-yi' sang-ky'i 容易生° 氣

AQUEDUCT, tsih' - shü - kwun 接
水° 管

ARBITRARY, z - yi' - we-z' 自以
爲是

ARBOR, liang-bang' 涼棚'; grape
—, ts'-bu-dao bang' 紫葡萄°
棚 (ih-go)

ARBUTUS, tree-strawberry, yiang-
me' 楊梅

ARCH, gwæn-dong' 環° 洞

ARCHED window, gwæn - dong'
ts'ōng 環° 洞牕; — bridge,
gwæn-dong' gyiao 環° 洞橋

ARCHER, kong-tsin'-siu 弓箭手

ARCHERY, kong-tsin'-gyi-nyi' 弓
箭 技藝

ARCHITECT, head mechanic, ziang-
deo' 匠° 頭; tsoh'-deo 作頭
The Chinese here have no architect proper.

ARCHIVES, the place for the —,
koh'-s-kwun 國史館; the re-
cords as just written, jih-loh' 實
錄; *ditto* when revised, kōng-
kæn'-li tsæ-loh'-go.

ARDENT, nyih-sing' 热° 心

ARDUOUS, sing-k'wu' 辛苦; lao-
loh' 勞碌; dziah-lil' 着力

ARE is generally unexpressed; where
— you? ng' lə ah-li' 你° 在°
何° 處°? we — here, ah-lah læ-
tong' 我° 等° 在° 此°; — there
any? yiu' m̄-teh 有沒° 有°?

AREA, di-dziang' 地場; what is
the — of China? Cong-koh' di-
dziang' yiu dza do' 中國地方°
有怎° 樣° 大°?

ARGUE, to dispute, bin'-leng 辩論;
to reason, nyi-leng' 議論

ARID, dry, ken-sao' 乾燥; parched
with the sun, sa'-sao-de 曬° 燥了°

ARISE, to bô-ky'i' 跑起; ky'i'-
læ 起來

ARISTOCRACY, hyiang-sing' 鄉紳;
sing-kying' 紳矜

ARITHMETIC, sön'-yüoh 算學;
rules of —, söü'-fah 算法

ARM, siu'-kwang 臂° 肌° (ih-tsah)

ARMLET, glass liao siu'-gyüoh 料
手鐲

ARM-PIT, kah'-ts-'ō 腋° 下°

ARMOR, kw'e-kah' 盔甲°

ARMORY, kyüing-gyüoh' 軍局
(ih-zo)

ARMS, (clubs and spears, but not
cannon), ky'i'-yiæ 器械°

ARMY, soldiers, ping-mō' 兵馬;
to raise an —, ky'i'-ping' 起兵;
fah-ping' 發兵

AROMATIC taste, lah-ho-ho' mi'-
dao 辣呵呵味° 道

AROUND, tsiu-we' 周圍; döñ

ky'ün' 團圈; *walk once* —, tsiu-we' tseo ih'-cün 周圍走一轉; *all* —, s'-dön-lön'-ky'ün (or s' deh, &c.), 四團圓圈; *walk* —, d ön-ky'ün' tseo-taen'-cün 團圓走轉

AROUSE, *to awaken*, long su'-sing 弄蘇醒; eo diao'-kao' 升覺; — *by reminding of duty*, di-sing 提醒

ARRAIGN, *to — a person*, ta ny ing' læ sing'-meng 帶人來審問; di ny ing' læ 提人來

ARRANGE, *to* tsing 整; pa 擺; tsing'-teng 整頓; *to — properly*, pa' tön-tsing' 擺端正; — *in succession*, tsiao ts'-jü tsing'-tsing hao 照次序整整好; — *regularly*, tsing taen'-zi 整齊; — *tastefully* (as household articles), pa'-leh teh-fah' 擆得法; — (*things that have been displaced*), siu-jih'-ko* 收拾過; — *affairs*, z-ken' en-ba' hao 事幹安排好; — *in battle array*, pa dzing-shü' 擆陣勢

* This also means to gather up and take away, as dishes after eating.

ARREST, *to seize*, k'ô 拿°; k'ô-djoh 拿着°; *to stop*, ts'-djü 止住; *to bring a warrant for* —, ying ba' k'ô ny ing' 行牌拿人。

ARRIVE, *to* tao 到; *when did you —?* ng' kyi'-z tao'-go 你幾時到个°?

ARROGANT, ngæn'-ka-do' 眼界° 大°; zi-tseng'-zi-do' 自尊自大°; k'en'-nying'-feh-ky'i' 看人° 弗起

ARROW, tsin 箭 (ih-ts)

ARROW-ROOT, *native* ngeo'-feng 藕粉

ARSENAL *for storage*, kyüing-kong'-tsong'-gyüoh 軍工總局; — *for manufacture*, cu'-dzao-gyüoh' 製造局

ARSENIC, pi'-söng' 砒礦; sing'-zah 信石°

ART, *the* fah'-ts 法子; fōng-fah' 方法; *the — of bread-making*, tso mun-deo' go fah'-ts 做饅頭个法子

ARTS, gyi-nyi' 技藝; siu'-nyi 手藝; *the six Chinese* —, loh nyi' 六藝; viz., *etiquette*, li 禮; *music*, yüeh 樂; *archery*, ziae 射; *trades*, nyü 御; *literature*, shü 書; *mathematics*, sn 數; *the hundred* —, pah'-kong-gyi-nyi' 百工技藝

ARTERIES, hyüih'-mah-kwun 血脈管; — *and veins*, hyüih'-kwun 血管; we hyüih'-kwun 迴血管

ARTFUL, diao-bi'; kæn-tsö' 奸詐; kwe'-kyi to'-tön 詭計多端

ARTICLE, *a clause, or rule*, ih-diao' 一條; ih-kw'un 一款; ih-'öng' 一項; *an — (of goods)* ih-gyin' 一件; ih-yiang' 一樣;

the articles *a* or *an* are expressed by classifiers, thus, *a teacher*, ih-we' sin-sang' 一位先生°; *an ox*, ih-deo' yüong-ngeo' 一隻°雄牛°.

ARTICULATION, *distinct* k'eo'-ts' ts'ing-t'ong' 口齒清通

ARTIFICE, *trick*, tsô'-kyi 詐計

ARTIFICIAL, *made by man*, nying tso'-c'ih-la-go 人°做出來个°

ARTILLERY, *cannon*, do-p'ao' 大礮; — *men*, p'ao'-sin 矽手

ARTISAN, s-vn' 司務; s-vu' ziang-nying 司務匠°人°; ziang 匠°

ARTIST, *one who paints pictures*, tien-ts'ing' sin'-sang 丹青先生°

ARTLESS, ve'-tsöng-kö'-go 弗°會裝假°个°; *true*, tsing-dzing'-jih-i' 真情實意

As, *for example, like, or as if*, hao'-ziang 好像; tsing'-ziang 正像; — *you say*, tsiao ng' sô wô' 照你°所話; — *you please*, ze ng' 隨你°; ze ng' bin' 隨你°便; ze-bin' ng 隨便你°; — *much as you please*, ze ng' to-siao' 隨你°多少; — *I walked along*, ngô tseo'-ko z'-eo' 我走過時候; — *good — you*, ziang ng' ka kwun Hao' 像你°這般°好; *do just — I tell you*, ngô' wô dza tso', ng dza tso' 我話怎°做你°怎°做; ngô wô, ih'-z-ih', wô, nyi'-z-nyi' 我話一是一話二°是二°; — *before*, dzing-gyiu' 仍舊; i-

gyin' 依舊; dzing-voh' 仍復; — *usual*, tsiao' djöng 照常; tsiao wöng'-z 照往時; tsiao 'æn-tsao'-ts; *a ball — large — an egg*, ziang kyi-dæn', ka kwun do ih-dön' 像鷄蛋一樣大° 一團

ASAFGETIDA, a'-we 阿°魏

ASCEND, *to* sing-zöng' 升上; — *by walking*, tseo'-zöng 走上

ASCÉTIC, *to — by inquiry*, meng dziah'-jih 問°着實; tang'-ting ming-bah' 打聽明白°; *to know certainly*, hyiao'- teh dziah'-jih 曉得着實

ASCRIBE, *to* kwe-ü' 歸于; kwe-peh' 歸與°; — *glory to God*, kwe yüong-wô' ü Jing-ming' 歸榮華于神明; — *merit to another*, kwe kong' ü nying' 歸功于人°; — *blame to him*, kwe ze' ü gyi' 歸罪于其

ASHAMED, wöng-k'ong' 惶恐; dzæn-gwe' 慚愧; slightly —, feh-hao'-i'-s 弗好意思; næn we'-dzing 難爲情; wöng-gwe' 惶愧; bao'-ky'in 抱歉; weh'-la-siang; weh'-la-tsi-tsi; are you not —? ng yiu feh-hao'-i'-s ma 你°有弗好意思麼°? you ought to be — of it, keh' z ng' kæ wöng-k'ong'-go 這是你°該惶恐个°; (I) am — *to see you*, kyin ng-go min' feh lae' 見你°個°面弗來; te' ng feh djü' 對你°弗住; *to feel*

—, kyüoh'-teh dzaen-gwe'-siang
覺得慚愧相; p'ō' wōng-k'ong' 怕惶恐; — of his appearance (a scholar), 'en-sön'-siang 寒酸相

ASHES, hwe 灰; coal —, me-t'aen'
hwe 煤炭灰; wood —, za-hwe' 柴灰

ASHORE, læ-ngen-zōng' 在岸上;
zōng-ngen'-de 上岸了

ASK, to meng 問; — and see,
meng-meng'-k'en 問問看; — indirectly, t'en'-meng-kyi'-k'en' 探探看; — a question, meng ih-sing 問一聲; — a favor, k'eng' ih-go dzing' 懇一个情; t'ao' ih-go kwōng' 叼一个光; — for a cup of water, t'ao' ih-pe' shü' 討一杯水; — about, bnu-meng' 盤問; — your pardon, ts'ing' nyün-liang' ngô' 請你原諒我; to invite, ts'ing' 請; — of whom? hyiang' jü' meng 向誰問? — of me, dziao ngô' meng 向我問; — a girl in marriage (in behalf of one's son or one's ward), gyiu ts'ing' 求親 ASKEW, dzin.

ASLANT, ts'ia or zia 斜

ASLEEP, kw'eng'-joh-tih 睡熟的; foot —, kyiah mō-tseh'-long' 脚麻了

ASPARAGUS, long-shü'-ts'æ 龍鬚菜 (Mandarin); in Ningpo it is called foreign bamboo, ngakoh' shing 外國筍

ASPECT, siang'-mao 相貌; ying-yüong' 形容

ASPERITY of manner, oh'-cü-ngaen-siang' 惡嘴眼相; — of tone, k'eo'-ky'i zah-ngang' 口氣石硬; p'eng-deo' 噴頭

ASPIRE, to siang' kao-zōng'-ky'i 想高上去; can't — to union with, kao-p'aen'-feh-læ 高攀弗來 (polite).

ASS, an ih-p'ih li'-ts' 一匹驢子 ASSAIL, to — (in words), tō'-mô 噴罵; — Confucianism, tō'-mô jü-kyiao' 噴罵儒教; to strike, dong'-siu tang' 動手打

ASSASSIN, ts''-k'ah 刺客

ASSASSINATE, to 'ang-ts' 行刺; en'-di sah nying' 暗地殺人

ASSAULT, to make the first —, sin long' 先弄; sin dong' siu 先動手

ASSEMBLE, to jü'-long 聚攏; jü'-jih 聚集; we-long' 會攏

ASSENT, to ing-yüing' 應允; tseng 遵; I — to your proposition, ngô' tseng ng'-go ming' 我遵你個命; tseng ming' 遵命

ASSERT, to ih-k'eo ngao'-ding 一口咬定; gyin-k'eo' kyih'-jih 箔口磁實; — that one's self is in the right, tsang zi' yiu' li 爭自有理; — (one's) rights, tsang yiu' veng 爭有分

ASSESS, to fix customs' tax, ding se' 定稅; estimate ditto, kwu se' 估稅

ASSEVERATE, *to testify with an oath*, valh-tsiu', tso bing-kyü' 罷咒做憑據

ASSIDUITY, *with gying-lih' 勸力; to work with —*, ciün-kong'-gyi'-z' 專攻其事

ASSIGN, *to — duties, or employments*, feng-p'a' 'öng-töng' 分派° 行當; p'a sang-weh' 派° 生活; — a day, 'æn'-ding nyih-ts' 限定日° 子

ASSIMILATE, *to cause them to resemble*, s'-teh gyi-siang-zhang' 使得其相像; dispositions gradually —, sing'-dzing dzin'-eh 性情漸合

ASSIST, *to pöng-dzu' 帮助*; pöng-ts'eng' 帮襯; vu'-dzu' 輔° 助; siang-pöng' 相帮; — in managing affairs, pöng-bæn' 帮辦; — her to her chair, tön' gyi zöng gyiau' 擺其上橋; — him into the boat, vu gyi' zöng jün' 扶其上船

ASSISTANT, pöng-bæn'-go 帮辦个。

ASSOCIATE, dong-de' 同隊; de-ho' 隊夥; friend, beng-yiu' 朋友; — in business, dong-z' 同事; — in school, dong ts'öng' 同胞

ASSOCIATE, *to dong-bun' 同伴*; — in business, gao-siu' 交° 手; — (as friends), kyih'-kyiao 結交; ts'eö-de' 奏隊; *I was associated with him three years*, ngö'teng gyi dong-bun' seen nyin' 我

與°其同伴三年; — with the good, forsake the evil, ts'ing' kyüing-ts', yün siao'-nying 親君子遠小人。

ASSOCIATION *for relief of widows*, kwu-söng' we' 孤孀會; — for giving coffins and medicine, sö-zze', s-yiah'-go we' 捨°材°施藥會; — for giving food, cing'-tsi we' 賑濟會

ASSORT, *to yang-tang'-yang feng'* k'æ' 樣樣分開; ih-le' ih-le' feng-k'æ' 一類一類分開

ASSUAGE, *to ka 解°*; — sorrow, ka iu' 解°憂; ka meng' 解°悶 — pain, ka t'ong' 解°痛

ASSUME *the liberty of doing*, jün'-cün 擅專; — *another's power, or place*, dæ-cöng' gyüün-ping' 代掌權柄; dæ-we'-jing-z' 代爲人事; dæ-we-liao-li' 代爲料理 (*cöng* is also pron. tsöng).

ASSURANCE, *excess of boldness*, 'eo' ô-lin 厚丫°臉; tae' ô-lin' 默丫°臉; si'-bi-la-lin' 死°皮賴°臉

ASSURE, *to — confidently*, kyih-kyih'-jih-jih' wö' 碣硃實話; sah'-jih wö' 熬實話

ASSUREDLY, pih'-ding 必定; pih'-jün 必然

ASTHMA, hao-bing' 痒°病

ASTONISH, *to kying-hyiae' 驚惑*; astonished to see (it), ih k'en'-kyin ziu hyi-gyi'-sah-de 一看見就希奇煞了。

ASTONISHING *progress* (in study),
ka kw'a'-leh zōng tao hyi-gyi'-go
習°學°得°快°倒希奇个°

ASTRAY, *gone* tseo' ts'o 走錯; mi-
lu'-de 迷路了°; tseo ts'o' lu-de
走踧路了°

ASTRIDE, gyi-mō'-zo 騎馬坐°;
ought not to sit — the chair, ü-ts
· feh k'o' gyi-mō'-zo 椅°子弗
可騎馬坐

ASTRINGENT *medicine*, siu-lin'-go
yiah' 收斂个°藥; ts-dza'
yiah' 止瀉°藥

ASTROLOGER, ba pah'-z cü'-kwy
排八字个°人°; k'en ng'-sing
sin'-sang 看五°星先生°; sön'-
ming sin'-sang 算命先生°

ASTRONOMER, t'in-veng'-z 天文
士; *imperial* —, ky'ing-t'in'-
kæn' 欽天監°

ASTRONOMY, t'in-veng' 天文

ASUNDER, dön'-k'æ-de 斷開了°;
broken — (or in two), te' ao-
dön-de 對拗斷了°

ASYLUM, *foundling* yüoh-ing'-
döng 育嬰堂; — for the aged
(really for beggars), kwu-lao'-
yün 孤老院

AT, læ or dzæ 在°; — *home*, læ
oh'-li 在°家°裡; — *this place*,
læ-tong' 在°此°; — *that place*,
læ-kæn' 在°彼°; — *Peking*,
dzæ Poh'-kying 在北京; —
first, ky'i-ts'u' 起初; *arrived*
— *the same time*, ts'en'-zi tseo'-
tao — 齊°走到; bing'-zi tao'

並齊°到; — *this* (or that)
time, keh'-go z'-eo' (or lae keh'-
go z'-eo') 這°個°時候

ATHEIST, feh siang'-sing yiu Jing-
ming'-go nying 弗相信有神
明个°人°; *the — needs only to*
hear the thunder, "feh sing' Jing-
ming', dæn t'ing' le sing'" 弗信
神明但聽雷聲

ATLAS, di-du'-shü 地圖書
(ih-ts'ah)

ATMOSPHERE, t'in-kyi' 天氣;
t'in-kong'-ts-kyi' 天空之氣

ATOMS, *to divide into* —, feng' tao
dzih-si'-si 分到極°細細

ATONE, *to — for sin*, joh ze' 贖
罪; cü'-joh ze' 取贖罪

ATROCIOUS, cruel, hyüong-oh' 兇
惡; — *crime*, ze do oh'-gyih 罪
大惡極

ATTACH, *to* lin 連; lin-long' 連
攏; sang-long' 生°攏; *to ap-*
pend, kyih 結

ATTACHED (as a friend, &c.),
lin-long'-liao 連攏了°; kao-
nyin'-go 膠°粘个°; ts'ih-t'iah-
go 切貼°个°; t'iah'-sing-go 貼
身个°

ATTACK, *to* kong-tang' 攻打;
tang 打; *to make the first* —
(by striking), sin dong'-siu tang'
先動手打

ATTAIN, *to — one's object*, jü nyün'
teh'-djoh 如願得着; ts'ing'
sing jü i' 稱心如意; — *a*
good position (in any thing), tao-

leh hao'-go di-bu' 到得°好个°地步; — the (Chinese) degree of A. B., jih 'oh' 入學°; tsing sin'-dzae 進秀才; — the (Chinese) degree of A. M., cong kyü' nyung 中舉人°; teng pöng' 登榜; the last is used for any high literary rank after cong kyü.

ATTEMPT, to try, s'-s-k'en 試試看; make a trial or —, s-ih'-s 試一試; tso'-tso-k'en 做做看

ATTEND, to heed, yüong-sing' 用心; liu-sing' 留心; tōng-sing' 當心; —, to one's duties, kwu'-djoh peng'-veng 顧着°本分; siu-veng' 守分; tso-veng-ne'-ts'-z' 做分內之事; en-veng'-siu-kyi' 安分守己°; — the sick, vol'-z bing-nying' 服事病人°; tōng-dzih' bing-nying' 當值病人°; — a funeral, song-söng' ky'i 送喪去°; — another's call, t'ing s'-hwun 聽使喚

ATTENTION, to pay — to what is said, liu-sing' t'ing' 留心聽; yüong-sing' 用心; to pay no — to the person addressing (i. e. turn the nose to the wall), bil' ts'ong' dziao ziang'.

ATTENTIVE, we yüong-sing' 會用心; k'eng liu-sing' 肯留心;

—(to business), lô-dziang' 巴亟

ATTRACT, to hyih'-ying 嘘引

ATTRACTION, hyih'-lih 嘘力; hyih'-gying 嘘勁

ATTRACTIVE, yiu hyih'-gying 有
喻勁; strongly —, do yiu hyih'-gying 大°有喻°勁°; hyih'-gying dza hao' 嘘勁甚°好 (used of persons only in a bad sense).

AUCTION, to sell goods by —, ma kyiao'-ho 賣°叫貨

AUDIENCE, large ju ting'-go
nying to' 聚聽个°人°多

AUNT, paternal kwu-mô' 姑母°; maternal —, yi-mô' 姨母°

AUSPICIOUS, kyih'-li 吉利; — day, nyih-ts' kyih'-li 日°子吉利; — omen, kyih' ziao 吉兆

AUSTERE, strict, nyin-lah' 嚴辣

AUTHENTIC, k'ao'-leh-jih-go 靠得°實个°

AUTHOR of a book, cü shü', lih shih' go nying 著書立說个°人°; — of a false report, ky'i yiao-yin' cü-kwu 起謠言个°人°

AUTHORITY, gyün-ping' 權柄; unjust use of —, gyün-shü' 權勢; to have official — for doing, kwun cing' li 'ang' 官准吏行; to use —, or threats in oppressing another, yi shü', ky'i nying' 以勢欺人°; tang-pö'-shü, long nying'-kô 打霸勢弄人°家°

AUTHORIZIZE, to ming 命; — officially, we 委; kao-dae' gyün-ping' 交°代權柄

AUTHORIZED by a magistrate, vong hyin' we' go 奉憲委个°; has a certificate, yiu tsih'-tsiao 有執照

AUTUMN, Ts'iu-t'in' 秋天

AUXILIARY, pōng-dzu'-go 帮助个; — troops, kyi'-ping 救兵

AVAIL, to ts'ing 趁; — one's self

of the convenience, ts'ing bin' 趁便; — myself of your going, to send a letter, ts'ing ng'-go bin', ta

ih-fong sing' ky'i' 趁你个便帶一封信去; — one's self of an opportunity, ts'ing kyi-we'

趁機會; — of this opportunity, ts'ing'-ts' kyi-we' 趁此機會

AVARICIOUS, t'en-dzæ'-go 貪財个; extremely —, iao din', feh iao ming' 要錢。弗要命

AVENGE, to pao-dziu' 報讐; — a brother's injury, pao hyiüng-di'-go dziu' 報兄弟个讐; sing-ün' 伸冤

AVENUE, do-lu' 大路; kwun-dōng'-do-lu' 官塘大路; — within an inclosure, üong'-dao 甬道

AVERAGE, t'ong-ts'ō' 通扯; — price, t'ong-ts'ō' 'ōng'-dzing 通扯行情

AVERSION, have an — to, in 厭; tseng 憎; u 惡; in'-tseng 厥憎; I have an — to him (on seeing), ngô ih-kyin' ziu tseng' gyi 我一見就憎其

AVOID, to bi 避; bi-ko' 避過; — danger, bi hyin' 避險; to hide from, to'-bi 躲避; — one's creditors, to'-bi tsa'-cü 躲避債主

AWAIT, to teng'-eo 等候; teng'-dae 等待; — that day, teng'-dae keh'-go nyih-ts' 等待這個日子

AWAKE, to su-sing' 蘇醒; diao-kao' 調覺; sing 醒

AWAKENED by great noise, do sing'-hyiang kying su'-sing-go 大聲響驚蘇醒个

AWARD, to ding 定; tön 斷; p'un 判; ding-ding'-k'en 定定看

AWARDING just rewards or punishments, yiu-söng' yiu-vah'-go 有賞有罰个; yin en'-föng 有安放

AWARE, to know, teh'-cü 得知; hyiao'-teh 曉得; I was not — (of it) beforehand, ngô yü'-sin feh teh'-cü 我預先弗得知

AWAY, went — yesterday, zô-nyih'-ky'i'-de 昨日去了; take —, do-ko' 挖過; to throw —, k'ang'-diao 扔了; tiu-diao' 丢了或丢了; ô-diao 捡了; ditto (as liquids), tao'-diao 倒了; go —, tse'o'-k'ae 走開; tse'o'-ko 走過

AWE, filled with —, kying' 偉敬畏

AWFUL, k'o 偉畏可畏个

AWKWARD, ao'-siu-ao'-kyiah; ngang-kyiang'-dao-bih 作事硬強; stiff hands and feet, ngang-siu'-ngang-kyiah' 硬手硬腳

AWL, tsön-ts, or cün'-ts 鑽子 (ih-me)
 AWNING, *to put up an —*, ts'ang
 tsiang'-bong 檢帳蓬; *ditto over*
 a court, (for some special occa-
 sion), mun-t'in-tsiang' 幕天帳
 AWRY, hwa 歪; dzin 斜; *all —*,
 hwa-cü'-p'il'-kyiah 歪嘴僻腳
 AX, AXE, fu'-deo 斧頭 (ih-pô)
 AXIOM, z-jün'-ts-li' 自然之理
 AXLE, leng-gyüoh' 輸軸; leng-
 bun'-sing-ts' 輸盤心子
 AZURE, t'in-læn'-seh 天藍色

B

BABBLE, *senseless talk*, lön-shih'-
 diao-bin' 亂說刁辯; wu-yin'-
 lön-dao' 胡言亂道

BABOON, keo-deo-weh-seng' 狗頭
 猢猻

BABY, na-hwun' 嬰°孩° (ih-go)

BABYISH, na-hwun i'-tsi-ka 像°
 嬰°孩°樣°式°

BACHELOR, kw'öng'-fu 曠夫
 not common, but used in the Four
 Books; *very young —*, siao'-
 kwun-nying 小官人°; kwöng'-
 kweng' 光棍 (a term of reproach
 implying a bad character.)

BACK, *the pe'-tsih* 背脊; *to carry*
 on the —, pe 背; *behind one's*
 —, pe'-eo 背後

BACK, *come cün-læ'* 轉來; kyü'-
 læ 歸°來; *walk —*, tao'-tseo-
 cün - læ' 倒走轉來; *when*
 will (he) come —? kyï'-z kyü-
 læ' 幾時歸°來?

BACK-BITE, *to — a person*, pe'-
 'eo kông nying' 背後講°人°
 BACK-BONE, tsil'-kweh 脊骨
 BACK-COURT, 'eo-ming-döng'; 'eo-
 kyin-t'in' 後天°井°
 BACK-DOOR, 'eo'-meng 後門
 BACK-STITCH, *to keo* 勾
 BACKWARD, *to walk —*, tao'-
 t'eng'-bu tseo' 倒退°步走; *to*
 fall —, nyiang' t'in tih'-tao 仰
 天跌倒; *ditto*, (as in studies),
 t'e'-loh 退落; *walk — and*
 forward, tseo'-lae, tseo'-ky'i 走
 來走去°。

BACKWARD, *averse to undertake*,
 p'ö' zöng-siu' 怕上手; *late*
 in developing wisdom (as a child),
 ts'ong-ming' k'æ-leh dzi' 聰明
 開得°遲; *dull*, dzi-deng' 邏鈍
 BACON, *salted pork*, 'æn ciü'-nyüoh
 鹹°豬肉°; *ditto smoked*, in'-cü-
 nyüoh' 酱豬肉°

BAD, wä 羣; feh-hao' 弗好;
 tæ 叱; *thoroughly — disposition*,
 'ö'-liu p'e'-ts 下°流胚子; 'ö'-
 tsoh p'e'-ts 下°作胚子; —
 name, wä ming'-sing 羣名聲;
 very — name, ts'in' ming'-sing
 醜名聲

BADGE, 'ao 號; kyï'-ao 記號;
 distinguishing —, pin'-ao' 編號

BAFFLED, tang'-sön feh-t'ong' 打
 算弗通; tang'-sön-feh-c'ih'
 打算弗出

BAG, dæ 袋; leather —, bi-dæ' 皮
 袋 (ih-tsah)

BAGGAGE, 'ang-li' 行李; (*a load, ih-tæn; half a load, ih-deo.*)

BAIL, *to give written security for, gyü pao'-zòng 具保狀*
BAIT, tiao'-ng-nyü' 魚餌。
BAKE, *to p'ang 烹; — in hot ashes, or coals, we 煙*

BAKER, *bread-maker, mun-deo' s-vu' 饅頭司務*

BALANCE, t'in-bing' 天平; kw'u'-bing 庫平; dzao-bing' 曹平 &c., (ih-kō); the several kinds have different names according to the number of ounces to the lb.

BALANCE, *to — exactly, ih'-z-bing dæn' 一字平坦; ih-weh-liang'-bing 一畫兩平; to — accounts, kyih tsiang' 揭帳*

BALD-HEADED, kwōng deo' 光頭; *laid on the crown, t'ah ting' 禿頂*

BALE, *a ih-pao' 一包; a — of cotton, ih-pao min-hwō' 一包棉花; to do up a —, tang kw'eng' 打綑; tang pao' 打包*

BALL, gyiu 摶; *roll a —, le gyiu' 撲撶 (ih-go)*

BALLAD, ky'üoh'-ts 曲子; siao'-ky'üoh 小曲; siao'-diao 小調 (ih-tsah)

BALLAST, *to take in —, tang ts'ao'; stone —, ts'ao'-zah 壓舟石; for —, ah-ts'öng' yüöng 壓艙用*

BALLOON, ky'i-gyiu 氣毬

BALUSTRADE, län-ken' 欄杆; —

for stairs, vu-siu' 扶手; one or more horizontal bars, lu-t'æ'-töng 扶梯檔

BAMBOO, coh 竹; (ih-keng, ih-kwang, ih-ts; *with a root, ih-cü*); — grove, coh' ling 竹林; — for eating, shing 箍; — canes, coh' ken 竹竿; *to whip with a —, tang pæn'-ts 打板子; the sacred —, t'in coh' 天竹*

BANANA, ts'ing-kyiao' 青菱; hyiang-kyiao' 香菱

BAND, *a tape or strip, ih-keng ta' 一根帶; — of drawers, or skirt, iao 腰; a — of men, ih-de nying' 一隊人; a — of soldiers, ih-ts' ping-mö' 一支兵馬; a — of musicians, ih-pæn' cü'-öng' 一班吹手*

BANDAGE, *to dzin 纏; — the feet, dzin kyiah' 纏腳; ko kyiah' 裹脚*

BANDAGES, *foot kyiah'-sô 裹腳布*, used by Chinese females.

BANDITI, dzeh-fi' 賊匪; gyiang-dao' 強盜; *local —, t'u'-fi 土匪 (ih-töng, ih-pæn)*

BANG, *to — with a stick, &c., k'ao 捶; — against, bang-djoh' 撞着*

BANGING noise, bang-bang'-hyiang 嘩嘩響; dang-dang'-hyiang 宕宕響

BANISH, *to (1,000 to 2000 li) veng-liu' 問流; — (a few hundred li), veng-du' 問徒; — (be-*

yond the frontier for life, or for posterity), ts'ong-kyüng' 充軍

BANK of earth, na-nyi döng' 泥塘; — of stone, kao-k'en' 高磡; mound, kao-te' 高堆; river —, kóng-ngen' 江°岸; kóng-döng' 江°塘; — for money, nying'-ao' 銀號; — bill, nyiing-p'iao' 銀票

BANQUET, tsin'-zih 酒席; tsiu'-yin 酒筵; do-tsiu'; to go to a —, fu zih' 赴席; to partake of a —, zo zih' 坐°席; to prepare a —, shih zih' 設°席; bæn do-tsiu'.

BANTER, to hyi'-hyiah 戲謔; he banters me, gyi' teng ngô hyi'-hyiah 其與°我 戲謔

BAPTISM (by sprinkling), sî'-li 洗禮; — (by immersion), tsing'-li 浸禮; to receive —, ling sî'-li 領洗禮; ziü tsing'-li 受浸禮

BAPTIZE, to —, 'ang si'-li 行°洗禮; 'ang tsing'-li 行°浸禮

BAR, cross wang-töng' 橫°檔; ditto for a door, meng-shüün' 門門; secret —, kyü-shün'; en-shüün' 暗門; upright —, dzih-töng' 直檔; ditto for door, teng-shün 直門; sand —, sô-t'aen' 沙灘

BAR the door, shün meng' 閂門; shut the door and — it, kwæn meng', loh shün' 關門落門

BARB, hook with a —, tao'-tsah-keo' 倒紫鈎; barbed spear, keo-lin'-ts'iang 鈎鎗鎗

BARBARIAN, mæn-nying' 蠻人°; yia'-nying 野°人°; outside —, faen-nying' 番人°; yi-nying' 夷人°; friendly —, joh-fæn' 熟番; strange, and hence unfriendly —, sang-fæn' 生番

BARBAROUS, cruel, yi-hyüong'-væn-oh' 行°兇作°惡

BARBER who shaves heads, t'i-deo'-s-vu' 雞頭司務

BARE, c'ih 出; kwâng 光; — arms, sin'-kwang c'ih'-liao.

BARE-FACED, shameless, tæ-lin' 獸臉; 'eo' min-bi' 厚面皮

BARE-FOOTED, c'ih-kyiah' 出脚

BARE-HEADED, c'ih-deo' 出頭

BARELY, tsih 只; tæn-tsib' 單只; — enough to use, tsih' keo yüong' 只穀用

BARGAIN, to argue the price, leng'-liang kô'-din 論量價錢; kóng-òng-dzing' 講°行情

BARGAIN, to agree upon a — (after arguing), kóng-k'ac 講開; picked up a good —, ts'e'h-læ-go ky'iao'-ceng 摄來个巧串; hoped to gain, but lost by the —, ia' bim-i, shü bim-i' 要便宜°輸便宜

BARK of a tree, jü bi' 樹皮

BARKS, the dog —, keo kyiao' 狗叫

BARLEY, mi'-jing 米仁; — (as a medicine), i-yi'-jing 蕤苡仁

BAROMETER, fong-yü'-piao 風雨表 (ih-go)

BARRACKS, ying-wōng' 營房

BARREL, dong 桶; flour —, min-feng-dong' 麵粉桶; — (i. e. a drum-shaped tub), hwō-kwudong' 花鼓桶; four barreled revolver, s'-meng-deo siu'-ts'iang 四門頭手鎗

BARREN land, peh' mao-ts di' 不毛之地; — womb, zah t'æ' 石胎

BARRICADE, dza-sah' 塞柵; — of earth, nyi-dzing' 泥城; — of stakes, sah'-lah 柄欄

BARRICADE, to coh dza-sah' 築塞柵; coh nyi-dzing' 築泥城 (coh or tsoh)

BARRIER, customs' kwæn-k'eo' 關口; k'a'-ts sah'-lah 卡子柵欄

BARTER, to ho'-diao-ho' 貨調貨; yi-ho'-yih bo' 以貨易貨; kao-yih' 交易

BASE, of low birth, pe-zin' 卑賤; 'o'-zin 下流; 'o'-tsoh 下作

BASE, bottom, or stand, zo-ts' 座子; bun-ts' 盤子

BASHFUL, p'ō-siu' 怕羞; p'ō-wōng-k'ong' 怕惶恐

BASIN, beng 盆; tseng 匣; bun 盆; wash — (face), min-beng 面盆; min-dong' 面桶; bread

—, mun-deo' bun 饅頭盤 (ih-tsah)

BASKET (with a handle), lən 篮; clothes —, lo 罐; fruit —, bu 篷; charcoal —, leo 簋; — for washing rice, dao-lo' 淘籃; sao-kyi' 箕箕; provision —, ho'-zih-lən' 火食籃; work —, tsia-k'ong-lən' 織籃 (ih-tsah)

BASTARD, yia'-cong 野種; zeh-cong' 雜種; (foreign and Chinese), c'ün-cong' 串種

BASTE, to ting 紅; first — (it), sin ting'-ih-ting' 線紅一紅; — coarsely, dziang-tsing' ting 長針紅

BAT, pin-foh' 蝙蝠; bat's dung, yia-ming'-sō 夜明沙 (Med.)

BATH, to take a —, gyang ih-go nyüoh' 洗一個浴

BATHE, to gyang nyüoh' 洗浴

BATHING-TUB, gyang'-nyüoh-dong 洗浴桶

BATTER, to k'eh'-bang 碕撞; — and spoil, k'eh'-bang-diao 碕撞壞

BATTERED by the weather, (i. e. rain and sun), yü tang', nyih sa', wæ'-de 雨打日曬壞了

BATTERY for mounted cannon, p'ao'-dae 碓臺

BATTLE, to fight a —, tang ih'-ding 打一陣; field of —, tsin'-dzhang 戰場

BATTLE-AXE, yüih-fu' 鐵斧
BATTLEMENT, embrasure, p'ao'-meng 磬門

BAWL, to ying-ky'i'-ka-kyiao' 嘘。譁[°]之[°]聲。

BAY, hæ-wæn' 海灣 (ih go); — horse, ts'ih' mō 赤馬

BAYONET, heo mi-pō' 鑽尾。巴

BE, to — at home, læ oh'-li 在家[°]裏; let it — there, peh gyi ke-kæn' 俾其在[°]彼[°]; — (in the imperative), iao 要; yüong 用; — careful, iao kwu'-djoh 要顧着[°]; yüong kwu'-djoh 用顧着[°]

BEACH, sea hæ pin-yin' 海邊沿

BEACON in the sea, hæ'-li-go piao-deo' 海裡个[°]標頭; light-tower, liang-t'al' 亮塔; mound from which smoke rises to warn of danger, in-teng' 烟墩

BEADS, officers' dziao-cü' 朝珠; Buddlist rosary, su'-cü 數珠; aromatic —, hyiang-cü' 香珠; common —, siao-liao-cü' 燒料珠 (i. e. burned material); ngô'-cü 瓦[°]珠; a string of —, ih-cün cü' 一串珠

BEAK, bird's tiao cü-gyin' 烏嘴簪

BEAM, an important —, 'ang-diao' 桅[°]條; the central — in the roof, tong'-liang 棟梁; — under the floor, koh'-sah 閣柵

BEAN, deo 荚 (ih-lih); the full

number of beans in a pod, ih-kyih' 一莢

BEAN-CURD, deo-vu' 豆腐; tsiang'-deo-vu' 醬豆腐

BEAN-POD, deo-kyih'-k'oh' 荚莢壳

BEAR, to — on the shoulders, pe背; to sustain, tōng 當; taen-tōng' 擔當; dzing-tōng' 承當; can — (it), tōng-leh'-djii' 當得[°]住; hao' dzing-tōng' 好承當; ky'uoh'-leh-löh 吃[°]得[°]落; 'ōng-leh'-djii' 隆得[°]住; can't — it, tōng'-feh-djii' 當弗住; ky'uoh'-feh-löh 吃弗落; I'll — the blame, tsahl'-vali ngó', dzing-tōng' 責罰我承當; — fruit, kyih ko'-ts 結果子; sang ko'-ts 生[°]果子; kyih ko' 結果; the last is also used in speaking of persons, thus, nying kyih'-ko'-de 人[°]結果了[°], means that the man has come to his end: if he has friends and money, he has come to a good end, hao'-kyih-ko' 好結果; has come to a bad end, kyih'-ko 無結果; — a child, sang na-hwun' 生[°]嬰孩[°]; — the loss, be-diñ' ken-z' 賠錢[°]幹事; — in mind, lin dzæ sing'-li 留在心裏; — on one's heart (as something at a distance), kyil-kwô 記罉; ought to — patiently, ing-kæ' jing'-næ 應該忍耐;

ing-kæ' 'en-jing' 應該含忍;
can't — patiently, jing'-næ-feh-djü' 忍耐弗住; neh'-feh-djü' 納弗住; — *with* (or be indulgent to), kw'un yüong' 寬容; *ought not to — with*, yüong'-feh-teh'-go 容弗得个; — *witness*, tso te'-tsing 做對証

BEARD, ngô-su' 髮鬚。

BEARER, *burden* kyiah'-pæn 脚班; kyiah'-fu 脚夫; t'siao-fu' 挑夫; kyiah'-tæn 脚擔; *sedan* —, gyiao-fu' 轎夫; — *of a letter*, song-sing'-go 送信个; ta-sing'-go 帶信个。

BEAST, cong-sang' 奚生; *wild* —, yia'-sin 野獸; — (*a term of reproach*), ky'üoh'-sang.

BEASTLY *conduct*, cong-sang' tang-we' 奚生行爲; gying-siu' tang-we' 禽獸行爲

BEAT, *to* tang 打; k'ao 敲; djü; — *rice*, tang dao' 打稻; gwæn dao' 撮稻; — (*as the pulse*), t'siao 跳; — *a drum*, k'ao kwu' 敲鼓; — *cotton*, dæn min-hwō' 彈棉花; — *clothes* (*in washing*), djü i-zōng' 捣衣裳; — *the back*, djü pe' 敲背; — *down the price*, tang'-loh kō-din 打落價錢; — *time*, ah pæn' 拍板; — *the breast* (*meaning, I'll be responsible*), tah hyüong' 拍胸

BEAUTIFUL, hao'-k'en 好看; —

(*lit.*, pleasing), teh-nying'-sih 得人°惜; zi-tsing'; very —, me'-mao 美貌; piao-cü' 繢緝

BEAUTIFY, *to* tsöng-sih' 妆飾; tsah'-kwah 紮刮; tsöng-pæn' 妆扮; tang-pæn' 打扮 (*the latter used of the person only*.)

BEAVER-SKIN, (*or otter-skin*), t'ah' bi 獺皮

BECALMED, *no wind*, fong-kyü', tu m'-neh 風氣都沒°有°; *ship is —*, song m'-neh, jün dong'-feh-dong' 風沒°有°船動弗動

BECAUSE, ing-we' 因爲; we'-leh 爲了°; we'-tih-z 爲的是

BECOME, *to* tso 做; dzing 成; pin 變; fah 發; *to — a king*, tso wöng-ti' 做皇帝; — *a good man*, dzing ih-go hao' nying' 成一个°好入°; *caterpillar becomes a butterfly*, djong' pin'-hwō wu-diah' 蟲變化蝴蝶; — *rich*, fah' dzie 發財; — *angry*, fah ông'; *what will — (of it) in the end?* dza kyih'-gyüoh 怎結局? dza kyih'-sah 怎結煞?

BECOMING *to him*, (*garments*), 'eh gyi'-go sing-dzæ' 合其个°身材; *that dress is — to you*, keh' gyin i-zōng, teng ng' siang-nyi' 這°件衣裳°與°你°相宜

BED, or BEDSTEAD, min-zōng' 眠床° (ih-tsiang); *want to go to*

—, iao min-zōng'-li ky'i-de 要
眠床°裡去°了。

BED-BUG, ts'iu'-djong 臭°蟲

BED-CURTAINS, tsiang'-ts 帳子

BEDDING, p'u-kæ' 鋪蓋

BED-FELLOW, p'ing-zōng'-go 摆

床°个°；dong zōng'-go nying

同床°个°人°；p'ing-p'u'-go

揪舖个°。

BED-ROOM, my ngô'-go vōng 我

个°房；sleeping-room, ngo-vōng'

臥房；kw'eng'-vōng 睡°房，

rarely used.

BED-TIME, kw'eng'-go z'-eo' 睡°

个°時候；en-cü' z'-eo 安置

時候

BEE, fong-ts' 蜂子；honey —,

mih-fong' 蜜蜂 (ih-go)

BEE-HIVE, (tub-shaped), fong-

dong' 蜂桶 (ih-tsah)

BEEF, ngeo-nyüöh' 牛°肉；a roast

of —, lò'-s, the English word.

BEEF-STEAK, (beef to be fried),

t'ah'-go ngeo-nyüöh' 爛个°牛°

肉°；the best is from the parts

called, pah'-z-kweh 八字骨，

ô-bang-kweh yin', (low), and sən-

koh-löng' 三角°廊

BEER, bitter wine, kw'u'-tsin 苦

酒；bi'-tsiu, the English word

combined.

BEES-WAX, mih-lah' 蜜蠟；yel-

low —, wōng-lah' 黃蠟

BEET, 'ong-ts'a'-deo 紅菜頭

BEFALL, to ling-djoh' 臨°着

BEFITTING, 'eh-nyi' 合宜；nyi 宜

BEFORE, some time —, zin-deo' 前°頭；dzong-zin' 從前°；in front, læ zin-deo' 在°前°頭；læ min-zin' 在°面前；— the flood, 'ong-shü' yi-zin' 洪水°以前°；— and behind, zin 'eo' 前°後；— the door, læ meng zin' 在°門前；cane — me, sin'-jü ngô' læ'-go 先我來个°；as —, dzing-gyin' 仍舊；i-gyiu' 依舊；tsiao-gyin' 照舊；— one's eyes, læ ngæn min-zin' 在眼°面前

* This expression implies also time near, whether just past, or just coming, and also a very short distance ; thus : —if a person died a few days since, ngæn'-min-zin si'-go 眼面前死°个°

BEFOREHAND, yü'-sin 預先；

tsao'-tsao 早早；tsao'-sin 早先；

to prepare —, yü'-sin be-bæn'
hao 預先備辦好

BEFRIEND, to tsiao'-ing 照應

BEG, to t'ao 討；— for, gyiu-

ky'i-h 求乞；to entreat, gyiu-

k'eng' 求懇；— food (i.e. rice),

t'ao væn' 討飯；iao væn' 要

飯；ditto (politely) tsia liang' 借°

糧；— mercy, or favor (for another on the ground of greater

respectability), t'ao dzing' 叨情；

ma min-k'ong' 賣°面孔；— you

to excuse me, gyiu ng nyün-liang'-

ngô 求你°原諒我；— your

pardon, tel' ze 得罪 (lit., I have

sinned against you)；— (as a

Buddhist priest (or nun) for the

monastery), hwô-yün' 化緣; ts'ao hwô' 抄化

BEGGAR, t'ao-væn'-go 討飯个°; ky'i'-kae 乞丐; professional male —, kao'-hwô-ts 叫化子; looks like a —, t'ao'-væn-siang 討飯相

BEGIN, to k'æ-sin' 開手; ts'u-k'æ'-sin 初開手; ky'i'-siu 起首; dong-siu' 動手; tso-ky'i-deo' 做起頭; ts'u-ky'i'-deo 初起頭; k'æ-kö'; k'æ-dae'; k'æ-deo-meng' 開頭; beginning to learn, 'oh ky'i-deo' 學。起頭; ditto books, zōng-'oh' 上學; — a journey, dong-sing' 動身; ditto by boat, k'æ-jün' 開船; — a long journey, ky'i-dzing' 起程; — a large work (as building a house), dong-kong' 動工; hying-kong' 興工

BEGINNER, one inexperienced, ngâ'-öng' 外行; raw hand, sang-siu' 生手; one doing a thing for the first time, bao-z' tso'-go 暴時做个。

BEGINNING, ky'i-deo' 起頭; ky'i'-ts'u 起初; bao-z' 暴時; in the —, toh'-fah-ts-deo 元始; ditto of the world, k'æ-bih'-go z'-eo 開闢个°時候; k'æ-t'in'-p'ih-di z'-eo' 開天闢地時候

BEGONE! ky'i 去°! tseo'-k'æ 走開! tseo'-ko 走過!

BEGRUDGE him the possession of, pô-feh-neng'-keo gyi m'-teh 巴

弗能穀其沒°有°; — giving, feh-sö'-teh, dzü-c'ih' 弗捨得助出

BEHALF, on account of, we'-leh 爲了°; I speak in — of my younger brother, ngô we'-leh ah-di kóng'-go 我爲了°阿弟講°个°; for him, dæ gyi' 代其; t'i' gyi 替其

BEHAVES well, sih'-sih-ka-go.

BEHAVIOR, 'ang-we' 行°爲; 'ang-i'-dong-zing' 行°意動靜; 'ang-ts'-kyü'-dong 行°止舉動; childish —, siao'-nying i'-tsi 小孩°意致°

BEHEAD, to sah-deo' 殺頭; tsæn-deo' 斬頭; c'ü kyüih' 取決; — him, sah-gyi-deo' 殺其頭

BEHIND, 'eo'-pe 後背; — times ko-z'-de 過時了°; — the times, be-z'-de 背°時了°; — one's back, pe'-eo 背後

BEHIND-HAND with one's work, sang-wel' deh-loh'-de 生°活疊°落了°; sang-weh te'-ky'i-læ-de 生°活堆去°來了°; sang-weh tin-ky'i'-tong-de 生°活丟去了°

BEHOLD! ts'ia'-k'en 且°看! nô!

BELCH, to — (from the stomach), tang-eh' 打呃; — (as a volcano), p'eng 嘘

BELFRY, cong-leo' 鐘樓 (ih-zo)

BELIEVE, to siang-sing' 相信; — entirely, toh'-jih siang-sing' 篤

實相信；an exclamation, as much as to say *don't believe it*, 'æ 唉! yi 嘴! expressing both disbelief and surprise, yiu-ka'-t'in-wó'.

BELIEVER, siang-sing'-go cü'-kwu 相信个人。

BELL, large cong 鐘 (ih-kô); small —, ling 鈴 (ih-go)

BELL-CLAPPER, cong-zih' 鐘舌 (ih-go)

BELLOWS, ky'in-fong'-go tong-si' 牽風个東西; Chinese —, fong-siang' 風箱 (ih-bu); *to blow the —*, ky'in fong-siang' 牵風箱

BELLY, du'-bi 肚皮; — *ache*, du'-bi t'ong' 肚皮痛

BELONGS, joh-ü' 屬于; dzæ-ü' 在于

BELOVED, ts'ing-æ'-go 親愛个; dzih-din'-go 值錢个 (primarily worth money).

BELOW, 'ô-deo' 下頭; ti'-ô' 底下

BELT, ta 帶; — *for the waist*, iao-ta' 腰帶 (ih-keng)

BEMOAN, to ta'-k'oh-ta-kyiao' 帶哭帶叫; æ-dziang' kw'u'-nao k'oh 哀腸苦腦哭

BENCH, teng 梯; paen'-teng 板凳; low —, a'-teng 矮凳 (ih-keng, ih-kwang)

BEND, to ao'-cün 拗轉; ao'-wæn 拗彎; — (as a bow), paen-k'æ' 扳開; — *forward*, eo'-tao 俯

BENEATH, ti'-ô' 底下°; — *the table*, coh'-teng ti'-ô' 桌凳底下°

BENEDICTION, coh-foh'-go shih-wó' 祝福个說話

BENEFATOR, eng-nying' 恩人°

BENEFICIAL, yiu ih'-e'ü 有益處; — *to him*, yiu ih' ü gyl' 有益於其

BENEFIT, ih'-e'ü 益處; hao-c'ü' 好處; *favor*, eng-we' 恩惠; no —, vu ih' 無益; *not only no — but on the contrary, injury*, fi-dæn' vu ih', faen'-cün yiu 'æ' 非但無益反轉有害

BENEVOLENT, hao'-we-jün'-z 好爲善事; — *heart*, jing-æ'-go sing 仁愛个心

BENT, wæn'-go 彎个; — *and crooked*, wæn - ky'üoh'-go 彎曲个

BENUMBED, moh'-de 木了; hands —, siu moh'-de 手木了°

BEQUEATH, to yi-loh' 遺落; gao-loh'; — *property*, yi'-loh ts'aen-nyih 遺落產業

BERATE, to joh or zoh 辱; zoh-mó' 辱罵; to — *people*, joh-nying'-mô'-tao 辱人° 罷倒

BEREAVED of one's husband, vi-vông'-jing 未亡人; ming-ÿ-néh'-de 命沒° 有° 了°; — of one's wife, dön-yin' 斷弦; shih-ngeo' 失偶; — of a son, sông-ting' 壽丁; — of a brother, siu'-tsoh sông-diao'-de 手足傷壞° 了°

BESEECH, *to gyiu-k'eng'* 求懇；
gyiu 求；— *earnestly, ts'ih'-sing*
gyiu' 切心求；*kw'u'-kw'u*
gyiu' 苦求

BESIDE, *at the side of, ke bōng-*
pin' 在°旁邊；*tseh'-pin* 側邊；— (himself) *with anger,*
ky'i hweng-de 氣惛了°

BESIDES, *ling-nga'* 另外°；*djü-ts'u'-ts-nga'* 除此之外°；*more-*
over, ping'-ts'ia 并且

BESIEGE, *to we-kw'eng'* 圍困；
döñ-döñ' we-djü' 團團圍住

BESMEAR, *to lön-du'* 亂塗；*lön-dzö'* 亂搽；*tsao* 遭；— *the wall*
with mud, ziang'-li, lön-du' *na-*
nyi' 墻裡亂塗爛°坭

BESMEARED, *face— with molasses,*
döng-lu' du-leh mun' min-k'ong
糖滷塗得°滿面孔；—
the hands, tsao'-leh mun' siu 塗°
 得°滿手

BESPEAK, *to ding-hao'* 定好；*wô-hao'* 話好；*t'ao'-hao* 討好°；
 is the chair bespoken? *gyiao-ts t'ao'-hao ma* 轉子討好麼?

BEST, *the ting'-hao* 頂好；*gyih-hao'* 極好；*ting'-zōng-teng'* 頂上等；*kyü-tse'* 居最；*tsé-hao* 最好；*the very—, tsæ'-m̄-tsæ-hao'* 再無°再好；*like this the best, tsé hwun-hyi keh'-go* 最歡喜這°個。

BESTIR *one's self, zi kyih' zi* 自激自。

BESTOW, *to s'-peh* 賦給；*sōng'-s*
 賞賜；— *happiness, sōng'-s* *foh'-ky'i* 賞賜福氣

BET, *to tu-tong-dao'* 賭東道

BETEL-NUT, *ping-lōng'* 檳榔

BETRAY *treacherously, ma'-long*
 賣°弄；— *one's master for honor, ma-cü' gyiu yüong'* 賣°主求榮；— (as a secret), *c'ih k'eo'*
 出口；*lu fong'* 露風；*Judas betrayed* (i.e. sold) *Jesus, Yiu-da' ma-Yiæ-su'-diao* 猶大賣°耶穌了°

BETROTH, *to—(a daughter), hyü-c'ih'* 許出；*he'-peh, or hyü'-peh*
 許與°；— (a son), *ding-ts'ing'* 定親

BETROTHAL *papers, shü-ts'* 禮書
to exchange ditto, 'ô-ding' 下定；*ko-shü'* 傳紅°；*'ang-p'ing'* 行°聘；*'ô-p'ing'* 下°聘

BETTER, *a little hao-tin'* 好點；
cün-cü'-tin 精°緻點；*still—, keng'-kô hao'* 更加°好；*yüih-fah'* hao 越發好；*veng-nga'-hao* 分外°好；*kah'-nga hao* 格外°好；— *than that, hao-jü' keh'-go* 好如這°個；*pi keh'-go hao* 比這°個°好；*ko-jü keh'-go* 過如這°個°；— *that I should go, feh jü ngo' ky'i hao'* 弗如我去°好；*the quicker, the —, yüih kw'a' yüih hao'* 越快°越好；— *die, tao'-feh-jü si', hao'* 到弗如死°好；

ting —, læ-tih hao'-ky'i-læ 正° 在° 好起來

BETTER, *to make* —, tso cün-cü'-tin 做精°致點; long hao-tin' 弄好點

BETWEEN, *sit* — us, zo' læ ah'-lah cong-nyiang' 坐°在°我°等中央°; *a go* — (in marriage), me-nying' 媒人°; *ditto* (in business), cong-nying' 中人°

BEWAIL, *to* 'ao-li'-da-k'oh' 號啕大哭

BEWARE, *be on your guard*, bōng-be' 防備; *be careful*, tōng-sing' 當心; *keep away from*, yün'-bi 遠避

BEWILDER, *to* mi 迷; mi-dju' 迷住

BEWILDERED, hweng-mi'-de 惨迷了°

BEWITCH, *to* yüong zia-fah' yiу'-oh' 用邪°法誘惑

BEWITCHED, ziu mi'-tih-de 受迷了°

BEYOND, yi-nga' 以外°; ts-nga' 之外°; — *the bridge*, gyiao keh' ngen' 橋那°岸; — (*over*) *the river*, te' kōng 對江°; *on that side*, keh'-pun-pìn 那°半邊; — *my calculations*, c'ih ngô i'-siang ts-nga' 出我意想之外°; *to live* — *one's means*, vōng'-yüong dong-din' 妄用銅錢°

BIAS, *to cut* —, ts'ia' zee 斜°裁; *to cut satin on the* —, zia'-diao dön'-ts 斜°條緞子

BIASSED, *predjudiced*, sang-väng-sing'-de 生°橫°心了°

BIB, *an infant's* —, 'ô-bô-teo' 下吧兜; — *used when eating*, ky'uoh-væn-pe-tæn' 吃°飯單; væn-tæn' 飯單; zih-tæn' 食單

BIBLE, Sing'-shü 聖書; Sing'-kying 聖經

BICKER, *to* k'eo'-kyüoh 口角; siang-tsang' 相爭°

BICKERING, *endless* to-k'eo'-to-zih' 多口多舌

BID *him go*, wô-hyiang'-gyi-dao', hao ky'i 告°訴°其好去°; — *him come in*, eo gyi tsing' lae 叫°其進來; — *adieu*,bih'-ih-bih' 別一別

BIER, kwun-zæ'kō'-ts 棺材°架°子

BIG, *do* 大°; *to grow* —, do-ky'i-læ 大°起來; *to talk* — (boast), kōng do-wô' 講°大°話

BIGOTED, tsih'-ih feh t'ong' 執一弗通; tsil'-ih-feh-sing' 執一弗信; tsil'-mi-peh-ngwu' 執迷不悟

BILE, kw'u'-tæn 苦膽

BILGE-WATER, jün-ing'

BILL *for silver*, uying-p'iao' 銀票; — *for cash*, dzin-p'iao' 錢票; — *of sale*, fab'-p'iao 發票; *to make out a* —, k'æ fah'-p'iao 開發票; — *of lading*, pao'-ho-tæn 報貨單

BILL *of a bird*, tiao cü-gyin' 烏嘴鎗

- BILLET, *note*, bin-z' 便字; z-den' 字條。
- BILLION, jih væn'-væn 十萬萬。
- BILLOW, do lóng' 大浪 (ih)。
- BIN, rice mi' gyü 米櫃; coal —, me-t'aen' gyü 煤炭櫃。
- BIND, *to* póng 繩; kw'eng 細; kw'eng'-póng 細繩; dzin 纓; — that man, keh-go nying kw'eng'-póng gyi 這個人細繩其; — the feet, dzin kyiah' 纓脚; — the head, pao deo' 包頭; — the edge, pin-yin', kweng ih'-da 邊沿緝一塊; — books, ting shü' 鈄書; bound firmly, bo-djü'-liao 繩住了; *to* — as an apprentice, zōng kwæn-shü' 上關書。
- BINDING of a book, shü-min' 書面; — is bad and must be renewed, shü-min' wa', iao wun'-ko 書面要換過。
- BIOGRAPHY, 'ang-jih' 行術 (ih-peng)。
- BIRD, a ih-tsah tiao' 一隻鳥。
- BIRD-CAGE, tiao-long' 鳥籠 (ih-tsah)。
- BIRD'S-NEST, k'o 節; edible —, in'-o 燕窩 (ih-go)。
- BIRD-LIME, nyin-tiao'-go kao' 黏鳥。个膠。
- BIRTH, the time of —, sang-c'ihi-ké' z'-eo' 生出來時候; give — to a son, sang ih-go ng-ts' 生一个兒子; of low —, zin-t'a' 賤胎; of high —, kwe'-ts 貴子。
- BIRTH-DAY, sang-nyih' 生日。
- BIRTH-PLACE, nyün-zih' 原籍; keng-sang'-t'u-ying' 根生土養; c'ih'-sing-ts-di' 出身之地。
- BISCUIT, siao'-ping 小餅; siao' mun-deo' 小饅頭。
- BISHOP, kyin-toh' 監督。
- BIT, a little —, ih-tin' 一點; ih-ningæn'; a piece, ih-kw'e' 一塊。
- BITCH, keo-nyiang' 母狗。
- BITE, *to* ngao 鱉; take a —, ngao ih-k'eo' 鱉一口; ditto (as an animal), dzæn ih-k'eo'; pepper bites the mouth, wu-tsiao' lah cü'-pô 胡椒辣嘴吧。
- BITS of a bridle, mō'-ziah'-ts 馬嚼子; — of broken crockery, un mi-fu' 磁屑。
- BITTER, kw'u 苦; very —, zah kw'u' 雜苦。
- BITUMEN, lib-ts'ing' 潘青。
- BLACK, heh 黑, u 烏 both used of paint, hair, &c.; ts'ing 青, yün-seh' 元色, both used of cloth, garments, thread, and silk; — cotton cloth, ts'ing pu' 青布; — and blue (as a bruise), u-ts'ing' 烏青; — man, heh' nying 黑人; — eyes, ngæn'-ciu u' 眼珠烏。
- BLACKING, shoe shih-'a'-go-me' 刷鞋。個煤; stove —, shih-ho'-lu-me' 刷火爐煤。
- BLACKEN, *to* long heh' 弄黑; tsao heh' 遭黑; — (*i.e.* polish) the stove, ho'-lu ts'ah' gyi yiu kwâng' 火爐擦其有光; — one's

character, ao-tsao' shü p'eh' 聖
糟水^灑; 'en hyüih' p'eng
nying' 含血噴人。

BLACKSMITH, t'ih'-s-vu 鐵司
務; t'ih'-ziang 鐵匠。

BLADDER, man's bōng-kwōng', or
bōng-hwōng 勝胱; hog's —,
cū shü'-p'aó 猪尿^脬。

BLADE, a—of grass, ih-keng ts'ao'
一根草; knife —, tao-sing'
刀身(rare); edge of —, tao-
k'eo' 刀口; shoulder —, væn-
ts'iao' kweh 飯鑊骨

BLAMABLE, kæ tsal'-vah 該責
罰; yiu ts'o'-c'ü 有錯^處; he
is —, kwe-gyiu' ü gyi' 歸咎
于其

BLAME, to s-we'; tsah 責; tsah'-
be 責備; tsah'-vah 責罰; —
mentally, kwa 怪[°]; — unjustly,
ts'oh'-kwa 錯怪[°]; can — me,
kwe gyiu' ü ngô[°] 歸咎于我;
need not — me, moh kwa' ngô 莫
怪[°]我; — another, when guilty
one's self, t'e-t'oh' 推托

BLAMELESS, vu k'o tsah'-go 無
可責^个; vu-tsah'-c'ü 無責
處; vu ts'o'-c'ü 無錯^處; en-
tirely —, 'ao vu' ts'o'-c'ü 毫無
錯^處

BLAND, weng'-o' 溫和; no-jün'
懦善

BLANK, k'ong 空; bah 白[°]; —
book, k'ong bu'-ts 空簿子

BLANKET, nyüong-bi' 疾被[°];
nyüong-t'aen' 疾毯(ih-diao)

BLASPHEME, to sil'-doh 襻瀆

BLAST, a ih-dzing fong' 一陣風

BLAZE, ho'-yin 火焰; yin-deo'
焰頭

BLAZE, to — up, ho'-yin ts'ong-
zōng' 火焰冲上; — abroad,
koh'-c'ü djün-yiang' 各處傳揚

BLEACH, to p'iao'-bah 漂白

BLEATING, yiang'-kyiao 羊叫;
咩咩

BLEED, to c'ih-hyüih' 出血; to
— a person, teng nying' fōng
hyüih' 與人[°]放血; — by
lancing quickly, t'iao hyüih' c'ih
挑血出

BLEED to death, hyüih' liu-sah'-de
血流死^了

BLEMISH, paen-pô' 瘢疤; paen-
tin' 瘢點; —(in the flesh, or in
one's character), yüö-tin' 瑕玷;
fault, mao-bing' 毛病

BLEND, to mix, 'o-long' 和攏;
'o-tæn'-long 和打[°]攏; c'ün'-
long 串攏; — thoroughly, c'ün'-
leh diao-yüing' 串得[°]調勻; to
unite, siang-lin' 相連; p'ing-
long' 握攏

BLESS, to coh-foh' 祝福; — God,
coh'-zia Jing-ming' 祝謝[°]神
明; — (as priests do), ts'aen'-
nyiæn 懿念

BLESSEDNESS, happiness, foh'-kyi'i
福氣; foh'-veng 福分

BLESSING, to ask a — upon, coh'-
tsæn 祝讚

BLIGHT from wet, lən 煞
BLIGHTED harvest, kæn nyin-dzing'

減° 年成; nyin-dzing' wá' 年成
孬°; — hopes, sing-hwé-i'-

læn 心灰意懶

BLIND, hah-ngæn' 瞎眼; — person, hah'-ts 瞎子; sōng-ngæn' moh-pih' 雙眼。摸壁; kwu'-moh 訒目; — in one eye, doh-ngaen' 獨眼; blinded and deceived, ziú mong pi'-de 受蒙蔽了。

BLIND, to mun 嘻; ming-mun'-en'-p'in 明瞞暗騙; mun-sæn'-en'-s 瞒三掩四; blinded by love, be æ'-sing tsô-pi'-de 被愛心遮°蔽了。

BLINDS, window k'æn'-meng 板窓; venetian —, fæn-ts'ōng' 翻窓; pah'-yih-ts'ōng' 百葉窓; bamboo —, coh lin'-ts 竹簾子; let down ditto, lin'-ts 'ō-loh 簾子下落

BLINDFOLD, to pao ngæn'-tsing 包眼°睛

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF, moh-en'-ts 摸暗子

BLINK, to wink, ngæn'-tsing sah'-sah 眼睛睡睡

BLINKING eyes (i.e. half shut), to-sah-ngaen' 多睡眼°; ziang hô-c'ü-ngaen' ka 像睇°眵眼°个°

BLISTER, p'ao 鮑; to raise a —, ky'i p'ao' 起鮑; — plaster, ky'i p'ao' kao-yial' 起鮑膏藥

BLITHE, p'ao'-c'ing; kw'a'-weh 快°活

BLOAT, to fah-hyü' 發虛; fah-cong' 發腫

BLOCK of wood, ih-kw'e' moh-deo' 一塊木頭; chopping —, tsing-deo' 槌頭; hatter's —, mao-kw'e' 帽盃; — for printing, ing'-pæn 印板; child's blocks siao-jü-den' 小樹頭。

BLOCKADE, to — a river, fong kóng' 封港; — a port, fong hæ'-k'eo 封海口

BLOCKHEAD, ngæ-moh'-deo 呆木頭; ngæ-nying' 呆人°

BLOOD, hyüih 血; to shed —, liu hyüih' 流血

BLOOD-RELATION, ts'ing-kwel'-hyüih 親骨血

BLOOD-SHOT eyes, ngæn'-tsing 'ong' 眼°睛紅

BLOOD-THIRSTY, sah'-sing djong' 殺性重

BLOOD-VESSELS, hyüih'-kwun 血管; — and tendons, mah-loh' 脈絡

BLOSSOM, hwô 花 (ih-tô)

BLOSSOM, to k'æ-hwô' 開花

BLOT, spot, tsil'-le 跡累; ink-spot, moh-tsil' 墨跡 (ih-go)

BLOT, to tang moh-tsil' 打墨跡; — out, du-diao' 塗了°

BLOTCH, 'ong-pæn' 紅斑; cü-sö'-pæn 硃砂斑 (ih-tin)

BLOTTER (for daily accounts),

liu-shü' bu 流水°薄; *paper* —,
seng-moh'-go ts' 沁墨个°紙
BLOW, *to give a —*, tang ih' kyi
打一記; *give thirty blows*
(with a bamboo), tang sən'-jih
pən' 打三十板; *a — with*
the fist, ih-gyün' 一拳
BLOW, *to c'ü 吹*; — *the trumpet*,
c'ü 'ao-dong' 吹°號筒; *the*
wind blows on me, fong c'ü'-djoh
ngô' 風吹°着我; — *the*
nose, hying bih-deo' 掀鼻°頭;
— *out the candle*, c'ü lah-col' u
吹°熄°蠟燭; — *hard*, 'eo-
ky'i'-lih c'ü' 候氣力吹'; —
down, c'ü-tao' 吹°倒; — *away*,
c'ü-ky'i' 吹°去; — *up with*
gunpowder, yüong ho'-yah hong-
dia' 用火藥轟壞。

BLUDGEON, do-deo'-kweng 大頭棍

BLUE, lən 藍; *light* —, yüih-
bah' 月白°; *very dark* —, sing-
lən' 深藍; ts'ing-lən' 清藍;
ih'-p'ing-lən' 一品藍; Prus-
sian —, yiāng-ts'ing' 洋青;
— vitriol, tən'-væn 胆礮

BLUFF language (or manner), pən'-
pən-go k'eo'-ky'i 板板个°口氣
BLUNDER, *to ts'o'-shih* 錯°失;
long-ts'o' 弄錯

BLUNDERING, ts'o'-shih to 錯°
失多

BLUNT (as an edge), deng 鈍;
— *in manner*, dzih-sing' 直心;

— *in manner, or language*, sing-
k'eo'-kw'a 心直°口快°; *very*
— *language*, toh'-fong-deo shih-
wō' 篤鋒頭說話

BLURRED (as print), mo-wu'-de
模糊了°; — (as writing), moh-
tsih' k'a-k'a' 墨跡揩°開; —
eyes, ngən'-tsing hwō'-de 眼°晴
花了°

BLUSH, *to 'ong-ky'i'-læ* 紅起來;
— *easily* (thin skin), min-bi boh'
面皮薄

BLUSTER, *to talk noisily*, hæ-we'-
gyi-dæn' 海外°奇談

BOAR, p'oh-cü'; *wild hog*, yia-cü'
野°猪

BOARD, *a ih-kw'e pən'* 一塊板;
chess —, gyi-bun' 棋盤

BOARDS, *the six* —, loh bu' 六部
viz: —

Board of Civil Office, li-bu' 吏部
" of Revenue, wu'-bu 戶部
" of Rites, li-bu' 禮部
" of War, ping-bu' 兵部
" of Punishments, ying-bu'
刑部
" of Works, kong-bu' 工部

BOARD, *to kyi'-deng* 寄庵; *to*
take one's meals, kyi'-væn 寄飯;
kyi-zih' 寄食; — *money*, væn-
din' 飯錢°

BOAST, *to p'u-tsiang'* 鋪張; ts'ing-
neng' 稱能; ts'ing-hyüing' 稱
勳; *to make an empty* —, c'ō-
dæn' 詫誕; p'u-kying'; kw'ō-
k'eo' 誇口; kōng do-wō' 講°大°

話; kōng kw'eh'-wō 講°闊話
 BOASTING, always — of one's good deeds, kwæn'-iau-zōng cü' 慣要發° 諷; zōng'-cü-zōng-teh'.
 BOAT, jün 船; t'ing 艇; sən-pæn' 杉舩 (ih-tsah); passenger —, 'óng-jün' 航船; *ferry* —, du-jün' 渡船; *foot-paddle* —, kyiah-wō-jün' 脚划船
 BOAT-LOAD, a ih-zæ' — 藏。
 BOATMAN, head lao-da' 老大; assistant —, jün'-li-ho'-kyi 船裡夥計
 BODY, kyi'-sing; sing-t'i' 身體; the whole —, weng'-sing 漢身; 'en kyi'-sing 遍° 身° 體°
 BODILY, kyi'-sing-go 身° 體° 上; — energies, tsing-jing' 精神
 BODY-GUARD, of the emperor, z-we' 侍衛; — of officials, ming-tsōng' 民壯
 BOG, wu-nyi'-di 汗°泥地; lən-din' 瘢田
 BOIL, ts'ōng 瘋 (ih-go); — caused by heat, nyih-cih' 热°癩; nyih-cih-len' 热° 癩癩
 BoIL, to ts 烹; zah 煤; kweng 滾; — some water, shü teng'-teng kweng' 水° 煙燉滾; — the milk, na kweng-kweng' gyi 嫣°要°燉°滾; — sugar, tsin-dēng' 煎糖; — the egg soft, kyi-dæn' iao ts'-leh dōng-wōng'-go 雞蛋要煮°得°蕩黃°个; — tender, ts nen' 烹軟。

BOILER, Chinese 'oh 鑊 (ih-k'eo); tin —, mō'-k'eo-t'ih ko' 馬口鐵鍋
 BOILING water, kweng' shü 滾水°; k'æ shü' 開水°; — hot (i. e. bubbling), dah-dah' kweng 滾
 BOISTEROUS, hæ-we'-gyi-dæn' 海外°奇談
 BOLD, not afraid, tæn'-ts do' 膽子大°; presumptuous, tæn'-ts do yia'-ky'i' 膽子大°野°氣; not bashful, feh-pō'-wōng-k'ong' 弗怕惶恐; 'eo-min'-bi 厚面皮; — bad woman, p'eh'-vu 澈婦
 BOLDLY, fōng'-tæn 放膽; to speak —, k'æn-kæn'-r-dæn' 侃侃而談
 BOLT of a door, meng-shün' 門閂
 BOLT the door, shün meng' 閂門
 BOND for house, or money lent, pih'-kyü 筆據; customs' —, pao'-tæn 保單; deed, veng-ky'i' 文契
 BONDS, in —, or bound in chains, be lin-diao' so'-djü-liao 被鎖鎖條住了。
 BONE, kweh'-deo 骨頭 (ih-keng)
 BONNET, a hat, ih-ting mao-ts' 一頂帽子; man's — for protection from wind, fong-teo' 風兜; old woman's ditto, yü-deo'-mao 圍°頭帽
 BONZE, 'o-zōng' 和尙

Book, shü 書 (ih-peng, ih-bu, ih-ts'ah); *religious* —, kying 經
BOOK-BINDER, ting-shü'-go-nying 紙書人。

BOOK-CASE, shü-djü' 書廊; *an open* —, shü-kō' 書架。

BOOK-KEEPER, kwun'-tsiang sin'-sang 管帳先生。

BOOK-SELLER, shü-k'ah' 書客; shü-fōng'-tin'-kwun' 書坊主人。

BOOK-STORE, shü-fōng'-tin 書坊店

BOOR, *countryman*, hyiang -'o-nying 鄉下人。

BOORISH, ts'u-mæn' 粗蠻

BOOTS, hyü 韜; *rain* —, yü'-hyü' 雨韜; ting-hyü' 釘韜 (a pair, ih sōng)

BOOTY, *stolen* tsōng 賊贓; zeh-tsōng' 賊賊; zeh-t'eo-ho' 賊偷貨; arms taken in war, deh-læ'-go ky'i'-yiae 夺來个器械; plunder, lo'-læ-go tong-si' 撫來个東西

BORAX, bang-sō' 硼砂; yüih-zah' 月石。

BORDER, *margin*, pin-yin' 邊沿; boundary, kao-ka' 交界; — (of a field), ts'-ka 址界; — (of a country), we-ka'-go di-fōng' 爲界个地方; — of a garment, i-zōng' ken-den' 衣裳杆頭。

BORE, to tsön, or cün 鑽; — a hole, tsön ngæn'-ts 鑽眼子

BORN, when was the baby —? na-hwun' kyi'-z sang-go 嬰孩幾時生。个?

BORN AGAIN, to be dao'-sing tsæ sang'-c'ih-læ 道心再生出。來; leave the old for the new, ky'i-gyiu' wun-sing' 梨舊換新; begin again to live, ih'-li-tso-nying'; dzong-sin'-tso-nying' 重新做人; us if to cast skin, and change bones, ziang t'eh'-bi-wun-kweh'-ka 像脫皮換骨个。

BORROW, to tsia 借; borrowed money, tsia'-kw'un 借款; tsia'-t'ong 借項

BOSOM, gwa 懷; hyüong-kwun'-deo 胸膛頭; put in the —, k'êng læ gwa'-li 因在懷裡

BOTANY, the science of —, hwô-moh'-gyüong-li-go 'oh-veng' 花木窮理个學問; a Chinese work on —, Gyüing-fōng'-pu 羣芳譜

BOTCH-WORK, sang-wel' liao-ts'ao' 生活潦草; sang-weh' liao-piao' 生活潦表; sang-weh' ts'u-ts'ao' 生活粗糙; feh zhang' sang-weh' 弗像生活

BOTH, liang-go tu' 兩个都; 'o-liang'-go; liang-'o' 兩下; liang-dzao' 兩造; pe'-ts' 彼此; — are good, liang'-k'o 兩可; they are — there, liang-go tu' læ'-kæn 兩个都在。

- 彼°; are you — well? ng-lah 'o-liang-go tu hao' yia' 你°等°兩
个°都好喲°?
BOTHER, to ts'ao 噪; lo'-so 嘞;
do not — me, m-nao ts'ao
ngo' 弗°可°噪我
BOTTLE, glass po-li' bing' 玻璃
瓶 (ih-go); put into a —, tsi
lae po-li' bing'-li 齒在°玻璃
瓶裡
BOTTOM, ti 底
BOTTOMLESS, m-ti'-go 無底个°
BOUGH, ô-ts' 梔°枝 (ih kwang,
ih-p'ing, ih-tiao)
BOUND, limit, 'æn'-cü 限°制;
without —, m-'æn'-liang-go 無
限°量个°
BOUND, tied, bo-djü'-liao 紮°住
了; kw'eng'-djü-liao 細住了
BOUND, to set limits, lih 'æn' 立
限°; — (as a state), kōng siang-
gyü'-go di'-föng 講°相距个°
地方
BOUND, to — upward, t'iao'-ky'i-
lae 跳起來; tsæu'-ky'i-lae 瀆
起來; to — lack, p'ong'-cün-
lae 搊°轉來; tao'-p'ong-cün'
倒撓°轉
BOUNDARY, feng-ka'-go di'-föng
分界°个°地 方; frontier,
kao-ka' 交°界°; landmark, ts'-
ka 址界°
BOUNDLESS, m-'æn'-cü 無限°
制; — ocean, bæ' m-pin' m-
ngen'-go 海無°邊無°岸个°;
- love, æ'-sih m̄-gyüong'-ding-
go 愛惜無°窮盡个°
BOUNTIFUL, free in giving, c'ih'-
siu do' 出手大°; — (as God,
or as the emperor), kwöng'-s-eng-
we' 廣賜恩惠; — feast, tsiu'-
zih fong-fu' 酒席豐盛。
BOUNTY, 'eo'-s 厚賜; — (of a
superior), söngr'-s 賞賜; im-
perial —, wöng-eng' 皇恩。
Bow, to make a — (with hands to-
gether), tsoh-ih' 作揖; a low —
(in the same way), tang-kong' 打
拱; — (bending one knee), tang
ts'in-ts' 打蹶子; tang siao'-
gyü 打°小跪°; — and touch
head, k'eh-deo' 碰頭; ditto and
worship, k'eh'-deo li'-pa 碰頭
禮拜。
Bow, kong 弓 (ih tsiang); to shoot
with a —, zih 射; to shoot a bird
with a —, zih' ih-tsah tiao' 射
一隻鳥。
BOWELS, du'-dziang 肚腸; du'-
bi 肚皮
BOW-KNOT, bu-kwu'-kyih 鵠結
結; weh kyih' 活結; tie a —,
tang bu-kwu'-kyih 打鵠結
BOWL, un 碗 (ih tsah); finger —,
gyiang'-siu-un 洗°手碗
BOWL-MENDER, ting-un'-go 鈁
碗个°
BOW-MAN, kong-tsin'-siu 弓箭手
BOW-STRING, kong-yin' 弓弦
BOW-WINDOW, pun'-yüih-ts'öng'
半月牕

Box, siang-ts' 箱子 (ih-tsah);
 small —, 'eh-ts' 盒子 (ih-go)
 Box, to — with the fists, tang gyün-deo' 打拳頭; — the ear, tang r'-kwōng 打耳光; — the cheek, tang pō-cōng' 打巴掌; — the mouth, tang teo-cū' 打兜嘴; to inclose in a box, tsōng lae siang-ts' li 裝在° 箱子裡

BOX-WOOD tree, wōng-nyiang' jū' 黃楊°樹

Boy, wæn 孩°; u-wæn'; nen-wæn'
 男孩°; siao-wæn' 小孩°; — (from ten to sixteen), dong-ts'
 童子; a waiting — is called, ah-siao' 阿小; a — (serving in
 a school), shü-dong' 書僮

BRACE (as in houses), ts'ang-djü'
 撑柱; — (as in furniture), ts'ang-tōng' 撑檔; — resting
 on the ground, tsin'-djü 垒柱

BRACE, to — by adding a piece, s'
 ih-go t'iah'-boli 使一个°貼
 板°; t'iah' ih-kw'e 貼°一塊

BRACELET, siu'-gyüoh 手鐲
 (one, ih-tsah; a pair, ih-te, ih-sōng; a set, ih-fu)

BRACKET for supporting a shelf,
 ts'ang 撰 (ih-go)

BRACKETS, to inclose in —, keo-tsing' 勾進

BRACKISH water, 'æn shiü' 鹹°水°

BRAG, to ts'ing-neng' 稱能;
 empty boast, kw'ô-k'eo' 誇口.

See BOAST.

BRAID, silk s-bin'. 線辮; dotted

—, cü-zing' 珠繩°; gold —,
 kying-bin' 金辮; to make —,
 tang bin' 打辮

BRAID, to tang-bin' 打辮; gao-long' 紋°攏; — the hair, tang bin'-ts 打辮子; — baskets, tang læn' 打籃; gao læn' 紹°籃

BRAIN, nao'-si 腦髓

BRAN, wheat fu-bi' 麥皮; mah-bi' 麥皮; rice —, si'-k'óng 細糠; — flour, t'ong' feng 粗粉. See UNBOLTED.

BRANCH of a tree, ô-ts' 柄°枝 (ih-kwang, ih-p'ang); — of a river, or family, ts-p'a' 支派°

BRANCH, to feng ts-p'a' 分支派°

BRAND, ho'-za-deo 火柴°頭 (ih-kwang)

BRAND, to — (as criminals), ts'-z' 刺字; ts'ih-z' 刺°字; — with a hot iron, tang ho'-ing 打火印; tang ho'-jao-ing' 打火烙°印; — (a priest, or devotee), fu kyiae' 付戒; to receive such a —, ziu kyiae', or ziu ka' 受戒

BRANDISH, to yüih-læ' yüih-kyï' 甩°來甩°去°

BRANDY, nga'-koh siao-tsiu' 外°國燒酒; beh-læn'-di, (the English word.)

BRASIER, dong-s'-vu 銅司務; dong-ziang' 銅匠°; traveling —, siao'-lu-s-vu' 小爐司務

BRASS, dong 銅

BRAVADO, yiao-vu' yiāng-wé'-go-kóng'-shih 耀武揚威个°講°

式°; c'ô-dæn'-go shih-wô 發°
翻°个°說話. See BOAST.

BRAVE, üong'-ken 勇敢; having
great courage, yiu tæn'-liang 有
膽量; yiu ken-tæn' 有肝膽;
a — person, ih-diao hao'-hen 一
條°好漢

BRAWL, to ts'ao'-nao 噪鬧; tsang-
zao' 爭°嘈°

BRAWNY, tsah'-ngang 圓硬

BRAYING, the — of an ass, li-ts'-
kyiac' 驢子叫

BRAZEN, dong'-tso-go 銅做个°;
— faced (thick), 'eo'-ô-lin-go
厚了°臉个

BRAZIER, a pan for coals with per-
forated cover, ho'-ts'ong 火燃
See BRASIER.

BREACH, to make a — in a wall,
ts'ah ziang-dong' 拆牆洞; come
in through the —, ziang-dong'-
li tsön-tsing'-lae 墻洞裏鑽進
來; there is a — of friendship
between us, ngô teng gyi' djih-
kyiao' 我與°其絕交; a — of
morality, sông fong-hwô' 傷風化;
— of promise, shih-sing' 失信;
shih-iah' 失約; — of mar-
riage contract, t'e-hweng' 退婚;
ditto on the woman's part, la-
ts'ing' 賴°親

BREAD, mun-deo' 饅頭; a slice
of —, ih-p'in' mun-deo' 一片
饅頭

BREADTH, kw'eh 間; what is the
— of that? keh' yiu to'-siao

kw'eh' 這°有多少闊! — in
cloth (a little wider than com-
mon), foh'-meng kw'eh' 幅門
闊; a — of cloth, ih-soh pu' 一
幅布; less a hair's —, (lit. an
eye-brow hair), ts'ô ih mi-mao'
差一眉°毛; a hand —, siu'-
kwông ka kw'eh' 手掌°一
樣°闊

BREAK, to — in small pieces (as
cups, tiles, &c.), k'ao-wu' 敲°
爛°; — in pieces, k'ao-se' 敲°
碎; — apart, p'ah'-k'ae 擘開;
— (as a stick or pencil), dön
斷; ao'-dön 拗斷; — by strik-
ing, tang'-se 打碎; ditto (as a
stick), tang'-dön 打斷; — by
a blow, k'ao-sông' 敲°傷; —
one's word, shih-sing' 失信;
sông-iah' 爽約; — land, k'ae-
k'eng' cong-din' 開墾種田

BREAKFAST, t'in nyiang'-væn 天°
亮°飯; tsao'-væn 早飯

BREAST, hyüong-kwun'-deo 胸°
懷; the breasts, na 嫦°; woman's
—, na-bu 嫦°袋°(one, ih-tsah)

BREAST-BONE, hyüong - döng'-
kweh 胸腔骨

BREAST-PLATE, wu-sing'-kying
護心鏡

BREATH, ky'i 氣; k'eo'-ky'i 口氣;
offensive —, k'eo'-ky'i ts'iu'
口氣臭°; can't draw one's —,
ih' ky'i feh ciün' 噎氣弗轉;
there is not a — of air, ih tin'

fong tu m'-neh 一 點 風 都
沒°有°; a —, ih hwu' 一 呼;
out of —, ky'i'-kying 氣 緊;
pant for —, t'eo ky'i' 哮° 氣;
— has stopped, ky'i dön'-de 氣
斷 了。

BREATHE, *to* hwu-hyih' 呼 吸;
hwun'-tsing hwun-c'ih' 嘸 進 嘐
出; *to* — upon one's hands, ky'i'
hô lae siu'-li 氣 呵° 在° 手 裡;
so warm can't —, ka nyih',
ky'i' t'eo'-feh-cün' 這 樣 热° 氣
透 弗 轉

BRED, well kao'-hyüing-hao' 教°
訓 好; *understands politeness* (said
of a child), sih li'-sing 識 理 性;
ill —, feh sih li'-sing 弗 識 理
性; 並 kao'-hyüing-go 無° 教°
訓 个°

BREECHES, kw'n 褒 (ib-diao)

BREED, *to* — children, sang ng'-
bu nön' 生° 兒° 哺 困; *to* —
cattle, yiang ngeo' 養 生°; *to* —
lice, sang seh' 生° 氈

BREEZE, gentle 'o fong' 和 風;
there is a little —, vi-vi' yiu tin
fong' 微 微 有 點 風; *steady,*
favorable —, ih-dzih' jing-fong'
一 直 順 風

BRETHREN, hyüong-di' 兄 弟; di'-
hyüong 弟 兄

BREVITY, *with* — and clearness,
kyin'-r-ming' 簡 而 明

BREW, *to* — wine, tso tsu' 做 酒
zao tsu' 造° 酒; nyiang tsu' 釀
酒 (veng); *brewing mischief*, læ-

tih hying 'o de' 正° 在° 興 禍 了°
BRIBE, hwe'-lu 賄 賂; *to take a*
—, ziu hwe' 受 賄
BRICK, cün-deo' 磚 頭 (ih-kw'e);
bricks and tiles, ngô'-yiao-ho 瓦
窯 貨

BRICK-KILN, yiao 窯; siao yiao'
燒 窯 (ih-go)

BRICK-LAYER, mason, nyi-shü'-s-
vu' 泥 刷° 司 務

BRIDAL-DRESS, kong-tsöng' 宮
粧; — (for the second day),
hwô-ao' 花 褥; head-dress and
robe, vong-kwun', yün-ling' 凤
冠 圓 領; bridal outfit, kô'-tsöng
嫁° 粧

BRIDE, sing-læ'-sing-vu' 新 來 新
婦; sing-nyiang'-ts 新 娘 子;
sing-kwu'-nyiang 新 姑 娘. The
latter is used by the song'-nyiang-
ts. See BRIDES-MAID.

BRIDE-CHAMBER, dong-vöng' 洞
房

BRIDEGROOM, sing-löng' 新 郎;
siao'-kwun-nying 小 官 人°

BRIDES-MAID. The Chinese have
none, but instead, have attendants
called, ze-kô'-a-m 隨 嫁° 阿°
姆°, and song'-nyiang-ts 送 娘

BRIDGE, gyiao 橋; river —,
kông-gyiao 江° 橋 (ih-keng, ih-
diao); floating —, veo-gyiao' 浮
橋; — of the nose, bih-deo liang'
鼻° 槟

BRIDLE. *the reins*, mô' kyiang-zing
馬 鞁 繩°; *the head gear*, mô'-

long-deo 馬籠頭；*the bits*, mó' ziah-ts' 馬嚼子；mó'-k'eo-t'ih
馬口鐵

BRIDLE, *to t'ao long-deo'* 套籠頭；*saddled and bridled*, mó' p'ē'-hao-de 馬配好了。

BRIEF, kyin'-kyin-kyih-kyih' 簡簡 潔潔；ling'-kying; kyin'-bin 簡便

BRIER, *thorn bush*, ts'v'-jü 有°刺個樹

BRIGADE *of troops*, ih-de'ping-mó'
一隊兵馬；ih-ts' ping-mó'
一支兵馬

BRIGHT, kwōng-liang' 光亮；
ming-liang' 明亮；*polish it* —,
ts'ah'gyi liang' 擦其亮；*dazzling*
—, shih'-kwah liang' 雪光°亮；
— *weather*, t'in' ts'ing-kwōng'-
kyiao-kyih' 天清光皎潔；
væn'-li-vu-yüing' 萬里無雲

BRIGHTEN, *to rub bright*, mo
kwōng' 磨光；ts'ah' kwōng 擦光；*to illumine*, tsiao'-djoh 照着°；ing'-djoh 映着°；— *one's intelligence*, ts'ong-ming' k'æ-e'ih'-læ 聰明開出來；*the sky brightens*, t'in lōng'-ky'i-læ-de 天朗起來了°；— *up*, (as an idol, when his eyes are uncovered, or humorously, when a dirty face is washed), k'æ kwōng'
開光

BRILLIANT (as coloring), kwōng-
ts'æ' 光彩；—(as light), kwōng-
yiao' 光耀

BRIM, k'eo 口；pin 邊；*cup's* —,
pe-ts' k'eo 杯子口；*jar's* —,
kōng pin' 江邊

BRIMFUL, mi-mun' 平°滿；'eo-yin' 候沿

BRIMSTONE, liu-wōng' 硫磺

BRINE, 'æn-lu' 鹹°滷；lu'-djü;
yin-lu' 茜滷

BRING, *to do'-læ* 拏°來；ta'-læ
帶°來；the latter has the idea of
bringing, at the same time with
something else, thus, — *the eggs*
and also the sugar, kyi-dæn' do-læ', dōng' hao ta'-læ 鷄蛋擎°
來糖好帶°來；— *back* (something borrowed), ta-læ wæn' 帶
來還；— *trouble on one's self*,
zi e'ü' gyi 'o 自°取其禍；zi
zing' gyi kw'u' 自°尋其苦

BRING FORTH *a child*, sang na-hwun' 產嬰孩°；— *fruit*, kyih ko'-ts 結果子；sang ko'-ts 生果子

BRING — (it) up, do-zōng'-læ 拿°上來；— *up a child*, yiang siao' nyiny do' 養小孩大°；*ditto*, to have every thing it likes, yiang' kyiao 養嬌

BRINK, pin-yin' 邊沿；ts'ing'-pin
趁邊；*just on the* —, ts'ing'-
pin-dziah-ngen' 趁邊着岸；
— *of a river*, kōng pin-yin' 江
邊沿

BRINY, 'æn-go 鹹°个°

BRISK, kyih'-tsao 急躁；— *beer*,

tsiu c'ong'-leh kyih' 酒冲得。急; c'ong is also pron. ts'ong.	BROOM, sao'-tsiu 掫帚; small —, or brush, shih'-tsiu 刷帚 (ih-pô)
BRISTLES, pig's — , cü-tsong' 猪鬃	BROTH, t'ong 湯; mutton —, yiang-nyüoh t'ong 羊肉湯
BRITTLE, ts'e'-ts'e ; ts'e 脆	BROTHEL, c'ong-kô'娼家; meng-k'aen' 門檻; döng-ming' 堂名; — boat (at Hangchow), kong-sten-jün' 江山船; c'ong is also pron. ts'ong.
BROAD, kw'eh闊; kwông'-kw'eh 廣闊; make it broader, tso gyi kw'eh'-tin 做其闊點	BROTHER, elder ah-ko' 阿哥; ah-kön'; younger —, ah-di' 阿弟
BROAD-CLOTH, do-nyi' 大呢; fine —, siao'-nyi 小呢; to'-lo-nyi' 嘻囉呢	BROTHER-IN-LAW, elder sister's husband, tsî'-fu 姊夫; younger sister's husband, me-fu' 妹夫
BROCADE silk, hwô-dziu' 花綢; — satin, mo-peng'-dön 莫本緞	BROTHERLY, jü-hyüong'-ziah-di' 如兄若弟
BROGUE, t'u'-ing 土音; cannot speak three words without his —, sien kyu' feh li peng'-ky'iang 三句弗離本腔	BROTHERS, hyüong-di' 弟兄
BROIL, to tsih 炙; hong 烘; koh 燻; cut (it) in pieces and — (it), ts'ih'-leh p'in tang' p'in, tsih'-ih-tsih' 切得片打片炙 一炙	BROW, nao'-k'oh 腦壳; the sides of the —, ngah-koh' 頸角; to knit the brows, zeo mi-deo' 纓眉頭
BROKER, ma-siu' 買手; money —, t'aen-sin'-sang 聽行情先生	BROW-BEAT, to we'-pih 威逼
BROKER'S-SHOP, (exchange), dzintin' 錢店	BROWSE, to k'eng jü'-ô-ts' 鹼樹枝
BRONZE, old kwu'-dong 古銅; — color, kwu'-dong seh 古銅色	BROWN color, tsong-seh' 棕色; reddish —, 'ong-tsong' 紅棕; the color of wet — sugar, ts'-döng seh 紫糖色; fry it — (yellow), t'ah gyi wöng' 爛其黃; fry it very —, t'ah gyi ts'-döng seh 爛其紫糖色
BROOD of chickens, ih-k'o' siao kyi' 一窠小鷄	BRUISE, sông'-eng' 傷痕; — (where the blood is collected), ü-hyüüih 瘡血; black and blue
BROOD, to — on eggs, bu dæn' 范蛋; u dæn'; brooding over (as sorrow), ts'ih-sing'-de 切心了。	
BROOK, ky'i-k'ang' 溪坑 (ih-diao, ih-da)	

—, u-ts'ing' 烏青; — (on fruit, or the mark of a — on flesh), sōng-pō' 傷疤	BUDDHA, veh 佛
BRUISE, <i>to</i> sōng 傷; seng 損; long sōng-seng' 弄傷損; <i>to</i> — by falling, tih'-sōng 跌傷; — by something falling upon, ah'-sōng 壓° 傷; — by striking against, bang-sōng' 撞° 傷; — by shutting between, gah-sōng' 夾° 傷; — by beating, tang'-sōng 打傷; <i>to</i> — (as drugs), sōng-se', or song-se' 春碎	BUDDHISM, veh-kyiao' 佛數; sih'-kyiao 釋數
BRUSH, shih'-tsin 刷帚 (ih-pō)	BUDDHIST, veh-kyiao'-li-go nying' 佛教裡个°人°; veh-meng-dī'-ts 佛門弟子
BRUSH, <i>to</i> shih 刷; <i>to</i> — teeth, shih ngō-ts' 刷牙°齒	BUDDHIST-PRIEST, 'o-zōng' 和尙; I, an humble —, sō-mi' 沙彌
BRUTALLY, <i>to treat a person</i> —, oh'-sing-oh'-fi dæ nying' 惡心 惡肺待人。	BUFF color, dæn' wōng 淡黃
BUBBLES, p'ao 泡; <i>froth</i> , beh 淚 to blow —, c'ü p'ao' 吹°泡	BUFFALO, shü'-ngeo 水牛°(ih-deo)
BUBBLE, <i>to</i> — up, ky'i beh' 起淳	BUG, djong 蟲; bed —, ts'iu'-djong 臭°蟲 (ih-go)
BUCK, yüong-loh' 雄鹿	BUGBEAR, kwa'-ky'i tong'-si 怪°氣東西
BUCKET, shü'-dong 水°桶 (ih-tsah; a pair, ih-tæn)	BUGLE, nga'-koh 'ao-teo' 外°國號斗
BUCKWHEAT, gyiao-mah' 蕎麥; (a grain, ib-lil)	BUILD, <i>to</i> ky'i 起; zao 造°; tang 打; — a house, ky'i ih-tsing oh' 起一進屋; — a boat, zao ih tsah-jün' 造°一隻船; — a wall, tang ih-dao ziang' 打一道牆
BUD, leaf ngō 芽°; ngō-den' 芽頭°; flower —, nyü 蕊°; hwō-nyü' 花蕊°	BUILDER, ky'i'-zao-go s-vu' 起造°个°司務
BUD, <i>to</i> —, ts'iu ngō' 抽芽°; pao ngō' 苞芽°; fah ngō' 發芽°	BUILDING, oh 屋; oh'-yü 屋宇
BUDGET, <i>a bag of something</i> , ih-dæ veh-gyin' 一袋物件; <i>a bundle in a cloth</i> , pao-voh' 包袱	BULB, deo 頭; onion —, ts'ong-deo' 葱頭; taro —, nyü-na'-deo 芋芳°頭
	The Chinese do not distinguish bulbous roots.
	BULGING, protruding, deh-c'ih'-liao 凸出了
	BULKY, do-gyin'-deo 大°件頭
	BULL, yüong ngeo' 雄牛 (ih-deo)

BULLET, *leaden* k'æn-dæn' 鉛彈
 BULLION, *veng-nying'* 紋銀
 BULLOCK, *siao' yüong-ngeo'* 小雄牛^o (ih-deo)
 BULLY, *to bluster or swagger*, hah'-sæn-wô'-shü 嘘山話水^o
 BULRUSH, lu-ken' 蘆筈; *lampwick* —, teng ts'ao' 燈草; *matting* —, zih-ts'ao' 薦草
 BULWARKS, *city walls*, dzing-ziang' 城牆; *earthen rampart*, nyidzing' 泥城; *the sides of a ship*, 'en-döng' 旱塘; ken'-döng 趕塘; *a fortification*, p'ao'-dæ 碓臺

BUMP, bang-sông' 撞傷 (ih-t'ah)
 BUMP, *to k'eh'-bang* 碰撞; *k'eh'-djoh* 碰着^o

BUNCH, *a handful*, ih-pô 一把; *a — of grass*, ih-pô ts'ao 一把草; *a — of flowers*, ih-nyiah hwô' 一捻花; *a — of grapes*, ih-gyin' ts'-bn-dao 一穗紫葡萄; *a — of keys*, ih-c'ün yiah-z' 一串鑰匙

BUNDLE, *a —*, ih pao' 一包
 BUNGLE, *to c'ü-ho'*; tso' feh loh'-dzih 做弗落直; *tso' feh lin'-ky'in* 做弗順手^o; *tso' feh ding'-töng* 做弗定當

BUOY, mao-ing' 鐨映; vu-dong' 浮^o 篓 (ih-go)

BUOYANT, *floating*, kying-veo' 輕浮; *buoyant spirits*, t'in-sing 'oloh' 天性和樂

BURDEN, tæn'-ts 擔子; tæn'-deo 擔頭; *heavy* —, djong' tæn 重擔; *a — for one man to carry with a bamboo*, ih-tæn' 一擔; *a — for two men to carry between them*, ih kōng' 一扛; *a — carried on the back*, ih-kyin' 一肩

BURDENOME, næn tōng' 難當
 BUREAU, *a chest of drawers*, ih-tsiang gyü-coh' 一張櫃桌

BURGLAR *who breaks into houses*, ts'ah ziang-dong' go zeh' 拆墻洞个^o賊^o

BURIAL matters, en-tsông' z-tî' 安葬事體; *— place*, en-tsông'-go di-föng' 安葬个^o地方; *— ground*, veng-di' 墳地; *public ditto*, nyi-cong'-di 義塚地; nyi-sæn' 義山

BURN, ho t'öng'-sông 火燬傷

BURN, *to siao* 燒; me 煤; dziah 燻; tin 點; *— paper* (for the dead), siao ts' 燒紙; *— mock-money*, siao sih'-boh 燒錫箔; *— down* (as a house), me-diao'; dziah-diao' 燻壞^o; *— incense*, tin hyiang' 點香; siao hyiang' 燒香; *this oil will not —*, keh'-go yin, tin'-feh-dziah'-go 這^o个^o油點弗燬^o个^o; *— a corpse*, ho'-tsông 火葬; *— the filth off a ship's bottom*, dæn jün' 煙船; *face burns like fire*, min-k'ong nyil', ziang ho'

siao' ka 面孔熱°像火燒个°
 BURNED to death, dziah-sah'-de
 燒死°了。
 BURNING, smell of something — ,
 in-ho'-ky'i 烟火氣；— hot
 (as with fever), ho'-nyih 火熱°；
 fah-siao' 發燒
 BURNISH, to mo-kwōng' 磨光
 BURROW, di-dong' 地洞
 BURROW, to kong di-dong' 打°地
 洞；rabbits — , t'u' we kong di-
 dong' 兔會打°地洞
 BURST, to — (with a noise), pao'-
 k'æ 爆開；to crack open, kwah'-
 k'æ 豐開；the cannon — , do-
 p'ao tsō'-k'æ-de 大°礮叢開了°；p'ao tsō'-de 破叢了°；—
 out laughing, fah-siao' 發燒
 BURY, to en-tsōng' 安葬
 BUSH, siao'-jü 小樹 (ih-cü)
 BUSHEL, sən teo' 三斗；three
 teo equal 30 quarts.
 BUSHY tail, mi'-pō bong-song' 尾°
 巴°鬚鬆；— beard, ngō'-su
 nyüong' 牙°鬚濃
 BUSINESS, z-ken' 事幹；z-t'i' 事
 體；what is your honorable — ?
 ng yiu' soh-go kwe'-z 你°有甚°
 麽°貴事？ditto occupation？ng
 soh'-go kwe'-ōng' go 你°甚°
 麽貴行个°？to mind one's
 own — , en-veng'-siu-kyi' 安分
 守己；what — is it of yours?
 ng kwun' gyi tso soh' 你°管
 其做甚°麼？one's appropriate
 — , ne'-ōng' 內行；it is not

your — , feh' z ng' veng-ne'-ts-z'
 弗是你°分°內之事；talks
 constantly of his own — ; sən
 kyü' feh li peng ky'iang' 三句
 弗離本腔；— hours, bən
 tsing'-vu z'-eo' 辦正務時候
 BUSTLE, nao-nyih' 鬧熱°；— and
 noise, nao-nyih'-bang-sang.
 BUSTLING, nyih-nao' 热°鬧；—
 hospitality, dæ nying-k'ah' nyih-
 zah' 待客人°熱°心。
 BUSY, employed, yiu z-ken' 有事
 幹；— and hurried, mōng-mōng'-
 loh-loh' 忙忙碌碌；harvesting
 is a — time, keh dao' mōng' z-
 'eo 割稻忙時候
 BUT, dən'-z 但是；only, tən'-tsih'
 單只；tsih'-z 只是；we were all
 there — you, djü-liao ng' ah'-lah
 tu lə'-kæn 除了°你°我°等°
 都在°彼°；— for you, ky'ü-
 leh ng' 虧°得°你°；ziah feh'-z
 ng' 若弗是你°
 BUTCHER, du-fu' 屠夫；— of
 hogs, sah-cü-du' 殺猪屠；the
 seller of meat, tsing-deo'-s-vu' 槌
 頭司務；to open a butcher's
 shop, k'æ du-wu' 開屠戶
 BUTCHER, to sah 殺；— people,
 sah'-loh pal'-sing 殺戮百姓
 BUTLER, one who looks after things
 generally, kwun-z'-go 管事个°；
 toh-djü' 督廚
 BUTT, to gyüih 觸；tiao; ts'oh;
 — end of a stick, bōng'-go do

deo' 大° 頭棒 (deo or den)

BUTTER, na-yiu' 嫣° 油; beh-t'ah', transferred from the English.

BUTTERFLY, wu-diah' 蝴蝶 (ih-tsah)

BUTTOCKS, p'i'-kwu 屁股

BUTTON, nyiu'-ts 鈕子 (ih-lih); cap —, ting'-ts 頂子; common cap —, mao tih'-ts 帽結° 子

BUTTON, to nyiu'-long 鈕攏; — it, nyiu-ih'-nyiu 鈕一鈕; k'eo'-ih-k'eo' 扣一扣

BUTTON-HOLE, nyiu'-p'en 鈕襯

BUY, to ma'-tsing 買進; ma 買; ma-lae' 買來; to — and sell, ma'-ma 買賣; to — rice, dih mi' 糜米; — wine, tang tsu' 買酒; — oil, iao yin' 買油; — cloth, ts'ô pu' 買布

BUYER, ma'-cü 買主

BUZZING, z-z'-hyiang; 'ong-'ong'-hyiang 洪洪響; the — of mosquitoes, meng-djong' hyiang' 蚊蟲響; du-dn'-hyiang.

By that road, dzong keh'-da lu 從這° 塺路; injured — him, be gyi 'æ' 被其害; close —, gying 近; — no means, bing'-fi 並非; — all means, ts'in-væn' 千萬; — what means? yüong soh'-go fōng-fah' 用甚麼° 方法? — day, nyih-li' 日裡; — night, yia-li' 夜裏; — himself (there), doh-zi' ke'-kæn 獨自。在° 彼; — chance, ngeo'-ts'eo 偶湊; ngeo'-jün 偶

然; sell — the pound, leng kying'

ma 論劙買°; to say — heart, be 背°; come one — one, ih'-go ih'-go lœ' 一个° 一个° 來; — and —, ko'-leh ih-zōng' 過了° 一息°; — and — will come, deng' ih-zōng' ziu lœ'; to pass —, tseο'-ko 走過

BY-PATH, tseh'-lu 側路

BY-STANDER, bōng-nying' 旁人°; disgraceful for bystanders (i. e. others) to see, bōng-kwun'-peh-yüö' 旁觀不雅

C

CABAL, kyih-tōng' 結黨; kæn tōng' 奸黨

CABBAGE, (native) yellow wōng-yia'-ts'æ 黃矮菜; Shantung —, Sæn-tong' ts'æ 山東菜

CABIN in a vessel, jün'-li-go k'ah'-ts'ōng 船裡个° 客艙; straw hut, ts'ao'-oh 草屋; ts'ao'-ts'iang 草廠; ts'ao'-sō 草庫

CABINET minister, tsæ'-siang 宰相; siang'-koh 相國; addressed as koh'-lao 閣老 and da yüoh-z 大學士

CABLE, ts'ih 大繩; bamboo —, mih-ts'ih' 箍竹繩; palm husk —, tsong ts'ih' 棕簍繩

CACKLE, to tō-ts'; hens — after laying eggs, kyi-nyiang' pao ts' 雞娘報子

CAGE, long 籠; bird —, tiao-long' 烏籠; — for criminals,

moh-long' 木籠 (ih-tsah)
 CAJOLE, *to* yi vong'-dzing yi hong'-p'in 叉°奉承叉°哄騙
 CAKE, kao 糕; flat —, ping 餅 (ih-go); — shop, dzô-zih' tin 茶食店; kao-ping' tin 糕餅店; sponge —, dæn-kao' 蛋糕
 CALAMITY, 'o'-se 祸祟; tsæ-næn' 災難; — changed to blessing, cün-'o' we-fol' 轉禍爲福
 CALCINE, *to* tön-hwe' 煅灰; — gypsum, tön zah-kao' 煅石膏
 CALCULATE, *to* sön 算; sön-tsiang' 算帳; *you* — correctly, ng sön feh ts'o' 你°算弗錯; — destines, sön ming' 算命
 CALDRON, do 'oh' 大°鑊
 CALENDAR (printed sheet), lih-jih-tæn 曆日單; tsin-li'-tæn 曆禮單; li'-pa-tæn 禮拜單 (ih-tsiang)
 CALF, siao'-ngeo 小牛; very young —, siao-ang' 嘴 (ih-deo); — of the leg, kyiah-nyiang-du'
 CALIBER, size of the bore, p'ao'-meng ts'ah'-ts'eng 磃門尺寸; weight of the ball, daen'-ts to-siao djong' 彈子多少重
 CALICO, white bah-ying-pu' 白洋布; printed —, hwô-ying-pu 花洋布
 CALK, *to* seh leo-dong' 塞漏洞; — a boat, dzang jün'.
 CALL, *to* eo; hwun 嘘; kyiao 叫; — loudly, hyiang'-hyiang eo 響叫; — to mind, ts'eng'-ky'i-læ

付起來; siang'-ky'i-læ 想起來; cannot — to mind, ts'eng'-feh-c'ih' 付弗出; by what name are you called? ng' kyiao-leh soh'-go ming'-z 你叫甚麼名字? ng eo soh-go ming'-z? to call out, eo-tæn'-ky'i 叫°起; hyiang-tæn'-ky'i 響起; — the cat, mæn hwun'-leh-læ 猫°呼得°來; — on him to pray, ts'ing gyi' tso tao'-kao 請其做禱告; — upon (visit), mōng-mōng' 望°望。

CALLIGRAPHY, hao-pih'-fah 好筆法

CALLING, occupation, z-nyih' 事業; 'ōng-nyih' 行業; 'ōng-tōng' 行當; (polite), kwe'-ōng 貴行; trade, sin'-nyi 手藝

CALLOW bird, c'ih-k'o'-go tiao' 出窠个°鳥; as yet no feathers, wa 𩷶'-neh c'ih mao' 還°沒°有°出毛

CALM weather, dzing kwōng' kyiao kyih' 晴光皎潔; — wind and wave, bing fong' zing lōng' 平風靜浪; — mind, sing' ts'ing-zing' 心清靜; sing en-tæn' 心安耽

CALM, *to* — the mind, en sing' 安心; — his anger, ah gyi-go ho 壓°其个°火

CALMLY, en-tæn' 安耽; en-en'-zing-zing' 安安靜靜

CALUMNIATE, *to* pōng'-hwe 謗毀; tsing dzæn-yi' 進讒言

CALUMNY, 'dzen-yin' 謗言
 CALVE, *to* sang siao-ang' 生。犧。
 CAMBRIC, zōng yiang'-sô 上洋紗; *light blue* —, kying-leen'-si-pu' 京藍細布; coh'-pu 竹布
 CAMEL, loh-do' 駱駝 (ih-tsah)
 CAMELLIA, dzô-hwô' 茶花
 CAMLET, yü'-dön 羽緞; *imitation* —, yü'-dziu 羽綢
 CAMOMILE, *dried* — flowers, ken-kyüih' hwô 甘菊花
 CAMP, ying-za' 營寨。
 CAMPHOR, tsông-nao' 檀腦; ping-p'in' 冰片; — tree, tsông-jü 檀樹
 CAMP-CHAIR, mō'-ü 馬椅°; mō'-tsah-ü 馬紮椅°; *leather bot-tomed* (native) —, bi-mō'-ü 皮馬椅° (ih-pô)
 CAN, oil yiu-kwun' 油罐 (ih-go)
 CAN, neng-keo' 能穀; we 會;
 — (implying permission, or fitness) hao'-s-teh 好使得; k'o'-s-teh' 可使得; k'o'-yi 可以; — but, feh'-teh-feh 弗得
 弗; — do (it), tso'-leh-læ 做得來; — not do (it), tso'-feh-læ 做弗來
 CANAL, 'o 河; 'o-kông' 河港
 small —, siao 'o' 小河; siao' 'o-kông' 小河港; branch — (soon terminating), zao 潟; the Grand —, Yüing 'o' 運河; kông 江。a river, and kông 港 a canal, differ in tone, the form-

er being bing-sing, the latter zōng-sing. Tides rise in the former, not in the latter.

CANARY-BIRD, z-zing'-tiao 時辰鳥。

CANCEL, *to blot out*, dn-diao' 塗壞°; *to cross out* (as figures), djü-diao' 除去°; keo-siao' 勾銷

CANDID, dzih-sông' 直爽

CANDIDATE (for the lowest literary rank), dong-sang' 童生°; veng-dong' 文童; — *to be chosen*, 'eo-shün' 候選; — *for office*, 'eo-pu' 候補 also used in ordinary matters.

CANDIED fruits, döng-ko' 糖菓; honeyed fruits, mih-tsin' 蜜餞; — or honeyed jujubes, (often called dates), mih-tsao' 蜜棗; — oranges, kyüih'-ping 橘餅

CANDLE, lah-coh' 蠟燭 (ih-ts); foreign —, yiang-coh' 洋燭; marriage —, hwô-coh' 花燭; blow out the —, lah-coh' e'ü u' 蠟燭吹° 熄。

CANDLESTICK, coh'-dæ 蜡臺; lah-coh-dæ' 蠟燭臺° (ih-tsah)

CANDOR, with dzing'-jih-vu-ky'i-go 誠實無欺个。

CANDY, döng 糖; some of the best Ningpo candies are, cowhide —, ngeo-bi'-döng 牛皮糖; black seed slices, hah-kyiao-ts'ib' 黑澆切; lotus-thread —, ngeo'-s-döng' 藕絲糖; rice —, tong-

mi-dōng' 凍米糖; peanut — ,	CANON, church rule, kyiao' kwe 教規
hwô-seng dōng' 花生糖 &c.	CANONIZE, to declare a deceased person to be a saint, si-ts' ts'ing- gyi' z sing'-nying 死°之稱 其 是聖人。
CANE, rattan, bah-deng' 白籐; — seated chair, deng-min' iu'-ts 篓 面椅。子	CANOPY (carried before an officer), wông-lo'-sæn 黃羅傘; — pre- sented for merit, væn-ming'-sæn 萬民傘
CANE, bông 棒; kwa'-dziang 拐 杖; æ'-dziang 按°杖 (ih-keng)	CANTANKEROUS, kæn-ka' 尷尬
CANGUE, do-kô' 大°枷 (ih-min); to wear the —, pe do-kô' 背 大°枷°	CANTHARIDES, pæn-mao' 斑蝥°
CANISTER, tea dzô-yih'-kwun 茶 葉罐	CANTO, a division, ih-p'in' 一本 詩; a book, ih-peng s' 一本 詩; ih-kyün s' 一卷詩
CANNIBAL, kyüoh nying'-go nying 吃°人°个°人°	CANVASS, to examine, dzô-ts'ah 查察; k'ao'-kyiu 考究; — (for votes, pupils &c.), kyiü 紾; kyiu-long' 約攏; sail - cloth, fong'-bong pu 風蓬布; sô-pu' 紗布
CANNON, do-p'ao' 大°礮 (ih-meng)	CAP, siao'-mao 小帽; bin-mao' 便帽; small silk —, un'-mao 瓜°皮帽; si-kwô-bi' 西瓜皮 (ih-ting); to put on the —, ta' mao-ts' 戴°帽子; take off the —, tsol' mao-ts' 除°帽子
CANNON-BALL, do-dæm'-ts 大° 彈子	CAPABLE of doing, hao'-tso 好 做; kyüoh'-leh-loh-go 吃°得° 落个
CANNONADE, to yüong p'ao' tang 用礮打	CAPABILITY, vu-nyih'-ts 武藝°; neng-ken' 能幹; mental —, dzæ- neng' 才能
CANNOT, feh neng'-keo 弗 能 殼; s'-feh-teh 使弗得; ve, or feh we 弗°會°; — go, kyü'-feh- læ 去°弗來; must not go, kyü'- feh-teh 去°弗得; — on any account, væn-feh-k'o' 萬弗可; ts'ih'-feh-k'o' 切弗可; tön'-wu- feh-k'o' 斷乎弗可; — part with (or regret to part with), feh-sö'-teh 弗捨°得; — spare, siao'-feh-teh' 少弗得; hyih'- feh-læ' 歇弗來; — reach (it), liao'-feh-djol' 撩弗着°; — see (it), k'en'-feh-kyin' 看弗 見; — believe (it), siang-sing'- feh-læ' 相信弗來; — find (it), zing'-feh-djoh' 尋°弗着°	CAPACIOUS, kw'un-do' 寬大°; kw'un-ts'iah' 寬綽

CAPACITY, *mental* ts-tsih' 資質；
dzae 才；*he has a — for something great*, (*i.e.* the main beam),
gyi z tong'-liang-ts dzae' 其是
棟梁之才；*small* —, mah-sin'-ts dzae 驛線之才

CAPE (of land), we'-koh 匯角；
hae'-koh 海角；— (*worn by an officer*), p'i-kyin' 披肩；*lady's*
—, yün p'i'-i 圓披衣

CAPER, *to* t'iao'-t'iao 跳跳；t'iao-t'iao, peng'-peng 跳跳奔奔
CAPITAL, *chief*, ting' do 頂大；
— *crime*, si'-ze 死罪；— *scheme*,
miao kyi' 妙計

CAPITAL (of a country), kying-dzing' 京城；kying-tu' 京都
(ih-zo)；*stock in trade*, peng'-din 本錢；*to lose* —, zih peng'
折。本

CAPITULATE, *to* deo'-t'ong' 投降
CAPON, sin'-kyi 騬雞 (ih-tsah)

CAPRICIOUS, 'oh-z'-oh-pin' 或是
或變；*very* —, kwu-kwa'-deo
古怪頭

CAPSTAN *for an anchor*, ts'ô mao'-go bun' 車錨個盤；— (*on land*), ts'ô-dong' 車筒

CAPTAIN, *chief*, cü 主；— *of a boat*, jün'-cü 船主；*military* —,
yiu-kyih' 遊擊；— *of a hundred men*, pah'-tsong 百總

CAPTIOUS, wang p'i-bing, jü' p'i-bing 橫批評豎批評；zing'-z ts'ao'-nao 尋事謔鬧

CAPTIVATED, *I am — by it*, ngô' be gyi' ts'ih-sing'-de 我被其切心了。

CAPTIVE, lo-ky'i'-go nying' 捕去°个°人；— *soldier*, gying'-ky'i'-go ping 捕去°个°兵

CAPTIVE, *to take* —, lo'-ky'i 捕去°；*ditto* (as a soldier), gying'-leh-ky'i 捕得°去°

CAPTURE, *to* k'ô'-djoh 拏着°；cô-djoh' 撫着°

CARCASS, p'oh'-s 仆屍；— *of a man*, s-sin' 屍首；si'-s 死屍；
— *of a horse*, si-mô' 死馬；— *of a cow*, tao'-ngeo 死牛

CARD, t'iah'-ts 帖子；— (*simply containing one's name*), p'in-ts 片子；— *of invitation*, ts'ing'-t'iah 請帖；*visiting* —, pa'-t'iah 拜帖；— *of thanks*, zia'-t'iah 謝帖；*send a —*, do ih-go t'iah'-ts kyï' 拏一个°帖子°去

CARD-CASE, pa'-t'iah'-eh' 拜帖盒；*card-bag* (Chinese), p'in-ts-dæ 片子袋

CARDAMOM-SEEDS, deo-k'eo' 豆蔻；bah-k'eo' 白蔻；sô-jing' 砂仁

CARDS, ts-wu-bæn' 紙糊牌；*to play* —, c'ô-hæn' 圖牌°

CARE, *anxiety*, lao-sing' 劳心；iu-li' 憂慮；s-li' 思慮

CARE, *to — for*, kwu'-djoh 顧着°；tsiao'-kwu 照顧；k'en'-kwu 看顧；*take* —, siao'-sing 小心；

- tso-gyi' 留° 心°; tōng-sing' 當心; dzae-sing' 在心
- CAREFUL, kying'-jing-go 謹慎个; siao'-sing-go 小心个; — (about little things), ts'-si 仔細; to be — of (as things), yüong ts'-tsih 要° 小° 心°; ae'-sih' 愛惜
- CARELESS, hwelh'-liah 忽略; feh siao'-sing 弗小心; feh kwu'-djoh 弗顧着; — (in omitting), shih-kyin'-tin 失檢點; to treat precious things in a—way, bao'-din - t'in-veh' 暴殄天物
- CARGO, jün'-li-go ho'-veh 船裡个° 貨物; jün-ho' 船貨; to discharge —, ky'i ho' 起貨; zōng ho' 上貨
- CARICATURE, to draw a — ridiculing a person, sia ih-go du' tsao-siao nying' 寫° 一个° 圖嘲笑人。
- CARMINE, foreign yiang'-tong' 洋紅; — (for the face, &c.) in-tsi' 腮脂°
- CARNAGE, sah'-loh 殺戮; promiscuous —, lön-sal' 亂殺
- CARNAL, joh-ü nyüoh-sing' 屬于肉° 身; depraved, zia 邪°; — desires, nyüoh-sing' s-yüoh' 肉° 身私慾
- CARNELIAN, mō'-nao 瑪瑙
- CAROUSE, to nao - tsiu' 闊熱酒興°
- CARP, a fish, li'-ng 鯉魚° (ih-kwang)
- CARP, to — at, hah' mao-üün 瞎埋° 怨
- CARPENTER, moh-s-vu' 木司務; moh-ziang'-s-vu 木匠° 司務 (ih-go)
- CARPET, mao-t'aen' 毛毯; tsin-t'aen' 毳毯; t'aen'-ts 毯子
- CARRIAGE, ts'ō-ts' 車子; mō'-tsō-ts' 馬車子; four-wheeled —, s'-leeng-ts'ō 四輪車 (ih-zo, ih-dzing)
- CARRIER, burden t'iao-fu' 挑夫; kyiah'-pæn 脚班; letter —, sing'-pæn 信班; tseo-sing'-go 走信个°
- CARRION, ts'iu'-nyüoh 臭° 肉°; læn-nyüoh' 燻肉
- CARROT, 'ong lo-boh' 紅蘿蔔
- CARRY, to — on the head, deo-lying' 頭頂; — on the shoulders or back, pe 負°; — by a pole, (one man) t'iao 挑; — (by two men), dæ 擡; kōng 扛; — by a handle or chain, (as a basket, teapot, &c.), ky'ihi 翹; — in the hand, do 拏°; — away, do'-leh-ky'i 拏° 得° 去°; — a child, siao-nying' bao-leh tseo'-tseo 小孩° 抱得° 走走; only willing to be carried, lin-siu'-sang 連手生°; — in the bosom, gwa'-li ts'ō-leh-ky'i 懷° 裏攬° 得° 去°; — a letter, ta sing' 帶° 信; — an umbrella, ta sən' 帶° 傘; do sən' 拏° 傘; — an open ditto, tre sən' 戴傘; — on the arm (as a dress), siu-li gwæn' 手裏

攢;— *on the arm* (by a handle), siu-li t'ao' 手裏套;— *under the arm*, leh-ts' ô gyih 腋° 子下綵;— *on the arm* (as strings of cash), gyiao 摒
 CART, liang'-leng-ts'ô' 兩輪車 (ih dzing, ih-zo)
 CARTILAGE, ts'e'-kweh 脆骨
 CARTRIDGE, p'e'-hao-liao ho'-yiah-pao' 配好了火藥包
 CARVE, *to*— (ornamentally), tiao-k'eh' 雕刻; tiao-hwô' 雕花;— meat, ts'ih nyüoh' 切肉。
 CARVER (in wood), tiao-hwô'-s-vu 雕花司務
 CARVING knife, ts'ih-nyüoh'-go tao' 切肉° 个° 刀
 CASE, t'ao 套; pillow —, tsing'-deo-t'ao' 枕頭套; 'eh 盒; watch —, piao'-eh 表匣°; card —, pa'-t'iah'-en' 拜帖盒°; k'oh-ts' 壳子; spectacle —, ngæn'-kying k'oh'-ts 眼° 鏡壳子; dæ 袋; fan —, sin'-ts-dæ 扇子袋
 CASE at law, en'-gyin 案件; circumstances of a —, dzing-tsih' 情節; dzing-yin' 情由; difficult ditto, ky'üoh'-tsih 曲折; state of affairs, kwöng-kying' 光景
 CASH, a —, ih-go dong-din' 一个° 銅錢°; a string of —, ih-c'ün' dong-din' 一串銅錢°
 CASK, dong 桶; a wine —, ih-tsah tsiu'-dong 一隻酒桶

CASKET for head, and other ornaments, deo-min-siang' 飾° 箱
 CAST, *to* (as metals), cü 鑄
 CAST, *to throw down*, gwæn-diao' 攢去°;— young, do-t'ae' 嬰胎;— the skin (as a snake), t'eng k'oh' 脱° 壳;— off (as a bad son), pi'-t'æn-diao 吆° 嘆了°;— away, t'ih'-c'ih 剔出; tiu-diao' 丢去°;— down in mind, in-üoh' 憂鬱
 CASTANETS, (bones), ts'oh'-p'en 作° 樂° 的° 緝° 板
 CASTER, ts'ih'-sing-kó' 七星架°
 CASTOR-OIL, pi-mô'-yin 薑麻油
 CASUALLY, neo'-ts'eo 偶° 淀; ngeo'-jün 偶然
 CASUALTY, wang'-o' 橫° 禍; file'-ts 'o 飛來之禍; t'lin-li tih'-loh-kæ'-go 'o' 天降° 之° 禍
 CASTRATE, *to* mō;— an animal, kyih 羯; in 閣
 CAT, mæn 貓°(ih-tsah); let the — out of the bag, shih'-wô kóng'-leh c'ih-kyiah'-de 說話講° 得° 出脚了°
 CATALOGUE of books, shü-moh' 書目;— of names, ming-moh' 名目;— of goods, ho'-tæn 貨單
 CATARACT, boh-pu' 瀑布; waterfull, kwô'-lohi-shü;— in the eye, zöng-tsöng' 上瘡
 CATARRH, influenza, sön-gong 傷風; chronic —, nao'-liu 腦漏°

CATCH, *to k'ô 拏°*; — *a thief, k'ô' zeh 拏°賊°*; — *fish, k'ô ng' 捕魚°*; — *(as water), zing 盛°*; — *(as something thrown), tsih 接*; — *cold, sông fong' 傷風*; — *a disease, teh bing' 得病*; ditto by infection, *bing yin-læ' 痘來延*

CATECHISM, *veng-teh' 問答 (ih-peng)*

CATERPILLAR, *hairy mao-djong' 毛蟲*; — *found on vegetables, ts'æ' djong 菜蟲*

CATHEDRAL, *cü'-kyiao-dông' 主教堂; bishop's —, kyin-toh'-dông' 監督堂*

CATHOLIC, *kong-gong'-go 公共个°*; *a Roman Catholic, T'in-cü'-kyiao-nying' 天主教人°*

CATTLE, *a herd of —, ih-dziao ngeo' 一羣°牛°*; *beasts of burden, sang-k'eo' 牝°口*

CATTY, *a ih-kying' 一斤*; *sell by the —, leng kying' ma 論斤買*

CAUGHT, *k'ô'-djoh-de 拏°着了°*; *tsih-djoh-de 接着了°*; — *in the wrong, and have nothing to say, loh-gah'-de*; — *in the rain, nyü-djoh yü' de 遇着雨了°*

CAUSE, *yün-kwu' 緣故*; *ing-deo' 因頭*; *keng-yiu' 根由*; *yün-yiu' 緣由*; *ding-yiu' 情由*; *ding-tsih' 情節*; *sô-yi-jün' 所以然*; *beginning, ky'i-ing' 起因*; *what is the — of it?* *soh-go yün-kwu' 甚麼緣故?*

dza sô-yi-jün' 怎樣所以然? *without —, vu-yün-vu-kwu' 無緣無故*; *to gain a — (before a magistrate), ying kwun'-s 贏官司*

CAUSE *me sorrow, lin-le' ngô iu-meng' 連累我憂悶*; *ta'-li ngô iu-meng' 帶累我憂悶*; *s' teh ngô iu-meng' 使得我憂悶*; — *one to feel uncomfortable, cü'-s-teh nying' feh en'-tæn 致使得人。弗安耽*

CAUTERIZE *with hot iron, t'òng 燙*; — *with burning herbs, &c., kyiu 烟*

CAUTION, *to use —, tso-gyi' 留心°*; — *lest he forget, di-sing' 提醒*; *exhort, kyün 勸*

CAUTIOUS, *kwu-zin' kwu'-eo' 顧前* 顧後; *circumspect, ts'-si 仔細*

CAVALRY, *mô'-ping 馬兵*

CAVE, *dong 洞*; *sæn-dong' 山洞*; *sæn-ngæn'-dong 山巖洞*

CAVIL, *to p'i-poh' 批駁*; *p'i-siah' 批削*

CAVITY, *k'ong 孔*; *dong 洞*; *ky'iao 窟*; *the seven cavities, (ears, nose, mouth, eyes), ts'ih' ky'iao 七竅*

CEASE, *to hyih 歇*; *ts 止*; *deng 停*; — *from, hyih'-loh 歇落*

CEASELESS, *feh-hyih' 弗歇*; *fehs' 弗止*; *feh-deng' 弗停*; *ih-zóng' feh teh k'ong' 一息*; *弗得空*

CEDAR, pah'-jü 柏樹

CEILING of boards, t'in-hwō'-pæn 天花板;

— of lath and plaster, nyi-t'in-

mun 泥天墁; nyi ting'-kah'-

pæn 泥頂隔板; want a —,

iao mun'-ih-mun 要墁一墁

CELEBRATE, to — one's birthday,

tso sang' 做生°; what are you

celebrating? ng yiu soh'-go hyi'-

ky'ing z-ken' 你°有甚°麼

喜慶事幹?

CELEBRATED, veng-ming'-go 聞名个°;

c'ih-ming'-go 出名个°; — physician, ming i' 名醫;

— scholar, ming jü' 名儒; — shop, yiu ming-sing'-go tin' 有名聲个°店

CELL in a prison, nying-vōng' 人房;

— for literary candidates, 'ao-ts' 號子

CELLAR, di-ing'-ts 地窖子; di-

yüih' 地穴; di-kao' 地窖

CEMENT, lime, zah-hwe' 石°灰;

glue, kao 膠°; varnish and flour

—, sang ts'ih' min-feng' 生°漆

麵粉

CEMETERY, veng-t'ien' 墳灘

CENSER, hyiang-lu' 香爐; swing-

ing —, di-lu' 提爐; tiao'-lu

吊爐

CENSOR, nyü-s' 御史

CENSORIOUS, kwæn'-we p'i-bing'

慣會批評

CENSURABLE, kæ tsah'-be 該責備;

yiü ts'o'-c'ü 有錯處

CENSURE, he received a great deal of —, gyi' ziu nyiing-kō' hyü-

to tsah'-be 其受人家°許多

責備

CENSUS, a-wu'-ts'ah 門°牌°冊;

to take the —, zao a-wu'-ts'ah

造°門°牌°冊; — tables, nyiing-

ting'-ts'ah 人°丁冊

CENTER, or CENTRE, the con-

nyiang' 中央°; tōng-cong' 當中;

— of a circle, yün-ky'ün'

cong-sing' 圓圈中心

CENTIPEDE, meng-kong' 蠼°蚣

(ih-kwang); — bite, meng-kong'

ngao' 蠼°蚣°齋; meng kong'

ting' 蠼°蚣°叮

CENTRAL forces, cong-nyiang'-go

lih-dao' 中央°个°力道; — road, cong lu' 中路

CENTUPLE, kō ih-pah' be 加°一

百°倍

CENTURION, pah'-tsong 百°總

CENTURY, ih-pah' nyin 一百°年

CEREMONIOUS, to-li'-go 多禮

个°; do not be so —, feh pih'

kyü li' 弗必拘禮

CEREMONY, li 禮; li'-mao 禮貌;

li'-tsih 禮節

CERTAIN, ih-ding' 一定; ding-jib'

定實; a — person, mo' nyiing

某人°; a — day, mo' nyih 某日°

CERTAINLY, pih'-ding 必定; pih'-

kying 畢竟; tön'-jün 斷然;

kyüih'-ding 決定; jib-dzæ' 實在;

— not, ih-ding' peh-yih' 一定不易

CERTIFICATE, *recommendation*, tsin'-shü 薦書; tsiao'-we 照會; *proof*, bing-kyü' 憑據; — for money, bing-tæn' 憑單; *customs' general* —, tsong'-tæn 總單

CERTIFY, to lih bing-kyü' 立憑據

CESSATION of work, deng kong' 停工; hyih kong' 歇工

CHAFE, to rub, soh'-soh 摻捺; no'-no 挪挪; to rub off the skin, bi' ts'ah'-t'ah 皮擦脫; bi' ts'ah'-söng 皮擦傷

CHAFED in mind, sing'-li ts'iao'-soh-soh'-go-de 中心如刺。

CHAFF (of rice), k'öng 糜糠; long'-k'öng 蕷糠; pounded —, si'-k'öng 細糠; the inner hull of wheat, fu-bi' 麵皮; mah-bi' 麥皮

CHAFFER, to leng-liang' kô'-din 論量價錢。

CHAFING-DISH (containing coals for keeping tea warm), nön'-ln 煖爐; — (for vegetables) nön'-ko 煖鍋; steam heater for food, t'öng bo'-ts 湯婆子; nön'-un 煖碗

CHAGRIN, to feel —, ao'-nao 懨惱

CHAIN, lin-diao' 鏈條 (ih-fu)

CHAIR, ü-ts 椅子 (ih-pô); arm —, ü'-ts yin k'ao'-siu-go 椅子有靠手个; folding —, tsih'-diah-ü' 摺疊椅; camp —, mö'-tseh-ü' 馬扎椅; sedan —, gyiao-ts' 輜子 (ih-ting);

tilt the —, gyiao-ts' sing-kyü'-læ 輜子升起來; set it (the chair) down level, föng gyi bing' 放其平

CHAIR-BEARER, gyiao-fu' 輜夫 (ih-ming); gyiao-pæn' 輜班; gyiao-nying' 輜人。

CHALK, bah-t'u' 白土

CHALLENGE, to t'ao tsin' 討戰; to reject a —, min'-tsin 免戰

CHAMBER, bed ngo-vöng' 臥房; vöng-kæn' 房間; kw'eng-kæn' 寢室; a lady's —, ne-vöng' 內房; officer's —, zöng-vöng' 上房; — pot, shü-bing' 尿瓶; yia-wu' 夜壺; bin-wu' 便壺; wooden ditto, yia-dong' 夜桶

CHAMBER-MAID, a-m' 阿姆; ah-sao' 阿嫂; female slave, ô-deo' 丫頭

CHAMOIS, ling-yiang 羚羊

CHAMOMILE. See CAMOMILE.

CHAMP, to chew, ziah 嚼

CHANCE, by vu-i'-cong 無意中; neo'-ts'eö 偶奏; ih'-feh-læ'-kwu 一弗來顧; met by —, ngeo'-jün p'ong'-djoh-de 偶然逢着了; seize the best —, tsin bin-i' 佔便宜; tsin siang-ing'; seize the first —, tsin zöng-fong' 佔上風; tsin min-ts' 佔面子

CHANCELLOR, literary 'oh'-dae 學臺; — (of the Imperial Academy), da tsong'-dzæ 大總裁; (styled) tsong-s' 宗師

CHANDLER, *tallow* lah-coh'-s-vu
蠟燭司務

CHANGE, *to keng-ka'* 更改; pin
變; pin'-wun' 變換; pin'-yih
變易; — *for the worse*, pin'-
diao 變壞°; — color, pin seh'
變色; pin'-wun ngæn-seh' 變
換顏°色; — *in appearance*, pin
yiang' 變樣; — *disposition*, sing'-
ding keng-pin' 性情更變;
sing'-ding pin'-hwô 性情變化;
— *one's dress*, wun i-zông' 換衣
裳; — *often*, cün-pin' 轉變;
— *a dollar*, de fæn-ping' 價番
餅; — *one's mind*, sing cün-diao'
心轉調; *to exchange*, wun 換;
diao 調; diao-wun' 調換; *cannot*
be changed (*altered*), keng-kae'-
feh-læ 更改弗來; kæ'-ko-feh-
læ 改過弗來; *changed in heart*,
or *mind* (*generally for the worse*),
sing' weh'-de 心活了°; sing'
weh-dong'-de 心活動了°; sing'
pin'-de 心變了°。

CHANGEABLE, hyih'-hyih yiu kyi-
pin' 時°時有機變; fæn'-foh-
vu-djöng 反覆無常 (*djöng* or
dzöng); — (*as weather, or clouds*),
ts'in-pin'-væn'-hwô 千變萬化

CHANGER, *money* dzin-tin'-kwun

錢店中人°

CHANNEL, shü'-lu 水°路; shü'-
dao 水°道; *to dig a* —, k'æ
'o-dao' 開河道

CHANT, *to — religious books*, (*as*
Buddhists do), nyiæn kying'

經; dzong kying' 詠經; — *and*
worship, pa ts'æn' 拜°懺

CHAOTIC, weng'-deng 混沌

CHAP, *to — (as the hands)*, c'ing-
ts'ah' 疤坼; k'æ-kyüng' 開皺

CHAPEL, li-pa-döng' 禮拜堂
(ih-go)

CHAPTER, *a* ih-tsöng' 一章; ih-
p'lin' 一篇

CHAR, *to* tön 煙; siao 燒; *this*
wood is charred, keh'-go za tön'
tso t'æn'-de 這°个°柴°烟做
炭了°。

CHARACTER, *letter*, z 字; z-ngten'
字眼° (ih-go); *understands char-*
acters, sib'-teh z' 識得字; *a*
person's —, p'ing'-tang' 品行;
nying-p'ing' 人°品; p'ing'-kah
品格; ming-tsöh' 名節; *his*
— *is worthless*, gyi-go p'ing'-
tang feh ky'i-djöng 其个°品行
弗器重; *lose one's* —, shih
ming-tsöh' 失名節

CHARCOAL, t'æn 炭; *soft wood*
—, fu-t'æn' 粗炭; *hard wood*
—, bah-t'æn 白°炭

CHARGE, *expense*, fi'-yüong 費
用; *I will bear the* —, keh z
ngô dzing-dzih'-go 這°是我
承值个°; *he gave it in my* —,
gyi kao-dæ' peh ngô' 其°交代
與°我; *a* — *to be borne*, pe'-
tih go tsel'-zing 背的个°責
任; t'iao-tih-go tæn'-deo 挑的°
个°擔頭

CHARGE, *to command*, feng-fu' 咐
附; — *repeatedly*, ting-coh' 叮
囑; *to entrust*, t'oh 託; kao-
dæ' 交° 代 &c.; *to put in* — *of*
another (as papers of office &c.),
kao-bun' 交° 盤; — *on account*,
zōng tsiang' 上帳; — *him with*
a fault, wô ze' kwe'-ü gyi' 話罪
歸于其; — *falsely*, ün-wōng'
冤枉; ün-ky'üih'冤屈; 'en
hyüih' p'eng nying' 舍血噴人°;
— *the fault to me*, kwe
gyiu ü ngô 歸咎于我; —
with a fault (in one's hear-
ing, but not to his face), k'ao-
tob'; — *a price*, t'ao kô-din 討
價° 錢; *to attack*, ts'ong-fong
衝鋒

CHARITABLE, yiu jing-æ'-sing 有
仁愛心; yiu dz-pe'-sing 有
慈悲心; yiu ts'eh-ing'-ts-sing
有惻隱之心; *very* —, kwōng'
tso hao'-z 廣做好事

CHARITABLY, *deal* — *with him*,
dæ gyi kw'un-shü' 待其寬恕
CHARITY, jing-æ' 仁愛; *to give*
—, tsiu-tsi' nying-kô 賙濟人°
家°; 'ang hao'-z 行°好事; pu'-s
nying-kô' 佈施人°家°

CHARM, (paper with characters),
vu 符 (ih-dao); — *for the body*,
wu-sing'-vu 護身符; — (for
the wrist), dao-weh' 桃核°; —
(for the neck of children), 'ong'-
so 項鎖; — (for the bed),
ts'ong-bu-'eu' 菖蒲孩°; dong-

din'-pao'-kyin 銅錢° 寶劍;
— (over the door), pao'-en-ts
保安紙; — (in the ancestral
hall), cing'-dzeh-vu 鎮宅符;
— (for protecting house furni-
ture and utensils, pasted on at
the New Year), ts'ing-long'-ts 青
龍紙

CHARM, *to* — *away bad influences*,
bih zia' 祕邪; — *away disease*
(by incantation), e'ih'-kying'djü-
bing' 出經治病; *ditto* (by
incantation, and written charac-
ters), yüong vu-tsiu'djü bing' 用
符咒治病; *to captivate*, mi-
weng' 迷魂

CHARMED (as by a spell), jib-mi-
weng'-dzing-de 入迷魂陣了°

CHARMING person, gyih-me'-go
nying 極美个人°人; — *music*,
hyih weng-ling' go yüoh' 攝魂
靈个人°樂

CHART, marine dziu-hæ'-du 簣海
圖 (ih-tsiang)

CHARTER, *to* — *a vessel*, tsu jün'
租船; shü' jün 貸°船

CHASE, the tang-liah' 打獵

CHASE, *to* tse-ken' 追趕; ken'-
zōng-ky'i 趕上去°

CHASM, dí' lih-k'æ'-go di'-föng 地
裂開个°地方 (ih-da)

CHASTE, ts'ing - kyih' 清潔;
tsing-kyih' 貞潔, said of women;
tsing-tsib' 貞節, used when a
single or widowed woman re-
mains chaste.

CHASTISE, *to punish*, tsah'-vah 責罰; tang 打; — *severely*, djong' tsah'-vah 重責罰; ying-vah' 刑罰 is used for legal punishment but not often in school, or in the family.

CHASTITY (of men), siu-nyi' 守義; — (of maidens), siu-tsing' 守貞; — (of women), siu-tsih' 守節

CHAT, *to daeu'-dæn* 談談; jü-jü' 叙叙; kōng-kōng' 講講; *idle talk*, 'æn wō' 閒話; siao' wō 笑話

CHATTER, *to ts'ih'-ts'ih - ts'oh-ts'oh* 說話嘈雜; kōng in' wō 講燕話; teeth —, ngō'-ts' siang-tang' 牙齒相打

CHEAP, zin 賤; bin-i' 便宜; (*cheaper than it ought to be*), ky'iao 巧; ky'ing-ky'iao' 輕巧; — (*the proper price*) siang-ing' 相應; feh-kyü' 弗貴; *can you sell cheaper?* ng' kō'-din hao weh-dong'-tin feh 你價錢好活動點否?

CHEAPEN, *to kæn kō'* 減價

CHEAT, *one who gets by pretence*, kwa'-ts 拐子; *one who pretends to be what he is not*, pæn kō'-nying 扮假人

CHEAT, *to ky'i* 欺; p'in 騙; hong 哄; ky'i-p'in' 欺騙; hong-

p'in 哄騙; *can — men, cannot — God*, nyi'ng' k'o ky'i, Jing, feh-k'o' ky'i 人可欺神弗可欺; *to — by asking more than one pays* (in buying for another), loh dong-din' 落銅錢; *every trade has its cheating*, pah' 'òng pah' bi 百行百弊; *to get something on false pretences*, kwa'-p'in 拐騙; *to get money ditto*, p'in dong-din' 騙銅錢; *he can't — me*, gy'i kwa ngō', kwa'-feh-ky'i 其拐我拐弗去。

CHECK, *order for money*, nyi'-p'iao' 銀票

CHECK, *to stop, or hinder*, tön'-djü 擋住; lah-djü' 拉住; tsu'-djü 阻住; — *by comparing*, te'-ko 對過; — *disease*, djü bing' 治病; — *diarrhoea*, ts dza' 止瀉

CHECKED, *disease is —*, bing ts'ō'-loh-læ'-de 痘漸差了; bing-shü' ky'ing-k'o'-de 痘勢輕可了; bing song'-de 痘鬆了

CHEEK, cü'-bu 嘴輔 (ih-min); *the right —*, jing-pin' cü'-bu 順邊嘴輔

CHEEK-BONES, gyün-kweh' 頸骨; *high —*, gyün'-kweh kao' 頸骨高

CHEER, *entertainment*, tsiu'-zih 酒席; — *him up*, kw'un gyi'-go sing' 寬其个心; k'e gyi' go sing' 開其个心; *to encourage*, min'-li 勉勵; — *by*

- striking hands and feet, sin vu tsoh-dao-go ts'ing-ts'en'* 手舞足蹈个。稱讚
CHEERFUL, ken-sing'-go 甘心个; *always* —, djöng-djöng' hyi'-siao-yin-k'æ' 常常喜笑顏開
CHEERFULLY, do ken-sing'dzing-nyün tso' 甘心情願做; dzing-nyün' do-e'ih' 情願拿°出; *give* —, hyi' du 喜助; loh du' 樂助
CHEERLESS, m c'ü-hyang 無°趣向; *narrow and—place*, di-föng' 'ah-'ah-tsaah-tsaah feh sön'-kw'a 地方狹窄弗爽快
CHEESE, ngeo-na' ping 牛°嫋餅; jü' ping 乳餅
CHEMISE, t'i-li sän' 襯°裡衫 (ih-gyin)
CHERISH, hold as dear, ziang pao'-pe ka tön-sing' 像寶貝个°當心; — resentment, ün'-eng sing'-li dzeng'-tih 怨°恨心裡存的; ün'-ky'i feh sän' 怨氣弗散; ün'-ky'i k'eo-li 'en'-tih 怨氣口裏含的
CHERRY, ang-dao' 櫻°桃; ang-cü' 櫻°珠 (ih-go); — color, nyi'-ong seh 二°紅色
CHESS, ziang'-gyi 象棋; — board, gyi-bun' 棋盤; — men, gyi-ts' 棋子; — pawns, ping-tseh' 兵卒; to play —, tsiah gyi' 着棋
CHEST, siang-ts' 箱子 (ih-tsah); — of tea, ih-siang dzö-yih' — 箱茶葉; *the breast*, hyüong-kwun'-deo 胸管°頭
CHESTNUT, lib-ts' 栗子 (ih-go); — tree, lih-ts' jü 栗子樹 (ih-cü)
CHEW, to ziah 嚼
CHICKEN, kyi 雞; siao-kyi' 小雞 (ih-tsah)
CHICKEN-POX, shü'-deo 水°痘
CHIDE, to tsah 責; tsah'-be 責備; — in a severe tone, heng 叱
CHIEF, the first, di-ih-go 第一个; the head, deo 頭; deo-nao' 頭腦; of — importance, deo iao-kying' 第一要緊; — of an army, nyün-sæ' 元帥; tsiang-kyüing' deo-moh' 將軍頭目
CHIEFLY, di-ih' 第一; more than half, ih-do-pun' 一大半; — indebted to you, di-ih' to-dzing' 第一多承你。
CHILBLAIN, tong'-tsoh 凍瘃 (ih-go); to have chilblains, sang tong'-tsoh 生°凍瘃
CHILD, siao-nying' 小孩; an infant, na-hwun' 嬰°孩; with —, yiü sing-yüing' 有身孕; to bear children, sang na-hwun' 生°嬰°孩
CHILD-BED, m zöng zo'-dong 上坐°桶; ling-beng' 臨盆
CHILDHOOD, siao-læ'-z'-eo' 小來時候; iu'-nyin 幼年; siao-nyin-z'-tsi' 少年時節
CHILDLESS, m'-teh ng-nö' 沒有°兒°女; m'-teh sang-loh'

沒° 有° 生° 落; vu'-eo 無後 CHILDREN, ng-nô' 兒° 女°; ng-ts nôn'; little boys, siao-wæn' 小兒°

CHILL, in a —, 'en seo-seo 寒凍凍

CHILLY, lang'-ts'ing-ts'ing 冷° 清清; very —, 'en-gying'-gying 寒噤噤; — from fear, hah-leh kyiah' siu ping-lang' 吼得。脚手冰冷。

CHIMNEY, in-ts'ong' 烟囱 (ih-dao); lamp —, teng-tsæn in-dong' 燈盞烟囱° (ih-kwun)

CHIN, 'ō'-bô 下吧。

CHINA, Cong-koh' 中國; Da-ts'ing'-koh 大清國; Cong-wô' 中華; — proper, Jih-pah' sang 十八省°

CHINA-ASTER, kyiuh'-hwô 菊° 花 CHINA-WARE, dz-ky'i 磁器; fine

—, si' dz-ky'i 細磁器

CHINESE, native of China, Cong-koh nying' 中國人°; Hen-nying 漢人°; — language, Cong-koh' wô' 中國話; — character, Hen' z 漢字

CHINK, hwah'-lib-vong 裂縫 (ih-da); very small —, hwah'-u; — of dollars, yiang-dzin' singing hyiang' 洋錢聲響

CHIPS, moh-fî' 木屑

CHIP, to — wood, siah jü 削樹

CHIRP, to — (as a sparrow), kyiao 叫; noisy chirping (as of magpies), ts'ao 謗

CHISEL, zoh 鑿 (ih-kwun)

CHIT-CHAT, 'æn - wô' 開° 話; k'ong'-deo-wô 空頭話

CHOICE, selected, kæn'-shün-go 擇。選个°; t'iao'-shün-go 挑選个°; — goods, zōng-teng'-go ho'-veh 上等个° 貨物; — friend, zōng-teng'-go beng-yin' 上等个° 朋友; I have no —, vu so' kæn'-dzhé 無所擇。擇

CHOIR of singers, ih-pæn we ts'ong'-go cü'-kwu 一班會唱個人。

CHOKE, to — with something in the throat, gang wu-long' 嘶。喉嚨; — to death, gang'-sah 嘶煞; to — to death with the hand, k'ah'-sah 摥煞

CHOLERA, vomiting and purging, hol'-lön' t'u-sia 霍亂吐瀉; spasms in the limbs, kyiah-kying'-tiao 脚筋吊

CHOLERIC temperament, sing'-kah ts'ao' 性格躁°; sing'-dzing bao-ts'ao' 性情暴躁°; sing'-ts kyih' 性子急; temperament like thunder, sing-ts ziang le ka-go 性子如雷

CHOOSE, to t'iao 挑; kæn 擇。選; shün 選; kæn'-shün 擇。選; kæn'-dzhé 擇。擇; whichever you —, ze ng' kæn 隨你。擇。

CHOP, to p'ih 劈; to — wood, p'ih za' 劈柴°; — meat fine, nyiuh tsæn-se' 肉切。碎; a mark, z'-ao' 字號; mutton —, yiang ba'-kweh 羊排骨

CHOPPING-BOARD, tsing-pæn'	CICATRICE, CICATRIX, pō 疤;
檯板	— of a wound, sōng-pō' 傷疤
CHOPPING-KNIFE, boh-tao' 廚	CIDER, bing-ko'-tsiu 平菓酒
刀 (ih-pō)	CINDERS, siao-dzing'-go me' 燒
CHOP-STICKS, kw'æn 簡。 (a pair	剩个°煤; pick out the —, siao-
ih-sōng)	dzing'-go me', kæn'-c'ih 燒剩
CHORD of a musical instrument,	个°煤 捷°出
yin-sin' 絃線 (ih-keng)	CINNABAR, cü-sō' 硫砂
CHORISTER, choir-leader, ling-deo'	CINNAMON, nyüoh-kwe' 肉°桂;
ts'ōng'-go 領頭唱个°	kwe'-bi 桂皮; the best —, zōng-
CHOWDER, ng-kang' 魚°羹。	yiao' kwe 上猺桂; —tree, kwe'-
CHRIST, Kyi-toh' 基督	jü 桂樹
CHRISTIAN, siang-sing Yiæ-su'-go	CIPHER, to sön 算; the word ling
nying 相信 耶穌个°人°;	零, a fragment, is used to de-
disciple of Jesus, Yiæ-su' meng-	note parts of tens, parts of hun-
dn' 耶穌門徒; Kyi-toh'-du	dreds, &c.; thus 108 is read, ih-
基督徒	pah ling pah 一百°零八;
CHRISTIANITY, Yiæ-su' kyiao 耶	1050 is read, ih ts'in ling ng-jih
穌教	一千零五十°
CHRONICLES, s'-kyi 史記; kōng-	CIRCLE, yün-ky'ün' 圓圈 (ih-go);
kæn' 綱鑑; — (in the Bible),	draw a —, wō ih-go ky'ün' 畫
Lih-dæ-ts' liah 歷代志畧	一个°圈; center of a —, yün-
CHRONOLOGY, pin-nyin'-kyi'-loh	ky'ün'-go cong-sing' 圓圈个°
編年紀錄	中心
CHRYSALIS, kyin 蘭; — of a silk-	CIRCLING, döñ-ky'ün' yü-tæn'-cün
worm, zen-kyin' 蟻蘭	團圈圍。轉
CHURCH, body of christians, kyiao'-	CIRCULAR, official tsiao'-we 照會;
we 教會; kong-we' 公會;	business —, cü-tæn' 知單; send
kyiao'-meng 教門; place of	round a —, feng cü-tæn' 分知單
worship, li-pa-dōng' 禮拜°堂;	CIRCULATE, to — (as air &c.)
— member, kyiao'-yiü 教友;	yüing-dong' 運動; — (as a
dzae-kyiao'-go 在教个°	person), tseo'-dong 走動; 'ang-
CHURLISH, rude, ts'u-lu' 粗鹵;	dong' 行°動; — (as the blood),
niggardly, pi'-si 鄙細; pi'-seh	cün'-dong 轉動; —(as a report),
鄙嗇	yang-k'æ' 揚開

CIRCUMCISION, tsiu-keh'-li 周割禮

CIRCUMFERENCE, tsiu-we' 周圍; what is the — of the earth? di-gyiu tsiu-we' yiu to-siao' li 地球周圍有多少里?

CIRCUMJACENT, tsiu'-we-siang-gying' 周圍相近

CIRCUMLOCUTION, wæn-wæn'-ky'üoh-ky'üoh-go kóng' 彎曲個講

CIRCUMSCRIBED by difficult circumstances, be kying'-hwōng dzin-djü'-liao 被境况纏住了; the space is —, dæn-dziang' be di-gyüoh' 'æn'-sah-liao 壇場被地局限。煞了

CIRCUMSPECT, ts'-si 仔細; siao'-sing-go 小心個。

CIRCUMSTANCES, kwóng-kying' 光景; dzing-ying' 情形; kying'-hwōng 境況; judging from — (as of a country), k'en'-k'en ying-shü' 看看形勢; accommodate one's self to —, ze-kyi' ing'-pin 隨機應變; to act according to —, tso z-ken', k'en'-ky'i sang'-dzing 做事幹看起生。情; kyin-kyi'-r-ying' 見機而行; yielding to — I let you go, ngô dzong-gyün', peh ng ky'i 我從權俾你去; in reduced —, gyüong'-de 窮了。

CIRCUMVENT, to — plans, p'o-fah' 破法

CITE, to call, djün-tsing'-læ 傳進

來; — from a book, shü'-li ying'-læ 書裡引來

CITIZEN, dzing-li'-nying 城裏人。

CITRON, large (citrus medica), hyiang-lön' 香櫞; Buddha's hand, veh-siu' 佛手

CITY, dzing-ts' or zing-ts' 城子; (ih-zo); — wall, dzing-ziang' 城牆; — moat, dzing-dzi' 城池

CIVIL, polite, yiu li' 有禮; yiu li'-mao 有禮貌; yiu li'-tsih 有禮節; — and military, veng vu' 文武

CIVILITY, li 禮; li'-mao 禮貌; li'-tsih 禮節

CLAIM, I — your promise, ng sô ing-hyüü, ngô iao-de 你所應許, 我要了; — one's money, t'ao dong-din' kyü-læ 討銅錢。歸來; have a right to —, yiu meng-veng' Hao t'ao' 有名分好討

CLAIMANT, t'ao'-cü 討主

CLAM, yün-keh' 圓蛤 (ih-go)

CLAMBER, to bô-zöng' 跋上; weh'-zöng 挖上; hyih'-zöng; — up (a rope or pole), jing-zöng'-ky'i 循上去。

CLAMOR, to nao 闊; ts'ao'-nao 謗闊

CLAMOROUS, nao-nyih'-go 闊熱。个; nao-nao'-nyih-nyih-go ts'ao' 闊闊熱。熱。個。謗

CLAN, dzoh 族; dzoh-veng' 族分 (ih, and ih-go); belonging to the —, dzoh cong' 族中; all of a

family, zi-kō'-nying 自°家°人°;
of the same 一, dong-dzoh'-go 同族个°; *dong-sing' go* 同姓个°; *of the same family name but of a different 一, dong sing' feh we dzoh'* 同姓不°宗。
CLANDESTINE, s'-ō' 私下°; *kyü-tao-ih-koh; t'eo-bun'* 偷瞞°; *en-me* 暗昧

CLANDESTINELY, ing'-dzōng 隱藏
CLANK (of a chain), lōng-lōng'-hyiang 銀銀響

CLAP, *to kwah* 握; — *on the face, kwah' ih-kwōng* 握一掌°; — *the table, &c.* (as if angry), *kwah'-coh tang-teng'* 握桌打凳。
CLAP of thunder, p'ih'-le 霹靂 (ih-go)

CLARIFY, *to di-ts'ing'* 提清; — *it by settling, ting' gyi-ts'ing* 淀其清; — *by skimming, keh' ken-zing'* 格乾淨°; — *by straining, li' ken-zing'* 濾乾淨°

CLASH, *to k'eh'-k'eh-bang-bang'* 碪磕撞°撞°; — *in opinion, i'-s ts'o-p'ing'* 意思差搨; *i'-s gah-tang'*,

CLASP, n. *k'eo* 扣; *tah'-k'eo* 搭扣
CLASS, *sort, le* 類 (ih); *a — of pupils, ih-pæn' 'oh-sang'-ts* —班學°生°子; — (in society), *teng* 等; *kyih* 級

CLASSICS, *Chinese* *kying-shü'* 經書; *s'-shüng'-kying* 四書五經

CLASSIFY, *to feng le'* 分類; *feng 'ao-su'* 分號數

CLAW, *tsao* 爪; *kyiab'-tsao* 脚爪
CLAY, *na-nyi'* 坤; *potter's 一, wōng na-nyi'* 黽坤

CLEAN, *ken-zing'* 乾淨°; *kyih'-zing* 潔淨°; *ts'ing-kyih'* 清潔; — *as snow, kying'-ken-shih-zing'* 鏡乾雪淨°

CLEAN, *to long ken'-zing* 弄°乾淨°; — *by washing, gyiang' ken-zing* 洗°乾淨°; — *up (as a place, &c.), tsiu-tsoh'*.

CLEAR, *ming* 明; *very — (as water, glass, &c.), kwang'-ts'ing* 洗清; *pil'-po'-s-ts'ing'* 碧波四清; — (as ideas), *ling'-ts'ing'* 靈清; — *weather, t'in zing'* 天晴°; — *profit, zing dong'-din* 淨錢°; — *from blame, 'ao'-vu yüötin'* 毫無瑕玷; *pil'-po'-s ts'ing'* 碧波四清

CLEAR, *the weather will —, t'in we kæ'* 天會開; — *up (by explanation), kōng' ming-bal'* 講明白°; — *the way, nyiang lu'* 讓°路; *ditto by calling (before an officer), heh dao'* 喝道; — *one's self, feng ka'* 分解°

CLEARLY, *ming-tōng'-tōng* 分明; *ts'ing-t'ong'* 淸通; *t'eo' ming-bal'-go* 透明白个°

CLEARNESS *of vision, ngæn'-kwōng tsin'* 眼°光尖; *ngæn'-ho tsin'* 眼°火尖; *ngæn'-tsing liang'* 眼°晴亮

CLEAVE, *to* p'ih 剔; p'ih'-k'ie 剔開
CLEAVER *for wood*, za-tao' 柴°

刀; ken-tao' 鋸° 刀 (ih-pô)

CLEFT, vong-dao' 縫道; crack,
hweh'-lih-vong 轄裂縫; hweh'-
u 轄裂° (ih-da)

CLEMENCY, *to treat with* —,
kw'un-shü' dæ 寬恕待; kw'un-dæ' 寬待; *treat a person*
with —, dæ nyung kw'un' 待
人。寬

CLEPSYDRA, dong-wu-tih'-leo 銅
壺滴漏

CLERGYMAN, kyiao'-s 教° 師
(ih-we)

CLERK, writer, dæ-shü' 代書; dæ-
pib' 代筆; — (in a store), ho'-
kyi 夥計; — (in a ya-men)
shü-ben' 書辦

CLEVER, ling-ky'iao' 靈巧; ling-
li' 伶俐; hwæn 傷。

CLEVERLY *done* (as work), si'-
ky'iao 細巧

CLIFF, zah-pih' 石° 壁; ts'iao'-
pih 峭壁

CLIMATE, shü'-t'u 水° 土; fong-
ky'i' 風氣; *is the — good or*
bad? shü'-t'u haō' wa 水土好
孬? *unfavorable* —, shü'-t'u feh
voh' 水° 土弗服; fong-ky'i'
feh-te' 風氣弗對

CLIMB, *to* bô 跋; hyih; weh 挖;
— a tree, hyih jü' 挖° 樹; —
the wall, bô zhang' 跋牆; — a
hill, weh sən' 挖山; — a rope,
jing zing' 循繩

CLINCH, *to hold fast*, nyiah lao'
捻牢; — a nail, ting-ctü' cün-
kyiah' 釘銖轉腳; — (as a
matter), k'ao-ting'-cün-kyiah' 拷
釘轉腳

CLING, *to* hyih'-lao 嘘牢; la-lao'
fēh fōng' 拉° 牢弗放; — *to*
his mother, hyih-kying ah-nyiang'
di'-fōng 不° 離° 其° 母°

CLIP off a little (with scizzors), tsin'-
tin-diao 剪點去; zæ-tin'-diao
裁點去。

CLIPPINGS of cloth, se-pu-den' 碎
布頭; pu-tsín'-se 布翦碎

CLOCK, z-ming'-cong 自鳴鐘
(ih-kō); *what o'clock is it?* kyi
tin'-cong 幾點鐘? *one o'clock*,
ih tin'-cong 一點鐘

CLOCK and watch maker, cong-
piao'-s-vu 鐘表司務

CLOD, a ih-kw'e na-nyi' 一塊泥

CLOG, *to choke up*, seh'-sah 塞煞;
sel'-djü 塞住

CLOGGED, *shoes* — *with mud*, 'a,
na-nyi' dong-mun'-de 鞋° 傅° 坡
遭° 滿了。

CLOGS, moh-gyih' 木屐; jü'-a'
樹鞋; hyiang'-a' 韻鞋° (a
pair, ih-sōng)

CLOISTER, Buddhist z 寺; en 蕈;
Taoist —, kwun 觀; nunnery,
nyi-kwu' en 尼姑菴

CLOSE of life, lao'-mæn z-leo 老
邁時候; sōng yü wæn'-kying
桑榆晚景 (veng); sunset

of life, nyih-deo' loh-sæn' z'-eo
日。頭落山時候

CLOSE the door, kwæn meng' 關門; — all the doors and windows, kwæn-meng'-dōng-wu 關門閥戶; — the eyes, ngæn'-tsing pi'-long 眼°睛閉攏; ditto, (when sleepy), ngæn'-tsing mi-long' 眼°睛睞攏; — the mouth, cü'-pô pi'-long 嘴吧閉攏; — a letter, fong sing' hao 封信好; — a book, shü' siu-long' 書收攏; — in (as with brick), diah-sah' 疊煞; ts-sah'; seh-sah' 塞煞; mun-sah' 壓煞; — (as a wound), sang-long' 生°攏; — (as a boil), siu-k'eo' 收口

CLOSE (in texture), si'-kyih 細潔; kyih'-jih 砧實; niggardly, pi'-seh 鄙嗇; kyi'-liang siao' 氣量小; liang tseh' 量窄; lin'-kyin 連蹇; gyih-li'-li; — weather, t'in-ky'i seh'-meng 天氣塞悶; — by, siang-gying' 相近; — to, t'iah'-gying 貼°近

CLOSET, djü 腳; — in the wall, pih'-djü 壁腳 (ih-k'eo); small — (in a corner, under stairs, &c.), beh-keh-long' 鴉鵠籠; secret —, kah-ziang' 夾°牆; water —, siao'-bin vōng-ts' 小便房子; mao-k'ang' 毛坑°

CLOT, to nying-long' 凝攏

CLOTH, pu 布 (used alone, only for cotton cloth); good native cotton —, du'-pu 杜布; linen

—, mō-pu' 麻布; keh'-pu 葛布; coh'-pu 竹布; nankeen, ts'-hwō-pu' 紫花布; bleached foreign —, bah-yiang'-pu 白洋布; grass —, 'ō-pu' 夏°布; twilled cotton —, zia-veng' pu 斜°紋布; oiled —, yiu-pu' 油布; broad —, nyi 呢; woolen — (flannel, &c.), nyüong-pu' 紵布
CLOTHES, i-zōng' 衣裳°; i-voh' 衣服

CLOTHES, he — me, gyi peh ngō' c'ün-tsial' 其給°我穿着; ngō i-zōng' z gyi' kwun'-go 我衣裳是其管个°; ngō c'ündjoh' gyi-go 我穿着°其个°

CLOUD, yüing 雲; red —, 'ong ngō' 紅霞°; — of dust, hwe, bang-bang'-yang 灰飛°揚了°

CLOUDLESS, væn-li'-vu-yüing' 萬里無雲

CLOUDY weather, zōng-yüing t'in' 上雲天; ing t'in' 陰天; ing-a' t'in 陰鬱°天

CLOVES, ting-hyiang' 丁香

CLOWN (in a play), siao-hwō-lin' 小花臉; (a) rustic, hyiang-'ō-nying 鄉下°人°

CLOWNISH, like a clown, ziang siao-hwō-lin' ka 像小花臉; coarse, ts'u-lu' 粗鹵; ts'u-ts'ao' 粗糙

CLOYED, to be ky'üoh'-bi-de 吃°疲了°; ky'üoh'-in'-de 吃°厭了°; ky'üoh'-leh in'-tsao-tsao 吃°得°厭遭遭

CLUB, kweng'-ts 棍子 (ih-keng)

CLUB together and hire a boat, tah jün' 搭船; to — together for eating, p'ing ho'-zih 摆火食; — together to live, p'ing-deng' 摆庵; — together to buy, p'ing ma' 摆買。

CLUE, deo-jü' 頭緒; can't find the — (to the idea), moh-feh-djol' deo-jü' 摆弗着頭緒; to trace out a —, jing deng' 攀簾; have the —, yiu tsöng-tsing' 有賊証; no — to the thief, zeh' 無-ing' 無-tsöng'-de 賊無影無踪了。

CLUMSY, dön'-ky'iao-go 不入。竅个。

CLUSTER, ih-gyiu 一簇; ih-p'ang'.

CLUTCH, to c'ô 摊。

COAGULATE, to nyung-long' 凝攏; kyih'-long 結攏; tong 凍

COAL, me-t'aen' 煤炭 (a piece, ih-kw'e)

COALESCE, to 'eh-long' 合攏; will not —, 'eh-feh-long' 合弗攏

COAL-MINE, me-t'aen' yüih 煤炭穴; me sän' 煤山

COAL-SCUTTLE, me-t'aen' dong 煤炭桶

COARSE, ts'u 粗

COAST, hæ-pin 海邊; all along the —, yin hæ' ih-tæ' 沿海一帶

COAST, to sail along the —, yin-hæ'-pin s' 沿海邊駛

COAT, long — to be worn with a girdle, bao-ts' 袍子; zōng-mun', (a country term); long —, kah'-ao 襪襖; do-sæn' 大衫; short jacket, mô'-kwô 馬褂; foreign overcoat, do-i' 大衣

COAT (of paint or white-wash), ih-du' 一塗; one —, tæn-du' 單塗; two coats of varnish, sōng-du ts'ih 雙塗漆; first —; deo-ih' du 頭一塗

COAX, to nyün' cü'-du 軟制度; yüong nyün'-kong 用軟工

COB, corn loh-koh sing' 穀穀心

COBWEB, bong-dzing' 塊塵; spider's —, kyih'-cü' möng' 蛛蛛網; kyih'-cü' lön-möng' 蛛蛛亂網。

COCHINEAL, ngô-læn'-mi 呀闌米

COCK, yüong-kyi' 雄雞; kong-kyi' 公雞 (ih-tsah)

COCKSCOMB, kyi-kwun' 雞冠; — (a flower), kyi-kwun'-hwô' 雞冠花

COCK-CROWING, kyi-di'-go z'-eo' 雞啼個時候

COCKLE, hen-ts' 蚶子

COCKROACH, ts'öng-löng' 蟑螂 (ih-go)

COCOA-NUT, gyia-biao' 茄瓢 (ih-go)

COCOON, kyin 蘭; — of silk-worms, zen-kyin' 蟻蘭

CODE of laws, lih-li' 律例

CO-EQUAL, bing-teng' 平等; bing'-kyin 並肩; dong-pe' 同輩

COERCE, *to* ah'-cü 壓°制; iah-cü' 挾制; ah'-shü 壓°勢

CO-ETERNAL, iüong-yün dong-dzæ' 永遠同在

COFFEE, kō'-fi 啡°啡, transferred from the English.

COFFEE-POT, kō-fi wu' 啡壺

COFFER, nyung-siang' 銀箱; yiang-siang' 洋箱; — *for cash*, dzin-gyü' 錢櫃

COFFIN, kwun-zæ' 棺材; kwun-moh' 棺木 (ih-k'eo); — containing the corpse, (*i.e.* the spirit coffin) ling-gyü' 靈柩; *to place in the* —, jih-lin' 入殮; jih-moh' 入木; loh lin' 落殮; *to see the body placed in the* —, song-lin' 送殮

COFFIN-MAKER, kwun-zæ-s-vu' 棺材司務; keh'-zæ-s-vu' 合材司務

COG of a wheel, leng-bun-ts' 輪盤齒 (ih-go)

COGENT, yiu gying-dao' 有勁道; — arguments, sô kông' dzing-li'-go 所講°情理个。

CO-HEIR, *to be* dong ziu ts'en-uyih 同受產業

COHERE, *to* kao-nyin' 膠°粘; nyin-long' 黏攏

COIL, *a* — of iron wire, ih-bun t'sih-s — 盤鐵絲; *a* — of rope, ih-dön zing' 一團繩。

COIN, *cash*, dong-din 銅錢; dollars, yiang-dzin' 洋錢。

COIN, *to* — cash, cü dong-din' 鑄銅錢。

COIR, tsong-li' 棕櫚

COLANDER, tin sieve, mō'-k'eo-t'sih' s' 馬口鐵篩

COLD, lang 冷°; icy —, ping-lang' 冰冷°; *to grow* —, lang'-ky'i-læ 冷°氣來; *to catch* —, sông fong' 傷風; very — (as food, or a person), ping-kweh'-s-lang' 氷骨四冷°; seng'-kweh-deo 沁骨頭; *to feel* —, kyüh'-tch lang' 覺得冷°; teh'-cü lang' 得知冷°

COLDLY, lang'-dæn 冷°淡; dæn-boh' 淡薄; *he treated me* —, gyi dæ ngô lang'-dæn 其待我冷°淡

COLIC, sô-ky'i' 瘫氣; severe —, kao'-dziang-sô 紂°腸痙

COLLAPSE, *in* —, t'eh-nyün'-de 脱元了; *to* — (as a vessel), ih'-long 凹攏; *to shrivel*, piu'-long 瞬攏

COLLAR, ling 領 (ih-keng)

COLLATE, *to compare critically*, ts'en-k'ao' 參考

COLLECT, *to* — (as persons), jü'-long 聚攏; jü'-jih-long 聚集攏; siu'-jih-long 收拾攏; tsing'-long-læ 整攏來; *to* — from various places, seo-lo' 搜羅; — (as money), teo 兜; — voluntary small contributions, teo vengts' 兜分子; — large contributions, siu kyün'-öng' 收捐項;

— revenue, siu-se' 收稅；*to make up a sum of money*, kyün-long' dong-din' 捐攏銅錢。
COLLECTOR of land taxes, siu-zin-liang'-nying 收錢糧人°；duts'a' 罷差；liang-ts'a' 糧差；
— of customs, siu-se' go-nying 收稅人°。

COLLEGE, shü-yün' 書院 (ih-go)
COLLIER, gyüih-me-t'aen'-go-nying
掘煤炭人°；k'æ-me-t'aen'-go-nying 開煤炭人°；
charcoal maker, siao-t'aen'-nying
燒炭人°。

COLLIDE, *to te'-deo-p'ong'*; dô-kô-bang' 大家°撞；dô-kô dzông' 大°家°撞

COLLOCATION (of words), lin-p'ing-go-fah'-ts 連搆人°法子

COLLUDE, *to dô-kô tang'-sön-hong'-p'in* 大°家°打算哄騙

COLONEL, ts'aen-tsiang' 參將；fû-tsiang 副將

COLONIZE, *to form a new settlement*, sing hying' ih-go mó'-deo
新興一个°碼頭

COLOR, ngæn-seh' 顏°色；*neutral* —, ts'in' seh 淺色；*bright* —, ts'e' seh 翠色；*to lose* —, shih-seh' 失色；*to change* —, pin-seh' 變色；*faded* —, ngæn-seh-t'e-diao-de 顏°色退掉了°；*of the same* —, ping seh' 幷色；*of nearly the same* —, (when they ought to be alike or quite different), deh seh' 奪色

COLOR, *to nyin seh'* 染°色；*to — red*, nyin 'ong' 染°紅

COLUMN, djü'-ts 柱子 (ih-keng)；
— of characters, ih-da z' 一塊字；ih-'öng' z 一行字；
— of smoke, ih-kwu in' 一股烟
large ditto, ih-bong in' 一縷°烟

COMB, *course* s 梳°；*fine* —, bi-kyi' 篦箕 (ih-kwun)；*honey* —, fong-k'o 蜂窩。

COMB, *to — the hair*, s' deo-fah' 梳頭髮；— *and arrange ditto*, s' deo' 梳°頭

COMBAT, *to siang-tang'* 相打；
— (as an army), tang-tsiang' 打仗；— (as people among themselves), tang-nying-dzing' 打人°陣

COMBINE, *to 'eh-long'* 合攏；*combined strength*, dong-sing' yiah-lih' 同心協力

COME, *to læ* 來；*coming*, læ'-de 來了°；*has* —, læ-ko'-de 來過了°；*came yesterday*, zô-nyih'-ts-læ'-go 昨°日°子來個°；*I will* — *immediately*, ngô ziu læ' 我就°來；— *back the same day*, tông'-nyih cùm'-we 當日轉回；*when did you — (up)*? ng kyi'-z zông-læ' 你°幾時上來？— *down* (as Christ), kóng-loh 降°落；— *apart*, t'ah'-k'æ 脫°開；— *to such an end*, ka' kyiuh-k'o 這樣°結果；*coming events*, tsiang-læ'-go z-ken' 將來个°事幹

COMET, sao'-tsiu-sing' 埽帀星;
we'-sing 彗星 (ih-lih)

COMFORT, *to* ky'u-in'-ka 勸解;
ka-meng' 解悶; saen-sing' 散心;
en-we' 安慰; *he comforted me,*
ngô ky'u-leh gyi ky'u-in'-ka 我
虧了。其勸解。

COMFORTABLE, shib'-i 適意;
ziu'-yüong 受用; sông'-kw'a
爽快; haö-ko; *this chair is*
very — (to sit in), zo'-læ keh'
pô ü'-ts ting ziu'-yüong 坐。在。
這把椅子頂受用; *in —*
circumstances, weng-pao' 溫飽

COMFORTABLY dressed, c'ün'-leh
pao'-nön 穿得飽煖

COMFORTLESS, 'ao-vu'c'ü'-hyiang
毫無趣向

COMICAL, hao fah-siao' 好發笑;
ying nying' siao 引人笑

COMMAND, feng-fu' 吩附; *an*
officer's —, ling 令; 'ao-ling'
號令; *to issue a —,* c'ih 'ao-
ling' 出號令

COMMAND, *to* feng-fu 吩附

COMMANDER, military—of a prov-
ince, di-toh' 提督; naval —,
se'-s di-toh' 水師 提督

COMMANDMENT, kyiæ 誠; *the*
ten commandments, jih-diao kyiæ'

十條誠

COMMEMORATE, *to* ky'i'-nyiæn 記念

COMMENCE, *to* zông siu' 上手;
—*for the first time,* k'æ-siu' 開手. See BEGIN.

COMMEND to your care, t'oh ng
kwun 託你管; — him, ngao'
gyi hao' 賛其好; *to recommend,* kyü'-tsin 舉薦; *to praise,*
ts'ing-tsæn' 稱讚; pao'-kyü
保舉

COMMENDATION, ts'ing-tsæn' 稱讚;
I am not worthy of that —,
keh'-go ts'ing-tsæn' ngô tông'-
feh-ky'i' 這個稱讚我當弗起

COMMENT, *to* kông-ka' 講解;
cü'-ka 註解

COMMENTARY, cü'-ka 註解; fine
print —, si'-cü 細註 (ih-peng)

COMMENTATOR, cü cü-ka go nyung
註註解。個人。

COMMERCE, kao-yih' 交易; ma'-
ma 買賣; t'ong-sông' 通商

COMMISERATE, *to* k'o'-lin 可憐;
æ-lin' 哀憐

COMMISSARY, yüing-liang'-kwun
糧官 (generally the officer
who has the care of the rice
tribute).

COMMISSION, officer's bu'-tsiao 部照;
—*for a special service,* we'-
ba 委牌; *a factor's percentage,*
yüong-din' 用錢

COMMISSION, *to* we 委; — *him to*
manage, we gyi baen' 委其辦

COMMISSIONER, we'-yün 委員;
—*of customs,* se'-vu-s 稅務
司; *salt —,* yin-yüing'-s 鹽
運司

COMMIT, *to* t'oh 託; t'oh'-fu 託付; kao-dse' 交代; *to — to an inferior*, fu'-t'oh 付託; *I — this child to your care*, keh-go siao-uying' ngô t'oh ng kwu'-djoh 這°小孩我託你°顧着; — sin, væn ze' 犯罪; has committed sin, zo-ze'-liao 坐罪了; — *to prison*, loh lao-kaen' 落牢監; siu kæn' 守監° or 收監。

COMMITTEE, wé'-bæn 委辦; deh-p'a' cü-kwu 特派°个°人。

COMMODIOUS, convenient, yiang-yiang' bin-tông' 樣樣便當; large, kw'un-ts'ial' 寬綽

COMMON, ordinary, bing-dzöng' 平常; bing-su' 平素; — (every day) use, bing-jil' yüong' 平日用; dzoh-nyih yüong' 逐日°用; — clothes, bin-i' 便衣; bin-voh' 便服; — saying, dzoh'-wó' 俗話; *too —*, t'eh dzoh' 過於俗; — people, bing-deo' pah'-sing 平頭百姓; in — use, t'ong-yüong'-go 通用个°; — custom, dzöng-kwe' 常規; dzoh-li' 俗例; easy to be bought (or obtained), yüong-yi' ma 容易買; sang'-lih ma 省力買; *to eat in —*, p'ing ky'ioh 摆吃; *to live in —*, p'ing deng' 摆定。

COMMONLY so, da-kæ' z-ka 大概如°此; bing-dzöng' z-ka 平常如°此。

COMMON-PLACE, feh c'ih'-seh 弗出色; feh hyi'-gyi 弗希奇

COMMOTION, nao-nyil' 騰熱°; disturbance, ts'ao'-nao 諺鬧; why is this —? dza-we' ka nao-nyih' 如何°這°鬧熱? to cause a —, cü'-s-teh nao-nao' nyih-nyih' 致使得鬧鬧熱°熱。

COMMUNE, *to* dæn-sing' 談心; fi'-fu-ts dæn' 肺腑之談; *to partake of the Lord's Supper*, ky'üoh sing'-væn-ts'æn 吃°聖晚餐

COMMUNICATE, *he communicated it to me*, z gyi' wô-hyiang'-ngô-dao-go 是其°話向我道个°; — news, pao sing'-sih 報信息; t'ong-fong'-pao-sing' 通風報信; t'ong-cü' sing'-sih 通知信息 (generally something secret, or improper); — disease, bing-yin-ko' 痘延過

COMMUNICATION, lae-læ'-ky'i-ky'i 來來去°去°; constant —, wông'-lae-peh-djih' 往來不絕; verbal —, k'eo'-sing 口信 (ih-go); written —, shü-tsah' 書札 (ih-fong); official —, veng-shü' 文書; — from a foreign power, &c., tsiao'-we 照會 (ih-koh)

COMMUNION, the Lord's Supper, sing'-væn-ts'æn 聖晚餐; Cü' væn-ts'æn 主晚餐; — of saints, sing'-du siang-t'ong' 聖徒相通

COMMUTE, *to — a greater punishment for a less*, kô ze'-ming 加°

罪名; — *a less punishment for a greater*, kæn ying-vah' 减°刑罰

COMPACT, *closely united*, kyih'-jih
砖實; — (as the body), kyih'-kweng; — (as cloth), kyih'-tsoh
砖足; — (as a house), kying'-ts'eo 縫轍

COMPACT, *a contract which is torn in two, and given to each party*,
'eh-dong' 合同

COMPANION, de-ho' 隊夥; ts'eode' 淀隊; dong-de' cü-kwu 同隊
个°人°; tso-de'-go nying 做隊
个°人°; *idle companions*, sæn-beng' s-yiu' 三朋四友

COMPANY of soldiers, ih-de ping'
一隊兵; corporation, kong-s'
公司; fond of —, hwun-hyi'
nying-k'ah' 歡喜客°人°; fond
of idle —, hwun-hyi' sæn-beng'-
s-yiu' 歡喜三朋四友

COMPARABLE, k'o'-pi 可比

COMPARE, *to pi 比*; pi'-kyiao 比較;
pi'-pi-k'en' 比比看; —
(as writings or numbers), te'-te-k'en' 對對看; te'-ko 對過

COMPARED, *cannot be —*, pi-feh-
k'e-go 比弗來个°

COMPARISON, pi'-yü 比喻; pi'-
föng 比方; pi'-jü 比如; *to draw a —*, yüong pi'-föng pi'-
ih'-pi 用比方比一比; *no —*, ing'-tsong pi'-feh-læ 影踪

比弗來; m'-kao' hao pi' 沒°
有°好比

COMPASS, *to environ*, we-tæn'-cün
圍打°轉; — *with or about*,
yü-ciin' 圈°轉; nyiao-tæn'-cün
繞打°轉

COMPASS, *the Mariner's ts'-nen-*
tsing 指南針; hyiang'-bun 向盤;
— *used (by sorcerers) in*
selecting spots of ground, keh'-
hyiang-bun' 格向盤

COMPASSION, æ-lin'-sing 哀憐心;
feel —, kyüoh'-teh yiu ælin'-sing
覺得有哀憐心; *to excite one's —*, ken'-dong nying-
go dz-pe'-sing 感動人°个°
慈悲心

COMPEL, *to pih'-leh* 逼勒; kyiang'-
cü 強°制; ngang-ia' 硬要;
ngang-k'ó' 硬拿

COMPELLED, *to be* ngang-ts'-ts.

COMPENDIUM, ts'e'h'-iao 摘要;
tsal'-iao 摘要 (ih-peng); — *of*
history, kōng-kæn' ts'e'h'-iao 綱
鑑。摘要

COMPENSATE, *to pao'-tah* 報答;
we-wæn' 回還; *to make a return*
for some favor, pao-teh' 報德;
pu'-pao 補報; *this compensates*
for my loss (in money), keh' hao
ti'-dzöng ngó'-go su' 這°好抵
償我个°數; — *for your*
trouble, dziu-pao' ng-go lao-kw'u'
酬°報你°个°勞苦

COMPENSATION, *I expected no —*,
ngò feh siang'-vöng yiu we-wæn'

我弗想望有回還; *thank money*, zia-din' 謝°錢°; *reward money*, sōng'-din 賞錢°; *a slight extra*—(i.e. tea money or wine money), dzō'-din 茶錢°; tsiu'-din 酒錢°; *have given him a — for his trouble*, dzu'-gyi-lao'-ko-de 已°酬其勞

COMPETE, *to* bih 奪°; bih-gyiao'; tsang zōng'-loh 爭°上落; — *for honor and wealth*, tseng-ming'-deh-li' 爭名奪利; tsang ming-sing' 爭°名聲; — *in trade*, bih sang-i' 奪生°意; *able to — with*, k'o'-yi te'-dih 可以對敵; bing'-kyin-go 並肩个。

COMPETENT, *having ability*, yiu dzae'-oh' 有才學°; yiu du'-dzae 有肚才; — *to do (a certain thing)*, nō-siu'-go 拏手个°; — *for*, k'o'-yi tien-tōng' 可以擔當; 'eh-yüong'-go 合用个°。

COMPETITOR, ts'iang ing-yiüng'-go 爭°英雄个°人°。

COMPILE, *to* we'-jih-long 彙集攏

COMPILER, we'-jih-go nyüng' 彙集个°人°。

COMPLACENT, *satisfied*, tel'-i-yiang'-iang 得意揚揚

COMPLAIN of *trouble*, su kw'u' 訴苦; su t'ong'-kw'u' 訴痛苦; — *of grievances*, su ün' 訴冤; — *of one's difficulties*, kōng zi'-go naen-c'ü' 講°自°个°難處;

— *of others behind their back*, pe'-eo kōng ko'-tön 背後講°過短; *to find fault with*, mao-ün' 埋°怨; s-we'.

COMPLEMENT, *full* ngah'-ts tsol'-de 頸子足了°; ngah'-ts mun'-de 頸子滿了°; su'-moh zi'-de 數目齊°了°; — *not full*, su' feh tsoh' 數弗足

COMPLETE, *not wanting*, djün-be' 全備; jih-djün' 十全; jih-tsöh' 十足; *finished*, wun-djün' 完全; dzing-dzu' 成就; dzing-kong' 成功; — *happiness*, djün-foh' 全福

COMPLETE, *to* tso'-dzing 做成; tso' wun-djün' 做完全; *to — arrangements*, baen'-leh tso'-töng 辦得°妥當

COMPLETELY, jih-feng' 十分; djün-djün' 十全; — *consumed by fire*, ho' dziah-kwöng'-de 火燭光了°; — *chilled*, weng'-sing tn lang'-de 漚身都冷°了°

COMPLEX, se'-væn 碎煩

COMPLEXION, min-seh' 面色; kyü'-seh 氣色

COMPLIANT, yün-weh' 圓活; ze-wæn' tao-wæn' 隨意°而°行°

COMPLICATED, *involved*, lin-lin'-ky'in-ky'in 連連牽牽; — *and intricate*, tsi-li'-tseo-leo' 嘘°哩啁°嘍; — *affair*, dzin-ziao'-go z-t'i' 纏繞个°事體

COMPLIMENT, *praise*, ts'ing-tseen

稱讚; *to fish for a —*, t'ao nyung-kô' vong'-dzing 討人^家。奉承; la-s' t'iao læ teng'-bun-li; *empty —*, veo-veng' shih-wô' 浮文說話; k'eh'-t'ao shih-wô' 客^套說話

COMPLIMENTS, *present my — to him*, dæ ngô' ts'ing-ts'ing gyi en' 代我請請其安

COMPLY, *to i 依*; *I will — with (your wishes)*, ngô' we i' ng 我會依你[°]; tseng-kyiao' 遵教

COMPOSE, *to cü 著*; cü'-tsoh 著作; — *a book*, cü shü' 著書; — *and collect*, cü-jih' 著述; — *an essay*, tso veng-tsông' 做文章; — *verse*, tso s' 做詩

COMPOSED (in mind), sing-ding' 心定; ding - ding'-sing-sing'; sing t'ih'-ding 心貼[°]定; sing' feh-dong' 心弗動; perfectly —, sing-seh'-feh-dong' 聲色弗動

COMPOSED of two or three things, liang'-sæn-yiang' keh'-long tso-go 兩三樣合[°]擺做個[°]; — of more than one article, feh ts' ih-yiang' tso'-c'ih-go 弗止一樣做出個[°]

COMPOSITION, *essay*, veng-tsông' 文章

COMPOUND, kah'-dzeh-go 夾[°]雜個[°]

COMPRAORE, kóng'-bah-bo 岡勃佗, transferred from the English; *one who buys provisions for,*

ma'-bæn 買[°]辦; *one who buys goods*, ma'-ho sin-sang 買[°]貨先生[°]

COMPREHEND, *to ming-bah'* 明白; tong 懂; hyiao'-teh 曉得

COMPREHENSIVE, *yu hyü'* to pao-kweh'-tih 有許多包括的

COMPRESS, *to ah* 壓[°]; — *on both sides*, keh kyih'-jih 夾[°] 砥實

COMPROMISE, *to tsiah'-wu-gyi cong'* 酈乎其中; liang'-tsia 兩借[°]; liang'-pin tseo-tæn'-long 兩邊走攏

COMPULSION, *by min'-kyiang* 勉強

COMPUTE, *to sön* 算; p'a 派[°]; p'a'-p'a-k'en' 派[°]派[°]看

COMRADE, de-ho' 隊夥; dong-de'-nying 同隊人[°]; comrades (in amusement), sæn-beng'-s-yiu' 三朋四友

CONCAVE, t'en-tsing' liao-go 凹[°]進了个[°]

CONCEAL, *to k'ong* 圓; — *and deceive*, mun 瞞; — *from another*, mun-sæn'-en-s' 瞞三掩[°]四; *I can't from — you*, mun-ing'-feh-teh-shih' 瞞你[°]弗得說; — *one's name*, nyih-ming' nyih-sing' 匿名匿姓

CONCEDE, *to grant*, cing 淮; *to yield*, nyiang 讓[°]

CONCEIT, *a foolish —*, ts'eng'-kong veo-r' peh-jih' 心[°]思[°]浮而不實; ts'eng'-deo hyü'-go

想。頭盧个°；ts'eng'-kong,
· neng-shih' peh-neng-ying' 心。
思°能說不能°行
CONCEITED, zi sön' dzæ'-óng 自。
算在行；—(in talking), iao
ts'ing-neng' 要稱能
CONCEIVABLE, ts'eng'-leh-tao'-go
付得°到个°
CONCEIVE, to — (in the womb)
ziu-yüing' 受孕；ziu-t'aé 受胎；
— an idea, ky'i-i' 起意；ky'i-
kyin' 起見；— a purpose, fah
sing' 發心
CONCENTRATE, to kwe-cong' 歸宗；— the mind, ih-sing c'ong'
ih-yüoh' 一身充一役；sing
kwe-long' 心歸攏
CONCEPTION, idea, i'-s 意思；i'-
kyin 意見
CONCERN, siang-ken' 相干；what
— is it of mine? teng ngô soh'-
go siang-ken' 與我甚麼。
相干? ü ngô' 'o-ken' 于我
何干? yü' ngô 'o-dzilh' 與我
何涉?
CONCERN, to belong to, joh'-ü 屬于；ü 于；yü 與；kwæn 關；
it does not—me, yü ngô' vu dzhî'
與我無涉；feh kwæn'-djhoh
ngô' z-ken 弗關着我事幹；
it does — me, yü ngô' yiu kao-
kwæn' 與我有交°關；ü ngô
yü' kwæn-yi' 于我有干係；
do not — yourself, hao-vong' fi-
sing' 弗用°費心

CONCERNED for, dziah-kyih' 着急；tæn-in' 擔憂
CONCERT, in p'e' hao-liao-go 配好了个；siang-p'e'-go 相配个。
CONCERT, to dô-kô' tang'-sön 大家°打算
CONCILIATE, to —(by kindness),
teng gyi' 'o-hao' 與其和好；
to render friendly, s'-teh gyi 'o-
moh' 使其和睦
CONCILIATING, act in a — manner
and he will be conciliated, yüong
nyün'-kong pa'-pu, peh gyi pa'-
pu-tao'-de 用軟功擺佈俾
其擺佈倒了。
CONCISE, kyin'-kyih 簡潔；tön'-
kyih 短潔；ts'ing-ts'u' 清楚；
ling'-kying 靈緊；— in speaking
tsin'-sao.
CONCH, ngô-lo' 牙°螺
CONCLUDE, to wun 完；liao 了；
wun-kyih' 完結；— the business,
wun z' 完事；liao z' 了事
CONCLUSION, kyih'-sah 結煞；
— of a discourse, kyih kyü' 結句；
kwæn-meng' shih-wô' 關門說話
CONCLUSIVE, words are —, shih-
wô' kông'-leh loh-shing' 說話
講°得°落樺
CONCORD, in 'o-moh' 和睦；kông'-
leh-læ 講°得°來；— in sounds,
sing'-ing' tsæn'-zi 聲音齊°
集°；dong-sing' siang-ing' 同聲
相應

CONCOURSE, *a crowd of people*, ih-dō'-dзiao nyīng' 一大[。]羣[。]

人; *a great many*, vu-ts'in'-da-vien'-go 無千大萬个[。]

CONCUBINE, ah-yi' 阿姨; siao lao-nyüing' 小老婆[。]; styled, p'in-vōng' 偏房; tsch'-shih 側室; jū'-su-nying' 如夫人[。]; — paid by the month, pao lao'-nyüing 包老婆[。]

CONCUPISCENCE, yüoh-sing' 慾心; s-yüoh'-sing 私欲心

CONCUR, *I — with him*, ngô teng' gyi dong-i' 我與[。]其[。]同意; ngô teng' gyi tso' i-s, 我與[。]其[。]同[。]意思; ngô yia' ka i'-s 我也。這[。]意思

CONCUSSION, *severe* tsing - tsing'-dong li-'æ' 振動利害

CONDAMN, *to* ding ze' 定罪; — him to death, ding' gyi s'i'-ze 定其死[。]罪; — the boat as bad, ding keh' tsah jün wa' 定這[。]隻船孬[。]

CONDENSE, *to* long kyih'-jih 弄砝實; — by pressure, ah kyih'-jih 壓[。]砝實; — by pressure of the hand, ky'ing kyih'-jih 摟砝實; — by pressure of the feet, dah kyih'-jih 踏砝寔

CONDESCEND, *to* kyüöng'-ling 降臨; kōng'-loh di-we' 降[。]落地位; — to buy of, s'-kwn 賦顧; 'ó'-kwn 下[。]顧; — to help in trouble, kwöng'-kwn 光顧

CONDIGN, kæ ziu' 該受

CONDIMENTS, liao-li' 料理; póng-deo' 幫頭; wine as a condiment, liao-tsiu' 料酒

CONDITION (whether as officer, teacher, or trades-man, &c.), di-we' 地位; — (arrived at), di-bu' 地步; — (whether sick or poor, rich or well, &c.), kying'-di 境地; kying'-hwöng 境况

CONDITION, *I make one —*, ngô' lib ih-go 'æn' 我立一个[。]限[。]; must not violate (i. e. step over) the —, feh-k'ó' ko' 'æn' 弗可過限[。]

CONDOLE, *to — with*, dô-kó' wæn'-sib 大[。]家[。]嘆息

CONDUCT, tsoh'-we 作爲; 'ang-i'-dong-zing 行[。]意動靜; kyü'-ts 'ang-dong' 舉止行[。]動; sô-tsoli'-sô-we' 所作所爲; 'ang-we' 行[。]爲; very bad —, 'ó'-tsoh 'ang-we' 下[。]作行[。]爲; 'ó'-liu 'ang-we' 下[。]流行[。]爲

CONDUCT, *to* ying'-dao 引導; ta'-ling 帶[。]領; ling 領

CONDUCTOR, ying'-dao cü'-kwn 引導個人[。]; ling-lu'-go nyïng' 領路個人[。]

CONE, yün ti' tsin deo' 圓底尖頭

CONFECCTIONERY, sugared things (as fruits), mih-tsïn' 蜜餞. See CANDY.

CONFEDERATE, adj. cün'-eh-liao 串合[。]了; t'ong-dong'-liao 通同[。]了

CONFER, *to* — (office), fong 封；
— (favors), sòng 賞
CONFER, *to consult*, siang-liang' 商量；siang-sōng' 相商

CONFERENCE, *to hold a* —, ih-fan we-nyi' 一番會議；*to meet for* —, jü'-we siang-nyi' 聚會相議

CONFESS, *to* jing 認；tsiao-jing' 招認；— *something wrong*, jing ts'o' 認錯；nying shū' 認輸
CONFIDANT, *n.* sing-foh' 心腹
CONFIDE, *to instruct*, t'oh-sing' 托信；*can — in him*, gyi t'oh-sing-leh-ko' 其托信得過；gyi k'ao'-leh-djü'-go 其靠得住個；*to believe*, siang-sing' 相信

CONFIDENT, *certain*, yiu'-su 有數；vu nyi' 無疑；*self* —, zi siang'-sing zi' 自相。相信自

CONFIDENTLY, jih-z'-jih-loh' 實是實落

CONFIDENTIAL, hao'-t'oh-siang-sing' 好托相信；t'oh'-sing-leh-ko 托信得過；*secret*, kyimil' 機密

CONFINE, *to restrict*, iah'-soh 約束；tsu'-djü 阻住；— *by a guard*, kwun'-ali 管押。

CONFINED, close, meng-ky'i 悶氣；— *or narrow quarters*, bun-djün'-feh cün'-go di-föng' 盤旋弗轉个地方

CONFINEMENT, time of — (wo-

man's), tso-sang'-m z-'eo' 做產。母°時候；*ditto, arrived*, ling-ts'en' 臨產

CONFIRM, *to* — as true, ding-jih' 定實；— *by proof*, ying'-tsing 引証；*to establish*, kyin-kwu' 堅固

CONFIRMATION, the rite of —, kyin-sing'-li 堅信禮

CONFISCATE, *to* ts'ong kong' 充公；jih kwun' 入官

CONFLAGRATION, ho'-tsong do'-leh-kying' 火鐘大得緊；ho'-tsae 火災

CONFLICT, *to* gyih-gah' 紛葛；dzih-kah'-deo；*to fight*, kao-tsin' 交戰；tang-tsiang' 打仗

CONFORM to the pattern, tsiao yiang' tso 照樣做；*obey*, idzong' 依從

CONFOUNDED, *confused*, wu-li'-wu-du' 霧裏糊塗；*perplexed*, mong'-tong 懵懂 (mong or mōng)

CONFRONT, *to* — with criticism, tōng-min' pol' 當面駁；— with threats, tōng-min' heng'-hō.

CONFUCIUS, K'ong'-fu-ts 孔夫子

CONFUSE, *to* lön 亂；weng'-löu 混亂；— *his mind*, lön' gyl'-go sing' 亂其个心

CONFUSED, wu-li'-wu-du' 霧裏糊塗；m-deo'-m-jü' 無頭無緒；— *in mind*, sing lön' 心亂；— *or in confusion*, ô-koh-

lön'-kying; <i>very</i> —, lön-ts'ih-pah-tsao' 亂七八遭	<i>jures by spirits</i> , yüong vu-jil' go nying 用巫術个人。
CONFUTE, <i>to</i> pol'-tao 駁倒	CONNECT, <i>to</i> lin-long' 連攏; lin-p'ing' 連掘
CONFUTED, <i>utterly</i> —, poh'-leh k'æ-k'eo' feh læ' 駁得。開口 弗來; li ky'üih' dz gyüong' 理屈辭窮 (veng.)	CONNECTED, lin-long'-liao 連攏了; siang-lin'-liao 相連了; — (as ideas), kwun'-c'ün 費串; <i>can or ought to be</i> —, siang-lin' 相連
CONGEE, coh or tsöh 粥; hyi-væn' 稀飯; — <i>boiled very smooth and nice</i> , tsöh' ts-leh dziu-lin' 粥煮。得。綢練	CONNECTION, <i>one's own family — of the same name</i> , kō-kyün' 家眷; — <i>having a different family name</i> , ts'ing-kyün' 親眷
CONGENIAL, yiu yün-veng' 有緣分; sing-i' siang-dong' 心意相同	CONNIVE, <i>intentionally fail to see</i> ngæn'-k'æ-ngæn'-pi 眼。開眼。閉; tsöng'-leh 𩫑-neh k'en'-kyin 糊得。沒。有。看見
CONGESTION of the heart, hyüih' jü'-long læ sing'-li 血聚攏在心裏	CONQUER, <i>to</i> tang'-ying 打贏; teh-sing' 得勝; — self, k'eh kyi' 克己 (veng.)
CONGRATULATE, <i>to</i> 'o-'o' 賀賀; (I) — <i>you</i> , dao ng'-go hyi' 道你。个。喜; kong-hyi' kong-hyi' 恭喜恭喜; 'o ng'-go hyi' 賀你。个。喜	CONQUERED, tang'-ba-de 打敗了; shü-de' 輸了。
CONGREGATION, jü'-long-go nyining' 聚攏个人。	CONQUEROR, teh-sing' ciu'-kwu 得勝个人。
CONGRESS of the U. S., Da-me' nyi-tsing'-we 大美議政會	CONQUEST, obtained by —, tang'-ying teh-læ'-go 打贏得來个。
CONJECTURE, <i>to surmise</i> , ts'æ-doh' 猜度; — <i>rightly</i> (guess), ts'æ-djoh' 猜着。	CONSANGUINEOUS, tih'-ts'ing-go 嫡親个人; ts'ing-kweli'-hyüib 親骨血
CONJOINTLY, dong-pöng' 同帮; dō-kō' 大家。	CONSCIENCE liang-sing' 良心; t'in-liang' 天真; t'in-li'-liang-sing' 天理良心; z'-fi-ts sing 是非之心; — smitten, kw'e sing'-z 謬心事; — not darkened, liang-sing' peh-me' 良心不昧
CONJUGAL love, fu-ts'i' dzing-veng' 夫妻情分; — duties, fu-ts'i' meng-veng' 夫妻名分	CONSCIENTIOUS, yiu' liang-sing'
CONJURER, pin hyi'-fah-go nyining' 變戲法个人; one who con-	

go 有真心个°; — in conduct, tsiao liang-sing' tso' nyih 照真心做人。

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, 'eh-djoh t'in-li' 合著°天理 (djoh or dzoh).

CONSCIOUS of pain, kyüoh'-teh t'ong'-go 覺得痛个°; faculties clear (as a sick person), seh'-deo ts'ing; ts'ing-t'ong 清通

CONSECRATE, to tseng-kyi' 尊起; — (as first fruits &c. to the Emperor), tsing-kong' 進貢; the rite of consecrating ditto, to parents, zöng-sing'-go li' 嘗°新个°禮 CONSECERATED (as food), zing'-go 净°个°

CONSECUTIVE, lin-ky'in'-go 連牽个°; come on ten — days, lin-ky'in' lœ jih nyih' 連來十日°; three — years, deh-lin' sän nyin' 疊°連三年

CONSENT, to ing-yüing' 應允; ing-jing' 應認

CONSEQUENCES, kwaen-yi' 關係; kyiao-kwaen' 交關; bad —, kwaen-ngæ' 關碍; if you do not believe, what will be the —? ng seh siang'-sing, yiu soh'-go kwaen-yi' 你°弗相信有甚麼°關係?

CONSEQUENTIAL, teng-p'ing'-go siang'-mao 敷品个°相貌

CONSIDER, to tsing-tsiah' 講酌; — carefully, ts-si tsing-tsiah' 仔細斟酌; take time to —, mæn-mæn' tsing-tsiah' 慢慢斟酌

CONSIDERABLE, feh-ky'üih' 弗缺; feh-siao' 弗少; to 多 CONSIDERATE, t'i'-tiah-go 體貼个°; yiu ts'eh-ing'-ts sing' 有惻隱之心

CONSIGN to his hands, t'oh' lœ gyi'-go siu-li' 托在°其个°手裏; — for sale, t'oh'-ma' 托買

CONSIST in, dzæ-ü' 在于; (Chinese say) Life consists in wealth, "Dzæ, yü ming' siang'-lin" 財與命相連

CONSISTENCY, no feh-dzing t'i'-t'ong 弗成體統

CONSISTENTLY, to act —, yin-ying' siang-vu' 言行相符

CONSOLATION, en-we' 安慰

CONSOLE, to en-we' 安慰; kw'un-sing' 寬心

CONSPICUOUS, t'iao'-c'ih-liao 挑出了; t'eo'-c'ih-liao 透出了; t'iao'-yang-go 挑樣个°; yün-ling'-ling pa'-c'ih-liao 懸空°擺出

CONSPIRACY, kæn-töng' 奸°黨; to form a —, kyih töng' 結黨

CONSPIRE, to c'ün'-dong 串同; t'ong-dong'-tsoh-bi' 通同作弊; — and swear together not to give up, ky'üoh hyiang-hwe' tsu 吃°香灰酒

CONSTABLE, di-pao' 地保; politely called, t'a'-se 太°歲

CONSTANT, steadfast, sing-kyin' 心堅; always the same, nyih-nyih' jü-ts' 日°日°如此

CONSTANTLY, *always*, z-djōng' 時常; djōng-djōng' 常常; — *so*, djōng-djōng' jū-ts' 常常如此 (djōng or dzōng.)

CONSTELLATIONS, *the twenty eight* —, r-jih-pah siu' 二十八宿

CONSTERNATION, *in kying-hwōng-*

de 驚 懶 了。

CONSTIPATION, do-ka' feh t'ong' 大解。弗通

CONSTITUTE, *to form*, hying 興; *to establish*, lih 立; shih'-lih 設立; — *by appointment*, fōng 放

CONSTITUTION, ti'-ts 底子; peng' ti-ts 本底子; nyün-ky'i 元氣; *strong* —, ti-ts tsah'-cü 底子圓硬。

CONSTRAIN, *to impel*, ts'e-pih' 催逼; — (*him*) *to stay*, gyiang'

liu 强留; ngang liu' 硬留

CONSTRAINED *to stay*, feh'-teh-feh deng' 弗得弗停; *in a* — (*contracted*) *position*, gyüoh-ts'oh' 侷促

CONSTRUCT, *to* ky'i 起; zao 造; tang 打; tsoh 築; — *a house*, zao oh' 造屋; ky'i oh' 起屋; — *a bridge*, zao gyiao' 造橋; tsoh gyiao' 築橋; — *a boat*, tang jün' 造船; — *a wall*, tang ziang'; tsoh ziang' 築牆

CONSTRUE, *to explain*, ka'-shih 解說; *to translate*, fän-yih' 繙譯

CONSUL, ling'-z-kwun 領事官; British —, Da-Ing' ling'-z-kwun

大英領事官; vice —, fu'-ling-z 副領事

CONSULATE, ling'-z fu 領事府
CONSULT, *to* siang-liang' 商量;
siang-sōng' 相商; sōng-nyi' 商議; — *carefully*, tsing-tsiah' 謹酌

CONSUME *by fire*, me-diao' 煤壞; siao-diao' 燒壞; — *entirely*, hwō-u-yin' 化爲烏有; — *by extravagance*, hwō'-fi-diao 化費了; — *by decomposition*, hwō'-diao 化壞。 (also used for the former).

CONSUMMATE, *to* dzing 成; dzing-djün' 成全; dzing-dzui' 成就
CONSUMPTION, (*disease*), ziah-bing 弱病; lao-ky'i-hing' 瘴病

CONSUMPTIVE, yiu ziah-bing'-go ti'-ts kae'-tih 有弱病个底子

CONTACT, *to come in* — *with*, bang-djoh' 撞着; ts'ah'-djoh 擦着

CONTAGIOUS, iao-yin'-go 要延个

CONTAIN, *to* tsi 齒; tsōng 裝; — (*as a boat*), tsae 藏; *how much oil will it* —? yiu to-siao yiu' hao tsi 有多少油好齒?

CONTAMINATE, *to* ta'-diao 帶壞; ta'-loh 帶落

CONTEMN, *to* k'en-ky'ing' 看輕; — *him as worthless*, k'en gyi z ts'aen'-deo 看其是僥倖

CONTEMPLATE, *to* ngwu 悟; sis-i'-go ts'eng' 細細个付

CONTEMPLATION, (Buddhist)

ngwu-jün' 悟禪; (Taoist) — ,
ngwu-dao' 悟道

CONTEMPORARY, *dong* z-'eo' 同時候; *tso* z-'eo'.

CONTEMPT, *I treat him with* — ,
ngo' k'en gyi ky'ing' 我看其輕; ngô k'en-gyi-feh-ky'i' 我看其弗起; ngô k'en'-feh-zōng-ngaen' 我看弗上眼; ngô ky'ing-mæn' gyi 我輕慢其; *he is treated with* — , gyi peh nying-kô' k'en-ky'ing'-liao 其被人°家°看輕了

CONTEMPTIBLE, feh - jih'-nying-ngaen' 弗入人°眼°; ky'ing 輕; — *conduct*, ky'ing-zin' 'ang-we 輕賤°行°爲

CONTEND, *to* — (in words), siang-tsang' 相爭°; — (in fight), siang-tang' 相打

CONTENTED, cü - tsoh' 知足; tsoh'-sing 足心; zi-cü'-veng-liang 自°知分量

CONTENTIOUS, hwnn-hyi' tsang-leng' 歡喜爭°論; p'ô t'a-bing 怕太°平

CONTENTS (of a book), moh-loh 目錄

CONTEST, *to* tsang 爭°; *to emulate*, pi'-sæ 比賽

CONTEXT, zōng-'ô-veng' 上下°文
CONTIGUOUS, t'iah'-gying 貼近;
vu-gying' 附近

CONTINENT, *n.* da-tsui' 大洲;
adj. we tsih-yüoh' 會節欲

CONTINUALLY, z-djōng' 時常;
djōng-djōng' 常常 (djōng or dzōng); dziang-t'ong'.

CONTINUE, *to* feh-hyih' 弗歎;
feh-dön' 弗斷; — *here*, dzing-gyin' lœ'-til 仍舊在此°

CONTINUOUS, lin-lin' 連連; tsih'-lin 接連; ih'-lin 一連; *a month's* — rain, yü lin-lin' loh ih-ko'-yüih 雨連連落一個月

CONTORT, *to* — (as mouth, or limbs), ky'in-long' 牽攏; ky'in-cün' 牽轉

CONTRABAND *goods*, kying' ho 禁貨; — *traffic*, væn kying'-go sang-i' 犯禁个°生°意

CONTRACT, nyi-tæn' 議單; iah 約; — *for work*, dzing-læn'-p'iao 承攬票; — *for marriage*, shüts' 書子

CONTRACT, *to shorten*, soh 縮; sin 收; soh'-long 縮攏; ih'-tsah; — *the brows*, tseö'-mi-deo' 紹眉°頭; — *a habit*, jih-kwæn' 習慣; — *a habit of drinking or smoking*, ky'üoh' nyin 吃°癮

CONTRACTED mind, ky'i'-liang 'ah-tsah' 氣量狹°窄; du'-liang siao' 度量小; — *place*, di-föng' gyüoh-ts'oh' 地方侷促

CONTRADICT, *to* ing-cü' 違言°; — *one's self*, zin-yin' feh-te 'eo' nyü 前°言弗對後語; — *one's own testimony*, fæn-kong' 翻供

CONTRADICTORY, teo'-deo - feh-

long'-go 對°頭 弗 擔 个°; 'eh-shing'-feh-long'-go 合 槿 弗 擔 个°; ts'o-gen'; feh-te'; feh-vu' 弗 符; feh-'eh'-deo 弗 合 頭

CONTRARY *ideas*, i'-s siang-fæn' 意思相反; — *in disposition*, ao'-kyiang 拗 腔; ao'-diao-peh-hying' 拗 調 不 �馴; kwæ-p'ih 乖 僻; — *wind*, teo' fong 風 風

CONTRAST *in quality*, hao' wa ts'ô-yün' 好 疾 差 遠; — *in size*, do siao' ts'ô-yün' 大 小 差 遠; — *in height*, dziang a' da' feh siang'-dong 長 矮 大 弗 相 同; *heightened by* —, pi'-ih-pi keng'-kô hao'-de 比 一 比 更 加 °好 了; *worse by* —, ih-pi'-kyin keng'-kô feh-z'-de 一 比 肩 更 加 °弗 是 了°

CONTRIBUTE, *to* kyün 捐; kyündzu' 捐 助; — *for idolatry*, teo veng-ts' 兜 分 子; *like to* —, hyi' dzu 喜 助; loh dzu' 樂 助

CONTRIBUTIONS, kyün-t'ong' 捐 項; kyün-kw'un' 捐 款

CONTRITE *heart*, sing sông' 心 傷; t'ong'-hwe-ts sing' 痛 悔 之 心

CONTRIVANCE, *ingenious* kyiao'-miao tong'-si 巧 妙 東 西

CONTRIVE, *to* shih'-siang-c'ih-læ 設°想 出 來; tang'-mo-c'ih-læ 打 蓉 出 來; — *a scheme (for injuring &c)*, shih kyi-meo' 設 機 謀

CONTROL, *to* kwun'-söh 管 東; — one's self, zi iah'-söh zi 自°約 束 自°; under his —, læ gyi-siu'-ô 在°其 手 下°

CONTROVERSY, *fond of* —, hwun-hyi' bin'-leng 歡 喜 辭 論

CONTUMACIOUS, ngwu-nyih' 怵 逆; — (son), ngwu-nyih'-peh-hyiao' 怵 逆 不 孝; — son and brother, peh-hyiao'-peh-di 不 孝 不 弟

CONTUMELY, jôh or zoh 辱; tsao-t'ali' 蹤 踏; *to bear* —, ziu-zoh' 受 辱; *to treat with* —, ying-zoh' 刑 辱

CONTUSION, sông 傷; *severe* — (by beating), tang'-sông li'-æ 打 傷 利 害

CONVALESCENT, læ-tilh hao'-kyi-læ 現°今°好 起 來

CONVENE, *to* jü 聚; jü'-long 聚 擔

CONVENIENCE, *suit your* —, zeng'-bin' 隨 你°便; ze-bin' ng 隨 便 你°; dzong-ng'-bin' 從 你°便

CONVENIENT, bin 便; bin-tông' 便 當; *while* — (*do something else*), jing-bin' 順 便; jing-siu' 順 手; — (*i. e. without going out of the way*), jing-da' 順 墓

CONVENT, Buddhist en 菩; döng 堂; z 寺; yün 院; Taoist —, kwun 觀; Roman Catholic —, siu'-dao-yün' 修 道 院

CONVERSANT *with*, joh-sih' 熟

識; <i>perfectly</i> —, joh-t'eo'-liao 熟透了	CONVINCED by argument, bin'- leng voh'-de 辭論服了; I am —, ngô' voh-cü'-de 我服 制了。
CONVERSE, <i>to</i> dæn'-dæn 談談; jü-jü' 叙叙; — <i>of what is in</i> <i>the heart</i> , dæn-sing' 論心	CONVOKE, ts'ing jü'-long 聚攏; eo-long' 叫攏; eo-zí' 叫齊
CONVERSION, <i>the time of</i> —, kæ' ko z'-eo' 改過時候	CONVOY, <i>to</i> wu-song' 護送
CONVERT, we-sing'-liao-go nying' 回心个。人。	CONVULSED with laughter, siao- leh weng'-sing dong'-feh-gyi 笑得。渾身動弗及。
CONVERT, <i>to change</i> , kæ 改; wun 換; pin'-yih 變易; <i>to</i> — a man, cih'-cün nying-go ling- sing' 掣轉人。个。靈性; pin'- wun nying'-go ky'i'-tsih 變換 人。个。氣質	CONVULSIONS, kying-fong'-bing 驚瘋病
CONVEX, deh-c'ih' liao-go 凸出 了个。	CONVULSIVELY, cryingweh-djöng'- weh-tin' k'oh' 活撞活顛哭
CONVEY <i>thither</i> (as letters, presents &c.), kyi'-læ 寄來; ta'-læ 帶 來; — <i>there</i> , kyi'-ky'i 寄去。 ta'-ky'i 帶去; — (as goods), yüing-ke' 運來; yüing-ky'i' 運 去; — <i>there</i> (as people), peh gyi ts'ing'-leh-ky'i 與其趁 了去。	COOK, long-væn'-go 弄飯个。 djü-deo' 廚頭; djü-kong' 廚工; — <i>in a ya-mun</i> , djü-ts' 廐子; head —, da-s'-vu 大司務; under —, 'ò'-tsao 下竈
CONVICT, <i>n.</i> væn'-nying 犯人。 CONVICTED of sin, kyuöh'-teh zi'- go ze' 覺得自。个。罪; — deeply, c'oh'-sing næn-ko' 罪。心 難過	COOK, <i>to</i> long væn' 弄飯; <i>to</i> boil, ts 烹; — (<i>i. e.</i> boil) well, ts joh' 煮熟; <i>to</i> bake, p'ang 烹; <i>to</i> steam, hen 煙; <i>to</i> fry (as meat), t'ah 煮; — (as doughnuts), zah 燂; <i>to</i> simmer, teng 煉; <i>to</i> roast (as coffee or chestnuts), ts'ao 炒; <i>to</i> broil, tsih 炙; koh 冷。
CONVINCE, <i>to</i> k'æ-dao' 開導 k'æ- t'ong' 開通; — <i>him of sin</i> , peh gyi zi kyuöh'-teh yiu ze' 其 自。覺得有罪; — <i>him of error</i> , tsing'-ming gyi-go ts'o' 證明其 个。錯。	COOL, lang'-ing 冷。陰; ing'-liang 陰涼; — <i>water</i> , ing'-liang-go shü' 陰涼个。水; — <i>weather</i> , t'in' ing'-liang 天陰涼; — (breezy), fong-liang' 風涼; <i>seek</i> a — <i>place</i> , zing fong-liang' 尋 風涼; — <i>it</i> , long gyi lang' 弄

其冷°; let it —, peh gyi lang' 俾°其冷°; lang-lang' gyi 冷°冷°其; lang kæn'; wait till it cools, teng gyi lang'-de 等其冷°了。

COOLLY, to treat a person —, lang'-daen nyiing-kō' 冷°待°人°家°

COOLY, or COOLIE, siao'-kong 小工; c'ih-ts'u'-go nyiing 出粗个°人°; — for burdens, kyiah-paen' 脚班

COOP, chicken kyi-long' 雞籠; — (for day use, with no bottom), kyi-tsao' 雞罩; to shut in a —, kwæn'-tsing long'-li 關進籠裡

COOPERATE, to keli'-tso 合°做; p'ing-tso' 摆做

COPARTNER, p'ing ho'-kyi 摆夥計

CPIOUS, to 多; hyü'-to 許多; — rain, dzing-deo' yü 陣頭雨; do yü' 大°雨

COPPER, ts'-dong 紫銅; 'ong-dong' 紅銅 (a sheet, ih-p'in; a bar, ih-diao)

COPPERAS, loh-væn' 綠礬

COPPER-SMITH, bruzier, dong-s'-vu 銅司務

COPY, deng 謄; ts'ao 抄; — neatly, deng-ts'ing' 謄清

COPYING-PRESS, ing'-shü-kō 印書架°

CORAL, sæn-wn' 珊瑚

CORD, zing 繩°; soh 索; strong —, kyil'-jih-go or tsal'-cü-go

zing' 磚°實°个°繩°; to make —, tang zing' 打繩°

CORDIAL (to guests), nyih-zah'; warm-hearted, nyih-sing' 热心

CORD-MAKER, zing-soh'-s-vu' 繩索司務

CORE, sing 心

CORK, seh'-deo 屢頭 (ih-go)

CORK, to — a bottle, seh bing-k'eo' 屢瓶口

CORK-SCREW, k'æ seh'-deo jün-ts' 開屢頭旋子; cün'-ts 攔子

CORN, Indian loh-koh' 穀穀; pao'-r-mi 保兒米; — meal, (Indian meal), loh-koh' feng 穀穀粉

CORN (on the foot), kyi-ngæn' 雞眼; kyiah'-tsi 脚膿; to dig out a —, t'ih kyi-ngæn 剔雞眼

CORNELIAN, mō'-nao 碼礪

CORNER, koh 角°; koh-loh-den' 角°落頭°; turn a —, cün-wæn' 轉彎; lonely —(or place), wæn' koh 彎角°

CORPOREAL, nyüoh-sing'-go 肉身个°

CORPS, a — of soldiers, ih-de ping' 一隊兵; ih-ts ping' 一支兵

CORPSE, s-siu' 屍首; p'oh'-s 仆屍; s-yi' 屍骸° (term of reproach).

CORPULENT, vi-p'ōng' 肥脣; — from disease, fah hyü' 發虛; fah cong' 發腫

CORRECT, not wrong, feh-ts'o' 弗

錯°; feh-dzæn' 弗綻; perfectly —, 'ao'-feh-ts'ō' 毫弗錯°; ihng-en'-fsh-ts'ō' 一點° 弗錯°; upright, tsing'-dzih 正直; tön-föng' 端方; proper, kwe-kyü' 規矩
 CORRECT, *to* — (mistakes), kæ'-hao 改好; kæ-tsing' 改正; *to reprove*, tsah'-vah 責罰
 CORRESPOND, *to* — (by letters), yiu shü-sing' lè-wöng' 有書信來往
 CORRESPONDS, te'-go 對個°; siang-te'-go 相對個°; siang'-eh'-go 相合個°; — *in size*, mdo'-siao 無大° 小
 CORROBORATE, *to* s'-teh hao k'ao-jih' 使得好靠實
 CORRODE, *to* siu'-wun 鎊完; melæn' 霉爛
 CORRUPT, *to* wæ-diao' 壞了°; *to customs* (and hence morals), wæ-diao' fong-djoh' 壞了°風俗
 CORRUPT, *become* — *in morals*, jih'-ō' 習下°; rotten, lən-wu' 爛腐°; stinking, ts'iū 臭
 CORRUPTIBLE, iao wæ-diao'-go 要壞了°個°
 COSMETICS, sin yüong-mao'-go tong'-si 修容貌個°東西
 COST, *price*, kō'-din 價錢°; kō'-sæn; — *of living* (is) high, kyiao'-yüong do' 繖用大°
 COSTIVE, do-ka' sao'-kyih 大°解燥結

COSTLY, kō'-din kytü' 價錢°貴°
 COSTUME, *fashionable* z-silh'-go i-zöng' 時式个°衣裳°; *to wear Chinese* —, Cong'-koh tang'-pæn 中國打扮
 COT, *my humble* —, sō'-ō' 舍下°; sō'-pin 舍邊; — *bed*, doh-ze' min-zöng' 獨睡眠床
 COTTAGE, hut, sō' 庫°; straw —, ts'ao'-oh 草屋; mao-ts'ao'-oh 茅草屋 (ih-tsing)
 COTTON, min-hwō' 棉花; — *cloth*, pu 布; *good native ditto*, du'-pu 土布; — *thread*, min-sō' 棉紗; *to beat* — (light), tang min-hwō' 打棉花
 COTTON-GIN, kao-hwō-ts'ō' 紋花車
 COUCH, c'ing-teng' 春凳; t'ah-zöng' 楊床
 COUGH, has a —, yiu ts'iang'-bing.
 COUGH, *to* ts'iang; k'eh'-seo 嘰; seo 嘰
 COULD, neng-keo' 能彀; k'ō'-yi 可以; — *not stop*, feh neng'-keo ts' 弗能彀止; hyil'-seh-læ 歇弗來
 COUNCIL, *to hold* a —, kong-nyi' 公議; *to convene* a —, jü kong-nyi' 聚公議
 COUNCIL-CHAMBER, kong-sō' 公所
 COUNSEL, *to* lih cü'-i 立主意; cih cü'-i 出主意; kyün 勸; — *together*, dō-kō' siang-liang' 大家商量; *he keeps* li-

own —, gyi'-go cü'-i feh k'eng
peh nyiing-kô hyiao'-teh-go 其
个°主意弗肯與人°家°
曉得个°

COUNSELOR, lih cü'-i-go nyiing 立
主意个°人°; officer's —, mo-
yiü' 幕友; styled, s-yia' 師爺。
COUNT, to su 數; — and see, su'-
su-k'en 數數看; esteem, sön 算;
— no disgrace, but honor, yi-
joh', we-yüong' 以辱爲榮
(veng)

COUNTENANCE, min-yüong' 面
容; yüong-mao' 容貌; min-
k'ong' 面孔; looked me out of
—, k'en'-leh ngô wöng-k'ong'-
siang 看得°我惶恐相; to
keep one's —, tsöng lao-ky'i
粧老氣; can't keep his —,
lao-ky'i tsöng'-feh-læ' 老氣粧
弗來

COUNTER, against, fän'-hyiang 反
向; tsoh-teo' 作鬪

COUNTER in a shop, gyü-deo' 櫃°
頭 (ih-k'eo)

COUNTERACT, to make good, hwô-
hao' 化好; to make evil, pin'-
wa' 變孬; hwô'-diao 化壞°
COUNTERFEIT, to kô'-mao 假冒;
ngwe-zao' 偽造°

COUNTERFEIT dollar, kô' fän-
ping' 假°番餅; kô' yiang-dzin
假°洋錢

COUNTERMAND, to — an order,
diao cü'-i 調主意; to — an

official order, wun 'ao-ling' 換
號令

COUNTERPANE, thin cover to be
added, t'in-kæ-bi' 添蓋被。

COUNTLESS, su'-feh-pin 數弗遍;
vu-su'-go 無數个°

COUNTRY, koh 國; a tract of —,
di-föng' 地方; (rural) —,
hyiang-'ö' 鄉下°; foreign —,
nga-koh' 外國; your honorable
—, kwe-koh' 貴國

COUNTRYMAN, hyiang-'ö'-nying
鄉下人°

COUNTY, a ih-fu' 一府

CUPLE, to kwe-long' ih-te' 歸
攏一堆; to join, lin-long' 連
攏; to match, p'e'-long 配攏

CUPLE, a ih-te' 一對; a pair
ih-söng' 一雙; a married —,
liang'-fu-ts'i' 兩夫妻

COURAGE, tæn'-liang 膽量; üong'-
ken 勇敢; tæn'-ts 膽子; ken-
taen' 肝膽; great —, tæn'-liang
do' 膽量大°; tæn'-ts-p'el' 膽
子潑

COURAGEOUS, yiu' tæn'-liang 有
膽量

COURSE, road, lu 路; (ship's) —,
hyiang'-dao 向導 (ih-da); —
hitherto (of action), seng-bing' 生
平; the short —, liao-gying' 謬
近路; what is the best — to take?
'ah-li' ih da lu hao' 何處°一棊
路好? of — it is so, z-jün' z-ka'
自然如°此; adopt a —, yüong'
ih-go föngh-fah' 用一个°方法

COURSES, (catamenia), yüih-kying'
月經; yüih-kō' 月家°

COURT (of a Chinese house), ming-dōng' 明堂; small ditto, t'in-tsing' 天井; place where the Emperor receives his —, kying-lón'-din 金鑾殿; to go to —, zōng-dziao' 上朝

COURT officers, da-dzing' 大臣;
— dress, dziao-i' 朝衣

COURT, to — favor, t'ao-hao' 計好; to flatter, vong'-dzing 奉承; shū'-kwu 世故; — some one's daughter by a middle-man, teng-ling-æ' tso me' 與令愛作媒

COURTEOUS, yiu li'-lu 有禮路;
ky'in'-o' 謙和

COURTESY, li 禮; li'-ky'i 禮體°;
he was invited by — (or out of respect), we-leh tseng-kying' gyi ts'ing' gyi lāe-go 爲了。尊敬
其請其來个°; treat him with —, long-djong' gyi 隆重其

COURTIER, bun-kō'-go 伴駕°个°;
z-dzing' 侍臣

COUSIN, male —, by father's brother, dōng-hyüong'-di 堂兄弟, sons of father's and mother's sisters, and mother's brother's sons, piao'-hyüong-di 表兄弟; female —, dōng-tsi'-me 堂姐妹; piao'-tsi-me 表姐妹

COVENANT, iah 約; to make a —, lih iah' 立約; ding iah' 定約

COVER, kae 盖 (ih-go); take off the —, kae' hyiao-ko' 盖揭過; —

(as for books, umbrellas, &c.), t'ao 套; — for letters, sing'-song 信封; sing'-k'oh 信壳

COVER, to kae 盖; to screen (as from wind, &c.), tsô 遮°; tsô-kae' 遮° 盖; tsô-in' 遮° 掩; — (as with a basket), tsao 罩

COVERLET, kae-min'-go bi 盖面个°被°; wadded —, min-bi' 棉被°

COVERTLY, mih-mih'-go 密密个°

COVET, to t'en 貪; sang t'en-sing' 生°貪心

COVETOUS, yiu t'en-sing' 有貪心

Cow, ngeo 牛°; yellow —, wōng-ngeo 黃牛°; water buffalo, shū'-ngeo 水°牛° (ih-deo)

Cow him, long'-leh gyi' dong'-dæn-feh-læ' 弄得°其動彈弗來

COW-BEZOAR, ngeo-wōng' 牛黃

COW-DUNG, ngeo-feng' 牛糞; ngeo-o' 牛屎

COW-SHED, ngeo-gyin' 牛棟

COWARD, m tæn'-ky'i-go nyung' 無°膽氣个°人°; m tæn'-liang-go nyung 無°膽量个°人°

COXCOMB, æ p'iao-yih'-go nyung 爭飄逸个°人°; dissolute —, hwō-hwō' kong-ts 花花公子; — (a flower), kyi-kwun'-hwō 雞冠花

COY, iu'-siu 幽羞; p'ô iu'-siu 怕羞

COZY room, (i. e. a room for quiet enjoyment), en-loh'-kong 安樂宮

CRAB, ha 蟹°

CRAB-APPLE, hæ'-dōng-ko 海棠菓
 CRACK, hwah 豔；hwah'-u 豔縫；hwah'-lih-vong' 豔裂縫；*a seam (as between boards)*, vong 縫 (ih-da)
 CRACK, *to* hwah 豔；k'æ hwah'-lih 開 豔裂；—*from heat*, pao'-hwah 爆 豔
 CRACKED, k'æ hwah' de 開 豔了；—*apart*, hwah'-k'æ de 豔開了。
 CRACKERS, *fire* p'ao'-dziang 碳仗；pah'-ts-p'ao 百子碳
 CRADLE, basket yiao-læn' 搖籃
 CRAFTY, kæn-tiao' 奸刁；diao-bi'.
 CRAM, *to* seh'-pao 扁飽；seh'-mun 扁滿
 CRAMP of muscles, kying' geo-long' 筋拘攏
 CRANIUM, kw'u-lu'-deo 骷髏頭
 CRAPE, wu-tseo' 湖綢；thin — (or gauze), sô 紗
 CRASH (as of wall falling), tao'-t'ah sing-hyiang' 倒場聲響；— (as of dishes falling), tao'-sæn sing-hyiang' 倒翻聲響
 CRAVAT, ling'-ta 領帶 (ih-diao, ih-keng)
 CRAVE, *to beseech*, gyiu-k'eng' 求懇；*to desire*, siang 想；— *food &c.* (as one destitute), fah-zao' 發糟；zao-ky'i'-ka 糟起
 CRAVING (at a particular time, as for opium), nyin-deo' 癮頭
 CRAWL, *to* bô 飛

CRAZY, tin'-de 癲了°；veng-tin' 文癲；— *person*, tin-ts' 癲子；tin-nying' 癲人°；fiercely —, fah-gwông' 發狂；vu'-tin 武癲
 CREAK, ing'-ang 月月；*the doors* —, meng' ing'-ang læ-tih hyiang' 門月月響；— (as a boat-scull), u'-cih-ga'；— (as a chair), kyi'-ka；— (as a wheel), ka-ka-hyiang'.
 CREAM, na'-yiu 嫫° 油；na'-bi 嫫° 皮
 CREASE, üih'-u 摺印；tsih'-u 摺印；*fold it in the old* —, tsiao lao' u tsih 照老印°摺；tsiao' nyün u' tsih' 照原印°摺；wrinkle, tseo'-u 皺印。
 CREASE, *must not* — (it), m-nao' üih'-diao 弗° 可° 摺壞。
 CREATE, *to* zao 造°；zao'-c'ih-kæ 造° 出來；zao'-hwô 造° 化
 CREATION, *the time of* —, k'æt'in'-p'ih-di z'-eo' 開天闢地時候；*the things created*, t'indi'-væn'-veh 天地萬物
 CREATOR, *the* zao'-hwô Cü'-tsæ 造° 化主宰；zao væn-veh'-go Cü'-tsæ 造° 萬物個° 主宰
 CREATURES, seng-ling' 生靈；yiu hyüih'-ky'i-go tong-si' 凡° 有血氣者。
 CREDENCE, *to give* —, siang-sing' 相信；*can't give* —, siang-sing'-feh-læ 相信弗來
 CREDENTIALS, tsih'-tsiao 執照；bing-kyü' 憑據

CREDIBLE, z'-joh k'o-sing' 似屬
可信

CREDIT, his — is good, gyi-go ba-
ts' hao' 其个°牌°子好；to his
—(praise), hao ngao gyi'; bought
on —, sô-læ'-go 賒來个°

CREDITABLE performance, ming
kóng' 名工；iao ngao-ngao' gyi.

CREDITOR, t'ao'-eü 討主；tsa'-
cü 債°主

CREDULOUS, ky'ing-yi' siang-sing'
輕易相信；ih-t'ing' ziu siang-
sing' 一聽就°相信

CREED, apostles s-du' sing'-kying
使徒信經

CREEK, siao-ts'ô-kóng' 小父港；
siao-kóng' 小港(ih-da)

CREEP, to bô 跪

CREST of a cock, kwun'-deo 冠頭

CREW, sailors, shü'-siu 水°手

CREVICE, vong 縫；hwah'-vong
豁縫(ih-da)

CRICKET, ting-s-ts' 蟬°蟀°；yiü-
tih-ling' 油的蛤(ih-tsah)

CRIME, djong'-ze 重罪；to commit
a —, væn djong' ze 犯重罪

CRIMINAL, væn'-nying 犯人°；

In the 4th month, persons called *væn-nying* walk in idolatrous processions, dressed in red. These persons had vowed when sick, that if restored, they would be publicly regarded as criminals, or *væn-nying*, as they supposed the sickness was a punishment for some crime.

CRIMSON, ts'-ong 紫紅

CRINCE, to pe-kong-ky'üih'-tsih
卑躬屈節；—(as a beggar),
li-di'-ô-pe'.

CRIPPLE, væn dzæn'-dzih'-liao-go
nying' 犯殘疾个°人° See
LAME.

CRISIS, kwæn 關；kwæn-deo' 關
頭；— is past, kwæn' ko'-de 關
過了。

CRISP (as cakes), su 酥；—(as
pears), song-ts'e' 雜脆

CRITERION, cing'-tseh 準則

CRITIC, p'i-bing'-go cü'-kwu 批評
个°人°；zing leo-dong'-go nying'
尋漏洞个°人°

CROAK, frogs keh'-pô we kyiao'
蛤蟆會叫

CROAKING, always (said of a per-
son), zeo-shü-bu-kwu' ka 像°愁°
水°鷗°鳩；zing' kyiao zing',
yü kyiao' yü 晴°叫晴°雨叫雨

CROCKERY, porcelain, dz-ky'i' 磁
器；earthen-ware, ngô'-ho 瓦°貨

CROCODILE, ngoh-ng' 鱷魚°

CROOKED, wæn 彎；having many
turns, wæn-ky'üoh' go 彎曲
个°；— and twisted, wæn-nyiao'
彎繞°

CROP (of a fowl), teng 膽；an
abundant —, nyin-dzing' da-joh'
年成大熟；spring — bad, c'ing'-
hwô wa' 春花孬°；poor — (i.e.
80 parts out of 100), pah'-tsih
nyin-se' 八折年歲；scant —,
kæn nyin-dzing' 減°年成

CROP, to bite off, ngao'-ky'i' 敗°去

CROSS, jih-z'-kô 十字架°；died
on the —, si' læ jih-z'-kô zóng'
死°在°十字架°上

CROSS, *adj.* kwu'-kwa-deo 古怪頭；kwu-tiao'-deo 孤刁頭；feh'-o'-ky'i 弗和氣；tiao-djü-kwu'-seh 膠柱鼓瑟；*to put on a — look*, fən cü'-lin 反嘴臉

CROSS, *to* ko 過；tseo'-ko 走過；— *the ferry*, ko du' 過渡；— *the feet* (or legs), gao kyiah' 交腳；*to lay across*, wang fōng' 橫放；*must not — him*, feh-k'o ao'-ky'iang gyi 弗可拗強其

CROSS-BAR, wang-shün' 橫門 (ih-keng)

CROSS-BEAM, wang-tōng' 橫檔 (ih-keng)

CROSS-EXAMINE, *to* fən'-foh bun-meng' 反覆盤問；tao'-meng jīng-meng' 倒問順問；bun-kyih' 盤詰

CROSS-EYED, zia'-bah-ng'en 斜白眼。

CROUCH, *to* gwu 躲；— *in hiding*, gwu-leh iu' 躲得幽

CRUPE, 'eo'-fong 唉風

CROW, lao'-ô' 老鴉 (ih-tsah)

CROW, *to* — (as a cock), di 啼；*to — over*, ts'ing-üong' 稱勇；*you need not —*, ng hao-vong ying

üong'-shü-ts 你弗用行勢

CROW-BAR, gyiao-kweng' 撿棍 (ih-keng)

CROWD, *a* ih-dziao'nying 一羣人。

CROWD, *to* üong'-tsi 擠擠；a-tsi' 挨擠；— *together for a bad purpose*, jü'-jih-nying'-cong 聚集人衆

CROWDED, *a* lih'-bah-lang'; closely —, a-kyin'-ts'ah'-pe 挨肩擦背；a-tsi'-feh-k'aé 挨擠弗開

CROWN, bing-t'in'-kwun 平天冠；— (*worn by a bride, or the wife of a kyü-nying &c.*), vong-kwun' 鳳冠；— *of the head*, deo-ti'-sing 頭頂心

CRUCIFIX, jih-z'-kô 十字架；(Shanghai) kwu-ziang 苦像；*wear a —*, ta' jih-z'-kô 帶十字架。

CRUCIFY, *to* ting lœ jih-z'-kô zōng 鈄在十字架上

CRUDE, sang 生；feh-joh' 弗熟；— ideas, i'-s feh dziu'-lin 意思 弗綢練

CRUEL, k'eh 刻；k'eh'-doh 刻毒；*very —*, koh-ken' 燙乾；savage, hyüong-oh' 兇惡；— disposition, sing-s' k'eh' 心思刻；— oppression, bao-nyiah' 暴虐

CRUISE, *to* — *on the rivers*, jing-kōng' 巡港；— *on the ocean*, jing-yiang' 巡洋

CRULLERS, fən-kyih' 麵反結；*to boil —*, zah fən-kyih' 煤反結

CRUMBS, se 碎；— *of bread*, mun-deo' se 饅頭碎；*to drop —*, lóng-zih' 狐藉

CRUMBLE, long-se' 弄碎；will —, iao se' 要碎；— *in the hand*, nyiah-se' 摧碎

CRUMPLE, *to* dön-long' 摰攏；lön-dön' 亂摲

CRUSH, *to* — (as something soft), ah'-pih 壓°癟; — (as something hard), ah'-se 壓°碎; ah'-wu 壓°腐; — *to death*, ah'-sah 壓°殺; — *to subdue*, ah'-voh 壓°服

CRUST of bread, mun-deo'-bi' 饅頭皮

CRUTCH, lōng-t'ōng' 橋檻° (ih-go); *to use crutches*, s lōng-t'ōng' 使橋檻°

CRY, *to* — (as a baby), kyiao 叼; — and lament, k'oh 哭; di-di' k'oh-k'oh' 啼啼哭哭; *ready to* — (sour nose), sön-bib' 酸鼻; *to* — *out suddenly* si' ih-sing; — *out loudly*, wæ-wæ'-hyiang 營°營°響

CRYSTAL, shü'-tsing or se'-tsing 水°晶

CUB of a bear, siao-yüong' 小熊 (ih-tsah)

CUBE, loh-min'-cün-föng' 六面轉方

CUBEBS, dzing-gyia' 澄茄

CUBIT, (Chinese, from elbow to knuckles), ih-tsin' 一肘

CUCUMBER, wōng-kwō' 黃瓜 (ih-keng)

CUD, *chew the* —, cün ziao' 轉噍°

CUDGEL, kweng'-ts 棍子; *to beat with a* —, tang kweng'-ts 打棍子; — *for beating clothes*, lin-djü' 練槌° (ih-go)

CUE, bin'-ts 簛子; fah bin' 髮辯 (ih-kwang)

CUFF, *give him a* —, kwah' gyi 活余活滾

ih-kwōng' 揪° 其一光; sin'-gyi ih-kwōng' 揪其一光

CUFF, *to* kwah 揪°; — *the cheek*, kwah pô-công' 揪°巴掌

CUFF, ziu-t'ao' 袖套; hoof shaped — *attached to the sleeve*, mō'-di-ziu' 馬蹄袖; a sleeve with — *turned back*, fæn-ziu' 翻袖; tsao'-ziu 罩袖

CULINARY utensils, long-væn' kô-sang' 弄飯家°貨

CULL, *to pick*, tsah 摘; tsah'-c'h-læ' 摘出來; *to choose*, kæn 擇

CULLENDER. See COLANDER.

CULPABLE, k'ø-kwa' 可怪°

CULPRIT, yiu-ko'-væn-cü'-kwu 有過犯个°人°; criminal, væn'-nying 犯人°

CULTIVATE, *to plough land*, kang din' 耕°田; *to sow*, cong din' 種田; — *the fields*, cong'-din' da-dí' 種田稟°地; kang-cong'-din-dí' 耕°種田地; — *flowers*, tsæ-cong hwó' 栽種花; — *virtue*, siu teh' 修德; *cultivated land*, joh di' 熟地

CUMBERED with heavy things, be djong' sô le' 被重所累

CUMBROUS, t'o le'-go 拖累个°; — *to a person*, le nyin' go 累人°个°

CUNNING, knowing, kwæ'-ky'iao 乖巧; deceitful, diao-bi'; kæn-tsö' 奸°詐; very —, kæn-tiao' 奸°刁; slippery, weh-t'eng'-weh-kweng' 活余活滾

CUP, pe-ts' 杯子; *large* —, cong 盆; *tea* —, dzô-pe' 茶杯(ih-tsah)

CUPBOARD *for dishes*, un'-tsæn-djü' 碗盞廚; — *for provisions*, ka-djü' 食°廚 (ih-k'eo)

CUPIDITY, t'en-du'-sing 貪圖心; *great* —, t'en-du'-sing djong' 貪圖心重

CURABLE, hao-i' 好醫; i'-leh-læ' 醫得°來

CURB *for a horse*, mō'-lah-k'eo' 馬勒口

CURB, *to restrain*, iah'-soh 約束; *to subdue*, ah'-ciù 壓°制; — *the passions*, k'eh'-djü s-yüoh' 克治私慾

CURD, milk nyung-long'-liao-go na' 凝攏了个°嫋°; *bean* —, deo-vu' 豆腐

CURDLE, *to* nyung-long' 凝攏

CURE, *to* i 醫; i-hao' 醫好; — *disease*, i bing' 醫病; — *meat with salt*, yin nyüoh' 鹽肉°

CURIOSITY, *has great* —, iao leo'-leh'-weh'-weh' 要鏤鏤挖挖; *desire to find out matters*, tang'-t'ing siao-sih' 打聽消息; *desire to see*, iao k'en'-k'en-siang' 要看看; *curiosities*, hwô-seh' tong'-si 花色東西; *antique ditto*, kwu'-tong waen'-ky'i 古董玩°器

CURIOS, hwun-hyi' tang'-t'ing 歡喜打聽; hwun-hyi' t'eo-k'en' 歡喜偷看; *artfully constructed*, hyi-gyi' kwu'-kwa 希奇古怪°

CURL, *to* kyün'-long 捲攏; *to — the hair*, kyün fah' 捲髮

CURLY hair, s-ts' fal' 獅子髮

CURRENCY, *money in circulation*, t'ong-yüong'-go nyung-dzin' 通用个°銀錢; t'ong'-ang' dong-din' 通行°銅錢

CURRENT *price*, da-kæ' kō'-din 大概價°錢; *in — use*, t'ong yüong' 通用; — *expenses*, kying-f' 經費; s'-fi 使費; kyiao-yüong' 繳用; dao-yiao'; — *rate*, 'ong-dzing' 行情

CURRENT, *the — is strong*, shü'-go lœ-long' gyin' 水°個°來龍健

CURRY-POWDER, kyang-wöng-feng 姜黃粉

CURRY-COMB, mō'-bao 馬刨 (ih-pô)

CURSE, *to* tsiu'-mô 咒罵; tsiu'-cü 咒咀

CURSORILY, liao-piao' 聊表; da-liah' 大略; veo-min' 浮面

CURTAIL, *to* siu-bo' 收縛; siu-soh'-long 收縮攏; — *expenses*, fi'-yüong siu-soh'-tin 費用收縮點; fi'-yüong gyin'-sang 費用儉省°; — (*one's life*), ziushü' kæn-tön' 壽歲°減°短; kæn ziu' 減°壽

CURTAIN *for a bed*, tsiang'-ts 帳子; — *for a door*, meng-lin' 門簾; *window* —, ts'öng-lin' 窓簾; *bamboo* —, lin-ts' 簾子

CURVE, *to* wæn 彎; *curving in and out*, wæn-nyiao' 彎繞°

curving, like the moon or a bow,
yüih-kong' shih 月宮式。
CUSHION, din-ts' 墊子; *pin* —,
tsing-ts'ah' 針插 (ih-go)
CUSTODY, *to take into* —, k'ó'-djoh
擎°着°; *to be in* —, kwun'-ah
管押。
CUSTOM, *usage*, kwe-kyü' 規矩;
— *of a country*, fong-djoh' 風俗;
— *of a place*, hyiang-fong'
or hyiang-föng 鄉風; t'u-fong
土風; *it is the* —, lao'-lao z-ka'
每°每°如°此°; *it is his* —,
gyi kwæn'-djöng z-ka' 其慣常如°此°; *give him your* —,
'ô'-kwu gyi 下°顧其
CUSTOM-HOUSE, se'-kwæn 稅關;
to slip the —, t'eo-ko kwæn'
偷過關
CUSTOMARY, tsiao lao'-li 照老例;
— *presents*, tsiao djöng'-kwe, song-li' 照常規送禮;
— *walk*, tsiao' djöng' tseo-tseo'
照常走走
CUSTOMERS, *our* ah'-lah cü'-kwu
我°等°主顧; *old* —, lao' cü'-kwu 老主顧
CUSTOMS, *Commissioner of* —, se'-vu'-s 稅務司; *Inspector of* —,
cong' se'-vu'-s 總稅務司;
customs' duty, se'-diu 稅錢°;
avoid paying ditto, t'eo se' 偷稅
CUSTOM-STATION, kyün-gyüoh'
捐局; k'a-ts 卡子
CUT, *n.* (*with a knife*), tao-söng'

刀傷 (ih-da); — *in books*, wödu' 畫圖 (ih-go)
CUT, *to* — *with a knife*, kah 割;
tsæn 剪; — *a gash*, kab'-k'æ 割開; — *asunder*, kah'-dön 割斷; tsæn'-dön 割斷; — *grain*, kah dao' 割稻; — *or carve meat*, ts'ih nyüoh' 切肉;
— *in slices*, ts'ih-p'in' 切片; — *a slice of bread*, ts'ih' ih-p'in' mun-deo' 切一片饅頭; — *with a scissors*, tsin 剪; — *the hair*, tsin deo-fah' 剪頭髮; — *or trim ditto*, tæn deo-fah'; *to* — *out garments*, zæ i-zöng' 裁°衣裳°; — *or trim off, a little*, zæ-tin'-diao 裁°點去°; — *a pattern*, zæ yiang-ts' 裁°樣子; *to* — *off the head*, tsæn deo' 割頭; — *down a tree*, tsoh jü' 剷樹; — *off branches*, tsæn'-diao ô-ts' 割了°桺枝; — *in pieces* (*as a pig, &c.*), ih-tao ih'-tao, tön-tæn'-k'æ 一刀一刀斷開; tön-leh tao-tang'-tao 斷得°刀打刀; — *off an arm*, siu'-kwang tseen-loh' 手骨°斬落; — *one's own throat*, zi-veng' 自刎; — *another's throat*, kah wu-long' 割喉°嚙; — *a capon*, sin kyi' 騙雞; — *glass*, zæ po-li' 裁°玻璃; *to engrvæ*, tiao-k'el' 雕刻; — *wages*, kæn kong-din' 減°工錢°; — *friendship*, djih kyiao' 絶交; — *off communication*, dön'-djih læ-wöng' 斷絕

來往; — off relationship between parent and child, dön-dzing' djih-yi' 斷情絕義; — across by a shorter way, liao-gying' lu tseo 謬近路走; — teeth, c'ih ngô-ts' 出牙°齒; — or give a blow (with a stick), k'ao' ih-kyi 捲一記; — or give a blow (with a sword), tsæn' ih-kyin 斬一劍; — or give a blow (with a whip), tang-ilh'-pin 打一鞭
 CUTANEOUS, læ bi-fu' li 在皮膚裏; — diseases, bi-fu'-go bing' 皮膚个°病
 CUTCH, r'-dzô 兒茶
 CUTLASS, a curved knife worn at the side, iao-tao' 腰刀
 CUTLER, tang-tao'-s-vu' 打刀司務
 CUTLERY, fong-kw'a'-go kô-sang' 鋒快°个°器皿
 CUTLET, a cut of meat, ih-p'in nyüoh' 一片肉
 CUTTING-BOARD for meat, tsing-pæn' 槌板; cutting-block, tsing-deo' 槌頭
 CUTTLE-FISH, moh-ng' 墨魚; u-zeh' 烏鯷; dried —, ming-fu' 蟻輔 (ih-go); — bone, u-zeh'-kweh 烏鯷°骨
 CYCLE, (sixty years), kyiah'-ts 甲子; hwô-kyiah'-ts 花甲子; years of a —, nyin-kang' 年庚
 CYCLOPEDIA, poh-veh'-go-shü' 博物个°書

CYLINDER, dziang-yün-t'i' 長圓體; ngô-dong'-shih 瓦°筒式
 CYMBALS, dzô-beh' or ts'ô-beh'; large —, do beh' 大°鎚; smaller —, ts'ih'-ts 小°鎚; very small —, gen-ts'öö'.
 D

DAB, to throw dirt upon, na-nyi' kwang'-djoh 泥濺°着
 DABBLE in water, long shü' 弄水
 DAGGER, ts'-tao' 刺刀; two edged —, sông-min' kyin 雙面劍 (ih-pô)
 DAGUERREOTYPE, tsiao'-siang 照相
 DAILY, nyih-nyih' 日°日°; me-nyih' 每日°; djoh-nyih' 逐日°; nyih-dzoh' 日°逐; — food, uyih-nyih'-go kyüoh'-zih 日°日°个°吃°食
 DAINTY as to food, kyüoh'-zih k'ao'-kyiu 吃°食考°究; kyüoh'-zih kæn-ka' 吃°食懶°怠; a —, ts'ing-c'ü'-go tong'-si 清泚个°東西
 DALLY, to (the sexes), nen-nyü' o-kyin'-tah-pe' 男女和°肩搭背
 DAM for water, kyüi 闢°; — with mud slide for boats, pô 磉; in 堤
 DAM, to — up water, kwæn-djü' shü 關住水°
 DAMAGE, pay the —, long-diao'-de be-wæn' 弄壞了°賠還
 DAMAGE, to — by bruising (as

fruit), ts'ah'-sōng 擦傷; <i>to spoil</i> , i'-diao; long-diao' 弄壞°; wae-diao' 壞了°	<i>but not of good character</i> , hwō-hwō'-kong'-ts 花花公子
DAMAGED, <i>torn or broken</i> , yiu p'o-dzæn-go 有破綻个; <i>spotted (by water, &c.)</i> , yiu tsih'-tsoh-go 有汁泥个°; <i>goods—by water</i> , shū'-tsih ho' 水° 汁貨	DANGER, ngwe-hyin' 危險; <i>to get into—</i> , tsao'-djoh ngwe-hyin' 遭着° 危險; <i>in —</i> , ngwe-hyin' li-hiang' 危險裡向; <i>rush into — in spite of remonstrance &c.</i> , weh'-leh feh-næ'-væn 活得° 弗耐煩
DAMASK, dön-pu' 緞布	DANGEROUS, hyin'-hyin 險險; ngwe'-go 危个°; hyin'-hoh 險霍; hyin'-dao-dao 險逃逃; yiu'-æ' 有害; — <i>to life</i> , sing'-ming kao-kwæn' 性命交°關; — <i>to sit there</i> , keh'-deo zo, yiu fong-ho' 那° 邊° 坐° 有風火; keh'-deo zo, yiu ken-yi' 那° 邊° 坐° 有干係°
DAMNED, <i>to be —</i> , vah-loh' di-nyüoh' 罰落地獄; üong' zo di-nyüol' 永坐° 地獄	DANGLE, <i>to dang</i> 宕; dang-dang'-dong 宕宕動
DAMNED, <i>the ziu üong'-kw'ü-go nying</i> 受永苦个°人。	DAPPLED, paen-pol'-go 斑駁个°
DAMP, dziao-sih' 潮濕; yiu sih'-ky'i 有濕氣; <i>very —</i> , sih'-ky'i djong' 濕氣重; <i>to become —</i> , wæn dziao' 還潮; cün dziao' 轉潮; fæn-dziao' 翻潮	DARE, <i>to ken</i> 敢; — <i>not do</i> , feh ken tso' 弗敢做
DAMPEN <i>it</i> , long gyi' nyüing-tsiu'-go.	DARING, mao do'-tæn-go 冒大° 膽个°; — <i>person</i> , mao do'-tæn go nying 冒大° 膽个°人°
DAMSEL, do-kwu'-nyiang 大°姑娘; kwe'-nyü 尋女	DARK, en 喵; heh'-en 黑暗; en'-lih-boh-long'; en'-c'ih-c'ih' 喵睫° 睫°; en'-dong-dong 暗瞳瞳; <i>nearly —</i> , t'in'kw'a en'-de 天快° 喵了°; <i>very —</i> , moh-ts'eh'-di-en' 墨漆° 地暗; <i>afraid of the —</i> , p'o en'-go 怕暗个°; — <i>color</i> , sing seh' 深色; — <i>blue</i> , sing læn' 深藍
DANCE, <i>to t'iao-vu'</i> 跳舞	DARKEN, <i>to — slightly</i> , tsō-ing'
DANDLE, <i>to — on the knee</i> , kyiah'-teo-teo' 脚抖抖; — <i>in the hand</i> , siu song-song' 手聳聳	
DANDRUFF, kw'ü'-k'oh-in' 膚變°壓	
DANDY, p'iao-yih' nying 飄逸人°; <i>an officer's son highly dressed</i>	

遮[。]陰；— *completely*, tsô-en'
遮[。]暗

DARLING, *dearly loved*, ting' dzih-din'-go 頂 值 錢[。]個；— *child*, nön-nön' (*used for both sexes*).

DARN, *to* kang 耕[。]；— *in ball-stitch*, c'ün 穿；*to mend by imitating the texture of the stuff*, tsih' pu 織 補；— *stockings*, kang mah' 耕[。]襪 (pu mah' 補 襪 which is often used, is incorrect, as it means to mend with a patch)；— *slightly*, kang' liang tsing' 耕[。]兩針

DART *carried in the sleeve*, ziutsin' 袖箭

DART, *to forth*, zah-c'ih'-læ.

DASH, *to* — *against*, ts'ong-dzöng' 衝 撞；dzöng-djoh' 撞 着；waves — up, löngh p'eh-zöng-læ' 浪 澈 上 來；— down, ts'ong-loh' 衝 落；*ditto*, by knocking against, dzöng-tao' 撞 倒

DATE, *time*, z'-eo' 時 候；*what month?* kyi yüih'-li 幾 月 裡？ soh'-go yüih-veng' 甚[。]麼[。]月 分？*at what date?* i. e. *in what dynasty?* læ soh'-go dziao-dæ' 在[。]甚[。]麼[。]朝 代[？] *year of the reign*, nyin'-ao' 年 號；*year of the cycle*, nyin-kang' 年 庚

The date of the year is reckoned by dynasties, reigns, and cycles. The cycle is only used for present time.

DATE, jujube, tsao'-ts 藉 子；*honeyed and dried* —, mih-tsao'

蜜棗；*black* —, heh-tsao' 黑棗；*red* —, 'ong-tsao' 紅棗

DAUB, *to* lön-du' 亂塗；lön-dzö' 亂搽

DAUGHTER, nön 女[。]；*how many daughters have you?* ng' yiu kyi'-we ling-æ' 你[。]有 幾 位 令 愛？kyi-we' ts'in-kying' 幾 位 千 金？*I have three daughters*, ngô' yiu sän'-go siao-nyü' 我 有 三 个[。]小 女

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, sing-vu' 婦 婦；*oldest son's wife*, do sing'-vu' 大[。]媳[。]婦；*second son's wife* (*when there are more*), nyi-vöng' sing-vu' 二[。]房 婦[。]婦；(*if there are only two sons*), *the second* —, siao' sing-vu' 小 婦[。]婦

DAUNTED, *nothing* 'ao-vu' gyü-dæn' 毫 無 懼 懈

DAUNTLESS, tæn-da'-jü-t'in' 膽 大 如 天

DAWN, u-long'-song z'-eo' 烏 眼[。] 曇[。]時 候；t'in'-kw'a-liang' 天 快[。]亮；t'in'-bah-c'ong'-ky'i 天 白 晌[。]起；tong-föng'-diao-bah' 東 方 曉[。]白

DAY, a ih-nyih' 一 日[；] a day's work, ih-kong' 一 工；a day's wages, ih-kong' kong-din' 一 工 工 錢[；] *the first* — *of the month*, ts'u-ih' 初 一；1st and 15th — *of the month*, soh' vöng 勃 望；*what* — *of the month is this?* kying'-tsiao z ts'u-kyi' 今 朝 是 初 幾？kyih-mih' z ts'u-kyi' 今

日°是初幾? *the 15th*, jih-ŋg'
 十五°; yüih-pun' 月半; *every*
 一, me'-nyih 每日°; nyih-nyih'
 日°日°; — *and night*, nyih yia'
 日°夜°; *all* —, tsing nyih'
 竟°日°; dziang nyih' 長日°;
half a —, pun' nyih 半日°;
every other —, kæn' nyih 間°
 日°; *lucky* —, hao' nyih-ts 好
 日°子; *unlucky* —, nyih-ts'
 wá' 日°子奔°; *the same* —,
 tōng' nyih 當日°; — *before*
yesterday, zin nyih' 前日°; —
after tomorrow, 'eo nyih' 後日°;
whatever — *you please*, ze ng'
 'ah-li ih nyih' 隨你那裡一日°;
how many days? kyi nyih'
 幾日°? to-siao' nyih'-ts 多少
 日°子? *ten days*, jih nyih' 十日。
 DAY-BOOK, liu-shü'-bu 流水簿
 DAY-BREAK, t'in liang' z'-eo' 天
 亮時候; nyih-deo' fōng-kwōng'
 z'-eo' 日°頭放光時候
 DAY-LIGHT, nyih-deo'-kwōng' 日°
 頭光; nyih-kwōng' 日°光;
 t'a'-yiang-kwōng' 太°陽光
 DAY-TIME, *in the* —, nyih-lí' 日
 裡; nyih-cong-deo' 日°中頭;
 ts'ing-t'in'-bah-nyih 青天白日。
 DAZZLING light, kwōng' ziang tsing
 c'oh' ka 光如針°錯; kwōng'
 li'-æ' 光利害; *my eyes are*
dazzled, or overpowered by the
light, ngô ngæn'-kwōng teo'-feh-
 djü' 我眼°光兜弗住; dih-
 feh-ko' 敵弗過

DEAD, si'-de 死°了°; ko'-de 過
 了°; vōng-ko'-de 亡過了°;
 m-neh'-de 沒°有°了°; ky'ü'-
 shü-de 去世了°; *just* —, ky'i
 döñ'-de 氣斷了°; — tree, jü ö'-
 de 樹殞°了°; jü kw'ü'-de 樹
 枯了°; jü si'-de 樹死°了°;
 — body, s-siu' 屍首; p'oh'-s
 仆屍; si'-s 死°屍; — cow, tao'
 ngeo 倒牛°; — fish, veng-ng'
 文魚°; — (*as a backslider in*
religion), dao'-sing si'-liao 道心
 死°了°; *the place of the* —,
 ing-s' 陰司; ing-kæn' 陰間。

DEADLY, iao sah-nying'-go 要殺
 人°个°; — poison, iao yiah-
 sah'-go 要藥殺个°

DEADNESS, ziang si'-liao ka'-go
 像死°了个°; coldness, lang'
 sing 冷°心

DEAF, long-bang' 聾聾; ng'-tô
 long' 耳°朶聾; born —, sang-
 dzing' long-bang' 生°成聾
 聰; — *and dumb person*, ö'-ts
 嘞°子

DEAFEN, *you* — *me with your*
noise, ngô ng'-tô be ng ts'ao'-
 long-de 我耳°朶被你°譟
 聰了°

DEAFNESS, *affected* —, or — *in*
one ear, tsia'-mi-long' 借°米聾;
pretended —, tsōng kô' ng-to-
 long' 裝假°耳°朶聾

DEAL, *a great* —, hyü'-to 許多;
I cause you a — *of trouble*, tao'

iao ng' zin hyü'-to lao-loh' 倒要你受許多勞碌; to lao' 多勞; fi sing' 費心

DEAL out to them, feng-feng' peh gyi-lah' 分分給伊等; — honestly, kong-dao' dæ nying' 公道待人; — impartially, p'in'-sing dæ nying' 無偏心待人。

DEALER in cotton, tso min-hwó' sang-i' go 做棉花生意个。 DEAR, costly, kyü' 貴; kō-din kyü' 價錢貴; how —, dza kyü' 甚貴; — child, dzih-din'-go siao-nying' 值錢个小孩; sing-deo' nyüoh 心頭肉; weh-pao' 活寶

In writing letters the address "Dear friend" is unknown; Mr. Ong Siao' Hyiaung writing to Mr. Wong, in lieu of "Dear Mr. Wong" writes, "Wong Sin-Sang s-zih'" 王先生史席 or "veng kyi'" 文几, and signs himself "Ong Siao'-Hyiang z; to an official's name he adds, "dæ-'d'" 臺下, and signs "O. S. H. teng'-sin," 頤首 i. e. bow low; to a friend's name he adds "koh-'d'" 閣下; a pupil signs by adding "yin-di'" 賢弟 (masc.) or "nyü-di'" 女弟 (fem.), to his or her name; if writing to an equal or inferior add, "jü-min'" 如面 or "jü-ngwu'" 如晤; a gentleman writing to a lady addresses her as "s-meo'" 師母 "or tsóng-ts'" 粧次; a youth to father's, mother's or teacher's name adds, "tseng-zin'" 尊前

DEARLY loved, ts'ing-æ'-go 親愛个; ditto (of a superior), ting æ'-

kying-go 頂愛敬个°; ditto (of an equal or inferior), ting æ'-sih-go 頂愛惜个°

DEARLY bought, ma' kyü-de 買貴了°; ma' kyüoh-kw'e'-de 買吃虧了°

DEARTH, siu-kal' feh-zöng 收割弗上; great —, ts'-lih vu-siu' 子粒無收; a year of —, hwöng-nyin' 荒年; a year of scarcity (of vegetables or fruit), siao' nyin 小年

DEATH, si 死; — of the emperor, kô peng' 駕崩; the day of one's —, si' gyi 死期; the time of —, kyü-shü' z'-eo' 去世時候; ling-cong' z'-eo' 臨終時候; ling-si' z'-eo 臨死時候; natural —, jün' cong 善終; bing kwu' 病故; — by violence, oh' si 惡死; wang si' 橫死; how old were you at your mother's —? ng' to-siao nyin-kyi' söngeo' 你多少年紀喪母個? the time of your father's —, sönge vu' z'-eo' 喪父時候 DEATHLESS, ve' si-go 勿會死个。

DEATH-LIKE, ziang si'-yang ka 像死一樣; to put on a — appearance, tsöng si'-yang 裝死樣

DEATH-WARRANT, sah nyin'-go tsiao'-shü 殺人個詔書

DEBAR, to shut out, kwæn-c'ih' 關出; not to allow, feh eing' 弗准

DEBASED, *to be* jih-'ō' 習下°; jih-'ō'-liu 習下°流

DEBATE *to* bin'-leng 辭論

DEBAUCHEE, tsiu-seh'-ts-du' 酒色之徒

DEBILITATED *in body*, sing-t'i' boh-zial'-de 身體簿弱了°; peng'-z wa'-de 本事霽了°

DEBILITY, yih-lih' 無力; t'eh-nyün' 脫元; bi'-t'ah-lóng'-t'ōng.

DEBT, tsa 債; *to owe a* —, ky'in tsa' 欠債; *to be in* —, pe tsa' 背債; tsa'-veo 債負; vi wun' 未完; *heavily in* —, kw'e-k'ong' 虧空; *to pay off* — (by borrowing), din kw'e-k'ong 艋膾空

DEBTOR, ky'in'-cü 欠主

DECALOGUE, jih-diao kyiæ' 十條誠

DECAMP, *to move a camp*, pun-ying-dza' 搬營寨; bah-ying' 拔營

DECAPITATE, *to* sah-deo' 穉頭; tsen-deo' 斯頭

DECAY, *to* se-ba' 衰敗°; *to rot*, lən-wu' 燜腐; *decayed tree*, jü lən'-de 樹爛了°; *decayed leaves*, lən-yih' 燜葉

DECEITFUL, kaen-tsō'-go 奸詐个°; *wily*, kwe'-kyi to-tōn' 詭計多端

DECEIVE, *to* p'in 騙; hong 呕; ky'i 欺; hong'-p'in 呕騙; ky'i-p'in' 欺騙; kwa'-p'in 拐°騙; *to* — *by concealing*, mun-p'in' 瞞

騙; *cannot — him*, p'in'-gyi-feh-ke' 騙其弗來

DECENCY, *becoming behavior*, lin'-cü 素耻; *no* —, lin'-cü yih-neh'-de 素耻沒了°; *he has no sense of* —, gyi lin'-cü tu feh æ-go 其素耻都勿愛个°

DECIDE, *to* ding-kwe' 定規; ding-jih' 定實; kyüh'-ding 決定; *hard to* —, kyüh-tön'-feh-loh 決斷弗落

DECISION, *I leave it to your* —, iao ng' ding-kwe' 要你°定規; *peh ng' tso cü'* 倘你°作°主; *firm* —, cü'-i k'ō'-ding-de 主意擎°定了°; *a person of* —, kyüh'-lib-go nying 決裂个°人°; *of no* —, yih-nö'-neh'-go 無°擎捻个°

DECK *of a ship*, ts'ōng 艙; ts'ōng-min' 艙面

DECK, *to adorn*, tsōng-sil' 裝飾; tsōng-paen' 裝扮; tsah'-kwah 紫刮; — (as a bad woman), tō'-paen 朶扮

DECLAIM, *to rant*, kao-dæn' kw'eh-leung' 高談闊論

DECLARE, *to* kao'-su 告訴; wō 話; *to proclaim*, djün-yiang' 傳揚; — *to every one*, vong nying' kao'-su 逢人°告訴; *to* — war, tang tsin'-shü 打戰書

DECLINE, *to refuse*, dz 辭; t'e-dz' 推辭; foh 覆; we-foh' 回覆; — *to see visitors*, dz k'ah' 辭客; — *an invitation*, foh'

ts'ing 覆請; dz ts'ing' 辭請;
— and return, pih'-wæn 璧還;
ditto with thanks, dz-zia' 辭謝;
to go down, hyiang 'o' 向下°;
the price has declined, kô-din
sol'-de 價縮了°; fōng'-
ding t'eng-de 行情余了°;
the sun is declining, nyih-deo'
tang-ts'ia' 日頭打斜°; —
years, nyin'-kyi lao'-mæn-de 年
紀老邁了。

DECORATE, to tsōng-sih' 粧飾;
— (as living things), tsōng-pæn'
粧扮

DECORUM, li'-cü 禮制; to observe
—, sin li'-cü 守禮制; to
violate the rules of —, be li' 悖
禮 See DECENCY.

DECOY, to entice, ying'-yin 引誘;
— to a trap, p'in' gyüoh 騙局

DECOY bird, me-deo' 媒頭 (ib-
tsah)

DECREASE, to kyüih'-long-ky'i'
缺攏去; kæn'-loh-ky'i' 減落去;
— in size, siao'-long-
ky'i 小攏去。

DECREE, emperor's ts'-i 旨意;
zōng-yü' 上諭; tsiao'-shü 詔書;
official's —, 'ao-ling' 號令

DECREE, to c'ih-ling' 出令; c'ih
'ao-ling' 出號令; — (as the
emperor), ts'-i pæn'-loh-læ 旨
意頒落來; to fix or appoint,
shih'-lil 設立

DECREPIT, forgetful and making
mistakes, lao'-mah-long'-cong 老

邁龍鍾; old, weak, and useless,
lao'-ziah vu-yüong' 老弱無用;
oh'-tsoh 醒醍

DECRY, to cry down as worthless,
wō' m̄-yüong'-go 話無用个;
to censure and cut down, p'i-siah'
批削; — a person, kōng nying
wá' 講人姦。

DEDICATE, to — (as a child), hyin
獻; vong'-hyin 奉獻; — to
God's service, vong'-z Jing-ming'
yüong-go 奉事神明用个;
tseng-ky'i' peh Jing-ming' 尊
起與神明

DEDUCE, to infer, ying' gyi kwe-
nyün' 引其歸原; kyi'-kyiun'-
kwe-nyün' 九九歸原; t'e-leng'
推論; t'e-tæn'-k'æ kong' 推打
開講

DEDUCT, to djü 除; djü-loh' 除
落; k'eo'-djü 扣除

DEED, an action, ih-tön' 'ang-we' 一
端行爲; ih-tsōng' z-t'i' 一樁
事體; his deeds, gyi sō' tso'-go
z-t'i' 其所做個事體; —
of merit, hao'-z 好事 hao' z-ken'
好事幹; writing, ky'i 契;
ky'i'-kyü 契據; — for land,
di-ky'i' 地契; — for a house,
oh'-ky'i 屋契 (ih tsiang).

DEEM, to ts'eng-ts'eng' 怂忖; yi-
we' 以爲; dao-z' 道是

DEEP, sing 深; — well, tsing sing'
井深; — color, sing-seh' 深色

DEEPEN, to — (as a hole), k'æ-leh

sing'-tin 開得。深點; — color
(by dyeing), nyin sing'-tin 染。
深點
DEER, loh 鹿; — sinews, loh-kying'
鹿筋; deer's horns, loh' koh
鹿角。

DEFACE, to tsao-t'ah' nga-min' 踏
踢外。面

DEFALCATION, See EMBEZZLE.

DEFAME, to pōng'-hwe 謗毀;
hwe'-pōng 謗謗

DEFaulTER, one who fails to ap-
pear in court, feh-tao-en' cü'-kwu
弗到案个人。; one who fails
to account for money, pao-siao'-
feh-c'ih'-go cü'-kwu 報銷弗出
个人。

DEFEAT, to conquer, ying 贏; tang'-
ying 打贏; — his plan, ba'
gyi sô meo-we'-go 敗其所謀
爲个。

DEFEATED, ba'-de 敗了; — (in
fight), tang'-ba-de 打敗了;
tang'-ba-tsiang'-de 打敗仗
了; tang'-shü-de 打輸了

DEFECT, fault, mao-bing' 瘡病;
deformity, dzæn-dzih' 殘疾;
to have ditto, væn dzæn-dzih 犯
殘疾; blemish or scar, pæn-
pō' 瘢疤; — in wearing cot-
ton, t'iāo'-sô 挑紗; ditto in silk,
t'iāo'-s 挑絲; p'ō'-dzæn 破綻;
many defects, tsih'-ky'üih-pah'-
ky'üih 七缺八缺

DEFECTIVE, dzæn-ky'üih'-peh-
djün' 残缺不全

DEFEND, to protect, pao'-wu 保
護; to prepare for resistance,
bōng-tu' 防堵; to be on guard,
kying'-siu 謹守; to vindicate,
feng-p'eo' 分剖

DEFENDANT, (Law) bē'-kao 被告

DEFER, to nga 挨°; ah 壓°; — till
to-morrow, nga' tao ming-tsiao'
挨°到明朝; — the day, tsæn
nyih-ts' 謫日°子; kæ gyi' 改期

DEFER, to t'e-peh' 推與°; t'e-
nyiang' 推讓°; — to your opin-
ion, t'e-peh ng' ding-kwe' 推
與°你定規

DEFERENTIAL, kyü-soh' 拘束;
kyü'-kyü-jün 拘拘然

DEFICIENCY in numbers, ky'üih'-
su 缺數; there is a —, yin
ky'üih'-tih 有缺的; make up
the —, ky'üih-su iao pu'-tsoh
缺數要補足

DEFICIENT, ky'in 欠; ts'ô 差;
ky'üih 缺; not enough, feh keo'
弗穀

DEFILE in the hills, sæn-vong' 山
縫 (ih-da)

DEFILE, to long'-leh lah-t'ah' 弄
得°邋遢; long-leh lah-lih'-lah-
t'ah' 弄得°邋裡°邋遢; long'-
leh nyi-sing'-peh-la' 弄得°泥
腥不賴; long-leh ao-lih'-peh-
tsao' 弄得聖裡°百糟

DEFINE, to — limits, ding 'æn'-
cü 定限°制; to explain, ka'-
shih 解°說

DEFINITE words, shih-wô' ling-ts'ing' 說話靈清; *words not sufficiently* —, shih-wô' ky'in feng-ts'ing' 說話欠分清; shih-wô' feh-loh'-dzih 說話弗落直; shih-wô' yiu zông'-loh 說話有上落

DEFINITION, ka'-shih 解° 說

DEFORMED, dzæn-dzih' 殘疾; *to become* —, vœn dzæn-dzih' 犯殘疾

DEFRAUD, *to — of*, ky'üoh'-meh 吃°沒; ziah-meh' 嚼沒; t'eng-ky'üoh' 吞吃°

DEFRAY, *to c'ih* 出; t'ing 聽; — *the expense*, c'ib fi'-yüong 出費用

DEFY, *to provoke war*, kyih'-dong nying tang-tsiang' 激動人°打仗°; *to challenge*, t'ao-ts'in' 討戰

DEGENERATE, *to wa-loh'-ky'i* 委落去°; sœ-ba'-loh-ky'i' 衰敗°落去°; t'e-pæn'-loh-ky'i' 推板落去°; tao'-tsiang-i-sol' 倒漲又縮

DEGRADE, *to ky'ih'-loh* 韜落; kóng'-loh 降°落; — *to a lower office*, kah-tsih' 革職; kóng-kyih' 降°級; *to take away the button*, tsah ting'-ta 摘頂戴°

DEGREE, *grade*, teng'-kyih 等級; *the highest literary* —, di-ih' kah 第一甲°; *called*, zông-nyün' 狀元; *the 1st — (i. e. lowest)*, siu'-dæ 秀才; *to obtain the — of siu-dæ*, jih 'oh' 入學°; tsing 'oh' 進學°; *the 2nd —*, kyü'-

nying 舉人°; *the 3rd —*, tsing'-z 進士; *has he a literary* —? gyi' yiu sing-kying' feh 其有紳衿否°? *what* —? sol'-go sing-kying' 甚°麼°紳衿? *he has the — of siu-dæ*, gyi z dzæn-dzhang' 其是在庠; *to obtain the higher degrees*, cong 卻

DEGREE, (Geom.), *one* —, ih-du' 一度

DEGREES, *by* dzin'-dzin 漸漸; mæn-mæn' 慢慢

DEIFY, *to — (when done by the emperor)*, fong bu-sah' 封菩薩; ts'ih'-fong 勅封; — *him*, tseng gyi' we bu-sah' 尊其爲菩薩

DEIFICATION (*when done by the emperor*), fong bu-sah'-go ngændedeo' 封菩薩个°銜°頭; — *to a higher grade*, tse-fong' 追封; kô-fong' 加°封

DEJECTED *in appearance*, we-t'ah'-t'ah 痞塌塌; — *in mind*, sing-hwe'-i'-læn 心灰意懶

DELAY, *to tæn-koh'* 就攋; *to ask for* —, iah 約; *ditto in paying debt*, iah-tsa' 約債

DELEGATE, dæ-li'-go nying' 代理个°人°; *to send as a —*, we 委

DELEGATE, *to — authority*, kao'-e'ih gyün-ping' 交°出權柄; *to receive delegated authority*, dæ tsöng' gyün-ping' 代掌權柄

DELIBERATE, *to tsing-tsiah'* 診酌; nyi 議; kong-nyi' 公議; siang-nyi' 相議

DELIBERATIVE *body*, we'-nyi 會議 (ih-go)

DELICATE, *fine*, si 細; — (as workmanship), si'-kyiao 細巧; *tender*, neng 嫩; — and *pretty* (as a child), neng-a'-æ 嫩嚮; — *food*, ts'ing-chü' ky'üoh-zih 淸泚吃[。]食

DELICIOUS, sōng'-k'eo 爽口

DELIGHT, *to — him*, peh gyi kao-hying' 倂[。]其高興

DELIGHTED, kao-hying' 高興; *perfectly* —, kw'a'-weh'-sah-de 快[。]活煞了[。]; hwun-t'ün'-hyidi' 歡天喜地

DELINEATE, *to — by description*, kōng'-tin ying-tsих' 講[。]點形跡; kōng'-tin ing'-tsong 講點形踪 (tsong or cong)

DELIRIOUS, nyih-lweng'-de 熱昏了[。]; — *talk*, nyih-wō' 热[。]話

DELIVER, *to save*, kyiу 救; — *out of trouble*, kyiу'-kw'u kyiunen' 救苦救難; — *in his extremity*, kyiу' gyi kyih' 救其急; *to set free*, sih'-fōng 釋放; — (as a letter), kao-dæ'-c'ih 交代出; — *to him*, kao-dæ' peh gyi 交代給[。]其; — *at the door*, song'-zōng mèng 送上門; *have you delivered the message?* keh' ky'i z-t'i ng yiu wō-ko' ma 這件事體你[。]有話過麼[。]? — *by a midwife*, siu-sang' 收生[。]; tsih-sang' 接生[。]

DELUDE, *to cheat*, ky'i-p'in' 欺騙; tah shih'-gyiao 搭雪橋; — *by false promises*, ko'-gyiao, bah-gyiao' 過橋拔橋; *why do you — me?* ng dza'-we peh ngō' pe moh-sao' 你甚麼[。]俾[。]我背木稍?

DELUSED, *to be —*, pe moh-sao' 背木稍; pe bō' 背耙

DELUSION, moh-sao' 木稍; *laboring under a —*, pe moh-sao' de 背木稍了[。]

DELUGE, 'ong-shü' 洪水[。]; the — 'ong-shü'-faen-tsiang' 洪水[。]泛漲

DEMAND, *in great —*, 'ong-ts'iao' 昂[。]俏

DEMAND, *to t'ao* 討; iao 要; *he demands too much*, gyi t'ao t'eh' to 其討太多; — *forcibly*, ngang-iaoj' 硬要; — *pertinaciously*, ts'in-gyiu', væn-gyiu' 千求萬求

DEMANDED, *grant a little, more will be —*, teh'-bu tsing'-bu 得步進步

DEMOLISH, *to ts'ah'-hwe* 拆毀

DEMON, oh'-kyü 惡鬼[。] (ih-go)

DEMONIAC, *one possessed by a demon*, jih-mo'-go nying 入魔个[。]人

DEMONSTRATE *to you*, peh ng k'ao-jih' 俾[。]你[。]靠實; — *step by step*, gyin'-tang-gyin k'ao-jih' 件件靠實; — (as a calculation), pih'-tang-pih k'ao-jih' 筆筆靠實

DEMURE, pæn'-pæn go 板板个°
— countenance, lao'-lin 老臉

DEN of thieves, zeh k'o' 賊窩;
tiger's —, lao'-hwu k'o' 老虎
窩; hwu'-yüih 虎穴; lao'-hwu
dong' 老虎洞

DENOTE, to yiu i-s 有意思; the
character ho, denotes riches, ho' z
yiu dzæ-veh'-go ka'-shih 貨字
有財物个°解°說; to in-
dicate, ts'-tin 指點

DENOUCHE, to stigmatize, p'i-siah'
批削; — one really bad, c'ih
gyi'-go ts'iu' 出其个°醜°

DENSE foliage, jü'-yih mih-kying'
樹葉密緊; jü-yih' mih-mih'-
zeng-zeng' 樹葉密密層°層°;
— crowd, nyung' mih-kying' 人°
密緊; nyung' a-tsi'-feh-k'aé 人°
挨°擠弗開; — fog, vu-lu
nytiung' 霧露濃; — population,
nying-in' væn-to' 人°烟繁多

DENT, a ih-go den' 一个°潭

DENT, to c'oh-den' 猎潭; c'oh-
dong' 猎洞

DENY, to — the truth of, wô feh-z'-
ka 話弗是如°此°; to refuse to
grant, feh-cing' 弗准; feh-ing'-
hyü 弗應許; to disown, feh-
tsiao'-jing 弗招認; feh-jing',
or feh-nying' 弗認; to — one's-
self, ky'i'-diao zi'-go s-sing' 棄
了°自°个°私心

DEPART, to li-k'aé' 離開; bih-
k'aé' 別開; — far away, yün'-
k'aé 遠開; — on a journey, c'ih-

meng'-ky'i 出門去°; — this
life, ky'ü-shü' 去世

DEPARTMENT, sphere of duties,
peng'-veng 本分; en-veng'-sin-
kyi' 安分守己; — of a pre-
fect, fu 府

DEPEND, to — on, k'ao-djoh 靠
着; i-k'ao 依靠; — on one's
parents, k'ao'-djoh do-nying'-go
foh'-ky'i 靠着°大°人°个°福
氣; what has he to — upon? gyi'
yiu soh'-si hao k'ao' 其有甚
麼°好靠? no relatives to —
upon, loh-ts'ing' vu'-k'ao 六親
無靠; a person, &c., upon whom
to —, k'ao-sæn 靠山; the man
can be depended upon, nyung
k'ao-leh - djü' - go 人°靠得
住°个°; he cannot be depended
upon, k'ao gyi'-feh-jih 靠其
弗住

DEPENDENCE, without vu-i'-vu-
k'ao 無依無靠; — (but not
firm), gæ-deo' 戲頭

DEPICT, to — by drawing, sia' ih-
go du' 寫一个°圖; — in
language, kóng' ying-kying' 講°
影°景

DEPLORABLE, zing-we'-k'o'-sih 甚
為可惜

DEPLORE, to pe-t'æn' 悲嘆

DEPOPULATED, nyung' siu'-jih-
wun'-de 人°收拾完了°

DEPORTMENT, kyü-ts'-ang-dong'
舉止行°動; 'ang-i'-dong-zing'
行°意動靜

DEPOSE, *to — a king*, fi'-diao
wōng-ti' 磨了皇帝; — *from office*, kah tsih' 革職

DEPOSIT, *to lay down*, fōng'-loh 放落; — *money in the bank*, nying-ts' dzeng læ dzin-tin'li 銀子存在。錢店裡; *the money deposited*, dzeng-'ōng' 存項; dzeng-kw'un' 存款

DEPOT, *building for public use*, gyüoh 局; — *for arms*, kyüing-ky'i-gyüoh 軍器局; *open place for storage*, ts'iang 廠; — *for coal*, me-t'æn' ts'iang 煤炭廠; *freight* —, ko'-dōng-'ōng' 過塘行。

DEPRAVE, *to* piñ'-diao 變壞; wæ-diao' 壞了; — *the mind*, wæ nying' sing-jih' 壞人。心術

DEPRAVED, *thoroughly* 'ō'-tsoh p'e' 下作胚; 'ō'-liu p'e' 下流胚

DEPRECiate, *to — others*, kōng bïh' nying feh-tao'-kō 講別人。弗到家; — *one's own merits or abilities* (often used in a false sense), ky'in-hyü' 謙虛; *do not — yourself*, hao-vong' ky'in-hyü' 弗用謙虛

DEPREDATE, *to plunder*, ts'iang-deh 搶奪; ts'iang'-kyih 搶劫

DEPRESS, *to lower by pressure*, ah'-loh 壓落

DEPRESSED *in spirits*, m̄ sing'-siang 無。心想; we-we'-ze-ze' 痺。痺。瘁。瘁

DEPRIVE, *to take away*, do'-leh-ky'i 挖得去°; *ditto by force*, deh'-leh-ky'i 奪得去°; — *of that, over which we have some control*, siu'-leh-ky'i 收得去°; — *of privilege*, ih-tsōng me'-z siu-tsing' 一樁美事收進; *God has deprived me of my son*, Jing-ming' pô ngô ng-ts' siu-leh-ky'i 神明把我兒子收得去°

DEPTH, *sing* 深; *what is the — of this well?* keh' k'eo tsing' to-siao sing' 這口井多少深?

DEPUTE, *to* we 委

DEPUTY, we'-yün 委員 (ih-we)

DERANGE, *to put out of order*, kao'-lön 撓亂

DERANGED, *insane*, fah-tin' 發癲; fah-gwōng' 發狂; fah-c'ü' 發癮

DERIDE, *to* sōng-ky'üoh' 傷曲; tsao-siao' 嘲笑; kōng dæn'-wō 講談話

DERIVATION, peng' ti-ts 本底子; *that is of foreign —*, keh peng' ti-ts, z nga-koh' læ-go 這。本底子是外國來个。

DERIVED, *whence is it — ?* keh'-go ky'i-ts'u' dzong 'o'-r læ' 這個起初從何而來? *it was — from China*, peng'-læ z Cong-koh' c'ih'-go 本來是中國出个。

DEROGATORY *to one's rank or character*, t'eh-p'ing' 脫品; shih'-kw'un' 失款

DESCEND, *to* loh'-ky'i 下°去°；
 loh'-læ 下°來；kōng'-loh 降°下°；
 — a hill, tseo'-loh sən' 走下°山；
 — from heaven, 'ō'-kōng' 下°
 降°；Jesus descended from heaven,
 Yia-su' 'ō-kōng'-de 耶穌下°
 降°了°；— (as an estate), yí-
 loh'-læ 遺下°來

DESCENDANT, 'eo'-dæ 後代；ts'-
 seng 子孫

DESCENT, loh'-ky'i 落去°；the
 — was dangerous, keh-go loh'-
 ky'i ngwe-hyin'-go 這°個°落
 去°危險个°；of honorable —,
 kong-ts' kong-seng' 公子公孫；
 direct —, tih'-p'a 嫡派°

DESCRIBE, *to* ying-yüong' 形容；
 — a balloon for me, ky'i-gyiu
 yiang-shih', hao ying-yüong' peh
 ngô t'ing' 氣球樣式好形
 容俾°我聽；cannot — it, wō'
 feh siang - ziang - go 話弗相
 像个°

DESERT, sandy sô-di' 沙地；—
 place, peh'-mao-ts-di' 不毛之
 地；wilderness, kw'ōng-iæ 曠
 野 (ih-t'ah')

DESERT, what is deserved, ing-kæ'
 ziu 應該受

DESERT, *to* ky'i-diao 棄了°

DESERTER from the army, dao-
 ping' 逃兵；— from a ship,
 jün'-li dao-zōng'-go 船裡逃
 上个°

DESERVE, *to* ing-tōng' ziu 應當
 受；lì sô tōng-jün'-go 理所當

然个°；he deserves the reward,
 keh'-go sōng'-pao, gyi' ing-tōng'
 ziu 這°個°賞報其應當受

DESIGN, *to* tang'-tsiang 打將；i'-
 s iao 意思要；he designs to
 build a house, gyi tang'-tsiang
 ky'i ih-tsing oh' 其打將起
 一進屋

DESIGN, i'-s 意思；dzeng-sing'
 存心；my — is to give it to a
 friend, ngò i'-s, song-peh beng-
 yin' 我意思送給°朋友

DESIGNEDLY, yiu'-i 有意；kwu'-i
 故意；deh-i' 特意；deh-we'
 特爲

DESIRABLE, very meo-ts'-peh-teh'
 謂之不得 (primarily too good
 to be obtained).

DESIRE, *to* sing'-siang 心想；iao'-
 siang 要想 (more intense than
 the former)；— earnestly, hyüih'-
 sing siang' 血心想

DESIRE, sing-siang' 心想；sing-
 yün' 心願；his desires are too
 great, gyi-go sing-siang' mang'
 其个°心想猛°；have long
 had that —, kyiu' yiu-ts' sing'
 久有此心

DESIST, *to stop*, hyih 歇；— from,
 hyih-siu' 歇手；fōng-siu' 放手

DESK, writing-case, s'-pao-'eh' 四
 寶盒；writing-table, s'-pao-coh'
 四寶桌

DESOLATE, ts'i-liang' 悽涼；vu-
 liau' vu-liao' 無聊無聊；ziang-
 kwu-tiao'-ka 像孤鳥樣式°

DESOLATE, *to* long'-leh ling'-ling'-
loh-loh' 弄得° 零零落落

DESPAIR, vu-k'o-vông' 無可望;
in *utter* —, djih' vu-k'o-vông'
絕無可望

DESPERADO, vông-ming'-ts-du'
亡命之徒; fi'-du 匪徒; vu-
la' 無賴; *local* —, dziu-di'-
oh'-kweng 就地惡棍

DESPERATE, *I grew* —, ngô oh'-
c'ih-de 我惡出了°

DESPERATION, *driven to* —, pih'-
leh zông-t'in'-vu-lu', jih-di'-vu-
meng' 逼得° 上天無路入
地無門; *in* —, deo-tseo 𩫓
lu' 投走無° 路

DESPICABLE, feh-jih'-ngæn 弗入
眼; — *employment*, pe-zin' 'ong-
tông' 卑賤° 行當; t'ao'-væn
'ong-tông' 討飯行當

DESPISE, *to* ky'ing-mæn' 輕慢;
k'en-ky'ing' 看輕; ts'iao-feh-
ky'i' 瞧弗起; *every one despises*
him, ko'-ko nying' k'en'-gyi-
ky'ing' 個個人° 看其輕

DESPONDENT, sing hwe' i'-læn 心
灰意懶; *desire weaker than*
before, ts'-hyiang ziah'-de 志向
弱了°; sing-i' dæn'-de 心意
淡了°

DESPOTIC, bao-nyiah'-go 暴虐
个°; — *power*, gyün-shü' hyüong'
權勢兇

DESSERT, tin'-sing or tia'-sing 點
心, *properly a light relish taken*
to sustain, but not to satisfy.

DESTINED *by the will of Heaven to*
become great, t'in-i' s-jün' hying-
wông 天意使然興旺; —
by fate to decay, ming-kae'-jü-ts'-
sæ-ba' 命該如此衰敗°

DESTINY, *end*, kyih'-gyüoh 結局;
fate, ming-yüing' 命運; yüing-
dao' 運道

DESTITUTE *of friends*, kyü-moh'-
vu-ts'ing' 舉目無親; 𩫓-beng-
yiu' 無° 朋友; — *of clothing*
and food, vu-i, vu-zib' 無衣
無食

DESTROY, *to* siao-hwô'-diao 銷化
壞°; siao-hwe'-diao 銷毀了°;
— *utterly*, tsao-t'ah' ken-zing' 蹤
踢乾淨; — (*by fire or otherwise*),
hwe' ken-zing' 蟅乾淨;
— *by tearing down*, ts'ah'-hwe
拆毀; — (*as living creatures*),
mih-diao' 滅壞°; — *life*, sah
seng', 'æ ming' 殺生害命

DETACH, *to separate*, feng-k'æ' 分
開; *to disunite*, ts'ah'-k'æ 拆
開, ts'ah'-loh 拆落; *to* — *a*
body of soldiers, feng-fah' ih-ts'-
ping' 分發一枝兵; feng-p'a ih-de ping' 分派°一隊兵

DETAIN, *to* liu 留; liu-dju' 留
住; liu-loh' 留落; — *forcibly*,
ngang-liu' 硬° 留; *it rains and*
Heaven detains the guest, "yü'
loh, T'in' liu k'ah'" 雨落天
留客

DETECT, *to* k'en'-c'ih 看出; k'en'-
p'o 看破; — *errors*, k'en'-c'ih

ts'o'-c'ü 看出錯°處; *the thief was detected*, zeh' p'o-en'-de 賊°破案了。

DETER, *to* tsu'-tōng 阻當; lən-tsü' 欄阻; tsu'-djü 阻住; — one from doing, tsu'-tōng nyung-feh tso' 阻當人°弗做

DETERMINATION, cü'-i 主意; he has —, gyi yiu' cü'-i 其有主意; gyi cü'-i kyüih'-tön 其主意決斷; firm —, lao cü'-i 牢主意; cü'-i k'ö'-ding-de 主意擎°定了。

DETERMINE, *to* ding-kwe' 定規; ding cü'-i 定主意; kyüih'-ding 決定

DETERMINED, *to be* —, k'ö'-ding cü'-i 拿°定主意; — *to do*, cōng-dzing' nyiah-ding'-de 章程捻定了。

DETEST, *to* 'eng 恨; k'o-u' 可惡; I — him, ngô ün'-wu gyi' de 我怨乎其°了。

DETESTABLE, perfectly k'o-u'-ts- gyih' 可惡之極; 'eng-gyih'-de 恨極了。

DETHRONE, *to* — a king, ts'in'- wöng-we' 遷皇位; deh wöng-we' 奪皇位

DETRACT, *to* — from a man's good character, hwe nyung'-ts jün' 毀人°之善 See DEPRECiate.

DETRIMENT, 'æ害; no —, mao'- soh-go 'æ' 沒°有°甚°麼害; mao'-æ'-c'ü' 無°害處

DEVASTATION by soldiers, ping-hwöng' 兵荒; — by drought, 'en'-hwöng 旱荒; — by water, shti'-hwöng 水荒

DEVELOP, *to* k'æ-k'æ' 開開; — one's intellect, nyung'-go ts'ong-ming' k'æ-c'üh'-læ 人°个°聰明開出來; ts'ong-ming' k'ön-k'æ' 聰明孔°開 (sometimes used of grown people in ridicule); — ideas, i'-s t'æn-tæn'-k'æ 意思攤攤°開

DEVIATE, *to* tseo'-ts'ö 走差; ts'ö'-k'æ 叉開

DEVIATION, a slight —at first, may amount at last, to a thousand li, "tseo'-ts'ö 'ao-li, t'e'-pæn ts'in-li" 差以°毫厘謬以°千里

DEVICE, simple fōng-fah' 方法; ingenious —, kyi-kwah' 機括; crafty —, kyi-meo' 機謀; kyi'-kao 計較'

DEVIL, evil spirit, kyü 鬼°; mo-kyü' 魔鬼°; oh'-kyü 惡鬼°; the —, Mo-kwe' 魔鬼; possessed with a —, jih-mo'-go 入魔个; under a devil's influence, ziü kyü-mi' 受鬼°迷; been stroked by a — (and therefore bad), kyü' lo-deo'-de 鬼°擺頭了°; kyü' kwah'-de 鬼°撋°了°; the last two used in reviling.

DEVIOUS, crooked, wæn-kyüoh'- go 彎曲个°

DEVISE, *to* tang'-mo 打摹; — a way, tang'-sön ih-go fōng-fah'

打算一个[°]方法; zao' fōng-fah' 造[°]方法; shih fah' 設法; — a scheme, shih kyi' 設計; ready in devising, pin' t'ong 變通

DEOLVE, to transfer, sia' peh 卸[°]與[°]; my duties — upon him, ngô meng-veng' sia peh gyi' tso' 我名分[°]卸[°]與[°]其做; — the responsibility on some one else, sia kyin-ts' 卸肩[°]子; this devolves on me, keh' kwe ngô' tso' 這歸我做

DEVOTE, to tseng-ky'i 尊起; liu-ky'i 留起; — to God, tseng-ky'i peh Jing-ming' 尊起與[°]神明; — six hours a day to study, ih-nyih' li-hyiang' loh tin'-cong kong-fu' tseng-ky'i doh shü' 一日[°]裏向六點鐘工夫尊起讀書

DEVOUR, to swallow without chewing, t'eng ky'üoh 吞吃[°]; to eat rapidly, ziah-loh' sön'-tsiang' 嚥落算帳; — a book, 'o peng' t'eng-loh'-ky'i 和本吞落去。

DEVOUT, gyin-sing' 虔心

DEW, lu-shü' 露水[°]; drops of —, tin' tang tin lu-shü' 點點露水[°]

DEXTROUS, siu web-p'eh' 手活潑

DIABOLICAL arts, iao-fah' 妖法; great skill in ditto, iao-jih' li-'æ' 妖術利害

DIAGRAM, du'-go da-liah' 圖個大略; du'-go da-tsih'-moh 圖

个[°]大節目; to draw a —, tang' ih-go du' 打一个[°]圖

DIAL, sun jih-kwe' 日晷; — plate of a clock, cong min-ts 鐘面子 (cong or tsong)

DIALECT, local t'u'-wô 土話; hyiang-dæn' 鄉談; the Ningpo —, Nying-po' wô' 寧波話

DIAMETER, cong-sin' 中線

DIAMOND, kying-kōng'-cün 金剛鑽 (cün or tsön) (ih-lih)

DIAPHRAGM, keh'-moh 膻膜 (veng.)

DIARRHEA, dza-bing' 濕[°]病; du-foh sia' 肚腹瀉; chronic —, lao' dza-bing' 老瀉[°]病

DIARY, jih-kyi'-loh 日記錄

DICE, seh'-ts 色子; deo-ts' 骰子; to throw —, dzih seh'-ts 撈色子; — box, seh'-ts 'eh' 色子盒

DICTATE, to k'eo-djün 口傳; to write as dictated, i k'eo' dæ shü' 依口代書; write as fast as dictated, kóng' dza kw'a, sia' dza kw'a 講[°]怎[°]快[°]寫[°]怎[°]快[°]

DICTIONARY, alphabetical z-meo di-kōng 字母提綱; z-nyü' we-ka' 字語彙解; — arranged according to the radicals, z-tin' 典; z-we' 字彙

DIE, to si 死; ky'ü-shü' 去世; ling-cong' 臨終; do-kao' kw'eng'-joh 大[°]覺[°]睡熟 (coarse); — young, iao ziü' 天壽; tön' ming 短命; — a natural death, jün'

cong 善終 (cong or tsong); — from disease, bing kwu' 病故; — an unnatural death, wang si' 橫死; oh! si 惡死; — by starvation, ngo-sah' 餓殺; — satisfied, ngæn'-tsing pi-leh-ky'i' 眼睛閉得去。 (lit. with eyes shut.)

DIET, to eat sparingly. ky'üoh' leh si' 吃得細; tsih ing'-zih 飲食; siao shü' ky'üoh' tin 少些吃點; to avoid a certain kind of food, gyi zil' 忌食; gyi cü' 忌嘴; to live on a vegetable — (as the Buddhists do), ky'üoh ts'æ' 吃菜; ky'üoh su' 吃素

DIFFER, to yiu feng-pih' 有分別; — greatly, do' yiu feng-pih' 大有分別; differs much, ts'ō hyü'-to 差許多; long-do' koh'-yiang 弄大各樣; da' feh siang'-dong 大不相同; kao-ti' peh-ih' 高低不一; (it) differs very little, ts'ō yiu'-æn 差有限; ts'ō feh to' 差弗多; shü'-vi koh'-yiang 些微各樣

DIFFERENCE, feng-pih' 分別; what is the —? yiu soh'-go feng-pih' 有甚麼分別? yiu soh'-go koh'-yiang 有甚麼各樣? what is the — in length? dziang tön' ts'ō to-siao' 長短差多少?

DIFFERENT, koh'-yiang 各樣; feh z ih-yiang' 弗是一樣; the two are —, liang' k'æ-dæ' 兩開臺; — kinds, koh'-seh

koh-'ao' 各色各樣; entirely —, 'o'-jün koh-yiang' 和然各樣; — from the rest, dzah-nga'h' 雜碰

DIFFICULT, næn 難; keh'-tah 紋葛; feh yüong'-yi 弗容易; very —, væn næn' 萬難

DIFFICULTIES, næn 難; næn-c'ü' 難處

DIFFIDENT, yiu hyü-hyih'-bing 有虛怯病; we fah-neng'-go 會發嫩个

DIFFUSE, to spread abroad, yiang-k'æ' 揚開

DIFFUSE in style, væn 繁; væn-zeh' 繁雜; veo-veng' to' 浮文多

DIG, to gyüih 掘; dao 捏

DIGEST, to — food, zih' siao-hwō' 食消化

DIGESTION, bad bi-we' 脾胃毒

DIGNIFIED, yiu we-nyi' go 有威儀个

DIGNITY, we-nyi' 威儀; great —, we-nyi' djong' 威嚴重; assumed —, kw'un'-shih do' 款式大; kō'-ts do' 架子大

DIGRESS, to — in speaking, ling-nga' di-ky'i ih-yiang' z-t'i' 零外提起一樣事體

DIGRESSION, i-nga'-ts z 意外之事

DIKE, a bank to prevent inundation, dōng 塘

DILAPIDATED, fong-tao'-ba-loh'

go 風倒敗°落个°; tong-t'æn'
si-tao'-go 東坍西倒个°

DILATE, *to* — (as the eye), fōng'-
k'æ-læ 放開來

DILATORY, nga-nga' ts'i-ts'i; in'-in
tsiang-tsiang'; mæn-t'ang'-t'ang
慢疋°疋°; dang 窄°; wun-
deug'-deng 緩鈍鈍

DILIGENT, pô-kyih' 把急; zōng'-
kying 上緊; gying-lih' 勤力

DILLY-DALLY, *to* yiu-dang' 遊宕°

DILUTE, *to* 'o'-leh dæn' 和得°淡;
to thin, 'o'-leh boh' 和得°薄

DIM, *indistinct*, feh ts'ing'-t'ong 弗
清通; *eyesight* — (naturally),
ngæn'-kwōng deng' 眼°光鈍;
ditto from age &c., ngæn-tsing
hwō'-de 眼°睛花了°; — *lamp*,
teng-tsæn' en' 燈盞暗; ngæn'-
kwōng sæn'-de 眼°光散了°

DIME, ih koh' 一角。

DIMENSIONS, *what are its* — ?
yiu to-siao' do' 有 多 少 大°?
yiu dza-kwun' do 有怎樣大°?

DIMINISH, *to* kæn 減°; kæn'-loh
減°落; ky'üih 缺; siao 少;
cannot —, kæn' feh-teh 減°弗
得; — *in size*, siao'-long ky'i'
小 擔 去°; — *in number*,
ky'üih'-long-ky'i' 缺 擔 去°;
ky'üih'-feh-læ, feh-ky'üih' 缺弗
來弗缺; — *expenses*, fi'-yüong

kæn'-tin-diao 費用減°點去°

DIMITY, liu'-diao-pu 柳條布

DIMPLE, tsiu-den' 酒潭

DIN of voices, zeng-zeng'-hyiang

層°層°響; — *of hammers, &c.*,
ding-ding'-dang-dang hyiang'.

DINE, *to* ky'üoh da-ts'æ 吃°大
菜; ky'üoh tsiu'-ko-væn' 吃°畫
過飯; ky'üoh cong-væn' 吃°
中飯; ky'üoh tsiu'-væn 吃°
畫飯

DINGY color, hweung' seh 昏色;
— *from age*, in-t'ang'-t'ang;
without polish, deng kwōng' 鈍光

DINING-ROOM ky'üoh-væn-kæn'
吃°飯間°; da-ts'æ-vōng' 大
菜房

DINNER, væn 飯; da-ts'æ' 大菜;
noon meal, tsiu'-væn 畫飯;
tsiu'-ko-væn 畫過飯

DIP, *to* — *up water*, iao' shü' læ' 水
水°來; — *water with the hands*,
p'ong shü' 捧°水°; — *in water*,
or *immerse*, shü'-li tsing' ih-tsing'
水°裡 浸一浸; — *the pen in
ink*, pih' weng moh' 筆搵墨;
— *and wet*, weng-weng sih' 搀
搵濕

DIPLOMA, certificate, tsiao 照;
scholar's —, veng'-bing' 文憑;
priest's —, du-diah 度牒 (ih-
tsiang)

DIPPER, shü'-zôh 水°瓢°; wood-
en —, ao'-teo 拗斗; 'oh-bin'
鑊瓢°

DIRECT, *to manage*, kwun'-li 管
理; liao-li' 料理; coh'-fu囑
附; — *to tell or give orders*, wô'
話; — (*a traveller*), ts'-ying
指引

DIRECT, *dzih* 直; — *road*, *dzih lu'* 直路

DIRECTION, *in what* —? '*'ah-li' ih-hiang'* 何°處°一向 or 阿裡一向? *in that* —, *keh' ih-hiang'* 那°一向; *I do not understand his directions, sô coh'-fu ngô' feh tong'* 所囑附我弗懂; *give him the* — or address, *ming-moh', wô-hiang'-gyi-dao'* 名目話向其道; — of a letter, *di-kyiah'-ing* 地脚音

DIRECTLY, *ziu* 就°; *I will come* —, *ngô' ziu la'* 我就°來

DIRECTOR of affairs, *cong'-kwun* 總管; *cong'-li* 總理 (*cong* or *tsong*)

DIRGE, *pe-sông'-go ko'* 悲傷個歌; *lamentation, æ-ko'* 哀歌

DIRTY, *ao-tsao'* 聖°糟; *lah-t'ah'* 邂遢; *ao-lih'-peh-tsao'* 聖裏百糟; *seh'-deh* 塞達; *nyi-sing'* 泥腥; *lah-lih'-lah-t'ah'* 邂裏°邋遢; *t'i-t'a'* 淚汰; — sweepings, *leh-seh'* 垃圾

DIRTY, *to long ao'-tsao* 弄聖糟, &c.

DISABLED, *vu-neng'-we* 無能爲; — intellectually, *tsing-jing'* fi'-diao-de 精神廢掉了°

DISADVANTAGE, *ky'üoh'-kw'e* 吃°虧; *bought at a* —, *ma' ky'üoh-kw'e'* 買°吃°虧; *ma' shü-de* 買°輸了°; *working at a*

—, *ka' tso, feh teh'-fah* 如°此°做弗得法

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *le'-ze-go* 累墜个°; *feh-bin'-i* 弗便宜。

DISAGREE, *to* *feh-deo'-kyi* 弗投機; — in opinion, (*lit. wrongly joined*), *i'-s ts'o-p'ing'* 意思差°撝; *unsuited, feh-te'* 弗對; *feh teo'-deo* 弗對°頭; *feh 'eh-shing'* 弗合樺

DISAGREEABLE, *næn - tōng'* 難當; *in'-ky'i* 厥氣; *no pleasure, m-c'ü'* 無°趣; *very* —, *m-c'ü'-ts-gyih'* 無°趣之極; — weather, *t'in-kò' m-c'ü'* 天家°無°趣; — person, *tseng nying'* 憎人°; *teh'-nying-væn-tseng'* 得人°犯憎; *min-moh' k'o-tseng'* 面目可憎; — ways, *i'-tsi tseng'* 意致°憎; — to do, *næn-hy'*; *næn we'-dzing* 難爲情

DISAPPEAR, *to* — suddenly, *hwéh'-jün feh-kyin'* 忽然弗見

DISAPPOINTED, *to be* *i'-s shih-loh* 意思失落; *shih-yông'* 失望; *I was* — in my expectations, *ngô sô vông' shih'-loh-de* 我所望失落了°

DISAPPROVE, *to* *feh yüoh'-i* 弗欲意

DISARM, *to* *kyüing-ky'i' siu-jih'-ko* 軍器收拾過

DISARRANGE, *to* *kao'-löö* 攪亂; *dao-lön'* 掏亂; — so, one can-

not do anything, ts'ao'-lön dæn-dziang' 諾亂壇場

DISASTER, fi-ke'-ts'o' 飛來之禍; *a* —, ih-go 'o' 一個禍; ih-ky'i hyüong z'-t'i 一起凶事體

DISASTROUS, hyüong 凶; li-'æ' 利害

DISBAND, *to*—(troops), ts'ih'-we 撤回; *—* (school), sän-kwun' 散館

DISBELIEVES *everything*, pah'-feh-siang'-sing 百弗相信

DISBURSE, *to* do-c'ih' 扮出

DISCARD, *to* tiu-ky'i 丟去; *has been discarded*, tsoh'-ko-de 作過了; koh'-ko-de 摘過了

DISCERN *clearly by the eye*, k'en'-ts'ing-t'ong' 看清通; *— between true and false*, bin'-pih-tsing-kö' 辨別真假

DISCERNMENT, ngæn'-lih 眼力; kyi-ling' 機靈; liu-liang' 流亮; *great* —, ngæn'-lih hao' 眼力好

DISCHARGE, *to* — (as firearms), fōng 放; *to let out*, fōng'-c'ih' 放出; *—* (as a prisoner), fah-fōng' 發放; *— a debt*, tsa' t'eh-c'ih' 債脫出; *— one's duty*, dzing peng'-veng 盡本分; pō meng-veng' 把名分; *— cargo*, ky'i ho' 起貨

DISCIPLE, learner, meng-du' 門徒; 'oh-sang-ts' 學生子; di'-ts 弟子; meng-seng' 門生

DISCIPLINE *to* — (as a church)

member), tsiao kyiao'-kwe tsah'-vah 照教規責罰

DISCLAIM, *to*, feh-jing' 弗認; feh-tsib'-jing 弗接認

DISCLOSE, *to expose to view*, lu-c'ih' 露出; *to leak out*, sih'-leo 洩漏; *— a secret*, tseo'-leo fong-sing' 走漏風聲; sih'-leo kyi-kwæn' 洩漏機關; lu-fong' 露風

DISCOLOR, *to* ngæn-seh' fæn'-diao 顏色翻壞; tseo ngæn-seh' 走顏色; pin seh' 變色

DISCOMFORT, *in* feh ziü'-yüong 弗受用; feh shih'-i 弗適意

DISCOMMODE, *to* le 累; *— a person*, le nyiing' feh bin 累人弗便; ta'-li nyiing' feh bin' 帶累人弗便

DISCONCERT, *to* long-lön' 弄亂; ih-z-li', m-cü'-i 一時裡無主意

DISCONCERTED, sing-hwōng' i-lön' 心慌意亂

DISCONNECTED, feh-lin'-p'ing 弗連搆

DISCONSOLATE, en'-tah-feh-læ' 安搭弗來; vu-k'o' en-wei' 無可安慰

DISCONTENTED, feh-mun'-i 弗滿意; pah'-feh-hwun'-hyi 百弗歡喜

DISCONTINUE, *to* hyih'-loh 歇落; ts 止

DISCORD, variance, feh tsib'-yiah 弗浹洽; *— in sound*, yüing' feh'-eh' 韻弗合

DISCOUNT on price of goods, k'eo'-deo 扣頭; tsih'-deo 折頭; two out of every hundred, kyiu'-pah k'eo 九八扣; kyiu'-pah tsih 九八折; ten out of every hundred, kyiu' k'eo 九扣; kyiu tsih 九折

DISCOURAGE, to long'-leh gyi-sing' lang' 弄得°其心冷°; to break his inclination to do, tang-dön'-gyi-go hying'-cü 打斷其个°興致; discouraged, ts'-hyiang tih'-tao-de 志向跌倒了° DISCOURTEOUS, m li'-sing 無禮性; — behavior, ang-we', m li'-sing 行°為無°禮性

DISCOVER, to find, zing-c'ih'-læ尋°出來; zing-djoh' 尋着°(djoh or dzoh); — a plot, kyi-meo' k'en'-p'o 機謀看破

DISCREET, yiu kyun'-sih 有見識; prudent, kwu-zin' kwu'-eo' 顧前°顧後

DISCRIMINATE, to feng-bin'tsing-t'ong' 分辨清通; feng-ts'ing'-dao-bah' 分青道白

DISCUSS, to leng 論; — a subject, leng' ih ky'i' z-t'i' 論一起事體

DISDAIN, to miao'-z 蔑視; k'en'-feh-zöng-ngaen' 看弗上眼°

DISDAINFUL, k'en'-nying'-feh-zöng-ngaen' 看人°弗上眼°

DISEASE, bing 病; bing-tsing' 痘症 (ih-dziang); to have a disease, sang bing' 生°病; yiu t'ong'-yiang 有痛癢

DISENGAGED from business, m-kao' z-ken' 沒°有°事幹; at present —, keh'-zöng k'ong'-go 這°時°空个°

DISENTANGLE, to ka'-k'æ 解°開; ka'-sæn 解°散

DISFIGURE, to siang'-mao kæ-diao 相貌改壞°; — the face, kæ siang' 改相

DISGORGE, to t'u'-c'ih 吐出

DISGRACE, to tao-me' 倒楣; — him, peh' gyi tao-me' 倂°其倒楣; tao'-gyi-me' 倒 其 帽; disgraced, tao-leh-me'-de 倒得°帽了°; you not only — yourself but the church, ng feh tæn'-tsih zi tao'-me yia peh kong-we'-li tao-me' 你弗單只自°倒楣也° 倂°公會裡倒楣; — by berating, siu'-joh 羞辱; disgraced by ditto, ziu-joh' 受辱 (joh or zoh)

DISGRACEFUL affair, tao-me' z-ken' 倒楣事幹

DISGUISE, to tsöng-pæn' 粧扮; to go in —, zi' tsöng-pæn'-leh-ky'i' 自°粧扮得°去°; the king dressed in the — of a subject, wöng-ti' kæ'-wun i-zöng' tsöng-pæn' pah'-sing 皇帝改換衣裳°粧扮百姓

DISGUSTING, zö'-in 惹°厭; in'-u 厭惡°; væn'-in 犯厭

DISSH, beng-ts' 盆子 (ib-tsah); dishes, un'-tsæn-diah-ts' 碗 盞碟°子

DISH, *to — up*, beng-ts' ts'i-læ 益子齒來

DISHONEST, feh-lao'-jih 弗老實; feh-dzing'-jih 弗誠實; kæn-tsō' 奸°詐; veo-r'-peh-jih' 浮而不實; feh-cong'-eo' 弗忠厚 (cong or tsong); *nails too long* (*i. e.* will take a little), ts'-k'ah hying' 指甲°興

DISHONOR, *to — a person*, 'ænying' m-t'i'-min 害人°無°體面; *disgrace a person*, tao-nying'-me' 倒人°楣

DISHONORABLE *business*, m-min-moh' z-t'i' 無°面目事體

DISINCLINED, lau'-teh 懶得; — *to do*, lau'-teh tso' 懶得做

DISINHERITED, ts'en'-nyih m-veng', ken'-c'ih-de 產業無分°趕出了。

DISINTERESTED, yiah-ky'i' 俠氣; — nyi-ky'i' djong' 義氣重

DISLIKE, *to feh hwun'-hyi* 弗歡喜; feh cong'-i 弗中意

DISLOCATE, *to — a joint*, gao'-kwu t'eh-yüih' 跛°股脫穴

DISLODGE, *to drive out*, ken'-c'ih 趕出; — (*as a miscreant*), ky'ü-djob' 驅逐

DISLOYAL *to the government*, feh-voh' wōng-hwō' 弗服王化

DISMAL, m-c'ü'-go 無°趣个°; ing'-seh-seh 陰煞煞; *dark*, en'-c'ih-c'ih 喵黠黠

DISMasted, we-ken' sōng-diao'-de 桅°杆傷壞°了。

DISMAY, *filled with —*, mun'-sing gyü-dæn' 滿心懼憚

DISMISS, *to —*, (*as servants*), tang-fah-ky'i' 打發去°; — *him*, hyih' gyi 歇其; — (*as a congregation*), peh gyi sœn'-k'æ 俾°其散開; — (*officially*), fah'-sœn 發散; — *school*, fōng'-oh' 放學°; sœn-kwun' 散館; — (*as a teacher*), we-foh' 回覆

DISMISSAL, *I request a —*, ngô ts'ing' ng, cing' ngô t'e-dz' 我請你°准我推辭; (*an officer*) *requests —*, ts'ing' k'æk-ky'üih' 請開缺

DISMOUNT, *to — from a horse*, loh mō' 落馬; t'iao'-loh mō' 跳落馬

DISOBEDIENT, feh - k'eng'-t'ing' wō 弗肯聽話; feh ziu kao'-hyüing 弗受教°訓; — son, peh'-hyiao ng-ts' 不孝兒°子; — *and perverse son*, wu-nyih'-go ng-ts' 忤逆个°兒子

DISOBEY, *to we-he'* 違背; feh i'-jing 弗依順; we-nyih' 違逆

DISOBLING, feh cing' min-dzing' 弗准面情; *very —*, 'ao' feh cing'-dzing' 毫弗准情

DISORDERLY, lön-ts'ih'-pah-tsao' 亂七八遭; *tossed about east and west*, tong-gwæn', si-gwæn' 東攢°西攢°; — *and noisy as children*, djōng 蹤; — *and quarrelsome*, seng-z' ts'ōng'-o' 生事鬭禍

DISOWN, *to feh-jing'* 勿認; *feh tsih'-jing* 弗接認; — *for fear of consequences, feh tsiao-deo'* 弗招頭

DISPARAGE, *to u'-tsōng* 汚葬; — *him, kōng gyi ti* 講其低

DISPASSIONATE, *ding-ding'-diah'* 定定奪° 奪°

DISPEL, *to hwō'-diao* 化去°; *ka'-k'æ* 解° 開; *sæn'-k'æ* 散開; — *doubt, nyi-sing'* *hwō'-diao* 疑心化去°; *ka nyi'* 解° 疑; — *sorrow, sæn-sæn meng'* 散散悶; *ka-ka meng'* 解° 解° 悶

DISPENSARY, *s'-yiah - gyüoh* 施藥局

DISPENSE, *to feng-peh'* 分給°

DISPENSED, *can be — with, k'o'-yi feh-yüong'-go* 可以弗用个°; *hao-hyih'-go* 好歇个°; *hao-sang'-go* 好省° 个°

DISPERSE, *to tseō'-sæn* 走散; *sæn'-k'æ* 散開

DISPLACE, *to fōng' ts'ō* 放差°; *en dzæn'* 安賺; — *repeatedly, lön-fōng'* 亂放

DISPLAY, *to spread out, pa'-k'æ* 擺開; *t'æn-k'æ'* 擺開; *to exhibit, hyin'-c'ih* 顯出; *he displays ability in speaking, gyi hyin'-c'ih k'eō'-dzee hao'* 其顯出口才好; — *dress, sæ' voh-seh'* 賽服色; — *wealth, sæ fu'* 賽富; — *one's beauty, sæ mao'* 賽貌; — *the feet, sæ kyiah'* 賽脚; *empty —, do-ba'-dziang'*

大° 排° 埸; *p'u-p'a'* 鋪派°

DISPLEASE, *to long-leh feh hwun'-hyi* 弄得° 弗歡喜; — *me, peh ngô feh hwun'-hyi* 倆° 我弗歡喜; *long' ngô feh yüoh'-i* 弄我弗欲意

DISPOSE, *to set in order, also to — of, en-ba'* 安排°; *en-teng'* 安頓; *how will you — of that unexpected gain?* *keh'-pih nga-kw'a', dza en'-teng* 這° 筆外° 快° 怎° 安頓?

DISPOSED, *I feel — to give it to him, ngô i'-s z iao peh gyl'* 我意思是要給°其

DISPOSITION, *sing'-kah* 性格; *sing'-dzing* 性情; *sing-dziang'* 心腸; *hasty —, sing'-kah kyih'* 性格急; *sing'-dzing bao-ts'ao'* 性情暴躁; *cross —, sing-ts'ao'* 性躁; *perverse —, sing'-kah kwæ'-p'ih* 性格乖僻; *bad — (also bad habit pertinaciously adhered to), wā bi'-ky'i* 霽° 脾氣; *make a good — of it, iao tsing'-kying yüong'* 要正經用

DISPROPORTIONED, *feh siang'-p'e* 弗相配

DISPROVE, *to prove to be false, feng-ming'* *z kō'-go* 分明是假° 个°

DISPUTE, *to bin'-leng* 辭論; — *angrily, tsang-leng'* 爭° 論

DISQUIETED, *feh en'-tæn* 弗安

耽；—(as a country), feh t'a'-bing 弗太°平

DISREGARD, *to* peh-yi'-we-i' 不以爲意; *pay no attention*, feh liu'-sing 弗留心; ko'-r-peh-liu' 過而不留;—*life*, feh kwu sing'-ming 弗顧性命

DISREPUTABLE, m-o'-lin-go 無°丫臉个°; ti-vi' 低微;—*person*, feh ts'ing'-bah-go nying 弗清白个°人°; feh loh-dzih-go nyding 弗落直个°人°

DISRESPECT, *to treat with* —, mao-væn' 冒犯; c'oh'-væn 觸犯; *ditto purposely*, c'ong-dzōng' 衝撞; c'ong-væn' 衝犯

DISRESPECTFUL, feh-kong'-kying 弗恭敬

DISSATISFIED, feh-cü'-tsoh 弗知足; feh-tsoh' 弗足; sing'-li feh-jü'-i 心裡弗如意; *I am — with him*, gyi feh'-eh' ngô-go i' 其弗合我个°意; gyi feh-jü' ngô-go i' 其弗如我个°意

DISSECT, *to* — *at a Chinese inquest*, siah'-kweh-nyin' 削骨驗

DISSEMBLE, *to pretend to be honest*, tsōng lao'-jih 妆老實; kô lao'-jih 假°老實;—*well*, tsōng'-leh ziang' 妆得°像; pæn'-leh ziang' 扮得°像

DISSEMINATE, *to* po-tyang'-k'æ 播揚開

DISSENT, *to* feh'-eh' 弗合;—*from the crowd*, feh'-eh' jing-

dzing' 弗合人情;—*from one's superiors*, feh'-eh' zōng-i' 弗合上意

DISSERTATION, *a* ih-p'in leng' 一篇論

DISSEVER, *to* feng-k'æ 分開; ts'ah'-k'æ 拆開;—*with a knife*, tsæn-k'æ' 斬開

DISSIMILAR, feh siang'-ziang, 弗相像; *very* —, da' feh-siang'-dong 大弗相同

DISSIPATE *sadness*, ka-ka meng' 解°悶; sæn-sæn sing' 散散心

DISSOLUTE, fōng'-dōng 放蕩

DISSOLVE, *to melt*, yiang 煙; sah 煙; hwô 化; yiang-diao' 煙了;—*in water*, shü'-li 'o-k'æ' 水°裡和開; shü'-li yiang-k'æ 水°裡煙開;—(*i. e. cut*), friendship, djih kyiao' 絶交;—partnership, feng tsiang' 分帳; feng siu' 分手

DISSUADE, *to exhort and caution*, kyün'-kyiae 勸戒; *exhort him to stop*, kyün'-sih gyi hyih' 勸息其歇

DISTANCE, yün 遠; li-yün' 離遠; *what is the — apart?* to-siao' yün 多少遠? *the — is about five li*, da-iah' ng' li yün' 大約五°里°遠

DISTANTLY connected (as relatives or ideas), su-yün' 疏遠

DISTASTE, m i'-c'ü 無°意趣

DISTEND, *to* — *with wind*, fah-

- p'ōng', or fah-p'oh' 發脣; *to bloat*, fah-tsiang' 發脹
- DISTILL, *to tsing* 蒸; tsing'-kyi-læ 蒸起來
- DISTINCT, *separate*, feh siang'-lin 弗相連; *different*, koh'-bih 各別; *clear*, ts'ing-t'ong' 淸通 — *articulation*, k'eo'-ing ts'ing-t'ong' 口音清通; k'eo'-ing ts'ing-k'oh' 口音清確
- DISTINCTLY, *to see* —, k'en'-ts'ing-tong' 看清通
- DISTINGUISH, *to bin'-pih* 辨別; feng-pih' 分別; *I can't — it*, therefore it must be hard to discern, ngô bin'-feh-c'ih'-læ, sô-yi da-kæ næn feng-bin' 我辨弗出來所以大概難分辯
- DISTINGUISHED, yiu ming-vông' 有名望; ming-vông' do' 名望大。
- DISTORT, *to ao'-hwa* 拗歪
- DISTORTED, hwa 歪; — mouth, hwa-cü' 歪嘴
- DISTRACT, *to — the mind*, feng sing' 分心
- DISTRACTED *mind*, sing-mõng'-feh-ding' 心忙弗定; sing-lön' 心亂; *almost — (crazed)*, weng-feh'-jih-mo' 魂弗入墓
- DISTRESS, kw'u'-ts'u 苦楚; kw'u'-næn 苦難; *suffering*, kw'u'-t'ong 苦痛; *in —*, læ-tih kyüh' kw'u'-ts'u 來的吃苦楚; læ-tih ziu kw'u'-t'ong 來的受苦痛
- DISTRESSED (in appearance), zeo-mi' tang-pah'-kyih 愁眉打百結; *in mind*, sing-li kw'u' 心裡苦; iu-üih' 憂鬱; iu-iu'-üoh-üoh' 憂憂鬱鬱
- DISTRIBUTE, *to feng-p'a'* 分派; — *impartially*, kong-bing' feng' 公平分; kyüing feng' 均分; — *books*, feng shü' 分書; — *type*, wæn z' 還字
- DISTRICT, yün 縣; *region*, di-föng 地方; — *magistrate*, cü-yün' 知縣; — *examinations*, yün-k'ao' 縣考; *god of a small* —, t'u'-di-bu'-sah 土地菩薩
- DISTRUST *to nyi'-oh'* 疑惑; ts'a-nyi' 猜疑
- DISTURB *to kying'-dong* 驚動
- DISTURBANCE, nao-z' 闹事; *to get up a —*, ts-z' 滋事
- DISTURBED *in mind*, sing'-li-yiao-yiao'-peh-ih' 心裡搖搖不一; — *in sleep*, kw'eng'-feh-en'-jün 睡弗安然
- DISUSE, *not to use*, feh-yüong' 弗用; *fallen into disuse*, dziang-kyiu' feh-tsoh' 長久弗作
- DITCH, wu-nyi-den' 汚泥潭; yiang-keo-den' 陽溝潭; *to dig a —*, dao keo' 掏溝
- DITTY, t'en-wõng' 攤黃; ky'uoh-ts' 曲子; siao'-diao 小調 (ih-tsah)
- DIVE, *to sah-kong'* 殺攻; sah-kong'-loh-ky'i' 殺攻落去

DIVER, sah-kong'-go nying 殺攻
个。人。

DIVERGE, to — gradually, dzin'-dzin-ts'ō'-k'æ-ky'i' 漸漸必開去。

DIVERS, several, kyi-go' 幾个; hao-kyi'-go 好幾個。

DIVERSE, different, koh-tyiang' 各樣; several kinds, hao-kyi'-tyiang 好幾樣。

DIVERSION, for —, siao-ky'in'-yüong-go 消遣用个。

DIVERSITY, koh 各; — in opinion, koh'-nying yiu koh-i'-s 各人。有各意思; koh'-tsih-ih-kyin' 各執一見; but little —, sao-we-zōng'-loh 稍爲上落; sao'-yiu-feh-dong' 稍有弗同; — in kind, koh-dzong-gyi-le' 各從其類; — in color and pattern, koh'-seh koh-tyiang' 各色各樣。

DIVERT, to — the mind, sän-sänsing' 散散心; siao-siao-ky'in' 消消遣; siao-siao-t'en' 消消閒。

DIVEST of clothing, kw'un i' 寬衣; i-zōng' t'eh'-loh 衣裳。脫落

DIVIDE, to feng 分; feng-k'æ' 分開; — by cutting, ts'ih'-k'æ 切開; ditto (as a fish, melon &c.), p'o'-k'æ 破開; — in halves, te'-feng-k'æ' 對分開; te'-ts'ih-k'æ' 對切開; — in three parts, feng' tso sän kwu' 分做三股; — equally, tsiao' kwu kyüing-

feng' 照股均分; — by a partition, lah-k'æ'; kah-k'æ 隔開

DIVIDED mind, ih sing' ts'ong liang yüoh' 一心充兩用

DIVIDEND, kæ-feng' 該分

DIVINATION, ky'i-k'ø' sön-ming' 起課算命

DIVINE, to — (with three cash), poh-k'ø' 卜課; ky'i-k'ø' 起課; to settle doubt, kyüh nyi' 决疑; — (with lettered bamboos), ts'iu-ts'in' 抽籤; — with a motto, on paper, ts'eh z' 測字; ditto before an idol, gyiu ts'in' 求籤; meng ts'in-s' 問籤詩; — with a bird, gyin bæn' 簿牌; to tell fortunes, sön ming' 算命; pi ming-ts' 批命帶

DIVINE, belonging to God, kwe'-ü Jing-ming' 歸于神明; proceeding from God, dzæ'-ü Jing-ming' ka lœ' 在于神明而來; to become —, dzing Jing' 成神

DIVINE, a clergymen, kyiao'-s 教師; Roman Catholic —, jing-vu' 神父; a theologian, cü'-ka sing'-shü-go sin-sang' 註解聖書个先生。

DIVINER, ky'i-k'ø' sin'-sang 起課先生; — of places, fong-shü' sin'-sang 風水先生; fortune teller, sön'-ming sin'-sang 算命先生。

DIVINITY, the essence of God, Jing-t'i' 神體; a —, ih'-we Jing-

- ming' 一位 神明; ih-we' bu-sah' 一位 菩薩; *treatise on* —, Jing-dao' cong-leng' 神道總論
- DIVISION, *Math.* feng-fah' 分法
- DIVISOR, feng-su' 分數
- DIVORCE, *to* li'-diao lao'-nyüing 離了°老女°; *a writing of* —, li-shü' 離書
- DIVULGE, *to* lu-fong' 露風; sih'-leo 淫漏; — *a secret*, tseo'-leo fong-sing' 走漏風信
- DIZZINESS, deo-yüing' 頭暈; deo'-yüing-yüing'-dong 頭暈暈動
- Do, *to* tso 做; tsoh 作; 'ang 行; we 爲; *when will you — it*, ng kyi'-z we tso 你°幾時會做; *cannot — (it)*, tso'-feh-læ 做弗來; — *not*, feh-k'o' or m-nao' 弗可; hao-vong' 弗°用°; feh iao' 弗要; *to — evil many times*, tsoh-oh' to-tön' 作惡多端; — *good deeds (or give alms)*, 'ang jün' 行°善; tso hao'-z 做好事; *whatever we —*, sô-tsoh' sô-we' 所作所爲; *will this — or not?* keh' hao'-s-teh feh 這°好使得否°? *it will —*, hao'-s-teh go 好使得个°; *How do you —?* ng' hao' feh 你°好否°? ng' hao' yiae 你°好也? *I — not know*, ng'o' feh hyiao'-teh 我弗曉得
- DOCILE, t'iah'-voh 貼°服
- DOCK, *open space for making and repairing vessels*, jün-ts'iang' 船廠
- 廠; — *occupied by one vessel*, jün'-tong'; *in — for repairs*, jün-ts'iang'-li læ-tih siu' 船廠裡來的修
- DOCTOR, i-sang' 醫生; 'ang-i' sin'-sang 行°醫先生
- DOCTRINE, dao'-li 道理; — *of religion*, kyiao'-cong dao'-li 教中道理
- DOCUMENT, veng-ky'i' 文契; — *for presentation to the emperor*, tseo'-tsöng 奏章
- DODGE, *to* to'-sin 躲閃 (not an equivalent).
- DOE, ts'loh' 雌鹿 (ih-tsah)
- DOG, keo 狗; wun-kyi' 黃°犬° (ih-tsah)
- DOG-KENNEL, keo-k'o' or keo-k'un' 狗窩
- DOGGED looks, min-k'ong' heh'-pong 面孔黑奔; min vu hyi-seh 面無喜色
- DOINGS, tsoh'-we 作爲
- DOLEFUL, lonely and miserable (as persons or places), dzih-moh' 寂寞; kwu-ts'i' 孤悽; — sound (of living creatures), ts'i-ts'aui'-go sing-ing' 懷悽个°聲音; pe-æ'-go sing-ing' 悲哀个°聲音
- DOLL, 'en 孩° (ih-go)
- DOLLAR, fæn-ping' 番餅; yiang-dzin' 洋錢 (ih-kw'e); *quarter of a —*, liang'-koh-pun' 兩角°半; *ditto, the coin*, s-k'æ' 四開; *half a —*, pun'-kw'e 半塊; *ditto, the coin*, te'-k'æ' 對開

DOLT, ngæ-nying' 呆人°; ngæ-moh'-deo 呆木頭

DOMESTIC affairs, kô-vu' z 家務事; — use, kô yüong' 家用; — produce, c'ih'-ts'en 出產; the six — animals, loh-hyüoh' 六畜; sang-k'eo' 性口; — or native cloth, du'-pu 土布

DOMESTIC, servant, yüong-nying' 傭人°; male slave, kô-nying' 家人° (ih-go)

DOMINION, jurisdiction, kæ-kwun' 該管; the British —, Da-Ing' kæ-kwun' 大英該管

DOMINEERING, do-yiang' 大樣

DOMINOES, bone bæn 牌; kweh-ba' 骨牌° (a set, ih fu); to play —, c'ô bæn' 扯牌°

DONE, finished, tso'-wun-de 做完了; tso'-ko-tih-de 做過的了; dzing-kong'-de 成功了; well cooked, joh 熟; insufficiently —, ky'in joh' 欠熟; can't be —, tso'-feh-læ 做弗來; long'-feh-læ 弄弗來; dong'-siu-feh-læ 動手弗來; 'o'-siu-feh-læ' 下手弗來

DONKEY, li-ts' 驢子 (ih-p'ih)

DONOR, s'-cü 施主; — (of charity), sô'-cü 捨主

DOOM, to condemn, ding zd' 定罪; — to eternal punishment, ding ziüong'-kw'u ying-val' 定受永苦刑罰

DOOR, meng 門 (ih-deo, ih-sin); at the —, meng-k'eo-den' 門口

頭°; front —, zin-meng' 前門; back —, 'eo'-meng' 後門; shut the —, kwæn meng' 關門; open the —, k'æ meng' 開門; lock the —, so meng' 鎮門; next —, kah'-pih meng' 隔壁門

DOOR-KEEPER, kwun-meng'-go nying 管門人°; an old —, kwun-meng lao-den' 管門老頭°

DOOR-SILL, di-voh' 地樑

DORMITORY, vông-kæn 房間°; kw'eng'-kæn 睡間°; ngo-vông' 臥房

DOSE, a ih-voh' 一服; how many doses shall I take? ngô' kæ ky'üoh' kyi voh' 我該吃幾服?

DOT, a ih-tin' 一點

DOTAGE, (in his) —, mong'-tong-de 懈惰了°; gyi lao'-be-de 其老背了° (used in reproach).

DOTE, to — upon, ziang weh-pao' ka æ' 像活寶介° 愛; æ'-ju tsông'-zông ming-cü' 愛如掌上明珠

DOUBLE, sông 雙; — thread, sông-keng' sin 雙根線; — minded, sæn-sing' liang-i 三心兩意; — entendre sông-kwæn' shih-wô' 雙關說話; — price, sông-be' kô-din 雙倍價錢°; liang-be kyü' 兩倍貴°; kô-be to 加° 倍多

DOUBLE, to kô' ih-be' 加° 一倍

— money at interest, te'-peng te-li' 對本對利; — up (as paper), te üih'-cün 對攢轉; te tsih'-long 對摺攏; — in trade, te dzæn din' 對賺錢; 'eh-ts din' 合子錢。

DOUBT, *to* nyi-sing' 疑心; ts'æ-nyi' 猜疑; nyi-'oh' 疑惑; *in* —, nyi-'oh'-peh-kyüih 疑惑不決

DOUBTFUL, *it is* m-su' 無數; — (and uncertain), weh-lih' weh-deh'; 活立活踢°; iao'-bōng feh-ding' 要防弗定; yün-shü' 懸勢; yün-shü'-dang-tsiang 懸勢歪將

DOUBTLESS, ih-ding' 一定; vu-nyi' 無疑

DOUGH, sang min'-feng 生麵粉; light (as —), song'-de 鬆了°; fah-t'eo'-de 發透了°

DOVE, pæn-kyiu' 斑鳩 (ih-tsah)

DOVETAIL, *to* ô-ts'iah'-mi'-pō shing'-deo (magpie-tail) 鴉鵠尾。巴榫頭

DOWAGER, *the empress* —, wōng-t'a'-eo 皇太后

DOWN, 'ô 下°; loh 落; walk —, tseo'-loh-læ 走落來; take it —, 'ô-loh'ky'i 下°落去°; put (it) —, fōng'-loh 放落; en-loh'-ky'i 安落去°; sit —, zo-tæn'-loh, 坐°打°落; lie —, kw'eng'-tao 睡°倒; ditto, kw'eng'-loh-ky'i 睡°落去°; lie — a while, le ih'-zōng;

placed upside —, fən'-hyiang fōng'-tih-de 反向放的°了°; please sit —, ts'ing zo' 請坐°

DOWN, soft feathers, nyüong mao' 絨毛

DOWNCAST, wé-deo-t'ah-nao' 瘫頭場腦; wé-wé'-ze-ze' 瘫瘓痺症°; pib'-pih-sih-sih.

DOWNHILL, *to walk* tseo'-loh sæn 走落山

DOWNRIGHT, *plainly*, ming-ming'-tōng-tōng' 明明當當; — falsehood, ming-ming' z kō'-wō 明明是假話

DOWRY of money, lands, houses &c. (which a woman brings at marriage), ze-kō' 隨嫁°; ze-lin'-din 隨奩錢°; furniture and clothing, tsōng-lin' 粧奩; furniture, kō'-tsōng 嫁粧; bedding, p'u-dzing' 鋪陳; — (which the husband gives to the wife's father), p'ing'-kying 賞金

DOXOLOGY, dzong-tsæn'-ko 頌讚歌

DOZE, *to* hwō-ky'i 花起; tang-k'eh'-c'ong 打磕睡°; gyün-ky'i 倦起; *to have a* —, hwō'ih-hwō 化一化; just ready to sleep, kw'eng'-joh kw'a 睡°熟快; just ready to wake, tsiang diao-kao' 將調覺°

DOZEN, *a* jih-nyi' 十二°

DRAFT, rough ts'ao'-kao 草稿 (ih-go); — of exchange, we-p'iao' 汇票 See DRAUGHT.

DRAG, *to* là ; ky'in 緯; te 自 ; t'o 拖; t'a ; — (as a boat), te-ky'in or ts'ô-ky'in' 自緯; — a net, t'a mông' 拖網; — on the ground (as a dress), t'o di' 拖地; — one into difficulty, t'o-nying-loh-shü' 拖人° 落水°

DRAGGLE, *to* t'o ao'-tsao 拖糢糢; — in the mud, t'o'-djoh na-nyi' 拖着°爛°泥; — and wet, t'o sih' 拖濕

DRAGON, long 龍 (ih-keng, ih-kwang); dragon's blood, hyüih-gyih' 血竭

DRAGON-FLY, ts'ing-ding' 蜻蜓 (ih-tsah)

DRAIN, covered —, ing-keo' 陰溝; open —, yang-keo' 陽溝

DRAIN, *to* — off water, keo 溝

DRAKE, yüong-aen' 雄鴨° (ih-tsah)

DRAMA (in verse), hyi'-ky'üoh 戲曲; — for the stage, hyi'-peng 戲本

DRAUGHT, a swallow of water, ih-k'eo shü' 一口水; a — of fish, ih-mông ng' 一網魚°; — of wind, pih'-fong 壁風; leo-fong' 漏風; do not let a — blow (on you), feh-k'o' pih'-fong c'ü 弗可壁風吹°; — of a ship, jün ky'üoh-shü' sing-ts'in' 船吃°水°深淺; make a — of soldiers, ts'iu ping' 抽兵; bah ping' 拔兵

DRAUGHTS, game of we-gyi' 圍棋

棋; to play —, tsiah we-gyi' 着圍棋

DRAW, *to pull*, te 自 ; là ; t'o 拖; — up the curtain, meng-lin' te-zöng-ky'i 門簾自上去°; — water, tang shü' 打水°; — near, tseo'-long-læ 走攏來; gying'-long-læ 近攏來; — out, bah-c'ih' 拔出; tsoh'-c'ih 斫出; — out nails, bah ting-cii' 拔釘銖; — out teeth, tsoh'-loh ngô-ts" 斫落牙°齒; — a picture, sia wô' 寫°畫; miao-wô' 描畫; tang du' 打圖; — from nature, i pih' sia 意筆寫°; — by looking at a pattern, ing'-ko-læ 印過來; deo-ko'-læ 投過來; t'eh'-ko-læ 揚過來; — from a pattern through paper, ing'-leh sia' 印得°寫°; — a likeness, sia ziang' 寫°像; sia' 'ang-loh' 寫°樂; — lots (by long and short slips), ts'iu' dziang-tön' 抽長短; ditto (by bits of paper rolled up), ts'ah' ts-meh-den' 摄紙抹頭° — customers, la ma'-cü 拉°買°主; I wish to — your custom, ngô' iao nyiang'-p'en ng 我要仰攀°你°; — the hands into the sleeves, siu soh'-tsing-ky'i 手縮進去°

DRAWBACK, customs' dzeng p'iao' 存票

DRAW-BRIDGE, (to draw up) tiao'-gyiao 吊橋; movable bridge, weh-gyiao' 活橋 (ih-diao)

DRAWER, ts'iu-teo' 抽斗 (ih-

- tsah); *pull out a —*, ts'iu-teo yi-c'ih'-lae 抽斗移出來; *push in the —*, ts'iu-teo yi-tsing'-ky'i 抽斗移進去。
- DRAWERS, kw'u 褲; *inner —*, t'i-li kw'u 替裡褲 (ih-diao, ih-iaο)
- DRAWING, du 圖; sia-go du' 寫。个°圖 (ih-go); wô 畫 (ih-tsiang, if mounted, ih-foh); *to make a —*, tang ih-go du' 打一个°圖; miao ih-go du' 描一个°圖; sia ih-go du' 寫。一个°圖
- DRAWING-PENCIL, miao-hwô'-pih 描花筆 (ih-ts)
- DRAWL, *to kông'-leh*, ga-ngô'-ga-teh.
- DREAD, p'ô 怕; gyü-dæn' 懼憚; full of —, ky'ih'-hyin-ky'ih-hoh' 吃險吃霍
- DREADFUL, p'ô p'ô-go 怕怕个°
- DREAM, mong 夢 (also pron. mÔng); lön-mong' 亂夢
- DREAM, *to tso mong* 做夢; never dreamed of it, mong'-li siang'-feh-tao'-go 夢裡想弗到个°
- DREARY, m-hying'-cü 無興致
- DREDGE river mud, nyin' 'o-nyi' 捏河泥; — with flour, sen'-tin min-feng' 霽點麪粉
- DREGS, tsô 渣; sediment, kyiah 脚; — strained from wine, tsao 糟
- DRENCH, *to soak*, seng'-t'eo 沔透; heng'-t'eo.
- DRENCHED with rain, li'-nga tu'
- seng'-t'eo 裡外°都 沔°透; wu-dah-dah'-go-de 腐°沓沓了°
- DRESS, clothing, i-zông' 衣裳; every day —, ts'u-c'ün' i-zông' 粗穿衣裳°; ze-dzông' i-zông' 隨常衣裳°; visiting —, c'ih-k'ah' i-zông' 出客衣裳°; si'-c'ün i-zông' 細穿衣裳°; very particular as to —, c'ün i-zông' ting k'ao'-kyiu 穿衣裳。頂考究; careless in — (dirty), c'ün'-leh lah-t'ah' 穿得°邋遢; dirty and ragged (in —), lô-tsô.
- DRESS, *to put on clothes*, c'ün i-zông' 穿衣裳°; — a child, teng siao-nying' c'ün i-zông' 搭。小人°穿衣裳°; well dressed, c'ün'-leh, bin k'ah-ky'i-go 穿°得°便客氣个°; poorly dressed, c'ün'-leh pe-pe'-go 穿°得°卑卑个°
- DRESSING-GLASS, tsiah-i-kying' 着衣鏡 (ih-min)
- DRIBBLE, *to fall in drops*, tin'-tang-tin ti'-loh 點打點滷落; *to slaver*, liu zæn'-dzô-shü' 流涎°沫°水°
- DRIED, ken 乾; — in the sun, sa'-ken-de 曬°乾了°; — fruits, ken ko'-ts 乾果子; — apples, bing-ko ken' 莹果乾; — grapes, bu-dao ken' 葡萄乾; fæn-dao' 番葡萄; — peaches, dao-fu' 桃餅; — persimmons, z'-ping 柿餅; — fish, ng-siang' 魚°煮

DRIFT, *to be driven with the current*,
ze shü' t'eng-læ t'eng-ky'i'

隨水來去; boat
drifting for bad purposes, t'eng-
kōng-jün' 江船

DRILL, *to — a hole*, cün dong' 鑽
洞 (cün or tsön); — *a small hole*,
tsön ngæn'-ts 鑽眼子; — *as
troops*, ts'ao-lin' 操練; *going
to —*, loh ts'ao' ky'i 落操去

DRINK, *to ky'üoh 吃*; hah 呷;
he wants to drink a little water,
gyi iao ky'üoh' ih-tin shü' 其
要吃一點水; — *(as
horses)*, ing 飲

DRINK, *fondness for —*, t'en tsiu'
貪酒

DRIP, *to ti'-loh-læ 滴落來*

DRIPPING-PAN, *baking-pan*, p'ang-
bun' 烹盤

DRIVE, *to — cows*, ken ngeo' 赶
牛; — *him out*, ken' gyi c'ih'
赶其出; — *out mosquitoes*, tæn'
meng-djong' 捉蚊虫; — *a
nail*, k'ao' ih-me' ting-cü' 挖一枚
釘銖; — *against*, djong-
djoh' 撞着。

DRIVING rain, zia-fong' yü 斜風雨

DRIZZLE, *to loh-yü'-mao-s' 落雨
毛絲*; *it drizzles*, læ-tih loh-yü'-
mao-s' 來的落雨毛絲

DROLL, *hao fah-siao' go 好發
笑个*

DROMEDARY, doh-fong-do' 獨峰
駝 (ih-deo)

DRONE, *the male bee*, yüong-fong'
雄蜂 (ih-tsah)

DROOL, *to — (as an infant)*, c'ih
zen'-dzô-shü' 出涎沫水

DROOP, *to — (as a flower)*, dang-
loh' 離落; — *the head forward*, deo'
eo-tæn'-tao 頭僵打倒; — *the head on one side*, deo
gwæn-tao'.

DROP, *a ih tin' 一點*; *a — of
water*, ih tin shü 一點水

DROP, *to fall in drops*, ti'-loh'
滴落; *to fall*, tih'-loh 跌落;
let it drop, peh gyi tih'-loh 俾其
跌落; — *(as ripe fruit)*,
t'eng'-loh 脫落; — *by spoon-
fuls*, ih diao-kang' ih diao-kang'
tao'-tih 一調羹一調羹倒的

DROPSY, shü'-kwu bing' 水臘病;
kwu'-tsiang bing' 臘脹病

DROSS, vu'-tong-go tsö' 浮當
个渣

DROVE, ih-dziao' 一羣; ih-de'
一隊; *a — of cattle*, ih-dziao-
ngeo' 一羣牛

DROUGHT, 'en 旱; t'in 'en' 天旱;
Summer —, 'en-ò' 旱夏;
Winter —, 'en tong' 旱冬

DROWN, *to tsing'-sah 濡殺*; —
one's self, deo-shü' si' 投水死;
— *one's-self in the canal*,
deo 'o' si' 投河死

DROWSY, hweng-gyün' 昏倦;
gyün-ky'i 倦起

DRUDGE, *to* tso kw'u'-kong 做苦工

DRUGGIST, yiah-tin'-kwun 藥店官

DRUGS, yiah-dzæ' 藥材

DRUG-SHOP, (large) yiah-dzæ' ông' 藥材行°; (small) —, yiah-tin' 藥店

DRUM, kwu 鼓; *large* —, do kwu' 大鼓; *small* —, teo' kwu 斗鼓; — *bulging in the middle*, hwô kwu' 花鼓 (ih-go)

DRUMMER, kwu-siu' 鼓手 (ih-ming)

DRUM-STICK, kwu-djü' 鼓槌 (ib-tsah)

DRUNK, tsiu' ky'üöh-tse' 酒吃°醉

DRUNKARD, tsiu'-kyü 酒鬼°; tse'-hen 醉漢 (ih-go)

DRY, sao 燥; ken 乾; — *as powder*, feng'-sao 粉燥; — *ground*, sao' di 燥地; — *wood*, ken za' 乾柴°; sao' za 燥柴°; *the canals are* —, 'o-ken' shü-sao' 河乾水°燥

DRY, *to* — *in the sun*, sa 曬°; — *by the fire*, hong 烘; *ditto something slightly damp*, be 焙; — *in the open air*, lóng 朗

DUCK, aen 鴨°; *wild* —; yia'-aen 野°鴨°; shü'-aen 水°鴨° (ih-tsah); *duck's eggs*, ah'-daen 鴨蛋; — *meat*, ah' nyüoh 鴨肉°

DUCTILE, nying 韻

DUE, *how much is* — *you?* ng' yiu to-siao' tsiang læ nying deo' 你°

有多少帳在°何°處°? *what is required*, veng' sô ing-teh'-go 分°所應得个°; *what is proper*, li' sô tông-jün' 理所當然; *arrived in time*, tsiao z-eo' tao'-liao 照時候到了。

DUEL, liang'-tô siang-tang' 兩下°相打

DULL, meng-meng'-hweng-hweng' 悶悶昏昏; — *color*, hweng'-seh 昏色; — *of hearing* (primarily, affected deafness), tsia'-mi-long' 借°米聾

DULY, *at the time*, tsiao z'-eo' 照時候; cing' z-k'eh 準時刻; 'aü' z-k'eh 限°時刻; *letter received, sing*, cing'-z-k'eh siu-tao'-de 信準時刻收到了°; — *prepared*, yü-be' ding-töng' 預備定當

DUMB, ö' k'eo vu-yin' 啞°口無言; — *and staring*, moh-ding'-k'eo'-ngæ 目定口呆; speechless, ve' kóng 弗°會°講°; *a deaf and dumb person*, ö'-ts 啞子

DUN color, t'ih' seh 鐵色; *to — for money*, dong-din' t'ao'-leh loso, or dong-din' t'ao-leh ts'i-tseo' 銅錢°討得°囉°唆°

DUNCE, *one of no capacity*, c'ing'-dzæ 蠢才; nyü-c'ü'-peh-dzin'-go nying 愚痴不智°個人°

DUNG, o 屎; feng糞; manure, bi; liaoj 料

DUNGEON, lao-kæn' 牢監°

DUPE, *to* keo-ying' 勾引; his — ,

- gyi'-go zih' 其个°食; ziu gyi'-go nyü' 受其个°愚
- DURABLE, næ-kyiu' 耐久; kying-yüong' 經用; — (as clothing), kying-c'ün' 經穿
- DURING three years, sæn nyin' li-hyang' 三年裡向; — the time I was in Shanghai, ngó' lae Zōng-hæ' z-'eo 我在°上海時候
- DUSK, wōng-hweng' 黃昏 corruptly called wun-hwun-den'; sah-en' 雲°暗
- DUST, hwe-dzing' 灰塵; thick —, hwe-dzing'-bang-bong' 灰塵 鬚鬚
- DUST, to — by wiping, k'a hwe-dzing' 掂°灰塵; — by whipping, tæn hwe-dzing' 撵灰塵
- DUST-BRUSH, feather mao-shih'-tsiu 毛刷帚 (ih-kwun)
- DUST-CLOTH, k'a-hwe'-pu 掂°灰布 (ih-kw'e)
- DUST-PAN, peng-teo' 番斗 (ih-tsah)
- DUTCH, 'O-læn'-koh-go 荷蘭國 个°; — man, 'O-læn nyin' 荷蘭人°
- DUTIFUL, hyiao'-jing 孝順; — son, hyiao'-ts 孝子
- DUTY, meng-veng' 名°分°; one's own —, peng'-veng 本分°; Customs' —, se'-din 稅錢°; — memo, zōng-se'-tæn 上稅單; wun-se'-tæn 完稅單; — proof, siu-se'-tæn 收稅單
- DWARF, a'-ts 矮°子
- DWARF, to — by bending branches, bun-ju' 蠻樹
- DWELL, to djü 住; deng 庵; — alone, ih-go nying' zí' deng 一个°人°自°庵
- DWELLING, where is your honorable —? ng fu'-zōng ah-li' 你府上何°處? my humble —, bi-sō' 敝舍; — house, djü-dzeh' 住宅; — place, deng-sing'-ts-c'ü' 庵身之處; djü-kyü' 住居; ditto of the family, djü-kö' 住家°
- DWINDLE, to grow less by degrees, dzin'-dzin siao'-long-ky'i 漸漸小攏去°
- DYE, to nyin 染; — by dipping, weh 湫°; — cotton cloth, nyin pu' 染°布; — red, nyin 'ong' 染°紅; — by brushing, shih' nyin 刷染°
- DYER, nyin'-s-vu 染°司務
- DYE-STUFF, ngæn-liao' 顏°料
- DYING, tsiang dön-ky'i 將斷氣; kw'a ling-cong'-de 快°臨終了°; — words, yi-yin' 遺言; — commands, yi-ming' 遺命
- DYNASTY, dziao-dæ' 朝代; the present —, peng'-dziao 本朝; the beginning of ditto, peng'-dziao k'a-koh' 本朝開國
- DYSENTERY, 'ong-li' 紅痢; hyüih'-li 血痢
- DYSPEPSIA, ky'üoh'-zih feh hwô 吃°食弗化; we-kô ſa' 胃家°毒

E

EACH, koh 各; me 每; — by himself or itself, koh'-nying kwun zi' 各人° 管自°; they love — other, gyi-lah' dō-kō' siang-æ' 伊° 等° 大° 家° 相愛; gyi-lah pe'-ts' siang-æ' 伊° 等° 彼此相愛; — end, liang' deo 兩頭; dütto (of many ends), me' ih-go deo' 每一个° 頭; — person has one, koh' nyinyg yiu ih'-go 各人° 有一个°; — man, ko'-ko nyinyg 個個人°; koh' nyinyg 各人°; — kind, me' yiang 每樣; koh' yiang 各樣; take three of — kind, koh' yiang do' səen-go 各樣拿° 三個°; me' yiang do səen' go 每樣拿° 三個°; one to —, ih'-go kah'-ky'i; a dollar to — man, koh nyinyg ih-kw'e fən-ping' 各人° 一塊番餅
EAGER, ts'ih'-sing 切心; — expectation, ts'ih'-sing siang'-vōng 切心想望; hyüih'-sing siang'-vōng 血心想望

EAR, ng'-tō 耳° 采 (tō or to); deaf 一, ng'-tō long' 耳° 采聾; ring-ing in the ears, ng'-tō 'ong-'ong'-hyiang 耳° 采鬨 鬨響; — ache, ng'-tō t'ong' 耳° 采痛; in at the right — out at the left (i.e. inattentive), jing-tsah' ng'-tō tsing' tsia'-tsah ng'-to c'ih' 右隻耳° 采進左° 隻耳° 采出; — brush, siao-sih'-ts 消息

子; — pick, leo' ng-tō ūæn' 鑄耳° 采彎; — ring, gwænts' 環子; — wax, ng'-tō ò' 耳° 蒙°; to bore the ear, c'ün' ng'-tō ngæn' 穿耳° 采° 眼°; an — of corn, ih-ts' loh-koh' 一枝稊穀; ih-be' loh-koh' 一穗° 稊穀

EARLY, tsao 早; — in the day, ts'ing-tsao' 清早; — in the morning, tsao' t'in-liang 早天亮; — and late, or morning and night, tsao'-æn 早晏; come —, tsao'-læ 早來

EARN, to dzæn 賺; — money, dzæn' dong-din' 賺銅錢。

EARNEST, nyih-sing' 热° 心; hyüih'-sing 血心; ih'-sing ih'-i 一心一意; cün-sing' cüts' 專心致志; in —, nyinyg'-tsing' 認真; make an — effort, nyinyg' ih'-k'eo ky'i 忍一口气; — at one work, cün-kong'-gyi'-z' 專攻其事

EARTH, the di-giyu' 地球; the ground, di-ying' 地陽; earth, na-nyi' 坤; nyo-t'u' 泥土

EARTHEN-WARE, ngô'-ho 瓦貨

EARTH-QUAKE, di-cing' 地震; t'in-yiao' di-dong' 天搖地動
EARTH-WORM, ts'oh'-zin, c'ib-zin, or c'oh-zin, 曲蟮; di-zen' 地蠶

EASE, at en-tæn' 安耽; hao 好; no care, m-sing' m-z' 無心無事; to do with —, tso

leh ky'ing-fien' 做得。輕泛
EASE, can you — me a little?
ng' hao' peh ngô kw'un-s'-tin feh
你。好俾。我寬舒點否。
EASILY, yüong-yi' 容易; sang'-
lih 省力
EAST, tong 東; — side, tong-pin'
東邊; — wind, tong fong' 東風;
— gate, tong meng' 東門
EASTWARD, hyiang-tong' 向東;
dziao-tong' 朝東
EASY, yüong-yi' 容易; sang'-lih
省力; not hard, feh næn' 弗難;
light, ky'ing-yi' 輕易; in
— circumstances, weng-pao'-go
溫飽个; keo' ky'üoh, keo'
yüong' 穀吃穀用; — in
treating others, no-jün' 懷善;
— in manners, ts'ong-yüong'
從容; z-dzæ' 自在
EAT, to ky'üoh 吃; p'in 騞;
rice or a meal, ky'üoh væn' 吃飯;
— enough, ky'üoh' pao 吃飽;
— only vegetables (as the
Buddhists do), ky'üoh ts'a' 吃菜;
can't — it, ky'üoh'-feh-læ'
吃弗來; don't like to —, ga'
k'eo; — (as insects do), cü 蟲;
have eaten, ky'üoh'-ko'-de 吃過了;
p'in'-ko'-de 騞過了。
EATABLE, k'o-yi ky'üoh' 可以
吃。

EATABLES, ky'üoh'-zih 吃食
EATING-HOUSE, tsiu'-kwun-tin'
酒館店; small —, væn-tin'
飯店

EAVES, yin-deo' 簷頭; — of the
house, oh'-yin-deo' 屋簷頭
EAVES-DROPPER, one who listens
at the partition, ih-pih t'ing' 隔
壁聽 (ih-go)
EBB-TIDE, t'e'-dziao 退潮; loh-
shü' 落水
EBONY, u-moh' 烏木
ECCENTRIC person, kwæ-p'ib'-go
nying 乖僻个。人; c'ih'-wu-
gyi-le'-go nyding 出乎其類个
人。
ECHO, ing'-ky'i-go sing-hyang'
應起个聲響
ECLIPSE of the sun, wu-jih' 糊日;
jih-zih' 日蝕; — of the moon,
wu-yüih' 糊月; yüih-zih' 月蝕
ECLIPSE, wöng-dao' 黃道
ECONOMIZE, to tso-nying-kö' 做
人。家。; gyn'-iah 儉約
ECONOMICAL, saving, gyin'-sang
儉省; kyin'-sang 簡省; keh;
keh-sön' 合算
ECSTATIC, hwun-hyi' ko-deo' 歡喜過頭;
ko'-ü hwun-hyi' 過於歡喜
EDDY, bun-shü' 盤水; jün-shü'
旋水 (ih-go)
EDGE, bong-pin' 旁邊; pin-yin'
邊沿; — of a knife, tao-fong'
刀鋒; tao-k'eo' 刀口; has
lost its —, fong-deo' tih'-loh-de
鋒頭跌落了。
EDGE, to — up, yi-long'-ky'i 移
攏去; yi-long'-lae 移攏來
EDGEWISE, can't get a word in

—, ih-kyü' tu ts'aen'-feh-tsing'
一句都串°弗進; ts'ah' yin
feh zöng' 插言弗上
EDGING, kwe'-ts 桂子; siang-
diao' 鐮條

EDICT, kao'-z 告示; *imperial* —,
zöng-yü' 上諭; sing'-ts 聖旨;
wöng-pöng' 皇榜; tsiao'-shü
詔書; *the Sacred* —, Sing'-yü
Kwöng'-hyüing 聖諭廣訓
EDIFY, *to — him*, peh gyi tsing-ih'
俾°其進益

EDIT, *to ting'-tsing* 訂正

EDITION, *the first*— (printed), di-
ih'-ts'ing'-c'ih-go shü' 第一次
印出个°書; *the first*— (cut
on blocks), ts'u k'eh'-c'ih-go shü'
初刻出个°書

EDITOR, ting'-tsing-go cü'-kwu 訂
正个°主顧

EDUCATE *him*, dzing-dziu' gyi-go
dzæ-'oh' 成就其个°才學°

EDUCATION, *good* 'oh-jih' hao'
學°術好; dzæ-'oh' kwöng'
才學°廣; *a person of* —, yiu
'oh-veng' go nying' 有學°問
个°人°

EEL, mun 鰻; *field* —, wöng-zin
黃鱔°; nyi-ts'iu' 泥鰌; jün'-
yü 鱔魚 (ih-keng)

EFFACE, *to blot out*, du-diao' 塗
壞°; — (from the mind), mo-wu'
模糊

EFFECT, *with what* —? yiu soh'-
go pin'-dong 有甚°麼°變動?
yiu soh'-go seng-seh' 有甚°麼°

生色? no —, vu-tsi'-ü-z' 無
濟于事; feh-c'ih'-seh 弗出
色; *to have a good* — (as medi-
cine), yiu yiao-nyiæn' 有效驗;
yiu ing'-ao 有應效°; yiu
ing'-nyiæn' 有應驗; *the* —
of drought, t'in 'en'-go yün-kwu
天旱个°緣故; *cause and*
—, ing-ko' 因果; *to see no* —
from one's instructions, sô kao'
feh kyin yiao' 所教°弗見效;
bad — *of misconduct* (regarded
as supernatural), ing-tsöh' 陰隲
EFFECTED, *he has* — *a great deal*,
gyi sô tsöh'-we yiu hyü'-to seng-
seh' 其所作爲有許多
生色; gyi sô tsöh'-we yiu hyü'-
to z-ken' 其所作爲有許
多事幹

EFFEMINATE, *womanish*, siao-
nyiang'-deo ying 形°如°小娘;

nyi'-siang-go 像°女相

EFFERVESCE, *to* p'u-c'ih'-læ;

p'eng-c'ih'-læ 嘴出來

EFFICACIOUS, ling-ing'-go 靈
應个°; — *medicine*, ling-tæn'-
miao-yiah' 靈丹妙藥; —
deity, ling-ing' bu-sab' 靈應
菩薩

EFFICACY, gying-dao' 効道; lih-
dao' 力道; *hus* —, yiu ling-
ing' 有靈應; *owing to the* —
of the medicine, ky'ü'-leh yiah'-
go gying'-dao 効得°藥个°
効道; — *of prayer*, tao-kaø'-go
lih-dao' 禱告个°力道

EFFICIENT (as a person), vu yiu' feh tao-kō' 無有弗到家; vu yiu' feh dzing-kong' 無有弗成功

EFFIGY, *image*, ngeo'-ziang 偶像; straw man, ts'ao'-kao' nyung' 草絞人。

EFFORT, *to make an* —, c'ih lih' 出力; yüong lih' 用力; *make a great* —, do' c'ih' lih 大出力; 'eo-ky'i-lih 盡氣力; *make a strenuous mental* —, fah-veng' yüong-kong 發憤用功; *united* —, dong-sing' yiah-lih' 同心協力; dō-kō' c'ih-lib' 大家出力

EFFRONTRY, tae ó'-lin 厚臉; 'eo-bí' ó'-lin 厚皮丫臉; what —! ó'-lin tae'-leh wō'-feh-læ' 丫臉獸得話弗來!

EGG, dæn 蛋; hen's —, kyi-dæn' 雞蛋; duck's —, ah'-dæn 鴨蛋 (ih go)

EGG-PLANT, gyaen 茄。

EIGHT, pah 八; — *times*, pah' tsao, &c. 八次。

EIGHTEEN, jih-pah' 十八

EIGHTH, di-pah' 第八

EIGHTY, pah'-jih 八十

EITHER and or are expressed by 'oh-tsia' 或者 or wa-z' 還是 used twice, thus: — *great or small*, 'oh-tsia' do, 'oh-tsia' siao' 或者大或者小; — *today or tomorrow*, wa-z kyih-mih wa-z ming-tsiao 還是今日。

還[。]是明朝; *I would not choose* —, ngô ih'-go tu kæn-feh-cong' 我一个[。]都揀[。]弗中 (cong or tsong); — *one*, feh-leng' ah-li ih'-go 弗論阿裡一个[。]; ze-bin' 'ah-li ih'-go 隨便何[。]處[。]一个[。]

EJECT, *to ken'-c'ih* 赶出; (when done by an officer) ky'ü-djoh' 驅逐

ELABORATE, *adj.* si'-cü 細致 dzing-si' 誠細

ELAPSE, *to ko* 過; *five years have elapsed*, ko'-leh ng'-nyin de 過得[。]五[。]年了[。]

ELASTIC, *springy*, neng-soh' neng-sing', 能縮能伸; neng-sing' neng-geo'; — *tape or band*, kying'-kw'un ta' 緊寬帶[。]

ELATED, tel'-i yang'-yang 得意揚揚

ELBOW, siu-tsang-cü-den' 手腕

ELDER, do-jü' 大如; — brother, ah-ko' 阿哥; — sister, ah-tsi' 阿姊

ELDER, an tsiang'-lao 長老

ELDERLY, kw'a lao'-de 快老了[。]; bin-lao-kwun'

ELDEST son, do ng'-ts 大兒子; tsiang'-ts 長子; — daughter, do-nön' 大囡; tsiang'-nyü 長女

ELECT, *to ken'-shün* 捲選; t'iao'-shün 挑選; God's —,

Jing-ming' sô kæn'-shün-go
nying' 神明所揀°選个°人。
ELECTRIC, *to receive an—shock,*
din-ky'i jih-sing', fah-kying'-
de 電氣入身發驚了。
ELECTRICAL *machine,* fah-din'-
ky'i-go ky'i-ming 發電氣个°
器皿。

ELECTRICITY, din'-ky'i 電氣
ELEGANT, wô-li' 華麗; me-li'
美麗; — colors, ngæn-seh' yin-
li' 顏°色豔麗
ELEGY, wæn'-dz 蓼詞 (ih-p'in)
ELEMENT, *the first principle,* nyün
ti'-ts 原底子; peng'-tsih 本
質; *the five (Chinese) elements,*
ng'-ying 五°行; *air is the —*
we live in, ky'i z ah-lah weh-
ming' go nyün-peng' 氣是我°
等°活命个°原本

ELEPHANT, ziang 象; white —
bah-ziang' 白象; gray — ,
hwe-ziang' 灰象。 (ih-deo)

ELEPHANTIASIS, do-kyiah-fong'
大°脚瘋

ELEVATE, *to exalt,* di-zōng'-ky'i
提上去°; kao-kyü' 高舉; kyü'-
zōng 舉上; sing-zōng' 升上;
dæ-ky'i-h'-zōng 擡掣上; *to —*
the hand, siu' di-tæn'-ky'i 手提
打°起; *to —* (something in the
hand), di-kao' 提高; di-zōng'-
ky'i 提上去°; — *the head,* dæ
deo' 擡頭

ELEVEN, jih-ih' 十一; — o'clock,
jih-ih' tin-cong 十一點鐘

ELEVENTH, *the* dì jih-ih' 第十
一; *the — month,* jih-ih' yüih
十一月

ELICIT *to* ying'-c'ih-læ 引出來;
— *his ideas,* ying gyi-go i-s' c'ih'-
læ 引其个°意思出來

ELLIPTICALLY, *to speak* ky'i-h'-
long kōng 攢攏講°; soh'-long
kōng' 縮攏講°

ELM, yü-jü' 榆樹 (ih-cü)

ELOPE, *to* s-peng' 私奔; s-dao'
私逃; *the girl has eloped,*
nyiang'-ts keng nying' tseo'-de
娘子跟人°走了°

ELOQUENT, *having the power of*
moving the feelings, we dong
nying'-go dzing' 會動人°个°
情; *having the power of expres-*
sion, k'eo-neng'-zih-bin' 口能
舌辯; yiu k'eo'-dze 有
口才

ELOQUENTLY, *to speak* kōng'-leh
k'eng'-ts'ih 講°得°懇切

ELSE, ling-nga' 另外°; i'-nga 意
外°; bih 別; *have you some-*
thing — ? ling-nga' yiu' feh 另
外°有否°? *excluding that,* is
there anything — ? djü keh'-go
ts-nga' wa-yiu' ma 除這°个°
之外°還°有嗎°? *somebody* — ,
bih' nying 別人°; *nobody* —
knows, m'-teh bih-nying hyiao'-
teh 沒°有°別人°曉得; *I was laughing at something — ,*
sô siao', ngô yiu bih' i 所笑
我有別意

ELSEWHERE, *bih-c'ü'* 別處; *bih'-t'ah d'i-föng* 別場地方

ELUCIDATE, *to kóng'-ka ts'ing-t'ong'* 講解[°] 淸通

ELUDE, *to yüong kyi'-ts'ah to'-bi* 用計策躲避

EMACIATED, *kweh'-seo jü-za'* 骨瘦如柴[°]

EMANCIPATE, *to sih'-föng* 釋放

EMBALM, *to hyiang-liao' jih-s'-foh'-cung* 香料實戶腹中(veng)

EMBANKMENT *on a river bank, kóng-döng'* 江[°] 塘; — *by the sea, hæ'-döng* 海塘; *earth-work, to* 操

EMBARGO, *kying c'ih'-k'eo* 禁出口

EMBARK, *to loh jün'* 落船; *zōng jün'* 上船

EMBARRASS, *to involve in perplexity, lin-le'* 連累; *ky'in-le'* 牽累; *greatly perplexed, le-sah'-de* 累殺了[°]。

EMBARRASSED *through fear, gyih'-de* 懼了[°]; — *in speaking, kóng'-shih gyüöh-gyüöh'-ts'oh-ts'oh'* 講[°]式侷促促; — *in funds, siu'-deo kyih'-kyü* 手頭拮据; *greatly ditto, ky'üing-peh'* 窮迫

EMBASSADOR, *ky'ing-ts'a* 欽差; *the persons attending an* —, *ze-yün'* 隨員

EMBELLISH, *to tsöng-sih'* 裝飾; *tsah'-kweh hao'* 紫刮好

EMBERS, *smoldering fire, iu-iu'* go ho' 悠悠个[°] 火

EMBEZZLE, *to s'-ö' liao-yüong'* 私下[°] 撩用; — *money entrusted for others, liao-yüong' kong'-öng' nyiing'-ts* 撩用公行銀子; — *the emperor's money, liao-yüong' hyiang'-nying* 撩用餉銀

EMBLEM, *piao'-ao* 表號; — *of justice, piao'-ao en'-dzöng kong-bing'-go i'-s* 表號暗藏公平个[°] 意思

EMBOLDENS *me, föng' ngô-go tæn'* 放我个[°] 胆

EMBRACE, *to — in the arms, o-tæn'-long*; *o'-leh bao'*; — *an opportunity, ts'ing'-kyi-we'* 趁機會; *dzing' kyi-we'* 乘機會; *embraced within, pao'-kwah dzæ-ne'* (ne or nen) 包括在內; *pao-kwah'-tsing* 包括進

EMBROIDER, *to siu hwö'* 紡花; *tso' hwö'* 做花; *tso pang-ts'* 做綑子

EMBROIDERY, *a piece of* —, *siu' hwö' p'in'-ts* 紡花片子; — *shop, kwu'-siu-tin'* 顧綉店; *siu'-hwö-tin'* 紡花店

EMBROIL, *to be-le'* 被累; *le'-tsing-dzæ-ne'* 累進在內

EMBRYO, *dzing-yüing'* 成孕[°]

EMERGE, *to ts'ön-c'ih'-læ* 竄出來; — *suddenly, ts'ön-ky'i'-læ* 竄起來

EMERGENCY, *kying'-kyih z-ken'* 緊急事幹; *prepare for an*

—, bōng-be' wun'-kyih 防備緩急; be-bæn' iao'-kying iao'-mæn 備辦要緊要慢
EMETIC, t'ü' yiah 吐藥
EMIGRATE to a foreign country, ts'in-kyü' nga-koh' 遷居國

EMINENT, kao-tsiah' 高爵; kao-kwe' 高貴; — in scholarship, kao-dzæ' 高才; — official, kao-kwun'-hyin'-tsiah 高官顯爵
EMIT, to fah'-c'ih 發出; to — light (as a lamp), fah liang' 發亮; — light (as the sun or fire), fah-kwōng' 發光; — sparks, pao'-c'ih ho'-sing læ 爆出火星來

EMOLUMENTS of office, (unlawful), siu-læ'-go ff' 收來个費; the regular salary of officials, fong'-loh 傅祿; what is given outside of salary to prevent squeezing, yang'-lin 養廉

EMOTIONS, the seven ts'il' dzing 七情; viz., pleasure, hyi 喜; anger, nu 怒; grief, æ 哀; joy, loh 樂; love, æ 愛; hatred, u 惡; desire, yüeh 欲; to excite the —, dong dzing' 動情

EMPEROR, wōng-ti' 皇帝; wōng-zōng' 皇上; the present —, tōng-kying' wōng-zōng' 當今皇上; the present — (is styled), Kwōng-jü' wōng-ti' 光緒皇帝; the deceased —, sin-wōng' 先皇

EMPHASIZE in reading, sing-ing' doh-leh djong' 聲音讀得°重 EMPHATICALLY, kōng'-leh sah'-pô 講得°煞霸; kōng'-leh kyih'-jih 講得°硃實

EMPIRE, the Chinese —, Cong-koh' 中國; T'in-`o' 天下°; Da-ts'ing'-koh 大清國; Da-dōng'-koh 大唐國

EMPLOY, to yüong 用; — means, yüong fōng-fah' 用方法; — one's time, yüong kong' 用工; I — my time in study, ngô yüong kong' doh shü' 我用工讀書

EMPLOYMENT, any thing which engages one's time, z-ken' 事幹; z-t'i' 事體; business, 'ōng-tōng' 行當; occupation, z-nyih' 事業; 'ōng-nyih' 行業; in steady —, tang-dziang' 打常°; dziang-nyin'-go 長年個°; — for a short time, ts'eh-tön' 摄短; tön-kong' 短工

EMPORIUM, commercial sea-port, mō'-deo 馬頭; market-town, cing'-deo 鎮頭

EMPOWER, to kao'-fu gyün-ping' 交付權柄

EMPRESS, the wōng-`eo' 皇后; — dowager, wōng-t'a'-`eo 皇太后

EMPTY, k'ong 空; hyü 虛; — place, k'ong dí'-fōng 空地方; — talk, k'ong'-deo-shih-wō' 空頭說話; hyü-wō' 虛話 now means deceitful talk; — or mean-

<i>ingless characters</i> , hyü z'-ngæn 虛字眼。	ENCIRCLE, <i>to</i> we-cün' 圍轉; we-kw'eng' 圍困; we-djü' 圍住
EMPTY, <i>to</i> tao'-c'ih 倒出; tao'-diao 倒去°; — <i>entirely</i> , tao'-k'ong 倒空; tao' ken-zing' 倒乾淨°	ENCOMIUM, peo-tsiang' shih-wō' 褒獎說話
EMULATE, <i>to</i> ts'iang' zōng-zin' 搶上前°; — <i>him</i> , ken'-gyi-zōng, ih-yiang' 趕其上一樣; — <i>another's skill or strength</i> , pi'-sæ 比賽	ENCOMPASS, <i>to</i> dön-ky'ün' we-djü' 團圈圍住; dön-ky'ün' kw'eng'-djü 團圈困住
ENABLE, <i>to</i> dzu-lih' 助力; pòng-lih' 帮力; <i>he enabled me to do it</i> , gyi' dzu ngô'-go lih' hao tso' 其助我个° 力好做	ENCOUNTER, <i>the two armies had an</i> —, liang' pin tang' ih-we' ko'-de 兩邊打一回過了°
ENACT, <i>to</i> — law, lih' ih-diao fah' 立一條法; — laws, shih'-lih lih-fah' 設° 立律法	ENCOUNTER, <i>to</i> nyü-djoh' 遇着; p'ong'-djob 逢° 着
ENAMORED, ts'ih'-sing-go siang-s' 切心个° 相思; ts'ih-sing-go ky'i'-mo 切心个° 企慕; — till sick, sang siang-s'-bing 生相思病	ENCOURAGE, <i>to</i> min'-li 勉勵; — <i>him</i> , tsōng' gyi-go tæn' 壯其个° 膽
ENCAMP, <i>to</i> tsah-ying' 剗° 營; tsah-ying dza' 剗° 營寨	ENCROACH, <i>to</i> dzin'-dzin tsin' 漸漸佔; bu-bu' tsin-tsing' 步步佔進; <i>sea encroaches on the land</i> , ha' iao t'eng dl' 海要吞地
ENCAMPMENT (of an army), ying-bun' 營盤; ying-dza' 營寨	ENCUMBERED, <i>burdened</i> , t'o-t'o'-ts'i-ts'i 拖拖棄棄; <i>bound</i> , dzin'-ziao-de 纏繞了°
ENCHANT, <i>to hold by a spell</i> , mi-weng' 迷魂; bewitch by giving something, 'ō-kwu' 下° 蠱	END, deo' 頭(ih); <i>both ends</i> , liang'-deo 兩頭; <i>turn the other</i> —, diao deo' 調頭; <i>from one to the other</i> , dzong-deo' ts-vi' 從頭至尾; <i>the conclusion</i> , kyih'-sah 結煞; <i>from the beginning to the</i> —, dzong ky'i'-deo tao kyih'-sah 從起頭到結煞; <i>ditto carefully</i> , i-deo'-ngeng'-tsih 依頭痕° 節; <i>what will the</i> — <i>be?</i> dza kyih'-sah ni 怎° 結煞呢? <i>come to a bad</i> — (<i>death</i>), ūa min' ngæn 眉° 眼; ūa kyih'-gyiōh 眉° 結
ENCHANTED, jih mi-weng'-dzing 入迷魂陣	
ENCHANTER, <i>one who enchant</i> s by sorcery, yüong'-zia-fah'-go 用邪° 法个°; — (<i>a priest</i>), yiu-föng'-seng 遊方僧	

局; m kyih'-gyüoh 無° 結局
 ENDANGER, *to fōng' lə ngwe-hyin'*
di'-fōng 放在° 危險地方;
— one's life, pō' sing'-ming fōng'
lə ngwe-hyin di-fōng 把性命
放在° 危險地方; sing'-ming
do'-leh yiang-hyi'-hyi 性命拿°
得° 羊戲戲

ENDEAVOR, *to dzing sing-lih' 盡*
心力; I endeavored but did not
succeed, ngô sing-lih'-dzing'-ko-
de, dæn'-z tso'-feh-tao 我心力
盡過了° 但是做弗到
 ENDLESS, m gyüong'-dzing 無°
 窮盡; m dzing'-gyi 無° 盡期;
— quarrelling, nao-nao' peh-hyiu'
噪° 鬧不休

ENDOW with a dower, *be kō'-tsōng*
 備嫁° 粧

ENDURANCE, *beyond 'en-yüong'-*
feh-djü'-de 含容弗住了°

ENDURE, *to a 挨; — a day at a*
time, ih-nyil' a' ih-nyih' 一日°
挨一日°; can't — it (living so),
a'-feh-ko'-ky'i 挨弗過去°;
ditto (can't get along with), ah-
feh-ko'-ky'i 壓° 弗過去°;
yüong'-feh-ko'-ky'i 容弗過去°;
tōng'-feh-djü 當弗住;
ditto (i.e. can't be patient), neh'-
feh-djü' 納弗住; næ'-feh-djü'
耐弗住; — patiently, jing'-næ-
ziu 忍耐受; — suffering, ziukw'u' 受苦; ditto patiently, we-
nying t'ong' 會忍° 痛; —
patiently (as reproach), jing'-

ky'i t'eng-sing' 忍氣吞聲;
— pain, ngao-t'ong' 熬痛; —
without complaint, 'en yüong' 含
容; — silently, neh'-leh sing-
deo' ho 納得° 心頭火
 ENDURING, *lasting, næ-kyiu' 耐*
久; iu-kyiu' 悠久; dziang-
kyiu' 長久

ENDWISE, *on end, dzih-teng' 直*
豎; place —, teng'-ky'i-fōng'
豎° 起放

ENEMY, ün-kō' 審家°; te'-deo
 對頭; dziu-nying' 訂人°;
 military —, dziu-dib' 訂敵; the
 opposing army, dib-ping' 敵兵

ENERGY, force, lih 力; *to work*
with —, dzing'-lih tso' 盡力做;
do with whole heart, and strength,
dzing'-sing gyih-lih tso' or dzing-
sing-dzing-lih tso 盡心竭力
做; to rouse one's energies, teng'-
ky'i tsing'-jing 頓起精神

ENERVATE, *to s'-teh nyün'-ziah'*
 使得軟° 弱; s - teh t'eh-lih'
 使得脫力

ENFEELED, *tsing'-lih sæ'-de 精*
力衰了°; mentally —, tsing'-
jing sæ'-de 精神衰了°

ENFORCE, *to — obedience, pih'-leh*
i-dzong' 逼勒依從; — his
obedience, ngang-k'o' gyi i-dzong'
硬拿° 其依從

ENGAGE, *to ding-jih' 定實; wô-*
hao' 話好; iah'-hao 約好;
to promise, ing-dzing' 應承; I
have already engaged another

*man, ih-go ny ing' ngô yi'-kying ding-jih'-de 一个°人°我已
經定實了°; — three work-
men, ding sän'-go kong-nying'
定三个工人°; — a boat,
t'ao' ih-tsah jün' 討一隻船;
the boat is engaged, jün t'ao'-loh-
de 船討落了°; I am engag-
ed at present, keh-zöng'-li ngô
yiu z-ken' 這°時°裡我有事
幹*

ENGINE, *steam* 一, ky'i'-kyi 氣
機; long-deo' 龍頭

ENGINE-ROOM, long-deo-kæn' 龍
頭間; t'ih-ts'öng' 鐵倉

ENGLISHMAN, Da-Ing' ny ing 大
英人°; Ing-kyih'-li ny ing' 英
吉利人°; English cloth, Da-
Ing c'ih'-go pu' 大英出个°布

ENGRAVE, *to* — on metals, zen
鑿; k'eh 刻; — on stone, wood,
precious stones, metals, zoh (or
joh) 鑿; k'eh 刻; tiao 雕; —
characters, k'eh z 刻字; — an
image, tiao ngeo'-ziang 雕偶像°;
— on the heart, k'eh læ sing'-li
刻在°心裡; k'eh-kweh' ming-
siug' 刻骨銘心

ENGRAVER *on metals*, zen'-hwô-s-
vu' 鑿花司務; — on wood,
tiao-hwô'-s-vu' 雕花司務; tiao-
k'eh'-ziang 雕刻匠°; — of
characters, k'eh-z'-s-vu' 刻字司
務; — on stone, hwô-ts'ao'-zah-
s-vu' 花草石°司務

ENGROSS, *this engrosses my time,*

ngô'-go kong-fu' tsih p'e'-fu keh'-
go yüong-dziang' 我个°工夫
只配副這°用場; — one's
attention, ih-sing' ts'ong-ih-yüoh'-
一身充一役 (ts'ong or
c'ong); ih-dzing tsi'-lu 一程
躋路

ENIGMA, me-ts' 謎子; — on a
lantern, teng-mé 燈謎

ENJOIN, *to coh'-fu* 嘴附; ting-
coh' 叮囑

ENJOY, *to hyiang* 享; — the hap-
piness of old age, hyiang lao'-foh
享老福; *to take satisfaction in*,
ziu'-yüong 受用; *I — wearing*
this hat, keh' ting mao'-ts ta-
leh ngô ziü'-yüong 這°頂帽子
戴°得°我受用; *I enjoyed the*
meeting to-day very much, kyih-
mih' li'-pa ngô ting' ziü-yüong'
今°日°禮拜°我頂受用

ENJOYMENT, kw'a'-loh 快樂;
— in absence of care, kw'a'-weh
快活

ENLARGE, *to tso-leh do'-tin'* 做
得°大°點; — upon, kóng'-
leh dziang'-si' 講得°詳細;
t'e-k'æ' kóng' 推開講°; — one's
experience, kwâng-kyin'-veng 廣
見聞

ENLIGHTEN, *to fab'-ming*, 發明;
— the mind, k'æ-sing' 開心;
k'æ-ky'iao' 開竅; p'o-nyü' 破
愚

ENMITY, dzu-hyih or dzu-ky'ih
仇隙; ün'-ky'i 審氣

- ENNOBLE, *to* hyiang-zōng'-ky'i
向上去。
- ENORMOUS, ko'-ü do' 過於大°;
enormously wicked, ôh'-gyih 惡極; ôh' tao pin' 惡到邊
- ENOUGH, keo 够; tsoh 足; *is it* —? keo'-de feh 够了°否°?
exactly —, tsing'-keo 儘°够; *ditto* (hence definite), k'eo-feng'-k'eo-su' 扣分扣數; — *and some over*, fu'-shü 富庶; nōng-shü'; yiu-yü' 有餘
- ENQUIRE, *to ask*, meng 問°; *go in and* —, tseo'-tsing meng ih'-sing 走進問°一聲
- ENRAGE, *to* kyih'-leh nu' fah-ts'ong-kwun' 激得°怒髮冲冠 *lit.*, so that the hair will rise and lift the hat from the head; nu'-ky'i ts'ong-t'in' 怒氣冲天
- ENRICH, *to become rich*, fah dzæ' 發財; — *one's self at others' expense*, seng-jing'-li-kyi' 損人利己; *ditto by foul means*, meo-t'eng' nyung-kô' 謀吞人°家°; — *land*, üong din' 塹田
- ENROLL, *to* — *as soldiers' and candidates' names*, zōng ts'ah-ts' 上冊子
- ENSIGN, gyi'-ao' 旗號
- ENSLAVE, *to* tōng nu-boh' yüong 當奴僕用; ts'ong nu' 充奴
- ENSNARE, *to* — *a person*, hong'-nying' zōng tōng' 噤人°上當; long-loh nyung 籠絡人°; hong'-nying' zōng keo' 噤人°上鈎;
- yiü' nyung loh ky'ün-t'ao' 誘人°落圈套
- ENSUE, *to* keng'-leh-læ 跟得°來; ze'-leh-læ 隨得°來; *bad things certainly will* —, ze'-eo tsong yiu ūa-z' 隨後終有孬事
- ENSURE, *to* s'-teh ih-ding' 使得一定; *to guaranty*, pao-hao' 包好; — *a cure*, pao-i' 包醫; — *deliverance from trouble*, pao' c'ih deo' 包出頭
- ENTANGLE, *to* . dzin-long' tang-kyih' 纏攏打結; *foot entangled in a thread*, kyiah' sin dzin'-tih 脚線纏的; kyiah sin pang'-tih 脚線綑的
- ENTER, *to* tseo'-tsing 走進; — *the church*, jih kyiao' 入教; — *on life favorably*, tang gyin-kw'eng' 打乾坤; ting'-t'in-lih-di' 頂天立地; — *the priesthood*, c'ih-kô' 出家°; — *the army*, deo-kyüing' 投軍; deo-ts'ong' 投充; — *on the book*, zōng bu'-ts' 上簿子; teng bu'-ts' 登簿子; — *a name (of person or ship)*, kwô'ao' 掛號
- ENTERPRISE, new undertaking, sing-hying' z-ken' 新興事幹; *to start an* —, tang'-ih-fæn' gyin-kw'eng' 打一翻乾坤
- ENTERPRISING, we sing hying' z-ken' go 會新興事幹个; yiu cü-üöng' 有智勇; be-bun' nyung-k'ah 陪伴客人°

ENTERTAIN *guests*, be-bun'nying-k'ah 陪伴客人°; *to receive*, we 會; tsih'-dæ 接待; — *well* (*i. e.* in talking), dae k'ah' dæn-t'u' bao 待客談吐好; — *hospitably*, kw'un-dæ' nying-k'ah' 款待客人°

ENTERTAINMENT, *feast*, tsiu'-zih

酒席

ENTHRONE *him*, t'e gyi' teng-we' 推其登位

ENTHUSIASTIC, ky'i hyüih'-sing

起血心

ENTICE, *to* ying'-yiu 引誘

ENTIRE, *perfect*, djün-be' 全備; *it is —* (*i. e.* all here), long'-tsong læ'-tih 摬總在°; *an — orange*, tsing-ko' kyüih'-ts 正個橘子; *an — chicken*, tsing'-tsah kyi' 全隻雞

ENTIRELY, djün-jün' 全然; o-jün' 和然; — *forgotten*, djün-jün' mōng-kyi'-de 全然忘記了。

ENTITLED, ing-kæ'-go 應該個°; — *to receive*, li'-tōng ziu' 理當受; ing-tōng' teh-go 應當得个°

ENTOMOLOGY, k'ao'-kyiu djong-dzi' 'oh-veng' 考究虫豸學問

ENTRAILS, du'-dziang 肚腸

ENTRANCE, tseo'-tsing-go lu' 走進个°路 — *of the river*, kōng-k'eo' 江口; — *and exit*, c'ih-jih'-ts lu' 出入之路

ENTRAP, *he wishes to — you*, gyiiao ng' zōng-tōng' 其要你上當

ENTRAPPED, zōng-tōng'-de 上當了°; loh-ky'ün'-t'ao'-de 落圈套了°

ENTREAT, *to* gyiu-k'eng' 求懇 gyiu-ky'ib' 求乞

ENTRUST, *to* kao-dæ' 交代; — *to*, t'oh'-fu 託付; — *to an inferior*, fu'-t'oh 付託; — *an important matter*, djong'-t'oh 重託

ENTRY, *a narrow hall*, long-dōng' 衍堂; *central hall*, cong-kæn' 中間°

ENTWINE, *to* dzin'-ziao 纏繞

ENUMERATE, *to count*, su'-su-k'en' 數數看; kyin'-kyin-k'en' 檢檢看

ENVELOP or ENVELOPE *for a letter*, sing'-k'oh 信壳; sing'-fong 信封; fong-dong' 封筒; sing'-t'ao 信套

ENVELOP, *to wrap*, pao 包; *to encase*, t'ao'-tsing 套進

ENVIABLE, *he is —*, peh nying-ky'i'-gyi-feh-ko' 傅人氣其弗過

ENVIOUS, sang dzib-tu'-sing 生嫉妒心; teh-teh-dong'; ky'i'-feh-ko' 氣弗過

ENVOY, koh-s' 國使; ts'a-kwun' 差官 (ih-we)

ENVY *n.* tu'-gyi-sing 妒忌心

ENVY, *to* ky'i'-feh-ko 氣弗過;

<i>I</i> — <i>him</i> , ngô kyü'-gyi-feh-ko' 我氣其弗過	EQUANIMITY, sing-seh'-feh-dong' 聲色弗動; <i>with perfect</i> —,
EPIDEMIC, z-tsing' 時症; z-yüoh'-bing 時疫病; weng-bing' 瘟病	c'ü'-ts t'a'-jün 處之泰然
EPISCOPAL church, Kyin-toh' kong'-we 監督公會	EQUATOR, ts'ih-dao' 赤道
EPISTLE, shü-sing' 書信; sing'-tsah 信札; <i>Paul's</i> —, Pao'-lo shü-sing' 保羅書信	EQUILIBRIUM, bing-ts'ing' 平稱; t'in-bing' 天平
EPITAPH, veng'-li-go pe-kyi' 墳裡个°碑記	EQINOX, vernal —, c'ing-feng' 春分; autumnal —, ts'iu-feng' 秋分
EPOCH, siang-kah'-go z'-eo' 相隔个°時候	EQUIPPED, <i>fully</i> (arms prepared), kyüng-tsöng' zi-be'-liao 軍裝齊備了
EQUAL, or <i>about</i> — <i>in age</i> , dong-nyin' siang-shü' 同年相歲°; — <i>in age and rank</i> , bing'-teng 並等; bing'-kyin 並肩; dong-pe' 同輩; — <i>in size</i> , ih-yiang' do' 一様大°; <i>ditto</i> (as potatoes, apples &c.), diao-yüing' 調勻; — <i>parts</i> , kyüng-yüing' 均勻; — <i>value</i> , tso' kô'-din 同°價錢°; — <i>days and nights</i> , tsiu-yia bing' 畫夜平; — <i>weight</i> , ih-yiang djong' 一様重; <i>I am not</i> — <i>to it</i> , ngô lih' sô feh-gyih' 我力所弗及; <i>you are not</i> — <i>to him</i> , ng feh gyih'-jü gyi' 你°弗及其; <i>you are</i> — <i>to him</i> , ng sæ'-ko-jü gyi 你°賽過如其; <i>make them</i> — (in size), tso'-leh diao-yüing' 做得°調勻	EQUITABLE, kong-dao' 公道; kong-bing' 公平
EQUALLY, <i>divide them</i> —, kyüng-feng' 均分; feng'-leh diao-yüing' 分得°調勻	EQUIVALENT, <i>adj.</i> te'-diao 對調; — <i>expressions</i> , liang'-kyü shih-wô i'-s siang-dong' 兩句說話意思相同; <i>to return an</i> — (as for a present received), wæn li' 還禮
ERA, nyin'-ao' 年號 (nyin, the year of the reign, 'ao, the year of the cycle); <i>the Christian</i> —, Yiæ-su kyüong-shü' 耶穌降世	EQUIVOCAL, 'en'-wu-dao'go 含糊道个°; <i>borrow the shadow of excuse or reason</i> , tsia'-ing go 借因个°
	EQUIVOCATE, <i>to</i> ing-yiang'-gæ' 陰陽戤; kông'-leh 'en-weng'-go 講得°含混个°; kông tsia'-ing-go shih-wô' 講°借°因°個°說話; kông 'en-wu-dao'-go shih-wô' 講°含糊道个°說話; — <i>in answering</i> , (<i>lit.</i> lean upon the question), gæ ing' 爰因

ERADICATE, *to* lin keng' bah-ky'i' 連根拔去。

ERASE, *to* — with a pen, du-diao' 塗壞°; — with a knife, ts'aen'-diao 鏟壞°。

ERE, zin 前°; — *he comes*, gyi, vi-læ'-ts-zin' 其未來之前°; — long, peh kyiu' 不久

ERECT, *to* jü 堅; jü'-ky'i 堅起; — a house, jü oh' 堅屋; — a shed of matting or branches, tah bang' 搭棚; — a stage, tah dae' 搭臺

ERECT, dzih 直; pih'-dzih 筆直; standing —, pih'-dzih lih'-tong 筆直立當°; sit —, pih'-ting zo' 筆挺坐°

ERMINE skin, nying-e'ü'-bi 銀鼠皮

ERR, *to wander from the right way*, tseo ts'ô' lu 走爻路; tseo' ts'o 走錯; — in judgment, ts'o'-ciu'-i 錯主意; kyi'-sih dzæn 見識賺

ERRAND, *an* ih yiang ts'a-s' 一樣差使; *I want you to do on* —, ngô yiu ih-yiang ts'a-s' iao ng tso' 我有一樣差使要你做

ERRAND-BOY, ts'a-dong'-go nying 差動個°人°; ts'a-dong'-kyi-go 差動計個°; ts'a-s' 差使; t'ing-ts'a-go nying 聽差个°人°。

ERRATA, ngo-z' 詈字; ts'o' z' 錯字

ERRATIC, ying-tsong'-vu-ding' 行踪無定

ERRONEOUS, ts'o' 錯; yi-tön' 異端; zia 邪°; — doctrine, yi-tön'-go dao'-li 異端个°道理

ERROR, ts'o'-e'ü' 錯處; ko'-shih 過失; ko'-tön 過端; sihi-tsiah 失着°

ERUPTION on the skin, le 累; a volcano in —, ho'-sæn læ-tih p'eng'-c'ih-læ 火山現°在°噴出來

ESCAPE, *to* dao-tseo' 逃走; already escaped, dao-t'eh' de 逃脫了°; *to punishment*, bi-ko ying-vah' 避過刑罰

ESCORT, *to* (as a mark of attention), song 送; be陪; *to protect on a journey*, wu-song' 謹送

ESOPHAGUS, zih-kwun 食管

ESPECIAL, di-ih' 第一; deo-ih' 頭一; of — importance di-ih' iao'-kying 第一要緊; you will pay — attention, ng iao di-ih' liu-sing' 你要第一留心

ESPOUSE, *to affiance*, ding-ts'ing' 定親; *to wed*, tso ts'ing' 做親

ESSAY, a literary —, ih-p'in leng' 一篇論; a moral —, ky'ün' shü-veng 勸世文

ESSAY, *to try*, s'-s-k'en' 試試看; *to make a trial of*, s'-ih-s 試一試;

ESSENCE, constituent qualities of any thing, sing'-tsih 性質；— (as of beef), tsih'-shü 汁水；— of ginger, kyang-tsih' 薑汁；fragrant —, hyiang-tsih' 香汁 vulgarly called hyiang-shü' 香水°

ESSENTIAL, cannot be dispensed with, ky'üih'-feh-læ-go 缺弗來个°；hyih'-feh-læ-go 歇弗來个°；siao'-feh-teh-go 少弗得个°

ESTABLISH, to kyin-kwu' 堅固；to make him or it stable, peh' gyi lih lao' 倩立定°；to institute, shih'-lih 設立；kyin'-lih 建立

ESTATE, condition, di'-we 地位；houses and lands, ts'æn'-nyih 產業；shops &c., kyi-nyih' 基業

ESTEEM, to k'en'-djong 看重；ky'i'-djong 器重

ESTEEMED, he is to be —, gyi dziah-djong'-go 其着重个°

ESTIMATE, to kwu-kwu'-k'en 估看；— the price, kwu kō-din 估價錢°；— present value, z-dzih' kwu-kō' 時值估價°

ESTRANGE, to become estranged, sang su'-ky'i-læ 生疏起來；— entirely, su 疏；— (another) li-kyin' 離間

ETERNAL, without end, üong'-yün 永遠；üong'-kwu ts'in-ts'iü' 永古千秋；vu gyüong'-dzing

無窮盡；without beginning or end, vu-s'-vu-cong' (cong or tsong) 無始無終；— life, üong-yün' web-ming' 永遠活命；ditto (in the Taoist sense), dziang-seng' peh'-lao 長生不老

ETHICS, leng-djöng'-ts dao' 倫常之道

ETIQUETTE, li 禮；the rules of —, li'-fah 禮法；to observe ditto, siu li'-fah 守禮法；book on —, li'-kyi shü' 禮記書

ETYMOLOGY, work on —, shih'-veng 說文 (ih-ts'ah, ih-bu)

EULOGY, a ib-p'in' ts'ing-tsaen'-go veng' 一篇稱讚个°文

EUNUCH, t'a-kaen' 太監°；— from birth, dong-ts'-lao 童子老

EUPHONY, diao'-s' sing-ing'-go 調和聲。音个°

EVACUATE the city, t'e'-c'ih dzing' 退出城

EVADE, to to 躲；bi 避；to'-ko 躲過；bi'-ko 避過；— difficulties, to næn 躲難；— the payment of debt, to tsa' 躲債°；— by putting upon another, t'e'-we 推諉；— consequences, sia ken-yi' 卸。干係

EVANGELICAL doctrine, foh'-ing tsing dao' 福音真道

EVAPORATE, to pass off in vapor, ky'i sæn'-k'æ siu-zöng 氣散開收上；c'ih-ky'i' 出氣；— by the sun, sa' sao 曬。燥；— by the fire, hong sao' 烘。燥

EVASIVE *answer*, 'eu-weng' we-teh' 含混回答

EVEN, *level*, bing 平; bing-dzih' 平直; — *numbers*, sōng-su' 雙數; — *tempered*, sing-bing' ky'i'-o 心平氣和; 'o-bing' sing'-kah 和平性格; now we are —, næn'-kæn hao tang bing-ts'ih 現在好打平尺; ah'-lab ts'ō bing-kyiao'-de, 我等扯平交了。

EVEN you were there, ng tao' yia we lœ'-kæn 你倒也。爲在彼; he — would not wash his hands, lin siu tu feh - k'eng gyiang' 連手都弗肯洗; — if you whip him he does not fear, ziu-z tang' gyi yia feh p'ō' 就是打其也。弗怕

EVENING, yia-deo' 夜頭; yia-tao' 夜到; yia-mæn-den' 夜晚頭; toward —, yia-kw'a 夜快; come this —, after you have eaten supper, kyih-mih' yia'-tao yia'-væn ky'uoh'-ko lœ 今日。夜到夜飯吃過來

EVENLY, bing 平; regularly, zi 齊°; zi-jih' 齊°集; smoothly (as paint), yüing 匀; yüing-zing' 匀淨; rub it on —, k'a'-leh diao-yüing' 揣得調匀

EVENT, z-ken' 事幹; z-t'i' 事體; joyful —, hyi'-z 喜事; a joyful — happened to us to day, kyih-mih' ah-lah teh'-djoh ih-yiang' hyi'-z 今日我等得

着一樣喜事; kyih-mih' ah-lah k'æ-sing hwō' 今日我等開心花; mournful —, sōng-sing'-go z-ken' 傷心个事幹; future —, vi-læ'z or mi-læ'z 未來事; at all events, you will come, se-tsih' z-ka' dæn-ning' iao lœ' 雖只如此，但是你要來

EVENTFUL, that was an — year, keh ih-nyin' do-siao' z-t'i' væn-leh-kying' 這一年大事體繁得緊

EVER, always, peh'-djōng 不常; dziang-t'ong' 長通; have you — met him? dzong-zin' yiu we-djoh'-giy-ko' ma 從前有會着其過嗎? — since that, dzong-ts' yilæ 從此以來; z-ts' ts'-eo' 自此之後; for — and —, tao shū'-shü dæ'-dæ 到世世代代

EVERGREEN trees, feh we kw'u'-go jü' 弗會枯個樹

EVERLASTING, üong'-yün 永遠; m gyüong'-dzing 無窮盡; — fire, üong'-feh-u'-go ho' 永弗熄。個火

EVERY, me 每; koh 各; — day, me' nyih 每日; nyih-nyih' 日。日; — one takes care of himself, koh' nyiñg kwun zi' 各人。管自; — body, cong' nyiñg 衆人; — body says, da-tsang' wō' 大衆話; ko'-ko nyiñg 個個人; goods of — kind, pali'-yang

ho'-veh 百樣貨物；— one has his own idea, koh' yiu koh' i 各有各意

EVERY-WHERE, koh'-c'ü 各處； tao'-c'ü 到處； c'ü'-c'ü 處處； koh-tao'-c'ü 各到處； koh-tao'-koh-c'ü 各到各處； 'en'-tao-c'ü； koh'-koh-loh-loh' 角。角。落落 (lit. in every corner); I have looked — and cannot find it, ngô koh'-c'ü zing', tu zing'-feh-d'jh' 我各處尋都尋弗着。

EVIDENCE, conclusive proof, ts'ing'-kyü 証據； bing-kyü' 憑據； jih-bing' jih-kyü 實憑實據； testimony, ts'-tsing 對証； ocular —, kyin'-tsing 見証； — in a case, k'eo'-kong 口供

EVIDENT, have proof, yiu'-bing yiu-kyü' 有憑有據； clearly to be seen, hyin'-kyin 顯見； ming-tông'-tông hao k'en'-kyin 明當當好看見

EVIL, oh 惡； to do —, troh oh' 作惡； forsake —, oh' z-ken' ky'i-diao 惡事幹棄了； forsake the —, follow the good, kae-oh'-dzong-jün' 改惡從善； I certainly have no — interests against you, ngô bing'-m-neh' oh'-i dæng' 我並無°惡意待你°； — spirit, oh' kyü 惡鬼°； mo-kwe' 魔鬼 (ih-go)； Mo kwe in the Bible stands for The Evil One； return — for —, yi-oh'

pao-oh 以惡報惡； yiu'-dziu pao-dziu' 有讐報讐； return — for good, yi-oh' pao-teh' 以惡報德； eng-tsiang' dziu-pao' 恩將讐報； return good for —, yi-teh' pao-ob' 以德報惡； — star, hyüong sing' 凶星； carry — reports, pun-teo' z'-fi 搬兜是非； pun-cü' 搬嘴 EWE, ts'-yiaang' 雌羊 (ih' tsah) EWER, min-shü-bing' 面水瓶 EXACT, accurate, cing 淮； my clock is very —, ng'-go cong' ting cing' 我个鐘頂淮； precise, en'-pæn-ts 按板子 EXACTLY, k'eo'-k'eo 扣扣； tsing 真； — right, ih-ngaen'-feh-ts'o' 一點°弗錯； 'ao-li'-feh-ts'o' 毫厘弗錯； 'ao'-feh-t'e'-l'en 毫弗推班； do not — agree, shiu-vi' ts'o'-ih-ngaen' 些°微差°一點°； sao-we' feh-te' 稍爲弗對； corresponds —, 'eo-feng'-eo-su' 候分候數； feng-ngaen'-feng-shing 分眼分樺； ky'iah'-k'eo； — suits my taste (as food), keh-go' mi-dao te ngô zih-sing ky'iah-k'eo 這°個味°道對我食性个°； — whi I wanted, sih'-vong ngô-go i' 適逢我个°意 EXAGGERATE, to kóng-ko-deo' 講過頭； hah'-sæn-wô'-shü 嘻山話水 EXAGGERATED talk, vu-ky'i-deng-deng sbih-wô' 霧氣騰

騰說話; — *boasting*, c'ō'-lən
shib-kw'eh' 扯誕說闊

EXALT him, tseng gyi' zōng' 尊其上; dæ-gyī' kao 擡其高;
— *above merit*, dæ leh pun' t'iū
kao' 擡得半天高

EXAMINE, to dzō-ts'ah' 查察; t'i'-
ts'ah 體察; nying 瞞; — *one's self*, zì dzō-ts'ah zì' 自查察自;
— *for a degree*, k'ao'-s 考試; — *pupils*, k'ao' 'oh-sang-ts' 考學生子; — *into the nature of things*, keh veh' 格物;
poh veh' 博物; — *(as an offender)*, keng-dzō' 跟查;
bun-dzō' 盤查; — *by asking questions*, bun-kyih' 盤詰

EXAMINATION hall (for examining siu-dzæ), ts'ah-yün' 察院;
ditto (for examining kyü-nying).
kong'-yün 貢院

EXAMINER, customs' nyin'-ho-siu 驕貨手

EXAMPLE, pōng'-yang 榜樣;
piao'-yang 表樣; *set a good* —,
lih' ih-go hao' pōng'-yang 立一个好榜樣; *will follow your* —,
we keng' ng-go pōng'-yang 會跟你一个榜樣; we k'en'
ng-go yang' 會看你一个樣; give me an —, yüong ih-go pí'-
fōng peh ngô t'ing' 用一个比方俾我聽; *examples in*
phrases, kyü-nyü'-deo 句語頭

EXASPERATE, to — him, kyih'-
gyi-go nu' 激其个怒; ts'oh'

gyi-go nu' (ts'oh or c'oh) 觸其个怒; ts'oh'-væn gyi-go ô'-wōng.

EXCAVATE, to gyüih-c'ih'-læ 挖出來; dao ih-go den' 掏一个潭

EXCEED, to ko 過; to — *the appointed time*, nyih-ts' kc-deo' 日子過頭; ko gyi' 過期; to b3 greater than, ko'-jü 過如; do-jü' 大如; no love exceeds a mother's, æ'-sih-sing do'-jü ah-nyiang m'-teh-go 愛惜心大如阿娘沒有个; — *the bounds of propriety*, yüih-c'ih'-kwe-kyü' 越出規矩

EXCEL, to ken' zōng-zin' 趵上前; tseō' zōng-zin' 走上前; strive to —, ts'iang'-ts'iang zōng-zin' 蹤蹠上前; I cannot — him, ngô' feh neng'-keo ken' gyi zōng-zin' 我弗能彀趕其上前。

EXCELLENCE, his or your —, da-jing' 大人; his —, Mr. Way, We' Da-jing' 衛大人

EXCELLENT, yin 賢; y'in-teh' 賢德; — man, kyüing-s' 君子; nyin liang-juin' 人良善; thoroughly — man, yin-liang-fōng'-tsing 賢良方正; a flavor, mi-dao' gyih-miao' 味道極妙; — plan, miao fah' 妙法; — idea, miao i' 妙意; — penmanship, miao pih' 妙筆; — woman, nyü'-nying sang'-leh

miao' 女人[。]生[。]得[。]妙; nyü'-nying sang'-leh kyiô' 女人[。]生[。]得[。]佳 (in the Chinese sense of excellence, i. e. dutiful affable and intelligent).

EXCEPT, unless, jü-ziah' 如若
EXCEPT, EXCEPTING, djü-c'ih 除出; djü' 除, with ts-nga' 之外; all were there — him, djü gyi ts-nga' tu læ'-kæn 除其之外[。]都在[。]彼[。]

EXCEPTIONS, with few —, væn cong-ts ih' 萬中之一; ts'in-cong' siao-yiu'-go 千中少有个。

EXCESS, surplus, to-deo' 多頭; good to —, ko'-ü hao' 過于好; eat, drink, or do anything to —, ko liang' 過量; ko-du' 過度; ko veng' 過分

EXCESSIVE, EXCESSIVELY, the heat is excessive, or it is excessively hot, nyih ko-deo' 熱[。]過頭; — stupid, ko'-ü beng' 過于笨; — angry, ông' tao gyih-deo' 怒[。]到極頭; jih-feng' ô-wông.

EXCHANGE, to diao-wun' 調換; te'-diao 對調; — for good and all, diao-jih' 調實; diao-k'æ' 調開; — this for a better pen, diao ih-ts' hao-tin'-go pih' 調一枝好點个[。]筆; wun' ih-ts' hao-tin'-go 換一枝好點个[。]

EXCITABLE, yüong-yi' fah'-dong 容易發動

EXCITE, to dong 動; kyih 激;

kyih'-dong 激動; tang'-dong 打動; ts'e-dong' 催動; — him to anger, or to fight, yüong gyi'-go kyih'-kong 用其个[。]激工; — to discord, t'iao-so' 挑唆; — to action, kyih'-li 激勵; — to gratitude, ken'-kyih 感激
EXCLAIM, to cry out, hyiang'-ky'i-læ 響起來; eo-ky'i'-læ 喊起來

EXCLUDE, to djü-c'ih' 除出; djü-ky'i' 除去。

EXCLUDING, djii 除; ts-nga' 之外[。]; — this, djü-ts' ts-nga' 除此之外。

EXCLUSIVE, not wishing to associate with others, gah-de'-feh-long' 奏[。]隊弗攏; kao-p'ing'-feh-long' 交[。]揖弗攏

EXCOMMUNICATE, to ken'-c'ih kong-we' 趕出公會; ken'-c'ih kyiao' 趕出教

EXCORIATE, to rub off the skin, bi ts'ah'-ky'i 皮擦去[。]; bi mo-ky'i' 皮磨去[。]

EXCREMENT, bi 屎[。]; liao 料; feng糞; — of birds, tiao-o' 鳥[。]屎

EXCRUCIATING pain, kw'u'-t'ong 苦痛

EXCUSABLE, very dzing' yiu k'o nyün' 情有可原

EXCUSE, to use or borrow as an —, tsia ing-deo' 借[。]因頭

EXCUSE, to regard with indulgence, kw'un-shü' 寬恕; I

beg you to — me, ts'ing' ng kw'un-shü' ngô 請你°寬恕我; ditto for some inadvertency, tel'-ze 得罪; shih-kwu' 失顧; —(as for a fault, or for absence), nyün-liang' 原諒; — me, for not accompanying you (as to the gate), kw'un-shü' ngô feh song' ng 寬恕我弗送你°; ditto to a greater distance (as to the boat), shü ngô' feh yün'-song ng 恕我弗遠送你°— me from doing, min' ngô tso' 免我做; cannot —, min'-feh-læ 免勿來; to feel for and —, t'i-liang 體諒; — another's fault, pao yüong' 包容

EXECRABLE, k'o'-u-go 可惡°个°
EXECRATE, to abhor, 'eng-gyih' 憎極; to curse, tsiu'-mô 咒罵

EXECUTE, to tso 做; — orders, t'ing feng-fu' 聽吩咐; tsiao feng-fu' 照吩咐 (tso may be either expressed, or understood); — for a crime, sah'-ze 殺罪; four criminals are to be executed (by beheading), s'-go væn'-nying iao sah-deo' 四个°犯人°要殺頭

EXECUTION ground, sah'-dziang 殺場; fah'-dziang 法場 (ih t'ah)

EXECUTIONER, 'ong-gyi'-siu 紅旗手; kwe'-ts-siu 剷子手 (ih-go)

EXECUTOR, ziu coh'-t'oh go nying 受囑託个°人°

EXEMPLARY, hao tso piao'-yiang 好倣表樣; tsing' -p'a -go 正派°个°

EXEMPLIFY, to piao'-ming 表明

EXEMPT, to min 免; — from soldier's duty, min' tōng-ping 免當兵

EXEMPTION certificate (customs'), min' se-tæn 免稅單

EXERCISE the body, 'ang-dong sing'-t'i 行°動身體

EXERT, to c'ih 出; — strength c'ih-lih' 出力; — skill, c'ih sin'-dön 出手段; — one's self, zi' zōng'-kying 自°上緊; — one's self greatly, nu' lih 努力; — one's self when weak, ts'ang 撰; ditto (still more), ngang ts'ang' 硬撓; — to the utmost si' ts'ang 死°撓

EXHALATION, vapor, ky'i 氣; noxious —, ūe'-ky'i 穢氣; tsōng ky'i 瘴氣; poisonous —, doh ky'i' 毒氣; offensive —, ts'in' ky'i 臭°氣; dzoh ky'i' 濁氣; hurtful — from the earth, t'u' ky'i 土氣

EXHALE from the ground, di-yiang' ky'i' c'ih 地下°氣出; the flowers — their fragrance, hwô t'u'-c'ih hyiang-ky'i' 花吐出香氣

EXHAUST, to use up, yüong-wun' 用完; — the strength, ky'i-lilh

yüong-wun' 氣力用完; t'eh
lih' 脱力; exhausted by walking,
ky'i'-lih tseo'-wun-de 氣力走
完了。

EXHIBIT, to show, ln-c'ih' 露出;
hyin'-c'ih 顯出; exhibits a bad
disposition, lu'-c'ih ūa sing'-kah'
露出孬[。]性 格; he exhibits
great patience, hyin'-c'ih gyi-go
jing'-næ feh' siao 顯出其个[。]
忍耐弗少; — goods, pa'-k'æ
ho'-veh 擺開貨物; — choice
things in temples, pa-tsi' 擺 祭
EXHILARATE, to du hying' 助
興; he is exhilarated with wine,
gyi hying'-cü z tsiu' du' go 其
興致是酒助个[。]; — with
opium, a-p'in' di tsing-jing' 鴉
片提精神

EXHORT, to ky'ün 勸; — earn-
estly, sah'-k'eo ky'ün' 用[。]力[。]
勸; kō gying-dao' ky'ün 加[。]
斤道勸

EXILE, one exiled for breaking the
laws, kyüng-væn' 軍犯

EXILE, to bæn ts'ong-kyüng' 辦
充軍 See BANISH.

EXIST always, djöng-djöng' yin' 常
常有

EXISTENT, self z-jün'-r-jün yiu'-
go 自然而然有个[。]

EXONERATED, to be — from
blame, ze'-ming t'eh'-diao-de 罪
名脱了[。]

EXORBITANT, do hyü'-deo 大[。]虛
價; — charges, t'ao' kō, hah'-

sten wō-shü' 討價[。]嚇山話水[。]
EXORBITANTLY dear, t'æ kyü'
太貴[。]; kyü ko-deo' 貴過頭;
kah'-nga kyü 格外[。]貴[。]; t'ao'
kō mōng-bah-yiang-yiang 討價[。]
漫[。]白洋洋

EXORCISE, to — by the Taoist divi-
nity, vong Nyüoh-wōng-da'-ti ts'-
i djü zia' 奉玉皇大帝旨
意除邪[。]

EXOTIC plants, nga-koh' læ-go
hwō'-moh 外[。]國來个[。]花木

EXPAND, to — (as rice in boiling,
seeds, &c.) or to dilate upon, hwō'-
k'æ 化開; — (as a bird its
wings), tō'-k'æ 撥[。]開; gwah'-
k'æ; — (as flowers, leaves, &c.)
föng'-k'æ 放開; — the mind,
k'æ sing ky'iao' 開心竅; k'æ
ky'iao'-meng 開竅門; —
(as water in freezing), kao-k'æ'
膠[。]開; tsiang 脹; tsiang'-k'æ
脹開

EXPANSE, a great mang-yiang'-
iang 漫[。]洋洋; the firmament,
ky'üng-ts'öng' 穹蒼

EXPECT, to siang'-pih 想必;
suppose, liao 料; think, siang;
想; ts'eng 杵; I — guests, ngô
siang'-pih nying-k'ah' læ 我想
必客人[。]來; I — him, ngô
liao-tao' gyi læ' 我料到其來;
ngô peng'-i zin-deo' siang læ' 我
本意前[。]頭想來; could not
be expected, i'-siang-feh-tao' 意
想弗到; constantly expecting,

læ-tih yün'-vōng 在°此°懸望
EXPECTORATE, *to t'u dæn'* 吐痰
EXPEDIENT, *fitting*, ü li' siang-nyi' 于禮相宜; *profitable*,
yiu ih' 有益; *yiu bin-i'* 有便宜。

EXPEDIENT, *an ih-go fah'-ts* 一个°法子; *ih-go fōng-fah'* 一个°方法

EXPEDITE, *to do quickly*, ken'-kying tso' 赶緊做; *kw'a'-soh tso'* 快°快°做

EXPEL, *to ken'-c'ih* 赶出; *kah'-diao* 革去°; — *by bad means*, p'ih-c'ih' 撕出

EXPEND, *to use*, yüong 用; — *much time and strength*, yüong kong-fu' teng sing-lih' feh siao' 用工夫等心力弗少

EXPENDITURE, k'æ-siao' 開銷; yüong-dziang' 用場

EXPENSE, yüong'-du 用度; *great* —, yüong'-du-do' 用度大°; *extra* —, *to fi'* 多費

EXPENSES, 'æn-fi' 閒°費; *profiteless* — (as money given to officials), fi'-yüong 費用; — (of any establishment), kyao'-yüong 繖°用; k'æ-kyao' 開繳; *family* —, kô-yüong' 家°用; kô'-li-go kyao'-yüong 家°裡个°繳°用 — *that may be cut down*, dao-yiao'; *what are your daily* — ? ng' nyih-nyih' iao-to-siao' k'æ-kyao' 你°日°日°要多少開繳? *travelling* —,

bun-fi' 盤費; bun-jün' 盤纏°
EXPERIENCE, *to pass through*, yüih-lih' 閱歷; *kying-lib'* 經歷; *has experienced* (as hardships), kying-fong' kying-lōng' ko-de 經風經浪過了°; sōng'-shih ah'-ko de 霜雪壓°過了°

EXPERIENCE, *of large* —, veng-kwó'-cū to' 聞寡知多; kyin'-kwōng-sih-da' 見廣識大; *tell one's* —, kōng tsong-dziang' 講°衷腸; kōng tsong-ky'üoh' 講°衷曲 (ih-fæn)

EXPERIENCED man, nyung lao'-lin' 人°老練; yüih'-lih-ko'-go nyung' 閱歷過个°人°; nyung kyiu-lin'-dzing kōng' 人°久練成鋼; — *kind*, joh siu' 熟手

EXPERIMENT, *to tsoh'-mo* 琢磨; *tsoh'-mo-ky'i-k'en'* 且琢磨看
EXPERT, jih-kwæn' 習慣; *very* —, jih-kwæn' dzing z-jün' 習慣成自然; nô siu'-hyi 拏手戲; — *and then inventive*, joh-neng' seng ky'iao' 熟能生巧

EXPIATE, *to — sin*, joh ze' 贖罪
EXPIRATION of a time, z'-eo' wui'-de 時候完了°; gyi-deo' mun'-de 期頭滿了°; nyih-ts' mun'-de 日°子滿了°

EXPLAIN, *to* ka'-shih 解°說; — *clearly*, ka'-shih ming-bah' 解°說明白; *can you — it to me*? ng' hao ka'-shih peh ngô t'ing' seh 你°好解°說俾°我聽否?

EXPLANATION, *verbal* kōng'-ka
講°解°; *written* —, cü'-ka 註
解°; *I cannot understand his* —,
gyi'-go kōng'-ka ngô t'ing'-leh
feh ts'ing-ts'u' 其个°講°解°

我聽得°弗清楚

EXPLETIVE, hyü'-z-ngæn 虛字
眼°; — *for rounding a sentence*,
cün'-tsih-go z-ngæn' 轉折个°
字眼°

EXPLICIT, ts'ing-t'ong' 清通;
ming-bah' 明白; *nothing hidden*,
'o-bun' t'oh'-c'ih 和盤托出

EXPLODE, *to* pao'-k'ae 爆開

EXPLOIT, fi-dzōng'-ts z' 非常
之事

EXPLORE, *to* dzō-k'ao' 查考; —
a region, dzō-k'ao' di-fōng'-go
dzing-ying' 查考地方个°情形

EXPORT, *to* ho tsōng-c'ih-ky'i 貨
裝出去°

EXPORTS, c'ih'-k'eo ho'-veh 出
口貨物

EXPOSE, *to* lu-c'ih' 露出; c'ih'-
lu'-lu 出露露; — *the face*,
min-k'ong' c'ih-lu'-lu 面孔出
露露; — *the person*, c'ih'-sing-
lu'-t'i 出身露體; — *one's
self to public gaze* (in reproach),
c'ih'-kwa-lu-ts'in' 出乖°露醜;
— *his shame*, c'ih' gyi-go ts'iu'
出其个°醜; — *one's faults*,
shü' pu'-læn-kæn 數°布襯禡°;
— (*another's secrets*), toh'-p'o
挑°破; *the countryman exposes
his ignorance of the rules of so-*

ciety

hyiang'-ō'-nying iao ky'in
t'u 鄉下人°顯°出°土氣°

EXPOSTULATE, *to* c'ih'-lih ky'ün'
出力勸; kw'u'-kw'u ky'ün'
苦苦勸

EXPOND, *to* (in speaking), kōng'-
ka 講°解°; — (in writing), cü'-
ka 註解°

EXPRESS, *to* — *in words*, kōng'-
c'ih-læ 講°出來; *cannot* —,
kōng'-feh'-c'ih'-læ 講°弗出來;
cannot — adequately, kōng'-
feh-tao' 講°弗到

EXPRESS, *to* — *oil*, tsō-yiu' 榨油

EXPRESS, *footman*, ta-kyih'-sing-
go 帶急信个°; — *who runs
by stages* (formerly horseman),
ts'in-li'-mô 千里馬

EXPRESSION, *an* ih-kyü' shih-wô'
一句說話; *a phrase*, ih-kyü',
kyü-nyü'-deo 一句句語頭;
familiar —, dzoh-wô' 俗話;
forced —, min'-ky'iang shih-
wô' 勉強說話

EXPRESSIVE *countenance*, min'-
k'ong' weh-siang' 面孔活相

EXPRESSLY, *on purpose*, deh-we'
特爲; deh-i' 特意; kwu'-i 故意;
plainly, ming-ming' 明明

EXPUNGE, *to* (as an idea), sən-kæ'
刪改; — *with a pin*, du-diao' 塗
壞°; *wipe out*, k'a'-diao 捂°壞°

EXQUISITE, *beautiful*, me'-li 美麗;
delicate, si'-cü 細緻; —
workmanship, si'-ky'iao' sang-
weh' 細巧生°活

EXTEMPOORIZING, *to* ze-k'eo kōng'-c'ih 隨口講°出; ze-i' kōng'-c'ih 隨意講°出; kōng'-c'ih sōn'-tsiang 講°出算帳; *extempORIZES well*, c'ih-k'eo' dzings-tsōng' 出口成章

EXTEND, *to* — (as reports, rivers), t'ong-k'æ' 通開; — (as disease, fire, customs), yin-k'æ' 延開; — (as liquids spilt), seng'-k'æ 泌開; — *to every part*, tsiu-tao' 周到; — *the hand*, sing siu' 伸手; — *the arm*, siu' sing-dzih' 手伸直; — *(lie) at full length*, dzih kw'eng' 直睡°

EXTENSIVE, kwōng'-kw'eh 廣闊; *the ruin caused by the flood* is —, tsao'-djoh shü'-tsæ di'-fōng kwōng'-kw'eh-leh-kying' 遭着°水°災地方廣闊得°緊; — learning, 'ob-veng pol' 學°問博

EXTENT, *what is the — of his learning?* gyi-go dzæ-'oh' yiu kyi feng' 其个°才學°有幾分? *what is the — of the flood?* do-shü' tsao'-djoh to'-siao di'-fōng 大°水°遭着°多少地方?

EXTENUATE, *to* — (as a fault), kæn ky'ing' 減°輕; *will* —, hao ky'ing-k'o' 好輕可

EXTERIOR, *the outside*, nga-deo' 外°頭; nga-pin' 外°邊; *the outer surface*, nga min' 外°面

EXTERMINATE, *to* djih-diao' 絶壞°; — *utterly*, mih-wun' 滅完; tsæn-ts'ao' djü-keng' 斬草除根

EXTERNAL appearance, nga-kwōng'-min 外°光面; nga meng'-min 外°門面

EXTINCT, *volcano is* —, ho'-sæn si'-de 火山死°了°; *some species of animals are* —, yiu kyi le' cong-sang' djih-cong'-de 有幾類畜°牲°絕種°了°

EXTINGUISH fire, mih ho' 滅火; — *the lamp*, teng-tsæn' long gyi u' 燈盞弄其熄°; — *a fire*, kyin ho' 救火; *hopes are extinguished*, siang'-vōng ziang ho' p'eh-u'-de 想望像火潑熄°了°

EXTIRPATE, *to* djih-wun' 絶完 lin keng' bah-diao' 連根拔去°

EXTOL, *to* dzong'-tsæn 頌讚

EXTORT, *to force*, pih'-leh 逼勒; — *a confession from him*, pih-leh gyi' tsiao-jing' 逼勒其招°認; — *money*, leh-soh dong-din' 勒索銅錢°; — soh-tsō dong-din' 索詐銅錢°

EXTRACT, *to* bah-diao' 拔去°; bah-c'ih' 拔出; bah-loh' 拔落 tsoh'-diao 劾壞°; — *essence (by soaking)*, tsih'-shü tsing'-c'ih 汗水°浸出

EXTRAORDINARY, kah-nga' 格外; fi-dzōng' 非常; fi-væn' 非凡

EXTRAVAGANT, *to be* — *in using*, lōng'-yüong 浪用; lōng'-fi 浪費; *to be wasteful*, hwó'-fi 花費

EXTREME, gyih-deo' 極頭; bud

in the —, ū-tao gyih-deo' 痛到極頭; to be in — poverty, gyüong-gyih'-deo' 窮極了。

EXTREMITY, *at the — of the road, (also used fig.), tao zing'-deo 到盡頭; in —, vu lu' k'o tseō' 無路可走*

EXTRICATE, *to t'eh'-c'ih 脫出; t'eng'-c'ih; di-bah' 提拔; — from difficulty, kyiu næn' 救難; he extricated me from difficulty, (or owing to him I was &c.), ky'ü'-leh gyi' keh-go næn-deo' ngô t'eh'-c'ih-deo' 脫得°其這個°難頭我脫出了°*

EXUBERANT *spirits, hyi'-ky'i yang-yiang' 喜氣揚揚; ditto in talking, hyi'-siao yin-k'æ' 喜笑言開*

EXULTANT, *hwun-t'in'-hyi-di' 歡天喜地; hwun-hyi' jü-yü' teh-se' 歡喜如魚得水; — triumph of soldiers, k'ao' teh-sing' kwu 敲得勝鼓*

EYE, *ngæn'-tsing 眼睛 (ih-tsah); ngæn'-moh 眼目; needle's —, tsing-ngæn' 針眼; see with one —, doh ngæn' k'en 獨眼看*

EYES, *bright ngæn'-tsing liang' 眼睛亮; both —, sōng-ngæn' 雙眼; see with one's own —, tsing ngæn' k'en' 親眼看; before one's —, læ ngæn'-zin 在眼前; — open, ngæn'-tsing k'æ'-tih 眼睛開的; — shut, ngæn'-tsing pi'-tih 眼睛閉的*

EYE, *to — closely, ngæn'-tsing ts'ing'-ting k'en' 眼睛睜盯看*

EYE-BALL, *ngæn'-u cü' 眼珠; ngæn'-kü 眼珠*

EYE-BROWS, *mi-mao' 眉毛; the forehead just above the —, me-deo' 眉頭*

EYE-LASHES, *ngæn'-seh mao' 眼睫毛*

EYE-LIDS, *ngæn'-p'ao-bi' 眼泡皮*

EYE-SERVANT, *yiu min-zin' pe'-eo'-go nyding 有面前背後個人。*

EYE-SIGHT, *ngæn'-kwōng 眼光; ngæn'-lih 眼力; ngæn'-fah 眼法*

EYE-WITNESS, *ts'ing ngæn' k'en'-kyin-go nyding 親眼看見個人; was an —, ts'ing-ngæn'-moh-tu' ko-de 親眼目睹過了°*

F

FABLE, *yü-yin' 喻言 (ih-go); Aesop's Fables, I-sō-bo'-go yü-yin' 伊沙婆个喻言*

FABRICATE, *to devise falsely, nyiah-zao'-c'ih-læ 挣造出來; zi' tso yin-nyü' 自做言語*

FABULOUS, *hwōng' - dæn - peh-kying' 荒誕不經; — ages, miao'-mōng z-shü' 渺茫時世*

FACE, *min-k'ong' 面孔 (ih-fu); ô'-lin 丫臉 (in a bad sense); no shame, m-ô'-lin 無臉恥;*

— to face, te' min 對面; to open the — by pulling hairs (as for a Chinese bride), k'æ min' 開面; surface, min-teng' 面子° FACE, to — the south, dziao nei' 朝南; in what direction does this house —? keh tsing oh' hyiang'-dao dziao soh'-go 這進屋向道朝甚。麼? to turn the — away, min-k'ong' nyin-cün' bishyiang' 面孔側轉別向 FACETIOUS, we hyiah'-yin 會譴盲 FACILITATE, to s'-teh yüong-yi' 使得容易; s'-teh sang'-lih 使得省力 FACILITIES, bin-tōng' 便當; many —, hyü'-to bin-tōng' 許多便當; yiang-ying' bin-tōng' 樣樣便當 FACILITY, he does it with great —, gyi-go siu'-shü weh-p'eh' 其个手勢活潑; gyi-go siu'-shü jing-dzeh' 其个手勢潤澤 FACING, hyiang'-djoh 向着; — outward, dziao nga' 朝外° FACT, it is a —, keh' z jih-z' 這。是實事; the facts, jih-dzing' 實情; jih-tsuh' 實節 FACTION having injurious designs, nyih tōng' 逆黨; that —, keh' ih tōng kyib'-long 這。一黨結攏 FACTOR, tsōng-k'ah' 莊客 FACTORY, manufactory, do coh-dzhang 大作場; — where

factors do business, siao' z'-ao' 小字號; The Foreign Factories at Canton, jih-sæn 'ōng 十三行 FACULTY, mental ability, dzæ-neng' 才能; — of speech, neng shih' neng wō' 能說能話 FADE, to — (by exposure or age), ngæn-seh in' 顏色薦; — (by washing &c.), ngæn-seh t'e'-diao 顏色退了° FAG-END of a web of cloth, kyi-deo' 機頭; — of cotton cloth, kyi-deo' pu 機頭布 FAGGED out, kw'eng'-vah-de 困乏了° FAGOT, a bundle of brush with the leaves, yih-za' 葉柴; nyün'-za 軟柴 (ih-pō) FAIL, to be insufficient, ky'in 欠; to grow less by degrees, dzin'-dzin ky'üih'-long-ky'i 漸漸缺攏去; strength is failing, lih-ky'i lœ-tih sæ' 力氣將衰; you have failed in your duty, ng'-go meng-veng' ky'in tsiu'-tao 你。個名分。欠周到; to — in doing a thing, z-ken shih'-ngwu 事幹失悞; the firm has failed, 'ōng tao'-de 行倒了; 'ōng tao'-diao-de 行倒壞了° FAIL, I will come without —, cing'-ding-feh-ngwu' ngô lœ'-gyi; ngô ih-ding la 我一定來 FAILING, mao-bing' 毛病; oh'-mao-bing 惡毛病

FAILURE, feh' tao'-kô 弗到家°;
shih'-ngwu 失悞; — in answering (expectations), feh mun'-i 弗滿意

FAIN, would—do it, pô-feh-neng'-keo tso' 巴弗能彀做

FAINT from weariness, ky'i' feh tsih' 氣弗接; t'eh-lih' 脫力; — and fall, yüing'-tao 量倒; about to —, hweng-dzing-dzing' 昏沉沉; to — away, fah yüing' 發量; ao'-ky'i 量。去°

FAINT sound, sing-hyiang' ing-ing'-dong 聲響隱隱動; — color, ngæn-seh dæn' 顏色淡; ts'in' seh 淺色

FAINT-HEARTED, m̄-tæn'-ky'i-go 無°膽氣个°; gyü-ky'ih' 懼怯

FAIR, clear (as water), ts'ing 清; — weather, t'in-zing' 天晴; — complexion, bi-fu bah-t'oh' 皮膚白; — wind, jing fong 順風; — price, kō'-din bing-dzih' 價錢°平直; — dealing, dzih-ky'i 直氣; dzih sōng' 直爽; beautiful, me'-mao 美貌; — outside, defective within, nga yiu yü', r ne' peh tsoh' 外有餘而內不足 (veng.)

FAIR, market, z'-nyih 市日°; the — (held in Ningpo when the chancellor comes), di'-oh'-da 考市。

FAITH, siang-sing'-go sing 相信个心°; the virtue of —, sing'-teh 信德; — in Christ, siang-sing'

Kyi-toh'-go sing 相信基督个心°

FAITHFUL, cong-sing'-go 忠信个°; — to one's word, yin-ying' siang-vu' 言行相符; — words, displeasing to the ear, but beneficial, "cong-yin' nyih r' li' ü ying" 忠言逆耳利於行 (veng.)

FAITHLESS, unbelieving, feh siang'-sing-go 弗相信个°; — to promises, k'eo'-z, sing-fi' 口是心非; m̄ sing'-iah 無°信約

FALL, to — over, tih'-tao 跌倒; — from a higher place, tih'-loh 跌落; — behind, loh 'eo' 落後; — from a horse, tih'-loh mō' 跌落馬; — to pieces, or come apart, t'ah'-k'æ 塌開; t'ah loh 塌落; — (as a house), t'aen'-loh 塌落; t'aen-tao' 塌倒; — entirely, t'aen-t'ah' 塌場; tao'-t'ah 倒場; ready to — from rot, me'-de 霉了°; — (as hair, teeth, fruit, &c.), t'eng'-loh 脫落; — (as flowers), zia 謝°; the tide is falling, dziao-shü' t'e'-de 潮水退了°; dziao-shü' læ-tih t'e'-loh 潮水現°在°退落; — into sin, 'æn'-loh ze'-li 陷落罪裡; lest you — into a bad habit, k'ong'-p'ô ng ū-iyang' 'oh-kwæn' 恐怕你辱樣學°慣; — in love with, ngæn'-tsing k'en'-leh tih'-loh, 眼睛看得°跌落

FALLACIOUS words, hyü-sih'-ts
d' 虛飾之詞; tsöng-sih'-
c'ih-læ-go shih-wô' 裝飾出來
个°說話

FALLIBLE, we ts'ó' 會錯

FALLOW, pale yellow, dæn wông'
淡黃; uncultivated land, hwông
din' 荒田

FALSE, kô 假°; hyü 虛; vu 誣;
ngwe 僞; feh-kwe-jih' 弗歸
實; to bear — witness, kô'-tso
te'-tsing 假°做對証; vông'-
tsing 妄証; — much, true little,
hyü to' jih siao' 虛多實少;
— doctrines, zia dao'-li 邪°道
理; — reputation, yiu-ming'-
vu-jih' 有名無實; — report,
ngo djün' 詭傳

FALSEHOOD, hwông'-wô 謊話;
hyü-wô' 虛話; tell a —, kông
hwông'-wô 講°謊話; kông
hyü-wô' 講°虛話; shih hwông'
說謊

FALTERING accents, ũng-ñg'-nga-
ngä-go shih-wô' 唔唔噏°噏°
个°說話; — steps, kyiah'-
bu c'ong'-c'ong-dong; kyiah'-bu
k'ô'-feh-weng' 脚步拿°弗
穩

FAME, ming-vông' 名望; ambi-
tious for —, t'en ming' 貪名;
(person) of great —, yiu do
ming-vông' 有大°名望

FAMED places, yiu'-ming'-go di'-
föng 有名个°地方; far —,
ming-yiang'-s-hæ 名揚四海

FAMILIAR with, joh 熟; — with
the classics, kying-shü' joh-go'
經書熟个°; — friend, siang-
hao' beng-yiu' 相好朋友;
— expression, jing-joh'-go shih-
wô' 順熟个°說話

FAMILY, kô 家°; a — or the
head of a —, ih-veng nying-kô'
一分人°家°; one's immediate
—, oh'-li 家°裡; oh'-li-go
nying' 家°裡个°人°; kô-
kyün' 家°眷; kô-siao' 家°小;
the Li —, Li-kô' 李家°; whole
—, 'eh kô' 合家°; all of the
same — name, 'eh dzoh' 合族;
zi-kô-nying' 自°家°人°; —
name, sing 姓; have you a —?
tseng-fu' yiu jü 尊府有誰°?
yiu kô-siao' m'-teh 有家°小
沒°有°? is your — well? ng-
lah fu'-zöng tu hao' feh 你°府
上都好否°? (familiarly) ne'-
kyün hao' feh 內眷好否°?

did your — come with you?
ng'-go pao'-kyün dong-læ' feh
你°个°寶眷同來否°? a
rich —, fu'-kô 富家°; ing-wu'
殷戶; poor —, gyüong nying'-
kô 窮人°家°; ruined —,
ky'ing'-kô döng-ts'aen' 傾家°
蕩產; he is a disgrace to his
—, gyi' tao ih-kô'-go me' 其
倒一家°个°楣; all under
heaven are one —, t'in-t'ó' ih-
kô' 天下一家°; how many
families? kyi veng' nying'-kô

幾分人家°? to-siao' in-tsao'
多少烟竈? — worship, 'eh-kō' li-pa 合家°禮拜
FAMINE, year of —, hwōng-nyin'
荒年; seven years of —, ts'ih'
nyin do-hwōng-nyin' 七年大荒年

FAMISH, to ngo-sah' 餓殺

FOAMOUS, c'ih-ming'-go 出名个°;
— even to the capital, ming'-cing
ti'-tu 名震帝都

FAN, sin'-ts 扇子 (ih-pō); feather —, (i.e. of hawk feathers),
ing-mao' sin 鷹毛扇; white folding —, bah-pān' sin 白紙扇;
black ditto, yiu-ts' sin 油紙扇; round silk —, yüih-kong'
sin 月宮扇; palm-leaf —, pō-tsiao' sin 芭蕉扇; close the —,
sin'-ts Hao siu-long' 扇子好收攏; open the —, sin'-ts t'aen-t'aen'-k'æ 扇子攤攤開

FAN, to tang sin' 打扇; — one's self, zi sin-sin 自°扇扇

FANCY, to imagine, i'-ngwu 意悟; I have a — for that child,
keh'-go siao-nying' ngô cong'-i gyi 這°个°小人°我中意其

FANG, tusk, liao-ngô' 撩牙

FANNING-MILL, sin-koh'-mi fong-siang' 扇穀米風箱

FAR, yün 遠; how — is it from here to your place? dōng-deo tao ng-lah keh'-deo to-siao yün' 這邊°到你°那°邊°多少遠?
not very —, feh-da' li-yün' 弗

大離遠; gone — away, li-yün' k'æ-de 離遠開了°; as — as heaven from earth, t'in-ts'ō-di-yün' 天差地遠; — better, hao hyü'-to 好許多

FAR-SIGHTED, ngæn'-kwōng yün' 眼°光遠

FARCE, all a — (i.e. making a great show with nothing to back it), k'ong'-k'oh kō'-ts 空壳架°子; ditto (as in work), mun sang-nying-ngæn' 瞞生°人°眼°

FARE, to — well at table, ing'-zih hao' 飲食好; ditto, (as a guest), kong-ing' hao 供應好; price of passage, bun-jün' 盤纏°; bill of —, ts'æ'-moh 菜目

FARE-WELL, siao-be' 少陪 (said only by the person going); to bid farewell, bih'-ih-bih 別一別; ditto (formally before going on a journey), dz'-ang' 辭行°; to accompany and bid —, song-t'ang' 送行°; to give a — dinner to one going, tsin'-ang' 餓行

FARINACEOUS food, feng'-zih 粉食; wheat food, mah-zih' 麥食

FARM, din-tsōng' 田庄; the Wōng family —, Wōng-kō' tsōng 王家°庄

FARMER, din'-wu 佃戶; cong-din-tsōng'-go nying' 種田庄个°人°; the owner of a farm, tsōng-cü' 庄主; farmer's hired assistants, tsōng-k'ah' 庄客; kong-nying' 工人°

FARRIER, *horse doctor*, i-mō'-go
sin'-sang 醫馬个°先生°

FARTHER, *more remote*, yün-tin'
遠點; *go a little* —, ko-ky'i
tin 過去°點; *put (it) farther*
in, tse tsing'-tin 再進點; *still*

—, keng-kō yün' *更加*遠; *take*
no — notice of it, vong to' ky'i
ts'æ' gyi 不°要多睬其°; *have*
you anything — to say? wa-yiu'
shih-wó' m̄-teh 還°有說話嗎°

FARTHEST, ting-yün' 頂遠; *the*
— shop, ting yün' keh-bæn tin'
頂遠這°爿店

FASCINATED by him, weh-ling'
ziang kæ gyi siu'-li ka 魂靈°
像在°其手裡

FASCINATING, we hyih-weng-go
會攝°魂个°

FASHION, *style*, kw'un'-shih 款
式°; *new* —, sing shih' 新式°;
z shih' 時式°; *old* —, lao' shih
老式°; gjiu kw'un' 舊款;
out of —, ko-z'-de 過時了°;
extremely out of —, be-z'-de 背時

FASHIONABLE, z-dao' 時道;
da-tsoh' 大作; z-kw'un' 時
款°; z-shih 時式°; *not* —, feh-
tsoh'-de' 弗作 了°; feh-z'-de
弗時了°

FAST, *firm*, lao-k'ao' 牢靠; tsah'-
cü; — *asleep*, kw'eng sah'-kao
睡°煞覺°

FAST, *quickly*, kw'a'-kw'a 快°
快°; soh'-soh 速速; 'ao-sao';
— *fellow*, fōng'-dōng 放蕩

FAST, *to keep a church* —, siu tsa'
守齋°; *a great* —, do tsa'
大齋°

FAST, *to kying-zih'* 禁食; —
from meat (as the Buddhists do),
ky'üoh ts'æ' 吃°菜

FASTEN, *to make firm*, long lao-
k'ao' 弄牢靠; — *with a nail*,
ting' lao 鉚牢; — *the door*, meng
kwæn-leh lao' 門關得°牢; —
by tying, bo lao' 繩°牢; pōng' lao
綁牢; — *a boat with a stake*,
jün' tsōng lao 船樁牢

FAT, cōng 壯 (cōng or tsōng);
p'ōng 脯; — *and hearty* (as a
child), mi'-p'ōng-deo' 肥脯頭°

FAT, *pork* cü-yiu' 猪油; *beef* —,
ngeo-yiu' 牛°油

FATAL to life, sing'-ming c'ih-
t'eh' 性命出脫; — *disease*,
si'-tsing 死°症

FATE, ming 命; su 數; T'in-
ming' 天命; T'in-su' 天數;
T'in-i' 天意; *dreadful* —, kyih'-
su 劫數; *as — would have it*,
ming' kæ jü-ts' 命該如此

FATHER, ah-tia' 阿爹; ah-pah'
阿伯; tia'-tia 爹爹; *how is*
your —? vu'-lao' hao' feh 父
老好否°? *my* — *is well*, kō'-
vu hao'-go 家父好个°;
(very respectful) *your* —, tseng-
da'-jing 尊大人; ling-tseng'
令尊; — *and mother*, vu'-meo
父母; *deceased* —, sin-vu' 先
父; sin-kyüing' 先君; Hea-

venly —, T'in-vu' 天父; —
in the Catholic church, jing-vu'
神父

FATHERS, the we-ts'u' 會祖; an-
cient bishops, kwu kyin-toh' 古
監督.

FATHER-IN-LAW on the husband's
side, kong-kong' 公公; ah-
kong'; 阿公; — on the wife's
side, dziang'-nying 丈人; ngoh-
vu' 岳父

FATHERLESS, m̄-tia'-go 無爹个。

FATHERLY man, yiu-ts'-wu vu'-
lao 猶之乎父老

FATHOM, to sound, tang sing-ts'in'
打深淺; tang shū'-deo 打
水頭

FATIGUED, dziah-lih' 着力; —
and sleepy, bi-gyün' 疲倦; ex-
tremely —, kw'eng'-gyih-liao 困
極了

FATIGUING work, dziah-lih' sang-
weh' 着力生活

FATTEN, to —(as animals), yiang
cōng' (cōng or tsōng) 養壯;
— a goose in close confinement,
zeo ngo' 囚鵝

FATTY, yiu-nyi' 油膩; yiu'-go
油个。

FAULT, mao-bing' 痘病 (ih-go);
moral —, ts'o'-c'ü 錯處; ko'-
shih 過失; suffer for one's
own —, zi' tsoh nyih' 自作孽;
it is not my —, feh'-z ngō'-go
mao'-bing 弗是我个毛病;
feh' z ngō'-go ts'o' 弗是我个

錯; good, but has faults, me'
cong'-peh-tsoh' 美中不足;
to find —, mao-ün' 埋怨; zing
leo-dong' 尋漏洞; — finding,
leh-leh'-gah-gah; kæn-ka' 難尬;
give him a duck's egg without
a crack, he will find a hole.
in it, "m̄-vong ah'-ts iao zing
dong" 無縫鴨子要尋洞
FAULTLESS, m̄ mao'-bing-go 無毛病个;
m̄ p'i'-bing go 無批評个。

FAVOR (to an inferior), eng-we'
恩惠; eng-s' 恩賜; eng-tin'
恩典; to regard with — (as a
superior an inferior), eng-c'ong'
dæ 恩待; to ask a —, t'ao
we' 叻惠; k'eng dzing' 懇情;
gyiu fōng-bin' 求方便; beg
you to grant a —, gyiu ng' s
eng' 求你°賜恩 (s eng can
only be said of a superior); t'ao
kwōng' 叻光; k'eng ng'-go
dzing' 懇你°個情

FAVORITE, teh-c'ong'-go 得寵
个; c'ong-æ'-go 寵愛个; sō
æ'-go 所愛个; teh-i'-go 得
意个。

FAWN, to (as a dog, or as a work-
man making a great ado, about
heaviness of work &c., for the
sake of being coaxed), iao jing-
mao'-lo 要順毛擺

FEAR, to p'ô 怕; p'ô'-gyü 怕懼;
wé'-gyü 畏懼; — God, p'ô'-
gyü Jing-ming' 怕懼神明;

— the consequences, p'ô ken-yî' 怕干係; p'ô tæn ao-tsao' 怕担聖糟; do not —, hao-vong p'ô 不用° 怕; nothing to —, feh-dzæ'-wu 弗礙° 事°; feh-föng'-teh 弗妨得; for — that, k'ong'-p'ô 恐怕

FEARFUL, afraid, p'ô 怕; inspiring fear (as a place, &c.), p'ô'-p'ô 怕怕; p'ô'-shü-shü 怕哉哉

FEARING imaginary things, sing hyü' 心虛

FEARLESS, feh p'ô' 弗怕; — of death, feh p'ô' si 弗怕死。

FEASIBLE, tso'-leh-læ' go 做得° 來个°

FEAST, tsiu'-zih 酒席; tsiu'-yin 酒筵; to make a —, bæn tsiu' 辦酒; to go to a —, fu zih' ky'i 赴席去°; wedding —, hao'-nyih tsiu' 好日° 酒

FEAT, gyi-z' 奇事(ih-ky'i); gyi-e'ih'-kuu-le' z-t'i' 奇出古類事體

FEATHER, mao 毛 (ih-keng); plumage, mao-yü' 毛羽; fabric made of feathers, yü'-mao 羽毛; how beautiful his feathers are, gyi' go mao-yü sang'-leh dza hao'-k'en 其个°毛羽生°得°甚°好看; — bed, mao-nyiöh'-ts 毛褥子; — pillow, (i. e. of goose feathers) ngo-map-tsing' 鵝毛枕; — brush, mao shih'-tsiu 毛刷箇 (ih-kwim)

FEATURES, kweh'-kah 骨格; regular —, kweh'-kah loh-dzih' 骨格落直; coarse —, kweh'-kah ts'u-lu' 骨格粗魯; fine —, ng'-kwun sin'-li 五°官秀麗; beautiful — (in a Chinese sense), me-ts'ing'-moh-siu' 眉清目秀

FEE, FEES, (given to doctors and others), zia-din' 謝錢°; to pay —, song' zia-din' 送謝錢°; pen money (given to teachers), pih'-ts 筆資; small bribes (given to officers), fi'-din 費錢°; entrance —, k'ae-meng'-fi 開門費; meng-pao' 門包; — (given to boatmen, servants &c., for extra services), dzô-din' 茶錢°; tsiu'-din 酒錢°

FEEBLE, pih'-t'ah-t'ah 瘫櫟° 檼°; — constitution, ti'-ts tæn-boh' 底子單薄

FEED, to ü 餵; have you fed the baby? na-hwun ü' ko ma 嬰孩° 餵過嗎? —, we 喂 (generally used for animals); to supply with food (as masters to workmen), cong væn' 供飯; ditto (polite), kong-ing 供應

FEEL, to moh 摸; — and see, moh-moh'-k'en 摸摸看; — the heat, teh'-cü nyih' 得知熱°; p'ô nyih' 怕熱°; — the cold, teh'-cü lang' 得知冷°; p'ô lang' 怕冷°; — happy, kyüoh'-teh hwun-hy'i'-siang 覺得歡喜相; kao-

hying' 高興; — tired, teh'-cü dziah-lih' 得知着力; — compassion, fah dz-pe' sing 發慈悲心; — angry, fah ông' 發怒; — the pulse, tah mah' 切脈; k'en mah' 看脈; — one's way and then try, s'-t'en 試探; — for and excuse, t'i'-liang 體諒
FEELING, dzing 情; great —, dzing 'eo' 情厚; dzing djong' 情重; no fellow —, m̄-dzing' m̄-nyi' 無°情無°義°; to move men's feelings, tang'-dong uying-go dzing' 打動人°个°情; tender —, nyün' sing-dziang' 軟心腸; to hurt the —, sōng dzing' 傷情
FEIGN, to tsōng 裝; tsōng kō' 裝假°; — sickness, tsōng bing' 裝病
FELL, tih-tao'-ko 跌倒過; — (as a person), tih-ko' 跌過; to — a seam, nyiao' ih-da vong' 縫一塊縫; nyiao' ih-da wōng-zin'-kweh 縫°一塊黃鱔°骨; to — timber, tsoh jü' 斯樹
FELL design, oh kyi'-kao 惡計
FELLOW companion, de-ho' 隊夥
 dong-de' 同隊; dong - bun' 同伴; class —, dong-ts'ōng' 同窗; dong-nyin' 同硯°; brave —, hao'-hen 好漢; noble —, da-dziang'-fu 大丈夫; generous —, k'ōng'-k'æ dziang'-fu 慷慨丈夫; wicked —, vu-la' 無賴。

FELLOW, has a — feeling, yiu-dzing'-yiu-nyi' 有情有義
FELLOWSHIP, to have — with, siang-kyiao' 相交; kyiao-t'ong' 交通
FELON, malefactor, djong'-væn 重犯; iao'-væn 要犯
FELONY, crime punishable with death, si'-ze 死°罪; crime punishable with banishment, ts'ong-ze' 充罪
FELT, tsin 毳; — hat, tsin mao' 苑帽; — carpet, tsin t'aen' 苑毯
FEMALE, nyü 女; — sex, nyü-liu-ts-pe' 女流之輩; — slave, ô-deo' 丫頭
FEMININE, nyü'-nying go 女人°个°; — employment, nyü'-kong-sang-weh' 女工生°活; womanish, ziang nyü'-nying ka' 像女人°
FENCE, bamboo ts'iang-pô' 篬°笆; wooden railing, læn-ken' 閂干; very high —, lu-dzing 木°柵°
FENCE, to make a bamboo —, tang ts'iang-pô' 打籬°笆; — with the sword, vu-tao' 舞刀; hyi-tao' 戲刀
FENCING-MASTER, kao tao'-fah-go kao'-s 教°刀法个°教°師
FERMENT, to — as dough, fah kao 發酵; fah'-ky'i-læ 發起來; — (as fruit and vegetables), fæn 泛
FEROCIOUS, hyüong-mang' 兇猛°

FERRIAGE, du-jün'-din 渡船錢°
FERRY, du 渡; — boat, du-jün'

渡船; — man, du-jün' lao'-da
渡船老大

FERTILE soil, liang din' 貞田;
me'-di 美地

FERTILIZE, to tsæ-be' 栽培;
üong 壓

FERULE, kao'-föng 戒°方 (ih-kw'e)

FERVENT in heart, uyih-sing' 热°心;
ts'ih'-sing 切心

FERVENTLY, hyüih'-sing 血心;
very —, ky'i hyüih'-sing 起
血心

FERVID, hot, ho'-nyih 火熱。

FESTER, to generate pus, sang
nong' 生°膿; tsoh nong' 作膿

FESTIVAL, tsih'-k'eng 節跟°

FETCH, to do-la'拿°來; — (when
coming), ta'-læ 帶°來; — (as
a chair), tel'-leh-læ 摨得°來

FETID, ts'iu 臭°; — breath, k'eo'-
ky'i ts'iu' 口氣臭°

FETTER, chain for the feet, kyiah'-
liaó 脚镣 (a pair, ih fu).

FETTER, to (both hands and feet),
zōng liaó-k'ao' 上镣拷; fet-
tered, (restrained), iñin-kyiah'
paen-siu' 黏脚扳手; kyih'-
kyü 拮据

FETUS, t'æ-yüing' 胎孕; small
—, dzing-yüing' 成孕

FEUD, in a state of —, kyih ün-
dzü' liaó 結冤讐了

FEVER, nyih-bing' 热°病; has

—, læ-tih fah nyih' 正°在°發
熱。 — is rising, læ-tih nyih-
ky'i'-læ 來的熱°起來; — is
going down, nyih læ-tih t'e'-
ky'i'-læ 热°正在°退起來; — is
broken, nyih ts'-de 热°止了°;
nyih t'e' ken zing' de 热°退乾
淨了°; intermittent —, dziao-
nyih' bing 潮熱°病

FEVER AND AGUE, nyiah-dzih'
bing 瘟疾病; ma-za' bing
買°柴°病

FEVERISH, kyi'-sing nyih'-go 身°
體°熱°个°; very —, kyi'-sing
ho'-nyih-go 身°體°火熱°个°

FEW, kyi'-go 幾个°; yiü'-æn
有限°; m̄ to'-siao 無°多少;
a —, m̄-kyi'-go 無°幾個°; feh
to' 弗多; two, three, or four,
liang 兩; I will come after a
— days, ko' kyi nyih ngô læ-
gyi 過幾日°我來

FIB, kō'-wô 假°話; hwōng-wô
謊話

FIBERS, FIBRES, (as in turnips
&c.), kying 經; — (in orange
peel), loh 絡; slender rootlets, su
鬚; — in meat, t'iah'-nyüoh-go
si' kying 貼°肉°个°細°筋°

FICKLE, fæn-foh'-feh-ding' 反覆
弗定; yiao-yiao' peh-jih' 搖搖
不實

FICTION, books of siao' shü 小書;
'æn shü' 閑°書; siao' shih 小說

FICTIONAL, kō'-zao-go 假°造°
个°; hwōng-dōng' 荒唐

FIDDLE, two stringed wu - gying' 胡琴; four stringed —, bi-bō' 琵琶; — with three strings or more, yin-ts' 絃子; to play (the —) with a bow, ga; ditto with the fingers, dæn 彈; to tune a —, diao yin' 調絃
 FIDDLE-BOW, yin-kong' 弦弓 (ih-go)
 FIDDLE-STRING, yin-sin' 絃線 (ih-keng)

FIDELITY, cong-sing' 忠心
 FIELD, din 田 (ih-ky'in); battle —, tsin'-dziang 戰場 (ih-go)
 FIERCE, mang 猛°; — "spect, ying-shii' iuung'-mang 形勢勇猛; — as a tiger, ziang niang' hwu ka 像猛虎; — wind, mang' fong 猛風; fiercely angry, fah' nu ziang mang'-tsiang ka 發怒像猛將

FIFTEEN, jih-ng' 十五°; the fifteenth, di jih-ng' 第十五°
 FIFTH, di ng' 第五°; — month, — day, ng' yüih ts'u ng' 五月初五°

FIFTIETH, di ng'-jih 第五°十
 FIFTY ng'-jih 五十°; — years old, ng'-jih shü'-de 五十歲了°
 FIG, vu-hwō'-ko 無花果 (ih-go); dried figs, vu-hwō'-ko ken' 無花果乾

FIGHT, to (as two or more persons), siang-tang' 相打; — (a hundred or more, as clans), tang nyng dzing' 打人陣; — (as

soldiers), tang-tsang' 打仗; kao-tsin' 交戰; to — determinedly, hyüih'-tsin 血戰; they are having a —, gyi-lah' ke'-tih tang siang-tang' 伊等現在相打

FIGHTER, tang'-siu 打手 (ih-go)
 FIGURATIVE expression, pi'-fōng shih-wō' 比方說話; tsia' yüong tso pi'-fōng go 借用做比方个°

FIGURE, an image, ngeo'-ziang 偶像; ying-ziang' 形像 (ih-go), (of men and animals, as toys), 'en 孩°; he has a fine —, gyi ikó' hao 其衣架°好; figures 1,2,3, &c., mō'-ts 碼子; by — of speech, weh yüong' 活用; without ditto, jih yüong' 實用; — on cloth, hwō-deo' 花頭; woven —, tsih'-c'ih-go hwō-deo' 織出个花頭

FIGURED (as cloth), yiu hwō-deo' 有花頭; — calicos, ing'-hwō yang'-pn 印花洋布

FILE, ts'o 錐 (ih-pō)
 FILIAL, hyiao'-jing 孝順; — son, hyiao'-ts 孝子

FILINGS, iron t'ih'-sō 鐵沙
 FILL, to tsi 齒; — full, ts'i' mun 齒滿; — a hole (as in a wall), seh' mun 壤滿; — a hole (as in the earth) din mun' 填滿; to — a boat, jün' tsōng-mun' 船裝滿

FILM, a ih-zeng i 一層翳;

a — has grown over the eye,
ngæn'-tsing zōng-tsōng-de' 眼°
睛上癢了°

FILTER, li-shü'-bing 濾水° 瓶；
sō-leo'-kōng 沙漏缸° (ih-go)
FILTER, to li 濾； filtered water,
li-shü' 濾水°

FILTH, ao-tsao' 壘糟； so much
—, ka' hyü-to ao-tsao' 這° 許
多壘糟； sweepings, leh-seh'
垃圾°； to remove —, bô leh-
seh' 扒垃圾°； wun leh-seh'
換垃圾°

Counrymen come in and remove filth,
giving a few cash or a coarse broom in
exchange, hence *wun*.

FILTHY, ao-tsao' 壘糟； lah-t'ah'
邋遢； nyi-sing' 妻腥； — lan-
guage, ao-tsao' shih-wó' 壘糟
說話

FIN, ts' 翅； all the lower fins, wô
shü' 牙鬚； the thick dorsal fins,
gyi-ts'iang' 鰩館； shark's fins
are used for food, and are called
yü-ts' 魚翅

FINAL, kyil'-sah 結煞； tah'-leh-
meh 末°結°煞°； — decision, tao
kyil'-sah ding-kwe'-hao 到結
煞定規好

FINALLY, tao'-ti 到底； cong-ü'
終於； kwe-keng' 歸根； ts'ili'-
ti 敝底； kyiu'-kying 究竟

FINANCE, the tribute, zin-liang'
錢°糧； customs' revenue, kwæn-
se' 關稅； governor of — (in
each province), pu'-tsing-s' 布
政使； væn-dæ' 藩臺

FIND by seeking, zing-djoh' 尋°
着°； zing-c'ih'-kæ 尋°出來；
I have found out your idea, ng'-
go i'-s ngô zing-djoh'-de 你°個°
意思我尋°着°了°； I can-
not — him, ngô zing-gyi'-feh-
djoh' 我尋°其弗着°； to find
one's self (in food), pao væn' 包
飯； to — time, sang' kong-fu'
省°工夫； ditto, by stealing from
other duties, t'eo-kong'-bah-fu'
偷工夫； to — fault with, mao-
ün' 埋°怨 See FAULT-FINDING.

FINE, to pay a —, do'-c'ih vah-
kw'un' 拿°出罰款

FINE, not coarse, si 細； — (as
meal), t'i'-t'i； dzih-t'i'； very —
(good), gyih dao'-di 極道地；
beautiful, miao 妙； very ditto,
gyih miao' 極妙； — (as work-
manship, ornaments, a garden,
&c.) tsing-cü' 精緻

FINE, to vah nying-ts' 罰銀子；
vah dong-din' 罰銅錢

FINELY, si'-si 細細； tsing-cü'
精緻； — written, sia'-leh tsing-
cü' 寫°得°精緻； — executed
picture, du si'-ky'iao 圖細巧

FINERY wanting in taste, ziang
pó'-hyi ka； wearing fantastic
—, c'ün ziang' tso hwô-kwu'-
hyi i-zöng' 穿像做花鼓戲
衣裳°

FINGER, ts'-deo 指頭 (ih-meh)；
ts'-meh den' 指母頭°the mid-
dle —, cong-ts' 中指； little —,

siao' meh-ts'-deo 小拇指頭
FINGER - BOWL, gyang'- siu-un'
洗° 手碗 (ih-tsah)
FINGER-RING, ka'-ts 戒° 指 (ih-go)
FINISH, to tso-wun' 做完; tso'-dzing 做成; tso' loh-dæ' 做落臺; add to any active verb the particles, hao 好, wun 完; thus: when will you — writing? ng kyi'-z we sia-wun 你° 幾時會寫°完? kyi-z sia'-hao 幾時寫°好? to — work, dzing kong' 成功; liaokong' 了功; wun kong' 完功

FINISHED, it is —, hao'-de 好了; tso-hao'- de 做好了; wun-kong'-de 完功了; well finished, tao-kō' 到家°; ts'-yi dzing'-yi 至矣盡矣

FINITE, yiu 'æn'-cü 有限°制
FIR tree, sən-jü' 杉樹; — wood, sən moh' 杉木

FIRE, ho 火; hot or fierce —, ho mang' 火猛°; ho-wōng' 火旺; god of —, ho'-jing bu'-sah 火神菩薩; to make a —, sang ho' 生°火; to set — to (as a house), fōng ho' 放火; on — (as house, boat, or goods), ho dziah' 火燐; there was a — last night, zō-yia' yiu ho-tsong' 昨°夜°有火鐘; take —, ky'i-ho' 起火; how did it take —? dza ky'i-ho 怎°起火? to put out — with water, p'eh ho u' 滲火熄°; ditto (as a

house on —), kyiuh-ho' 救火; to — a cannon, fōng p'ao' 放砲; to — tea, ts'ao dzō-yih' 炒茶葉 FIRE-ARMS, ho'-ky'i 火器 FIRE-BRAND, za-deo'-ho 柴°頭火 FIRE-CRACKERS, p'ao'-dziang 爆竹° FIRE-ENGINE, shü'-long 水°龍; foreign —, yang shü'-long 洋水° 龍 FIRE-FLY, ho-ing-den' 螢°火 (ih-go) FIRE-MAN, kyiuh-ho-ping 救火兵 (ih-go) FIRE-PAN, brass — for warming feet, ho'-ts'ong 脚°爐; earthen —, ngō' ho-ts'ong' 瓦°火熜 FIRE-SHIP, yüong ho-kong-jün' 用火攻船 (ih-tsah) FIRE-WOOD, za-bæn' 柴°爿; brushwood, nyün za' 軟柴°; yih za' 葉柴 FIRE-WORKS, hwō-p'ao' eh-ts' 花砲盒子 Each kind of — has its distinctive name. FIRKIN, siac' hwō-kwu dong' 小花鼓桶 (ih-go) FIRM, lao-k'ao' 牢靠; kyih'-jih 砥實; cloth — in texture, pu kyih'-jih 布砥實; — purpose, cü'-i ding-jih' 主意定實; — footed, kyiah'-dah jih-di' 脚踏實地 FIRM, 'ōng-kō' 行家°; what is the name of your —? ng pao' 'ao kyiao'-leh soh-go' tsiao-ba' 你°

寶號叫甚麼招牌? ng pao 'òng kyaio-leh soh-go z -'ao'
你寶行叫得甚麼字號?

FIRMAMENT; ky'üong-ts'òng 穹蒼

FIRMLY, lao 牢; place —, fōng'-leh lao' 放得牢; stands —, lih-leh' lao' 立得牢

FIRST, the —, di-ih' 第一; deo-ih' 頭一; the — one, deo-ih'-go 頭一个; — ancestor, s'-tsu 始祖; bih-ts'ü' 鼻祖; — class, di-ih' pæn 第一班; — in a class, deo-ih'-ming 頭一名; — crop, di-ih' kyü 第一舉; — crop of rice, tsao' dao 早稻; ditto of tea, deo dzö' 頭茶; koh yü'-zin dzö' 穀雨前茶; — story, di-ih' zeng 第一層; —, of only two stories, leo'-ó 樓下; — fruits, sin kyih'-loh-go ko'-ts 先結落个果子; — head, di-ih' zeng 第一層; — importance, deo-ih' iao'-kying 頭一要緊; sin iao'-kying 先要緊; — month, tsing yüih' 正月; the — of the month, ts'u-ih' 初一; — born, deo sang' 頭生; — born son, tsiang'-ts 長子; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sons (corresponding with the first, second, and third months of each season of the year), mang 孟; dzong 仲; kyi 季; — set the table, then scald the tea, sin' pa coh'-teng 'eo' p'ao dzö' 先擺

桌橙後泡茶; the — or important move in chess, di-ih' tsiah 第一着。

FIRSTLY, di-ih' zeng 第一層; di-ih' dön 第一段; di-ih' tön 第一端; di-ih' diao' 第一條; di-ih' kw'un' 第一款; di-ih' 'òng 第一行; di-ih' yiang 第一樣

FISH, ng 魚 (ih-kwang); fresh —, sing-sin' ng 新鮮魚; fresh water —, dæn' shüng 淡水魚; 'o li'-go ng' 河裏个魚; salt water —, 'æn shü' ng 鹹水魚; hæ-li'-go ng' 海裡个魚; — slightly salted and dried, dæn'-siang 淡鯪; (dried but not opened), ng-ken' 魚乾; very salt, 'æn-siang' 鹹鯪; ng-k'ao 魚煆; — spawn or roe, ng-ts' 魚子; very young ditto, ng-iang' 魚秧

FISH, to k'ò ng' 捕魚; — with a hook, tiao ng' 釣魚; — with a net, pæn ng' 扳魚; — in the sea, k'ò yiang'-sang 洋內捕魚; to — for praise, kwu ming' tiao yü 沽名釣譽

FISHERMAN, k'ò-ng'-go nying 捕魚個人; yü-oung' 漁翁; fish-woman, yü-bo' 漁婆

FISH-GLUE, ng-kao' 魚膠。

FISH-HOOK, tiao'-ng-keo' 釣魚鉤 (ih-me)

FISH-MARKET, ma ng' z'-k'eo 買魚市口

FISHING-ROD, tiao'-ng-ken' 釣魚。

竿 (ih-kwang)

FISHY taste, ng'-go mi'-dao 魚。

个°味°道; — smell, ng sing-ky'i' 魚°腥氣; sing-ngaen' ky'i.

FISSURE, hwah'-lih-vong 豔 裂縫 (ih-da); a crack in rock, zah-kah u' 石°楞。

FIST, gyün-deo' 奋頭; to give a blow with the —, k'ao' ih-gyün 拷一拳

FIT, a — of ague, ih-pæn' ma-za'-bing 一班買°柴°病; a — of anger, ih-dziang ky'i' 一場氣 to have a convulsion, fah-kyüih' 發厥; — (with crying like a lamb), yang-tin' bing 羊癲病; — (with crying like a pig), cü-tin' bing 猪癲病; by fits and starts, pæn-zöng' pæn-loh' 班上班落

FIT suitable, siang-nyi' 相宜; siang-te' 相對; siang-vu' 相符; not —, feh siang'-nyi 弗相宜; 'eh'-feh-long' 合弗攏

FIT, to — to, p'e 配; fitted to (as a handle to a pen), p'e'-long liao 配攏了; this dress fits well, keh gyin i-zöng sing-kö' siang-p'e' 這°件衣裳°身架相配; does not —, feh tah'-te 弗搭對; to — up a house, ol' tsöng-sih' hao 屋裝飾好

FITLY spoken, shih-wö 'eh-shing'-go 說話合樺个°; shih-wö' feng-ngaen' feng-shing' 說話分眼°分寸°

FIVE, ng 五°; the — planets, ng'

sing 五°星; — elements, ng'

ying 五°行; — tastes (sweet, sour, bitter, pungent, salt), wu' vi

五味; — virtues, wu' djöng 五常; — relations, wu' leng 五倫

FIVE-FOLD, ng'-be 五°倍

FIX, to fasten (in the ground, on the floor, &c.) tsöng lao' 椅牢; settle upon, ding-jib' 定實; ding-kyiu' 定見; — a time, ding z'-eo' 定時候; — a day, 'æn'-ding nyih-ts' 限°定日°子; to — the mind upon, in hearing, cün-sing' t'ing' 專心聽; — in the mind, lao kyi' dzæ sing' 牢記在心

FIXED determination, lih-ding' cü'-i 立定主意; — by fate, ming cü'-ding 命注°定; ming sang-dzing' 命生成°成; eyes — upon, ngæn'-tsing ts'ing'-ting k'en' 眼°睛睜盯看; — price, ding-kö' weh-ih' 定價劃一; peh r' kyüö 不二價; — purpose, ih-ding' i'-s 一定意思; not yet — or determined, vi ding' 未定; wa iñ'-neh ding-kwe' 還沒°有定規

FIZZLE, to — out, fong c'ü-c'ü.'

FLABBY, (as flesh), c'ö'-c'ö-dong (c'ö or ts'ö).

FLAG, to (on the road), tang kyiah'-kweh-nyün' 脚跛°; — in doing anything, (by figure), ziang tang kyiah'-kweh-nyün ka' 像

脚° 跛° 樣° 式°; *indisposed to work*, lən'-teh tso 懶得° 做

FLAG, gyi 旗 (ih-sin, ih-min);

— or *board asking quarter*, min'-tsin ba 勉戰牌°; — of *surrender*, 'ōng-gyi 降旗; — ship, ta-ling jün' 帶° 令船; — staff, gyi ken' 旗杆 (ih-ts); — stone, zah-pæn' 石° 版 (ih-kw'e); to lay ditto, p'u zah-pæn' 鋪石° 版

FLAGRANT *crime*, ze'-oh t'ao-t'in' 罪惡滔天; ze'-da oh-gyih'

罪大惡極

FLAIL (used for beating the same seeds, &c.), lin-Wæn' kô 連環° 槌° (ih-go)

FLAKE, small — of snow, shih-hwō' 雪花; large — of snow, shib'-p'in 雪片

FLAKE, *to — off*, k'oh'-ky'i 豐° 起

FLAME, yin-deo' 焰頭 (ih-bong)

FLANKS of an animal, iao-hyih' 腰脅; — of an army, tso-yiu'-kyüng 左右軍

FLANNEL, nyüong pu' 紵布

FLAP, *to gwah*; — back and forth gwah-læ' gwah-ky'i

FLARE, *to — up as flame*, ho'-kwōng dzih-ts'ong' 火光直沖; — *into a passion*, ho'-ky'i dzih-ts'ong' 火氣直冲

FLASH, *to fab'-c'ih liang-kwōng'*

發出亮光; — (as lighting), tang hoh-sin 發電光

FLAT, pin 扁; *to press —*, ky'ing

pin; *level*, bing 平

FLAT-IRON, loh-t'ih' 熔鐵 (ih-go)

FLATTEN, *to tso pin'* 做扁; long-pin' 弄扁; ab'-pin 壓° 扁

FLATTER, *to vong'-dzing* 奉承; shü'-kwu 世故; peo-tsiang' 褒獎 (*lit.* over-praise); — *those higher than one's self*, nyi kao-deo'-pih 戴高° 帽° 子; *thanks*, you flatter me, dzing-peo', dzing peo' 承褒承褒

FLATTERER, vong'-dzing-tsing' 奉承精; vong'-dzing-tong' 奉承慣° (ih-go)

FLATTERY, vong'-dzing-go shih-wō' 奉承个° 說話

FLATULENCE, ky'i' feh yüing'-dong' 氣弗運動; ky'i üoh-tih 氣鬱的; *to relieve* —, li ky'i 利氣; yüing ky'i 運氣

FLAVOR, hyiang 香; ky'i'-mi 氣味°; *taste*, mi-dao' 味道; *has the — of ginger*, yiu sang-kyiang'-go ky'i'-mi 有生° 薑个° 氣味°; *add — (as to cake &c.)*, kô-hyiang'-ts'eo 加香湊

FLAW (as in glass), pæn-tin' 斑點; — (in cloth), p'o'-dzæn 破綻

FLAX, mô 麻; dzi'-mô 莎麻; — seed, mô-ts' 麻子

FLAY, *to poh bi'* 剝皮

FLEA, tsao 蟑; t'iao'-tsao 跳蚤; pæn'-tsao 板蚤 (ih-go)

FLEA-BITE, tsac-ting' 蟑叮;

lice and flea-bites many, hence, annoying, uncomfortable, seh-ting' tsao-ngao' 虱叮蚤咬
FLEDGED, yiah-sao-kwu' ngang' 翼[°]翅[°]股硬[°]; *not yet* —, yiah-sao'-kwu' wa m-neh ngang' 翼[°]翅[°]股還[°]沒[°]有[°]硬[°]
FLEE, *to run away*, peng'-tseo 奔走; dao-tseo' 逃走; *to — from trouble*, dao næn' 逃難[°]; *— from calamity*, bi 'o'-se 避禍祟
FLEECE, ta'-bi yang'-mao 帶皮[°]羊毛
FLEECE, *to cut off the —*, tsin yang mao' 剪羊毛; *to — the people*, poh'-siah pah'-sing 剥削百姓
FLEET *a — of fishing boats*, ih-pōng' k'ō-n̄g-jün' 一幫捕魚船; *a — of war ships*, ih-de'-tsin'-jün 一隊戰船
FLEET, *as if flying*, ziang f' ka kw'a' 如[°]飛之[°]快[°]
FLEETING, *time is —, or light and shadow fly like arrows*, kwōng-ing jü tsin' 光陰如箭; *— and deceitful pleasures*, ngæn'-zin-hwō' 眼前花
FLESH, nyüoh 肉[°]; *the body* nyüoh-sing' 肉[°]身[°]
FLESHY, vi-p'ōng' 肥腫; cōng or tsōng 壯; *how — you are*, ng sing'-t'i dza vi-p'ōng 你[°]身體甚[°]肥腫[°]; *— person*, cōng'-p'ōng-ts 壯腫[°]子 (dis-respectful).

FLEXIBLE, hao-ao'-go 好拗个[°]; ao'-leh-cün'-go 拗得[°]轉个[°]
FLIGHT, *a — of stairs*, ih-bu lu-t'æ' 一步扶梯[°]; *a few steps*, kah'-bu-kæu' 階梯間[°]
FLIMSY writing, veo-boh'-go veng-li' 浮薄个[°]文理; veng-li-ts'in'-boh 文理[°]淺薄; *— pretext*, ming-ming'-go ziæ-tön' 明明个[°]借端[°]; *— cloth* hyi-pu' 稀布
FLINCH, *to p'ō-t'ong'* p'ō-yiang' 怕痛怕癢; *without flinching*, nyung t'ong' 忍[°]痛
FLING, *to throw*, tiu 丢; *— with force*, k'ang; ang; gwæn 攢; *— away*, k'ang-diao; ang-diao; tiu-diao 丟去[°]
FLINT, ho'-zah 火石[°] (ih-kw'e)
FLIPPANT style of talking, tih'-tihtah-tah lön-kóng' lön-wō' 的的搭搭亂講[°]亂話
FLIRT, *n.* hong'-nyung-tsing' 哄人[°]精
FLOAT, *to vu* 浮[°]; *floating on the water*, lae shü' min-teng' vu'-tih 在[°]水面上[°]浮[°]的
FLOATING-BRIDGE, or *bridge of boats*, veo-gyiao' 浮橋
FLOCK, ih-dziao' 一羣; ih-de' 一隊; ih-dzing' 一陣; *— of sheep*, ih-dziao-yiang' 一羣[°]羊
FLOCK, *to — together*, dzing-gyüing' kyih-de' 成羣結隊
FLOG, *to — with a ratan*, tang deng-diao' 打藤條; *— with*

a lash, tang pin-ts' 打鞭子
FLOOD, *do shü'* 大°水°; *the Flood,*

'Ong-shü' 洪水°; *to — , fah do-*
shü' 發大°水°; *tso do-shü'* ;
— tide, *tsiang'-dziao* 漲潮

FLOODING, (menstrual), *hyüih'-pong* 血崩°

FLOOR, *di-pæn'* 地板 (properly
the lower —); *upper — , leo-*
pæn' 樓板

FLOOR, *to bih di-pæn'* 鋪°地板;

FLORA, *hwô-ts'ao'* 花草; *ts'ao'-moh* 草木

FLORID style (of writing), *veng-li'*
hwô-p'ao' 文理時°新°

FLORIST, *k'ao'-kyiu hwô'-go* nying
考究花个°人°

FLOSS-SILK, *sæn'-sin* 散線 (a
thread, *ih-keng*)

FLOUNCE, *to — about, pin-dong'*
pin-t'iao' 篡動偏跳; *weh-djöng'* *weh-tin'* 活撞活顛

FLOUR, *feng* 粉; *wheat — , min-feng'* 麵粉; *mah-feng'* 麥粉;
rice — , mi'-feng 米粉; *the best*
or *first sifted — , deo-s' feng*
頭篩粉

FLOURISH, *to hying-wöng'* 興
旺; — (as trade), *hying-long'* 興
隆; — luxuriantly (as foliage),
meo-zing' 茂盛; — a sword,
vu kyin' 舞劍; *yüih kyin'* 試
劍

FLOW, *to liu* 流; — *down, liu-loh* 流落; — *through, liu-t'ong*
流通; *the tears flowed down,*

ngæn-li'-shü liu'-loh-læ'-de 眼°
淚水°流落來了°

FLOWER, *hwô* 花 (*ih-tô*); *a cluster*
of flowers, ih-gyiu hwô' 一毬
花; *a bunch of — , ih-nyiah hwô'*
一捻花; *to pick — , tsah hwô'*
摘花; *ao hwô'* 揪花

FLOWER, *to k'æ hwô'* 開花

FLOWER-GARDEN, *hwô-yün'* 花園

FLOWER-POT, *hwô-beng'* 花盆
(*ih-go*)

FLOWER-VASE, *hwô-bing'* 花瓶
(*ih-go*)

FLOWERY-KINGDOM (*i.e.* China),
Cong-wô'-koh 中華國

FLUCTUATE, *to 'oh-zöng' 'oh-loh'*
或上或落; *zöng-zöng'-loh-loh* 上上落落

FLUENT, *jing-liu'* 順流; — *in*
speech, we-köng'-we-wô' 會講
會話; *jing-k'eo' t'eng'-c'ih* 順
口余出; — *in replies, ing'-te*
jü-liu' 應對如流; *pah'-læ-pah-tah*.

FLUID, *whatever will flow, we liu'-go tong-si'* 會流个°東西

FLUKE of an anchor, *mao-ts'* 鑷齒 (*ih-go*)

FLUSH, *to blush, 'ong-ky'i'-læ* 紅
起來; *fah 'ong'* 發紅; — *in*
money, dong-din' tsiang-tsöng' 銅
錢°有°餘°

FLUSHED (with wine), *min-k'ong'*
zöng lin' 酒°醉°面°孔°; — (with
anger or shame), *'ong'-min' ts'ih-*

kying' 紅面 赤筋; — (with heat), 'ong-min' da-tsiang 紅面 大將	<i>the mouth, nyin-zæn kao'-c'i h</i> 黏涎° 攪出; c'ü beh' 吹沫°
FLURRIED, hwōng-mōng' 慌忙; læ-loh'-feh-gyī'; hwōng-kyih' hwōng-mōng' 慌急 慌忙	FOCUS, hyüoh-kwōng'-go di'-fōng 蕃光个° 地方; jü-kwōng'-go-di'-fōng 聚光个° 地方
FLUTE, dih-ts' 笛子 (ih-kwun); to play or blow the —, c'ü dihs' 吹笛子	FODDER, ts'ao'-liao 草料; to — cattle, ü ngeo' 餘牛°
FLUTED like the lobes of an orange, kyüih'-ts-kæn' yiang'-shih 橘子禡° 樣式	FOE, dziu-nying' 謂人°; te'-deo 對頭; ün-kō' 寛家°; a fighting —, dziu-dih' 謂敵
FLUTING-IRON, t'ōng i-zōng' ho'-gyin 燙衣裳° 火箝 (ih-pō)	FOG, vu-lu' 霧露; dense —, vu-lu djong' 霧露重; vu-lu nyüong' 霧露濃
FLUTTER, to — without flying, gwah'-kyi gwah'-kyi gwah'-feh-kao'; heart all in a —, sing bih-bih'-t'iao 心闢闢跳°; sing-hyü'-deh-tsin 心虛肉顫	FOGGY(as an explanation), vu-ky'i'-deng'-deng 霧氣騰騰
FLY, to fi 飛; to — about, fi'-læ fi-ky'i' 飛來飛去°; — swiftly, fi-p'aō' 飛跑°; — loose (as dress), gen-gen'-dong.	FOIBLE, bing 痘; every man has a —, ko'-ko nying yiu ih-go bing' 個個人°有一個病; old —, lao' mao'-bing 老毛病; lao' bi-ky'i 老脾氣
FLY, the house —, ts'ōng-ing' 蒼蠅 (ih-tsah); the dragon —, ts'ing-ding' 蜻蜓	FOIL his plans, p'o gyi' go kyi-kwæn' 破其个° 機關
FLY-POISON, ts'ōng-ing'-go doh-yiah' 蒼蠅个° 毒藥	FOIL, leaf, yih-ts' 葉子; thin —, boh 箔; gold —, kying yih' 金葉; kying boh' 金箔
FLY-SPECK, ts'ōng-ing' o 蒼蠅屎°	FOLD, sheep yiang-gyin' 羊撻 (ih-kæn); crease made in folding, tsih'-u 摺痕°; u 痕°; a plait, ih kæn 一間°
FLYING-FISH, 'ong-nyiang-ng', (a species found at Ningpo).	FOLD, to tsih 摺; — together, tsih-tæn'-long 摺打° 擦; — (as a hem, paper &c.), üih 摺; fold it properly, tsih' gyi hao 摺其好; — the arms, gao siu' 交手; — the hands, nyiah-siu' 捏手; ten —, jih be' 十倍
FOAL of a horse, siao' mō 小馬; — of an ass, siao' li-ts' 小驢子	
FOAM, bah-meh' 白沫; to —, ky'i bah-meh' 起白沫; — at	

FOLIAGE, yih 葉; *luxuriant* — ,
yih meo-meo'-zing-zing 葉茂
茂盛 盛

FOLLOW, *to* keng 跟; keng-leh' 跟得°; keng-djoh' 跟着°; — *me*, keng-ngô' læ 跟我來; — *him* (*i. e.* his example), keng-leh' gyi tso' 跟得°其做; keng-leh' gyi 'oh' 跟得°其學°; k'en gyi yang' 看其樣; — *immediately*, ze kyiah'-eo-keng' læ 隨腳後跟來; — *after a little*, ze-'eo' læ 隨後來; — *the pattern*, i yang' wô weh-lu' 依樣畫葫。蘆; *hence it follows*, sô'-yi yiu' 所以有; keh'-lah yin' 故此°有; *as follows*, ziu-z' 就是

FOLLOWER, *one who follows to wait upon*, keng-ze' 跟隨; keng-pæn' 跟班; — *of a doctrine*, meng-du' 門徒

FOLLY, kyin'-sih nyü' 見識愚; nyü-kyin' 愚見

FOND, *to be fond of*, dzih-dlin' 值錢° (*said of those below us in age, or of things*); *very fond of* (*as food*), ting' hwun-hyi ky'üoh' 頂歡喜吃°; tse' æ ky'üoh' 最愛吃°; *weakly — and over-indulgent*, nyih-æ' peh-ming' 溺愛不明; — *of study*, hwun'-hyi doh shü' 歡喜讀書; hao doh' 好讀; *partially —*, p'in æ' 偏愛; — *of wine*, t'en tsiu' 貪酒; — *of lust*, t'en seh' 貪色; —

of moving about (i. e. unsettled), æ-dong'-go 愛動个°

FONT, *baptismal* — (*small*), 'ang si'-li-go bun'; 行°洗禮个盤; *ditto* (*large*), 'ang si'-li go kóng' 行°洗禮个缸

FONT, *a — of type*, ih-fu' k'æn-z' 一副鉛字

FOOD, ky'üoh'-zih 吃°食; *grain, beans, &c.*, liang-zib' 糧食; k'eo'-liang 口糧; *all — eaten with rice*, 'ô-væn' 下°飯; ts'æ'-su 菜蔬; — *for a journey*, ho'-zib' 火食; ken-liang' 乾糧; lu-ts'æ' 路菜; *wheaten —*, mah zib' 麥食; *nourishing —*, pu' zib' 補食; *excellent —*, zöng-p'ing' ts'æ'-su 上品菜蔬; *we have only the plainest —*, ah'-lahi, tsib' yin ts'u dzô, dæn' væn 我°等°只有粗茶淡飯; *rich —*, yiu-ky'i' 'ô'-væn 豐腥°下°飯; *to prepare —*, long væn' 弄飯

FOOL, do-vu'; hen-deo' 憨頭; nyü-c'ü' mong'-tong-go 愚痴懵懂个°; *are you trying to act the — ?* ng soh' fah-do hen'-leh ma 你°甚°麼°發大°憨嗎°?

FOOL *him*, peh gyi t'æn-ts'ong' 傷°其受°侮°; teng gyi na-'o' 與°其嬉°戲° (*polite*); — *and injure him*, teng gyi oh' c'ü'-siao 與°其惡取笑; *fooled by me*, zöng-ngô-go ts'oh'-deo 受°我个°騙°

FOOLISH, hen 憨; ngæ 呆; — affair, hen' z'-t'i 憨事體; — words, c'ing'-c'ing shih-wō 蠢話; like a fool, do'-vu lin'-ky'i; ditto (more severe), ziang fah-c'ü' ka 像發痴; — hopes, c'ü-sing vōng'-siang 痴心妄想

FOOT, kyiah 脚; bound —, dzinko'-liao kyiah' 纏過了脚; — asleep, kyiab' mô-tsah'-de 脚麻了°; the Chinese divide the feet of animals into claw-footed, kyiah-tsao 脚爪, and palm-footed, (i. e. those that walk on the palms, as bears, and monkeys); kyiah'-tsōng 脚掌; duck's —, ah' kyiah pæn' 鴨°脚版; infantry, bu'-ping 步兵; a Chinese — (of ten inches), ih ts'ah' 一尺°; buy by the —, leng ts'ah'-deo ma' 論尺°頭買°; go on —, bu'-ang' 步行°; 'ang'-lehi ky'i 行°得°去°; — of a mountain, sän kyiah' 山脚

FOOT-BALL hao t'ih'-go gyiu' 好踢个°毬; to kick a —, t'ih gyiu' 踢毬

FOOT-PATH siao' lu 小路; — between the fields, din-zing'-lu 田塍路; — across the fields, din'-li-go liao-lu' 田裡个°謬路; liao-din'-koh 謬田角。

FOOT-PRINT kyiah'-ing 脚印
FOOT-RULE ts'ih 尺 (ih-kwun); tailor's —, zæ-ts'ih' 裁尺;

carpenter's —, lu'-pæn-ts'ih' 魯班尺

FOOT-STOOL, dah'-kyiah-teng' 踏腳檻 (ih-go); koh'-kyiah-teng' 摺腳檻 (ih-keng); native — of plaited straw, bu-dön' 蒲團

FOOT-STEPS, kyiah'-tsih 脚跡; kyiah'-u 脚印°; follow in my —, bu-bu' ing ngô'-go kyiah'-tsih 步步印我个°脚跡

FOOT-STOVE, ho'-ts'ong 脚°爐°

FOP, p'iao-yih'-nying 飄逸人°; an officer's son·highly dressed but not of good character, hwô-hwô-kong'-ts 花花公子

FOPPISH, æ-p'iao-yih'-go 愛飄逸个°

FOR, instead of, t'i 替; dæ 代; dæ-teng' 代等; on account of, we-leh' 爲; — what reason? we-leh soh'-go yün-kwu' 爲甚麼°緣故? — what? we-leh soh'-si 爲甚麼°? — cash, we'-tih-z' dong-din' 爲的是銅錢; as — me, ziah'-z ngô' ni 若是我呢°; kōng'-tao ngô' 講到我; ts-ü ngô' 至於我; there is no occasion — it, (to a person asking), keh-z hao-vong' 這是不°用°; keh' z peh-pih' 這°是不必; ditto (to one doing), keh' z vu-we' 這°是無爲; — what price was it sold? soh'-go kō'-din ma-c'ih'-go 甚°麼°價°錢°買°出个°? large — (his) age, kw'e-we' 傷偉; do-

dao' 大° 道; *buy* — *me*, ng'
teng ngô' ma' 你° 與° 我買°;
— holding tea, hao tsi dzô' 好
齒茶; *good* — *fever*, hao t'e
nyih' go 好退熱° 个°; we'
djü dziao-nyih' 會治潮熱°;
— example, pi'-fông 比方; —
three hours, sän tin'-cong kong-
fu' 三點鐘工夫; *good* —
nothing, m'-kao yüong-dziang'
無° 用場; *to go* — *good*, ky'i'-
ts feh læ'-de 去° 之弗來了°;
ih-ky'ü' feh we' 一去弗回;
pray — *grace*, gyiu eng-we' 求
恩惠; — ever, üong'-yün 永
遠; — as much as, kyi'-kying
既經; *exchange what is of no
use to me but useful to him* —
vice versa, kying-djü'wun nyüoh-
ta' 金鎚換玉帶。

FORBEAR, *to cease*, hyih 歇; deng
loh' 停落; *to bear with*, jing'-
næ 忍耐

FORBID, *to kying 禁*; kying'-
djü 禁住; — *him to do it*,
kying' gyi feh tso' 禁其弗
做; *to do what is forbidden*, væn
kying' 犯禁

FORCE, lih 力; *owing to the — of
truth*, ky'ü'-leh dao-li'-go lih' 全°
虧° 道理个° 力; *to use —*,
yüong gyiang' 用強; — *of mo-
mentum*, læ-shü' 來勢; *has —*
of character, yiu kying-liang' 有
筋° 兩; *strength and prowess*,
kong-gyiang' 剛強; *by —*, min'-

ky'iang 勉強; *forces (troops,
&c.)*, ping-mô' 兵馬; nying-
mô' 人馬
FORCE, *to pih 逼*; ngang-k'ô' 硬
拿°; ngang iao' 硬要; — *to do
something bad or disgraceful*, pih'
zöng liang-sen' 逼上梁山;
— *him to write*, pih' gyi sia' 逼
其寫; *to beg with — or — one
to give*, gyiang' t'ao 強討
FORCED *to do*, ū-feh-læ tso 歇°
弗來做

FORD, *to liao 跤*; — *a stream*,
liao ky'i-k'ang' 跤溪坑

FORE, *before, either in position, or
in time*, zin 前°; — *before in
time*, sin 先

FOREARM, *n.* 'ô' siu-kwang' 臂;
siao' siu-kwang.

FORE-ARM, *to bông-be' kyüing-
ky'i 防備軍器*

FOREBODE, *to — evil*, bông 'o'-
se 防禍祟; bông 'eo'-læ ū
防後來霽。

FORE-CAST, *to yü-sin' liao-leh-
tao' 預先料得* 到; *to contrive
beforehand*, sin tang'-sön 先打
算; *able to — the future*, yiu sin-
kyin' ts-ming' 有先見之明

FORE-FATHERS, tsu'-tsong 祖宗;
tsu'-sin 祖先; sin-tsü' 先祖

FORE-FOOT, zin kyiah' 前° 脚;
fore-hoof, zin di' 前° 蹄

FORE-GO, *to — a pleasure*, ky'i-
diao ih-ky'i hwun-hyi' z-t'i' 棗了°
一椿° 歡喜事體; —

- for another*, nyiang' pehbih' nying 讓°給°別人°
- FORE-GOING, *the (what is written)*, zōng-veng' 上文
- FORE-GROUND, bu'-we gying' 步位近
- FOREHEAD, nao'-k'oh 腦壳; *the middle of the —*, nao'-meng 腦門; *the corners of the —*, ngah-koh' 頸角; *high —*, t'in-ding kao' 天庭高
- FOREIGN, nga-koh' 外國; yiang' 洋; — goods, nga-koh' ho' 外國貨; yiang ho' 洋貨
- FOREIGNER, nga'-koh-nying' 外國人°; si-pin-nying' 西邊人°; 'ong-mao-nying' 紅毛人° (vulgar); *foreign woman*, nga'-koh nyü'-nying 外國女人°; 'ong'-mao lao'-nyüing 紅毛老女° (vulgar)
- FORE-KNOW, *to* yü'-sin hyiao'-teh 預先曉得; sin-cü' 先知
- FOREMOST, ting' zin-deo' 頂前頭; dzih-dzih' zin-deo' 極極前頭
- FORENOON, zōng-pun'-nyih 上半日
- FORE-ORDAIN, *to* yü'-sin cü'-ding 預先注定; yü'-sin ding-kwe' 預先定規
- FORE-RUNNER, sin-fong' 先鋒
- FORE-SEE, *to* yü'-sin k'en'-kyin 預先看見
- FORE-SIGHT, sin-kyin' ts-dzæ' 先見之才
- FORE-SHADOWING, yü'-sin-going'-ts 預先个影子
- FOREST, dzong-ling' 叢林 (ih-c'ü)
- FORE-STALL, *to take beforehand*, sin tsin'-leh ky'i 先佔得°去°; —, *and do one's self*, tsin'-leh zi' tso' 佔得°自°做
- FORE-TASTE, *have a — of heavenly bliss*, T'in-zōng'-go fo'h'-ky'i sin yiu' ih-ngæn' zōng-djoh'-de 天上个福氣先有一點嘗着了°; *only a small — of misery* (or happiness), sæn pah' kying sang-kyiang' wa tsih'-leh zōng'-djoh lah ngô-deo' 三百劬生薑還只得°嘗着辣芽頭
- FORE-TELL, *to* yü'-sin kōng' 預先講°; *foretold*, yü'-sin wō-ko'-de 預先話過了°
- FORETHOUGHT, sin liao-tao' 先料到; *owing to his —*, ky'ü-leh gyi' sin liao-tao' 虧得°其先料到
- FOREVER, üong'-yün 永遠
- FORE-WARN, *to* yü'-sin kying'-kyiae 預先警戒
- FORFEIT something good on account of wrong doing, hao' z-t'i we-leh ts'o', shih'-diao 好事體會錯失了°; — one's life for another's, ih ming', ti' ih ming' 一命抵一命; din ming' 抵命
- FORGE, *to — iron*, tang t'ih' 打鐵

FORGE, *for iron*, tang-t'ih'-go lu-ts' 打鐵个°爐子

FORGE, *to — a name*, mao ming' 背名; — cash, s-cü' dong-din' 私鑄銅錢°; — *a name to obtain money*, mao ming' p'in dzæ-veh' 背名騙財物;

— *a seal*, zao kō' ing 造°假°印
FORGERY, *the crime of —*, ngwe-zao'-go ze'-ming 偽造°个°罪名
FORGET, *to mōng-kyi'* 忘°記; — favors, mōng-kyi' hao-c'ü' 忘記好處

FORGETFUL, m̄ kyi'-sing 無°記性; *very —*, ao-vu' kyi'-sing 毫無記性; cün-ü' mōng-kyi' 專于忘°記; jün-vōng' 善忘; — of favors, vōng-eng' veo-nyi' 忘恩負義°; kwu-veo' 翁負

FORGIVE, *to nyiao-só'* 饒°赦°; só-diao* 舛°了°; nyiao 饒° min 免; kw'un-shü 寬恕; nyiao-shü 饒恕; — (as slight offences), nyün-liang' 原諒; *I have given him*, ngó' nyiao'-leh gyi' de 我饒°得°其了°

* Nyiao-só, and só-diao, can only be used in speaking of God's or an officer's forgiveness. The other words, may be used more commonly.

FORK, ts'ô 父; *silver —*, nyingt-ts'ô' 銀父 (ih-pô); — *in a road*, ts'ô-lu 义路; *the place where it forks*, s-ts'ô lu-k'eo' 四义路口

FORLORN, kw'u 苦; *destitute*, kwu-gyüong' 孤窮; *miserable*, kwu-ts'i' 孤悽; — *and destitute*

person, kw'u-nao-ts' 苦惱子
FORM, *appearance*, mo-tyang' 模樣; siang'-mao 相貌; *what had it?* dza' mo tyang' 怎°模樣? *shape*, yiang-shih' 樣式; — (of man) sing-dzæ' 身材; jing-dzæ' 人材

FORM, *to — from clay*, su 塑; — *in the hand (as dough)*, nyiah 捺; — *by piling upon (as snow or mud)*, te 堆; — *an idol*, su bu-sah' 塑菩薩; — *a rabbit*, nyiah' ih-tsah t'u' 捏一隻兔; — *a snow priest*, te shih'-o-zōng' 堆雪和尚; — *with a mould*, su'-ts ing'-c'ih-læ 模°子澆°出來; — *a plan*, tso'-c'ih ih-go fah'-ts 做出一个°法子; — *a plot*, shih kyi-meo' 設計謀

FORMAL, *having the form without the substance*, yiu'-ming vu-jih' 有名無實; nga' yiu-yü', r-ne' peh-tsöh' 外°有餘而內不足; *ceremonious*, to-li'-go 多禮个°; k'ah'-kyi' 客氣

FORMALITY, hyü-veng' 虛文; veo-veng' 浮文

FORMER chapter, zōng-tsōng' 上章; — *occasion*, zin-deo' ih we' 前°頭一回; — *times*, zōng-dæ'-go z'-eo' 上代个°時候; — *ages*, zōng-kwu' z-shü' 上古時世; — *life*, (before transmigration), zin-seng' 前°生; zin-si' 前°世°

FORMERLY, yi-zin' 以前°; dzong zin' 從前°; zin-deo' 前°頭

FORMIDABLE, fi-dong' siao-k'o' 非同小可; fi-dong' r-hyi' 非同兒戲

FORMLESS, m'-neh siang'-mao 沒°有°相貌; vu-ying' vu-ziang' 無形無象。

FORMULA, rule, kwe-tseh' 規則; kwe-diao' 規條; medical prescription, fōng-ts' 方子 (ih-go)

FORNICATION, kæn-ying' 妄淫; biao 嫖

FORNICATOR, kæn-fu' 妄夫; biao-k'ah' 嫖客 (ih-go)

FORSAKE, to ky'i-diao 棄了°; tui-diao' 丢了°; to leave, li-k'æ' 離開

FORSWEAR, to deny upon oath, vah-tsiu' 罷°罰沒°有°

FORT, p'ao'-dæ 碓臺 (ih-zo); to guard a —, siu p'ao'-dæ 守礮臺

FORTH, c'ih 出; to go —, c'ih'-ky'i 出去°

FORTHWITH, lih-k'eh' 立刻; tsih-k'eh' 即刻; mō'-zōng 馬上; ziu 就°; ze-siu' 隨手

FORTIFY, to prepare for danger, bōng nyü' 防虞°; — with soldiers, bōng tu 防堵; — with embankments, tsoh nyi-dzing' 築坭城; to build forts, tsoh p'ao'-dæ 築礮臺

FORTIFIED, small — place, we 衛

FORTNIGHT, jih-s' nyih 十四日°; half month, pun'.ko-yüih'

半個月; two weeks, liang' lí-pa 兩禮拜

FORTUNATE, hao zao'-hwô 好造°化; hao yüing'-ky'i 好運氣; kyih-li'-go 吉利个°; yüing'-dao hao 運道好; yiu foh'-ky'i 有福氣; — in coming just when wanted, ts'eo'-ky'iao 契巧

FORTUNATELY, ying hyi'-teh 幸喜得; ky'ü'-leh 虧得°; — I did not bring him, ying-hyi'-teh ngô feh ta' gyi la' 幸喜得吾°弗帶°其來

FORTUNE, yüing-ky'i' 運氣; yüing-dao' 運道; z-yüing' 時運; good —, yüing-ky'i' Hao' 運氣好; great good —, foh'-veng do' 福分°大°; bad —, boh ming' 薄命; to enjoy good —, avoid (the place of) misfortune, "c'ü-kyih,' bi-hyüong'" 趨吉避凶; to make one's —, fab-dzæ' 發財; to seek one's —, gyiu dzæ' 求財; depending on a wife's —, k'ao' lao'-nyüing-go foh'-ky'i' 靠妻°个°福氣; to spend a —, ba kó' 敗家°

FORTUNES, to tell sön-ming' 算命; p'i ming' 批命; ditto, by drawing slips of paper, gyin bæn' 箔牌°; ditto with a book, k'en-hwô kóng' 看花缸; k'en' liang-deo' gyin 看兩頭箔

FORTUNE-TELLER, sön'-ming sin'-sang 算命先生°; gyin-bæn'-go 箔牌°个°

FORTY, s'-jih 四十; *the fortieth*, di s'-jih 第四十

FORWARD, *to the front*, hyiang zin' 向前°; zōng zin' 上前°; Wōng zin' 往前°; *to bend* —, eo-tæn'-tao 僂° 傥°

FORWARD, *advanced* (as a child), liu'-liang li-lóng'; *putting one's self* —, iao ts'ing-neng' 要稱能; *violating propriety*, feh jing' kwe-kyü' 不循規矩

FORWARD, *to* — (as letters), cün ta' 轉帶°; cün' kao'-dæ 轉交° 代

FOSSIL *dug out of the earth*, di-yiang' gyüih-c'ih'-læ-go 地裏° 掘出來个。

FOSSILS, kyang-zah' 墟石°

FOSTER, *to feed*, ü 養°; *to bring up*, yang 養

FOSTER-FATHER, kyi'-pa ah-tia' 寄拜° 阿爹; nyi-vu' 義° 父

FOSTER-MOTHER, kyi'-pa ah-nyiang' 寄拜° 阿娘; yang'-nyiang 養娘

FOUL air, djoh-ky'i' 濁氣; — breath, k'eo'-ky'i ts'iu' 口氣臭°; *to use* — means, wäng te'.

FOUND, *to establish*, shih'-lih 設立; — upon what basis? k'ao'-djoh soh'-go ti'-ts 靠着° 甚麼° 底子?

FOUND, *to* — a bell, cü' ih-k'eo cong' 鑄一口鐘

FOUND, *tried and — guilty*, p'un'-tön-ko', ze ding-jih'-de 判斷過

罪定實了°; *three dollars and* —, kong-væn'-ts-nga sän kw'e' fæn-ping' 供° 飯之外三塊番餅

FOUNDATION of a house, di'-kyi 地基; — of a wall, ziang kyiah' 墙脚; basis, ti'-ts 底子; — to go upon, keng-kyiah' 根脚

FOUNDER of a sect, kyiao' deo 教頭; — in brass, cü' dong-s-vu' 鑄銅司務; *to fill with water and sink*, dzing-meh' 沉沒; dzing-loh' 沉落

FOUNDLING-ASYLUM, yang'-yüoh-döng' 養育堂; yüoh-ing'-döng' 育嬰堂

FOUNTAIN, source, nyün-deo' 源頭; spring, weh-shü-den' 活水° 潭; foreign —, si-yang shü'-fah 西洋水° 法

FOUR, s 四; *the — points of the compass*, s' hyiang 四向; s' fōng 四方; — seasons, s' kyi 四季; s' z 四時; — Books, S' Shü 四書; *the fourth*, di s' 第四

FOUR-CORNERED, s'-koh'-go 四角° 个

FOUR-FOOTED, s' kyiah 四脚

FOUR-FOLD, s' be 四倍

FOUR-SIDED, s' pin 四邊

FOUR-SCORE, pah'-jih 八十

FOURTEEN, jih-s' 十四; *the fourteenth*, di jih-s' 第十四

FOWL, *the domestic* —, kô kyï' 家° 雞 (ih-tsah); *flying creatures*, fi-gying' 飛禽

Fox, wu-li' 狐狸 (ih-tsah); — skin, wu-bi' 狐皮

FRACTION, se'-su 碎數; *a — over, ling-deo'* 零頭; *one hundred and a — over, ih-pah ling tin'* 一百零點

FRACTURE, *to ao'-dön* 拗斷; *fractured bone, kweh'-deo dön'-de* 骨頭斷了。

FRAGILE, feh kying-lin' 弗經練; yüong-yi' se'-go 容易碎个。

FRAGMENTS, se'-k'we-deo' 碎塊頭; *bits, ling-se'* 零碎

FRAGRANT, hyiang 香; *very p'eng'-hyiang* 贊香; *to throw off fragrance, t'u hyiang-kyi'* 吐香氣

FRAIL, hyiah'-hyiah 瘦弱; — *constitution, ti'-ts hyiah'* 底子弱

FRAME for anything to rest or hang upon, kō'-ts 架子; — *to be hung on the wall, kwō'-kying* 掛鏡 (ih-go)

FRAME, *to zao* 造°; — laws, zao lih-fah' 造°律法; *to — a picture, p'e ih-go kw'ōng'-ts'* 配一个°框子 (generally square).

FRANK, straight forward, dzih-sōng' 直爽; honest, lao'-jih 老實

FRANKLY, tsiao-dzih' 照直; speak —, lao-jih wō 老實話; tell me —, tsiao dzih' wō-hyiang'-ngō-dao 照直話向我道

FRANKINCENSE, jü'-hyiang 乳香

FRANTICALLY throwing arms about, dzōng 撞; crying —, weh-dzōng' weh-tin k'oh' 活撞活顛哭

FRATERNAL love, hyüong-æ'-di-kying' 兄愛弟敬

FRAUD, bi'-tön 弊端; tsō'-kyi 詐計; kæn-kyi' 奸°計; *to use —, tsoh bi'-tön* 作弊; yüong tsō'-kyi 用詐計

FRAUDULENTLY obtained, tsoh-bi' læ'-go 作弊來个°; obtained by gross deception, kwa'-p'in læ'-go 拐°騙來个°

FREAKISH, sing-siang' moh-fehding' 心想摸弗定; ze-wæn' tao'-wæn 隨彎到彎

FRECKLE, n. kyiah'-tsi-pæn' 罷痣°斑

FREE to do as one pleases, zi hao' tso cü'-i 自°好做主意; to set free, silh'-föng 釋放; too — and irreverent in speaking, ky'ing-cü' boh-zib' 輕嘴薄舌; — schools, yi'-oh or nyi'-oh' 義學°; without charge, bah 白°; to cross the ferry —, bah' ko-du' 白過渡; to eat rice —, ky'üoh bah vaen' 吃°白°飯; — from anxiety, kw'un-sing' 寬心; — from customs' duty, min se' 免稅; — in spending money, kw'un-siu' 寬手; song-siu' 鬆手

FREE, to — from all obstacles, yiu föngh-æ'-go tu djü-diao' 有妨害个°都除去°

FREELY, *without fear*, fōng'-tæn
放膽; *willingly*, dzing-nyün'
情願; nyün-i' 願意

FREEZE, *to* kyih ping' 結冰; —
to death, tong'-sah凍死; —
the canals, kao kōng' 膠港

FREIGHT, *lading of ship*, jün'-li
go ho'-veh 船裡个°貨物;
secret — (*for avoiding customs*),
s-ho' 私貨; — *paid for trans-*
portation, shü'-kyiah 水°脚

FREQUENTLY, le'-ts' 屢次; le'-
djōng 屢常

FRESH, sing-sin' 新鮮; — *fish*,
sing-sin' ng' 新鮮魚°; *not salt*,
dæn 淡; *colors* — and bright,
ngæn-seh' sin-ming' 顏°色鮮明

FRESHEN it, (*as salt fish*), ts'iu'-
gyi dæn' 浸°其淡

FRESHET, do shü' 大°水°; *to have*
a —, fah do-shü' 發大°水°

FRET, gæn; *to* — one, tsi-tseo'
嗜°嘲°; long gyi sing-væn'-
tsi-tsao' 弄其心煩嗜°嘈;
— one's self, zi-t'æn'-zi 自°嘆
自°; p'i-dzhang' p'i-tön' 批長
批短

FRETFUL, gæn-gæn'tao-tao, used
especially of old people.

FRETTED (by something), ông-
beh'-tsi-tsao.

FRICITION, feh wah' 發滑;
ts'iao'-ts'iao 糙°糙°; *a great*
deal of —, ting-ts'iao' 頂糙°

FRIDAY, li-pa-ng' 禮拜五。
FRIEND, beng-yiu' 朋友; siang-

hao' 相好; siang-kyiao' 相交;
intimate —, cü-kyi' beng-yiu' 知
己朋友; moh-nyih' beng-yiu' 莫逆朋友;
ts'ih'-t'iah beng-yiu' 切貼°朋友; — *in trouble*,
wæn'-næn beng-yiu' 患難朋友;
very good friends, ting kōng'-
leh-læ beng-yiu' 頂講°得°來°
朋友; nyi-kyi' beng-yiu' 義°
氣朋友

FRIENDLESS, m-beng'-yiu 無°
朋友; kwu sing' 孤身

FRIENDLY, 'o-moh'-go 和睦个°;
ts'ing-æ'-go 親愛个°; kōng'-
leh-læ'-go 講°得°來个°; —
(*after a quarrel*), 'o-de' 和了°

FRIENDSHIP, kyiao-dzing' 交情;
a — exists, yiu kyiao-dzing' læ-
tih 有交情个°; *to break* —,
djih kyiao' 絶交

FRIGHTEN, *to* — one, long nying'-
ky'ih-hoh' 弄人°吃嚇°; —
away, hah'-t'e 嘻°退; *to* — one
greatly (*lit.*, *to death*), long nying'-
hab'-sah-de 弄人°嚇°殺了°

FRIGHTENED, ky'ih-hoh'-de 吃嚇了°;
ky'ih-kying'-tih-de 吃驚的了°;
ziu-kying'-de 受驚了°

FRIGHTFUL appearance, p'ò'-p'ò-
go siang'-mao 怕怕个°相
貌; — place, hyin'-hoh-go di'-
fōng 可°懼°的°地方; — noise,
sing-hyiang' ky'ih-hoh'-go 聲響
吃嚇个°

FRINGE, su-deo' 髮°頭; — around
a mandarin's hat, ing-ts' 纓子

- FRISK, *to jump about*, t'iao-læ' t'iao-ky'i' 跳來跳去。
- FRITTER, *n.* yiu-zah'-dön 油煤糰 (ih-go)
- FRIVOLOUS, ky'ing-veo' 輕浮
- FRO, *go to and —*, læ-læ' ky'i-ky'i 來來去去；læ-Wōng' 來往
- FROG, din-kyi' 田雞 (ih tsah)；green —, ts'ing-wō' 青蛙
- FROLIC, *do hyi'* 大戲；*do na'-tō* 大嬉戲；*rough play*, mæu tō' hyi'-deo.
- FROM, dzong 從；*hinder him — coming*, tsu' gyi feh læ' 阻其弗來；— *Ningpo to Shanghai*, dzong Nying-po' tao Zōng-hæ' 從寧波到上海
- FRONT, min-zin' 面前°；*in — of the house*, læ oh' min-zin' 在屋面前°；— *door (or gate)*, zin meng' 前°門；*do meng'* 大°門；ziang meng' 壁°門；*deo meng'* 頭門；— *room*, zin vōng' 前°房
- FRONTIER, pin-kyiang' 邊疆；kao-ka' 交界°；*go to the —*, tao pin-kyiang' ky'i 到邊疆去°；*within the —*, kying' ne 境內；*beyond the —*, kying' nga 境外°
- FROST, white sōng 霜
- FROST-BITTEN, tong'-loh-de 凍落了；ziang ngao'-loh-de 像較落了。
- FROSTY weather, t'in' loh sōng 天落霜
- FROTH, beh 沫
- FROWARD, gyüih-gyiang' 億強；gyiang'-deo gyüih-nao' 強頭倔腦；*contrary*, 'ang-deo'-tsoh'-kying.
- FROWN, *to tseo mi-deo'* 縱眉°頭；— *from uneasiness or displeasure*, zeo mi-deo' 愁°眉°頭
- FROZEN, kyih-ping'-de 結冰了；*spoiled by freezing*, ping'-diao'-de 冰壞了；— *to death*, tong'-sah-de 凍死°了。
- FRUGAL, tso nying-kō' 做人°家；tsih'-gyin 節儉
- FRUIT, ko'-ts 莓子；*dried —*, ken ko' 乾莓；kying ko' 京莓；*to bear —*, kyih ko'-ts 結莓子；*first — of the season*, z-sing' ko 時新莓；zōng sing'-ko 上新莓
- FRUITFUL, kyih'-leh meo-zing' 結得茂盛；sang'-leh to' 生得多；— *tree*, to sang-ko'-ts-go jü 多生果子個樹；*this year is a — one*, kying nyin ko'-ts do nyin' 今年莓子熟年
- FRUITLESS, feh kyih'-ko-go 弗結莓個；*labor proved —*, kong-fu' loh-k'ong'-de 工夫落空了；— (*i. e. useless*) *labor*, ngô-go siang'-vōng p'o'-ba-diao-de 我个想望破敗了；— *attempt*, bah-bah' s'白°白°試
- FRUSTRATE, *my hopes are frustrated*, ngô sô' siang'-vōng-go loh-k'ong'-de 我所想望个落空了。

FRY, *to* t'ah 爛; — *cakes*, t'ah ping' 爛餅; — *meat*, t'ah nyüioh' 爛肉°; — *fish*, tsin ng' 煎魚°; — *by boiling in fat*, zah 煙 (also boiling in water, in certain ways); — *it brown*, t'ah gyi wöng' 爛其黃

FRYING-PAN, t'ah'-bun 爛盤; *the native* —, ngao-bun' 烩盆 (ih-go)

FUEL, *fire-wood*, za 柴°; *good for* —, töngh za' siao 當柴燒; *dried grass, or — in general*, za-ts'aō' 柴°草

FUGITIVE, *one flying from trouble*, dao-naen'-go nyäng' 逃難個個人°; *escaped criminal*, dao-væn' 逃犯

FULFILL, *he will — his promises*, gyi sô ing-hyü' we dzing-kong'-go 其所應許會成功个°; — *a contract*, jü iah' 如約; *to be —*, yiu ing'-nyiaen 有應驗; yiu yiao-nyiaen' 有效驗

FULL, mun 滿; mun'-tsoh 滿足; *filled* —, tsi-mun'-liaoh 齒滿了; *the — time*, z'-eo mun'-de 時候滿了°; z'-eo mun'-tsoh-de 時候滿足了°; *face — of joy*, mun'-min hwun-hyi' 滿面歡喜; *to give a — account of*, zing'-yin kóng'-c'ih-læ' 盡

言講出來; — *grown*, dziang-tsoh' 長°足; — *moon*, yüih-liang' 月亮圓滿; *measure of iniquity* —, oh'-kwun

mun-ying' 惡貫滿盈; — *to the brim*, bing k'eo' 平口; — *of flies*, ts'öng-ing' heh'-kyih-kao 蒼蠅甚°多°; — *allowance*, ngah-ts' mun'-de 額子滿了°; — *number*, su'-moh tsoh' 數目足

FULLER'S-EARTH, wöng na-nyi' 黃坭

FULLY, jih-feng' 十分; jih-tsoh' 十足; djün-be' 全備; — *prepared*, jih-feng' be-hao' de 十分備好了°

FUME, *vapor*, ky'i 氣; *fumes of opium*, a'-p'in ky'i' 鴉片氣; — *of tobacco*, in ky'i' 烟氣

FUMIGATE, *to* hyüing-in' 熏烟; — *with perfume*, hyüing-hyiang' 熏香

FUN, *to have* —, hyi'-hyi 嬉戲; hyi'-hyiah 戲謔; *to play*, na'-o'; *only in — (with you)*, tæn-tsih' teng ng hyi'-hyi 單只搭°你°嬉戲

FUNCTION, kong-yüong' 功用 (veng.)

FUND, *capital*, peng'-din 本錢°; *public fund*, koh-t'öng' 國帑; t'öng'-nying 帑銀

FUNDAMENTAL, yiu keng-kyi' 有根基; — *principles*, ziang-kyiah' 墻°脚

FUNERAL, *taking out the coffin*, c'ih zæ' 出材°; c'ih sön' 出喪; *to have a —*, 'ang sön-li' 行°喪禮; c'ih ping' 出殯;

c'i h gyiu' 出柩; — ceremonies,
sōng-z' 壙事; *to go through ditto*,
bæn sōng-z' 辨喪事; *to attend a —*, song sōng' 送喪;
song zæ' 送材°; — expenses,
ping'-tsōng-ts' fí' 殯葬之費
FUNNEL, leo'-teo 漏斗; jün-ts'
旋° 子 (ih-go)

FUNNY, *laughable*, hao'-fah siao'
好發笑; we ying'-nying siao'
會引人°笑

FUR *on the body*, mao 毛; *the skin with* — bi-ts' 皮子; — robe, bi bao'-ts 皮袍子; *sable* —, ts'-tiao-bi 紫貂°皮; *ditto speckled, (hairs white-tipped)*, ts-mó'-tiao-bi' 芝麻貂皮; *ermine* —, nying-c'ü'-bi 銀鼠皮; *squirrel* —, hwe-tsih'-bi 灰脊皮; *ditto (with the bellies)*, hwe-c'ü' bi 灰鼠皮; *rabbit* —, zih-c'ü'-bi 積鼠皮; *seal skin*, hæ'-lo-bi 海驃皮; *beaver or otter skin*, t'ah'-bi 獺皮; *Astrakhan (black lamb-skin)*, heh' ts-kao 黑羔羔; *white lamb-skin*, kao-bi' 羔皮; nyi-mao 二°毛; *black and white ditto*, hwō-kao' 花羔; *unyeaned lamb-skin*, koh-cong'-yiang-bi' 各種羊皮; hwe'-koh-cong-bi 灰各種皮; *white ditto*, cü-r-bi 珠兒皮; *fox-skin*, wu-bi' 狐皮

FURIOS, dong-da'-nu'-de 動大°怒了°; hyüong mang' 兇猛°
FURIOUSLY, *quarrel* —, pe ming'

zao 亡°命嘈; pe ming' tang' 亡°命打; *beat* —, heng'-sing-go tang' 狠心个°打

FURL, *to — the sails*, siu bong' 收蓬; *to pull down the sail*, loh bong' 落蓬; *ditto partly*, mô bong; tsō bong 遮°蓬

FURLOUGH, *to ask a —*, kao kō' 告假°; *to grant a —*, cing' kao-kō' 准告假°

FURNACE, *portable earthen* —, fong-lu' 風爐; ngô' fong-lo' 瓦°風爐; *native kitchen range*, tsao 灶

FURNISH, *to prepare*, be-bæn' 備辦; — *a house*, be-bæn' kō-sang' jih-veh' 備辦物°件° — *his rice*, kong gyi-go væn 供其个°飯

FURROW *left by a plow*, li gōng-s'; — *(in the face)*, veng lu' 紋路; *furrowed*, tang kæn'-de 打禡°了°

FURTHER, *a little* —, yün-tin' 遠點

FURTHER, *to — the business*, nyiuh-dzing' gyi-z' 玉成其事 See FARTHER.

FURTHERMORE, ping'-ts'ia 并且°; wa-yiu' 還有

FURY, gwōng-t'in' gwōng-di'-go 狂天狂地个°怒

FURY, *virago*, p'eh'-vu 激婦

FUSE, *to* yiang 燭

FUSIBLE, yiang'-leh k'æ'-go 燭得°開个°

FUSSY, so'-so-se-se' 琡瑣碎碎
tsi-tsi'-tseo-tseo 嘘嘻嘲°嘲°

FUTILE, k'ong'-deo go 空頭个°
m̄-yüöng'-go 無°用个°; vu-ih
無益

FUTURE, tsiang-læ' 將來; the
uncertain —, mi-læ' 未°來; 'eo'-
læ 後來; — event, tsiang-læ'-
go z-ken' 將來个°事幹; —
misery, 'eo'-læ'-go kw'ñ'-næn 後
來个°苦難; the — life, 'o'-
si 下°世; to provide for the —,
bōng'-be tsiang-læ'-go yüöng'-
dziang' 防備將來个°用
場

FUZZY, yiu nyüöng-deo' 有絨頭

G

GABBLING noise (as of many talk-
ing), zeo-ky'i' ka sing-hyiang';
zeng-zeng' hyiang; ditto, us of
geese, ziang ngo kyiao ka sing-
hyiang' 像°鵝叫聲响

GADDING about, dziah nying kō'
走°人°家°; ditto, like a cat
yiu-hyi'-lóng-dōng', dziah'-kō'-
mao ka.

GAG, to — with a stick, ts'ang mih-
dæn'-kong 撑簾彈弓; — by
stuffing the mouth, seh cü'-pô 塞
嘴巴

GAIN, profit, li-sih' 利息; hwō-
li' 花利; dzaen'-deo 賺頭;
good —, hao dzæn'-deo 好賺
頭; hao li'-sih 好利息

GAIN, to get, teh'-djoh 得着; —

profit, teh li' 得利; — advantage,
teh'-djoh ih'-c'ü 得着益處;
— (in play), ying 贏; — a
victory, teh-sing' 得勝; — bodily
strength, diao-yiang sing-t'i' 調
養身體; ditto, by rest, tsiang
yiang' 將養; gaining upon him,
pi' gyi we zōng' 比其會上;
læ-tih ken'-gyi-zōng zin' 正°在°
趕其上前°

GAIN SAY, to p'i-poh' 批駁; pæn-
poh' 翻°駁

GAIT, tseo'-siang 走相

GALA-DAY, k're-sing', tsoh-loh'-go
nyih-ts' 開心作樂个°日°子

GALE, do fong' 大°風; mang'-
fong 猛°風; gwōng fong' 狂
風; bao' fong 暴風

GALL, kw'ñ'-tæn 苦膽; hence
courage, tæn'-ts 膽子

GALL-NUTS, be-ts' 梅子; —
and copperas, be-ts', loh-væn'
梅子綠礬

GALLOP, to — or run, p'ao 跑°;
— a horse, p'ao mō' 跑°馬

GALLOWS, frame for hanging crimi-
nals, tiao væn'-nying-go kō'-
ts 吊犯人°个°架°子

GAMBIER, ping-lóng'-kao 檳榔膏

GAMBLE, to tu 賭; tu'-poh 賭博;
hyi-tu' 戲賭; — with cash by
the character pao, tang-pao' 打
寶

GAMBLER, tu'-k'ah 賭客; tu'-
p'e 賭胚; tu'-kweng 賭棍;

tu'-zeh 賭賊°; to arrest gamblers, k'ô tu 槩° 賭
GAMBLING stall, tu-t'aen' 賭攤; — house, tu'-dziang 賭場; tu'-gyüoh 賭局; — tools, tu'-gyü 賭具

GAMBoge, deng-wöng' 謄黃
GAME, play, hyi-shih' 嬉耍°; play a — with dice, dzih seh'-ts 挲骰° 子; to play a — of cards, ts'ô ts'-wu-bæn' 扯紙糊牌°; play a — of chess, tsiah' ih-bun gyi' 着° 一盤棋; to catch one, tang-liah' 打獵; lost the — (in gambling), tu' shü-de 賭輸了°; to make — of one, hyi'-long nying' 戲弄人。

GANDER, yüong-ngo' 雄鵝
GANG, a ih-pöng' 一幫; ih-töng' 一黨; a — of robbers, ih-pöng gyiang-dao' 一幫強盜; the rest of the —, yü-töng' 餘黨

GANGRENE has set in, län'-leh li-'æ' 煜得° 利害

GAP, k'eo 口; — in the mountains, sän ao' 山埢; to mend or stop a —, pu ky'üih' 補缺; seh dong' 塞洞; dong mun-seh' 洞墁塞

GAPE, to tang hô-hen' 打呵°蔚

GARBAGE, ka'-dong-leh - seh' 界洞垃圾

GARDEN, vegetable di-yün' 地園; ts'æ'-yün 菜園 (ih-ky'iü); flower—, hwô-yün' 花園; — bed, ling 璙 (ih); — path,

siao' lu 小路; di-göng' (ih-da) GARDENER for vegetables, cong-ts'æ'-go nying 種菜个°人°; — for flowers, cong-hwö'-go nyding 種花个°人°。

GARGLE, to — the mouth, döng k'eo' 盪口; — the throat, döng wu-long' 盪喉°嚥

GARLIC, da-sön 大蒜; — bulbs, da-sön'-deo 大蒜頭

GARMENT, i-zöng' 衣裳; i-voh' 衣服 (a —, ih-gyin; a suit, ih-t'ao); to wear only one —, c'ün tæn gyin' i-zöng' 穿單件衣裳°; cotton — of a single thickness, teen-boh'-tæn 單薄

GARRISON, siu'-ping 守兵; — of a city, siu-dzing'-go ping 守城个°兵

GARRULOUS, te-djün-z'-go 多言°

GARTER, mah-ta' 襪°帶° (ih-tsah; a pair, ih-fu)

GAS, ky'i 氣; coal —, me-t'aen ky'i 煤炭氣

GASH, sönk'eo' 傷口; keh'-sön 割傷 (ih-go)

GASP, to — for breath, ky'i t'eo'-feh-cün' 氣透弗轉; ih'-ky'i feh-cün' 噎氣弗轉

GATE, meng' 門 (ih-deo, ih-sin); gate in two leaves, sön-sin' meng 雙扇門; — shutting off a street, sah'-lah-meng 柵欄門; to keep the city gates, siu dzing-meng' 守城門

GATHER, to — up or together, siu-

jih-long' 收拾 擺; — *in* (as crops), siu-tsing' 收進; siu hwô-li' 收花利; — flowers, tsah hwô' 摘花; ts'æ hwô' 採花; — (in sewing), ts'oh'-long 摄揷

GATHERS, *to push up the —*, ts'iu-long' 抽揷; *the —*, ts'oh-tih-go kæn' 摄的个°禡。

GAUDY, hwô-seh' 花色; hwô-p'ao'.

GAUGE, tseh'-moh 準°則°(ih-go)

GAUZE, sô 紗

GAY, *free from care and anxiety*, kw'a'-weh 快°活°; — *in laughing, and talking*, hyi'-siao yin-k'æ' 喜笑顏開; — colors, yin'-li ngæn-seh' 艷麗顏°色 GAYLY dressed, c'ün'-leh-hyin' 穿得°顯

GAZE, *to ts'ing'-ting k'en'* 青盯看

GAZETTE, sing-veng'-pao 新聞報; Peking —, Kying-pao' 京報

GELATINE, (native), yiang-ts'æ' 洋菜; fish-glue, ng-kao' 魚°膠

GEM, pao'-zah 寶石°

GENDER, feng nen-nyü' 分男女; — *of brutes*, feng ts'-yüong' 分雌雄; *of the male —*, yüong' ih-le' 雄一類; *of the female —*, ts' ih-le' 雌一類

GENEALOGY, pu'-yi 譜系; book of —, kô-pu' 家°譜 (ih-peng)

GENERAL term or designation, tsong'-ming 總名; t'ong-ts'ing' 通稱; *in — use*, t'ong-yüong'

通用; t'ong'-ang' 通行°; — (opposed to particular), weng'-kweng 澄混; — *way of doing*, da-kæ' tso'-fah 大概做法

GENERAL of an army, tsiang-kyüing' 將軍

GENERALLY, da-kæ' 大概; da-tu' 大都; da-væn' 大凡; da-ti' 大抵; da-be' 大備; *in the main*, da-liah' 大略

GENERATE, *to sang 生*

GENERATION, dæ 代; *former —*, zōng dæ' 上代; *future —*, 'o' dæ 下°代; preceding generations, lih dæ' 歷代; *the present —*, yin-dzæ' keh dæ' 現在一°代; peng'-dæ 本代; *from — to —*, tao shü'-shü-dæ-dæ 到世世代代

GENEROUS, ky'i'-kæ 氣概; da-kw'æ' 大快; du'-liang do' 度量大°; *very —*, 'ao-yiah' 豪俠; — treatment, 'eo'-dæ 厚待

GENESIS, *the book of —*, Ts'öng'-shü-kyi' 創世記

GENIAL in manner, 'o-ky'i 和氣; lovable, k'o-æ-go 可愛个°; — as the Winter's sun (used in speaking of a favorite teacher, &c.), ziang tong-t'in' nyih-deo ka' ko-ko nying æ'-go 像°冬天日°頭個個人°愛个°; — as (sitting in) the breezes of spring, ziang zo-læ c'ing-fong li'-deo ka

像°坐°在°春風裏頭 GENIUS, t'in-veng kao' 天分高;

- a —, dzæ-ts'* 才子; *a boy —, jing-dong'* 神童
GENTEEL, *yüō'-cü* 雅致; *veng-yüō'* 文雅; — *dress, i-zōng' veng-zing'* 衣裳。文靜
GENTLE, *no-jün'* 儒善; *lao'-jih* 老實; — *disposition, sing'-kah no-jün'* 性格儒善
GENTLEMAN, *veng-nying'* 文人; *sin-sang'* 先生 or 師; *old —, lao' sin'-sang* 老先生; *act like a —,iao tso veng-yüō'-go* nying 要做文雅个人; *iao jih-zōng' feh iao' jih'-ō'* 要習上弗要習下。
GENTLEMEN! *cü-we' sin'-sang* 諸位先生! *lih-we' sin'-sang* 列位先生!
GENTLY, *lightly, ky'ing-fen'* 輕泛; *slowly, wun'-fæn* 緩泛; *speak —, kōng ky'ing-yin' si'-nyü* 講。輕言細語; *speak more —, kōng ky'ing-sang'-tin* 講。輕省點
GENTRY, *Chinese sing-kying'* 紳衿; *hyiang-sing'* 鄉紳; *sing-kying'-tōng* 紳衿黨 (used in reproach); — *who oppress others, p'o'-hyü-tōng'* 破靴黨
GENUINE, *tsing* 真; — *goods, tsing ho'* 真貨; *not —, kō* 假。
GENUS, *class, le* 類 (ih)
GEOGRAPHY, *di-gyiu'-go* 'oh-veng' 地球个。學。問; *book on —, di-yü'-ts* 地輿志
GEOMANCER, *fong-shü' sin'-sang* 風水先生; *we-k'en-fong-shü'-go* 會看風水個; *loh-z' sin-sang'* 六事先生。
GEOMANCY, *the theory of —, di-li'* 地理; *fong-shü'* 風水; *book on —, di-li' shü* 地理書; *loh-z' shü* 六事書
GERM of a leaf, ngô-den' 莽頭; — *of flowers, nyü'* 蕊; *'en- nyü'* 合蕊。
GERMINATE, *to pao ngô'* 苞芽; *ts'iу ngô'* 抽芽; *pao ngô-den'* 苞芽頭。
GESTICULATE, *to tsōng siu'-shü* 裝手勢; — (more earnestly), *tsōng kyü'-ts* 裝舉止
GET, *to receive, teh'-djob* 得着; *tsih'-ziu* 接受; *ditto* (as a package, &c.), *do tao' siu* 拿到手; *teh-tao' siu* 得到手; *to take, do* 拏; — *it for me, teng ngô' ky'i do'* 替我去拿; — *nothing by it, ib' vu sô teh' —* 無所得; *I can't — in, ngô tseo'-feh-tsing'* 我走弗進; *How did the news — abroad?* *keh sing'-sih dza-djün-k'æ'-go* 這。信息怎。傳開个? *It begins to — dark, t'in en'-long-læ-de* 天暗攏來了; — *up, bô-ky'i-læ* 跑起來; — *rich, fab-dzæ'* 發財; — *out of or rid of, t'eh'-c'ih* 脫出; — *ready (beforehand) yü-be'-hao* 預備好; *be-bæn'-hao* 備辦好; *go — (yourself) ready, ky'i tsōng-hao'* 去裝好; *can't*

— over it (*i. e.* keep thinking of it), ko'-sing-feh-ky'i 過意。弗去°; — down, tseo'-loh-ky'i 走落去°; — angry, fah ông' 發怒°。

GHASTLY, like a ghost, kyü'-siang 鬼°相; death-like, si'-siang 死°相

GHOST, spirit, ling 靈; *Holy Spirit*, Sing-Ling 聖靈; — of the departed, kyü 鬼°; feeding the hungry ghosts, fōng yin-k'eo 放焰口

GIANT, yi-yiang'-dziang-go nying' 異樣長个°人°; c'ih-kah'-dziang-go nying' 出格長个°人°

GIDDY, dizzy, deo-yüing' 頭暈; to fall from giddiness, yüing-tao' 暈倒

GIFT, song-go tong'-si 送个°東西; that is a —, keh'-z song'-læ-go 這°是送來个°; this is a — from my father, keh'-go tong'-si z ab-tia' peh ngô'-go 這°个°東西是阿爹給°我个°; to attend an officer, or literary man who is leaving, with gifts, tang pô'-shü 打霸勢; gifts of ceremony, li 禮; li'-veh 禮物; to give ditto, song'-li 送禮; to give gifts of congratulation, song 'o'-li 送賀禮

GIFTED, ts-tsih'-hao' 資質好

GIGANTIC, cannot tell how large, wô'-feh-læ'-do' 話弗來大°;

feh-tsiao dza do' 了°弗°得°大°
GIGGLE, to keh'-keh-siao 哈°哈°笑

GILD, to du kying' 鍍金; to — by plunging, seng'-kying 沁金; — with gold leaf, t'iah kying' 貼°金; pao kying' 包金

GILLS, fish ng-sæ' 魚°鰓

GILT-EDGED, kying-pin'-go 金邊个°

GIMLET, jün-tsön'-ts 旋°鑽子

GINGER, fresh sang-kyiang' 生薑; dried —, ken-kyiang' 乾薑; preserved —, dông-kyiang' 糖薑; powdered —, kyang-feng' 薑粉

GINGER-BREAD, sang-kyiang' kao 生薑糕

GINGHAM, gyi-bun'-hwô-go-pu' 棋盤花个°布

GINSENG, jing-seng' 人參; foreign —, yang-seng' 洋參

GIRDLE, kyaio'-sing-ta 繖身帶; — with clasp, k'eo'-ta 扣帶°; bride's —, koh'-ta 角°帶; to put on the —, kyi kyaio'-sing-ta 繫緝身帶°

GIRL, nyiang-ts' 小°姐°; kwu-nyiang' 姑娘; slave —, ô-deo' 丫頭; s'-nyü 使女

GIRLISH, ziang nyiang-ts' ka 像小°姐°; ziang nyiang-ts-den'ka.

GIRTH, horse's mō'-du-ta 馬肚帶°(ih-keng, ih-diao)

GIVE, to peh 紿°, 與°, 傅°; — (to an inferior), s 賜; s'-peh 賜給°;

—(to any one), s 施; *to present*, song'-peh 送給°; — *in charge*, kao-dæ 交°代; — *leave*, hyü 許; cing 准; — *him an answer*, peh gyi we-ing' 紿其回音; — *him trouble*, peh gyi keh'-tah 俾其疙瘩; peh gyi we-næn' 俾其爲難; — *a daughter in marriage*, kô nön' 嫁°因; — *vent to anger*, c'ih ky'i' 出氣; — *place to another*, nyiang 讓°; nyiang-peh' 讓°與°; — *up one's life*, pe ming' 死°命; sō-c'ih sing-ming 捨°出性命; p'ing ming' 拼命; — *to the poor*, s'-peh gyüong-nying' 施°給°窮人°; tsiu-tsi' nying-kô' 賙濟人°家°; — *coffins*, sō-s' kwun-moh' 捨施棺木; — *up (resistance)*, voh 服; shü'-voh 輸服; *won't — in at all*, ting'-cing 訂準; — *up a thing undertaken*, t'e siu' 推辭°; — *up (or lose heart)*, sing si'-de 心死°了°。

GIVER, s'-cü 施主; c'ih-din s'-cü 出錢°施主; eng-cü' 恩主, the last so called by the receiver.

GIZZARD, cing 脾; cing-tsöng' 脾掌

GLAD, hwun-hyi' 歡喜; *very* —, fi-væn' hwun-hyi' 非凡歡喜; feh'-tsiao dza hwun-hyi' 了°弗得°歡喜

GLADDEN, *to — him*, peh' gyi

hwun-hyi' 俾°其°歡喜; ying' gyi k'æ-sing' 引其開心

GLANCE, a ih-k'en' 一看; *see at a —*, ih-moh' liao-jün' 一目了然

GLANCE *to — off*, ts'ia' ts'ah'-ko 斜°擦過; *I have glanced over this book*, keh' bu shü ngô k'en-k'en ko'-de 這°部書我看過了°

GLANDULAR swelling, heng-weh'; dæn-weh' 痘核°

GLARE of light, kwöng li'-æ' 光利害; — of lightning, din-kwöng' 電光; — from water, shü teo'-kwöng 水°鬪光; glaring eyes, ngæn-tsing-kwöng liu-liu 眼°睛光睷°睷

GLASS, po-li' 玻璃; *a pane of* —, ih-kw'e' 一塊; ih-p'in 一片; *to put in a pane of* —, p'e ih-kw'e' po li' 配一塊玻璃; *lest the — be broken*, k'ong'-p'ô po-li' iao k'ao-se' 恐怕玻璃要敲碎; — beads, liao'-cü 料珠; po-li' cü 玻璃珠; — bottle, po-li' bing 玻璃瓶; — ware, po-li' kô'-sang 玻璃物件°; po-li' ho 玻璃貨; — maker, siao po-li' s-vu 燒玻璃司務

GLAZING (for pottery, &c.), yiu-shü' 油水°; *to put on* —, zöng' yiu-shü' 上油水°

GLEAM, a — of light, ih-sin' liang-kwöng' 一線亮光; — of hope, ih-ngæn-ngæn' c'ih-lu' 一點點出路

GLIB *of tongue*, cü-jing'-bi-boh'

嘴唇皮薄

GLIDE, *to — along*, liu-ko'-ky'i 滴

過去°; wah-ko'-ky'i 滑過去°;

— prettily, ts'ō-ts'ō' tseo dza hao'.

GLIMPSE, *catch a — of*, tsiao-min

k'en-kyin 照面看

GLISTEN, *to t'eo-kwōng'* 透光;

fah-kwōng' 發光

GLITTERING, shih'-liang 雪亮;

shih'-kwah-liang 雪括亮

GLOBE, gyiу 球; *terrestrial* —,

di-gyiу 地球; *celestial* —, t'in-

gyiu' 天球; — (or shade) of

a lamp, teng-tsao' 燈罩 (ih-go)

GLOOMY, kwu-ts'i' 孤悽; — and

morose, ziang meng-dong' lao-

hwu' ka 像°悶洞老虎

GLORIFY, *to praise*, ts'ing-tsæn' 稱

讚; — God, kwe yüong-wō' peh

Jing-ming' 歸榮華與°神明

GLORIOUS, kwōng-wō'-go 光華

个; yiu yüong-wō' 有榮華; yiu

yüong-kwōng' 有榮光 (veng.)

GLORY, yüong-wō' 榮華; kwōng-

ts'a' 光彩; *to appropriate the*

— which belongs to another, tsin

bih'-nying-go kwōng' 佔別人

个°光

GLORY, *to — in*, ts'ing hyüing'

稱勳 See BOAST.

GLOSS, *to — over an affair*, tsōng-

sih' ih-yiang z-ken' 裝飾一樣

事幹

GLOSSY, ts'jing' yiu kwōng' 滋

潤有光; ky'i liang-deo' 起

亮頭; *not —*, m̄i kwōng'-go

無°光个°

GLOVE, siu'-t'ao 手套 (a pair,
ih-fu, ih-sōng)

GLOWING charcoal, siao'-t'ong'-go
t'æn'-ho 燒紅个°炭火; —

heart, sing ziang ho-döñ' ka nyih

心像°火團熱; face — with
pleasure, hwun-hyi - teh 'ong-

kwōng' mun-min 歡喜得°紅
光滿面

GLUE, kao 膠°; wōng'-kao 汪

膠°; Canton —, Kwōng'-kao 廣

膠°; fish —, ng-kaو 魚膠°; cow-

skin —, ngeo-bi'-kao 牛°皮膠°

GLUTTONOUS, t'en-cü'-go 貪嘴

个°; t'en-zih'-go 貪食个°;

t'en-ky'üoh'-go 貪吃°个°

GNASH the teeth, ngao ngó' 鋸

牙°; ts'ih' ts' 切齒

GNAW, *to k'eng* 齧; — a board,

k'eng pæn' 齧板

Go, *to ky'i* 去°; come and —, læ-

wóng' 來往; læ-læ'-ky'i-ky'i

來來去°去°; — up, tseo'-

zōng-ky'i 走上去°; — out,

tseo'-c'ih-ky'i 走出去°; — on

a journey, c'ih-meng' 出門;

— by or over, tseo'-ko-ky'i 走過去°; cannot —, ky'i-feh-

læ 去°弗來; — aboard, loh

jün' 落船; zōng jün' 上船; — on shore, zōng-ngen' 上岸;

astray, mi-lu' 迷路; the sun goes

down, nyih-deo' loh-sæn' 日°頭

落山; — *out* (as fire), u-long'-ky'i 漸°漸°熄了°; — *away to avoid the heat*, bi shü' ky'i 避暑去°; — *your own way then*, dæn'-ming ng' 但憑°你°
 GOAD, *to force*, pih 逼; *to excite*, kyih 激; *to urge*, ts'e-ts'e bih' 催促。

GOAT, sæn - yiang' 山羊 (ih-tsah)

GO-BETWEEN, *mediator*, 'o-z'-nying 和事人°; — (*in marriage*), me-nying' 媒人°; — (*in buying*), cong-nying' 中人°; cong-nyiang'-nying 中央人°

GOD, Jing-ming' 神明; T'in-cü' 天主; Zōng-ti' 上帝; *an idol*, bu-sah' 菩薩; *gods of wood and clay*, nyi-su'-moh-tiao 泥塑木雕; — *of the Buddhists*, Sih-kyüô-meo'-nyi-veh' 釋迦牟尼佛; — *of War*, Kwaen-ti'-bu-sah 關帝菩薩; — *of the Taoists*, Nyüoh-wöng'-da'-ti 玉皇大帝; *founder of the Taoist sect*, T'æ-zōng-lao-kyüing 太上老君; — *of Wealth*, Dzæ-jing'-bu-sah' 財神菩薩; — *of the City*, Dzing-wöng'-bu-sah' 城隍菩薩; — *who judges departed spirits*, Nyin-lo'-da-wöng' 閻羅大王; *gods — of the Earth* (*over districts*), T'u'-di bu-sah' 土地菩薩; *of the Kitchen*, Tsao'-kyüing bu-sah' 竈君菩薩; *the Ursa Major* (*worshipped by scholars*),

Veng-ts'öng'-ti'-kyüing 文昌帝君; — *of thunder and lightning*, Le-tsu'-bu-sah' 雷祖菩薩; Le-kong' 雷公; Le-bo' 雷婆 GODDESS of Mercy, Kwun-ing' 觀音; Kwun-shü'-ing-bu-sah' 觀世音菩薩; Queen of Heaven (*worshipped by sailors*), Nyiang-nyiang'-bu-sah' 娘娘菩薩; T'in-'eo'-nyiang'-nyiang 天后娘娘; — *that bestows children*, Song'-ts-nyiang'-nyiang 送子娘娘 GODLY (*lit. devoted*) person, gyindzing'-go nyding 虔誠个人° Go-DOWN, dzæn'-vöng 檯房 GOING, *the price is — down*, kō-din læ-tih loh' 價錢正落; kō'-din læ-tih tih' 價錢正跌; *where are you — ?* ng'-tao ah-li-ky'i 你到何處去? — *home*, kyü oh'-li ky'i 歸家°去°; *fire is gone out*, ho' u-de' 火熄了° GOITRE, weh-seng-dæ' 猬袋 GOLD, kying-ts' 金子; *pure —*, ts'ih'-kying 赤金; *light colored —*, dæn-kying 淡金; — *dust*, kying-sö' 金沙; — *fish*, kying-ning' 金魚°; — *leaf*, kying yih'-ts 金葉子; — *foil*, kying-boh' 金箔 GOLDEN, kying-ts'-tso'-go 金子做个 GONG, dong-lo' 銅鑼 (ih-min); *to strike the —* k'ao lo' 敲鑼;

strike the — for an alarm, k'ao lön-lo' 敲°亂鑼。
 GOOD, *hao 好;* *very —,* ting hao' 頂好; *very — man,* kyüing-ts'-nying 君子人°; *ting'-hao nyining'* 頂好人°; *jün nyining'* 善人°; *liang-jün'-nyining'* 良善人°; — *medicine,* hao'-yiah 好藥; *liang-yiah'* 良藥; *not so — as,* feh gyih'-jü 弗如; — *for nothing,* fi'-veh 廢物 (chiefly used of persons); — *bye,* (person going says), siao-be' 少陪; *ditto* (person staying says), mæn-mæn' ky'i 慢慢去°; *are you in — health?* ng hao' feh' 你°好否°? *ditto* (generally to an elderly person), ng gyin' feh 你°健否°? *is the child in — health?* siao nyining' hwaen' feh 小孩°好°否°? — *night* (to one going to bed), ts'ing en-cü' 請安置; *in — order,* zi-zi'-tsing-tsing 齊°整整; *I promise in — faith,* ngó' sò wó' we tso-tao' 我所話會做到; — *natured, &c.,* sing'-kah hao' 性格好; — *penmanship,* pih'-fah hao' 筆法好; da pih' 大筆; *much — will come of it,* we sang hyü'-to hao'-cü' 會生°許多好處
 GOODNESS, *virtue,* hao' teh'-ky'i 好德氣; *thank you for your great —,* to-dzing' ng-go da teh' 多承你°个°大德
 GOODS, *ho 貨;* ho'-veh 貨物;

household —, kô-sang' jih-veh' 家°中°物°件°
 GOOSE, ngo 鵝 (ih-tsah); *wild —,* t'in ngo' 天鵝; ngang ngo' 雁°鵝; — *quill,* ngo-mao-kwun' 鵝毛管
 GORE, *clotted blood,* nyung-long'-liao-go hyüih' 凝攏个°血; — *in a garment,* toh-koh' 摧角° (ih-go)
 GORGEOUS, wô-wô'-li-li 華麗
 GORMANDIZER, dzæn - lao'-go nyining 貪°饑°个°人°
 GOSLING, siao-ngo' 小鵝 (ih-tsah)
 GOSPEL, Foh'-ing 福音; *preach the —,* djün Foh'-ing 傳福音
 GOSSIP, to pun shih-wó' 搬說話
 GOSSIP, *idle* 'æn-yin' 'æn-nyü' 閒°言閒°語
 GOURD, wu-biao' 瓢瓠 (ih-go); *the bottle —,* wu-lu' or weh-lu' 茄蘆
 GOVERN, *to kwun'-li* 管理; djü 治; cōng'-kwun 掌管; — *China,* kwun'-djü Cong-koh' 管治中國; — *the family,* djü' kô 治家°; cōng'-kwun kô-vu' z 掌管家°務事
 GOVERNMENT of a country, koh-tsing' 國政; — of affairs, koh-kô tsing'-z 國家°政事
 GOVERNOR of a province, fu'-dæ 撫臺; — of two or more provinces, tsong'-tuh 總督; — of two or more fu cities, dao'-dæ 道臺; of one fu, or department, cü-fu

知府; — of a district or county, cü-yün' 知縣。

GOWN, a Chinaman's long — (worn girded), dziang-sæn' 長衫; do-sæn' 大衫; ditto, (worn ungirded), bao-ts' 袍子; China-woman's —, ao 襦; do-ao' 大襫; — worn over another —, nga-t'ao' 外套。

GRACE, favor, eng-we' 恩惠; eng-tin' 恩典; eng-c'ong' 恩寵; eng-s' 恩賜; to say —, zia-zia' Jing-ming' 謝謝神明。

GRACEFUL, easy in motion, kyü-ts yüö'-cü 舉止雅致

GRACIOUS (as a superior), ky'in-zhang' 謙讓; will grant favor, we s-eng' go 會賜恩个; merciful, dz-pe'-go 慈悲个。

GRADE, teng'-kyih 等級; a —, ih-teng' 一等; ih-kyih' 一級

GRADUALLY, dzin'-dzin 漸漸; step by step, ih-bu' ih-bu' 一步一步; — improving, dzin'-dzin tsing-ih' 漸漸進益; ditto in health, or trade, dzin'-dzin hao'-ky'i-læ 漸漸好起來

GRADUATE, to mark by degrees, feng du'-su' 分度數

GRADUATE, first literary —, (i.e. lowest), siu'-dzæ 秀才; — of the second degree, kyü'-nying 舉人; — of the third degree, tsing'-z 進士; — of the fourth degree, 'en-ling' 翰林; to become a — of the 1st degree, tsing 'oh' 進學; ditto of the 2nd degree, cong kyü'-

nying 中舉人°; ditto of the 3rd degree, cong tsing'-z 中進士; ditto of the 4th degree, tin'-en'-ling 點翰林; the highest of the graduates, zōng nyün' 紋元

GRAFT, to — a tree, tsih jü' 接樹

GRAIN, five kinds of —, ng' koh 五穀; viz., rice, dao 稻, fine millet, soh 粽, coarse millet, lutsi 穂 (including several varieties), wheat, mah 麥 (also including barley and buckwheat), and beans, deo 豆。

GRAIN, texture, lin 紹; veng 紋; with the —, dzih liu' 直紹; across the —, wang liu' 橫紹; wang veng' 橫紋

GRAIN, to — (in painting, &c.), tso hwö-veng' 做花紋

GRAMMAR, veng-yüoh' or veng-'oh' 文學

GRANARY, ts'öng 倉; — for rice, koh' ts'öng 穀倉; two granaries, liang kæn ts'öng' 兩間倉

GRAND, high and large, kao-do' 高大°; — (as an officer's train, or a body of soldiers), we-fong' 威風; — idea, i'-s kwöng'-kw'eh 意思廣闊; — (as many buildings, or a city), væn-wö' 繁華

GRANDDAUGHTER, son's daughter, seng-nyü' 孫女; nön-su' 因孫°; daughter's daughter, nga-sang-nön' 外孫°; ditto's daughter, yün' nga-sang-nön' 玄外孫°.

GRANDFATHER *on father's side*, yia'-yia 爹°爺°; tsu'-vn 祖父; deceased —, sin-tsu' 先祖; *your ditto*, tseng-tsu' 尊祖; *ditto (in answer)*, kô-tsu' 家°祖; *mother's father*, nga-kong' 外°公; wæ tsu'-vu 外祖父; *great — on father's side*, t'a'-kong 太°公; tseng-tsu' 曾祖; *great great —*, kao tsu' 高祖; *great — on mother's side*, t'a' nga-kong 太°外°公; wæ tseng' tsu 外曾祖; *grandfather's older brother*, pah'-kong 伯°公; *grandfather's older brother's wife* pah'-bo 伯°婆; *grandfather's younger brother*, soh'-kong 叔公; *grandfather's younger brother's wife*, soh'-bo 叔婆

GRANDMOTHER *on father's side*, nyiang'-nyiang 娘娘; tsu'-meeo 祖母; deceased *ditto*, sin tsu'-meeo 先祖母; —, *on mother's side*, nga-bo' 外°婆; wæ tsu'-meeo 外祖母; deceased *ditto*, sin wæ-tsu' 先外祖; *great — on father's side*, t'a'-bo 太°婆; tseng tsu'-meeo 曾祖母; *ditto on mother's side*, t'a'-nga-bo 太°外°婆

GRANDSON, *son's son*, seng-ts' 孫子; *daughter's son*, nga-sang' 外°甥; *grandson's son*, tseng-seng' 曾孫; *grandson's grandson*, yün-seng' 玄孫

GRANITE, greenish ts'ing zah' 石青°
GRANT, *to eing* 准; *to bestow*,

s'-peh 賦給°; *to allow*, ing-hyü' 應許; ing-dzing' 應承; *— this once, but never again*, 'eo'-peh we-li' 後不爲例

GRAPES, purple bu-dao' 葡萄; ts'-bu-dao 紫葡萄; white —, se'-tsing bu-dao' 水晶葡萄

GRAPHICALLY, weh-siang' 活相; — described, kóng'-leh weh-siang' 講得°活相

GRAPPLE, *to — with hooks*, keo-djü' 鈎住; *to hold fast*, tsah' djü 紮°住

GRASP, *to — in the hand*, nyiah 捏; *to clutch*, cō 抓; — firmly, cō lao' 抓°牢 (cō or tsō)

GRASS, ts'ao 草; green —, ts'ing-ts'ao' 青草; *to cut*, — kah ts'ao' 割草

GRASS-CLOTH, 'ô-pu' 夏°布; (a piece, ih-p'ih)

GRASS-HOPPER, koh'-mang 蟋蟟; keh'-mang 蚂蟻 (ih-tsah)

GRATE (*in a stove, or furnace*), ho'-lu tsah'-li 火爐柵°

GRATE, *to —, bao 包*; — nutmeg, bao nyüoh-ko' 刨肉°果; — (i.e. grind) *the teeth*, mo ngô-ts' 磨牙°齒; — *upon the senses*, seng'-nying-go 寒°心°

GRATEFUL, yiu peng'-sing 有本心; yiu jing-sing' 有仁心; I am — *to you (for great favor)*, ngô ken' ng-go eng' 我感你°个恩; he is —, gyi'-yiu peng'-sing 其有本心; he is — *to me*,

- gyi' ken ngô'-go eng' 其感我
個。恩
- GRATIFIED, hwun - hyi' 歡喜
highly —, sing'-li to'-siao kw'a'-
loh 心裡多少快°樂
- GRATIFY, to — one's desire, dzong
sing' sô-yüoh' 從心所欲;
seeking to — another's wishes, t'i'-
sing t'iah-i'-go 體心貼°意个。
- GRATITUDE, peng'-sing 本心;
ken-eng'-go-sing 感恩个°心;
jing-sing' 仁心
- GRATUITOUSLY, give —, bah-
song' 白°送; to eat rice —,
bah ky'üoh'-væn 白°吃°飯
- GRAVE, tomb, veng 墳; veng-mo'
墳墓(ib-yüih, or ih-ts); to go to
the —, worship, and add earth,
zōng-veng' 上墳; to make a
mound over a —, ling-veng' 淋
墳; — clothes, ziu-i' 壽衣;
ko'-lao-i' 故°老衣; lang'-i 冷
衣; — stone, (upright) veng'-li-
go pe' 墳裡个°碑; veng'-li-
go pe-ba' 墳裡个°碑牌; ditto,
(laid lengthwise in the side of the
mound), læn-t'u' 攏土; — yard,
veng-di' 墳地
- GRAVE, lao'-lao 老老; — coun-
tenance, min-k'ong' lao'-pæn-pæn
面孔老板板; lao'-lin 老臉;
weighty, djong'-jih 重實
- GRAVEL, zah-so' 石°沙; — in
the bladder, sô-ling' 沙淋
- GRAVELY, lao-lao'-ky'i-ky'i 老
氣; — assured me, lao'-ky'i-vu-
- dih' teng ngô kông' 老氣無敵
與。我講。
- GRAVITATION, attraction of —,
siang-hyih'-ts-shü 相喻之勢
- GRAVITY, tendency to the earth's
centre, di-gviu hyih'-lih 地球
喻力
- GRAVY, tsih'-shü 汗水°; lu 滷;
tsih'-lu 汗滷; — tureen, tsih'-
shü kwun' 汗水°罐
- GRAY, hwe-seh' 灰色; (slightly)
— haired, deo'-fah hwô-bah'-de
頭髮花白了°; becoming —,
læ'-tih bah-ky'i'-læ 漸°漸°白°
起來
- GRAZE, to rub against, ts'ah'-djoh
擦着°; to eat grass, ky'üoh
ts'ao' 吃°草
- GRAZIER, yiang uego'-go cü'-kwu
養牛°个°主顧
- GREASE, yiu 油; yiu-nyi' 油膩
- GREASE, to dzô yiu' 擦油; ts'ah
yiu' 擦油; — the hair, yiu' fu
deo-fah' 油傅頭髮
- GREASY, yiu yiu-nyi' 有油膩;
too — (fat), t'eh' yiu-nyi' 甚°油
膩; t'eh yiu' 甚°油
- GREAT, do 大; very —, do-leh'-
kying 大°得°緊; a — many,
hyü'-to 許多; — while, hyü'-
to kong-fu' 許多工夫; of —
advantage, do' yiu' ib'-c'ü 大°
有益處; of — extent (as the sea),
mang-iyang'-iyang 漫洋洋
- GREATER than, do-jü' 大°如;
— than that, pi gyi' do 比其

大°; still —, keng'-kô do' 更加°
大°; yü-kô' do' 愈加° 大°; the
— part, ih do pun' 一大半

GREATEST, the ting'do 頂大°
GREATLY, do-nyiang' 大° 樣°;
long-do' 弄大°; — mistaken,
do-nyiang' ts'eng' ts'o 大° 樣°
忖錯

GREEDY, t'en to' 貪多; — in eating
t'en ky'üoh' 貪吃°; dzæn-lao'
貪饑; lao-zao'; wants more
than he can chew, "t'en to',
ziah'-feh-se" 貪多嚙弗碎;

GREEN, loh 綠; pih'-loh 碧綠;
bluish —, shü'-loh 水° 綠; pea
—, kyi'-ngô-seh 芽色; greenish lemon color, mih-seh'
蜜色

GREET, to mông-mông' 望° 望°;
'eo-'eo' 候候; to wish peace,
ts'ing-en' 請安; to congratulate,
'o-'o' 賀賀; I — (you), kong-
hyi' kong-hyi' 恭喜恭喜

GRIEF, pe-sông' 悲傷; great —,
t'ong'-sông 痛傷; sorrow, iu-
meng' 憂悶

GRIEVANCE, wrong, wé'-ky'üoh
委屈; tell one's —, su-ün' 訴冤

GRIEVE me, cü'-s ngô tæn iu-meng'
致使我擔憂悶; long'-leh
ngô sing' næn-ko' 弄得我心
難過

GRIEVOUS, heavy, djong 重; af-
flictive, kw'u 苦; severe, li'-æ'
利害

GRIM, p'ö'-siang 怕相

GRIMACE, to make crooked mouths,
ts'öng hwa-cü' 裝歪°嘴; li-leh
ngô'-ts siao' 鮮得°牙°齒°笑; li-
ngô'-bô-ts' siao' 鮮牙°齶齒笑
GRIN, to draw up the lips, showing
the teeth, c'ih'-jing lu-ts' 出唇露
齒 (not necessarily laughing.)

GRIND, to mo 磨; — to powder,
mo-feng' 磨粉; — in a mortar,
nyin 硏; ditto to powder, nyin-
meh' 硏末

GRIND-STONE, mo-tao'-zah 磨刀石°

GRIPES, du'-dziang kao'-long 肚腸絞°攏

GRISTLE, deng-kying' 軟骨°;
ts'e'-kweh 脆骨 (veng.)

GRIT, the coarse part of meal, feng'-
deo 粉頭; sand, sô-nyi' 沙泥
GRITTY, containing sand, iu sô'-
go 有沙个°

GROAN, to üô-üô'-hyiang 呀°呀°
響; — loudly, yüô-yüô'-si; groan-
ing with pain, t'ong'-teh üô-üô'-
hyiang 痛得°呀°呀°響

GROCERY, zah-ho'-tin 雜°貨店
(where wax, alum, thread, ratan,
dye-stuffs, &c., are sold); nen-
poh' zah-ho'-tin 南北雜°貨店
(where sugar, fruits, nuts, &c.,
are sold).

GROIN, kah'-kyiah-vong' 夾°腳縫

GROOVE, a ih-da zao' 一塊°漕°

GROPE, to moh-lae' moh-ky'i' 摸來摸去°; — in the dark, en'-
moh 暗摸

GROSS, coarse and large, ts'u-do' 粗大°; — and vulgar, yiu-ky'iang'-weh-diao' 油腔滑調; — language, yiu-wô' 油話; in the —, or good and bad together, lin-deo'-ta-kyiah' 連頭帶腳; — weight, lin-bi' 連皮; mao'-kying-liang' 毛筋兩; buy in the — or large quantity, teng'-tông ma' 蓬當買°; price when bought in the —, t'ong bun' 'ông-dzing' 通盤行情

GROUND, di-yiang' 地; basis, keng-kyiah' 根脚

GROUND-FLOOR, di-pæn' 地板

GROUNDLESS, m-keng'-kyiah 無根脚; m-ing'-ts'ong 無影踪

GROUND-NUT, pea-nut, hwô-seng' 花生

GROUND-RENT, di tsu'-din 地租錢。

GROUP, de 隊; in a —, dzing-de' 成隊; in groups, de-tang'-de 隊打隊

GROVE, ling 林; jü-ling' 樹林; one tree cannot become a — (i. e. one alone cannot do the work of many), "doh-moh' feh-dzing'-ling" 獨木弗成林

GROW, to do-ky'i-læ 大°起來; to multiply, to-ky'i-læ 多起來; hying'-ky'i-læ 興起來; — less (as a pencil by use, &c.), siao mo-long'-ky'i 銷磨攏去°; to cold, dzin'-dzin lang'-ky'i-læ 漸漸冷°起來; — into a habit

dzin'-dzin tso'-kwæn 漸漸做慣°; it grew so, sang-dzing' z-ka'-go 生成如°此; t'in-jün' z-ka'-go 天然如°此

GROWL, to wu-wu'-hyiang 呻噭響

GROWN, full dziang-tsoh'; tsoh; tsiang-tsoh' 長足; do-tsoh' 大足

GRUDGE, to (as money), feh-sô'-teh' 弗捨°得; a —, or to lay up a —, kyiæ'-i 介意; don't lay up a — against me, hao-vong' kyiæ'-i ü ngô 弗°用°介意於我

GRUEL, meal boh-go feng'-wu 薄个°粉糊; rice —, boh-coh' 薄粥; ing'-t'êng 飲湯; make rice —, liu boh-coh'.

GRUFF in manner, oh'-cü-ngæn-siang' 惡嘴眼°相; to speak gruffly, wu-long' hyiang-liang kông' 喉嚨響亮講°; yi-li' wæ-læ' kông'; to reprove gruffly, heng-hô.

GRUM looking, lang'-lin-go 冷°臉个°; lao'-pæn-pæn 老板板; very —, heng'-hwu-hwu; — in face and answer, lang-min' lang-teh' 冷°面冷°答

GRUMBLE, to ün 怨; — to one's self, zi gaen' zi 自°憾°自°; — at heaven and earth, ün'-t'in 'eng-di' 怨天恨地; — like a discontented spirit, ün-ŭng' kyü'-kyiao 宽枉鬼°叫

GRUNT, *to* ng-ŋg'-hyiang 嘿 嘿
響; — *as a pig*, nyü-nyü-
hyiang 嘴 嘴 響

GUARANTEE, pao-p'iao' 保 票;
pledge, tî'-deo 抵 頭; tōng'-
deo 當 頭; ah'-deo 押 頭

GUARANTEE, *to* pao 保; — *suc-*
cess in a lawsuit, pao' tang'-
kwun-s 包 打 官 司

GUARD, *to* pao'-wu 保 護

GUARD, *to be on one's* —, kying'-
bōng 謹 防; tso-gyi' 留 心;
kwoo'-djoh 顧 着

GUARD, *military* pao'-wu-go ping'
保護 个 兵; *imperial body* —,
z'-we 侍 衛

GUARDIAN, kae-kwun'-go nying'
該 管 个 人; — *of a child*,
pao'-nying 保 人; dæ-vu'-meo
代 父 母

GUESS, *to* ts'æ 猜; ts'æ-ts'æ'-k'en
猜 猜 看; *to* — *the meaning*,
a i'-nyi 猜 意 義; *to estimate*,
kwoo 估; — *a riddle*, ts'æ me-
ts' 猜 谜 子; — *one's thoughts*,
liao sing-s' 料 心 思; *guessed*
rightly, ts'æ-djoh'-de 猜 着
了; *can't* —, ts'æ-seh-c'ih' 猜
弗 出

GUEST, nyung-k'ah' 客 人; *to*
receive (meet) a —, we nyung-
k'ah' 會 客 人; *to entertain a*
—, be k'ah' 陪 客; *to accom-*
pany a —, song k'ah 送 客;
belonging to a —, k'ah'-pin-go

客 邊 个; — room or parlor,
k'ah'-vōng 客 房.

Guest in the veng-li is *k'ah-nying*;
therefore we transpose the characters
wherever nyung-k'ah occurs.

GUIDE, ling-lu'-go nying 領 路
个 人。

GUIDE, *to* ling 領; *lead the way*,
ling lu' 領 路; ying'-dao lu' 引
導 路; *to* — *the pen (for an-*
other), pô pih' 把 筆

GUILD, pông 幫; *Fuh-kien* —,
Kyin'-pông 建 幫; *Canton* —,
Kwâng'-pông 廣 幫

GUILE, kæn-tsô' 奸 詐; *full of*
—, jing'-z kæn-tsô' 純 是 奸
詐

GUILDELESS, dzih-kwah' 直 鳩;
m̄ tsô'-sing 無 詐 心

GUILT, ze 罪; ze'-ming 罪 名;
to expiate —, ti ze' 抵 罪; ti'-
siao ze' 抵 銷 罪

GUILTLESS, m̄ ze' 無 罪; m̄ ze'-
ming 無 罪 名

GUILTY, yiu ze' 有 罪; yiu' ze'-
ming 有 罪 名; — *of death*,
yiu si'-ze 有 死 罪

GUISE, man in the — *of a woman*,
nen-tsông'-nyü'-pæn 男 裝 女 扮

GUITAR, *four stringed* —, bi-bô'
琵 琶; *three stringed* —, yin-ts'
絃 子

GULF, ao 塗; wæn 灣

GULL, sea kóng-mæn' 閑 鷗

GULL, *to deceive*, ky'i-p'in' 欺 騬;
kwa'-p'in' 拐 騬

GULP down, t'eng-loh'-ky'i 吞 落
去; *to up*, t'u'-c'ih 吐 出

GUM, jü-kao' 樹膠°; — *benjamin*, en-sil'-hyiang 安息香
 GUMS, ngô-nyiüoh 牙肉°
 GUN, ts'iang 鐮; nyiao'-ts'iang 鳥鎗 (ih-kwun); *to fire a —*, fōng nyiao'-ts'iang 放鳥鎗
 GUN-BOAT, p'ao'-jün 碓船
 GUNNER, ts'iang-siu' 鎮手; *cannonier*, p'ao'-siu 碓手
 GUN-POWDER, ho'-yiah 火藥; *to mix —*, keh ho'-yiah 合火藥
 GUNSHOT, within kong-bu'-li 弓步裡; *beyond —*, kong-bu'-unga 弓步外°; (*these terms are principally used in archery*).
 GUN-SMITH, cü-ts'iang'-go 鑄鎗个°; *a repairer of guns*, siu-ts'iang' s-vu' 修鎗司務
 GURGLING noise, goh-loh-loh'-hyiang' 軟轆轤響; — *in the throat*, hæ'-ti-dæn zōng' 喘聲
 GUSH, *to — out*, üong'-c'ih 淚出; piao-c'ih' 漢出; pao'-c'ih 爆出; *tears — out*, ngæn-li pao'-c'ih-læ 眼淚爆出來
 GUST, *a — of wind*, ih-zi fong'; ih-dzing fong' 一陣風
 GUSTO, *he told it with —*, gyi-zí-kóng-leh yiu mi-dao' 其自講得° 有味° 道
 GUTS, dziang 腸; du'-dziang 肚腸
 GUTTER *for conveying water*, shü'-liu 水溜; *drain*, keo 潢
 GUTTURAL sound, 'eo-ing' 喉音
 GYPSUM, zah-kao' 石膏

H
 HABIT, *in the — of smoking*, kyæn iao ky'üöh'-in 慣要吃° 烟; — *becomes second nature*, jih-kyiu' dzing t'in-sing' 習久成天性; jih-kwæn' dzing z-jün' 習慣° 成自然; *it is hard to break up an old —*, tso'-kwæn-liao næn kæ' 做慣了難改; *careless habits*, īwa yiang'-væn 勇樣式°; *bad —*, īwa bi'-ky'i 勇脾氣
 HABITABLE, hao-djü'-go 好住個°; *not —*, djü'-feh-læ 住弗來
 HABITUAL, *it is — with him to do so*, gyi su'-djöng z-ka' tso'-fah 其素常如° 此做法; gyi kwæn' z-ka 其慣如° 此
 HABITATION, dwelling house, djü-kyü' 住居; djü-oh' 住屋
 HACK, *to cut irregularly (with a knife)*, lön kah' 亂割; *ditto (with a knife, or axe)*, lön tsæn' 亂斬
 HAG, īm yiang'-væn-go lao-t'a-bo' 無樣式° 个° 老太婆
 HAGGARD, t'eh-ying' 脱形
 HAGGLE, *to — with scissors*, tsin'-leh ky'üih-tsing' -ky'üih-c'ih' 剪得° 缺進缺出; — *with a knife*, ts'ih'-leh mao-mao'-ts'ao-ts'ao 切得° 毛毛草草; — *about price*, leng-liang kō'-din 論量價錢°; — *(about anything)*, leng-kying kwu'-liang 論劖估兩

HAIL, boh-ts' 雹° 子; to —, loh-boh-ts' 落雹° 子

HAIL, *to call*, eo 叫°; *call loudly*, eo-leh hyiang' 叫°得°響; when hailing a stranger, say *teacher*, sin-sang' 先生°; if elderly say *older brother*, ah-ko' 阿哥; or *uncle*, ah-song' 阿叔°; if a *mechanic*, s-vu' 司務

HAIR *on animals*, mao 毛; *on the human body*, 'en-mao' 汗毛; *on the head*, deo-fah' 頭髮 (ih-keng)

HAIR-BRUSH, deo-fah' shih'-tsiu 頭髮刷箒; *native* — (for mucilage), ming'-ts 抻子 (ih-kwun)

HAIR-BREADTH, *not the difference of a —*, 'ao-vu koh-ying' 毫無各樣; s-'ao feh-ts' 線毫弗錯; *within a —* (*i. e.* eye-brow hair) *of being killed*, ts'ō-ih min-mao iao sah'-diao-de 差一眉°毛要殺了°

HAIRY (as a person), ng'-mao to 五°毛多

HALE, k'ōng-gyiu' 康健; kyiah'-ky'ing-siu'-gyin 脚輕手健; sing-tsōng' lih-gyin' 身壯力健 only used of young people.

HALF, pun 半; *exactly* —, te'-pun 對半; p'ih-pun'-pin 劈半邊; — *an hour*, pun' tin-cong 半點鐘; *a dollar and a —*, ih-kw'e'-pun 一塊半; — *brother*, koh'-meo hyüong-di' 各母兄弟; *this —*, dōng'-pun-

pin 這°半邊; *that —*, keh-pun-pin 那°半邊; — *cooked*, sang-hwe-boh-loh' 生°灰泊落; pun'-sang-li-joh 半生°裡熟 (also used for a lesson half learned); — *done*, pun' tso-hao' 半做好; — *moon*, pun'-pin yüih-liang' 半邊月亮; *on — pay* (*soldiers*), ky'üoh pun'-feng zin-liang' 吃°半分錢°糧; *ditto* (*officials*), ziu pun'-fong 受半俸

HALL, *central room*, cong-kæn' 中間°; *an entrance room*, tsing'-c'ih-kæn 進出間°; *the principal room in a Chinese house*, dōng-zin' 堂前°; *ancestral* —, z-dōng' 祠堂; — *of assembly*, kong-sō' 公所; we'-kwun 會館; — *of audience* (*emperor's*), din 殿; kying-lön'-din 金鑾殿; — *of examination* (*for kyü-nying*), kong'-yün 貢院; *ditto* (*for siudzæ*), ts'ah'-yün 察院; k'ao'-bang 考棚; — *of learning*, 'oh-dōng' 學堂

HALLOO there, 'e 唉; *to shout*, wæ-wæ eo-hyiang 高°聲°叫°響

HALLOW, *to reverence*, tseng-kying' 尊敬; *set it apart as holy*, tseng-ky'i gyi tso sing'-jün-go 尊敬°其做聖善个°

HALO over the head, deo-zōng' 'ao-kwōng' 頭上毫光; — *of wisdom*, we'-kwōng 慧光; — *around*

- the moon, yüih-yüing'* 月暈
HALT, *to stop a while, dzæn-z'*
deng-loh' 曹時停[。]落; *halt!*
lih-loh' 立落!
- HALT**, *lame, kwa'-kyiah* 捆[。]脚
HALTER *for a horse, mô'-long-deo*
馬繩頭
- HALVE**, *to te'-feng-k'æ* 對分開
HALVES, *two liang'-kô-sang'*;
liang'-pun-pin' 兩半邊
- HAM** (*salted and dried*), *ho'-t'e*
火腿; *salted* —, *yin t'e* 鹹腿;
 — *in man*, *kyiah'-ao* 脚坳
- HAMLET**, *a ih-ts'eng'* 一村
- HAMMER**, *lóng-deo'* 槌頭; *iron* —,
t'ih djü' 鐵鎚[。]; *t'ih'lóng-deo* 鐵榔頭 (*ih-kwun*); —
handle, *lóng-deo'* ping 榔頭柄
- HAMMER**, *to — iron, tang t'ih'* 打鐵;
 — *clothes*, *djü i-zông'* 捃衣裳[。]; — *a nail*, *k'ao ting-cü'* 敲[。]釘銖
- HAMMOCK**, *hanging cot, tiao'-zōng* 吊床
- HAMSTRING**, *the tendon above the heel*, (*which the Chinese cut in lieu of the hamstring*), *kyiah'-kying* 脚筋; *'eo'-ts'in-kying* 脚[。]跟[。]筋; *to cut ditto*, *kyiah'-kying fōng'-dön* 脚筋放斷
- HAND**, *siu* 手 (*ih-tsah*); *both hands*,
liang-tsah siu 兩隻手; *sōng siu'* 雙手; *give him a* — (*i. e.* help), *vu gyi' ih-pô'* 扶其一
- 把; *to stretch forth the* —, *sing siu'* 伸手; *to shake the* —, *la siu'* 攜手; *draw the* — *into the sleeve*, *soh siu'* 縮手; *geo siu'*; *to come to* —, *tsih tao' siu* 接到手; *to carry in both hands*, *p'ong* 捧[。]; *to join both hands*, *'eh-công'* 合掌; *ditto in salutation*, *kong siu'* 拱手; *the right* —, *jing' siu* 順手; *jing-tsah' siu*; *the left* —, *tsia' siu* 左[。]手; *an experienced* —, *joh-siu'* 熟手; *a raw* —, *sang-siu'* 生手
- HAND**, *to di* 遞; — *up*, *di-zōng'* 遞上; — *to her chair*, *tōng' gyi zōng gyiao'* 扶其上轎; — *over*, *kao-fu'* 交付; *kao'-dæ* 交代; — *down* (*as tradition*), *djün-loh'-læ* 傳落來
- HAND-BASIN** (*i. e.* face-basin), *min-dong'* 面桶; *min-beng'* 面盆
- HAND-BELL**, *ling* 鈴 (*ih-tsah*); *to ring a* —, *loh ling'* 擼鈴; *yiao ling'* 搖鈴
- HAND-BREADTH**, *a ih siu'-min kw'eb'* 一手面闊
- HAND-CUFF**, *siu'-k'ao* 手拷 (*a pair*, *ih-fu*)
- HANDFUL**, *a ih-pô'* 一把; *ih mun'-siu* 一滿手
- HANDIWORK**, *siu'-dön* 手段
- HANDKERCHIEF**, *kyün-p'æn'* 絹帕[。]; *silk* — (*carried by Chinese women for ornament*), *siu'-p'ao* 手帕[。]

HANDLE, *straight* ping 柄; *round-ed* — or *bale*, gwæn 鑊° (ih-go); there are a few exceptions thus, a *tea-pot* — (at the side) is either, dzô-wu' ping 茶壺柄 or dzô-wu' gwæn 茶壺鑊°; and a *cup* — is, pe-ts ping 杯子柄; ng'-tô-bi 耳°朶皮 is used, but not properly.

HANDLE, *to long* 弄; *to touch*, moh 摸; *to take in the hand*, do lae siu-li 拏° 在°手裡; *to move*, dong 動; *must not* —, mñ-nao' long 弗°可°弄; mñ-nao' dong 弗°可°動

HANDSOME (used of persons, pictures, &c.), me'-li 美麗; ts'ing siu' 清秀; *pretty*, hao'-k'en 好看; *very* — *woman*, me' nyü 美女; — (as dress, places, &c.), wô-li' 華麗; yin-li' 艷麗; — (as work), tsing-cü' 精緻; — as Si-s (a beauty of antiquity), ziang Si-s ka me'-mao 像°西施美貌

HANDWRITING, pih'-tsih 筆跡; z'-tsih 字跡

HANDY, ling-long' t'ih-t'eo' 玲瓏剔透; *convenient*, bin-tông' 便當

HANG, *to* tiao 吊; — *against* (as against the wall), kwô 掛; *hang* (it) up, kwô'-kwô hao' 掛掛好; *to* — *one's self*, zong-tiao' 上弔; yün-liang' 懸樑; — *a person*, tiao nyung sah' 吊人°死; —

to dry (properly, in the shade), lóng 眼

HANK, ih-kao' 一絞°; ih-siao' 一絹; — of silk, ih-kao s-sin' 一絞°絲線; — of linen thread, ih-siao-sin' 一絹線

HANKER, *to — after*, ts'ih'-sing-go siang' 切心个°想; sah'-k'eo siang'.

HAPPEN, *when will it — ?* kyi-z' yiu' 幾時有? *when did it — ?* læ kyi-z' 在°幾時? *just happened so*, p'ong'-læ we'-su 遇°着算°數; *when walking I happened to have water thrown upon my head*, ngô tseo'-go z'-eo yiu shü', teo'-deo tao'-loh-læ 我走時候有水°兜頭倒落來; *happened so once (to be bad)*, ngeo' ih-we ts' 偶一爲之; *there happened (chanced) to be*, neo'-ts'eo yiu' 偶°湊有; *happened to be right (or wrong) for once*, ts'in tsiao gyi vong 千朝奇逢

HAPPILY, *fortunately*, ying-hy'i-teh 一, 幸係°得; ky'ü-leh' 虧°得°; ying-r' 幸而

HAPPINESS, fol'-ky'i 福氣; *peace is — ,* bing-en' ziuz fol' 平安就°是福; *had the — to meet (him)*, yiu ying' yü-djoh-de' 有幸遇着°了°; *you have great — ,* ng hao' fooh-ky'i 你°好福氣

HAPPY, k'æ-sing' 開心; yiu fooh-ky'i 有福氣; hao'-fooh-ky'i 好福氣; kw'a'-weh 快°活; —

man, yiu foh'-ky'i-go nying' 有福氣个°人°; foh'-nying 福人°; *I am very* —, ngô sing'-li kw'a'-loh-go 我心裡快°樂个°; ngô ting' k'æ-sing' 我頂開心; —*face*, 'o-yin'-yüih-seh' 和顏悅色

HARASS, *to* tsoh-næn' 作難; harassed, sing - væn'-tsi-tsao 心煩嚙°嘈; væn-meng' 煩悶; greatly harassed, ng'-mô-loh-deo'-cün 五°馬六頭鑽

HARBOR, k'eo 口; hæ'-k'eo 海口; kōng-k'eo' 港口; *enter the* —, tsing k'eo' 進口

HARBORING *resentment*, yiu ün'-ky'i dzeng'-tih 有怨氣存的; ün'-ky'i feh-sæn' 怨氣弗散; —*feelings of dislike*, yiu 'eng'-sing kyi'-tih 有恨心記的

HARBOR-MASTER, li'-jün-t'ing' 理船廳

HARD, ngang 硬°; *difficult*, næn 難; —*to do*, næn-tso' 難做; —*water*, sang-shü' 生水°; shü sing'-dao ngang' 水性道硬°; *egg boiled* — as a stone, dæn ts'-leh zah-ngang'-de 蛋煮得石°硬了°; —*work*, sang-weh' keh-tah 生活疮瘡; ditto (heavy), djong'-deo sang-weh' 重頭生活; *study* —, yüong kw'u'-kong doh-shü' 用苦功讀書; —*to get on with*, (i. e. won't bear crossing), næn

ts'ah-ts'o 難作伴°; —*to say or believe*, næn-dao' 難道

HARD-HEARTED, ngang-sing'-go 硬心个°; sing-dziang-ngang' 心腸硬。

HARDEN, *to become hard* (as the heart, vegetables, &c.), pinngang' 變硬°; will — (as jelly, &c.), we-ngang' 會硬°; *to grow hard*, ngang-ky'i-læ 硬起夾

HARDLY enough, sao-we ts'ö'-tin 稍爲差點; *I had — seated myself when he came*, ngô wa tsib'-leh zo'-loh gyi' ziu læ'-de 我還只坐落其就°來了°

HARDSHIP, siao'-kw'u 小苦; great —, næn-deo' 難頭; *to suffer* —, ky'üoh siao'-kw'u 吃小苦; *suffer great* —, ziu-næn' 受難

HARDWARE, ironware, t'ih'-ho 鐵貨; iron utensils, t'ih'-ky'i 鐵器

HARDY, kying-kweh'-hao 筋骨好; firmly knit, tsah'-cü 堅固°; can endure it, tsah'-cü kying-leh ky'i 堅固°經得°起

HARE-LIP, ky'üih-cü' 缺嘴

HARK! t'ing'-tong 聽在°此!

HARLOT, piao'-ts 表子; gyi-nyü' 妓女; c'öng-vu' 媚婦 (c'öng or ts'öng)

HARM, *to injure*, 'æ害; long-song' 弄唆°; damage, sōng 傷; *I will not — you*, ngô feh we' long-song' ng 我弗會弄唆°

你°; no —, feh-dzæ'-wu 不°	HASP, meng-gying' 門檻° (ih-go)
礙°事°; feh-ngæ' 弗碍; feh-fong'-teh 弗妨得	HASTE, in —, kw'a 快°; kw'a'-soh 快°速; 'ao-sao; what's your — (flurry)? ng ky'i soh'-go mōng'-deo' 你°起甚°麼°忙頭? make —, kw'a'-tin 快°點; soh'-tin 速點; do quickly, tso-leh kw'a' 做得°快°; why are you in such —? dza-we ka'lae-feh-gyi' 何°爲°如°此°來弗及°?
HARMLESS, feh-'æ-nying'-go 弗害人°个°; feh-ngæ'-go 弗碍个°	HASTEN, to — one's self, zi ken'-kying 自°趕緊; — him, ts'e' gyi kw'a' 催其快°
HARMONIOUS, agreeing in feeling, 'o-moh' 和睦; kōng'-leh-læ 講°得°來; dong-sing-'eh-i' 同心合意	HASTY, kyih 急; ts'ao 躍; precipitate, kyih-ts'ao' 急躁; — disposition, sing'-kah kyih' 性格急; — way of doing things, deo-kyih'-goh-loh'; — tempered and severe, bao-ts'ao' 暴躁; — and stubborn, ao-pih 執拗
HARMONIZE, to — difficulties, diao-'o' 調和; long gy'i 'o-moh' 弄其和睦	HAT, mao-ts' 帽子 (ih-ting); straw —, ts'ao' mao' 草帽; bu-mao' 蒲帽; liang mao' 凉帽; felt —, tsin mao' 毡帽; to put on a —, ta mao' 戴帽; to take off the —, tsoh' mao-ts' 除帽子; mao'-ts tsoh'-loh 帽子除落
HARMONY of the Gospels, Foh'-ing 'eh-ts'æn' 福音合叅	HATCH, to — eggs, dæn bu-c'ih' 蛋葩出; ditto (by heat), dæn-hong-c'ih' 蛋烘出
HARNESS to a carriage, tsōng mō-ts'ô 裝馬車°; t'ao' ts'ô-ts' 套車°子	HATCHET, fu'-deo 斧頭 (ih-pô)
HARP, seven stringed —, gying 琴; to play the —, dæn gying' 彈琴	HATE, to u'-su 惡; k'eh'-ts'eng; to detest, in-tseng' 厥憎
HARROW, loh-din'-bō' 落田鉢 (ih-min)	
HARSH to the touch, ts'ao 糙; — voice, ngang-sing' ngang - ky'i' 硬°聲硬°氣; — treatment, dæ nyinying k'eh'-li 待人°刻薄°	
HARTSHORN, deer's horn, loh koh' 鹿角°	
HARVEST, to siu kah' 収割; the time of —, siu-kah'-go z'-eo 収割个°時候; harvested not a grain, ts' lih vu siu' 子粒無收	
HARVEST, the crops, nyin-dzing' 年成	
HASH, to — meat, nyüoh tsæn-se' 肉°切°碎	

HASH, to — meat, nyüoh tsæn-se'	HASP, meng-gying' 門檻° (ih-go)
HASTE, in —, kw'a 快°; kw'a'-soh 快°速; 'ao-sao; what's your — (flurry)? ng ky'i soh'-go mōng'-deo' 你°起甚°麼°忙頭? make —, kw'a'-tin 快°點; soh'-tin 速點; do quickly, tso-leh kw'a' 做得°快°; why are you in such —? dza-we ka'lae-feh-gyi' 何°爲°如°此°來弗及°?	HASTE, in —, kw'a 快°; kw'a'-soh 快°速; 'ao-sao; what's your — (flurry)? ng ky'i soh'-go mōng'-deo' 你°起甚°麼°忙頭? make —, kw'a'-tin 快°點; soh'-tin 速點; do quickly, tso-leh kw'a' 做得°快°; why are you in such —? dza-we ka'lae-feh-gyi' 何°爲°如°此°來弗及°?
HASTEN, to — one's self, zi ken'-kying 自°趕緊; — him, ts'e' gyi kw'a' 催其快°	HASTEN, to — one's self, zi ken'-kying 自°趕緊; — him, ts'e' gyi kw'a' 催其快°
HASTY, kyih 急; ts'ao 躍; precipitate, kyih-ts'ao' 急躁; — disposition, sing'-kah kyih' 性格急; — way of doing things, deo-kyih'-goh-loh'; — tempered and severe, bao-ts'ao' 暴躁; — and stubborn, ao-pih 執拗	HASTY, kyih 急; ts'ao 躍; precipitate, kyih-ts'ao' 急躁; — disposition, sing'-kah kyih' 性格急; — way of doing things, deo-kyih'-goh-loh'; — tempered and severe, bao-ts'ao' 暴躁; — and stubborn, ao-pih 執拗
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HATCH, to — eggs, dæn bu-c'ih' 蛋葩出; ditto (by heat), dæn-hong-c'ih' 蛋烘出	HATCH, to — eggs, dæn bu-c'ih' 蛋葩出; ditto (by heat), dæn-hong-c'ih' 蛋烘出
HATCHET, fu'-deo 斧頭 (ih-pô)	HATCHET, fu'-deo 斧頭 (ih-pô)
HATE, to u'-su 惡; k'eh'-ts'eng; to detest, in-tseng' 厥憎	HATE, to u'-su 惡; k'eh'-ts'eng; to detest, in-tseng' 厥憎

HATEFUL k'ō-u'-go 可惡个°;
k'eh'-ts'eng-go.

HATRED, *to feel* —, kyi 'eng-sing
記恨心; dzeng u'-su-go-sing'
存惡个°心; *ill-will*, ün'-ky'i
怨氣

HAUGHTINESS *is hard to endure*,
jing-ky'i næn-tōng' 神氣難當
HAUGHTY, *to put on — airs*, pa
kō'-ts 擺°架°子; pa-p'ing'
擺°品

HAUL, *to t'o* 拖; — *a great net*,
t'a do mōng' 拖°網°

HAUNCH *of mutton*, yiang t'e'
羊腿

HAUNTED house, ing-oh' 陰屋
HAVE, yiu 有; — *you heard the
news?* keh'-go sing-sih ng yiu
t'ing'-meng-ko' ma 這°個°信
息你°有聽聞°過麼? — *you any sugar?* dōng yiu' ma 糖
有麼°? (I) — *some*, yiu 有; —
you been to Peking? Poh'-kying
ng yiu tao'-ko ma 北京你°
有到過麼?

HAVOC, *to commit — among*, tsao-
iang' 遭殃

HAWK, lao-ing' 老鷹

HAY or straw, ken-ts'ao' 乾草;
hay-stack, ts'ao'-bong 草蓬

HAZARD, *danger*, hyin 險; ngwe-
hyin' 危險

HAZARD, *to mao-hyin'* 冒險; —
one's life, p'un-ming' 拼命;
p'un-sō' sing'-ming 拼捨°性命

HAZARDOUS, hyin'-go 險个°;

hyin'-dao-dao 險逃逃; hyin'-
teng-teng 險等等; hyin'-ling-
ling 險懷懷

HAZE, yüng-in' 雲烟; in-vu'
烟霧

HE, gyi 其; — *says*, gyi wō' 其
話; *it is* —, z gyi' 是其

HEAD, deo 頭; *to hang the —*,
deo t'ang-loh' 頭垂°落; *to
raise the —*, deo-dæ-ky'i 頭抬起;
leader, ling-deo' 領頭; deo-
siu'; deo-nao' 頭腦; deo-
moh' 頭目; *to knock — in
worship*, k'eh-deo' 碪頭; — *of
a bed*, zōng-deo' 床°頭

HEAD, or *division*, zeng-ts'i' 層°
次; tön 端; dön 段; *the first*
—, di-ih'-zeng 第一層

HEAD, *to — (as an expedition)*,
we-deo' 爲頭; — *a boat to the
north*, jün-deo' hyiang-poh' 船
頭向北

HEAD-ACHE, deo'-t'ong 頭痛
HEAD-BAND, pao-deo' 包頭
(also a turban)

HEADLONG *way of doing*, deo-
gyib'-goh-loh; *acting without
thought*, mōng'-c'ong 憎衝;
mōng'-djōng 憎撞

HEAD-STRONG *disposition*, gyiang-
deo'-gyüih-nao' 強頭倔腦;
ang-sing'; cih'-sing 拙性;
'eo-zí' sing'-kah 逞°自°性格

HEAD-WIND, teo'-fong 對風

HEAD-WORKMAN, tsol'-deo 作
頭; ziang'-deo 匠°頭

HEAL, *to i* 醫; *i-hao'* 醫好;
— disease, *i-bing'* 醫病; *ditto*,
by using sorcery, yüong fah'-jih
i-bing' 用法術醫病

HEALTH, *in good —, hao* 好;
gyin 健; (as an elderly person)
k'ōng-gyin' 康健; *to injure* the —, *sōng tsing-jing'* 傷精神;
restored to original —, voh-nyün' de 復元了。

HEALTHY *constitution, ti'-ts tsah'-cü* 底子堅固°; *ti'-ts kyih'-jih* 底子砧實; *peng'-ling-hao'* 本領好; *well, sōng'-kw'a* 爽快°; — *look, kyü'-seh-hao* 氣色好

HEAP, *a ih-te' 一堆; large — of earth, bricks, &c., kao-sæn-te'* 高山堆

HEAP, *to — up, te-tsih'* 堆積;
to pile in a —, diah-long' ih-te' 疊攏一堆

HEAR, *to t'ing'-meng* 聽聞°;
t'ing'-kyin 聽見; *cannot —, t'ing'-feh-c'ih'* 聽弗出; — attentively, *si'-t'ing* 細聽; *liu-sing'-t'ing* 留心聽; *distressing to —, t'ing'-ts peh-jing'* 聽之不忍; *pretend not to —, or pretend to be deaf and dumb, tsōng'-long tsoh-ô'* 裝聾作啞°; — suddenly, or the first time, *p'ih-deo t'ing-meng* 忽然° 聽聞°; *how did he —? gyi' dza t'ing'-meng-go* 其怎° 聽聞° 个°?

HEARING, *hard of ng'-tô moh'*

耳°聲°; *r'-be* 耳°背°; (politely called), *ng'-tô feh-bin'* 耳°朵
弗便; *pretending to be ditto, tsōng'-leh* 裝得°沒°有°聽聞°; *tsōng kô'-ng-tô' long* 裝假°耳°朵聲
HEARKEN, *to tseh'-leh ng-tô t'ing'* 側耳°朵聽; *si'-r-kong-t'ing'* 洗耳恭聽

HEARSAY, *fong-sing'* 風信; *can't rely on mere —, fong-sing'-k'ao-feh-jih'* 風信靠弗實

HEARSE, (native) *zæ-hyin'* 材°囁

HEART, *sing* 心; *to search one's —, dzô-ts'ah'* 檢查自°个°心; *to gain a person's —, teh nying sing'* 得人°心; *palpitation of the —, sing' bib-bih'-t'iao* 心忭忭跳;
— is broken in pieces, *sing'-li se'-sah-de* 心裡碎煞了°; *heart-rending cries, kyiao-leh se'-se-dong'* 叫得°碎碎動

HEARTH, *ho-lu teo'* 火爐斗

HEARTILY, *dzing-sing'* 誠心;
with all the heart, *djün-fu'* sing-dziang' 全副心腸

HEARTLESS, *m-sing'-go* 無心
个°; without feeling, *m-dzing'*
m-nyi' 無情無義

HEARTY, *cordial, nyih-sing-deo'* 热°心頭; — (as food), *næ-kyi'* go 耐飢个°; *fat and — (as a young person), tsah'-cóng* 圓壯

HEAT, *nyih-kyi'* 热°氣; — of

the body, kyi'-sing'-go nyih-ky'i
身體° 个° 熱° 氣

HEAT, *to* — (as metals), tsih' nyih
炙熱°; — *by the fire*, hong-nyih'
烘熱°; — (as food), nyih'-nyih'
熱° 热°; long-nyih' 弄熱°; —
in flame, ho dæn'-dæn 火燐燐

HEATHEN, *idolater*, pa bu-sah'
nying 拜° 菩薩人°; pa ngeo'-
ziang-go 拜° 偶像个°; *one out*
of the church, nga-kyiao' nying
外° 敵人°; *one bound by cus-*

tom, shü'-dzoh zōng' nying 世俗
上人°; *unenlightened people*,
mong'-tong nying' 懈惰° 人°;
HEAVE, *to* — *a sigh*, t'æn ky'i
嘆氣; *the breast heaves*, hyüong-
kwun'-deo hyih'-kyi, hyih'-kyi
læ-tih dong 胸膛° 頭腦° 臟動

HEAVEN, *the expanse of* —, t'in
天; ky'uiong-ts'ōng' 穹蒼; *the*
place of happiness, T'in-dōng' 天堂;
T'in-zōng' 天上; *to go to* —,
T'in-dōng' ky'i 天堂去°; *re-*
turned to — (*commonly said of*
one dead), kwe-t'in'-de 歸天了°;
Heaven's eye is near, "T'in
ngæn gying'" 天眼° 近

HEAVENLY, T'in'-li-go 天裡
个°; — *bliss*, T'in-dōng-go foh'-
ky'i 天堂 个° 福氣

HEAVY, djong 重; — *burden*,
djong' tæn 重擔; *how — is it?*
yiu to'-siao djong' 有多少重?
— *hands and feet* (*said of one*

who does things noisily, not
gently), djong'-siu-djong'-kyiah
重手重脚

HEAVILY, *to sleep* —, kw'eng
sah'-kao 睡° 熟°

HEDGE, pô 節; li-pô' 篬笆;
bamboo —, coh' pô 竹笆; *a*
lamb caught in a — (*i.e. in in-*
extricable difficulty), ta koh
yiang' tsing pô-dong' 戴° 角° 羊
進笆洞

HEDGED, *way — up*, vu lu' k'o
tseo' 無路可走; *completely*
— *in*, djih lu'-ding 絶路程;
we-kw'eng'-sah-de 圍困煞了°

HEDGE-HOG, 'ao-cü' 豪豬

HEED, *to take care*, kying'-jing 謹
慎; kwu'-djoh 顧着°; siao'-sing
小心; *to hear and believe*, t'ing'
sing 聽信 *do not — him*, (*as a*
child playing, &c.) vong kwun'
gyi 不用° 管其; *ditto*, (*as one*
reviling, &c.) hao-vong' ts'æ gyi'
不° 用° 睨其

HEEDLESS feh tōng-sing-go 弗
當心个°; bah-mōng'-kwōng
白茫光; — *sport* (*as holding*
a child in a dangerous place),
mæn-tô hyi'-deo 粗° 爬° 戲嬉°;
mæn-tô'-tô.

HEEDLESSLY, yia'-long-sæn-ts'in
野° 弄三千; *to do* —, ts'ao'-
ts'ao liao z' 草草了事; tso
z-ken' feh læ i' li 做事幹 弗
在° 意裏

HEEL of the foot, kyiah 'eo-keng'

脚後跟; — of the shoe, 'a'-eo-keng' 鞋[。]後跟

HEIFER, siao ts'-ngeo' 小雌牛。
(ih-deo)

HEIGHT, what is the — of that mountain? keh' zo sien yiu to-siao kao' 這[。]座山有多少高?

HEIR, of the same family name, dzing-kyi'-go nying 承繼个[。]人[。]; tsih-dæ'-go nying 接代个[。]人[。]; one who inherits, ziuts'aen'-nyih-go nyding 受產業个[。]人[。]

HEIRLESS, no posterity, vu'-eo 無後; the succession is broken, dön-cong'-de 斷種了[。]; djih-dæ'-de 絶代了[。]; djih-dz'-de 絶嗣了[。]

HELL, di-nyüoh' 地獄; to fall into or go to —, loh di-nyüoh' 落地獄; the sufferings of —, di-nyüoh'-li-go kw'u'-ts'u 地獄裡个[。]苦楚

HELM, the do 舵; do'-ngô 舵桿[。]; to take the —, pô do' 把舵; k'eh do'-ngô 摟舵桿[。]; ditto (if a small —) pô sao' 把梢

HELMAN, do'-kong 舵工; lao'-da 老大

HELP, to pông-dzu' 幫助; pông-ts'eng' 幫襯; vu-dzu' 扶助; pông-vu' 幫扶; to — one another, dô-kô' siang-pông' 大家[。]相幫; come and — me, lae pông' ngô ih-pông 來幫我一幫; teng ngô' tso te'-siu 與[。]我做對

手; I will — you into the boat, ngô tông' ng loh jün' 我扶[。]你[。]下[。]船; — with money, &c. (in time of bereavement), tiao hao弔孝[。]; tiao-sông' 弔喪; there is no — for it, m̄-shih'-fah 無設法; m̄-fah' 無法; peh-teh'-yi 不得已; w̄a'-feh-læ 歇[。]弗來; vu-k'o'-næ-'o 無可奈何; cannot — doing it, feh-neng feh-tso 弗能弗倣; feh'-teh feh-tso' 弗得弗倣

HELPER, pông-siu' 幫手; te'-siu 對手

HELPLESS, kyü'-dong-feh-læ 舉動弗來; dong'-dæn-feh-læ 動彈弗來; vu-lih'-neng-we' 無力能爲

HELTER-SKELTER, lön-ts'ih'-pah-tsao' 亂七八遭; to come in —, lön tse'o'-tsing-læ 亂走進來

HELVE, fu'-deo ping 斧頭柄

HEM, to nyiao bin' 縫綻; to turn

down a —, üih bin' 攢綅 HEMISPHERE, pun'-gyiu 半球; the eastern —, tong pan'-gyiu 東半球

HEMORRHAGE, hyüih-tsing 血症; — from the womb, hyüih'-pong 血崩

HEMP, mô 麻; dzi'-mô 莎麻; hempen cloth, mô pu' 麻布; — twine, mô zing' 麻繩

HEN, kyi-nyiang' 母[。]雞[。]; — coop, kyi-long' 雞籠; — basket, kyi-tsao' 雞罩

HENCE, *from this time*, yi'-eo' 以後; ts'-eo' 此後; dz'-eo' 習後; dzong-ts' yi'-eo' 從此以後; *three years* —, sən nyin' yi'-eo' 三年以後; ts'-eo sən nyin' 此後三年; *therefore*, sô-yi' 所以; keh-lah 故。

HENCEFORTH, or HENCEFORWARD, dzong-kying'-yi'-eo' 從今以後

HER, gyi 其; (*pos.*) gyi-go 其个° HERALD, *proclaimer*, pao'-z-nying 報事人°

HERBS, ts'ao 草; *medicinal* —, yiah-ts'ao' 藥草

HERD, ih-de' 一隊; ih-dziao' 一群; *a — of cattle*, ih-de ngeo' 一隊牛°

HERDSMAN, k'en-ngeo'-go 看牛°; k'en-yiang'-go 看羊个°; boy —, moh-dong' 牧童

HERE, dōng-deo 這°裡°; ts'-di 此地; *to be* —, læ-tong' 在°; *have been* — *three years*, læ ts'-di sən nyin' de 在°此地三年了°; *bring it* —, do tao dōng-deo læ' 拿°到這°裡°來; *I am* —, ngô læ-tong' 我在°; — *it is*, dōng-deo læ-tong' 在°這°裡°

HEREAFTER, tsiang-læ' 將來; 'eo'-læ 後來; 'eo'-deo 後頭

HEREDITARY *nobility*, shü-jih' 世襲; ing'-kwun 蔭官; — (*as a trade or profession*), shü'-djün-go 世傳个°; — (*as property, or disease*), zōng-dæ' yi'

loh-læ'-go 上代遺落來个° HERESY, zia-dao'-li 邪°道理; yi-tön' 裏端

HERETIC, zia-kyiao' nying 邪°教人°; yi-kyiao' nying 異教人°

HERMIT, zo-mao-bong'-go 坐°茅蓬个°; — *who sits in a confined place and is fed by others*, zo-kwæn' 坐°關

HERO, ing-yüong' 英雄; 'ao-gyih' 豪傑; da-dziang'-fu 大丈夫; *strive to be a —*, tsang ing-yüong' 爭°英雄

HEROINE, nyü'-cong 'ao-gyih' 女中豪傑; nyü'-cong dziang'-fu 女中丈夫

HESITATE, *to — in deciding*, yiu yü' peh' kyüih 猶豫不決; — *in speaking*, ũng-õg'-õga-köng 嘿°唔°呀°呀°講°; *ditto, as if holding a walnut in the mouth*, ziang 'en wu-dao köng' ka 如°含胡桃講°

HESITATING (in speaking), t'eng-t'eng-t'u-t'u 吞吞吐吐; ih-kyü tsing' ih-kyü c'ih' 一句進一句出

HEW, *to — trees*, tsæn jü' 斬樹; — *stone*, k'æ zah-deo' 開石頭; — *down a tree*, jü tsoh-loh 樹斬落; jü tsoh'-diao 樹斬壞°

HIBERNATE, *to* iu-ko tong' 蟫過冬

HICCOUGH, *to* tang-eh' 打呃; tang-ih' 打噎

HIDE, dzōng-nyih' 藏匿; *to — one's self*, iu 幽; — *the head*, dzōng deo' 藏頭; — *the face*, tsō min-k'ong' 遮[。]面孔; — *sin*, tsō-in' ze' 遮[。]掩罪; tsō-kæ' ze' 遮[。]蓋罪; *he is hidden*, gyi' iu'-kæn.

HIDE, skin, bi 皮; *ox —*, ngeo-bi' 牛[。]皮; *cow — candy*, ngeo-bi' dōng' 牛[。]皮糖

HIDEOUS appearance, siang'-mao ts'iū'-leo-peh-k'æn' 相貌醜陋不堪; p'o'-p'ò siang'-mao 可怕相貌; — sound, seng'-ngô sah-nying'-go sing-hyang'.

HIGH, kao 高; *as — as heaven*, ziang-t'in' ka-kao' 像[。]天个[。]樣[。]高; *a — price invites the distant trader* (to sell his goods), kō' kao tsiao yün'-k'ah 價[。]高招遠客; — rank tsiah'-we kao 霽位高; — *officer*, tsih-veng-dó' 職分[。]大[。]; — *wind*, mang'-fong 猛[。]風

HIGH-HANDED, pō'-dao 眾道; gyiang-wang'-pō-dao' 強橫[。]霸道; pō'-shü 眾勢.

HIGH-MINDED (principles), p'ing'-kah kao 品格高

HIGH-PRIEST, ts'i'-s-tsiang 祭司長[。]; ts'i'-s-deo' 祭司頭

HIGH-SPRITED, ts'-hyiang-kao' 志向高; 'ao'-ky'i 豪氣 (not equivalents.)

HIGH-WATER or tide, dziao-tsiang'

tsoh-de 潮漲足了[。]; bing-dziao' 平潮

HIGH-WAY, kwun-lu' 官路; do-lu' 大[。]路; kwun-dōng'-do-lu' 官塘大[。]路

HILL, a small —, ih-diao-ling' 一條嶺; a larger —, ih-zo-sæn' 一座[。]山; climb the hills, bô-sæn' wāh-ling' 爬山跨[。]嶺

HILLOCK, ling 嶺 (ih-diao); a grave —, veng-ling' 墳陵

HILL-PATH, sæn-lu' 山路

HILL-SIDE, sæn-pin' 山邊

HILL-TOP, sæn-ting-den' 山頂

HILLY ground, sæn-di' 山地; it is all —, tu' z sæn 都是山

HILT, pao'-kyin-ping' 實劍柄

HIMSELF, zi 自[。]; he — gave (it) to me, gyi-zi' peh'-ngô 其自[。]給[。]我

HIND feet, 'eo'-kyiah 後脚

HINDER, to lah-djü' 拦[。]住; lən-tsü' 拦阻; tsu'-tōng 阻擋; tsu'-djü 阻住; hindered by him, be' gyi lah-djü'-liao 被其攔[。]住了 what's to —? 'o-fóng'-ni 何妨呢?

HINDRANCE, fōng-ngæ' 妨碍; tsu'-kah 阻隔; tsu'-kah-sing 阻隔星; without —, vu-tsü' vu-ngæ' 無[。]阻無[。]碍; 'ao'-vu tsu'-kah 毫無阻隔

HINDMOST, meh-'eo' 末後; ting-'eo' 頂後

HINGES, yiao-bi'; yiao-p'æn' 搖櫛; to take a door off the —, meng-t'eh'-loh 門脫落

HIP, do-t'e' 大°腿; — joint, do-t'e' gao-kwu' 大°腿骨 交°股;

t'e'-kweh kyiao-tsih' 腿骨交節

HIRE, to kwu 僱; to rent, tsu 租;

shü 貰; — a boat, t'ao-jün'

討船

HIRE, wages, kong-din' 工°錢;

rent, tsu'-din 租錢; boat —,

jün-din' 船錢。

Hired, I have — a man, ngô ih-

go nyiŋ' kwu-hao'-tong-de 我

一个°人°僱好了°; one

— for a length of time, dziang-

kong' 長工; tang-dziang'-go;

one — for a short time, tön'-kong

短工; ts'eh-tön'-go.

HIS, gyi'-go 其个°; that book is

—, keh'-peng shü' z gyi'-go 這

本書是其个°

HISTORIAN, kyi-z'-go cü'-kwu

紀事个°人°; compiler of

history, siu-s'-go cü'-kwu 修史

个°人°

HISTORY, s 史; official records,

kōng-kaen' 綱鑑; — of China

(in several hundred vols.), Nyiaen

s'-s 廿四史; Natural — of

China, Da-ts'ing' ih-t'ong'-ts 大清一統志; origin and — (as

of a house, &c.), læ-lib' 來歷

HIT, to — against, bang-djoh' 撞

着°; to — (as a mark), tang'-

djoh' 打着°; for fear a brick

may — you, k'ong'-p'ô cün-deo'

k'ao'-djoh ng 恐怕 磚頭敲

着°你°; — a target, tang pô'-ts

打靶子; ditto with an arrow, zih-djoh pô'-ts 射着°靶子

HITHER, dōng'-hyiang 這°向; to run — and thither, peng'-læ-peng-ky'i 奔來奔去°

HITHERTO, hyiang'-læ, 向來; ih'-hyiang 一 向; dzong-læ' 從來

HIVE, bee-tub, fong-dong' 蜂桶 (ih-go)

HIVE, bees fong-ts' dao'-c'ih dong 蜂子逃出桶; to — the bees, fong-ts' siu-tsing' 蜂子收進

HOAR-FROST, sōng 霜

HOARD, to — up money, k'ōng'-ngæ' dong-din' 圓呆銅錢; k'ōng si' dong-din' 圓死銅錢。

HOARSE, sō wu'-long 嘘喉嚨; so — unable to speak, wu-long' 嘘喉嚨啞。

HOARY hair, deo-fah bah'-de 頭髮白了°; black and white mixed, hwô-bah' 花白°; — headed man, bah-deo-ong' 白°頭翁

HOAX, to — a person, coh ih-go moh-sao' peh nyiŋ' pe' 紿一个木梢俾°人°背; he was hoaxed, gyi pe-moh-sao'-de 其背木梢了°; gyi pe-bô'-liao 其背鉋了

HOBBLE, to kwa-kyi' kwa-kyi'tseo 跛走°

HOBBY, that is his —, keh z gyi p'in-æ'-ts-sing 這是其偏愛之心

HOD, *a mason's bamboo* —, t'u'-kyi
土箕 (ih-tsah); *coal* —, me-
t'en' dong 煤炭桶
HOE, z-deo' 耙頭 (ih-pô); *to cut*
weeds with a —, siah ts'ao' 削
草

HOG, nyi-cü' 泥猪; *wild* —,
yia' cü 野猪 (ih-tsah)

HOIST, *to* ts'ô-zöng' 扯上; *to* —
a flag, gyi ts'ô-zöng' 旗扯上;
— *a sail*, ts'ô bong' 扯蓬; bah
bong' 拔蓬

HOLD, *to* — *in the hand*, do 拿;
nyiah 捏; — *it tight*, do-leh lao
拿得牢; — *it still*, ding-ding'
go do'-tong 拿定當; dong'-
feh-dong do'-tong 拿定其。
弗動; — *in both hands*, p'ong
捧; — *in the arms*, bao 抱; —
(or clutch) him fast, eô gyilao' 摫

其牢; *let go one's* —, fong siu' 放手;
— *loosely*, kw'un siu' nyiah'-
tih 寬手捻的; song siu' nyiah'-
tih 鬆手捻的; — a pen, k'ô
pih 捺筆; — *on the arm*, gyiao-
tih 搶的; — *under the arm*,
gah'-tih 撇的; gyih'-tih 挾的;
— *on to something*, p'en'
扳; can't — up (no strength),
ts'ang'-feh-djü 撰弗住; —
up the hand, siu di-ky'i 手提起;
— out the hand, sing siu'
伸手; — one in suspense, long'-
leh gyi tiao'-dang 使其弗。
着落; — *in the mouth*, 'en' læ
k'eo'-li 含在口裡; — up the

dress, i-zöng ky'ih-tæn'-ky'i 衣裳。掣起; *how much water will*
(it) — ? hao tsi to-siao' shü' 好齒多少水?

HOLD, *ship's* —, jün'-li-go ho'-
ts'öng 船裡个。貨艙

HOLE, dong-ügæn' 洞眼; dong'
洞 (ih-go); — *in a wall*, ziang
dong' 墻洞; *to dig a* — *in*
the ground, gyüih ih-go den' 挖一个。潭

HOLIDAY, day free from labor,
fong-kô' nyih-ts' 放假。日子;
day free from study, fong'-oh'
nyih-ts' 放學。日子; *how*
many holidays have you? ng fong'
kyi nyih' kô' 你放幾日。
假?

HOLINESS, sing'-jün teh'-ky'i 聖善德氣

HOLLOW, k'ong 空; k'ong-k'oh'-
go 空壳个; k'ong-sing' 空心;
a — place, den 潭; ao 塊;
zao 潷; t'en-tsing'-go di-
föng 凹進个。地方; — *in*
an ink stone, nyin-ngô den' 砚瓦。
潭; nyin-ngô zao' 砚瓦。
漥; — *of the hand*, siu-sing-deu'
手心潭

HOLLOW, *to* — out, leo c'ih' 鎏出;
— slightly, seo or sin 剝

HOLLY-HOCK ziang'-vi-hwô 蕎薇花

HOLY, sing 聖; sing'-jün 聖善;
— *Bible*, Sing'-shü 聖書; —
Spirit, Sing'-Ling 聖靈; *the*

— Place, Sing'-sô 聖 所; the — of Holies, Ts'-sing-sô 至聖所; God is —, Jing-ming' z sing'-jün-go 神 明 是 聖 善 个。

HOME, oh'-li 家°裡; oh'-lô; kô-hyang' 家°鄉; own —, zi oh'-li 自°家°裡; go —, tao oh'-li ky'i'; 到家°裏去°; at home or familiar with (because native to), ne kô' gyün-deo' 內家°峯頭; peng'-tsoh-ho' 本 作 貨

HOMELESS, m̄-oh-go 無°屋 个°; m̄-neh deng-sing'-ts-c'ü' 沒°有° 庵 身 之 處; the — who find shelter anywhere, (as beggars, thieves, &c.) deng liang-ding'-go 住°涼°亭 个°; kw'eng fi-leo'-go 睡°城°樓 个°; tao miao-koh-go'.

HOMELY, not pretty, næn-k'en'-go 難 看 个°; ūa-k'en'-go 妒 看 个°; sang-leh ūa-k'en' 生 得° 妒 看; very —, ts'iu'-leo 醜 陋

HOME-MADE, kô-tsoh'-go 家°作 个°; home-woven, peng'-kyi 本 機

HOME-SICKNESS; kyi' - teh kô-hyang'-bing 思°鄉 痘

HONE, mo-tao'-zah 磨 刀 石° (ih-kw'e)

HONEST, upright and straight forward, dzing-jih' 誠 實; ih'-z-ih' nyi'-z-nyi' 一 是 一 二 是 二°; — man, weh-ih'-nying 劃 一 人°; teng'-eo'-nying 敦厚人°;

cong'-eo'-nying 忠 厚 人°; 'eo'-dao-nying 厚 道 人°; — and often simple, lao'-jih 老 實; — (won't steal), siu'-kyiah-ŵeng'-djong 手 脚 穩 重; — in trade, lao'-siao-vu-ky'i' 老 小 無 欺

HONESTLY, speak jih-we'-kōng 實 爲 講°; kōng lao'-jih wô' 講° 老 實 話

HONEY, mih-dōng' 蜜 糖; honeyed fruit, mih-tsin'-ko 蜜 餽 果; — poison (i.e. what seems good, but injures), mih-tsin'-p'i-sōng' 蜜 餽 犁 霜

HONEY-COMB, mih-fong'-k'o' 蜜 蜂 窯

HONEY-SUCKLE, kying - nying'-hwô 金 銀 花

HONG, 'ōng 行; foreign —, yang'-ōng' 洋 行 (ih-bæn)

HONOR, to respect, k'en'-djong 看 重; kying'-djong 敬 重; tseng-djong' 尊 重; kwe'-djong 貴 重; t'e-tseng' 推 尊; — parents, kying'-djong vu'-meo 敬 重 父 母; hyiao'-jing tia-nyiang' 孝 順 爹 娘; reflect — upon parents, tsang-do'-nying'-go ky'i' 爭 大 人 个 氣; tsang-fong ngao-ky'i' 傲 氣; you — me, ng'-peh ngô t'i'-min 你 傅 我 體 面; ng'-peh ngô lin'-zōng yiu kwōng-ts'æ' 你 傅 我 臉 上 有 光 彩

HONOR, esteem it an —, sön' z yüong-kwōng' 算 是 榮 光

HONORABLE, dziah-djong'-go 鄭重个°; *worthy of honor*, kae-tōng' kying'-djong-go 該當敬重个°; *what is your — name?* tseng-sing' 尊姓? kwe-sing' 貴姓? *what is your — country?* kwe-koh' 貴國? *what is your — occupation?* ng-soh'-go kwe-‘ōng’ 你°甚°麼°貴行°

HOOD (worn by men), fong-teo' 風兜; — (worn by old women),

kwun-ing'-teo 觀音兜 (ih-ting)

HOOF, di-ts' 蹄子 (ih-tsah)

HOOK, keo-ts' 鈎子 (ih-tsah)

HOOK, *to* keo 鈎; — *up*, keo-ky'i'-lae 鈎起來

HOOKED nose, ing-cü' bih-deo' 鷹嘴鼻頭°

HOOP, ky'iu 罐°; *tub* —, dong'-ky'iu 桶罐°

HOOP, *to* tang-ky'iu 打罐°

HOOPING-COUGH, lu'-z-k'eh 鶯鶯咳

HOP on one foot, doh-kyiah'-t'iao' 獨脚跳

HOPE, *to* siang'-vōng 想望; — *he will prosper*, ts'-vōng gyi hying-wōng' 指望其興旺; — *in vain*, du-jün' siang'-vōng 徒然想望

HOPE, siang'-deo 想頭; vōng'-deo 望頭; no —, m̄-siang'-deo 無°想頭; *there is —*, yiu-sō-vōng'-go 有所望个°; *have great — (of him or it)*, da-yiu' sō-vōng' 大有所望; no — of

the man, nyiing djib - vōng'-de 人°絕望了°; no — of news, sing'-sih djib-vōng'-de 信息絕望了°; *beyond one's hopes*, hyi'-c'i'h-vōng-wæ' 喜出望外; *foolish baseless —*, c'ü-sing' vōng'-siang 癡心妄想

HOPEFUL, promising, yiu ts'-vōng 有指望; *he is very —*, gyi vōng-deo' læ-leh ts'ih' 其望頭來得°切

HOPELESS, m̄ siang'-vōng go 無°想望个°; *sing sah'-de 心死°了*; — *disease, and hence any thing —*, si'-tsing 死°症

HOPES, *his — are excited*, gyi siang'-vōng bô-ky'i'-tih-de 其想望跑起了°; gyi vōng-deo' dong'-de 其望頭動了°; *excite one's —*, ying'-dong nyiing'-go siang'-vōng 引動人°个°想望

HORIZON, *the sensible —*, t'in-pin' 天邊

HORIZONTAL, wang 橫°; *on a level*, bing 平

HORN, koh 角° (ih-tsah); *two horns*, liang-tsah koh' 兩隻角°; — *for blowing*, so'-na; *shoe* —, 'a-liu' 鞋跋° (ih-go).

HORNED, yiu-koh'-go 有角°个°; *hornless*, m̄-koh'-go 無°角°个°

HORNY skin on the hands, siu'-bi ky'i-kyin'-de 手皮起皺°了°

HORRIBLE, iao hah'-sah nyiing' go 要嚇殺人°个°

HORRID, p'ô-p'ô 可° 怕; — to look at (i. e. distresses one), se'-se-dong-go 心° 上° 不° 安°; se'-ky'i-siang.

HORRIFIED, sing-hyü'-dah-tsin'
心虛肉°顫; mō-tseh'-tseh-go.

HORSE, mō 馬 (ih-p'ih); a swift or express —, ts'in-li'-mō 千里馬 to mount a —, zōng-mō 土馬; to dismount from a —, loh mō 落馬; to ride a —, gyi mō-騎馬; a saw —, moh-mō 木馬; clothes —, i-kō' 衣架; towel —, siu'-kying-kō' 手巾架。

HORSE-BACK, on læ mō'-zōng 在馬上

HORSE-HAIR (from the tail), mō'-mi 馬尾° (ih-keng)

HORSE-RACE, do-p'aō'-mō' 大°跑馬

HORSE-SHOE, t'ih'-ts'aō-'a 鉄草鞋; mō'-di-t'ao 馬蹄套; — of silver, nyün-pao' 元寶 (ih-tsah)

HORSE-WHIP, mō' pin-ts 馬鞭子 (ih-go)

HOSE, mah 襪 (ih-sōng); water pipe, shü'-kwun 水°管 (ih-diao)

HOSPITABLE, æ-k'ah'-go 愛客个; hwun-hy'i' liu nying-k'ah' 歡喜留客人。

HOSPITABLY, to entertain —, dæ k'ah ing-gying' 待客懸懲; ts-nying' dæ-k'ah haō' 支賓°待客好

HOSPITAL, i-gyüoh' 醫局 (ih-go)

HOST, or HOSTESS, tong-dao'-cü 東道主; tsih-k'ah'-go 接客个; landlord, or head of the house, cü'-nying-kō' 主人°家°; tong-kō' 東家; the Heavenly —, T'in-ping'-T'in-tsiang' 天兵天將; army, ping-mō' 兵馬; the whole —, djün-kyüing' 全軍; the — in the Catholic church, sing'-t'i 聖體

HOSTAGE, pledge, tōng-deo' 當頭; ah'-deo 押°頭; detain him as a —, liu' gyi tso tōng'-deo 留其做當頭

HOSTILE, kyih-dziu'-liao-go 結讐了; the two parties are —, liang'-ô tso ün-kō' 兩下做冤家°

HOSTILITY, to provoke —, tsiao ün' 招怨; in a state of —, kyih-ün-dziu'-go 結冤讐个

HOSTLER, mō'-fu 馬夫 (ih-go) Hot, ting nyih' 頂熱°; — (lit. warmer than warm), pi nyih' wa nyih' 热°上°加°熱°; — as fire, ho'-nyih 火熱°; sun pouring down like fire, nyih-deo' ziang ho' ka p'eh'-loh læ 日°頭如°火逼°落來°; — (as weather, or fever), ho'-siao-ho-lah' 火燒火辣; — (boiling) water, kweng' shü 滾水°; boiling —, fah' kweng 發滾; dah-dah' kweng 咬咬滾; very — sun, nyih-deo' dah-dah' kweng. — tempered, ho-ky'i' do 火氣大°; sing'-kah ziang ho' ka 性

性格如火°; mao-ts'ao' ho' sing 茅草火星
 HOTEL, k'ah'-nyü 客寓; k'ah'-dzæn 客棧; *inn*, 'ō-c'ü' 厦處
 HOUR, ih tin'-cong 一點鐘; *the Chinese* —, pun' z-zing' 半時辰°; *half an* —, pun' tin-cong 半點鐘; *a quarter of an* —, ih k'eh' 一刻; *an* — and a half, ih tin pun' 一點半; *an ago*, ih tin'-cong zin-deo' 一點鐘前°頭; *an — hence*, deng' ih tin'-cong 停°一點鐘; *deng* sən' djü væn' z 停°三餐。飯時
 HOUR-GLASS, sô-leo' 沙漏 (ih-go)
 HOUR-HAND, ts'-z tsing 指時針; *the short hand*, tön' tsing 短針 (ih-me)
 HOURLY, me' ih tin'-cong 每一點鐘
 HOUSE, oh 屋; vông-ts' 房子; oh'-lô; (ih-tsing, ih-t'eo); our — is bad, ah'-lah oh'-lô wā' 我們°房°子°不°好°; houses joined together, lin-p'ing' keh'-djü'-go oh 連搆合°柱个°屋; your lofty —, or mansion? fu'-zōng 府上? tseng-fu' 尊府? kwe' fu 貴府? in reply say, our humble —, shæ'-kyin 舍間; sô'-kyin; sô'-ö' 舍°下; sô'-pin 舍°邊; bi-sô' 敝舍°; ice —, ping-ts'iang' 冰廠 (ih-go)
 HOUSE-BREAKER *who forces*

doors, gyiao-meng'-go zeh' 搗門个°賊°; — who breaks through the wall, ts'ah-dong'-go zeh' 拆壁个°賊°
 HOUSEHOLD, persons of the —, oh'-li-go nyung' 家°裡个°人°; (ah-lah oh'-li-nyung, without the particle go, is my wife); the whole —, 'o-kô' 和家°; 'eh-kô' 合家°; every —, veng-veng' nyung-kô' 每°分人°家°; a'-kô a'-wu 挨°家°挨°戶; kô-kô' wu-wu 家°家°戶戶; — goods, kô-ho'-jih-veh' 家°貨什物
 HOUSE-RENT, vông tsu'-din 房租錢; oh' tsu-din' 屋租錢; vông din' 房錢
 HOVEL, mud na-nyi' oh 坡屋; straw —, ts'ao' oh 草屋; oh ziang p'o'-yiao ka' 屋像破窻
 HOVERING about, dön-dön'-ky'ün-ky'ün læ-tih fi' 團團圈圈來的飛
 How, in what manner? dza-go' 怎樣°? or 怎°个°? — many? kyi'-go 幾個°? ditto (or — much)? to-siao' 多少? — can I know? ngó' dza hyiao'-teh ni 我怎°曉得呢? — far is it (from one to the other)? li-yün' to-siao' lu' 離遠多少路? ditto, from here there? dzong dōng'-deo tao keh'-deo dza kwun yün' 從這°裡°到那°裡°怎°樣°遠? — long have you been here? ng' læ-leh'

to-siao' kong'-fu 你°來了°多
少工夫? — *long* (by measure)?
dza kwun dziang' 怎°樣°長?
— *are you?* ng hao' feh 你°好
否°? hao' yia 好呀°? — *old*
are you? ng to-siao' nyin'-kyi
你°多少年紀? (politely) *ditto*?
kwe'-kang 貴庚? *ditto* (to an
old person)? kao-ziu' 高壽?
ng da ziu' to-siao' 你°大壽多
少? *ditto* (to a child), kyi shü'
幾歲? *ditto* (to a young wo
man)? ng to-siao' ts'ing-c'ing'
你°多少青春?

HOWEVER, *although it be so, se
tsih' z-ka'* 雖則°如°此

HOWL, *when dogs — it is a bad
sign, keo' lə-tih k'oh' z peh
kyih'-ts ziao'* 狗哭是不吉
之兆

HUBBUB, *what is all this — ? soh'
z-ken', ka nao-nyih'-bang-sang'*
何°事°如°此°鬧°熱°

HUDDLE, *to — together, üong'-tsi
long'* 摊 摤攏; *tsi-tæn'-long'*
擠攏; *sit huddled, a'-tsi zo'* 挨
擠坐。

HUFF, *in a — of anger, ho'-ky'i
dzih c'ong'* 火氣直冲 (c'ong
or ts'ong).

HUFFY (from vanity), iao 'ang'
piao-gying' 要行°彪勁

HUG, *to o-long'* 抱°攏; *o-tæn'-
long'*

HUGE, do-leh c'ih-gyi' 大°得°出
奇; *unusually large, fi-dzòng'* do

非常大°; kah'-nga do' 格外°
大°

HULL, *the outer — of rice, long'-
k'ōng'* 蕃糠; *the inner — , si'-
k'ōng'* 細糠; *the — of a ship,*
jün-sing' 船身

HULL, *to take off the outer — of
paddy, long koh'* 蕃穀; *ditto the
inner — , sōng mi'* 春米; *ts'ah-
mi'* 雷米; *to take off both hulls*
(usually by a buffalo-mill), *nyin
koh'* 碾穀

HUMILIATE, *to — by taunts, siah-
lin'* 削臉

HUMMING (of insects), 'ong-'ong'-
hyiang 鬪鬨響

HUMAN, *nying'-go* 人°个°; —
body, *sing-tü'* 身體; — relations,
jing-leng' 人倫; what is the
length of — life? *jing-seng'* dzæ
shü' neng yiu kyi nyin' 人生
在世能有幾年? the seven
— affections, *ts'ih dzing'* 七情
(veng.)

HUMANE, *sing-dz'-go* 心慈个°

HUMBLE, *ky'in-hyü'* 謙虛 (has
often a sense of false humility);
ky'in-seng' 謙遜; *ti-sing'-siao-i*
低心小意; *in my — opinion,*
tsiao ngó' nyü kyin' 照我愚
見; *of — origin, c'ih'-sing-ti'* 出
身低; *my — surname, bi-sing'*
敝姓; (I) *your — (stupid)*
brother, nyü-di' 愚弟

HUMBLE, *to — by placing in a
lower position, p'ing'-kyih kóng'-*

loh-ky'i' 品級降°下°; kōng-kyih' 降°級; — *yourself*, zi' pe-vi' 自°卑微; *to bring down*, ah'-cü 壓°制

HUMBLY, ti-sing'-siao-i'-go 低心
小意今°

HUMILITY, ti-sing-siao-i' 低心
小意; ky'in-hyü-go-sing 謙
虛个°心; ky'in-seng'-go-sing
謙遜个°心

HUMOR, *in good* —, hwun-hwun'-
hyi-hyi 歡歡喜喜; *in bad* —,
læ-tih-fah sing'-kah 正°在°
發性格; *to put him in good* —,
peh gyi hwun-hyi' 傅°其歡喜

HUMP, camel's do-fong' 駝峰

HUMP-BACKED, do-pe'-go 駝背
个°

HUNDRED, ih-pah' 一百°; a —
thousand, ih-pah'-ts'in 一百°千;
jüh-vän' 十萬; a — strokes, a —
hits (*i. e.* sure to hit right),
pah'-fah pah'-cong 百°發百°
中 (cong or tsong)

HUNGER, *having* du-kyi' 肚飢;
du-pih' 肚癟; *dying with* —,
kw'a-ngo-sah'-de 快°餓死°了;
to long for, hyüih'-sing siang' 血
心想

HUNT, *to — after a thing*, ts'-si-
zing' 仔細尋°; *ditto, for a long*
time, zing'-leh k'o-lin' 尋°得°可
憐; — *it up* (*as in a book*), dzö-
gyi-djoh' 查其着°; *to — wild*
animals, tang-liah' 打獵

HUNTER, liah-wu' 獵戶; tang-
liah'-go 打獵个°

HURL, *to — at*, k'ang'-ko-ky'i 摳°
過去°; ang'-ko-ky'i 摳過去°

HURRICANE, fong-shü' 風水°;
fong-pao' 風暴; *to blow a* —,
tso-fong-shü' 做風水°; tang-
pao' 打颱

HURRIED, *and flurried*, hwöng'-
mön' 慌忙; hwöng-hwöng'-
tsiang-tsiang' 慌慌張張; —
in work, möng-mön'-loh-loh 忙
忙碌碌

HURRIEDLY, kyih'-mön' 急忙;
læ-loh'-feh-gyi' 忙碌弗及

HURRY, *in a* —, læ-feh-gyi' 來弗
及°; *need not be in a* —, hao-
vong' ka læ-feh-gyi' 不用°
如°此°來弗及°; *do not* —,
feh-iau'-mön' 弗要忙

HURT, or *wound*, söngh 傷

HURT, *to bruise*, söngh 傷; long-
t'ong' 弄痛; long-söngh 弄傷;
to injure, 'æ' 害; söngh-'æ' 傷
害; — *by a cut*, k'eh'-söngh 磕
傷; — *by a fall*, tih'-söngh 跌
傷; — *by a blow*, tang'-söngh 打
傷; *will not — you*, feh-we 'æ'
ng' 弗會害你°; *to — one's self*,
zi-'æ'-zi 自°害自°; *take care*
and not — him, kwu'-djoh long
gyi t'ong' 顧着°弄其痛; *he* —
my feelings, gyi söngh ngö'-
go dzing 其傷我个°情

HURTFUL, yiu-'æ'-go 有害个°;
we-'æ'-go 爲害个°

HUSBAND, nen-hyüing' 男子°; tōng-kō'-nying 當家°人°; dziang'-fu 丈夫; lao'-kong 老公 (disrespectful); *in what business is your —?* ng'-go nen' tso soh'-go sang-i' 你°个°丈°夫°做甚°麼°生°意? *my —*, ah'-lah tōng-kō'-nying 我°們°當家°人°; gyi'-lah-go ah-tia' 彼等°个°阿爹 (*i. e. the children's father*); *husband's father*, kong-kong' 公公; yia'-yia 爹°爺°; *husband's mother*, nyiang'-nyiang 娘娘; *husband's elder brother*, ah-pang' 阿伯°; *husband's younger brother*, ah-song' 阿叔°; *ah-pang's wife*, a'-m' 阿姆°; *ah-song's wife*, ah-sing' 阿嬸; *husband's older sister*, kwu-mō' 姑母°; *husband's younger sister*, siao' kwu' 小姑; *father's sister's — and husband's sister's —*, kwu-dziang' 姑丈; *elder sister's —*, ts'i'-fu 姊夫; *younger sister's —*, me-fu' 妹夫; *mother's sister's —, and wife's sister's —*, yi-dziang' 媳丈

HUSBAND, *should — your strength*, yin' lih, seh k'o yüong dzing' 有力弗可用盡; ng-go ky'i-lih iao tsiang-ying' 你°个°氣力要長養

HUSBANDMAN, cong'-din-nying 種田人°

HUSH, *to — (as a child's crying, or an affair)*, en gyi'-go cü'-pō pi'

按閉°其嘴巴; — (in the imperative), m̄-nao' hyiang 弗°可°響; — *up privately*, s'-ō kæ ming-bah' 私下°遮°醜。

HUSK of paddy, long-k'ōng' 穀糠; — of corn, loh-koh' bi 穀穀皮

HUT, siao' oh 小屋 (ih-kæn); straw —, ts'aō' oh 草屋; ts'aō' sō 草舍°

HYMN, tsæn'-me-s 讚美詩 (ih-siu)

HYPOCRITE, kō-hao-nying' 假好人°; veh-k'eo'-dzō-sing' 佛口蛇心

HYSTERICS, dæn-mi', sing-ky'iao' 痴迷心竅, (also suddenly gone on a frolic, &c.).

I

I, ngō 我; — *myself*, ngō-zī' 我自°; *it is —*, z ngō 是我; — *your inferior*, væn-pe' 晚輩; — *your pupil*, (in addressing a superior), væn'-sang 晚生°; *ditto* (in addressing one's teacher), meng-sang' 門生°; meng-jing' 門人; — *your humble brother*, nyü-di' 愚弟; — *your humble sister*, nyü-me' 愚妹

ICE, ping 冰; *a piece of —*, ih-kw'e-ping' 一塊冰; *cold as —*, ziang-ping' ka lang' 像冰个冷°

ICE-CREAM, ping-p'oh'-ting (the English word pudding is transferred)

ICE-HOUSE, ping-ts'iang' 氷 廟
ICE-JELLY, ping-zih'-hwô (native)

冰 石 花

ICHTHYOLOGY, se'-dzoh-go 'oh-veng' 水° 族 學° 問

ICICLE, ding-dông' 氷° 柱° (ih-keng)

IDEA, i'-s 意思; according to my —, tsiao-ngô'-go i'-s 照我个意思

IDENTICAL, the — person, nyün-giyu z keh-go-nying 原舊是這°個°人°; the — place, dzing'-jün z keh-teh' 仍然是此°處

IDIOM, kyü'-fah 句法; lin-p'ing-go kyü-fah' 連據个°句法

IDIOT, m̄-ling'-sing-go 無°靈性个°; deo-si'-nying 頭世°人°; ngæ-ts' 呆 子; do'-veh-ling'-sing (in reproach).

IDLE, not industrious, feh-gying'-lih 弗勤力; lazy, laen'-do 懶惰; fond of being —, yiu-siu'-hao'-æn' 遊手好閒°

IDLE, to — away time, kong-fu' k'ong'-ko 工夫空過; to — when not watched, t'eo - laen' 偷懶

IDLER, k'ong-deo-nying' 空頭人°; k'ong'-æn-nying 空闊人°; dang-k'ah' 容客

IDOL, image, ngeo'-ziang 偶像; bu-sah' 菩薩; idols of clay, and wood, nyi-su'-moh-tiao' 泥塑木雕

IDOL-PROCESSION, we 會; to form

or have an —, nying-we' 迎會; 'ang-we' 行°會

IDOLATER, pa-ngeo'-ziang-go 拜°偶 像 个°; pa-bu-sah-go nyining 拜°菩薩 个°人°

IDOLATRY, pa-bu-sah'-go z-t'i' 拜°菩薩 个°事體

IF, ziah-z' 若是; t'eo'-p'ô; t'êng'-jün 倘然; t'êng'-ziah 倘若; kyüö'-s 假 使; jü-ko' 如果; — not so, feo'-tsch 否則; — not, ziah-feh-z' 若弗是; — it be so, t'êng'-jün z-ka' 倘然如°此°; as —, hao'-ziang 好像

IGNITE, to set on fire, ying-dzialh' 引 燒; tin'-leh-dzialh' 點得°燒; fah-ho' 發火; when ignited, ho'-sang-dzialh'-de 火生°燒了°

IGNOBLE (in birth, or station), zin 賤°; pe-zin' 卑賤°; 'o'-zin 下°賤°; ti-vi' 低微; of — birth, c'ih'-sing zin'-go 出身賤°个°; — actions, 'o'-tsoh 'ang-we' 下°作行°爲

IGNOMINIOUS, disgraceful, tao-me'-go 倒°楣 个°

IGNOMINY, consigned to — 10,000 years, yi ts'ia' væn nyin' 遺臭°萬年

IGNORAMUS, bah-du'-bi 白°肚皮; ts'ao'-pao 草包; one who has never tasted ink, m̄'-neh ky'üoh-moh-shü' ko 全°無°墨水°; a pretender to knowledge, c'ong dze'-'êng nying' 充在行

八°; kō'-tsoh ts'ong'-ming 假° 作聰明	ILLIMITABLE, m̄-t'en'-cü 無限° 制; m̄-pin'-m̄-ngen' 無邊無 岸
IGNORANT, <i>not knowing</i> , feh hyiao'- teh-go 弗曉得个°; feh ming'- bah-go 弗明白个°; — <i>of rules of propriety, &c.</i> , feh-sih shü'-vu 弗識世務; — (<i>i. e. stupid</i>) people, nyü pah'-sing 愚 百°姓; nyü ming' 愚民	ILLITERATE, feh sib'-z 弗識字
IGNORE, <i>to — one's own words</i> , zih- yin' 食言	ILLNESS, bing 病; <i>severe</i> —, djong' bing 重病; <i>recovered from</i> —, bing haö'-de 病好了°; bing' djün-yü'-de 病全愈了°
ILL, sick, yiu bing' 有病; <i>slightly</i> —, feh sōng'-kw'a 弗爽快°; feh shih'-i 弗適意; næn-ko' 難 過; <i>must not think — of</i> , (<i>or take ill</i>), feh k'o kyin kwa' 弗可見 怪°; — <i>arranged</i> , pa' feh-hao 擺°弗好; — <i>gotten</i> , keo-ts'ia' teh'-djoh-go 苛且°得着个°; — <i>natured</i> , tiao-cün'-deo-go 刁 尖°頭个°; kæn-ka' 鬼°尬°; — <i>will</i> , du'-bing 肚病; ün 怨; ün'- ky'i 怨氣; <i>treat me —</i> , dæ ngô vä' 待我孬°; <i>ditto</i> (<i>if a guest</i>), dæ ngô boh' 待我薄	ILLUMINATE, <i>to</i> tsiao'-leh ming'- liang' 照得° 明亮; kwöng' tsiao'-djoh 光照着
ILLEGAL, væn-fah'-go 犯法个°; we-li', væn-fah'-go 違理犯法 个°	ILLUSTRATE, <i>to — by example</i> , yüong pi'-yü, kōng' ming-bah' 用比喻講°明白°; — <i>by pic- tures</i> , yüong du-wö' peh nying hyiao'-teh 用圖畫俾人°曉得
ILLEGIBLE, doh-feh-loh'-ky'i 讀 弗下°去°	ILLUSTRIOS, ming'-sing do' 名 聲大°; — <i>for virtue</i> , teh'- ky'i kao' 德氣高
ILLEGITIMATE trade, væn'-kying- go sang-i' 犯禁个°生°意; — <i>birth</i> , t'eo sang' 偷生°	IMAGE, ziang 像; ngeo'-ziang 偶 像; <i>small — (generally a toy)</i> , 'en 偶°孩
ILLIBERAL, ky'i-liang 'ah-tsah' 器量狹°窄; du'-liang tsah' 肚量窄	IMAGINE, <i>to</i> i'-siang 意想; — (as something incorrect, or fan- tastic), du'-djün 杜撰; du'- dzao 杜造; — <i>something false</i> , zia-ho'-ky'i.
	IMAGINATION, <i>the power of</i> —, ts'eh'-doh-ts-dzæ' 測度之才; <i>it is all his own —</i> , zi kyin' yiu kyü 自°見有鬼°
	IMBECILE, ngæ 呆; — <i>from age</i> , lao'-moh-long'-c'ong 老邁°龍 鍾° (c'ong or ts'ong),
	IMBECILE, <i>n.</i> ngæ-moh'-deo 呆 木頭

IMBEDDED, *buried in*, u'-tsōng-tih;
— *in mud*, na-nyi-li u'-tsōng-tih
臧在泥中[。]; *sunk*, 'æn-tsing'-
tih 陷進的

IMBITTER, *to* long'-leh kw'u'-go
弄得苦个[。]; *he imbitters my life*, ngô bing-seng' ky'üoh gyi'-
go kw'u' 我平生吃其个苦
IMITATE, *to* — (a person), k'en'-
yang' 'oh-yiang' 看樣學樣;
k'en-nying' 'oh-yiang' 看人。
學樣; — (as work), tsiao'
yang tso' 照樣做; — others,
nying k'en' nying yang' 人看人樣

IMITATIVE, we 'oh yiang' 會學樣

IMMATERIAL, vu' ying-t'i' go 無形體个[。]; m̄l' ying-tsih' go 無形跡个[。]; — *to me*, ü ngô' vu dzih' 與我無涉

IMMATURE, m̄'-neh do-tsoh' 沒有大足; m̄'-neh tsiang'-dzing 沒有長成

IMMEASURABLE, liang-feh-læ'-go 量弗來个[。]; m̄-'æn'-go 無限个[。]

IMMEDIATELY, ziu 就[。]; ih'-z-li 一時裏; tsih'-k'eh 即刻; lih-k'eh' 立刻; mó'-zōng 馬上

IMMEMORIAL, *from time*—, dzong-kwu'-yi-læ 從古以來

IMMENSE, *very large*, ting'-do' 頂大[。]; do'-leh-kying 大得緊;
— *quantity*, to'-feh-ko', yi-to' 多而叉多

IMMERSE, *to* — *in water*, tsing' læ shū'-li' 浸在水裡

IMMERSION, *baptism by* —, tsing'-li 浸禮

IMMINENT, *near*, ling-gying' 臨近; *in danger*, ngwe' dze tæn' zih 危在旦夕; ngwe-hyin' ling-gying-de' 危險臨近了[。]
(more intense) ngwe kyih'-de 危急了[。]

IMMODERATE, t'eh' ko-veng' 太過分

IMMODEST, feh-p'ô-siu' 弗怕羞; feh-kwu' lin-c'ü' 弗顧廉恥;
— *picture*, c'ing kong' 春宮 (ih-foh)

IMMOLATE, *to sacrifice animals*, yüong sang-k'eo' tso tsî'-li 用牲口做祭禮; — *a man*, in vengeance, dziu-nying' sah'-ts tsî' 舊人殺了祭

IMMORAL, *inconsistent with rectitude*, feh-tön'-tsing 弗端正; feh-tsing'-kying 弗正經

IMMORTAL, ve'-si-go 不會死个[。]; üong'-weh-go 永活个[。]; — (*in the Buddhist sense*) dziang-seng'-peh-lao 長生不老

IMMORTALIZE, *to* liu-föng'-pah-shü' 流芳百世

IMMOVABLE, -dong'-feh-læ'-go 動弗來个[。]; yi'-feh-dong'-go 移弗動个[。]

IMMURED *in a prison*, kwaen' læ lao-kæu'-li 謶在牢監裡;

— *in a convent*, loh ing'-siu-yün-li 落隱修院裡

IMMUTABLE, üong' feh-keng-kæ'-go 永弗更改个°; kæ'-pin-feh-kæ'-go 改變弗來个°

IMPAIR, *to* wæ-diao' 壞了°; — *the health* (*i. e.* body), wæ-diao' sing-t'i' 壞了°身體; *bodily energies still unimpaired*, tsing-jing' wa feh sae' 精神還°弗衰; *impaired fortune*, ts'en'-nyih ky'üih'-long'-ky'i-de 產業漸缺了°

IMPART, *to* — *instruction*, kao'-hyüng 教°訓; *willing to — to others*, k'eng' peh nyung-kó' 肯給°人°家; *to — the secret (of making)*, djün pi'-kyüih 傳秘訣

IMPARTIAL, m̄-p'in-sing' 無偏心; *just*, kong-dao' 公道; kong-bing' 公平; — *man*, ping'-kong vu-s'-go nyung 秉公無私个°人°

IMPARTIALLY, bing-yüng' 平允; *treat men* —, kong-dao' dæ nyung 公道待人°

IMPASSABLE, tseo'-feh-ko'-ky'i 走弗過去°

IMPATIENT, feh-næ'-væn 弗耐煩; feh-jing'-næ 弗忍耐

IMPEACH *him*, fōng' gyi-go shü' 放其个°水°; — *an inferior in office*, ts'en'-tseo' 參奏

IMPEACHMENT, *written* tseo'-tsōng 奏章

IMPEDE, *to* gah-tang'; *impeded (by*

many things, as baskets, &c.), t'o-t'o'-ts'i-ts'i 拖拖棄°棄°

IMPEDIMENT, gah-tang'; *obstruction*, fōng-ngæ' 妨碍; *an — in his speech*, kōng shih'-wō bun-zih-keng-go 講°說話拌°舌根个°

IMPENDING evil, or woe, 'o'-se læ deo-zōng' 祸祟在°頭上; 'o'-tsiang ling-deo' 祸將臨頭

IMPENETRABLE, tsing'-feh-læ 進弗來; — *to the eye* (*also used figuratively*), k'en-feh-t'eo' 看弗透

IMPENITENT, feh-zing' hwe'-kæ-go 弗曾悔改个°; *oblurate*, t'ih'-tang sing-dziang' 鐵打心腸

IMPERATIVE, pil' ky'iao-leh (*or ky'iah-leh*) 必須°; vu pih'-ts務必

IMPERCEPTIBLE *to the eye*, k'en'-feh-c'ih-go 看弗出个°; — *to the touch*, moh'-feh-c'ih'-go 摸弗出个°

IMPERFECT, *not perfect*, feh-djün' 弗全; dzæn-ky'üih'-go 殘缺个°; *faulty*, yiu mao-bing' 有毛病; t'e-pæn' 推扳; *deficient*, yiu ky'üih' 有缺; feh wun'-djün 弗完全

IMPERIAL, wōng-ti'-go 皇帝个°; — (*immediate family*), wōng-kō' 皇家°; — *family or tribe*, tsong-shih' 宗室; — *commands*, zōng-yü' 上諭; sing'-ts 聖旨; wōng-ming' 皇命; — *proclamation*,

wōng-pōng' 皇榜; — guards,
z-wé' 侍衛; — palace, wōng-kong' 皇宮; — censor, kyin-ts'ah nyü'-s 監察御史

IMPERIOUS, c'ih'-k'eo-do - yang' 出口大°樣; c'ih' yin peh seng' 出言不遜

IMPERTINENT, *not knowing what is proper*, feh sib' siang-t'i' 弗識禮°體; *not caring for ditto*, s'-vu gyi-dæn' 肆無忌憚; *thrusting one's self into conversation when not wanted*, iao ts'ah-cü'-go 要插嘴个°; — fellow (*i. e.* monkey), to-cü' weh-seng' 多嘴猢猻

IMPERTURBABLE *in mind*, sing t'ih'-ding 心鐵定; — face, min-k'ong' t'ih'-pæn 面孔鐵板

IMPERVIOUS *to water*, shü seng'-feh-tsing 水°沁弗進; ve'-heng-shü 弗°會°沁°水°; feh-ky'üoh-shü 弗吃°水°; — to air, feh-t'ong-ky'i'-go 弗通氣个°

IMPETUOUS, *as the moth rushing into flame*, ziang deo-ho'-ts'öng-ing' ka 像投火蒼蠅; — torrent, shü kyih' 水°急

IMPIOUS, miao-z Jing-ming'-go 貌視神明个°

IMPLACABLE, seng-s'-feh-'o' 至死不°和

IMPLANT *love in the heart*, jing-a'-go keng-deo' cong læ sing li'-hyiang 仁愛个°根頭種在心裡向

IMPLEMENT, kô-sang'; kyü'-ming 器皿; — of all kinds, siu'-yüiong-kô-sang' 家°用物°件°

IMPLICATED, lin-liao'-go 連了個°; c'ün'-t'ong-liao-go 串通了个°

IMPLICIT, *to place — confidence in*, ky'üoh'-jih siang-sing' 確實相信; *to give — obedience*, pah'-i-pah'-jing 百°依百°順

IMPOLE, *to gyiu-k'eng'* 求懇

IMPLIED, kwaen'-djoh-tih 關着的°; *contained within*, pao-tsing'-tih 包進的°; 'en'-tih 合的°; ko'-tsing-tih 裹進的°; *hidden*, k'öng'-tih 固的°

IMPOLITE, m̄-li'-ky'i 無°禮體°; m̄-kwe'-kyü 無°規矩

IMPORT, *meaning*, ka'-shih 解°說; i-s' 意思

IMPORT *duties*, tsing'-k'eo se' 進口稅; *imported goods*, tsing'-k'eo ho' 進口貨

IMPORT, *to — goods*, ho' tsöng-tsing'-læ 貨裝進來

IMPORTANT, iao'-kying 要緊; *weighty*, djong 重; *not —*, m̄-iao'-teh-kying 無要緊; — doctrine, do-döñ'-dao-li 大°假道理

IMPORTUNATE, t'ao'-ko-yi-t'ao' 討過又°討; iao'-zöng-kô-iao' 要上加°要

IMPORTUNATELY, sal'-k'eo t'ao' 着°實°討; ts'ih'-sing gyiu' 切心°求; — *and persist.n'y*, o-nyi-bi'-ts'i t'au'.

IMPOSE, *to — a customs' tax*, k'æ ih'-ōng se' 開一項稅; — (as a burden), djong'-t'oh 重託; *he is imposing on you*, lae-tih hong' ng zōng gyi'-go tōng' 正在哄你。上其个。當

IMPOSSIBLE *to do*, tso'-feh-læ 做弗來; long'-feh-læ 弄弗來; *quite —*, tsing-tsing' tso'-feh læ 真真做弗來; — *to find a seat*, zo'-we ih-ngaen' tu zing'-feh-c'ih 坐位一點都尋。弗出
IMPOSTOR, kō'-nying 假人; *one who assumes a false name*, mao-ming-go cü'-kwu 冒名个人; *one who by deception runs off with a child, or property*, kwa'-ts拐子; *an —*, ziang kwa'-ts ka 像拐子

IMPOTENT, *weak*, nyün'-ziah 軟弱; m̄-lih 無力; — tao-yiang' 倒陽; — *from excess*, tsing'-lih-hao'-zing 精力耗盡。

IMPRATICABLE, tso'-feh-læ 做弗來; long'-feh-læ 弄弗來

IMPRECATE, *to tsiu'-mô* 呪罵

IMPRECATIONS, *mouth full of —*, bah-k'eo' tsiu'-cü 滿口呪咀; oh'-k'eo tsiu'-cü 惡口呪咀

IMPREGNABLE, tang'-feh-tsing' 打弗進

IMPREGNATED, *to become — (as animals)*, ziu tsing' 受精; — *eggs*, ko-shü'-liao-go daen' 過勢了个蛋; tang-shü'-liao-go daen' 打勢過了个蛋; *infused*

into, as in water, ky'i'-mi-jih-ko' 氣味。入過; — *with salt*, yiu 'æn'-ky'i jih-tsing' 有鹹氣。入進

IMPRESS *of a hand*, siu'-go ying-tsib' 手个形跡; siu'-ing 手印

IMPRESS, *to engrave on the heart*, k'eh' læ sing'-li 刻在心裡; — *a messenger*, k'ō ts'a-s' 捉差; — *carriers*, k'ō fu-ts' 捉腳夫

IMPRESSED, *to be — on the mind*, ts'ih'-ts'sih-dzæ-sing' 切切在心; *he — me favorably the first time*, ts'u we'-djoh gyi, ngô cong'-i go 初會着。其我中意个。

IMPRESSION, *the first — in printing*, ts'u ing' 初印; *a bad —*, ing'-leh mo-wu' 印得模糊; *take an — of a writing on stone*, k'ao pe' 拷碑

IMPRINT, *to ing* 印; tang-ing' 打印

IMPRISON, loh' lao-kæn'-li 落牢監裡; kwæn'-leh kæn'-li 關在監裏; ky'i'-loh lao-kæn'-li 翹落牢監裡

IMPROBABLE, vi-pih' 未必; næn yi' 難有; *cannot be believed*, feh' tsoh sing' 弗足信; næn siang'-sing 難相信

IMPROPER, *not suitable*, feh tsoh-hying 弗作興; fi sô nyi' 非所宜; — (*as to make noise in prayers, or walk in with muddy feet*), væn gyi' 犯忌

IMPROPRIETY, where is the — ?

yiu' 'o feh k'o' 有何不°可?

IMPROVE, to tsing-ih' 進益; to

grow better, hao'-ky'i-ke 好起來; — the opportunity, ts'ing-kyi-we' 趁機會; — this opportunity, ts'ing' ts' kyil'-we 乘此機會; — the time, æ'-sih kwōng-ing' 愛惜光陰

IMPROVED in looks, min-seh' hao'-ju zin-deo' 面色好如前。

IMPROVIDENT, feh-liu-zin' e'ü'-eo'

弗留前°處後; the — are always poor, sön'-kyi feh-tao' ih-si'-gyüong' 算計°弗到一世。窮

IMPRUDENT, feh-kwu' zin'eo' 弗顧前後; — with regard to health, feh-pao'-yang 弗保養

IMPUDENT, m'-gyi-dæn' 無°忌憚; — (in reply), ing-cü' 應嘴

IMPUGN, to — one's motives, k'eh'-liaoj gyi 刻薄°料其

IMPULSE, to give him an — , ts'e-dong' gyi-go hying'-deo 催動其个°興頭; du' gyi-go hying' 助其个°興; ditto (like giving a push), yiu-ts-wu' t'e'-ih-pô 猶之乎提°一把; he acts from —, gyi'-go tsoh'-we hyüih-kyi'-s-jün' 其个°作為血氣使然

IMPURITY, with (without detection), feh-p'o-en 弗破案; to steal with —, tso-zeh' feh-p'o-en 做賊°弗破案; can do with

—, because free from accustomed restraints, "T'in kao' wōng-ti yün" 天高皇帝遠

IMPURE, unclean, feh - ken-zing

弗乾淨; feh-kyih'-zing 弗潔淨; feh-ts'ing-kyih' 弗清潔; — thoughts, nyiæn-deo' feh kyih'-zing 念頭弗潔淨; sing-zia' 心邪°; — water, shü' dzoh' 水°濁

IMPUTED, to ascribe to, kwe-peh' 歸給°; — to us, sön'-tao ah'-lah ming'-e' 算到我°等名下。

IN, lae 在°; dzæ'-li 在裡; ü 於; he is — China, gyi' lae Cong-koh' 其在°中國; — the room, vōng'-li 房裡; — my hand, læ-ngô' siu'-li 在°我手裡; come —, tseo'-tsing-læ' 走進來; go —, tseo'-tsing-kyi' 走進去°; not — man, feh dzæ'-ü nying' 弗在於人°; — this manner, z-ka' yiang'-shih 如°此°樣式; — order, a-ts'-jü 挨次序; i-ts'-jü 依次序; tsiao-ts'-jü 照次序; — order to know, s'-teh hao hyiao'-teh 使得好曉得; vu-fi' iao hyiao'-teh 無非要曉得; small — comparison with that, pi'-gyi-siao' 比其小

INACCESSIBLE, tseo'-feh-tao'-go 走弗到个°

INACCURATE, has mistakes, yiu-ts'o' 有錯°; yiu-dzæn; — characters, ngo z' 詛字

INACTIVE, ngæ 呆; ngæ-teng'-teng 呆等等; ngæ-teh'-poh-loh; ngæ-c'ing'-c'ing 呆蠢蠢

INADEQUATE, feh-tsoh' 弗足

INADMISSIBLE, *cannot be received*, ziū'-feh-læ 受弗來; *cannot be listened to*, t'ing'-feh-læ 聽弗來; *cannot be allowed*, ing-hyü'-feh-læ 應許弗來

INADVERTENTLY, feh-læ'-kwu 弗來顧; ih'-feh-læ'-kwu 一弗來顧

INANIMATE, feh-weh-dong' 弗活動; ngæ 呆

INAPPLICABLE, 'eh-feh-læ' 合弗來; *sometimes applicable*, sometimes —, yiu 'eh'-go di'-föng, yiu' feh-'eh'-go di'-föng 有合个地方, 有弗合个地方

INAPPROACHABLE, gying'-feh-long-go 近弗攏个。

INAPPROPRIATE, feh-siang'-nyi 弗相宜; feh-'eh'-li' 弗合理; feh-te' 弗對

INARTICULATE sounds, sing-ing' feh-ts'ing' 聲音弗清

INATTENTIVE, feh-liu-sing' 弗留心; feh-kwæn'-sing 弗闢心; feh-töng-sing' 弗當心; feh-yüong'-sing 弗用心; sing' feh læ'-tih 心弗在。

INAUDIBLE, t'ing'-feh-c'ih'-go 聽弗出个; t'ing'-feh-kyin'-go 聽弗着个; *cannot distinguish*, bin'-feh-læ'-go 辨弗來个。

INAUGURATION of an officer, zōng zing' 上任, (also used for the commencement of anything).

INAUSPICIOUS, feh-kyih'-li 弗吉利

INBORN, sang-dzing'-go 生成个°

INCAPABLE of filling the position, or of doing a certain thing, dzæ' peh sing zing' 才不勝任

INCAPACITATED by sickness, be bing' 'æ'-leh feh-neng'-keo 被病害得°弗能穀; — *by old age*, be nyin-kyi' sô tsu', feh-neng'-keo 被年紀所阻弗能穀

INCAPACITY, m̄-dzæ'-dzing 無°才情; m̄-peng'-z 無°本事

INCARCERATE, to siu'-tsing kæn'-li 收進監裏

INCARNATE, dzing'-leh nyüoh-sing' 成得°肉°身; dzing-we' nyüoh-sing' 成爲肉°身

INCAUTIOUS, feh-tso-gyi' 弗留意。

INCENDIARY, föng-hö'-go nying 放火个°人。

INCENSE, hyiang 香; — sticks, bông'-hyiang 棒香; *ditto for determining night-watches*, ding-kang'-hyiang 定更°香; *to burn* —, tin hyiang' 點香; siao hyiang' 燒香; — pot, hyiang-lo', or hyiang-lu 香爐

INCENSE, to — one, kyih' gyi-go ô'-wöng 激其个°怒°; ying' gyi'-go ô'-wöng 引其个°怒°

INCENSED, fah ông'-de 發怒°了; ô'-wóng fah-tsoh'-de 怒發作了; greatly —, ky'i gyih'-de 氣極了。

INCENTIVE, siang'-deo 想頭

INCESSANT, feh hyih' 弗歇; feh ts' 弗止; — talking, kóng'-feh-hyih' 講°弗歇; — flowing of blood, hyüih'-c'ih feh-ts' 血出 弗止

INCEST, lön-leng' 亂倫

INCH, ts'eng 寸; not an — wide, feh tao' ih ts'eng kw'eh' 弗到一寸闊

INCIDENT, a pleasing —, ih tsông hyi z 一椿°喜事

INCIPIENCY, ky'i-ing' z'-eo 起因時候; ky'i-ing' fah-koh' 起因發覺。

INCIPIENT stages of disease, bing' ts'u-fah-go z'-eo 痘初發個時候

INCISORS, the two middle —, meng-zin'-ngô 門前°牙°

INCITE, to kyih 激; ying 引; tang'-dong 打動; to encourage, min'-li 勉勵; — good (or evil) feelings, ken'-kyih 感激

INCLEMENT, severe, nyin'; very cold weather, ping-lang' t'in-kô' 極°冷°天; t'in' keh-tî'-ti lang' 天割勢°勢°冷°

INCLINATION, sing-siang' 心想; ts'-hyiang 志向; to follow one's own —, i zi'-go sing-siang' tso' 依自°個°心想做; he has

an — for study, gyi'-go ts'-hyiang iao doh-shü' 其个°志向要讀書

INCLINE, to lean to one side, tang-pin' 打邊; — outward (as a wall), tang-pin' ts'ia-c'ih nga' 打°邊°斜°出外°; — my heart to goodness, s'-teh ngô-go sing' hyiang'-djoh jün' 使得我个°心向着°善; — the ear to hear, tseh'-leh ng'-tô t'ing 側得°耳°朵聽

INCLOSE, to (as with a fence), wedjü' 圍住; yü-cün' 圍轉; — (as in a letter), fong'-tsing 封進; — in an envelope, t'ao sing'-fong 套信封; — in an extra wrapper, kô fong' 加°封; — in a paper, yüong ts' pao'-ih-pao 用紙包一包

INCLOSURE. The Chinese speak of an inclosure, as that which lies within the wall, or fence; thus, the city is that which lies within the wall, dzing-li' 城裏; the space within a bamboo fence, ts'iang-pô' li-hyang' 篬°笆裏向

INCLUDED within, dzæ-ne' or dzænen 在內; ditto as ideas, pao-kweh'-tilh 包括的; pao'-en'-tilh 包含的; is this —? keh'-go dzæ-ne' feh 這°個°在內否°? not —, feh dzæ'-ne 弗在內

INCOHERENT words, (i. e. words without strength), slüh-wô' t'eh-

ky'i' go 說話脫氣个°; shih'-wô t'eh-tsîh'-go 說話脫節个°	INCONGRUOUS, feh-siang'-p'e 弗相配; fi-sô-nyi' 非所宜
INCOMBUSTIBLE, siao-feh-diao'-go 燒弗壞。个°	INCONSIDERATE, feh-li'-we' 弗理會; mông-kyi' li'-we 忘°記理會
INCOME, tsing'-shü 進水°; tsing-nyih' 進業; tsing'-tsiang 進賬; expenditure exceeds —, sô-jih' peh-fu' sô-c'ih' 所入不敷所出	INCONSISTENT talk, shih-wô' zin'-eo' feh-vu' 說話前後弗符; words — with one's heart, k'eo'-z sing'-fi 口是心非
INCOMMODE, do not — yourself to do it, teng ng feh-bin', hao-vong' tso 與°你°弗便不°用°做	INCONSOLABLE, feh-ziu' en-we' go 弗受安慰个°; feh-k'eng' t'ing kyün' 弗肯聽勸
INCOMPARABLE, transcendent, pi'-tsong-feh-dong'-go 比衆弗同个°; cannot be compared with, pi'-feh-teh'-go 比弗得个°; mî-kao' pi-deo' 無°比頭	INCONSTANT, fæn'-foh-feh-ding'-go 反覆弗定个°; fæn'-foh-vu-djöng' 反覆無常
INCOMPETENT, unequal to a task, tæn-töng'-feh-djü 擔當弗住; — as a frog to steady a table leg, "din-kyi' seh coh'-kyiah si ts'ang'" 田雞膚桌脚死°撐	INCONTINENT, föng'-cong-s-yüoh'-go 放縱私欲个°
INCOMPLETE, not complete, feh dzing'-kong 弗成功; feh zi'-jih 弗齊°集; not perfect, feh djün'-be 弗全備; unfinished, feh wun'-djün 弗完全; feh tsiu'-djün 弗周全	INCONVERTIBLE, pæn-poh'-feh-tao'-go 駁弗倒个°
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, sil'-feh-t'eo' 識弗透; moh'-feh-djoh' 摸弗着; ts'æ'-feh-c'ih' 猜弗出	INCONVENIENT, feh-bin'-töng 弗便嘗; feh-bin' 弗便
INCONCEIVABLE, siang'-feh-tao'-go 想弗到个°; ts'eng'-feh-c'ih'-go 怕弗出个°	INCORPOREAL, vu-ying'-vu-zhang' 無形無像
	INCORRECT, has mistakes, yiu-t'so' 有錯; yiu-dzeen'; the characters are —, z feh-tön'-tsing 字弗端正
	INCORRIGIBLE, vu-fah'-k'o-djü' 無法可治; tsih'-mi-peh-hwô' 袷迷不化; — (as a child), mæn-bi' 蠻疲; — (used in reproach), zah-bi' 賊疲; bi-gyih'-de 疲極了°
	INCORRUPTIBLE, ve'-wæ'-diao-go 弗會壞个°
	INCREASE, to hying-wöng' 興旺;

<i>to add to, kô-ts'eo'</i> 加°湊； <i>to grow, do-ky'i'-læ</i> 大°起來；— <i>his courage, tsông'-gyi-go-tæn'</i> 壯其个°膽； <i>tsiang'-gyi-go-tæn'</i> 長其个°膽	INDEFATIGABLE, dziang - kyi'u' feh-gyün' 長久弗倦；tso'-feh-pib'-go 做弗癟个°
INCREDIBLE, siang - sing' - feh-læ' 相信弗來；feh-tsoh-sing' 弗足信	INDEFINITE, weng-teng' - teng 混滾；feh-feng' - ts'ing 弗分清；the time is —, vu-ding' gyi 無定期
INCREDOULOUS, pah' - feh - siang' - sing 百°弗相信	INDELIBLE, that will not fade, t'e' - feh-diao' - go 褪°弗壞°个°；that cannot be rubbed out, k'a' - feh-ky'i' 搢°弗去°
INCULcate virtue, cong-teh' - ky'i 種德氣；instruct often, le' - djōng hyüing' - kyiao 屢常訓數	INDELICATE, m̄-t'i' - t'ong 無°體統；shih-t'i' - t'ong 失體統；— language, fi-li' - ts-yin' 非禮之言
INCUMBENT, it is — on me to do, kwe-ngō' - tso' 歸我做	INDENTURE, kwæn-shü' 關書；to draw up an —, lih-kwæn-shü' 立關書
INCUR, væn 犯；væn' - djoh 犯着°；— his anger, væn' - gyi-go ô' - wōng 犯其个°怒°	INDEPENDENT, sing-kao' ky'i - ngao' 心高氣傲；— and free, zi-jiu' - zi-dzæ' 自°由自°在；following one's own will, 'eo-zi' - go cü' - i 候自°个°主意
INCURABLE, i' - feh-læ' - go 醫弗來个°；m̄-i' - deo 無°醫頭	INDEX, table of contents, moh-loh' 目錄
INDEBTED, I am — to him, ngō' - ky'in' gyi tsa' 我欠其債°；ditto, for kindness, ngō dzing' gyi-go dzing' 我承其个°情°；ditto, for great kindness, ngō' ky'in' gyi eng-din nyi' - tsa 我欠其恩錢°義債°	INDIA-RUBBER, k'a - ts' - kao 指紙膠°
INDECENT, fōng' - p'eh - la' - sa 放°潑襯°襠；filthy, ao - tsao' 聖糟	INDIAN-CORN, loh-koh' 穀穀；pao' - r - mi 保兒米；— meal, loh-koh' - feng 穀穀粉
INDECISION, m̄-cü' - i 無°主意；m̄ - kyüib' - tōn 無°決斷；hyüong' - vu - dzing - kyin' 胸無成見	INDIAN-INK, moh 墨
INDEED, ko' - jün 果然；jih - dzae' 實在；is it — so? ko' - jün z - ka' - feh 果然如此°否°？	INDICATES, points, ts' - tin 指點；shows, (or can readily see), k'o kyin' - teh 可見得
	INDICT, to kao - zōng 告狀

INDICTMENT, zōng-ts' 狀紙 (ih-tsiang)	INDISCRIMINATELY, feh-leng' 弗論; peh-kyü' 不拘; good or bad —, feh-leng' hao' feh-leng' ū' 弗論好弗論孬。
INDIFFERENCE, to hear with —, t'ing'-ts dæn'-jün 聽之淡然; he took it with —, gyi ziu'-ts dæn'-jün 其受之淡然; dæn'-dæn sing-s t'ing' 不大°用°心聽; a matter of — (to me), feh-leng' 弗論; treat one with —, dæ nyiñg' lang'-dæn 待人°冷°淡	INDISPENSABLE, siao'-feh-teh' 少弗得; hyih'-feh-læ' 歇弗來
INDIFFERENT, not very good, wa hao' 還°好; wa k'o'-yi 還°可以; yia hao' 也°好; p'o-hao' 頗好	INDISPOSED, not well, yin' tin feh sōng'-kw'a 有點弗爽快°; — to talk, læn'-teh kōng' 懶得講°; — to work, læn'-teh tso sang-weh' 懶得做生活
INDIGESTION, not digesting, feh siao'-hwô 弗消化; feh hwô' 弗化	INDISPUTABLE, poh'-feh-læ' 駁弗來; m̄ poh'-deo 無°駁頭; m̄-kao wô-deo' 無°話頭
INDIGNANT, to be — at, ky'i'-veng 氣忿; I am — at him, ngô teng' gyi dong ky'i'-veng 我爲°其動氣忿; too — to endure it, ky'i'-veng-feh-ko' 氣忿弗過	INDISSOLUBLE, yang-feh-k'æ'-go 煥弗開个°; the — bonds of wedlock, kyih'-fah fu'-ts'i' ts'ah'-feh-sæn' 結髮夫妻拆弗散
INDIGNITY, to treat with —, tsao-t'ah' 蹤蹋; ditto (with greater —), sih'-doh 裏瀆; ditto (with greatest —), ling-joh' 凌辱	INDISTINCT, feh ts'ing'-t'ong 弗清通; feh ts'ing'-ts'u 弗清楚; feh ts'ing'-k'oh 弗清確; — as characters, or things in the distance, ing'-ing-dong' 隱隱動; u-ing'-ing 黑°隱隱
INDIGO, native din'-ts'ing 靛青; t'u'-din 土靛; foreign —, yang-læn' 洋藍	INDISTINGUISHABLE, weng-weng'-deng-deng 混沌; feng'-feh-c'ih-go 分弗出个°; — by sight, k'en'-feh-c'ih-go 看弗出个°
INDIRECT, feh-tsiao-dzih' 弗照直; ūen-ky'üoh' 灣曲; — answer, feh-tsiao-dzih' we-teh' 弗照直回答	INDITE, to — verses, di s' 題詩
INDISCREET, kyin'-sih feh tao-kō' 見識弗到家°	INDIVISIBLE, feng'-feh-k'æ'-go 分弗開个°; feng'-feh-læ'-go 分弗來个°
	INDOLENT, t'en-læn'-go 貪懶个°; sang læn'-wōng-bing; likes to lie down, t'en-min' læn-do' 貪眠懶惰

INDORSE, *to tæn-kyin'* 擔肩; dæ-
kyin' 擔肩

INDUCE, *to cü'-du* 制度; — *him
to stay, cü'-du gyi deng tong* 制
度其°庵在此°; *kw'un-liu gyi*
欵留他°; — *customers to come,*
tsiao ma'-cü lae 招買°主來

INDUCEMENT, *that is an — to me,*
keh z ngô t'en-du' go 這°是我
貪圖个°; *there is no — for me to
go, ngô ky'i m'-kao' soh-go t'en-
du'* 我去沒°有甚°麼貪圖

INDULGE, *to gratify his wishes, jü
gyi'-go sing'* 如其个°心; *i'
gyi-go sing-siang'* 依其个°心
想; *to — (where there should be
restraint), yüong-tsang'* 容縱;
— *the passions, fong'-tsong s-
yüoh'* 放縱私慾

INDULGENT, *very yüong-iang'* 容
養°; — *and foolish fondness,*
nyih-a'-peh-ming' 翁愛不明

INDUSTRIOUS, *gying-lih'* 勤力

INEBRIATE, *n. tse'-hen* 醉漢

INEFFECTUAL, *feh-ts'i-ü-z'* 弗濟
于事; — *(as medicine), feh-
kyin yiao'* 弗見效; *in vain,*
bah-lih'-lih' 空勞°; *du-jün'* 徒
然

INEFFICACIOUS, *m-ing'-ao* 無°
應效°; — *(as an idol, or medi-
cine), feh ling'-ing* 弗靈應

INEFFICIENT, *habitually slack, tso'
z-ken'* feh-tao-kō' 做事幹
到家°; *pun-lu'-feh-kyih'-go* 半
途°而°廢

INEQUALITY *in surface, kao-kao'-
ti-ti* 高高低低; *ky'i-ky'i-
ky'iao-ky'iao* 蹤蹊蹠蹠

INESTIMABLE, *vu-kō'-ts-pao* 無
價°之寶

INEVITABLE, *peh-min'-go* 不免
个°; *cannot be escaped, min'-feh-
ko* 免弗過

INEXCUSABLE, *nyün-liang'-feh-
lae* 原諒弗來

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *vu-gyüong'-go*
無窮个°; *yüong'-feh-wun'-
go* 用弗完个°

INEXORABLE, *m'-wæn'-we-go* 無°
挽回个°; — *(person), tsih-ih'
feh-k'eng'* 執一弗肯; *feh-
cing' dzing*; — *in carrying out
law, tsih-fah' feh-liu dzing'* 執
法弗留情

INEXPERIENCED, *m'-neh yüih-
lib'-ko* 沒°有°閱歷過°; *sang-
su'-go* 生°疏个°; — *in the ways
of the world, feh-sih shü'-lu* 弗
識世路

INEXPERT, *feh jing'-joh* 弗純
熟

INEXPLICABLE, *i'-s ka'-shih-feh-
c'ih'* 意思解°說弗出

INEXPRESSIBLE, *kóng'-feh-c'ih'-
go* 講°弗出个°; *wô'-feh-lae'-
go* 話弗來个°

INEXTIRCABLE *tangle, kyih', ka'-
feh-c'ih'* 結解°弗出; — *diffi-
culty, ka'-feb-k'a'-go* keh'-tah
解°弗開个°疙瘩

INFALLIBLE, *ve-ts'o'* 弗°會°錯;

the — (the emperor), sing'-zōng
聖上

INFAMY, ts'iu' ming'-sing 醜名聲; *eternal* —, yi-ts'iu'-væn-nyin' 遺臭萬年

INFANT, na-hwun' 嬰孩° (ih-go); ing-r 嬰兒 the veng-li for a male infant.

INFANTICIDE, long-sah' na-hwun' 弄殺嬰孩°; *custom of killing girls*, nyih nyü' fong-djoh 濡女風俗

INFANTRY, bu'-ping 步兵

INFATUATED, jih-mi-weng'-dzing-de 入迷魂陣了°; hweng'-til'-de 惫的了°

INFECT, *to* — the air, yang'-ky'i long'-leh doh'-go 陽氣弄得毒個°; *to bring disease*, long-c'ih'-bing læ 弄出病來; *whole body is infected*, weng'-sing yiu ts'iu'-ky'i 漢身有臭氣; *bad influences will* —, jih-ky'i' iao jih-ko' 習氣要染°

INFECTION, *I took the* —, ngô bing' be ts'iu'-ky'i jih-tsing'-go 我病被臭氣入進个°; ngô bing' z heh' ts'iu'-ky'i sang'-go 我病是喰臭氣生个°

INFECTIOUS, *disease is* —, bing' iao-yin'-go 病要延个°

INFER, *to* t'e-k'æ'-ky'i 推開去°; *I* — that it was you who took it, ngô t'e-leng'-k'æ-ky'i z ng' do'-go 我推論開去°是你拿个°; *from one truth to — the*

second, veng ih' cü r' 問一知二 (veng.)

INFERENCE, t'e-leng'-k'æ-go i'-s 推論開个°意思; *draw a wrong* —, t'e-leng' ts'o' 推論錯; i'-ziang bōng'-pih 倚牆傍壁

INFERIOR in quality, t'e-pæn' tin 推扳點; ūa' tin 雜點; ts'o' tin 差點; *the lowest grade*, mah teng' 末等; 'o' teng 下等; — in age, siao ih'-pe 小一輩; 'o' ih'-pe 下°一輩; under another's jurisdiction, (as officers, or servants), 'o'-joh 下屬; — in learning, 'oh-veng'-ts'in' 學問淺; — to him, pi-gyi'-ti 比其低

INFESTED, *the seas are* — with robbers, yang-wu' dao'-hyin to 洋湖盜險多

INFIDEL, disbeliever in the Scriptures, feh-siang'-sing Sing'-shü-go-nying' 弗相信聖書人°

INFINITE, m'-æn'-cü 無限制; m'-æn'-liang 無限量

INFIRM, enfeebled, ky'i'-hyüih sæ-de 氣血衰了°

INFLAME, *to* — (as a desire), dong-ho' 動火; — the passions, ying'-dong yüoh-ho' 引動慾火; *to grow hot, and painful*, ziang-ho' dziah-c'ih' ka 像火燐出°

INFLAMED eyes, nyih-ngaen' 热眼°; ho'-ngæn 火眼°

INFILATE, *to blow up*, c'ü-p'ong'
吹°膝°

INFLEXIBLE, *that will not bend*,
ao'-feh-cün'-go 拗 弗 轉 个°;
— *in purpose*, cü'-i m̄-wæn'-we-
go 主 意 無° 挽 回 个°

INFILCT, *to — punishment*, tsah'-
vah 責 罰; *ditto* (by an officer),
dong ying-vah' 動 刑 罰; — *a
fine*, vah-nying-ts' 罰 銀 子

INFLUENCE, *yield to his —*, tsiao-gyi'-go dong'-zing tso' 照 其
个°動 靜 做; k'en gyi siu'-
tsang-cü-den' 看 其 手 法; *use
the — of an official*, i'-kwun
t'oh-shü' 倚 官 托 勢; *trusts to
foreign —*, gæ nga'-koh shü'
靠°外°國 勢; *to ward off evil
—*, bih-zia 辟°邪°

INFLUENCE, *to ken'-dong* 感動;
ken'-hwô 感 化; — *for good*,
ying'-dao 引 導; — (*generally
for evil*), ying'-yin 引 誘; *easily
influenced*, ng-tô nyün' 耳°朶
軟

INFLUENTIAL, hyüing'-hyiang 薫
香

INFLUENZA, shü'-söng-fong' 水°
傷 風

INFORM, *to t'ong-cü'* 通知; t'ong-pao' 通 報; kao'-su 告 訴; cü-we' 知 會; — *friends of a death*, pao fu'-ing 報 訃 音; pao si'-sing 報 死°信

INFORMANT, t'ong-pao'-go cü'-
kuu 通 報 个°人°; t'ong-fong'

pao-sing'-go-nying 通 風 報 信
个°人°

INFORMER, *one who informs for
selfish ends, &c.*, liu'-long-ky'ing'.

INFREQUENT times, m̄l-to-siao we-su' 無°多 少 回 數; m̄l-kyi'-we
無°幾 回; yiu'-tsao'-su 有
遭 數

INFRINGEMENT of law, væn-
kying' 犯 禁; — of rules, væn-
kwe' væn-kying' 犯 規 犯 禁

INFURIATED, nu'-fah-ts'ong'-kwun
怒 髮 冲 冠 (ts'ong or c'ong).

INFUSE, *to extract qualities by
steeping*, tsing' gyi tsih'-shü c'ih'
浸 其 汁 水°出

INGENIOUS, yiu zao'-tsoh-ts dzæ'
有 造°作 之 才; yiu kyi-ky'iao'-
go 有 機 巧 个°; — *contrivance*,
ling-ky'iao'-go kô-sang' 靈 巧
个°器 皿°

INGENUOUS, dzih-söng' 直 爽

INGOT of sycee, veng-nying' 紋 銀;
nyün-pao' 元 寶

INGRAFT, *to — a tree*, tsih-jü' 接
樹

INGRATITUDE, SEE UNGRATE-
FUL

INGREDIENT, *mix together three
ingredients*, sæn-yiang' liao-tsöh'
p'ë-tæn-long 三 樣 料 作 配
攏; — (*in a medical prescrip-
tion*), ih-vi' 一 味

INHABITANTS, *how many — ?* to-
siao'-nying deng'-tih 多 少 人°
龐 的? to-siao' ting-k'eo' 多

少丁口? to-siao' nying'-ting
多少人°丁?

INHABITED, *this house is —*, keh'
tsing oh' yiu nyng' deng'-tih
這°進屋有人°庵的

INHALE, *to — the air*, ky'i-hwun'-
tsing 氣喚進; hyih'-tsing 嘘進

INHERIT, *to — property*, tsih'-ziu
ts'aen'-nyih 接受產業; —
an office (trade, &c.), jih tsih' 襲職

INHERITANCE, yi-loh'-læ-go
ts'aen'-nyih 遺下°來个°產業;
yi-loh'-læ-go kô-kyi' 遺下°來
个°家°計

INHOSPITABLE, *afraid of enter-
taining*, p'ô tsih k'ah' 怕接客;
to treat guests badly, ky'ing-
boh' dæ nyng'-k'ah 輕薄待客

INHUMAN, oh'-doh 惡毒; —
*dis-
position*, doh-sing' 毒心; sing
ziang za-löng' ka 心像豺°狼;

lön'-sing keo'-fi 狼心狗肺
INIMITABLE, 'oh'-feh-siang-ziang'-
go 學°弗相像个°; 'oh'-feh-
læ-go 學°弗來个°

INIQUITY, ze 罪; ze-oh' 罪惡;
oh'-nyih 惡孽

INJECT, *to — water*, shü' zih-
tsing'-kyi' 水°射進去°

INJUDICIOUS, *acting without
thought, or intelligence*, hwöng-
döng' 荒唐; möng-bah' 茫白°;
an — act, ih-dziu'-ts-kyin' 一
籌之見

INJURE, *to 'æ害*; sön-g-'æ 傷害;
to treat wrongfully, kw'e-dæ' 虧待;
ditto (in a greater degree),
long-song' 弄唆°; *to treat unjustly*,
vä'-ky'üoh 委曲; — *secretly*,
s' ing-söñ' 使陰算; en' tsiu-coh'
暗弄°; — *reputation*, sön-g-'æ
ming-vöng' 傷害名望; wæ-
diao' ming'-sing 壞了°名聲;
— *the health*, tsao-t'ah' tsing-
jing' 蹤蹋精神

INJURIOUS, *very ting we-'æ'-go*頂
會害个°

INK, moh-shü' 墨水°; *a stick of*
—, ih-ding moh' 一錠墨;
carmine —, in-tsí' shü 胭脂°
水°; ts-pin'shü 脂邊水°; vermil-
ion —, nyng-cü' 銀硃

INKSTAND, mch-kwun' 墨罐 (ih-
go)

INKSTONE, nyin-ngö' 硯瓦° (ih-
kw'e).

INLAID, k'æn'-siang-go 嵌鑲个°;
— *table*, k'æn-siang-go yün-coh
嵌鑲个°圓桌

INLAND, *the inner land*, ne-di' 內
地 (ne or nen); *gone —*, tao
ne-di' ky'i-de 到內地去了°了°;
— *rivers*, li'-köng 裡港; li'-so
裡河; — *trade*, ne-di' sang-i'
內地生意

INMATES, *persons within*, li'-deo
nying 裡頭人°; *how many —*
are living here? li'-deo to-siao'
nying deng'-tih 裡頭多少人°
庵的?

INN, 'ô-c'ü' 厦°處; k'ah'-nyü 客
寓; *rice and lodging shop*, væn-
tin' 飯店 (ih-go)

INNER, li-deo' 裏頭; li-hiang'
裏向; — *room for women*, ne-
vöng 內房 (nen or ne)

INNKEEPER, tin'-cü 店主; (mas-
ter) lang'-z; tong-kö' 東家°

INNOCENT, feh ing'-kæ kyin-kwa'-
go 弗應該見怪。个°; — *people*, ts'ing-bah' liang-ming'
清白°真民 (also not ignoble
as to birth, or employment); no
distinction between — and guilty,
dzaö'-bah feh-feng' 皂白°弗分

INNOCUOUS, ve'-æ-go 弗°會°害
个°; m'-æ-c'ü'-go 無°害處个°

INNUMERABLE, su'-feh-pin'-go 數
弗遍个°; söñ'-feh-læ'-go 算
弗來个°

INOCULATE, *to — with small pox*,
cong deo-ts' 種痘子; 'ô miao'
下°苗

INODOROUS, m' ky'i'-mi-go 無°氣
味°个°; *no fragrance*, m' hyiang-
ky'i'-go 無°香氣个°

INOPPORTUNE, feh-ts'eo'-ky'iao
弗湊巧

INORDINATE *to excess*, ko-veng' 過
分; ko-deo' 過頭; — *appetite*,
zih-liang' do ko-deo' 食量甚。
大°

INQUEST, *to hold an —*, nyin s'
驗屍

INQUIRE, *to ask*, meng 問°; —
into, bun-meng' 盤問°; tang'-

t'ing 打聽; dzö-meng' 查問°;
— (as an officer, into the state of
the people), ts'ah'-föng 察訪
INQUIRER, *religious* bun-meng'
dao'-li-go nying' 盤問°道理
个°人°; k'ao'-kyiu dao'-li cü'-
kwu 考究道理个°人°

INQUISITIVE, dzö-dzö'-k'ao-k'ao-
go 查查考考个°; *prying*, to-
bo'-go 多噏°言°个°; bo-bo'-
talu-tah; *excessively* —, leo'-zing
kweh'-si 問°入°骨髓

INSANE, tin 癲; *has become* —,
tin-de' 癲了°; *raving*, fah-
gwöng' 發狂

INSATIABLE, m'-ti'-ts-go 無°底
止个°; — *avarice*, t'en-sing' m'-
ti'-ts 貪心 無°底止; t'en-
sing' feh tsöh' 貪心弗足

INSCRIPTION, sia'-tih-go kyi' 寫
的个°記; — *of praise*, ming-
yin' 詔言; *a board*, or *stone with*
an —, pin 匾; ba-pin' 牌匾;
ditto (*over one's door or in a*
garden), pin-ngal' 匾額; *a*
wide scroll with an —, z-wö' 字
畫; *a pair of narrow ditto*, z-
te' 字對

INSCRUTABLE, *cannot be searched*
into, dzö'-feh-c'ih' 查弗出;
cannot be thought out, or measured,
ts'eh'-doh-feh-læ' 測度弗來

INSECTS, djong 蟲; *flying* —, fi-
djong' 飛蟲

INSECURE, feh-wäng'-töng 弗穩
當

INSENSIBLE, moh-dzih'-dzih 木直
直; — *from cold*, tong'-moh-de
凍木了; *not knowing, or feeling*, feh-kyiioh'-teh 弗覺得;
— (*like one dead*), jing'-z feh-cü'
人事弗知

INSEPARABLE, *cannot be divided*,
feng'-feh-k'æ' 分弗開; — (*as
friends*), li-sing'-feh-ke 離身弗
來

INSERT, *to* en-tsing'-ky'i 安進
去; — *a character*, k'æn' ih-go
z ts'eo' 嵌一个字湊; pu'-
tsing ih-go z' 補進一个字

INSIDE, li-hiang' 裡向; li'-deo
裡頭; *the inner surface*, li'-min
裡面

INSIDIOUS, weh-long'-weh-yin' 活
龍活現; *crafty*, diao-bi'; *treach-*
erous, kæn-weh' 奸猾

INSIGNIA *carried before a Chinese
officer*, tsih'-z 執事

INSIGNIFICANT (*as a person, or
words*), vu-yiüong-vu-joh'-go 無
榮無辱个

INSINCERE, feh-dzing'-jih 弗誠
實

INSINUATE, *to* — *by remote allu-*
sion, en'-di-li ts'-tin 暗地裡指
點

INSIPID, m̄-mi'-dao 無味道;
dæn 淡 (*generally wanting salt*)

INSIST, *will not stop*, feh k'eng'-
hyih 弗肯歇; *must have*, ih-
ding' iao' 一定要; — *upon the
full price*, kō'-din ngao'-ding

feh-k'eng ky'üih' 價錢。較定
弗肯缺

INSNARE, *to* — (*as an animal*),
gyiang-djoh' 擄着; *wishes to*
— *you*, iao ng loh' gyi-go 'æn'
要你。落其。个陷; iao ng
loh' gyi-go ky'ün'-t'ao' 要你
落其。个圈。套。

INSOLENT, *to treat in an — man-*
ner, c'ong-væn' 衝犯; c'ong-
djöng' 衝撞; — *language*, s'-
vu-gyi-dæn'-go shih-wō' 肆無忌
憚。個說話

INSOLUBLE, yiang'-feh-k'æ'-go 煙
弗開个。

INSPECT, *to* k'en 看; *to go about*
to —, jing 巡; jing-dzö' 巡查;
— *troops*, k'en-ts'ao' 看操

INSPECTION, *come on a tour of*
—, jing-dzö' læ-go 巡查來
个。

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUS-
TOMS, tsong'-se-vu-s 總稅務司

INSPIRE, *to* — *others*, ta'-zōng
bih'-nying 帶上別人。; *ins-*
pired by him (*i.e.* warmed), sing
peh gyi ta'-nyih-de 心被其
帶熱了。; — *by Heaven*,
T'in meh-ky'i'-go 天默啟个。
— *by the Holy Ghost*, be Sing'-
ling ken-dong' 被聖靈感動

INSTALL, *to* — *a person as pastor*,
lib mo'-nying tso moh-s' 立某
人做牧師

INSTALLMENTS, *to pay by* —,
bah-wæn' 拔還; bah-fu' 拔付

INSTANCE, *for* pi'-fōng 比方;
pi'-jū 比如; kyüō'-jū 假如

INSTANT, *an* ih-sah'-z, or ih'-selh'-z 一霎時; *in an* —, tsih'-k'eh' 卽刻; *on the tenth* —, ts'u-jih' keh-nyih' 初十日。

INSTANTLY, ih-sah'-z 一霎時;
tsib'-k'eh' 卽刻; lib-k'eh' 立刻

INSTEAD OF, t'i 替; dæ 代; —
me, t'i' ngô 替我; *one who works*
— another, t'i'-kong 替工

INSTEP, kyiah'-min 脚面; kyiah'-pe 脚背

INSTIGATE, *to* — *to evil*, t'iao-so'
挑唆

INSTILL, *to instruct by little and little*, yüong-yin-yiang'-go kong'-fu kao'-hyüing 用涵養个°工夫教訓

INSTINCT, t'in-sing' 天性; t'in-sang'-dzing-go cü'-kyüoh 天生
成个°知覺

INSTITUTE, *to found*, lib 立; shih'-lih 設立; — *an asylum*, lib' ih-go gyüoh' 立一个°局

INSTITUTION *of learning*, shü-yün' 書院

INSTRUCT, *to* kao 教; kao'-hyüing 教訓

INSTRUCTION, *primary* (*i. e.* what
is first learned), ts'u-ts'u'-oh 初學

INSTRUCTOR, sin-sang' 先生°;
kao'-shü sin'-sang 教書先生°

INSTRUMENTS, kô-sang' 家生°;

ky'i'-ming 器皿; *surgical* —,
nga-k'o' kô'-sang 外°科所°用

之°物°; *musical* —, tsoh-yüoh'-go ky'i'-ming 作樂个°器皿

INSTRUMENTAL, *he was* — *in bringing it about*, dzong gyi'seng-kwô' k'æ-ky'i' 從其生化開去°; dzong gyi'seng-fah'-c'ih-læ' 從其生發出來

INSUBORDINATE, feh-k'eng'-voh 弗肯服; — (as subjects of the emperor), feh-voh' wông-hwô' 弗服王化; — (as soldiers), feh-voh' kyüing-ling' 弗服軍令; — (as pupils), feh-voh' kyiao'-hwô 弗服教化

INSUFFERABLE, *cannot be endured with patience*, jing'-næ-fehdjü' 忍耐弗住; *detestable*, peh-k'æn 不堪

INSUFFICIENT, feh-keo' 弗够; feh-tsoh' 弗足; ky'in-to'

INSUFFICIENTLY, ky'in 欠; — thick, ky'in 'eo' 欠厚

INSULT, *you — me*, ng siah ngô'-go lin' 你°削我个°臉; *to treat with abuse*, tsao-t'ah' 蹤蹋; siu'-joh 羞辱; — (a woman), u-zoh' 汚辱

INSUPERABLE difficulties, næn-c'ü' kying-lih'-feh-læ 難處經歷
弗來

INSUPPORTABLE, tông'-feb-djü' 當弗住; tông'-feh-ky'i' 當弗去°; — pain, t'ong' ngao'-fehdjü' 痛熬弗住

INSURANCE *money*, pao-hyin'-go
nying-ts' 保 險 个° 銀 子

INSURMOUNTABLE, See **INSUPERABLE**.

INSURRECTION, *in a state of* —, lön 亂; tsoh-lön' 作 亂; *in rebellion*, fan 反; dzao-fan' 造 反; *to plot* —, meo-fan' 謀 反

INSUSCEPTIBLE *of impression* (heart), sing dong'-feh-læ 心 動 弗 來

INTANGIBLE, moh-feh-djoh'-go 摸 弗 着° 个°; cō-feh-djoh'-go 撫 弗 着° 个°

INTEGRITY, *a man of* —, tsing'-dzih-go nying 正 直 个° 人°

INTELLECT, ling-sing' 靈 性; *fine* —, jing z' ling-sing' 純 是 靈 性; *scanty* —, ling-sing' ky'üih' 靈 性 缺; — or *capacity*, ts-tsih' 資 質

INTELLIGENCE, *great natural* —, t'in-ts'ong'-t'in-ming' 天 聰 天 明

INTELLIGENT, (*naturally*) ts'-tsih-ling' 資 質 靈; *knowing*, ts'ih'-t'ong-pah-dah' 七 通 八 達; ts'ong-ming' 聰 明; — and clever, ts'ong-ming' ling-li' 聰 明 伶 利; ling-ky'iao' 靈 巧

INTELLIGIBLE, hao' ming-bah'-go 好 明 白° 个°

INTEMPERATE, *he is* — *in the use of liquors*, gyi' ky'üoh tsiu' ko-liang'-go 其 吃° 酒 過 量 个°

INTEND, cü'-sing 主 心; ding-kyin' 定 見; *what do you — to do?* ng ding-kyin' tso soh'-si ni 你° 定 見 做 甚° 麼° 呢°? ng cü'-sing tso soh'-go z-ken' 你° 主 心 做 甚° 麼° 事 幹?

INTENSE *in the extreme*, tao gyih-deo' 到° 極 頭; tao-toh'; — cold, lang tao-toh' 極° 冷°; — admiration, (and sometimes longing), dza ih'-cong ky'i'-mo 極 企 慕

INTENTION, i'-s 意 思; *no such* —, 'ao-vu' keh'-go i'-s 毫 無 這° 个° 意 思; *fixed* —, lih-ding' cü'-i 立 定 主 意; kyüih-i' 決 意

INTENTIONAL, deh-i' 特 意; kwu'-i 故 意; deh-we' 特 爲

INTENT UPON } ih-dzing-tsi'-lu
INTENTLY, } 專° 務°; tsih'-kwu 只 顧

INTER, *to* en-tsöng' 安 葬

INTERCALARY *month*, yüing-yüih' 閏 月

INTERCEDE *for*, dæ gyiu' 代 求; cün' gyiu 轉 求; *Christ intercedes for our pardon*, Kyi-tobh' dæ teng' ah-lah t'a-nyiao' 基 督 代 我 等° 討° 饒°

INTERCEPT, *to* — (*as persons, or letters*), pun'-lu yi-shib 半 路 遺 失

INTERCESSOR, dæ-k'eng'-gyiu'-go nying 代懇求 个° 人°; cün'-gyiu'-go nying' 轉 求 个° 人°

INTERCHANGE (of courtesies, &c.)

yin-læ'-yiu-ky'i 有來有去°;
— of goods, yi-ho'-yih-ho' 以貨易貨; diao ho' 調貨

INTERCOURSE, læ-ŵōng' 來往;

the two countries have a great deal of —, keh' liang koh læ-ŵōng' to' 這°兩國來往多

INTEREST, for your —, ng' do

yin ih'-cü 你°大°有益處;
ng' do yiu li'-suh 你°大°有利
息; I have an — in it, ü ngó'
yiu kyiao-kwæn' 於我有交
關; takes — in (as a servant in
his work, &c.), tso z-ken' kwæn-
sing'-go 做事幹關心个°;
— (on money), li'-din 利錢°;
li'-suh 利息; to pay —, fu-li'
付利

INTEREST, to — a person, t'iao-dong' nying-go sing' 挑動人°
个°心

INTERESTED, yiu cü'-hyiang 有趣向; yin mi-dao' 有味道;
yiu i'-cü 有意趣; — by him,
be' gyi t'iao-dong'-de 被其挑
動了°

INTERESTING child, siao nyng'
we ying nyng' hwun-hyi' 小國°會引人°歡喜; that was an
— discourse, keh p'in kōng'-ka
tao c'ih-seh'-go 這°篇講°解°到
出色个°

INTERFERE, will it — with you
(i. e. your plans)? ü ng' yiu
ngæ' feh 於°你°有碍否°?

it will not —, peh-fóng' 不妨;
(you) need not —, hao-vong'
kwun'-tsiang 弗°用°管賬

INTERIOR, the inside, li'-deo 裡頭;

li-hyang' 裡向; — of a country, koh tōng'-cong 國之°中

INTERLOPER, one who has forced
himself in, ts'óng'-tsing-go-nying
闖進个°人°; one who has no
right, m̄-veng'-go nyng 無°分
个°人°

INTERMARRY, to liang'-só kyih-ts'ing' 兩下°結親

INTERMINABLY, m̄-dzing'-gyi 無°
盡期

INTERMISSION, time of cessation,
hyih'-go z'-eo 歇个°時候;
noon —, hyih tsiu' 歇畫; —
(of fever), t'e z'-eo' 退時候;
feh-fah'-go z'-eo' 弗發个°時侯

INTERMITTENT hyih'-hyih-deng'-
deng 歇歇停°停; — in doing,
t'eh'-t'eh-ga-ga tso'; —
fever, dziao-nyih'-bing 寒°熱°
病

INTERNAL, li'-deo 裡頭; li-hyang'
裡向; ne 內; — disease, nen
bing' 內病 (nen or ne) °

INTERPOLATE, to pu'-zōng 補上;
djoh-ts'eo' 繕湊; — a passage,
pu'-zōng ih-tsih' 補上一節

INTERPOSE, to — obstacles, tsu'-
tōng 阻擋; — between parties at
variance, ky'ün'-ka 勸解°

INTERPRET, to (usually a native
dialect) djün wō' 傳話; — (a

foreign language), tso t'ong-z'
做通事; to translate, fan-yih'
繙譯; to explain, ka'-shih 解說

INTERPRETER (usually of a dialect), djün-wō'-go 傳話个°; ditto to an officer, dzih-dōng-vōng'-go 值堂个°; — of a foreign language, t'ong-z' 通事; — of dreams, ziang-mong'-go nyiny 詳夢个°人。

INTERROGATE, to examine by questions, meng 問°; dzō-meng' 查問。

INTERROGATION, signs of — in the colloquial are, m? ma 嘴嗎? ni 呢? yia 呀? feh 否? have you any? yiu m̄ 有沒° 有? yiu ma 有嗎? how is it? dza'-go ni 怎樣? 呢? dza-go yia' 甚麼? 呀?

INTERRUPT, to gah-tang'; to break off, tang'-dön 阻隔°; — work, tang'-dön kong-fu' 工夫被阻。

INTERRUPTION, without m̄-neh hyih'-loh 沒° 有° 歇落

INTERSECT, to divide in parts, feng-tæn'-k'æ 分開; — at right angles, jih-z' feng-k'æ 十字分開; — by a cross line, wang sin' feng-k'æ 橫線分開

INTERSECTION, the point of —, ts'ō'-k'æ-go di'-fōng 交開个地方

INTERSTICES, li-vong' 離縫

INTERTWINE, to liang'-ō gao-long' 兩下° 紋攏; liang'-ō dzin-long' 兩下° 纓攏

INTERVAL in space, kah'-k'æ 隔開; li-yün' 離遠; an — of three feet, kah-k'æ saen-ts'ah' 隔開三尺°; an — of a year, teo-deo' ihnyin' 週年; an — of two years, kah' liang-nyin' 隔两年

INTERVIEW, to have an — (i. e. mutual view), we-kyin' 會見; to confer with, kyin'-min kōng' 見面講°

INTESTINES, du'-dziang 肚腸

INTIMATE, cü-kyi' 知己; moh-nyih' 莫逆; ts'ih'-t'iah 切貼°; ts'ing-mih' 親密

INTIMIDATE, to hah 嘘; — him, hah' gyi 嘘其; long gyi p'o'-gyü 弄其怕懼

INTO, lə 在°; li 裡; tsing 進; li'-deo 裡頭; li-hyiang' 裡向; pour — a bowl, sia' lə un'-li 舛在° 碗裡; take (it) — the house, do-tsing' oh'-li 拿° 進屋裡

INTOLERABLE, that cannot be borne, tōng'-feh-djü' 擋弗住

INTOLERABLY bad, wā-r'-vu-tōng, 霽而無當

INTOLERANT, feh-k'eng' yüong-nying'-go 弗肯容人° 个

INTOXICATE, to tse 醉; wine will — people, tsiu' we tse nyiny' 酒會醉人°

INTOXICATED, tsiu-tse'-tih-de 酒醉的了°

INTRACTABLE, gyüih-gyiang' 倔強

INTREAT, See ENTREAT.

INTRENCHMENT, camp, ying-bun' 营盤; earth-work, nyi-dzing' 泥城; to make an—, tah' ying-bun' 搭營盤

INTREPID, üong 勇; üong'-tsiang 勇將

INTRICATE, ao'-gao 坎境°; yiu ky'üoh'-tsih 有曲折; having many windings, väen-nyiao'to' 彎繞°多

INTRIGUES, kæn-kyi' 奸計; tsö'-kyi 詐計

INTRODUCE, to — them, ts'-ying gyi ts'ing-hwu' 指引其稱呼; — me, ts'-hyiang-ngô-dao' 指向我道; to begin to speak, k'æ-k'eō' 開口; — a subject, di-ky'i ih-yiang' z-ken' 提起一樣事幹

INTRODUCTION, a letter of —, t'oh-shü' 託書; — to a book, siao'-ying 小引 (veng); väen-li' 凡例 (veng); ditto (generally not written by the author), jü-veng' 序文; — to a discourse, tsong-mao' 總冒

INTRUDE, to ts'ah-tsing', 插進; gah-tsing'; cün-tsing' 鑽進; c'öng'-tsing 闖進 (also pron. ts'öng'-tsing); — remarks, ts'ah-cü' 插嘴; ts'ah-yin' 插言

INTRUSIVE, we ts'ah-tsing' 會插進

INTRUST, to t'oh 託; t'oh'-fu 託付

付; kao-dæ' 交°代; I — this business to you, keh'-yang z-ken' ngô t'oh'-fu ng' de 這°樣事幹我託付你°了。

INTUITIVE, seng-r'-cü-ts' 生而知之 (veng.)

INUNDATE, to tso do'-shü'; fah-shü' 發水°

INUNDATION, there is an —, yin' do-shü' 有大°水°; great — (like the Flood) ziang 'Ong-shü'-fæn-tsiang' ka 像洪冰°氾漲

INURED to hardships, kw'u kwæn'-liao 苦慣°了

INVADE, to — another's borders, väen-ka' 犯界°; to — a place with hostile intentions, ts'ing-tsin' di-föng' 侵佔地方

INVALID, sick person, yiu-bing'-go-ning 有病个°人°

INVALIDATE his will, fi-diao gyi-go yi-coh' 瘢了°其个°遺囑 (coh or tsoh)

INVALUABLE, vu-kô'-ts-pao 無價°之寶; ts'in-kying'-næn-mä' 千金難買°

INVEIGLE, to keo'-leh 勾勒; ying'-yiu 引誘; ying'-zô 引惹°

INVENT, to shih'-siang-c'ih-læ 設想出來; tang'-mo-c'ih-læ 打摹出來; — a new pattern, zao'-sing yiang'-shih 造°新樣式°

INVENTOR, shih'-siang-c'ih-læ cü'-kwu 設想出來个人°; ky'i-deo' zao'-go cü'-kwu 起頭造°个人°

INVERT, *to* fæn-hiang' 反向；
— *it*, foh'-ts 覆之

INVERTED, tao'-tōh-gō 頂°倒个°；
leave it —, fæn'-hiang en'-tih
反向安的；— (when it
ought not to be), tao'-hiang-go
倒向个°; foh'-ken-go 覆蓋°
个°。

INVEST, *to* — with the ostrich-
plumed hat, sōng' ta'-ling-mao'
賞°戴°翎枝°；— a city, we-
kw'eng'-dzing-ts' 圍困城子；
— safely (as money), fōng'-leh
t'o'-tōng-go 放得°妥當个°

INVESTIGATE, *to* — (as belief, &c.),
k'ao'-kyiu 考究；dzō-k'ao' 查
考；— (as business), tse-kyiu'
追究；— with vigor, nyin-kyiu'
嚴究；nyin-dzō' 嚴查

INVESTMENT, good hao c'ih'-sih
好出息

INVETERATE, kwu'-tsih feh-hwō'
固執弗化；deep-rooted, keng-
sing'-ti'-kwu 根深底固；—
disease, bing' we dzin-sing' 痘
會纏身

INVIDIOUS, making an — distinction,
feng'-c'ih bin'-pih-læ 分別
出來；exciting envy, long'-leh
yiу tu'-gyi-sing 弄得°有妬
忌心

INVIGORATE, *to* — the body, diao-
yang' sing-t'i' 調養身體；—
by rest, tsiang-yiang' 長養

INVIGORATING, yiang-jing'-go 養
神个°；— medicine, pu'-yiah

補藥；it is — there, keh'-deo we
k'ōng-gyin' 那°裏°會康健

INVINCIBLE, tang'-feh-ying'-go
打弗贏个°；ying'-feh-læ'-go
贏弗來个°；— soe, vu-dih'-
siu 無敵手

INVISIBLE, k'en'-feh-kyin'-go 看
弗見个°

INVITATION, I accepted his —,
ngô ing-hyü' gyi sô ts'ing' 我
應許其所請；card of —,
ts'ing'-t'iah' 請帖 (ih-go)

INVITE, *to* ts'ing 請；siang-ts'ing'
相請；siang-iaο' 相邀；— with
formality (as a man to be a
pastor, &c.), p'ing'-ts'ing' 聘請

INVOICE, ho'-tæn 貨單 (ih-tsiang)

INVOKE, *to* gyiu-kyiao' or gyiu-
kao' 求教

INVOLUNTARY, feh-jiu' zi'-go cü'-
i 弗由自°個°主意；tso-gyi'-
feh-læ 留°意°弗來

INVOLVE, *to* ta'-li 帶°累°；ky'in-
le' 牽累；lin-le' 連累；— in
evil consequences, ta'-li yiu kwæn-
ngxe' 帶°累°有關碍；— one
in trouble by dying on his hands,
&c., du-vu' 謐詐

INWARD, seated within, li-deo' læ-
tih 在裡頭；toward the inside,
hyiang-li' 向裡；dziao-li' 朝裡

INWARDS, the dzōng-fu' 臟腑；
ng-dzōng'-loh-fu' 五°臟六腑；
disease has gone to the —, bing'-
jih kao-hwōng' 痘入膏肓

IOTA, an ih-tin' 一點

IRKSOME, in'-væn 厥煩; in'-kyū' 厥棄

IRON, t'ih 鐵; — wire, t'ih'-s 鐵絲; — filings, t'ih'-sō 鐵沙
IRON heated by charcoal within, ing'-teo 熨°斗; — heated on coals, loh-t'ih' 烙鐵 (ih kwun); to heat (or light) the first—, sang ing'-teo 生°熨°斗; to heat the second, wé loh-t'ih' 煙烙鐵; fluting — (or pincers), t'ōng'-gyin 燙簪

IRON, to — clothes, t'ōng i-zōng' 漬衣裳

IRON-CLAD, t'ih'-kah ping-jün' 鐵甲°兵船 (ih'-ao)

IRONICAL words, gyiao wō' 搭°橋話; words the opposite of what one means, diao-deo' wō 調頭話; fān wō' 翻話

IRRATIONAL, without knowledge, mǐ-cū'-sih-go 無°知識个°; without intelligence, mǐ lìng'-sing-go 無°靈性个°

IRRECLAIMABLE, siu'-feh-kyü-læ 收弗歸°來; — (as a person), siu-liu'-feh-læ 收留弗來

IRRECONCILABLE, 'o-feh-long' 和弗攏

IRRECOVERABLE, that cannot be restored, wæn-nyüñ'-feh-læ' 還原弗來

IRREGULAR, not uniform, feh zí'-jih 弗齊°集; ts'aen-ts'aen'-ts'e' 參參差差; not straight, dzin'-mō-liu; hwa-ts'ia' 歪斜;

—(in doing), feh en'-pæn 弗按板; zōng-zōng'-loh-loh' 上上落落

IRRELEVANT, feh siang-te' 弗相對; ts'o-gen'-go; feh 'eh vong' 弗合縫; very —, do'-feh-te' 大°弗對; da' feh-vu' 大弗符

IRREMEDIABLE, mǐ-yiah' k'o-i' 無°藥可醫; liao'-feh-teh'-go 了弗得个°

IRREPARABLE, that cannot be repaired, siu-li'-feh-læ' 修理弗來; that cannot be made up, mǐ-siu'-dziang 無°收場

IRREPROACHABLE, mǐ-p'i'-bing-go-hao' 無°批評个°好

IRRESISTIBLE, feh-neng' feh-pa'-voh 弗能弗拜°服; — (as power), k'en-tsü'-feh-djü 擋阻弗住; tsu-tōng'-feh-djü 阻擋弗住; irresistibly charmed, voh-lah'-go 拜°服°个°

IRRESOLUTE, yiao-yiao'-'oh-'oh 搖搖惑惑; cü'-i feh-ding' 主意弗定; sing-feh-kyin' 心弗堅

IRRESPONSIBLE, he is —, feh kwe'-gyi-go sing-zōng' 弗歸其个°身上

IRRETRIEVABLE, voh-feh-cün' 復弗轉; voh-nyün'-feh-læ 復原弗來

IRREVERENT, feh kong'-kying 弗恭敬

IRREVOCABLE law, tsih-fah'-jü-sæn' 執法如山; — word

(i.e. a word once spoken four horses cannot bring it back), ih-yin' kyi-c'ih' s'-mô-næn-tse' — 言既出駟馬難追
IRRIGATE, *to* kyiao shü' 漢冰°; — by chain pump, ts'ô shü' 車冰°

IRRITABLE, næn ts'ah'-ts'o-go 難擦挫个°; *very* —, ziang yiang-lah'-mao' ka 像刺°毛蟲°; — from inflamed liver, ken-ho' t'eh wöng' 肝火太°旺

IRRITATE, *to provoke him*, pih' gyi sang-ky'i 逼其生氣; c'oh' gyi nu' 觸其怒; — (as a sore spot), vœn nyün-pö' 犯原疤; — extremely, söngh-bi' dong-kweh 傷皮動骨

IRRITATING words, c'oh'-sing-c'oh-fi' shih-wö' 猎心猎肺說話 Is, z 是; yiu 有; — *it good?* keh' z hao' feh 這°是好否°? — *there any?* yiu' m̄ 有沒°有?

ISINGLASS (made from fish-bellies), yü-tu' 魚肚°; — (made from sea-weed), yiang-ts'aé 洋菜

ISLAND, hæ'-tao 海島; hæ'-sæn 海山 (ih-zo)

ISOLATED (as a person), kwu-sing' 孤身; — (as a house), kwu-ts'ing' lang-loh' 孤清冷落; yün-ling'-ling 懸零零

ISSUE, *result*, kyi'-gyüoh 結局; what was the —? dza kyi'-gyüoh 怎°結局? dza kyi-

en' 怎°結案? dza liao-z' 怎了事?

ISSUE, *to* — forth as water, liu-c'ih' 流出; *to* — forth secretly, liu-c'ih'-ky'i; *to* — a proclamation, c'ih kao'-z 出告示; — a warrant, c'ih ba' 出牌

ISTHMUS, in'-eo' 咽喉; t'u'-iao 土腰

IT (generally unexpressed), gyi 其; bring — here, do' gyi læ' 拿其來; — snows, loh-shih'-de 落雪了°; — rains, loh-yü'-de 落雨了°

ITCH, *the* keh'-lao 瘡瘍°

ITCH, *to* yiang 瘩

ITEM, *an* —, ih diao' 一條; ih kw'un' 一欵; ih-ziang' 一樣; *an* — of news, ih'-go sing-veng' 一个°新聞; — *by* —, yiang-tang'-iang 一°樣 一°樣

ITINERATE for preaching, ih-c'ü' ih-c'ü' djün kyiao' 一處一處傳教

ITSELF, zi 自°; will move of —, zi' we dong' 自°會動; *by* —, doh zi' 獨自

IVORY, ziang-ngó' 象牙°; — ware, ziang-ngó' tong'-si 象牙°東西

J

JABBER, *to* kyi'-lih-kwah'-lah kóng'; kóng in'-wō 講°燕話

JACKET, mō'-kwō 馬褂 (primarily, a riding jacket)

JADED, tso'-vah-liao 做乏了:

vah-lib'-de 乏力了°; — horse, mô tseo'-vah-liao-go 馬走乏了°	JAVELIN, ts'iang 鐏 (ih-ts)
JADE-STONE, fi'-ts'e 翡翠; pure green, or serpentine —, pil'-nyüoh 碧玉	JAW, the upper —, zōng-bæn'-ngô- zōng' 上牙床; the lower —, 'ō'-bæn-ngô-zōng' 下牙床
JAGGED, ky'üih-tsing'-ky'üih-c'ih' 缺進缺出; — like a saw, ziang ken'-ts' ka' 像鋸齒	JAW-BONE, 'ō'-bô-kweh' 下吧骨
JAIL, lao-kæn' 牢監。	JEALOUS, yiu ts'u'-i 有醋意; ky'i-feh-ko' 氣弗過; dzih-tu' 嫉妒; ngæn'-k'ong-ts'in' 眼孔 淺; tu'-gyi 姑忌; hwah-ts'u'- bing 撾醜瓶 (only used of wo- men in ridicule)
JAILED, lao-deo' 牢頭; kying'-ts 禁子; an official —, s-nyüoh'-s 司獄使	JEAN, twilled foreign cloth, zia'- veng yiang-pu' 斜紋洋布
JAM of people, nyung te-sæn'-tsib- hæ'-go 人堆山積海个°; ziang diah'-nying-sæn'-ka go 像 疊人山个°	JEER, to tsao-siao' 嘲笑
JAM, preserved fruit, ko'-ts tsiang' 果子醬	JEHOVAH, Yiae'-o'-wô 耶和華
JAM, to crowd closely, a-tsî'-feh-k'æ 挨擠弗開; — (as one's fin- ger), gah-söng' 軋傷	JELLY, very stiff —, kao 膏
JAR, large water —, shiü'-kóng 水缸 (ih-k'eo); small-mouthed —, bing 瓶; bang 鬚; wine —, tsiü'-dzing 壩° (ih-tsah)	JELLIFY, to nyung-long' 凝攏; kyih'-long 結攏; tang-tong 結凍
JAR, to shake, tsing'-tsing-dong 怔動; — against, bih-djoh' 跛了° — 跛	JERK, to yih 易; to — away, yih- ko'-ky'i 易過去; — open, wah'-k'æ 用斤開
JASMINE, (Jasminum Sambac), meh-lí'-hwô 茉莉花	JEST, to kóng siao'-wô 講笑話; kóng hyiah'-wô 講謔話
JAUNDICE, wöng-tæn'-bing 黃疸 病; to have the —, sang' wöng- tæn'-bing 生黃疸病	JESUS, Yiae-su' 耶穌; Jesus Christ, Yiae-su Kyi-toh' 耶穌 基督
JAUNT, to take a journey, c'ih-meng' ky'i 出門去°; to go for pleasure, ky'i hyi'-hyi 去嬉戲	JET of water from a pipe, kwun'-ts piao-c'ih'-go shü' 管子澆出 个水°
	JET, to spout, piao-c'ih' 澆出; — (as gas) tsön-c'ih' 鑽出
	JETTY, dao'-deo 衛頭; ferry —, du'-deo 渡頭; — for washing, &c., bu-deo' 埤頭
	JEW, Yiu-t'a'-nying 猶太人°

- JEWELS (in general), tsing-cü' pao'-pe 珍珠寶貝
- JEWELER, *one who sells jewels*, cü-pao' k'ah'-nying 珠寶客人[。]; *one who cuts precious stones*, nyüoh-kyi' s-vu' 玉器司務
- JINGLING, ting-ting' tōng-tōng' 丁丁璫璫; sing'-sing-sang'-sang.
- JOB, *a piece of work*, ih'-go sang-i' 一个[。]生意; ih-yiang' sang-weh' 一樣生[。]活
- JOCOSE, *given to jesting*, ting'-we hyi'-hyiah-go 頂會戲謔[。]
- JOG, *to — his elbow, or hand*, dzoh gyi-go siu' 觸[。]其个[。]手; *one's memory*, di-sing' 提醒; di-deo' 提頭; ky'ih'-gyi lin'-ts 擊其令[。]子
- JOGGLE, *to* dong 動; yiao-dong' 搖[。]動
- JOIN, *to — in doing*, 'eh-long'-tso 合攏做; dong-tso' 同做; *— together* (as pieces), p'ing-long' 掘攏; tsih'-long 接攏; sang-long' 生[。]攏; *— (as words or ideas)*, lin-long' 連攏; *can be joined*, siang-lin' 相連; *— successively (as links)*, tsih'-lin 接連; *— (as premises)*, t'iah'-lin 貼連
- JOINT, *junction*, gao-kwu' 骸[。]股 *incorrectly called*, yüih-döng' 穴堂; *the space between joints*, tsih 節; *out of —*, gao-kwu' t'eh-yüih'-de 骸[。]股脫穴了[。]
- JOINT-PARTNER, p'ing-ho'-kyi 摧夥計
- JOKE (at some one's expense), hyiah'-yin 謔言; hyi'-hyiah-go shih-wó' 戲謔[。]個說話
- JOKE, *to* kóng-siao'-wô 講[。]笑話
- JOKER, kóng-siao'-wô-go-nying' 講[。]笑話[。]人[。]
- JOLLY, hyi'-siao-yin'-k'e 喜笑顏開
- JOLTING *in a carriage*, zo ts'ô-ts', gyih-lih'-goh-loh 坐[。]車子栗[。]六[。]顛[。]簸[。]
- JOSTLE, *to a* 挨; *— through (i. e. in)*, a-tsing'-kyi' 挨進去[。]
- JOSS-STICKS, bông'-hyiang 棒香 SEE INCENSE.
- JOT, *a* ih-tin' 一[。]點; ih-weh' 一畫
- JOURNAL, *private* jih-kyi'-bu 日記簿; jih-kyi'-loh 日記錄; day-book, ts'ao'-bu 草簿; *the —*, ts'ing-bu' 清簿
- JOURNEY, *to go on a —*, c'ih-meng' ky'i 出門去[。]; *go on a long —*, c'ih yün'-meng 出遠門; *to start on a —*, dong-sing' 動身; ky'i-sing' 起身; *ditto on a long —*, ky'i dzing' 起程; *to — by land*, ky'i 'en' ky'i 起旱去[。]; loh lu' ky'i 陸路去[。]; *— by water*, shü'-lu ky'i 水路去[。]; *— rapidly on foot*, p'ao-lu' or bao-lu' 跑路
- JOURNEYMAN, s'en-kong' 散工; *one hired for a job*, tön'-pông ho'-kyi 短幫夥計

JOY, *to have* —, yiu do hwun'-hyi
有大°歡喜; hwun-hyi'-feh-sah'
歡喜弗煞

JOYOUS, kw'a'-weh 快°活; —
news, kyüô ing' 佳音; haô
ing 好音

JOYLESS, 'ao-vu' hying'-cü 毫無
興致

JUDGE of a district, cü-yün' 知
縣; — of a province, en'-ts'ah-s
按察司

JUDGE, *to* — (a case), sing'-p'un
審判; töi'-hao 斷好; töi'-
ding 斷定; *to pass sentence*,
p'un'-tön 判斷, — between (as
compositions, men, &c.), zæ-del'
裁°奪; ding-leng' 定論; —
from circumstances, gwe'-doh 揣
度; *come see and* — (said of an
officer), loh-k'en' töi'-hao 查勘
而°斷好

JUDGMENT, *he has good* —, gyi'-
go kyüih'-tön kao ming' 其个°
決斷高明; gyi ming' kyüih'-
go 其明決个°; gyi-go kyin'-
sih feng-ming' 其个°見識分
明

JUDGMENT, *the— day*, sing'-p'un
nyil'-ts 審判日°子

JUDICIOUS counsel (*i. e.* safe), sô
kyün' t'o'-töng-go 所勸妥
當个°

JUGGLE, *to* pin hyi'-fah 變戲法
JUGGLER, tso-hyi'-fah-go nying'
做戲法个°人°

JUICE, tsib 汁; tsih'-shü 汁水°

JUICY, yiu tsih' go 有汁个°

JUMBLE, *to* dao-lön' 掏亂; tang-
weng' 打混; *jumbled* (good
and bad together), weng'-dzeh
混雜

JUMP, *to* t'iao 跳; — *about*, t'iao-
t'iao' 跳跳; — *down*, t'iao'-
loh-læ' 跳下°來; — *up and*
down (in play, anger, &c.), t'eo-
kyi'-læ 趕起來; — *up*, t'iao'-
zöng-kyi' 跳上去°; — *over*,
t'iao'-ko-kyi' 跳過去°

JUNCTURE, critical point, iao'-
kying kwæn'-deo 要緊關頭;
kyih'-kying z'-eo' 吃緊時
候

JUNIOR members, nyin-ky'ing' cü'-
kwu 年輕个°人°; *I your* —
(*i. e.* inferior), væn'-pe 晚輩
Mr. Wong Junior may be styled
Wong Sin-sang, and Mr. Wong Senior,
Ta Sin-sang or Lao Sin-sang; Siao
Wong Sin-sang for the Junior, which
is often used, is disrespectful.

JURISDICTION, kæ-kwun' 該管;
official —, joh-yün' 屬員; under
his —, z gyi' kæ-kwun' go 是
其該管个°; læ gyi siu'-ò 在
其手下°

JUST, kong-bing' 公平; kong-
dao' 公道; — price, kong-bing'
kô'-din 公平價°錢°

JUST as, or — at the time, k'eo'-
k'eo'; kóng-kóng' 剛剛; ts'ing'-
mi-mao'; 'eo-mi'-mao'; — at that
time, silh'-vong gyi-z' 適逢其
時; has come — at the right time,
ky'iah'-hao læ-de 恰好來了°;

— as I was coming it rained, k'eo'-k'eo ngô lœ', loh-yü'-de 怡。恰。我來落雨了。— as you treat me I'll treat you, ng dza lœ', ngô dza ky'i 你怎°來我怎°去；when so anxious to have it right, — the opposite, p'in-p'in' feh-te' 偏偏弗對；— like, tsing'-ziang 正像；k'eo'-k'eo ih-iyang' 貼°準°一樣；— now, dzae'-s 纔始；dzae-fong' 續方；fong'-dzae 方纔；kóng-kóng' 剛剛；— what I want, k'eo-k'eo 'eh'-djoh ngô'-go yüong 正°好°合着°我个°用

JUSTLY, to treat men —, dæ nying' kong-dao' 待人°公道；to receive —, ing-tông' ziu 應當受

JUSTIFY, to treat as just, though guilty, sön tsing'-dzih 算正直

JUT OUT, to deh-c'ih' 凸出

JUVENILE pupils, din-kyi' 'ob-sang' 小°學°生°；ditto (boys), mong-dong' 蒙童；to teach ditto, en din-kyi' 訓°蒙°；— sports, siao nying' hyi'-deo 小孩°嬉戲°

K

KALEIDOSCOPE, væn-hwô-dong'
萬花筒 (ih-go)

KALENDAR, See CALENDAR.

KEEL of a ship, jün'-go long-sing'
船个°龍身

KEEN, sharp, kw'a 快°；fong-li'

鋒利；— eyes, ngæn'-tsing tsin-li' 眼°睛尖利；ditto (in a bad sense), lao-ing' ngæn 老鷹眼°；— blast, fong' ziang tao kah' 風像刀割°

KEEP, to siu 守；pao'-siu 保守；— the sabbath, siu li'-pa-nyih' 守禮拜°日°；— watch at night, siu yia' 守夜°；— shop, kwun tin' 管店；— a secret, siao'-ho-shih-wô' ve' lu-fong' 私°話弗°會°露風；cü'-pô kying'-jing 嘴巴謹慎；— back something, which one is unwilling to tell, 'en-hyüh' 合蓄；— off the wind, tsô fong' 遮風；— in memory, kyi'-nyiæn 記念；must — away from, yüong li-k'æ' 要°離開；keeping house, læ-tilh tông-kô 正°在°當家°；— accounts, zöng-tsiang' 上賬；kwun tsiang'；will — (or last well), kying-k'ong'；nae'-kyiu-go 耐久个；will not —, feh nae'-kyiu 弗耐久；— order, ah'-djü 壓服°；— the rules, siu kwe' 守規

KEEPER, gate kwun-meng'-go 管門个°；prison —, kwun-lao-kæn'-go 管牢監个°

KEEPSAKE, I give you this for a —, koh'-go peh ng, tso piao'-kyi 這°个°給°你°做表記

KENNEL, keo-k'o' 狗窩 (lit. dog's nest)

KERNEL (of a fruit stone), jing or nying 仁；— of a nut, nyüoh

- 肉°; peach —, dao-jing' 桃仁; apricot —, tang'-nying 杏仁°; walnut —, wu-dao' nyüoh 胡桃肉°; a — of rice, ih-lih' mi' 一粒米
- KEROSENE, ho'-yiu 火油; me-yiu' 煤油
- KETTLE, iron t'ih'-kwun 鐵罐 (ih-go); tea —, dzô-wu' 茶壺 (ih-pô)
- KEY, yiah-z' 鑰匙 (ih-kwun)
- KEY-HOLE, yiah-z'-ngæn 鑰匙眼° (ih-go)
- KICK, to t'ih 踢; — one another, t'ih-læ'-t'ih-ky'i' 踢來踢去°; gave me a —, t'ih'-ngô ih-kyiah' ko 踢我一脚過; — a shuttlecock, t'ih in'-ts 踢燕子
- KID, siao' saen-yang' 小山羊 (ih-tsah)
- KIDNAP, to kwæ'-tæ 拐° 帶; to take anything by false means, kwa 拐°
- KIDNAPPER, kwa'-ts 拐° 子
- KIDNEYS, iao-ts' 腰子
- KILL, to sah 殺; — by striking, &c., tang'-sah 打殺; — one's self, zi-zing'-si 自尋死°; — one's self with a knife, zi-veng' 自刎
- KILN, yiao 窯; brick —, cün-yiao' 磚窯; — for tiles, ngô-yiao 瓦窯
- KIMBO, arms a —, siu' iao'-li t'oh'-tih 手腰裡托的; siu' t'oh-ia' 手托腰
- KIND, a sort, ih-ying' 一樣; ih-
- 'ao' 一號; ih-cong' 一種; ten different kinds, jih-ying'-sang' 十樣生°; many kinds, hyü'-to yiang'-su 許多樣數; a class (of things), ih-le' 一類
- KIND, sing hao' 心好; sing-din'-hao' 心田好; sing-jih'-hao 心術好; has — feelings, yiu-dzing'-yia-nyi' 有情有義°; very —, djong-nyi'-go 重義° 个°; dzing-djong' 情重
- KINDLE, to — a fire, sang-ho' 生火; — up (from a little), ho'-sang-dziah' 火生° 燒; — one's anger, sing'-ho tin'-dziah 心火點燒; sing'-ho ying'-dziah 心火引燒
- KINDLINGS, ying-ho-za' 引火柴; to split —, p'ih'-ying-ho-za' 劈引火柴°
- KINDNESS, dzing 情; nyi-ky'i' 義氣; thank you for your —, dzing ng' hao-e'ü' 承你° 好處; dzing ng' me'-i 承你° 美意; owing to your —, t'oh'-ng-go-foh' 托你° 个° 福; mong-ng' dæ-æ' 蒙你° 搞愛; I appreciate your —, ngô kyin ng'-go-dzing' 我見你° 个° 情
- KINDRED, near ts'ing-dzoh 親族; distant —, yün-dzoh 遠族; relations in general, ts'ing-kyiin' 親眷
- KING, wông 王; kyüing-wông' 君王; the emperor, wông-ti' 皇帝; — or prince, wông-yia'

- 王爺; *the — of kings*, væn-wōng'-ts-wōng' 萬王之王
 KINGDOM, koh 國; — of Great Britain, Da-Ing'-koh 大英國; *the animal and vegetable kingdoms*
 dong'-dzh-ts veh 動植之物 (veng.)
 KINGLY roles, dziao-voh' 朝服;
 long-bao' 龍袍; nyü'-i 御衣
 KISS, *to ts'ing-cü'* 親嘴; *to smell the lips*, hyüong-cü' 貌嘴;
 hyiang'-cü 向嘴
 KITCHEN, tsao'-keng 罷下°; djü'-vōng' 廚房; djü'-ō' 廚下°
 KITE, yiao-ts' 鶴紙 (ih-ting); *to fly a —*, fōng-yiao-ts' 放鶴紙; — *whistle*, yiao-mang' 鶴鞭
 KITTEN, siao-mæn' 小貓° (ih-tsah)
 KNACK, *has we diao-du'* 會調度;
we diao-deo' toh-koh'; *we veh-tang* 會挖打
 KNAVE, vu-la' 無賴°; di-kweng' 地棍; *great, —*, do-vn'-la 大無賴°; di'-deo-oh'-kweng 地頭惡棍
 KNEAD, *to — dough*, nyüoh-feng' 揣粉; — *thoroughly*, nyüoh-leh t'ong-t'eo' 揣得° 通透
 KNEE kyiah'-k'ø-deo 腳髁頭 or 膝° (ih-tsah) *to bend one —*, tang-ts'in-ts' 打跔子
 KNEEL, *to gyü'-loh* 跪落; gyü'-tao 跪倒; — *on one knee*, tang-siao'-gyü 打小跪°
 KNIFE, tao 刀; *pocket —*, siao-tao-ts' 小刀子; *paper —*, lih-ts'-tao 裁紙刀; *chopping —*, boh-tao'; djü-tao' 廚刀; — *for splitting wood*, za-tao' 柴刀; ke-tao' 鈎刀 (ih-pô)
 KNIT, *to — stockings*, kyih-mah' 結襪; *to — the brows*, zeo-mi-deo' 皺眉頭; zeo-mi-pah'-kyih 愁眉百結
 KNOB of a door, meng-cih'; — of a — drawer, cih'-siu.
 KNOCK, *to tao* 捣; *to — at a door*, tao-meng' 捣門; *to strike, or pound*, k'ao 拷; — *against*, bang-djoh 撞着°; gah-djoh' 軋着°; djöng-djoh' 撞着°; — *down*, bang-tao' 撞倒; *ditto from a high place*, bang-lol' 撞落; — *(a person) down*, bang*-tih' 撞跌; tang'-tao-di' 打倒在地; — *intentionally*, kwu-i' 故意撞°; — *head on the ground*, &c., k'eh-deo' 碰頭
* Bang, means to knock unintentionally.
 KNOCK, *give a —*, bang-ih'-kyi 撞一記; bang-ih'-bang 撞一撞; *give another — (at a door)*, tsæ tao'-ih-kyi 再搗一記
 KNOCKER, k'ao-meng'-go tong'-si 敲門个東西
 KNOLL, te 堆 (ih-go)
 KNOT, kyih 結; hard —, si' kyih 死結; *to tie in a —*, tang-kyih' 打結; — *in wood*, jü-tsang' 樹樺; tsang-cü' 槿株

KNOTTY, kyih'-deo hyü'-to 結頭
許多; — (as wood), yiu tsang-cü' to 有掙株多

KNOW, to hyiao'-teh 曉得; sih'-teh 識得; nying'-teh 認得; teh'-cü 得知; I do not —, ngô feh hyiao'-teh 我弗曉得; do you — me? ng' nying'-teh ngô'-feh 你°認得我否? ng ming-jing ngô feh 你面善°我否? he is gone, did you — it? gyi kyü'-de, ng teh'-cü feh 其去了°你°得知否? — one's self that it is wrong, zi' cü m̄ li' 自°知無°理

KNOWINGLY to do wrong, ming-cü'-knu'-væn 明知故犯; sih'-fah væn'-fah 設法犯法

KNOWLEDGE, cü'-sih 知識; his — is extensive, gyi-go cü'-sih to 其个°知識多; gyi' kyin'-kwōng-sih-da' 其見廣識大; to extend one's —, kwōng-kyin'-veng, to cü'-sih 廣見聞多知識

KNUCKLES, siu'-ts-tsih 手指節
KORAN, T'in-kying' 天經

L

LABEL, ts'in-deo' 簿頭; — on goods, tsiao-deo'-ts 招頭紙; ts'in-ts'in-deo' 簿籤頭

LABEL, to — by pasting, t'iah ts'in-deo' 貼°籤頭; t'iah tsiao-deo'-ts 貼°招頭紙; to — by placing a slip, kyih' ts'in-deo' 揭籤頭

LABOR, hard work, kw'u' sang-weh' 苦生°活; djong'-næn sang-weh' 重難生°活; toil, lao-loh' 勞碌; lao-kw'u' 勞苦; sing-kw'u' 辛苦; with great — (as when unnecessary, or not accomplishing much), dziah'-kying tō'-lih; nu'-kying-bah-hæn'; to be in —, zōng-zo'-dong 上坐桶; ling-beng' 臨盈 (veng.)

LABOR, to yüong kong' 傭工; tso kw'u'-kong 做苦工; to work, tso sang-weh' 做生°活; — so that perspiration flows, 'en-bō'-yü-ling tso' 汗爬雨淋做; to begin —, zōng kong' 上工; to leave off —, hyih kong' 歇工; loh kong' 落工; hyih tsol' 歇作; to finish —, wun kong' 完工; dzing kong' 成工 liao kong' 了工; — in vain, lao-r'-vu-kong' 勞而無功; bah-bah' lao-loh' 白°白°勞碌; — (as a student), tō kw'u'-kong' 下°苦功; yüong kw'u'-kong' 用苦功

LABORED, or forced construction, kong'-fah kyih'-lih go 講°法吃力个°

LABORER, kong-nying' 工人°; tso-kong'-go 做工个°; tso-sang-weh'-go 做生°活个°; permanent —, dziang-kong' 長工; dziang-yüong'-go 長用个°; temporary —, tön'-kong 短工; ts'ah-tön'-go 拆短个°

LABORIOUS, *toilsome*, kw'u 苦; sing-kw'u 辛苦; lao-kw'u 勞苦; lao-loh' 勞碌

LABYRINTH, *place where one may lose his way*, iao mi-lu'-go di'-föng 要迷路个°地方; *labyrinthine roads*, lu-kying' m-deo'-jü-go 路徑無°頭緒个°

LACE, cü-lo' 珠羅; — *edging*, cü-lo'-bin 珠羅瓣; *any bordering to be tacked on*, kwe'-ts 桂子; *gold* —, kying kwe'-ts 金桂子

LACE, *to — with a string*, zing, cün-tæn'-ko 繩穿打°過

LACERATE, *to — the flesh* (as with a knife), bi-nyüoh' lih-k'æ' 皮肉°裂開; bi-nyüoh' kah'-k'æ 皮肉°割開

LACK, LACKING, ky'in; ky'üih 缺; siao 少; ky'üih'-siao 缺少; — *a little* ts'ö'-tin 差點

LACKER or LACQUER, yang-ts'ih' 洋漆; — *ware*, yang-ts'ih'-go tong'-si 洋漆个°東西; *inlaid — ware*, yang-ts'ih', k'æn' lodin'-go tong-si' 洋漆嵌螺鈿个°東西

LAD, dong-ts' 童子; siao'-kwun-nying 小官人; *a large —*, cong-nying' 中人°; siao 'eo-sang' 小後生

LADDER, t'æ-ts' 梯°子; lu-t'æ' 扶°梯°(ih-bu)

LADLE, zoh 瓢; *soup* —, t'öng' diao-kang' 湯調羹°(ih-go)

LADY, döng-k'ah' 堂客; nyü'-döng-k'ah' 女堂客; fu-nying'* 夫人; *the wife of a teacher, or gentleman*, s-meo' 師母; *an old —*, lao'-bo-bo 老婆婆; *ditto* (in an officer's family), lao-t'a-t'a 老太°太°; *ditto* (in a teacher's family), t'a'-s-meo' 太°師母; *where a gentleman is styled*, lao'-yia 老爺, *the gentleman's wife* may be styled, na'-na 嫦°嫗°; *young —*, do-kwu'-nyiang 大°姑娘

* This term answers for any lady, but properly belongs only to ladies of the 1st and 2nd rank.

LAG, *to — behind*, loh'-eo' 落後; — *purposely*, t'eng'-loh 'eo' 退°落後

LAIR of a wild beast, yia'-siu k'o' 野°獸窩

LAKE, wu 湖 (ih-go); *red paint*, in-tsi' 胭脂

LAMB, siao-yang' 小羊; — *skin with curled wool*, kao-bi' 羔皮; *native ditto*, t'u'-kao 土羔

LAME, *slightly* tin'-kyiah 踣脚; *weak in the feet*, nyün'-kyiah 軟脚; *very —*, kwa'-kyiah 拐°脚; *limping*, zeh-kyiah'-go 趼脚个 one foot, or both turned out, dzin'-kyiah 斜°脚; — *from crooked feet*, p'ih'-kyiah 僻脚; *flinging out the feet in walking*, hwang'-kyiah 甩°脚

LAMENT, *to* kong'-leh pe-pe'-ts'ih-ts'ih 講得°悲切切;

t'ong'-k'oh 痛哭; di-k'oh' 啼哭; — with a loud noise, 'ao-li'-da-k'oh' 號啕大哭

LAMENTABLE, k'o'-sih 可惜; k'o'-lin 可憐; k'o'-lin-siang 可憐相; — death, si'-leh k'o'-sōng' 死°得°可傷

LAMP, teng-ts'en' 燈盞 (ih-kwun); light the —, tin teng' 點燈; — light, teng-kwōng' 燈光; by — light, teng-kwōng' 'ō 燈光下°; — black, teng-me' 燈煤; — chimney, teng-t'ao' 燈套; — shade, ing'-kwōng 映光; — wick, teng-sing' 燈心; ditto of pi'h, teng-ts'aō' 燈草

LANCET (for discharging matter), lang'-tao or lang-ten' 冷°刀°; surgeon's —, nga-k'o' siao'-tao 外°科小刀

LAND, di 地; cultivated —, din 田; uncultivated —, sang-di' 生°地; a piece of —, ih-kw'e-di' 一塊地; ih-tseh'-di 一則地; an acre of —, ih-meo-din' 一畝田; dry —, sao'-di 燥地; to travel by —, 'en'-lu ka-tse' 旱路而走

LAND, to zōng-ngen' 上岸; — goods, ky'i-ho' zōng-ngen' 起貨上岸

LAND-OWNER, nyih-cü' 業主

LAND-TAX, zin-liang' 錢°糧; to pay the —, deo-zin-liang' 完°錢°糧

LANDING-PLACE, bu'-deo 埠頭

LANDLORD of a lodging house, &c., tin'-cü 店主; one who lets houses, &c., vōng-tong' 房東; oh cü'-nying-kō' 屋主人°家°; vōng' cü'-nying-kō' 房主人°家°

LANDMARK, stone ts'-ka-zah 址界石°

LANDSCAPE, kying'-cü 景致; fine —, hao kying'-cü 好景致

LANE, siao'-lu 小路; long 衊; 'ōng 巷 (ih-da); — that has no outlet, toh-sah-long' 不°通°之° 衍; si long' 死°衍

LANGUAGE, wō 話; shih-wō' 說話; the English —, Da-Ing'-wō 大英話; strong or emphatic —, djong'-deo shih-wō' 重頭說話; bad —, ūa-wō' 禽°話; ūa-shih-wō' 禽°說話

LANGUID, nyün'-yang-yiang 軟洋洋; nyün'-bi-bi 軟疲疲

LANTERN, teng-long' 箩燈 (ih-kwun)

LAP, sit on the — (lit., on the knees), kyiah'-k'o-deo zōng zo' 脚髁頭上坐; in the —, kyiah'-k'o-deo teo'-tih 脚髁頭兜的; gathered in the —, teo-tih 兜的

LAP, to — the edge over, deh-zōng' 疊°上; one edge lapping over another, pin-yin dzōng'-zōng'-tih 邊沿撞°上的

LAP, to — up water, shü t'ah'-t'ah-ky'üol' 水°噏噏吃°

LAPIDARY, nyüoh-kyü'-s-vu' 玉器司務

LARD, cü-yiu' 猪油

LARGE, do 大; how —? dza-kwun'-do 怎樣大? — number of people, hyü'-to nyung 許多人; nyung' to 人多; largest, ting'-do 頂大; tsæ'-m̄-tsæ-do 再無。再大; gyih-do' 極大; — (as if bloated), p'ong 膨; p'oh'-do; very —, do-leh'-kying 大得緊; — for one's age, sang-leh dziang-do' 生得長大; kw'e-we' 傷偉; — hearted, sing-di' -k'æ-kw'eh' 心地開闊 *Tien-nu-sing*

LARK, pah-ling' 百鶴 *Niao*

LARYNX, kyü'-kwun-k'eo 氣管口

LASCIVIOUS, t'en-seh'-go 貪色々

LASH, a whip, pin-ts' 鞭子; to beat with the —, tang pin-ts' 打鞭子

LASSITUDE, he suffers from —, gyi kyuoh-teh nyün-yiang'-yang 其覺得軟洋洋; gyi teh'-cü nyün-kyü' ka.

LAST, kyih'-sah 結煞; meh 末; teh-leh-meh; to the very — degree, tao-pin' de 到邊了; — night, zô-yia' 昨夜; zô-nyih' yia'-tao 昨日夜到; — year, gyiu nyin' 舊年; zöng-nyin' 上年; year before —, zin nyin' 前年; — month, zin-ko' yüih 前個月; zöng

yüih' 上月; — day of the year, nyiæn-kyiu'-yia 廿九夜; the — but one, kyih'-sah yi-zöng'ih'-go 結煞以上一个; ditto (sometimes in a bad sense), 'ö' shü zöng di nyi' 下數上第二; the — day of the world, shü'-kæn-zöng meh'-go nyih'-ts 世界。上末个日子

LAST, to — well, kying-yüong' 經用; næ-kyiu' 耐久; ditto in wear, ziü-c'ün' 受穿; how long will it —? to-siao' kong-fu' hao yüong' 多少工夫好用?

LAST, shoe-maker's —, 'a hyün'-deo 鞋梭頭; stretch on a —, hyün 梭

LASTING, durable, dziang-kyiu' 長久; næ-kyiu' 耐久; iu-kyiu' 悠久

LASTINGS, yü'-ling 羽綾

LASTLY, tsong-kyiu' 終究; kyih'-sah 結煞; finally, tao'-ti 到底

LATE dzi 遲; æn 晏; past the time, z'-eo' ko-deo' 時候已過; the — emperor, sin-wöng' 先皇; — father, sin-vu' 先父

LATELY, gying'-lae 近來; keh'-liang-nyih 這兩日。

LATENT, hyüoh'-tih 蕚的; — heat, nyih-kyü' hyüoh'-tih 热氣蓄的

LATH, pih-ts' 壁刺; — and plaster (properly ceiling), nyit'in-mun' 泥天墁

LATHE, ts'ò 事

LATHER, soap bi-zao' beh 肥皂
渟

LATIN, the — language, Lah-ting'
wò 辣丁話; Lo-mô' wò 羅馬
話

LATITUDE, lines of —, we'-sin
緯線

LATTER, 'eo'-deo-go 後頭个;
'eo'-læ-go 後來个。

LATTERLY gying'-læ 近來; gying'-
z 近時

LAUDABLE, k'o-yi ts'ing-ts'en' 可以°稱讚

LAUGH, to siao 笑; — aloud, keh'-
keh-siao 哈哈笑; da-siao' 大笑;
to — (when amused), fah-siao' 發笑;
need not — at me, hao-vong' siao' ngô 弗用°笑
我; to make a person —, ying-
nying siao' 引人°笑; — deris-
ively, lang-siao 冷笑

LAUGHING-STOCK, kyin'-siao-da-
föng' 見笑大方

LATER, a little —, dzi'-tin 遲點;
afterward, 'eo'-deo 後頭; the
latest, ting' 'eo'-deo-go 頂後頭
个; ting' kyih'-sah 頂着°末;
a year —, ko' ih nyin 過一年;
the latest fashion, sing' c'ih-læ-
go z-dao' 新出來个°時道;
djün-z'-go 全時个。

LAUGHABLE, hao-siao'-go 好笑
个°; hao-fah-siao'-go 好發笑
个°。

LAUGHTER, kah-kah-siao 哈哈
笑; ga-ga-siao; ha-ha-siao'.

LAUNCH, to — a ship, sing-jün
loh-shü 新船落水°

LAVISH, ky'i-p'ah' do' 氣魄°大°;
kw'un siu' 寬手; yüong'-leh m̄-
tsib'-cü-go 用無°節制; — in
giving, c'ih-siu'-do 出手大°

LAW of the country, fah 法; lih-
fah' 律法; lib-li' 律例; wōng-
fah' 王法; koh-fah' 國法; to
break the —, væn fah' 犯法;
international —, væn-koh' kong-
fah 萬國公法; to go to —,
tang kwun-s' 打官司; ky'üoh
kwun-s' 吃官司

LAWFUL, tsiao lih-fah' 照律法

LAWLESS, wang-ying'-peh-fah' 橫行不法
vu-fah'-vu-t'in' 無法無天

LAWN, (grass) bing-bing'-go ts'ao'-
di 貼平个°草地

LAWSUIT, kwun-s' 官司; dzong
z' 訟事 (ih-ky'i); to have a —,
tang kwun-s' 打官司; the —
is settled, kyih-en'-de 結案了°

LAWYER, dzong s' 訟師; (in re-
proach) tang-tao'-go 打刀个°;
writer of indictments, sia-zēng-
ts'-go 寫狀紙个°

LAX, song 鬚; kw'un 寬; — in
principle, dao'-li k'en-leh ky'ing-
song' 道理看得°輕。鬆

LAXATIVE medicine, sia'-yah or
dza-yiah'瀉藥

LAY, to — down, föng'-loh 放落;
en-loh' 安落; — or spread a
cloth, bricks &c., p'u 鋪; — the

table-cloth, p'u coh'-pu 鋪桌布; — *the foundation* (native), ding sōng-bun' 定礮盤; — *upon another* (as blame, &c.), t'e-t'oh' peh bib'-nying 推托與°別人°; — *by*, liu-ky'i 留起; *ditto money for a purpose*; dzeng-ky'i dong-din' 存起銅錢; — *up money*, tsih'-loh dong-din' 積聚銅錢。

LAY, *to* — *eggs*, sang-dæn' 生蛋

LAYERS, *in* ih-zeng' ih-zeng' 一層°—一層; zeng-tang'-zeng 層夾°層。

LAZY, læn'-do 懶惰; — *and fond of ease*, t'en-læn'-go 貪懶个。

LEAD, k'æn 鉛; *a sheet of* —, ih p'in k'æn' 一片鉛

LEAD-PENCIL, k'æn-pih' 鉛筆

LEAD, *red* t'ong tæn' 紅丹; *white* —, bah-tæn 白丹; k'æn-feng' 鉛粉

LEAD, *to take the* —, tang zin' 打前°; we-deo' 爲頭

LEAD, *to* ling 領; ying 引; ying'-dao 引道; ta'-ling 帶°領; —

by the hand, siu ling'-leh-ky'i 携手°而去°; — *the way*, ling ln' 領路; ying ln' 引路; — *me*, ying'-dao ngô 引導我; ta'-ling ngô 帶°領我; — *by the hand*, or *by a string*, ky'in-leh tseo' 牽了°走; *one who leads another into mischief*, sōng-mòng' 襲門。

LEADER, deo 頭; we-deo'-go 爲頭个°; deo-siu'; deo-nao' 頭腦; *to be a* —, tso deo' 做

頭; — *of an army*, tsiang-kyüng' 將軍; nyün-sæ' 元帥

LEAF, *a* — *(of plants)*, ih-bæn yih' 一瓣°葉; — *(of a door)*, ih-sin meng' 一扇門; — *(of a book)*, ih yih' 一頁

LEAFLESS trees, kwōng jü' 光樹

LEAGUE, iah 約 (ih-go); *to make a* —, lih iah' 立約

LEAK, *to* leo 漏; *the water leaked out*, shü' leo-c'ih'-de 水°漏出了°; *to — out* (as news), silh'-leo 淚漏

LEAN, *to depend upon*, i'-k'ao 倚靠; k'ao-djoh' 靠着°; — *on for support*, gæ-djoh' 盡着°; — *the arm on the table*, siu k'ao'-leh coh'-teng 手靠在°桌上°; — *the head on the hand*, deo siu t'oh'-tih, 手托頭; siu t'oh sæ' 手托頸; — *against the wall*, gæ-djoh ziang' 盡着°牆; — *forward*, eo'-tao 倚°; — *backward*, nyiang'-ky'i 仰起

LEAN, thin, seo 瘦; — *meat*, tsing nyüoh' 精肉°

LEAP, *to* t'iao 跳; — *down*, t'iao'-loh-læ 跳落來; — *over a wall*, t'iao'-ko ziang' 跳過牆

LEARN, *to* 'oh 學°; — *by practice*, 'oh-jih' 學°習; *has learned*, 'oh-we'-de 學°會了°; — *easily*, ih-kao' ziu we' 一教°就°會; *commencing to* —, ky'i-deo 'oh 起頭學°; k'æ-deo'-meng 'oh'; — *thoroughly*, 'oh'-tao tsing-t'ong' 學°到精通

LEARNED, poh'-yüoh-go 博學
个°; *a—person*, pol'-lao 博士°

LEARNER, 'oh-jih'-go nying 學習
人°

LEARNING, 'oh-veng' 學問; dzæ-'oh' 才學°; *profound* —, 'oh-veng' sing' 學問深

LEASE, *n.* tsu-ky'i 租契

LEASE, *to — for a term of years*, djang-tsü' 長租; djang-shü' 長賃°; — *and refund the money at the expiration of the lease*, tin 典

LEAST, ting' siao 頂少; gyih'-siao 極少; *at the very —*, ts'-siao 至少; ting ky'tüh' 頂缺; *not in the — afraid*, ih-ngien' tu-feh p'o' 一點都弗怕; 'ao-vu' p'o'-gyü 毫無怕懼

LEATHER, bi 皮; joh bi 熟皮;
— *shoes*, bi 'a' 皮鞋; — *dresser*, siao-bi'-s-vu 硝皮司務; *made of* —, bi' tso-go 皮做個; tough as —, ziang bi' ka nyding 像皮个°韌; — *articles*, bi-go kô-sang 皮个°器皿°

LEATHERY, tough, nyding-bi'-tiao-tsi 鞣疲刁牽° (*also used for a child which clings to one, and cannot be pulled off, &c.*)

LEAVE, *ask* meng, k'o feh k'o' 問可弗可; meng, cing' feh cing' 問淮弗淮; t'ao k'eo' ky'i 謂口氣; — *of absence*, meng k'o' hyih' feh 問可歇否°; meng hyih kong' 問歇工; *to*

grant —, ing-hyü' 應許; cing 淮 (*when granted by a superior*).

LEAVE, *to depart from*, li-k'æ' 離開; bih-k'æ' 別開; *I — it to you*, kwe ng' tso cü' 歸你做主; — *it for supper*, dzing-ky'i' tao yia' ky'üoh' 剩起到夜°吃; — *it here*, liu'-tong 留在°此; *nothing left*, m-neh dzing' 沒有°剩; — *out, or omit*, ts'o'-loh 錯落; — *me to be killed by the robbers*, 'eo ngô', peh gyang-dao' tang-sah 任我俾°強盜打殺; *cannot* —, li-sing'-feh-k'æ' 離身弗開; *to take — of*, dz'ang' 辭行; *come to take — of you*, lue dz ng'-go 'ang' 來辭你°的行°

LEAVEN, kao'-shü 酵水°; *to raise with* —, fah-kao' 發酵

LEAVINGS, dzing-loh'-go ling-se' 剩落零碎; — *of food*, dzing-kang'-ding-væn' 剩羹剩飯

LECTURE, *to — from a moral book*, kóng jün'-shü 講書

LEDGER, tsong'-ts'ing-bu 總清簿

LEE, 'o'-fong 下風

LEECH, mó'-wòng 螺蝗 (ih-keng)

LEEK, kyiu-ts'æ' 韭菜

LEER, *to* ts'ia-leh ngæn'-tsing-k'en' 斜視

LEES, kyiah 脚

LEFT hand, tsia'-siu 左手; — side, tsia'-siu-pin 左手邊; steer to the —, pan.

LEFT, *a little* —, dzing-leh yiu'-en 剩得°有限°; —, or forgotten, ts'ō-loh-de 錯落了°; shih'-loh-de 失落了°。

LEFT-HANDED, tsia'-siu zōng-zin' 左手上前°; — in holding chopsticks, tsia'-siu k'ō-kw'en 左手拿筷

LEG, kyiah'-kwang 腿°(ih-tsah); — is broken, kyiah'-kwang dōu'-de 脚骨°斷了°。

LEGACY, kō-ts'en' 家產; — to an adopted son, ko'-kyi kō-ts'en' 承繼產業°。

LEGAL, tsiao lih-fah' 照律法

LEGEND, kwu'-tin 古典

LEGERDEMAIN, pin hyi'-fah 變戲法

LEGGIN (worn by Chinese women), ngō-dong' 瓦箒; worsted —, nyüong ngō-dong' 海絨瓦箒 (a pair, ih-sōng)

LEGIBLE, k'en'-leh-c'i-h-go 看得出个。

LEGISLATE, to zao lih-fah' 造律法; ding lih-fah' 定律法

LEGITIMATE, 'eh-li'-go 合理个°; — child, ts'ing-sang' 親生°

LEISURE, k'ong 空, nothing to do, k'ong'-z'en vn-z' 空閒無事

LEISURELY, slowly, mæn-mæn 慢慢; wun'-wun 緩緩; mæn-t'eng'-t'eng; wun-t'ang'-t'ang 緩宕°宕°。

LEMON, nying-mong 檸檬 (Cantonese name); — color, dæn-

hyiang-seh 沉°香色; greenish-color; mih-seh' 蜜色; brownish-color; hyiang'-sch 香色
LEND, to tsia'-peh 借給; will you — me your pen? ng'-go pih k'o tsia' peh ngō feh 你个筆可借給我否?

LENDER, money fōng dong-din'-go 放銅錢°个。

LENGTH, what is its —? to-siao dziang' 多少長? dza kwun' dziang 怎樣長? days and nights of equal —, nyib-yia' ih-tyiang dziang' 日夜一樣長; tsiu-yia bing' 畫夜平

LENGTHEN, to — by piecing, tsih-dziang' 接長; — the time, z'-eo t'o-dziang' 時候拖長; to grow longer, dziang-kyi'-læ 長起來

LENIENT, kw'un-shü' 寬恕

LENIENTLY, to treat —, kw'un-dæ' 寬待; hard to treat —, dzing-li' næn-yüong' 情理難容

LEOPARD, pao 豹 (ih-tsah)

LEPROSY, da-mō'-fong 大麻瘋; fah'-la-bing 癢癩病

LEPER, sang-da-mō'-fong-go 生大麻瘋

LESS in size, siao-tin' 小點; — in quantity, siao-tin' 少點; ky'üih'-tin 缺點; a little —, siao ih-ngaen 少一點; still —, keng-kō siao 更加少; — than twenty, feh tao nyiaen' 弗到廿; can you take —? ng yiu ky'üih'-deo feh

你有讓頭否? *how much can you take?* yin to-siao' hao ky'üih' **有多少好讓?** *in than an hour,* feh tao' ih tin'-cong 弗到一點鐘; kw'a' ih tin'-cong 快一點鐘; *to grow —,* siao-long'-ky'i 少攏去。

LESSEN, *to kæn 減;* kæn-siao' 減少; kæn-loh' 減落

LESSON, or *task,* kong-k'o' 功課; ih-tsōng-shü' 一章書; *show me your —,* ng' shü-li kong-k'o' fæn' peh ngô k'en' 你書裏功課翻與。我看; *to recite a — (by rote),* be-shü' 背書; *ditto by answering,* ing'-tak 應答

LEST, k'ong'-pô 恐怕; zōng-k'ong'-pô 尚恐怕; vi-k'ong'-pô 惟恐怕

LET, *peh 任°, or 倘°; — him go,* peh gyi ky'i 任°其去°; *— him alone,* ze' gyi læ-kæn' 任°其在°彼°; *— go (as a bird),* fōng' 放; *— in,* fōng'-tsing 放進; *— down (as a curtain),* fōng'-loh 放落; *— a house,* tsu-c'ih' 租出; *— to,* tsu-peh' 租與°; *— out what one wishes to keep secret,* dzi-kyi' bun-deo', p'i'-kwn c'ih ngadeo' 雛雞盤頭屁股出外°頭; dzōng-deo' lu-vi' 藏頭露尾

LETTER of the alphabet, z-meo' 字母; *Roman letters,* Lo-mô' z 羅馬字

LETTER, sing 信 (*ih-fong*); *to direct a —,* sia sing'-min 寫°信

面; *to send a —,* ta ih-fong sing' 帶一封信

LETTUCE, sang-ts'e' 生菜
LEVEE, *to go to the emperor's —,* zōng-dziao' 上朝; *the emperor has a daily —,* wōng-ti' nyih-nyih' zo-dziao' 皇帝日°日°坐°朝

LEVEL, bing-bing' 平平; bing-dzih' 平直; *— road,* bing lu' 平路; *to lay or spread —,* p'u bing' 鋪平; *beat —,* tang-leh bing' 打得°平; *tang bing-ts'ih; to make — by putting something under,* din 翩

LEVER, gyiao'-kweng 撬棍 (*ih keng*); *to raise by a —,* gyiao 撬

LEVITY in behavior, ky'ing-veo' 'ang-we' 輕浮行°爲; *— and coarseness in behavior,* ky'ing-p'iao' 'ang-we 輕飄行°爲; *— in words,* ky'ing-boh' shih-wô' 輕薄說話

LEVY, *to — taxes, or contributions,* lih kyün-kw'un' 立捐欵; *— troops,* tsiao ping' 招兵

LEWD, t'en-ying'-go 貪淫个°; *— fellow,* ying-fu' 淫夫; *— woman,* ying-vu' 淫婦

LEXICON (arranged according to the radicals), z-we' 字彙; z-tin' 字典. SEE DICTIONARY.

LIABLE to punishment, li'-tōng'-voh-ying' 理當服刑; ze'-ming pe'-til 負°罪; zo-ze'-go 坐°罪个°

LIAR, shih-hwêng'-go nying 說
謊个°人°; kóng-hwêng'-wô-go
講°說話个°

LIBEL, (anonymous) nî-deo'-pông
無°頭榜; vu-ming'-kyih-t'iah'
無名揭帖

LIBERAL, do dn'-liang 大°度量;
kw'un-'ong' 宽宏度
量; 'ao-yiah' 豪俠; — reward,
djong'-sông 重賞; djong'-zia
重°謝

LIBERALLY, to treat —, kw'un
dæ' 寬待; 'eo' dæ 厚待

LIBERATE, to silh'-fông 釋放;
fông'-c'ih 放出

LIBERTINE, debauchee, seh-kwe 色
鬼; ying-fu 淫夫; wild, rude
fellow, fông'-dông-go-nying 游°
蕩个°人°

LIBERTY, at — to follow one's in-
clinations, dzong-sing' sô-yüoh'
從心所欲; zi' tso-cü'-i 自°
做主意; zi-yiu'-zi-dzæ' 自°由
自°在; at — to think, or do as
one pleases, z-cü'-ts-gyün 自主
之權; at — to suit your con-
venience, dzong ng'-go bin' 從
你°个°便; ze ng'-go bin' 任°
你°个°便; you are taking liber-
ties with my things, ngô-go tong'-
si ng-zi tso-cü-i' 我个°東西你°
自°做主意; taking liberties
with others' things, jün'-cün-go
擅專个°; take — with one of
another sex, &c., peh-nen-peh-nyü
不男不女; take — (as of

coming into women's apartments,
&c.), nen kah vu nyü 男女混°
雜。

LIBRARIAN, kying-kwun'-shü-zih'-
go 經管書籍个°

LIBRARY (large), shü-koh' 書閣;
shü-leo' 書樓

LICENSE, tsiao 照; tsih'-tsiao 執
照; t'iah 帖; to take out a —,
ling tsiao' 領照; ling-t'iah'
領帖; to grant a —, kyih
tsiao' 紿照

LICENSE, to — a preacher, fông
cing-s' 放准試

LICENTIOUS, tsong'-fông-yüoh-
ho' 縱放慾火; shing-tsong'-
s-yüoh' 狗縱私慾; ying-
yüoh-vu-du 淫慾無度; —
books, ying shü' 淫書; — plays,
ying hyi' 淫戲; — songs, ying
dz' 淫詞

LICHEES, fresh sin li'-tsi 鮮荔子°;
dried —, ken li'-tsi 乾荔子°

LIKICK, to t'in 西, or 餅

LICORICE-ROOT, ken ts'ao' 甘草

LID, kæ 該 (ih-go); eye —, ngau-
p'ao-bi' 眼臊皮

LIE, n. hwêng'-wô 謬話; kô'-wô
假話; hyü-wô' 虛話 (ih-
kyü)

LIE, to kóng hwêng'-wô 講°說
話; shih-hwêng' 說謊

LIE, to kw'eng 睡°; — down,
kw'eng'-loh 睡°落; — on the
back, nyiang' t'in kw'eng' 仰
睡; — on the face, foh'-ken-

kw'eng 覆睡°；—on the side,
tseh'-leng-kw'eng' 側睡°；—
curled up, geo-leh kw'eng'；(it)
lies on the table, lae coh'-teng
en'-tih；lae coh'-teng fōng'-tih.

放°在°桌°上°。

LIFE, seng-ming' 生命；weh-
ming' 活命；ming 命；sing'-
ming 性命；save —, kyiu ming'
救命；to risk —, p'un ming'
拚命；a bitter, or hard —,
kw'u' ming 苦命；happy —,
hao ming' 好命；—before we
came into this world, zin-si' 前
世°；zin-seng' 前生；the pre-
sent —, kying'-si 今世°；kying-
seng' 今生；the future —, 'o'-
si 下世°；lae-seng' 來生；to
lose one's —, sing'-ming e'ih'-
t'eh' 性命休矣°；one's whole
—, ih-sang'-ih'-si 一生一世°；
bing-seng' 平生；we-nying'-
dzae-shü' 爲人°在世°；ih-si'-
we-nying' 一世°為人°；cong-
sing' 終身；one's — until now,
seng-bing' 生平；ih'-hyiang
tso'-nying 一向做人°；eternal
—, üong'-seng 永生；dziang-
seng' 長生；üong'-yün weh-
ming' 永遠活命；to be restored
to —, si'-ky'i wæn-weng' 死
去°還魂；has seen much of —,
shü'-min tu kyin'-ko 經歷世
事°；short —, tön'-ming 短命；
iao-ziu' 天壽；long —, dziang-
ming' 長命；dziang-seng' 長

生；dziang-ziu' 長壽；dziang-
ming'-pali'-shü 長命百歲°
(complimentary)；full of — (i.e.
always moving), feh-teh-hiyh-
go 弗得歇个

LIFELESS, ve'-weh-de 弗°活了°；
m̄-sing'-ming 無°性命；(as if
glad of it) teo'-ti si'-le 實°在°
死了°。

LIFETIME, weh'-tong-go z'-eo' 活
在°的°時候；dzæ'-shü we-
nying' 在世為人°。

LIFT, to — (with both hands), teh
掇；—up, teh-tæn'-ky'i 掇起；
—(one or more persons), ts'iah
擦；cannot — it, do'-feh-dong'
拿°弗動；ts'iah'-feh-dong' 擦
弗動；—(two or more persons),
kōng 捏；—with string, or lever,
kōng 扛；dæ 擙；—up, ts'iah-
tæn'-ky'i 擦起；—and take
away, ts'iah'-leh-ky'i.

LIGATION for binding blood ves-
sels, tsah hyüih'-mah-go pu' 紮
血脉个°布

LIGHT, kwōng 光；liang-kwōng'
亮光；sun —, nyih-kwōng' 日°
光；dim —, liang'-kwōng u-
teng'-teng 亮光暗洞°洞°；
how — it is ! dza-liang' 甚°亮！
insufficiently —, kwōng ky'in
liang' 亮°光不足°；bring a
—, do-liang'-læ 携燈°來

LIGHT (in color), dæn 淡；a
little lighter, dæn-tin' 淡點；not
heavy, ky'ing 輕；ky'ing-k'o'

輕可; — *wind*, ky'ing-fong' 輕風; vi-fong' 微風; eat a meal, ih-djü' siao ky'üoh' tin 一餐少吃了點; — *matter*, ky'ing-k'o' z-t'i' 輕可事體; — *work*, ky'ing-k'o' sang-weh' 輕可生活; — *bread*, mun-deo' ky'ing-song' 饅頭輕鬆
 LIGHT, to — *a candle*, tin lah-coh' 點蠟燭; — *a lamp*, tin teng' 點燈; light a —, tin liang' 點亮; will not —, tin'-feh-dziah'-go 點弗燶个; — (as a cigar), tin-ho' 點火; — *the fire*, sang-ho' 生火; I will — you (in going), ngô-tsiao'-leh ng ky'i' 我照了你去。

LIGHTED, well tsiao'-leh shih'-liang 照得甚亮; brightly — (lamps or candles), teng-coh'-hwe-wöng' 燈燭輝煌; eye — upon, ngæn'-tsing kwæn-djoh'-go 眼睛看過; bird — upon a tree, tiao' jü'-li ding-ko' 此鳥曾集於樹。

LIGHTEN, to make it light, peh gyi ky'ing' 倩其輕; to — (as lightning), fah-sin' 發閃; long-kwöng' sin-din' 龍光閃電
 LIGHT-FINGERED person, siao-ts'eh-ts'eh' 小撮撮; ts'eh'-lao 扌手。

LIGHT-FOOTED, kyiah'-deo ky'ing-fen' 脚步輕泛

LIGHT-HEADED, thoughtless, ky'ing 輕; feh-djong'-jih 弗重實;

— (as when on a high place), yiao-ling'-ling 頭搖慄慄; — (as in delirium), hweng-tih'-de 惫了。

LIGHT-HEARTED, kw'un-sing' 寬心; m-sing'-m-z 無心無事

LIGHT-HOUSE, liang-t'ah' 亮塔; teng-t'ah 燈塔 (ih-zo)

LIGHTLY, ky'ing 輕; ky'ing-kw'un' or ky'ing-kun.

LIGHTNING, sin'-din 閃電

LIKE, ziang 像; siang-ziang' 相像; siang-dong' 相同; fong-feh' 彷彿; somewhat —, tao'-ziang 倒像; exactly —, ih-yiang' 一樣; tsing'-ziang 正像; ih-seh'-ih-yiang' 一色一樣; seems —, or seems as if, oh-ziang; hao-ziang 好像; — (as a picture to a person), weh'-t'eh-ko'; just — (his) father, tsing'-ziang ah-tia' 正像阿爹; teng ah-tia tso su'-ts (inelegant).

LIKE, to hwun-hyi' 歡喜; cong'-i 中意; as you —, ze ng' 任你; choose which you —, ze ng' hwun-hyi kæn ih'-yiang 任你歡喜揀一樣; what I —, ngô sô sing-miao'-go 我所合意個; just what one likes, jü-sing' ziang-i' 如心像意; I — him, ngô cong'-i' gyi 我中意其; gyi cong ngô'-go' 其中我个意

LIKELY, liang-pih 諒必; bong-tao' 防到; jih-r-kyiu' 十而

九; jih'-yiu-kyiu' 十 有 其
九; *very* —, kyiul'-feng kyiul'-li
九 分 九 釐

LIKENESS, *there is a slight* —, yiu-tin' siang-ziang' 有 點 相 像 ;
portrait, siao'-tsiao 小 照 ; 'ang-loh' 行 樂 圖 ; hyi'-yuüng 喜
容 ; *to draw a* —, sia siao'-tsiao 寫 小 照 ; *to photograph a* —,
ing siao'-tsiao 映 小 照 ; — *taken in old age*, ziu-yüüng 壽 容 ; —
hung in the ancestral-hall after death, ziang 像

LIKEWISE, *also*, yia' 也 ° ; *in like manner*, yia' z-ka 也 ° 是 如 ° 此 °

LILAC (called in Peking), ting-hyang'-hwô 丁 香 花 ; — *color*, 'o-hwô' seh 荷 花 色 ; shih-ts'ing' 雪 青

LILY, *golden* kying-tsing'-hwô 金
針 花 (*when dried, it is often used for food*) ; *wild pink* —, tsöng-löng'-hwô 蟬 蟬 花

LIMB, *the four limbs*, s'-ts 四 肢 ;
four limbs and one hundred members, s'-ts-pah'-t'i 四 肢 百 ° 體 ;
— *of a tree*, ô-ts' 丫 枝 ; *cut off* a —, ô-ts' tsoh'-diao 丫 枝 斷 去 ; *limbs spread out*, p'ah-kyiah dö'-siu'.

LIMBER, nyün 軟 ; mi-nyün' 細 軟 ; *bamboo when heated becomes* —, coh ho'-li dæn-dæn we mi-nyün' 以 ° 竹 ° 煙 ° 之 ° 為 ° 軟 °

LIME, stone zah-hwe' 石 ° 灰 ; *the best* — *comes from Fu-ylang'*

and is called Fu-ylang' hwe 富 陽 灰 ; *shell* —, koh'-hwe 壳 灰 ; *unslaked* —, sang zah'-hwe' 生 石 ° 灰 ; *slaked* —, joh hwe' 熟 灰 ; *to mix* —, c'tün hwe' 串 灰 ; *to pound* —, söng hwe' 春 ° 灰

LIME-KILN, hwe-yiao' 灰 窯 (ih-go)

LIMIT, 'æn'-cü 限 ° 制 ; *boundary*, ka'-æn 界 ° 限 ° ; *no* —, m̄ 'æn'-cü 無 ° 限 ° 制 ; *to settle the* —, ding ka'-æn 定 界 ° 限 ° ; *to pass the* —, ko'-æn' 過 限 ° ; *has a* —, yiu' 'æn 有 限 °

LIMIT, *to — the time*, 'æn' nyih-ts' 限 ° 日 ° 子 ; *I — you to a dollar*, ngô teng ng 'æn'-ding ih-kw'e' fæn-ping' 我 與 ° 你 ° 限 ° 定 一 塊 番 餅

LIMP, *wanting stiffness*, nyün'-joh 軟 熟

LIMP, *to* kwa-kyi'-kwa-kyi tseo' 跛 ° 走 ; ih-kwa', ih-dih' 一 拐 ° 一 敵 ; — *slightly*, zeh-kyiah'-go tseo.

LIMPID, kwang'-ts'ing 光 ° 清 ; pih'-ts'ing 碧 清

LIGHTNING, sin'-din 閃 電 ; *a flash of* —, sin'-din ih-siu 閃 電 一 閃 ; *sheets* —, long'-stæn 龍 閃 ° ; *that house was struck by* — (*lit. thunder*), keh' tsing oh' le tang'-diao-de 這 ° 進 屋 雷 打 壞 ° 了 ° ; *killed by* —, (*i. e. a thunder-bolt*), p'ih'-lih tang'-sah

霹靂打殺; T'in-le' tang'-sah
天雷打殺; T'in-li' tang'-sah
天理打殺

LINE, sin 線; straight —, dzih-sin'
直線 (ih-da); to divide by cross
—, tang wang kah' 打橫°格;
to divide by straight —, tang dzih
kah' 打直格; curved —,
wæn-ying'-go sin 彎形个°線;
crooked ink —, wæn-wæn'-
ky'üoh-ky'üoh'-go moh-sin' 彎
曲个°墨線; the spaces enclos-
ed by cross lines, kah'-ts 格子;
draw a —, weh ih-da sin' 畫一
埭線; carpenter's ink —, moh-
sin' 墨線; tailor's powder —,
feng'-sin 粉線

LINE, to fit a lining, p'e li'-ts 配
裡子; p'e-keh'-li.

LINED garments, kah'-i 補衣;
unlined ditto, tæn-i' 單衣

LINEAGE, race, ts-p'a' 支派; of
the — of David, Da-bih' dzhoh'-li
keh p'a' 大關族裡這°派

LINEN, coh'-pu 竹布; hempen
cloth, mō-pu' 麻布; grass cloth,
'ō-pu' 夏布; hemp, or — thread,
mō-sin' 麻線

LINGER, to delay, taen-koh' 虬擋;
to loiter, yiu-lu' 遊路; deng-
deng'-tah-tah 或行°或止°

LINGERING, fond of — (as a visi-
tor), deng ih-zōng z' ih-zōng 停°
一息°是一息°; — (as dis-
ease) in-dzi' 滞滯

LINGUIST, one who speaks several

languages, we tang loh'-koh-
hyiang'-daen 會說°六國鄉談
LINING, keh'-li; li'-ts 裡子
LINK, lin-wæn-ky'ün' 連環°圈
(ih-go)

LINK, to lin-long' 連攏; can be
linked, hao siang-lin' 好相連
LINSEED, (hemp seed) wu'-mó'-ts
胡麻子

LION, s-ts' 獅子 (ih-tsah)

LIP, the upper —, zōng'-bæn-cü'-
jing 上爿嘴唇; the lower —,
'ō'-bæn-cü'-jing 下爿嘴唇;
lips, cü'-pō 嘴巴

LIP-SERVICE, yiu' k'eo' vu sing'
有口無心

LIQUID, we liu'-go tong'-si 會流
个°東西

LIQUOR, tsih 汗; distilled (Chin-
ese) —, siao'-tsiu' 燒酒; strong
ditto, tih'-siao 元°燒°酒

LIQUORICE, SEE LICORICE.

LISP, to kōng-leh ngao'-zih-keng-
go 講°得°較舌根个°

LIST, a — (of articles, prices, &c.),
ih-p'in tsiang' 一片帳; ih-p'in'
ts'ing-tsiang' 一片清帳; — of
names, ming-moh' 名目; ditto
(on a sheet), kyi'-ming-tæn' 記
名單; — (of baggage, &c.),
ky'i'-mō-tæn' 起馬單; — of
places on a journey, lu-dzing'-tæn
路程單; — of characters, tsah'-
c'ih-go' z 摘出个字; — of
goods, ho'-tæn 貨單 (ih-p'in, or
ih-tsiang)

LISTEN, *to t'ing* 聽; *must —, yüong t'ing'* 要°聽; — *attentively, tōng-sing' t'ing'* 當心聽; — *secretly, t'eo-bun' t'ing'* 私°下°聽

LISTLESS, *feh lin'-sing* 弗留心; *lēn'-teh t'ing'* 懶得聽

LITERALLY, *to translate —, tsiao nyün ti'-ts fæn-yih'* 照原底子繙譯

LITERARY man, *yiü-'oh-veng'-go nying* 有學°問个°人°; *veng-moh'-go-nying* 文墨个°人°; — *chancellor, 'oh-dæ'* 學°臺; *the — dialect, veng-wō'* 文話; *veng-li'* 文理; — *composition, veng-tsōng'* 文章; — *reputation, veng-ming'* 文名, — *title, kong-ming'* 功名; *the god who presides over — men, Veng-tsōng'-ti'-kyüing* 文昌帝君; *inferior ditto, Kw'e-sing' bu-sah'*

魁星

LITERATI, *doh-shü-nying'* 讀書人°; Confucianists, *jü-kō'* 儒家

LITHOGRAPH, *to t'ah shü* 揭書; *lithographic plates, zah-deo' k'eh-go t'ah'-shü-pæn* 石°刻揭書版

LITIGATE, *to tang kwun-s'* 打官司

LITIGIOUS, *jün'-ü hying-dzong'* 善于興訟; *hao-dzong'* 好訟

LITTER of pigs, *ih-k'o' siao'-cü* 一窠小猪

LITTLE, *siao 小*; — *child, siao-nying'* 小孩°; — *matter, siao-z-ken'* 小事幹; *siao'-i-s* 小意思; *a —, ih-nggen'*; *ih-ngæn'-ngæn*; *ih-tin'* 一點; *ih-tin-tin'* 一點點; *ih-ti'* 一滴; *ih-ti'-ti* 一滴滴; *yin'-æn* 有限°; *very —, kyin'-liang'* 見量; *a — more, to'-tin* 多點; *to'-ih-ningan*; *a very — more, sao'-we to'-tin* 稍爲多點; *siao-shü' to'-tin* 少些多點; *liah-liah' to'-tin* 略略多點; *shü-vi' to'-tin* 些微多點; *add a —, kô ih-tin' ts'eo'* 加°一點湊; &c. &c.; *a — longer, dziang'-tin* 長點; *a — better, hao-tin'* 好點; *differs but — (or is about right), ts'ô-feh-to'* 差弗多; *zōng'-loh vu-kyi'* 上落無幾; *siang-kyi'i' ying-kwun'* 相去彷彿° (kwun or kun).

LITURGY, *p'a'-ding-go kyiao'-kwe* 派°定个°教規

LIVE, *to dwell, djü 住*; *deng 庵*; *where do you —? ng'-djü lae 'ah-li'* 你°住在°何°處°? *ng djü-kyü'* soh-go di-fōng 你°住居甚°麼°地方? (polite) *ng fu'-zōng djü-'ah-li'* 你°府上住何°處°? *to be alive, weh 活*; *to spend one's days, ko nyih-ts'* 過日°子; *du-nyih'* 度日°; *du kwōng-ing'* 度光陰; *only enough to — on, tsih'-keo wu-k'eo'* 只穀餉口; *dziang-ming'-pah-*

shü 長命百歲。— long, ziü-shü dziang' 壽歲長; wants to —, iao sing'-ming 要性命; to — by pen and ink, yi pih-moh' du kwōng-ing' 以筆墨度光陰; — according to one's means (lit. knows where to stop), sih'-k'o'-r-ts 適可而止
 LIVELIHOOD, du nyih' 度日; du kwōng-ing' 度光陰; how do you make a —? ng yi soh-si du kwōng-ing 你以甚麼度光陰? ng sol'-go du-nyih' 你甚麼度日? ng k'ao soh'-si du nyih' 你靠甚麼度日?

LIVELONG, the — day, ih-nyih' tao-yia' 一日到夜; tsing-nyih' 儘日; dziang-nyih' 長日。

LIVELY in motion, weh-dong' 活動; weh-loh' 活絡; — in talking, kōng'-leh weh-loh' 講得活絡

LIVER, ken 肝; beef —, ngeo-ken' 牛肝

LIVERY, 'ao'-i 號衣

LIVID, ts'ing-heh' 青黑; — bruise, u-ts'ing' 烏青

LIVING things, weh'-go tong-si 活個東西; web-veh' 活物; while —, weh'-tong z'-eo' 活在時候; dzæ-shü' we-nying' 在世爲人。

LIVING, how do you make a —? ng dza du nyih 你怎度日? ng tso soh-go sang-i 你作何

生意? ditto (to a gentleman) ng-kwun-di' lae ah-li' 你就館在何處?

LIZARD, in'-deo-dzö' 蟾蛇; s'-kyiah-dzö' 四脚蛇。
 LOAD for a man, ih-tæn' 一擔; — for two men, ih-kōng' 一扛; boat —, ih-zæ' 一艤; ih-jün' 一船; having a — on the mind, lae'-tih tæn'-sing-z' 正在擔心事

LOAD, to tsæ 載; ts'ong 裝; kwun 管; — a boat, jün' ts'ong ho' 船裝貨; — a cannon, ts'ong p'ao' 裝礮

LOAD-STONE, hyih'-t'ih-zah' 噉鐵石; dz-zah' 磁石。

LOAF, a — of bread, ih-go mun-deo' 一個饅頭

LOAVER, yiu-dang'-go-nying 游宕个人民; yiu-hyi'-lōng-dōng-go nying' 遊戲浪蕩个人民。

LOAM, yiu-lih'-go na-nyi' 有力个坭

LOAN, to tsia-peh' 借給; to — a large sum, fōng nyung-bun' 放銀盤

LOATH or LOTH (to give up), feh-sö'-teh 弗捨得; — to go, feh-dzing'-nyün ky'i 弗情願去。

LOATHE, to tseng 憎; tseng-sah' 憎極; I — the thing, k'eh'-go tong-si ngô tse k'o-u'-go 這個東西我最可惡。

LOBSTER, great crab, long-hö' 龍蝦 (ih-tsah)

LOCAL, *peculiar to one place*, ih-t'ah di'-föng yiu'-go 一處地方有个°; ih-c'ü' yiu-go 一處有个°; — *products*, t'u'-ts'æn 土產; — *custom*, hyiang-föng; hyiang-fong' 鄉風; t'u'-fong 土風; t'u'-dzoh 土俗; — *banditti*, t'u-fí' 土匪; — *customs differ*, hyiang-fong c'ü'-c'ü bih 鄉風處處別

LOCK of a door, so 鎮 (ih-kwun); canal — with gates, ky'i 閘; — with inclined plane, pô 壩; — of hair, ih-lu' deo-fah' 一縷頭髮

LOCK, to so 鎮; so'-loh 落鎖; — a door, so-meng' 鎖門; meng so'-loh 門落鎖; — (as with padlock) zöng-so' 上鎖

LOCKED-JAW, ngô' kwæn-kying'-pi 牙關緊閉

LOCUST, wông-djong' 蝗蟲 (ih-tsah)

LODGE in a field, sô 庫

LODGE, to deng 庵; dwell for a time, dzæn'-deng 暫庵; — for the night, soh-yia' 宿夜; hyih-yia' 歇夜

LODGING-PLACE, deng-sing'.ts-c'ü' 庵身之處; *lodging-shop*, soh'-yia-tin 宿夜°店

LOFT, a low —, koh'-teng 上°擗; house has a —, oh' yiu koh-teng'-go 屋有上°擗个°

LOFTY, kao-kao' 高高; — and large, kao-do' 高大°

LOG of wood, moh-deo' 木頭 (ih-dön)

LOGICAL, yiu diao-li'-go 有條理个°; jing-jü'-go 循序个°

LOGWOOD, su-moh' 蘇木

LOINS, the upper part, iao-hyib' 腰脇; iao-bo' 腰間°; at the hips, do t'e' pin 大°腿邊

LOITER, to yiu-dang' 遊宕; to — on the way, yiu-lu' 遊路

LOLL, to — about, t'en-min' lændo 貪眠懶惰; — the tongue, zih-deo' t'a-c'ih' 舌頭伸°出

LONELY, lang'-loh 冷°落; dzih-moh' 寂寞

LONG, dziang 長; four feet —, s'ts'ah dziang 四尺°長; not long enough, ky'in dziang' 弗°穀°長; a — time, dziang-kyiu' 長久; dziang-yün' 長遠; how — shall I wait? ngô iao' teng' to-siao' kong-fu' 我要等多少工夫? — period of years, nyin-yün' jih-kyiu' 年遠日久; how — ago did the Rebels come? dzong Dzhang-mao' læ', tao jü-kying' to-siao' z'-eo' 從長毛來到如今多少時候?

LONG, to — constantly, k'eh'-k'eh-neng'-neng siang'-vöng 時°時°刻刻想望; — ardently, ts'ih'-sing siang' 切心想; yün-vöng' 懸望; — for something superior, or above one, ky'i'-mo 企慕; I — to see my mother, ngô ky'i'-mo kyin ah-nyiang' 我企慕

見母, (ky'i-mo cannot be used in the sentence, my mother longs to see me); — *for* (as for food), siang 想; s-ts'eng' ziang k'eo-k'eh' ka 思忖渾。如口渴
LONG-SUFFERING, nae'-leh dziang-kyiu' 耐得。長久; lenient, kw'un-shü' 寬恕

LONGER, *a little* —, dziang'-tin 長點; *still* —, keng'-kô dziang' 更加。長; *want it* —, waiao dziang 還。要長; *to wait a little* —, tsæ' teng-leh dziang' ih-zöng 再等得。長一息。

LONGEVITY, dziang-ziu' 長壽; ziuhü' dziang 壽歲。長

LONGITUDE, *lines of* —, kying-sin' 經線

LOOK or LOOKS, siang'-mao 相貌; shü'-seh 水色; ts-seh' 姿色; *has an honest* —, min-yüong' k'en'-lae dzing-jih'-go 面容看來誠實。實个。

LOOK, *to* k'en 看; siang 相; *take a* —, k'en'-ih-k'en' 看一看; k'en'-k'en-siang 看看相; möng-möng'-k'en 望。望看; — *around*, dön-kyün' k'en 周圍。看; — *up*, dziao zöng' k'en 朝上看; dæ-ky'i' k'en 抬起看; — *down*, k'en'-ô' 看下; hyiang'-ô' k'en' 向下。看; *stoop and* —, eo'-tao k'en' 僱倒看; — *back*, nyin-cün' k'en' 回轉看; we-deo' k'en 同頭看; — *down upon*, or

have contempt for, k'en'-feh-zöng-ningæn' 看弗上眼。— *askance*, zia'-k'en 斜看; tseh'-k'en' 側看; — *for*, or *find*, zing 尋; — *for it*, zing-zing' k'en 尋尋。看; dzô-dzô' k'en 查查看; I have looked every where, ngô tao'-c'ui' zing-pin' ko 我到處尋。遍過; — *for*, or *expect* p'æn'-vöng 盼望; — *carefully*, ts'-si k'en' 仔細看; — *after*, or *take care of*, kwun 管; you — *after things here*, ng' kwun-tong' 你管在此; this dress looks well, keh' gyin i-zöng' siang'-mao tao hao'-go 這件衣裳樣式。倒好个。

LOOKING, she is fine —, gyi'-go shü'-seh sang-leh hao' 其个水色生得。好

LOOKER on, bông-pin' k'en'-go cü'-kwu 旁邊看个人。; bông-kwun'-tsiae 旁觀者

LOOKING-GLASS, kying'-ts 鏡子 (ih-min)

LOOKOUT, on the —, læ'-tilh tsiao'-liao 正在。瞭望; platform for observing enemies, liao-dae' 瞭臺; — on city wall, fi-leo' 飛樓; turret, vöng-leo' 望樓; — for cool air, jü'-long-ding 聚風亭

LOOM, kyi 機; — for cotton cloth pu'-kyi 布機 (ih-tsiang)

LOOP, p'æn 繩; — for a button, nyiu'-p'æn 鈕繩

LOOP-HOLE for cannon, p'ao'

dong-ŋgæn' 破洞眼°; *find a — for escape*, zing leo-dong',
hao zah-c'ih 尋漏洞好逃°出
LOOSE, *not tight*, song 鬚; kw'ün
寬; *unfastened*, sən-de 散了°
LOOSEN, *to fōng song'-tin 放鬆點*; — (bound) feet, fōng kyial'
放脚

LOOSENESS of bowels, du'-li lə-tih dza' 腹°中°作°瀉°
LOP, *to — off an ear*, siah'-loh ng'-
to 削落耳°朵; — a branch,
tsoh-diao ô-ts' 砍去°丫枝

LOQUACIOUS, shih-wó' to' 說話多;
to-kóng'-to-wó' 多講°多話;
to-cü'-tah-zih' 多嘴搭舌;
— (because thin-lipped), cü'-jing-bi-boh' 嘴唇皮薄

LOQUAT, bi-bó' 枇杷

LORD, cü' 主; — of Heaven, T'in-Cü' 天主; *Lord's Supper*, Cü-go væn'-ts'aen 主个°晚餐
LORD, *to — over*, we-deo', we-nao'
爲頭爲腦

LOSE, *to shih'-diao 失了°*; tiu-diao' 丢了°; — *one's life*, shih'-diao sing'-ming 失了性命;
sóng sing'-ming 喪性命; sing'-ming c'ih'-t'eh 性命休°矣°;
— *heart*,* kən-t'aen' sing-deo ky'i 可°歎°可°氣°; — (*opposed to win*), shü'-diao 輸了;
— *courage*, tæn 'en' 膽寒;

* It should be observed that, shih sing'
失心 means to lose one's mind, and
not one's heart; shih'-loh 失落
means also to leave behind, or forget.

tæn ky'iahl' 膽怯°; — *interest (in)*, sing' lang' 心冷°; sing-s' dæn'-dæn 心思淡然°; sing ga'; — flavor, c'ih ky'i 出氣;
— savor, tseo mi' 走味°; *to suffer loss*, ky'üoh'-kw'e 吃°虧;
ky'iuh'-kw'e; ky'iuh-ky'ü'; — capital, or — *in trade*, zih-peng' 折本; kw'e-peng' 虧本; kw'e-zih' 虧折°; *how much did you —?* ng' zih to-siao' peng 你°折多少本?

LOST, shih'-diao-de 失了°; (as a ship), tso'-diao-de 做壞°了°; — *in trade*, sô tseo', tsong'-go 不符°總个°; sô zih', diao'-go 蝕出°个°; — *to shame*, sōng' lin-c'ü' 傷廉恥; fæ'-gyi ô-lin' 弗要°臉; — time, kong-fu shih'-loh-de 工夫失落了°; — *appetite*, we-k'eō' t'e-pæn'-de 胃口不°佳°了°; — *memory*, kyi'-sing t'e-pæn'-de 記性差°了°; missing, feh-kyin'-de 弗見了°; — *the way*, mi-lu'-de 迷路了°

Lot, a — *of land*, ih-kw'e-di' 一塊地; *the whol:* — (of things), ih'-kuw-nao-r 一概

Lots, *to draw* — (bamboo splints), ts'in-ts'in' 抽籤; ditto (bits of paper), ts'eh-ts'-meh-den' 挑鬮°; *to cast* — *with dice*, dzih-seh'-ts 挲骰子

LOTUS, 'o-hwó' 荷花; lin-hwó' 蓮花; — *seeds*, lin-ts' 蓮子;
— *roots*, ngeo 菖

LOUD, hyiang 韶; *speaks*—, kōng-leh-hyiang' 講°得°韶; — *voice*, sing-ing'-do' 聲音大°; sing-ing'-djong' 聲音重; wu-long'-do' 喉°嚨大°; *a little louder*, hyiang-tin' 韶點

LOUNGER, *idler*, kóng'-æn-nying' 空閒人。SEE LOAVER, LOL.

LOUSE, seh 虱; *the nid of a*—, seh-ts' 虱子; kyi'-ts 蟑子; *to kill lice*, k'eh seh' 刻虱; *to kill lice by biting*, ngao seh' 駭虱

LOUSY, seh' sang'-leh-to' 虱生得°多; seh sang'-leh kao-kao-dong'。

LOVE of wine, t'en-tsiu' 貪酒; — of wealth, t'en-dzæ' 貪財; — of lust, t'en-seh' 貪色; — of eating, t'en-ky'üoh' 貪吃; t'en-zih' 貪食

LOVE, to æ'-sih 愛惜; — greatly, c'ong'-æ 寵愛; *to — a superior*, æ'-kying 愛敬; — *an inferior* (as a child), dzih-din' 值錢; — *one another*, dô-kô'-siang-æ' 大°家°相愛; — *and pity*, æ-lin' 愛憐; *he is much loved*, gyi teh-c'ong'-go 其得寵个°; — *and treat partially*, p'in-æ' 偏愛; — *blindly*, nyih-æ' 濡愛

LOVELY, k'o-æ' 可愛; me 美; — *woman*, me'-nyü 美女

LOW, *not high*, ti 低; — *coast lands*, du 渡; t'an 灘; — *land*, di'-sbü ti' 地勢低; — *voice*, sing-ing' ti 聲音低;

sing-ing' ky'ing' 聲音輕; wu-long iu' 喉°嚨細°; — *birth*, c'ih-sing' ti-vi' 出身低微; — *tide*, dziao t'e'-zing 潮退盡; dziao loh-ken' 潮落乾; vulgar, ts'u-c'ing' 粗蠢; — *in price*, kô'-din ti' 價錢低; — (*i.e. poor*) *diet*, ky'üoh'-zih dæn-boh 吃°食淡薄; ts'u-ts'æ' dæn-væn' 糜菜淡飯

LOWER, to — *one's self*, zi-ky'ing', zi-zin' 自°輕自°賤。

LOWER, *a little*—, ti'-tin 低點; — *side*, 'ö'-min 下°面; — *classes*, mæn pah'-sing 頑°民°; siao pah'-sing 小百姓

LOWEST, ting-'ö'-deo-go 頂下°頭个°; — *class or rank*, mehteng'-go sing-veng' 末等个°身分; ting 'ö' pe 頂下°輩

LOWLY, mean, ti-vi' 低微, pe-vi' 卑微; humble, ky'in-hyü' 謙虛

LOW-SPIRITED, sing-hwe i'-læn 心灰意懶

LOYAL, cong-sing' 忠心; — *officer*, cong-dzing' 忠臣

LUBRICATE it, long gyi wah' 弄其滑

LUCID, ming-ts'ih' 明澈; ming-liang' 明亮

LUCK, zao'-hwô 造°化; yüing'-ky'i 運氣; yüing'-dao 運道; z-yüing' 時運; good —, hao yüing'-ky'i 好運氣; hao zao'-hwô 好°得°意°; when in good

—, 'ang yüing' z-'eo 行運時候; *bad* —, zao-hwô 'wa' 勿得。意°; tao-yüing' 倒運; yüing'-dao feh-te' 運道弗通; *that was your good* — (no right to expect), keh z ng'-go ngal'-koh kao' 這°是。你个°額角高; iao-ying' 僥僗

LUCKY, yiu zao'-hwô 有造化; yiu ying' 有幸; — omen, hao ts'-ae'-deo 好兆°頭; — day, hao nyih-ts' 好日子; — star, kyih' sing 吉星

LUCRABAN SEED, da-fong-ts' 大楓子

LUCRATIVE, hao fah-dzæ' 好發財

LUDICROUS, hao fah'-siao'-go 好發笑个°

LUG, to dzing'-lih do' 盡力拿°; to drag with all one's strength, 'eo-ky'i'-lih t'o' 儘°氣力拖

LUGGAGE, 'ang-li' 行°李; *how many pieces of* —? kyi gyin' 'ang li' 幾件行°李?

LUKEWARM, feh-lang'-feh-nyih' 弗冷°弗熱°; nyih-ŭeng-ŭeng' 热溫溫; ŭeng'-t'eng 溫和°

ULL, the wind lulls, fong' in-loh'-ky'i 風聲°漸°靜°; wind lulled, fong sih'-de 風息了°

LUMBER, old things, hyiu'-gyiu tong-si 朽舊東西; wood, moh-deo' 木頭

LUMP, gyi-ts'-kw'e 棋子塊; a ball, ih-dön' 一團; a piece, ih-

kw'e' 一塊; to buy in the —, (not in powder), web-leng' ma 團圓買。

LUMP, to form lumps, dzing-kw'e' 成塊; — together, tang t'ong-bun' 打通盤; to — the prices, t'ong-ts'ō' kō'-din 通扯價錢°

LUNAR month, yüih-veng tsiao yüih-liang'ding'-go 月分°照月亮定个°

LUNATIC, tin-ts' 癲子; fong-tin'-go 癲癮个°

LUNCH, tin'-sing, or tia'-sing 點心

LUNG-NGAN, kwe'-yün 桂圓; yün ngæn' 圓眼°

LUNGS, fi 肺

LURE, to entice, ying-yiu' 引誘; to tempt, mi-'oh' 迷惑; — away, kwa'-tae 拐°帶; kwa'-p'in 拐°騙

LURK, to tong-in'-si-iu' 東避°西避°; tong-tsiang'-si-ŭóng' 東賜°西望°

LUSCIOUS, ken-din' 蜜°甜

LUST, desire for possession, s-yüoh' 私欲; concupiscence, yüoh-ho' 慾火

LUSTING, yüoh-ho' lə-tih dong' 慾火動; yüoh-ho' fah'-dong 慾火發動

LUSTFUL, t'en-seh' 貪色; extremely —, hao'-seh-ko-du' 好色過度; — person, hao'-seh-ts-du' 好色之徒

LUSTER or LUSTRE, kwóng 光

LUSTY fellow, hao'-hen-ts 好漢

LUXURIANT, meo-zing' 茂盛
LUXURIOUS, shiaë-wô', or sô wæ

奢華

LYE, kæn'-shü' 碱水

M

MACE, *the coat of nutmegs*, nyüoh-ko' bi 玉薑皮; *a tenth of a Chinese ounce*, ih-din' 一錢。

MACERATE, *to — in water*, shü'-li tsing-t'eo' 水裏浸透

MACHINATION, tsö'-kyi 詐計

MACHINE, kyi-kyi' 機器

MACKEREL, ts'ing-tsön' 青鱗;
horse —, mō'-kao-ng 馬鮫魚;
very coarse ditto, hwô-lin-djü' 花
鏈。

MAD, vu'-tin 武癲; gwông 狂;
fong-tin' 癲癲; — dog, fong
wun-kyi' 癲黃犬; tin keo'
癲狗; — with evil desire, hwôn-
tin' 花癲; to become —, fah
tin' 發癲; fah gwông' 發狂

MADAM, (to a lady of rank), na'-na 奶° 奶°; t'a'-t'a 太° 太°; (to
the wife of teacher), s-meo' 師母

MADE of wood, jü' tso-go 樹做
个; well —, sang-weh' tso-leh
hao' 生° 活做得° 好

MADEIRA-NUT, or *English wal-*
nut, wu-dao' 胡桃

MADMAN, vu'-tin-ts 武癲子

MADNESS, tin-bing' 癲病; to
feign —, tsöng tin' 裝癲

MAGAZINE, powder ho'-yiah gyüoh'
火藥局

MAGENTA, (a color), ngô-læn-
'ong' 一° 品° 紅

MAGGOTS, *to breed —*, c'ih djong'
出蟲; sang djong' 生蟲

MAGIC, fah'-jih 法術

MAGICIAN, yiu fah'-jih go jih-z'
有法術个°人°; yiu fah'-lih-
go cü'-kwu 有法力个°人°

MAGIC-LANTERN, ing'-wô-kying'
映畫鏡 (ih-go)

MAGISTRATE, kwun 官; kwun-
fu' 官府; styled, lao'-yia 老
爺; magistrate's office, or resi-
dence, ngô-meng' 衙門; magis-
trate's hall, kong-dông' 公堂;
do-dông' 大° 堂

MAGNANIMOUS, 'ao-yiah' 豪俠;
k'óng'-k'æ 慷慨

MAGNET, hyih'-t'ih-zah 吸鐵石°

MAGNIFICENT, wô-li' 華麗

MAGNIFYING-GLASS, hyin'-vi-
kying' 顯微鏡; the same word
is used for microscope.

MAGNOLIA, purple moh-pih'-hwô
木筆花; white —, nyüoh-
dông'-hwô 玉堂花

MAGPIE, ô-ts'iah' 鴉鵲 (ih-tsah);
— robin, hyi'-ts'iah 喜鵲

MAHOMETAN, See MOHAMMEDAN.

MAID, MAIDEN, girl, nyiang-ts'
娘子; miss, do-kwu'-nyiaug
大°姑娘; old —, lao do-kwu-
nyiang 老大°姑娘; slave, ô-
deo' 丫頭; s'-nyü 使女

MAIDENLY, modest, iu'-siu 幽靜;
p'o wöng-k'ong' 怕惶恐

MAIL-BAG, sing'-dæ 信袋；—
boat, sing-pæn-jün' 信船；—
carrier, tseo-sing'-go-nying' 走
信个°人°；official ditto, tseo-
veng-shü'-go-nying' 走文書
个°人°。

MAIMED, dzaen-dzih'-go 殘疾个°；
to become —, væn dzaen-dzih'
犯殘疾

MAIN, the — reason, do yün-kwu'
大°緣故；— idea, tsing'-i 正
意；da i' 大意；good in the —,
da kwe'-mo kao' 大規模好
MAINTAIN, to hold, siu 守；to keep,
pao'-siu 保守；can — it, siu'-
leh-djü' 守得°住；to support,
yiang 養；cong 種；cong-yiang'
種養 (commonly pron. tsong-
yiang)；— one's family, cong-
kō' yiang-kyün' 養家°活°口°

MAJESTY, his wōng-zōng' 皇上；
sing-zōng' 聖上；cü'-ts 主子；
his, or your —, væn'-se 萬歲；
his — the present Emperor, tōng'
kying' wōng-zōng' 當今皇上
MAJOR (in the army), ts'æn-tsiang'
參將；siu'-be 守備

MAJOR-GENERAL, tsong'-ping 總
兵；cing'-dæ 鎮臺；di-toh'
提督

MAJORITY, ih-do'-pun' 一大°半；
eight parts (out of ten), pah'-
feng 八分

MAJORITY, to reach one's —, zōng
ting' 上丁；already attained —,
dzing-ting' 成丁

MAKE, to tso 做；to build, zao
造；— clothes, tso i-zōng' 做
衣裳；— a tower, zao t'ah'
造塔；— a road, k'æ lu' 開
路；— it better, long' gyi hao'-
tin 弄其好點；to cause, long
弄；s'-teh 使得；cü'-s-teh 致
使得；peh 倦°；— him afraid,
long' gyi p'o' 弄其怕；s'-teh
gyi p'o' 使得其怕；— a bill,
or account, k'æ tsiang' 開帳；
— a bed, p'u' min-zōng' 鋪眠
床；— it good, t'ing'-djōng 聽
償；pu'-wæn 補還；— up (the
difference), din 墊；— a league,
lih-iah' 立約；— or compel
him to do, ah' gyi tso' 押°其做；
kwun' gyi tso' 管其做；p'in-
sang' iao gyi tso' 偏要其做；
— believe, tsōng kō' 裝假；
— believe cry, tsōng kō' kyiao
裝假哭°；— peace, ka 'o' 解°
和；— up one's mind, cü'-i
kyüih'-tön 主意決斷；it makes
no difference, m'-kao'；ditto which,
feh-leng' 弗論；— (form) an
association, hying we' 興會；—
rules, lih' fah-tseh' 立法則；
lih' kwe-kyü' 立規矩

MAKER, tso'-go cü'-kwu 做个°
人°；flower —, hwō'-s-vu 花司
務；God, Hwō'-kong 化工

MALARIA, doh-ky'i 毒氣；vu-
doh'-ts-ky'i 腐毒之氣

MALAYS, Mo-lu'-nying' 嘉魯人°

MALE, nen 男；— child, siao'-

Wæn' 小兒°; u-Wæn'; — of animals, yüong 雄	MANACLE, to ting siu'-k'ao 鈎手拷; k'ao siu'-k'ao 拷手拷
MALEDICTION, tsiu'-mô 咒罵	MANACLES, siu'-k'ao 手拷 (ih-fu)
MALEFACTOR, væn'-nying 犯人°; ze'-væn 罪犯	MANAGE, to bæn 辦; kwun 管; liao-li' 料理; diao-du' 調度; — affairs, bæn-z' 辦事; manages well, diao-du'-leh hao' 調度得° 好; I can — it, ngö'-hao liao-li' 我好料理; — a family, djü kō' 治家°; kwun' kō' 管家°
MALEVOLENT, oh'-doh 惡毒; likes others to have trouble, hwun'-hyi bih'-nying ky'üoh'-kw'u 歡喜別人吃苦	MANAGEMENT, has good —, yin hao en'-föng 有好安頓°
MALICIOUS, injuring without cause, vu-kwu' 'æ'-nying' 無故害人°; — accusation, vu-kao' 詆告	MANAGER, we-deo' 爲頭; — (of larger affairs), tong'-z 董事; siu'-z 首事
MALIGN, to pöng'-hwe 謗毀	MANCHU, Mun'-tsiu nyung' 滿洲人°; — language, Mun'-tsiu wö' 滿洲話; — characters, Mun'-tsiu z' 滿洲字
MALIGNANT, hyüong-hyüong'-go 兇个° 人°; very —, hyüong sah'-sah 兇煞; — disease, hyüong-bing' 困病	MANDARIN, kwun 官; kwun-fu' 官府; kwun-yün' 官員 (ih-we); — dialect, kwun'-wö' 官話; — ducks, ün'-iang' 鴛鴦
MALLEABLE, hao' tang boh'-go 好打薄个°	MANDATE, imperial —, wöng'-ming' 皇命; zöng-yü' 上諭; sing'-ts 聖旨
MALLET, moh-djü' 木鎚; heavy —, lön-deo-djü' 柳頭鎚; jü'-lön-deo' 樹柳頭 (ih-go)	MANE of a horse, mö'-tsong-mao' 馬鬃毛
MALTREAT, to long-song' 弄唆°; tsiu-tsöh' 收拾; — greatly, tsao-t'ah' 蹤蹋	MANFULLY, bravely, üong'-ken 勇敢; kóng-üong' 剛勇
MAMMALIA, ky'üoh-na' keh' ih-le' 吃媚這一類	MANGER, horse's mö'-zao 馬槽
MAN, nyung 人°; every —, ko'-ko-nyung 個個人°; all men, cong-nyung 衆人°; — of propriety or influence, do-nyung'-do-mö' 大丈夫°	MANGY dog, fah-la'-keo 發癩狗
MAN OF WAR, ping-jün' 兵船; p'aö'-jün 破船; tsin'-jün 戰船 (ih-tsah)	MANGLED, keh'-wu-de 割爛了°; ng'-hwö paö'-lih-de 五花爆裂了°

MANHOOD, arrived at —, zōng' ting'-de 上丁了°; dzing-nying'-tsiang- da'-de 成人°長大了°; ditto (in reproach), ts'ih'-dziang'-pah - do' 七長八大°

MANIAC, vu'-tin-ts 武癱子

MANIFEST, ship's jün-cü' pao'-tæn 船主報單; ho'-tæn 貨單

MANIFEST, to hyin 顯; lu 露; piao 表; hyin'-c'ih-læ 顯出來; lu'-c'ih-læ' 露出來

MANIFESTLY, ming-tōng'-tōng 分明°; hyin'-jün 顯然; hyin'-kyin 顯見

MANIFESTO, imperial wōng-pōng' 皇榜; official —, kao'-z 告示

MANIFOLD varieties, or changes, ts'in-pin'-væn'-hwô 千變萬化; many forms, to'-leh-kying'-go yiang'-shih 多°得緊個樣式

MANKIND, nyin' ih-le' 人°一類; all —, 'en'-t'in-ô nyin' 合°天下人°

MANLY, ziang hao-hen' ka 正像好漢

MANNER, fashion, t'æ'-du 態度; ti'-t'æ 體態; yiang 樣; in like —, ih-yiang'-go 一樣个°; do it in this —, ka' siang-mao tso' 如此°做; his — is pleasing, gyi'-go t'æ'-du hao' 其个°態度好; his — of speaking is good, gyi'-go dæn-t'u' hao' 其个°談吐好; — of expressing one's self, kōng'-fah 講°法; has no manners, m̄-li'-kyi' 無°禮體°

MANNERS, or customs, fong-djoh' 風俗; hyiang-fōng' 鄉風

MANSION, fu'-zōng 府上; fu'-di 府第; tseng-fu' 尊府

MANTEL or MANTLE-PIECE, ho'-lu-teng; ho'-lu zōng-go koh'-kyi 火爐上个°搁几

MANUFACTORY, tsoh'-dziang 作場; fōng 坊; silk —, kyi-fōng' 機坊; powder —, ho'-yah-gyioh' 火藥局

MANUFACTURE, to cü'-zao 製造

MANURE, bi 肥; feng糞; liao 料; exchange money for —, wun bi' 換糞; — cakes, k'ōng'-sô 坑沙

MANURE, to — land, üong din' 塗田; to water with —, kyiao bi' 洒糞。

MANUSCRIPT, rough draft, ts'ao'-kao 草稿; the improved —, ts'ing'-kao 清稿

MANY, hyü'-to 許多; yiu'-ho; to 多; zing'-kyi; to-siao'; very —, to-to' 多多; ting-to 頂多; to-to'-ih-jün' 多多益善; how — men? to-siao' nyin' ni? 多少人°呢; not —, m̄-to-siao 無°多少; feh-to' 弗多; hao-kyi'-go 好幾個°; — times, hyü'-to' tsao'-su 許多回數; too —, t'eh' to 太多; — thanks, to zia' 多謝°; so —, keh-tang'; ka-sing'.

MAP, di-li'-du 地理圖 (ih-go, or if for hang-ing, ih-foh); — of the world, di-giyu'-du' 地球圖

MAPLE, fong-jü' 楓樹 (ih-cü)
 MAR, to damage, seng'-söng 損傷；
her beauty is marred by the blemish, gyi'-go me'-mao be yüö'-tin ta'-loh 其个°美貌被瑕玷減°色°; gyi'-go me'-mao be yüö'-tin sô 'æ' 其个°美貌被瑕玷所害
 MARBLE, Da-li'-zah 大理石°;
 T'a'-wu-zah 太°湖石°; yüing-zah' 雲石°

MARBLED paper, yüing-zah'-tsin 雲石°箋

MARCHING, tired with —, (or walking), tseö'-vah-liao 走乏了

MARE, ts'-mô' 峨馬 (ih-p'ih)

MARGIN, pin 邊; piñ-yin' 邊沿; — of a river, kóng' pin-yin' 江°邊沿; — of a leaf, pin-da' 邊; upper — ditto, zöng'-kah 上格; t'in-deo'; lower ditto, 'ö'-kah 下格; ti'-kah 底格

MARK, or sign of something, kyi'-nying 記認°; kyi'-ao 記號; trace, or the — of a sore, 'eng-tsib' 痘跡; trace, u 痘°; finger —, ts'-tsih u 指跡痕°; — of folding, tsih'-u 摺痕°; üih'-u 撻痕°; ink — (spot), moh-tsib' 墨跡; one's private —, hwô-iah' 花押; hwô-z' 花字; receive the — of a Buddhist priest, ziü ka' 受戒°; marks of having been moved, ying-tsib' hao'-ziang dong'-ko-liao 形跡好像動過了

MARK, to make a — as a sign, tso' kyi'-nying 做記認°; tso' kyi'-ao 做記號; to make or leave a mark (or spot), tang tsih' 遺跡; — perpendiculary (as an incorrect character), dzih 直; — with a hot iron, t'öng kyi'-ao 燙記號; — with attention, and remember, sing'-li tang' ih-go kyi', kyi'-tih 牢°牢切°記 MARKET, z'-min-zöng' 市面上; z'-k'eo 市口; country —, z'-cing 市鎮; — day, z'-nyih 市日°; to come into — (as fruit), zöng-z' 上市; have cherries come into —? ang-dao' zöng-leh ma 櫻桃出°了°嗎? to go to —, c'ih z' ky'i 出市去°; ditto early in the morning, c'ih tsao' z ky'i' 出早市去°; — price, z'-kô 市價°; — street, ka z' 街°市; no — (for it), z' zöng m̄ siao-dziang' 市上無銷場

MARKETABLE, yiu siao-dziang' 有銷場; siao'-leh-diao'-go 銷得去°個

MARKET-MAN, (the seller), 'öng-fæn' 行販; (the buyer), ma'-bæn 買辦

MARKING-LINE, carpenter's ink —, moh-sin' 墨線; tailor's powder —, feng'-sin 粉線

MARRIAGE, tso-ts'ing' 做親; dzing-ts'ing' 成親; hao'-nyih 好日°; to consult about a —,

nyi-ts'ing' 議親；— contract,
hweng-shü' 婚書；shü-ts' 禮書°；— dower from the father,
tsöng-lin' 粧奩；kō'-tsöng 嫁粧；kō'-ts 嫁奩°；—, from the bridegroom, or his father, p'ing-li 聘禮

MARRIED, hao'-nyih-ko'-de 完姻°過了°；not yet —, feh-zing' hao'-nyih-ko 弗曾完姻°；(said of the man), feh-zing' c'ü-ts'ing' 弗曾娶親；(said of the woman), feh-zing' ko'-meng' 弗曾過門；vi-dzeng' c'ih-kō' 未曾出嫁。

MARROW, kweh'-si 骨髓

MARRY, to — a wife, c'ü-ts'ing' 娶親；t'aot-s'ing' 迎親；c'ü lao'-nyüing 娶妻°；dæ lao'-nyüing 擡新人°；— a husband, c'ih-kō' 出嫁；c'ih-koh' 出閣；tso sing-vu' 做新婦；— a second wife, dzoh c'ü' 繢娶；— a second husband, tsæ' tsiao 再醮

MART, busy mó'-deo 馬頭

MARTIAL, vu 武；— appearance, vu' siang 武相；— law, kyüing fah' 軍法

MARTYR for one's religion, we dao'-li cü-ming'-go 爲道理致命个。

MARVELOUS, gyi-kwa' 奇怪°；hyi-gyi' 希奇

MASCULINE, yüong 雄；— gender, yüong' ih-le' 雄一類

MASH, to sōng-wu' 春腐°, nyin'-se 研碎；to crush, ah'-wu 壓腐°

MASK, yia'-wu-lin'；to wear a —, ta kyü'-lin 帶鬼°臉

MASON, nyi-shü'-s-vu' 泥水司務；nyi-ziang' 泥匠；stone —, zah'-s-vu' 石司務；zah-ziang' 石匠

MASS, a lump, ih-dön' 一團；to say —, tso' mi'-sah 做彌撒；the masses, cong' pah'-sing 衆百°姓

MASSACRE, to sah'-loh 殺戮；— all in a city, du-dzing' 屠城；— a village, mih ts'eng' 滅村°

MASSIVE, yi-do' yi-djong' 叉°大叉°重

MAST, we 桅；we-ken' 桅杆 (ih-ts)

MASTER of a house, cü'-nying-kō' 主人°家°；tōng-kō' 當家°；— workman, tsoh'-deo 作頭；— of a shop (hired), pō'-dæ sin'-sang 當手°先生°；ditto who has the capital, lang'-z；tong-kō' 東家°；teacher, sin-sang' 先生°；(politely styled) lao'-fu-ts 老夫子；(native) — of Arts, kyü'-nying 舉人°

MASTERS, he who — great difficulties, will become a great man, ziü'-teh kw'u' cong kw'u', fōng-we jing-zōng'-jing 受得苦中苦方為人上人

MASTERY, strive for —, pih-gying' 比勵

MASTICATE, *to ziah* 嚼

MAT, *zih* 蕎; *zih-ts'* 蕎子 (*ih-diao*); *rattan table* —, *deng-din'* 篓墊; — *made from palmetto fibres*, *tsong-tsin'* 棕荐; *foot* —, *t'ô-kyiah'-go din'-ts* 刷鞋。泥的墊子; — *awning*, *liang'-bang'* 凉棚; — *shed*, *bong-ts'* 蓬子

MATCH, *lucifer* *z-læ'-ho* 自來火; — *box*, *z-læ'-ho 'eh-ts'* 自來火盒子; — *paper*, *ho'-ts* 火紙

MATCH, *a happy* — *is made in Heaven*, *T'in-s' liang-yün'* 天賜良緣

MATCH, *to p'e* 配; *p'e'-long* 配攏; *p'e'-dzing* 配成; *p'e'-zōng* 配上; — *colors*, *p'e'-long ping'-seh* 配攏并色; — *this color*, *p'e'-keh'-go ngæn-seh'* 配這個顏色; *the two are well matched*, *liang'-go p'e'-dzing' ih-te'* 兩個配成一對

MATE, *companion*, *bun* 伴; *dong-bun'* 同伴; *first* — *on a ship*, *da-fu'* 大副; *second* —, *nyi-fu'* 二副; *school* —, *dong-ts'ōng'* 同窓; *lost her* — (*the pair parted*), *ts'ah te'-de* 拆對了。

MATERIALS, *liao-tsoh'* 料作; *tsoh'-liao* 作料

MATERNAL love, *ah-nyiang'-go dz-sing'* 母之慈心; *ah-nyiang'-go æ'-sing'* 母之愛心; — *uncle*, *nyiang-gyiu'* 娘舅; *gyiu'-gyiu'*

舅舅; — *grandfather*, *nga-kong'* 外公; *grandmother*, *nga-bo'* 外婆

MATHEMATICIAN, *the imperial* — *and astronomer*, *ky'ing-t'in'-kæn* 欽天監

MATHEMATICS, *sön'-yüoh* or *sön'-oh* 算學

MATTER, *the essence of* —, *tsih* 質; *properties of* —, *væn-veh'-go sing'-tsih* 萬物個性質; *what's the* —? *soh'-go z-ken'* 甚麼事幹? *trifling* —, *siao' z* 小事; *pus*, *nong* 肥; *ao-tsao'* 壅糟

MATTING, *di-zih'* 地蓆; — *in the long piece*, *do-bæn'-deo*, *tsing-kw'e' zih* 一塊正席; *a roll of* — (large), *ih-döñ' zih*; *ih-kw'eng' zih* 一捆蓆; *coarse* — *for wrapping*, *bu-pao'* 蒲包

MATURE in knowledge, *cü'-sih joh'* 知識熟; — *fruit*, *ko'-ts joh'* 菓子熟; *that child is very* —, *keh'-go siao nyi'ng' yiu do nyi'ng' t'i'-liao* 這個小孩有大體統

MATURITY, *arrived at years of* —, *do-tsoh'-de* 大足了; *dziang-tsoh'-de* 長足了

MAXIM, *keh'-yin* 格言

MAY *do it*, *k'o-yi tso'* 可以做; *hao' tso* 好做; *hao'-s-teh* 好使得; — *be so*, *'oh-tsia' z-ka'* 或者如此

ME, *ngô* 我; *he told* —, *gyi' wô-*

hyiang-ngô'-ko'-de 其向我話過了。; gyi teng' ngô' wô-ko'-de 其與我話過了。

MEAL, *a* ih-djü' 一節; ih-ts'aen' 一餐; ih-teng' 一頓; — of rice, ih-djü væn' 一筋飯

MEAL, feng 粉; corn, loh-koh' feng 穀穀粉; wheat flour, min-feng' 麵粉

MEAN about little things, si'-si se'se' 細細碎碎; low, ti-vi' 低微; pe-zin' 卑賤; 'ô'-zin 下賤; stingy, sing'-jih pi'-si 心術鄙細; — action, 'ô'-tsol'-ang-we' 下作行爲; — spirit-ed, kyî'-liang 'ah-tsah' 氣量狹窄; k'aen-kyiang'.

MEAN, to intend, siang 想; what do you — to do? ng' siang tso-soh'-si 你°想做甚°麼°? what do you —? ng' yiu soh'-go'i-s 你°有甚°麼°意思?

MEANING, i'-s 意思; ka'-shih 解°說; saying one thing, — another, k'eo' feh te' sing 口弗對心; yiu' k'eo m̄ sing' 有口無心

MEANLY, to treat a person —, boh-dæ' nying-kô' 薄待人家。

MEANS to an end, fông-fah' 方法; fab'-ts 法子; no — of attaining, m̄'-neh fab'-ts hao teh'-djoh 沒有°法子好得着; by no —, bing'-fi 並非; bing'-feh-z 並弗是; by all —, vu-pih'-ts 務必

MEAN-TIME, in the —, ts'ing wông' feh tsih-gao' z-'eo' 青黃不接時候

MEASLES, ts'u'-ts 瘡子; sick with the —, c'ih' ts'u'-ts 出瘡子

MEASURE, to — in feet and inches, liang ts'ah'-ts'eng 量尺寸; — and see, liang-liang'-k'en 量量看; — in pints, liang sing-teo' 量升斗

MEASURE and compare length, in 腰; — and see, in'-in k'en' 腰看; — by the foot, &c., liang 量; — by the eye, kwu'-kwu-k'en' 估估看; — land, or boats, dziang'-liang 丈量; — the person*, liang sing-kô' 量身架

* The Chinese do not measure the person except in the case of criminals.

MEASURE, quart — (nearly), ih-sing' 一升; 10 quarts, ih-teo' 一斗; 10 teo, ih-zah' 一石; do according to the — of your ability, liang-lih' r-ying' 量力而行 (veng.)

MEASURING, the art, or way of —, liang-fah' 量法

MEAT, nyüoh* 肉°; lean —, tsing-nyüoh' 精肉°

* Nyüoh used alone signifies pork.

MECHANIC, s-vu' 司務

MEDDLE, to — with other people's affairs, kwun 'æn-tsiang' 管閒帳; need not — with my affairs, hao-vong' kwun ngô'-go 'æn-tsiang' 不用°管我个°

閒帳; — <i>in conversation</i> , ts'ah- eü' 話嘴; ts'ah-yin' 話言	nying-tsih' 過接; <i>failed to</i> —, we'-feh-kyin' 會弗見; tq- <i>as- semble</i> , jü'-long 聚攏; kwe- long' 歸攏; <i>to befall one</i> , tsao-djoh' 遭着°; ling-djoh' 臨 着°; — <i>with an accident</i> , tsao'- djoh hwe'-ky'i 遭着°晦氣
MEDDLESOME <i>in affairs</i> , to-kwun' 'æn-tsiang' 多管閒°帳; to-z'-go 多事个°; — <i>in touching</i> , ts'ih'- siu pah-kyiah' 七手八脚; — <i>in answering when not wanted</i> , ts'ih-tah' pah-tah' 七嗒八嗒	MELANCHOLY, iu-üoh' 憂鬱; meng-meng'-peh-loh' 悶悶不樂
MEDIATE, <i>to</i> ts'ah-kyün' 話勸	MELOW, nen-joh' 軟°熟
MEDIATOR, Cong-pao' 中保; <i>to</i> <i>act as a</i> — <i>in making peace</i> , tso' 'o-z' nyiing 做和事人°	MELODY, ing-yüing' diao-'o' 音 韻調和; — <i>of instruments</i> , ing-yüoh' diao-'o' 音樂調和
MEDICINE, yiah 藥; <i>to take</i> —, kyüoh yiah' 吃°藥; <i>feel the</i> <i>effect of</i> —, teh' yiah lih' 得藥 力; <i>the study of</i> — (healing), i-yüoh' 醫學	MELON, kwô 瓜; <i>water—seeds</i> , kwô-ts' 瓜子
MEDITATE, <i>to think quietly</i> , zing- zing'-go ts'eng' 靜靜个°忖; <i>secretly</i> — <i>doing</i> , en'-di shih- siang' 喷地設想	MELT, <i>to</i> sah; yang-k'æ' 煙開; hwô'-k'æ 化開; — <i>silver</i> , sah- nying'-ts 煙°銀子
MEDIUM, <i>observe a due</i> —, tsiah'- wu-gyi-cong' 酣乎其中	MEMBERS <i>of the body</i> , ts-t'i' 肢 體; <i>all the ditto</i> , s'-ts-pah'-t'i' 四 肢百°體; <i>church</i> —, kyiao'- yin 教友
MEDLEY <i>of things</i> , tong-si' se'- zeh 東西碎雜; zeh'-keh- leng'-teng tong-si' 雜件°東西	MEMOIR, 'ang-jih' 行述; <i>brief</i> —, djün 傳; <i>the</i> — <i>of Confucius</i> , K'ong'-fu-ts-go 'ang-jih' 孔夫 子个°行述
MEEK, weng-ziu' 溫柔; weng- 'o' 溫和	MEMORABLE, üong' feh möng- kyi' 永弗忘°記; ts'ih'-kyi'- dzæ-sing' 切記在心
MEET, <i>to</i> p'ong'-djoh 逢°着°; nyü-djoh' 遇着°; we-djoh' 會 着°; — <i>accidentally</i> , ngeo'-jün p'ong'-djoh 偶然逢°着°; — <i>suddenly, or for the first time</i> , p'ih-min k'en-kyin 劈面看見; — <i>(again) tomorrow</i> , ming-tsiao' we' 明朝會; <i>to go to</i> —,	MEMORANDUM-BOOK, dzeng-kyi'- bu 存記簿
	MEMORIAL (<i>to officials</i>), dzing-dz' 呈詞; ping'-ten 禮單; — <i>from</i> <i>higher officers</i> , <i>to the emperor</i> , tseo'-tsöng 奏章; peng'-tsöng 本章

MEMORY, kyi'-sing 記性; excellent — (see, then remember), ko'-moh-peh-vông' 過目不忘

MENCIUS, Mang'-fu-ts 孟夫子

MEND, to ts'eh'-dzæn 摄綻; siu-pu' 修補; to patch, pu 補; — (darn), kang 耕°; to repair, siu-修; siu-li' 修理; — stockings, kang mah' 耕°襪; ditto by patching, pu mah'; — bowls, &c. (with nails), ting un' 鉗碗; If we do not — the little holes, the big holes will cry out bitterly, "siao dong' feh pu', do dong kyiao kw'u" 忽小害°大°; — by stitching together, vong-tæn'-long 縫攏

MENSES, yüih-kying' 月經; yüih-kö' 月°家°; to have — (at first), kyi-sing cün 身體°轉; suppression of —, yüih-kying' dingtsih' 月經停積

MENTAL ability, dzæ-neng' 才能; dzæ-'oh' 才學°; — effort, lao-sing' 勞心; to use ditto, yüong sing-kyi' 用心機

MENTION, to di-kyi' 提起; need not — names, feh pih' di-kyi' ming-deo' 弗必提起名頭

MERCENARY, tsih-ts'eng' dong-din' 只付銅錢°; li'-sing djong' 利心重

MERCHANDIZE, ho'-veh 貨物; foreign —, yang ho' 洋貨

MERCHANT, sōng 商; sōng-kö' 商家°; traveling —, k'ah'-sōng 客商; k'ah'-nying 客人°;

silk —, s-sōng'-kō 絲商; he is a traveling —, gyi tso k'ah we sōng 其出°門°爲商

MERCIFUL, dz-pe'-go 慈悲个°; nyün'-sing-dziang'-go 軟心腸个°

MERCILESS, sing oh' 心惡; sing-heng' 心狠; vu dz-sing' go 無慈悲个°

MERCURY, shü'-nying 水°銀

MERCY, dz-pe' 慈悲; the goddess of —, Kwun-ing' bu-sah' 觀音菩薩

MERELY, tæn-tsih' 單只; peh-ko' 不過; tæn-z' 單是; tsih'-z 只是; kwōng'-z 光是

MERIDIAN, (noon), cong-wu'-sin 中午線; — of longitude, kying-sin' 經線

MERIT, kong-teh' 功德; kong-lao' 功勞; reputation on account of —, kong-ming' 功名

MERIT, to ing-kæ' teh'-djoh 應該得着°; merits reward, li kæ ts'ing-sōng' 理°該請賞

MERITED, ing-teh'-go 應得个°

MERRY, p'ao'-c'ing 不°勝°歡°喜°; kw'a-weh siao-yiao' 快活逍遙

MESHES, ngæn'-ts 眼°洞°; small —, ngæn'-ts mih-kying' 眼°洞°密緊; large —, ngæn'-ts hyi 眼°洞°稀

MESSAGE, verbal k'eo'-sing 口信; want you to take a —, iao ng' ta ih-go k'eo'-sing 要你°

帶。一個。口信; <i>take a — for me</i> , teng ngô' djün ih-kyü wô' 替。我傳一句話	tsing'-wu-z 正午時; <i>just at —</i> , jih-tông' cong wu' 日當中午
MESSENGER, ts'a-s' 差健; — with letters, di-sing'-go-nying 遞信个。人。	MIDDLE, cong-nyiang' 中央°; tông-cong' 當中; tông-cong-nyiang' 當中央°; — of any thing, cong-sing' 中心; in the — of them, ne cong' 內中; — aged, cong-nyin' 中年; — man, cong-nying' 中人; ditto in planning a marriage, me-nying' 媒人。
METALS, ng'-kying keh-le' 五。金這。一。類	MIDDLING, cong-teng' 中等; tsiah'-cong 酌中; pun'-cong-tsiah 半中; cong-bing' 中平; bing-teng' 平等
METAMORPHOSIS, pin'-hwô 變化; — of insects, hwô'-seng 化生	MIDNIGHT, pun'-yia-ko 半夜°過
METAPHOR, tsia'-yüong-go pi'-föng 借。用个。比方	MIDWIFE, siu-sang'-bo 收生°婆; tsih-sang'-go 接生°个; (styled) lao'-nyiang 老娘; nga-bo'.
METEMPSYCHOSIS, loh-dao' 六道; (one kind of) —, deo' t'ae 投胎; <i>the six kinds of —</i> , loh-dao leng-we' 六道輪迴	MIGHT, power, gyün-ping' 權柄; — of body, lih-ky'i' 力氣; gying-dao' 劄道
METEOR yi-sing' 移星; fi-sing' 飛星; liu-sing' 流星	MIGRATE, to tao bih' c'ü ky'i 到別處去; birds — to the south, tiao fi-ko nen' 鳥飛過南
METHOD, föng-fah' 方法; fah'-ts 法子; fah'-tseh 法則; excellent —, miao' fah 妙法	MILD, ūeng-'o' 温和; — disposition, sing'-dzing ūeng-'o' 性情溫和; sing-ky'i' 'o-bing' 性氣和平; næ-sing'-næ-siang' 耐心耐想; — weather, t'in 'o-nön' 天和暖
METHODICAL, en'-bu-dziu-pæn' 按部就班; — in time, or order, en'-pæn-ts 按班子	MILDEW, to fæn 翻; fah 發; fah-me' 發霉; time for —, tso me' z-'eo' 做霉時候; to spoil with —, me'-diao 霉壞; rot with —, me'-kæn 霉爛
METROPOLIS, <i>the capital</i> , tu-dzing' 都城; kying-tu' 京都; kying-dzing' 京城	
MEW, to ūyiao.	
MIASMA, ūeng-ky'i' 瘴氣; tsöng'-ky'i' 瘴氣	
MICA, foliated ts'in'-zeng-ts' 千層紙	
MICROSCOPE, hyin'-vi-kying' 顯微鏡 (ih-go, ih-kô)	
MIDDAY, tông tsiu'-ko 當晝;	

MILDEWED, fah'-c'ih-de 發出
了°; fah-pæn'-de 發斑了°;
fah-pæn-tin'-de 發斑點了°

MLE (Chinese, about one third of
an English —), ih li' 一里

MILITARY officers, vu'-kwun 武
官; — art, vu' nyi 武藝

MILITIA, hyiang-yüong' 鄉勇

MILK, na 嫌 or 團; yellow cow's
—, wōng-ngeo' na 黃牛° 嫌;
buffalo's —, shū'-ngeo na 水°
牛° 嫌; deer's —, jū'-loh 乳
酪

MILK, to dziu-na' 挌° 嫌; te-na'
滴° 嫌

MILKMAN, ma - ngeo - na' - nyi
賣牛° 嫌人°

MILKY-WAY, t'in-'o' 天河

MILL, stone mo 磨; wooden —
for hulling grain, long 薊 (ih-
dju'); buffalo ditto, nyin'-ts 碾
子 (ih-go); flour —, and —
room, lo-mo'-fōng 羅磨坊

MILLET, (generic name) kao-
liang' 膏粱 fine yellow —, soh
粟; siao'-mi 小米; red —,
lu-tsi' 穂穄

MILLION, a ih-pah' væn 一百°
萬; ih-ziao 一兆; ten millions,
ts'in væn' 千萬

MIMIC, to k'en-yiang'-oh-yiang'
看樣學° 樣; mimics well, 'oh-
leh ziang' 學° 得° 像; tsōng-leh
ziang' 裝得° 像

MINCE, to hash fine, tsən se' 切
碎; minced meat, tsən-leh se'-se-

go nyüoh' 切° 得° 細° 碎个° 肉°
MIND, the intellect, sing-kyi' 心機;
fine —, sing-kyi' ling-ky'iao' 心
機靈巧; — or heart, sing 心;
sing-di' 心地; — made up, cü'-i
ding'-de 主意定了°; out of
one's —, shih-sing'-de 失心了°;
sing wu'-de 心糊了°; engraved
on the —, sing'-li k'eh'-tih 心
裡刻的; — confused, sing lön'
心亂; wu-li'-wu-du' 霧裡糊
塗; to put him in —, di-gyi deo'
提其頭; to keep in —, fōng'
lae sing zōng' 放在° 心上; dze
sing' 在心

MIND, to obey, t'ing'-dzong 聽從;
t'ing 聽; i 依; i-dzong' 依從;
do not — it, k'o-yi feh pih' dze i'
可以° 弗必在意; to attend to,
tōng-sing' 當心; liu-sing' 留
心; yüong sing' 用心; dziah'
lae i'-li 着意; — your own
business, siu ng'-go peng'-veng
守你° 个° 本分; ditto, in a
good sense, en-veng'-siu-kyi' 安
分守己

MINE, ngô'-go 我个°; that book is
—, keh'-peng shü z ngô'-go 這
本書是我个°

MINE, gold kying sən' 金山;
coal —, me-k'ang' 煤坑; me-
yiao' 煤窯; me-sən' 煤山

MINER in coal, k'æ me-t'aen'-go
nying' 開煤礦° 个° 人°; — for
gold, dao-kying-sō'-go 淘金沙
个°

MINERALOGY, kying-zah'-go 'oh-veng' 金石。個學。問; kying-zih' ts-yüoh' 金石之學 (veng.)	MIRROR, kying'-ts 鏡子; <i>large</i> —, tsiah'-i-kying 著衣鏡 (ih-min)
MINGLE, <i>to</i> 'o-tæn'-long 和攏; <i>to blend</i> , diao-'o' 調和	MIRTH, hyi'-siao-yin-k'æ' 喜笑 顏開; <i>noisy</i> —, ho-lo'-da-siao' 呵呵。大笑
MINISTER of state, da-dzing' 大臣; <i>prime</i> —, tsæ'-siang 宰相; cong-döng' 中堂; — of religion, kyiao'-s 教師	MISANTHROPIC, u'-su cong'-nying-go 惡衆人。個。
MINISTER, <i>to serve</i> , voh-z' 服事; <i>to wait upon</i> , tōng-dzih' 當值; — <i>to one's wants</i> , tsiao'-ing 照應; tsiao'-kwun 照管; tsiao'-khu 照顧	MISAPPREHEND, <i>to</i> li'-we-ts'o' 理會錯; — (<i>in hearing</i>), t'ing ts'o' 聽錯
MINOR, <i>under age</i> , nyin-ky'ing'-go 年輕。個; nyin-siao'-go 年少。個; nyin-iu'-go 年幼。個。	MISBEHAVE, <i>to</i> feh-siu-veng' 弗守分; feh-en-veng' 弗安分; — <i>one's self</i> , feh en-veng' siu-kyi' 弗安分守己
MINSTREL, dæn-ts'öng'-go nying 弹唱。人。	MISCALCULATE, <i>to</i> sön'-ts'o 算錯; iah'-ts'o 約錯
MINT (for cash), cü'-dzin-gyüoh 鑄錢局; peppermint, bo-ho' 薄荷。	MISCALL, <i>to</i> eo-ts'o' 叫錯; co-dzæn 叫綻
MINUTE (in time), ih feng' 一分; — hand, dziang-tsing' 長針; minutes of a meeting, tsöng-dzing' 章程;	MISCARRIAGE, siao'-ts'æn 小產; do-loh' 墮產
MINUTE, si'-si 細細; dzih-si'-si 極細; mǐ-mǐ kwun' do ziang hwe' ka 細如灰。	MISCELLANEOUS, koh-seh' koh-iyang' 各色各樣; zeh'-keh leng'-teng 雜件; zeh-leng-kwu'-teng 零星什物; — articles, zeh-gyih' tong-si 雜件東西; small ditto, se'-gyin tong'-si 碎件東西
MINUTELY, ts'-si 仔細; dziang-si' 詳細; <i>to investigate</i> —, ts'-si dzö-ts'ah' 仔細查察	MISCHIEF, <i>to do</i> — <i>to things</i> , sön'-æ' tong-si' 傷害東西; <i>to make</i> — (<i>or great trouble</i>), tsiao'-o' 招禍; jō 'o' 惹禍; seng-z'-ts'öng'-o' 生事鬭禍; <i>tattling is sure to make</i> —, pun-teo shih'-wô pih' to z'-fi 搬說話必多是非
MIRACLE, jing-tsih' 神跡; ling-tsih' 靈跡; <i>to work a</i> —, 'ang jing-tsih' 行神跡	MISCHIEVOUS, nyih-siu', nyih-
MIRE, wu na-nyi' 糊泥; wu-nyi-tsiang' 糊坭漿	

kyiah' 開°手閒°腳; *will do harm*, iao ts'ōng 'o' go 要闖禍
个°; — *disposition*, ts'ōng 'o' p'e
闖禍胚; — *like a monkey*, ziang
weh-seng' ka 像猢°猿樣°式°

MISCONDUCT, peh-tön' 'ang-we
不端行°爲; 'ang-we' feh loh'-
dzih 行°爲弗直

MISCOUNT, *to su-ts'o'* 數錯; su-
dzaen' 數綻

MISER, k'en'-dzae-nu' 看財奴
MISERABLE, kw'u'-leh k'o'-lin 苦
得°可憐

MISERLY, pi'-si-go 鄙細个°
MISERY, kw'u'-næn 苦難; wæn'-
næn 患難; tsæ-næn' 災難; 'o'-
næn 祸難

MISFORTUNE, feh kyih'-li z-ken'
弗吉利事幹; feh jing'-liu z'-
t'i 弗順溜事體; *to meet*
with a —, p'ong'-djoh hwe'-ky'i
z-ken' 逢°着°晦氣事幹

MISGIVINGS, ts'æ-nyi' 猜疑; *have*
—, yiu ts'æ-nyi' sing 有猜疑心

MISGOVERN, *to kwun'-li* feh hao'
管理弗好; — (as an official),
djü-li' pah'-sing ky'in' hao 治理百姓
弗°好

MISINTERPRET, *to ziang'-diao* 詳
壞。

MISJUDGE, *to liao-ts'o'* 料錯;
k'en-ts'o' 看錯; *I misjudged*
him, ngô ts'o', liao-gyi-feh-tao'
我錯料其弗到

MISLAY, *to place wrongly*, fōng'-
ts'o 放錯; fōng'-dzaen 放綻;

to forget or not know where laid,
feh'-tsiao' en' lae 'ah-li' 弗知°
安在°何°處°

MISLEAD, *to ta'-li-ts'o'* 帶°累錯;
he misled me, gyi ta'-li ngô ts'o'
其帶°累°我錯; gyi 'æ'-ngô-
ts'o' 其害我錯

MISMANAGE, *to diao-du'* feh hao'
調度弗好; bæn-li' feh-hao'
辦理弗好

MISPLACE, *to fōng'-ts'o'* 放錯;
en-ts'o' 安錯

MISREPRESENT, *to lön-shih'-tiao-*
pi' 亂說刁渡; wu-yin'-lön-
diao' 胡言亂道

MISS, kwu-nyiang' 姑娘; *an offi-*
cer's daughter, siao'-tsia 小姐

MISS, *to — in throwing*, tiu feh-
djoh' 丟弗着°; — *in firing*, &c,
tang'-feh-djoh 打弗着°; — *by*
omitting, ts'o'-loh 錯落; — *an*
opportunity, ts'o'-ko kyi-we' 錯
過機會

MISSING, feb-kyin'-de 弗見了°;
m-dziah'-loh 無°着°落

MISSPEND, *to yüong-ts'o'* 用錯;
to squander money, lōng'-fi 浪費;
— *time*, ts'o'-ko kwōng-ing'
錯過光陰

MIST, vi-vi'-si'-yü 微微細雨;
yü'-mao-s' 雨絲; — *is falling*,
lae-tih loh yü'-mao-s' 正在°下°
雨絲

MISTAKE, ts'o' 錯; ts'o'-c'ü 錯
處; dzæn 綻'; *has many mistakes*, ts'o'-c'ü to-leh-kying' 錯

處多得°緊；ts'ih'-dzaen pah-dzaen' 七綻八綻；ts'ih'-ts'o pah'-ts'o 七錯八錯	MIXED, jumbled, kah'-dzeh 夾°雜；— as men and women sitting together, weng'-dzeh 混雜；— confusedly, zeh-ts'ih' zeh-pah' 雜七雜八
MISTAKE, to ts'o'-ts'oh 錯錯；siaug'-ts'o 想錯 (See Wrong)；k'en'-ts'o 看錯；— in recognizing a person, nying-ts'o 認錯；— in speaking, kōng'-ts'o 講錯	MOAT, city 'ao-'o' 濠河；ding'-o' 城河；wall and —, ding-dzi' 城池
MISTER, or MR., (to teachers, and generally to all but artizans), Sim-sang' 先生；(to officers), lao'-yia 老爺；(to mechanics), s-vu' 司務	MOB, to nao-z' 闹事；the —, yia'-ky'i pab'-sing 野民；the expedients of a — are numberless, mæn'-fah sæn'-ts'in 蠻法三千
MISTRESS, or MRS., (to a teacher's wife), s-meo' 師母；(to an officer's wife), na'-na 奶奶；(to an officer's mother), t'a'-t'a 太太；— of a house, nyü tong'-kô 女東家；tong-kô' 東家；langz-bo'；Mrs Wóng, Wóng-s-meo' 王師母；Wóng'-kô-sao 王家嫂	MOCK, to tsao-siao' 嘲笑；c'ü'-siao 取笑
MISTRUST, to sing'-li nyi'-oh' 心裡疑惑；half trust, half —, pun'-sing pun-nyi' 半信半疑	MOCK elephant, tsöng-bah-ziang' 裝扮白象
MISUNDERSTAND, to i'-s feh-tong' 意思弗懂；to hear wrong, t'ing'-ts'o 聽錯	MODEL, form, or mold, mo-ts' 模子；mo-yiang' 模樣；pattern, yang'-ts 樣子
MISUSE, to dæ-wa' 待辱；k'eh'-boh dæ 刻薄待；'æ害	MODEL, to form after a —, tsiao mo'-ts tso' 照模子做；— in clay, su 塑
MITIGATE, to kæn-ky'ing' 減輕	MODERATE, is yiu tsih'-cü 有節制；be —, yüong-tsih'-cü 用節制；not too much, nor too little, feh-to' feh-siao' 弗多弗少
MIX, to 'o-long' 和攏；'o-tæn-long'；c'ün'-long 攢攏；— (as medicines), keh'-long 合攏；— smoothly, 'o-leh diao-yüing' 和得調勻；diao-'o' 調和	MODERATE, to restrain, ah'-djü 壓住；tsu'-djü 阻住；— the fire, ho' long-leh iu'-tin 火弄得幽點
	MODERATION, siu-lin' 收斂；tsih'-cü 節制；prudence, kying-we' 經緯；person of one, nying yiu tsih-cü 人有節制；fond of —, æ siu-lin-go 爰

收歛个°; *having no —*, yǎn-tsih'-cü-go 無°節制个°; yǎn-kying-we'-go 無°經緯个°。

MODERN style, z-shih' 時式°; z-kw'ün' 時款; — times, tōng kying' z-shū' 當今時世; — times are not equal to the ancient, kying-nāen'-kān peh-jü kwu-z-tsin' 今不如古

MODEST, yiu lin-c'ü' 有廉恥; iao lin-c'ü' 要廉恥; min-bi boh' 面皮薄; — (as a girl), p'ō in'-siu 怕羞

MODULATE, *to — the voice, singing'* p'e'-teh diao-yüing' 聲音配搭調勻

MOHAMMEDAN, We-ts' 回子 (ih-go) not respectful.

MOHAMMEDANISM, We-we'-kyiao 回教

MOIST, dziao 潮; dziao-sih' 潮濕; just—enough, as fresh food, &c., ts-jing' 滋潤; *to become —*, fæn dziao' 汗潮; wæn dziao' 還潮

MOISTEN, *to long-long' sib* 弄弄濕; peh gyi ts-jing' 傅°其滋潤; *to be moistened by rain*, ling-sih' 淋濕

MOISTURE, dziao-sih' 潮濕; sih'-ky'i 濕氣; much —, dziao-sih' to' 潮濕多

MOLASSES, dōng-lu' 糖滷

MOLD, MOULD, soft earth, haō' nyi-nyüoh' 好坭; thick skinny — (from damp), bah-fu' 白°陪; pæn-mao' 斑毛; spoiled

from —, me-læn'-de 霉爛了°

MOLD, MOULD, mo'-ts 模子; mo'-yang 模樣; su'-ts 塑子

MOLD, MOULD, *to* fah'-c'ih 發出; —(with hairs), fah-pæn-mao' 發斑毛; fah hwō' 發花; — — a vessel, dzing ky'i 成器; — (as clay), nyiah 拏; su'-c'ih-læ 塑出來; *to cast*, cü'-c'ih-læ 鑄出來; kyiao-c'ih'-læ 澆出來

MOLDER, MOULDER, *to — away*, (as wood, stone, &c.), dzin'-dzin siao-mo' 漸漸消磨; — (as dead bodies, &c.), dzin'-dzin siao-hwō' 漸漸消化

MOLDY, MOULDY, fah'-c'ih-de 發出了°; fah-bah-fu'-de 發白°陪了°; fah-pæn-mao'-de 發斑毛了°

MOLEST, *to næn-we'* 難爲

MOLT, MOULT, *to t'eng mao'* 褪毛; wun-mao' 換毛

MOMENT, a ih-hyih' kong-fu' — 歇工夫; ih-sin' kong-fu' — 線工夫; ih-tin' kong-fu' — 點工夫; *wait a —*, teng' ih-hyih' 等一歇

MONARCH, kyüing-wōng' 君王; wōng-ti' 皇帝

MONARCHY, kyüing-cü'-ts koh' 君主之國

MONASTERY, Buddhist z 寺; en 菴; Taoist —, kwun 觀

MONDAY, li-pa-ih' 禮拜°一; (according to the Roman Catholics), tsin-li-nyi' 曉禮二°

MONEY, *silver*, nyin-ts' 銀子; nyin-dzin' 銀錢; *cash*, dong-din' 銅錢°; *dollars*, faen-ping' 番餅; *travelling* —, bun-jün' 盤纏。

MONEY-BOX, dzin-dong' 錢筭; dzin-teo' 錢斗

MONEY-CHANGER, dzin-tin'-kwun 錢店主°人'; *ditto's shop*, dzin-tin' 錢店; *ditto small*, yin-de'-tin 現兌店

MONEY-LENDER, fōng-nying-bun'-go 放銀盤利°; fōng-dong-din'-go 放銅錢°个°; fōng-tsa'-go 放債°个°

MONGOLIAN, Mong-kwu'-nying 蒙古人°; Dah-ts' 鞑子

MONK, *Buddhist* seng-kō' 僧家°; 'o-zōng' 和尙; *Taoist* —, dao'-z 道士; dao'-kō 道家°; siu-dao'-z 修道士; *Roman Catholic monks* are styled, siang'-kong 相公

MONKEY, weh-seng' 猴°猢; 'eo 猴

MONOPOLIZE, *to* — (in trade), deng'-tsih 團積

MONOPOLY, *to have a* — of, doh-kwæn', doh-sah' 獨關獨塞

MONSOON, *S. W.* si-nen' fong 西南風; *N. E.* — tong-poh' fong 東北風

MONSTER, (*departing from the usual type*), gyi-ying'-kwæ-ziang' 奇形怪狀°

MONSTROUS, *large*, c'ih'-kah do 出格大°

MONTH, *a* ih-ko yüih' 一個月; *the first day of the* —, ts'u-ih' 初一; *the beginning of the* —, yüih-ts'u' 月初; *the middle of the* —, yüih-pun' 月半; yüih-pun-keng' 月半跟; yüih-cong' 月中; *the end of the* —, yüih-ti' 月底

MONTHLY, yüih-yüih' 月月; me'-yüih 每月

MONUMENT, pe 碑; *slab*, pe-ba' 碑牌; — of antiquity, kwu'-tsih 古蹟

MOOD, *temper*, sing'-dzing 性情; *in pleasant* — (time), hwun-hyi'-z'-eo' 歡喜時候

MOON, yüih-liang' 月亮; *new* —, ngo-me' yüih 蟾眉月; *full* —, yüih-liang' dön-yün' 月亮團圓; yüih-liang' tsing'-dön-yün' 月亮正圓

MOONLIGHT, yüih-kwōng' 月光

MOOR, *to* — a boat, boh jün' 治°船

MOPE, *to* laen'-we-jing-z' 懶爲人事

MORAL, *agreeing with the right*, tsing'-kying 正經; tön-tsing' 端正; tsing'-p'a 正派; *the* — (*of a tale*), ih-go yüong-dziang' 一個用場; *the Chinese* — law, ng'-dzōng 五°常 viz. love, justice, politeness, knowledge, and truth.

MORAL *essays*, ky'ün'-shüi-veng'
勸世文; jün-shü' 善書

MORALITY, *to exhort to* —, ky'ün-nying' we jün' 勸人°爲善; *to practise* —, 'ang jün' 行°善

MORE, *to 多*; *a little* —, to' tin
多點; to' ih-ngæn 多一點;
liah-liah' to'-tin 略略多點;
sao'-we to'-tin 稍°爲多點;
siao-shü' to'-tin 少許°多點;
shü-vi' to'-tin 些°微多點; *have*
(you) *any* —? wa-yiu' ma 還°
有嗎? — *than ten*, jih to 十多;
still —, yüih-fah' to 越發多;
yü-kö' to 愈加°多; keng'-kô to'
更加°多; *still — difficult*, yüih-fah nän' 越發難; — *than one*,
feh ts' ih'-go 弗止一個°; *the*
— *the better*, yüih to' yüih haō'
越多越好; *how much* —,
(also *how much less*), 'o-hwōng'
何况; *if I can walk it how*
much — *should you (be able to)*,
ngô' tseo-leh-ky'i', 'o-hwōng' ng'
ni 我走得°去°何况你°呢

MOREOVER, hwōng'-ts'ia 况且°;
ping'-ts'ia 并且°; r-ts'ia' 而
且°; tsæ-wö' 再話

MORNING, t'in-liang' or t'in'-nyiang 天亮; *early in the* —,
tsao'-t'in-liang' 早天亮; *ditto*
(seven or eight o'clock), ts'ing-tsao' 清早; *the forenoon*, zōng-pun'-nyih 上半日°; *the middle of the* —, tsao'-pun-zōng' 早半

日°; — *star*, ng'- kang-hyiao 五°更°曉

MOROSE, sour tempered, geng-cü'-cü; — *in countenance*, min-k'ong' pæn'-pæn-go 面孔板个°

MORROW, ming-tsiao' 明朝

MORSEL, ih tin-tin' 一點點; ih ti'-ti 一滴滴; *a mouthful*, ih-k'eo' 一口

MORTAL, we-si'-go 會死°个°

MORTAR, nyin-bu-tsü' 石臼°; large —, tao'-gyiu 捣臼 (ih-bu); — *for mixing medicines*, jü-peh' 堅鉢; *the pestle*, but used for either pestle or —, tao-ts-den' 杵° (ih-go); lime cement, diao-hao'-liao-go zah-hwe' 調好个°石°灰

MORTGAGE, ti'-ah ky'i 抵押°契; ti'-ah kyü' 抵押°據; tin'-ky'i 典契

MORTGAGE, *to — as security for debt*, ti'-ah 抵押°; *to lease for a certain time and sum, and, at the end of the time, give up the property and receive the money back*, tin 典; — *a wife*, tin lao'-nyüing 典女°人°

MORTIFIED flesh, si nyüoh' 死肉°; wu nyüoh' 腐肉°

MORTIFY, *to — him*, peh gyi t'æn-dæ 俾其坍臺; *extremely mortified (ashamed)*, wōng-k'ong'-yu-di' 惶恐無地; wōng-k'ong'-y়-c'ii-ky'i 惶恐無°處去°

MORTISE, shing'-deo 樵頭；—
fitting exactly, teo shing' 合°樵

MOSQUITO, meng-djong' 蚊°蟲；—
curtain, tsiang'-ts 帳子；—
brush, meng-djong' tæn'-tsiu 撻
蚊°蟲个°簷

Moss, i; ts'ing-i; ts'ing-dæ' 青苔
MOST, very, ting 頂；tse 最；
gyih 極；— excellent, ting' hao
頂好；gyih hao' 極好；dzih
miao' 純妙；kyü tse' 居最；
kyü ting' 居頂；he (has) the —,
gyi, ting' to' 其頂多；the —,
or the greater part, ih do pun'
一大°半；— of the night, pun'
yia to' 半夜°多

MOSTLY good, kyiu' feng hao'
九分好；jih-yiu-kyiu' hao'
十有九好

MOTH, any insect which eats clothes,
wood, &c., cü-djong' 蛀蟲；can-
dle —, fi-ngo'；p'i-söng'-wu-
diah' 撲°燈°蛾°

MOTHER, ah-nyiang' 阿娘；ah'-
並阿媽°；並° or 並-並°；(res-
pectful) meo'-lao 老母；(in
writing) meo'-tsing 母親；my
deceased —, sin-meo' 先母；
my —, kô-meo' 家°母；your
—, ling-döng' 令堂；lao' t'a-
t'a 老太°太°；mother's older
sister, yi-并° 姨媽；mother's
younger sister, siao'-yi 小姨；
mother's brother, gyiu'-gyiu 舅
舅；wife's—, dziang'-並丈母°；
ngoh-meo' 岳母；husband's —,

ah-bo' 阿婆；nyiang'-nyiang
娘娘

MOTHER OF PEARL, yüing-meo'
k'oh' 雲母壳；— shell, lo-
din 螺鈿

MOTION, in læ'-tih dong' 正°在°
動；(as a man, boat, &c.), læ'-
tih 'ang-dong' 正°在°行°動

MOTIONLESS, ih-ngæn' feh-dong'
一點°弗動；dong'-a'-feh-dong'
動也°弗動；sit perfectly —,
zo'-jü T'a'-sæn 坐如泰°山

MOTIVE, i'-kyin 意見；i'-s 意
思；has a —, yiu sing 有心

MOTLEY, ng'-ngæn-loh-seh' 五°
顏°六色

MOULD, MOULDER, MOULDY,
MOULT, See MOLD, MOLDER,
MOLDY, MOLT.

MOUND, teng 墩；te 堆；— of
earth and rubbish, kao-sen'-te
高山堆 (ih-go)

OUNT, to tseo'-zöng 走上；—
(as a scroll, or map), piao wö'
裱畫

OUNTAIN, sæn 山；sæn-ling' 山
嶺 (ih-go); the top of a —, sæn-
ting-den' 山頂頭°；the foot of
a —, sæn-kyiah-'ö' 山脚下°；
pass, sæn-k'eo' 山口；sæn'-cü-
den'-go lu' 山嘴頭°个°路

OURN, to bewail, k'oh 哭；to
utter sorrowfully, kóng'-leb pe-
ts'ih' 講°得°悲切

OURNERS, yiu söng-z' cü'-kwu
有喪事主顧；— following a

coffin, song-sōng'-go nying 送
喪个人。

MOURNFUL, sōng-sing'-siang 傷
心相; *very* —, peh'-jing-siang'
不忍相

MOURNING, *to wear* — (properly
on the head, but used for all),
ta-hao' 帶孝°; *ditto* (properly for
distant relatives), c'ün-su' 穿素;
to wear deep —, ta djong' hao
帶重孝°; *to wear* — *for parents*, siu-cü' 守制; *white*—dress,
hao'-i 孝°衣; *other*—dress,
su'-i 素衣; *to put on* —, (*first*
sackcloth, and then *other garments*),
dzing-voh' 成服; *to put off* —,
mun-voh' 滿服 k'æ-hweng' 開葷; *for whom do you wear* —? ng' c'ün jü'-go su' 你°
穿誰个°素? (*I*) *wear* — *for my father*, ta ah-tia'-go hao' 帶
阿爹个°孝°

MOUSE, *little rat*, siao lao-ts' 小
鼠 (ih-tsah)

MOUTH, cü 嘴;cü'-pô 嘴巴; k'eo
口; k'eo'-deo 口頭; *tea-pot* —
(or spout), dzô-wu' cü' 茶壺嘴;
tea-pot — (or opening at the
top), dzô-wu' k'eo' 茶壺口

MOVABLE, hao-dong'-go 好動
个°; weh-dong'-go 活動个°

MOVABLES, dong'-yüong-jih-veh'
動用什物

MOVE, *to dong* 動; yi 移; pun
搬; *why do you not* —? ng dza'-
we ih-dong' feh-dong' 你°爲何°

一動弗動? — *a little*, yi
ih-pô' 移一把; — *it away a
little*, yi-ko'-kyi 移過去°; *can't
— (it)*, dong'-feh-læ 動弗來;
dong'-feh-teh' 動弗得; — *to
another place*, tsæn-tsæn u' 移°
於別處°; tsæn dæn'; — *to
another house*, pun oh' 搬屋; —
to action, ken'-dong 感動;
kyih'-dong 激動; — *to grati-
tude*, ken'-kyih 感激; *will —
the feelings*, we dong nying'-go
dzing' 會動人°個°情

MOW, *to kah* 割; — *grass*, kah
ts'ao' 割草

MUCH, *to* 多; yiu'-ho; *not* —,
feh-to' 弗多; yiu'-æn 有限°;
kyin'-liang 見量; kyin'-siao
見少; *too* —, t'eh to' 太多;
a great deal too —, to-zöng'-
kô-to' 多上加°多; *so* —,
keh-tang'; ka-sing'; *how* — ? to-
siao 多少? *as — as you please*,
ze ng' to-siao' 任你°多少;
no matter how —, feh-leng' to-
siao' 弗論多少; *peh'-kyü to-
siao'* 不拘多少; — *obliged
to you*, to-dzing' ng 多承你°;
to-zia' ng 多謝°你°; to-mong'
多蒙你°; *ditto, or trouble
you* —, to-lao' ng 多勞你°

MUD, na-nyi-tsiang' 泥漿; wu-
nyi-tsiang' 腐泥漿

MUDDY, *the road is* —, lu' ziang
tsiang ka 路如°泥°漿; *dress is*
—, i-zöng' tsao na-nyi de' 衣

裳遭坭了°; all —, jing'-z na'-nyi 純是坭	MUSCULAR, great — strength, kying'-lih tsōng'-do 筋力壯大。
MULBERRY tree, sōng-jū' 桑樹; mulberries, sōng-ko' 桑菓; sōng- ts 桑子	MUSHROOM, dzing 菌; dried —, hyiang-dzing' 香菌。
MULE, lo-ts' 驮子 (ih-p'ih)	MUSIC, yüoh 樂; tsoh-yüoh' 作 樂 (veng.); do you like to hear instrumental — ? ng hwun-hyi' ting s-ing' kō'-sang feh 你。歡 喜聽絲絃否? — (blowing and beating), c'ü-c'ü tang-tang 吹°吹°打打; seng-siao'-kwu- dih' 笙簫鼓笛 (veng.)
MULTIPLICAND and multiplier, siang dzing' 相乘	MUSICAL instruments, yüoh-ky'i 樂器; brass ditto, hyiang'-ky'i 响器; — boxes, pah'-ing-gying' 八音琴
Taken from W.A.P. Martin's Ning- po Arithmetic.	
MULTIPLICATION, dzing-fah' 乘 法	MUSICIANS, tsoh-yüoh'-go nying 作樂个°人°; trumpeters, c'ü-siu' 吹°手; players and singers, dæn'- ts'ōng'-go nyding 彈唱个°人°
MULTIPLY, to dzing-long' 乘攤	MUSK, zō-hiang' or dzō-hiang' 麝香
MULTITUDE of people, ih do'-dziao nying 一大°羣°人°; cong'- nying 衆人°	MUSK-DEER, hyiang - tsōng' 香 麝 (veng.); commonly called, hyiang-li-mæn' 香狸貓。
MUMPS, tō'-sæ 朶腮; to have the —, sang tō'-sæ 生°朶°腮	MUSKET, nyiao'-ts'iang 鳥鎗; foreign —, yiāng-ts'iang' 洋鎗; breech-loader, 'ed'-deo-meung 後 頭門 (ih-kwun)
MUNITIONS of war, kyüing-tsōng- ky'i-kyiae 軍裝器械	MUSLIN, foreign bleached p'iao'- bah yiāng-pu' 漂白洋布; un- bleached foreign —, peng'-seh yiāng-pu' 本色洋布; mull —, yiāng sō' 洋紗
MURDER, to long-sah 弄°殺; tang'-sah 打殺; — with a knife, sah 被殺; c'ob'-sah 猎殺; to plot —, meo-sab' 謀殺	MUST, pih'-iao 必要; tsong'- iao 總要; vu-pih'-ts-iao' 積務必
MURDERER, hyüong-siu' 兇手 (ih-go)	
MURIATIC ACID, yin-gyiang'-shü 鹹強水°	
MURMUR (of water), ts'ō'-ts'ō hyiang' 汗汗響; — (of voices), zeng-zeng'-hyiang; to complain, mao-ün' 埋°怨; grumbling, gæn- gæn'-tao-tao lae'-tih ün'.	
MUSCLE, or tendon, kying 筋; flesh, nyüoh 肉°	
MUSCLE or MUSSEL, (a shell- fish), bang 蚌 (ih-go)	

要；ding-ia'^o 定要；— have, siao'-feh-teh' 少弗得；— not, m-nao'；feh-k'o 弗可；certainly — not, ts'ih'-feh-k'o 切弗可；tön'-feh-k'o 斷弗可；tön'-jün feh-k'o 斷然弗可；tön'-wu feh-k'o 斷乎弗可

MUSTACHE, zöng'-baen ngô-su'
上爿鬚。鬚。

MUSTARD (the plant), ka'-ts'æ
芥。菜；— seed, ka'-ts'æ-ts 芥。
菜子；ground —, ka'-lah-feng
芥。辣粉

MUSTER strength, and press for-
ward, nu'-lih zöng-zin' 努力上
前。

MUSTY, grown ah'-ko-de 過過了
— smell, ah'-boh-ky'i 過蒸氣
MUTE, deaf ô'-ts 嘞。子；ô'-pô-
ts 嘞。吧子；clock is — (i.e.
stopped), z-ming'-cong ô'-de 自
鳴鐘 嘞。了。

MUTILATE, to — the body, long'-leh
s'-t'i feh djün' 弄得四體弗全

MUTINY, to revolt, meo-nyih'
kyih-tông' 謀逆結黨

MUTTER, to — to one's self, zi-wô-
deo-bun' 自言。自語。

MUTTON, yiang-nyüoh' 羊肉。
MUTTONY SMELL (said by the
Chinese to be peculiar to some
foreigners), yiang-sao'-ky'i 羊
臊氣

MUTUAL, pe'-ts' 彼此；liang'-ô
兩。下°；dô-kô' 大。家°；siang
相；— pleasure, pe'-ts' hwun-hyi'

彼此歡喜；— recognition,
liang'-ô nying-teh' 兩下°認°
得；— love, dô-kô' siang-æ' 大°
家°相愛

MY, ngô-go' 我个°；— older
brother, kô-hyüong' 家°兄；—
younger brother, sô-di' 舍°弟；—
(humble) cottage, sô-'e' 舍°下°；
bi-sô' 敝舍°；sô'-kyin 舍°間；
— country, peng'-koh 本國；
— (humble) country, bi'-koh 敝
國；— relatives (of the same
surname), ah'-lah peng'-kô 我°
等。本家；— own son, ts'ing-
sang' ng-ts' 親生。兒。子

MYRIAD, ih-væn' 一萬

MYRRH, meh-yiah' 沒藥

MYSELF, ngô-zi' 我自°； I saw
it — (with my own eyes), ts'ing-
ngæn' k'en'-kyin-ko' 親眼°看
見過；ts'ing-ngæn moh'-tu 親
眼°目覩

MYSTERIOUS, næn-ts'eh' næn-
ziang' 難測難詳；ao'-miao
奧妙 sing-ao' 深奧

MYSTICAL, dark, en'-dong-dong
暗洞洞

N

NAIL, ting-cü' 釘銖 (ih-me)；
finger —, ts'-k'ah 指甲°；toe
—, kyiah'-ts-k'ah' or kyiah'-
tsih-k'ah' 脚指甲；nails too
long, ts'-k'ah hying' 指甲°興
(also used for pilfering).

NAIL, to ting 釘；yüong ting-

cü', ting'-ih-ting' 用釘銖釤
一釤; *to drive a —*, k'ao ting-
cü' 拷釘銖

NAKED, c'ih'-sing-lu-t'i' 出身露體;
kwōng-sing' 光身; c'ih'-
liao-siao 赤條條; c'ih-lön-c'ih-
poh' 出卵°出脣(vulgar); *upper part* —, c'ih-poh' 裸體;
strip —, i-zōng' poh-kwōng' 衣裳°剃光

NAME, ming-z' 名字; ming-deo'
名頭; *what is the — of this*
(called)? keli' kyiao soh'-go
ming-z' 這°叫甚°麼°名字?
a man has three names, viz, ming
名, z 字; 'ao 號; ming is given
by parents; z is given by teachers;
'ao 號; bih-'ao 別號 are
chosen by himself, and changed
at will; *milk* — (only used by
parents) na-ming 嫪名; jü-ming
乳名; siao-ming' 小名; *book*
or *school* —, shü-ming' 書名;
k'ao'-ming 考名; *family* —,
sing'-su 姓氏°; *what is your*
family —? ng' sing soh' 你°姓
甚°麼? *your honorable ditto?*
kwe' sing 貴姓? tseng sing' 尊
姓? *a good*—(reputation), hao'
ming-sing' 好名聲

NAME, *to* cü ming-z' 取名字;
lih ming' 立名; — *him John,*
c'ü' gyi ming Iah'-en 取其
名約翰; *to call*, kyiao 叻; eo;
ts'ing-hwu' 稱呼; *how shall I*
— *your teacher?* ng-go sin-sang'

ngô' dza ts'ing'-hwu gyi 你°个°
先生°我°怎°樣°稱呼其?
NAMELESS, m̄ ming'-z 無°名字;
undistinguished, m̄-ming' m̄-sing
無°名無°姓

NAMELY, ziu-z' 就°是
NANKEEN, ts'-hwō-pu' 紫花布
NAP, *to take a short* —, hweh'-ih-
hweh 眠°一°眠; hweh-ih-zōng';
ditto sitting, tang-k'eh'-c'ong 打
瞌睡°; *take a long* —, kw'eng'-
ih-k'ao 睡°一覺°; — *of cloth*,
nyüong-deo' 絨頭

NAPKIN, table ky'üoh'-væn siu'-
kying 吃°飯手巾
NARRATE at length or particularly,
dziang-si' kōng' ih-fæn' 詳細
講°一番

NARROW, 'ab 狹°; 'ah-tsah' 狹°
窄; — minded (not liberal), ky'i'-
liang 'ab-tsah' 器量狹°窄;
sing-di' 'ah-tsah' 心地狹°窄;
— experience, kyin'-sih 'ah-tsah'
見識狹°窄

NASTY, *filthy*, nyi-sing'-pah-la 泥
腥百邇°; nyi-sing-pah-kyü'
NATION, koh'-kō 國家; all na-
tions, t'in-'ō' væn-ming' 天下°
萬民

NATIONAL expenditure, koh'-kō-
go yüong-du' 國家°用度

NATIVE, n. peng'-di-nying' 本地
人°; dziu-di'-nying' 當°地人°
(ih-go)

NATIVE dialect, peng'-di wō' 本
地話; — place, peng'-hyiang

本鄉; peng'-t'u 本土; peng'-cü 本處; peng'-zih 本籍; — productions, t'u'-ts'en 土產; — cotton cloth, du'-pu 土布

NATIVITY of Christ, Yiae-su' sing-dæn 耶穌聖誕

NATURAL, t'in sang'-dzing-go 天生°成个°; — disposition, peng-sing sang'-dzing 本性生°成; great — abilities, t'in-ts'ong' t'in-ming' 天聰天明

NATURALLY, t'in-sing' s-jün' 天性使然

NATURE, the course of —, t'in-di'-z-jün'-ts li' 天地自然之理; t'in-di' ts ky'i'-hwô 天地之氣化; to investigate the — of things, keh-veh' gyüong-li' 格物窮理; human —, nying'-go peng'-sing 人°个°本性

NAUSEATE, will — him, we peh gyi oh'-sing 會俾°其欲°嘔°

NAVAL officer, se'-s-kwun' 水師官; — commander, se'-s di-toh' 水師提督

NAVEL, du'-dzi-ngæn' 肚臍眼°; — cord, dzi-ta' 脘帶°

NAVIGABLE, s-leh-t'ong'-go 駛得°通个°

NAVIGATE, to — a ship, s jün' 駛船; 'ang jün' 行°船

NAVIGATOR, s-jün'-go-nying' 駛船个°人°; 'ang-jün'-go-nying' 行°船个°人°

NEAR, gying 近; siang-gying' 相近; dziu-gying' 就近; very —,

ting'-gying 頂近; so — as to touch, t'iah'-gying 貼°近; vu-gying' 附近; — (like one's own friends, hence affectionate), ts'ing-gying' 親近; nearer, gying-tin' 近點; nearest, or next, kah-pih' 隔壁; time drawing —, z'-eo' ling-gying' 時候臨近; — (and therefore practicable), dzæ'-gying we-gying' 隨°近爲°事° NEARLY, ts'o'-feh-to' 差弗多; kyi-wu' 幾乎; — alike, siang-ky'a' 相去; da-iah' ih-yiang' 大約一樣; zōng'-loh vu-kyi' 上落無幾; liah-dong' 略同; — there, ziu hao' tao' 就°好到; kw'a tao'-de 快°到了°; — night, kw'a yia'-de 快°夜°了°; — noon, kw'a tsiu'-ko 近°午°; tsao' tsiu'-ko' 早°午°

NEAR-SIGHTED, gying' - z - ngæn' 近視眼°

NEAT, ts'ing-cü' 清泚; — (primarily, clear as water), pih-po'-s-ts'ing 碧波四清; ts'ing-kyih' 清潔

NEATLY done, tso'-leh ts'ing-cü' 做得°清泚

NECESSARIES, all the ih-ts'ih' sô yüong'-go 一切所用个°; the seven —, viz., wood, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar, and tea, za, mi, yiü, yin, tsiang, ts'u, dzô, ts'ih'-go-z' 柴°米油鹽醬醋茶七个°字

NECESSARY, pil'-iao 必要;

hyih'-feh-læ' 歇 弗 來 ; siao'-feh-teh' 少 弗 得 ; — or important, iao'-kying 要 緊 ; very — to do, feh'-teh-feh tso' 弗 得
弗 傲

NECESSARILY, peh-teh'-yi 不 得 已 ; m-fah' 無 法 ; pih'-shü 必 須 ; m-næ'-o 無 奈 何 ; wá'-feh-læ 歇 弗 來 .

NECESSITY, what is the — ? 'o-pih' ka iao'-kying 何 必 如 此° 要 緊 ; 'o-yüong' ka dziah-kyih' 何 用 如° 此° 着 急 ; there is a — in his going, gyi-pih' ky'iao-leh ky'i' (or ky'iah-leh.)

NECK, deo-kying' 頭 頸

NECKLACE, 'öng'-cü-c'ün' 項 珠 串 ; mandarin's — , dziao-cü' 朝 珠

NECK-TIE, ling'-ta 領 帶° (ih-diao)

NECROMANCER, kóng-du'-sin-go 講° 肚 仙 个° ; female — , du'-sin-bo' 肚 仙 婆

NECROMANCY, kóng-du'-sin 講° 肚 仙

NEED, in—of, ky'üih'-siao 缺 少 ; ky'üih'-ky'in 缺 欠 ; ky'üih'-siao dziang-tön' 缺 少 長 短 ; in—of fuel, ky'üih'-siao za' 缺 少 柴°

NEED NOT, hao-vong' 不° 用° ; feh-yüong' 弗 用 ; peh-pih' 不 必

NEEDFUL, iao'-kying 要 緊 ; iao-yüong' 要 用

NEEDLE, tsing 鍼 (ih-me) ; to thread a — , c'ün tsing-ngaen' 穿 鍼 眼° ; magnetic — , ts'-neu-tsing 指 南 鍼

NEEDLE-WORK, tsing-ts' sang-weh' 鍼 耖 生° 活 ; tsing-ts' 鍼 耖

NEEDLESS, hao hyih'-go 好 歇 个 ; quite — , ih-ngaen' hao-vong' 一 點 不° 用° ; — work (can be saved, or spared), sang-weh' hao sang'-go 生° 活 好 省 个°

NEEDY, kyih'-pah 急 迫 ; kyih'-kyü 拮 据 ; siu'-deo tün'-ts'oh 手 頭 倔° 促

NEGLECT, to — duty, feh-pô meng-veng' 弗 守° 名 分 ; — work, sang-wel' yiu'-iao'-m-kying' tso' 生° 活 有° 要 無° 緊 做 ; — trade, sang-i' feh kwu'-djoh 生° 意 弗 顧 着° ; — unintentionally, shih kyin'-tin 失 檢 點 ; kwu'-tsih feh-tao'-kô 侍° 值° 弗 到 家° ; died from — , kwu'-tsih feh-tao'-kô si'-de 侍° 值° 弗 到 家° 死° 了° ; to slight, shih-kwu' 失 顧

NEGIGENT, ts'o-ts'o'-do-do' 蹤 蹤 跎 跎 ; not diligent, yiæ-da' 懈 惯 ; careless, hweh'-liah 忽 略 ; inattentive, feh-liu-sing' 弗 留 心

NEGOTIATE, to transact business, bæn z-ti' 辦 事 體 ; — peace, nyi 'o' 議 和

NEGOTIATOR, bæn-z'-go 辦事
个°; middle-man, cong-nying'
中人°。

NEGRO, heh'-nying 黑人°

NEIGH, *the horse neighs*, mô lae-tih
kyiao' 馬正°在°叫

NEIGHBOR, ling-sô'-kô 隣舍°家°;
ling-kyü' 隣居; *near*—, gyïng'-
ling 近鄰; *next*—, kah'-pih
t'iah'-ling 隔壁貼°鄰; *sur-*
rounding neighbors, s'-ling 四隣

NEIGHBORHOOD, s'-gying-s-yün'
di'-föng 四近四遠地方;
gying'-föng-zöng' 近个°地°方;
zin-zin' 'eo-'eo di'-föng 前°前°
後後地方; — *just at the door*,
meng-zin'-meng-wu' 門前°
門戶

NEIGHBORING, in-ho'-siang-lin'
人°烟°湊°集°

NEITHER, NOR, feh 弗; yia feh
也°弗; yi feh 叉°弗; *neither*
cold, nor hot, feh'-lang-feh-nyih'
弗冷°弗熱°; *neither here nor*
there, yia feh læ döng'-deo, yia
feh læ keh'-deo 也°弗在°這°
裡°也°弗在°那°裡°; — *will*
go, ih-go tu feh ky'i 一個都
弗去°; *neither one thing nor the*
other, feh ts'eng' feh gao.

NEPHEW, *brother's son*, dzih-ts' 姪
子; *sister's son*, nga-sang' 外
甥°; a sister calls her *brother's*
son, ne-dzih' 內姪

NERVE, nao'-kying-sin 腦筋線
(coined).

NEST, k'o 築; *edible swallows'*—,
in'-o 燕窩; — *of thieves*, zeh-
k'o' 賊窩; zeh-o-kö' 窩賊°家°

NESTORIANS, Kying'-kyiao 景教

NET, *fishing* mōng 網°; *small ditto*,
pæn-tseng' 扳罾; — *for the*
hair, mōng'-kying 網°巾 (*form-*
erly worn by Chinamen); *mos-*
quito—, tsiang'-ts 帳子; —
weight, jih kying liang' 實効
兩; *how much is the — weight?*
zing' djong to-siao' 淨重多少?
djü zing' to-siao djong' 除淨多
少重? djü bi' to-siao djong' 除
皮多少重? — *profit*, zing' dzæn
淨賺; — *goods*, zing' ho 淨貨

NEUTER, *to remain neutral*, liang'
feh-siang-dzu' 兩弗相助;
neither male nor female, peh'-nen-
peh-nyü' 不男不女

NEVER, dzong m'-neh 從沒°有°;
dzong-læ m'-neh 從來沒°有°;
tsong m'-neh 終究°沒°有°
(tsong or cong); — (*hereafter*),
üong'-feh 永弗; — *can*, cong'
feh-neng'-keo 終弗能穀; —
saw, dzong m'-neh k'en'-kyin-ko
從沒°有°看見過; — *heard of it*, 'ao-vu t'ing'-meng-ko 毫無聽聞°過; — *heard of such*
a thing, dzong sang ng' to m'-
neh t'ing'-meng keh'-cü-ka z-t'i
從生°耳°朶以°來°沒°有°
聽聞°這°些°事體; *will* —
come again, üong'-feh tsæ la' 永
弗再來; — *gets angry*, üong'-

feh sang ky'ü' 永 弗 生°氣; —
yct, dzong feh zing' 從 弗 曾
 NEW, sing 新; just —, ts'oh' sing
 變 新; ts'oh'-kwah-sing 禮 刮
 新; ts'oh-tsæn'-sing 禮 穢 新;
 — fashioned, z sing' 時 新; —
 pattern, sing yiang'-shih 新 樣
 式; — comer, bao'-z læ'-go 暴
 時 來 个°; ts'uñ læ'-go 初 來
 个°; — Testament, Sing-iah'-shü
 新 約 書

NEW-YEAR'S day, tsing'-yüih ts'uñ-
 ih' 正 月 初 一; — eve, sæn-
 jih nyin yia' 三 十 年 夜°; —
 nyiæn-kyin' yia' 廿 九 年° 夜°; —
 money (given to children, or
 servants), ah-shü-din' 謁° 歲
 錢°; — gifts, nyin-yia' li-veh
 年 夜° 禮 物; ko-nyin'-go li 過
 年 个° 禮

NEWS, sing'-sih 信 息; siao-sih' 消
 息; sing-veng' 新 聞; to let out
 the —, t'ong-fong' pao-sing' 通
 風 報 信

NEWSPAPER, sing'-veng-pao 新
 聞 報; sing-veng-ts' 新 聞 紙
 NEXT, the second, di-nyi' 第 二°;
 — day, di-nyi' nyih 第 二° 日°;
 — month, 'o'-ko yüih 下° 個 月;
 — year, ming nyin' 明 年; nen
 nyin' 來° 年°; sit —, t'iah'-gying
 zo 貼° 近 坐; ditto, or in the same
 row, bing-ba' zo 並 排 坐; —
 (house, &c.), t'ih'-kah-pih 貼° 隔
 壁; — neighbor, t'iah'-ling 貼°
 隣; do that — (after doing

this), keh'-go mæn' ih-bu tso
 這° 个° 慢 一 步 做

NIBBLE, to k'eng 鹼; k'eng'-
 ky'üoh 鹼 吃°

NICE, pleasing, cong'-i 中° 意;
 hao 好

NICELY done, tso'-leh tsing-cü' 做
 得° 精 紹

NICHE, hole made in a partition,
 pih-dong' 壁 洞

NICKNAME (given in derision),
 ts'iao'-ao' 紹° 號; weng'-ao 混
 號; to —, c'ü'-ming-ts'iao'-ao'
 取 名 紹° 號

NIECE, brother's daughter, dzih-
 nyü' 媳 女; sister's daughter,
 nga-sang-nön' 外° 嫂 女°; wife's
 —, ne'-dzih-nyü' 內 媳 女;
 niece's husband, dzih-si' 媳 壽;
 ne'-dzih-si 內 媳 壽

NIGHT, yia-tao' 夜° 到; in the —,
 yia-li' 夜° 裡; yia-deo' 夜° 頭;
 spend the —, soh-yia' 宿 夜°; ko-
 yia' 過 夜°; hyih-yia' 歇 夜°;
 djü-yia' 住 夜°; nearly —, kw'a-
 yia' 快° 夜°; dark —, heh'-yia
 黑 夜°; last —, zô yia' 昨° 夜°;
 tomorrow —, ming-tsiao' yia'-tao
 明 朝 夜° 到; to do at —, lin
 yia' tso 連 夜° 做; all —, ib-
 yia' 一 夜°; tsing'-yia 正 夜°;
 late at —, yia-sing' 夜° 深; yia-
 zing'-kang'-sing 夜° 盡 更 深;
 up all —, ngao yia'; tæn-koh
 yia' 欺 搞 夜°; watch at — with
 the sick, be-yia' 陪 夜°; to watch

at —, siu-yia' 守夜°; to sit up all —, zo-yia' 坐夜°

NIGHT-DRESS, kw'eng'-i 睡° 衣
NIGHTLY, yia-yia' 夜° 夜°; me-
yia' 每夜°

NIGHT-MARE, fah-in' 發懶; shü-
t'ah ah 水懶壓; has the —, lae-
tilh fah-in' 正° 在° 發懶

NIMBLE, ky'ing-kw'a' 輕快°
NINE, kyiu 九; — fold, kyiu'-be
九倍; — tenths, kyiu' feng 九分

NINETEEN, jih-kyiu' 十九

NINETY, kyiu'-jih 九十

NINTH, the di-kyiu'-go 第九个°

NIP, to — with the fingers, tih 摘

NIPPERS, gyin 箔; gyin-ts' 箔子
(ih-kwun)

NIPPLE, na-deo' or na-den' 嫌°
頭; na-ts' 嫌° 子 (ih-go)

NIT of a louse, seh'-ts 蟲子; kyi'-
ts 蟻子 (ih-go)

NITRE, siao 硝; yin-siao' 鹽硝

No, feh 弗; 並無°; (I cannot)
feh-neng' 弗能; — (not willing)
feh-k'eng' 弗肯; — one, 並nying'
無° 人°; — matter, 並-kao'; 並-
kwai'-dzih 無° 關涉; — use, 並-
yüong' 無° 用; — matter which,
feh-leng' 弗論; — help for it,
並-fah' 無° 法; 並-shih'-fah 無°
設法; shih'-fah-næ'-o 失法
奈何

NOBILITY, yiu tsiah'-we cü'-kwy
有爵° 位人°; the five ranks of
— viz, kong, 'eo, pah, ts, nen,
公, 侯, 伯, 子, 男

NOBLE, of — rank, yiu tsiah'-we
有爵位; disinterested, yiah-
ky'i-go 俠氣个°; will not stoop
to anything dishonorable, üong'-
feh tao ze'-ky'i 永弗倒銳° 氣;
generous, k'öng'-k'ae 慷慨

NOBODY, 並-nying' 無° 人°; —
is there, 並-nying' 佢-kän 無°
人° 在° 彼°

NOD, to eo'-eo deo' 優° 優° 頭;
tin-tin deo' 點點頭

NOISE, hyiang 響; sing-hyiang'
聲響; no —, 並-sing'-hyiang
無° 聲響; 並 hyiang'-dong 無°
響動; — of the sea, hæ'-shü
hyiang' 海水°響

NOISY, nao-nyih' 闊熱°; very —
ziang loh-ying'-faen'-ky'i ka 像°
六營 反起; nao-nyih'-bang-
sang' 闊熱° 非° 常°; — voices,
da-sing' hen'-kyiao 大°聲喊叫;
— and troublesome to neighbors,

ts'ao'-ling'-mō'-sō 噪鄰罵舍

NOMINAL, only in name, yiu-
ming'-vu-jih' 有名無實

NONE, have 並'-neh 沒° 有°; 並-
teh; — or no one could do, 並-
nying' neng'-keo tso' 無° 人° 能
做

NONSENSE, talk half in play, half
in earnest, puu'-byi-puu'-tso-shih-
wō' 半嬉半真° 說話; foolish
talk, wu-dü' shih-wō' 猬塗
說話; wild talk, lön wō' 亂
話; yia' wō' 野° 話

NOON, tsiu'-ko 當° 盡; tsing'-wu-

z 正午時; nyih-deo dzih' 日°
頭直; cong-wu' 中午; past
—, tsin'-ko ko'-de 曙午°過了°;
rest at —, hyih tsiu' 歇
晝; before —, tsao tsin'-ko 早
午。

NOR, See NEITHER.

NORTH, poh 北; poh'-pin 北邊;
to go —; hyiang poh' ky'i 向
北去°; nose to the —, or dead,
(because corpses were formerly
so placed), bih-deo' dziao poh'
鼻頭朝北

NORTH-EAST, tong-poh' 東北;
— west, si-poh' 西北

NORTH-STAR, poh'-teo-sing 北
斗星

NOSE, bih-deo-kwnn' 鼻°頭管;
— bleed, bih-deo c'ih 'ong' 鼻°
頭出紅; follow your —, (i.e.
go straight ahead), bang bih'-
deo' 撃鼻°頭

NOSEGAY, ih-nyiah hwô' 一紫°花

NOSTRIL, bih-deo-kwun ngæn 鼻°
孔。

Not, feh 弗; m'-neh;
— understand, feh tong' 弗懂;
is it so or —? z-ka' feh 如°此°
否°; — so, feh' z-ka' 弗如°此°;
if — so, feh-jün' 弗然; must
—, m'-nao'; ought —, feh-k'o'
弗可; have —, m'-yiu' 沒°有;
— a cash, ih'-go dong-diu'
tu m'-tch 一個°銅錢°都沒°
有°; — yet, feh-zing' 弗曾;
have you finished or —? tso'-hao-

leh feh' 做好了°否°? tso-
hao'-liao m'-teh 做好了嗎°?
— finished, m'-teh tso'-hao 沒°
有°做好; — at all sick, ih-
ngæn' m'-neh næn-ko' 一點°沒°
有°難過

NOTABLE, c'ih-ming'-go 出名
个°; veng-ming'-go 聞名个°

NOTCH, cut a —, kah' ih-go ky'üih
割一个°缺; notched (like
teeth), keo-ky'üih-ngô' 像°鋸°
齒°; knife-blade is notched, tao
t'eng-ky'üih'-de 刀殘°缺了°

NOTE, billet, bin'-z' 便字; z-den'
字條°(ih-go); bank —, p'siao'-
ts 票紙; dzin-p'siao' 錢°票;
nying-p'siao' 銀票; — of hand,
we-p'siao' 匯票; — in music (a
character), ing'-ao 音號; ditto
(a sound), yüeh'-ing 樂音;
native ditto, pæn'-ngæn 板眼°

NOTE, to — down, kyi 記; loh
錄; — in a — book, kyi'-lae kao'-
peng-li 記在°稿本裡; to
take notes, ts'ao-loh' 抄錄; brief
(or called) notes, tsah-ts'ao 摘抄

NOTE-BOOK, scholar's kao'-peng
稿本; memorandum book, dzeng-
kyi'-bu 存記簿

NOTHING, m'-kao' soh-go 沒°有°
甚°麼°; ih-ngæn' m'-kao'; — to
say, m'-kao' soh-go hao wô' 沒°
有°甚°麼°好話; — to me,
teng-ngo' m'-kwæn-dzih' 與°我
無°關涉; ü-ngo' vu-kwæn'
於我無關; good for —, fi-

veh 廢物 ; hyiu'-moh 朽木 ;
produced from — (as unfounded
 tales), vu cong' seng yin' 無中
 生有 ; — *to fear*, feh-fóng'-
 teh 弗妨得 ; feh-dzæ'-wu ; —
else, mǎ-kao bih'-yiang 沒有。
 別樣 ; — *but this*, djü-ts'-ts
 nga mǎ-kao' bih'-yiang 除此
 之外。沒。有。別樣

NOTICE, kao'-bah 告白 ; cü-
 tæn' 知單 ; cü-tsiao' 知照
 (ih-tsiang)

NOTICE, *to li'-we* 理會 ; *to per-*
ceive, kyüoh'-teh 覺得 ; *to see*,
 k'en'-kyin 看見 ; *did you —*
the eclipse ? wu-jíu' ng yiu li'-we
 ma 蝕日你。有理會嗎 ?
I noticed it, ngô li'-we-ko-de 我
 理會過了 ; *I did not — it*,
 ngô feh-læ'-kwu 我弗來顧 ;
 ngô shih-kwu'-de 我失顧
 了。

NOTIFICATION, *an official* — ,
 kao'-z 告示 ; — (*of literary ad-*
vancement), pao'-tæn 報單 ; —
 (*of the death of a friend*), fu'-ing
 訃音

NOTIFY, *to t'ong-pao'* 通報 ; cü-
 we' 知會 ; *to inform*, t'ong-cü'
 通知 ; — *officially*, c'ih kao'-z.

NOTION, *I have some* — (*of it*) ,
 ngô' yiu tin i'-s 我有點意思

NOTIONAL, kæn-ka' 驚尬

NOTORIOUS, cong'-k'eo-næ'-næ 衆
 口 唸。 唸 ; cong'-nying tu
 hyiao'-teh 衆人都曉得 ;

notoriously bad, ba-ts' ts'in' 酷
 名。

NOTWITHSTANDING, dæn'-ming
 但憑 ; sih'-ting 悉聽 ; zing'-
 bing 任憑 ; — *his prohibition*,
I will gamble, sih'-ting gyi-dza'
 kying'-djü ngô we tu' 悉聽
 其怎。禁住我會賭

NOUN, jih-z'-ngæn 實字眼。
 NOURISH, *to tsiang' tsing-lih'* 長
 精力 ; — *the body*, yiang sing-
 ti' 養身體

NOURISHING, yin-lih'-go 有力
 个 ; we-sang-lih'-go 會生。力
 个 ; we-tsiang'-kying-kweh' 會
 長筋骨

NOVEL and strange, sing gyi' 新
 奇 ; — mode, sing-tsoh' veng-
 fah 新作文法

NOVEL, n. 'æn-shü' 閒書 ; siao'-
 shü 小書 (ih-peng)

NOVICE, *beginner*, ts'u-'oh'-go 初
 學。个 ; sang-siu' 生手 ; —
 in religion, sing' jih-kyiao'-go
 新入教。个

Now, næn'-kæn 刻下 ; keh-zöng'
 這息。 ; yin-dzæ' 現在 ; moh-
 yüö' 目下 ; mô ; jü-kying' 如
 今 ; ngæn'-zin 眼前 ; tsih'-
 moh 卽目

NOW-A-DAYS, kying'-næn'-kæn
 當今之世。 or 今日者 ;
 — *it is different*, kying-z'-koh'-
 bih 今時各別

NOWHERE *to be found*, tao'-c'ü
 zing-pin' zing'-feh-djoh' 到處

尋[°]遍尋[°]弗着[°]; is —, 並非[—]
無[—]處有; ih-c'ü' tu 一處都沒[—]
有[—]
Nowise, bing'-fi 並非; tön'-tön-feh 斷斷弗

Noxious vapor, doh-kyü' 毒氣
Nuisance, ngæ-nying'-ts-veh 碍人之物; commit no —, (i. e. forbidden to pollute), kying'-ts u-wei' 禁止汚穢

NULL, m̄-tso'; vu yüong' 無用
NUMB, mô-moh' 麻木; mô tseh'-long; perfectly —, moh dzih'-dzih 木直直

NUMBER, su'-moh 數目; the whole —, tsong' su 總數; the science of numbers sön'-fah 算法; in great numbers, su'-moh to' 數目多
NUMBER, to su'-su-k'en 數數看; su-ih'-su 數一數

NUMBERLESS, su'-feh-pin 數弗遍; peh-kyi'-gyi-su' 不計其數; vu-ts'in'-da-væn 無千大萬; leng'-ts'in-leng-væn' 論千論萬

NUMBERS, mô'-ts 碼子; su'-moh 數目

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---|---|---|
| 1. one, | ih. | 一 | 壹 | 丨 |
| 2. two, | nyi. | 二 | 貳 | 二 |
| 3. three, | saen. | 三 | 參 | 三 |
| 4. four, | s. | 四 | 肆 | 四 |
| 5. five, | ng. | 五 | 伍 | 五 |
| 6. six, | loh. | 六 | 陸 | 六 |
| 7. seven, | ts'ih. | 七 | 柒 | 七 |
| 8. eight, | pah. | 八 | 捌 | 八 |
| 9. nine, | kyiu. | 九 | 玖 | 九 |

10. ten, jih. 十, 拾, 什
100. ih-pah'. 一百, 壹佰
1000. ih-ts'in'. 一千, 一阡
10,000. ih-væn. 一萬, 壹萬
1万

NUMEROUS, to'-leh-kying 多得緊; hyü'-to 許多; yiu'-ho

NUN, Buddhist nyi-kwu' 尼姑; nyü' 'o-zöng' 女尼[°]; long haired —, s-kwu' 師姑; — who makes no change in dress, ta'-fah-siu'-ang' 帶[°]髮修行; Taoist —, dao'-kwu 道姑; Roman Catholic —, siu-dao' kwu-nyiang' 修道姑娘

NUNNERY, Buddhist en 菩; endöng' 菩堂; Roman Catholic —, nyü' siu-dao-yün' 女修道院

NUPTIAL ceremonies, kō'-c'ü-go li'-tsih 嫁[°]禮節; to perform ditto, 'ang kō'-c'ü-go li' 行[°]嫁[°]禮; 'ang hweng-ing'-go li' 行[°]婚姻禮; tsots'ing' 成[°]親; hao'-nyih 好日[°]; dzing-hweng' 成[°]婚; — presents, jing-dzing' 人情; ditto (to groom), 'o-li' 賀禮; ditto (to bride), song-kō' 送嫁[°]

NURSE for children, ling siao-nying' go a-ÿ' 領小人[°]阿姆; — for sick person, z'-dzih bing-nying' go 侍值病人[°]个; töngh-dzih'-go cü'-kwu 當值个[°]人[°]; wet —, ah-bu' 阿嬪; na'-ah-bu 嬪[°]阿嬪

NURSE, to suckle, ü na' 餵嫗; to

— the sick, z'-dzih bing-nying' 侍
值病人°; tōng'-dzih bing-nying'
當值病人°
NUT, kernel, nyüoh 肉°; walnut
meat, wu-dao nyüoh' 胡桃肉°

Nuts are considered as fruits.

NUT-GALL, ng'-be-ts 五°倍子
NUTMEG, nyüoh-ko' 肉°菓
NUTRITIOUS, we-sang-lih' 會生°
力; we-pu-hyüih'-ky'i 會補
血氣

NUT-SHELL, k'oh 壳

O

OAK, ziang'-jü 橡樹 (ih-cü)
OAKUM, mō-kying' 麻筋
OAR, tsiang 漿 (ih-ts)
OATH, vah-tsiu' 罰咒; to make a
great —, vah-zing do-tsiu' 罰
甚大°咒 to violate an —, vah-
tsiu' feh-tsuh'-cing 罰咒弗作
準; vah-tsiu' feh-sön-su' 罰咒
弗算數; violates oaths with ease,
vah-tsiu' tōng ko'-ts ky'üoh' 輕
於°罰°咒°

OATMEAL, yiu'-mali-feng 油麥粉
(Mandarin)

OATS, yiu'-mali 油麥

OBDURATE, sing-dziang' ngang'
心腸硬; disposition — as iron
and stone, t'ih'-zah sing-dziang'
鐵石心腸; t'ih'-tang sing-
dziang' 鐵打心腸

OBEISANCE, to make ts'ing-ts'ing'
請請; — with folded hands,
tsoh-ih' 作揖; — by falling on
the ground, p'oh-tao pa' 仆倒拜;
— by knocking the head,
k'eh deo' 碰頭

OBEY, to i-jing' 依順; i-dzong'
依從; t'ing 聽

OBJECT in coming, læ-i' 來意;
— in going, ky'i'-i 去°意; attained
the — of desire, sō siang'-
vöng, tao-siu'-de 所想望到
手了°

OBJECT, to pi'-bing' 批評; pi'-
poh' 批駁

OBJECTION, have you any — (to
offer)? ng yiu soh' go pi'-bing'
ni 你有甚麼 批評呢? °
ditto to my going out? 'o-föng'
peh ngô tseo'-e'sih 何妨俾我
走出呢? no —, peh-föng'
不妨

OBLATION, sacrifice, ts'i'-veh 祭
物; kong'-vong-go tong-si' 供
奉个°東西

OBLIGATION, you are under no —
to do it, ng' k'o, peh-pil' tso 你°
可不必做; cannot forget my
—, ko'-sing-feh-ky'i' 過意°弗
去°; ken'-kyih-feh-zing' 感激
弗盡; no end to my —, ken-
eng-feh-zing' 感恩弗盡

OBLIGATORY, li'-tōng-kæ' 理當
該; — upon men to keep the Sabbath, nyin siu li'-pa, li sô tōng-jün'-go 人°守禮拜理所當然个。

OBLIGE, to compel, ngang-k'ó' 逼°
勒'; min'-ky'iang-iao' 勉強要;
gyiang'-iao 強要; — him to
write, ngang-k'ó' gyi sia 逼°勒°
其寫'; leh' gyi sia 勒其寫°
OBLIGED, m-næ'-o 無°奈何;
shih'-fah-næ'-o 失法奈何;
peh-teh'-yi 不得已; — to use
it, shih'-fah-næ'-o yüong' 失法
奈何用; much — to you (i.e.
see your kindness), kyin ng'-go
dzing' 見你°个°情; ditto (see
your great kindness), tsoh'-kyin-
zing'-dzing 足見盛情; ditto,
fi-sing' 費心; fi-jing' 費神; to-
mong' 多蒙; ditto (have put you
to much trouble), to-lao' 多勞;
I will be much — to you, if you
will go to the city for me, ngô iao
fi ng'-go jing' tao dzing-li' ky'i
ih-da' 我要費你°个°神到
城裡去°一塊

OBLIGING, kwun-min' 冠冕; pah-
min'-kwông 八面光; iao-t'ao'-
hao' 要討好; we-t'ao'-hao' 會
討好; (the last two have a
selfish motive.)

OBLIQUE, zia 斜°; ts'ia; dia;
hwa 歪

OBLITERATE, to blot out, du-diao'
塗壞。

OBLONG, dziang-föng' 長方
OBLOQUY, zoh-mô' 辱罵; to
endure —, ziuh zoh-mô' 受辱罵
OBSCENE, yiu-ky'iang'-weh-diao'
油腔滑調; — talk, yiu wô' 油
話; — books, ying shü' 淫書;
— pictures, c'ing kong' 春宮
OBSCENITY, ying-lön' z-ken 淫
亂事幹
OBSCURE, heh'-en 黑暗; moh-
ts'eh'-di-en' 墨漆°地暗; —
ideas, i-s k'en' feh-ming'-bah-go
意思看弗明白°个°; —
by clouds, be yüing' tsô-djü' 被
雲遮°住

OBSCURITY, to retire into —
(usually leaving one's family,
&c.), ing'-loh 隱落; in — (i.e.
don't know any thing about
him), ing'-sæn loh-dao'-de 隱山
避°世°了; ditto, as an officer,
feh-c'ih-z' 弗出仕

OBSEQUIES, sông-li' 葬禮; sông-
z' 葬事

OBSEQUIOUS, pe-kong'-ky'üili-tsil'
卑躬屈節; — and designing,
li to' pih tsô' 禮多或詐

OBSERVANT, we liu-sing' k'en'
會留心看; not —, kwu'-tsih
feh-tao'-go 侍°值°弗°到个°

OBSERVATIONS, to take —, (of
the stars, &c.), ts'eh'-liang 測量

OBSERVATORY, astronomical kwun
t'in-ziang'-daé 觀天象臺

OBSERVE, to see, k'en 看; to take
notice, li'-we 理會; not to —

(when one ought to —), shih-kwu' 失顧; — the laws, sin koh'-fah 守國法	OBTUSE, blunt, deng 鈍; — mind, ts'-tsih deng' 資質鈍; stupid, nyü 愚; nyü-beng' 愚笨
OBsolete, feh-tsoh'-de 弗作了°; tsoh'-ko-de 不°行°了°; — as fashions, &c., ko'-z'-de 過時了°	OBVIATE, to pa'-pu 擺°佈; ts'u'-baen 措辦; these difficulties can be obviated, keh'-sing næn'-c'ü hao pa'-pu 這些°難處好擺°佈
OBSTACLE, fōng-ngæ' 妨礙; tsu'-ngæ' 阻礙; serious —, kwæn-ngæ' 關礙; in spite of all obstacles, fong-yü', vu-tsü' 風雨無阻; meets with many obstacles, p'ong'-djoh hyü'-to fōng-ngæ' 逢°着°許多妨礙	OBVIOUS, hyin'-kyin 顯見; ming-tōng'-tōng 分°明°
OBSTINATE, tsih-ih' 執—; kwu'-tsih 固執; nying-dzih' feh-cün-wæn' 認直弗轉彎; —(as a child, servant, or inferior), sah-giang' 撒強	OCCASION, opportunity, kyi-we' 機會; take —, ts'ing' kyi-we' 趁機會; on this —, keh' ih-ts' 這°一次; keh ih-val'; on a previous —, zin' ih-we' 前°一回; on a succeeding —, 'eo ih-we 後一回; 'o'-ih-we' 下°一回; zin val' ts 前°回°; there is no — for your paying, ng k'o' feh-pih' do-e'ih' 你°可弗必拿°出
OBSTRUCT, to hinder, læn-tsü' 擋阻; tsu'-djü 阻住; to stop up, seh'-sah 塞煞; üong'-sah 塞煞	OCCASION, to cause, s'-teh 使得; long 弄; — pleasure (to him), s'-teh gyi hwun-hyi 使得其歡喜; — a loss, or injury by delay, tæn-ngwu' 耽悞; this occasioned trouble, be keh'-go sô 'æ' 被這°所害
OBSTRUCTED, feh-t'ong' 弗通; — breath, kyü' feh-t'ong'-de 氣弗通了°	OCCASIONALLY, comes yiu'-teh læ 有得來; meet —, p'ong'-djoh'-p'ong' 偶然而遇; do (it) —, yiu'-teh z-'eo tso' 有得時候做
OBTAIN, to teh'-djoh 得着; teh'-tao-siu 得到手; difficult to —, næn teh'-go 難得个°; have obtained my wish, ngô sô siang'-vông tao-siu'-de 我所想望到手了°	OCCUPATION, z'-nyih 事業; 'ong-nyih' 行業; 'ong-tông 行當; what is your respect-
OBTRUSIVE, gah-gah'-dong'-go 翳姦動个°; iao gah-long'-lae 要姦攏來; (duck wants to be goose), æn'-gah-ngo'-de' 鴨夾°鵝隊	

*able — ? ng soh'-go kwe' nyih
你。甚。麼。貴業? my mean
— is selling cloth, ngô bi'-nyih
ma-pn'-go 我 敝 業 賣。布
个。*

OCCUPIED, *always* feh-teh'-k'ong
弗 得 穩

OCCUPY, *to — one's time*, ko nyih-ts'
過 日。子; du kwōng-ing'
度 光 陰; *how do you — your
time?* ng' dza ko' nyih-ts' 你。
怎。過 日。子?

OCCURRENCE, *a strange* ili-ky'i'-
gyi-z' 一 椿。奇 事; *there has
been no other —*, bing'-vu bilh'-
dzing 並 無 別 情

OCCUR, *when did it — ?* lœ kyi'-z
yiu' 在。幾 時 有 ? *if a difficulty*
—, ziah p'ong'-djoh yiu keh'-tab
若 逢。着。有 疮。瘡。

OCEAN, do-ying' 大。洋; hæ'-
ying 海 洋; *western —*, si-
ying' 西 洋

OCULIST, ngæn'-k'o sin'-sang 眼。
科 先 生; cün-meng' ngæn'-k'o
專 門 眼。科

ODD, koh' c'ih koh-ying' 各 出
各 樣; t'iao'-c'ih-liao 超。出 了;
c'ih-gyi' 出 奇; *strange*, gyi-kwa'
奇 怪; — *number*, tæn-su' 單
數; — *jobs*, ling-se' sang-weh'
零 碎 生。活

ODDS and ends, ling-se' tong'-si
零 碎 東 西

ODES, s 詩; s-ko' 詩 歌; *Book
of Odes*, S-Kying' 詩 經

ODIOUS, k'o-u' 可 惡; k'o-teng'
可 恨

ODOR, (often unpleasant), ky'i'-min
氣 氛; *pleasant —*, hyiang 香;
fragrant —, p'eng'-hyiang 飄 香;
bad —, we'-ky'i 穢 氣;
wa ky'i'-sih 麽 氣 息; ky'i'-sih
氣 息

ODORIFEROUS vapor, hyiang'-ky'i
香 氣; — wood, hyiang-moh'
香 木

ESOPHAGUS, we-kwun' 胃 管;
zih-kwun' 食 管

OF (sign of the possessive), go 个。
friend — mine, ngô'-go beng-yin'
我 个。朋 友; *the Lord —*,
Heaven, T'in-cü' 天 主; — *what
is it made ?* z-soh'-si tso'-c'ih-læ-
go' 是 甚。麼。做 出 來 个。
made — wood, jü tso'-go 樹 做
个; moh-deo' tso-go 木 頭 做
个; — *course*, z-jün' 自 然

OFF, fur li-yün' 離 遠; yün'-
leh-kying 遠 得。緊; *how far*
— ? li-yün' to-siao' 離 遠 多 少?
ts'ô to'-siao yün' 差 多 少 遠?
take — clothes, t'eh i-zöng' 脫
衣 裳; t'eh'-diao i-zöng'; *take*
— (as beads from a string),
leh-c'ih' 捏 出; *break — a
piece* (as wood, &c.), ao ih-t'ön
拗 一 段; *ditto* (as bread),
p'ah' ih-kw'e 磋 一 塊; wah'
ih-tin 挖 一 點

OFFENCE, See OFFENSE.

OFFEND, *to — him*, peh gyi kwa

俾°其怪°; peh gyi' tsiao-kwa'
俾°其招怪°; peh gyi kyin-kwa'
俾°其見怪°; *to displease*,
long'-leh gyi feh 'eh-shih' 弄得°
其弗合式°; peh gyi feh yüoh'-i
俾°其弗欲意; s'-teh gyi
kyiae'-i 使得其介意; —
against (propriety, or law), teh'-ze'
得罪; væn 犯; væn'-djoh
犯着; — *unwittingly*, ngwu-væn'
恨犯

OFFENDED, *is* kwa'-de 怪°了°;
kyin-kwa'-de 見怪°了°; *dis-*
pleased, feh yüoh'-i-de 弗欲意了°;
sing'-li ts'iao'-soh-soh
心裡糙粟粟; *you are —*
at me, ng kyin ngô'-go kwa' 你°
見我个°怪°; *not —*, t'eh'-teh
kwa' 弗°怪°。

OFFENDER *against law*, we-lih'-væn-fah'-go 違律犯法个°;
væn'-nying 犯人°; væn-fah'-go
nying 犯法个°人°。

OFFENSE, *what — has he committed?* gyi væn soh'-go en' 其犯甚°麼°案? væn soh'-go kwe'
犯甚°麼°規? *to commit an — against propriety*, shih li' 失禮

OFFENSIVE language, feh cong t'ing-go shih-wô' 弗中聽个°
說話; feh-jih' ng'-tô shih-wô'
弗入耳个°說話; *disgusting*, wé-u-go 穢汚个°

OFFER, *to tang'-tsiang peh 意°欲°給°*; *I offered him \$7. but he was*

unwilling, ngô tang'-tsiang peh gyi ts'ih-kw'e fæn-ping', gyi seh k'eng' 我意°欲°給°其七塊番餅其弗肯; *how much do you —?* ng hen' to-siao 你°許多少? — *ng hen' to-siao!* 你°允多少? — *to a superior*, vong-hyin' 奉獻; hyin'-zông 獻上; — *to an idol, or ancestor*, kong'-vong 供奉; — *tribute*, tsing kóng' 進貢; — *presents*, song li'-veh 送禮物; — *a lower price*, kô'-din he'-leh ky'üih 價°錢°許得°缺; — *him a chair*, ti'-ts teh' peh gyi' 椅°子掇與°其

OFFERING, or sacrifice, tsî'-veh 祭物; — (*whole, in platters before an idol*), foh'-li 福禮; — (*smaller, in bowls*), kong'-ts'æ 供菜; — *to ancestors*, kang-væn' 羹飯;

OFFICE, tsih'-veng 職分; ngæn-deo' 銜頭; *to decline* —, t'edz' kwun-tsih' 推辭官職; *to enter* —, zông zing' 上任; *to degrade from* —, kah tsih' 革職; kóng kyih' 降級

OFFICER, kwun 官; kwun-fu' 官府; kwun-yün' 官員; *princes and great officers*, wông-kong' da'-dzing 王公大臣; *civil* —, veng-kwun' 文官; *military* —, vn'-kwun 武官; *civil and military* —, veng-vu'-pah-kwun' 文武百°官; *great ditto*, kong'-eo'-tsiang'-siang 公侯將相; *to become an — by fair means*, (i. e.

by examination), tsing'- du c'ih-sing' 正途出身; *ditto through merit*, kyüing-kong' c'ih-sing' 軍功出身; *ditto by purchase*, kyün-pæn' c'ih-sing' 捐納°出身

OFFICIAL, *to attend to — duties*, bæn kong-vu' 辦公務; — documents, kong veng' 公文; — residence, ngô-meng' 衙門; *embroidered satin square denoting — rank*, pu'-ts 補子; — jacket and robe, mōng'-bao pu'-kwô 蟒袍補褂;

OFFICIOUS, ô'-zōng-meng 挖上門; dzoh-zōng'-meng 摶上門; *meddling*, ts'ih'-siu - pah - kyiah' 七手八脚; to-z'-go 多事个° OFTEN, le'-ts' 屢次; *how — ?* to-siao' we'-su 多少回數? *very* —, hyü'-to we'-su 許多回數

OIL, yiu 油; *bean* —, deo-iyu' 豆油; *fragrant* —, hyiang-iyu' 香油; *tallow-tree* —, ts'ing'-iyu 青油; *rape-seed* —, ts'a'-iyu 菜油; *sesamum* —, ts-mó'-iyu 芝麻油; *pea-nut* —, seng-iyu' 生油; mō-iyu' 麻油; *kerosene* —, ho'-iyu 火油; *castor* —, pi-mó'-iyu 蕈麻油; — *paint*, yiu ts'ih' 油漆

OIL, *to dzô yiu* 擦油; *to rub on* —, k'a-iyu' 揅油; — *it*, yiuyin' gyi 抹其油; — *the hair*, fu deo' 傅頭

OILMAN, yiu-k'ah'-nying 油客人°

OILY taste, yiu'-go mi-dao 油个°味道; — flavor, yiu yiu'-ky'i lae-tih 有油氣; too —, t'eh' yiu 太油; — lips, slippery tongue, yin-cü' weh-zih 油嘴滑舌

OINTMENT, kao 膏; kao-ts' yiah 膏子藥; *mercurial* —, shü'-nying kao' 水銀膏

OLD, *not new*, gyin 舊; — clothes, gyin i'-zōng 舊衣裳; *not fresh*, dzing 陳; — bread, dzing mun'-deo 陳饅頭; *not young*, lao 老; *aged*, lao'-de 老了°; — person, lao'-dzing nying 老成人°; — man, lao' kong-kong 老公公; lao-den' 老頭兒° (*not respectful*); lao ziu-sing' 老壽星 (*used jokingly*); — woman, lao' bo-bo 老婆婆; lao-t'a-bun' 老太婆° (*not respectful*); *how — are you?* ng to-siao' nyin-kyi' 你多少年紀? *ditto* (*very respectful*), to-siao' kwe'-kang 多少貴庚°? — *and worn*, kwu'-nyin-pah-dæn' 古年百代; *antique*, kwu'-lao 古老; zōng-kwu'-fong-go 旼古風个°; — *fashioned*, (*out of date*), be-z-de 背時了°; — *friend*, lao' beng-yin 老朋友; lao' siang-hao 老相好; kwu'-kyiao 故交; — *and experienced*, lao'-lin 老練 OLDER than I, nyin-kyi' do-jü' ngô 年紀大° 如我; *a year* — than I, tsiang' ngô ih nyin' 長

我一年; do ngô' ih nyin' 大°
我一年; pi ngô' do' ih nyin' 比
我大°一年; *this is —, that is
newer*, keh' z sing'-tin keh' z
gyiu-tin' 這°是新點這°是
舊點

OLEANDER, keh'-coh-dao 夾°竹
桃

OLIVE, ts'ing-ko' 青果; ken'-læn
橄欖 (veng.); — seeds, ts'ing-ko
nying 青果仁°; læn'-nying 檳
仁° (veng.)

OMEN, ziao-deo' 兆頭; *good* —,
kyih' ziao 吉兆; dziang ze' 祥
瑞; *bad* —, hyüong ziao' 凶兆;
wa ziao' 妖兆; *strange and bad*
—, iao nyih' 妖孽

OMIT, to ts'o'-loh 錯落; shih'-loh
失落; — *what one ought to have
seen, or done*, shih-kyin'-tin 失
檢點

OMNIPOTENT, vu-sô'-peh-neng' 無
所不能; djün-neng' 全能; 並
yiu' ih-yiang feh neng' 無°有
一樣弗能; yiang-iyang' tu
neng-ken' 樣樣都能幹;

OMNIPRESENT, vu-sô' peh-dzæ' 無
所不在; yiu' ih-c'ü' feh lae-
tong' 無°有一處弗在°

OMNINSCIENT, vu-sô'-peh-cü' 無
所不知; yiu' ih-yiang' feh
hyiao'-teh 無°有一樣弗曉得;
yiang-iyang' tu hyiao'-teh 樣樣
都曉得; djün-cü' 全知

ON, lae 在; lae-zöng' 在°上; —
the table, lae coh' zöng 在°桌

上; — *the water*, lae shü min-
teng' 在書面上; — *the pa-
per*, lae ts' zöng-teng' 在°紙上;
— *account of*, we'-leh 爲了°;
— *purpose*, deh-we' 特爲; deh-
i' 特意; — *no account must*,
ts'il'-feh-k'o' 切弗可; — *the
contrary*, fæn'-cün 反轉; tao'-
hyiang 倒向; — *the way*, jing-
da' 順壞; *retired from office* —
account of age, kao lao' de' 告
老了°; — *foot*, bu'-ang' 步
行°; *did you come — foot?* ng'
bu'-ang'-læ, ma' 你°步行°來
的嗎°? ng tseo'-leh-læ, soh'
你走°來了°嗎°?

ONANISM, nen-seh' 男色

ONCE, ih-we' 一回; ih-tsao' 一
遭; ih-ts' 一次; ih-pin' 一
遍; *at one time or formerly*, yiu
ih'-we 有一回; *all at —*, ih-
zi' 一齊°; ih-t'ong' 一通; ih-
dong' 一同; tsæn'-zi 並°齊°;
tsæn'-pô-s zi' 一°樣°齊; *go
all at —*, ih-zi' ky'i' 一齊去°;
sing all at —, tsæn'-zi ts'öng'
並齊唱; *the whole at —*, teng'-
cü 會°齊°; *write all at —*, teng'-
cü sia' 會°齊°寫°

ONE, ih —; — *by one*, ih'-go 一
个°一个°; ih'-tang-ih' 一打
—; *every —*, dzoh-ih' 逐一;
me'-go 每个°; *every — is good*,
ih'-tang-ih' tu hao'-go 一打一
都好个°; — *and all*, ih'-ping
一併; t'ong'-gong 通統; —

third, sən-feng'-ts-ih' 三 分 之
一; sən-kwu'-li'-hyiang-ih-kwu'
三 股 裡 向 一 股; *receive* —
third, sən-kwu'-teh-ih' 三 股
得 一; *of* — *language*, ih'-go
k'eo'-ing 一 个° 口 音; *dong*
k'eo'-ing 同 口 音; — *sheep*,
ih-tsah yiang' 一 隻 羊; —
knife, ih-pô tao' 一 把 刀; *any*
—, feh-leng' 'ah-li ih-go 弗 論
何° 處° 一 个°; ze-bin' 'ah-li
ih'-go 隨 便 何° 處° 一 个°;
every —, ko'-ko 個 個; *bring*
every —, ko'-ko do'-læ 個 個
拿° 來; — *eyed*, doh-ngæn'-go
獨 眼° 个°

ONE'S self, zi 自°; — own, zi'-go
自° 个°; — own child, ts'ing-
sang'-go 親 生° 个°; — own
brother, tih'-ts'ing hyüong-di'
嫡 親 兄 弟; — own mother,
tih' meo 嫡 母

ONENESS of purpose, tso sing'-
siang 同° 心 想; ih-sing'-ih'-
i 一 心 一 意 (used of one or
more persons); the same heart,
one purpose, dong-sing'-eh-i' 同
心 合 意 (used of many).

ONION, ts'ong 葱; — bulb, ts'ong
deo' 葱 頭; Shantung —, Sæn-
tong' ts'ong 山 東 葱

ONLY, tæn-tsih' 單 只; tsih'-z
只 是; peh'-ko 不 過; — one
tæn'-tsih ih'-go 單 只 一 个°;
tæn-tæn' ih'-go 單 單 一 个°;
doh-doh' ih'-go 獨 獨 一 个°;

— have, tsih'-yiu 只 有; — can
or — good for, tsih'-hao 只 好;
— need one, tsih'-siao ih'-go 只
須° 一 个°; tæn-ts'ô ih-go 單
差 一 个°; not —, feh tæn'-
tsih 弗 單 只; feh-doh' 弗 獨;
feh-ts' 弗 止; — son, doh-yiang'-
ng-ts' 獨 養 兒 子

ONSET, kong-tang' 攻 打; c'ong-
fong' 衝 鋒

ONWARD, to go hyiang zin' ky'i
向 前° 去°; Wông zin' ky'i 往°
前° 去°; zong zin' ky'i 上
前° 去°

Ooze, to — out, seng'-c'ih 沁 出;
heng'-c'ih; — in drops, ti'-loh
滯 落

OPAQUE, ing'-feh-ko-go 映 弗 過
个°; feh-t'eo-kwông' 弗 透
光

OPEN, uncovered, k'a'-tong; k'a'-
tih 開 的; — (as a letter,
&c), k'a'-k'eo-go' 開 口 个°; —
to view, t'æn-k'a'-tong 攤 開 的°;
free from obstructions, t'ong 痛;
clear, frank, tsing'-da-kwông'-
ming 正 大 光 明; straight for-
ward, kóng'-leh hyiang; in —
day, ts'ing-t'in'-bah-nyil' 青 天
白 日°; — in texture, hyi 稀;
lóng 鬆; ga.

OPEN, to k'a 開; — the door,
k'a meng' 開 門; — (as bundles,
or bedding,) tang'-k'a 打 開; —
a letter, k'a-fong' 開 封; sing
ts'al'-k'a 信 拆 開; — a shop,

k'æ-tin' 開店; — a school, k'æ-kwun' 開館; k'æ-'oh' 開學。; — a book, shü' fæn-k'æ'-læ 書翻開來; to push —, t'e-k'æ' 推開; — the bowels, li da-bin' 利大便; t'ong-da-bin' 通大便; to free (as a drain), peh gyi t'ong' 倘其痛; commence, k'æ-siu' 開手; k'æ-deo'-meng 開頭; mouth is still — (i.e. the matter is still unsettled), wa k'æ-k'eo'-go 還開口个。; cannot —, k'æ'-feh-k'æ' 開弗開; how can (I) — it? dza-hao' k'æ 怎好開? must not —, or don't know how to —, k'æ'-feh-læ' 開弗來 OPENING, k'æ'-go di-fōng' 開个地方; hole, dong-ngaen' 洞眼; a crevice, ih-da vong' 一埭縫; — for work, trade, &c., meng-lu' 門路; deo-lu' 頭路 OPENLY, ming-tōng'-tōng 分明; hyin'-jun 顯然; c'ih-lu'-lu 露出

OPERA-GLASS, sōng-ngaen'-kying 雙眼鏡 OPERATE, to — with a knife, k'æ-tao' 開刀 OPERATED, has the medicine —? yiah yiao'-feh-yiao' 藥效弗效? it has —, kyin-yiao'-de 見效了。

OPERATION, he has skill in surgical operations, gyi'-go tao-fah'-hao' 其个刀法好

OPHTHALMIA, nyih-ngaen' 熱眼。

OPIATE, en-zé'-yah 安睡藥 OPINION, i'-s 意思; i'-kyin 意見; decision, cü'-kyin 主見; according to my —, tsiao ngô' go i'-s 照我个。意思; dziu ngô' k'en' læ 就我看來; according to my humble —, tsiao ngô' nyü kyin' 照我愚見; every one has his own —, koh' nying yiu zi'-go i-s' 各人。有自个。意思

OPINIONATED, he is —, gyi' go i'-s tsih-ih'-go 其个。意思執一个; self—person, cih' nying 固。執。个。人。

OPIUM, a-p'in' 鴉片; yang-yiah' 洋藥; yang-in' 洋烟; t'u 土; native —, T'æ-tsiang' 台土; to smoke —, ky'üoh a-p'in' 吃鴉片; more commonly, ky'üoh in' 吃烟 (lit. to smoke tobacco); tsao in'; to swallow —, ky'üoh sang a'-p'in' 吃生鴉片; to stop smoking —, ka a-p'in' 戒鴉片; ka in' 戒烟; addicted to —, a-p'in' nyin'-de 鴉片癮了; a-p'in' zōng ying'-de 鴉片上癮了。

OPIUM-SHOP, t'u'-tin 土店; t'u'-tōng 土行; — (where it is both sold and smoked), a-p'in tin' 鴉片店; a-p'in t'aen' 鴉片攤

OPPONENT, te'-dih 對敵; te'-deo 對頭; equal opponents, dih-siu' 敵手

OPPORTUNE, ky'iah'-hao 恰好;
to meet accidentally something very
—, nyü-ky'iao' 遇巧

OPPORTUNELY, ky'iao 巧; ts'eo'-
ky'iao 奏巧; you have come
quite —, ng' læ-leh ky'iao' 你
來得巧

OPPORTUNITY, kyi-we' 機會;
improve the —, ts'ing kyi-we'
趁機會; improve this —,
ts'ing'-ts' kyi-we' 趁此機會;
ditto when some one else is send-
ing, or going, jing-bin' 順便;
dziu-bin' 就便; to improve ditto,
ts'ing-bin' 趁便

OPPOSE him (i. e. cover up his
light), kæ gyi'-go tsiao' 蓋其
个°面°子°; — one's views, or
propositions, gyang'-bin 強辯;
— in fight, &c., ti'-dih 抵敵;
ti'-tōng 抵當

OPPOSED, mutually siang-fæn' 相
反; ditto (persons only), teo-deo'-
feh'-long 對頭弗攏; — as ice
and hot coals, yiu jü', ping tæn'
猶如冰炭

OPPOSITE, in front, siang-te' 相
對; facing, te'-min 對面;
— door, te' meng 對門; the
two are opposites, liang'-go siang-
fæn' 兩個°相反; liang' feh-
siang-te' 兩弗相對; — forms
of expression, fæn-foh'-go shih-
wō' 反覆个°說話。

OPPRESS, to — those in one's power
(as slaves), mo-næn' 磨難; —

a people, bao-nyiah' pah'-sing 暴
虐百°姓; tsö'-ziao ming-kyin'
詐擾民間; ditto in exacting
money, k'eh'-poh (or k'eh-boh)
pah'-sing 刻薄百°姓; —
in requiring too much, pih'-p'ah
逼迫; to use strength or authority
in oppressing, tang-pö'-shü 打霸
勢; yi-shü'-ky'i-nying' 以勢欺
人°; ditto (as an underling relying
on the power of an official),
yi'-kwun-t'oh'-shü 倚官托勢

OPPRESSIVE government, koh'
tsing' bao-nyiah'-go 國政暴
虐个°

OPPRESSIVELY hot, oh'-tsi-tsi-go
nyih' 热°甚

OPPROBRIOS (abusive) language,
zoh-mö'-go shih-wō' 辱罵个°
說話

OPTIC nerve, ngæn'-tsong-kying'
眼°總筋

OPTICS, kwöng-yüöh' 光學(veng.)

OPTION, at your bing-ng'-sö-yüöh'
憑你°所欲; ze-bin' ng 任°
憑°你°

OR, wa-z' 還°是; 'oh'-tsia 或者°;
ih'-oh 抑或 (for the second
connective); will you go — stay?
wa-z ky'i', wa-z læ-tong' 還°是
去°還°是在°此°? I will
either go — not, as you deter-
mine, 'oh ky'i', ih'-oh feh-ky'i'
ze ng' ding-kyin' 或去°抑或
弗去°隨你°定見; — not,
feh 否°? will you do (it) —

not? ng' we tso' feh 你° 會
做 否°? *will you go — not?* ng'
ky'i'-feh-ky'i' 你°去° 弗去°

ORACLE, *to inquire of an — (or in China of an idol)*, meng ts'in-s' 問°籤詩; gyiu ts'in' 求籤
ORALLY, *to communicate —*, k'eo-djün 口傳

ORANGE, kyüih'-ts 橘子; Foh-kien, or Mandarin —, Foh'-kyüih 福橘; Canton, or cooly —, Kwöng'-kyüih 廣橘; bitter —, (from Weng-tsiu), ken-ts' 柑子; cumquat —, kying-ken' 金橘°; — peel, kyüih'-bi 橘皮; — color, yü'-ong'-seh 榆紅色; kying-wöng'-seh 金黃色; *ed. dish ditto*, kyüih'-ong 橘紅

ORATOR, good speaker, jün'-ü kóng'-go nying 善於講°個°人°

ORBIT of a planet, 'ang-sing'-go kwe'-dao 行°星个°軌道

ORDAIN a law, shih'-lih lih-fah' 設°立律法; zao lih-fah' 造律法; — an elder, lih' ih-go tsiang'-lao 立一个長老

ORDER, in ts'ü'-jü 次序; ts'ü'-di 次第; without —, 毋-ts'ü'-jü 無°次序; in regular —, a-ts'ü'-jü 挨次序; give it to them in —, a-ts'ü'-jü feng-peh' gyi 挨次序分給°其; tsiao-ts'ü'-jü feng' 照次序分; out of —, or disarranged, lön-tsia'-bong ka 亂° 霽鬆°; military —, 'ao-ling' 號令; — for money, p'iao'-ts 票紙;

dzin-tæn' 錢單; dzin-p'iao' 錢票; put the room in —, siu'-jilh vông-kæn' 收拾房間°; vông'-ts tsiu-coh'-hao 房子收°拾°好; vông'-ts tsöng-tsih-hao 房子裝飾°好; put in —, or repair, siu-li' hao 修理好; to regulate (things in disorder), tsing'-teng 整頓

ORDER, *to —, or dispose*, en-ba' 安排°; *to command*, feng-fu' 吩咐

ORDERLY, en'-pæn-ts-go 按班子个°; en'-bu-dziu-pæn 按部就班; jing-kwe'-dao'-kyü 循規蹈矩; — and prettily, zi-tsing 齊整; — and precise, doh-föng-bu' 跋方步

ORDINAL numbers, 1st, di-ih' 第一; 2nd, di-nyi' 第二°; 3rd, di-sæn' 第三

ORDINARY, bing-djöng' 平常; 'æn djöng 閒°常; cong-cong 中中; da-kæ' 大概

ORDINARILY, bing-su'-kyin, or bing-su'-kæn 平素間

ORE, gold kying-kw'öng' 金礦; silver —, nyung-kw'öng' 銀礦

ORGAN, wind fong-gying' 風琴; the five organs of sense, ng'-kwun 五°官

ORGANIZE, *to en-ba'* 安排°

ORIFICE, mouth of a tube, k'eo 口; hole, dong-ngaen' 洞眼°; the seven orifices, ts'ih'-ky'iao 七竅

ORIGIN, læ-lih' 來歷; læ-keng' 來根; læ-yiu' 來由; keng-yiu'

根由; nyün-yin' 緣由; ing-yin' 因由

ORIGINAL, peng 本; nyün 原;
the — text, peng'-veng 本文;
 nyün ti'-ts 原底子; peng'ti-ts
 本底子; — cargo, nyün-ho'
 原貨; *he is quite —, gyi ling*
yiu' ih-diao ts'ong-ming' 其另
有一樣。聰明

ORIGINALLY, peng'-læ 本來; *at*
first, ky'i'-ts'u 起初; he was —
from Peking, gyi peng'-læ z
Poh'-kying læ-go' 其本來是
北京來个。

ORIGINATE, c'ih 出; *where did it*
—? soh'-go di-föng c'ih'-go 甚
麼。地方出个? c'ih'-c'ü læ
'ah'-li' 出處在。何處? who
originated? jü' tsöh'-c'ih-læ' go
誰。作出來个? ditto this
plan? keh'-go fah'-ts jü c'ih'-go
這。個。法子誰。作。出个?

ORNAMENT, to tsöng-sih' 裝飾;
 — *the person, tsah'-kwah 紮刮;*
tang'-paen 打扮

ORNAMENTED, yiu hwô-deo'-go
 有花頭个。

ORNAMENTS, hwô-deo' 花頭;
 — *for the head, (others are often*
included), siu'-sih 首飾

ORPHAN, m̄-tia' m̄-nyiang'-go
 無。爹。無。娘。个。; kwu'-æ'-ts
 孤。哀。子。; *one who has lost one*
or both parents, hao'-ts 孝。子

ORTHODOX, tsing'-kyiao 正教;
in China Confucianism is the —

belief, Cong-koh'-go Jü-kyiao' z
 tsing'-kyiao 中國个。儒教
 是正教

OSCILLATE, to dang-læ'-dang
 ky'i' 宕來宕去。

OSTENTATIOUS, pa-p'ing' 擺。
 品。; pa-do-kw'un' 擺。大。款;
 kw'un'-shih do'-go 款式大。
 个。; deo'-do-go 大。模。大。樣。
 (in ridicule.)

OSTENSIBLY *for a good object, but*
really for a bad one, yi-ts'u we-
ming' yi-pe'-we-li' 以此爲名
以彼爲利; — to teach, kao-
shü' tso ing-deo' 教。書做因
頭; — to teach, but really to do
business, ming'-go kao-shü' en-
go tso sang'-i 明係。教。書暗
却。做。生。意

OSTRICH, do-nyiao' 鴕鳥

OTHER; bih 別; — *persons, bih'-*
nying 別人。; bih'-go nying'
別个。人。; — kinds, bih-
yang' 別樣; love each, —, dō-
kō' siang-æ' 大家。相愛; pe-
ts' æ'-sih 彼此。愛惜; the others,
gyi-yü' 其餘

OTHERWISE, feh'-z-ka' 弗如。
 此; feh'-jün 弗然; if it be
 — (you) need not come, ziah feh'-
 z-ka' k'o'-yi feh-læ' 若弗如。
 此可不。必。來

OTTER, t'ah 獺; sea —, shü'-t'ah
 水。獺; — skin, t'ah'-bi 獺皮

OUGHT, kæ 該; ing-kæ' 應該;
 ing-tông' 應當; kæ-tông' 該

當 ; tōng-kæ' 當該 ; ky'iah-leh
(or ky'iao-leh) 却要° ; it — to be
so, tsiao li' ing-kæ'-go 照理應
該 个°。

OUNCE, an ih-liang' 一兩 ; sixteen
(Chinese) ounces make a catty,
jih-loh'-liang sön ih kying' 十
六兩算一觔 ; an — and a
half, ih-liang-pun' 一兩半 ;
an —, or tael of silver, ih-liang'
nying-ts' 一兩銀子

OUR, OURS, ah-lah'-go 我等°
个° ; — country, peng'-koh 本國
OURSELF, the emperor, dzeng 賸 ;
kwō'-jing 寡人 ; ourselves, ah-
lah zi 吾輩° 自°

OUT, c'ih 出 ; to walk —, tseo'-
c'ih 走出 ; gone —, tseo'-c'ih-
ky'i-de 走出去了° ; — of
doors, t'in-nga' 天外 ; the fire
is —, ho u'-de 火熄了° ;
walked till — of breath, tseo-leh
ky'i-kying bi-hyü' 走得氣
急° 皮虛 ; — of employment,
zo lang'-pæn'-teng' 坐冷板
凳

OUTCAST (as a vagabond), ky'i'-
diao-go-nying 棄了° 个° 人° ;
(as a child, &c.), loh-shü'-nying
失意° 个° 人 ; loh-liu'-go nying
流落° 个° 人°

OUTCRY, to make an fah-hæn' 發
喊 ; make a great —, do-sing
hæn-kyiao' 大聲喊叫 ; wæ-
wæ'-si.

OUT-DO, you — me, ng ko'-jü ngô'

你° 過如我 ; ng sing'-jü ngô'
你勝如我

OUTER, nga-deo' 外頭 ; the —
surface, nga-min' 外面 ; —
skin, nga-deo'-go bi 外頭个°
皮

OUTERMOST, ting' nga-deo' 頂
外頭

OUTLANDISH fashion, gyi-c'ih'-
kwu yiang' 奇出古樣

OUTLINE, to draw an —, wô ih'-
go da'-kwe'-mo 畫一個大規
模 ; write a brief — (of a sub-
ject), sia ih-tin' da-liah' 寫一點大畧 ;
an — of history, kông-
moh' 綱目 ; kông-kæn' 綱
鑑

OUTRAGEOUS, ying - hyüong-pô -
oh' 行兇作惡 ; ying-hyüong'
pô-dao' 行兇霸道

OUTSIDE, nga-deo' 外頭 ; nga-
pin' 外邊 ; nga-min' 外面 ;
— show, k'ong-k'oh' 空壳 ;
ditto, not real, k'ong'-k'oh kô'-ts
空壳架° 子

OUTWARD, dziao-nga' 朝外° ;
hyiang-nga' 向外°

OVAL, dziang-yün' 長圓 ; kidney
shaped, iao-ts' shih 腰子式° ;
egg-shaped, dæn'-go yiang'-shih
蛋个° 樣式° (little used).

OVEN, p'ang-lu' 烹爐 ; native
or Dutch — (where coals are
placed above and below), p'ang'-
oh' 烹鑊 ; bake in the —, lu-li
p'ang' 爐裏烹

OVER, zōng 上; — *your head*, læng' deo zōng' 在°你°頭上; *to cross or pass* —, tseo'-ko-ky'i 走過去; *to turn* — and —, fæn-læ'-foh-ky'i 翻來覆去; *in excess*, ko'-ü 過於; — *much*, ko'-ü to' 過於多; *there is a little* —, yiu tin tsiang-tsong 有點積蓄; yiu tin ling-nga' 有點另外; *ditto* (*remaining*), yiu tin yü' 有點餘; yiu tin dzing' 有點剩; — *ten*, jih to' 十多; — *forty*, s'-jih to 四十多; s'-jih yiu yü' 四十有餘; *to boil* —, p'u-c'ih' 溢出; kweng'-c'ih' 滾出

OVER-ANXIOUS, ko'-ü zeo' 過於愁; *to zeo'* 多愁

OVERAWE *a person*, yi-shü' ah nying' 以勢壓人

OVERAWED, gyü-hyih'-go 懼懾個

OVERBURDENED *with work*, lao-loh' ko-deo' 勞碌過分

OVERCAST, *the sky is* —, t'in' ing-t'en'; t'in' ing-a'-de 天陰了; *ditto with clouds*, t'in', yüing tsô-dju'-liao 天雲遮住了; t'in', zōng-yüing'-de 天漫雲了; — *a seam*, nyiao-zōng'.

OVERCOME, *to conquer*, ying 贏; *Prussia has* — *France*, P'u-lu'-z tsin-go z'-eo pi Veh-læn'-si ko-deo' 普魯士戰勝比法蘭西勝; — *difficulties*, naen'-c'ü kying-lin'-ky'i 難處經練起

OVERDONE (as food), job ko-deo' 過於熟; t'eh joh' 太熟 OVERESTIMATE *the importance of*, sön t'eh' iao'-kying 算太要緊

OVERFLOW, *to* kah'-c'ih 溢出; — (as a river), kah'-zōng 溢上; üong'-zōng 涌上; tsiang'-zōng 漲上; *full to over-flowing*, mi-mun-kah'-c'ih 彌滿溢出

OVERHANGING *rocks*, sing-c'ih'-liao-go zah-deo' 伸出了个石頭; p'oh'-c'ih-liaog-o zah-deo' 摆出了石頭

OVERHEAD, læ deo-zōng' 在頭上

OVERHEAR, *to* — (without intention), vu-i'-cong t'ing'-meng 無意中聽聞; *take care*, your neighbors will —, kwu'-djoh kah'-pih t'ing'-meng 顧着隔壁聽聞

OVERJOYED, hwun-t'in'-hyi-di' 歡天喜地; hwun-hyi'-sah-de 歡喜已極

OVERLAND, 'en'-lu 旱路; loh-lu' 陸路

OVERLAY, *to* t'iah 貼; du 鍍; — *with gold*, t'iah kying' 貼金

OVERLOAD, *to* — (as a box, or boat), tsōng'-leh t'eh djong' 裝得太重

OVERLOOK, *to* — *from above*, zōng-k'en-loh 上望下; *to* — *by inadvertence*, kwu'-feh-tao' 顧弗到; feh-læ'-kwu 弗來顧; *to*

excuse, feh-kyi'-kyiao 弗計較;
 — *little faults*, feh kyi' siao ko' 弗計小過
OVERPLUS, to-deo' 多頭; yü-deo' 餘頭
OVERPOWER *him*, ah'-gyi-voh' 壓其服
OVERPRESSED, dziah-kyib' 着急
OVERSEE, *to tsiao'-kwu* 照顧;
 — (*work*), toh'-baen 督辦
OVERSEER of work, toh-kong' 督工
OVERSIGHT, *he has the —*, tsiao'-liao z gyi'-go meng-veng' 照瞭
 是其个名分。
OVERSLEEP, *to shih-kao'* 失覺。
OVERSPREAD *the country*, vu-c'ü'-feh-tao' 無處弗到
OVERREACH *one's self*, (*the heart*
 too fierce will hold only an empty
 cup.), sing'-li mang' we-nyiah
 k'ong' coh-kwun' 心裡猛會
 捲空竹管, or 心裡懵撞
 反落空
OVERSTEP *the bounds of propriety*, yüih-li'i væn-veng' 越禮犯分
OVERTAKE, *to tse-djoh'* 追着
 ken'-tao 赶到
OVERTASK, *to — one's strength*,
 yüong lih t'æ'-ko 用力太過
OVERTHROW, *to t'e-tao'* 推倒;
 tang'-tao 打倒; — *a kingdom*,
 mih-diao' koh'-kô 滅掉國家。
OVERTHROWN, *government koh'*
 peng'-de 國崩了。
OVERTURN, *to fən'-tao* 翻倒

OVERWHELMING, (*like waters*
rising overhead), meh-deo'-meh-nao' 沒頭沒腦; — *sorrow*,
 meh-deo'-meh-nao'-go iu' 沒頭
 沒腦个憂
OWE, *to ky'in* 欠; kæ 該; —
 a person (*without intending to*
pay), la-tsa' 賴債; siao nying-kô' dong-din' 少人家銅錢;
how much do you — me? ng ky'in ngô' to-siao' 你欠我
 多少? — *and have nothing to*
pay, k'we k'ong' 虧空
OWL, djoh-weng' 貓頭鷹 (ih-tsah)
OWN, zi'-go 自个; — *hand*,
 ts'ing siu' 親手; — *family*,
 peng'-kô 本家。
OWN, *to — (as property)*, ken or ke
 掙; *do you — this?* keh z ng-go
 feh 這是你个否? *he is*
unwilling to — his son, gyi feh
 k'eng' jing ng-ts' 其弗肯認兒子; *to confess*, tsiao-jing'
 招認; — *one's self in the wrong*,
 be feh-z' 賠弗是; be li' 賠禮
OWNER, cü 主; ken-cü' or ke-cü'
 掙主; cü'-nying-kô 主人。
who is the — of this? keh'-go,
 cü z jü' 這个主是誰?
 — *of houses, or land*, nyih cü'
 業主; vông-tong' 房東
Ox, ngeo 牛; — *house*, ngeo-gyin'
 牛樑
OYSTER, li-Wöng' 牡蠣; —
 shells, li-Wöng k'oh 牡蠣壳

P

PACE, ih-bu' 一歩

PACIFY, *to — his anger*, long' gyi ky'i bing 弄其氣平; long' gyi ky'i sih' 弄其氣息; — *anger by some ceremony*, be-li' sih-ky'i 賠禮息氣; *get up theatricals and a feast to — anger*, hyi-veng tsiu siao-ky'i 戲文酒 消氣

PACK, *bundle*, pao-voh' 包袱 (ih-go); *a — of cards*, ih-fu ts-bæn' 一副紙牌。

PACK, *to — in a box*, tsōng'-loh siang-ts'-li 裝落箱子裡; tsing'-loh siang-ts'-li 整落箱子裡; *to — or wrap in a bundle*, pao-hao' 包好

PACKED, *it is already — up (in a box)*, yi'-kying loh-siang'-de 已經落箱了; *is your baggage all — ?* ng'-go 'ang-li' siu-jih-hao' ma 你°个°行李收拾好嗎?

PACKAGE, *a ih-pao'* 一包; *a — of letters*, ih-pao sing' 一包信

PADDY, koh 穀; — *in the field*, dao 稻; — *field*, dao'-din 稻田

PADLOCK, *foreign hanging lock*, nga-koh tiao'-so 外國弔鎖

PAGE, *a ih-min'* 一面; *the second —*, di-nyi' min 第二°面

PAGEANT, *a fine yi wô-li'* yi t'i'-min-go z-ken' 華麗而°又°體面之°事

PAGODA, *a ih-zo t'ah'* 一座塔;

the Ningpo —, T'in-fong'-t'ah 天封塔

PAIL, *water* ky'ih-shü-dong' 韋水桶; *large —, or bucket*, t'iao-shü'-dong 挑水桶 (ih-tsah)

PAIN, t'ong 痛; *to feel —*, teh-cü t'ong' 得知痛; kyüh'-teh-t'ong' 覺得痛; — *in the limbs*, kyiah'-kweh sön' 脚骨酸

PAINFUL, t'ong'-go 痛个; *very —*, t'ong'-leh li'-æ' 痛得°利害; *extremely —*, gyih t'ong' 極痛

PAINS, *take* gying lao' 勤勞; yüong sing-kyi' 用心機; *one's trouble for one's —*, bah-bah' yiao-lao 空°勞; wōng-fi sing-kyi' 枉費心機; — du lao' 徒勞

PAINTER, varnisher, ts'ih'-s-vn' 漆司務; — *of pictures*, tænts'ing' sin'-sang 丹青先生

PAINT, green loh yiu' 綠油; yellow —, wōng yiu' 黃油; *foreign yellow —*, yiāng-wōng' 洋黃

PAINT, *to (with oil paint, or simply with oil)*, yiu 油; yiu-ih'-yiu 油一油; k'a yiu' 掏°油; — *with foreign green*, yiu yiāng-loh' or k'a' yiāng-loh' yiu 掏°洋綠油; — *lead color*, yiu hwe-seh' 油灰色; — *pictures*, ts'æ'-seh sia-wō' 彩色寫°畫; *to color, as maps, &c.*, tsiah'-seh 着色; — *the face (with carmine)*, dzō in-tsi' 搽臘脂°

PAINTINGS, ts'a'-seh-go wô' 彩色个°畫; ts'a' wô 彩畫

PAINTS, ngæn-liao' 顏°料; dishes of —, ngæn-liao' diah 顏°料膜

PAIR, a ih-te' 一對; ih-sông' 一雙; ih-fu' 一副 (also means a set); in pairs (as men, or animals in procession), pa te'-ts 擺°對子; a — of flower jars, ih-te hwô-bing' 一對花瓶; a — of shoes, ih-sông 'a' 一雙鞋; a — of bracelets, ih-fu siu'-gyüoh 一副手鐲; a — of scissors, ih-pô tsin'-tao 一把剪刀

PAIR, to match, p'e-te' 配對; — off in couples, p'e'-tah 配搭

PALACE, wông-kong' 皇宮

PALATABLE, sông'-k'eo-go 爽口个°; yiu ts-mi' go 有滋味°个°

PALATE, (soft) siao zih-deo' 小舌頭

PALE, bah-liao'-liao 白°了了; —(from sickness, or fright), liao'-bali 了白; leh-bali' 鐵白; — as death, ziang si' seh ka bah' 像死°色一°樣°白°; to grow —, min-seh' piu-bali'-de 面色變白°了°; shih-seh' 失色

PALL for a coffin, kwuu-zæ'-t'ao 棺材套

PALLIATE, to veng-ko'-sih-fi' 掩過節非; — his sin, tsông-sih' gyi-go ze' 裝飾其个°罪; long gyi-go ze' ky'ing'-k'o 致其个°罪輕可

PALM of the hand, siu'-ti-sing' 手心; siu'-công 手掌; the coir — or palmetto, tsong-li' jü 棕櫚樹; — leaf fan, (miscalled) pô-tsiao sin' 芭蕉扇; gwe-sin' 葵扇 (ih-pô)

PALPIRATION of the heart, sing'-li bih-bih'-t'iao 心裡躡躡跳

PALSY, fong-t'ien'-bing 瘋癱病

PALTRY, t'æ'-si-siao 太細小

PAN, dish, beng 盆; earthen —, ngô-beng' 瓦°盆; shallow — or platter, bun 盤; tin —, mô'-k'eo-t'ih bun' 馬口鐵盤

PANCAKES, to fry t'ah ping' 爛餅

PANE, a — of glass, ih-kw'e po-li' 一塊玻璃

PANEL, nyin-ngô'-zao 砥瓦°槽°

PANG, teng'-z t'ong' 頓時痛; one — after another, zi'-tang-zi t'ong' 一°陣°一°陣°; pang frequent (before delivery), kying'-zi t'ong 緊齊°痛

PANIC, in a hwông'-de 慄了°; kying-wông'-de 驚惶了°

PANT, to t'eo-ky'i' 透氣; ky'i' t'eo'-feh-cün' 氣透弗轉; — (from disease, or anger), ky'i' kying 氣緊; panting sound, hyi-byi' hwu-hwu' 嘻嘻呼呼

PANTALOONS, kw'u 褲 (ih-iao)

PANTHER, (a kind of leopard), pao 豹 (ih-tsah)

PANTOMIME, tsông-kyü'-ts 裝舉止; tsông i'-tsi 裝意致; —

by gesticulation, tsōng siu'-shü 裝手勢

PANTRY, ho-zih-kæn' 伙食間。

PAPA, pah'-pah 伯°伯°; ah-pah' 阿伯°; tia-tia' 爹°爹°。

PAPER, ts紙; *a sheet of* —, ih-tsiang ts' 一張紙; *letter* —, sing' ts 信紙; — *used for Chinese writing*, mao-loh' 毛六; mao-pah' 毛八; *strong wrapping* —, sōng-bi-ts' 桑皮紙; *coarsest ditto*, ts'ao'-ts 草紙; *match, or touch* —, ho'-ts 火紙; me-deo'-ts 煤頭紙; *flowered* —, hwōtsin' 花箋; *gold sprinkled* —, sa'-kying-tsin' 灑°金箋; *thin white* —, lin-s-ts' 連史紙; — *sized with alum*, væn-ts' 碳紙; *thick alum dressed* —, djong'-væn-ts' 重碳紙; *very large sized ditto*, cong-wō'-sing 畫心紙°; *waxed* —, lab-tsin' 蠟箋; — *utensils, &c., for the dead*, ts' ky'i 紙器; ts'-shü 紙貲; — *clothing ditto*, ming-i' 冥衣; — *ingots for burning*, nyün-pao' 元寶; nying-ding' 銀錠; *tinselled paper used for the latter*, silh'-boh 錫箔; — *clippings (for mortar, and for packing coffins)*, ts'-kying 紙筋; — *flowers*, ts'-hwō 紙花

PAPER maker, ts'-s-vu 紙司務

PAPERS, *documentary* en'-kyün 案卷

PARABLE, pi'-fōng 比方; pi'-yü 比喻

PARADE, ba-dziang' 排場; *fond of* —, hao' ba-dziang' 好排場; — *of militia*, hyiang-yüong' pa deo ka tseo' 鄉勇成隊而行°; — *of authority*, hyin-wei-shü' 顯威勢; *false ditto*, tsōng wei-shü' 裝威勢; — *ground*, kao'-dziang 敷場

PARADISE, Buddhist Si-t'in'-gyih-loh-shü'-ka 西天極樂世界°; Christian —, T'in-dēng' 天堂; T'in-zōng' 天上; Eden, Yiaedin' yün 埃田園

PARAGRAPH, ih-dön' 一段; ih-p'in' 一篇; newspaper —, ih-dön sing-veng' 一段新文

PARALLELS, bing-sin' 平線; — *of latitude*, we'-sin 緯線

PARALLELOGRAM, dziang-fōng' 長方

PARALYSIS, fong-t'æn'-bing 瘋癱病; — *of one side*, pun'-ts-fong 半肢瘋

PARAPHRASE, kyin' ming kōng'-ka 簡明講°解°

PARASITE, trencher friend, tsiu'-zih beng-yiu' 酒肉°朋友; sponger, kwæn' ky'üoh bah-zih'-go 慣吃°白食个°; — *who follows, and likes just what you like*, ts'eoc'-ü' 奏趣

PARASOL, liang-sæn' 凉傘

PARBOIL, *to* ts-leh pun'-joh 烹得°半熟

PARBOILED, *half cooked*, pun'-sang-li-joh' 半生°半熟; *very slightly cooked*, sang-hwe'-boh-loh 外°焦°裏°勿°熟

PARCEL, *a* ih-pao' 一包

PARCEL, *to — out*, feng-hao' 分好

PARCH, *to — corn*, ts'ao loh-koh'

炒 穀穀

PARCHED, *very dry*, feng'-ken-sao' 粉乾四燥; — *ground*, di-yiang' feng-sao' 地下°粉燥; — *(as a tree)*, kw'u-sao' 枯燥

PARCHMENT, yiang-bi-ts' 羊皮紙

PARDON, *to nyiao 饒°*; sô 教°; sô'-diao 教°了°; nyiao-sô' 饒°教°; sô'-min 教°免; *a general — from the Emperor*, wông-eng'-da-sô' 皇恩大赦; *beg your —*, ts'ing ng' nyün-liang' ngô 請你°原諒我; teh'-ze ng 得罪你°, (*lit.* have sinned against you).

PARDONABLE, k'o'-yi sô'-go 可以赦°个°

PARE, *to siah 削*; *in 刀°*; — *nails*, siah ts'-k'eh 削指甲°; — *the skin of a pear*, in li-deo' bi 刀梨皮

PARENTAGE *for three generations*, sän-dæ li'-lih 三代履歷

PARENTAL love, æ-ts' ts sing 愛子之心

PARENTS, do-nying' 大人°; tia-nyiang' 爹娘; vu'-meo 父母

PARLIAMENT, British Da-Ing' nyi-tsing'-we 大英議政會;

— house (or large place of assembly), nyi-tsing-yün' 議政院

PARLOR, k'ab'-vông 客房; — (on the first floor), k'ah'-t'ing 客廳; or, to distinguish it from a guest's sleeping room, we-k'ah-vông' 會客房

PARROT, ang-ko' 鸚鵡°(ih-tsah)

PARRY, *to turn aside*, kah'-ko 格過

PARSEE, Po'-s-koh nying' 波斯國人°; bah-deo-da'-pæn 白頭大班

PARSIMONIOUS (in using, and in treating others), k'aen-k'eh' 郎刻; gyih-li' li 竭利利; 'eo-teo'-teo 猴抖抖; gying - gying'-dong 懈懃動; — *fellow*, k'aen-kyü'.

PART, kwu'-ts 股子; veng'-ts 分子; tsih 接; give me a —, kwu'-ts feng peh' ngô 股子分給°我; a —, ih-feng' 一分; ih-kwu' 一股; divide in four parts, tso s'-kwu k'æ' 做四股開; give him a fourth —, peh gyi s'-kwu-telk-ih' 紿°其四股得 —; the greater —, ih do pun' 一大°半; ih do kwu' 一大°股; the upper —, zöng dön' 上段; zöng-gyüih'; zöng-pun'-gyüih'; lower —, 'ö dön' 下段; take the — of one injured, tang bao'-feh-bing 打抱弗平; gyiang' o'ih deo' 强出頭; the latter — of the book is better than the first —, 'ö-pun'

peng', pi zōng' pun peng' hao'
下°半本比上半本好; *in two parts*, liang'-k'æ-dæ 兩分°
開; *two parts joined*, liang'-tsih-sang 兩接生°; *division* (as a book of the Bible), peng 本; kyün 卷

If nothing is said as to the number of parts, ih-peng and ih-kwu mean one of ten parts.

PART, *to divide*, feng 分; feng-k'æ' 分開; — *in portions*, feng kyi feng' 分幾分; *to — from*, li-k'æ' 離開; bih-k'æ' 別開; *can't — with*, feh-sô'-tel' 弗捨°得; — *with reluctantly*, lin-lin-peh-shie 戀戀不捨° (*veng.*)
PARTAKE, *to participate in*, dô-kô' yüong' 大°家°用; dô-kô ziu' 大°家°受; *will you — of a little?* ts'ing ng' dô-kô' yüong tin' 請你大°家°用點? *share another's abundance*, dong-hyiang' fú-kwe 同享富貴

PARTIALITY, p'in-sing' 偏心; p'in-dzing' 偏情; tæn pin'-sing; tseh'-sing 側心; *to have a special fondness for*, p'in æ' 偏愛; *to show — in befriending one's own*, pao(pi') 包庇°; we-kwu' 迴顧

PARTICIPATE, See PARTAKE.

PARTICLE, Gram. hyü' z-ngaen 虛字眼°; — (*grain*) *of dust*, ih-lih hwe' 一屑°灰; *the least — (thread, or hair)*, s'-ao' 絲毫; 'ao-li'-s-hweh 毫厘絲忽

PARTICULAR, ts'-si 仔細; over— and fault-finding, so'-se 琣碎; kæn-ka' 尷尬

PARTICULAR, give every —, ih-dzing' ih-tsih kông' 一情一節講°; ih-tsih' ih-tsih kông' 一節一節講°

PARTICULARIZE, to kông'-leh dziang-si' 講°得°詳細

PARTICULARS, state the ih-ih' kông'-e'ih-læ — — 講°出來
PARTICULARLY, notice k'en ts'-si 看仔細; notice more —, keng'-kô ts'-si k'en 更加°仔細看; veng-nga' ts'-si k'en' 分外°仔細看; — remember this, keh' ih töü' ts'ih'-ts'ih yüong kyi'-teh 這°一端切切要°記得

PARTING feast (given to one going), tsin'-ang' 餞行°; — gifts or attendance, song'-ang' 送行°; — words, song' bih-go shih-wô' 送別个°說話; li-bih'-go shih-wô' 離別个°說話

PARTITION, pih 壁; iao-tsih' 腰壁°; — of boards, pæn'-pih 板壁; — of bricks, ciün-pih' 磚壁; mud —, nyi-pih' 泥壁; *to make a —*, tsông' ih-dao pih' 裝一道壁; *to separate by a —*, kah'-k'æ 隔開; lah-k'æ 拉開; *the room separated from this by a —*, (or the next room), kah'-pih vöng' 隔壁房; pin 遍; i-pin' 依遍
PARTLY, pun 半; kyi-feng' 幾分; garment — new, partly old,

i-zōng' pun'-sing-gyiu' 衣裳半新舊; words — true, — false, shih'-wō pun'-tsing-pun-kō' 說話半真半假°; — brass — silver, kyi'-feng dong' kyi-feng nying' 幾分銅幾分銀; — to see, — to hear, pin-k'en', pin-t'ing' 遍看遍聽

PARTNER (who supplies capital), p'ing-cū' 摆主; p'ing ho'-kyi 摆夥計; — (who has no capital), kying-siu' 經手; tōng-siu' sinsang' 當手先生; dæ sin'-sang.

PARTURITION, sang-yiang' 生養; difficult —, sang-yiang næn' 生。養難

PARTY, pæn 班; pōng 帮; tōng 黨 (always has a bad sense); of the same —, dong-pen' 同班; dong-pōng' 同帮; of our —, ah'-lah ih-pōng' 我等。一帮; ah'-lah dong-pæn' 我等。同班

PASS, mountain ling 嶺; — for admission, &c., tsih'-tsiao 執照
See PASSPORT.

PASS, to ko 過; tseo'-ko 走過; he passed the gate, gyi ts'ing' meng-keo tseo'-ko 其沿門口走過; — under one's hand, ko-siu' 過手; — under one's eye, ko-ngaen' 過眼°; ko-moh' 過目; must necessarily — that way, pih'-yiu-ts-lu' 必由之路; will not— (as counterfeit money), yüong'-feh-ko'-kyi 用弗過

去°; — through a hole, dong-ngezen' c'ün-ko'-kyi 洞眼穿過去°; — through Yentai, kying'-ko In'-dae 經過烟臺; tseo'-ko In'-dae 走過烟臺; — (as food), di-ko' 遲過; — the dish to me, di beng-ts' peh ngó' 遲盈子給我; — tea in a tray, pun dzō' 搬茶; passed through, (or experienced), kying-lih'-ko 經歷過

PASSABLE, ko'-leh-ky'i-go 過得。去。个°; k'o'-yi 可以; peh'-ko z-ka' 不過如。此°

PASSAGE, a — way, ih-da tseo'-lu 一埭走路; to take — in a boat, or to hire a boat, ts'ing jün' 趁船; — money (by boat), jün-din' 船錢°; fare in general, bun-jün' 盤川°

PASSENGER, k'ah'-nying 客人°; — on a boat, ts'ing-jün'-k'ah'-nying 趁船客人°; — boat, 'óng-jün' 航船

PASSION, feeling, dzing 情; sing'-dzing 性情; he has a passion for books, gyi sing'-ts sô æ' z shü 其性之所愛是書; dzing'-ts sô cong' z' shü 情之所鍾是書; in a —, fah do-öng' de 發大怒了°; the seven lower passions, s-dzing' 私情; ts'ih'-dzing 七情

PASSIONATE, he is very —, gyi ho'-kyi do'-go 其火氣大。個°; — disposition, sing'-kah kyih'

ts'ao 性格急躁; sing'-dzing	PAT, <i>to</i> tah'-tah 搭搭
mao-ts'ao' 性情暴躁	PATCH, <i>to</i> pu 補
PASSOVER, yü-yüih'-tsih 跛越 節; djü-kao'-tsih 除酵節	PATH, siao' lu 小路; — between fields, din-dzing' lu 田塍路; stone —, zah lu' 石路; my — is cut off (i. e. there is nothing for me to do), ngô lu' djih'-de 我 路絕了; vu-lu'-k'o-tseo' 無 路可走
PASSPORT, lu-bing' 路憑; lu- tsiao' 路照; wu-tsiao' 護照; — given by the Rebels, lu-p'iao' 路票; — to the other world, (Buddhist) lu-ying' 路引	PATIENCE, jing'-næ-sing 忍耐心
PAST, ko'-de 過了; — the time, ko-z'-de 過時了; — ages, ko'- ky'i-go shü'-dæ 過去个世 代; yi-wöng'-z-shü' 已往時 世; to repent of — offences, t'ong'-k'æ zin-fi' 痛改前非; — noon, dzi tsiu'-ko 遲晝過; signs of the — tense, ko 過; de; liaoj 了	PATIENT, næ'-sing-go 耐心个; næ-sing' næ-siang'-go 耐心耐 想个; can't be —, jing'-næ-feh- djü 忍耐弗住; neh'-feh-djü' 納 弗住; very —, ting' we jing-næ'-go 頂會忍耐个; how — you are, ng sing' dza næ- hæ' 你心怎。耐
PASTE, <i>to</i> tsiang-wu' 漿糊; <i>to</i> make —, diao tsiang-wu' 調漿 糊; liu-wu' 沖漿; <i>to</i> — to- gether, s'wu' nyin-long'-ky'i 以 糊粘攏去; <i>to</i> — upon (as on the wall), t'iah 貼; — for pies, &c., feng 粉; diao-hao'-liao-go min-feng' 調好了个麵粉	PATIENTLY, <i>do it</i> —, næ'-sing tso 耐心做; bear —, næ-loh'- ky'i 耐下。去; try to bear —, ts'ia neh'-ih-neh 且納一納
PASTEBOARD, ts'-pah 紙栢; pe'- pah-ts 背栢紙 (ih-tsiang)	PATRIARCH, early ancestor, s'-tsu' 始祖; — in the family, kō-ts'u' 家。祖
PASTE-BRUSH, wu-shih'-tsiu 糊 刷。篇 (ih-pô)	PATRIMONY, vu'-yi-go ts'ien'- nyih 父遺个。產業
PASTOR of a church, moh-s' 牧師	PATROL, <i>to</i> jing-lo' 巡邏; jing- dzô' 巡查; — at night, jing kang' 巡更; jing yia' 巡夜。
PAstry, feng' tso-go tin'-sing 粉 做个點心	PATRON, s'-cü 施主; — who gives money, c'ih'-din s'-cü 出錢施 主; — (the Emperor, &c.), eng- cü' 恩主; — of a store &c., ma'-cü 買主
PASTURE-GROUND for cattle, k'en- ngeo'-dziang 看牛場; grass land, ts'ao'-di 草地	PATRONIZE by taking interest in

k'en'-kwu 看顧; — by buying one's goods, s'-kwu 賦顧; 'ō'-kwu 下顧

PATTER, to tih'-tih-tah-tah' 遍遍鑿鑿; tih'-lih tah-lah' 遍遍鑿鑿

PATTERN, yang-ts' 樣子; yang-shih' 樣式; old —, lao' yang-ts' 老樣子; lao'-shih 老式

PAUPER, vu-i' vu-k'ao'-go gyüong-nying' 無依無靠个窮人; loh'-ts'ing vu-k'ao'-go 六親無靠个

PAUSE, tin 點; full —, or period, tin'-dön 點斷; a ditto (in Chinese), ih-ky'ün' 一圓

PAUSE, to hyih'-ih-hyih 歇一歇; hyih'-ih-zöng 歇一息; deng'-ih-hyih 停°一歇

PAVE, to p'u 鋪; to — with stones, p'u zah-deo' 鋪石頭

PAVEMENT of stone, zah-deo'-di 石頭地; — of brick, cün-deo'-di 磚頭地

PAW, foot, kyiah 腳; foot with claws, kyiah'-tsao 腳爪

PAWN, pledge, tōng'-deo 當頭

PAWN, to — (at a licensed shop), tōng 當; — (at a place unlicensed), ah 押°; to give in pledge, ti'-ah 抵押°; to take out of —, c'ü-tōng' 取當; to prolong the time (for three months, for an article pawned), tin li' 典利; to prolong the time (for a year), cün p'iao' 轉票

PAWN-BROKER, tōng'-sōng 當商; pawn-broker's clerk, dziaovong' 朝奉

PAWN-SHOP, tōng'-tin 當店; do-tōng' 大當; small —, siao' tōng 小當; — (generally small), ah' tōng 押當

PAWN-TICKET, tōng'-p'iao 當票; ah'-p'iao 押票

PAY, wages, kong-din' 工錢; sing-kong' 辛工; salary, soh-siu 束修; officer's —, fong'-loh 俸祿; soldier's —, zin-liang' 錢糧; soldier's half —, pun'-feng zin-liang' 半分錢糧; to stop an officer's —, vah fong' 罰俸

PAY, to — (as wages, or for what is bought), fu 付; kyih 紿; — (out of politeness, or for something injured, &c.), t'ing; kwe 歸; we 匯; be-c'ih' 賠出; I will — your chair hire, ng'-go gyao-din' ngô t'ing' 你°個°轎錢°我出°; — off an account, fu tsiang' 付賬; ka tsiang' 還賬; kyih tsiang' 紿賬; to — debts, wæn ts'a' 還債; — back the worth of, t'ing'-dzöng 聽償; dzöng-wæn' 償還; be 賠; — the remainder, tsao 找; tsao'-wæn 找還; wæn-tsao-den' 還找頭; — in instalments, bah wæn' 拔還; bah-fu' 拔付; — his debt, teng'gyi dae wæn' 與其代還; din'-fu 墊付; — a visit, möng-möng'

望° 望°; (or more ceremoniously), pa'-mōng 拜° 望; 'eo'-eo' 候
候; — *rains*, wæn nyün' 還愿; wæn nyün'-sing' 還愿心; liao nyün' 了愿; dziu nyün' 酬愿; — *attention*, (or listen), liu-sing' t'ing' 留心聽; — *a life for a life*, ih-ming' ti' ih-ming' 一命抵一命; — *him a debt*, (with houses, or goods), ti'-siao peh' gyi 抵銷給。其
PEA, zen-deo' 蚕荳; lo-hen'-deo 羅漢荳

PEACE, bing-en' 平安; en-tæn' 安耽; at — (as a place), t'a'-bing 太° 平; at —, in rest, or in safety, en-weng' 安穩; to make, or exhort to —, ky'ün 'o' 勸和; — has been brought about, 'o-sih'-de 和息了°; to wish one —, ts'ing en' 請安

PEACEFUL, en-tæn'-go 安耽个°; in comfort, en-loh'-go 安樂个°; very — (no sorrow), t'ih'-t'a-vu-iu' 極° 穩° 無憂

PEACE-MAKER, 'o-z'-nying 和事人°; kóng-'o'-go nying' 講° 和个° 人°

PEACH, dao-ts' 桃子 (ih-go); luscious (from Shanghai), shü'-mih-dao' 水° 蜜桃

PEACOCK, k'ong'-ts'iah 孔雀; to wear a pair of — feathers, ta sōng-ngæu' hwô-ling' 帶雙眼° 花翎

PEAK, mountain sæn-fong' 山峰

PEAKED, tsin-tsin'-go 尖尖个°; pih-tsin' 筆尖

PEAL, a — of thunder, ih-go p'ih'-lih — 聲霹靂

PEANUT, hwô-seng' 花生; dziang-seng'-ko 長生菓 (ih-kyih); — candy, hwô-seng dōng' 花生糖; — oil, seng yiu' 生油

PEAR, li-deo' 梨子 (ih-tsah)

PEARL, cü-ts' 珠子; real —, tsing cü' 真珠; false —, kó' cü-ts' 假° 珠子; — beads, (false), cü-k'ob' 珠壳; —, brilliant at night, yia'-ming-cü' 夜° 明珠

PEARL barley, mi'-jing 米仁; ditto (as a medicine), i-yi'-jing 薏苡仁

PEBBLE, zah-ts' 石° 子; zah dæn'-ts 石° 彈子; — (large as a goose egg), ngo-lön'-zah 鵝° 卵° 石

PECK, a Chinese — (of ten sing, or about ten pints), ih teo' 一斗

PECK, to teh 啄°; — and eat, teh'-teh ky'tiuh' 啄° 啄° 吃°

PECUL, a ih tæn' 一擔

PECULATE, to s-yüong' koh'-t'ong 私用國帑

PECULIAR, that fashion is — to Ningpo, keh'-go yiang'-shih tsih' yiu Nying-po' tsoh' 這° 个° 樣式° 只有 寧波行° 个°; — person, gyi-bih'-go nyining 奇別个° 人°

PEDANTIC, t'u'-lu dzæ-t'oh'-go 吐露才學° 个°

PEDDLE, *to* — (as vegetables, fish, &c.), tso 'ōng-fān' 做行販; tso siao'-sang-i 做小生°意; t'siao weh-lu' tān 挑活路擔; — silks, needles, &c., tso ho-lōng' sang-i' 做貨郎生°意

PEDDLER, tso 'ōng-fān'-go 做行販个°; ho-lōng' 貨郎; peddler's baskets, bu'-tān 藍°擔; peddler's pack, ho'-lōng tān' 貨郎擔

PEDESTAL, zo'-ts 座子; zo-bun' 座盤; stone — for a pillar, sōng'-bun 碩磐; sōng'-teng 碩礎

PEDESTRIAN, bu'-ang'-go nyīng 步行个°人°; good —, tseo-kyiah'-go nyīng 善°於°走个°人°。

PEDIGREE, register of kō-pu' 家譜; dzoh-pu' 族譜

PEEL, bi 皮; orange —, kyūih'-ts bi' 橘子皮; dried ditto (in the shops), dzing bi' 陳皮

PEEL, *to* in bi' 先°皮; siah bi' 削皮; *to tear off* skin with the fingers, poh bi' 剝皮

PEEP, *to* — at, tsiang-tsiang'-k'en 眼眼看; —secretly, t'eo tsiang' 偷眼; — through the crack in a partition, pil'-vong-li tsiang' 縫裡眼; *to play bo-peep*, tsiang-mao' 眼貌

PEEVISH, wang' feh-z' jü' feh-z'-go 橫°弗是堅°弗是个°; tsi-tseo'-go 噟悶个°

PEG, wooden moh ting' 木釘; bamboo —, coh ting' 竹釘

PEKING, Poh'-kying 北京; — Gazette, Kying-pao' 京報

PELT, *to* ang 扔°; k'ang 捋°; — him with snowballs, yüong shih-dön' ang' gyi 用雪團擲°其

PEN, pih 筆(ih-ts); steel —, kōng pih' 鋼筆; quill —, ngo-mao' pih 鵝毛筆; the nib of a —, pih'-fong 筆鋒; pih'-deo 筆頭; — rack, pih'-kō 筆架°; — knife, siao' tao-ts' 小刀子

PEN, gyin 槌; cattle —, ngeo-gyin' 牛°撻; pig —, cü-gyin' 豬撻

PENAL laws, ying-lih' 刑律

PENANCE, *to do* tso pu'-joh 補贖其罪°; zi' kw'u' zi 自°苦自°; ditto (as Buddhists), kw'u'-lin siu'-ang' 苦煉修行°

PENATES, family gods, kō-jing' 家神; the six ditto, kō-dao loh-jing 家道六神

PENCIL, k'æn-pih' 鉛筆(ih-ts)

PENDULUM, cong-pa' 鐘擺°(ih-go)

PENETRABLE, t'ong - leh - ko 通得°過; c'oh'-leh-ko' 猥得°過; — by boring, cün'-leh-ko' 鑽得°過

PENETRATE, *to* tsing'-ky'i 進去°; — by boring, cün-tsing' 鑽進; the wind penetrates the bones, fong' jih kweh'-go 風入骨个°; the eye cannot —,

ng'en'-tsing k'en'-feh-t'eo' 眼°
睛看弗透

PENITENT, *adj.* læ-tih ao' 來的
懊悔; *truly* —, dziah-jih' læ-tih hwe' 着實來的悔

PENMANSHIP, pih'-fah 筆法;
pih'-ts 筆子; *your* — is good,
ng'-go pih'-fab hao' 你°个°筆
法好; ng-go da-pih' tsing hao'
你°个°大筆真好 (without the tsing, da-pih' 大筆, is used
in a flattering way, when the —
is not good).

PENSION, tsiang'-sōng 嘉賞; —
for great merit, dzæ'-kyüô zih-fong' 在家食俸

PENSIONER *living on others' bounty*
and *doing nothing*, kyüoh bah-fong' bah-loh' 受°空°俸°祿

PENTAGON, ng'-koh-ying' 五角形

PENTECOST, wu-shing'-tsih 五旬節

PENURIOUS, *excessively saving*,
gyin'-sang ko-deo' 過°於°儉省;
gyin'-p'oh 儉樸

PEOPLE, pah'-sing 百°姓; — say,
nying-kö' wö' 人°家°話; *how many* — were there? yiu to-siao'
nying læ-kæn' 有多少人°在°彼°?

PEPPER, wu-tsiao' 胡椒, (*a grain*,
ih-lih); *ground* —, wu-tsiao'
feng 胡椒粉

PEPPER-BOX, (*bottle*) wu-tsiao'
bing' 胡椒瓶

PEPPERS, lab gyien' 辣茄; *very small, or button* —, nyiu'-ts lah-gyien' 圓°小°辣茄

PEPPERMINT, bo-ho' 薄°荷°; — oil, bo-ho' yiu' 薄°荷°油

PERCEIVE, *to be conscious of*,
kyüoh'-teh 覺得; *not to — or be conscious of*, peh'-cü-peh-kyüoh'
不知不覺; *to understand clearly*, t'eo'-ts'ih 透澈; — by the eye, k'en'-leh-kyin 看得°見;
k'en'-leh-c'ih 看得°出

PERCENTAGE, me pah k'eo-deo 每百°扣頭 See DISCOUNT, and PERQUISITE.

PERCEPTIBLE (by the eye), k'en'-leh-c'ih'-go 看得°出个°; — (to the touch), moh'-leh-c'ih'-go 摸得°出个°

PERCH, *to ding* 停

PERCH, (*a fish*), lu-ng' 鱷魚; (ih-kwang); hen —, kyi ding'-go tông' 雞停个°檔

PERDITION, mih-vöng 滅亡; leng-vöng 濫亡 (*veng.*); *going to* —, læ'-tih tseo' si' lu 正°在°走死°路

PEREMPTORY, kyüih'-lih 決裂; sah'-tsoh 煞足; sal'-bo; kyih'-jih 碑實; *his commands are very* —, gyi'-go feng-fu' dza kyüih'-lih 其个°吩咐甚°決裂

PERFECT, djün-be' 全備; *complete*, wun-djün-go' 完全个°; *absolutely* —, jih-siang'-yü-isoh'

十相餘足; jih-tsoh' 十足;
dzing-kong'-go 成功个°; dzing-dzui'-go 成就个°

PERFECT, *to* tso' dzing-djün' 做成全; tso' dzing-kong' 做成功; — *what is lacking*, pu'-tsoh 補足

PERFECTLY done, tso'-leh tsiu-djün'-go 做得°周全个°; — good, jih-feng' hao 十分好; djün-be' hao' 全備好; learn —, doh'-leh joh'-go 讀得°熟个°; iao joh-t'eo' 要熟透; — understand, ts'ih'-ti ming-bah' 澈底明白°; t'eo'-ti ming-bah' 透底明白°

PERFIDIOUS, we tao'-toh'-long-ts 明°瞞°暗°騙°; t'oh'-sing-feh-læ' 托信弗來

PERFORATE, *to* — by boring, cün-ko' 鑽過; — by punching, toh-ko 猥°過

PERFORM, *to* tso' dzing-kong 做成功; — one's duty, dzing-peng'-veng 盡本分; — acts of merit, 'ang hao'-z 行°好事

PERFUME, hyiang 香; p'eng-hiang 噴香; — materials, hyiang-liao' 香料; perfumed essence, hyiang-shü' 香水°

PERFUNCTORY, *done in a — manner*, tso'-leh liao-ts'ao' sah-tsah' 做得°潦草塞責

PERHAPS, iao'-bōng 要防; 'oh-tsia' 或者°; k'ong'-p'ō 恐怕, (usually signifies lest); væn-il'

萬一; vi-min' 未免; yia vi'-k'o-cü 也°未可知

PERIL, ngwe-hyin' 危險; in — ling-hyin' 臨險

PERILOUS, hyin'-hyin-go 風險個°; hyin'-dao-dao 風逃逃; in a — position, yiao-ling'-ling 搖愾愾

PERIOD, time, z'-eo' 時候; age, z-shü' 時世; cycle of sixty years, kyiah'-ts 甲子; — of prosperity, hying-wōng' z'-eo 興旺時候; —, or sentence, ih-kyü' 一句; kyü-deo' 句讀; a dot or —, ih-tin' 一點; —, or circle (as used in the veng-li), ih-kyü'n' 一圈

PERIODICAL, en'-z'-eo-go 按時候個°; — wind, en'-z'-eo-go fong' 按時候個°風; time of ditto, pao' gyi 颱期

PERISH, *to be destroyed*, mih-diao' 滅壞°; mih-vōng' 滅亡; *to die*, si 死°; — with cold, tong'-sah 凍死°

PERISHABLE, iao wæ-diao' go 要壞個°

PERJURE, *to — one's self*, vah-kō'-tsiu 罰假°咒

PERMANENT, dziang 長; dziang-kyiu 長久; kyiu-dziang' 久長; dzōng-z 常時

PERMEATE, *to* t'ong-t'eo' 通透; jih-t'eo' 入透

PERMIT, n. tsiao 照; tsih'-tsiao 袷照 (ih-go); a — *to do* (from

an official), we'-ba 委牌°; — (to consignee), ky'i'-ho-tæn 起貨單; — (to shipper), 'o'-ho-tæn 下貨單; di-ho'-tæn 提貨單

PERMIT, *to* peh 與°; *to allow*, hyü 許; ing-jing' 應允°; *to grant*, cing 准; *will you — me to enter?* hao peh ngô tseō'-tsing læ feh 好俾°我走進來否? *he would not — me to go*, gyi feh hyü' ngô' ky'i 其弗許我去° PERNICIOUS, yiu'-æ'-go 有害个; yiu-seng'-vu-ih'-go 有損無益个°

PERPENDICULAR, [dzih 直; *to raise to a —*, jü'-ky'i-læ 竪起來; jü' gyi dzih' 竪其直

PERPETRATE evil, 'ang ôh'-z 行°惡事; *who perpetrated this deed?* keh ôh'-z jü' 'ang-go 這°惡事誰°行°個?

PERPETUAL, feh-dön' 弗斷; üong'-yün 永遠; üong'-fehyih 永弗歇; — *inheritance*, üong'-yün ts'aen'-nyih 永遠產業; — *motion*, feh hyih' go læ-tih dong' 時°時°而°動

PERPETUATE, *to* shü'-dæliu-djün' 世代流傳; s'-teh üong'-kwu-ts'iin-ts'iu, liu-djün' 使得永古千秋流傳

PERPLEX, *to* long'-leh m-deo'-m-jü' 弄得°無°頭無°緒; long-leh weng-teng'-teng 弄得°混濁。

PERPLEXED *in mind*, sing lön' 心亂; sing lön'-jü-mô 心亂如麻 PERQUISITES, i'-nga-ts-dzæ 意外之財; nga-ts'eh'-hwô 外撮花; nga-peh' 外撥; nga-kw'a' 外快; — *on wood, and ashes*, shü'-deo-din 貰頭錢°; — *of runners bringing presents*, k'æ-fah'-go dong-din' 開發个銅錢°

PERSECUTE, *to* pih'-næn 逼難; mo-næn' 磨難

PERSECUTORS, *your* pih'-næn ng-go ciü'-kwu 逼難你°個°人°

PERSEVERANCE, dziang-yün'-ts sing 長遠之心

PERSEVERE, *to* s'-cong, jü'-ih tso' 始終如一做; — *to the end*, tso tao-ti' 做到底; yiu-s' yiu-cong' tso 有始有終做; hyih-siu'-feh-læ 歇手弗來; *having begun must —*, sih'-siu tsao min-feng' iao tso-tao-ti' 濕手遭麵粉要到底; — *in spite of difficulties*, sing-kyin'-zah c'un' 心堅能°使°石°穿; t'ih tao'-ts-deo' mo siu'-tsing 若°要°功°夫°深°鐵杵°磨°綉針 (*lit.* from an iron pestle, to grind an embroidery needle).

PERSIMMON, z'-ts 柿子; tiao'-ong 火柿°; *large* —, fōng-z' 方柿; *dried* —, z'-ping 柿餅

PERSIST, *to* — *in doing*, p'in iao' tso 偏要做; p'in-sang' iao tso' 偏偏°要做; dzing-gyiu' iao tso' 仍舊要做

PERSON, *a* ih-go nying' 一个人°; *a certain* —, mo' nying 某人°; *other persons*, bil' nying 别人°; *go in* —, ts'ing-sing' ky'i 身親去°; *on the* — (body), lae kyi'-sing zōng' 在身體上°; (*receives*) *in his own* —, lae zi'-go sing zōng' 在自己个身上°; *three persons in one*, sən we' ih-t'i' 三位一體; *call when speaking to a* —, or *in the second* —, tōng-min' ts'ing'-hwu 當面稱呼; *call when speaking of a* —, or *in the third* —, pe'-eo ts'ing'-hwu 背後稱呼

PERSONIFY, tsia veh ky'i hying' 借物起興; — *a rare flower, as if it were a beautiful woman*, tsiang z-hwō' pi tso me'-nyü 將時花比作美女

PERSPICUOUS, feng-ming' 分明; hyin'-jün 顯然; ming-tōng-tōng.

PERSPIRATION, 'en 汗; *to be in a* —, lae-tih c'ih-'en' 正在出汗; — *rolling down*, 'en-c'ih-t'ō-liu 汗出如流

PERSPIRE, *to* c'ih-'en' 出汗; — *from drink* —, or *medicine*, fah-'en' 發汗; fah-piao' 發表

PERSUADE *him to come*, ky'ün-kyi-sing' hao lae' 勸其信好來; *he tried hard to — me but could not*, gyi kw'u'-kw'u ky'ün' ngô, ky'ün'-feh-sing' 其苦勸我勸弗信; — kindly, un'-

cün ky'ün'-hwô 婉轉勸化
PERSUADED *by him*, be gyi ky'ün'-sing 被其勸信

PERTAIN, dzæ-ü' 在於; joh-ü' 屬於; *pertains to God*, dzæ'-ü Jing-ming' 在於神明

PERTINACIOUS, obstinate, nyin' dzib' feh cün-wæn' 認直弗轉彎; ih-li' kang tao deo' —犁耕到頭; *sticking to one's own way*, 'eo-zi' 自用; — beggar, gyiang'-t'ao-væn' 強討飯

PERTURBED *in mind*, sing-hwōng', i-lön' 心慌意亂

PERVADE, *to fill*, c'ong-mun' 充滿

PERVERSE, ao'-ky'iang 拗強; ao'-diao-peh-sing' 拗調不馴; diao-bi' 刁疲; wang-pang' hyüing-liu' 橫七豎八; naturally —, kwæ-p'ib' 乖僻

PERVERT, *to — the right, or the true*, yi-dzih'-we-ky'üoh' 以直爲曲; *he perverts my words*, gyi pô ngô'-go shih-wô' tin-tao' z-fî' 其把我說話顛倒是非; *perverted mind*, sing'-jih yia'-de 心入邪了°

PESTILENCE, weng-bing' 瘟病; weng-yüoh' 瘟疫

PESTLE, jü'-peh 砧鉢; nyin'-ts 砧子; tao-ts-den' 杵杵 (ih-go)

PET, *to* tseng-æ' 珍愛; o-lo.

PET, weh-pao' 活寶 (ih-go)

PETAL, *a* ih-bæn' 一瓣; flower —, hwô bæn' 花瓣

PETITION, *written* ping'-tæn 票單; *to present a —*, di ping'-tæn 遞票單; *— signed by many*, kong-dzing' 公呈; *grant my —*, cing' ngô sô gyiu' 淮我所求

PETITION, *to* ping'-gyiu 票求; ping'-ts'ing 票請; *to pray*, gyiu' 求

PETRIFY, *to* pin'-we zah-deo' 變爲石頭

PETROLEUM, ho'-yiu 火油; me-yiu' 煤油; zah-yiu' 石油

PETTICOAT, gyüing 裙 (ih-diao) PETTY matters, ky'ü-ky'ü-siao z

區區小事; vi-vi-si'z 微微細事; — reason, si' kwu 細故

PETULANT, ô'-wöng-tsi-tsao' 憚惶嚙嚙; öng-beh'-tsi-tsao' 勃然變色。

PEWTER, *native* lah 鐵; sil 錫 PEWTERER, lab-s-vu' 鐵司務

PHANTOM, iao-kwa' 妖怪; iao-ky'i' 妖氣; iao-nyih' 妖孽

PHARMACY, keh-yiah'-go fōng-fah' 合藥方法

PHEASANT, dzi'-kyi 雉雞; sən-kyi' 山雞; yia'-kyi 野雞; golden —, kying-kyi' 金雞 (ih-tsah)

PHILANTHROPIST, yiu jing-æ'-sing-go nying 有仁愛心人。

PHILOLOGIST, cü'-ka-z-nyi'-go 註解字義

PHILOLOGY, *the science of* z'-yüoh, or z'-oh 字學

PHILOSOPHER, poh-veh'-go cü'-kwu 博物人; learned man, t'ong-dah'-go nying 通達人; very learned man (in a Chinese sense), poh'- yüoh'-ong-jü' 博學鴻儒

PHILOSOPHY, *the Science of Natural* —, keh-veh'-go 'oh-veng' 格物學問; moral —, sing'-li 性理

PHLEGM, dæn 痰; *to raise* —, t'u-dæn' 吐痰

PHOTOGRAPH, *to take a —*, ing siao'-tsiao 映小照; photograph, siao'-tsiao 小照

PHRASE, a ih-kyü djün-be shih-wô 一句全備說話; *a sentence*, ih-kyü shih'-wô 一句說話; common phrases, djöng-yüong' shih-wô' 常用說話; — that one is always using, lao wô'-deo 老話頭

PHRASEOLOGY, kōng'-fah 講法; good —, dæn-t'u' hao 談吐好

PHYSIC, yiah 藥; *a dose of* —, ih-voh yiah' 一服藥

PHYSICIAN, 'ang-i' sin-sang' 行醫先生; i-sang' 醫生; clever —, liang i' 良醫; — of repute, ming i' 名醫; I am a —, ngô'-ang i-dao' 我行醫道; travelling — (quack), mä-yiah'-lōng'-cong 賣藥郎中; — who heals by charms, &c., coh'-yiuk'o' 祝由科; physician's occupation, i-dao' 醫道

PHYSIOGNOMIST, *and fortune teller*, k'en-siang'-go 看相个。

PHYSIOLOGY, *the science of* leng-sing-t'i'-go 'oh-veng' 論身體
个。學問

PIAZZA, nao-dōng'-teng 闊塘等； nao-lōng' 洋臺； nao-lōng'-teng 西洋樓； nao-leo' 闊樓； lower —, yiu-jing'-k'eo 廓下。

PICK, *to — rice* (as birds), teh-mi' 啄米； — *apart*, (as hair, wool, &c.), p'ah'-k'æ 擘開； — (as fruit, or flowers), tsah 摘； ts'aé 探； — tea leaves, tsah dzō-yih' 摘茶葉； — over tea (taking out sticks, &c.), kæn dzō-yih' 捻茶葉； — up, ts'eh'-ky'i-læ' 拾起來； *will — out other's faults*, we t'ih' nyung-kō'-go ko' 會提人。家个過； we t'ih'-bi t'ih'-kweh-go 會剔皮剔骨个； — *out*, or *choose*, t'iao 挑； t'iao'-shūn 挑選； kæn'-dzeh 捻擇； kæn'-shūn 捻選； — *out stitches*, ts'ah sin'-kyiah 拆線腳； — *out* (as nut-meats, eyes, &c.), leo-c'ih' 鏤出； wah-c'ih' 挖出； — *a fowl*, t'e kyi' 烤鷄； — *out feathers*, bah mao' 拔毛

PICKLE, *to — meat* (in brine), yin nyüoh' 鹽肉； — *in vinegar*, ts'u'-tsing 醋浸

PICKLED fruits, sön-ko' 酸果； — garlic, ts'u'-tsing da-sön' 醋浸大蒜

PICK-POCKET, tsin-liu'-zeh 剪綴賊。

PICTURE, du 圖 (ih-ko); *Chinese picture, or scroll*, wô 畫 (ih-foh)； — *of men and things*, jing-veh' du 人物圖； — *of scenery*, sän-se' du 山水圖； — *of flowers*, hwô-hwe' du 花卉圖； — *frame*, and sometimes *a framed —*, kwô'-kying 掛錢

PICTURE, *to — in one's imagination*, i'-ngwu 意悟

PIE, p'en (the Chinese sound for the English).

PIECE, ih-kw'e' 一塊； *a slice*, ih-p'in' 一片； *a — of cloth*, ih-p'ih-pu' 一疋布； *a roll of cloth*, ih-döñ pu' 一段布； — *by —*, kw'e-tang'-kw'e 一塊一塊； *divide in pieces*, (as a stick, fish, or something round), gyüih-tang-gyüih (or t'ön-tang-t'ön) feng-tæn'-k'æ 一段。一段分開； *cut pieces* (with scissors), tsin se'-kw'e-deo 剪碎塊頭； *pieces*, ling-se' kw'e-deo 零碎塊頭

PIECE, *to — out*, tsih-dziang' 接長； — *together*, p'ing-long' 撈攏

PIECE-MEAL, ih-kw'e, il'-kw'e 一塊一塊

PIER, mö'-deo 馬頭 (ih-go)

PIERCE, *to c'oh'-tsing* 猎進； ts'u'-tsing 刺進； — (with a boring instrument), cün-tsing' 鑽進

PIETY toward God, kying'-we
Jing'-ming 敬畏神明; filial
—, hyiao'-jing do-nying' 孝
順父母。

PIG, siao'-cü 小豬 (ih-tsah); full
grown —, c'ong cü' 猪豬

PIGEON, beh-kah' 鸽鵠 (ih-tsah);
— whistle (tied over the tail),
beh-kah-ling' 鸽鵠鈴

PIGMY, a'-ts 矮子; — (in ridicule), a-dong-djiü' 矮銅鎧; —
country, a'-nying-koh' 矮人。國

PIKE, dziang-ts'iang' 長鎗; —
staff, ts'iang-ken' 鎗杆; bamboo —,
kw'u'-coh-ts'iang' 竹
鎗; ditto with iron point, dziang-
miao' 長矛 (ih-kwun)

PILE, to — up, te-zöng'-kyi' 堆
上去°; te-diah' 堆疊; — in
order, diah-zöng'-kyi' 疊上去°

PILES, tsöng 椿; to drive —,
tang tsöng' 打椿; to drive —,
and at the same time sing a song,
song-söng', or söng-höng'.

PILES, (a disease), dzi'-ts'öng 痔
瘡; outward —, nga dzi' 外
痔; inward —, ne dzi' 內痔

PILFER, to tso siao'-ts'ih 做小
竊; tso siao'-zeh 做小賊°。

PILFERER, siao'-ts'ih 小竊; siao'-
zeh 小賊°; (more polite term,
lit. a three handed person), sän-
tsah'-siu 三隻手

PILGRIM, traveller, c'ih-meng'-go
nying 出門人°; — to a
temple, hyiang-k'ah' 香客

PILGRIMAGE, to go on a — (i.e.
to offer incense), tsing-hyiang'-
kyi' 進香去°; ditto to the sacred
hill, dziao sän' ky'i 朝山去°;
— to the four mountains, dziao
s da ming sän 朝四大名山
PILL, wun-yiah' 丸藥; yiah-yün'
藥圓 (ih-lih)

PILLAGE, to ts'iang'-kyih 搶割;
tang'-kyih 打割; lo 捕; to fire
houses for —, föng'-ho ts'iang'-
ho 放火搶火; wholesale —
(as of a city), lo'-liah 捕掠

PILLAR, djü'-ts 柱子 (ih-keng);
— of state, koh'-kô-go tong'-
liang 國家棟梁

PILLOW, tsing'-deo 枕頭 (ih-
tsah); feather —, ngo-mao'-tsing
鵝毛枕; hair —, niô-mi tsing
馬尾枕

PILLOW-CASE, tsing'-deo-t'ao' 枕
頭套; tsing'-t'ao 枕套 (ih-
tsah)

PILOT, ling'-kōng lao'-da 領港
老大 (ih-we)

PILOT-BOAT, ling'-kōng-jün' 領
港船 (ih-tsah)

PIMPLE, le 瘤; ts-mô-le' 芝麻
瘤; many fine pimples, 'ong-tin'
紅點; 'ong-pæn' 紅斑 (ih-lih);
— from heat, fi'-ts 痘子

PIN, bih-tsing' 關針 (ih-me);
hair —, fah'-ts'a 髮釵 (ih-ts)

PIN, to yüong bih-tsing' 用
關針緘; to —, or tack, bih 關;
pin it, bih'-ih-bih 關一關

PIN-CUSHION, tsing-ts'ah' 針插
(ih-go)

PINCERS, gyin 箔; n'on —, t'i-hyin' 鐵箔; crab's —, ha gyin'
蟹。箔

PINCH, to nyiu 扭; — with the
finger tip, tih 摘; put in a — of
salt, fōng liang'-go ts'-deo, ih-
ts'eh yin' 將。兩。个。指頭
撮一屑。鹽

PINE tree, sən-jü' 杉樹 (ih-cü)

PINE, to — away, in-üih'-leh, bi-
wōng'-kweh-seo' 憂鬱得。皮
黃骨瘦

PINE-APPLE, po-lo'-mih 波羅蜜
(ih-go)

PINION, to — the wings, bo yiah-
sao' 繩。翼。翅; — the arms,
siu bo' læ iao-hyih'-li 手繩。在。
腰脊裡; tie his hands together,
siu, pōng'-leh gyi 反。綁其手

PINK, (the flower), Loh-yang'-hwō
洛陽花; a deep — (or cherry
color), nyi'-ong' 二紅; peach
color, dao'-ong' 桃紅; light —,
daen' dao'-ong' 淡桃紅; feng'-
ong 粉紅; shü'-ong 水。紅

PINNACLE, ting-den' 巍。頂;
nao'-tsin' 頂。尖

PINT, a — (dry meas.), ili'-sing
一升; half a bottle, ih-pun'
bing 一半瓶

PIOUS, devoted, gyin-sing' 虔心
PIPE, kwun'-ts 管子 (ih-ts);
water —, shü'-kwun 水。管;
tobacco —, in-kwun' 烟管;

— stem, in-kwun' ken'-ts 烟管
杆子; musical — with six holes,
siao 簫; vong-wōng'-siao 凤凰
箫

PIRATE, hae'-yang gyiang-dao' 海
洋强盜 (ih-go); a boat for
catching pirates, ts'il'-fi jün' 緝匪
船

PISTOL, siu'-ts'iang 手鎗 (ih-
kwun)

PIT, k'ang 坑°; di-k'ang' 地坑°

PITCH, lih-ts'ing' 漏青; to fill
in with —, din lih-ts'ing' 填
漏青

PITCH, to — (as cash, balls, quoits),
p'ao 抛; — a tent, tah tsiang'-
bong 搭帳蓬

PITCHER, shü'-bing 水。瓶 (ih-go)

PITCH-FORK, kōng-ts'ō' 鋼叉;
dao'-ts'ō' 稻叉 (ih-pō, ih-kwun)

PITEOUSLY, crying kyiao'-leh k'o'-
lin-siang 叫得。可憐相; k'oh-
leh sōng-sing'-siang 哭得。傷
心相

PITH of grasses, ts'ao-sing' 草心;
— of trees, jü-sing' 樹心; —
paper, t'ong-ts'ao'-ts 通草紙

PITIABLE, k'o'-lin-siang 可憐相;
— condition, kw'u'-kying 苦景

PITTED with small pox, mō-bi'-go
麻皮个。

PITY, to k'o'-lin 可憐; æ-lin' 哀
憐; what a —! k'o'-sih 可惜!

PIVOT, scizzor gao-kwu'-ting 交
股釘; — on which a boat scull
rests, lu-cü' 櫓鈕°

PLACARD, *official* kao'-z 告示; *notice*, kao'-bah 告白^o; *advertising* —, tsiao-ts' 招紙; pao'-ts 報紙 (ih-tsiang)

PLACE, *di-fōng'* 地方; *u-sen'* 所在^o; *u-dōng* 戶蕩, (ih-t'ah or ih-c'ü); *in what—?* læ soh'-go di-fōng' 在甚麼地方? *no* —, m̄-c'ü' 無處; ă dī'-fōng 無地方; *native* —, peng' hyiang 本鄉; peng' hyiang 本鄉; peng t'u' 本土; c'ih sing' ts dī' 出身之地; *belonging to the same* —, dong hyiang' 同鄉; *every* —, koh'-tao-koh-c'ü' 各到各處; *shady* —, tsô-ing' di-fōng 遮陰地方; *standing* —, lih-kyiah'-go di'-fōng 立脚個地方; *in the first* —, ih'-læ 一來; ih'-tseh 一則; deo-ih' yiang 頭一樣; di-ih' zeug 第一層

PLACE, *to fōng* 放; *en* 安; *on a shelf, or stool*, koh 閣; *to give — to*, nyiang-peh' 讓給^o; t'e-nyiang' peh 推讓給^o; *— it on top*, fōng'-læ zōng-deo' 放在上頭; *when does it take —?* kyi-z yiu' 幾時有? — *the hand upon*, siu en' ih-en' 手接一接

PLACID, *en-zing'* 安靜; *en-jün'* 安然; — *sea, hæ bing-fong'* zing-lōng' 海平浪靜

PLAGIARIZE, *to copy and use another's composition*, ts'ao - læ' dzing-veung' sön zi'-go 抄來陳文算自^o个

PLAQUE, *to næn-we'* 難爲; *the —, z-tsing'* 時症; weng-bing' 瘟病

PLAICE, or *sole*, nyiah-t'ah 鮋鰯
PLAIN, *level*, bing 平; — *ground, or a plain*, ih-p'in' bing-yiang' 一片平地; *easily understood*, hyin'-jün ming-bah' 顯然明白^o; — *words*, shih-wō' ts'in'-gying 說話淺近; *unadorned, or simple*, su'-zing 素淨; p'oh'-jih 樸實; tsih'-p'oh 質^o樸; the last two also signify, respectable, and well behaved; — *spoken*, sing-dzih' k'eo'-kw'a 心直口快^o

PLAINLY, *openly*, ming'-tōng-tōng 分明^o; — *dressed*, c'ün'-leh p'oh'-jih 穿得樸實

PLAINTIFF, nyün-kao' 原告

PLAINTIVE *voice*, sing-ing' pe-ts'ih' 聲音悲切; sing-ing' kw'ü'-ts'ih 聲音苦切

PLAIT, *to lay in plaits*, kæn 繩; tsih-kæn' 摺繩^o; tang-kæn' 打繩; *to braid*, tang 打; gao-long-ky'i 絞^o攏去^o; — *the cue*, tang bin'-ts 打辮子

PLAN of a house, oh'-yiang 屋樣圖^o; *to draw up a ditto*, tang ih' go-oh'-yiang 寫一個屋樣^o; mode of doing, fah'-tseh 法則; fōng-fah' 方法; *to devise a* —, mo-nyi ih-go fah'-tseh 謔擬一個法則; tang'-m̄o ih-go fōng-fah' 打謔一個方法; our —

works well, ah'-leh fōng-fah 'eh'-gyi-nyi' 我°等°方法合其宜; what are your plans? ng-sō' meo-we 'o-z' 你°所謀爲何事? intention, dzing-i' 成意; cü'-sing 主心; purpose, cü'-kyin 主見; that is a good —, keh'-go siang'-deo hao' 這°个°想頭好

PLAN, *to* meo-we 謀爲; tang'-mo 打摹; tang'-sön 打算; sön'-kyi 算計; — *mischief, meo-'æ謀害*

PLANE, bao 鉋 (ih-go)

PLANE, *to* — *it smooth, bao gyi kwōng' 鉋其光*

PLANET, 'ang-sing' 行°星; *the five planets, ng'-sing 五°星*

PLANK, pæn 板 (ih-kw'e); *thick, —, 'eo'-pæn 厚板; teak —, lih-jü-pæn 栗樹板*

PLANT, *to* cong 種; tsæ-cong' 栽種; 'ô 下°; 'ô-cong' 下°種; *to scatter seed, tsah 撒°; to stick in the ground, ts'ah 插; — a tree, cong' ih-cü jü' 種一株樹*

PLANTS, grass, and herbs, ts'ao 草; ditto, and trees, ts'ao'-moh 草木

PLANTAIN, pô tsiao' 芭蕉

PLASTER *for walls, hwe 灰; hwe-feng' 灰粉; joh-feng' 熟粉; medicinal —, kao-yiah' 膏藥 (ih-tsiang); — of Paris, joh zah'-kao 熟石°膏*

PLASTER, *to* feng 粉; zōng-hwe' 上灰; — *outside walls, feng ziang' 粉牆; — partitions, feng*

pih' 粉壁; *to put on a —, t'iah kao-yiah' 貼°膏藥*

PLAT, *a grass ih-kw'e ts'ing-ts'ao' di 一塊青草地*

PLAT, *to* tang 打; gao 紋°

PLATE, beng-ts' 盆子; *soup —, t'ong-beng' 湯盆; dessert —, cong-beng' 中盆; small preserve —, tsiang'-beng 醬盆 (ih-tsah)*

PLATE, *to* pao 包; t'iah 貼; du 鍍; — *with silver, pao nying'-ts 包銀子*

PLATFORM, dæ 臺; — *for theatricals, hyi'-dæ 戲臺 (ih-zo)*

PLAUSIBLY, z'-wu-gying-dzing' 似乎近情; z-wu'-eh-li' 似乎合理; z'-wu-zhang' 似乎像

PLAY, game, hyi-kying' 嬉景; gentle —, veng hyi' 文戲; coarse, or rough —, ts'u hyi' 粗戲; mæn-tô hyi'-deo 爹做°戲頭; — *for the stage, hyi'-veng 戲文 (ih-peng); one act of a —, ih-cih hyi' 一齣戲; — actor, hyi'-ts 戲子; pæn-ts'-nying 班子人; kyah'-seh 脚色; — fellow, hyi-de' 嬉隊; hyi-yiu' 嬉友; — thing, na-'o' tong'-si 嬉戲東西; toys hyi-djü' 嬉具*

PLAY, *to* hyi'-hyi 戲嬉; na-'o' 飄和; hyi'-mæn 戲蠻; *to — on an instrument with the fingers, dæn 彈; to — by blowing, c'ü 吹°; — cards, c'ô ts'-wu-bæn'*

圜[◦]紙牌; — for money, tu dong-din' 賭銅錢[◦]; — fairly, ngang-dziang' 硬場; to cheat in —, nyün-dziang' 軟場; nyün'-gyüoh 軟局; — checkers, tsiah we-gyi' 着圍棋; — chess, tsiah ziang'-gyi 着象棋; — tricks of hand, pin hyi'-fah 變戲法; — with water, long shü' 弄水; fishes — in water, ng hyi shü' 魚[◦]戲水[◦]; — truant, la'-oh' 賴[◦]學[◦]; — for a day, hyi' ih nyih 戲一日。

PLAYFUL, tse' æ hyi-mæn' 最愛戲蠻; oh' we na'-o' 極會嬉[◦]戲。

PLEA, to make a — in defence, su 訴; — on paper, su'-ts 訴紙[◦]; — in court, k'eo'-kong 口供; apology, feng-ka' 分解[◦]; feng-p'eo' 分剖

PLEAD, to entreat, gyiu-k'eng' 求懇; — for another, kōng-dzing' 講[◦]情; wæn-dzing' 挽情; — a false reason, or excuse, t'oh-kwu' 托故; — sickness as an excuse, t'oh bing' 托病

PLEASANT, yiu'-c'ü 有趣; what — weather it is! t'in' dza yiu-c'ü' ni 各[◦]人[◦]喜[◦]見[◦]天[◦]晴[◦]!

PLEASANTLY playing, hao'-tön-tön, læ-tih hyi' 好好而戲

PLEASE, to — him, s'-teh gyi hwun-hyi 使得其歡喜; peh gyi cong'-i 倆[◦]其中意; please (I invite you to) sit, ts'ing zo'

請坐; — take tea, ts'ing dzö' 請茶; — let me go (can or not)? k'o'-feo peh ngô ky'i' 可否; 倆[◦]我去[◦]? as you —, ze-bin' ng 隨便你[◦]; ze-ng-bin' 隨你[◦]便; zing'-bing ng' 任憑你[◦]; ze ng' i'-s 隨你[◦]意思; dzong ng' i'-s 從你意思; dzong ng'-go bin' 從你[◦]個[◦]便; — help yourselves (at a meal), ze' i' ts'ing' 隨意請; tries to —, we moh nying'-go sing-siang' 善合[◦]人[◦]意

PLEASED, greatly gyih-gyi' hwun-hyi' 極其歡喜; hwun-hyi'-feh-sah 甚[◦]歡喜; not — with, feh cong'-i 弗中意; feh jü-sing' 弗如心

PLEASING, cong'-i-go 中意[◦]個[◦]; — and beloved, (i.e. according to one's mind) teh-i'-go 得意[◦]個[◦]; — to the sight (as a landscape, a party of children, &c.), yiu kying'-cü 有景致

PLEASURE, take — in, yiu hying'-cü 有興致; enjoyment, kw'a'-weh 快[◦]活; kw'a'-loh 快[◦]樂; to give one's self to —, tsoh-loh' 作樂; to spend time in —, kw'a'-weh siao-yiao' 快[◦]活逍遙; spoil my — (lit. sweep away), sao ngô'-go hying'-cü 掃我個[◦]興致; cut off my —, tang'-dön ngô-go i'-cü 打斷我個[◦]意致; I have long had the — of knowing and admiring,

(him), ngô kyi' nyiang, siang yü' go 我久仰相與个。

PLEDGE, *to pawn*, tōng 嘗; ah 押°; *to — a garment*, ti'-ah i-zōng 抵押°衣裳°; i-zōng' tso tōng'-deo 衣裳°做當頭

PLEDGE, tōng'-deo 當頭; ah'-deo 押°頭 (ih-yiang)

PLENIPOTENTIARY, ky'ing-ts'a' da'-dzing 欽差大臣

PLENTEOUS, PLENTIFUL, fong-fu' 豐富; *prepare a — supply*, be'-leh fong-fu' 備得°豐富

PLENTY, fong-tsoh' 豐足; to-to' 多多; ts'iah'-ts'iah yin-yü' 紹綽有餘; — *of food*, liang-zih' fong-tsoh' 糧食豐足; *year of* —, da-joh' z-nyin 大熟年成°; fong nyin' 豐年; *successive years of* —, lin-nyin' da-joh' 連年大熟

PLIABLE, *easily bent*, ao'-leh-wæn'-go 拗得°彎个°; nyün 軟; *yielding to others*, jing nyin'-go i'-s 順人°个°意思; *a person*, ze-fong'-tao 隨風倒; ze-zōng'-ze-loh 隨上隨落; ziang' ziang-deo'-ts'ao ka' 像牆上之草

PLIERS, nyiah-ts'-gyin 捷指箝 (ih-pō)

PLOD, *to — (as a student)*, kw'u-kw'u' yüong-kong 苦苦用功; — *(as a laborer)*, tso kw'u'-kong 做苦功

PLOT, kyi'-kao 計巧°; kyi-meo'

機謀; kyi'-ts'ah 計策; (ih-go) dark —, en' kyi 暗計

PLOT, *to — injury*, s'ing-cü' 使陰謀°; s'en-sön' 使暗算; en'-tsin sōng nyin' 暗箭射°人°; — mischief, meo-'æ' 謀害; — murder, meo-sah' 謀殺; — rebellion, meo-sæn' 謀反; — for money, meo-dzæ' 謀財; — against the king in order to seize the throne, meo wōng' ts'ön we' 謀王篡位

PLough, *a* ih tsiang li' 一張犁; —share, li-zæn' 犁鏟; —handle, li-mi-pō' 犁尾°巴

PLough, *to — the ground*, kang din' 耕田

PLUCK, *to — (as flowers, or fruit)*, tsah 摘; ts'æ 採; — up, bah-ky'i'-lae 拔起來; — up by the roots, lin keng' bah-ky'i' 連根拔起; — hen-feathers, bah kyi'-mao' 拔雞毛

PLUG, *to seh* 塞; din 填; tsing-seh' 錐煞; stopple, seh'-deo 屢頭; *a wooden* —, jü seh'-deo 樹屢頭

PLUM, li'-ts 李子; sour —, me 梅; red —, in-tsi' li 胭脂李; purple —, gyia-bi' li' 茄皮李

PLUMAGE, mao-yü' 毛羽; it has beautiful —, gyi'-go mao-yü' sang'-leh hao'-k'en 其个°毛羽生°得°好°看

PLUMB, perpendicular, pih'-dzih 筆直; kwel'-dzih 骨直

PLUMMET, *weight*, djü 錘°; *carpenter's* —, cing'-tseh sin' 準則線; — (on ship), tang-shü'-zing 打水°繩°; *to measure depth by a* —, tang sing-ts'in' 量°深淺

PLUMP, cōng 壯°; cōng'-mun 壯°滿

PLUNDER, *n.* tsōng 賊; tsōng-tsing' 賊証

PLUNDER, *to* ts'iang'-kyih 搶割; — *on the road*, pun-lu tang'-kyih 半路打割

PLUNGE, *to* — *into water*, t'iao-loh shü-li' 跳落水°裏; *ditto to drown one's self*, deo-shü' 投水°; deo 'o' 投河; — *into water* (as the hand), tsing'-loh shü'-li 浸落水°裡

PLUNGED *into poverty*, loh'-pe'-de 落悲了°; — *in great poverty*, loh-boh' de 落泊了°; — *into difficulty*, loh-næn'-de 落難了°

PLY, *to* — *one's self to study*, ts'ih'-sing yüong-kong' 切心用功; *plies between Ningpo and Shanghai*, wōng'-læ Nying-po' Zōng-hæ' 往來寧波上海

PNEUMATICS, ky'i'-yüoh or ky'i'-oh' 氣學

POACH, *to* — *eggs*, shü'-t'eng dæn' 水°余蛋

POCKET, dæ 袋; — *in a garment*, i-zōng'-dæ 衣裳°袋; bin-dæ' 便袋; Chinaman's small bag, 'o-pao' 荷包; tobacco —, in-dæ' 烟袋; in-'o'-pao 烟荷

包; long — *for cash*, dzin-dæ' 錢袋; sōng-bun' 錢°搭°; — (*tied on in front with the drawers*), du-pang' 肚兜°; long cloth — *tied about the loins*, tah'-poh 搭膊

POD, k'oh 豆殼; bean —, deo-k'oh' 豆殼

POEM, a ih-siu-s' 一首詩

POET, yiu-s-dzæ'-go 有詩才个°; s-onq' 詩翁

POETIC talent, s-dzæ' 詩才

POETRY, *to write, or make* —, tsos' 做詩

POIGNANT, stinging, ts'iang 館; — words, shih-wō' ts'iang' 說話如°館; shih'-wō tsin-li' 說話尖利; — distress, c'oh'-sing næn-ko' 猥心難過

POINT, sharp tsin-den' 尖頭°; — *of a pen*, pih'-fong 筆鋒; — *of a knife*, tao-tsin-den' 刀尖頭°; tao-deo' 刀頭; a — (*in writing*), ih-tin' 一點; *to the* —, ky'uoh'-ts'ih 確切; *not to the* —, dz-i' feh-'eh' 詞意弗合; dz-i' veo-fæn' 詞意浮泛

POINT, *to* — *to*, tin 點; ts'-tin 指點; ts'-ying 指引; — *upward*, tin zōng-deo' 點上頭; — *with a stick*, yüong bōng' tin' 用棒點; — *off sentences*, tin kyü'-deo 點句讀; — *mortar*, ming zah-hwe' 挝石灰

POINTED, tsin-deo'-go 尖頭个°; yiu' fong-deo' 有鋒頭; —

words, shib'-wō ts'ih-cong' 說°
話 中

POINTLESS, m̄-tsin-deo'-go 無°尖
頭° 个; m̄-deo'-go 無°頭 个;

blunt, toh'-fong-deo 言°; his talk
is —, gyi'-sō kōng' m̄-fong-
deo'-go 其 所 講° 是 蠢° 个°

POISED on the head, deo'-li ting-
leh weng' 頭 上° 頂 得° 穩

PoISON, doh-yiah' 毒 藥; poison-
ed food, doh-zih' 毒 食; to take
—, volh doh' 服 毒; to put —
into, 'ô doh' 下° 毒; fōng doh'
放 毒; 'ô kwu'.

PoISONOUS, doh'-go 毒 个°; yiu-
doh' 有 毒

POKE, to t'in'-tōh 捲 撈°; to — the
fire, t'in ho' 捲 火; — him, toh'-
gyi ih-kyi' 撈° 其 一 撈°

POKER, t'in'-ho-bōng 捲 火 棒;
ho'-t'in 火 捲 (ih-keng)

POLE, kōng 杠; ken 杠; kao 篓;
sedan —, gyiao-kōng' 輎 杠;
round — for carrying, kōng'-
kweng 杠 棍; flat diito, piñ'-
taen 扁 擔; — for drying clothes,
lōng-ken' 眼 杆; — of steelyards,
ts'ing'-ken 秤 杆; — for a boat,
kao-ts' 篓 子; ts'ang-kao' 撂°
篩; the North —, Poh'-gyih'
北 極; the South —, Nen-gyih'
南 極; — star, poh'-teo-sing
北 斗 星

POLE, to — a boat, ts'ang jün' 撑°
船; toh kao-ts' 撂° 篓 子

POLICE officer, bu-t'ing' 捕 廳;

— runners, bu-yüoh' 捕 役;
thief catchers, bu-pæn' 捕 班

POLICE-MAN, jing-bu' 巡 捕 (ih-
go).

POLISH, to make bright, ts'ah liang'
擦 亮; to make smooth, mo
kwōng' 磨 光; tsol'-mo 琢 磨;
ts'ih'-ts'o 切 磕

POLISHED in manners, ky'i'-du
ts'ong-yiüong' 氣 度 從 容°

POLITE, yiu-li' 有 禮; yiu li'-sing
有 禮 心; yiu li'-mao 有 禮
貌; yiu li'-tsih 有 禮 節; yiu
li'-ky'i 有 禮 氣; be —, iao
ding-li' 要 成 禮; feh-k'o' shih-
li' 弗 可 失 禮

POLITENESS, li 禮; li'-mao 禮
貌; li'-ky'i 禮 氣; li'-tsih 禮
節; affected — k'ah'-ky'i 客 氣;
true —, k'ah'-ding 客 情; un-
derstands —, cü li' 知 禮; sib-
li' 識 禮

POLITICS, koh-kō z-t'i' 國 家°
事 體; the people ought not to
meddle with —, pah-sing lön-
kōng dziao ding 百° 姓 亂 講°
朝° 廷 事°

POLLUTE, to u-wé' 汚 穢

POLYGON, to-koh'-ying 多 角° 形

POMFRET, ts'ô ng' 鮧° 魚°; ts'êng
鮧 (veng.)

POMEGRANATE, zih-liu' 石 榴 (ih-
ko)

POMPous, we-pa-p'ing'-go 會 擺°
品 个°; do-moh'-do-yiang' 大°
模° 大° 樣; deo'-dq'-go, (slang);

— *show*, ba-dziang' 排° 嘩 ; pa-kō'-ts 擺° 架 ; — *manner*, siang'-mao z'-wu ih-kying' 相貌似乎一景 ; i'-tsi-pah'-kyü 意致各° 別°

POND, dzi 池 (ih-k'eo) ; fish —, ng-dzi' 魚° 池 ; ng-dōng' 魚° 塘

PONDER, *to — right and left*, tso'-s-yiu-siang' 左思右想 ; — *many times*, ts'in-s' væn-siang' 千想萬想

PONGEE, kyin'-dzin 薰綢 ; gray —, hwe'-seh kyin'-dziu 灰色
薰綢

Poor, gyüong 窮 ; *very* —, gyüong-kw'u' 窮苦 ; kw'u-lí-loh-boh' 苦裡落泊 ; — *cloth*, sô-ho pu' 要貨布

POOR-HOUSE, (*for the poor, and crippled*), yang'-tsi-yün' 養濟院

POP, *to — in*, zah-tsing' 闔°進 ; *to — out*, zah-c'ih'-læ 闔°出來

POPE, kyiao'-hwô-wông' 教化王

POPPY, ang'-seh'-hwô 罂粟花 ;

'a-p'in' hwô 鴉片花

POPULACE, pah'-sing 百°姓 ; *the vulgar* —, mæn pah'-sing 蠻百姓

POPULAR, *is* teh nying'-go sing 得人°个°心 ; *he is* —, gyi' nying'-sing hyiang'-hwô-go 其人°心向化个°

POPULATION, nying-ting' 人°丁 ; wu-k'eo' 戶口 ; *what is the — of China ?* Cong-koh' yit to-

siao' nying-ting' 中國有多少人°丁 ?

POPULOUS, nying ts'ōng-zing' 人丁昌盛

PORCELAIN-WARE, dz-ky'i' 磁器 ; *fine* —, si' dz-ky'i' 細磁器

PORCH (*has no equivalent*) ; *shed*, or *arbor*, meng-k'eo-go bong-ts' 門前°遮°篷 ; *wooden projection over doors, or windows*, p'i-shü'-pæn 披水°板 . See VERANDAH.

PORCUPINE, tsin-cü' 箭豬 (ih-tsah)

PORES of the skin, 'en'-mao'-kwun 汗毛管

POROUS, song 鬚 ; — wood, jü-moh song' 樹木鬚

PORK, cü-nyüoh' 豬肉°

PORT, hæ'-k'eo 海口 ; — *clearance*, 'ong-tæn' 紅單 ; jün-tsiao' 船照 ; — *for gun*, p'ao'-meng 磁門

PORTABLE, hao-do'-go 好拿个° ; do-leh-læ'-go 拿得°來个°

PORTENTOUS, m'-lî'-z 無°利市 ; m'-ts'æ'-deo 無°彩頭 ; — (ill) omen, peh-kyih'-ts ziao' 不吉之兆

PORTER, door-keeper, kwun-meng'-go 管門个°

PORT-FOLIO, wu-shü-kah' 護書匣° (ih-go)

PORT-HOLE (*in a ship of war*), p'ao'-ngæn 磁眼° ; (*window*) liang-dong' 亮洞

PORTECO, *yiu-jing'* 遊巡; *yiu-jing' k'eo* 簿前。

PORTION, *a part*, *ih-feng'* 一分; *ih-kwu'* 一股; *to divide in equal portions*, *tsiao'-kwu kyüng-feng'* 照股均分。

PORTRAIT, *hyi'-yüong* 喜容; *zin-yüong'* 壽容; *tsing yüong'* 真容; *'ang-loh'* 行樂; *siao-tsiao* 小照; *to draw a —*, *sia hyi'-yüong* 寫喜容; — *painter*, *sia-tsing-yüong'-go* 寫真容个; *tæn-ts'ing sin-sang'* 丹青先生。

POSITION in life, *sing-veng'* 身分; in high —, *sing-veng kao'* 身分高; great respect for one's —, *sing-kō' djong'* 聲價。重

POSITIVE, *sure*, *ih-ding'* 一定; one — price, *kō'-din weh-ih'* 價錢。劃一; *peh-r'-kyüô* 不二價; — in asserting, *zi tsang' yiu li'* 自爭。有理; *zi wō' zi z'* 自話自是; — in opinion, *kwu'-tsih kyi'-kyiu* 固執己見。

POSITIVELY, certainly, *dzialh-jih'* 着實; *ts'ih'-jih* 切實; *to determine* —, *k'eo'-jih* 扣實; *to assert* —, *gyin-k'eo' kyih'-jih* 笮口給實。

Possess, *to yiu* 有

Possessed with a devil, *jih-mo'-go* 入魔个。

Possession, *in dzæ siu'* 在手; *læ siu'-li* 在手裡; obtained —, *tao'-siu-de* 到手了; why

is it in your —? *dza-we' læ ng'-go siu'-li* 怎麼在你手裡?

POSSESSIONS, *houses, lands, &c.*, *ts'æn'-nyih* 產業; *kō-kyi'* 家計; *kyi-nyih'* 基業; *kō-ts'æn'* 家產; — of money, *dzin-dzæ'* 錢財。

POSSIBLE, *practicable*, *neng-keo'-go* 能穀个; *tso'-leh-læ'-go* 做得來個; although —, it is not probable, *se neng-keo', r vi pih'* 雖能穀而未必。

Post, pillar, *djü'-ts* 柱子; stake, *tsōng* 植 (ih-go); *to drive a —*, *tang tsōng'* 打椿; go — haste, *kying'-kyih-fi-pao'* 緊急飛報; *to — a placard*, *t'iah ih-tsiang'* *tsiao-ts'* 貼。一張招紙

Post for carrying letters, *sing'-gyüoh* 信局; *shü-sing'-kwun* 書信館

POSTAGE, *sing'-din* 信錢; also called *wine money*, *tsiu'-din* 酒錢, and *foot money*, *kyiah'-din* 脚錢。

POSTAGE-STAMP, *sing'-p'iao* 信票; *deo-ts'* 頭子

POSTERIOR, *pe'-eo* 背後; *be'-min* 背面

POSTERIORS, *p'i'-kwu* 屁股; *rump*, *deng-tsin'* 臀尖; — of an animal, *zo-deng'* 坐臀

POSTERITY, *'eo'-dæ* 後代; *ts'-seng* 子孫; without —, or cut off, *djih-'eo'* 絶後; *dön'-cong'* *djih-dæ'* 斷種絕代, (the

latter is used in cursing); <i>to descend to</i> —, djün-loh' peh 'eo'-dæ 傳於°後代	POTTER'S-FIELD, nyi-cong'-di 義塚°地
POSTHUMOUS son, yi-foh'-ts 遺腹子; — title, z-fah' 謐法 (veng.)	POTTERY, ngō'-ho 瓦貨; <i>place for making</i> —, ngō'-yiao 瓦窯; <i>place for selling</i> —, yiao-fōng' 窯坊
POSTMAN, tseo-sing'-go 走信个; ta-sing'-go 帶信个。	POUCH, dæ 袋; <i>monkey's</i> —, weh-seng dæ' 猴°獮袋
POSTPONE, <i>to — the day</i> , kæ gyi' 改期; tsæn nyih-ts' 謢日°子; <i>to put off</i> , dzi-wun' 遲緩; kw'un-wun' 寬緩; iah 約	POULTICE, <i>to p'i</i> 披; ah 壓°; — with bread, yüong mun-deo' p'i-tib 用饅頭披的
POSTSCRIPT, nga-kō'-go shih-wō' 外加°个°說話; <i>to write a</i> —, tsæ' tsiae 再者; <i>a</i> —, ih-go ling'-p'i 一个°另批, disrespectful if addressed to a superior.	POULTRY, kyi-ngo-ən' keh'-sing 雞鵝鴨°一°類。
POSTURE, kw'un'-shih 款式; — in sitting, zo'-siang 坐相; — in standing, lih-siang' 立相	POUNCE, <i>to — upon</i> , boh-djoh' 伏着°
POT, iron t'ih'-kwun 鐵罐; native —, t'ih-ko' 鐵鍋; 'oh 罐 (ih-k'eo); — lid, kwun'-kæ 罐蓋 (ih-go); earthen —, tseng 鱗; bing 瓶; bang 髮; tea —, dzō-wu' 茶壺; flower —, hwō-beng' 花盆 (ih-tsah); water —, shü-bing' 水°瓶; night —, shü-bing' 尿°瓶; ditto (used by Chinamen), yia-wu 便°壺 (ih-go)	POUND, <i>a</i> (borrowed from the English), ih-pōng' 一磅; Chinese —, or catty, ih-kying' 一觔; we buy beef by the —, ah'-lah ngeo-nyüoh' leng pōng' ma 我°們牛°肉°論磅買°
POTATO, foreign nga-koh fæn-jū' 外國山°芋; sweet —, fæn-jū' 山°芋 (ih-go)	POUND, <i>to — (as lime)</i> , sōng 春; — (as rice), ts'ah 霉; — (as clothes), djü 椎°; k'ao 敲°
POTTER, ngō'-yiao-s vu 瓦°窯司務; siao yiao' s-vu 燒窯司務	POUR, <i>to — from an open vessel</i> (as a pail, or pot), tao 倒; — out, tao'-c'ih 倒出; — upon, tao-zōng 倒上; — from a spout, sia 篩°; <i>to — tea</i> , sia dzō' 畷茶; <i>to — water into</i> , from a spout, ts'ong-shü' 冲水°; ts'ong-dzō' 冲茶; <i>to — in</i> , sia'-tsing 畷進; ts'ong-tsing' 冲進; — into one bowl (the contents of two bowls), ping' ih-tsah' un 併一隻碗

POUTING out the lips, cü'-pô ky'iao-tæn'-ky'i 嘴巴翫起; cü'-pô tu-tren'-ky'i; tu'-cü-bang'-sang.

POVERTY, in a state of extreme —, kying'-hwōng gyüong-gyih'-de 境况窮極了°; does not fear — (wasteful &c.), gyüong feh p'ô 窮弗怕

POWDER, feng 粉; medicinal —, yiah-feng' 藥粉; yiah-meh' 藥末; gun —, ho'-yiah 火藥; — for the face, shü'-feng 香粉; p'oh'-feng 宮粉; to make —, sōng feng' 春粉; mo feng' 磨粉

POWDER, to — (the face), tsōng feng' 粧粉; — (elsewhere), dzō feng' 擦粉; — with a puff, p'oh feng' 摆粉

POWER, authority, gyün-ping' 權柄; gyün-shü' 權勢; might, (as that given by friends, money, &c.), shü'-dao 勢道; shü'-fong 勢風; ability, neng-ken' 能幹; dzæ-neng' 才能; strength, lih-liang' 力量; gying-dao' 势道; — (both mental, and physical), vu'-nyih-ts' 武藝子°; in one's —, læ siu-li' nyiah'-tong 捏在手裡

POWERFUL, having great authority, yiu do' gyün'-ping 有大°權柄; having great strength, yiu do' gying-dao' 有大°勢道

POWERLESS, shü'-sô-feh-neng' 勢

所不°能; lih'-sô-feh-neng' 力所不°能

Pox, chicken shü'-deo 水痘; small — (natural), t'in-deo' 天痘; t'in-hwō' 天花; to inoculate small —, cong deo-ts' 種痘子; cong-hwō' 種花; to have the small —, c'ih t'in-deo' 出天花痘; ditto (by inoculation), c'ih deo-ts' 出痘子

PRACTICABLE, tso'-leh-læ-go 做得來个°; hao'-tso-go 好做個°

PRACTICE, usage, kwe-kyü' 規矩; — of a place, hyiang-fong' 鄉風; fong-djoh' 風俗; bad ditto, jih-ky'i 習氣; an injurious —, yiu.-æ'-go jih-ky'i 有害個°習氣

PRACTICE, to jih 習; jih-lin' 習練; 'oh-jih' 學習; — in order to be perfect, kyi' lin s'-teh hao dzing-kóng' 久鍊成鋼

PRACTICED hand, lão'-siu 老手

PRAISE to ts'ing-ts'en' 稱讚; ts'en'-me 讚美

PRAISE; worthy of ing'-teh ts'ing-ts'en' 應得稱讚

PRANCE, to t'iao 跳; ts'ön 竄

PRAWNS, and shrimps, hô 蝦; — dried, hô-ken' 蝦乾; ditto dried without shells, hô-mi' 蝦米

PRAY, to gyiu 求; tao'-kao 祈告; — for another, dæ gyiu' 代求; cün' gyiu 轉求; — for clear weather, gyiu zing' 求晴°

PRAYER, tao'-kao 禱告; — *for special mercy*, coh'-veng 祝文; *to make a —*, tso tao'-kao 做禱告

PRAYER-BOOK, a ih - peng tao'-kao-veng' 一本禱告文; *Buddhist* —, kying'-kyün 經卷; kying-ts'aen' 經懺

PREACH, *to — religion*, kōng dao'-li 講道理; djün kyiao' 傳教; djün dao' 傳道; — *the Sacred Books*, kōng kying' 講經

PREACHER, kōng dao'-li-go nying 講道理个°人°; djün kyiao cü'-kwu 傳教个°人°

PRECARIOUS, yün - shü'-dang-tsiang 懸勢宕漿; yiao-yiao'-peh-jih 搖搖不實; — *footing*, dah'-tih feh-weng'-tōng 踏的弗穩當

PRECAUTION, *to take* yü-sin' bōng-be' 預先防備

PRECEDE, *you will — (us)*, ng' sin ky'i' 你°先去°; ng' dzæ zin' 你°在前°

PRECEDENCE, *one who takes — in age*, zin-pe' 前°輩; zin-pæn'-pe 前°班輩; tsiang'-pe 長輩

PRECEDENT, pi'-kyin 匹肩; *quote as a —*, ying'-læ tso lao-li' 引來做老例; *to establish a —*, tso' ih-go pi'-kyin 做一个°匹肩

PRECEDING month, or months — *this*, keh'-yüih ts-zin' 這°月之前°; *the — verse*, zōng-deo' ih-tsib' 上頭一節

PRECEPT, feng-fu' 吻附; kwe-kyü' 規矩

PRECIOUS, pao'-pe 寶貝; kwe'-djong 貴重; hyi-gyi' 希奇; — stones, pao'-zah 寶石°; *it is very — to me*, z ngô ting' pao'-pe-go 是我頂寶貝个°; z ngô ting' kwe'-djong-go 是我頂貴重个°; z ngô ting' hyi-gyi'-go 是我頂希奇个°

PRECIPICE, sən-ŋæn' 山巖; ts'iau'-pih 峭壁(veng.); *standing on the brink of a —*, lih'-læ sən'-ŋæn pin-yin' 立在山巖邊沿

PRECISE, *exact*, ting'-cing 訂準; *accurate*, ts'ib'-jih 切實; *minutely careful*, ts'-si 仔細

PRECISELY, *exactly*, feng-ŋæn'-feng-shing' 分眼°分榫; k'eo'-k'eo 剛°剛

PRECLUDE, *to — one from doing*, long'-leh gyi zōng-siu'-feh-læ' 弄得°其上手弗來; *the necessity for that is precluded*, keh' lu z-t'ü', ts'-djü-de 這椿°事體不°通°了°

PRECOCIOUS, *the — child is hard to rear (i. e. may die early)*, siao-nying' t'eh ling', næn yiang'-go 小孩°太伶難養个°

PREDECESSOR *in office*, zin-zing' 前°任; — *on the throne*, zin-deo' wōng-zōng' 先°皇帝; *which is better, the present officer or his —?* wa z yin-zing' kwun hao'

zin-zing kwun' bao' 還°是現任°官好呢°前°任°官好?

PREDESTINATE, *to ding-su'* 定數; *dzin-ding'* 前定

PREDICAMENT, *in a bad zi we'-u* 自°穢汚; *gyi ngeo p'ong-djoh ts'ing-kó'-kong* 騎牛逢°着°親家°公; *feh-seh'-deo* 弗色頭

PREDICT, *to yü-sin' kóng* 預先講°

PREDICTION, *yü-sin' shih-wô'* 預先說話; *yü yin'* 預言 (veng.)

PREDOMINANT, *ziang yiu gyün' tsöng'-tih ka* 如°掌°權°一°般°; — *desire*, *deo-ih'-go sing-nyün'* 頭一个°心願

PRE-EMINENT, *c'ih-cong'* 出衆; *c'ih-kah'* 出格; *ts'iao-c'ih-ü-cong'* 超出於衆

PRE-EMINENTLY beautiful, *c'ih-cong'-go* *hao'-k'en* 出衆个好看

PREFACE, *jü-veng'* 序文; *siao'-ying* 小引

PREFECT of a department, *cü-fu'* 知府; *do-fu'*.

PREFECTURE, *ih-fu'* 一府

PREFER, *to* — (in choice), *neng'-k'o* or *nying'-k'o* 審°可; rather, *neng'-s* 審°使; — *in rank*, *kô p'ing'-kyih* 加°品級; — *in office*, *sing-zöng'-ky'i* 陞上去°; — (or set one above another), *t'e-tseng* 推尊

PREFIGURE, *to yü-sin' piao'-ming* 預先表明

PREFIX, *to* *kô' lae zöng-deo'* 加在°上頭

PREGNANT, *söng-sing'* 雙身; *yiung-sing'* 有娠°; *yiü-yüing'* 有孕°; *yiü-t'aé'* 有胎; *do-du'* 大°肚

PREJUDGE, *to yü'-sin töñ'* 預先斷; *to blame severely beforehand*, *sin p'i-siah'* 先批削

PREJUDICE, *p'in-kyin'* 偏見; *to harbor* —, *dzeng p'in-kyin'* 存偏見; *willing to believe only one side*, *t'ing' tæn-min'-ts-yin'* 只°聽°一°面之言

PREJUDICIAL, *injurious*, *we-'æ'-go* 爲害个

PREMATURE, *time not arrived*, *z'-eo'* *wa feh-tao'* 時候還°弗到; *too early*, *t'eh' tsao* 太°早

PREMEDITATE, *to hyüoh-i'* 蕩意; *hyüoh-i iao 'æ'* 蕡意要害; *cü-sing iao 'æ* 存°心要害

PREMEDITATED *injury*, *yü-i meo-'æ'* 有意謀害; — *murder*, *dzeng-sing' meo-sah'* 存心謀殺; *hyüoh-i sah-nying'* 蕡意殺人。

PREMIUM (generally from an officer), *söng'-kah* 賞格; *to give a reward*, *söng tong-si'* 賞東西

PREMONITION, *had notice*, *r'-fong t'ing-meng-ko-de* 風聞過了°; *fong'-sing kwah'-djoh-ko-de* 風信得°着°過了°

PREOCCUPIED mind, *sing'-lae bih'-u-sen'* 心在°別處°; *sing' feng-k'aé'-de* 心分開了°

PREPARE, *to* be-bæn' 備辦; — beforehand, yü-be' 預備; — without fail, ih'-cing be-bæn' — 準備辦; — against, bōng-be' 防備; — for emergency, yi'-be wun'-kyih 以備緩急; be-r'-peh-yüong 備而不用; — food (rice), long væn' 弄飯

PREPARED, *all* — (or ready), be-z'i'-de 備齊了°; be-hao'-de 備好了°

PREPOSSESSING, we teh nying' hwun-hyi' go 會得人歡喜个。

PREPOSTEROUS, ky'i'-yiu'-ts'-li 豈有此理

PREROGATIVE, z-cü'-ts-gyün' 自主之權; *my* —, ngô-go veng-ne'-ts-z' 我个分內之事

PRESBYTERIAN church, tsiang'-lao kong'-we 長老公會

PRESBYTERY, lao'-we 老會

PRESCRIBE, *to* — (in medicine), k'æ fōng-ts' 開方子; — rules, shih'-lih kwe-tséh' 設立規則

PRESCRIPTION, medical yiah-fōng' 藥方; fōng-ts' 方子

PRESENCE, *in the* — *of*, læ tōng-min'-zin 在當面前°; læ min-zin' 在面前°; speak in his —, te'-min-kóng' 對面講°; in — *of all*, sæn-kyin'-loh-ming' 三見六面; has — *of mind*, yiu ling-kyi'; 有靈機; seh'-deo ts'ing 見識快°; sing' feh hwōng' 心弗憊

PRESENT, *here*, 在°; læ-tong' 在此°; — *life*, kying'-si 今世°; kying-seng' 今生; — *comforts*, ngæn'-zin hao-cü' 眼前好處; — *dynasty*, peng'-dziao 本朝; — *emperor*, tōng'-kying wōng-ti' 當今皇帝; *at* —, yin-dzæ' 現在; moh-yüö' or moh-'ö' 目下; ngæn'-zin 眼前°

PRESENTS, li'-veh 禮物; jing-dzing' 人情; — *of congratulation*, 'o-li' 賀禮; — (on visiting a superior), ts'-kyin-li' 賢儀°; — *given to employees, usually at the three festivals*, hwō-'ong' 花紅; *a small present to those one visits*, seh'-hwō 色花

PRESENT, *to* — (as a gift), song 送; vong-song' 奉送; — (to a superior), vong'-hyin 奉獻; — (to one going on a journey), gwe'-song 饕送; — *at court*, ying'-kyin 引見; — *a document to the emperor*, zōng peng' 上本

PRESENTLY, coming ziu læ' 就來; mō-zōng' ziu læ' 馬上就來

PRESENTIMENT, (and also a sign), ts'eng'-z 識事; *to believe in a* —, siang-sing' ts'eng'-z 相信識事

PRESERVE, *to keep from harm*, pao'-wu 保護, pao'-djün 保全; pao'-yiu 保佑; tō'-hwō 眷顧°; (the last two refer only to God); — *from decay*, s'-teh feh wæ'-diao 使得弗壞了°

PRESERVED, *fruits — in sugar*, dōng-ko' 糖果; *fruits — in honey*, mih-tsin' 蜜餞; — *ginger*, tsiang'-kyiang 醬薑

PRESIDE, *to — over*, kyin-ling' 監臨 (veng.)

PRESIDENT, *the head*, siu'-z 首事; — *of a college*, yün-tsiang' 院長; — *of one of the six Boards*, zōng-shū' 尚書; — *of a republic*, siu'-ling' 首領; tsing'-siu-ling' 正首領; *vice —*, fu'-siu-ling' 副首領

PRESS, *machine for squeezing wine*, tsō'-zōng 榨床; —, tsiu'-tsō 酒榨; *clothes' closet*, i-djü' 衣櫥; *printing —*, ing'-shü kō'-ts 印書架子

PRESS, *to urge*, ngang-ky'ün' 硬勸; — *(another) forward*, pih'-leh kying' 逼得緊; ts'e'-leh kyih' 催得急; — *down*, ky'ing-loh-ky'i 摁落去; — *down with a weight*, ah'-loh-ky'i 壓落去; — *to the front*, a-zōng-zin' 挨上前; — *oil*, tsō yiu' 榨油; —, or *push against the door*, t'e meng' 推門; — *one to eat*, iang nyung ky'üoh' 極意請人吃; iang nyung-k'ah'; — *to take wine*, iang tsiu' 敬酒不停。

PRESSED *in spirit*, dziah-kyih' 着急; — *for money*, siu'-deo kyih-kyü' 手頭拮据

PRESSING *affairs*, kyih'-ts'ih z-t'i' 急切事體; *he is in — need*,

gyi-go dzing' kyih'-tih-de 其个°情急了。

PRESUME, *I — so*, ngô kwu' læ z ka' 我估來是如°此°; tsiao ngô k'en' z-ka' 照我看是這°樣°; ngô bōng-bōng' z-ka' 我恐防是如°此°; — *to dare*, ken 敢; — *on one's strength to injure, or demand*, tang-pō'-shü 打霸勢; — *on one's strength (in being wilful)*, i'-z gyang-wang' 依恃強橫

PRESUMPTUOUS, mōng-bah'-go 茫白°个°; t'en'-ts do' yia'-ky'i 胆子大°野°氣; — *in thinking one willing (when he may not be)*, ih'-siang dzing-nyün' 一相情願

PRETEND, *to — to be*, tsōng 裝; tsōng-kō' 裝假; pən 扮; — *with craft*, tsō 詐; — *to be a doctor*, tsōng i-sang' 裝醫生; — *to be sick*, tsōng bing' 裝病; — *to be willing, or — not to want*, tsōng-ky'iang' 裝腔; — *to allege a reason which is false, but which has a shadow of truth*, tsia'-ing 借因; — *to use another's name falsely*, tsia ming-deo' 借名頭; — *that another is at fault*, t'e-wei' 誰諉; t'e-t'oh' læ bil'-nying sing-zōng' 推托在別人身上; — *to pass off the false for the true*, mao-c'ong' 冒充

PRETERNATURAL, (as a cat or fox changing into a person &c.), tsing-kwa' 精怪°

PRETEXT, *to rely upon a false —*, ziæ-kwu' 藉故; *to use a false —*, ziæ-k'eo' 藉口

PRETTY, hao-k'en' 好看; teh-nying'-sib 得人。惜; *very —*, ts'iao 俏; ts'iao-li' 俏麗; ſe-m'ao 美貌; piao-cü' 縹緝; (*these four are only used of persons*); —(*as colors*), sin ming' 鮮明; *tolerably —*, p'o' hao'-k'en 頗好看; *how — you are!* (*ironical*), ng dza hao yiang-væn 你怎好樣範!

PRETTY, *tolerably*, p'o 頗 (*not in common use*); —*well* p'o sōng'-kw'a 頗爽快; —*well to do*, k'o' ko nyih-ts' 可過日子; —*near*, p'o'-gying 頗近

PREVAIL, *to conquer*, teh-sing' 得勝; *perhaps will —*, ying-min' 贏面; *I could not — on him to go*, ngô' ky'ün-gyi-feh-cün', z-feh k'eng ky'i' 我勸其弗轉是弗肯去。

PREVALENT, kwâng'-ang-go 廣行。个°; t'ong'-ang'-go 通行。个°; *that is a — belief*, keh'-go dao'-li kwâng'-ang-liao-go 這个°道理°廣行°个°; *what disease is — now?* yin-dzæ' yiu soh'-go tsing'-eo 現在有甚麼症候? *colds are very —*, sōng-fong' da-li ting-t'o 傷風之症°頂多, sōng-fong' kwâng 傷風廣

PREVARICATE, *to kông-leh t'eng-*

t'eng'-t'u-t'u 講得。呑呑吐吐; kông'-leh pun'-tsing pun-cih' 講得。半進半出

PREVARICATION, ts'ih'-gæ-pah'-gæ shih-wô 七戱八戱說話; *to say what in heart is not believed*, k'eo'-z-sing-fi' 口是心非;

PREVENT, *to* tsu 阻; læn-tsü' 拦阻; læn-djü' 拦住; zih-dju' 截住; tsu'-djü' 阻住; *these are all used with feh, thus*; —*him from coming*, tsu'-gyi-feh-læ 阻其弗來, (*this also means, cannot prevent him*); min'-teh gyi læ' 免得其來; —*trouble afterwards*, min'-eo'-wæn 免後患; —*sleep (as strong tea)*, su-sing k'eh'-c'ong 蘇醒瞌睡; —*his telling (by giving him something, &c.)*, en gyi cü'-pô pi 按其嘴巴閉; seh gyi cü'-pô 塞其嘴巴

PREVIOUS, sin 先; zin 前; *the — day*, sin'-ih-nyih 先一日°; zin'-ih-nyih 前一日°; *the — month*, zin-ko'-yüih 前個月; *on a — occasion*, zin-deo' ih-we 前頭一回

PREVIOUSLY, yü-sin' 預先; yü-tsao' 預早; bōng-tsao' 防早

PRICE, kô'-din 價錢; *market —*, 'ong-dzing' 行情; z-kô' 時價; *to rise in —*, kô'-din tsiang'-zōng 價錢漲上; *to fall in —*, kô'-din tih'-loh 價錢跌落; *what is the —?* to siao' kô'-din 多少價錢? *high —*,

kō'-din do' 價錢° 大°; kō'-din kyū' 價錢° 貴°; kō'-din kao' 價錢高 (seldom used); *I cannot afford that*—, ka kō'-din ngō c'ih'-feh-ky'i 如° 此° 價錢° 我出弗起

PRICELESS treasure, vu-kō'-ts-pao 無價° 之寶

PRICK, *to* c'oh 猙; — like a needle, ziang tsing c'oh' ka 像針猖; *to* — up the ears, ng'-tō jü'-ky'i-læ 耳° 朶豎起來

PRICKLES, ts' 蒺; *has*—(or roughness), ts' -c'oh ling-ting 蒺猖零丁; *full of*—, jing-z ts' 純是蔠; ts' -kyih kao 蒺結交。

PRICKLY heat, fi'-ts 瘡子

PRIDE, kyiao'-ngao 驕傲; — (usually proper), sing-kao' ky'i-
ngao' 心高氣傲; *take*— in (anything proper), tsang ih k'eo
ky'i' 爭° 一口氣

PRIEST, Buddhist 'o-zōng' 和尙; veh-meng' di'-ts 佛門弟子; head ditto, fōng-dziang' 方丈; fah'-s 法師; Taoist —, dao'-z 道士; *Lama*—, na'-mō-seng' 喇嘛僧; *itinerating*—(bad), yiu-fōng-seng' 遊方僧; *Catholic*—, jing-vu' 神父; *Jewish*—, tsi'-s 祭司; *Mahometan*—, lao'-s-vu 老師父; — (with long hair, and band on the head), deo-do' 頭陀; *chief*—, tsi'-s-deo 祭司頭; *high*—, tsi'-s-tsiang' 祭司長; *to become*

a Buddhist—, c'ih-kō' 出家° PRIESTESS, *Buddhist* nyi-kwu' 尼姑; Taoist —, s-kwu' 師姑 PRIESTHOOD, *Buddhist* sih'-kō 釋家°; seng-kō' 僧家°; Taoist —, dao'-kō 道家°

PRIESTLY garment, (Buddhist), kō-sō' 裝裟; Taoist ditto, dao'-bao 道袍

PRIME, *first*, di-ih' 第一; — importance, di-ih' iao'-kying 第一要緊; excellent, ting'-hao 頂好; gyih-miao' 極妙; gyih-me' 極美; *just in their*—, (whether persons, or fruits), tsing'-tōng-shü 正當時°; — cost, nyün-kō' 原價°; — minister, siu'-siang 首相

PRIMER, Ningpo Nying-po' ts'u'-oh' 寧波初學°; Trimetrical —, Sæn-z kying' 三字經; — of Juvenile verse, Jing-dong-s' 神童詩; — of Hundred names, Pal'-kyüô-sing' 百°家°姓

PRIMITIVE times, t'æ-kwu z'-eo' 太古時候

PRIMOGENITURE, possession by —, tsiang'-ts-go ts'aen'-nyih 長子個°產業

PRINCE, sovereign kyüing-wōng' 君王; *princes in general*, wōng-yia' 王爺°; *king's sons*, t'a'-ts 太子; shü'-ts 庶子; *the one appointed to be heir apparent*, lib'-go t'a'-ts 立个°太子; — of the blood, ts'ing-wōng' 親王; other

princes, gyüing'-wōng 郡王
 PRINCESS, *king's daughter*, kong-cü' 公主; *king's sister, or daughter*, gyüing'-cü 郡主

PRINCIPAL, deo 頭; cü 主; —
importance, deo-ih' iao'-kying 頭
 一要緊; —*wife*, kyih'-fah 結髮;
nyün-p'e' 元配; ts'i 妻;
capital in trade, peng'-din 本錢。

PRINCIPALLY, da-tu' 大都; da-iyah' 大約

PRINCIPLE of order, li 理; —
which arranges matter, li'-ky'i 理氣; the dual — in nature, ing 陰, and yiang 陽; *inborn* —, t'in-sing' 天性; a universal —, c'ü-c'ü ih-yiang'-go li 處處一樣個理; T'in-'ō', tsih' yiu ih-li' 天下只有一理; fundamental —, deo-ih'-zeng-go dao'-li 頭一層。个°道理

PRINT, to ing 印; — from blocks, yüong moh-pæn' ing' 用木板印; — with type, yüong k'æn-z-pæn ing' 用鉛字板印

PRINT, impression, 'eng-tsих' 痕跡; ying-tsих' 形跡; foot —, kyiah'-tsих 脚跡; — of a hand, siu'-tsих 手跡; to make the — of one's hand in token of divorce, tang siu'-ing 打手印; that book is out of —, keh' ih-bu shü'dön'-de 這一部書斷絕了; calico, ing'-hwō yiang-pu' 印花洋布

PRINTED, ing'-c'ih-liao 印出了;

— pictures, ing'-go du' 印个°圖
 PRINTER, ing'-shü-go nying' 印書个°人°; ing'-shü s-vu' 印書司務

PRINTING-INK, ing'-shü-moh' 印書墨

PRINTING-OFFICE, ing'-shü-vōng' 印書房; ing'-shü-kwun' 印書館

PRINTING-PRESS, ing'-shü-kō' 印書架

PRISON, lao-kæn' 牢監°; kæn-lao' 監°牢 (ih-go); to be in — three years, zo sæn nyin' lao-kæn' 坐°三年牢監°; put him in —, kyih'-gyi-loh lao-kæn'-li 翹其落牢監°裏; to escape from —, dao-c'ih-kæn' 逃出監°

PRISONER, kæn'-li væn'-nying 监°裏犯人°; — of war, weh-gying'-go nying 活擒°个°人°

PRIVATE, opposed to public, s 私 — business, s-z' 私事; — land, s-kyi' din 私田; secret, s-'ō' 私下°; — place, en'-djōng n-sen' 暗藏之°所°; lang'-koh-loh-deo' 冷角°落頭; — room, mih-shih' 密室; mih-feh-dong-fong vōng' 密弗通°風之°房; — families, loh-kō' 住家°; I have a word to say to you in —, ngô yiu ih-kyü shih-wō' iao teng ng s-'ō kōng' 我有一句說話要與你°私下°講° PRIVILEGE, benefit, hao-c'ü' 好處; favor bestowed by a superior,

eng-we' 恩惠; sōng'-s 賞賜; peculiar —, kah'-nga hao-c'ü' 格外°好處; having ditto, meots' peh-teh' 謀之不得; confer privileges upon him, sōng'-s gyi 賞賜其; deprive of a —, ih-tsōng me'-z sin-tsing' — 禧美物°收進

PRIVY to, or knowing, siang-t'ong' 相通; zi hyiao'-teh 自曉得
PRIVY, mao-k'ang' 茅坑°; k'ang-ts' 坑°子; zah-zao' 石漕°; to go to the —, ka-siu ky'i' 解手去°; c'ih-kong' ky'i' 出恭去°

PRIVY council, ky'ü-mih-yün' 樞密院

PRIZE, sōng'-go tong-si' 賞个°東西; — given by the emperor, or by an officer, tsiang'-sōng 嘉賞

PRIZE, to k'en'-leh djong' 看得°重; kwe'-djong 貴重; hyi-gyi' 希奇; I — (it), ngô dziah-djong'-go 我着重个°

PROBABLE, liang-pil' 諒必; iah-ding 約定; jih'-yiу-kyiu' 十有九; not —, feh kyin'-teh 弗見得; vi-pil' 未必

PROBATION, time of s'-t'en z'-eo' 試探時候

PROBE, to — with a needle, tangtsing' teo-ti' 打鍼兜底; — the heart, ziang tsing' c'oh sing' 像鍼措心

PROBOSCIS, elephant's ziang'-bih 象鼻

PROCEED, to go forward, zōng-zin' ky'i 上前°去°; — from the mouth, dzong k'eo' c'ih-læ' 從口出來; e'ih'-ü k'eo-li' 出於口裏; whence does it —? dzong 'ah-li' c'ih-læ' 從何°而出?

PROCESSION, idolatrous we 會; to have a —, nying we' 迎會; 'ang we' 行會; nying-jing' sse-we' 邀神賽會; to contribute toward a —, c'ih-we' 出會; funeral —, song-sōng'-go-ning 送喪个°人。

PROCLAIM, to djün-yiang' 傳揚; — abroad, djün-yiang'-k'ae'-ky'i 傳揚開去; djün-k'ae' 傳聞; — by writing, or engraving, pu'-kao 布告

PROCLAMATION, official kao'-z 告示; to issue a —, c'ih kao'-z 出告示; imperial —, wōng-pōng' 黃榜; (written) — of war, tsin'-shü 戰書

PROCRASTINATE, to t'ah'-t'ah-wu; — from day to day, ih-nyih' nga ih-nyih' 一日°捱一日°; — beyond the time, ngwu z'-eo' 誤時候

PROCURE, to find, zing-djoh' 尋着°; — for me, bæn'-læ peh ngô' 辦來給°我; to obtain, teh' tao-siu' 得到手; — for me, bæn'-læ peh ngô' 辦來給°我

PROCURED, cannot be zing feh-tao'-siu-go 尋°弗到手个°; teh' feh-tao-siu'-go 得弗到手个°

PRODIGAL, *n.* ba-ts' 敗° 子; lóng-dóng'-ts 淪子

PRODIGAL, *to use in a — way*, lóng-yüong' 淪用; p'eh-t'óng' p'eh-shü yüong' 澈湯澈水°用; — expenditure, lóng'-fi 浪費; — living, vōng'-ky'üoh vōng-yüong' 奢吃° 奢用

PRODIGIOUS *in size*, gyi-yiang' do 異° 樣 大°; wō-feh-læ' do 話 弗來大°; — quantity, c'ih'-kah to' 出格多

PRODIGY, kwa'-z 怪° 事

PRODUCE, *to sang-c'ih'-lae* 生°出
來; clouds — rain, yüing' sang yü' 雲騰° 致雨

PRODUCT *in multiplication*, gong'-dzing 共乘

PRODUCTIONS, c'ih'-ts'æn 出產;
native —, t'u'-ts'æn 土產

PRODUCTIVE, *we sang'* 會生°;
sang-leh to' 生° 得° 多

PROFANE, *to blaspheme*, sib'-doh 襪瀆; *to use lightly*, ky'ing-yi' yüong 輕易用; *to treat with disrespect*, ky'ing-mæn' 輕慢; *to pollute*, tsao-t'ah' 蹤蹋; *to violate God's name*, væn'-djoh Jing-ming'-go ming-deo' 犯着°
神明个° 名頭

PROFESS, *to confess*, jing' 認;
tsiao-jing' 招認; — *openly*, ming-ming' tsiao-jing' 明明招認; — *one thing and mean another*, k'eo' feh te sing' 口弗對心

PROFESSION, *the literary* veng-mah'-cong' 文墨中人°; s-veng'-pe 斯文之° 肇; *the medical* —, i-kō' 醫家。

PROFESSOR *of Astronomy*, kaot'in-veng' sin-sang' 數天文先生°

PROFFER *him a fan*, sin'-ts song' gyi yüong'-ih-yüong' 扇子送其用一用

PROFILE, *to draw a* sia tsel'-min 寫° 側面

PROFIT, gain, li-sih' 利息; c'ih'-sih 出息; c'ih'-hwô; dzæn'-deo 賺頭; *to receive advantage*, teh'-djoh bin-i' 得着° 便宜°; benefit, ib'-c'ü 益處; li-il' 利益; *receive benefit*, teh ih' 得益

PROFITLESS, vu-il' 無益; bih'-c'ü 無° 益處; bah-bah' tso 白° 白° 做

PROFLIGATE, vu-sô'-peh-we 無所不爲; ky'ing-kweh'-deo 輕骨頭; m'-kweh'-ky'i 無° 骨氣

PROFOUND, deep, sing 深; — *and mysterious*, sing-ao' 深奧

PROFUSE *in thanks*, zia-feh-hyih'-go zia 謝° 弗歇个°謝°; ts'in-ko'-væn zia' 千謝° 萬謝°; *in promises*, mun'-k'eo ing-dzing' 滿口應承

PROGENITOR, lih-dæ' tsu'-tsong 歷代祖宗

PROGENY, descendants, ts'-seng 子孫; offspring of man, or animal, cong 種; iang 稔

PROGNOSTIC, ziao-deo' 兆頭

PROGNOSTICATE, *to — by three cash*, ky'i-k'o' 起課; poh-k'o'

卜課; — *by bamboo slips*, gyiu-ts'in' 求籤; ts'iu-ts'in' 抽籤

PROGRESS, *to — in travel*, ken-lu'
趕路; *ditto, or in study*, zōng-zin' 上前。

PROGRESSING, *not* 𩁉'-neh ken-lu'
沒°有°趕路; tseo' feh zōng-zin'
走弗上前; — *a little every day*, ih-nyih' hao' ih-nyih
一日°好一日°; — *toward the end*, tsiang iao' dzing-kong'-de
將要成功了。

PROHIBIT, *to* kying 禁; kying'-ts 禁止; kying'-djü 禁住; — *opium smoking*, kying ky'üöh' a-p'in' 禁吃°鴉°片; — *gambling*, kying tu'-poh 禁賭博

PROHIBITED, lih-li' kying'-liao 律例°禁了°; strictly —, nyin-kying'-liao 嚴禁了°

PROJECT, *he has many projects*, gyi meo-we' hyü'-to z-t'i' 其謀爲許多事體; gyi weh-ts'ah' hyü'-to z-t'i' 其畫策許多事體; *to engage in a visionary* —, bu'-fong tsoh-ing' 捕風捉影; k'ò tong-fong' 捉東風

PROJECT, *to jut out*, deh-c'ih' 凸出

PROJECTILE force, tiu ky'i'-go shü'-lih 丟去°个°勢力; *ditto* (from cannon), hong'-c'ih-læ-go shü'-lih 轟出來个°勢力

PROLIX *in discourse*, wô-deo' t'eh dziang' 話頭太°長

PROLONG, *to* kô-to' 加°多; kô-dziang' 加°長; — *a stay*, to deng'-deng 多住°幾°時

PROMINENCE, *raised place*, kao-ky'i' 高起

PROMINENT men, kao-tsiah'-go nying 上°等°个°人

PROMISCUOUS, zeh-lön' 雜°亂; kah'-dzeh 夾°雜; zeh'-kah-leng'-teng 雜°夾°零等; zeh-ts'ilh'-zeh-pah' 雜°七雜°八; — *lot of things*, zeh-gyin' 雜°件

PROMISE, *to* ing-hyü' 應許; ing-dzing' 應承; ing-yüing' 應允; *to break one's* —, shih-sing' 失信; shih-iah' 失約; zih-yin' 食言; — *can't be depended upon*, ing-hyü' feh-tsoh'-cing 應許弗作準; ing-dzing' feh-sönsu' 應承弗算數

PROMISING, yiu ts'-vông 有指望

PROMONTORY, hæ'-sæn-deo 海山頭

PROMOTE, *to — the increase, or advancement of*, s'-teh hying'-ky'i-læ 使得興起來; — *trade*, dzu sang-i' hying-wông' 助生°意興旺; ü ming' hying-li' 與民興利; — *learning*, cing'-coh veng-fong' 振作文風; — *to office*, fongtsih' 封職; — *one in office*, kô-kyih' 加°級; sing-kwun' 陞官

PROMPT, *to* di 提; — *one reciting, &c.*, di shü' 提書; — *me*, di

ngô-deo' ; — *him to action, dis-*
sing' gyi 提醒其

PROMPT *answer, ze-k'eo' ing 隨*
口應; — or obedient, ao'-ao ing'
噏° 噏° 應

PROMPTER *in matters of etiquette,*
hô 蝦°

PROMPTLY, *at the time, cing'-ding*
z'-eo' 準定時候; quickly, soh
速; kw'a'-sob 快° 速

PROMULGATE, or PROMULGE,
djün-k'ae' 傳開; djün-yiang'
傳揚; po-yiang' 播揚; —
every where through the world,
djün pin'-t'in-'ô' 傳遍天下°

PRONE, *heart — to evil, sing'*
hyiang'-djoh oh' 心向着° 惡

PRONOUNCE, *to kóng'-c'ih-læ 講°*
出來; distinctly —, kóng
ts'ing-t'ong' 講° 清通

PRONUNCIATION, *k'eo'-ing 口*
音; k'eo'-ts' 口齒; — bad, or
indistinct, k'eo'-ing feh-ts'ing'
口音弗清; k'eo'-ing 'en-wu-
dao' 口音如° 含胡桃

PROOF, *bing-kyü' 憑據; tsih'-*
tsiao 執照; positive —, tsing'-
kyü 証據; — (of crime), tsöng-
tsing' 賊証; no —, m̄-bing'
m̄-kyü' 無° 憑無° 據; reliable
—, kyü'-ioh'-jih-go bing'-kyü 確
實个° 憑據; jih-bing' jih'-
kyü 實憑實據; what — have
you? yiuh'-go bing-kyü' lae-
ng'-go siu'-li 有甚° 度° 憑據
在° 你° 手裡? to put to the —,

s'-lin 試鍊; — *against water,*
fire, &c., ziang t'ih-dong-kwu'
ka 像鐵桶之° 固; — sheets,
yang-ts' 樣子; to correct —,
kyiao-te shü' 校對書; kae shü'
改書

PROP, *cü'-bông 拄棒; ts'ang'-*
bông 撐棒°; — of the family,
kô'-li-go tong'-liang 當° 家° 个°
棟梁

PROP, *to cü 拄; ts'ang 撐; tsin*
靠

PROPAGATE, *to djün 傳; 'ang 行°;*
— religion, djün-kyiao' 傳教

PROPER, *tsoh'-hying 作興; befit-*
ting, 'eh-li' 合理; siang-nyi'
相宜; tsiao kwe-kyü' 照規
矩; ing-kæ'-go 應該个°

PROPERTIES, *sing'-tsih 性質*

PROPERTY, *(houses, lands, and*
goods), kô-kyi' 家計; uncertain — (as boats, bridges, &c.),
veo-ts'æn' 浮產; landed —,
jih-nyih' 實業

PROPHECY, *yü-sin' shih-wó' 預*
先說話; yü-yin' 預言
(veng.)

PROPHET, *sin-cü-nying' 先知*
人°; kóng-yü-yin'-go 講° 預
言个°

PROPHETESS, *nyü'-sin'-cü 女先*
知

PROPHETIC *dream, mong-ziao'*
夢兆

PROPHESY, *to kóng vi-læ'-go z-*
t'ü' 講° 未° 來個° 事體; —

*without divining, vi-poh' sin'-cü
未卜先知*
PROPITIATE, *to* sih-nu' dzing-kwe 'o-hao' 息怒仍歸和好
PROPITIATORY sacrifice, joh-ze'-go ts'i'-veh 賖罪个° 祭物
PROPITIOUS winds, jing fong' 順風

PROPORTION, *in* siang-ing' 相應; siang-ts'ing' 相稱; *in good* —, deo-mi' siang-ing' 頭尾° 相應; *the rule of* — pi'-li 比例
PROPOSE, *to* — one's ideas, kōng'-c'ih peng'-i 講出本意; — a plan, kōng'-c'ih fah'-ts lae 講出法子來; *do you — to go today?* ng' siang kying-tsiao' ky' feh 你° 想今朝去否°?

PROPOSITION, ming 命, properly, something appointed, but by politeness, can be used here; thus, *I assent to your* —, ngô' tseng ng'-go ming' 我遵你° 命; *very polite*, ngô vong ng-go yü' 我奉你° 个° 諭; *consider my* —, ngô' sô kōng'-go i'-s, ng hao tang'-mo 我所講° 个° 意思你° 好揣摹; *I cannot consent to your* —, ngô feh tseng'-kyiao 我弗遵教; næn tseng'-kyiao 難以° 遵教

PROPRIETOR, cü'-nying-kô 主人°家°; tong-kô' 東家°; lang-z. PROPERTY, li 禮; kwe-kyü' 規矩; *act in accordance with* —, tsiao li' s'-ang' 照禮施行°;

not in accordance with —, feh 'eh-li' 弗合禮; feh i-li' 弗依禮
PROROGUE, *to* t'e-pæn' 退班; t'e-döng' 退堂
PROSE, classical kwu'-veng 古文; recent writings, z-veng' 時文
PROSECUTE, *to* — continuously, lin-lin' tso 連連做; tsih'-lin tso 接連做; *to accuse*, kao-zöng' 告狀
PROSELYTE to Christianity, kæ' dzong Yiæ-su' kyiao' 改從耶穌教
PROSPECT, view, kying'-cü 景致; fine —, hao kying'-cü 好景致
PROSPECTS, his — are good, gyi-go kying'-ziang feh wa 其景象弗孬
PROSPER, *to be prosperous*, jing-liu' 順溜; — *in making money*, fah-ky'i-læ 發起來; fah'-dzæ 發財; — *in examinations*, fah-dah 發達; — *and increase*, hying-wöng' 興旺; — *in trade*, hying-long' 興隆; hying-fah' 興發; *to be fortunate*, yüing-ky' t'ong-dah' 運氣通達
PROSPEROUS, jing-liu' 順溜; jing-kying' 順境; — country, koh'-kô bing-en' kyih-ky'ing' 國家° 平安吉慶
PROSTITUTE, *n.* piao'-ts 嬸子; ts'öng-vu' 姮婦; hwô-lao' 花老; t'iao-ts'; gyi-nyü' 妓女

PROSTRATE, *to — one's self* (as a suppliant), boh-tao' 伏° 倒; p'oh'-tao 仆倒; pa'-tao 拜° 倒

PROSTRATE *on the face*, foh-ken' kw'eng'-tih 覆蓋° 睡° 的

PROTECT, *to* wu 護; pao'-wu 保護; we-wu' 迴護; we-kwu' 迴顧; we-gyih' 迴及; — *the weak*, we-kwu' no-ziah'-go nying 迴顧懦弱个° 人°; *may God — you*, dæn'-nyün Jing-Ming' pao'-wu ng' 但願神明保護你°

PROTEST, *to — against*, ming-ming' wô' feh ing'-kæ 明話弗應該; ming-ming' p'i-bing' 明明批評

PROTRACT, *to — the time*, z'-eo' kô-leh dziang' 時候加° 得長

PROTRUDE, *to* deh-c'ih' 凸出 sing-c'ih' 伸出; t'a-c'ih' 拖出; t'u'-c'ih' 吐出

PROTRUDING *out of the pocket*, dæ-k'eo'-deo sing-c'ih'-tong 袋口頭° 伸出了°; dæ-k'eo-deo t'a-c'ih'-tong 袋口頭° 拖出了°

PROTUBERANCE, *a* ih-go cih' — 個疣° 疣°

PROUD, kyiao-ngao' 驕傲; do-dao' 大道; zi-tseng' zi-do' 自尊自大°

PROVE *that I am a thief*, ngô tso zeh' wren-c'ih te'-tsing tso bing-kyü' 我做賊° 還出° 對証

做憑據; — *that the earth is round*, di-gyin' z yün'-go do-c'ih tsing'-kyü læ 地球是圓个° 拿° 出証據來

PROVED *by measurement*, te'-tsing-c'ih-læ'-de 對証出來了°; yiu te'-tsing-de 有對証了°; kao-ing'-liao 較° 準了

PROVENDER, zih-liao' 食料; — and rations, liang-ts'ao' 糧草

PROVERB, *old saying*, dzong-yin'-dao 常言道; lao'-wô 老話; kwu'-wô 古話; familiar 一, dzoh-wô' 俗話 (ih-kyü); *the Book of Proverbs*, Tseng-yin' 篇言

PROVIDE, *to* yü-be' 預備; be-bæn' 備辦; — *against*, bong-be' hao 防備好; di-bong'-hao 提防好; *in plenty — for want*, yiu'-z bong m̄-z' 有時要° 防無° 時

PROVIDENT, yiu sön'-kyi 有算計; *saving some for after use*, liu-zin'-c'ü'-eo' 留前° 取後

PROVINCE, *a* ih-sang' 一省°; *the eighteen provinces*, jih-pah' sang 十八省°

PROVINCIAL capital, sang'-dzing 省° 城; — dialect, t'ul'-wô 土話; hyiang-dæn' 鄉談

PROVISIONS, liang-zih' 糧食; k'eo'-liang 口糧; ky'üoh'-zih 吃° 食; — *for man, and beast*, liang-ts'ao' 糧草; dry — *for a journey*, ken-liang' 乾糧

PROVOCATION (either to good, or bad), kyih'-kong 激功; *to be provoked by me*, (*i.e.* receive my —), zōng ngō'-go kyih'-kong 上我个°激功

PROVOKE, *to* kyih 激; ying 引; zō 惹°; ying'-zō 引惹°; yüong kyih'-kong 用激功; *he cannot be provoked* (*or incited*), gyi' feh ziu' kyih'-kong 其弗受激功; kyih'-kong yüong'-feh-tsing' 激功用弗進; — *him to anger*, kyih'-dong gyi ô'-wōng 激動其怒°; kyih'-gyi-nu' 激其怒; væn' gyi ô'-wōng 犯其怒°; ts'oh'-væn gyi nu' 觸犯其怒; — *him to vomiting*, ying'-gyi t'u' 引其吐; long gyi t'u'-c'ih 弄其吐出; — *him to laughter*, ying'-zō gyi siao' 引惹°其笑

PROVOKED, *easily* ziang liu-sing' ho'-p'ao ka 像流星火爆°; — *beyond endurance*, ün'-sing tsæ-dao' 怨聲載道

PROVOKING man, dao-ky'i'-go nying 嘲氣个°人°

PROW, jün-deo' 船頭

PROWL, wild beasts — *about for food*, yia'-siu jing-lo' kyüöh 野獸尋°找°吃°物°

PRUDENT, yiu kying-we' 有經緯; kyin'-sih tao-kó'-go 見識到家°; — *in managing*, liang-lih' r-ying 量力而行; cautious, we-bông-'eo' 會防後

PRUNE, *to — trees*, yüong tao' siu-li' jü-moh' 用刀修理樹木

PRUNES, dried plums, me-ken' 梅乾

PRUSSIAN-BLUE, yiang-din' 洋靛; yiang-ts'ing' 洋青

PRY, *to — by looking*, t'eo-k'en' 偷看; — *by asking*, dao'-t'ing 道聽; — *by asking secretly*, ts'ih'-t'ing 竊聽; t'en'-t'ing 探聽

PSALMS, sing'-s 聖詩; s-p'in' 詩篇

PUBERTY, *the time of* fah-sing' z'-eo 發身時候; fah-tsiang'-z'-eo 發長時候 (coarse).

PUBLIC, kong 公; *in —*, c'ih-kwun 出官; — *business*, kong'-z' 公事; — *opinion*, kong-leng' 公論; cong'-leng 衆論; — *examination*, (*whether right, or wrong*), kong-p'ing' 公評; — *use*, kong-yüong' 公用; — *road*, kwun-lu' 官路; *the —*, cong'-nying 衆人°; cong' pah'-sing 衆百°姓; *known to the —*, kong'-kô hyiao'-teh 公家°曉得; cong'-nying teh'-cü 衆人°得知

PUBLISH, *to — abroad*, yiang-k'a' 揚開; djün-k'a' 傳開; — (*by telling what one wishes kept quiet*), t'ong-hyiang kwun' 通鄉貫

PUCKER, *to* ts'oh'-long 縱龍; — *the lips*, cü'-pô ts'oh'-long 嘴巴

- 緘攏; *puckering to the mouth*, we seh k'eo' 會濱口
- PUDDLE, shü-den' 水° 潭; — *in a court, or any where*, shü-ming-döng' 水° 明堂
- PUFF, *a — of wind*, ih-kwu fong' 一縷° 風; *to blow a — of smoke*, p'eng' ih-k'eo in' 噴一口烟; *to — up, or inflate*, c'ü-p'öng' 吹° 膀; *to praise*, ts'e-hyü' 吹噓
- PUGILIST, gyün-s' 奮師; *to exercise as a —*, tang-gyün' 打拳
- PULL, *to — along*, la 拉; ky'in 奉; 劍 te; — *(as a boat, or anchor)*, ts'ö 扯; — *up*, *(as roots, or nails)*, bah-ky'i-læ 拔起來; — *up* *(as a weight, or curtain)*, la-zöng' 拉上; te'-zöng 劍上; ts'ö-zöng' 扯上; — *out*, la-e'ih' 拉出; te'-e'ih 劍出; — *out teeth*, tsoh ngö-ts' 抓牙° 齒; bah-c'ih' ngö-ts' 抓出牙° 齒; — *out* *(as a drawer)*, ts'iu-e'ih' 抽出; — *down* *(as a house)*, ts'ah'-diao 拆了'; te'-gyi-tao' 劍其倒; give a —, la-ih-la 拉一拉; la ih-pö 拉一把; te ih'-pö 劍一把; — *up out of water*, shü-li' liao-ky'i-læ' 水° 裡撈起來; — *apart*, p'ah'-k'æ 瞥開
- PULLET, *a* ih'-tsah siao-kyi' 一隻小雞
- PULLEY, ts'ö-bun' 車盤; ts'ö-leng' 車輪
- PULP of fruits, ko'-ts nyüoh' 果子肉°; *to pound to a —*, söngh-wu' 春° 糊
- PULPIT, kóng'-kying-dæ 講° 經臺; kóng'-shü-dæ 講° 書臺
- PULSATE, *to dong* 動; t'iao 跳
- PULSATIONS of the heart stopped, sing si'-de 心死° 了。
- PULSE, mah 脈; mah-sih' 脈息; *to feel the —*, tah mah' 搭脈; k'en mah' 診° 脈
- PULVERIZE, *to — by grinding*, mo feng' 磨粉; nyin meh' 研末; — *by pounding*, söngh feng' 春° 粉; — *by rolling*, le feng' 擂粉
- PUMELO, p'ao; veng-tæn' 文膽 (ih-go)
- PUMICE-STONE, veö-zah' or vu-zah' 浮石°
- PUMP, hyih'-dong 吸筒; hwun'-dong 喚筒 (ih-kwun); a chain —, ih-bu shü'-ts'ö 一步水車°
- PUMP, *to — water*, hyih shü' 吸水°; hwun shü' 嘸水°
- PUMPKIN, squash, væn-kwö' 飯瓜; nén-kwö' 南瓜
- PUN, söngh-kwæn' shih-wö' 雙關說話
- PUNCH, *to give a poke*, djoh-ih'-pö 獨一把; — *a hole*, toh ngæn'-ts 督眼° 子
- PUNCTILIOUS, to-li'-go 多禮个°; — *and only cares for one thing*, ü-vu'-deng-deng-go 迁腐騰騰个°; ü-vu' ts dæo 迁腐之道°

too — (as a teacher), sön-ky'i
酸氣; — *man*, ü-nying' 迂人;
ditto (in ridicule), dzing-djong'-
ts 陳仲子

PUNCTUAL to the day, tsjao nyih-ts' 照日°子; — to the time,
tsiao z'eo' 照時候; doing
regularly, feh ts'o-yi' 弗差°移;
— to appointment, cing gyi' 準期
PUNCTUATE, to tin kyü'-deo 點句讀

PUNGENT, lab 辣; slightly — ,
lah-ho'-ho 辣呵呵; — taste,
lah'-go mi'-dao 辣个°味°道; —
remarks, c'oh'-sing-go shih-wô'
稽°心个°說話 (c'oh or ts'oh)

PUNISH, to vah 罰; tsah'-yah 責
罰; — (officially), ying-vah' 刑罰
PUNISHMENT (official), ying-vah'
刑罰; ze 罪; ze'-ming 罪名;
to receive ditto, ziu ying-vah' 受刑
罰; ziu ze' 受罪; to receive —
(as from parents, or teacher), ziu
tsah-vah 受責罰; to determine
what —, ding ze'-ming 定罪名;

instruments of —, ying-gyü' 刑
具; — by bambooing, tang pæn'-
ts 打板子; — by rattaning, tang
deng-diao' 打藤條; — by com-
pressing the feet, and extending the
arms, t'in-bing'-kô 天平架°; —
by compressing the fingers, tsæn'-ts
櫻子; — by beating the face, tang
pô-công' 打巴掌; — by beat-
ing the ankles, k'ao kyiah'-tsang
敲°脚脣°; — by compressing the

ankles between upright bars, kah'-
kweng 夾°棍; — by strangling,
kao 紹°; — by beheading, sah-
deo' 殺頭; c'ü-kyüih' 處決
— by standing in a cage with
the head out, lih dong' 立籠°; —
by cutting to pieces, se'-kwô-ling-
dzi' 碎副凌遲; by wearing the
cangue, ta do-kô' 帶°大°枷°; —
by banishment (to a distance, or
in one's own city), du-ze' 徒罪;
ditto (from one to two thousand
li), liu-ze' 流罪; *ditto* (beyond
the frontier), kyüing-ze' 軍罪

PUNKAH, fong-sin' 風扇 (ih-min,
PUNY, thin and small, seo'-siao
瘦小

PUPIL, 'oh-sang-ts' 學°生°子;
meng-du' 門徒; meng-sang'
門生°; di'-ts 弟子; — of the
eye, ngæn'-u-cü 眼°烏珠; the
image reflected in the —, dong-
jing' 瞳神

PUPPET, wooden moh-deo 'en' 木
頭°孩°; — show, moh-deo hyi'
木人°戲; tsiang-deo 'en'-hyi
帳頭孩°戲

PUPPY, siao'-keo 小狗; siao wun-
kyi' 小黃°犬° (ih-tsah)

PURCHASE, to ma 買°; — office,
kyün tsih' 捐職; — rice, dih-
mi' 糜米; — wine, tang tsiu'
沽°酒; — oil, iao yiu'; ma yiu'
買°油; — merchandise, cü ho'
置貨; ma ho' 買°貨; bæn ho'
辦貨

PURE, ts'ing 淸；ts'ing-tsing' 清正；clean, ts'ing-kyih' 淸潔；kyih'-zing 潔淨；the — article, tsing ho' 真貨；— silver, tsoh' nying 足銀；— sugar, jing dōng' 純糖；— milk, jing na' 純嫋；— (as water), pih'-po'-s-ts'ing 碧波四清

PURGATIVE medicine, sia' yiah or dza yiah' 瘥藥

PURGATORY, lin-nyüoh' 煅獄

PURGE, to — from sin, gyiang'-diao ze' 洗掉罪；— the bowels, du'-bi sia'-gyi-ih-sia' 肚皮瀉。其一瀉。

PURIFY, to make clean, long kenzing' 弄乾淨；long kyih'-zing 弄潔淨；— by washing, gyiang-ken-zing' 洗乾淨；— (as metals) by fire, tön'-lin 煅煉

PURPLE, dull reddish —, in-ts'ing-seh' 燕青色；bluish —, ts'ing-lin'-seh' 青蓮色；grape —, bu-dao'-seh 葡萄色

PURPORT, i'-s 意思

PURPOSE, cü'i-i 主意；fixed —, lih-ding' ts'-hyiang 立定志向；lih-ding' cü'i-i 立定主意；on —, kwu'-i 故意；deh-i' 特意；deh-we' 特爲；for what — ? we'-leh soh'-go i'-s 爲了。甚麼意思？we'-leh soh'-go yüong-dziang 爲了。甚麼用場？a good — changed for a bad, sing weh'-de 心活了；sing weh-dong'-de 心活動了。

PURPOSELY, brought — for you, deh-i' do-læ' peh ng' 特意拿。來給你；to do wrong —, and knowingly, ming-cü' kwu-væn' 明知故犯

PURSE, bag which may be used for money, (or snuff), 'o-pao-dæ' 荷包袋；s'-hyi-dæ 四喜袋；wubing'-dæ 壺瓶袋；my — is empty, nöng'-t'oh k'ong-hyü' or nöng'-t'oh k'ong-k'ong' 襪橐空虛

PURSUE, to tse 追；ken 趕；tse'-ken' 追趕；— and overtake, tse-zöng' 追上；tse-djoh' 追着。

PUS, nong 腫

PUSH, to t'e 推；— over, t'e-tao' 推倒；— aside, t'e-k'æ 推開；— him down, t'e gyi til' 推其跌；t'e-gyi-loh' 推其落；— in, t'e-tsing' 推進；he gave me a —, gyi t'e ngô ih-po ko'-de 其推我一把過了；— back and forth, t'e-læ-nöng'-ky'i 推來攘去。

PUSILLANIMOUS, yän tæn'-ky'i 無膽氣；yän tæn'-liang 無膽量；yän ken-tæn' 無肝膽；tæn'-ts siao' 膽子小

PUSTULE, gweng-nong le' 作膿瘍；a — in small pox, ih-lih deo-ts' 一粒痘子

PUT, to lay, en；föng 放；föng-læ 放在；— down, föng-loh 放落；— (it) on the table, föng-læ coh'-teng zöng' 放在。

桌上; — *on clothes*, c'ün i-zōng' 穿衣裳°; tsiah i-zōng' 着衣裳°; — *off clothes*, t'eh i-zōng' 脱衣裳°; — *away*, k'ōng'-ko 圆過; — *on the hat*, ta mao-ts' 戴°帽子; — *off the hat*, coh' mao-ts' 除°帽子 (coh or tsoh); *to — in order*, pa'-hao 摆°好; *ditto or repair*, siu-li' 修理; tsing-teng' 整頓; — *a room in order*, siu-jih' vōng-ts' 修葺°房子; — *forth strength*, yüöng ky'i'-lih 用氣力; kō gying-dao' 加°勁道; — *forth great strength*, sab'-k'eo dziah-lih' 着°意°用°力; 'eo-ky'i'-lih 候氣力; — *lām in mind*, di-sing' gyi 提醒其; — *into*, ts'i 齒; tsōng 裝; — *into a dish*, ts'i beng-ts' 齒 盆子; *to — out a fire* (as a house, &c.), kyiu ho' 救火; — *out (ordinary) fire*, ho long-u' 火弄熄°; — *(blow) out a lamp*, c'ü-u' teng-tsæn' 吹°熄°燈盞; — *together*, fōng-long 放攏; en-tæn'-long; — *something against the door to fasten it*, meng' a-il'-a 門挨°一挨°; — *to my account*, sön' z ngō'-go tsiang' 算是我个°帳; sön' ngō' ming'-ō 算我名下°; can't — *up with it*, jing-næ'-feh-djü 忍耐弗住; *to — out the hand*, siu' sing-c'ih'-læ 手伸出來; — *on airs*, pa kō'-ts 擺°架子; — *lām to*

flight, ken'-gyi-tseo' 趕其走; ken'-gyi-ky'i' 趕其去°; — *one up to a thing*, ts'ön-teh' 摳掇; — *one up to (a bad thing)*, t'iao-so' 挑唆; — *up a notice*, t'iah tsiao-ts' 貼°招紙; — *forth buds*, ts'iu ngō' 抽芽°; pao ngō' 苞芽°; — *in charge of another*, kyi' læ bih-nying'-go siu'-li 寄在°別人°个°手裡; *ditto (a child)*, kyi'-yiang 寄養

PUTREFY, will we län' 會爛

PUTRID, rotten, län-wu'-de 煜腐°了°; län'-de 煜了°; *bad smelling*, ts'iu'-de 臭°了°

PUTTY, dong-yiu'-hwe 桐油灰

PUZZLE, yüöng-sing-s'-go hyi-deo' 用心思个°戲玩° (ih-t'aó); — *of seven blocks*, ts'ih'-ky'iao-pæn 七巧板; *chain* — kyiu'-lin-gwæn 九連環

PUZZLE, to yüöng sing-s' 用心思; long-hweng' 弄惛

PUZZLED, I am — *with this account*, ngō' be keh'-go tsiang' long-hweng'-de 我被這°個°帳弄惛了°

Q

QUACK doctor, ma - yiah'-lōng'-cong 賣藥郎中

QUADRANGULAR, four-sided, s'-fōng-go 四方个°; *having four angles*, s'-koh-go 四角°个°

QUADRUPED, tseo'-siu 走獸; *the class of quadrupeds*; tseo'-siu ih-le 走獸一類

QUAIL, *n.* en-jing' 鶲鷺 (ih-tsah)

QUAIL, *to* sōng-tæn' 傷 膽; *lose spirit*, shih-sing' 失 心

QUAINT *style of talking*, lao-kwu'-ky'iang kōng'-fah 老古腔 講 法

QUAKE, *to tremble*, fah-teo' 發 抖; gwah-gwah-teo' 握 握 抖; *with fear*, fah-kying' hah'-leh fah-teo' 發 驚 嘻 得 發 抖; *the earth quakes*, di-ying' cing-dong 地 陽 震 動

QUALIFY, *to — one's self*, 'oh'-leh tao-kó' 學 得 到 家; 'oh-we' 學 會

QUALIFIED *to teach others*, 'oh-veng' neng-keo' kao bih'-nying 學 問 能 穀 教 別 人。

QUALITY, *best* zōng-teng' 上 等; *poorest* —, 'ō'-teng' 下 等; *middle* —, cong-teng' 中 等

QUALITIES, *properties*, t'i'-tsih 體 質; peng'-tsih 本 質

QUANTITY, *what —?* to-siao' 多 少? *a large —*, hyü'-to 許 多; *to-to'* 多 多; *estimate the —*, iah'-læ yiu to-siao' 約 來 有 多 少; p'a'-læ yiu to-siao' 派 來 有 多 少; sön'-læ yiu to-siao' 算 來 有 多 少

QUARREL, *to* tsang-leng' 爭 論; siang-tsang' 相 爭; tsang-teo' 爭 鬥; k'eo'-kyüoh, or k'eo-koh 口 角; k'eo-zih 口 舌; siang-mô' 相 罵; — noisily, tsang-zao' 爭 噜; zao-nyih'

— arising from rivalry, teo-ky'i 鬥 氣; *to get up a —*, zing zao-nyih' 尋 相 罵; *to seek a cause for a —*, zing pæn'-deo 尋 錯 處; zing ts'iah'-deo 尋 韻 頭

QUARRELSOME hao k'eo'-kyüoh 好 辭; hwun-hy'i tsang-leng' 歡 喜 爭 論; we tsang-teo' 會 爭 鬥

QUARRY, zah-dōng' 石 膽

QUARRYMAN, k'æ zah-deo' nying 開 石 頭 人。

QUART, *nearly a — (dry measure)*, nyi sing' 二 升; *a — of milk*, ih-bing na' 一 瓶 嫦

QUARTER, s'-kwan-teh-ih 四 股 得 一; s'-feng-ts-ih' 四 分 之 一; *— of a dollar*, liang'-koh-pun' 兩 角 半; *a — (coin)*, ih-go s'-k'æ 一 個 四 開; *— of an hour*, ih-k'eh' 一 刻; *— of a catty*, s'-liang 四 兩

QUARTER, *to* s'-kwu-feng-k'æ' 四 股 分 開

QUARTERLY *payments*, (as rents, &c.), s'-kyi fu'-ts'ing 四 季 付 清; er'-kyi kyiao-ts'ing' 按 季 交 清

QUARTZ, *white* bah ho'-zah 白 火 石; *— crystal*, sæn-tsing' 山 晶

QUEEN, nyü'-wōng 女 皇; *king's wife*, wōng'-eo' 皇 后; *— mother*, t'a'-eo 太 后; *— of England*, Da-Ing' nyü'-wōng 大 英 女 皇

QUELL, *to — a disturbance*, bing-lön' 平亂; — *rebellion*, bing-fæn' 平反

QUENCH, *to — thirst*, ts-k'ah' 止渴; — *fire*, p'eh-u ho' 滲熄火; kyiuhō' 救火; ho' long-u' 火弄熄。

QUERULOUS, gæn-gæn'-tao-tao 煩言。

QUESTION, *to ask a —*, meng ih-kyü shih'-wô 問一句說話; *I have a — to ask you*, ngö' yiu ih-kyü shih'-wô iao meng' ng 我有一句說話要問你; iao meng' ng ih-sing' 要問你一聲; — *and answer*, ih-veng ih-tah' 一問一答; — *him*, meng-meng' gyi 問問其; — *and see*, meng-meng' k'en 問問看

QUICK, QUICKLY, kw'a 快°; kw'a-kw'a 快°快°; kw'a'-soh 快速; soh'-soh 速速; ao-sao'; p'ih'-t'eh 霹脫; zah-zah; ts'oh 犀; ts'oh'-ts'oh-kyiao 犀交; — (as fire), ho'-soh 火速; a little quicker, kw'a'-tin 快點; 'ao-sao'-tin; — eye, ngæn' kw'a 眼快; — hand, siu kw'a 手快; — of hearing (ears bright), ng'-tô liang' 耳亮; — and severe, bao-ts'ao' 暴躁; — of apprehension, ling-li' 伶俐; get through quickly, tsin'-sao 箭稍; ky'i-kw'a-loh'-dzih 氣快落直

QUICKEN *me*, su-sing' ngö 蘇醒我; — *the dead*, s'-teh si'-nying weh' 使得死人活

QUICKLIME, sang-hwe' 生灰

QUICKSILVER, shü'-nying 水銀

QUIET, *not noisy*, pih'-zing 謐靜; iu-zing' 幽靜; ts'ing-zing' 清靜; zing'-væn; zing'-cü 靜致; — *and peaceful*, en-zing' 安靜; bing-en' 平安; *not moving*, t'ih'-ding 鎮定; — *your anger*, ky'i' næ-tæn'-loh 氣耐下°去°; — *place*, pih'-zing-go di'-föng 謐靜个地方; — *man*, nying' iu-zing' 人幽靜; all —, dzib-jün'-feh-dong' 寂然弗動; t'ih'-t'a-s-bing' 鎮太°四平

QUILL, *goose* ngo-mao'-kwun 鵝毛管 (ih-ts)

QUILT, *to* 'öng; *ing* 紗; *thick* —, min-bi' 稞被; — *for the dead*, dzing-bi' 殉被; djong'-bi 重被; lang'-bi 冷被。

QUINCE, moh-kwö' 木瓜

QUIT, *to leave*, li-k'æ' 離開; *to have done with*, hyih 歇; — *a place entirely*, ih'-ky'ü peh-we' 一去不回; — *doing favors*, üong' peh we li' 永不回禮; — *the Buddhist priesthood*, wændjoh' 'o-zöng' 還俗和尚

QUITE, tsing 儘; jih-feng' 十分; — *good*, tsing' hao 正好; jih-feng' hao' 十分好; — *right*, ting' z 頂是; feh ts'o' 弗錯;

gyih z' 極是; — ready, tsing zi'-de 整齊了。	kwōng-ts'æ' 面孔有光彩
QUIVER for arrows, kong-ts'ō'- sah-dæ; tsin'-dæ 箭袋	RADIATE, to — heat, fah'-c'ih
QUIVER, to tsing'-tsing-dong 震° 震°動; — with rage, ky'i'- leh gwah-gwah-teo' 氣得°搨° 搨°抖	nyih-ky'i' 發出熱°氣; fah'- c'ih liang-kwōng' 發出亮光
QUOTATION from a book, ying'- læ-go shü-kyü' 引來个°書句 (ih-kyü).	RADICAL change, t'eh'-bi wun- kweh' 脫皮換骨
QUOTE, to — from a book, ying shü' 引書; — as proof, ying tsing' 引証	RADICAL, bu 部; under what radical? læ soh'-go bu'-li 在° 甚°麼°部裡?

R

RABBIT, t'u 兔; zih-c'ü' 鼬鼠 (ih-tsah.)	RADISHES, red 'ong lo-boh' 紅 蘿蔔; white —, bah lo-boh' 白蘿蔔
RABBLE, mæn pah'-sing 爬百° 姓; the lowest —, 'ō'-teng nying 下°等°人°。	Carrots are also called 'ong lo-boh'. RAFT, wooden moh-ba' 木排; jü-ba' 樹排; bamboo —, coh'- ba 竹排 (ih-ba)
RABID dog, fong wun-kyi' 瘋黃° 犬; tin keo' 瘋狗 (ih-tsah)	RAFTER, djün-ts' 樣子 (ih-ken)
RACE, dzoh 族; le 類; the hu- man —, nying' ih-le' 人°一類; contest in running, pi peng'-gying 比奔勁; sæ peng'-gying 賽 奔勁; — horses, p'ao mō' 跑 馬; — course, p'ao'-mō-dziang' 跑馬場	RAG, p'o'-pu 破布; se'-pu 碎 布; rags, se-pu-den' 碎布頭; old rags, gyiu pu-den' 舊布頭 (ih-kw'e)
RACK, frame, kō-ts 架°子 (ih-go)	RAGE, in a ho'-kyi' dzih-c'ong'- de 火氣直冲了°; nu-kyi' c'ong-t'in'-de 怒氣冲天了°; white with —, ky'i'-leh leh- bah'-go 氣得°鐵白°了°
RACKET, zi-zí'-zao-zao' 噗°噏° 噏°噏°; loh-ying-fæn'-ky'i' 像° 六營反起	RAGE, to fah-ho' 發火; fah-do- ōng' 發大°怒°; fah-gyih' 發 極
RADIANT, fah-kwōng'-de 發光°了°; — face, min-k'ong' yiu	RAGGED, p'o'-li-p'o'-sa 破裂°破 襪°; — and dirty, lən-li' 褴 褛 (may be also used for soiled only); — shoes, p'o' 'a-bæn' 破 鞋°爿; — shoes and stockings, 'a-t'ah'- mah-t'ah' 鞋°脫°襪°脫°

RAIL, *to — at*, zoh-mó' 辱罵; zoh 辱; — *at people*, zoh-uying'-mó'-tao 辱人罵倒

RAILING, lən-ken' 欄杆

RAIMENT, i-voh' 衣服 (veng); i-zōng' 衣裳

RAIN, *to* leh-yü' 落雨; *it is raining*, læ'-tih leh-yü' 正在落雨; *it is going to —*, iao loh-yü' 要下雨; *looks like —*, yü'-mong-mong 雨濛濛; *a shower of —*, ih-dziao yü' 一陣雨; — *for a long time*, kyiul yü' 久雨

RAIN water, t'in-shü' 天雨水

RAINY season, me-t'in 霧天

RAINBOW, heo 虹 (ih-da)

RAISE, *to* dæ 擡; dæ-ky'i' 擡起; gying-ky'i' 擊起; — *the hand*, sin di-ky'i' 手提起; sin di' ih-di 手提一提; — *the head*, dæ deo' 擡頭; — *a little higher*, dæ kao'-tin 擡高點; — *(as heavy furniture)*, dæ-ky'i-læ 擡起來; — *him up*, tōng'-gyi-ky'i'-læ 擥其起來; vu'-gyi-ky'i'-læ 扶其起來; — *the price*, tsiang kō'-din 漲價錢; — *to a better condition*, di-bah'-ky'i-læ 提拔起來; — *his hopes*, ying'-ky'i' gyi'-go siang'-vōng 引起其个想望; ky'i' gyi'-go nyiaen-deo 啟其个念頭; — *militia*, tsiao-mo' hyiang-tiong' 招募鄉勇; — chickens, yiang siao-kyi' 養

小雞; — wheat, cong mah' 種麥; — (or scatter) dust, yiang hwe-dzing' 陽灰塵; — the hat, mao'-ts t'ing-ih'-t'ing 帽子挺一挺; — money, tang'-sön dong-din' 打算銅錢; dziah'-loh dong-din' 着落銅錢。

RAISINS, bu-dao-ken' 葡萄乾

RAKE, bō 鈍; bamboo — (for grass), la'-ts'a-bō, or la-ts'a-bō' 拉草鈍; paddy —, t'æn-koh'-bō' 攤穀鈍 (ih-pō)

RAKE, *to* bō 鈍; — even, bō bing' 爬平; — open (as grass), bō-tæn'-k'æ 爬開

RAKE, *a vicious fellow*, seh-kyü' 色鬼; t'en-hwō-lóng'-ts 貪花浪子; (polite), fong-liu-k'ah' 風流客

RALLY, *to — for another fight* (after defeat), voh-dzing' 復陣; tang'-wæn weng'-dzing 打還魂陣

RAM, yüong-tyang' 雄羊 (ih-tsah)

RAM it in well, tsing gyi lao' 槌其牢

RAMBLE, *to* yiu-wun' 遊玩; yin-hyi' 遊戲; — in the hills, yiu-sæn' 遊山; hyi-sæn' 嬉山

RAMIFY, *to* feng-ts-p'a' 分支派

RAMPARTS, city walls, dzing-ziang' 城牆; opposite — (in fight), te'-le 對壘

RANCID, yiu-hao'-ky'i-de 油噶氣了; yiu-hōng'-ky'i; yiu-ih'-ky'i.

RANDOM, *to do in a — manner*, hah'-ts'ih-hah-pah' lön-tso' 黑七黑八亂做; — talk, keh-ts'ih'-keh-pah' shih-wô' 夾°七夾°八說話

RANK, *grade*, teng'-kyih 等級; official —, p'ing-kyih' 品級; the first and second of the nine ranks are divided in two, the second being but a trifle lower than the first, *viz.*, *first* —, tsing'-ih-p'ing 正一品; djong ih-p'ing 從一品; *second* —, tsing' nyi-p'ing 正二°品; djong-nyi'-p'ing 從二°品. The insignia for the several ranks are:— 1st rank, *ruby*, 'ong - pao'-zah

紅寶石°

2nd, *coral*, sən-wu' 瑰瑚

3rd, *sapphire*, lən-pao'-zah 藍寶石°, or ming-lən 明藍

4th, *lapis-lazuli*, ts'ing-kying-zah 青金石°, or en'-lən 暗藍

5th, *crystal*, shü'-tsing 水°晶

6th, *white stone*, bah-zah' 白石°,

or ts'ô-gyü 碇礫

7th, *gold button*, kying-ting' 金頂

8th, and 9th, *gilded silver button*, du-kying' nyiing-ting' 鎏金銀頂

position, sing-veng' 身分; *unbecoming or overstepping one's* —, sing-veng' feh-p'e' 身分弗配; *literary* —, sing-kying' 紳衿; *the five ranks of nobility*, ng'

teng tsiah 五°等爵; *viz.*, kong-tsiah' 公爵, 'eo-tsiah' 侯爵, pah'-tsiah 伯°爵, ts'-tsiah 子爵, nen-tsiah' 男爵; *to place (soldiers) in rank*, pa dzing-shü' 擺°陣勢

RANK smell belonging to mutton, yiang sao'-ky'i 羊臊氣

RANSACK, *to dao* 掏; fən 翻; — a drawer, dao ts'iu-teo' 抽屉°; — in order to find, seo-zing' 搜尋

RANSOM, *to c'ü* 取; joh 賦; — a person, c'ü nyiing' 取人°; — from sin, joh ze' 賦罪; — money, c'ü nyiing'-go kô'-din 取人°个°價°錢

RAP, *to tao* 捣; k'ao 敲°; — at the door, tao meng' 捣門; k'ao meng' 敲°門; give another —, tsə k'ao' ih-kyi 再敲°一記

RAPACIOUS, ziang lóng-hwu' ka 像狼虎樣°式°

RAPE, *to commit* gyiang-kæn' 強姦°

RAPE-SEED, ts'æ'-ts 菜子

RAPIDS, kyih'-shü 急水°; catch fish in the — (*i. e.* busy time in trade), k'ô kyih'-shü ng 捕急水°魚°

RAPTUROUS, hao' feh hwun'-hyi 大°大°歡喜

RARE, hyi-hen' 希罕; næn-teh' 難得; siao-yiu' 少有

RARELY met with, næn-teh p'ong'-

djoh 難得逢着°; hyi-vong 希逢; — happens, ts'in-tsiao gyi vong 千朝奇逢; he is — angry, gyi sang-ky'i siao-yiu-go 其動氣少有个°; — heard, næn'-teh t'ing'-meng 難得聽聞° (also means unpleasant to hear).

RASCAL, p'in'-zeh 騙賊°; vu-la' 無賴°; 'o'-tsoh p'e-ts' 下作胚子; a bold —, di-deo-oh'-kweng 地頭惡棍
RASH, t'eh mao hyin' 太冒險; lao'-hwu k'eo za yiang' 老虎口搔°癢

RASH broken out over the body, weng'-sing fah'-c'ih 'ong-tin' de 漬身發出紅點了。

RASPBERRIES, miao-ts' 苗子 (so called at T'in-dong)

RAT, lao'-ts' 老鼠; water —, shu lao-ts' 水老鼠 (ih-tsah)

RATE, *fixed* —, (allowance, or number), ih-ding'-go ngah-ts' 定个額子; a *fixed price*, ih-ding'-go kō'-din 一定个價錢°; *not two rates*, peh-r'-kyiō 不二價; *estimating at the present* —, z'-dzih kwu'-kō 時值估價°

RATHER, neng'-s 寧使; nying'-k'o 寧可; moderately, p'o 頗; I would — not go, ngô neng'-s feh ky'i 我寧使弗去°; — pretty, p'o' hao'-k'en 頗好看

RATIFY, to — (as a treaty, &c.), ding li' 定例

RATIONAL, endowed with reason, yiu li'-sing 有理性

RATIONS to soldiers, ping-liang' 兵糧; — given by the Emperor to Manchus, wōng-liang' 皇糧

RATTAN, deng 篦 (a strand, ih-keng); — seated chair, deng-min' ü'-ts 篦面椅°子

RATTLE, a candy peddler's —, or a child's —, yiao-teng-kwu' 搖瑟°鼓

The rattle of each kind of peddler has its distinctive name.

RATTLE, loh-loh'-hyiang 轆轤響

RAVAGE, ts'iang'-kyih 搶劫; lo'-liah 搶掠; place ravaged by the rebels, di'-fōng be dziang-mao' ts'iang'-kyih-ko'-de 地方被長毛搶劫過了。

RAVEL, to — (as the edge of cloth), mao-c'ih-læ 毛出來; silh'-c'ih-læ; — out (as sewing), t'ah'-k'æ 脫開

RAVENOUS, hwōng zao'-ky'i 荒糟°起; — appetite, we'-k'eo hwōng-ky'i 胃口大°開°

RAVINE, a ih-da k'ang' 一塊坑°; ih-go ao' 一條壑

RAVISHED with delight, gyih'-gyi kao-hying' 極其高興

RAW, sang 生°; good to eat —, sang ky'üoh' hao 生°吃°好; partly cooked, feh-joh' 弗熟

RAY of light, ih-sin' liang-kwōng' 一綫亮光

RAZE, *to hwe'-diao* 毀壞°; — *to the ground, hwō'-we bing-di'* 化爲平地

RAZOR, t'ü'-deo-tao 薙頭刀(ih-pô)

REACH, *to extend to, tao* 到; 'ang-tao' 行° 到; t'ong-tao' 通到; liu-tao' 流到; — *after, or to, liao* 撩; pæn 扳; *cannot — it, liao-feh-djoh'* 撩弗着°; *within —, liao-leh-djoh'* 撩得° 着; pæn-leh-djoh' 扳得° 着; — *out the hand, sing'-c'ih siu'* 伸出手; *sing-k'æ' siu'* 伸開手; — *out the head, deo' sing-c'ih'* 頭伸出; *cannot — up to the branches, p'aen'-feh-djoh ô-ts'* 攀弗着° 檼枝

READ, *to — silently, k'en shü'* 看書; — *or study aloud, doh shii'* 讀書; *I have read this whole book, keh'-peng shü ngô dzong-deo'-ts-vi' k'en'-ko-de* 這本書我從頭至尾看過了°; — *prayers, (and other Buddhistic words), nyien-kying'* 念經; dzong kying 詠經; — *other's hearts by one's own, yi kyi'-ts sing'* doh jing'-ts sing 以己之心度人之心

READILY, *ken-sing'* 甘心; *willingly, dzing-nyün'* 情願

READY speaker, *k'eo'-neng-zih-bin'* cü'-kwu 口能舌辯个° 人°; pah'-læ-pah-te'-cü'-kwu 百° 來百° 對个° 人°; quick, (because accustomed to), *jing-joh'* 純熟;

— *with the pen, pih' nyiah-leh jing-joh'* 筆揜得° 純熟; — prepared, yü-be'-hao-liao 預備好了; all —, zi-be'-de 齊備了°; — *money, yin' dong-din* 現銅錢°; — *money on hand, yin ti'ong'* 現帑; *buy with — money, yin ma'* 現買°; *to trade for — money, yin'-dzin kao-yih'* 現錢交易; *make —, be-bæn' hao* 備辦好; yü-be'-hao 預備好

READY-MADE, *yin-dzing'* or *yin-zing'*; 現成; *bought —, yin-dzing'* ma'-go 現成買° 个°

REAL, *tsing* 真; — *pearls, tsing eü'-ts* 真珠子; — *facts, jih-dzing'* 實情; *true, jih-dzæ'* 實在; *ky'üoh'-jih* 確實; *tib'-ky'üoh* 的確

REAL-ESTATE, *jih-din'-jih-di'* 實田實地; *jih-nyih'* 實業

REALLY, *jih-dzæ'* 實在; *tsing-z'* 真是; *ko'-jün* 果然; *nying-tsing'* 認° 真

REAP, *to — rice, kah dao'* 割稻; — *wheat, kah mah'* 割麥

REAR, *the 'eo* 後; — *(of an army, flock of sheep, &c.), 'eo'* 後隊

REAR, *to — (as children), iang* 養; *yang* 養

REASON, *yun-kwu'* 緣故; *kóng-kyiu* 講° 究; *what is the —?* *dza kóng'-kyiu* 甚°麼°講°究? *oh! that is the — of it* (or that cannot be so); *kwa'-dao-z* 怪°道是; *the original — of, nyün yiu'* 原

由 ; keng yiu 根由 ; right principle ; li 理 ; dao'-li 道理 ; to accord with — , 'eh li' 合理 ; what — (or sense) is there in that ? ky'i'-yiu ts'-li' 豈有此理 ? vu-ts'-dzing-li' 無此情理 ? by — of , we-leh' 爲了 ; we 爲

REASON, to leng 論 ; nyi-leng' 議論 ; bin'-leng 辯論 ; kōng'-leng 講°論 ; to — out with one's self , zi fah'-hwe ih-fæn nyi-leng' 自發揮一番議論

REASONED well , fah'-hwe-leh hao' 發揮得。好

REASONABLE, yiu-li' 有理 ; 'eh-li'-go 合理个° ; li' sô tōng-jün'-go 理所當然个°

REBEL, zeh-fl' 賊匪 ; fæn-zeh' 反賊 ; long haired — , dziang-mao' 長毛

REBEL, to bnn'-nyih 叛逆 ; dzao-fæn' 造反

REBELLION, to plot meo-fæn' 謀反

REBOUND, to tao'-bang-cün-læ 倒

撞轉來 ; tao'-p'ong-cün-læ

REBUILD, to tsæ-kyi' 再起 ; tsæ'-zao 再造

REBUKE, to tsah'-vah 責罰 ; tsah'-be 責備 ; heng.

RECALL, to we-s' kyi'-teh 回思
記得 ; — him , eo gyi cün'-læ
叫。其轉來 ; cannot — (it),
'a'-feh-c'h' 回°想°弗出 ;
kyi'-feh-læ 記弗來 ; try to —
(it) , 'a-'a'-k'en' 回°頭°想°想°

看 ; (I) — it , 'a-deo' tao-de 想°到了°

RECAST, to zih-yin' 食言 ; be yin' 背言 ; kæ-k'eo' 改口 ; cün-yin' 轉言

RECEDE, to t'e'-eo' 退後 ; tao'-t'e 倒退

RECEIPT for payment , siu-p'iao' 收票 ; siu-diao' 收條 (ih-tsiang) ; a — for making , ih-tyiang fōng-fah' 一樣方法

RECEIVE, to siu 收 ; ziu 受 ; tsil'-ziu 接受 ; teh'-djoh 得着 ; tao'-siu 到手 ; — (from a superior) , ling 領 ; — (something sent) , tsih'-tao 接到 ; tsih'-djoh 接着° ; — and open , siu-ts'ah' 收拆 ; — a guest politely , tsih'-dæ nying-k'ah' 接待客人° ; — favors , mong eng' 蒙恩 (too strong an expression for ordinary use).

RECENT, sing-gying'-go 新近个° ; gying-læ'-go 近來个° ; gying-z'-go 近時个° ; gying'-nyih'-go 近日°个° ; — news , sing-gying'-go sing'-sih 新近个°信息 ; — years , gying' nyin' 近年 ; dzæ-s' kyi nyin' 纔°始幾年

RECENTLY, gying'-læ 近來 ; — come , sing-læ'-go 新來个° ; bao'-z læ.

RECESS, noon hyih tsiu' 歇畫 ; ditto at school , fōng tsiu'-oh 放畫學°

RECIPE for medicine, yiah fōng'
藥方; fōng-ts' 方子; give (tell)
me the —, keh'-go fōng'-ts djün
peh' ngô 這° 个° 方子 傳給°
我

RECIPROCAL love, dô-kô' siang-
æ' 大° 家° 相愛; ngwu-siang'
ts'ing-æ' 互相親愛

RECIPROCALLY willing, liang'-
siang dzing-nyün' 两相情願;
pe'-ts' dzing-nyün' 彼此情願

RECITE, to — lessons, &c., be shü'
背° 書; — stories (in public),
kōng siao'-shih 講° 小說; —
ditto with gestures, kōng do-shü'
講° 大° 書

RECKLESS, mōng 莽; bah-mōng'-
kwōng 白° 漫光; feh-kwú'-
zin'-eo' 弗顧前後

RECKON, to sön 算; sön-tsiang'
算帳; p'a-tsiang' 派° 帳; —
and see, p'a'-p'a-k'en 派° 派看;
to count, su 數; su'-su-k'en' 數
數看; want to — with you, iao
teng ng' sön-tsiang' 要與° 你°
算帳; tsiang' teng ng sön'-sön-
k'en' 帳與° 你° 算算看; —
to my account, sön ngō'-go ming
'o' 算我个° 名下°

RECKONING, tsiang 帳 (ih-go; if
it is written, ih-p'in); your — is
wrong, ng-go tsiang ts'o-go 你°
个° 帳錯个°; ng-go tsiang'
sön ts'o'-de 你° 賬算錯了°

RECLAIM the wanderer, ling mi-
lu'-go nying we-deo'-de 領迷

路个° 入° 回頭了°; to claim
back, t'ao-wæn' 討還

RECLINE on a couch, gæ tao' c'ing-
teng'-li 戲° 倒春凳裏; —
against the wall, gæ'-djoh ziang'
戲° 墙; — on a staff, k'ao'-
djoh kwa'-djang 靠着° 拐杖

RECOGNIZE, to min-jün' 面善;
nying-teh' 認° 得; do you not
— me? ng' feh miu-jün' ngô' yia
你° 弗面善° 我喲°? — and
claim as one's own, nying-kyü'
認° 歸

RECOLLECT, to remember, kyi'-teh
記得; to think of, siang'-kyi'-
læ 想起來; try to —, ts'eng'-
ts'eng-siang' 付付相; 'a-'a'-
siang' 挤° 挤° 相

RECOMMEND, to tsin 薦; kyü'-
tsin 舉薦; one who recommends
another, tsin'-deo nying' 薦頭人°;
lae'-deo nying' 來頭人°; —
to advise, ky'iin 勸

RECOMMENDATION, tsin'-shü 薦書;
tsin'-sing 薦信; write a —
sia ib-fong tsin'-shü 寫° 一封
薦書

RECOMPENSE, to pao 報; wæn
還; — favor, pao eng' 報恩;
— evil, pao dziu' 報讐; — evil
for good, eng-tsiang' dziu-pao'
恩將讐報; yi-oh'-pao-teh' 以惡報德;
— good for evil, yi-
teh'-pao-oh' 以德報惡

RECONCILE, to 'o-hao' 和好;

siang-'^o 相和; tsæ 'o-long' 再和攏; — by exhorting, ky'un-'^o 勸和; — by speaking, kóng-'^o 講和

RECORD, to sia'-loh 寫錄; ky'-loh 記錄; tsæ'-loh 載錄; — (as something omitted, &c.), din-loh' 墳錄。

RECORDS of statistics, &c., ts'-shü 志書; — of one's ancestors, for three generations, li'-lih 履歷; — of criminal cases, en'-kyün 案卷

RECORDER, shü-bæn' 書辦; tōng-lao'-s 當書吏; to be a —, tōng shü-bæn' 當書辦

RECOVER, to — (an article), kwe-wæn' 歸還; tsæ teh'-djoh 再得着。

RECOVERED (quite) from sickness, voh-nyün'-de 復元了; bing'-djun-yü'-de 病全愈了。

RECREATE, to — one's self, yiāng-yiāng jīng' 養養神

RECRIMINATE, to liang-'^o to-k'eo'-ko 兩下多口過; liang-'^o gyi-gwu 兩下譏詬; — with abusive language, zoh-læ' zoh-ky'i' 辱來辱去。

RECRUIT, to — one's strength, pu-ky'i-lih 補氣力; pu nyün-ky'i' 補元氣; pu hyüih'-veng 補血分; — an army, pu'-tsoh ping-ngah' 補足兵額; raw —, sing' ts'ong-go ping' 新充个兵

RECTANGLE, dziang-föng' 長方

RECTIFY, to — mistakes (of words, or deeds), nyung-cün'-læ 認轉來; — (as mistakes in writing), kæ'-hao 改好; kæ töñ-tsing' 改端正; — spoken mistakes, kóng'-ciün 講轉

RECTITUDE, tsing'-dzih-vu-s' 正直無私; — in administration, ping'-kong-vu-s' 秉公無私

RECTUM, kóng 肛; koh-dao' 穀道; the outer mouth of the —, feng'-meng糞門

RED, 'ong 紅; blood —, hyüih-'ong 血紅; tinged with —, 'ong-hyüih'-hyüih; bright —, do-'ong 大紅; to dye —, nyin-'ong 染紅; — haired person, or foreigner, (vulgar), 'ong-mao-nying' 紅毛人。

REDDEN, to fah-'ong' 發紅; 'ong-ky'i'-læ 紅起來

REDEEM, to c'ü'-joh 取贖; — from sin, joh-ze' 賦罪; — sinners, c'ü'-joh ze'-nying 取贖罪人; — the time, æ'-sih kwöng-ing' 愛惜光陰; — a pledge, c'ü-töng' 取當

REDEEMER, joh-ze'-go ciü'-kwu 賦罪人; the Redeemer, joh-ze'-go Cü' 賦罪主

REDRESS, to — grievances, ka iün' 解冤; shih ün' 雪冤; ka-ün' sih-kyih' 解冤釋結

REDUCE, to — the price, kæn kó-din 減價錢; ditto so much out of every hundred, tang tsih'-deo

打折頭; tang k'eo'-deo 打扣頭; See DISCOUNT. — *expenses*, sang fi'-yüong 省°費用; — *unnecessary expenses*, sang 'æn-fí' 省°閒°用; — *to subjection*, ah'-voh 壓°服; — (as rebels), bing-voh' 平服
REDUCED in circumstances kwóng'-kying loh'-de 光景衰°了°; a person ditto, loh-boh'-go nying 落泊°个°人°

REDUNDANCY in words, shih-wó' t'eh to' 說話太°多; to-yin'-to-nyü' 多言多語

REED, a ih-ts lu-ken' 一枝蘆竿; ih-ken lu' 一根°蘆; a bamboo —, ih-ken coh' 一根°竹
REEL, ts'ô 車; — *for winding from the cocoon*, dziu s'-ts'ô 抽絲車 (ih-bu)

REEL, to stagger, ts'ih'-ts'ong-pah-tih' 七瞢八跌; — *from drunkenness*, tseo' ziang sia doz ka' 像寫°大°字樣°子°的°走°

RE-ESTABLISH, to tsæ shih'-lih 再設立; — *a government*, tsæ tsing'-teng kóng-sæn' 再整頓江山

RE-EXPORT, to nyün-ho' cih-k'eo' 原貨出口

REFER, to point to, ts'-tin 指點; quote, ying 引; — *to his example*, ying gyíl'-go póng'-yiang 引其個°榜樣; to — *another*, ts'ing'-kao 請教°; — *to a higher official*,

dziang-zōng' 'eo-pí' 詳上候批; — *the decision to you*, peh ng' tso-cü' 倘°你°作°主
REFINE, to lin 煉; — *by fire*, tön'-lin 煅煉
REFINED in manners, ts'ing-siu' siang 清秀相; veng-sih' 文飾; veng-yüö' 文雅; — *in heart*, iu-yüö' 幽雅; — *sugar*, döng' di-ts'ing'-liao-go 糖提清了个°

REFIRE, to — (as tea), fæn ts'ao' 翻炒

REFLECT, to fæn'-tsiao 反照; tao'-tsiao 倒照; ing 映; — *light*, we-kwóng' fæn'-tsiao 迴光反照; — *upon the past, (or on the absent)*, tse-siang' 追想; to think, s-siang' 思想; — *calmly*, si'-sing-go ts'eng' 細心个°付

REFORM, to we-deo' 回頭; kæ-ko 改過; — *in heart and thought*, we-sing'-cün-i' 回心轉意; ling-sing-coh'-cün 靈心回轉; to turn from the evil to the good, kæ-oh'-dzong-jün' 改惡從善; ky'i'-zia-kwe-tsing' 棘邪歸正

REFORMED, already yi'-kying we-deo'-de 已經回頭了°

REFRACTION of light, kwóng cün'-zih 光轉射

REFRACTORY, ao'-diao-peh-hying' 拗調不馴°

REFRAIN, to — *from singing*, feh

ts'ōng'-de 弗唱了°; — from, ka 戒°; — for a long time, dziang ka' 長戒°; — for a short time, tōn' ka 短戒°; — from eating, gyi zih' 忌食; gyi cū' 忌嘴

REFRESH, *to — one's mind*, sing-li'
k'ae-wae' 心裏開懷; k'ae-
k'ae sing' 開開心; kw'un sing'
寬心; — *one's strength*, yiang
lib' 養力; yiang-jing' 養神
REFUGE, *a place of* — dzōng-
sing'-ts-c'ü' 藏身之處; to'-bi
u'-sen 躲避之°所°; bi næn'
di'-fōng 避難地方

REFUGEES, dao-næn'-go nyiŋ'
逃難个°人°; næn-ming' 難民

REFUND, *to wæn* 還; t'ing'-wæn
聽還; — (for an article injured),
be-wæn' 賠還; be-djōng' 賠償

REFUSE, vu-yüong'-ts-veh 無用
之物; fi'-veh 廢物; *lime* —,
zah-hwe-deo' 石°灰餘°屑°; —
tea, dzō-yih'-meh 茶葉末

REFUSE, *to foh* 覆; dz 辭; we-
deo' 回頭; we-foh' 回覆; t'e-
dz' 推辭; — *for a false reason*,
t'e-t'oh' 推托; *cannot* — (*to*
do), t'e-feh-t'eh' 推弗脫; *ditto*
(*to admit*), t'e-feh'-k'ae 推弗
開; — *consent*, feh-hyü' 弗許;
feh ing-dzing' 弗應承; —
with thanks, dz zia' 辭謝°; *affect*
to —, kō' t'e-dz' 假°推辭

REFUTE, *to poh-tao* 駁倒

REFUTED, *cannot be poh'-feh-tao'*

go 駁弗倒个°; *utterly* —,
pol'-sah-de 駁煞了°

REGAIN, *to* voh-cün'-læ 復轉來;
yi tel'-djoh 又°得着°

REGAINED (by the government),
kw'e-voh'-de 恢復了°; sin-
voh'-de 收復了°

REGARD, *to care for*, kwu'-djoh
顧着°; ts'æ 睹; kwun 管;
ts'iu-ts'æ' 慫睹; *do not — him*,
hao-vong' ts'æ gyi 好不^用睞其;
speak and (he) regards not,
wō-feh-ts'æ' 話弗睞; *in — to*
this matter, kōng'-tao keh'-go z-
ken' 講到這°个°事幹;
— *as improper*, yi'-we feh-k'ō'
以爲弗可

REGARDLESS of danger, feh-kwu'
ngwe-hyin' 弗顧危險; — *of*
cost, feh-leng to-siao' dong-din'
弗論多少銅錢°

REGARDS, *present my — to him*,
dæ ngō' mōng-mōng' gyi 代我
望°望°其; læ gyi' di-fōng dæ
ngō cü'-i 在°其地方代我
致意; t'i ngō' ts'ing gyi en' 替
我請其安

REGENCY, *to govern by a —*, dæ
djü' koh tsing' 代治國政;
ditto during the minority of the
heir apparent, bao t'a'-ts zo long-
ding' 抱太子坐龍廷

REGIMENT, *follow a prescribed* —,
ing'-zih iao tsiao fah' 飲食要
照法

REGIMENT, *a ih-ts ping'* —

枝兵; ih-de ping' 一隊兵
REGION, a ih-tae di-fóng' 一帶
地方

REGISTER of names, or of lands,
ts'ah'-ts 冊子; — of population,
a-wu'-ts'ah 挨°戶冊
REGISTER, to cü-ts'ah' 註冊;
zōng-ts'ah' 上冊; — the census,
zao a-wu'-ts'ah 造°門°牌°冊;
— the males, zōng nyung-ting'-
ts'ah 造°人°丁冊

REGRET, to ao-nao-siang' 懊惱
相; sing' næn-ko' 心難過;
— to part with, feh-sö'-teh 弗
捨°得

REGRETTED, to be k'o'-sih 可惜;
always to be —, ao'-feh-cün'-go
懊弗轉个°

REGULAR, tsæn'-zi 整°齊°; zi-
jih' 齊°集; in — order (or suc-
cession), a-ts'-jü 挨°次序; —
(as persons sitting, or standing,
&c.), mǐ-mǐ'-shing 挨°排°排;
— in eating, and drinking, ing'-
zih diao-yüing' 飲食調勻;
risen in the — way, (i. e. by ex-
aminations), sæn-k'ao' c'ihsing'
三考出身; tsing'-du c'ihsing'
正途出身; not risen in
the — way, (i. e. bought), kyün-
pæn' c'ihsing' 捐班出身

REGULARLY, a-ts'-jü 挨°次序;
i-ts'-jü 依次序; tsiao'-ts'-jü
照次序

REGULATE, to — what is in dis-
order, tsing'-teng 整頓; djü-li'

治理; cannot — his family, how
can he govern a kingdom? peh
neng dzi kyüö' in neng djü' koh'
不能齊家焉能治國?

REGULATIONS, cōng-dzing' 章
程 (cōng or tsōng); diao-li' 條
例; kwe-kyü' 規矩; kwe-diao'
規條 (ih-diao'); to make —,
shih'-lih tsōng-dzing' 設°立
章程

REIGN, to tso wōng-ti' 做皇帝;
zo-we' 坐°龍°廷°; zo tin'-ö' 坐°
天下; begin a —, teng-we' 登
極°; in the 8th year of T'ung-
chih, Dong-Djü' pah'-nyin 同治
八年

REITERATE, to ts'in-ting-væn'-
coh-go wō' 千叮萬囑个°話;
wō-ko' yi-wō' 話過又°話

REJECT, to ky'i'-diao 棄了°; tiu-
diao' 唾了°; — finally, ky'i'-
djih 棄絕

REJECTED by every one, we nyung'
sô ky'i' 爲人°所棄

REJOICE, to be pleased, hwun-hyi'
歡喜; — together, dō-kō' hwun-
hyi' 大°家°歡喜; greatly
pleased, kw'a'-loh 快°樂; to be
delighted, kao-hying' 高興; —
exceedingly, hwun-t'in'-hyi-di' 歡
天喜地

RELATE, to tell, kōng 講°; djün
傳; I will — (it) to you; ngô
kōng' peh ng t'ing' 我講°與°
你°聽; ngô kōng'-hyiang-ng-
daö' 我講°向你°道°; —

particulars, kōng'-leh dziang-be'
講°得°詳備

RELATED, *is he — to you?* gyi' z
ng'-go zing-dzoh' sol' 其是你°
个°貴°族麼°? *he is distantly*
—, z ah-lah yün'-vōng'en-dzoh'
是我°等°遠房塞族; *we*
have the same surname, but are
not —, dong-sing' feh we-dzoh'
同姓不°宗。

RELATIONS, and RELATIVES,
nearest —, ts'ing-nying' 親人°;
distant —, yün'-ts'ing 遠親;
— *of the same surname*, dong-
dzoh' 同族; zi-kō-nying' 自°
家°人°; — *of a different sur-*
name, ts'ing-kyün' 親眷; *near* —
(whether by affinity, or con-
sanguinity), kwel'-joh-ts-ts'ing'
骨肉之親; hyüih'-ts'ing 血
親; *the five* —, ng' leung 五°倫

RELAX, *to* — (as a cord), fōng-
song' 放鬆; — (as muscles,
&c.), kw'un-shü' 寬舒

RELAXATION, *take* sing'-li en-
yih'-kyi 心裡安逸; — (after
(sorrow or trouble), sən-sən sing'
散散心; kw'un-kw'un sing'
寬寬心

RELEASE, *to* fōng 放; fōng'-c'ih
放出; — *from confinement*,
fah-fōng' 發放; sih'-fōng 釋
放; *pardon and* —, nyiao-fōng'
饒放

RELENT, *to* sang nyün'-sing-
dziang 生°軟心腸

RELIABLE, t'oh'-leh-ko 托得°過;
k'o-t'oh'-go 可托个°; k'ao'-
leh-djü'-go 靠得°住个°; hao'
siang-sing'-go 好相信个°;
to receive — information, teh'-
djoh jih-loh' 得着°實在°; —
news, jih-jih'-loh-loh-go sing'-sih
實實在°在°个°信息

RELICS, ancient kwù'-tsih 古蹟;
— *of Buddha*, shiæ'-li 舍利; —
of saints, &c., sing'-doh 聖籜。

RELIEF, *can give no* —, lih feh
neng-dzu' 力弗能助; vu lih
neng we 無力能爲

RELIEVE pain, kæn-kæn t'ong'
減痛; ka-ka t'ong' 解°痛; ka-
ka bo; ts-ts t'ong 止痛; — *the*
poor, tsin-tsí gyüong-nying' 賑
濟窮人; sō'-s gyüong-nying'
捨施窮人°; *ditto* (on a more
extensive scale), tsi-bing' 濟貧

RELIGION, kyiao 教; kyiao'-
meng 教門; Confucian —, Jü
kyiao' 儒教; Buddhist —, Sih'
kyiao 釋教; Taoist —, Dao'
kyiao 道教; Mahomedan —,
We-we' kyiao 回回教; Catholic
—, T'in-cü' kyiao 天主教;
Protestant —, Yiæ-su' kyiao 耶
穌教

RELIGIOUS, gyin-dzing' 虔誠;
— *newspaper*, 'ang kyiao' sing-
pao' 行教新報; kyüoh'-shü
sing-pao' 覺世新報

RELINQUISH, *to* — *with regret*,
p'i'-diao 譬了; p'i-t'aen'-diao

譽嘆了°;— (as an undertaking), t'ē-diao' 推了°; t'ē-k'ē 推開; hyih siu' 歇手
 RELISH, to eat with a —, ky'üoh'-leh yiu ts-mi' 吃°得°有滋味。
 RELUCTANT, feh-dzing'-nyün 弗情願; feh-yüoh'-i 弗欲意
 RELY, to — upon, i'-t'oh 倚托; t'oh'-læn 託賴; k'ao'-djoh 靠着; can — upon, k'o k'ao'-go 可靠个°; I am well, relying on your happiness, (a polite answer), t'oh-ng-foh' 託你°福 or t'oh-foh' 託福
 REMAIN, to stay, deng 停; deng-loh' 停°了°; — long, dziang deng' 長停; — for a short time, dzæn deng' 曹停; — over (as food), dzing-loh' 剩落
 REMAINDER, yü-to' 餘多; gyi-yü' 其餘; to-deo' 多頭
 REMARKABLE, fi-dzōng' 非常; c'ih-gyi' 出奇; — wisdom, fi-djōng'-go ts'ong-ming' 非常个°聰明
 REMEDY, efficacious ling yiah' 瞞藥; ling-tæn'-miao yiah' 瞞丹妙藥; sin-tæn' 仙丹; no — for, m̄ yiah' k'o-i' 無藥可醫
 REMEMBER, to kyi'-teh 記得; kyi' læ sing'-li 記在°心裏; kyi' læ hyüong-cong' 記在°胸中; fōng' læ sing'-li 放在心裡; dzeng' læ sing'-li 存在°心裏; — and constantly think of, kyi'-nyiaen 記念; — after once

seeing, ko'-moh peh-vōng' 過目不忘
 REMIND, to di-ky'i 提起; di-deo'; — of something forgotten, di-sing' 提醒; — him, di-gyideo, or di-ky'i gyi deo 提醒°其REMISS, yæ'-dae 懈怠; — in business, tso' z-ken' ky'in gying-lil' 做事幹少°勤力
 REMIT, to pardon, sō'-diao 敖°了°; min'-diao 免了°; — the land tax, hweh'-min zin-liang' 豅免錢°糧; — money to a distance, ta nyung-sing' c'ih-ky'i 寄°銀信出去°
 REMITTENT fever, sih'-nyih-tsing 濕熱°症
 REMNANT (of cloth), t'ön-den' 段頭°; ling-deo'-ling-mi' 零頭零尾°
 REMONSTRATE, advise him not to do, ky'ün' gyi feh-k'o' tso 勸其弗可做; ditto (with a superior), kyin' gyi feh-k'o' tso 諫其弗可做
 REMORSE on account of one's sin, di-sing' tiau'-læn, we-leh zi'-go ze' 提心吊膽爲了自°罪; we-leh zi-go ze' sing'-li ngao-tsin' 爲了°自°罪°心裏熬煎
 REMOTE, yün 遠; liao-yün' 遼遠; nyiao-yün' 築遠; very —, ting'-yün 頂遠; yiao-yün' 遙遠
 REMOVE, to yi-ko' 移過; tsæn'-ko 轉過; — to another house,

pun-oh' 搬屋; ts'in-kyü' 遷居;
ditto temporarily, tsen-oh' 趕屋

REMUNERATE, *to* — (with a present), dziu-zia' 酬謝; — *for trouble*, dziu-lao' 酬勞

REND, *to* — (as rocks), hwah'-k'æ
 裂開; — (as cloth), c'ō'-k'æ
 撕開; *to split*, lib-k'æ' 裂開

RENDER *an account of matters*, we-pao' z-t'i' 回報事體; *to pay back*, wæn 還; pao'-wæn 報還;
 — *thanks (to God)*, coh'-zia 祝謝°

RENDEZVOUS, *to* we-zi' 會齊°
 RENEW, *to* kæ-sing' 改新; tso-sing' 做新; — *the heart*, ky'i-gyin' wun-sing' 樂舊換新

RENOUNCE, *to* djü-diao' 除去°;
 djih-diao' 絶了°; ky'i'-djih 樂絕;
 dön'-djih 斷絕; — *one's allegiance*, be-fæn' 背反

REOWNED, yiu do ming'-sing 有大°名聲; — *even to the capital*, ming'-sing ti'-tu 名震帝都

RENT, *n.* tsn-din' 租錢°; vōng-din' 房錢°; vōng tsu-din' 房租錢°; tsu-kō' 租價°; *to raise the* —, tsiang tsu-kō' 漲租價°;
money, paid down as security for —, t'en' tsu-din 賦租錢°; ah'-tsu-din 押租錢°

RENT, *to* tsn 租; shü 貰; *to — out*, tsn-c'ih' 租出; shü'-c'ih 貰出

REPACK, *to* — (in a box), kæ-

siang' 改箱; — (in a bundle), kæ-pao 改包

REPAIR, *to* siu-li' 修理; siu-gyiu' 修舊; — *by patching*, siu-pu' 修補; — *and embellish*, siu-sib' 修飾; — *bridges, and roads*, siu-gyiao' p'u lu' 修橋補路

REPAY, *to* wæn 還; ti'-siao 抵銷; — (*for an article injured, or lost*), be-wæn' 賠還; ti'-dzöng 抵償

REPEAL, *to* — *a law*, djü-diao' lib-fah' 除去°律法; k'æ-diao' lib-fah' 開去°律法

REPEAT, *to do again and again*, tsæ'-sæn tso' 再三做; *to say again and again*, kōng'-ko-yi-kōng' 講過又講; wō-ko'-yi-wō' 話過又話; — *the same thing in discourse*, bun-zöng'-bun-loh' 盤上盤落; — *after another*, djün 謔; — *after me*, keng'-leh ngô djün' 隨我謔; — *Buddhist prayers*, nyiæn kying' 念經; — *a lesson*, be shü' 背書

REPEATEDLY, tsæ'-sæn-tsæ-s' 再三再四; charge — (*by words*), ting-coh' 叮囑; coh'-t'oh 紭託

REPENT, *to* ao'-hwe 懊悔; — *and turn from*, hwe'-kæ 悔改; we-sing'-cün-i 回心轉意; t'ong'-kæ zin-f' 痛改前非; ao'-hwe kæ-ko' 懊悔改過; hwe'-ze kæ-ko' 悔罪改過; — (*in a Buddhist sense*, by paying the priests to pray for), ts'æn'-hwe 懾

悔; to change one's mind, sing
fæn'-hwe 心翻悔

REPETITION of words, djün-ko'-
yi-djün' 譏過又譏; bo-bo'-
nao-nao'-go shih-wó' 重疊。个。
說話; endless —, djün-feh-
hyih'-go 譏弗歇个。

REPINE, to — at, ün 怨; 'eng
恨; — at Heaven and Earth, ün'-
T'in 'eng-Di' 怨天恨地;

— at poverty, ün gyülong' 怨窮

REPLACE, to place as before, dzing-
gyiu en' 仍舊安放; — as if it
had not been moved, nyün-föng'
feh dong' 放在原處。弗動

REPLENISH, to fill again, kô-mun'
加滿; fill completely, s'-teh
mun'-tsoh 使得滿足

REPLY, to we-tah' 回答; te'-tah
對答; tah'-ing 答應; a —,
we-ing' 回音; we-wô' 回話;
— to a letter, we-sing' 回信;
ditto (unsealed), we-z' 回字

REPORT, rumor, fong-sing' 風聲;
idle —, yiao-yin' 謠言; to
create ditto, nyiah-dzao' yiao-yin'
捏造。謠言; ditto and make
trouble, dzao-yin'-seng-z 造言
生事; fah kyü'-lóng; kyü'mông-
deo'; the — is, nyung-kô wô' 人。
家。話; — (of expenses, &c.),
ts'ing-tæn' 清單; ts'ing-tsiang'
清帳; — of a cannon, p'ao'-go
hyiang'-sing 磅個響聲

REPORT, to t'ong-pao' 通報; —
to him, pao'-hyiang-gyi-dao 報

向其道; — to a superior,
ping'-cü 禀知; — to the Emperor,
tseo'-ming wông-zöng' 奏明皇上; — to the officers, ping-
kwun' 禀官

REPOSE, quiet, en-zing' 安靜; to
seek —, zing en-zing' 尋。安
靜; I wish you sweet —, ts'ing'
en-cü' 請安置

REPOSE, to hyih-sih' 歇息

REPRESENT, you — him as a bad
man, gyi'-go dzing-ying', tsiao
ng' kông'-læ z wa'-go 其个情形
照你。講來是孬。个; — typically,
piao'-ming 表明; —, or act a part,
tsöng-pæn' 裝扮; to act for another, dæ-we'
jing-z' 代爲人事; one represents
ten, ih' tông jih' 一當十;
— the people (as in Congress), dæ
pah'-sing cü z' 代百姓調處。

REPRESS, to ah'-djü 壓住; ah'-
cü 壓制; ah'-jih 壓習; ts'-
djü 止住; — anger, ah'-djü
ô'-wông 壓怒氣; jing'-
ky'i-t'eng'-sing 忍氣吞聲;
could not — laughter, nyung'-
feh-djü' siao' 忍弗住笑;
— bad disposition, k'eh'-djü wa
sing'-kah 克治孬性格

REPRIEVE, to ying-vah' kw'un-
wun'-tim 刑罰寬緩點

REPRIMAND, to tsah'-be 責備; —
(generally in a loud tone), heng.

REPRINT, to tsæ ing' 再印;
dzong ing' 重印

REPROACH, *to s-we'* 施爲; *p'i-bing'* 批評; *to — severely*, *ba*; *wô*; *siah gyi lin'* 削其臉; *to humiliate him (extremely) by —*, *siu-joh' gyi* 羞辱其; *da gyi ô-lin'* 抓其了°臉; *suffer —*, *ziu siu'-joh* 受羞辱; *ziu tsao-t'ah'* 受躡踢; *without —*, *彌 p'i'-bing* 無批評; *ditto (blemish)*, *彌 yüö'-tin* 無瑕玷

REPROVE, *to tsah'-be* 責備; — (generally in a loud tone), *heng*; — and threaten, *tsah'-vah* 責罰

REPROBATE, *vu-sô'-peh-we'-go* 無所不爲个°; *peh-k'æn'-ts-gyih'* 不堪之極

REPROOF, *ba-deo'*; *severe —*, *do'* *ba-deo'*; *receive a —*, *for the verb say either*, *t'ing* 聽, *ky'üoh'* 吃°, or *ziu* 受; *thus, I to-day received a —*, *ngô' kyih-min'* *t'ing ba-deo' ko-de* 我今°日°聽埋°怨°過了°; *give him a —*, *ba' gyi ih-we'* 埋°怨°其一回

REPTILES, *bô'-go djong'* 爬个°蟲

REPUBLIC, *ming-cü'-ts-koh* 民主之國

REPUDIATE, *to dön'-djih* 斷絕; *ky'i'-diao* 棄了°; *t'ih'-c'ih-læ* 剔出來; — (as an affair), *ts'eng'-c'ih-læ* 余出來; — *acquaintance*, *dön'-djih-læ-wông'* 斷絕來往; — *a wife*, *ky'i'-diao lao'-nyüing* 棄了°妻°子°; *ditto* (for misbehavior), *li'-diao lao'-nyüing* 離了°妻°子°

REPUGNANT *to a person*, *long ny ing'* *we'-wu-go* 弄人°穢汚个°

REPULSE, *to tang'-t'e* 打退

REPULSIVE *countenance*, *min-k'ong'* *p'ô-nying'-sah-la'* 面孔可°怕; *cold and disagreeable*, *lang'-ts'ih-ts'ih* 冷°澈澈

REPUTABLE, *yin-ming'-go* 有名个°; — *employment*, *t'î'-min-go* 'öng-nyih' 體面个°行業

REPUTATION, *ming-sing'* 名聲; *ming-ky'i'* 名器; *ming-vông'* 名望; *character*, *ming-tsih'* 名節; *to lose or injure —*, *tsao-t'ah'* *ming-sing'* 蹴蹋名聲; *wæ-diao'* *ming-sing'* 壞了°名聲; *ditto another's—*, *wæ ny ing'-go* *ming-tsih* 壞人°名節; *his — is good*, *gyi'-go* *ming-sing'* *hao'* 其个°名聲好; *an indifferent —* (*i.e.* not very good), *ming-sing'* *bing-djöng'* 名聲平常

REQUEST, *to ts'ing'* 請; *siang-ts'ing'* 相請; *siang-iao'* 相邀; — *him to come*, *siang-iao'* *gyi læ'* 相邀其來; *ts'ing* *gyi læ'* 請其來; *respectfully — and entrust*, *pa'-t'oh* 拜°托; *I will comply with your —*, *tseng kyiao'*, *tseng kyiao'* 遵教遵教

REQUIRE, *to shü ia'* 須要; *vupih'-ts-iao* 務必要; *pih'-shü ia'* 必須要

REQUISITE, *how many are — ?*

ing-yüong' ky'iah'-leh to-siao' 應用却要。多少? pih'-ky'iah-leh to-siao' 必須。多少?
(ky'iah-leh or ky'iao-leh).

REQUITE, *to* pao 報; pao'-tah 報答; — *fa*vors, pao-eng' 報恩; pao-peng' 報本

RESCUE, *to save*, kyiū 救; *come to the* —, læ kyiu' 來救; — *from fire*, ho-li' kyiu'-c'ih-læ 火裏救出來; kah ho' kyiu'-c'ih-læ 火救出來; — (as one who has fallen into something), tsing-kyiu' 拯救; kyiu'-yün 救援; — *out of trouble, or difficulty*, kyiu'-kw'u kyiu-næn' 救苦救難

RESEARCHES, *to make* —, (*i.e.* seek diligently), seo-zing' 搜尋; *ditto by examining*, k'ao'-kyiu 考究

RESEMBLING, ziang 像; siang-ziang' 相像; jü-dong' 如同; fōng'-feh 彷彿

RESEMBLES, yiu-ts'-wu 猶之乎; z'-wu 似乎; — *in countenance*, tso' min-ngæn' 同。眉。眼; — *his father*, yiu-ts'-wu ah-tia' 猶之乎阿爹; ziang tia' 像爹; teng ah-tia' siang-ziang'-go 與阿爹相像个°; — *exactly*, weh-t'eh'-ko 活揚過; t'ih'-seh-vu-r' 貼色無二

RESENT, *to* dong ky'i 動氣; kô ky'i 加°氣; (*polite*) kyin ky'i 見氣

RESENTMENT, ün 怨; ün'-ky'i 怨氣; bitter —, ün'-ky'i-beh-beh' 怨氣勃勃; ün-dzin' 宽讐; — *and hatred*, ün'-eng-go sing 怨恨个°心; *should not cherish* —, ün' feh-k'o kyih' 宽弗可結; ün' feh-k'o dzeng' 怨弗可存; *implacable* —, ka'-feh-k'æ'-go ün' 解°弗開个°宽 Reserve, *to* liu-loh' 留落; dzing-loh' 剩落; dzeng-loh' 存落; — *a little*, liu-tin'-loh 留些; dzing-tin'-loh 賢些

RESERVED *in words*, kwô'-yin-kwô-nyü'-go 寡言寡語个°

RESIDE, *to* djü 住; deng 居; *where do you* —? ng'-djü læ 'ah-li 你°住在°何°處°?

RESIDENCE, djü-c'ü' 住處; deng-c'ü' 庵處; deng-sing'-ts-c'ü' 庵身之處; en-sing'-ts-c'ü' 安身之處; *where is your honorable* —? tseng fn' 'ah-li 尊府何°處°? fu'-zōng 'ah-li 府上那°裡? fu'-zōng 'o-c'ü' 府上何處? *my humble* —, sô'-ö' 舍下; sô'-kyin 舍間; bi-sô' 敝舍

RESIDUE, *the* gyi-yü'-go 其餘个; yü-to'-go 餘多个

RESIGN, *to give up*, dz 辭; zia 謝; t'e 推; t'e-diao 推了; — *a situation*, dz di-fōng' 辭缺; — *one's office*, dz kwun' 辭館; zia z' 謝°事; zia zing' 謝任; *ditto on account of old age*, kao'-lao 告老; — *to another*,

nyiang 讓°; *ditto by writing,*
sia z' 鄣事

RESIST, *to* ti'-tōng 抵擋; tōng'-dju 擋住; — *an enemy, &c.*,
ti'-dih 抵敵; — *paying taxes*
(in a body), nao liang' 闊漕。

RESOLUTE, kyin-sing' 堅心; ts'-hyiang lih-lao'-liao 志向立牢了; *be* —, sing' iao kyin' 心要堅

RESOLUTION, *unshaken firmness,*
lih-sing' 烈心

RESOLUTIONS (*passed by an assembly, &c.*), cōng-dzing' 章程
(cōng or tsōng).

RESOLVE, *fixed* k'ō'-ding cü-i'
擎°定主意; cü'-i lih-lao' 主意立牢

RESOLVE, *to* ding cü'-i 定主意;
lih cü'-i 立主意

RESORT, *many* — *thither*, læ-kyi'-go nying to' 來去°個°人°多;
a place of —, jü'-jih-nying'-cong di'-fōng 衆°人°聚°集°之°地°; *the last* —, (*figurative, from chess*), meh-tsiah'-gyi-ts' 末着碁子

RESOURCE, fōng-fah' 方法; fah'-ts 法子; *no* — (*but this*), fah'-fah' 無°法; shih'-fah-næ'-o 失法奈何; vu-k'o'-næ'-o 無可奈何

RESPECT, *to* kying'-djong 敬重;
kong-kying' 恭敬; tseng-djong' 尊重; — *one's parents*, kying'-djong vu'-meo 敬重父母;

ditto, (or reflect honor upon),
tsang do'-nying-go ky'i' 爭°大°人°个°氣; — *this*, (official),
ling-tseng' 懷遵; — *written paper*, kying'-sih z-ts' 敬惜字紙

RESPECT, *with* — *to*, kōng'-tao 講°到; ts'-ü 至於; *no* — *for superiors*, moh'-vu tseng-tsiang' 目無尊長; m̄-do' 眾-siao' 無°大°無°小; *self* — (*as flowing from* — *for one's parents*), tsang-ts'-ky'i' 爭°志氣; ze-ky'i' 銳氣; *to endure trouble from ditto*, tsang-fong' ngao'-ky'i' 爭°風傲氣; *lost all self* —, ze-ky'i' tih'-tao-de 銳氣跌倒了°; tao ze-ky'i' de 倒銳氣了°; *no* — *for self, or for parents*, m̄-tsang'-m̄-ky'i' 弗°爭°氣; *a good man respects him-self*, kyüing-ts' z-djong' 君子自重

RESPECTS, *to pay one's* —, mōng-mōng' 望°望; pa' mōng 拜°望; *in some* — *alike, in some* — *not alike*, yiu-sing dong', yiu sing feh-dong 有些°同有些弗同, (*also means some are alike and some are not*).

RESPECTABLE, ti'-min 體面; yiu ti'-min 有體面; — *people*, zōng kō'-ts nyung' 上等°人°

RESPECTFUL, kong-kying' 恭敬; — *to his master*, dæ cü'-nying-kō kong-kying' 待主人

恭敬; *be* —, tso nying' iao ky'in-kong' 做人°要謙恭
RESPECTING, leng-tao' 論到; ts'-ü 至於

RESPIRE, *to* ih-hwu' ih-hyih' 一呼一吸; hwun-tsing' hwun-c'i'h' 嘸進喚出; hwu-hyih' 呼吸
RESPITE, *no* ih-hyih'-feh-k'ong' 一歇弗空

RESPLENDENT, ming-liang' 明亮; kwōng-liang' 光亮; — (as snow), shih'-kwah-liang 雪亮
RESPOND, *to* ing'-tah 應答; ing'-te 應對; we-tah' 回答

RESPONSIBILITY, tseh'-zing 責成; kyin-ts' 肩子; *the* — rests on you, z ng'-go tseh'-zing 是你°个°責成°; z ng' tæn-tōng' 是你°擔當; dzæ-ü ng' 在于你°; *the* — (consequence), rests on you, z ng'-go ken-yi' 是你°个°干係; (*the burden*) *ditto*, z ng'-go tæn'-deo 是你°个°擔頭; hyiang ng' z veng' 向你°是問; læ ng' sing zōng' 在你°身上; *to bear the* —, pe' ken-yi' 背干係; *to devolve the* — on some one else, sia' kyin-ts' 劍肩子

RESPONSIBLE, *to be* — for another, tso pao' 做保; tso-cong'-tsoh-pao' 做中作保; *a* — situation, zing-djong'-tseh-da' 任重責大
REST, en-tæn' 安耽; en-sih' 安息; bing-en' 平安; en-yih' 安逸; *day of* —, en-sih' nyih 安

息日°; remainder, gyi-yü' 其餘; yü-to' 餘多
REST, *to* tsiang-sih' 將息; — from labor, hyih-kong' 歇工; deng kong' 停工; — a while, deng' ih-hyih' 停一歇; ditto from effort, hyih lih' 歇力; hyih' ih-zōng lih' 歇一歇力; won't (you) — a while? ts'ia' hyih'-ih-hyih 且°歇一歇? — or lean upon, gæ-djoh' 戢着; a-djoh' 挨着; — on the wall, gæ-djoh ziang' 戢着牆; — your heart, (or be easy), fōng'-sing 放心; can't — my heart, (or can't be easy), fōng'-sing-fel'-loh' 放心弗下。

RESTING-PLACE, tsiang-sih' -go di'-fōng 將息个地方; — (by the way), liang-ding' 凉亭

RESTLESS, zo'-lih-feh-en' 坐立弗安; sing-mōng'-feh-ding' 心忙弗定

RESTORE, *to give back*, kwe-wæn' 歸還; — *to original owner*, kwe-wæn' nyün-cü' 歸還原主; *to bring back*, wæn'-we 挽回; — tea (that has been used), wæn-weng' dzō-yih' 還魂茶葉; — paper, wæn-weng' ts' 還魂紙

RESTORED from sickness, djün-yü'-de 全愈了°; zōng-hao'-nyiang-de; — *to original health and strength*, voh-nyün'-de 復元了°; wæn-nyün'-de 還元了°

RESTRAIN, *to iah'-soh 約束; kwun'-soh 管束; 'en 含忍; — one's bad behavior, 'ang-we' siu-lin' 行°爲收斂; — one's self, zi iah'-soh zi' 自°約束自°; — anger, neh-leh sing-ho' 耐°下°心火; — anger, and keep quiet, jing'-kyi t'eng'-sing 忍氣吞聲; not to — one's lust, fōng' tsong 放縱; could not — tears, ngæn'-li 'en'-feh-djü'-de 眼°淚含弗住了。*

RESTRAINT, *under — (uneasy), kyü-soh' 拘束*

RESTRICT, *to 'en 限°; 'en'-cü 限°制; 'en'-ding 限°定; — him to one bowl, 'en'-ding peh gyi ih un 限°定°給°其一碗*

RESTRICTIONS, *many —, or restricted in many ways, hyü'-to kyü-soh'-liao 許多拘束了; kyü-kyü'-soh-soh 拘拘束東東*

RESULTS, *kyih'-gyüoh' 結局; sin-dzhang' 收場; bad —, wa kyih'-gyüoh 爛°結局; what —? dza-go kyih'-gyüoh 怎°樣°結局?*

RESULTS from, *kwe-keng'-kyih-ti' 歸根結蒂; c'ih'-ü 出於; this — from the medicine, keh z yiah'-go kwe-keng'-kyih-ti' 這°是藥个°歸根結蒂; keh' c'ih'-ü yiah' 這°出於藥*

RESUME, *to dzing-gyiu' tso 仍舊做; — the duties of office, voh-zing' 復任*

RESURRECTION, *the doctrine of the —, veo-weh'-go dao'-li 復活個道理; the — day, weh-cün'-lae-go nyih-ts' 活轉來個日°子*

RESUSCITATE, *to — (from apparent death), long sing'-cün-læ 弄醒轉來*

RETAIL, *to sell at —, ling-ts'ah' 零拆; ts'ah-ma' 拆賣; to do small — trade, tso siao' sang-i' 做小生意; tso siao' peng-kying-kyi 做小本經紀*

RETAIN, *to liu 留; liu-loh' 留下°*

RETALIATE, *to wæn-li' 還禮; yiu'-li-wæn-li' 有禮還禮; yiu'-pao-wæn-pao' 有報還報*

RETARD, *to wun 緩; tso'-leh wun-fæn'-tin 做得°緩點; a painful foot retarded my walking, be kyah' t'ong wun'-wun tseo' 爲°脚痛緩緩走*

RETINUE, *attendants, ze-dzong' 隨從; keng-ze'-go-nying; 跟隨個人°; those who wait upon, and follow, keng-pæn' 跟班; Emperor's —, z-we' 侍衛*

RETIRE, *to withdraw, t'e 退; —, or get out of an officer's way, weh-bi' 回避; bi-ih'-bi 避一避; — a step, t'e'-ih-bu 退一步; go out, t'e'-c'ih-kyi 退出去°; — from office, zia-z' 謂°事; ditto, and live in seclusion away from one's home, ing'-loh 隱落*

RETIRED spot, iu-zing' di'-föng
幽靜地方

RETIRING, *liking to drop behind*,
hwun-hy' loh 'eo' 歡喜落後°;
preferring others before one's self,
tseng nying' zöng zin' 遜人°;
上前°

RETORT, *to we-k'eo'* 回口; we-
yin' 回言; — *improperly*, ing-
cü' 應嘴; ing lang'-wô 應冷°
話; *to — wittily*, ing-ky'iao' wô
應巧話

RETRACT, *to — one's words*, shih-
wô fæn-diao' 說話翻調; cün-
yin' 轉言; — *(as in court)*, cün-
kong' 轉供; fæn-kong' 翻供

RETREAT, *to t'e* 退

RETREATED, *the army ping t'e'-
de* 兵退了°

RETRIBUTION, pao'-ing 報應;
ko'-pao 果報; ken'-ing 感應;
just —, pao'-ing 'ao-li' feh-ts'ö'
報應°毫厘弗錯°

RETURN, *to — (thither)*, kyü-læ'
歸來; cün'-læ 轉來; we-læ'
回來; — *(there)*, kyü-ky'i' 歸去°;
cün-ky'i' 轉去°; we-ky'i' 回去°;
— *home*, kyü oh'-li ky'i'
歸家去°; *in haste to —*, kwe-
sing'-ju-tsin' 歸心如箭; *to turn back*, tao'-tseo-cün 倒走
轉; — *a present*, (*i. e.* send it
back with thanks), pih' zia 璧
謝°; — *to bad ways*, væn nyün'
ts'öng-pö' 犯原瘡疤; — *to old* (*bad*) *habits*, væn lao' mao-

bing 犯老毛病; — *to old*
crimes, væn gyiu en' 犯舊案;
— visits, we-pa' 回拜; ditto
and thank for attention, zia bu'
謝步; — things, we-wæn' tong-
si' 回還東西; returned to
Peking, we Poh'-kying ky'i'-de
回北京去了°

RE-UNITE, *to — (persons)*, tsæ'-jü
再聚; — *(things)*, tsæ'-eh' 再
合; tsæ'-tsih'-long 再接攏

REVEAL, *to open*, k'a-e-c'ib'-læ 開
出來; *to disclose*, lu'-c'ih-læ 露
出來; *to manifest*, hyin'-c'ih-
læ 顯出來; — *a matter*, lu
fong-sing' 露風信

REVELATION, meh-z' 默示; *the*
Book of —, Meh-z'-loh 默示
錄

REVENGE, pao-dziu' 報讐; (*in*
a less degree), pao-ün' 報怨

REVENUE, hyiang'-nying 餉銀;
— *from customs*, se'-din 稅錢°;
— *from lands*, zin-liang' 錢糧

REVERE, *to tseng-kying'* 尊敬;
kong-kying' 恭敬

REVERENCE, kying'-djong 敬重

REVERENTIAL, gyin-kying' 虔
敬

REVERIE, *in a ts'eng'-leh c'ih-
jing'* 忡得°出神

REVERSE, *to turn over*, fæn-cün'-
læ 翻轉來; *to turn end for*
end, diao-deo' 調頭; *to turn the*
other side, fæn-hiang' 翻向;
fæn-min' 翻面

REVERT, *to — to the original*, kwe-nyün' 歸原; voh-nyün' 復原; — *to the old practice*, tsiao nyün' tso 照原而做

REVIEW, *to — studies*, li shü' 理一°理書; — (as a critic), bing-shü' 評書; — *troops*, k'en ts'ao' 看操; yüih ping' 閱兵

REVILE, *to zoh-mō'* 辱罵; lön-zoh'-lön-mō' 亂辱亂罵; zoh-nying-mō'-tao 尊人°罵倒

REVISE, *to — and correct*, kyiao'-ting 校訂

REVIVE, *to — strength*, tsih lih' 接力; — (as from a swoon), sing'-cün-læ 醒轉來

REVIVED, *trade sang - i'* hying'-ky'i-læ'-de 生°意興起來了°; *strength* —, lih' wæn-cün'-læ-de 力還轉來了°

REVOKE, *to — (a decision, or promise)*, fæn-diao' 翻調; fæn-tsiao' 翻招; — *a law*, kæ'-diao lih-fah' 改了°律法; kæ-diao is more often used than fi-diao, as the latter implies disrespect to a former ruler.

REVOLT, *to dzao-fæn'* 造反; bun'-nyih 叛逆; liao-lön' 擾亂

REVOLUTION, ih-cün' 一轉; *to make a —*, tsiu-wé'-ih-cün' 周圍一轉; *political —*, (i. e. change of dynasty) wun dziao-dæ' 換朝代

REVOLVE, *to cün 轉*; dön-dön'-cün 團團轉; *the earth revolves*

around the sun, di-gyin' hyiang nyih-deo' ih-cün' 地球向日°頭一轉; — *in the mind*, sing-li' dziu-djü' 心裏躊躇

REWARD, *to sōng 賞*; — (for services), k'ao'-sōng 獖賞; — *the good, punish the wicked*, sōng jün' vah oh' 賞善罰惡

REWARD, *official sōng'-kah* 賞格; — *of money given to servants, or employees*, sōng'-fong 賞封; *notice of — promised*, sōng-diao 賞條; *a — (whether good or bad)*, pao'-ing 報應

RHEUMATIC pains, song-kyi'-tong 瘋氣痛; *ditto in the shoulders*, leo-kyin-fong' 漏肩瘋

RHINOCEROS, si-ngeo' 犀牛°(ih-deo); — *horn*, si-ngeo' koh 犀牛°角°(ih-go, ih-tsah)

RHOMBUS, zia'-fōng 斜方°

RHUBARB, da-wōng' 大黃

RHYME, yüing 韻; yüing-kyiah' 韵脚; *to make rhymes*, ah yüing' 押°韻

RIB, leh-ba-kweh' 肋膀°骨(ih-keng); *mutton —*, or *chop*, yiang ba'-kweh 羊膀°骨; *a — of the fun is broken*, ih-keng sin'-kweh, dön'-de 一根扇骨斷了°

RIBALDRY, *wine talk*, tsiu'-wō 酒話; tsiu'-tse-wu-du' shih-wō' 酒醉糊塗說話; *lewd talk*, ying-wō' 淫話

RIBBON, s-ta' 絲帶°(ih-keng)

RICE, *growing dao 稻*; — *in the*

hull, koh 穀; *uncooked* —, mi 米; *cooked* —, væn 飯; *a grain of* —, ih-lih mi' 一粒米; — *sprouts*, dao iang-ts' 稻秧子; — *gruel*, coh 粥; hyi-væn' 稀飯; *very smooth ditto*, dziu-lin'-go coh 綿黏[°]个[°]粥; *boiled* —, *with water added*, t'öng'-væn 湯飯; *must not waste (or soil)* —, væn' mi-nao' tsao-t'ah' 飯弗[°]可[°]蹠[°]蹋[°]; — *weevil*, mi'-djong 米蟲

RICH person, yiu'-lao nying-kö'
有錢[°]人[°]家; yiu'-lao dze-cü'
有錢[°]財主; ing-wu' 殷戶;
fu'-wu 富戶; do-nying-kö' 大[°]
戶人[°]家[°]; — *and honorable*,
fu'-kwe 富貴; *to become* —, fah-dzæ'
發財; *if (you) wish to be* —
(fear not) *to walk a dangerous*
way, ziah-iau-fu' tseo-hyin'-lu
若要富走險路; — *dress*,
fu'-kwe i-zöng' 富貴衣裳; —
tasted, (as food), 'eo'-vi 厚味;
— *soil*, di-t'u' 'eo'-jih 地土厚
實; nyi-nyüoh 'eo 泥土[°]厚

RICHES, dze-veh' 財物; dzin-dzæ'
錢財; god of —, dzæ-jing' bu-sah'
財神菩薩

RID, *to get* — *of*, t'eh'-diao 脱了[°];
t'eh'-c'ih 脱出; t'eh-siu' 脱手;
tiu-siu' 丢手; glad to get — *of*
him, pö'-feh-neng'-keo t'eh'-diao'
gyi 巴弗能穀脫了[°]其
RIDDLE, me-ts' 謎[°]子; — *on a*
lantern, teng-me' 燈謎[°]; *to guess*
a —, ts'æ me-ts' 猜謎[°]子

RIDE, *to* — *a horse*, gyi mö' 騎馬;
— *in a sedan*, zo gyiao' 坐[°]轎;
— *in a carriage*, zo ts'ö-ts' 坐[°]
車[°]子

RIDGE of a house, oh'-tsih 屋脊;
— pole, tong'-liang 棟樑; —
of mountains, lin-keng'-go sän
連亘[°]个[°]山

RIDICULE, *to* tsao-siao' 嘲笑;
c'ü'-siao 取笑; siao 笑

RIDICULOUS, hao-siao'-go 好笑
个[°]; kyin-siao'-go 見笑个[°]

RIGGING, sail-ropes, bong-sol' 蓬索

RIGHT, according with —, li'-ing
z-ka' 理應如[°]此[°]; li'-kæ jüts'
理該如此; ing-töng'-go 應當个[°];
ing-kæ'-go 應該个[°]; reasonable, yiu'-li 有理;
not wrong, feh-ts'o' 弗錯[°];
straight, or upright, tsing 正;
doctrine, tsing' daö'-li 正道理;
not —, not up to the —, or
crooked, feh-tsing'-kying 弗正經;
the — hand, jing-tsah' siu
順隻手; — side, jing-siu -pin
順手邊; — angle, dzih-koh'
直角[°]; is it —? z-ka' feh-z-ka'
是如[°]此[°]不[°]是如[°]此[°]? it
is —, feh-ts'o' 弗錯[°]; it is not
—, feh'-z-ka' 弗是如[°]此[°]; quite
—, tsing'-z 正是; — side, (as
of cloth), tsing'-min 正面; —
side up, jing-hyang' 順向
RIGHT, my li'-ing peh ngô' 理應給[°]我; ngô li' sô ing-teh'-

go 我理所應得个°; ngô veng' sô tō g-jün'-go 我分所當然个°; ngô ing-veng' sô teh'-go 我應分所得个°。

RIGHTS, *put to* —, tsing-lí-hao 整理好; tsing'-teng-hao 整頓好; *ditto* (by taking away), tsin-coh'-ko; sin-jih'-ko 收拾過

RIGHTEOUS, jün 善; liang-jün' 良善; tsing'-dzih 正直; jih-djün' 十全

RIGID, *hard*, ngang 硬°; — *in adhering to rules*, kwe-kyü' siu'-leh nyin' 規矩守得°嚴; *too ditto*, kyiao-djü'-kwn-seh', or tiao-djü'-kwu-seh' 膠柱鼓瑟

RILL, siao' ky'i-k'ang' 小溪坑 (ih-da).

RIM, pin 邊; — *of a cup*, un' pin 碗邊; *to put on a* —, siang ih-go pin' 鑲一个°邊

RING, ky'ün 圈 (ih-go); — (*attached to something*), gwæn 環; finger —, ka-ts' 戒指; ear —, gwæn-ts' 耳環° (*a pair*, ih-fu)

RING, *to* — *a bell*, k'ao cong' 敲鐘; — *a small bell*, yiao ling' 搖鈴; loh ling' 擺鈴; — *by beating*, djöng cong' 撞鐘

RINGING in the ears, ng'-tô 'ong-'ong'-hyiang 耳°朵鬪鬪響

RINGLEADER, we-deo'-we-nao' 爲頭爲腦; deo-nao' 頭腦; — (*in something bad*), 'o'-ts-siu' 祸之首; ze'-ts-kw'e' 罪之魁

RINGWORM, ky'ün-sin' 圈癬

RINSE, *to* — (*as cups &c.*), dông 盪; — (*as clothes*), dzah; — *it*, dông' gyi ih dông' 盪其一盪; *to shake back and forth in the water*, da; — *the mouth*, dông k'eo' 盪口; — *in clear water*, ts'ing shü' dzah' ih-du' 清水°浸。一回。

RIOT, ts'ao'-nao 謾鬧; nao-z' 鬨事; — *in time of famine*, hwöng-lön' 荒亂

RIP, *to* ts'ah-k'æ' 拆開; ts'ah'-diao 拆了°; — *seams*, ts'ah'-k'æ vong-ts' 拆開縫子; — *open*, p'o'-k'æ 破開; — *up the bowels*, p'o foh' 破腹

RIPE, joh 熟; *insufficiently* —, ky'in joh' 欠熟

RIPPLES, shü po-löng' 水波浪; — *in circles*, shü yüing' 水°量

RISE, *to get up*, bô-ky'i 爬起; ky'i-sing' 起身; *to stand up*, lih-ky'i'-læ 立起來; — (*to higher office*), kao-sing' 高陞; sing-zöng'-ky'i 陞上去°; — (*step by step*), sing-deng' 陞騰; — *in life*, fah'-dah 發達; — *or be promoted in literary examinations*, cong'-k'o-fah-kah' 中科發甲°; *smoke will* —, in'-we ts'ong-zöng'-ky'i 烟會冲上去°; — (*as dough*), fah'-ky'i'-læ 發起來; — *from the dead*, si-ts' weh-cün'-læ 死°後活轉來; *market price has risen a little*, 'ong-dzing' tsiang'-tin-

ko-de 行情漲點過了°; when will the tide — ? ky'i'-z dziao tsiang' 幾時潮漲? soh'-go z'-eo dziao-shü tsiang' 甚°麼°時候潮漲? sun — , nyih-deo' c'ih ky'i' z 'eo' 日°頭出起時候
 RISE, origin, keng-yiu' 根由;
 ky'i-ing' 起因; ky'i-deo' 起頭
 RISK, danger, or run the — , mao-hyin' 冒險; — life, p'un-ming' 拼命; pe sing'-ming 拼°性命; if not run some — how can one catch the tiger's cub, "peh-jih hwa'-yüih in'-teh hwu-ts'" 不入虎穴焉得虎子

RITE, li 禮; the mode of administering a — , li'-cü 禮制; li'-tsih 禮節; marriage and funeral rites, hweng-söng' li'-tsih 婚喪禮節

RIVAL, te'-sin 對手; antagonist, te'-deo nying 對頭人。

RIVAL, to tsang-zin' 爭°前°; — in display, sæ-fu' 賽富; the two — each other, liang'-go bih kao ti' 兩个°別高低

RIVER, (where there are tides), kōng 江°; — (where there are no tides) kōng 港; 'o 河 (ih-da); the —, 'o'-kōng 下°江°, so called as compared with the canals.

RIVULET, ky'i - k'ang' 溪坑° (ih-da)

RIVET, liang'-deo-bing'-go ting' 兩頭平个°釘; — (of scissors, or fan), gao-kwu' 交°股

ROAD, lu 路; lu-dn' 路途; dao'-lu 道路 (ih-da); — that does not go through, toh'-sah-lu 不°通之°路; lu' feh-t'ong' 路弗通; — that one knows, joh-lu' 熟路; strange —, sang-lu' 生°路; unfrequented —, hwong-lu' 荒路; lang'-lu 冷°路; on the —, lu-zöng' 路上; what —? 'ah-li' ih-da lu' 何°處°一塊路?
 ROAM, to 'æn-tseo' 閒°走°; yiuh-yi' 遊戲

ROAR, to — (as a tiger), wu-wu'-hyiang 呴噏响; — (as wind, or falling water), nga-nга'-hyiang 風°響°响

ROAST, to buke, p'ang 烹°; — beef, p'ang ngeo-nyüoh' 烹牛°肉°; — chestnuts, ts'ao lih-ts' 炒栗子; — or fire tea leaves, ts'ao dzô-yih' 炒茶葉

ROB, to ts'iang'-deh 搶奪; — when travelling, tang'-kyih 打劫

ROBBER, zeh-heo' 賊°; do-zeh' 大賊°; one who robs with violence, da-dao' 大盜; ts'iang'-væn 搶犯; a bold —, (often) a pirate, gyiang - dao' 強盜; mounted —, hyiang'-mô gyiang-dao' 响馬強盜

ROBE worn with a girdle, bao-ts' 袍子; imperial ditto, long-bao' 龍袍; official —, möng'-bao 蟒袍; long Sumner —, (not girded), dziang-sæn' 長衫; lined —, kah'-ao 補祆

ROBUST, gyin 健; tsōng'-gyin 壯健

ROCK, do zah'-deo 大°石°頭; fixed —, bun-zah' 磐石°; — work, kō'-sæn 假°山; to make ditto, te kō'-sæn 堆假°山

ROCK, to yiao 搖; — back and forth, yiao-læ'-yiao-ky'i' 搖來搖去°; to — a chair, kwa' ü-ts 拐椅°子

ROCKING-CHAIR, yiao-dong'-go ü'-ts 搖動个°椅°子; yiao'-ü 搖椅°; kwa'-ü-ts 拐椅°子 (ih-pô)

ROCKET, liu-sing'-ho'-p'ao 流星火爆

ROCKY hills, zah sæn' 石°山; — precipice, zah pih' 石°壁

ROD, ken'-ts 鈎°竿; fishing —, tiao'-ng - ken' 鈎魚°竿 (ih-keng)

ROE, female deer, ts' loh' 雌鹿; fish —, ng-ts' 魚°子

ROGUE, we-fi'-tsoh-tæ'-go-nying 爲非作歹个°人°; one who goes about deceiving, tong'-kwas-i-p'in-go 東拐°西騙个°

ROLL, a ih-kyün' 一卷

ROLL, to le 撲; kweng 滾; kyün 捲; the ball will —, gyin we le 球會撲; — dough, le min' 撲麵; will — off, iao le'-ko-ky'i' 要撲過去°; — the ground even, di-yiang' le bing' 地上°撲平; — over and over, fæn-læ' foh-ky'i' 翻來覆去°; — up

the sleeves, ziu-ts' kyün-tæn'-zōng 袖子捲上

ROLLER for maps, gyiioh 軸; stone —, le-zah' 撲石° (ih-go)

ROLLING pin, ken'-djü 桿鎚; le-djü' 撲鎚° (ih-keng)

ROMAN letters, Lo-mô' z 羅馬字

ROMANCE, book of leisure moments, 'æn-shü' 閒°書 (ih-peng)

ROOF, oh'-teng 屋上°; tile —, oh'-ngô-teng 屋瓦°上°; to mend the —, kæ leo' 蓋漏; coh leo' 築漏; ts'eh leo' 摄漏

ROOM, vōng 房; the next —, kah'-pih vōng' 隔壁房; sleeping —, vōng-kaen' 房間°; kw'eng'-vōng 臥房° (ih-kaen); make — (by putting things closer), tsing'-leh kw'un-k'ong'-tin 整得°寬空點; no — to sleep, kw'eng'-u m'-teh 睡°處°沒°有°; m-di'-fōng hao kw'eng' 無°地方可°睡; no — to put it, m-c'ü' hao fōng 無°處好放

ROOST, perch, tōng'-ts 檔子; roosting place (used figuratively for men), ts'i-sing'-ts-sö' 樓身之所

ROOST, to ts'i 樓; — in the branches, ts'i' læ jü-ô-ts' li 樓在°樹枝上°

ROOT, keng 根; keng-deo' 根頭; to take —, sang keng' 生°根

ROOT, to — up, keng bah-diao' 根拔出°; — with the nose, ky'üing.

ROPE, zing 繩°; soh 索; * cable, län 纓; ts'ih 篓。繩; to make —, tang zing' 打繩; to walk a —, 'ang zing' 走。繩。索°

* Zing and soh are used for string, or rope, of whatever size.

ROPE-MAKER, zing-soh'-s-vu 繩°
索司務

ROPY, (as boiled sugar), we ky'i
s-go 會起如°絲

ROSARY Buddhist, (108 beads),
shü'-cü or su-cü 數°珠; Romanist
—, nyiæn-cü' 念珠

ROSE, dark red —, me-kwe'-hwô
玫瑰花; du-me'-hwô 茶靡°
花; monthly red —, yüih-yüih'-
ong' 月月紅; seven sisters —,
ts'ih'-tsi'-me 七姊妹; white
Banksia —, bah-moh'-hyiang
白木香

ROSE-WATER, me-kwe'-lu' 玫瑰
露

ROSEWOOD, (red wood), 'ong-moh'
紅木; (more expensive), ts'-
dæn 紫檀

Rosin, song-hyiang' 松香

Rosy, 'ong-feng'-si-bah 粉紅; —
faced, dao-hwô-min' 桃花面;
ditto and healthy-looking, 'ong'-
c'ih-hen'-hen 紅出酣酣

Rot, will we län-wu' 會爛腐°;
iao län-wu' 要爛腐°

ROTATE, to go out and be succeeded
by others, leng-cün' 輪轉; —
in order, a-ts' leng-liu' 挨次
輪流

ROTE, to recite by —, be shü' 背書

ROTTEN, län-wu'-de 煜腐°了°;
— teeth, (i. e. have worms in
them), cü'-ngô 蛀牙°

ROUGE, in-tsi' 脂肪

ROUGH, ts'ao or ts'iao 糙; ts'ao'-
siu, or ts'iao'-siu 糙手; — draft,
ts'ao'-kao 草稿

ROUND, yün 圓; kweng'-yün 簾圓;
to walk — the table, coh'-
teng-yin dön-ky'ün' tseo'-cün 桌子°邊團圓走轉; turn —
a corner, cün-wæn' 轉彎

ROUND-SHOULDERED, hong-pe'
盞°背

ROUSE him from sleep, eo gyi' su-
sing' 叫°其蘇醒; eo gyi diao'-
kao 叫°其醒°覺; to excite,
kyih 激; dong 動; — to anger,
kyih nu' 激怒; — to effort,
min'-li 勉勵; — one's self to
effort, teng'-ky'i tsing'-jing 頓
起精神; tsing-jing' teng-tæn'-
ky'i 精神頓起

ROUT, to da-ba' 大敗°

ROUTE, are you acquainted with
that — ? keh' da lu-dzing' ng
joh-sih' feh 這°棣路程你°
熟識否°?

ROVE, to — about, yüing-yiu'-s-
föng' 雲遊四方

ROVER, an idle —, yin pin wu
道°遙°河°上°

Row, a ih-da 一棣; ih-ba or'
ih-bî' 一排; sit in a —, bing'-

ba zo 並排° 坐°; *sit in rows*,
ih-ba' ih-ba zo' 一排° 一排°
坐°; bi-tang'-bi zo.

Row, *to use oars*, pæn-tsiang' 扳
槳

Row-BOAT, pæn-tsiang'-jün 扳槳
船; *eight oared* —, pah tsiang-
jün' 八槳船

ROYAL family, wōng-kō 皇家°.
— will, sing'-ts 聖旨

RUB, *to ts'ah* 擦; — *it bright*, ts'ah
gyi liang' 擦其亮; — *in both
hands*, ts'ō-ts'ō' 搓搓; *cannot
— off*, ts'ah'-feh-diao 擦弗起°;
— *against* (as an animal against
a post), za; — *on* (as medicine,
or oil), dzō 摰; du 塗; k'a 揩;
— *the hands*, ts'ō-siu' 搓手; —
it in the hands, siu-li' ts'ō-ts'ō
gyi 手裡搓搓其; — *with the
hand*, soh'-soh 捲捲; — *the
eyes*, nyü ngæn'-tsing 挖眼° 眼睛;
— *ink*, mo moh' 磨墨

RUBBISH, p'o'-ba tong'-si 破敗°
東西

RUBY, 'ong-pao'-zah 紅寶° 石°

RUDDER, do 舵 (ih-min)

RUDE, yia 野°; yia'-ky'i 野°氣;
— *and daring*, tæn'-ts sah'-yia
膽子撒野°; ts'u-lu' 粗鹵;
i-læ'-peh-te'; fōng'-s 放肆; ts'u-
mæn' 粗蠻; — *child*, yia'-ky'i
siao-nying' 野°氣小孩°

RUDELY, *to treat one* —, yia'-ky'i
beh-c'ih' dæ nying' 野°氣勃出
待人°

RUDENESS, *treat one with* —,
c'ong-væn' nying' 衝犯人°;
yia'-tsih yia-pah' dæ nying' 野°
七野°八待人°

RUDIMENTS of learning, 'oh-veng'-
go keng-kyi' 學°問个°根基
RUE, *to lament*, iu-zeo' 憂愁°; *to
regret*, ao'-nao 懊惱

RUEFUL looks, zeo yüong' 愁容;
zeo-mi'-tang-pah'-kyih 愁眉°
百°結

RUFFIANLY, pō'-dao 義道; *will
not stop at any crime*, vu-sō'-peh-
ts 無所不至

RUG of skin, bi t'æn'-ts 皮毯子;
carpet —, tsin-diao' 毳條;
tsin-t'æn' 毳毯 (ili-bæn)

RUIN, *to ba-diao'* 敗壞°; p'o'-
diao 破壞°; *to destroy*, mih-diao'
滅壞°

RUINS, *a house in* —, tao'-t'æn-
liao-go oh' 倒坍了个屋;
t'æn-t'ah'-liao oh' 坍塌了屋;
ditto from fire, ho'-siao dziang
火燒場; ho'-siao t'æn' 火燒
灘

RULE, diao-kw'un' 條款; diao-
iah 條約; kwe-tséh' 規則;
kwe-kyii' 規矩; regulations,
cōng-dzing' (cōng or tsōng) 章
程; (ih-diao, ih-kw'un, or ih-
'ong); — *with a penalty attached*,
fah'-du 法度; — *of etiquette*,
nyi-cü' 儀注; *to transgress*
ditto, væn'-djoh nyi-cü' 犯着°
儀注

RULE, *to* kwun 管; kæ-kwun' 該管; — *in small matters*, kying-kwun' 經管; — *in large matters*, kwun'-li 管理; djü-li' 治理; djü 治; — *the family*, djü-kō' 治家; *to — paper*, wah kah'-ts 畫格子

RULED *paper*, ts' yiu kah'-ts 紙有格子 (See LINES.)

RULER, cü'-tsæ 主宰; *the rulers*, pah'-kwun 百°官; kwun-fu' 官府

RUMBLING *sound*, t'ong'-ong'-hyiang 閨 閨響; lah-lah'-hyiang 轉響

RUMINATE, *to* cün-ziao' 轉噍; — *upon*, sing'-li tsin-cün' 心裡輾轉

RUMOR, *report*, fong-sing' 風信; — *says* (or we hear), fong-veng' 風聞; r'-veng-teh 耳聞得; *idle* —, yiao-yin' 謠言

RUMP, deng-tsín' 臀尖; p'i'-kwan' 屁股

RUMPLE, *to* —, peh-gyi-tseo' 傷其綢; long'-gyi-tseo' 弄其綢

RUN, *to* peng 奔; — *swiftly*, fi peng' 飛奔; p'ao 跑; — *away*, peng'-leh-ky'i 奔得°去°; *to* — (as water), liu 流; *to* — *out*, liu-c'ih' 流出; — *together* (as water), we-long' 匯攏; — *over* (the brim), kah'-c'ih-læ 溢出來; — (as vines), yin-k'æ'-ky'i 延開去°; — *hither and thither*, (troubled), loh-deo'-loh-peng' 無路°投°奔; lön ts'ön' 亂竄; *on*

the — (or going hither and thither) *to earn money*, peng-po', dzæn dong-din' 奔波賺銅錢°; — *against*, bang-djoh' 撞着°; — *against each others' heads*, teo'-deo p'ong' 兜頭撞°, (hence simply to meet); — *a risk*, yiu fong'-ho 有風火; yiu ken'-yi 有干係; — *through* (as a thread), c'ün-ko' 穿過

RUNAWAY, dao-tseo'-go-nying 逃走个°人°

RUPTURE of a blood vessel, hyüih'-kwun pao'-k'æ 血管爆開; hernia, shün'-ky'i-bing 痞氣病; siao'-dziang-ky'i-bing' 小腸氣病

RUSH lu-ken' 蘆竿; bu 蒲; — mats, bu-zih' 蒲席; — shoes, bu-'a' 蒲鞋°; — *used for lampwick*, teng-sing'-ts'ao 燈芯草; — *used for cording*, 'æn-ts'ao' 著草

RUSH, *to* c'ong 衝; ts'ong 鬪; — in, ts'ong'-tsing-læ 鬪進來; — *at once*, ih-deo ts'ong'-ko-læ 忽然°鬪過來; — *against*, djöng-djoh' 撞着°

RUST, *to* sin 鎹; fah-sin' 發鏽; rusted out, siu'-me-de 鎹壞了°

RUSTIC, hyiang-'o'-go 鄉下°个°; — *people*, hyiang-'o'-nying 鄉下°人°

RUSTLE, *to* — (as garments), wah-wah'-hyiang' 劃劃響; — (as leaves), sal'-sah-hyang' 風颶響

RUSTY siu'-de 鎹了°; fah-siu'-de
發鏽了°

RUT of a wheel, leng-bun' loh-tæn'-
go lu' 輪盤落陷°个°路;
fallen into his old way, or —,
moh gyu lu' de 摸舊路了°

S

SABBATH, li'-pa-nyih 禮拜°日°;
en-sih'-nyih 安息日°; ciü'-nyih
主日°; tsin'-li-ib' 瞻禮 —

SABLE-SKIN, ts'-tiao-bi 紫貂皮;
ditto (hairs white-tipped), ts'-mô-
tiao bi' 芝麻貂皮

SACK, dæ 袋 (ih-tsah); *a garment*,
mô'-kwô 馬掛 (ih-gyin)

SACK-CLOTH, ts'u-mô'-pu 粗藤
布; *to put on* —, c'ün mô-i' 穿
藤衣

SACKING (used for wrapping), dæ
pu' 袋布; (*better quality*) pao-
bi'-pu 包皮布

SACRAMENTS, *the* sing'-li 聖禮

SACRED, sing 聖; — books, sing'
kying 聖經; — *Edict*, Sing'-yü
Kwöng'-hyüing 聖諭廣訓

SACRIFICE, tsi'-veh 祭物; —
placed before an idol, foh'-li 福
禮; *to offer up* a —, hyin tsi'
獻祭; zöng tsi' 上祭; tsi 祭;
— *to one's ancestors*, tsi tsu'-tsong

祭祖宗; *to take one's turn in*
ditto, tön tsi'-z 當祭祀; —
at the grave, tsi'-sao veng-mo' 祭
掃墳墓; zöng veng 上墳;
(these expressions are also some-

times used for simply keeping
the grave in order); — *one's life*,
sô'-c'ih sing'-ming 捨出性命

SACRILEGE, *to commit* —, sib'-doh
亵瀆; *to commit* — *against the*
gods, c'ong-væn' bu-sah' 衝犯
菩薩; c'oh'-væn bu-sah' 觸犯
菩薩

SAD, iu-meng' 憂悶; iu-zeo' 憂
愁; iu-li' 憂慮; zeo-meng' 憂
悶; — *looking*, min tæ' iu-
yüong' 面帶憂容; *looks very*
—, mun'-min iu-zeo' 滿面憂
愁; — *in heart*, sing-li' ts'i-
ts'aen' 心裏悽慘; *both* —
and joyful, pe-hyi'-kyiao-jih' 悲
喜交集

SAD-IRON, loh-t'ih' 烙鐵 (ih-go)

SADDEN, *to* s'-teh iu-meng' 使得
憂悶; — *him*, peh' gyi iu-
meng' 傅其憂悶

SADDLE, en-ts' 鞍子 (ih-go)

SADDLE, *to place the* — *upon*, zöng
en-ts' 上鞍子; — *and bridle*
a horse, p'e mô' 配馬

SAFE, weng'-töng 穩當; t'o'-
töng 妥當; ding-töng' 定當

SAFE for provisions, sô-djü' 紗櫃
(ih-k'eo); iron —, t'ih'-gyü 鐵
櫃; native money —, yiang-
siang' 洋箱

SAG, *to* den 凹; ah'-den 壓凹;
den'-loh 凹落

SAGACIOUS, tsing-ming' 精明;
t'eo'-ts'ih 透澈; — *in affairs*,
tsing-ming' shü'-vu 精明世務;

— in discerning character, t'eo'-ts'ih jing-dzing' 透澈人情；
 — person, pah'-k'en pah-liang'-go nyding 料事如神个°人。
SAGES, sing'-nying 聖人。
SAGO, si-koh'-mi 西國米
SAIL, fong-bong' 風蓬 (ih-tsiang, ih-sin); *to* —, s-jün' 駛船; s-bong' 駛蓬; s-fong' 駛風; *to take in* —, siu-bong' 收蓬; *to let down the* —, ô-bong' 下蓬; loh-bong' 落蓬; *to hoist* —, tsô-bong' 父蓬; *to reef a* —, mao bong, or mô bong' 冒蓬
SAIL-CLOTH, bong-pu' 蓬布
SAILING-VESSEL, fong-bong-jün' 風蓬船
SAILOR, shü'-siu 水手 (ih-ming, ih-go); *on native boats*, lao'-da' go ho'-kyi 老大个°夥計
SAINTS, sing'-du 聖徒
SAKE, *for the* — *of*, we 爲; we-leh' 爲了°; *for the* — *of fame, and gain*, we-ming'-we-li' 爲名爲利
SALAD, sang-ts'æ' 生菜
SALARY, *officer's* fong'-loh 俸祿; *teacher's* —, soh'-siu 束修; soh'-kying 修°金; sing-fong' 辛俸; sing-se' 薪水
SALE *at auction*, kyiao'-ma 叻賣°; ma kyiao'-ho 賣叫貨; *on* — *for another*, kyî'-ma 寄賣°; *for* —, fah'-ma 發賣°; c'ih-ma' 出賣。
SALEABLE, ma'-leh-c'ih'-go 賣得。出个°; siao-leh-diao'-go

銷得。去个°; *not* —, y-siao-dziang' 無銷場
SALESMAN, ma-siu' 賣手
SALIVA, zæn-t'u' 涎唾
SALLOW countenance, min-seh'-tsiao-wông' 面色焦黃
SALT, yin 鹽; — taste, mi-dao 'æn' 味道鹹°; *too* —, t'eh 'æn' 太鹹°; *put in a little* —, fong' ih-tin yin' 放一點鹽; *add* —, kô-yin'-ts'eo 加鹽湊; — water, 'æn-shü' 鹹水°; — provision store, 'æn-ho'-tin 鹹貨店
SALT-CELLAR, yin-diah' 鹽碟°; yin-beng' 鹹盆 (ih-tsah)
SALT-MERCHANT, yin-söng' 鹹商
SALT-PEDDLER, ma-yin'-go 賣鹽个°
SALT-PETER, } siao 硝; yin-siao' 鹹硝; p'oh'-siao
SALT-PETRE, } 朴硝
SALUBRIOUS climate, shü'-t'u hao' 水土好
SALUTATION, words of —, tsiao-hwu'-go shih-wó' 招呼个°說話; k'ah-t'ao-go shih-wô' 客套个°說話
SALUTE, *to* — *with folded and uplifted hands*, kong-kong-siu' 拱拱手; — *with folded hands and a bow*, tsoh-ih' 作揖; *to fire a* — (*for a certain event*), 'ao p'ao' 號礮; ditto *for an officer*, fong p'ao' kying kwun' 放礮敬官; — *and part*, kong'-siu bih-k'æ' 拱手別開

SALVATION, kyi'-sing 救星;
the doctrine of —, kyi'-nying'-
go dao'-li 救人。个°道理

SALVE, dzô-yiah' 涂藥

SAME, the ih-yiang' 一様; tso'-
yiang; siang-dong' 相同; ex-
actly the —, ih-seh'-ih-yiang' 一
色一樣; t'ih'-seh-vu'-r' 貼
色無二; ping'-seh 并色; the
— as before, dzing - gyiu' ih-
yang' 仍舊一樣; of the —
age, dong nyin' 同年; dong
kang' 同庚; at the — time,
bing'-zi 並齊°; veng'-zi 會°齊°;
tseen'-zi 整°齊°; — rank, dong
ping' 同品; on the — day,
tông' nyih 當日°; make the —
as the pattern, tsiao' yiang tso'
照樣做; have the — meaning,
tso' i'-s; i'-s siang-dong' 意思
相同

SAMPLE, yiang-ts' 樣子 (ih-go)

SANCTIFIED, to become dzing-dziu'

sing'-jün-go 成就聖善个°

SANCTIFY, to — a person, s'-teh

nying' dzing-sing' 使得人°成聖

SANCTION, to obtain his —, ts'ing

gyi'-go z' 請其个°示; t'ad'

gyi-go k'eo'-ing 討其个°口

音; to give one's —, cing 准;

yüing 允

SAND, sô 沙; sô-nyi' 沙泥; fine

—, hwe-sô' 灰沙; — bunk, or

bar, sô-t'æn' 沙灘; there is a

— storm, t'in' loh wông-sô' 天

落黃沙 - / - . de -

SANDALS, t'o'-a' 拖鞋°; straw
—, ts'ao'-a 草鞋° (a pair, ih-
sông, or ih-shông)

SANDAL-WOOD daen-hiang-moh'
檀香木

SANGUINARY disposition, sah'-sing
djong' 犀性重; — battle, (ground
filled with blood), hyüih' liu
mun di' 血流滿地

SANGUINE temperament, sing ho'-
nyih-go 心火熱。个°; sing'-li
ziang ho-dön' ka 心裡像火
團一°樣。

SANSKRIT, or SANSKRIT char-
acters, Væn-z' 梵字; — language,
Væn-yin' 梵言

SAP (of trees), jü-tsiang' 樹漿

SAPAN-WOOD, su-moh' 蘇木

SAPPHIRE, læn-pao'-zah 藍寶石;
en'-læn 暗藍

SARCASM, tsin-k'eh'-go shih-wô'
尖刻个°說話; shih-wô ziang
tao' ka 說話像刀

SASH, iao-ta' 腰帶°; an ornamental
belt, 'en-kying' 汗巾 (ih-
diao)

SASH, window ts'ông 脾; raise the
—, ts'ông, zöng'-leh gyi 好上。
了°窗; put down the —, ts'ông'
ô-loh' 好°下°了°窗

SATELLITE, vu'-ang-sing'-go siao'-
sing 附行。星个°小星; the
moon is the earth's —, yüih-liang'
z vu di-gyiu'-go siao'-sing 月
亮是附地球个°小星

SATIATE, to eat to the full, ky'üoh'

- pao 吃° 飽; *to eat to loathing*, ky'üoh in' 吃° 厥
- SATIN, dön-ts' 細子; *superior* —, kong'-dön 貢綵; *inferior* —, ling-ts' 綾子
- SATIRICAL, *to give a — name*, c'ü ts'ih'-s'ao 取綽° 號
- SATIRIZE, *to kyi ts'* 譏刺
- SATISFACTION, *to one's —*, jü-sing'-ziang-i' 如心像意; *to make — to one*, be-li' 賠禮; pu'-pao gyi 補報其; be-wæn' gyi 賠還其; be-pu' gyi 賠補其
- SATISFIED, sing mun'-tsoh 心滿足; i-sing' mun-tsoh' 依心滿足; *contented*, cü-tsoh' 知足; tsoh'-sing 足心; sing-tsoh' 心足
- SATISFY, *will—man's heart*, neng'-keo mun'-tsoh nying'-go sing' 能彀滿足人° 个° 心 or 能慊人° 心
- SATISFYING, (as certain kinds of food), næ-kyi' 耐饑
- SATURATE, *to seng'-t'eo 沁* 透
- SATURATED, sih'-t'eo-de 濕透了
- SATURDAY, li-pa-loh' 禮拜六; tsin-li-ts'ih' 瞻禮七
- SATURN, t'ü'-sing 土星
- SAUCE, pungent lah-tsiang' 辣醬; sweet —, din lu' 甜滷; soy, tsiang'-yiu 醬油
- SAUCE-PAN, kwun 罐; earthen —, ngö'-kwun 瓦罐; ing'-teo-kwun 煙斗罐
- SAUCER, tea dzô-beng'-ts 茶盃
- 子; *boat shaped* —, dzô-jün' 茶船
- SAUCY, c'ih'-yin-vn-zöng'-go 出言無狀个。
- SAUNTER, *to stroll idly about*, tong-tseo'-si-tseo' 東走西走; tong-dang'-si-dang' 東宕西宕
- SAUSAGE meat, tsæn - wu'-liaonyüoh' 作° 膾° 个° 肉°
- SAUSAGES (flat), nyüoh-ping' 肉餅; round —, nyüoh-yün' 肉圓
- SAVAGE, cruel, hyüong-oh' 兇惡
- SAVAGES, yia'-nying 野人。
- SAVE, *to kyiù 救*; — *out of trouble*, kyiù-næn' 救難; — *the soul*, kyiù weh-ling' 救魂靈; — *from imminent danger*, kyiù-jümme'-ts-kyib' 救燃眉之急; — *from death*, dzong-si' li-hyang' kyiù'-c'ih-læ 從死° 裡救出來; — *trouble*, sang z' 省事; — *time*, sang kong-fu' 省工夫; — *money (but not put it by)*, sang dong-din' 省銅錢
- SAVING, frugal, kyin'-sang 簡省; gyin'-sang 儉省
- SAVIOR, SAVIOUR, Kyiu'-cü 救主; Kyiu'-shüü-cü' 救世主
- SAVORY, yiu ts-mi' 有滋味; yiu mi-dao' 有味° 道
- SAW, ken 鋸° (ih-pô)
- SAW, *to ka 鋸*; — *firewood*, ka za-bæn' 鋸柴爿; *did see*, k'en'-kyin-ko 看見過; k'en'-kyin-ko'-de 看見過了
- SAW-DUST, ken'-sih 鋸屑

SAY, *to kōng 講°; wō 話; what do you — ?* *ng dza wō' ni 你°怎°話 呢 ?* *ng dza kōng'-fah ni 你°怎°講°法 呢 ? I was just saying,* *ngō dzæ-s' læ-tih wō' 我纔始話 ; can you — so ?* *z-ka' hao wō' feh 如°此°好話 否°, or 可°說°否° ; can — it, hao' wō-go 可°話 个° ; k'o-yi wō' 可以話 ; — a word to him, teng gyi wō' ih-kyü' 與其話一句 ; teh gyi kōng' ih-sing' 對°其講°一聲 ; — it again, tsæ' wō 再話 ; cannot — it, cannot pronounce, or must not — it, kōng'-feh-eh'-go 講°弗出个° ; people — so, nyiñg-kō' z-ka wō' 人°家°如此話 ; you don't — so, or who says so ? jū wō' 誰°話 ; nothing to — , m̄-kao' hao wō' 沒°有°好話 ; m̄-kao' hao kōng' 沒°有°好講。*

SAYING, *common dzōng - yin'* 常言 ; *dzōng-yin'-dao* 常言道 ; *old — , lao'-wō* 老°話° ; *kwu'-wō* 古話 (ih-kyü)

SCAB, *in 麽 ; to form a — , kyih in'* 結麽 ; *vaccine — , ngeo-deo-in* 牛°痘麽

SCABBARD, *t'ao 套 ; k'oh'-ts* 壳子 ; *for a sword, pao'-kyin-k'oh'-ts* 寶劍壳子

SCAFFOLDING, *ing-kō'* 鷹架° ; *kō'-ts* 架°子 ; *to put up a — , tah kō'-ts* 搭架°子

SCALD, *t'ōng'-sōng 燙傷*

SCALD, *to t'ōng 燙 ; * — to a blister*, *t'ōng ky'i-p'ao' 燙起泡*

* The colloquial is the same for burning by fire, or scalding by hot water, but the characters are different.

SCALE, *fish — , ng-ling'* 魚鱗 (ih-bæn)

SCALE, SCALES, *balance, t'in-bing'* 天平 (ih-kō) ; *the dish of a balance, teng'-bun'* 戢盤 ; *a balance with one — , teng'-ts* 戢子 ; *ditto (for weighing very small things), li-teng'* 厓戥

SCALE, *to — city walls, bō zing'* 爬城° ; *zōng zing'*, or *zōng dzing'* 上城°

SCALE, *to — off, p'in' tang p'in' k'oh'-ky'i* 片片颺起

SCALP, *deo-bi'* 頭皮

SCANDAL, *to talk c'ih nyiñg-kō'-go ts'iu'* 出人°家°个°醜

SCANDALOUS affair, *ts'iu'-z* 醜事 ; — affairs in the women's apartment, *kwe' cong ts'iu' z* 閨中醜事 (cong or tsong)

SCANT, *feh-keo'* 弗穀 ; *ts'ō'-tin* 差點 ; *ky'in'-ih-ngæn* 欠一點°

SCAR, *pō 疤* ; *blemish, pæn-pō'* 瘢疤 (ih-go)

SCARCE, *ky'üih'-siao* 缺少 ; *difficult to procure, næn-teh'* 難得 ; *this year cherries are — , kying-nyin' ang-dao'* *ky'üih'-siao* 今年櫻°桃缺少

SCARCELY enough, *kyih'-pah* 急迫 ; *ditto, but will make it do,*

ün-pang'; — (but just) obtained, ts'ó ih-ngaen' feh teh'-djoh 差一 點°勿得着°	SCEPTRE, the golden — , kying kwe' 金圭 (Esther 5: 2).
SCARCITY, year of — , siao'-nyin 小年; ditto (a small crop, two parts instead of ten), nyi-feng' nyin-se' 二°分年歲	SCHEME, kyi'-ts'ah 計策; kyi- meo' 計謀; kyi'-kao 計較; the last two usually have a bad sense; to devise a — , tang'-sön kyi-meo' 打算計謀; to carry out a — , yüong kyi' 用計
SCARE, to — him, hah' gyi ih-deo' 嚇其一嚇°	SCHISM in the church, kyiao'-we feng-lih'-k'æ 教會分離°開
SCARE, a great — about nothing, da-kying'-siao-kwæ' 大驚小怪	SCHOLAR, pupil, 'oh-sang-ts' 學 生°子; very small — , mong- dong' 蒙童; educated man, doh- shü-nying' 讀書人°; z'-ts 士 子; accomplished — , poh'-lao 博士°; the class of scholars, jü- kyiao' 儒教
SCARED, he — me, gyi' long ngó' kyih'-ih-hoh' 其弄我吃°一 霍; — to death, hah'-sah-de 嘱 殺了°	SCHOLARSHIP, good hao nen-dzæ' 好內才; hao du'-dzæ 好肚 才; poor in — , bah du'-bi 白 腹°; ts'ao'-pao 草包
SCARE-CROW, straw man, ts'ao- kao-nying' 草絞人°	SCHOOL, shü-vông' 書房; shü- kwun' 書館 (ih-kwun); — room, shü-vông-kæn' 書房間°; 'oh-döng' 學°堂; to teach a — (or one person), zo shü-vông' 坐 書房; zo kwun' 坐館; to go to —, or to enter — , zöng 'oh' 上 學°; to open a — , k'æ kwunn' 開 館; k'æ shü-vông' 開書房; boy's —, nen shü-vông' 男書房; family — , ts'ing'-kwun shü- vông' 供°餚°書房; girl's — , nyü' shü-vông 女書房; public (charity) — , nyi-'oh' 義學°; — of little boys, mong-kwun' 蒙
SCARLET, do'-ong' 大°紅; — paint, cü'-ong' ts'ih 朱紅漆	
SCATTER, to sän'-k'æ 散開; sän'-löö 散亂; tsah'-k'æ 撒°開; — seed, tsah iang-ts' 撒°秧子	
SCATTERED about (in every direc- tion), tong-si' löö-gwæn' 東西 亂攢; in disorder (at sixes and sevens), wang-ts'ih'-jü-pah' 橫° 七堅八	
SCAVENGER, bô-lah-sah'-go 爬 垃°圾°个°; wun-bi'-go (in Shanghai, leh-sah'-fu 垃圾夫)	
SCENERY, fine hao kying'-cü 好 景致	
SCENT, hyiang 香; hyiang-kyi' 香氣; the dog follows the — , keo' i lu' hyüong ky'i-mi 狗依 路嗅°氣味°	

館; — of boys who study Chinese classics, kying-kwun' 經館; — teacher, or master, kao' shù sin'-sang 教°書先生°; — mistress, nyü' sin-sang' 女先生°; — fellow, dong shü-vöng' 'oh-sang'-ts 同書房學°生子°; — friend, dong-ts'öng' beng-yiu' 同窻朋友; to board at the —, kyi'-zih ü shü-vöng' 寄膳°於房書

SCIENCE, 'oh-veng' 學°問; yüoh 學 (veng); natural —, keh-veh'-go 'oh-veng' 格物學°; — of numbers, sön'-yüoh 算學; — of Astronomy, T'in-veng' 天文; Sing-yüoh' 星學; — of medicine, I-yüoh' 醫學

SCISSORS, tsin'-tao 剪刀 (ih-pô); — grinder, mo-tsin'-tao-go 磨剪刀个°

SCOFF, to — at, tsao-siao' 嘲笑; vu-siao' 侮笑

SCOLD, to wô 話; mao-iü' 埋°怨; — in loud tones, heng 哄; — with abuse, zoh-mô' 辱罵; your mother will —, a'-ㄞ iao wô'-go 阿°娘°要話个°

SCOLDING, don't mind a —, wô, feh-ts'æ'-go 話弗睬个°; zoh, feh-p'ô'-go 辱弗怕个°; — woman, dziang-zih'-vu 長舌婦

SCOOP for bailing water, biao瓢; zoh 匀° (ih-tsah); ao'-teo 拗斗 (ih-go); to — up water (if much), dao-shü'-c'ih' 掏水°出; iao'-

shü'-c'ih' 掏水°出; ditto (if little), kwah-shü'-c'ih' 括水°出
SCOPE, general da-i' 大意; tsong-i 總意

SCORCH, to — (as food), tsiao 焦; — in ironing, t'öng'-tsiao 湿焦; — in frying, t'ab'-tsiao 爛°焦; — at the fire, hong-tsiao' 烘焦; koh'-tsiao 摑 焦; tsih'-tsiao 炙 焦

SCORN, to miao'-z 蔑視; k'en'-feh-ky'i 看弗起; ky'ing-hweh' 輕忽; look upon with —, k'en'-feh-zöng-ngæu' 看弗上眼°

SCORPION, hyih'-ts 蠍子 (ih-tsah)

SCOUNDREL, ㄞ-keng'-kyiah-go 無°根脚个°; a low unprincipled fellow, oh'-kweng 惡棍; kwöng-kweng' 光棍; di-kweng' 地棍

SCOUR, to ts'ah 擦; mo 摩; — it bright, ts'ah' gyi liang' 擦其亮

SCOURGE, pin-ts' 鞭子 (ib-keng); to —, yüong pin-ts' tang' 用鞭子打

SCOUT, t'en'-ts 探子; to act as —, tso t'en'-ts 做探子; t'en'-t'ing 探聽; to sneer at, kyi-siao' 譏笑

SCOWL, to zeo mi-deo' 紋眉°頭; — at him, dziao' gyi zeo ㄞi'-deo' 朝其皺°眉°頭

SCRAMBLE, to — up, bô-zöng'-ky'i 爬上去; wah-zöng'-ky'i 挖上去°; — for (things), ta'-ts'iang-ta-deh' 亂°搶亂°奪

SCRAP, or SCRAPS, siao'-kw'e 小塊; se'-kw'e 碎塊; se'-deo-se-

- nao' 碎頭碎腦; *pork* —, cü-yiu-tsö' 豬油渣
- SCRATCH, *to* kwah 刮; — *by rubbing*, ts'ah 擦; — *it clean*, kwah' gyi ken-zing' 刮其乾淨; — *the skin off*, bi ts'ah'-ky'i 皮擦起; — *potatoes*, bao faen-jü' bi 刨山芋皮
- SCRATCH, *a* ih-da 'eng' 一塊痕 ih-da ky'i.
- SCRATCH, *to* tsao 搔; — (as a dog), da
- SCRAWL, *to* sia'-leh hwô-liu'-dzô' ka 寫得。花柳蛇。一。般。
- SCREAM, *to* wæ, si-ih-sing' 叻喊。一聲; *to call loudly*, do-sing'-haen'-kyiao 大聲喊叫
- SCREEN, bing 屏; bing-fong' 屏風; ing'-bing 映屏 (ih-sin); a folding —, we-bing' 圍屏 (ih-döng); split bamboo — (for doors or windows), coh'-lin 竹簾 (ih-tsiang); bead — (for ladies' apartments), cü-lin' 珠簾
- SCREEN, *to* — from, lah 撇; tsö-djü' 遮住; tsö-in' 遮掩; tsö-kæ' 遮蓋; — *from the sun*, tsö-djü' nyih-deo' 遮住日頭; — *a fault*, tsö-kæ' ts'ō'-c'ü 遮蓋錯處; — *the light*, liang-kwông' lah-djü' gyi 亮光蘭住其; — *from the light*, liang-kwông' tsö-ing' 亮光遮陰
- SCREW, jün-ting' 旋釘; lo-s-ting' 螺鈿釘 (ih-me); cork —, tsui'-tsöön-ts 酒鑽子 (ih-go); —
- driver, jün-joh' 旋鑿 (ih-pô)
- SCREW, *to* — in, jün-tsing'-ky'i 旋進去; — together, jün-long'-ky'i 旋攏去。
- SCRIBBLE, *to* lön-dö' 亂塗; lön-sia' 亂寫。
- SCRIPTURES, *the Holy* Sing'-kying 聖經; Sing'-shü 聖書
- SCROFULA le-lih' 瘰瘍
- SCROFULOUS swelling, lib-c'ün' 瘰串 (ih-go)
- SCROLL, *a written* ih-kyün shü' — 卷書; *ornamental* — (for hanging), ih-gyüoh wô' — 軸畫; *a pair of scrolls*, ih-fu te'-lin — 副對聯
- SCRUB, *to* ts'ah' 擦
- SCRUBBING-BRUSH ts'ah'di-pæn'-go shih'-tsiu 擦地板个刷篇
- SCRUPULOUS, exact and careful, tsing-si' 精細; over —, tsing-si' ko-deo' 精細過分; si'-si se'-se 細細碎碎; so'-so-se'-se 硃瑣碎碎; to-veng'-to-li' 多文多禮
- SCRUTINIZE, *to* ts'-si k'ao'-kyiu 仔細考究
- SCUFFLE, *to* siang-tang' 相打
- SCULL, (oar in the stern), lu 櫓 (ih-ts); — rope, lu'-ta 櫓帶; — pin, lu-cü' 櫓鈕; to —, yiao-lu' 搖櫓; — *to the right*, t'e 推; t'oh 托; — *to the left*, pæn 扳; sao 捏
- SCULPTOR who carves wood, or stone, tiao-k'eh'-s-vu 雕刻司務

SCUM, vu-ky'i-læ-go ao-tsaو' 浮
起來个° 壅糟, veo-nyi' 浮
泥

SCURF *on the head*, kw'u-k'oh-in'
膚° 瘢

SCUTTLE, *coal* me-t'æn' dong 煤
炭桶 (ih-tsah)

SEA, hæ 海; yang 洋; hæ'-yang
海洋; *bottom of the —*, hæ t'i'
海底

SEA-FIGHT, shü'-tsin 水° 戰

SEA-HORSE-TEETH hæ'-mō-ngô
海馬牙°

SEAL, hæ'-keo 海狗 (ih-tsah)

SEAL, *any private —*, du-shü' 圖
書 (ih-k'o); *officer's —*, ing
印; ing'-sing 印信; kwün-ing'
官印; *Imperial —*, nyüoh-si'
玉璽; *to affix a —*, tang ing'
打印; *the — character*, djün
veng' 篆文

SEAL, *to — a letter*, fong sing' 封
信; fong k'eo' 封口; *to break*
the —, ts'ah fong' 拆封; k'æ
fong' 開封; — *a door*, fong
meng' 封門; — *or close the*
ya-mun for the New Year, fong
ing' 封印; *to open the ya-mun*
—, k'æ ing' 開印

SEALING-WAX, ho'-ts'ih 火漆
SEAM (*in cloth*), vong-ts' 縫子 (ih-
da); — (*in wood, &c.*), vong-dao'
縫道; *the mark of the —*, vong-
u' 縫痕; *straight —*, dzih vong'
直縫; *felled —*, wōng-zin'-
kweh 黃鱔° 骨; *rip the —*,

vong-ts' ts'ah'-k'æ 縫子 拆開
SEA-MAN, shü'-siu 水° 手
SEA-PORT, hæ'-k'eo 海口
SEARCH, *to look for*, zing 尋; *to*
investigate, k'ao'-kyiu 考究;
tse-kyiu' 追究; — *through the*
house, oh' li-hiang' seo-kyin'
屋裡向搜檢; *examine*, dzō-
dzō'-k'en 查查看; — *one's*
heart, dzō-ts'ah' zi'-go sing' 查
察自° 个° 心; — *everywhere*,
koh'-tao-c'ü zing' 各到處尋;
seo zing' 搜尋

SEA-SHORE, hæ-pin-yin' 海邊沿

SEA-SICK, cü-löng'量°浪; yüing-
jün' 量船; *do you get —?* ng
we cü-löng' feh 你° 會量°浪
不° 會°? *I do become —*, ngô
iao yüing jün' 我要量船

SEASON, *in — (as fruit, &c.)*, gyih-
z' 及時; *came just in —*, 'eo-
feng'-eo-su lae'-de' 候分候數
來了°; *the four seasons*, s'-kyi
四季; s'-z 四時; *a dry —*, t'in
'en' 天旱; *very dry —*, t'in
da 'en' 天大旱

SEASON, *to p'e liao-li'* 配料理;
— *boards*, paen' lōng gyi' sao' 板
眼其燥

SEASONABLE weather, t'in-kyi',
teng z-ling' siang-te' 天氣與°
時令相對; — *rain*, gyih-z'
yü 及時雨; z yü' 時雨; ken
yü' 甘雨

SEASONING, liao-li' 料理 (*the*
Chinese implies more than the

English, as seasoning is usually restricted to salt and pepper); *wine as a —*, liao-tsiu' 料酒
 SEAT, zo'-u 坐處° (ih-go); zo'-we 坐位; — of a chair, ii'-ts min 椅子面; will — how many? kyi'-go nyung' hao zo' 幾个人。好坐? yiu to'-siao' zo-deo' 有多少坐頭? cannot — so many, zo'-feh-ko 坐弗過; there are no seats, zo'-u m'-teh 坐處。沒。有。
 SEATED, please be —, ts'ing zo' 請坐

SEA-WEED, hæ'-ts'aé 海菜; ts'-ts'aé 紫菜; dæ-diao' 苦條
 SECLUDED, p'ih'-zing 隱靜; quiet, iu-zing' 幽靜; zing'-ts'siao-ts'siao 靜悄悄

SECOND, the di-nyi' 第二°; in the — month, di-nyi' ko yüih'-li 第二°个°月裡; nyi-yüih'-li 二°月裡; — son, ts'-ts 次子; a — (of time), ih-miao' 一秒

SECOND-HAND clothing, ts'ah'-i 拆衣; — clothing-shop, ts'ah'-i tin 拆衣店; di-tsōng' 提庄; to buy — goods (lit. old), ma gyii-ho' 賣。舊貨

SECRET, mih 密; pi'-mih 秘密; kyi-mih' 機密; s 私; s'-ō 私下°; — deeds, s'-z' 私事; a —, siao'-ho z-t'i' 私°下°事體; siao'-ho shih-wō' 私°下°說話; — for making something, pi'-kyüih 秘訣; to let out a —, sih'-

leo kyi-kwæn' 淫漏機關; lu fong' 露風; he can keep a —, kyi-kwæn' gyi ve sih'-leo 機關其不。會°淫漏; to tell one a —, ngao ng'-tō 敵耳°朵 SECRETLY, s'-ō' 私下°; s ti'-ō 私底下°; en'-di-li 暗地裡; be-di'-li 背°地裡; to plot — s'-ō' yüong kyi-meo' 私下°用計謀

SECRETARY, private shü-kyi' 書記; — to a Mandarin, shü-kyi'-s-ya' 書記師爺; tsih-pil' s-ya' 執筆師爺

SECRETE, to dzōng-k'ōng' 藏园; —well, k'ōng'-leh mih-lah-kying' 因得°密緊

SECRECTIONS, (of animals, or plants), tsing-yih' 津液

SECT, kyiao 教; kyiao'-meng 教門; to found a new —, sing lih' ih-go kyiao' 新立一个°教 SECTION (of a book), ih-tsōng' 一章; ih-p'in' 一篇; —(of a treaty), diao-kw'un' 條款 (ih-diao)

SECULAR, shü'-kæn-zōng'-go 世間°上个°; — affairs, shü'-z 世事; shü'-vu 世務; — newspapers, shü'-dzoh sing-pao' 世俗新報

SECURE, weng'-tōng 穩當; t'o'-tōng 妥當

SECURE, to make fast, tso'-leh lao-k'ao' 做得°牢靠; to insure, pao 保

SECURELY, to dwell —, deng'-leh weng'-tōng-go 停°得°穩當°个

SECURITY, *to become — for another*, tso-pao' 做保; *one who becomes —*, pao'-nying 保人°; — (*evidence of debt, &c.*), bing-kyü' 憑據

SEDAN, gyiao-ts' 轎子 (ih-ting); *mountain —*, teo-gyiao' 兜轎; *ditto (very rude)*, bô-sæn-hwu' 爬山虎; *bride's —*, hwô-gyiao' 花轎; ts'æ'-gyiao 彩轎; *Imperial —*, lön-kö' 鐾駕°; *to ride in a —*, zo gyiao' 坐轎; *I came in a —*, ngô' zo gyiao' kæ'-go 我坐轎來个°; *to lift a —*, gyiao-ts' sing-kyü'-læ 轎子陞起來; *to set down a —*, gyiao-ts' fōng'-loh 轎子放落; — *poles*, gyiao-köng' 轎杠; (*a pair of ditto, ih-fu*), — *bearer*, gyiao-fu' 轎夫

SEDATE, tön-tsōng' 端莊; z-z'-dzæ-dzæ 自自在在

SEDENTARY, zo'-kong to 坐工多

SEDIMENT, kyiah 脚; ting'-loh-go kyiah' 定落个脚

SEDITIONOUS, we-tsoh-lön'-go 會作亂个

SEDUCE, *to* ying'-yiu 引誘; t'eo 偷

SEDULOUS, gying-kying' 勤謹; *never idle*, feh-teh-k'ong' 弗得空

SEE, *to* k'en 看; k'en'-kyin 看見; *let him —*, peh gyi-k'en 倘其看; — *another making a mistake, or getting into trouble and not*

tell him, k'en-ts'ing-beng 冷°看; *easy to — through*, ih-moh liaojün 一目了然); — *through*, k'en'-t'eo 看透; *ditto, (as a deception)*, k'en'-p'o 看破; — *after, or to*, k'en'-sin 看守; *sees quickly what ought to be done*, ngæn'-deo weh-loh' 眼°頭活絡; *I have come to — you*, ngô' læ k'en' ng 我來看你; læ mōng-mōng' ng 來望°望°你°; — (*one) off*, song-'ang' 送行; song dong-sing' 送動身

SEEN, *cannot be —*, k'en'-feh-kyin'-go 看弗見个°; *have not — for a long time*, dziang-kyiu' feh-kyin' 長久弗見; kyi'-we 久違; *nothing to be —*, m̄-kaō' k'en'-deo 沒°有°看頭

SEED, cong 種; ts 子; iang-ts' 秧子; — *or planting time*, hao cong'-go z'-t'eo 好種个°時候; *the stony — of fruit*, weh 核; *the inner kernel of ditto*, jing 仁; *save for —*, liu tso cong' 留做種; *gather a little — for me*, siu' ih-tin ts' peh ngô 收一點子給我; *to plant —*, 'o cong' 下°種; cong 種; cong'-tsoh 種作; *descendants*, ts'-seng 子孫

SEEDSMAN, ma-cong'-go 賣°種個°; *seller of vegetable seed*, mats'æ'-ts-go 賣°菜子個°

SEEING THAT, kyi'-jün 既然; kyi'-kying 既經

SEEK, *to zing* 尋°; — *and find*,
zing-djoh' 尋°着°; — *gain*, *tang'-mo* 打募 銅錢°; —
favor (*by gifts, or doing what*
one need not do), *t'ao-hao'* 討好;
 — (*or pray for*) *happiness*,
gyiu foh' 求福; — *employment*,
zing deo-lu' 尋°頭路; *zing*
'ōng-nyil' 尋°行業

SEEMS, *oh'-ziang* 阿°像; *hao'-ziang* 好像; *z'-wu* 似乎; *this* — *the larger*, *keh'-go oh'-ziang*
do-tin' 這°个°阿°像大°點;
it — *to me*, *ngô' kyüoh-teh ziang'* 我覺得像; *dziu ngô k'en-læ*
 就我看來; — *unwilling*, *oh'-ziang feh dzing'-nyün* 阿°像弗
 情願

SEIZE, *to k'ô* 拿°; *gying* 擄°; 'oh
 獲

SEIZED, *already yi'-kying* k'ô'-
djoh-de 已經拿°着°了°

SELDOM, *hyi-vong'* 稀逢; *feh-da'-li* 弗常°; *m-kyil'-tsao* 無°
 幾遭; — *comes*, *hyi-vong' læ-go* 稀逢來个°; *feh-da'-li læ-go* 弗
 常°來个°; *happens very* —,
ts'in-tsiao'-gyi-vong' 千朝奇逢

SELECT, *to kæn* 擇°; *shün* 選;
t'iao 挑; *t'iao'-shün* 挑選;
kæn'-shün 擇°選; *kæn'-dzeh*
 擇擇; — *a day*, *ding nyih-ts'*
 定日°子; — *a lucky day*, *kæn*
nyih-ts' 擇°日°子; *to divide*
off, and — materials, *c'ü liao-tsoh'*
 取料作

SELF, *zi* 自°; *ts'ing-sing'* 親身;
he went him —, *gyi zi' ky'i-de*
 其自°去°了°; *examine one's*
 —, *zi' dzô-ts'ah zi'* 自°查察
 自°; — *respect*, *zi-djong'* 自重;
has ditto, *yiü ts'-ky'i* 有志氣;
yiü ts'-hyiang 有志向; *tsang-fong'*
ngao'-ky'i 爭°風傲氣;
 — *conceit*, *zi-tseng'-zi-do'* 自°尊
 自°大°; *zi-tseng'-zi-djong'* 自°
 尊自°重; — *to lower one's* — (as
 by doing something wrong), *zi-ky'ing'-zi-zin'* 自°輕自°賤°;
reproach one's —, *zi tsah'-vah*
zi' 自°責罰自°; — *existent*,
z-jün'-r-jün-yin'-go 自然而然
 有个°; — *willed*, *zi-lib'-ih-koh'-go*
 自°立一國个°; *zi-ib'-go*
cü'-i 自°一个°主意

SELFISH, *t'en-s'* 貪私; — (*i. e. first*
 helps himself and then divides),
iao'-leh ih-un bing-feng' 昵得°
 一碗平分; *takes care of him-*
self not of others, *tsih'-kwu zi'*
feh-kwu' nying-kô' 只顧自°
 弗顧人°; *not* —, *feh t'en-s'-go* 弗貪私个°; *m s-sing'*
 無°私心

SELL, *to ma* 賣°; *ma-diao'* 賣°了°;
siao-t'eh' 銷脫; *fah'-ma*
 發賣°; — *at auction*, *ma kyiao'-ho* 賣°叫貨; — *by the catty*,
leng kying' *ma* 論觔賣°; —
by the single one, *leng ko'-deo ma*
 論個數°賣°

SEMI-CIRCLE, *pun'-kyün* 半圓

SEMINARY, (college), do shü-yün' 大書院; *Theological* —, Sing'-

Kying shü-yün' 聖經書院

SEND, to ts'a 差; tang'-fah 打發; — a letter, ta' ih-fong sing' 帶

一封信; — ditto by a friend, t'oh beng-yiu' ta 托朋友帶;

— back, t'e'-wæn 退還; — to my house, song' tao ngô oh'-li-

ky'i 送到我家。裏去; — troops, ky'i ping' 起兵; — him word (by some one), ts'a

nying' t'ong-cü' gyi 差人。通知其; — for him, ts'a nying'

ky'i eo' gyi 差人。去。叫。他。

SENIOR, my — in age, nyin-kyi' pi ngô' do' 年紀比我大;

nyin-kyi' tsiang'-jü ngô 年紀長於我; — (by 30 or more years), tsiang'-pe 長輩; zin-pe' 前輩;

Mr. — Senior, T'a' sin-sang 太先生。

SENSE, meaning, i'-s 意思; talks

—, kōng'-leh yiu-dzing'-yiu-li' 講得。有情有理; no — of propriety, feh-sih' siang-t'i' 弗識

禮體; ditto (as in using other people's things, &c.), i'-læ-peh-

teng' 擅自; use your own good —, zi-dzæ'-jing-we' 事在人爲; having good —, ling-bin'-

go 靈便个; ts-tsuh' Hao' 知質好; kyin'-sih Hao' 見識好; no — of shame, m lin'-c'ü 無廉恥; the five senses, ng' kwun

五官

SENSELESS, meaningless, m i'-s 無

意思; no understanding, m ling-sing' 無靈性; stupid, ngæ-teng'-

teng 呆瞪瞪; ts-tsuh mol' 知質木

SENSIBLE to the eye, k'en'-leh-kyin'-go 看得見个; — to the touch,

moh'-leh-c'ih'-go 摸得出个; — person, t'ong dzing' dah-li'-go

nying 通情達理个人; — of favors, we ken eng' 會感恩

SENSUALIST, hao'-seh-go 好色个; seh-kyü' 色鬼; tsiu'-seh

ts-du' 酒色之徒。

SENSUALITY, seh'-yüöh 色慾

SENSITIVE (heart), sing nyün' 心

軟; — to others' woes, sing sang'-leh dz' 心生得慈

SENSITIVE-PLANT, p'o'-yiang-ts'ao' 怕癩草

SENTENCE, a ih-kyü' shih-wö' — 句說話

SENTENCE, to ding-en' 定案;

ding-ze' 定罪; p'un'-tön 判斷;

— him to death, ding gyi si'-ze 定其死罪

SENTIMENTS (of one's heart), sing-jih' 心術

SENTINEL, bōng-siu'-go 防守个; — going the rounds, jing-lo'-go

nying 巡邏个人。

SEPARATE, to divide, feng-k'æ' 分開; to — from (as friends, &c), li-k'æ' 離開; bih-k'æ' 別開;

— by placing something between, kah'-k'æ' 隔開; lah-k'æ' 拉開;

to — by a line (of ink), yüong moh'-sin kah'-k'æ 用墨線隔開; to — friends, gyiao'-k'æ beng-yiu' 離人°朋友; — (because of some difficulty), ts'ang-k'æ' 撐開; the time to —, lik'æ'-go z'-eo 離開个°時候
SEPARATE, a — one, ling-nga' ih'-go 另外°一个°

SEPARATELY, koh'-nying-kwun-zí' 各人°管自°; koh-kwun-koh' 各管各; liang-k'æ-dæ' 兩分°開°

SERENE, bing-en' 平安; — sky, t'in-ts'ing' 天青

SERGEANT, pō'-tsong 把總

SERIES of misfortunes, tsih'-lin-go 'o'-se 接連个°禍祟; lin-ky'in'-go 'o'-se 連牽个°禍祟; through a — of years, lih-nyin' 歷年

SERIOUS, sedate, tön-tsöng' 端莊; grave beyond one's years, siao'-nyin lao'-dzing 少年老成; important, kying'-kyih 緊急; — illness, bing djong' 痘重; bing' li'-æ' 痘利害; — consequences, djong'-deo kwæn-yi' 重頭關係

SERMON, kóng'-ka 講解°(ih-p'in)

SERPENT, dzô 蛇; (ih-kwang, ih-keng)

SERPENTINE path, bun-dzô lu' 盤蛇°路; yiang-dziang lu' 羊腸路
SERVANT yüong-nying' 傭人°; followers, keng-pæn' 跟班; nyi-ya' 二爺; ti'-ò-nying 底下°

人°; — who splits wood, and carries water, p'ih-za' t'iao-shü'-go 劈柴°挑水°个°; — boy, ah-siao' 阿小; siao-wæn' 小使°; — woman, a-ñ' 阿姆; ah-sao' 阿嫂

SERVE, to volh-z' 服事; stand and wait orders, z'-eo 侍候; —, or wait upon (as on a sick, or old person), tông-dzih' 當值; z'-dzih 侍值; — tea to guests, di dzô' peh nying-k'ah' 遞茶給°客°人°; — in a tray, pun 搬; — a warrant, 'ang ba' 行°牌°

SERVICEABLE, yiu yüong-dziang' 有用場; teh-yüong'-go 得用个°; — goods, meng-z'-ho 門市貨

SERVILE, pe-kong'-kyüih'-tsih 卑躬屈節; mö'-wöng kyin lu'-djü 蝴見鹵齧

SESAME, or SESAMUM (plant), ts-mö' 芝麻; — oil, mö-yin' 蘆油

SESSION of a church, döng-we' 堂會; to have a meeting of —, jü döng-we' 聚堂會; — of a trial before an officer, döng 堂; morning —, tsao'-döng 早堂

SET, a — of small boxes, ih-t'ao' 'eh-ts' 一套盒子; a — of five buttons, ih-fu nyiu'-ts 一副鉗子; a — of four or eight chairs, ih-döng ü'-ts 一堂椅°子; a — of men, ih-pæn nying' 一班人°; a — of books, ih-ts'ah shü' 一冊書

SET, *to — down*, fōng 放 ; en ; *to fix*, ding 定 ; *to establish*, shih'-lih 設立 ; — *about (doing)*, k'æ-siu' 開手 ; dong-siu' 動手 ; — *out on a journey*, dong-sing' 動身 ; *to inlay*, k'æn 嵌 ; k'æn'-siang 嵌鑲 ; — *fire to*, fōng ho' 放火 ; — *table*, pa coh'-teng 擺桌子° ; — *out (as plants)*, cong 種 ; *does not — well*, feh'-eh sing' 弗合身 ; — *the heart at rest*, fōng'-sing 放心 ; *the sun sets*, nyih-deo'-loh-sæn' 日°頭落山 ; — *a joint*, gao'-kwu yiao-tsing' 雞股落°樺° ; — *a watch*, piao' te-te-cing' 表對對準 ; piao' te'-te tsing' 表對對正

SETTEE, c'ing-teng' 春櫻 (ih-dziang)

SETTLE, *to determine*, ding-kwe' 定規 ; — *a price*, ding kō'-din 定價°錢° ; — *disturbances*, bing-löön' 平亂 ; bing-fæn' 平反 ; — *quarrels*, li-c'ü' z-t'i' 理處事體 ; — *a quarrel*, ka-ün' sih-kyih' 解°冤釋結 ; — *for*, ko'-kah 過割 ; *ditto with ready money*, yin ko'-kah 現過割 ; *to adjust accounts*, kyih-tsiang 揭賬 ; *ditto (by paying)*, kyih ts'ing' 揭清 ; — *(a fluid)*, ting'-loh 淀落 ; — *till clear*, ting'-gyi-ts'ing' 淀其清 ; — *(by hollowing down)*, t'en-loh' 囧落 ; — *(as a bird)*, ding-loh' 停落

SETTLED, (by talking), shih'-t'o'-de 說妥了° ; wun-kyih'-de 完結了° ; wô ding'-tōng-de 話定當了° ; *the affair is —*, z-ken' baen-t'o'-de 事幹辦妥了° ; *reckoned and —*, sön'-ky'i-hde 算訖了° ; — *(as a place for a person, goods &c.)*, dziah-cü'-hao-de 安°置好了° ; *wait till I am —*, teng ngô' en-teng'-hao-ts 待°我安頓好之

SEVEN, ts'ih 七 ; — *fold*, ts'ih'-be 七倍

SEVENTEEN, jih-ts'ih' 十七

SEVENTH, the di-ts'ih'-go 第七个° ; — *of the month*, ts'u-ts'ih' 初七 ; *the — day after a death*, deo-ts'ih' 頭七 ; *the 5th — after death*, (when the spirit of the deceased is supposed to visit the family), ng'-ts'ih 五°七 ; *the 7th — (when the seven weeks of mourning end)*, dön'-ts'ih 斷七

SEVENTY, ts'ih'-jih 七十

SEVERAL, hao-kyi' 好幾 ; dehma' 幾°許° ; — *times*, hao-kyi' tsao 好幾遭

SEVERALLY, ih-ih' — — ; ko'-ko 個個

SEVERE, li'-æ' 利害 ; djong 重 ; hyüong 凶 ; strict, nyin-kying' 嚴禁 ; — illness, bing li'-æ' 痘利害 ; — punishment, ying-val' djong' 刑罰重 ; have a — cold, djong' sōng-fong' 重傷風 ; — rules, kwe'-kyü nyin' 規矩嚴

SEW, *to vong* 縫; *vong-lin'* 縫縫; *can you — ? ng'* *we vong-lin'-feh*

你°會縫縫否°? — together,

or seam, vong'-ih-vong' 縫一縫

SEWING, (work), *tsing-ts'* sang-weh' 鍼黹生°活; *the style of — , tsing-ts'* 鍼黹; *good — , tsing-ts'* *hao* 鍼黹好

SEWING-MACHINE, *t'ih-tsing-zōng'* 鐵鍼床; (incorrectly called) *t'ih-zæ-vong'* 鐵裁縫

SEWING-WOMAN, *who sews by the wayside for any one, vong-gyüong'* 縫窮 (Shanghai and Su-chow).

SEWER, *drain, keo* 溝; *covered — , ing-keo'* 陰溝; *open — , yang-keo'* 陽溝 (ih-da)

SEXTANT, *liang-t'in ts'ah'* 量天尺

SEXTON, *chapel-keeper, kwun-li-pa-dōng'-nying* 管禮拜°堂人°; *cemetery-keeper, kwun-veng'-go* 管墳个°

SHABBY, *old and faded, gyiu-læn'-tsæn* 舊襪襪; *in-dza'-dza* 蕎; *læn-in'* 襪蕎; *worn, or ragged, yang'-de*; *yang-yi'-de* 破壞了°

SHABBILY, *to treat persons — , bob-dæ' nying-kō'* 薄待人°家; *daen'-boh dæ nying'* 淡薄待人°

SHACKLE, *to — the feet, so kyiah'-鎖脚*

SHACKLES *for the feet, kyiah'-k'ao* 脚拷; — *for the hands, siu'-k'ao* 手拷

SHAD, *z-ŋg'* 鮓魚 (ih-tsah)

SHADE *for a lamp, ing-kwōng'* 隱光; *teng-t'ao'* 燈套; *paper ditto, ts'-t'ao* 紙套; *glass ditto, po-li' tsao* 玻璃罩; *hang in the — (as a dress), lōng læ ing' di'-fōng* 眼在°陰地方

SHADE, *to tsô* 遮°; *tsô-in'* 遮°掩; *tsô-dju'* 遮°住; — *from wind, tsô fong'* 遮°風

SHADOW, *ing* 影

SHADOWY, *and fleeting, kying'-hwô-se'-yüih* 鏡花水月

SHADY place, *ing di'-fōng* 陰地方; *tsô-ing' di'-fōng* 遮°陰地方; — *and cool, ing'-liang* 陰涼

SHAGGY and curly dog, *s'-ts keo* 獅子狗

SHAKE, *to t'eo* 補; — *one's clothes, i-zōng' t'eo-ih'-t'eo* 衣裳褪一褪; — *a child, siao-nying' t'e-t'e'-nōng-nōng'* 小孩°推推攘攘; — *(as a house, windows, &c.), tsing'-tsing -dong* 怔怔動; *yiao-dong'* 搖動; — *(as an old man), fah-kying'* 發驚; *kying-kying'-dong* 驚驚動; — *(as inague), fah-gying'* 發懼; — *hands, siu la-leh ts'ing-ts'ing'* 手携°得°請請; — *(as from fear), gwah-gwah'-teo'* 掃掃抖

SHAKY, or uncertain, *weh-deh-shing* 活脫°桿

SHALL, *pih'-iao* 必要; *pil'-shü* 必須

SHALLOW, *ts'ín* 淺; *ts'ín-gying*

淺近; — *learning*, 'oh-veng'
ts'in' 學。問淺

SHAM, *to tsōng-kō'* 裝假°; kō'
hyi-deo tso-tang'-c'i-hi-lae' 假。意
做出來; *it is all* —, keh
tu z tsō'-i 這°都是詐意; tu z
tsō'-kyi 都是詐計

SHAME, wōng-k'ong' 惶恐; *sense*
of —, lin'-c'ü 廉恥; *no sense of*
—, feh-p'ō' wōng-k'ong 弗怕
惶恐; ㄉ-lin'-c'ü 無。廉恥;

feh iao min-moh' 弗要面目

SHAMEFUL, wōng - k'ong'-go 惶
恐个。

SHAMEFULLY, *to treat* —, ling-
joh 凌辱; tsao-t'ah' 蹤蹋

SHAMELESS, ㄉ-lin'-c'ü 無。廉恥;
ㄉ-ō-lin' 無。丫臉; *thick skinned*,
min-bi 'eo' 面皮厚; 'eo'-bi ō'-
lin 厚皮丫臉

SHANK-BONE, kyiah'-li ding'-
kweh 脚裡胫骨

SHAPE, ying 形; *round* —, yün-
ying'-go 圓形个°; *leaf* —,
jü-yih' ying'-go 樹葉形个°;
— or *pattern*, yang-shih' 樣式°;
what — ? soh-go ying'-go 甚
麼°形个°?

SHAPE, *to c'i-h-yiang'* 出像°; tso'-
c'i-h siang'-mao 做出相貌;
to mold, su'-c'i-h-lae 塑出來

SHAPELESS, ㄉ-siang'-mao 無。相
貌; *ill-formed*, ㄉ- yiang'-væn
無。樣範

SHARE, *a ih feng'* 一 分; ih kwu'
一股; *how many shares?* tso

kyi-kwu' feng 做幾股分?
a — in the business, ih kwu'
sang-i' 一股生意; *to have a*
— in, yiu veng-ts' 有分子; yiu
kwu'-deo 有股頭

SHARE, *to tsiao'-kwu feng'* 照股
分; — *alike*, kyüing-feng' 均
分; *to — grief*, feng-iu' 分憂

SHARK, sō-ŋg' 鯊魚°; — *fins*, yüts'
魚翅; — *skin*, sō-ŋg' bi 鯊
魚°皮

SHARP, kw'a 快°; *very* —, fong-
li' 鋒利; *how — these scissors*
are, keh'-pō tsin'-tao dza fong-li'
這°把翦刀甚°鋒利; — *pointed*, tsin 尖;
tsin-li' 尖利, (*also sharp in looking after one's interests*); — *pointed scissors*, tsin'-tao-
deo kw'a' 剪刀頭快°; — *taste*,
lah'-go mi'-dao 辣个°味°道
SHARPEN, *to —* (*as knives, &c.*),
mo kw'a' 磨快°; — (*as a pencil*),
siah' tsin 削尖; — *the appetite*,
k'æ we' 開胃

SHARPER, kwa'-ts 拐°子; p'in'-
zeh 騙賊°

SHATTERED *to pieces*, k'ao'-leh
feng'-se 敲°得°粉碎; pah'-
meh-kaen'-se 百°末爛碎; —
constitution, ti'-ts tang'-loh-de
精°神°衰°弱°了°; ti'-ts kyih'-
loh-de 底子吃落了°

SHAVE, *to siah* 削; t'i 雞; —
off a little, siah'-tin-diao 削點
了°; — *the head*, t'i deo' 雞
頭; — *the beard*, t'i ngô-su' 雞

- 鬚°; —on becoming a priest, loh fah' 落髮
- SHAVINGS (of wood), moh-fí' 木梳; to make —, bao' moh-fí' 刨木梳; bao-hwó' 刨花
- SHAWL, p'i-i' 披衣
- SHE, gyi 其
- SHEAF, a small —, ih-shoh' 一束; ih-bo' 一縛; large —, ih-kw'eng' 一綑
- SHEAR, to — sheep, tsin yiang-mao' 剪羊毛
- SHEARS, tsin'-tao 剪刀; — for cutting metal, kah'-tsin 夾°剪
- SHEATH, k'oh 壳; t'ao 套; — for a knife, tao-k'oh' 刀壳 (ih-go); — for a fan, sin'-dæ 扇袋 (ih-tsah)
- SHEATHE the sword, kyin, t'aotsing k'oh'-li 劍套進壳裡
- SHED, bang 棚; bong 蓬; ts'iang 廂; — of pine branches, song-mao' bang 松毛棚; a cool shelter, liang bang' 凉棚; straw —, or lodge, ts'aó-ts'iang 草廂; to make a —, tah bang' 搭棚
- SHED, to — tears, c'ih-ngæn'-li 出眼°淚; c'ih ngæn-li'-shü 出眼°淚水°; ngæn'-li beh-c'ih' 眼°淚流出; — (as skin), t'eng-diao 褪了°; the snake sheds its skin, dzó' t'eng k'oh 蛇蛻; — teeth, and get new ones, wun ngô-ts' 換牙°齒; — blood, liu hyüih' 流血
- SHEEP, yang 羊; wu-yiang' 胡羊; (ih-tsah)
- SHEEP-FOLD, yang-gyin' 羊檻
- SHEET, bi-tæn' 被單; (ih-diao, ih-keng); —, (or cover for a quilt used by Chinese when travelling), bi-t'i' 被替; a — of paper, ih-tsiang ts' 一張紙; a — of iron, ih-p'in t'ih' 一片鐵
- SHELF, koh'-pæn 摆板 (ih-kw'e); two, three, or four shelves, sæn-koh-lóng' 三角°架°子°; the third —, (counting from the top downward as Chinese do), di-sæn'-kah 第三格
- SHELL, k'oh 壳; a spiral —, slo'-k'oh 螺螺壳; egg —, dæn k'oh' 蛋壳
- SHELL, to — (as peas, eggs, &c.) poh-k'oh' 剝壳
- SHELTER from rain, to yü' di-föng 驚雨地方; — from wind, bi fong' di'-föng 避風地方; o fong' di'-föng 矮風地方; no —, ñ tsô-lah'-go 無遮攔个°
- SHELTER, to tsô-lah' 遮攔°
- SHEPHERD, k'en-yiang'-go nying 看羊个°人°; yang-moh' 羊牧; styled, moh'-s' 牧師
- SHIELD, rattan deng-ba' 篦牌°; skin —, bi-ba' 皮牌° (ih-min)
- SHIELD, to — from wind, tóng-djü fong' 擋住風
- SHIFT, to — about (as wind), cün hyiang' 轉向

SHIFTLESS person, mǎ-ky'i' mǎ-p'ah-go 無°氣無°魄个°; vu-yüong' vu-joh'-go 無榮無辱个°; mǎ-yüong'-nying 無°用人°

SHINE, *to* — (independently, as the sun, fire, &c.), fōng kwōng' 放光; — (by reflected light, as brass, mirrors, &c), fab-c'ih liang-kwōng' 發出亮光; — upon, tsiao'-djoh 照着°

SHINING, t'eo'-kwōng 透光; kwōng-liang' 光亮; liang-liang' 亮亮; dzang-liang, (sometimes used ironically).

SHIP, jün 船 (ih-tsah); merchant —, sōng-jün' 商船; k'ah'-jün 客船; — captain, lao'-da 老大; — master, jün-cü' 船主; *to build* a —, tang jün' 造°船; ting jün' 鉤船; *to knock a hole in* a —, jün' ngô-leo' 船研漏; — *broken apart*, jün' t'ah'-k'æ-de 船脫開了°; — *broken to pieces*, jün' sən-pən'-de 船散板了°

SHIP, *to* — goods, tsōng ho' 裝貨 SHIPBOARD, *on* læ-jün'-li 在°船裡; læ jün' zōng' 在°船上

SHIPWRECK, jün' tso'-diao-de 船做壞了°; — (by running on rocks), jün' ngô-tsiao'-de 船研礁了°; — (by being upset in a storm), jün' tao'-meh-de 船倒沒了°; jün foh'-meh-de 船覆沒了°

SHIP-YARD, jün-ts'iang' 船廠 SHIRT, pu'-sæn 布衫 (ih-gyin);

— with plaited bosom, kæn'-sæn 裳衫

SHIVER, *to* — with cold, tang 'entsin' 打寒顫

SHOCKED, se'-se-dong 碎碎動; mō-tseh'-tseh 麻噴噴; *too — to move*, hah'-leh su-ŋgæ'-ky'i 嘿得°酥呆起; ngæ'-ih-ŋgæ' 呆一呆; hah'-ŋgæ' 嘿呆

SHOCKING news, hyüong sing' 困信; — affair, (i. e. obscures the heavens); hweng-t'in' heh-di' z-ken 昏天黑地事幹; *ditto* (upsetting heaven and earth), t'in-pong' di-tao'-go z-ken 天崩°地裂°个°事幹

SHOE, 'a 鞋°; (one, ih-tsah; a pair, ih-song); straw —, bu-'a' 蒲鞋°; ts'ao'-a 草鞋°; fine ditto, (cool), liang-'a' 凉鞋°; *to put on* a —, c'ün-'a' 穿鞋°

SHOE-HORN, 'a-liu' 鞋鑷

SHOE-MAKER, 'a-s'-vu 鞋司務; bi-'a' s-vu 皮鞋°司務

SHOE-SOLE, 'a-ti' 鞋底

SHOE-STRING, 'a-ta' 鞋帶° (ih-keng); *your — is untied*, ng-go 'a-ta' sən'-de 你°个°鞋°帶°散了°

SHOOT, *to* — with bow and arrow, zih-ts'in' 射箭; — birds, zih tiao' 射鳥°; — with a gun, fōng ts'iang' 放鎗; *ditto birds*, tang-tiao' 打鳥°; — at a target, tang-pō'-ts 打靶子

SHOOTS, ngô 芽°; miao 苗; — for

planting, iang 秧; *bamboo* — , shing 箍

SHOP, tin 店 (ih-bæn); — *keeper*, tin'-cü 店主; lang'-z 東°人°; — *tender*, tin'-kwun 店夥°

SHORE, ngen 岸; *to go on* — , zōng ngen' 上岸; *on* — , længen-zōng' 在°岸上; *sea* — , hæ-pin-yin' 海邊沿

SHORT, tön 短; — *road* (or *cut across*), liao-lu' 謬路; liao-gying' lu 謬近路; — *of breath*, iao-kyi'-kying 氣緊; *a* — *time*, ih-zōng' 一息°; ih-hyih' 一歇; dzæn-z 暫時; feh dziang'-kyiu 弗長久; *the way* (of doing a thing), kyin'-bin 簡便; dzong-bin' 從便; gying'-bin 近便; — *life*, tön' ming 短命; *to have ditto*, ziü-shü' feh dziang' 壽歲° 弗長

SHORTEN, *to long* tön tin' 弄短點; — (*by sawing*), zih' ih-gyüüh loh' 截一段°落; — (*by cutting*), zæ tön' 裁短; — *by a few days*, kæn liang' nyih 減°兩日°

SHORT-COMING, feh-tao'-ts-cü 弗到之處; tön'-cü 短處

SHORT-SIGHTED, near-sighted, gying' z-ngæn 近視眼°; — *as to the future*, kyin'-sih tön' 見識短; siao-nying' kyin-sih' 小孩°見識; tön'-kyin 短見

SHOT, small sô-ts' 砂子; bullet, daen-ts' 彈子; small ditto, sô-dæn' 砂彈 (ih-k'o, ih-lih)

SHOULD *he*, (if he), ziah'-z gyi' 若是其; — *or not?* nyi' feh nyi' 宜弗宜?

SHOULDER, kyin-kah'-deo 肩胛頭 (ih-tsah); — *of mutton*, zin-te' yiang-nyüoh' 前°腿羊內; *thrown over the* — , kyin-deo' gwæn'-tih; even shoulders, (i.e. on a level, or of the same rank), bing kyin' 平肩

SHOUT, *to* wæ-wæ'-hyiang 吶吶響; da-sing'-hæn'-kyiao 大聲喊叫; wu-long' hyiang'-liang 喉嚨響亮

SHOVE *to* t'e 推; — *away*, t'e-kæ 推開

SHOVEL, ts'iao 鑿; ts'æn 鐘; large — , wô-ts'iao' 划鑿; gông-hyin' 鉄鑿°; coal — , ho'-hyin' 火掀; me-t'æn' ts'iao 煤炭鑿 (ih kwun)

SHOVEL, *to* ts'iao 鑿

SHOW, *false* pang t'i'-min 紗體面; *fond of* — , æ' hwô-hyin' 愛奢°華°; *making a — of not wanting*, (as money), tsöng-kyiang' 裝腔; *ditto of not being in want*, tsöng-p'öng' 裝腫; ostentatious — , ba-dziang' 排場; *making a — of being great*, pa-p'ing' 擺品; *a fine* — , pa'-shih kóng'-kyiu 擺設講究; — *of strength*, hyü-tsüang' sing-shü' 虛張聲勢

SHOW, *to disclose*, lu-c'ih'-læ 露出來; hyin'-c'ih-læ 顯出來;

— (it) *to me*, peh ngō k'en' 傅。我看; — *how to do*, di-peh' 提撥; *to point out*, ts'-tin 指點; — *great kindness to him*, 'eo' dzing dæ' gyi' 厚情待其

SHOWER, *a* ih-dziao yü'; *a little* —, ih-bong yü' 一蓬雨; *a heavy* —, ih-dzing yü' 一陣雨; — *from a passing cloud*, ko'-yüing-yü' 過雲雨

SHOWMAN, *travelling* tseo-kóng-wu'-go 走江°湖个°

SHOWY, SHOWILY, hyin 顯; *dressed* —, c'ün'-leh hyin' 穿得°顯; *ditto* (as a bad woman), hyin'-dô-dô.

SHREWD, hwæn-ky'iao' 僥巧; k'en'-fong s-jün' 看風駛船; — (*calculating, and underhanded person*, we wéh-tang'-go ny ing 會°挖打个°人°)

SHRIEK, *to* wæ si ih-sing 吶喊° 一聲; djoh-sing' si tæn'-ky'i 突°然°一°聲°

SHRILL sound, sing-hyiang' tsin' 聲響尖; — *voice*, wu-long pilh'-tsin 喉°嚨筆尖

SHRIMP, hô, or höñ 蝦° (ih-tsah); — *meat out of the shell*, hô-jing' 蝦°仁; *dried* —, hô-mi' 蝦°米°

SHRINE, (*whether ancestral, or otherwise*), dōng 堂; jing-dōng' 神堂; *idol* —, sing'-dōng' 聖堂; — *of a large idol*, nön'-koh 暖閣; — *of the god of wealth*, dzæ jing-dōng' 財神堂

SHRINK, *to* — *from*, t'e'-soh 退縮; soh'-dzoh 縮 倬°; p'ô 怕; *if he sees water, he shrinks from it*, gyi k'en'-kyin shū' ziu t'e'-soh'-de 其看見水°就退縮了°; — (*as fruit*), kyang-long'-ky'i 瘫攏去°; pih-long'-ky'i 瘫攏去°; ken-long'-ky'i 乾 攏去°; — (*as cloth*), geo-long'; soh'-long 縮攏; soh'-tön' 縮短

SHRIVELLED (*as fruit, &c*), pih-pih'-go-de 瘫瘍个°; pih-cü'-pih-tah' 瘫嘴臉°; *skin* —, bi' tseo'-long-de 皮皺攏了°

SHROFF, k'en'-nying-yiang' sin'-sang' 看銀洋先生°

SHROUD, *burial dress*, ziu-i' 壽衣; lang - i' 冷°衣 (disrespectful); Ningpo people wear seven, or at least five garments in the coffin, called, ts'ih'-z-i' 七事衣; ng'-z-i' 五°事衣

SHRUB, siao'-jü 小樹; dwarf tree, a'-jü 矮樹 (ih-cü)

SHRUG, *to* — *the shoulders*, song' kyin-kah' 聳肩胛

SHUDDER, *cause one to* —, seng'-ngao sah-nying' 汗°熬熬人°; song'-jün 悚然 (veng.)

SHUN, *to* bi-ko' 避過; to'-bi 躲避

SHUT, *to* kwæn 關; — *the door*, kwæn meng' 關門; — *up shop*, kwæn tin' 關店; zōng-ba-meng' 上排°門; — *him in*, kwæn-gyi-tsing 關其進; — *him out*,

kwæn-gyi-c'ih' 關 其 出；—
the eyes, ngæn'-tsing pi'-long 眼°
 晴閉攏；— *the mouth, cü'-pô pi'-ts 嘴 吧 閉 了°*；— *the book, shü' siu-long' 書 收 攏*；
 — *the door, and not bolt it, (i. e. to do things by halves), kwæn meng' feh-loh shün' 關 門 弗 落 門*

SHUTTER, *window ts'ong - meng' 脣 門*; k'æn'-meng 檻 門 (ih-siu)

SHUTTLE, *so 梭；to pass the —, c'ün so' 穿梭；days and months pass like a —, jih-yüih' jü-so'*

日 月 如 梭

SHY (as a girl), *iu'-siu 幽 差；unwilling to speak before others, or show what one has done, pa'-feh-c'ih'-go 擺° 弗 出 个°*

SICK, *slightly naen-ko' 難 過；feh sönge'-kw'a 弗 爽 快°；feh shih'-i 弗 適° 意；is —, yiu bing' 有 病；to become —, sang bing' 生° 病；— at the stomach, dæ-dæ'-dong；oh'-sing 欲° 嘔 ia mao' 要 吐°；— people, or person, bing nyiing' 病 人°；— of it, in'-sah-de 厥 煞 了°；the — day in ague, pæn-gyi' 症 候° 个° 班 期*

SICKLE lin-tao' 鑰 刀 (ih-pô)
 SICKLY person, *to'-bing'-go nyiing 多 病 个° 人°；ziang bing-mæn' ka 像 病 貍° 一° 樣° (slang).*
 SICKNESS, *bing 病；bing-tsing'*

病症；yiang 患；*prevalent —, tsing'-eo 痘 候；severe —, djong' bing 重 病；your honorable —, kwe' yiang 貴 患；my mean —, zin yiang' 賤 患*

SIDE, *pin 邊；the — of, bông-pin' 旁 邊；pin-yin' 邊 沿；the right —, jing-siu'-pin 順 手 邊；the left —, tsia'-siu-pin 左 手 邊；this —, döng' pin 這 邊；that —, keh' pin' 那° 邊；on the —, tseh'-go-de 側 个° 了°；tseh'-pin 側 邊；tseh'-leng 側 輪；place on the —, tang' tseh-föng' 打 側 放；only on one —, tæn' pin 單 邊；tæn pun'-pin 單 半 邊；the — (of the body), hyih 脊；pain in the right —, jing-siu'-pin hyih' t'ong 順 手 邊 脊 痛；to turn from — to —, fæn-læ' foh-ky'i 翻 來 覆 去°*

SIDEWAYS, SIDEWISE, *wang 橫；ts'ia 斜°；hwa 歪；crubs move (creep)—, ha' wang bô' 蟹 橫 爬；to roll — (as an animal), tang kweng' 打 賽*

SIEGE, *to lay — to a city, we-kw'eng' dzing-ts' 圍 困 城 子*

SIEVE, *sô'-s 紗 節；very fine —, kyün'-s 絹 節 (ih-min)；bamboo — for grain, s'-koh-dza' 篩 穀 篱*

SIFT, *to s 篩；— by throwing up, and blowing off chaff, yiang 揚；po 篓；po-yiang' 篓 揚；po-long' 播 弄*

SIGH, *to t'æn-ky'i* 嘆氣; *to heave a —, t'æn ih-k'eo ky'i* 嘆一口氣; *deep —, 'æn-sing' t'æn-ky'i* 咳聲嘆氣; — *from pity, t'æn'-sih* 嘆息

SIGHT, *in k'en'-leh - kyin-go* 看得。見个°; *pleasing to the —, hao'-k'en* 好看; *the first —, ts'u k'en'-kyin* 初看見; *bao'-z k'en'-kyin* 暴時看見; *deo ih-we' k'en'-kyin* 第°一回看見; *good (eye) —, ngæn'-lih hao'* 眼力好; *ngæn'-ho tsin'* 眼光°尖; *ngæn'-kwōng liang'* 眼光亮

SIGN, *kyi'-nying* 記°認; *kyi'-ao* 記號; *piao-deo'* 標頭; *to make a —, tso kyi'-nying* 做記認°; — *agreed upon, we-'ao'* 為號; *secret —, en'-ao* 暗號; *en'-nying* 暗認°; *shop —, tsiao-ba'* 招牌°; *z-'ao'* 字號; *twelve signs of the zodiac, jih-r'-kong* 十二宮; *good —, kyih'-ziao* 吉兆; *hao ts'æ'-deo* 好彩頭; *a bad —, hyüong-ziao'* 凶兆; *to make a —, or omen, coh-ts'eng'* 作識; *good ditto, hao' ts'eng'-z* 好識事; — *of the future tense, we* 會; *iao* 要; — *of the past tense, de*; *ko* 過; *hao'-de* 好了°; *liaو* 了; *hao'-liaو* 好了; *the — of the possessive, go* 个°; *man's, ny ing'-go* 人°个°

SIGN, *to — one's name, loh ming-z'* 緣名字; *loh kw'un'* 錄款;

ditto as evidence, c'ih-ming' 出名; *gyü-ming'* 具名; *tang' hwô-z'* 打花字; *tang' hwô-iah'* 打花押

SIGNAL, *we-'ao'* 為號; *to fire a gun as a —, fōng-p'ao'* 放礮為號; *to hoist a flag as a —, tang' gyi-'ao'* 打旗號; *ts'ó' gyi-'ao'* 扯旗號; *to raise a — of distress, ts'ó' t'ao-kyiu'-go gyi-'ao'* 扯討救个°旗號

SIGNIFICANT, *it is very — (of something else), gyi cong-ling' yiu' bih' dzing* 其中另有別情

SIGNIFICATION, *meaning, i'-s* 意思; *i'-nyi* 意義; *ka'-shih* 解說; — *of individual characters, z-nyi'* 字義

SIGNIFY, *what does it — ? yiu soh'-go i'-s* 有甚°麼°意思? *it signifies little, (or is of little consequence), m'-kao' kao'-kwæn* 沒有°交°關; *'ao-vu' ken-dzih'* 毫無干涉

SILENCE, *to keep —, feb k'æ' k'eo* 弗開口; — *one's own complaints, zi' ka zi'-go ün'* 自°解°自个°怨

SILENT, *no sound, m'-sing'-hyiang'* 無°聲響; *feh-sing' feh-hyiang'* 弗聲弗響; *meng-sing' feh hyiang'* 慢°聲弗響; *no words, meh-meh' vu-yin'* 默默無言; *pi'-k'eo vu-yin'* 閉口無言

SILENTLY, *hardships borne —, meh - ts'eh' - ts'eh-go* siao'-kw'u

暗[。]受[。]个[。]苦 ; to think — (as the Romanists do), meh-siang' 默想

SILK, raw s'絲; ditto from Wu-tsiu, Wu'-s 湖絲; native —, t'u'-s 土絲; wild raw —, yia'-zen s' 野蠶絲; woven —, dziu 緗; poorer ditto, kyün 絹; pongee, (from Shantung), fu'-dziu 府緗; kyin'-dziu 蘭緗; gray ditto, hwe-seh fu'-dziu 灰色府緗; buff ditto, (of the natural color), peng'-seh fu'-dziu 本色府緗; sewing —, s-sin' 絲線; i-sin' 衣線; floss —, sən'-sin 散線; — wadding, min-teo' 絲綿; — cocoon, kyin 蘭; — worm, zen 蠶; ditto in chrysalis, zen-ngo' 蠶蛾; — worm's eggs, zen-ts' 蠶子; to reel —, dziu-s' 抽絲
SILK-SHOP, (i. e. silk, and satin), dziu-dön' tin 緗緞店

SILK-WEAVER tsih'-kyi s-vu' 織機司務

SILK-WEAVING establishment, tsih'-kyi fōng 織機坊

SILL, door di-voh' 地柵; window —, k'en-deo 檻[。]頭

SILLY, m-lōng'-go; hen'-deo lin'-ky'i 憨頭臉氣; ziang m-lōng' ka; m-deo'-jü 無[。]頭緒

SILVER, nyng-ts' 銀子; — shop, nyng-leo' 銀樓; — (jewelry) shop, siu'-sih tin 首飾店; — (money) shop, nyng-'ao' 銀號 — (thread), nyng-sin' 銀線

SILVER-SMITH, siu'-sih s-vu' 首飾司務; nyng s-vu' 銀匠 SIMILAR, siang-ziang' 相像; hao-

ziang 好像; weh'-t'eh-ziang 活搃像; oh'-ziang 阿[。]像; fōng-feh 彷彿; ih-yiang' 一樣; this is — to that, keh'-go teng keh'-go siang-ziang'-go 這[。]個[。]與[。]那[。]個[。]相像個[。]; in a — manner, ih-yiang' tso'-fah 一樣做法
SIMMER, to boil slowly, mæn-mæn' ts' 慢慢煮[。]; — over a slow fire, iu-iu' ho' ts 幽幽火煮[。]; veng ho' ts 文火煮[。]

SIMPLE, easy to understand, kyin'-r yi ming' 簡而易明; — and honest, lao'-jih 老實; of one kind, doh-yiang' 獨樣; jing-z' 純是; — and plain, tsih'-p'oh 質樸; p'oh'-jih 樸實; su'-zing 素淨; — clothing, tsih'-p'oh-go i-zōng' 質樸個[。]衣裳[。]; — food, su'-zing-go ky'uoh'-zih 素淨個[。]吃[。]食; how — you are! ng hen-deo' nyng 你[。]憨頭人[。]!

SIMPLETON, hen-deo' 憨頭; ngæts' 呆子

SIMPLIFY, to make more easy, tso kyin'-bin-tin 做簡便點; — (to the understanding), tso kyin'-ming-tin 做簡明點

SIMPLY, merely, doh-doh' 獨獨; tæn-tsih' 單只

SIMULTANEOUS, tso'z-'eo' 一[。]樣[。]個[。]時候; dong z-'eo' 同時候

SIN, ze 罪; ze'-ko 罪過; ze'-ky'in 罪愆; ze'-nyih 罪孽; original —, peng' ze 本罪; nyün ze' 原罪; great —, do ze' 大罪; djong' ze 重罪; ze'-oh 罪惡; add — to —, ze'-zōng kō-ze' 罪上加°罪; to commit a — worthy of death, væn si'-ze 犯死°罪

SIN, to væn ze' 犯罪; — against God, teh'-ze Jing-ming' 得罪神明; — knowingly, and purposely, ming-cü' kwu-væn' 明知故犯

SINCE, kyi 既; kyi'-jün 既然; kyi'-kying 既經; — then, dzong-ts'-yi'-eo' 從此以後; — I was a child, dzong-siao' 從小; z'-siao 自小; — you are here, I will go, kyi' ng læ-tong' ngô kyi'-de 既你°在此°我去了°

SINCERE, dzing-jih' 誠實

SINCERITY, dzing-sing' 誠心

SINEWS, kying 筋 (ih-kwang); deer —, loh kying' 鹿筋

SING, to ts'ōng 唱; — without an instrument, ts'ing' ts'ōng' 清唱; — hymns, ts'ōng ts'en'-me-s 唱讚美詩

SINGE, to tsih'-tsiao 焦炙

SINGER, we-ts'ōng'-go nying 會唱个°人°

SINGLE, tæn 單; doh 獨; — thickness, tæn zeng' 單層; a — garment, tæn gyin' i-zōng' 單件衣裳; doh gyin' i-zōng' 獨

件衣裳°; a — flower (on a stem), doh tō' hwô 獨朵花; — flower (not double), tæn zeng' hwô-bæn' 單層花瓣

SINGLY, one by one, ih-tsah'ih-tsah' 一隻一隻; ih'-go ih'-go 一个一个; standing — and alone, doh ih'-go lih'-tong 獨一个°立在°此。

SING-SONG, read in a — tone (as the Chinese do), lóng'-lóng-dol' 朗朗讀; ditto indistinctly, nyi'-li-ngwu'-lu doh 啼°哦°之°聲。

SINGULAR, uncommon, fi-væn' 非凡; fi-dzōng' 非常; c'ih-cong' 出衆; —, or strange, c'ih-gyi' 出奇; — affair, c'ih-gyi'-go z-t'i' 出奇个°事體

SINK, to — (in water), dzing-loh'-ky'i 沉下°去°; — (in mire, &c), 'æn-loh'-ky'i 陷°下°去°; — and be lost, dzing-meh' 沉沒; — in the mud, 'æn-loh' nyi-du'-li 陷°下°泥塗裏

SINNER, ze'-nying 罪人°; væn-ze'-go nying 犯罪个°人°

SIP, to hwun 嘸; — and try, hwun'-hwun'-k'en 嘐喨看

SIR, respected —, (to a stranger), tseng kō' 尊駕°; (to an officer), lao'-yia 老爺; (to a young person in an officer's family), siao'-yia 少爺; siang'-kong 相公; (to a teacher), sin-sang' 先生°

SIRLOIN, li'-nyüoh 裡肉°

SISTER, elder ah-tsi' 阿姊; younger —, ah-me' 阿妹; ſe'- ſe' 妹妹; elder sister's husband, tsi'-fu' 姊夫; younger sister's husband, me-fu' 妹夫

SISTER's son, nga-sang' 外甥; — daughter, nga-sang-nön' 外甥女。

SISTERS, tsi'-me 姐妹

SISTER-IN-LAW, man's older brother's wife, hyüong-sao' 兄嫂; man's younger brother's wife, di'-sing-vu' 弟媳婦; a wife calls her husband's brothers' wives, dzoh-li' 姉娌; she calls her husband's older brother's wife, am' 阿姆, and the younger brother's wife, ah-sing' 阿嬸; her husband's older sister, kwu-mö' 姑媽; husband's younger sister, siao'-kwu 小姑

SIT, to zo 坐; — still, ding-ding' zo' 坐定; — a la Turque, bun-kyiah' zo 盤腳坐; bun-k'ong' zo' or bun-k'o' zo' 盤空坐; tang zo' 打坐; please —, ts'ing zo' 請坐; ts'ing zo-tæn'-loh 請坐下; — up straight, dzih-kyi' zo 直起坐; zo'-leh dzih' 坐得直; — up, and — still, pih-t'ing zo 筆挺坐; — at a feast, zo-zih' 坐席; — up all night, zo yia' 坐夜; — on a chair, zo ü'-ts 坐椅子; — on a bench, zo teng' 坐檯; — on eggs, bu dæn' 茄蛋

SITUATED on the North Bank, zo-loh Kōng-poh-ngen' 坐落江。北岸地方

SITUATION, yüih-döng' 穴堂; a well chosen —, yüih-döng' tin-leh hao' 穴堂點得好; — (of a house), dzeh-kyi' 宅基; position, di-we' 地位; — better than before, di-we', pi zin-deo' hao' 地位比前頭好; — or circumstances, kwöng-kying' 光景; what is his — now? yindzæ' gyi-go kwöng-kying' dza'-go 現在他°的光景怎°個?

SIX, loh 六; the — Boards, loh bu' 六部

SIXTEEN, jih-loh' 十六

SIXTH, di-loh' 第六

SIXTY, loh-jih' 六十; — years old, nyin-kyi' zöng loh-jih' 年紀到六十; — years make a cycle, loh-jih' nyin ih'-go kyiah-ts 六十年爲一甲子

SIZE, kw'un-do' 寬大; kw'eh'-do闊大; large —, do-dao' 大道; what —? dza-kwun'-do 怎麼大? dza kwun-kw'eh'-do 怎麼闊大? to-siao' do 多少大?

SIZE, to (prepare with glue water), zöng kao-shü' 上膠水。

SIZING, glue-water, kao-shü' 膠水; alum-water, ming-væn' shü' 明礬水。

SKATE, ice shoe, ping-'a' 氷鞋; (a fish), hwu-ng' 虎魚 (ih-kwang)

SKEIN of silk, ih-ts-sin' 一枝線；— of thread, ih-kao sin' 一絞線；— of linen thread, ih-siao sin' 一絹線

SKELETON, ih-fu kweh'-deo 一副骨頭；a human —, ih-fu nyung-kweh' 一副人°骨；*thin as a —*, kweh'-seo-jü-za' 骨瘦如柴°；lu-kying'-lu-kweh'-go 露筋露骨个°；*to prepare a — of a discourse*, ao kweh'-ts 拗骨子

SKETCH, kao'-ts 稿子；*to draw a —*, tang ih'-go kao'-ts 打一个°稿子

SKETCH, *to — with pen, or pencil*, miao 描；wô 畫；sia 寫°

SKILL, hao siu'-dön 好手段

SKILLED in, joh-sih' 熟識

SKILLFUL, yiu-hao' siu'-dön 有好手段；— hand, joh-siu' 熟手

SKIM, *to kah'-c'ih-læ 溢出来*；— cream, na'-yiu kah'-c'ih-læ 嫩油滿出来

SKIN, bi 皮；— (of a person only), bi-fu' 皮膚；squirrel —, hwe-c'ü'-bi 灰鼠皮；silver ditto, nyung-c'ü'-bi 銀鼠皮；rabbit —, t'u'-bi 兔皮；doe —, kyi'-bi 鹿皮；otter —, t'ah'-bi 獾皮；shü'-t'ah-bi 水°獺皮；marten —, 'oh-bi' 獾皮. See FUR.

SKIN, *to — with the hand*, poh-bi 剝皮；poh-diao' bi 剝了°皮；— rubbed off, bi ts'ao'-ky'i-de 皮擦°去°了°；bi ts'ao'-t'eh-de 皮擦°殘了°

SKIP, *to fah-t'iao' 發跳*；— for joy, hwun-hyi'-leh fah-t'iao' 歡喜得°發跳；— over, t'iao'-ko 跳過；— (a page), kah'-töng t'iao' ih-min 跳過°了°半°頁

SKIRT, gyüing 裙 (ih-diao)

SKULL, bony case of the brain, deo-ting'-kweh 頭頂骨；t'in-ding'-kweh 天庭骨；the brainless head, kw'u-lu'-deo 骷顱頭

SKY, t'in 天；clear —, ts'ing-t'in' 青天；blue —, laen-t'in' 藍天；dark or clouded —, ing-a' t'in 陰靄天

SKY-LIGHT, t'in-tsing' 天井；— (Chinese, of shell), t'in-tsing'-paen 天井板 or 天°窓

SLAB of stone, zah-pe' 石°碑；zah-pe-ba' 石°碑牌

SLACK (in doing), ts'u-sing' 粗心；not tight, kw'un 寬；den 潭；song 鬚；kw'un-den'-den 寬潭潭；kw'un-iah'-iah；den-den'-dong 潭潭°動；(these are also used of persons)；— water, bing shü' 平水°

SLACKEN, *to fong'-leh kw'un'-tin 放得°寬點*；— speed, kw'un-song'-tin 寬鬆點；mæn-tin' 慢點；mæn-fæn'-tin 慢泛點；kw'un'-tin 寬點；kw'un-wun'-tin 寬緩點

SLAKE, *to — thirst*, ts k'eh' 止渴；— lime, fong shü', diao hwe' 放水°調灰

SLAM, *to gwah*；bang - bang'

- hyiang 涝° 聲° 響°; *must not — the door, meng' m̄-nao gwah'*.
- SLANDER, *to kōng dzæn-yin' 講謗言; pōng'-hwe 謗譖*
- SLANDER, *to believe a —, t'ing dzæn-yin' 聽謗言*
- SLANDERER, *zeh-cü' 賊嘴*
- SLANG, *ts'u-ts'u'-go shih-wō' 粗个° 說話*
- SLANTING, *ts'ia 斜°; — to one side (as a boat), tseh'-go 側个°; —, will upset, iao tseh'-cün 要側轉; iao tseh'-fən 要側翻*
- SLAP *him, tang gyi' ih-kyi' 打其一記; — on the face, kwah'-ih-kwōng 捣一光; tang pō-cōng' 打巴掌 (cōng or tsōng); — on the mouth, tang teo-cü' 打兜嘴*
- SLATE, *nga-koh' feng'-pæn 外國粉板; native — for native ink, feng'-pæn 粉板; k'æn-pæn' 鉛板 (ih-min)*
- SLATE-PENCIL, *zah-pil' 石筆 (ih-ts).*
- SLATS *running lengthwise, dzih tōng' 直檔; — running crosswise, wang tōng' 橫檔*
- SLATTERN, *t'i'-t'i-t'a-t'a-go nyü-nying 淌滌汰° 汰° 个° 女人*
- SLAUGHTER, *met with great —, tsao sah'-loh 遭殺戮; — of a city, du-dzing' 屠城; to prohibit — of animals, kying du' 禁屠*
- SLAUGHTER-HOUSE (*for cattle*), *sah'-nge-o-dziang 犀牛° 場*
- SLAVE, *nu-boh' 奴僕; nu-dzæ' 奴才; called, kō-nying' 家人; — girl, ô-deo' 丫頭; s'-nyü 使女; — boy, dong-boh' 僮僕*
- SLEAZY, *hyi 稀; light and thin, biao-boh', or hyiao-boh' 枯薄*
- SLEDGE-HAMMER, *lōng-deo-dju' 槌頭鎚° (ih-go)*
- SLEEK, *kwōng-wah' 光滑; kying'-kwōng shih-wah' 鏡光雪滑*
- SLEEP, *kw'eng'-joh 睡° 熟; cannot —, kw'eng'-feh-joh 睡° 弗熟; — soundly, kw'eng sah'-kao 熟睡°; sah'-k'eo kw'eng'-joh; — lightly, kw'eng'-leh kying-sing' 睡得° 警醒; — in one's clothes, ta' i-zōng kw'eng' 連° 衣裳° 睡°; — and dream much, lön-mong' tin-tao; 亂夢顛倒; cry out in —, lön-mong' hæn-kyiaο 亂夢喊叫; sleeping-room, vōng-kæn' 房間°; to — the long — (i. e. death), do-kao' kw'eng'-joh 大° 覺睡° 熟*
- SLEEPY, *iao kw'eng'-joh 要瞌睡°, or 要瞌° 熟°; k'eh'-c'ong-mi-mong' 瞌瞓瞓矇矓; mi-hwō'-ky'i-de 眇眊去了°; — eyes, ngæn'-tsing mi-long'-ky'i 眼睛矓去°*
- SLEET, *shih'-ts 雪珠*
- SLEEVE, *ziu-ts' 袖子 (ih-tsah)*
- SLEIGHT of hand, *kyiah'-kw'a siu-kw'a! 脚快° 手快°; to use ditto, long-siu'-kyiah 弄手脚; yüong siu'-kyiah 用手脚; pin*

hyi'-fah 變 戲 法 ; to perform
a ditto, pin ih-t'ao' hyi'-fah 變

一套 戲 法

SLENDER, (as persons), dziang-liao'-siao 長 穗 簍 ; bah-dziang' 勃 長

SLICE, a ih'-p'in 一 片

SLICE, to ts'ib-leh p'in'-tang-p'in

切 得 片 打 片

SLIDE, to wah 滑 ; — down, so'-loh-ky'i ; to slip, wah-loh'-ky'i

滑 落 去 ° ; — back and forth, (move), yi-læ' yi-ky'i 移 來 移
去 ° ; — up and down, ts'iu-zōng'
ts'iu-loh' 抽 上 抽 落

SLIGHT matter, si'-si-siao'-z 些
些 小 事 ; ky'ü-ky'ü-siao'-z 區
區 小 事 ; — wound, sōng-ky'ing-k'o' 傷 輕 可 ; not the
slightest mistake, ih-ngaen' feh-ts'o'

一 點 弗 錯

SLIGHT, to — (a person), lang'-dæn
冷 ° 淡 ; ts'iao'-feh-ky'i 瞧 ° 弗
起 ; — unintentionally, shih'-kwan
失 顧 ; to do carelessly, tso'-leh
hwel'-liah 做 得 ° 忽 略 ; tso'-leh
peh-yi' we-i' 做 得 ° 不 以 爲 意

SLIGHTLY, ih-tin' 一 點 ; p'o'-p'o
頗 頗 ; — acquainted, p'o'-p'o
nying-teh' 頗 頗 認 ° 得

SLING, to put the arm in a — , loh
siu'-kwang 絡 手 腋 ° ; to throw
a stone with a — , yüong ta'
dæn zah'-ts 用 帶 ° 彈 石 ° 子

SLIP, a — of paper, ih-p'in ts'
一 片 紙 ; ih-da ts' 一 塊 紙 ;

— of bamboo, coh'-bæn 竹 片 ;
(ih-kw'e)

SLIP, to wah 滑 ; liu 溜 ; — down,
wah-loh' 滑 落 ; — (as a person),
wah-tao' 滑 倒 ; to lose footing,
shih-kyiah' or sih-kyiah' 失 脚,
(also to speak words that cannot
be trusted) ; — and almost fall,
tang wah-t'ah' 打 滑 ° 脱 ; —
and fall, weh-tih' 滑 跌 ; liu-tih'
溜 跌

SLIPPER, bin'-a' 便 鞋 (a pair,
ih-söng)

SLIPPERY, wah-lih'-wah-t'ah' 滑
立 滑 脱 ° (also used of persons) ;
not easily caught, wah-wah'-dah-dah
滑 脱 ° 脱 ° ; — in making
promises, and not fulfilling, tang-wah'-t'ah'-de 打 滑 脱 了 °

SLIT, lih-vong' 裂 縫 (ih-da) ; —
made purposely in a garment,
ts'ö'-ts' 術 子 (ih-da)

SLOPING, ts'ia'-min 斜 ° 面 ; ts'ia'-shing 斜 ° 岘

SLOPPY, wet, sih'-sih-go 濕 濕
个 ° ; wu-dah-dah'-go 腐 脬 脬
个 ° ; wu-gyil'-gwah-lah.

SLOUGH, na-nyi-den' 煙 呢 潭

SLOUGH, to — off, t'eng-diao' 褪
去 ° ; ditto skin, or shell, t'eng
k'oh' 褪 壳

SLOVENLY, fōng'-p'ah-la'-sa 放
潑 賴 撒 ° ; dirty, t'i'-t'i-t'a-t'a
滴 滴 ° 太 太 ; lah-t'ah' 邂 邁

SLOW, mæn 慢 ; wun 緩 ; mæn-t'ang'-t'ang 慢 岩 ° 岩 ° ; wun'-

deng-deng 緩 鈍 鋤; — fire,
wun'-ho 緩 火; veng-ho' 文火;
iu-iu' ho 幽 火

SLOWER, *a little* mæn-tin' 慢 點

SLOWLY, mæn-mæn' 慢 慢; wun'-
wun 緩 緩; kw'un-wun'-diao-da
寬 緩; walk — (said to a guest
on leaving), mæn-mæn' tseo 慢
慢 走

SLUGGISH, læn'-r' vu-tōng'-go 懶
而 無 當 个; sang læn'-wōng-
bing 生 懶 黃 痘 (in reproach);
too — to get up to eat, kæ min-
feng' min-bi' go 盖 麵 粉 縱
被 个。

SLUICE, ky'i 閘°; — gate, ky'i'-
meng 閘°門; mud —, pô 磚;
stone —, in 壓

SMALL, siao 小; si'-siao 細 小;
vi-si' 微 細; siao'-so; very —,
ting'-siao 頂 小; ih-ngaen'-ngaen'
do 一 點。點 大°; siao'-siao-
kwun do; dzih-si' do 極 些 大°;
— quantity, ih-ngaen'-ngaen —
點。點; yiu'-æn 有 限。

SMALTS, da-ts'ing' 大 青

SMALL-POX, *inoculated* deo-ts' 痘
子; — taken naturally, t'in-deo'
天 痘; has the —, c'ih-deo-
ts'-go 出 痘 子 个°; to inoculate
the —, cong deo' 種 痘; cong
hwō' 種 花; 'ô miao' 下° 苗;
marked with —, mō-bi'-go 麻
皮 个°

SMART, clever, hwæn 傷; hwæn-
ky'iao' 傷 巧; — in reply, tah'

leh ky'iao' 答 得° 巧; — and
active, weh-loh' 活 絡

SMARTING pain, tsih'-lah-lah-go
t'ong' 炙 辣 辣 个° 痛; —
like fire, ho' siao ho'-lah-go t'ong'
火 燒 火 辣 个° 痛

SMASH, to k'ao-se' 敲°碎; tang'-
se 打 碎; — accidentally, p'ong-
se, or bang-se' 撞 碎

SMATTERING, veo-min' 'oh'-tin
浮 面 學° 點

SMEAR, to dzô 摻

SMELL, to hyüong 魚; hyüong'-
hyüong-k'en 魚 魚 看; — some-
thing sweet, veng hyiang-ky'i' 聞
香 氣; meng hyiang-ky'i' 吻°
香 氣

SMELL, fragrant hyiang-ky'i' 香
氣; a strong — (generally bad),
ky'i'-mi 氣味°; a bad —, ky'i'-
ts 氣 子; ky'i'-sih 氣 息; flow-
ers give forth a sweet —, hwô
læ-tih p'eng'-hyiang 花 噴 香;
sweaty —, 'en-söñ'-ky'i' 汗 酸
氣; fishy —, sing-ky'i' 脢 氣;
musty —, eh'-boh-ky'i' 霉° 蒸
氣; slightly musty — (as damp
clothes), ze-nong-ky'i' 蟹 腸 氣;
sour — (as of bread, or meal),
sön tsiang'-ky'i' 酸漿 氣; strong
— (as of mutton), sao-ky'i' 腫 氣;
rank — (of certain persons),
lao'-ô ky'i' 老 猬 氣

SMELT, to melt, yiang 煙; sah
煞; yiang-k'aé' 煙 開; sah'-k'aé
煞 開

SMILE, *to* mi-mi'-siao 眇 眇 笑;
mi-ko'-ngæn-siao 眇 花° 眼° 笑

SMILING, *wears a—face*, ta siao'-lin 帶° 笑臉

SMOKE, *in* 烟; *the smell of* —, in-ho' ky'i 烟 火 氣; *in* ky'i'-mi 烟 氣 味°

SMOKE, *to — meat*, hyüing nyüoh' 煙 肉°; — *tobacco*, ky'üoh in' 吃° 烟; — *opium*, ky'üoh a-p'in' 吃° 鴉 片; (*more polite*), ky'üoh in' 吃° 烟

SMOKED (*as things in cooking*), in-ho'-ky'i-de 烟 火 氣 了°

SMOKY place, in-hyüing ho'-dæn u-sen' 烟 煙 火 燈

SMOOTH, kwōng 光; wah 滑; kwōng-wah' 光 滑; *very* —, kying'-kwōng shih-wah' 鏡光 雪滑; tih-wah-lin' ka 滴 滑 臉 个°; wah-liu-cü' ka' 滑 流 嘴 个°

SMOOTH, *to — with the hand*, t'ö' kwōng 抹° 光; — *with a plane*, bao kwōng' 刨 光

SMOOTH-TONGUED, (*not to be depended upon*), yiu-cü'-t'ah'-zih 油 嘴 舌; cih'-lae-bin-ky'i 啜 來 辯 去°

SMOOTHING-IRON (*to be heated from within*), ing'-teo 焗° 斗 (ih-kwun); — (*to be heated on the fire*), loh-t'ih' 烙 鐵

SMOTHER *to death*, meng-sah' 捯 熬; — *out fire*, meng-u' 捯 烦

SMUGGLE *to t'eo-se'* 偷 稅; leo-se' 漏 稅

SMUGGLING, *to detect one in —*, k'ô leo-se'-go 拿° 漏 稅 个°

SMUTTY, yiu in-me' tsao'-tih 有 烟 煤 遭 的; — *face*, heh'-moh du-lin' 黑 墨 塗 臉

SNAIL, *common* (*either with or without a shell*), yin-yiu'-lo' 涎 游 螺; *fresh water* —, s'-lo 蜗 螺; *sea* —, hæ' s-lo' 海 蜗; *field* —, din-lo' 田 螺 (ih-keng)

SNAKE, dzô 蛇° (ih-kwang, ih-keng); *poisonous* —, doh dzô' 毒 蛇°; *Buddha's mouth, snake's heart*, (*i.e. fair words coming from a bad heart*), veh-k'eo' dzô-sing 佛 口 蛇° 心; *tiger's head, snake's tail*, (*said of anything which commences with a great flourish, and ends in nothing*), hwu'-deo dzô-vi' 虎 頭 蛇 尾

SNARE, kytün'-t'ao' 大 韛; gyiang 弔; kw'u-t'ao'-ky'ün 箍 套 圈; *to set a —*, tsöng ky'ün-t'ao' 裝 圈 套; tsöng gyiang' 裝 弔

SNARL, *all in a —*, lön-tsia'-bong 亂 織° 鬃

SNATCH, *to* ta'-ts'iang ta'-deh; 帶° 搶 帶° 奪; ts'iang'-ts'iang-deh-deh 搶 搶 奪 奪; — *with violence*, deh, 奪; deh-ky'i 奪 去°; ts'iang 搶; ts'iang'-ky'i 搶 去°

SNEER, *to — at*, lang'-siao; 冷 笑; *to turn up the nose at*, bih-deo'-kwun siao nying' 鼻° 孔 笑 笑 人°

SNEEZE, *to tang p'eng'-t'i* 打噴嚏
SNORE, *to yiu min-hen'* 有眠軒;

he snores loudly, gyi'-go min-hen'
do' 其个° 眼軒 大°

SNOUT, *dziang cü-bu'* 長嘴輔;
— *of a tea-pot, dzô-wu-cü* 茶
壺嘴; *to work the — under (as*
a hog), ky'üing.

SNOW, *shih 雪°; white as — ,*
shih'-bah-go 雪° 白个°; shih'-
lin-bah'-go 雪° 練白个°; — in
scattering flakes, shih'-hwô-fi 雪°
花飛; snowing fast and thick,
p'iao'-p'iao-dong shih' 飄飄動
雪°; — in large flakes, län-shih'-
p'in 雪° 片

SNOW *to loh-shih'* 落雪

SNOW-BALL, *to throw a — , tiu*
shih-döñ 丢雪團; — (the flower),
moh-siu'-gyin-hwô 木繡毬花

SNOW-BALL, *to ô shih'-döñ ; ting*
shih-döñ.

SNUFF, *bih-in' 鼻烟; to take — ,*
soh bih-in' 鼻。鼻烟 (soh or
shoh); ky'üoh bih-in' 吃° 鼻烟;
— *bottle, bih-in'-wu 鼻烟壺*

SNUFF, *to — a candle, tsin (or*
gyin) lah-coh'-me 罂蠟燭煤

SNUFFLE, *to soh (or shoh) bih-*
deo' 縮鼻° 聲°

SNUFFERS, *coh'-tsin 燭翦; lah-*
coh'-gyin 罂蠟燭簪 (ih-pô)

So, *ka 如°此°; z-ka'; ziang-ka 像*
如°此°; ka'-siang-mao 如°此°
相貌; — that there be no mis-
take, sang-leh long-ts'o' 省°得°

弄差; — *that will not, sang-*
leh 省°得°; — many, ka'-to 如°
此°多; ka' hyü'-to 如° 許
多; keh-tang', is it — every day ?
nyih-nyih' z-ka feh 日日如°
此°否° about — , ka' kwông'-
kying 如°此°光景

SOAK, *to seng'-t'eo 沁透; tsing'-*
t'eo 浸透; soaked with perspiration, 'en' seng'-t'eo-de 汗沁透了°; — in water over night,
shü tsing' ko yia' 水°浸過夜;
shü'-li sah-ko yia'.

SOAP, *bi-zao' 肥皂 (a bar, ih-*
diao); properly native soap, or
the fruit of the soap-tree.

SOAP-TREE, *zao'-kyih-jü 皂°莢*
樹; bi-zao'-jü 肥°皂°樹 (ih-cü)

SOAP-STONE, *vaen-zal' 磚石°*
Ts'ing-din zah' 青田石°

SOAR, *to gwah-zöng'-kyi 飛°上*
去。

SOB, *to hyih'-hyih-hoh' hoh k'oh'*
吸吸軒°軒°哭; hyih'-hyih'-
hyiang k'oh' 吸吸響哭

SOBER, *sedate, tön-tsöng' 端莊;*
z-dzæ' 自在; djong 重

SOCIABLE, *we kao-nyin'-go 會*
膠°黏个°; hwun-hyil' kyih'-
kyiao-go 歡喜結°交个°; æ-
beng-yiul'-go 愛朋友个°; easy
to associate with, hao' ts'e-o-de'
好湊隊

SOCIALLY, *to talk — , ts'öng'-*
dæn 暢談; ts'öng'-jü 暢叙

SOCIETY, *we 會 (ih-go)*

SOCKS, tōn mah-cü' 短襪子;
(a pair, ih-sōng), — covers, mah-t'ao' 襪套; mah-tsao' 襪罩

SODA, impure native —, zah-kān' 石鹼。

SODA-WATER, 'O-læn' shū 荷蘭水。

SOFA, c'ing-teng' 春櫈

SOFT, nyün 軟; mi-nyün' 綿軟;
nyün'-joh 軟熟 nyün'-siang; —
(as fruit, or cooked food), nen;
wōng; very —, wōng'-t'ah-t'ah;
nen-bu'-bu; that is a — boiled egg,
keh'-go dæn ts'-leh liu-wōng'-go
這°个°蛋煮得°流黃°个°;
z dōng-wōng'-go dæn 是蕩黃°
个°蛋; — voice, sing-ing' 'o-
nyün' 聲音和軟; too — (as
cloth, or paper), nyün-t'ah'-bi
軟脫皮

SOFTEN, to — it, s'-teh gyi nyün'
使得其軟; soften by soaking,
tsing' gyi nen' 浸其軟; — by
scalding, p'ao' gyi nen' 泡其軟。

SOFTLY, ts'iao'-ts'iao' 悄悄; talk
—, ts'iao-ts'iao' kōng 悄悄講;
ky'ing-ky'ing' kōng' 輕輕講。

SOIL, di-t'u' 地土; nyi-nyüoh'
坭肉; good —, di-t'u' 'eo'-jih
地土厚實; hao nyi-nyüoh'
好坭肉。

SOIL, to long ao-tsao' 弄糞糟

SOLDER, 'en-yiah' 鉛藥

SOLDER, to 'en 鉛

SOLDIER, ping 兵; ping-ting' 兵
丁 (ih-go); soldiers, ping-mō' 兵

馬; volunteer —, t'u-ping 土兵;
(a body, ih-ts, ih-de, ih-dzing)

SOLE of the foot, kyiah'-ti 脚底;
— of the shoe, 'a-ti' 鞋底

SOLE, (a fish), nyiah-t'ah'-ng 鮋魚。

SOLELY, doh-meng' 獨門; tæn-
tsih' 單只

SOLEMN, nyin-soh' 嚴肅; soh'-
jün 肅然 (veng); still, zing'-
ts'iao-ts'iao 靜°悄悄

SOLICIT, to gyiu 求; — a reward,
gyiu sōng'-fong 求賞封; — a
favor, gyiu dzing' 求情; k'eng
ding 懇情

SOLICITOUS to obtain, ts'ih'-sing
iao 切心要; anxious or trou-
bled, fōng'-sing-feh-loh' 放心弗
落; ky'ih'-du kwō'-dziang 掏肚
掛腸; tæn sing-z' 擔心事

SOLID, jih-sing', zih-sing', or dzih-
sing' 實心; — piece of stone,
tsing-kw'e' zab-deo' 正塊石°
頭; — wall, jih-dial'-go ziang'
實疊个°牆; — silver, jih-
sing' nyung-ts' 實心銀子;
tsoh' nyung-ts' 足銀子

SOLITARY, doh-ih' 獨一; doh-
ling'-ling 獨零零; —(as a per-
son), tæn-sing' 單身; kwu-sing'
孤身; — and alone, tæn-sing'
doh gyi' 單身獨騎; without
relatives, kwu-ling'-ting 孤零丁;
no relatives to depend upon, loh-
ts'ing' vu-k'ao' 六親無靠; —

place, kwu-ts'ing' lang'-loh-go di-fōng' 孤清冷°落个地方
 SOLSTICE, *Winter tong-ts'* 冬至；
Summer —, 'ô-ts' 夏°至
 SOLUBLE, *we yiang'-go* 會煩个°
 SOLVE, *to ka* 解°；— *doubts, ka nyi'* 疑；— *a difficult matter, ka'-cîh næn-z'* 解°出難事
 SOME, *a few, kyi'-go* 幾個°；*yiü'-sing* 有些°；*yiü'-teh-go* 有得个°；*a little, ih-tin'* 一點；*ih ngæn'*; *buy — sugar, and peaches, ma tin dōng'*, *ma kyi'-go dao-ts'* 買°點糖買°幾個°桃子；— *years ago, kyi' nyin zin-deo'* 幾年前°頭；— *people say so, yiü'-sing nying z-ka' wô'* 有些°人°如°此°話；— *other person, ih-go bih'-nying* 一个°別人°
 SOMEBODY, *mo'-nying* 某人°；*yin-nying'* 有 人°；— *certainly did it, pih'-ding yiu nying tso'-ko-de* 必定有人°做過了°
 SOMETHING, *I have* — (i. e. one thing), *ngô' yiu ih-yiang' tong-si'* 我有一樣東西；*have to eat, and — to wear, yiü'-leh ky'uoh' yiu'-leh c'ün'* 有得°吃°有得°穿；*I have* — *to tell you, ngô' yiu z-ken' t'ong-cü' ng* 我有事幹通知你°；*talk of — else, kông bih-yiang' z-ken'* 講°別樣事幹
 SOMETIMES, *yiü'-z-'eo* 有時候；*yiü'-teh-z-'eo* 有的°時候；— *there is, and — not, yiü'-z-'eo*

yiü', yiü'-z-'eo 有時候有，有時候沒°有°
 SOMEWHAT, *is yiü'-tin* 有點；*yiü kyi-feng'* 有幾分；— *damp, yiü'-tin dziao-sil'* 有點潮濕；*liah yiü'-tin dziao-sih'* 略有點潮濕
 SON, *ng-ts'* 兒°子；*ts'-sih* 子息；*another's — taken to rear, kyi'-pa ng-ts'* 寄拜°兒°子；*adopted —, ling'-ts* 領子 (See ADOPT)；*your —, ling-lông'* 令郎；*lông-kong'* 郎公；*ah-lông'* 阿郎；*my —, ah-lah siao'-r* 我們°小兒°；*ngô'-go siao'-r* 我个°小兒°；*ah'-lah siao'-ky'ün'* (i. e. little dogs) 我們°小犬；*eldest —, do ng'-ts* 大°兒°子；*tsiang'-ts* 長子；*the second —, ts'v'-ts* 次子；*only —, doh-yiang' ng-ts'* 獨養兒°子；*sister's, or daughter's —, nga-sang'* 外°甥。
 SON-IN-LAW, *nyü'-si* 女婿
 SONG, *ky'uoh'-ts* 曲子；*comical —, t'æn-wông'* 灘黃；*vulgar —, siao'-diao* 小調 (ih-tsah)；— *book, ts'öng'-shü* 唱書 (ih-peng)
 SONOROUS, *hyiang'-liang* 韶亮
 SOON, *early, tsao* 早；*quickly, kw'a* 快°；*come as — as called, ih-eo' ziu læ'* 一叫°就來；*as — as he came I went, gyi' ih-læ' ngô ziu ky'i-de* 其一來我就去°了°
 SOONER than *I*, *pi ngô tsao'* 比我早；*a little —, tsao-tin'* 早

點; kw'a'-tsao-tin' 快° 早點
SOOT, in-me' 烟煤
SOOTHE, *to*—(by consoling), en'-tah 安搭; — *him*, kw'un-gyi-sing' 寬其心; ky'un'-ka-gyi 勸解。其

SORCERER (who divines with spirits), kōng-du-sin'-go 講°肚仙个; — (who chants, and worships for another), nyien-bun'-sin-sang' 念菩先生。

SORCERESS (who divines with spirits), du-sin-bo' 肚仙婆; (who chants, &c., for otheis), dao-z-bo' 道士婆。

SORCERY, zia-jih' 邪°術; zia-fah' 邪°法; *to practise* —, yüong zia-jih' 用邪°術

SORDID, *meanly avaricious*, ts'-ts-we-li' 莜孽爲利; *niggardly*, kæn; k'eh'-li 刻屬

SORE, *bruise*, sōng-t'ong' 傷痛; *boil*, or *ulcer*, ts'ong' 瘡; doh 毒

SORE, *slightly* ing'-ts'ih-ts'ih-go t'ong' 隱戚戚个°痛; — *to the touch*, bang-djoh' t'ong' 搊着°痛; — (*pain in the flesh, not in the bones*), nyüoh'-li t'ong' kwel'-li feh'-t'ong' 肉裡痛骨裏弗痛

SORROW, iu-meng' 憂悶; zeo-meng' 愁°悶

SORROWFUL, sōng-sing' 傷心; pe-sōng' 悲傷; — *countenance*, min' ta iu seh' 面帶°憂色

SORRY, *I am* — *for you*, ngô t'i

ng in' 我替你°憂; dæ ng' nien-ko'-siang 代你°難過相; very — *for you*, t'i ng' peh'-jing-siang 替你°不忍相; — *for it*, k'o'-sih 可惜; sih'-wu 惜乎。

SORT, *a* ih yiang' 一樣; ih 'ao' 一號; ih cong' 一種; *the same* —, tso' yiang; tso' 'ao; *every* —, yiang-yiang' 樣樣; cong'-cong 種種

SORT, *to* ih-ying ih-ying' kwe-de' 一樣一樣歸隊

SORTED, 'ao-tang'-ao feng-k'æ-liao 號打號分開了。

SOUL, weh-ling' 活靈; weng-ling' 魂靈; ling-weng' 靈魂; *man has three spiritual and six animal souls*, nying yiu saen-weng' loh-p'ah' 人°有三魂六魄 (Buddhist idea); *rational* —, ling-weng' 靈魂; ling-sing' 靈性; *animal* —, kyüoh'-weng 覺魂; *vegetable* —, seng-weng' 生魂

SOUND, sing-hyiang' 聲響; singing' 聲音

SOUND, *to* hyiang 響; *does not* —, ve' hyiang 弗°會°響

SOUND, *to* — *the depth*, tang sing-ts'in' 量°深淺

SOUND *in health*, gyin 健; k'öng-gyin' 康健; *ditto* (as a young person), ts'ong'-gyin 壯健

SOUNDLY, *to sleep* kw'eng sah'-kao 睡°煞°覺

SOUP, t'ōng 湯; *to kiddle out* — ,
iao t'ōng' 昔湯

SOUP-LADLE, t'ōng-diao-kang' 湯
調羹° (ih-tsah)

SOUP-TUREEN, t'ōng-kwun' 湯罐
(ih-tsah)

SOUR, sön 酸; *to become* — , fah
sön' 發酸; — (as food that
has turned), seo'-ky'i 飽氣;
ditto (as the stomach, &c.), tsoh-
sön' 作酸

SOURCE (of affairs), læ-yiu' 來
由; keng-yiu' 根由; nyün-yiu'
原由; — and ending, læ-keng'
kyü-mah' 來根去脈; — (of
man, principles, &c.), nyün-peng'
原本; keng-nyün' 根原; keng-
peng' 根本; — (of water), nyün-
deo' 源頭; læ-nyün' 來源;
læ-mah' 來脈

SOUTH, Nen 南; *toward the* — ,
hyiang Nen' 向南; dziao Nen'
朝南; *come from the* — , dzong
Nen' læ-go 從南來个°; —
East, tong nen' 東南; — West,
si nen' 西南

Sow, ciu-nyiang' 豬娘; old — ,
lao'-ciu-nyiang 老豬娘 (ih-
tsah)

Sow, *to — seed*, tsah iang-ts' 撒
秧子

SOY, tsiang'-yiu 醬油

SPACE above us, hyü-k'ong' 虛空;
empty — , k'ong di'-föng 空地方;
great unoccupied — , di-föng
saen'-dæn 地方散淡; *the* —

between fingers, ts'-deo vong 指
頭縫

SPACIOUS, kw'un - do' 寬大°;
kw'eh'-do 閑大°; kwöng'-kw'eh
廣闊

SPADE, wô-ts'iao' 划鑿 (ih-pô)

SPAN, (Chinese, from the end of
the thumb, to the end of the
middle finger), ih-t'oh' 一度

SPAN, *to measure by the hand*, t'oh'-
t'oh-k'en 度度看

SPANISH-STRIPE, pih'-kyi 嘿嘵

SPARE, *to — life*, nyiao-ming' 餓命;
— one for me, liu ih'-go peh
ngô' 留一个°給°我; can you
— (i.e. sell one) for me? hao we'
ih'-go peh ngô' feh 好匯一个°
給°我否? can you — it a day?
keh, hao sang' yüong ih-nyih' feh
這°好省°用一日°否°? can't
— it, hyih'-gyi-feh-læ 歇其弗來;
siao'-gyi-feh-teh' 少其弗得;
can't — the time, kong-fu'
bah'-feh-c'ih 工夫拔弗出;
does not — his strength, gyi feh-
suh'-lih'-go 其弗惜力个°; can
you — me for a while? ng' hao
sang ngô' ih-zöng' feh 你°好省°
我一息°否?

SPARING, *using frugally*, feh-sö'-
teh yüong' 弗捨°得用; — in
diet, kyüoh'-leh sang' 吃°得°
省°

SPARK, a ih-lih ho'-sing 一粒
火星

SPARKLING, t'eo'-kwöng-go 透

- 光 个°; — like the stars, ziang
sing-kwōng' ka 像星光
- SPARROW, mô-tsiang' 麻雀°(ih-tsah)
- SPASM, kying-fong' 驚瘋; kyih'-kying-fong 急驚瘋
- SPATTER, to tsen 潲; tsen-sih' 潲濕; — with mud, na-nyi' tsen'-kyi' 坍°泥漬°起
- SPAWN, ng-ts' 魚°子
- SPEAK, to kōng 講°; wō 話; need not — of it, hao-vong kōng'-c'ih 好不°用°講°出; — louder, kōng-leh hyiang-tin' 講°得°響點; — the truth, kōng-leh jih-dzæ'-go 講°得°實在个°; tsiao dzih' kōng 照直講; I want to — to you, ngô iao teng ng kōng 我要與你°講; — on the spur of the moment, or without previous thought, kōng'-c'ih sön'-tsiang 講°出算賬; ze-k'eo' kōng'-c'ih 隨口講°出; we do not — to one another, ah-lah feh kao' k'eo 我°等°弗交°口; cannot — of it, wō-feh-c'ih'-go 話弗出个°
- SPEAKER, able k'eo-neng'-zih-bin'-gonying' 能言°舌辯个°人°
- SPEAR, ts'iang 館 (ih-ts)
- SPECIAL, deh-we' 特爲; deh-i' 特意; — proclamation, deh-z' 特示; a — business, ih-yiang deh-i' z-ken' 一樣特意事幹; needs — care, iao kah'-nga kwu'-dloh 要格外°顧着
- SPECIALLY for, cün-meng' we 專門爲; tæn-tsuh' we 單只爲; doh-doh' we 獨獨爲
- SPECIES, le 類; cong 種; the same —, tso' cong; dong-le' 同類; each according to its —, koh'-tsiao gyi le' 各照其類; cong'-cong koh-bih' 種種各別
- SPECIFY, to dzoh 逐; — each one, dzoh-yiang' kōng'-c'ih-lae 逐樣講°出來; dzoh-ih' pao'-zōng-lae 逐一報上來
- SPECIMEN, yiang-ts' 樣子 (ih-go)
- SPECIOUS, deceitful, z-z'-r-fi' 似是而非; superficially fair words, hwô-yin' ky'iao'-nyü 花言巧語
- SPECK, a ih-tin' 一點; — of dust, ih-tin hwe' 一屑°灰
- SPECKLED, hwô-tin'-go 花點个°
- SPECTACLES, ngæn'-kying 眼鏡 (ih-fu)
- SPECTATORS, k'en'-k'ah 看客; k'en'-go nying 看个°人°
- SPECULATION, a good —, hao' dzæn'-deo 好賺頭; a good investment, hao' c'ih'-sih 好出息
- SPEECH, talk, shih-wō' 說話; fluent in —, liu'-c'ih sön'-tsiang 巧°言°如°流; t'ōng-bing' sia-shü' 湯瓶斟°水° (sometimes used in reproach); clever in —, jün'-ü shih'-dz 善於說詞; we-kōng' we-wō' 會講°會話
- SPEECHLESS, cannot speak, feh-neng' kōng 弗能講°; soh'-k'eo deng' 縮口鈍; meh-meh' vu

yin' 默默無言 ;— (as if dumb, used in reproach), ô'-k'eo vu-yin' 嘞° 口無言	SPHERE, gyiu 猎
SPEED, <i>with great</i> —, ting'-kw'a 頂快°; fi-kw'a' 飛快°; fong-kw'a' 風快°; ho'-soh 火速; (<i>their</i>) — <i>is not equal</i> , kw'a'-mæn feh-dong 快°慢弗同	SPHERICAL, ziang gyiu' ka 像 樣°式°
SPEEDILY, go tseo'-leh ziang fi'-ka 走得°像飛个°; <i>return</i> —, kw'a'-kw'a' ziu-læ' 快°快°就來; 'ao-sao' lae 快°燥來	SPICES, hyiang-liao' 香料
SPELL, <i>to</i> p'ing z-meo' 摆字母	SPIDER, (<i>the one which makes a large web</i>), kyih'-cü 蜘蛛; flat — (<i>found in partitions</i>), hyi'-ts 蟻子; pih'-hyi 壁蟻; <i>very large house</i> —, pih'-ha 壁蟹° (ih-tsah)
SPELLING, <i>Chinese phonetic</i> fænts'ih' 反切	SPIDER-WEB, kyih'-cü-möng' 蜘蛛°網; kyih'-cü lön'-möng 蜘蛛°亂網° (ih-go)
SPELTER, bah-k'ən 白鉛	SPIKE, iron bao'-djü-ting' 抱柱釘; do t'ih'-ting 大°鐵釘; bamboo —, coh'-ting 竹釘; — <i>of wheat</i> , ih'-cü mah' 一株麥
SPEND, <i>to</i> — <i>money</i> , yüong dong-din' 用銅錢°; — <i>wastefully</i> , fi 費; fi'-diao 費了°; — <i>to no purpose</i> , hwô-fi' 花費; bah fi'-diao 白費了°; — <i>the day with a friend</i> , beng-yiu' di'-föng deng' ih nyih' 朋友地方庵一日°; — <i>the night</i> , soh yia' 宿夜°; hyih yia' 歇夜°; ko yia' 過夜°; — <i>one's life in</i> , tso'-leh ih-si' 做了°一世°; <i>ditto laboriously</i> , lao-loh' ih-si' 勞碌一世°; — <i>one's time idly</i> , hyü-du' kwöng-ing' 虛度光陰; nyih-kyiah' k'ong'-ko 日°脚空過	SPILL, <i>to</i> yiang'-c'ih 漾出; kwöng'-c'ih 洗出; — <i>by upsetting</i> , yiang-fæu' 漾翻; tao'-fæn 倒翻; — (<i>because on a slant</i>), tseh'-c'ih 側出; <i>to overflow</i> , kah'-c'ih-læ 溢出來
SPEND-THRIFT, ba-ts' 敗子; <i>to live as a</i> —, vông'-ky'üoh vông'-yüong 奢吃° 奢用	SPIN, <i>to</i> — <i>cotton yarn</i> , föng hwô' 紡花; föng-sö' 紡紗
SPERMACETI, zöng-teng' gying-ning' yiu 上等鯨魚°油	SPINACH, SPINAGE, po-leng'-ts'æ 菠菜
	SPINAL marrow, tsilh'-kweh-si' 脊骨髓
	SPINDLE, ding'-ts 錠子 (ih-me)
	SPINE, pe'-tsih-kweh 背脊骨
	SPINNING-WHEEL, föng'-hwô-ts'ö' 紡花車 (ih-tsiang)
	SPIRAL, ziang lo-s' ka 像螺旋樣°式°; s'-lo dzin' 螺螺旋; — <i>stair-case</i> , bun-t'æ 盤梯°

SPIRIT, ling^靈; *the Holy*—, Sing'-ling^{聖靈}; *pure*—, jing' z ling' 純是靈; —*of love*, jing-sing' 仁心; jing-æ'-sing 仁愛心; *departed*—, ing-weng' 陰魂; kyü 鬼; kwe'-se 鬼祟; *evil*—, oh'-kyü 惡鬼; —*of ancestors*, kô-sin' 家先; *in fine spirits*, (*i. e.* delighted and playful, said in fun), p'ao'-c'ing 快樂°; *in low ditto*, üoh'- beh-ts ky'i 鬱勃之氣

SPIRITED, *full of life*, jing-ky'i tsolah' 神氣足; *high*—, sing-kao'-ky'i-ngao'-go 心高氣傲个°; —*talk*, kóng'-leh c'ih-jing' 講得°出神

SPIRITLESS, 旣 jing'-ky'i 無神氣; pih'-t'ah-t'ah go 瞎塌塌个°; ziang pih-gyiaen' ka 像瞎茄

SPIRITUAL, ling'-leh-kying-go 靈得°緊个°; ling-welh'-go 靈活个°

SPIT, *to* t'u-zæn-t'u' 吐涎°唾

SPITE, ün'-sing 怨心; 'eng-sing' 恨心; *done out of*—, we'-leh 'eng' tso'-go 爲了°恨做个°; *in — of you*, ze ng' län-tsü' 隨你°攔阻; dæn'-ming ng' tsu'-feh-tsü' 但憑你°阻弗阻; sih'-t'ing ng tsu'-feh-tsü' 悉聽你°阻弗阻; (*I'll do it*) *in — of you*, dæn'-ming ngō' 但憑我

SPITTLE, zæn-t'u 涎°唾

SPITTOON, dæn-bing' 痰瓶; *small*—, dæn-kwun' 痰罐

SPLENDID, wô-li' 華麗; *bright, or showy*, kwông-liang' 光亮

SPLENDOR, kwông-ts'æ' 光彩

SPLICE, *to* tsih'-zöng, dzin-long' 接上纏攏

SPLINTER, *a* ih-me ts'" 一根°莉; ih-go sang' ; *finger has a*—, ts'-deo ts'"-c'oh-de 指頭莉猾了°

SPLINT, moh-p'in'-pöng 木片綁 (a set, ih t'ao)

SPLIT, *to* p'ih 劈; lih 裂; p'ih-k'æ' 劈開; lih-k'æ' 裂開; — or burst open (as a melon, &c.), hwah'-k'æ 蘋開; — *in two*, te'-p'ih-k'æ 對劈開; — *the difference*, te'-la-la.

SPOIL, *to* i'-diao; long-diao' 弄壞°; wæ-diao' 壞了°; —(as preserves, honey, &c.), fæn-diao' 反掉; — *by indulgence*, i-yiang'-diao; yüong yiang'-diao 容養壞°; — *by altering*, kæ'-diao 改壞°; — *by inadvertence*, bih-ts'iah' 辟骯; *ditto* (more intense), tso c'ong'-p'ang; — *by wanting too much*, &c., tsing-hwelh' 楊豁; *to plunder*, tang'-kyih 打刦; lo'-liah 撫掠

SPOIL, *booty*, tsông 賊; *thief's*—, zeh-tsông' 賊賊; *piratical*—, dao'-tsông 盜賊

SPOKEN, *what was — about*, (*but not settled*), sô yüing'-go 所云个° (veng.)

- SPONGE**, hæ'-min-hwô 海 縱 花
(ih-go)
- SPONGE-CAKE**, dæn-kao' 蛋 糕
(ih-go)
- SPONTANEOUS**, zi sang'-c'ih-læ
自°生°出來；zi fah'-c'ih-læ
自°發出來；c'ih'-ü-z-jün' 出
於 自然
- SPOOL**, or *ball of thread*, min-sô
dön' 縱 紗 團
- SPOON**, diao-kang' 調 羹°；kang'-
羹°匙；*large or table* —, do diao-kang'
大°調 羹°；*middle or dessert* —, cong diao-kang'
中調 羹°；*small or tea* —, siao'
diao-kang' 小 調 羹°；*native brass ditto*, dzô-z' 茶 匙 (ih-tsah)
- SPOONFUL of**, ih diao-kang' —
調 羹°；*a tea — of medicine*, ih
siao' diao-kang' yiah' — 小 調
羹°藥
- SPORT**, hyi'-mæn z-ken' 戲 爬 事
幹；*to make* —, (or make others
laugh), ying-siao' 引 笑
- SPOT**, tsih'-le 潰 痘°；oil —, yiut-
tsih' 油 潰；black —, heh'-tin 黑
點；heh'-pæn 黑 斑；ink —,
moh-tsих' 墨 跡；moh-n' 墨 痘；
to make a —, tang tsih' 遭° 潰
- SPOTTED**, yin-tsих' 有 潰；— (as
clothes that have laid away), fah
pæn-tin'-de 發 斑 點 了。
- SPOTLESS**, yin-tsих'-le-go 無° 潰 痘°
个°；— white, zing-bah' 淨 白°
- SPOUT**, pipe, kwun'-ts 罐 子；tea-
pot —, dzô-wu cü' 茶 壺 嘴
- SPOUT**, *to* p'eng'-c'ih-læ' 噴 出 來；
ts'ong'-c'ih-læ' 衝 出 來
- SPRAIN**, bih-söng' 蹤 傷；üih'-
söng 撞 傷
- SPRAINED** *ankle*, kyiah'-tsang bih-
söng'-de 脚 腫 蹤 傷 了°；kyiah-
bn-lu-den' bih-ih-bih'-de 脚 蒲
蘆 頭 蹤 一 蹤 了°
- SPREAD**, *to* p'u 鋪；— *out*, (as
matting &c.), p'u-k'æ' 鋪 開；
t'æn-k'æ' 擺 開；— (as wings),
tō'-k'æ' 排° 開；— *the table*, pa-
coh'-teng 擺° 桌 子°；— *food*, pa-
væn' 擺° 飯；— *abroad*, 'ang-
k'æ' 行° 開；— *the Gospel*, Foh'-
ing 'ang-k'æ' 福 音 行° 開；—
abroad, yiang-k'æ' 揚 開；po-
iang' 播 揚；— (by words),
djün-k'æ' 傳 開；— *reputation*,
ming-sing' yiang-k'æ' 名 聲 揚
開；— (as water spilled), seng'-
k'æ' 滲 開；— (as disease),
yin-k'æ' 延 開
- SPRIGHTLY**, weh-p'eh' 活 潑；
weh-siu' weh-kyiah' 活 手 活 脚
- SPRING**, *the season of* —, C'ing-
kyi' 春 季；C'ing-t'in' z'-eo' 春
天 時 候；*watch or clock* —,
fah'-diao 法 條；*elastic* —, t'e-
neh'-diao 推 捺 掉；*source of*
water, shü'-nyün 水 源；—
of living water, weh-shü-den' 活
水 潭
- SPRING**, *to start up*, c'ün-kyi'-læ
竄 起 來；*to — forward*, t'iao'-
ko-kyi' 跳 過 去；c'ün-ko'-

ky'i 寶過去° (tsön or cün); mōng-zin'-tiao 望前跳; ditto (as an animal); boh-ko'-ky'i 摟。

過去°; — up (as a plant), c'ih 出; pao'-c'ih 苞出; will — (i. e. is elastic), neng-shoh'-neng-sing' 能縮能伸

SPRINKLE, to — water about, tsah shü' 撒° 水°; — over (as from a watering pot, &c), ling shü' 淋水°; to — a little salt, tsah ih-tin yin' 撒° 一點鹽
SPROUTS, ngô-den' 芽頭°; vegetable —, ts'ae'-iang 菜秧; padly —, koh'-ngô 穀芽; bean —, deo-ngô' 豆芽; tender bamboo —, neng-shing-den' 嫩筍頭°
SPROUT, to ts'iu ngô' 抽芽; fah ngô' 發芽°

SPUNGE, SEE SPONGE.

SPURIOUS, kô 假°; — dollar, kô fæn-ping' 假°番餅; ditto (brass in the middle), ka'-pæn 鋸°版; ditto, (no sound), ô-pæn 嘞版; ditto (having a hollow sound), moh-pæn' 木版

SPURN, to disdain, k'en' fch-ky'i 看弗起; to reject, ky'i'-diao 棘了°

SPURT, to — out, piao-c'ih-læ' 潑出來

SPY who watches others, t'en'-ts 探子: — sent to inspect an enemy's movements, f'c, kæn-si' 奸°細

SPY, to — into one's movements, f'c, k'en dong'-zing 看動靜°

SQUABBLE, to — over a petty matter, siao' z-ken nao-do'-de 小事幹闊大了°

SQUALL of wind, ih-dziao fong' 一陣°風; violent —, u'-fong-mang-pao' 烏風猛颱; — (as a child), sah'-k'eo kyiao' 竭°力°叫; — of wind and rain, zi-fong'-zi-yü' 橫°風 橫°雨; ditto in the hills, sren ts'iah' fong 山峭°風

SQUARE, s'-koh-föng' 四角°方; tih'-koh-föng' 的角°方; a —, ih'-go cün-föng' 一个°轉方; ih-föng' 一方; two feet —, nyi ts'ah' cün-föng' 二°尺°轉方; — table, föng-coh' 方桌; — board, fong paen' 方板; carpenter's —, koh'-ts'ih 角°尺

SQUASH, nen-kwô' 南瓜; væn-kwô' 飯瓜 (ih-go)

SQUASH, to — by a full, tih'-wu 跌腐°

SQUAT, to —, t'alh'-di-zo 塌地坐; ts'ing'-di-zo 趁地坐

SQUEEZE, to — in the hand, nyiah-long'-ky'i 捏攏去°; — out juice, tsil'-shü tsö'-c'ih 汁水°榨出; — through, a-c'ih' 挨°出; ditto a hole, zah'-c'ih dong-ngen'-li 闖°出洞眼°裡; —, or hug, gyih-long' 扱攏; — money, tsö dong-din 詐銅錢; soh'-tsö dong-din' 索詐銅錢°; tsö'-ziao dong-din' 詐擾銅錢°; to be squeezed (as to money), zöng-tsö'-zöng 上醉床°

SCINT, *to —*, zia k'en 斜看;
— *with eyes half shut*, mi'-leh-k'en' 眇了。看

SCINTING eyes, zia'-bah-ngæn 斜°白眼; *half shut eyes*, mi'-ts'i-næn' 眇眦眼。

SQUIRREL, song-c'ü' 松鼠 (ih-tsah); *gray fur*, hwe-c'ü' bi 灰鼠皮

STAB, *to pierce*, c'oh 猙; c'oh'-tsing 猙進

STABLE *for a horse*, mō'-vōng 馬房; — *for cattle*, ngeo-gyin'-kæn 牛°健間°

STABLE, *firm*, kyin-kwu' 堅固; lao-k'ao' 牢靠

STACK of straw, ts'ao'-bong 草蓬

STAFF, *stick*, kweng'-ts 棍子; *old person's* —, æ'-dziang 按°杖; kwa'-dziang 拐°杖

STAG, yüong-loh' 雄鹿 (ih-tsah)

STAGE of a journey, ih-dzæn' lu — 站路; *the first ditto*, deo-dzæn' 頭站; *platform for play-acting*, hyi'-dæ 戲臺; *to erect a —*, tah hyi'-dæ 搭戲臺

STAGGER, *to* c'ong'-c'ong-dong' 衡衝動; ts'ih-c'ong'-pah-tih 七衝八跌

STAGNANT water, si'-shü 死°水°

STAGNATION in trade, sang-i' feh-dong' 生°意弗來°

STAIN, *to spot*, tsao tsih' 遭漬; tang tsih'; *hands are stained*, siu' yiu ngæn-seh' tsao'-til 手有

顏°色遭的; — (as wood before varnishing), tang ti'-ts 打底子; ts'eng ti'-ts 觸底子; — (as glass), 'o ngæn-seh' 和顏°色

STAIRS, lu-t'ae' 扶°梯° (a flight, ih-bu); *go up* —, leo-teng' ky'i 樓上°去°; zōng-leo' 上樓; *down* —, leo-'ō' 樓下°

STAKE, cōng 植 (ih-keng)

STALE, dzing 陳; excessively —, dzing-nyin'-pah-kwu 陳年百古; — *bread*, dzing mun'-deo 陳饅頭

STALK, *a — of corn*, ih-cü' loh-koh' 一株稈穀; *a — of wheat*, ih-kwang mah' 一根°麥°; — *of a flower*, hwō-kwang' 花莖 (ih-ts).

STALK, *to — with long steps*, do-bu' doh 大°步踱; — *proudly*, tse-o'-leh do-mo' do-yiang' 走得°大°模大°樣

STALL for merchandize, t'æn 攤; * ma-ho'-t'æn 買°貨攤; — *for cattle*, ngeo-gyin' 牛°健

* T'æn generally refers to goods spread out on boards, or by the roadside without shelter.

STALLION, yüong-mō' 雄馬 (ih-p'ih)

STAMMER, *to* kōng-leh t'a-ngō'-gying-k'eo' 講得°拖°牙噤口

STAMMERING, *hesitating*, ngao'-zih-keng-go 鱗舌根个°; bun'-zih-keng'-go 紛舌根个°; — *speech*, k'eo'-ts' deng' 口齒鈍;

k'eo'-ts' ngao'-zih-keng-go 口齒
齶舌根个°

STAMP, *to — the foot*, teng kyiah'
蹬脚; *to — a seal (officially)*,
tang ing' 打印; *— one's name*,
tang du-shü' 打圖書

STANCH *in heart*, sing kyin' 心
堅

STANCH, *to — blood*, ts hyüih' 止
血

STAND, kô'-ts 架°子; *clothes* —,
i-kô' 衣架°; *wash* —, min-kô'
面架°; *pen* —, pih-kô' 筆架°

STAND, *to lih* 立; *—up*, lih-kyi'-
lae 立起來; *— erect*, pih'-dzih
lih'-tong 筆直立在°此°;
— firm (don't fall), lih-leh-lao'
立得°定°; lih-leh-weng' 立
得°穩; *cannot — firm*, lih-feh-
lao' 立弗定°; lih-feh-weng'
立弗穩; *can neither sit nor —*
in peace, (i. e. restless), zo'-lih
feh-en' 坐立弗安; *can't — it*, ün'-tsæ-wu-yiae' 宽哉何°奈°

STANDARD, *banner*, gyi 旗; *—*
of comparison, tseh'-ts 則子;
cing'-tseh 準則

STAR, sing 星; sing-siu', or sing-
soh' 星宿; *fixed* —, 'eng-sing'
恒星; *evening* —, wông-hweng'-
hyiao' 黃昏曉; *morning* —,
ng'-kang-hyiao 五°更曉; *shoot-*
ing —, liu-sing' 流星; yi-sing'
移星 (ih-lih)

STAR-LIGHT, sing-kwông' 星光
STARCH, tsiang'-feng 漿粉; *to*

make —, (*by pouring water*
upon), ts'ong tsiang'-feng 沖漿
粉

STARCH, *to — clothes*, tsiang i-
zöng' 漿衣裳°; *— (it) stiff*,
tsiang'-leh ngang' 漿得°硬;
tsiang'-leh gyin' 漿得°健

STARE, *to ts'ing'-ting-k'en'* 瞪°
盯看

START, *to commence*, k'æ-siu' 開
手; *— or light a fire*, sang ho
生°火; *— or kindle fire*, ying
ho 引火; *— business*, k'æ z' 開
市; *going to — an enterprise*, iao
tang' ih-fæn' gyin-kw'eng' 要
做°一番事°業°; *when does the
boat — ?* jün' kyi'-z k'æ' 船幾
時開? *— on a journey*, dong-
sing' 動身; *to — (in alarm)*,
ky'ih'-ih-kying 吃一驚; *— in
sleep*, kw'eng'-joh, kying diao'-
kao 睡°熟°驚覺

STARTLE, *to kying-dong'* 驚動;
must not — him, feh-k'o' kying-
dong' gyi 弗可驚動其

STARTLED, *to be ziу-kying'* 受驚;
were you — ? ng ziу-kying' feh
你°受驚否°?

STARTLING *intelligence*, kying-
hyiae'-go sing'-sih 驚駭个°信
息

STARVE, *will iao ngo-sah'* 要餓死°

STARVED *to death*, ngo-sah'-de 餓
死°了°

STARVING, ngo'-leh hyih'-hyih-
dong' 餓得°吸吸動

STATE, *circumstances*, kwōng-kying' 光景; ying-kying' 形景; *in a good —*, kwōng-kying' hao' 光景好; *condition*, di-we' 地位; *to such a — (i. e. bad)*, tao ka'-go di-bu' 到如°此°地步; *a —, or country*, koh'-kō 國家°; *the state of ditto*, ky'i'-ziang 氣象; *in a declining —*, ky'i'-ziang sæ'-de 氣象衰了°; *to live in great —*, shæ-wō' ko kwōng-ing' 奢華過光陰

STATE, *to kao'-su* 告訴; t'ong-cü' 通知; *— particulars*, dziang-si' kōng'-c'h-læ 詳細講°出來; *— grievances*, su ün' 訴冤; *— (to an inferior)*, ping'-cü 禀知; ping'-ming 禀明

STATELY (as a person), kw'e-we' 傀偉; *— (as an official)*, wényin'-go 威嚴个°

STATEMENTS *vary according to circumstances*, shih-wō cih'-læ biu-ky'i' 說話啜來辯去°

STATESMAN, *high officer*, da-dzing' 大臣; do-kwun' 大°官; *styled*, da-jung' 大人

STATION *in life*, sing-veng' 身分; sing-kō' 身家°; *official —*, we-ts' 位子; *high —*, we-ts' kao' 位子高; *military — (place)*, ying-sing' 營汛; sing'-di 汛地

STATISTICAL *account (of money)*, ts'ing-tæn' 清單; *(of persons)*, ts'ing-ts'al' 清冊; *statistics of*

Chekiang province, Tsih'-kōng t'ong'-ts 浙江°統志

STATUE, *image*, ngeo'-ziang 偶像; *stone image*, zah-deo'-go ngeo'-ziang 石°頭个°偶像; zah' dzing-siang' 石°丞相

STATUETTE, 'en 孩°; *soap-stone —*, væn-zah 'en' 硅石°孩°; *jade —*, nyüoh 'en' 玉孩°

STATURE, sing-dzæ' 身材; *of great —*, sing-dzæ' dziang-do' 身材長大°; *of small —*, sing-dzæ' a'-siao 身材矮°小

STATUTE, *a* ih-diao lih-fah' 一條律法

STAY, *to* deng 停°; *— here*, deng-tong 停°在°此°; *— a while*, deng' ih-zōng 停°一息°; *— a long time*, deng'-leh dziang-kyiu'-de 停°得°長久了°

STEADFAST, kyin-kwu' 堅固

STEADY, djong'-jih 重實; weng'-djong 穩重

STEAK, *meat for frying, &c.*, t'ah-go nyüoh' 爛个°肉°; *the best beef — is called* pah'-z-kweh-li-go nyüoh' 八字骨裡个°肉°; saen-koh-lōng', and ô-bang-kweh-yin'.

STEAL, *to* t'eo 偷; *to — time from one's proper duties*, t'eo-kong bah'-fu 偷工夫; *will not —*, siu'-kyiah' weng'-djong 手脚穩重

STEALTHILY, t'eo-bun' 偷瞞°; en'-di-li 暗地裡

STEAM, shü'-go ky'i' 水°个°氣

STEAM, *to* tsing 蒸; tsing-hen' 蒸
煥; — (over something else that
is cooking), hen 煥; — rice,
tsing væn' 蒸飯

STEAM-BOAT, ho-leng-jün' 火輪
船 (ih-tsah)

STEAM-CAR, ho-leng-ts'ō 火輪車
(ih-dzing)

STEEL, kōng 鋼; — (for striking
fire), ho'-tao 火刀; ho'-p'in 火片

STEELYARDS, ts'ing 秤; small —
(for silver, and medicines), teng'-
ts 戢子; very small —, li teng'
厘 戢

STEEP, shing 峴; toh 詞 or song-
dzhī 聳°直°; precipitous, ts'iao-
pih 峭壁 (veng.)

STEEP, *to* — in water, tsing' læ
shü'-li 浸在°水°裡; — in hot
water, p'ao' læ shü'-li 泡在°水°
裡

This signification of p'ao is pecu-
liar to Ningpo.

STEER, *to* pô do' 把舵; pô sao'
把艄

STEM, *a* ih-kwang' 一梗°

STEP, *a* ih-bu' 一步; *to take a* —,
tseo' ih-bu' 走一步; — quickly
(as when in an official's presence),
tseo ts'iang'-bu 走踰步; *keep*
—, kyiah'-ba tseo'-leh tsæn'-zi
脚步走得°整°齊; — by —,
bu-tang'-bu 步打步; *long* —,
do bu' 大°步

STEP, *to* ky'i-bu' 起步; — over,
bæn-zōng' 蹤上; bæn-ko' 蹤

過; — down, bæn-loh'-ky'i 蹤
下°去°; tseo'-loh 走下°; *be*
careful in stepping in, and out,
(as of a boat), bæn-zōng' bæn-
loh' tseo-leh hao' 蹤上 蹤下°
走得°好; *can't* — (as an old
person), bæn-feh-dong' 蹤弗動

STEPS, short si' bu 細步; *a woman's steps are short*, nyü'-nying-
go kyiah'-bu siao' 女人°个°
脚步小; stone — (long flight),
pah'-bu-kæn 百°步階°; *ditto*
(four or five), kah'-bu-kæn 隔
步階°; — at the water's edge,
'o-bu'-deo 河埠頭

STEP-MOTHER, in' ah-nyiang' 寄°
阿娘; politely called, 'eo'-meo
後母; dzoh-meo' 繢母; mæn'-
nyiang 晚°娘 (coarse).

STEP-FATHER, nyi'-vu' 義父;
mæn'-tia 晚°爹°

STEREOSCOPE, si-ying-kying' 西
洋景

STERILE land, hwōng-di' 荒地;
di-t'u boh' 地土薄

STERN of a ship, 'eo'-sao 後梢
STERN, nyin-nyin'-go 嚴嚴个°;
wé-nyin' 威嚴; hyüong-sah'-
sah 兇煞煞

STEW, *to* teng 燉; u 烩; — meat,
teng nyüoh' 燉肉

STEWARD (of money, food, &c),
pô-tsong'-go 把總个°

STICK, *a* ih-keng bōng' 一根棒;
a bit of board, ih-tin pæn-den' 一
點板頭; ih-tin pæn'-pin-bi'

一點板邊皮; *a large round* —, ih-keng kweng'-ts 一根棍子
 STICK, *to — in*, ts'ah'-tsing 插進; *ditto*, (as staves in a tub, a padlock in its place, &c.), siao-tsing' 銷進; — *a candle* (in its place), ts'ah lah-coh' 插蠟燭; *to — with paste*, (or as a plaster), t'iah 貼°; nyin 粘; — *together*, nyin-long' 粘攏; — *(it) tight*, t'iah-leh-lao' 貼°得°牢; nyin'-leh-lao' 粘得°牢; *sticks to his own way*, kyü-nyi' feh-t'ong' 拘泥弗通; *in the wrong, but sticking to it*, ky'iang'-bin 強辯
 STICKLAC, ts'-keng 紫梗
 STICKY, nyin 粘; nyin-kao'-kao 粘膠°膠°; nyin-cü'-keh-tah, (also applied to persons).
 STIFF, ngang 硬; — *(in opinion)*, zah-ngang' 石°硬; gyang 强; sang-gyang' 生°强
 STIFF-NECKED, gyang-deo'-gyüih nao' 強頭倔腦
 STIFLING, meng-ky'i' 慶氣
 STIGMATIZED, ming-sing' u-wæ'-diao-de 名聲污壞了°; p'ing'-ang tsao-tsih'-de 品行遭迹了°
 STILL, no sound, soh'-zing 肅靜; pih'-zing 謐靜°; m-sing-hyiang' 無°聲響; zing'-ts'iao-ts'iao 靜°悄悄; *not moving*, feh-dong' 弗動; si 一, zo-leh ding' 坐得°定; *the wind and waves are* —, bing-fong' zing'-lōng 平風靜°浪

STILL, yet, wa; yia 也°; yi 又°; wæn 還; — *as before*, dzing-gyiu' z-ka' 仍舊如°此°; — more, 'o-hwōng' 何況; — *(used with the comparative)*, yü'-kō 愈加°; keng'-kō 更加°; yüih-fah' 越發; — better, yü-kō' hao 愈加°好
 STIMULATE, *to urge*, ts'e 催; ts'e-ts'oh' 催促; *to encourage*, min'-li 勉勵
 STIMULATED *to effort*, (by seeing another better than ourselves, or by our own dispraise), tsang' ih-k'eo' ky'i' 爭°一口氣
 STIMULATING *to strength*, dzu-lih'-go 助力个°
 STING, *to ting* 叮
 STING *of a bee*, wōng-fong-ts' 黃蜂刺; *the place stung (swollen)*, ting'-go tsing' 叮个°痕°迹°; *ditto (red but not swollen)*, pæn 斑
 STINGY, kyü-seh'-seh 鬼°嗇嗇; lin'-kyin 歎箇; gyih-li'-li 竭屢屢; 'eo-teo'-teo 猴抖抖; pi'-si 鄙細; pi'-nying 鄙客; pi'-seh 鄙嗇; nying'-seh 容嗇; k'aen-kyiang' 鉛僵
 STINKING, ts'iu 臭°; zeh-ts'iu' 雜臭
 STINT, *to* k'aen'-k'ah-loh 苛°刻; *to — rations*, kyüih'-kæn kyüing-liang' 缺減°軍糧
 STIPULATIONS, iah'-hao-liao-go-tsōng-dzing' 約好了°个°章程 (tsōng or cōng)

STIR, *to move*, dong 動 ; — *up by talking*, ts'ön-teh' 攢掇 ; — *up (as something forgotten)*, t'iao-peh' 挑掇 ; *to agitate*, yiao-'oh' 謠惑 ; — *and render turbid*, dao-weng' 掴混 ; *the wind stirs the leaves*, fong dong' jü'-yih 風動樹葉 ; *to — (as food)*, liu-liu' 攢攢 ; diao-long' 調攏 ; kao-kao' 攪攪 ; diao-diao' 調調 ; *one who stirs up trouble*, liu-ho'-coh-bông' 像°攢火竹棒个°人°。

STIR, *great* nao-nyih' fi-væn' 閻熟°
非凡

STIRRING, *is anything — (i. e. in a town, &c.)?* yiu soh'-go kyü-dong' feh 有甚°麼°舉動否°
STIRRUP, mō'-dah-teng 馬踏鐙
(ih-tsah ; a pair, ih-fu)

STITCH, tsing-kyiah' 針腳 ; sin'-kyiah 線腳 (ih-go) ; *take a —, ting' ih-tsing* 紅一針 ; *take small stitches*, tsing-kyiah' iao si' 針脚要細 ; *grinning stitches*, sin'-kyiah li-ngô'-bô'-ts' 線脚
齧牙°齶齒

STITCH, *to sew*, vong 縫 ; *to back — (like machine work)*, keo 勾 ; ts'ih 緝 ; — *finer*, vong-leh si'-tin 縫得°細點 ; — *together*, keo-long' 勾攏 ; — *(by overhanding)*, nyiao-long' ; — *a book together*, ting shü' 紅書

STOCK *in trade*, peng'-din 本錢°
to take account of —, bun ts'ing-

tsiang' 盤清賬 ; gun —, ts'iang ken'-ts 館杆子

STOCK-FISH, ts'-ng 紫魚°

STOCKINGS, mah 襪 (a pair, ih-sông)

STOCKS *for the feet*, kyiah'-kô 脚枷

STOMACH, we 胃 ; we-un' 胃腕 ; bi-we' 脾胃 ; zih-pao' 食包 ; *pit of the —*, sing-o-den' 心窩°潭° ; hyüong-o-den' 胸窩°潭° ; *pain in the —*, we t'ong' 胃痛 ; — *(or belly) ache*, du'-bi t'ong 肚皮痛

STONE, zah-deo' 石頭 (a piece, ih-kw'e) ; *a flat —*, zah-pæn' 石版 ; *small —* zah-ts' 石子°； *precious —*, pao'-zah 寶石° ; — *(of fruit)*, weh 核°

STONE, *to — a person*, yüong zah-deo' k'ang nying' 用石頭丟人°

STONE-CUTTER, zah-s-vu' 石司務 ; zah-ziang' 石匠

STONE-SHOP, zah-tsoh'-tin 石作店

STONE-QUARRY, zah-döng' 石宕°

STOOL, *long wooden —*, pæn'-teng 板櫈 ; *bamboo —*, coh' föng-teng' 竹方櫈 ; *foot —*, dah-kyiah'-teng' 踏脚櫈 ; *drum shaped stone or porcelain —*, zah-kwu' 石鼓 ; — *(for night use)*, yia-dong 夜桶 ; mō'-dong 馬桶 ; *ditto for travelling*,

sseen'-dong 杉桶; *ditto*, (a box),
yia-dong'-siang 夜°桶箱; *to go to*—, c'ih-kong' 出恭; ka-siu' 解°手; *evacuation*, do-bin' 大°便; do-ka' 大°解°

STOOP, *to eo* 僰°; — *the head*, eo deo' 僰°頭; — *down*, eo-tæn'-tao 僰°倒; — *in walking*, eo deo tseo' 僰°頭走

STOP, *to hinder*, lah-djü' 摋°住; tsu'-djü 阻住; ts'-djü 止住; — *in walking*, lih-loh' 立住; — *a minute*, lih'-ih-lih' 立一立; — *talking*, hyih k'eo' 住口; — *by filling up* (as a hole), seh'-mun 塞滿; din-mun' 填滿; — (as a window), cü'-sah; ts'-sah; — *up the way*, län lu' 摋路; *will soon* —, ih-zöng' ziu hyih'-go 一息°就歇个°; — *doing*, hyih-siu' 歇手; — *overnight*, hyih'-ko yia' 歇過夜°; *can't* — (it, or him), ts'-feh-djü' 止弗住

STOPPED, hyih'-loh-de 歇落了°; — *talking*, kóng' hyih-de 講°歇了°; *clock has* —, cong' ve tseo'-de 鐘不°會°走了°; cong si'-de 鐘死了°; cong ngæ'-de 鐘呆了°; cong' ve cün'-de 鐘不°會°轉了°; cong hyih'-de 鐘歇了°; cong deng'-de 鐘停了°。

STOPPING, *where are you* —? ng tæn-koh' ah-lí' 你°耽擱何處°? — *place*, hyih'-loh-go di-

föng' 歇落个°地方; deng-loh'-go di-föng 停°落个°地方
STOPS (in punctuation), tin'-dön 點斷; *ditto* (in Chinese), ky'ün-tin' 圈點

STORE, 'öng 行; tin 店 (or 鋪); — *for foreign goods*, yiäng-ho'-öng 洋貨行; kwöng'-ho-tin 廣貨店; *book* —, shü-föng' 書坊 (ih-bæn)

STORE, *to — away*, k'öng'-loh 圓落; deng-tsöh' 圓積; dzeng-tsöh' 存積; — *up* (by constant addition), tsöh'-loh 積落; tsöh'-jü 積聚; tsöh'-hyüoh 積蓄

STORE-HOUSE, dzæn'-vöng 樓房; tea —, dzö-dzæn' 茶樓; — *for grain*, ts'öng 倉

STORK, ngôh 鶴; *sacred* —, sin-ningôh' 仙鶴 (ih-tsah)

STORM, do-föng'-do-yü' 大°風大°雨; *sudden* —, (black sky), u-föng'-mang-pao' 烏風猛°颭; — *of wind*, gwöng-föng' 狂風; bao'-föng 暴風

STORY, *one — house*, bing oh' 平屋; bing-vöng' 平房; *two — house*, leo-oh' 樓屋; *three — house*, sæn-zeng'-leo 三層樓

STORY, kwu'-z 故事; *tell you a —*, kóng ih-ying kwu'-z peh ng t'ing' 講°一樣故事俾°你°聽; *ditto — of olden times*, kóng kwu'-tin 講°古典; *tell (or quote) a — in illustration*, ying ih'-go kwu'-z 引一个°故事

STOUT, *fat*, cōng'-do 壯大°; *of arm*, sīt'-gying do' 手勁大°

STOVE, ho'-lu 火爐; t'ih'-lu 鐵爐; *cooking* —, t'ih'-tsao 鐵竈

STOW, *to — away*, tsōng 裝; dzōng 藏; k'ōng 圓; — *goods*, tsōng ho' 裝貨; — *away in the mind*, (*also not to tell*), dzōng' lè du'-bi-li 藏在肚皮裡

STRADDLE, *to pa zo-mō'-shü* 擺坐馬勢

STRAGGLER, 'æn-nying' 閒人°

STRAGGLING *in one after another*, ts'iū-ts'in' lè 鞍韁來; — *behind*, loh 'eo' 落後

STRAIGHT, dzih 直; pih'-dzih 筆直; pih'-līh-dzih 筆立直; kweh'-dzih 骨直; go — ahead, ih-dzih'-bah-deo 對鼻頭一直去。

STRAIGHTEN, *to — it*, long gyi dzih' 弄其直

STRAIGHT-FORWARD, sing'dzih'-go 心直个°; * — (*in action*), li'-dzih-kyi'-cōng' 理直氣壯 (*cōng* or *tsōng*); — *in speaking*, dzong dzih' kōng' 從直講; tsiao' dzih kōng' 照直講; — *talk*, dzih wō' 直話; tsiao' yin-dzih dān' 照言直談

* Observe that dzih-sing'-go 直心个° has not this sense, but the bad sense of blunt, or abrupt.

STRAIN, *to — (as milk, &c.)*, li 濾; *to over-exert one's strength*, līh' yü̂ng ko-deo' 力用過頭; *to*

exert to the utmost, nu'-lih 努力; 'eo-kyi'-lih 候氣力

STRAIN, *the — is too great*, (i. e. pulled too tightly, as cloth, &c.), te'-leh t'eh kyib' 自得太°急; ditto (as in mental effort), kong-k'o' bih'-leh t'eh kying' 功課逼°得太°緊

STRAITENED, *in — circumstances*, kying'-hwōng kyih'-pah 景况急迫

STRAND, *a* ih-kwu' sang 一股生°; *a single* —, doh-kwu'-deo 獨股頭; *three strands*, sən-kwu'-sang 三股生°

STRANGE, hyi-gyi' 希奇; gyi-kwa' 奇怪°; kwu'-kwa 古怪°; hao gyi-kwa' 好奇怪; *not at all* —, kwa'-feh-teh 怪°弗得; *not according to the common way*, yi'-yiang 異樣

STRANGER, *unacquainted person*, sang-deo' nyīng 生人°; sang-su'-go nyīng 生疏人°; — *whose home is in another place*, yi'-hyiāng nyīng 異鄉人°; gyiao-yün' nyīng 隔縣人°

STRANGLE, *to ts'eh'-sah* 拧殺; leh-sah' 勒殺; — (*as a punishment*), kao'-sah 絞殺

STRAP, leather bi-ta' 皮帶; Chinese barber's —, kwah'-tao-pu 刮刀布

STRATAGEM, tsō'-kyi 詐計; kyi-meo' 計謀; kyi'-kao 計較

STRAW, ts'ao 草; rice —, dao'-

ts'ao 稻草; wheat —, mah-ken'
麥 輓; new —, sing ts'ao' 新
草; old —, dzing ts'ao' 陳草;
— braid, ts'ao'-mao bin 草帽
辮; — tied together for a mat-
tress, ts'ao'-tsin 草氈

STRAWBERRY, tree —, or arbutus,
yiang-me' 楊梅 (ih-go)

STRAW-COLORED, dæn'-wōng 淡
黃

STRAY, to deviate from the right,
tseo ts'o' lu 走差路; to lose
the way and become bewildered,
mi-lu' 迷路; — lamb, mi-lu'-
go yiang' 迷路个°羊

STREAKED, yiu hwō-veng' 有花
紋

STREAKY, hwō-kying'-da 花經
埭; hwō-yüing'-da 花雲埭

STREAM of water, ih-liu shū' —
溜水; rivulet, ky'i-k'ang' 溪
坑; mountain —, sän-loh-shū'
山落水° (ih-da)

STREET, ka 街°; lu-ka' 路街°;
ka-lu' 街°路; ka-dao' 街°道;
(ih-da); great —, do ka' 大°街°;
narrow —, long 徑 (ih-diao)

STRENGTH, lih 力; ky'i-lih 氣
力; lih-dao' 力道; gying-dao'
勁道; — (used principally of
medicines), sing'-dao 性道;
sing 性; to do according to one's
—, liang'-lih-r-ying' 量力而
行; with all one's heart, and —,
dzing-sing' gyih-lih' 盡心竭
力; united —, dong-sing' yiah'-

lih' 同心協力; no —, yih-
ky'i-lih 無氣力; yih-gying'-
dao 無勁道; no — to do, vu-
lih'-neng-we' 無力能爲;
(person's) — exhausted, ky'i'-lih
dziah-wun'-de 氣力用°完了°;
its — is gone, sing'-dao ko'-
de 性道過了°; no —, (used
either of body or mind), nyün'-
bi-bi 軟疲憊; pih'-hyi-hyi 喃
希希; but little —, lih boh' 力
薄; lih feh-tsoh' 力弗足

STRENGTHEN, to — him, kô-zōng'
gyi-go lih' 加上其个°力;
dzu' gyi'-go lih' 助其个°力;
pōng' gyi-go lih' 帮其个°力;
— it, dzu'-ih-dzu lih' 助一
助力; — one's faith, kyin-kwu'
gyi siang-sing'-go sing' 堅固
其相信个°心; — (as by
a tonic), pu lih' 補力

STRENGTHENING (as food, or me-
dicine), pu-lih-dao'-go 補力道
个°; pu-hyüih'-ky'i-go 補血
氣个°; pu-tsing-jing'-go 補精
神个°

STRENUOUS, to make — effort,
sah'-k'eo c'ih-lih' 煞口出力;
'eo ky'i'-lih 候氣力

STRESS, to lay — upon, djong-k'en'
重看; lay — on that sentence,
keb kyü shih-wō' iao djong-k'en'
這°句說話要重看

STRETCH, to te'-k'æ-læ 推開來;
la-k'æ'-læ; — out, sing-dziang'
伸長; to — out the hand, sing

sin' 伸手; can't — it, te'-feh-k'ae 伸弗開; la-feh-k'ae; — a bow, la kong' 拉弓; pæn kong' 扳弓

STRICT, nyin 嚴; nyin-kying' 嚴禁; too —, t'eh nyin' 太嚴; kwe'-kyü tso ko-deo' 規矩甚嚴; the — teacher turns out good scholars, nyin-s' c'ih kao-du' 嚴師出高徒; not — enough, iah'-soh peh-nyin' 約束不嚴

STRIFE of words, k'eo'-kyiuh siang-tsang' 口角相爭; ditto with abuse, zao-nyih-oh-cü; at —, lae-tih siang-tsang' 正在相爭

STRIKE, n. (because of a stern master, &c.), sæn-döng' 散堂

STRIKE, to k'ao 敲; tang 打; — a blow, k'ao'-ih-kyi' 敲一記; tang' ih-kyi' 打一記; — against, bang-djoh' 撞着; djöng-djoh' 撞着; — fire, k'æ ho' 開火; tang ho' 打火; the clock strikes, cong' lae-tih k'ao' 鐘正 在敲; — dead by lightning, le tang'-sah 雷打殺; le kyih' 雷刦

STRING, zing 繩 (ih-keng); cash —, dzin-c'ün' zing 錢串繩; a — of cash, ih-c'ün' dong-din' 一串銅錢; a — of fire cracks, ih-c'ün' pah'-ts-p'ao 一串百子爆

STRING, to c'ün 穿; — porcelain beads, c'ün ngô'-cü 穿瓦珠

STRIP, a — of paper, ih-da ts' 一塊紙; ih-diao ts' 一條紙; cover with a —, kæ' ih-zeng zöng' 蓋一層上

STRIP, to — off clothing, t'eh i-zöng' 脫衣裳; to — another, poh' nying-kö' i-zöng' 剝人衣裳; — off bark, poh bi' 剝皮; to — off a garment and pawn it, in order to gamble, poh' bi tu' 剝皮賭; — naked, i-zöng' poh'-kwöng 衣裳。剝光; poh'-leh kying'-kwöng 剝得精光

STRIPE, dzih-veng' 直紋 (ih-da) STRIPED cloth, (of one color), liu-diao pu' 柳條布; ditto (in colors), hwô-dzih'-veng pu' 花直紋布

STRIPES, beat with many —, tang hyü'-to pæn'-su 打許多板數 tang hyü'-to kyi'-su 打許多記數

STRIVE, to tsang 爭; — with, siang-tsang' 相爭; te'-tah 對敵; — to get ahead of, pih gying' 逼勁; — to be first, tsang zöng-zin' 爭。上前; — for a prize, ts'iang söngh' 搶賞; — for the goal, ts'iang' piao-deo' 搶標頭; — to enter in, zing'-lih ts'ang'-tsing 盡力擰進

STROKE, n. kwah 摳; give a —, kwah' ih-kwah 摳一撮; pen —, pih' wah 筆畫; how many strokes? kyi pil' 幾筆?

STROKE, to lo 擺; lo'-kwah 擺

刮; — *with the hair, or the right way*, jing'-mao lo' 順毛擺; — *the wrong way*, tao' ts'iah lo 倒鬚擺

STRONG, yiu gying-dao' 有勁道; yiu lib' 有力; yiu ky'i-lih 有氣力; yiu vu'-nyih-ts 有武藝。子; — *flavor*, mi-dao' pō'-lah 味道濶辣; — (as tobacco, or wine), ts'iang 館; hyüong 兇; — (as tea), nyüong 濃; ts'ih 赤; kw'u 苦; — *and firm*, lao-k'ao' 牢靠; kyih'-jih 結實; tsah'-cü; — *breeze*, mang' fong 猛風; — *bodied*, (said of a young person), tsöng'gyin 壯健 (tsöng or công).

STRUGGLE, *to make violent efforts*, weh-djöng'-weh-tin' 活蹠活躉

STRUT, *to* tseo'-leh do-mo' do-
yang' 走得大模大樣

STUBBLE, keng-cü' 根株; rice —, dao' keng-cü' 稻根株

STUBBORN, tsih'-ih 執一; ih-tsöng'-kying-k'ah'-sah-liao 一掌經擗煞了; kyiao-djü-kwu'-seh, or tiao-djü'-kwu'-seh 謂柱鼓瑟; *stupid and —*, nyü-cih' 愚拙

STUDENT, *pupil*, 'oh-sang'-ts 學生子; *one devoted to books*, doh-shü-nying' 讀書人; *fellow —*, dong-bun' doh-shü 同伴讀書

STUDIOUS, gying doh'-shü-go 勤讀書个。

STUDY, *book-room*, shü-vông' 書房 (ih-kwun)

STUDY, *to* doh-shü' 讀書; yüong-kong' 用功; — *silently*, meh-nyiæn' 默念; — *deeply*, ts'in'-s-væn'-siang 千思萬想; — *and yield to his disposition*, coh-gyi-go sing'-kah 琢其个性格; — *it out*, du-bi koh'-loh-den zing-zing'-k'en' 肚皮角落頭尋。看

STUFF, *materials*, liao-tsöh' 料作; dzæ-liao' 材料; *household* —, kô-ho' 家伙; kô-sang'-jih-veh' 家伙什物

STUFF, *to* tsî 齒; seh 屬; — *full*, seh'-leh pao' 屬得飽

STUMBLE, *to* pæn-kyiah' 扳脚 — *and fall*, pæn-tih' 扳跌

STUMP of a tree, jü keng' 樹根; (ih gyüih)

STUNNED by the blow, k'ao'-leh u-yüing'-en-tao' 敲得昏量; ears — (by noise), ng-to si-long'-de 耳朵震聾了; — (by a blow), kwah'-long-de 捣聾了

STUNT, *to* — trees by twisting, bun jü' 盤樹

STUNTED trees, a'-siao-go jü 矮小个樹

STUPEFIED, jing-z'-seh-cü' 人事弗知; hweng-ky'i-de 昏去了。

STUPID, beng 笨; nyü-beng' 愚笨; nyü-c'ing' 愚蠢; moh-do'-jün 木舵船; moh-moli' 木木; ngæ-ts'i'-ts'i 呆痴; ngæteng'-teng 呆等等; — *from*

*fright, moh-ding' k'eo'-ngæ 目定°口呆;—(as when one does a foolish thing; *lit.* seven out of the nine souls dead), ts'ih' deo-weng si' 七魂°已°死°; very —, (all the cavities stopped), ih-ky'iao' feh-t'ong' 一竅弗通*

STUTTER, *to shih'-wô keh'-feh-c'ih 說話格弗出*

STUTTERER, *keh'-zih-deo-go, or keh'-zih-den-go 格舌頭个°*

STY (on the eye), *t'eo-tsing' 偷針眼°; to have a—, sang t'eo-tsing' 生°偷針眼°*

STY, *pig cü-gyin' 豬撻*

STYLE of composition, *veng-fah' 文法; veng-li' 文理; bad —, veng-li' feh-hao' 文理弗好; strong —, pih'-ky'i lao 筆氣老; flowing —, veng-ky'i jing' 文氣順; abstruse —, veng-li' sing-ao' 文理深奧; modern —, z-dao' yang'-shih 時道樣式°; modern — (of writing), z-veng' 時文; ancient —, kwu'-lao yang'-shih 古老樣式°; ancient — (of writing), kwu'-veng 古文; (done) in good —, teh-fah' 得法; teh-ky'iao'-meng 得竅門*

STYLE, *to ts'ing-hwu' 稱呼; eo 叫°; the Tao-ti is Styled Da-jing, Dao'-dæ ts'ing'-hwu Da-jing' 道臺稱呼大八*

SUAVITY, *munn'-min c'ing-fong' 滿面春風*

SUBDIVIDE, *to feng-ko' yi-feng' 分過又°分*

SUBDUE, *to—(as a country), tsing-voh' 征服; tsin'-voh 戰服; —(as a person, or animal), cü'-voh 制服; siu-voh' 收服; —by force, ah'-voh 壓°服*

SUBJECT *to him, læ-gyi' siu'-tô 在其手下°; voh-gyi' kae-kwun' 服其該管; —to illness, bing' ta-leh tseo' 有°病纏°身°; —to Great Britain, joh'-ü Da-Ing'-koh 屬於大英國*

SUBJECT, *theme, di-moh' 題目*

SUBJECT, *to — him to suffering, peh' gyi ziu kw'u' 傅°其受苦*

SUBJECTION, *cannot bring into —, ah'-feh-voh' 壓°弗服; in good —, sing'-voh'-go 心服个°; brought into —, sing tsih'-voh-go 心折服个°*

SUBJUGATE, *to tsing-voh' 征服*

SUBLIME, *kao-do' 高大°; —idea, ting'-kao i'-s 頂高意思*

SUBMERGE, *to plunge under water, tsing'-loh shü'-li 浸在水°裏; to sink, dzing-loh' 沉落*

SUBMISSIVE *to God's will, ken-sing' t'ing Jing-ming'-go ts'-i 甘心聽神明个°旨意; —(to authority), voh-cü' 心°服; voh-lah 服力°*

SUBMIT, *to voh 服; kwe-voh' 歸服; deo-voh' 投服; —willingly, dzing-nyün' voh'-go 情願服*

个°; — to injury, k'eng ky'üoh kw'e' 肯吃° 虧

SUBSCRIBE, to write one's name, loh ming-z' 錄名字; — money, sia kyün' 寫捐; how much did he —? gyi' sia to-siao' kyün' 其寫。多少捐? gyi' kyün-kw'un' to-siao' 其捐款多少?

SUBSCRIBERS, loh-ming-z-go nying 錄名字个°人°; a poster containing names of — to charity, &c., piao'-ong' 標紅

SUBSCRIPTION (of money), kyün'-öng' 捐項; kyün-kw'un' 捐款; — paper, kyün-tæn' 捐單

SUBSEQUENT, 'eo'-deo 後頭; — age, 'eo' shü 後世

SUBSIDE, to t'e'-loh-ky'i 退下°去; 'ö'-loh-ky'i 下°去; bing-loh'-ky'i 平下°去; wait till his anger —, teng'-tao gyi'-go nu' t'e'-loh-ky'i 等到其个°怒退落去。

SUBSIST day by day, djoh nyih' tso hying' 逐日°做人°; they — on rice, væn, z gyi-lah' yiang' ming' go 飯是伊°等°養命个°

SUBSISTENCE, means of yiang'-seng-ts veh' 養生°之物; du-nyih'-ts liang' 度日°之糧; to make a —, wu k'eo' 餉口; wu cü'-pô 饉嘴吧; du-weh' 度活; du-nyih' 度日。

SUBSTANCE, tsih 質; peng'-tsih 本質; ti'-ts 底子; ying 形; as the shadow follows the —, jü

ing', ze ying' 如影隨形; a man of —, yiu kô-dzæ'-go 有家°財个°

SUBSTANTIAL, 'eo'-jih 厚實; firm, lao-k'ao' 牢靠; tsah'-cü.

SUBSTITUTE for a teacher, gyün'-sin'-sang 權館先生°; — for a servant, or workman, t'i'-kong 替工; one who dies as a —, t'i-si'-go 替死°个°

SUBSTITUTE, to gyün 權; diao 調; wun 換; — another pen for that, keh'-ts pih gyün'-ih-gyün' 這枝筆權一權; diao' ih-ts' pih' 調一枝筆; wun' ih-ts' pih' 換一枝筆

SUBTERFUGE, to resort to a —, kô'-t'oh 假托; to use something true, but not the real cause as a —, tsia'-ing 借因

SUBTERRANEAN, di'-ö'-go 地下°个°; di ti'-ö'-go 地底下°个°

SUBTILE, delicate and fine, tsing-si' 精細

SUBTLE, cunning, diao-bi' 刁疲; diao-wæn' 刁頑

SUBTRACT, to djü'-loh' 除下°; djü'-c'ih' 除去; kæn'-loh 減落

SUBTRACTION, djü'-fah' 除法

SUBURB, dzing-meng'-ö 城門下°; the Eastern—, Tong-meng-na' 東門外°

SUBVERT, to fæn'-tao 翻倒; he subverts my authority, ngô'-go gyün-ping' tao'-fæn gyi siu'-li' 我个°權柄倒翻其手裡

SUCCEED, *to — in doing*, tso' tao siu' 做到手; tso' dzing-kong' 做成功; *to prosper*, jing'-liu 順溜; — (by getting hold of the right way), teh-fah' 得法; teh ky'iiao'-meng 得竅門; *does not —* (*i. e.* is not according to my mind), feh ts'ing' ngô-go sing' 弗稱我个心; feh jing'-liu 弗順溜; — *in every thing*, pah'-z-heng-t'ong' 百事亨通; deo-deo'-jing'-liu 頭頭順溜; *he who is in earnest will —*, yiu' ts kying dzing' 有志竟成
 SUCCEED, *to follow after*, tsib 接; *to take the place of*, dæ tso' 代做; *who will — me?* jü' we teng ngô dæ-tso' 誰會與我代做? — *to the throne*, tsih-we' 接位; teng-we' 登位

SUCCESSFUL, jing-tông' 順當; jing-kying' 順境; *always —*, ih-lu'-jing-fong' 一路順風; — *in obtaining one's desire*, ts'ing'-sing-jü-i' 稱心如意; jü-sing' 如心; *this is a — year* (in trade, or literary examinations), keh' nyin da-fah'-go 這年大發个; *who is the — candidate*, (*i.e.* who enjoys the happiness)? keh'-go fol' jü hyiang'-de 這個福誰享了?

SUCCEEDING, *the — days*, tsih'-lin-go nyih-ts' 接連个日子
 SUCCESSION, *in —*, or *in order*, a-ts''-jü 挨次序; tsiao ts''-jü

照次序; i ts''-jü 依次序; *in —* (each taking his turn, as the spokes of a wheel), leng-liu' 輪流; ling 輪; *enter in —*, yü-kwun'-r-jih' 魚貫而入; ngao' mi'-pô tsing-læ' 鱗尾巴進來

SUCCESSIVE years, lib nyin' 歷年; *four — years of famine*, lib-nyin' s'-go hwóng nyin' 歷年四个荒年; *four — days*, deh-lin' s' nyih 疊連四日。

SUCCINCT, kyin'-kyih 簡潔
 SUCCOR, *to help*, pông-dzu' 幫助; pông-ts'eng' 幫襯; — *the poor*, tsiu-tsi' nying' 賙濟人; k'en'-kwu gyüong-nying' 看顧窮人。

SUCCUMB, *to* deo-voh' 投服
 SUCH, keh'-ciü-ka or keh'-cong-ka 這種樣; keh'-sing-ka 這些樣; z-ka' 是如此; — as he, ziang gyi' nying' ka 像其人。一様个。

SUCK, *to cih* 吸啜; — (as wind), hwun 嘸; — *milk*, cih na' 吸嫋; ky'üoh na' 吃嫋

SUCKLE him, ü' gyi na-na' 噴其嫋嫋; peh' gyi ky'üoh üæ'-næ 紿給其吃嫋嫋

SUDDENLY, hweh'-r-jün 忽然; deh-jün' 突然; p'ih'-min 劈面; p'ih'-deo 劈頭; p'ih'-k'ong 劈空

SUE, *to kao-zông'* 告狀; *to prosecute* (on both sides), tang-kwun-

s' 打官司; ky'üoh kwun s' 吃官司

SUET, beef ngeo-yiu' 牛°油; mutton —, yang-yiu' 羊油

SUFFER, to ziū næn' 受難; ziū kw'u' 受苦; — great pain, ziū kw'u'-t'ong 受苦痛; — injury, ziū 'æ' 受害; ky'üoh kw'e' 吃°虧; — hunger, t'eng-kyi'-ziungo 吞饑受餓; — persecution, ziū pih'-næn 受逼難

SUFFER, to let, peh 任°; — him to talk, peh gyi kōng' 任°其講°
SUFFICIENT, keo'-de 够了°; tsoh'-de 足了°

SUFFOCATE, to ih'-sah 噎煞; ih'-ky'i-féh-cün' 噎氣弗轉; I was nearly suffocated, ngô ts'ô'-feh-to ih'-sah-de 我差弗多噎煞了°; ngô ih'-sah kw'a'-de 我噎煞快了°

SUFFUSED, eyes — with tears, ngæn-li' 'en'-tilh 眼°淚含的; ngæn'-li wōng-wōng' 眼°淚汪汪

SUGAR, dōng 糖; white —, bah dōng' 白°糖; dark brown —, wōng dōng' 黃糖; raw —, sô dōng' 沙糖; rock —, or rock candy, ping dōng' 冰糖

SUGAR-BOWL, dōng-kwun' 糖罐 (ih-tsah)

SUGAR-CANE, ken-tsô' 甘蔗; dōng tsô' 糖蔗

SUGGEST, to — (to another), di-ky'i 提起; — a subject, c'iuh

di-moh' 出題目; to cause another to remember, di-sing' 提醒; to give a hint (of something forgotten), di-deo' 提頭

SUGGESTIONS, to make — to, ts'-kyiao 指教; ts'-ying 指引

SUICIDE, to commit —, zi-veng' 自刎; zing-tön'-kyin 尋°短見; zi-zing'-si 自°尋°死; zi-sah'-zi 自°殺自°; wishing to commit —, zing-si'-ming-weh' 尋°死°覓°活

SUIT, a — of clothes, ih-t'ao' i-zōng' 一套衣裳; ih-sing' i-zōng' 一身衣裳

SUIT, to —, or be suitable, cong'-i 中意; 'eh-i' 合意; 'eh-sih' 合式; do not — each other, (persons), feh deo'-kyi 弗投機; it suits me exactly, tsing'-hao cong-ngô'-go i' 正好中我个意

SUITABLE, te'-go 對個; siang-te'-go 相對個; 'eh-shih' 合式 (shih or sih); 'eh-i' 合意

SULLEN, fōng-tiao' 放刁; — countenance, min-k'ong' moh-heh' 面孔墨黑; min-k'ong' heh'-pōng 面有°怒容

SULPHUR, liu-wōng' 硫磺

SULTRY, nyih'-leh meng-ky'i-go 热°得°悶氣个°; very hot, tsih'-lah-lah-go nyih' 炙辣辣个°热°; close and oppressive weather, t'in'-ky'i seh'-meng 天氣塞悶

SUM, the — (of numbers), gong'-

kyi 共計; tsong'-su 總數;
t'ong'-gong 統共
SUM, *to — up*, kyih tsong'-tsiang 揭總賬; *to — up the whole*, tsong'-r-yin'-ts 總而言之
SUMMER, 'Ô-t'in' 夏°天; *the festival at the beginning of* —, lib-'Ô' tsih 立夏°節
SUMMIT of a hill, sän-ting-den' 山頂
SUMMON, *to djün 傳*; — *the spir-its*, dziao kyü' læ 召°鬼°來
SUMMONS, *a — to appear*, djün-p'iao' 傳票; *ditto (official)*, gyün-sing'-ba 傳訊牌
SUMPTUOUSLY, *live* ky'üoh'-c'ün tu shæ-wô' 吃°穿都奢華
SUN, nyih-deo' 日°頭; t'a'-yiang 太°陽; *the — is shining brightly*, (*i.e.* strongly), mang'-mang nyih-deo' 忖°忖°日°頭; *put (it) in the —*, fōng' læ nyih-deo' 放在°日°頭下°
SUN, *to sa 曬*; sa'-djoh 曬°着°; — *a while*, sa'-ih-sa' 曬°一曬°; — *(something damp)*, tsiao'-ih-tsiao' 照一照
SUNBEAM, *a — entered*, ih-da' nyih-kwông' zih-tsing'-læ 一埭日°光射進來
SUNBURNT, *dark colored*, sa'-heh-go 曬°黑个°; reddish brown, sa'-t'ong-joh'-de 曬°紅熟了°
SUNDAY, li'-pa-nyih 禮拜°日°; en-sih'-nyih 安息日°; Cü'-nyih 主日°

SUN-DIAL, jih-kwe' 日晷
SUN-FLOWER, gwe-hwó' 菓花; hyiang'-jih-gwe 向日葵
SUNDRY, kyi-yiang' 幾樣; — goods, zah ho' 雜貨
SUNRISE, nyih-deo' c'ih-ky'i 日°頭出起
SUNSET, nyih-deo' loh-sæn' 日°頭落山
SUNSHINE, nyih-kwông' 日°光
SUPERANNUATED, lao'-joh 老弱°; (*polite*), lao'-moh-long'-cong 老邁°龍鍾; *to be excused from office on account of being* —, kao'-lao wæn-hiang' 告老還鄉
SUPERCARGO, ah'-ho 押°貨
SUPERCILIOUS, ngæn-kao' 眼°高; moh-cong'-vu-jing' 自中無人; ngæn'-tsing sang-læ mi-mao-teng' 眼°睛生°在°眉°毛上°
SUPERFICIAL, veo-min' 浮面; shallow, ts'ín 淺; ts'ín'-gying 淺近; — learning, 'oh-veng' ts'ín'-go 學°問淺个°; — (*as work*), tsih'-du nga-kwông'-min 只圖外°光面; tsih' pang nga-ineng'-min 只繩外°門面; deo-vu'-bi t'iah ngæn'-tsing 豆腐皮貼°眼°睛
SUPERFLUOUS, vu-kwæn'-kying-ia' 無關緊要; *what is left after using*, yüong-ko' yiu-yü' 用過有餘; *what is over and useless*, to'-go feh 'eh-yüong' 多个°弗合用
SUPERINTEND, *to tin'-tolh 點督*

— (as an officer), toh'-li 督理 ;
to control, kwun 管 ; kæ-kwun'

該管 ; tsih'-tsōng 職掌 ; tsōng'-kwun 掌管

SUPERINTENDENT, tin - toh' - go-nying 點督个°人° ; one who helps another by superintending a particular department, yü-z'-go 與事个° ; — of work, toh-kong'-go 督工个°

SUPERIOR, zōng 上 ; zōng-deo 上頭 ; zōng-teng' 上等 ; ts'iiao-teng' 超等 ; — to him (or that), k yü-gyi'-ts-zōng' 居其之上 ; — to other men, dzæ-nying'-ts-zōng' 在人°之上 ; bib'-nying iao peh gyi gah-loh 別人°要俾°其軋落 ; a — pen, zōng-p'ing'-go-pih' 上品个°筆 ; a — man, zōng-teng'-ts nyding' 上等之人° ; — goods, zōng-teng'-ts ho' 上等之貨 ; ting'-ho 頂貨 ; — officers, zōng-s' 上司 ; — talent, kao-dzæ' 高才 ; — scholar, dzæ-ts' 才子 ; — in age, tsiang'-pe 長輩 ; ziin-pe' 前輩 ; zōng-pe' 上輩

SUPERLATIVE, the signs of the — are, ting 頂, tse 最, heng 狠, gyih 極, di-ib' 第一, jih-feng' 十分 ; the best, ting'-hao 頂好

SUPERNATURAL, (appearing and disappearing suddenly, &c.), jing-c'ih'-kwe'-meh - go 神出鬼沒个°

SUPERSCRIPTION, zōng-min'-go z

上面个°字 ; — of a letter, sing'-min 信面

SUPERSEDE, to diao-wun' 調換 ;

— (as affairs, or things), kah'-diao 草去 ; the old regulations are superseded, gyiu' công'-dzing kah'-diao-de 舊章程革去°了° ; the new supersedes the old, gyiu'-kae-sing' 舊改新 ; ky'i-gyiu-wun-sing' 棄舊換新

SUPERSTITIOUS, kyin'-kyü-fah diah'-go 見鬼°發牒个° ; siang-sing' zia-ky'i z-ken' 相信邪°氣事幹

SUPPER, yia-væn' 夜飯 ; yia-dzö' 夜茶 ; the Lord's —, Cü'-væn-tsæn 主晚餐 ; Sing'-væn-tsæn 聖晚餐

SUPPLE, joints easily bent, gao-kuw' weh-loh' 髒股活絡 ; — limbs, or bones, kweh'-deo nyün'-siang 骨頭軟相 ; — limbed fellow (as in theatres), gwæn-lao' 跌打°個°戲°子

SUPPLEMENTARY, vu-zōng'-go 附上个° ; djoh-tseng'-go 繼增个°

SUPPLICATE, to entreat, gyiu-k'eng' 求懇 ; — (the Deity), gyi-tao' 祈禱

SUPPLY, to minister to, kong-ing' 供應 ; kong-kyih' 供給 ; — with food, kong-zih' 供食 ; — my need, s'-peh ngö' ing-yüöng'-go 賜°給°我應用个° ; to anticipate and — (one's) wants, ti'-t'iah 體貼° ; — when needed,

tsih-ing' 接應; — *troops*, fah ping' tsih-ing' 發兵接應; — *the deficiency*, pu ky'üih' 補缺; pu ts'eō' 補奏; pu tsou' 補足
SUPPORT, *to iang or yiang 養*; cong 種; — *one's family*, iang kō' 養°家°; cong-iang'-kō-siao 養家°小; *he supports himself by teaching*, gyi kao-shü' wuk'eo' 其教°書餉口; *to uphold*, or *keep from falling*, vu 扶; tōng; ts'en 擡
SUPPORT, *something to lean upon*, (but not a firm —), gæ-deo' 戱頭; — (*whether property, or friend*), k'ao'-sæn 靠山; *to use such* —, tōng tso k'ao'-sæn 當作靠山
SUPPORTABLE, hao-tōng'-go 好擋个°, tōng'-leh-djü' 擋得°住
SUPPOSE, *to i'-we 意會*; dao or tao 度°; *guess*, ts'e 猜; *I supposed*, ngô dao-z 我°度°是; *I — so*, ngô' liang-dzing' z-ka' 我諒情如°此; *I supposed he was at home*, ngô' tao gyi' læ oh'-li 我度°其在°家°裡
SUPPOSING, (when there is great probability), liang-pih' 諒必; — (if, or in case that), t'ōng'-jün 倘然; t'eo'-p'ô 仍°恐°; kyuö'-s 假使; kyuö'-jü 假如; shih'-s, or sih'-s 設使; — *for example*, pi'-föng 比方; pi'-jü 比如
SUPPRESS, *to ah'-loh 壓落*; ah'-djü 壓住; neh-loh' 納落;

nying 忍°; — *your anger*, 6'-wöng ah'-gyi-loh-ky'i' 怒氣°壓°其下°去°; — *rebellion*, bing-fen' 平反; *could not — anger*, ky'i' neh'-feh-djü' 氣納弗住; *could not — a smile*, nying'-feb-djü' siao' 忍°弗住笑
SUPPURATE, *to sang nong' 生膿*; tsöh nong' 作膿; gweng nong'.
SUPREME, ting' kao 頂高; *the — Ruler*, Zōng-ti' 上帝; *ditto (Taoist)*, Nyüoh-wöng'-da-ti 玉皇大帝
SURE, true, ky'üoh'-jih 確實; til'-ky'üoh 的確; væn-vu'-ih-shih' 萬無一失; *to be — of*, nö-leh-djü' 拿得°住; jih-nö-kyiu'-weng 十拿九穩; *made — (as a prophecy, promises, &c.)*, pil'-fah-pih-cong' 必發必中; *one-footed*, kyiah'-bu weng' 腳步穩; en'-kyiah-tse'o'-go 按腳走个°
SURELY, ih-ding' 一定; pih'-ding 必定; z-jün' 自然
SURETY, (a person), pao'-nying 保人°; — *and go between*, cong-pao' 中保; *to become —*, tso pao' 做保; tsöh pao' 作保
SURFACE, min-teng' 面上°; floating on the —, veo-min' 浮面
SURGEON (for cuts, and bruises), söng-k'ö' sin'-sang 傷科先生°; — (for ulcers), nga-k'ö' sin'-sang 外°科先生°; — (for internal diseases), nen-k'ö' sin'-sang 內科先生°

SURMOUNT, *to—difficulties*, kying-lin' næn-c'ü '經練難處'

SURNAME, *sing 姓*; sing'-su 姓氏; *what is your honorable —?* tseng sing' 尊姓? kwe' sing 貴姓? kao sing' 高姓? *my humble —*, bi sing' 敝姓

SURPASS, ko'-jü 過如; *surpasses him*, ko'-jü gyi 過如其

SURPASSING all, c'ih-cong' 出衆; *—talent*, dzæ-neng' c'ih-cong' 才能出衆; *—every thing in the world*, (but used in a more limited sense), kæ'-shü 蓋世

SURPASSINGLY beautiful, me'-mao kæ'-shü 美貌蓋世

SURPLUS, *to-deo' 多頭*; yü'-to 餘多; *enough and a —*, fn'-shü 敷舒; nōng-shü' 小°康°

SURPRISE, *to — a person*, s'-teh nying kwa'-ky'i 使得人°怪°氣; long'-teh nying' c'ih-gyi' 弄得人°出奇; long-teh ny ing' gyi-kwa' 弄得°人奇怪°; peh ny ing' c'ih-gyi' 倦°人°出奇; *I am surprised*, ngô tao' c'ih-gyi'-go 我到出奇个°

SURPRISING, kwa'-ky'i 怪°氣; *not —*, feh sön' kwa'-ky'i 弗算怪°氣; *strange*, gyi-kwa' 奇怪°; *could not have been expected*, liaó'-feh-tao'-go 料弗到个°; siang'-feh-tao'-go 想弗到个°; *—(as something suddenly disappearing)*, jing-c'ih'-kwe'-meh 神出鬼沒

SURRENDER, *to* deo-'ōng' 投降; deo-voh' 投服; *— one's self up*, zi deo'-tao 自°投到

SURROUND, *to* we-djü' 圍住; *— on all sides*, s'-pin we-djü' 四邊圍住; tsiu-we', we-djü' 週圍圍住; *—, or hem in (as by soldiers)*, we-kw'eng' 圍困; *to —by a wall*, tsiu-we' tang ziang' 週圍打牆

SURVEY, *to* k'en'-cün 看轉; k'en'-pin 看遍; *to measure land*, liang din-di' 量田地

SURVIVED *him a year*, pi gyi' to weh' ih nyin' 比其多活一年; pi gyi' to tso' ih-nyin' ny ing' 比其多做一年人°

SURVIVING, still wa' læ-tong' tso ny ing' 還°在°此°做人°

SURVIVES till now, tao' jü-kying' wa læ-tong' 到如今還°在°此°

SUSCEPTIBLE, (used of persons), ih-ts'oh' ziu dong' 一觸就動

SUSPECT, *to* nyi 疑; ts'æ-nyi 猜疑; *I — him*, ngô' nyi-sing z gyi 我疑心是伊°

SUSPECTED, *that man is to be —*, keh'-go ny ing' k'o nyi 這°个°人°可疑

SUSPEND, *to hang*, tiao 吊; kwô 掛; *— work*, sang-wel' deng-kong' 生°活停°工; *ditto*, (for an indefinite time), dang-kyi' 吊起°; yün-kyi' 懸起°; *—from office*, kah'-tsih wæn-hyang' 草職還鄉

SUSPENSE, *to be in —*, kwô'-sing
掛心; kwô'-ky'in 掛牽; kwô'-nyiæn 掛念; *I was in — for a month*, ngô kwô'-sing ih-ko yüih' de 我掛心一个月了。

SUSPICIOUS, *inclined to suspect*, nyi-sing' djong' 疑心重; — circumstance, dzing yiu' k'o nyi' 情由可疑; *wears a — appearance*, ying-tsih' k'o nyi' 形跡可疑; dzing-tsih' k'o nyi' 情跡可疑

SUSTAIN, *to tông 檔*; *can —, or bear it*, tông-leh'-djü' 檔得住; *cannot long — life*, yang weh' feh dziang'-kyiu 養活弗長久

SWALLOW, in'-ts 燕子 (ih-tsah)
SWALLOW, *to in'-loh 嘸落*; ky'üoh'-loh 吃落; *to gulp down*, t'eng-loh' 吞落; *can't — the pill*, wun-yiah' t'eng'-feh-loh'-ky'i 丸藥吞弗落去。

SWAMP, län-din' 瘢田; *swampy place*, 'æn-nyi-deu' 陷泥潭
SWARM, ih-tsong'-sang 一種; *a — of bees*, ih-tsong'-sang mihfong' 一種蜜蜂

SWATHE, *to dzin 纏*; tsah 紫
SWAY, *to bear rule*, tsöng'-kwun 掌管 (tsöng or công); *to have authority*, tsöng-gyün' 掌權

SWEAR, *to vah-tsiu' 罰咒*
SWEAT, 'en 汗
SWEAT, *to c'ih-'en' 出汗*; *to bring out — (as by medicine)*,

fah-'en' 發汗; *to — profusely*, 'en-bô-yü-ling' 汗如雨淋; 'en'-c'ih-t'ó'-liu 汗出如漿。

SWEEP, *to sao 掃*; — *the ground*, sao di' 掃地; — *and brush off dust*, tæn'-sao 撥掃; sao-shih 掃刷; *sweeping assertion*, ko'-deo shih-wô' 過分說話

SWEET *to the taste*, din 甜; — *to the smell*, hyiang 香; *has a — perfume*, yiu hyiang-ky'i 有香氣; — *and deceitful words*, shih-wô' din-döng'-mih-ti'-go 說話甜糖蜜滴个。

SWEET-WILLIAM, jih-tyiang'-kying hwô 十樣景花

SWEETEN, *to föng' ih-tin din' 放一點甜的*

SWEETMEATS, döng-ko' 糖菓; peach preserves, dao-tsiang' 桃醬; sugared and honeyed fruits, mihs-tsin' 蜜餞

SWELL, cong 腫; cong'-ky'i-ke 腫起來

SWELLING *has gone down*, cong pih'-loh-de 腫晡落了; cong t'e'-diao-de 腫退去了。

SWERVE *from the right way*, li-k'a' tsing'-lu 離開正路

SWIFT, kw'a 快; — *as if flying*, ziang fi' ka kw'a' 像飛樣快; fi-kw'a' 飛快; — *as the wind*, fong-kw'a' 風快。

SWILL, ken-shü' 清水'; exchange lamp-wick for —, teng-sing'-wun-ken' 燈芯換泔水'

SWIM, *to* yin 汹; — *in the canal*, yiu'-o' 汹河; *fortunately, he knows how to* —, (*or understands the water*), ky'ü'-leh gyi sih shü' 虧得。其識水°

SWINDLE, *to* kwa'-p'in 拐° 騙; tso kwa'-ts 做拐° 子; — *every where*, tong-kwa' si-p'in' 東拐° 西騙

SWINE, nyi-cü' 泥豬 (ih-tsah); *a herd of* —, ih-dziao' nyi-cü' 一羣° 泥豬

SWINE-HERD, yiang nyi-cü'-go 養泥豬个°

SWING, *to* dang-dang' 宕宕; — *back and forth*, dang-læ' dang-kyi' 宕來宕去°; — *the arms (in walking)*, siu-kwang hwah-kyi hwah-kyi; — *over and over, (as a mouse in a cage)*, tang ts'iu-c'ün' 打鞦韆°

SWITCH of false hair, ih-ts kō'-fah 一枝假° 髮

SWOON, *to* fah-kyüih' 發厥; ao'-ky'i 量° 去; fah-hweng' 發惛

SWORD, pao'-kyin 寶劍; double-edged —, sōng-min'-pao'-kyin 雙面寶劍; charmed —, ts'ih'-sing-kyin 七星劍 (ih-pô)

SYCEE, veng-nying' 紋銀; horse-shoes of —, nyüñ-pao' 元寶

SYCOPHANT, vong'-dzing-tong' 奉承个°; p'ah-mó'-p'i-go 拍馬屁个°

SYMMETRICAL proportions, do-

siao' siang-ts'ing' 大°小相稱; deo-mi' siang-ing' 頭尾°相應 SYMBOL, piao'-yiang 表樣; piao-pöng' 標榜

SYMPATHIZE, *to* — *with another*° trouble, ci' nying-kö'-go kw'us 知人°家°个°苦; cü-kw'u' cülah' 知苦知辣; — *with (because of like suffering)*, dong-bing' siang-lin' 同病相憐

SYMPATHIZING (with a friend), dzing'-læ-tih dong' 正°在°動情°; — *heart*, ts'eh-ing'-ts sing' 懈隱之心; — *and helping*, ti'-t'iah-go sing 體貼°个°心; — *and excusing*, ti'-liang 體諒

SYMPATHY, *in* — *with one another*, sing'-dzing 'eh'-leh-long'-go 性情合得攏个°; lonely and without —, ts'i-liang' 淒涼

SYMPTOMS of disease, bing-shü' 痘勢; bing-kying' 痘景; bing'-go siang'-mao 痘个°相貌; — violent, or severe, bing-shü' li'-æ' 痘勢利害

SYNONYMS, equivalent characters, tso' ka'-shih-go z' 一°樣°解°說个°字; equivalent words, i'-s siang-dong'-go shih-wö' 意思相同个°說話

SYRINGE, zih-shü'-kwun 射水°个°管

SYRUP, döng-lu' 糖滷; peach —, dao-tsih' 桃汁

T

TABERNACLE, tsiang'-bong 帳蓬
(ih-ting)

TABLE, coh'-teng 桌子°(ih-tsiang);
round —, yüih-coh' 月桌; yü'-
sæn coh' 小°圓°桌; small tea
—, dzô-kyi' 茶几 (ih-go); —
cloth coh'-teng pu' 桌布 (ih-
kw'e)

TABLET, upright ancestral —, jing-
we' 神位; ditto, (and for idols),
jing-cü' 神主; jing-cü'-ba, or
jing-cü-bæn 神主牌; ba-we'
牌°位 (ih-we); horizontal in-
scribed —, pin 匾; pin-ngah' 匾
額 (ih-kw'e)

TACK, kwu'-ting 鼓釘; — with two
prongs, for matting, mö'-wông-
gying 螞蝗鐵°襯 (ih-me)

TACK, to — with nails, ting 釘; —
by sewing loosely, dziang-tsing/
vong 長針縫; — together, (by
sewing), ting-tæn'-læ 紅攏°來;
— on (as trimming), tsa-ih-tsa
紅°一紅°; — a ship, diao ts'iang'
調向; cün bong' 轉蓬

TACTICS, military ping-fah' 兵法
TADPOLE, u'-kyü-deo-djong' 烏
龜°頭蟲; — character, k'o-
teo' veng 脊蚪文

TAEL, ($1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. av.), ih-liang' 一兩;
— of silver, ih-liang' nying-ts'
一兩銀子; one Ningpo —,
kōng-bing' ih liang' 江°平一兩;
the Hong Kong —, kwæn-bing'

關平; *Shanghai* —, deo-kwe'-
nying' 豆規銀; kwe-yün' 規圓
TAIL, mi'-pô, or mi'-pun 尾巴。
(ih-keng)

TAILOR, zx-vong'-s-vu 裁縫司
務: dzing-i' 成衣

TAINTED meat, nyüoh in'-de 肉°
宿了°; — (i. e. kept over its
time), tah-dziao'-de.

TAKE, to do 拿°; — away, do'-
leh-ky'i 拿°了°去°; gather to-
gether and — away, siu'-leh-ky'i
收了°去°; — (properly at the
same time with something else),
ta'-leh-ky'i 帶°了°去°; — in the
hand, nyiah 捏; — with both
hands, p'ong 捧; — care of,
kwu'-djoh 顧着; ditto (or look
after), tsiao'-kwu, or tsiao'-kwun
照顧; ditto (another's child, or
animal), kyi'-yang 寄養; —
care of yourself, zi yüong pao'-
djong 自°要°保重; — upon
one's self the care of, zi dzing
dzih' 自°承值; — in charge
(properly a person), siu-liu' 收
留; — a walk, ky'i tseo-tseo'
去°走走; — a turn (for one's
own business), tang ih-go wang'
走°一°回°; — a written inven-
tory, k'æ ho'-tæn 開貨單; —
one's leave, kao'-bih 告別; ditto
(when going on a journey), dz-
ang' 辭行°; — medicine, ky'üoh
yiah' 吃°藥; — out (of water),
liao-ky'i'-læ 撩起來; — off

one's clothes, t'eh i-zōng' 脱衣裳; — off the hat, coh mao-ts' 除帽 (coh or tsöh); — off the cover, hyiao-k'æ 捲開; — off a coverlid, kyih'-k'æ min-bi' 揭開棉被°; — breath, (i. e. stop a while), t'eo-ky'i' 透氣; — a look, k'en'-ih-k'en 看一看; — a disease (by infection), bing' yin-læ' 痘延來; — cold, sōng-song' 傷風; — pains, yüong-sing' 用心; — by force, ts'iang'-deh 搶奪; — to heart, tæn-sing-z' 擔心事; — alive, weh gying' 活擒; — percentage, ts'iu' yüong-din' 抽用錢°; k'eo' yüong-din' 扣用錢°; (in buying for another), to — more than was paid, keh-fi-deo'; loh dong-din' 落銅錢°; tang-'eo'-siu 賺後手; (in buying for another) to — a percentage promised by the seller, &c, do bah-deo' 挖扣頭; ditto (secretly) in cloth, goods, or money, loh deo' 落餘頭. See DISCOUNT. — a little out for one's self (from what one is expected to give to another), k'a' bih-deo' 貪拔頭; leo bih-deo-o ky'üoh (slang); to — the part of one's own, pao pi' 保庇; — advantage of your going, doing, &c, ts'ing ug'-go bin' 趁你個便; — a little relaxation, weh-dong ih-zōng 活動一息°; — your studies (in school), zōng kwun'

上館; — a chair in the hand, teh ü'-ts 攝椅子

TAKEN in, in buying, ma-c'ong-de-買貴°了° (c'ong or ts'ong).

TALE, kwu'-z 故事; ancient —, kwu'-z 古事; unfounded —, vu-kyi'-ts-dæn 無稽之談

TALE-BEARER, pun-cü'-go nying 搬嘴个°人°; pun-cü'-long-zih 搬嘴弄舌; — and mischief maker, pun-teo' z'-fi - go nying 搬兜是非个°人°

TALENT, dzæ-neng' 才能; dzæ-dzing' 才情; du'-dzæ 肚才; natural —, t'in-dzæ' 天才; man of —, dzæ-ts' 才子; he has great —, gyi'-go dzæ-dzing' kao' 其个°才情高

TALISMAN (of paper), vu 符; — of the seven stars, ts'ih'-sing-vu 七星符; — of words, tsiu'-nyü 咒語; (ih-dao); to drive out evil influences with a —, bih-zia' 辟邪

TALK, to kōng 講; — together, kōng-kōng' 講°講°; dæn-dæn' 談談; to chat, p'æn-dæn' 攀談; talks well, jün'. we shih'-dz 善為說詞; he ditto, or can — one into believing what is not true, gyi shih'-kwah haō' 其談°吐°好; idle words, kōng 'æn-wō' 講°閒°話; to — foolish or useless words, kōng bah-wō' 講°白°話; kōng liao-t'in' 講°遼天話°; — when not wanted, to cü' 多嘴; to cü'

tah-zih' 多嘴搭舌; ts'ih'-tah-pah'-tah 七嗒八嗒; — too much, to-kōng'-to-wō' 多講[。]多話; I want to — to you, ngē iao' teng ng kōng' 我要與[。]你[。]講[。]
TALKATIVE person, to-kōng'-to-wō'-go nying 多講[。]多話[。]个[。]人[。]

TALL, dziang-liao-siao 長駁篠; — person, nying dziang' 人[。]長; ditto,(contemptuous), dziang diao-ts' 長條子; — in stature, sing-diao' dziang' 身條長; — and slender, (contemptuous), lang-hwang'-dziang; dziang-hwang-hwang.

TALLOW, yiu 油; mutton —, yiāng-yiu' 羊油; vegetable —, gyiu'-yiu 柏油; bah-yiu' 白油

TALLOW-TREE, gyiu'-jü 相樹 (ih-cü)

TALONS, caught in his —, kyiah-tsao gyin'-leh-ky'i'-go 脚爪箝得[。]起[。]个[。]

TAME, to — him, iang gyi joh' 養其熟

TAME, joh 熟; — bird, joh tiao' 熟鳥

TAN, to — skin, siao bi' 硝皮

TANNER, siao-bi' s-vu 硝皮司務

TANNED leather, joh bi' 熟皮

TANGLE, in a —, lön-tsia'-bong 亂績[。]鬱

TANGLE, to da-lön' 抓[。]亂; all tangled together, long'-leh ky'in-s'-bong, da-s-bong' 弄得[。]塞絲

蓬抓[。]絲蓬; ky'in-ky'in-pang'-pang 牽牽綳綳
TANK, water shü'-gyü 水[。]柜; — (on boats), shü'-tsing, or shü-ts'ōng' 水[。]井
TAP, to tah 搭; — on the shoulder, kyiñ-kah'-deo tah'-ih-tah' 肩胛[。]上[。]搭一搭

TAP, to pierce, tsön dong-ngæn' 鑽洞眼[。]

TAPE, ta 帶[。]

TAPERING fingers, ts'-deo tsin' 指頭尖

TAR, pah'-yiu 柏[。]油

TARDY, slow, mæn 慢; mæn-t'ang'-t'ang 慢宕[。]宕[。]; wun'-deng-deng 緩鈍鈍; wun'-t'o-t'o 緩拖[。]施[。]遲[。]

TARE, djü bi' 除皮

TARES (found in rice), bô-ts'ao' 稗[。]草

TARGET, pō'-ts 靺子 (ih-go); to fire at a —, tang pō'-ts 打靶子; ditto, with arrows, zih pō'-ts 射靶子

TARIFF, se'-tseh 稅則; se'-kw'un 稅款

TARNISH, to t'e-kwōng' 退光

TARNISHED, kwōng t'e'-de 光退了[。]

TARO, nyü-na' 荸[。]芳[。]

TARTAR, or Bannerman, gyi'-ō-nying 旗下[。]人[。]; Tab'-ts 鞍子; Dah-ts' 鞍子; Manchu, Mun'-tsiu-nying 滿洲人[。]; — language, Mun'-tsiu-wō 滿洲話

TASK, *work*, meng-veng' sang-weh'
名分生°活；— (usually in
study), kong-k'o' 功課; *daily*
—, (*i.e.* studies, or chantings),
djoh-nyih' kong-k'o' 逐日°功
課

TASSEL, a ih-p'ang' su-deo' 一掛°
鬚。頭

TASTE, mi-dao' 味°道；— *just*
right, jih-mi' 入味°；*in bad* —
feh teh'-fah-go 弗得法个°

TASTE, *to* zōng mi-dao' 嘗°味°道；
— *and see*, zōng-zōng'-k'en 嘗
嘗°看

TASTELESS, *without taste*, m̄-mi'-
dao 無°味°道；*flat*, or *without*
salt, dæn 淡；m̄-yin-dæn'-tsiang
無°鹹淡醬；— (*as meat, or*
fish), m̄-sin'-mi 無°鮮味°

TATTERED, p'o'-li-p'o-sa' 破襪
破襪；p'o'-p'o 破破；zah-p'o
紛°破

TATTLE, shih-wō' k'ōng'-feh-lao' 說
話因弗牢. See TALE-BEARER.

TATTOO, *to* — *the skin*, ts'ih bi-fu'
刺皮膚

TAOISM, Dao'-kyiao 道教; Dao'-
kyiao dao'-li 道教道理

TAOIST, Dao'-kō-li-go nying' 道
家°个°人°；— *priest*, Dao'-z
道士

TAUNT, *to* siu-joh' 羞辱；tsao-
t'ah' 嘲噃；*to humiliate by taunt-*
ing, siah-lin' 削臉

TAUTOLOGICAL *expressions*, djong-
foh' shih-wō' 重複說話

TAVERN, *eating and lodging house*,
væn-tin' 飯店；k'ah'-nyü 客
寓；*inn*, 'ō-c'ü' 厦處；*lodging*
house, hyih'-yia-tin' 歇夜店

TAX, kyün 捐; *salt* —, yin-kyün'
鹽捐；*land* —, zin-liang' 錢°
糧 *house* —, vōng-kyün' 房捐；
— *on goods*, kwaen-se' 關稅；
se'-din 稅錢；*pay taxes*, deo
liang' neh se' 投糧納稅；*to*
pay land —, deo zin-liang' 投
錢°糧；*pay* — *on goods*, deo-se'
投稅；*to collect the land taxes*,
siu' zin-liang' 收錢°糧；*to pay*
ditto, wun koh'-k'o 完國課
TAX, *to* ding se'-tseh 定稅則；
to — *houses*, lih' vōng-kyün' 立
房捐

TAX-OFFICE, kyün-gyüoh' 捐局
TEA, dzō 茶；*tea-leaf*, dzō-yih' 茶
葉；*broken ditto*, se' dzō-yih' 碎
茶葉；*green* —, loh-dzō' 綠茶；
black —, 'ong-dzō' 紅茶；*strong*
—, nyüong dzō' 濃茶；ts'ih'
dzō 赤茶；*weak* —, dæn' dzō
淡茶；ts'ing-dzō' 清茶；*to scald*
—, p'ao dzō' 泡茶；*pour* —,
sia dzō' 蒸茶；ts'ong dzō' 冲茶；
pass —, di dzō' 遏茶；*ditto in a*
tray, pun dzō' 搬茶；*to drink* —,
ky'üoh dzō' 吃茶；hah dzō' 喝
茶；*to pick* —, tsah dzō-yih' 摘
茶葉；*to pick over* — (*i.e.* *pick*
out refuse, &c.), kaen dzō-yih' 捷
茶葉；*to finish up* — (*by rolling,*
and coloring), tso dzō-yih' 做茶

葉; *to fire* —, ts'ao dzô-yih' 炒茶葉; *a great — drinker*, dzô-tsu'-s 茶祖師; — *dust*, dzô-meh' 茶末; — *stems*, dzô-kwang' 茶梗'; — *seeds*, dzô-ts' 茶子; *Congo* —, Kong-su' dzô 工夫茶; *Souchong* —, Siao-cong' dzô 小種茶; *Oolong* —, U-long' dzô' 烏龍茶. The kinds of tea exported from Ningpo are as follows.

Gunpowder, 1st grade, Pao'-cü 寶珠; *do.* 2nd grade, Ts-cü' 芝珠; *Hyson*, 1st grade, Me-hyi' 眉熙; *do.* 2nd grade, Hyi-c'ing' 熙春; *Young Hyson*, 1st grade, Ngo-me' 娥眉; *do.* 2nd grade, Yü'-zin 雨前'; *Imperial*, 1st grade, Yün-cü' 圓珠; *do.* 2nd grade, Fu'-yün-cü' 副圓珠; *Hyson-skin*, Bi-dzô' 皮茶; *Leaf-tea*, Mao-dzô' 毛茶; *Twunkey*, Song-lo' 松蘿

TEA-CUP, dzô-pe' 茶杯; *covered* —, kae'-nn 蓋碗; meng-nn' 捏碗 (ih-tsah)

TEA-KETTLE, dzô-wu' 茶壺; teng'-dzô-wu' 燉茶壺 (ih-pô)

TEA-POT, dzô-kwun' 茶罐; dzô-wu' 茶壺; ts'ong'-dzô-wu' 冲茶壺 (ih-pô)

TEA-POY, dzô-kyi' 茶几 (ih-tsiang)

TEA-SPOON, diao-kang' 調羹; native brass —, dzô-z' 茶匙 (ih-tsah)

TEA-TRAY, dzô-bun' 茶盤 (ib-min) TEACH, *to* kao 教; *to instruct*, kao'-hyüing 教訓; — *a child to read*, kao'siao-nying' doh-shü' 教小孩。讀書

TEACHABLE, hao-kao'-go 好教。个°; k'o-kao'-go 可教°个°

TEACHER, sin-sang' 先生。 (ih-we); *to call*, or *employ* a —, ts'ing sin-sang' 請先生°; *my* —, ngô'-go nyih-s 我个°業師

TEACHING, *I live by* — young children, hyüing moung' we nyih' 訓蒙爲業

TEAR, *to* c'ô'-k'æ, or ts'ô-k'æ 撘開; c'ô'-p'o 撘破; — *to pieces*, c'ô'-se 撘碎; c'ô' wu 撘腐; — (as on a nail), keo-p'o' 勾破; tsah'-p'o 扎破; — *one's self* (or something) *away*, ngang feng'-k'æ 硬分開; ngang ts'ah'-k'æ 硬拆開; — *off the skin*, poh bi' 剝皮; — *open*, pol'-k'æ 剥開

TEARS, ngæn'-li 眼°淚°; ngæn'-li-shü' 眼°淚水°; *to shed* —, c'ih ngæn'-li 出眼°淚; ngæn'-li beh-c'ih' 眼°淚勃出; *burst into* —, ngæn'-li pao'-c'ih-læ-de 眼°淚爆°出來了°

TEASE, *to* ts'ao 嚴; — *continually*, tsi-tseo' 嘴囁; *won't stop teasing*, ts'ao'-feh-ko 嚴弗過; tsi-tseo'-feh-ko 嘴囁弗過

TEAT, na-di' 嫩。頭°

TEDIOUS, in'-væn-go 厥煩个°;

tediously slow, mæn'-leh 慢得[◦]無[◦]量; — *talk*, kōng'-leh dziang-p'in' 講[◦]得[◦]長篇
 TEETH, ngô-ts' 牙[◦]齒 (ih-lih); *irregular* —, ngô-ts' feh-zi' 牙[◦]齒弗齊[◦]; *to cut* —, c'ih ngô-ts' 出牙[◦]齒; *to lose the* —, ngô-ts' t'eng'-loh 牙[◦]齒脫落[◦]; *incisor* —, meng-zin'-ngô 門前[◦]牙[◦]; *molar* —, do-ngô 大[◦]牙[◦]
 TELEGRAM, din-pao' 電報 (ih-go)
 TELEGRAPH, *to* ta din-sing' 帶電信

TELEGRAPH *wire*, din-sin' 電線
 TELESCOPE, ts'in-lí'-kying 千里鏡 (ih-min, ih-kô)

TELL *him*, teng gyi' wô, or teh' gyi wô 與[◦]其話; pao'-hyiang-gyi-dao' 報向其道; wô-hiang'-gyi-dao 話向其道; kao'-su gyi 告訴他; *charge not to* —, mun-cii' 瞎嘴; *don't* —, yî-nao' wô soh' 弗可[◦]話甚[◦]麼[◦]; feh-k'o' kōng'-c'ih 弗可[◦]講[◦]出; *bribe not to — him*, en gyi cü'-pô pi' 按其嘴吧閉; — *the news*, t'ong-cü' sing'-sih 通知信息; pao sing' 報信; — *a secret*, t'ong fong' pao sing' 通風報信

TEMERITY, tæn'-ts p'ah' 膽子潑; tæn'-ts sah'-yia 膽子撒野[◦]; *to show* —, mao do'-tæn 冒大[◦]膽
 TEMPER, *disposition*, sing'-kah 性格; sing'-ky'i 性氣; sing-dzing 性情; *even* —, sing'-ky'i o-bing'

性氣和平; *to give way to one's* —, fah sing'-kah 發性格; sing-kyih' 性急, implies too great haste in doing, but is a polite term for *quick* or *hasty* —, (which is also), sing'-kah ts'aô' 性格躁; ky'i'-tsih tön' 氣質短; ky'i kying' 氣緊; ziang mao-ts'aô' ho-sing' ka 像茅草火星樣式[◦]; *easy* —, ky'i'-tsih dziang' 氣質長; ky'i-kw'un' 氣寬

Bi-ky'i' 脾氣 is sometimes used for temper, but in Ningpo it generally implies an evil nature, so that all one's bad behaviour, such as gambling, drinking, &c. are attributed to his wa li-ky'i; ha bi-ky'i is sometimes used, but it implies only a temporary goodness.

TEMPERAMENT sluggish, or slow, sing'-dzing sang'-leh dzi-deng' 性情生得[◦]遲鈍; mercurial —, sing'-dzing sang-leh liu-dong' 性情生得[◦]流動

TEMPERATE, tsih'-cü 節制; — in eating, and drinking, ing'-zih yiu-tsib' 飲食有節

TEMPEST, fong-pao' 風颶

TEMPLE, miao廟; miao-yü' 廟宇; Buddhist —, z 寺; z-yün' 寺院; small ditto, en 莩; Taoist —, kwun 觀; the large central hall of ditto, da-din' 大殿; ancestral —, z-döng' 祠堂; kô-miao' 家廟; ditto of one branch of a family, ts-dz' 支祠 (ih-go)

TEMPLES (of the head), t'a'-yiang 太陽

TEMPORAL affairs, (of this world),

- shü'-kæn-zōng'-go z-t'i' 世 界°
上 个° 事 體; shü'-z 世 事; affairs of this life, seng-zin'z-ken'
生 前 事 幹
TEMPORARY, dzæn-z'-go 暫時个°
TEMPORARILY, dzæn-ts'tia' 曹且;
gyün-ts'tia' 權 且。
TEMPORIZING, ze-fong-tao'-go 隨 風 倒 个°
TEMPT, to persuade to evil, ts'ön-teh' tso-wa' 摘 撥 做 弄; to deceive, and persuade, yiu'-oh' 誘 惑; — and blind, mi'-oh' 迷 惑; to entice, ying'-yiu 引 誘
TEMPTED by the Devil, be Mo-kwe' mi'-oh'-de 被 魔 鬼 迷 惑了; — by him, ziu gyi'-go mi' 受 其 个° 迷; ziu gyi'-go nyü' 受 其 个° 愚; — and fallen, ta-diao-de 帶 壞 了。
TEN, jih 十; — to one it will be spoiled, (nine out of ten), jih'-yiu kyi' iao tso'-diao-go 十有九要 做 壤 个°; — out of every hundred, kyi' k'eo 九 扣; kyi' tsih 九 折
TENACIOUS of one's own opinion, nyiah-sah' zi'-go cü'-i 捏 煙 自 个° 主 意
TENANT, tsu-wu' 租 戶; tsu-cü' 租 主
TEND, to kwun 管; k'en 看; — a child, kwun siao-nying' 管 小 孩; — sheep, k'en yiang' 看 羊
TENDENCY, z-jün'-ts shü 自 然 之 勢
TENDER, neng 嫩; to boil it —, ts' gyi nen' 烹 其 軟; — heart, nyün' sing-dziang' 軟 心 肺; sing dz'-go 心 慈 个°; to rear tenderly, kyao-iang' 嬌 養
TENDON, kying 筋 (ih-kwang)
TENON, shing'-deo 槵 頭
TENT, tsiang'-bong 帳 蓬; to pitch a —, tah tsiang'-bong 搭 帳 蓬
TENTH, the —, di-jih' 第 十; a — of, jih-kwu'-ts-ih' 十 股 之 一; the — (usually added by Chinese storekeepers, and which they will deduct), k'eo'-deo 扣 頭; tsih'-deo 折 頭; have you deducted the —, k'eo'-deo k'eo'-loh-leh ma 扣 頭 扣 落 嗎?
TEPID, nyih-weng-weng' 热 温 温; nyih-dong'-dong 热 烘 烘。
TERM, name, ming-z' 名 字; — of three years, (official), sien nyin' ih-dzing' 三 年 一 任; to collect bills at the three terms, siu tsih'-tsiang 收 節 賬
TERMINATE, to end, wun 完; pih 畢; liau'-kyih 了 結; to stop, ts'-djü 止 住
TERM, to ts'ing-hwu' 稱 呼; eo 叻。
TERMINATED, the war is —, tang-tsiang tang-kyih'-gyüoh-de 打 仗 結 局 了。
TERMINATION, meh-kyih'-sah 末 結 煙

TERRACE, *platform*, dæ 臺; *flat on the roof*, sa'-dæ 驪。臺

TERRIBLE, p'ō'-siang-go 怕相
个°; p'ō'-shü-shü 怕勢 勢

TERRIFIED, kying-hoh'-de 驚嚇。了°; ziu kying-hoh' de 受驚
嚇。了°; hah'-sah-de 嘻煞。了°; kw'u'-tæn hah'-se 苦膽嚇
碎

TERRIFY, *to — him*, long gyi hah'-
sah 弄其嚇煞; s'-teh gyi
kyih-hoh' 使得其吃嚇。

TERRITORY, pæn'-du 版圖; di-
föng' 地方

TERSE, kyin'-kyih 簡潔

TERTIAN ague, s'-nyih-bing' 四
日° 病; s'-nyih liang-deo pæn'
四日° 兩頭班

TEST, s'-fah 試法; s'-væn-föng-
fah' 試範方法

TEST, *to* s'-væn 試範; *to experiment*, s'-nyiæn 試驗; — *as by fire*, s'-lin 試煉; *to try*, s'-s-k'en
試試看; — *one's learning by examination*, k'ao-s' 考試

TESTAMENT, yi-coh', or yi-tsoh'
遺囑; *to make a —*, lib' yi-coh'
立遺囑; *Old —*, Gyuin-yi'-
tsiao'-shü 舊遺詔書; Gyuin-
iah'-shü 舊約書; *New —*,
Sing-yi'-tsiao'-shü 新遺詔書;
Sing-iah'-shü 新約書

TESTIFY, *to tso te'-tsing* 做對証;
te'-tsing 對証; — *of what has
been seen*, tso kyin'-tsing 做見
証

TESTIMONY, te'-tsing shih-wô' 對
証說話

TEXT, bah-veng' 白文; — *of a
discourse*, di-moh' 題目

TEXTURE, sing-veng' 身分; fûm
—, sing-veng' kyih'-jih 身分
砝實

THAN, jü 如; pi 比; *greater — I*, do-jü' ngô 大如我; pi
ngô do' 比我大°; *better —*,
hao'-jü 好如; *more — once*, feh-
ts' ih-we' 弗止一回; *less — three catties*, feh tao' sæn-kying'
弗到三觔; feh-mun'sæn-kying'
弗滿三觔

THANK, *to zia* 謝°; — *you*, zia-
zia' ng 謝謝°你°; ze-ko; teh-ze
得罪; — *much, or many thanks*,
to-zia' 多謝°; to-dzing 多承;
cannot express my thanks, ken'-zia-
feh-zing' 感謝°弗盡°; zia'-feh-
wun' 謝°弗完; — *you very much*,
to-to' ciu'-i ng 多多致意你°;
*return a present in thanks for
favor received*, dziu-zia' 酬謝°

THANKFUL heart, sing'-li ken'-
kyih 心裡感激; ken'-zia-go
sing' 感謝°個°心; ditto (for
great favor), ken-eng'-go-sing
感恩個°心; *I am very — to
you*, ngô jih-nyi' feng ken'-kyih
ng 我十二°分感激你°

THANKLESS, vông-eng'-veo-yi'-go
忘恩負義個°; m-liang'-sing
無°良心; m peng'-sing 無°
本心

THAT, keh'-go 這°個°；— man,
keh'-go nying 這°個°人°；—
gentleman, keh'-we sin-sang 這°
位先生°；— pen, keh-ts pih'
這°枝筆；— which, sô 所；—
which he said, gyi' sô wô' 其所
話；— night, tông'-yia 當夜°；
lin-yia' 連夜°；keh'-yia 這°夜°；
so —, s'-teh 使得；this and —；
pe'-ts' 彼此；I heard — you were
sick, ngô t'ing'-meng ng sang-
bing'-ko'-de 我聽聞你°生°病
過了°；Oh ! —'s it, or I don't
believe —, kwa'-dao-z 怪°道是
THATCHED house, ts'ao-kæ'-go oh'
草蓋个°屋

THAW, to sah 煙；yang 烷；hwô
化；siao 消

THEATRE, (a building), hyi'-kwun
戲館；open place where plays are
enacted, hyi'-veng-dziang' 戲場

THEFT, the sin of —, t'eo-tong-si'-
go ze' 偷東西个°罪；a case of
—, ts'ih' en 竊案；lost by —,
shih ts'ih'-de 失竊了°；guilty
of —, væn ts'ih'-en go 犯竊
案；— væn'-djoh zeh'-go ze'-
ming 犯着賊个°罪名

THEIR, gyi-lah'-go, or gyi-go 伊°
等°个°

THEM, gyi-lah' 伊°等°；— selves,
gyi-lah zi' 伊°等°自°

THEME, di-moh' 題目

THEN, ziù 就°；ze-tsih' 隨即；ze-
siu' 隨手；following after, ze-
'eo' 隨後

THENCE, from that place, dzong
kel'-deo 從那°邊

THENCEFORTH, dzong-ts' yi'-eo'
從此以後；dzong keh' z'-eo
yi-læ' 從這°時候以來

THERE, keh'-deo 那°邊；— it is,
na ; nô; læ-kæn' 在彼°

THERE is, yiu 有；there is none, m̄-
yiu' 無°有，m̄-neh-go 沒°有°個°

THEREABOUTS (in quantity), ts'ô'
feh-to' 差弗多；— (in place),
ts'ô'-feh-to' di-föng' 差弗多
地方；ts'ô'-feh-to' lu' 差弗多
路；Ningpo —, teng Nying-po'
siang ky'ü' vu-kyi' 與°寧波相
去無幾

THEREFORE, sô'-yi 所以；keh'-
lah 是°以°；kweh'-lah 故°以°；
on account of that, we'-leh ka 爲
此°；kwu'-ts' ka 故此

THEREIN, dzæ-gyi-nen' 在其內；
dzæ gyi-cong' 在其中

THERMAL springs, weng-djün' 溫
泉 (veng)

THERMOMETER, 'en-shü'-piao 寒
暑表

THESE, keh'-sing 這°些°；dōng-
deo keh'-sing.

THEY, gyi-lah' 伊°等°

THICK, 'eo 厚；'eo'-jih 厚實；
— fog, vu'-lu nyüong' 雾露濃；
vu'-lu djong' 雾露重；—
and tangled (as hair, bushes),
bong-bong-dong' 亂蓬鬆。

THICKEN, to become thick, 'eo'-
ky'i-læ 厚起來

THIEF, zeh 賊; sən-tsah'-siu 三隻手; yia'-mæn 夜°蠻; sô-lao'-ing; siao'-ts'ih 小竊; — who steals, in day-light, bah-nyih'-djöng' 白°日°撞; — (who cuts and snatches watches, &c.), tsin-liu'-go zeh 剪綴个°賊°。

THIEF-CATCHER, mô'-kw'æ 馬快; bu-kw'æ' 捕快

THIEVISH, addicted to stealing, kwæn' t'eo go 憷偷个°; naturally—hearts, zeh-sing' sang-dzing'-go 賊°心生°成个°; fond of picking, ts'eh' siu ts'eh kyiab' 摄手撮脚; —(hands and feet), zeh-siu' zeh-kyiah' 賊°手賊°腳

THIGH, ^do-t'ē 大°腿; do-kyiah'-p'ōng 大°脚膀°

THIGH-BONE, do-t'ē-kweh 大°腿骨 (ih-keng)

THIMBLE, ti'-tsing 抵針 (ih-go)

THIN, boh 薄; spare, seo 瘦; wan, bah-liao'-liao 白°瞭瞭; — blood-ed, ts'ing-bi' boh'-hyüih 青皮薄血

THINNER, a little boh'-tin 薄點; much —, boh hyü'-to 薄許多; ditto, (of a person), seo hyü'-to 瘦許多

THING, tong-si' 東西 (ih-yiang, ih-gyin); all things, pal' yiang tong-si' 百°樣東西; væn-veh' 萬物

THINK, to ts'eng 态; siang 想; s思; s-siang' 思想; s-ts'eng' 思忖; — carefully, yüong sing-

s' 用心思; ditto over it, tso'-s-jiu-siang' 左思右想; can't — it out, ngwu'-feh-tao' 悟弗到; ts'eng'-feh-c'ih' 态弗出; — of, or recall suddenly, ngwu-tao' 悟到; — constantly of, kyi'-nyiæn 記念; — of, and not forget, nyiæn-nyiæn' peh-vông' 念念不忘

THIRD, the di-sæn' 第三; a —, sæn-kwu'-ts-ih' 三股之一; divide in thirds, sæn-kwn' k'æ 三股開

THIRDLY, sæn-læ' 三來; sæn-tseh' 三則

THIRST, to quench —, ts-k'eh' 止渴; ka-k'eh' 解°渴

THIRSTY, k'eo-k'eh' 口渴; very —, k'eo-pah' 口乾°; — (dry), k'eo'-ken zih-sao' 口乾舌燥

THIRTEEN, jih-sæn' 十三

THIRTEENTH, di-jih-sæn' 第十三

THIRTY, sæn-jih' 三十

THIS, keh'-go 這°個°; — month, keh'-ko yüih 這°個月; peng'-yüih 本月; — year, kying-nyin' 今年; peng'-nyin 本年; — or the same year, tông'-nyin 當年; — day, kyi-h-mih' 今°日°; kying-tsiao' 今朝; — morning (early), kyi-h-mih t'in-nyiang' 今°日°天亮°; — book, keh'-peng shü' 這°本書; — shop, keh'-bæn tin' 這°爿店; — time, keh'-go z'-eo' 這°個°時候; — life, kying'-si z'-eo' 今世°

時候;—*and that*, dōng' ih-go, keh' ih-go 這°一個, 那°一個°;—*time and that are different*, ts'ih' ih-z pe' ih-z 此一時彼一時;—*on account, we-leh keh'-go yün-kwu'* 爲了°這個°緣故

THITHER, *go tao keh-deo' ky'i* 到那°邊去°

THONG, bi-ta' 皮帶 (ih-diao).

THORN, ts' 刺 (ih-me)

THOROUGH, (*i.e.* through and through), t'eo 透; t'ong-t'eo' 通透; t'eo-ti' 透底;—(*i.e.* from the bottom to the top), teo-ti 兜底; ts'iah-ti 澈底

THOROUGHLY, *understand t'eo' ming-bah'* 透明白°; *ditto or to be — dry, feng'-sao* 粉燥; *feng'-kweh-sao* 粉骨燥; *sao-ko-keh'* 燥過分°; *feng'-ken s-sao'* 粉乾四燥;—*acquainted with, joh-t'eo'* 熟透; *to do —, nyings-tsing' tso* 認真做

THOROUGH-FARE *a street running through, t'ong-lu'* 通路; *a frequented way, kwun-dōng' do-lu'* 官塘大路; *t'ong-t'ang' do-lu'* 通行大路

THOSE, keh'-sing 那些°; keh'-deo keh'-sing 那邊那些°

THOUGH, se 雖; se-tsih' 雖只; se-tseh' 雖則; se-jün' 雖然; as — (*he did not notice, hao-zhang feh-læ'-kwu* 好像弗來顧

THOUGHTS, ts'eng'-deo 怨頭; siang'-deo 想頭; (*deeper —*), nyiaen-deo' 念頭;—, or *way of thinking, ts'eng'-shih* 想法。 THOUGHTFUL, *we yüong sing'* 會用心; *we yüong ts'eng'-kong* 會用心°思。

THOUGHTLESS, mōng-bah' 忝白°; mong 懶; bah-mōng'-kwōng 白° 忝光; bah-du'-du 虛度;—*or heedless person, mōng-fu* 懶夫

THOUSAND, a ih ts'in' 一千; ten —, ih væn' 一萬; jih ts'in' 十千

THRASH. See THRESH.

THREAD, sin 線; *hempen —, mōsin'* 麻線; *cotton —, min-sō'* 棉紗 (ih-keng)

THREAD a needle, c'ün tsing-ngæn' 穿針眼°

THREAD-BARE, *worn yiang-yi'-de* 希°散°了°; *nyüong-deo' yi-kwōng'-de* 絨頭散°光了°

THREATEN, *to kying'-kyiae* 禁戒; heng-hô' 哼哈; ngô-heng' 研哼; *to frighten, hah 嘘*. See WARN.

THREE, sæn 三;—times — are nine, sæn-sæn' kyin kyiu' 三三見九;—times as much, (*i.e.* add two parts), kō liang'-be ts'eo' 加二倍湊;—cornered, sæn-koh'-go 三角°个°;—stranded cord, sæn-kwu'-deo-zing' 三股頭繩°;—highest (in this Empire) in literary rank, sæn-ting'-kah 三鼎甲°

THRESH, *to* — *paddy*, tang dao' 打稻; gwæn dao' 攢稻

THRESHING-FLOOR, dao'-dziang 稻場; dao'-di 稻地; —, and also *drying-floor*, sa'-dziang 曬場

THRESHOLD, *door-sill*, di-voh 地柵; stumbled over the —, di-voh' pæn-tih'-go 地柵失。跌个。

THRICE, sæn tsao' 三遭; sən we' 三回; sæn pin' 三遍

THRIFTY, *increasing in wealth*, nyih-tsing' feng-feng 日。進紛紛; — *in growing*, nyih-tsiang' yia-do' 日。長夜。大。

THRIVE, *to* hying-wōng' 興旺; will not —, (as a tree, or child), yiang'-feh-hying' 養弗興起。

THROAT, wu-long' 喉嚨; *to cut one's* —, zi-ming'-sah 自抿殺

THROB, *to* t'iao 跳; dong 動; heart throbs, sing bih'-bih-t'iao 心鬪鬪跳

THRONE, *we* 位; *the Imperial* —, wōng-we' 皇位; long-we' 龍位; da-pao' 大寶; *to ascend the* —, teng we' 登位; ditto (the first of a dynasty), teng kyi 登基; *to succeed to the* —, tsih we' 接位; *to abdicate the* —, t'e we' 退位

THRONG, *a* ih-do-dziao nying' 一大羣人。

THRONG, *to* iuong'-tsi 擁擠; a-tsi' 挨擠

THROTTLE, *to* k'ah wu-long' 摶喉。嚨

THROUGH, *to pass* —, c'ün-ko' 穿過; *pass* — *the city*, c'ün-zing-ko' 穿城。過; *wet* —, sih'-t'eo-de 濕透了。; *come* — *the rain*, kah'-yü læ'冒雨來; *read a book* —, shü' doh-wun' 書讀完; *look* — *a hole*, dzong dong-gæn'-li k'en' 從洞眼。裏看

THROUGHOUT, *that book is circulated* — *China*, keh-peng shü' Cong-koh' t'ong'-ang'-go 這。本。書中國通行。个。; *good* —, ih-kæ'tu hao' 一概都好; dzong deo'-ts-vi tu hao' 從頭至尾都好

THROW, *to* tiu 丟; k'ang; gwæn 攢; — *away*, tiu-diao' 丟去。; k'ang'-diao; gwæn-diao' 攢了。; ö'-diao 挖了。; ang'-diao; — *about*, k'ang'-sæn 丢散; lön gwæn' 亂攢; *he threw stones at me*, gyi do zah-deo' k'ang' ngô 其拿石頭丟我; — *bricks*, or *broken tiles*, ô ngô'-bæn 挖瓦片; — *away one's life*, song-si' 送死; *song sing'-ming* 送性命; ditto, or *reputation*, for a noble object, si' djong'-jü T'a'-sæn 死重如泰山; ditto, for a very small object, si' ky'ing'-jü 'ong-mao' 死輕如鴻毛; — *him down* (playfully), k'ê-gyi-tao' 捉其倒; ditto (in anger), tang'-gyi-tao 打其倒; — *away (or waste money)*, k'ang'-loh shü'-den-li 丢在水潭裏; —

over the head (as a cloth), 'o-deo'-t'ao 和頭套; — off (as covering), hyiao-diao' 揭去°; kyihs-diao 揭去°; dip up, and — out (as specks in food), peh'-diao 撥去°; — blame upon some one else, yi-hwō'-tsih-moh' 移花接木
THRUST, to push, t'e 推; — out the head, sing'-c'ih deo' 伸出頭; — out the tongue, t'a'-c'ih zih-deo' 垂°出舌頭; — through with a knife, tao' c'ün-ko' 刀穿過
THUMB, do ts'-meh-den' 大°指
姆頭

THUNDER, le 雷; the noise of —, le-sing' 雷聲; le'-hyiang 雷響; a clap of —, ih-go p'ih'-lih 一聲°霹靂; — shower, loh le-yü' 下°雷雨; there will be a — shower, iao loh le-yü' 要下°雷雨
THUNDER, to hyiang le' 響雷

THURSDAY, li-pa-s' 禮拜°四;

tsin-li ng 謹禮五。

THUS, z-ka' 如°此°; ka'-siang-mao 如°此°相貌; ka' yiang-ts 如°此°樣子; jü-ts' 如此 (veng.)

THWART his plans, p'o gyi-go fah' 破其个°法; — my wishes, ao'-kyiang ngō-go sing-siang' 拗强我个°心想

TICK, to tah'-tah-hyiang 得°得響; tsah'-tsah-hyiang 寸着響

TICKET, siao'-p'iao 小票; p'iao 票; p'iao'-deo 票頭; pawn —, tōng'-p'iao 當票

TICKLE, to hô-iyang'-c'ü-c'ü' 吱癢哦°哦°

TICKLISH, p'ô-iyang'-go 怕癢个°

TIDE, dziao-shü' 潮水°; — contrary (i.e. against), t'eo' shü 閃水°: dziao-shü' feh-te' 潮水° 弗對; — is rising, dziao tsiang'-de 潮漲了°; dziao læ-tih tsiang' 潮正°在°漲; full flood —, dziao-tsiang' tsöh'-de 潮漲足了°; — eight parts full, tsiang'-pah 漲了°八分°; ebb —, lohdziao 落潮; t'e'-dziao 退潮; slack —, bing dziao' 平潮; dziao-shü' bing' 潮水°平; — is favorable, jing-dziao' jing-shü' 順潮順水°; to go with the —, ze dziao' ky'i 隨潮去°; the — follows the moon, dziao-shü' ze yüih-liang' go 潮水°隨月亮个°

TIDE-WAITER, ah'-sia 押°卸°

TIDINGS, fong-sing' 風信; siao-sih' 消息; sing'-sih 信息; ing-sing' 音信

TIE, to bo 紣°; — together, bo-tæu'-long 索°攏; — or bind tightly (as bales), kw'eng 細; — (as bundles), tsah 紮; — a man, pōng nyung' 繩人°; kw'eng'-pōng nyung' 細繩人°; — in a hard knot, cannot untie, tang si'-kyih ka'-feh-k'æ 打死°結解° 弗開

TIER, zeng 層°; dæ 臺; — above —, zeng tang' zeng 層°層°; ih-dæ' ih-dæ' 一臺一臺

TIGER, hwu 虎; lao'-hwu 老虎
(ih-tsa)

TIGHT, kying 緊

TIGHTEN, *to* tang kying-tin' 打緊點; siu kying-tin' 收緊點

TILE, ngô'-p'in 瓦°片 (ih-tsiang); square —, fōng-cün' 方磚

TILE, *to* — a roof, kæ ngô'-p'in 蓋瓦°片

TILL, tao 到; ih-dzih' tao 一直到; *wait* — I come, teng' tao ngô læ 等到我來

TILL, *to* — the ground, cong din' 種田; kang-cong' 耕°種

TILT on one side, din' ih-pin ky'i 墊一邊起

TIMBER, moh-deo' 木頭; moh-liao' 木料; (a piece, ih-keng, ih-cü), — merchant, jü-k'ah'-nying 樹客人°; moh-k'ah' 木客

TIME, kong-fu' 工夫; z-'eo' 時候 (if speaking of hours); nyih-ts' 日°子 (if speaking of month, or day); *what* —, soh'-go z-'eo' 甚麼°時候; *how much* —? tsiao' kong-fu' 多少工夫? no —, m̄-kong'-fu 無°工夫; no leisure, (or empty —), m̄-neh k'ong' 沒°有°空°; *to fix a* —, ding z-'eo' 定時候; *ditto in the more distant future*, ding gyi' 定期; *to limit the* — (when to be done, or to arrive), 'æn' z-zing' 限°時辰°; *what is it?* (i.e. of the clock), kyi-tin'-cong 幾點鐘; *a long* —, dziang-

kyiu' 長久; to-z' 多時; hyü'-to kong-fu' 許多工夫; *a short* —, dzæn-z' 暫時; *at the* —, tsiao z-'eo' 照時候; en' z-'eo' 按時候; — *has arrived*, z-'eo' tao'-de 時候到了°; *ditto* (implying no chance for preparation), ling-z' k'eo'-tsih 臨時適°節; *any* — you please, zé-bin' soh'-go z-'eo' 隨便甚°麼°時候; feh-leng' soh'-go z-'eo' 弗論甚°麼°時候; *at the same* —, tso' z-'eo' 同°時候; *in the day* —, nyih-li' 日°裏; *at the present* —, yin-dzæ' 現在; tōng'-z 當時

TIMELY, teh-z' 得時; *seasonable*, gyih-z' 及時; *your coming is very* —, ng' læ-leh ting' teh'-z 你°來得°頂得時

TIMES, tsao 遭; we 回; pin 遍; vah; ts' 次; many —, hyü'-to tsao su' 許多遭數; hao-kyi' we 好幾回; *three or four* —, sən's pin 三四遍; *hard times*, kyin-næn' z-'eo' 艱難時候; kæn-ka' z-'eo' 難堪時候; *these are hard* — (i.e. are bad), — shü'-k'eo gyih' 世口竭; shü'-k'eo wā' 世口孬; good —, z-shü' hao' 時世好; z-kwōng' hao' 時光好

TIME-SERVING, ze-zōng' ze-loh'-go 隨上隨落个°; loh-meh'-ts-den' tsao-yiang' 六拇指頭°搔癢

TIMID, tæn'-ts siao'-go 膽子小
个°; tæn'-en' go 膽寒个°; tæn'-ky'i-go 無°膽氣个°

TIN, mó'-k'eo-t'ih 馬口鐵

TINDER, ho'-nyüong 火絨; —
paper, me-deo'-ts 煤頭紙; ho'-
ts 火紙 — bag, or box, ho'-lin
火鏈; — bag, ho'-lin pao 火
鏈包

TINGED with green, loh-ang'-ang
綠影影°; — with red, 'ong-
hwe'-hwe 紅輝輝; — with yellow,
wōng-bang'-bang 有°些°黃

TINKER, travelling brass-mender,
siao'-lu-s-vu' 小爐司務; kettle
mender, pu'-oh-ziang' 補鑊°匠。

TINKLING sound, ting-ting' tōng-
tōng' sing-hyiang' 丁丁當當
聲響

TINSEL, gold kying-boh' 金箔;
silver —, nying-boh' 銀箔; brass
—, dong-boh' 銅箔; pewter —,
lah-boh' 鐵箔; sib'-boh 錫箔

TIP, tsin 尖; — of the finger, ts'-
deo tsin' 指頭尖; stand on —
toe, kyiah' tin'-tæn-ky'i 腳顛°起

TIPSY, (manifest in talking), yin-
tsin'-i 有酒意; yin tse'-i 有
醉意; tottering, ts'ih'-ts'ong-
pah'-tih-go 七衝八跌个°

TIRE, to — one's self, vah-lil' 乏力

TIRED, dziah-lil' 着力; ky'ih'-
lil 怯力; slightly —, dziah-
lil-kwun' 着力相°; ky'ih'-lil-
siang 怯力相; — and sleepy,
bi-gyün' 疲倦; tsing-jing' gyün'-

ky'i 精神倦去°; — of wait-
ing, sing'-tsiao 心焦; very —,
vah-lil'-de 乏力了°; tso'-bi-
de 做疲了°; vah'-de 乏了°;
quite — out, t'eh-lil'-de 脱力
了°; — of, in'-tsao-tsao 厥遭
遭; — of eating, (as a certain
kind of food), ky'üoh'-leh in'-
tsao-tsao 吃°得°厥遭遭; ditto
(in a less degree), ky'üoh' in'-de
吃°厥了°; ky'üoh-bi'-de 吃°
疲了

TIREsome, in'-væn-go 厥煩个°;
zō'-in, or jō'-in 惹°厥; — (as
something often repeated), shü'-
væn 累煩

TITHE, a jih-feng'-ts-ih' 十分之
一; jih-kwu'-ts-ih' 十股之一;
to take out a —, jih-feng' li'-
hyiang do'-c'ih ih-feng' 十分裏
向挖出一分

TITLE of an officer, kwun-ngæn' 官
銜; ngæn-deo' 銜頭; — of
nobility, tsial'-we 爵位; to
confer ditto, fong tsiah'-we 封爵
位; to confer a — (upon one
deceased), fong dzing' 封贈;
— of a book, shü ming' 書名;
(you) call (me) by a higher —
than (I) deserve, tseng-ts'ing' feh-
ken' 尊稱弗敢; he has a —,
or right to it, gyi yiu' veng' 其有
分; he has the exclusive ditto, gyi'
doh zi' yiu' veng' 其獨°自°有分

To, tao 到; teng 等; — Shanghai,
tao Zōng-Hæ' 到上海; say

— him, teng gyi wô' 與°其話；
give (it) — me, peh ngô' 紿°我；
go — a trade, 'oh siu'-nyi ky'i'

學°手藝去。

TOAD, keh'-pô 蛤蚆; la-s (ih-tsah)

TOAD-STOOL, doh-dzing' 毒菌°

TOAST, to koh 烤°; to — bread,

koh mun-deo' 烤°饅頭

TOBACCO, in 烟；to smoke — ,

ky'üoh in' 吃°烟; ditto in a water pipe, ky'üoh shü' in 吃°水°烟;

ditto in a dry pipe, ky'üoh 'en'-

in 吃°旱烟；to cultivate — ,

cong in-yih' 種烟葉; — pipe,

in kwun' 烟管

TO-DAY, kyih-mih' 今°日°; kying-

tsiao' 今朝

TOE, kyiah'-ts-meh-den' 脚指拇指頭°;

kyiah'-meh-den' 脚拇指頭°;

kyiah-ts-deo' 脚指頭 (ih-ko,

ih-go)

TOGETHER, dô-kô' 大°家°; 'eo'-

leh 候得°; sing all — , tsæn'-zi

ts'öng' 並°齊唱; tsæn'-pô-s'-

zi ts'öng' 並°排°會°齊唱; jüde'

聚隊; tso-de'; go — , dô-

kô' ky'i 大°家°去。

TOIL, lao-kw'u' 狹苦; sing-kw'u'

辛苦; life of — , lao-kw'u'

ih-si' 狹苦一世°; anxious — ,

lao' sing fi'-lih 狹心費力

TOIL, to tso sing-kw'u' sang-weh'

做辛苦生°活; tso djong-

deo sang-weh' 做重頭生°活

TOILSOME, lao-kw'u'-go 狹苦个°;

laborious, lao-loh'-go 狹碌个°

TOILET, to make one's — (as a lady), su-tsông' 梳妝; tsah'-kweh 紫°東。

TOKEN, memorial, piao'-kyi 表記

TOLERABLE, that may be borne,

næ'-leh-djü' 耐得°住; passa-

ble, ñong'-leh-ko 將就°得°過;

p'o'-hao 頗好; yia-hao' 也°好;

wa'-hao 還°好

TOLERABLY well done, tso'-leh
p'o'-hao 做得°頗好

TOLL, bridge ko'-gyiao-din' 過橋

錢°; — for mending a road, siu-

lu' fi 修路費

TOMATO, called in Ningpo foreign

egg-plant, fæn-gyïæn 番茄°; and

foreign peppers, nga-koh lah-

gyïæ' 外°國辣茄; in Shanghai

called fæn-z 番柿°

TOMB, veng 墳; veng-mo' 墳墓;

the place of the — , veng-deo' 墳

頭; veng-keng' 墳跟; to worship

at, and repair the — , zöng veng'

上墳

TOMB-STONE, mo-pe' 墓碑; pe-

ba' 碑牌; stone surrounding a

mound, læn-t'u' 欄土

TO-MORROW, ming-tsiao' 明朝;

day after — , 'eo-nyih' 後日°;

— or the day after, ming 'eo'-

nyih 明後日°

TON, teng 噸

TONNAGE, teng-su' 噸數; — dues,

jün ts'ao' 船鈔

TONE, sound, sing-ing' 聲音

TONES, the four — , bing-tselh'-sing

平仄聲; *viz.*, bing-sing' 平聲,
zōng'-sing 上聲, ky'ü'-sing 去
聲, and jih-sing' 入聲

TONGS, ho'-gyin 火鎗 (ih-pō)

TONGUE, zih-deo' 舌頭 (ih-go);
to put out the —, sing'-c'ih zih-
deo' 伸出舌頭; t'a'-c'ih zih-
deo' 垂°出舌頭

TONIC medicine, pu'-yiah 補藥

To-NIGHT, kyih-mih' yia'-tao 今
日°夜°到; kying-yia' 今夜°;
tōng'-yia 當夜°; lin-yia' 連夜°

Too, t'eh or t'o 太°; — *cold*, t'eh'
lang or t'o lang 太°冷°; — *many*,
t'eh to' 太°多; *quite — much*,
t'eh' ko-deo' 太°過頭; — *far
beyond what is proper*, t'eh' ko-
veng' 太°過分; — *young*, nyin-

kyi' t'eh-ky'ing' 年紀太°輕

TOOL, kō-sang' 傢伙°; *tools*, siu'-
yüong kō'-sang 手用傢伙°

TOOTH, ngô-ts' or ngô-ts'; 牙°齒;
— *of a saw*, ken'-ts 鋸°齒

TOOTH-ACHE, ngô-ts' t'ong 牙°
齒痛

TOOTH-BRUSH, ngô-shih' 牙°刷

TOOTH-PICK, t'ih'-ngô-ziang 剔
牙°杖°

TOOTH-POWDER, ngô-feng' 牙°粉

TOP, apex, ting'-deo 頂頭; *the
upper surface*, zōng' min 上面;
— *of a hill*, sän ting-den' 山頂
頭°; — *of a tree*, jü ting-den' 樹
頂頭°; jü nao-tsin' 樹杪°

TORCH, ho'-pō 火把 (ih-ts); *many
torches*, lah-za'ho'-pō 雜°柴火把

TORMENT, *to* yüong sing-s' 用心
思; næn-we' 難爲; s-ing-sön'
使陰算

TORMENTED *with pain*, t'ong'-leh
kw'u'-feh-ko 痛得°苦弗過

TORMENTOR, sing-s kyi' 心思鬼°
TORN, p'ō'-de 破了°; c'ō-k'æ-de
擣開了°

TORRENTS, rain falls in —, c'ong
t'in do yü 冲天大°雨; yü loh
ziang tao' ka 落°雨像倒下
一°般°

TORTOISE, black u-kyü' 烏龜°;
— shell, dæ-me k'oh 琥珀壳;
broken do, dæ-me silh 琥珀屑;
black — shell, pih'-kah 鱷甲°

TORTUOUS, wæn-ky'üoh'-go 彎
曲个°

TORTURE, (as a punishment), ying-
vah hyüong 刑罰兇; gyih-ying
極°刑; *in perfect —*, kw'u'-
t'ong ky'üoh'-feh-ko 苦痛吃°
弗過

TOSS, *to* — up, tiu-zōng'-ky'i 丟
上去°; — about, tiu-lä' tiu-ky'i
丟來丟去°; — (as one unable
to sleep), cün-tseh' 轉側

TOTAL, t'ong'-gong 統共; sun
—, tsong'-su 總數; gong-kyi'
共計; — *eclipse of the sun*, nyih-
deo' djün-zih' 日頭全蝕; nyih-
deo djün-ko wu-sah 日頭全個
食°去°

TOTALLY spoiled, long'-tsong i-
diao-de 摳總壞了°; djün-
djün' long-wæn'-de 全弄壞了°

TOTTERING, (a person), ts'ong'-ts'ong-dong 衝衝動; ts'ih'-ts'ong-pah-tih' 七衝八跌;
— wall, ziang' yiao-yiao'-dong 墙搖搖動

TOUCH, *to* bang 撞; bang-djoh' 撞着°; *cannot be touched*, bang'-feh-teh'-go 撞弗得个°; — *and feel*, moh 摸; moh-djoh' 摸着°; *must not* —, or *move*, siu' m̄-nao' dong gyi 手弗°可°動其; *to place the hand upon*, siu'en'-ih'-en 手按一按

TOUCHING, *close to*, t'iah'-gying 貼°近

TOUCH-STONE, s'-kying-zah' 試金石°; mo-kying'-zah 磨金石°

TOUGH, nyung 翱; nyung-bi'-tiao'-ts'i 翱疲刁氣°; *able to endure*, mæn-ky'i 蟻氣

Tow, *to* — a boat (as by a steamer), ta jün' 帶°船; — by a rope, ts'ō-ky'in' 拉°緯; te-ky'in' 背°緯

TOWARD, hyiang 向; dziao 朝; — the South, hyiang Nen' 向南

TOWEL, sin'-kying 手巾; min-pu' 面布; *dish* —, k'a' beng'-ts pu' 掏° 益子布; k'a-pu' 掏°布 (ih-keng, ih-kw'e)

TOWER, t'ah 塔; drum —, kwu'-leo 鼓樓; — on the city wall, dzing-leo' 城樓; fi-leo' 飛樓

TOWN, walled dzing-ts' 城子 (ih-zo); market — (unwalled), cing'-deo 鎮頭; z'-cing 市鎮 (ih-go) Toys, hyi-djü' 戲具; sō'-ho 要貨

TOY-SHOP, sō'-ho tin 要貨店; toy-stall, sō'-ho t'æn 要貨攤; toy-image-shop, 'en'-tin 泥°孩°店 TRACE, ying-tsih' 形跡; ing'-tsong 影踪; mark, 'eng-tsih' 痕跡; — of footsteps, kyah'-tsih 脚跡; tsong-tsih' 踪跡; kyah'-u 脚痕°

TRACE, *to* — on paper, ts-li' miao' 紙裡描; — over a pattern, ing'-leh sia' 引了°寫°; — *his footsteps*, keng'-leh gyi kyah'-tsih tseo' 跟得°其脚跡走

TRACK of carriage wheels, ts'ō-leng'-go ying-tsih' 車輪个°形跡

TRACT on religion, siao peng'-deo dao'-li shü 小本个°道理書

TRADE, sang-i' 生°意; kying-ying' 經營; — is dull, sang-i' ts'ing-dæn' 生°意清淡; sang-i ga'; sang-i' diao-da'; — is diminished, sang-i' siu-soh'-de 生°意收縮°了°; *to curtail one's* —, sang-i' siu-bo'; *what is your* —? ng soh'-go kying-ying' 你°甚°麼°經營?

TRADE, *to* kao-yih' 交°易; *to do business*, tso sang-i' 做生°意; — at our shop, teng ah'-lah tin'-li kao-yih' 與°我°等°店裡交°易; *with whom do you* —? ng jü'-lah kao-yih'-go 你°誰°交°易个°?

TRADER, sang-i' nyung 生°意人°; tso-m̄a'-ma-nying' 做°賣°買人°; travelling —, k'ah'-nying 客人°

TRADITION, kwa'-djün-yin' 古傳
言 (veng); djün'-loh-læ'-go shih-
wó' 傳下°來个°說話; shü'-
dae siang-djün'-go 世代相傳
个°; djün-yin' 傳言

TRADUCE, *to* po-long' 播弄

TRAFFIC *in tea is large*, dzô-yih'
má'-ma to' 茶葉買°賣°多;
unlawful —, væn-kying'-go
sang-i' 犯禁个°生°意; —
in human beings, fæn'-ma sang-
nying-k'eo' 販賣°人°口; —
fattening girls for bad purposes,
yang seo'-mô 養瘦馬

TRAGEDY, *mournful play*, pe-sông'-
go hyi'-veng 悲傷个°戲文;
mournful event, ts'aen'-sông-go z'-
t'i' 慘傷个°事體

TRAIN, *to instruct*, kao 教°; *to bring
up*, iang 養

TRAIN *of followers*, keng-dzong'-
go cü'-kwu 跟從个°人°; ze-
dzong'-go 隨從个°

TRAIT, *a good* ih-yang hao'-c'ü
— 樣好處; *many good traits*,
hyü'-to hao-c'ü' di-fông 許多
好處地方

TRAITOR, *one who informs the ene-*
my, li'-t'ong nga-koh'-go 裏通
外°國个°; *an officer who turns*
—, kæn-dzing' 奸°臣; *a Chinese*
—, Hen'-kæn 漢奸; *one who*
sells his country, ma-koh'-go 賣°
國个°

TRAITOROUS, kæn-tsô'-go 奸°詐
个°; kæn-wah-go 奸°滑个°

TRAMPLE, *to* dah 踏; nao 踏°;
— *to death*, dah-sal' 踏死。

TRANQUIL, en-tæn' 安耽; bing-
en' 平安; t'a'-bing 太°平;
all — (*nothing to disturb*), en'-
jün' vu-z' 安然無事

TRANQUILIZE, *to* — him, s'-teh
gyi ding-diah' 使得其定奪°;
long gyi bing' 弄其平

TRANSACT, *to* — business, bæn z'-
t'i' 辦事體; *ditto diligently*,
ken'-bæn z'-t'i' 幹辦事體; —
another's business, dæ'-we jing-z'
代爲人事

TRANSACTION, sô-bæn'-go z-ken'
所辦个°事幹

TRANSCENDS *all our ideas*, c'ih'-
ü i'-nga 出於意外。

TRANSCRIBE, *to* ts'ao-sia' 鈔寫°;
deng-sia' 謄寫°; ts'ao sia'-ko-
ky'i 鈔寫°過去°; — *distinctly*,
deng-ts'ing' 謄清

TRANSCRIBED copy, ts'ao-bah' 抄
白°

TRANSFER, *to* tsæn 講; ts'in 遷;
pun 搬; yi 移; — *to another*
place, tsæn-n' 講地°方°; — *to*
that box, tsæn'-ko keb'-tsah siang-
ts'-li 講過這°隻箱子裏; —
to another person, kao-c'ih' 交°
出; *ditto entirely*, kao'-siao 交°
銷; — *the capital*, ts'in-tu' 遷都;
— *a coffin*, ts'in-zæ' 遷材°;
— *baggage*, 'ang-li' pun'-ko'-ky'i
行°李搬過去°; — *an official*
to another place, diao-zing' 調任

TRANSFORM, *to* pin-yiang 變樣；— (by some internal law, as from a worm to a butterfly), pin'-hwô 變化

TRANSGRESS, *to* væn 犯；— *the law*, væn fah' 犯法；*to sin*, væn ze 犯罪

TRANSGRESSION, ze 罪；ze'-ky'in 罪愆；ko'-shih 過失；ko'-tön 過端

TRANSGRESSOR, ze'-nying 罪人°；væn'-nying 犯人°；væn-fah'-go 犯法个°

TRANSIENT, ziu we ko'-ky'i 就會過去°；dzæn-z'-go 暫時个°

TRANSIT, *inward* jih ne'-di 入內地；*outward* —, c'ih nen'-di 出內地；*inward* — *pass*, (Customs), jih ne-di se-tæn 入內地 稅單

TRANSITORY, ko'-r-peh-liu' 過而不留

TRANSLATE, *to* fæn 繙；fæn-yih' 繙譯；— (completely), fæn-c'ih' 繙出；*how do you — this sentence into English?* keh'-kyü Da-Ing'-wô dza fæn'-go 這句大英話怎°繙个°？

TRANSLATION of the Four Books, fæn-yih'-go S'-Shü 繙譯个°四書

TRANSLATOR, fæn-yih'-go cü'-kwu 繙譯个°人°

TRANSMIGRATION of souls, cün-si' 轉世°；deo-t'ae 投胎

TRANSMIT, *to* — money, ta dong-din' 帶°銅錢°；*ditto through*

others (as bills of exchange), we-匯；— (as words), djün 傳；— *to posterity*, djün' peh 'eo'-dæ 傳與°後代；djün-loh'-lae 傳下°來；— *the throne to a successor*, djün we' 傳位

TRANSPARENT, kwōng' we t'eo'-ko-go 光會透過个°

TRANSPired, *the secret has* —, tseō'-leo fong-sing'-de 走漏風聲了°；lu-fong'-de 露風了°

TRANSPLANT, *to* ts'fin-ko' ky'i-cong' 遷過去°種；— rice, cong-dao' 種稻

TRANSPORT, *to* yüing 運；pun-yüing' 搬運；— *goods*, yüing ho'-veh 運貨物

TRANSPORT for carrying rice to the capital, yüing liang jün' 運糧船

TRANSPORTATION a few hundred li, du 徒；— 1000 to 2000 li, liu 流；— *beyond the frontier*, c'ong-kyüing' 充軍

TRANPOSE, *to* diao zin'-eo' 調前°後；tsæn zōng'-loh 趟上落

TRAP, gyiang 弔；rat —, lao-ts' gyiang 老鼠弶° (ih go)；iron ditto with teeth, t'ih-mæn' 鐵貓° (ih tsah)；*to set a* —, tsōng gyiang' 裝弶°

TRASH, vu-yüong'-ts veh 無用之物

TRAVAIL, *to* ky'üoh seng-ts'aen'-go kw'u'-deo 吃°生產个°苦頭

TRAVEL, *to* c'ih-meng' 出門；

— *a distance*, c'ih yün'-meng
出遠門; — *every where*, koh'-
tao-c'ü tseo-pin' 各到處走遍;
— *to learn*, yiu'-oh' 遊學。

The last expression refers primarily to a *siu-dze* 秀才 going abroad for study, but is now used in a wider signification.

TRAVELLER, *one passing on*, ko-
lu'-go-nying 過路個人°; *one
away from his home*, c'ih-meng'-
nying 出門人°; *one who has
travelled far*, c'ih-yün'-meng-go
出遠門个°。

TRAY, bun 盤; tea —, dzô-bun' 茶
盤 (ih-min)

TREACHEROUS, *violating trust, and
injuring*, tao'-toh-long'-ts-go 反°
背°前°言°个°; fông-tao'-deo-
p'ao'-go 放倒頭礮个°; *faith-
less by nature*, m̄-sing'-t'ang-go
無°信行°个°。

TREAD, *to — upon*, dah 踏; nao
踏°; *must not — on it*, m̄-nao'
dah-gyi'-zông' 弗°可°踏其上

TREASURE, a ih-go pao'-pe 一
个寶貝; ih-yiang pao'-pe 一
樣寶貝; gyi-ho' k'o-kyü' 奇貨
可居; *wealth*, dzæ-veh' 財物;
silver, nyung-liang' 銀兩; *royal*
—, kw'u' nyung 庫銀

TREASURE, *to — with care*, kying'-
kying kwu'-djoh 犹猶顧着°;
to put, or store away, k'ong 囂;
ditto safely, dzông-k'ong' 藏囂

TREASURER, tsöng nyung-bun'-go
掌銀盤个°

TREASURY, kw'u 庫; dzin-kw'u
錢庫

TREAT, *to* dæ 待; k'en'-dæ 看待;
— *slightly*, ky'ing-dæ' 輕待;
ky'ing-mæn' 輕慢; dæ'-mæn 惰慢;
— *ill*, ts'ó'-tô 嘴。諷°; —
shabbily, boh-dæ' 薄待; — *one
well*, dæ nying hao' 待人°好;
— *kindly, or pet*, we'-wu 衛護;
o'-lo 握擺; — *a person well*, dæ
nying 'eo' 待人°厚; *as you —
me, I'll — you*, ng dza lae', ngô'
dza ky'i' 你°怎°來我怎°去;
— *with disrespect*, mao'-væn 冒犯;
— *with irreverence*, sih'-doh
裏瀆; *ditto purposely*, c'ong-
dzông', or ts'ong-dzông' 衝撞

TREATY, *contract*, iah 約; — *of
peace*, 'o-iah' 和約; *to make a*
—, lih iah' 立約; *to violate a*
—, be iah' 背約

TREBLE, *first* — (in music), tsing'-
p'ing 正品; *second* —, fu'-p'ing
副品. See MRS. J. B. Mateer's
Musical Instructor.

TREBLE, *to* kô-liang'-be-ts'eō' sœn-
be' 加兩倍湊三倍

TREE, jü 樹 (ih-cü)

TREES, jü-moh' 樹木

TREMBLE, *to* teo 抖; fah-teo' 發
抖; gwah-gwah'-teo 搢°搢°抖;
— *with fear, or cold*, gying 嚥;
fah-gying' 發噤; 'en-gying' 寒
噤; lang'-gying 冷°噤; *heart*
trembling with fear, sing hyü'-
dah-tsin' 心虛肉°顫。

TRENCH, keo 溝; *open a —*, k'æ' ih-da keo' 開一 埼 溝

TRESPASS, ze'-ko 罪過; ko'-shih 過失

TRESPASS over another's boundary, (by building, &c.), tsin di-ka' 佔地界; —on your time, tæn-ngwu' ng-go kong-fu' 豁悞你°个°工夫; —against, teh'-ze 得罪

TRIAL, give (him or it) a —, s' ih-tsao k'en 試一遭看; s-ih'-s 試一試; to bring to —, &c., dzing-dzong' 成訟; have a —, yiu dzong-z' 有訟事; ditto (i.e. both sides going to law), tang kwun-s 打官司; ky'üoh kwun-s' 吃官司; yiu kwun-s' 有官司; (ih-ky'i); won the —, kwun-s' tang'-ying-de 官司打贏了; is the — (of a case) over? en'-gyin yiu liao'-kyih-feh 案件有了結否?

TRIALS, afflictions, wæn'-næn 患難

TRIANGLE, sæn-koh'-ying 三角形

TRIBE, race, tsong-dzoh' 宗族; barbarous —, bu'-loh 部落; divisions of a —, ts-p'a' 支派; the twelve tribes of Israel, Yi-seh'-lih jih-nyi' ts-p'a' 以色列十二支派。

TRIBULATION, næn-deo' 難頭; kw'u'-næn 苦難; wæn'-næn 患難

TRIBUNAL, before the —, dæ yin' 臺前; we yin' 位前; place of the —, fah'-dōng 法堂; the

six tribunals (at Peking), loh-bu' 六部

TRIBUTARY kingdoms, joh-koh' 屬國

TRIBUTE, to bring tsing-kong' 進貢; things offered as —, tsing-kong'-go li'-veh 進貢个°禮物

TRICK, kwé'-kyi 詭計 (ih-go); to play a trick upon, hyi'-long 戲弄

TRICKS, full of —, kwe'-kyi totön'-go 詭計多端个°

TRICKLE, to — down, ti'-loh-læ 淚落來; jing'-loh-læ 潤下來

TRIFLE, siao'-z 小事; ky'ü-ky'ü'-siao'-z 區區小事; to — with, r-hy়' 兒戲; to make sport of, hyi'-long 戲弄

TRIFLING behaviour, 'ang-we'ky'ing-veo' 行°爲輕浮; 'ang-we feh djong'-jih 行°爲弗重實

TRIGGER, wōng 鐵; long-deo' 龍頭

TRIM, to — a lamp (wick), tsin' teng-sing'-me 剪燈芯煤; — even, tsin bing' 剪平; — the beard, tæn ngô-su' 刑鬚鬚

TRIMMING, to put or tack on —, ting kwe'-ts 紅桂子; tsa kwe'-ts.

TRINITY, sæn we'-ih-t'i 三位一體

TRINKETS for the head, (principally, but others may be included), siu'-sih 首飾; box for —, deo-min-siang 頭面箱

TRIP, take a —, c'ih ih-go meng 出一次°門

TRIP, to — along, tseo'-leh ky'ing-fæn' 走得°輕泛; ditto (as a

child), ky'ing-t'iao' 輕佻; *to lose footing*, shih-kyiah' 失脚; *to cause to stumble*, keo-tih' 鈞跌; pæn-tih' 扳跌; *your foot tripped me*, ng-go kyah' keo ngô tih' 你°个°脚鈞我跌

TRIUMPH, *beat the drum of* —, k'ao teh-sing'-k'wu 敲°得勝鼓; *sing — over victory*, ts'ōng' teh'-sing'-ko' 唱得勝歌

TROOP, *a — of horse*, ih-de' mó'-ping 一隊馬兵; *a — of infantry*, ib-de' bu-ping' 一隊步兵; *many troops*, da-ping' 大隊兵馬。

TROPIC of Capricorn, nen-ta' 南帶; — of Cancer, poh'-ta 北帶。

TROPICS, *the* nyih-ta' 热°帶°; jih-ts'-sin 日至線

TROT, *to* siao'-p'ao 小跑。

TRouble, *to* le 累; *kying-dong' 驚動*; — many times, or in many ways, væn 煩; væn-zeh' 煩雜; *to annoy*, væn-ky'i' 煩起; *may I — you*, væn' ng 煩你°; siang-væn' ng' 相煩你°; *can I — you to do it?* hao væn-lao' ng tso' feh 好煩勞你°做否°? *to worry*, ts'ao 噪; ts'ao'-ziao 噪擾; *tired of (your) troubling*, ts'ao'-feh-ko' 噪弗過; — *to come (or go)*, lao-kyüö' 勞駕; *I put you to too much —*, (or, thank you), næn-we' ng 難爲你°; fi-sing' 費心費心; fi-ng-sing' 費你°心°。

TROUBLE, *to make* —, sang'-c'ih z-ken' lë 生°出事幹來; *I have a great deal of* — *in teaching him*, ngô læ-tih kao' gyi yiu hyü'-to keli'-tah 我教°其有許多疙瘩; *to have one's — for one's pains*, ky'in' k'ong-mo' 牽空磨

TROUBLED *in mind*, sing ông'-de; *sing' væn-meng'* 心煩悶; — and worried, væn-nao' 煩惱; — looks, zeo-mi' tang-pah'-kyih 憊眉°百°結; *the more I thought, the more I was —*, yüih-ts'eng' yüih-öng' 愈°想°愈°煩°

TROUBLESOME, *how* dza væn' 甚°煩; dza næn-we' 甚°難爲

ROUGH, zao 槽; pig —, cü-zao' 猪槽; horse —, mó'-zao 馬槽 (ih-go)

TROUSERS, kw'u 褓 (a pair, ih-iao); *the bottom of* —, kw'u' kyiah 褓脚

TROWEL, mason's nyi-tao' 泥刀; nyi-kah' 泥夾° (ih-pô)

TRUANT, *one who shirks study, and deceives*, la-'oh tsing' 賴學°精

TRUCE to hostilities, dzæn-ding' tang-tsiang' 暫停打仗; board begging a —, min'-tsin ba 免戰牌

TRUE, tsing 真; jih-we' 實爲; jih-dzæ' 實在; ky'üoh-jih 確實; dzing-jih' 誠實; *something — to act upon*, jih-loh' 實落; — *to his word*, gyi'-go shih'-wô sing'-

jih-go 其个°說話信實个°;
— and no mistake, tsing-tao'-wô
真實°話

TRULY, jih-dzæ' 實在; tsing-
tsing' 真真; ko'-jün 果然

TRUMPET, (Chinese) 'ao-dong' 號
筒; 'ao-teo' 號斗 (ih-kwun)

TRUNK, siang-ts' 箱子 (ih-tsah);
— for clothes, i-siang' 衣箱;
leather —, bi-siang' 皮箱;
board covering to protect a —,
kah'-pæn 夾°板; — of a tree,
jü'-sing 樹身; elephant's —,
ziang bih 象鼻。

TRUST, to rely upon, k'ao'-djoh 靠
着; i'-k'ao 依靠; i'-z 倚恃;
to believe in, siang-sing' 相信;
cannot — what he says, gyi'-go
shih-wô' feh-tsoh'-eing 其个°
說話弗作準; gyi'-go shih-wô'
sön'-su-feh-læ 其个°說話
算數弗來; gyi'-go shih-wô'
k'ao'-feh-jih' 其个°說話靠
弗實; — in Christ, k'ao'-djoh
Yiae-su' 靠着°耶穌; — to
one's self, i'-z zi' 倚恃自°; —
(something) to another, kao-dæ'
交°代; kao-fu' 交°付; ditto,
expecting him to look after, t'oh'-
fu 託付; can't — him, k'ao'-feh-
djü'-go 靠弗住个°; t'oh'-sing-
feh-ko 託信弗過

TRUST, responsible tsah'-zing djong'
責任重; ken-yi' do' 干係大°
TRUSTY, t'o'-tông 妥當; weng'-
tông 穩當; tih'-tông 的當

TRUSTWORTHY, t'oh'-sing-leh-ko
託信得°過; k'ao'-leh-djü 靠
得°住

TRUTH, the tsing dao'-li 真道理;
speak the —, kóng tsing-wó' 講°
真話; kóng jih-wó' 講°實話;
tsiao dzih-li' kóng 照直理 講°;
kóng lao'-jih wó' 講°老實話;
absolute —, z-jün' tsing'-go 自
然真个°

TRY, to s'-s 試試; s'-s-k'en' 試
試看; — once, s'-ih-s' 試一
試; — at first, or beforehand, s'-
t'en 試探; — to sleep, s'-s hao
kw'eng-joh 試試好睡°熟否°;
— the taste of, zōng-zōng'-k'en
嘗°嘗看; zōng mi-dao' 嘗°
味°道; — various means to
make better, cü'-du 制度; — all
means possible and fail, wang cü'-
du jü' cü'-du, cü'-du feh-hao'
橫°制度堅制度制 度弗好:
— a case, sing'-meng en'-gyin
審問°案件; — (as by fire),
s'-lin 試煉

TUB, dong 桶; wash —, kyiah'-
dong 脚桶; bath —, gyang'-
nyüoh-dong' 洗°浴°桶; nyüoh-
dong' 浴°桶 (ih-tsah)

TUBE, kwun'-ts' 管子; bamboo —,
coh'-kwun-dong' 竹管筒 (ih-
diao, ih-keng)

TUCK, to — in order to shorten (as
a dress), soh'-leh tön' 束短;
— it, or make a —, soh'-ih-soh
束一束; — in (as bed covering),

seh'-tæn'-cün 膚進°去°; — or pull up the sleeves, ziu-ts' leh-

zōng'-ky'i 袖子持上去°。

TUFT, *a* ih-soh' 一束; ih-lu' 一縷; — of feathers, ih-soh tiao'-mao 一束鳥°毛; — of hair, ih-lu deo-fah' 一縷°頭髮

TUFT, *to* — (as a cushion), ih-soh'-ih-soh ting' 一束一束紅

TUMBLE, *to* — down, tih'-tao 跌倒; le-tao'; — over, fæn'-tao 翻倒

TUMBLER, po-li'-pe' 玻璃杯 (ih-tsah)

TUMOR, swelling, cong 瘤 (ih-go)

TUMULT, nao-z' 鬧事; nyin-to' k'eo'-hyiang 人°多口響; *to raise a* —, nao'-c'ih z' læ 鬧出事來

TUMULTUOUS, *to be* —, ts'ao'-nao 謔鬧

TUNE, ky'iang-diao' 腔調

TUNE, *to* — (as a fiddle), diao-yin' 調絃

TUNNEL for discharging liquors, leo-teo' 漏斗 (ih-go); — in the ground, di-dao' 地道; — through a hill, sən-dong' lu 山洞路; *to make a* —, k'æ ih-go di-dao' 開一个地道

TURBAN, pao-deo'-pu' 包頭布 (ih-kw'e)

TURBID, weng-weng'-go 混混个°; weng-djoh'-go 混濁个°

TURBULENT, sing'-dzing yia'-ky'i 性情野°氣

TUREEN, t'ōng-kwun' 湯罐 (ih-tsah)

TURF, sod, ts'ao'-bi 草皮 (ih-kw'e)

TURKEY, ho'-kyi 火雞 (ih-tsah)

TURMERIC, kyang-wōng' 薑黃

TURN, *to* — around (as a wheel), cün 轉; cün'-dong 轉動; yüing-dong' 運動; — (as a key, or screw), cil'-cün 折°轉; — the head, deo' nyin-cün' 頭回°轉; deo nyin-hyiang' 頭側°向; — upside down, fæn'-cün 反轉; — back (in walking), tao' tseo-cün 倒走轉; — a corner, cün'-wæn' 轉彎; wæn-cün' 彎轉; — wrong side out, fæn-min' 翻面; — the back (in going), fæn' pe 反背; — the back towards, be hyiang' 背向; — out (as from a bowl), tao'-c'ih 倒出; the tide is turning, dziao-shū' we-deo'-de 潮水°回頭了°; dziao-shū' cün'-de 潮水°轉了°; *to* — bad (as food), tseo-mi' 變°味; ditto (as sweet-meats, &c.), fæn 泛; fæn-diao 泛壞°; — sour, pin'-leh sön'-de 變得酸了°; tsoh-sön' 作酸; — to oil, pin'-leh yiu de 變得油了°; — against one for slight cause, we'-leh siao'-z fæn-lin' 爲了小事翻臉; — away, nyin-cün'-ky'i 側°轉去°; — back and forth, fæn-læ' fæn-ky'i 翻來翻去°; — over and over, fæn-læ' foh-ky'i 翻來覆去°; — out well (as a child, &c.),

ding-ky'i 成 器 ; to take a — , or short walk, tseo' ih-cün 走 一 轉 ; ditto, for one's own business, tang ih-go wang' ; — with a lathe, ts'ô 車

TURNs, to do by — , ling'-leh tso' 輪°得°做 ; ling-wun' tso 輪°換 做 ; ling-he' ling-ky'i tso' 輪°來 輪°去°做 ; ditto, (by exchange), diao-læ' wun-ky'i tso' 調 來 換 去°做 ; cold and hot by — , ih-zi lang' , ih-zi nyih' 一 齊°冷°一 齊°熱° ; dziao-lang' dziao-nyih' 潮 冷°潮 热°

TURNIP, radish, lo-boh' 蘿 蔔

TURTLE, small u-kyü' 烏 龜° ; kyiah'-ng 甲 魚° ; do-ng' 大 魚° ; pih 鱖 ; large — , la-deo-nyün' 癩°頭 龜 (ih-tsah)

TURTLE-DOVE, pæn-kyiu' 斑 鳩 (ih-tsah)

TUSK, liao-ngô' 獬 牙° ; elephant's — , ziang'-ngô 象 牙° (ih-ts)

TUTELARY deity (of a place), t'u'-di bu'-sah 土 地 菩 薩

TUTOR, teacher, sin-sang' 先 生 (ih-we)

TWEAK, to — the nose, nyiu bih-deo' 扭°鼻°頭

TWEEZERS, nyiah-ts-gyin' 指 簪 (ih-pô).

TWELVE, jih-nyi' 十二°

TWELVTH, the di jih-nyi' 第 十 二° ; — part, jih-nyi'-feng ts-ih' 十二°分 之 一

TWENTY, nyiaen 廿

TWENTIETH, the di nyiaen' 第廿 ; — of the month, nyi-jih' 二°十 ; — part, nyiaen-feng' ts-ih' 廿 分 之 一 ; nyiaen-kwu' li-hyiang' ih-kwu' 廿 股 裏 向 一 股

TWICE, liang' tsao 兩 遭 ; liang' we 兩 回 ; liang' pin 兩 遍 ; liang' vah.

Twig, a ih-tiao ô-ts' 一 條°桺°枝

TWILIGHT (in the morning), u-long'-song 烏 眼°曇°, or 曇°曠°亮° ; — (in the evening), wöng-hweng-den' 黃 昏 時°

TWILLED cotton cloth, zia'-veng-pu' 斜°紋 布 ; gray ditto, hwe-seh' zia-veng' 灰 色 斜°紋

TWINE, hemp mô-sin' 麻 線

TWINE, to — about, dzin 纏 ; nyiao 繩°

TWINKLING of an eye, ngæn'-tsing ih-sah' 眼°睛 一 瞳 ; — of a star, sing-kwöng' t'eo'-t'eo-dong 星 光 透 透 動

TWIN, sông-sang' 雙 生°

TWIRL, to — with the fingers, mih 轉° ; — a cash, mih dong-din' 轉°銅 錢°

TWIST, to cih'-cün 折°轉 ; to — with the hand, ts'o 搓 ; — with the fingers, tsih 織 ; mih 搓 ; — hempen thread, ts'o mô-sin' 搓 蔡 線 ; t'oh mô-sin' ; — ropes, kao län' 紂 ; tang zing' 打 繩°

TWISTED, neck bone is — , deo-kying'-kweh cih'-c'h-de 頭 頸 骨 折°出 了° ; — or twined,

together, nyiao-long'-liao 繞°攏了°; gao-long'-liao 紂°攏了

TWITCHING, *muscles are—*, kying' læ-tih te 筋適°轉°

Two, nyi 二°; liang 兩, (also means a few); — *catties*, nyi kying' 二°斤; — *hundred*, nyi pah' 二°百; — *men*, liang'-go nying' 兩个°人°; — *months*, liang'-ko yüih' 兩個月; — or *three cash*, ko-pô dong-din' 個巴銅錢°; *cut in* —, te' p'o'-k'æ 對破開; *ditto* (with scissors), te' tsin-k'æ 對剪開

TYPE, ing'-ts 影子; — *of Christ*, Yiæ-su'-go ing'-ts 耶穌个°影子; *lead* —, k'æn-z' 鉛字; *movable* —, weh-z'-pæn 活字版

TYPE-SETTER, pa-z'-go 排°字°个° TYPHOON, fong-pao' 颶風; gyü'-fong 颶風

TYRANNICAL, bao-nyiah'-go 暴虐个°; hyüong-oh' 兇惡

TYRANT, bao-nyiah'-go wöng-ti' 暴虐个°皇帝; Gyih-Dziu'-ts-kyüing' 榮紂之君.*

* So called from two ancient Chinese kings named Gyih and Dzui.

TYRO, sang-siu' 生°手

U

UBIQUITOUS, vu-sö'-peh-dzæ' 無所不在; c'ü'-c'ü læ-tong' 處處都在。

UDDER, na-dæ 嫌°袋; na-bu.

UGLY, wa-k'en' 歪°看; *very* —,

p'ö'-nying-sah-la 怕人°般賴°; ts'iu'-leo 魁陋; — *and uncouth*,

jing'-feh-c'ih-cong', mao'feh-c'ih-siang' 人弗出衆貌弗出相

ULCER, ts'öng 瘡; ts'öng-doh' 瘡毒; *malignant* —, doh ts'öng' 瘡毒瘡; *to have an* —, sang ts'öng' 生瘡; sang doh 生°毒 ULTIMATELY, tao'-ti 到底; kwe-keng' 歸根; kyi'-kying 究竟; tao kyil'-sah 到結煞; cong-ü' 終于

UMBRELLA, sæn 傘 (ih-ting); *rain* —, yü'-sæn 雨傘; *sun* —, liang-sæn' 凉傘; — *of state*, wöng-lo'-sæn 黃羅傘; *to open an* —, ts'ang sæn' 撰傘; *to shut an* —, siu sæn' 收傘

UMBRELLA-MAKER, sæn'-s-vu 傘司務

UMPIRE, kong-tön' cü'-kwu 公斷个°人°

UNABLE, feh neng'-keo 弗能彀; — *to remember*, kyi'-feh-teh 記得; — *to use*, yüong'-feh-djoh' 用弗着°; yüong'-feh-teh' 用弗得; yüong'-feh-læ' 用弗來; — *to bear*, tông'-feh-djü 擋弗住; — *to eat, to do, or to endure*, ky'üoh-feh-loh 吃°弗下°; — *to overtake*, ken'-feh-zöng 趕弗上; — *to stand*, dzæn-feh-djü' 站弗住; — *to stand firmly*, lih'-feh-weng' 立弗穩; lih'-feh-lao' 立弗牢

UNACCOMMODATING, feh-yün'-

t'ong 弗圓通; feh-t'ong'-yüong 弗通融	— soldiers, feh-ta'-kyü-i-yiae'-go ping' 弗帶器械个兵
UNACCOUNTABLE, soh'-go yüñ'- kwu, feh-tong' 莫°緣故, 弗 懂; næn-ts'eh' næn-ziang' 難測 難詳	UNATTAINABLE, teh'-feh-djoh' 得弗着; teh'-feh-tao-siu' 得 弗到手
UNACCUSTOMED, feh-kwæn' 弗 慣; long-feh-kwæn' 弄弗慣; — to do, tso'-feh-kwæn 做弗 慣 — to wear, c'ün'-feh-kwæn' 穿弗慣	UNAUTHORIZED, gyüoh-nga' 局 外; veng-nga' 分外
UNACQUAINTED with, feh-nying'- teh 弗認°得; feh-min'-jing 弗 面認; — with the ways of the world, feh-sih shü'-vu 弗識世務	UNAVOIDABLE, cannot be shunned, min'-feh-teh 免弗得; cannot get rid of, t'ü'-feh-diao' 摧弗去°; no help for it, peh-teh-yi' 不得 已; shib'-feh-teh' 設法奈何°
UNADULTERATED, m'neh ts'ən- kō' 没°有°攬假; feh-tsiah- kō' 弗攬假; — goods, tsing ho' 真貨	UNBECOMING, feh-siang-nyi' 弗 相宜; feh-siang'-eh' 弗相合
UNALTERABLE, keng'-kæ-feh-læ- go 更改弗來个°	UNBELIEVING, feh-siang-sing'-go 弗相信个°
UNANIMOUS, dong-sing'-eh-i' 同 心合意	UNBENDING, tsah'-ngang 圓硬; — (in a good purpose), ngang- lah' 硬辣; kóng-gyiang' 剛強; — (in a bad thing), sang-gyiang' 生°強
UNANSWERABLE, pæn-poh'-feh- læ 扳駁弗來	UNBIASED, m-p'in'-go 無偏個°; m-p'in-kyüoh'-go 無偏曲個°; — opinion, m-p'in-kyüoh'-go i'-s 無偏曲個°意思; — mind, kong-dao' sing 公道心
UNANSWERED (as letters), feh- zing' we-teh'-de 弗曾回答了°	UNBIND, to t'eo 抖°; t'eo'-k'æ 抖° 開; t'eo'-sæn 抖°散; ka'-k'æ 解° 開; — the feet, t'eo kyiah' 抖°腳
UNANTICIPATED, liaó'-feh-tao' 料弗到; siang'-feh-tao' 想弗 到; liaó-siang'-feh-tao' 料想 弗到; i'-siang-feh-tao' 意想 弗到	UNBLAMABLE, kwa'-feh-læ'-go 怪°弗來個°; m-p'i-bing'-go 無批評個°
UNAPPROACHABLE, gying-sing'- feh-long'-go 近身弗攏個°	UNBLEMISHED, m-yüö-tin' 無瑕 玷
UNARMED, feh-ta' bōng-siu'-go kō'-sang 弗帶防手個傢伙°	UNBOLT the door, bah meng-shün' 拔門閂

UNBOLTED *flour*, ta'-bi min-feng'
帶°皮麵粉；ts'u min'-feng 麵
麵粉

UNBOSOM *the heart*, dæn-dæn sing'
談談心；— *one's troubles*, kóng
sing-z' 講°心事

UNBOUNDED, m̄-'æn'-cü 無°限°
制；m̄-'æn'-liang 無°限°量；
m̄-pin'-m̄-ingen' 無°邊無°岸

UNBRIDLED, fōng'-tsong 放縱
UNBROKEN, m̄'-neh k'ao'-se 沒°

有°敲碎；— *line*, lin-ky'in' feh-
dön 連牽弗斷；— *succession*,
mah-mah' siang-lin' 脈脈相連；
ditto (as living things), seng-
seng'-peh-sih' 生生不息；—
horse, sang mó' 生°馬

UNBURIED (as a person), m̄'-neh
en-tsōng' 沒°有°安葬；— (as
animals), m̄'-neh tsōng' 沒°有°
葬；m̄'-neh bu-loh' 沒°有°埋
落

UNBURNT *bricks*, cün-deo' p'e-ts'
磚頭胚子

UNBUTTON, *to coh nyiu'-ts* 解°鈕
子；*unbuttoned*, nyin'-ts coh-k'a-
tih-de 鈕子解°開了°

UNCEASING, feh-hyih' 弗歇；—
by day, or night, nyih-yia' feh-
hyih' 日°夜°弗歇

UNCERTAIN, vi-ding' 未定；vi-
k'o'-cü 未可知；yün-shü' 懸
勢；yün-r-vu-poh' 懸而無薄；
not determined, weh-del' 滑突；
m̄-su' 無°數；m̄-su'-moh-tsiang
無°數目賬

UNCHAIN, *to k'æ lin-diao'* 關鎖條
UNCHANGEABLE, üong' feh-piü'-
yih 永弗變易；cannot be ch'ing-
ed, k'æ'-pin-feh-læ 改變弗來

UNCHARITABLE, m̄-jing-sing'-go
無°仁心个°, or m̄-jing-sing'-
go 無°人心个°

UNCHASTE thoughts, nyiæn-deo'
feh-kyih'-zing 念頭弗潔淨

UNCIVIL, m̄-li'-go 無°禮个°

UNCLE, *father's older brother*, ah-
pang' 阿伯；*father's younger
brother*, ah-song' 阿叔；*mother's
brother*, gyiu'-gyiu 哥哥；nyiang-
gyiu' 娘舅

UNCLEAN, feh-kyih'-zing 弗潔淨；—
thoughts, nyiæn-deo' feh
kyih'-zing 念頭弗潔淨；ao-
tsao' i'-s 壓糟意思

UNCOMFORTABLE, feh-ziu'-yüong
弗受用；feh-shü'-voh 弗舒服；—
in mind, sing'-li feh teh'-
ko 心裡弗得過；feh sōng'-
kw'a 弗爽快；feh-shih'-i 弗
適°意

UNCOMMON, fi-dzōng' 非常；feh'-
z zing-dzōng' 弗是尋常

UNCOMMONLY, fi-væn' 非凡；—
good, fi-væn' hao 非凡好；c'ihi'-
kah-go hao' 出格个°好

UNCONCERNED, feh-læ' i'-li 弗
在°意裡；perfectly —, 'ao'-
feh-dzæ i' 毫弗在意；to look
—, feh-ts'iu'-ts'æ 弗睬睬

UNCONSCIOUS, feh'-cü-fel-koh'
弗知弗覺；fel'-cü-peh-kyüoh'

不知不覺;— *of wrong*, ü-sing'-vu-kw'e' 於心無虧
 UNCONSTRAINED, ts'ong-ts'ong'-yüong-yüong' 從從容容; z-z'-dzae-dzae 自自在在
 UNCOURTEOUS, m̄-li'-go 無禮個; shih-li'-go 失禮个。
 UNCOUTH, m̄-yang'-væn 無樣範
 UNCOVER, *to open a cover*, hyiao-k'a' 揭開; — (as by removing a cloth, &c.), kyih'-ky'i 揭起
 UNCULTIVATED land, hwōng dī' 荒地; — *in manners*, t'u'-lao 土老兒。
 UNDECIDED, feh-zing' ding-kwe' 弗曾定規; wa vi-ding' 還未定; wa vi-kyüih' 還未決; — *in purpose*, cü'-i k'o'-feh-ding' 主意拿弗定; cü'-i lih'-feh-ding' 主意立弗定; — (as a battle), sing'-ba-vi-feng' 勝敗未分
 UNDECEIVE, *to* k'æ-ngæn' 開眼; di-p'o' 點破
 UNDER, 'ò 下; ti-'ò' 底下; 'ò-deo' 下頭; — side, 'ò-min 下面; — *the table*, læ coh'-teng 'ò 在桌下; — *his control*, læ gyi' siu'-ò 在其手下; — fifty, ng'-jih yi-'ò' 五十以下; ng'-jih yi-ne' 五十以內
 UNDER-DONE, ky'in joh' 欠熟
 UNDERGO, *to* ziū 受; ziū-teh 受得; — *suffering*, ziū'-kw'u ziū-næn' 受苦受難; — *great changes*, do keng'-kæ 大更改; *ditto* (as places), kæ'-zao-ko 改造過

UNDER-GROUND, læ di-'ò' 在地下; di-'ò'-go 地下个。
 UNDERHAND, *to do things in an* — way, en'-di-li tso' z-t'i' 私下行事; secretly to use unfair means, t'eo-bun' yüong sin'-kyiah 偷瞞用手脚; ying-s'-tsoh'-bi 行私作弊
 UNDER-LET, *to* cün' tsu-c'ih' 轉租出; gyiao tsu-c'ih' 僑租出
 UNDERLING (as an inferior officer), 'ò-joh 下屬; — (as a servant), ti-'ò-nying 底下人; siu-'ò-nying 手下人; polite, nyi-yia' 二爺。
 UNDERMINE, *to* — a wall, ziang-kyiah' gyüih-song' 墙脚掘鬆
 UNDERNEATH, læ ti'-ò 在底
 下; læ 'ò-deo 在下頭
 UNDERRATE, *to* k'en'-feh-tao' 看弗到; kwu'-liang-feh-tao' 估量弗到; yiu-ngæn' feh-sih' T'a'-sæn 有眼弗識泰山; — *the price*, kō'-din kwu'-leh zin' 價錢估得賤。
 UNDERSELL others, pi bih'-nying ma'-leh zin' 比別人賣得賤; t'eng'-kô ma 減價賣
 UNDERSTAND, *to* tong; 懂hyiao-teh 曉得; — clearly, ming-bah' 明白; do you —? ng' ming-bah' feh 你明白否? ng tong' feh-tong' 你懂弗懂? I —, ming-bah'-go 明白个; tong'-go 懂个; he understands his business, gyi'-go 'òng-tōng joh-

sih' 其个°行°業°熟識; he understand his trade, gyi'-go vu'-nyi tsing-t'ong' 其个°武藝精通; gyi dzæ-'ōng' 其在行° UNDERSTOOD, I — you to say so, ngô i'-we ng z-ka' wô' 我意會°你°如°此°話

UNDERTAKE, to tæn-tōng' 擔當; dzing-tōng' 承當; I dare not — it, ngô' feh-ken' tæn-tōng' 我勇敢擔當; to begin, k'æ-siu' 開手

UNDESERVING OF, feh-kæ'-tōng ziū' 弗該當受; feh-ken' tōng 弗敢當

UNDESIGNEDLY, vu-i'-cong 無意中; z'-c'ih-vu-sing' 事出無心

UNDETERMINED, See UNDECIDED.

UNDIGESTED, feh-siao-hwô' 弗消化; feh-k'eh'-hwô 弗尅化; feh-tang'-hwô 弗行化

UNDISCERNIBLE, k'en'-feh-c'ih'-go 看弗出个°

UNDISCIPLINED, m'eh ts'ao-lin'-ko 沒°有操練過

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, feng-ming feh-læ 分明弗來; feh-kyin'-teh feng-ming' 弗見得分明

UNDIVIDED, to give — attention, cün-r' cü'-ts tso' 專心°致志而°做

UNDO, to — (what has been done), sōng-diao' 傷壞°; to untie, or unfasten, ka'-diao' 解°去; ka'-k'æ 解°開

UNDOUBTEDLY, ih-ding' 一定;

ih-ding-peh-yil' 一定不易; vu-nyi' 無°一。

UNDRESS, to t'eh i-zōng' 脱衣裳°

UNDULATING (like waves), ziang shii-po-lōng' ka 像水°波浪一°樣°; — ground, di-ying ih'-kao, ih-ti' 地下°一高一低

UNDUTIFUL, peh-hyiao' 不孝°; peh-hyiao'-peh-di' 不孝°不弟

UNEASY, sing feh-en' 心弗安; fōng'-sing-feh-loh' 放心弗下'; sing-mōng'-feh-ding' 心忙弗定; — and anxious, ky'ih'-du kwō'-dziang 掣肚掛腸; — and worried, sing'-li tsiao-ts'ao' 心裏焦躁; — (without knowing the reason, &c.), bōng-wōng'-tsi-tsao' 徇徨嚦嘈

UNEMBARASSED, ts'ong-ts'ong'-yüong-yüong' 徒從容容

UNEMPLOYED, zo'-siu 坐°守; k'ong'-æn 空°閒'; hyih'-nyihtong' 閒°居°無°事

UNENLIGHTENED, mong'-tong 懈懂

UNEQUAL, not regular, feh-zi'-jih 弗齊°集; ts'æn-ts', or ts'en-ts' 參差; not uniform, feh' z ih-pæn' sang 弗是一班生°; — proportions, feh-kyüing-yüing' 弗均匀; — to a task, (in talent, strength, &c.), dzæ-lih' peh-gyil' 才力不及

UNEVEN, not level, feh-bing' 弗平; feh bing'-dzih 弗平直; ky'i-ky'iao' 蹤蹠; — (as stones°

- utting out, &c.), ngæn-ngæn'-ngô-ngô' 嚴嚴研硏; ts'ili'-kao-pah-tî' 七高八低
- UNEVENLY *put on, or mixed* —, feh-diao-yüing' 弗調勻
- UNEXPECTEDLY, liao-feh-tao'-go 料弗到个°; siang'-feh-tao'-go 想弗到个°; ts'eng'-feh-tao'-go 忤弗到个°; i'-nga'-go 意外°个°; *to meet or happen* —, peh'-gyi-r nyü' 不期而遇
- UNEXPLORED place, di-fông' 旣-neh dzô-ts'ah'-ko 地方沒有。查察過
- UNFAIR, *unjust*, feh-kong'-dao 弗公道; *to be* — (in play, &c.), long nyün'-gyüoh 弄軟騙°局; *to use* — means, yüong siu'-kyiah 用手脚
- UNFAIRLY, *money* — obtained, fi-li'-ts dzae' 非禮之財; ao-tsao' dong-din' 非義之錢。
- UNFAITHFUL, feh-cong'-sing 弗忠心
- UNFASHIONABLE, feh'-eh-z' 弗合時; feh-z'-dao 弗時道; feh-tsoh' 弗作興°; *out of date*, be-z' 背時
- UNFEELING, *hard-hearted*, t'ih'-tang-sing-dziang' 鐵打心腸; sing-dziang ngang' 心腸硬; 旣-dzing'-veng 無情分; boh dzing' 薄情
- UNFINISHED, vi wun'-de 未完了°; feh-zing tso'-wun 弗曾°做完; vi' liao-kong' 未了工; feh-
- zing tso'-hao 弗曾°做好; vi tso'-ding 未做成; vi-dzeng liao'-kyih 未曾°了結
- UNFIT *for use*, 旣-tso'; feh-teh-yüong' 弗得用; feh'-eh-yüong' 弗合用; — *for eating*, ky'üoh'-feh-teh 吃°弗得
- UNFOLD, *to* t'eo'-k'æ; ka'-k'æ 解°開; — (as a flower), k'æ 開; föng'-k'æ 放開
- UNFORESEEN difficulties, ts'eng'-feh-tao'-go nän-c'ü' 忤弗到个°難處; peh-i'-ts z' 不意之事
- UNFORGIVING, kyi'-eng'-sing-go 記恨心个°; feh-kw'un-shü'-go 弗寬恕个°
- UNFORTUNATE, shih-z', or sih-z' 失時; peh-ying' 不幸; hyiao-sæn' 鳥泛; *very* —, da' peh-ying' 大不幸; — *lot*, yüing-ky'i' kæn-ka' 運氣尷尬; ming-yüing' feh-hao' 命運弗好; yüing-dao' seh'-deh 運道失達
- UNFOUNDED, 旣-keng'-go 無根個°; 旣-keng-kyiah'-go 無根脚個°; yüing-ke' vu-ky'i'-go 雲來霧去個°; — *words* (as reports, &c.), hwông-dông' shih-wô' 荒唐說話; *it is quite* —, keh'-z ts'ah'-c'ih-læ-go z-ken' 這°是造出來個°事幹
- UNFREQUENTED road, 旣-nying'-dza-tse'o'-go lu' 無甚人°走個°路; lonely —, lang'-loh-go lu' 冷落°個°路

UNFRIENDLY, tsoh-te'-go 作鬪
个°; — persons, te'-deo nying 仇
讐人°; he is —, gyi' yiu du'
bing 其有肚病; he treated me
in an — manner, gyi feh tōng'
ngô beng-yiu' k'en-dæ' 其弗當
我朋友看待

UNFRUITFUL, ve'-kyih-ko'-ts-go
不°會°結果子个°; m'-dao'-
dzing-go 無°道成个°

UNGOVERNABLE, kwun'-feb-djü'-
go 管弗住个°; kwun'-feb-
voh'-go 管弗服个°

UNGRATEFUL, feh-dzeng' ken'-
zia-go-sing' 弗存感謝°个°心;
m'-jing-sing' 無°仁心; hyiao'-
go 桃个°; feh-kyin-dzing' 弗見
情; — for great favors, or mer-
cies, m'-peng'-sing 無°本心;
feh-ken'-eng' 弗感恩; veo-eng'-
go 負恩个°; vông-eng'-veo-
yi' 忘恩負義; hyiao-nyiao'
鴉鳥

UNHAPPY, sing-kw'u' 心苦; sing'-
feh-en' 心弗安; very —, sing'-
li meh'-deh-deh-go kw'u' 心裡
默杳杳个°苦

UNHEALTHY, (as a place disagree-
ing with one), shü'-t'u feh-voh'
水°土弗服; a place having
miasma, yiu tsöng'-ky'i-go di'-
fong 有瘴氣个°地方; having
a poor constitution, t'i'-tsih tæn'-
boh' 體質單薄; ti'-ts hyiah'
體質弱°; — appearance (as a
person), ky'ih'-boh-siang 怯薄

相; ditto, (as children), ts'ing-bi'
boh-hyüüh 青皮薄血

UNHULLED, lin-k'öng'-go 連糠
个°; lin-bi'-go 連皮个°

UNHURT, m'-teh sön' 沒°有°傷;
vu'-æ' 無害; — (by a fall),
m'-neh k'eh-t'ong' 沒°有°磕
痛; m'-neh k'eh-söng' 沒°有°
磕傷

UNIFORM, ih-pæn'-sang 一班生。
ih-t'i'-s-sang' 一體樣式°; of
— color, ih-seh'-go 一色个°;
to dress in —, c'ün 'ao-i' 穿號衣

UNIMPORTANT, feh iao'-kying 弗
要緊

UNINHABITABLE, deng-nying'-
feh-læ'-go 庵人°弗來个°

UNINHABITED house, k'ong' oh
空屋; — place, m'-nying'-deng'-
go di-föng' 無°人°庵个°地方;
m'-nying'-in'-go di-föng' 無°人°
烟个°地方

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ming-bah'-feh-
lae 明白°弗來; kwun'-t'ong'-
feh-læ' 貫通弗來

UNINTENTIONAL, vu-i'-cung 無
意中; feh'-z deh-wé' 弗是特
爲; m'-sing' 無°心

UNINTERRUPTED, siang-lin' feh-
dön' 相連弗斷; — rain for
a month, yü', lin-loh' ih-ko yüüh'
de 雨連落一個月了。

UNINVITED guest, m'-neh ts'ing'-
go nying-k'ah' 沒°有°請个°
客人°; peh'-soh-ts k'ah' 不速
之客°

UNION (of two or more in one), 'eh'-r-we-ih' 合而爲一; *the — of many states in one*, hyii'-to sang' 'eh-we' ih-koh' 許多省合爲一國

UNIT, *one*, ih —; *units occupy the first place, tens the second place, and hundreds the third*, tæn-su'di-ih' we, jih-su' di-nyi' we, pah'-su di-sæn' we 單數第一位十數第二位百數第三位

UNITE, *to 'eh-long'* 合攏; siang-'eh' 相合; ping'-long 併攏; *to join*, siang-lin' 相連; lin-long' 連攏; *to mix*, 'o-long' 和攏; *—(as a wound)*, siu k'eo' 収口; oil and water will not —, shü' teng yiu' 'eh'-feh-long' 水與油合弗攏; *—all the numbers*, tsong'-su 'eh-tæn-long' 總數合攏; *—the contents of two bowls in one*, ping'-long ih-tsah un' 併攏一隻碗; *—in one pair*, (man and wife), p'e' ugeo 配偶; p'e'-long ih-te' 配攏一對

UNITED, 'eh-long'-liao 合攏了; ping'-long-liao 併攏了; *to be — with a superior in rank, or wealth*, kao-p'aen' 高攀; *put forth — strength*, do-kō' ô gying-dao' 大家用勁道; dō-kō' dziah-lih' 大家着力; *— purpose, and effort*, dong-sing'-yah-lih' 同心協力

UNITED-STATES, *the 'Eh-cong'-koh* 合衆國; Hwô-gyi'-koh

花旗國; *America*, Da-me' koh 大美國

UNITY, *the church is one*, kyiao'-we dong-ky'i'-lin-ts'-go 教會同氣連枝个; *—of design*, ih-ky'i' kwun'-t'ong 一氣貫通; 'eh-dzing'-ih i' 合成一意; *—of the races*, t'iu'-ô' dzoh-veng' tu z ih'-go keng-mah' 天下族分都是一個根脈

UNIVERSAL, p'u'-t'in'-ô' go 普天下个; 'en-t'in'-ô'-go 合天下个; *— reputation*, kæ'-shüi-go ming-sing' 蓋世个名聲; *— peace*, t'in'-ô' t'a'-bing 天下太平

UNIVERSE, t'in-di'-væn'-veh 天地萬物; væn-yiu' 萬有

UNJUST, feh-kong' 弗公; feh-kong'-dao 弗公道; feh-kong'-bing 弗公平

UNKIND, sing-jih' feh-hao' 心術弗好; sing-jih' 'ah-tsah' 心術狹窄; sing-di' feh-hao' 心地弗好

UNKNOWN, m-nying' hyiao'-teh 無人曉得

UNLADE, *to ky'i-ho'* 起貨; zōng-ho' 上貨; *— a vessel*, sia-zæ' 鉢纈

UNLAWFUL, lih-fah'kying'-liao-go 律法禁了个; we-lih' vænfah'-go 違律犯法个; *— trade*, væn-kying'-go sang-i' 犯禁个生意; væn-fah'-go sang-i' 犯法个生意

UNLEARNED, *not knowing letters*, feh-sih'-z'-go 弗識字个; *not having learned*, yü'-neh 'oh-ko' 没有。學過

UNLIKE, feh-zhang' 弗像; koh'-kiang 各樣; koh'-bih 各別; feh-dong' 弗同; *very* —, kyüong'-kyüong koh'-bih 迥迥各別; 'o'-jün koh-yiang' 一概各樣; da'-feh-siang-dong' 大弗相同

UNLIKELY, vi-pih' 未必; feh-kyin'-teh 弗見得; siang'-pih ve' 想必不會; — *that he will go*, gyi vi-pih' ky'i 其未必去; siang'-pih ve'ky'i 想必不會去

UNLIMITED, m'-æn'-go 無限个; m'-æn'-cü-go 無限制个; m'-pin'-m'-ngén' 無邊無岸; — (as space), m'-ka'-æn' 無界限

UNLOAD, *to* ky'i-ho' 起貨; zöng-ho' 上貨; sia-ho' 卸貨; — *a ship*, sia-zæ' 卸艙

UNLOCK, *to* k'æ-so' 開鎖

UNLOOSE, *to* föng-kw'un' 放寬; föng-song' 放鬆; — *a knot*, ka-kyih' 解結

UNLUCKY, hwe'-ky'i 晦氣; tao-yüing' 倒運; peh-ying' 不幸; feh-seh'-deo 弗色頭; feh-kyih'-li 弗吉利; feh-jing' 弗順; zao'-hwô-wa'勿得意; *to become* —, tang-mo' kw'u'-yüing 行墓庫運

UNMANAGEABLE, feh-yiu'-nying-kwun' 弗由人管; — *pupil*, 'oh-sang'-ts feh-yiu'-nying-kwun'

學生。弗由人。管; — horse, mö' feh-yiu-nying' 馬弗由人; — therefore let them do as they like, yiu-mö' feh-yiu-nying' 由馬弗由人。

UNMANLY, feh-zhang' nen-ts'-hen 弗像男子漢

UNMARRIED man, feh-zing' cü-ts'ing'-go 弗曾娶親个; feh-zing' dæ lao'-nyüing-go 弗曾完姻个; siao'-kwun-nying 小官人; dong-ts' 童子; *ditto* (who yields to evil desires, not being deterred by family restraints), kwöng-kweng' 光棍; — woman, feh-zing' cih-kö'-go 弗曾出嫁个; feh-zing'tso sing-vu'-go 弗曾做新婦个; do-kwu'-nyiang 大姑娘; politely termed, kwe-nyü' 閨女

UNMEANING, confused, m'-ka'-shih-go 無解說个; wn-du' 糊塗; light (often false) words, veo-ying' 浮言; wu-ying' lön-dao' 胡言亂道

UNMERCIFUL, m'-dz-sing' 無慈心; sing-heng' 心狠; hardhearted, sing-ngang' 心硬

UNMERITED, feh-kae' ziu'-go 弗該受个; feh-ing'-teh ziu' 弗應得受

UNMINDFUL, feh-dzial' læ i'-li 弗着在意裡; feh-lin'-i 弗留意; feh-dzæ'-i 弗在意; you are — of what I say, ngô' sô wô'-go, ng' feh-dzial læ i'-li 我所話

个° 你° 弗 着 在° 意 裡；—
of his own safety, (*i. e.* death or,
life), feh kwu' zi-go si'-weh 弗顧
自。个° 死° 活

UNMIXED, jing 純；feh keh'-dzech
弗夾°雜；彌'-neh c'ün'-long-go
沒°有°串攏个°；—*or pure milk,*
jing na' 純嫋°；*with — pleasure,*
jing' z hwun-hyi' 純是歡喜。

UNMOLESTED, 彌'-kao'næn-we' 沒。
有°難爲

UNMOVED(*by temptation, &c.*), feh-
dong'-sing 弗動心；—*counte-*
nance, min' feh pin-seh' 面弗變
色；*perfectly —, sing seh' feh*
dong' 聲色弗動

UNNATURAL, t'in sang'-dzing,
siang-fæn'-go 天生°成相反
个°；—*disposition, t'in-sing' siang-*
fæn' 天性相反

UNNAVIGABLE river, 'o-kōng' s'-
jün'-feh-læ-go 河港駛船弗
來个°

UNNECESSARY, hao-vong' 好不°
用°；feh-yüong' 弗用；peh-pih'
不必；*quite — (to do, or say),*
to-li'-shü 多禮數°

UNOCCUPIED house, k'ong' oh 空
屋；—*time, k'ong'-æn z'-eo* 空
閒°時候；—*person, k'ong' æn*
nying 空閒°人°；*ditto (who*
happens in), 'æn nying' 閒°人；
sitting (there) —, k'ong'-deo zo-
kæn' 空閒°坐在°彼

UNOBSERVED, 彌 nyi'ng' k'en'-kyin
無°人°看見

UNPAID, wages still —, kong-din'-
feh-zing' kyih-fah' 工錢°弗曾°
給發；kong-din' feh-zing ka'-fah
工錢°弗曾°開發；salary still
—, soh'-siu feh-zing' fu' 束修
弗曾°付；—*debts, tsa' feh-zing'*
fu' 債弗曾°付；tsa' feh-zing'
wæn' 債弗曾°還

UNPALATABLE, wa-ky'üoh' 辣
吃°；næn-ky'üoh' 難吃°

UNPARDONABLE, nyiao-sö'-feh-læ
饒赦°弗來；* sö'-feh-læ 舅°
弗來；sö-feh-diao；*the ten —*
crimes (in China), jih-oh'-feh-sö'
十惡弗赦°

* Used for lighter offences, as those
not against the laws of the country.

UNPERCEIVED, nying' feh-teh'-cü
人°弗得知；*I entered —, ngô*
tseo'-tsing, nyig' feh-teh'-cü 我
走進人°弗得知

UNPLEASANT, 彌-c'ü' 無°趣；彌'-
cü 無°意趣；彌-hying'-cü
無°興致；彌-c'ü'-hyiang 無°
趣味°；feh-cong'-i 弗中意；
— man, tseng-nying 憎人°；—
business, 彌-i'-c'ü-go z-ken' 無°
意趣个°事幹；彌-hying'-cü-go
z-ken' 無°興致个°事幹；—
weather, t'in-kō' 彌-c'ü'-hyiang
天不°晴°霽；— to eat, feh-
cong' ky'üoh-go 弗中吃°个°；
— to hear (as a truth), feh-cong'
t'ing'-go 弗中聽个°；*ditto (as*
sounds), næn t'ing' 難聽；—
smell, ky'i'-mi næn tōng' 氣味°

難當; ts'iu' peh-k'o tōng' 臭。不可當

UNPOLISHED, (as a stone, or person), m'-neh tsoh'-mo-ko 沒。琢磨過; —(as metals, &c.), m'-neh mo-ts'ah'-ko 沒。有。磨擦過; *anything* —, m'-neh bao-siah'-ko 没。有。刨削過; mao-sæn-jü' 毛杉樹; mao-p'e'-ts 毛胚子

UNPOPULAR, cong'-nying feh'-eh' go 衆人。弗合个; cong'-nying feh-voh' 衆人弗服

UNPRECEDENTED, dzong-læ' m'-neh-go 從來沒。有。个。

UNPREJUDICED, kong-bing'-go sing' 公平个。心; *inpartial*, m'-p'in'-ky'uoh'-sing-go 無偏曲心个; m'-p'in'-sing-go 無偏心个。

UNPREPARED, m'-neh bōng-be' 没。有。防備; m'-neh yü-be'-hao 没。有。預備好

UNPROFITABLE, vu-ih'-go 無益个; —*business*, vu-ih' ts-kyü' 無益之舉; —*trade* (very little profit), li-sih' boh 利息薄; *ditto* (no profit), ve-c'ih-hwō'-go 不。會。出化个; m'-c'ih'-sih 無。出息; *hard*, —*work*, bah yiao-lao' 白。効勞

UNPROTECTED, (as a child, or female), m'-nying' dzing-kwun'-go 無。人。承管个。

UNPUBLISHED, *not printed*, m'-neh ing'-pæn-de 没。有。印板了。

UNPUNISHED, m'-neh vah-ko' 没。有。罰過

UNQUENCHABLE, long'-feh-u'-go 弄弗熄。个; —(with water), p'eh'-feh-u'-go 澈弗熄。个; —(by smothering), p'oh'-feh-u'-go 摸弗滅。个; —*thirst*, ts feh-djü'-go k'eh 止弗住个。渴

UNRAVEL, *to*—(as edges of cloth), seh-c'ih-læ 毛出來; —(as knitting), saen'-c'ih-læ 散出來; —(as a snarl), ka'-k'aé 解開; fōng'-k'aé 放開

UNREASONABLE, feh-dzing'-li-go 弗情理个; m'-li'-sing-go 無理性个; —*hopes*, vōng'-siang 妄想

UNREDEEMABLE, (as a hostage), c'ü'-feh-læ 取弗來

UNRECONCILED, m'-neh 'o-long' 没。有。和攏; m'-neh siang-'o' 没。有。相和

UNREQUITED *favors*, vi-pao'-go eng 未報个恩

UNRESERVEDLY, *not concealing anything*, 'ao' feh-ing'-mui 豪弗隱瞞; *not withholding anything*, 'o-bun' t'oh'-c'ih 和盤托出; zing'-du-dziang t'eo'-c'ih 盡肚腸顯出

UNRIGHTEOUS, feh-tön'-tsing 弗端正; feh-tsing'-dzih 弗正直; feh-kong-dao' 弗公道

UNRIPE, feh-joh' 弗熟; sang 生

UNROLL, *to* k'aé kyün' 開卷

UNSAFE, feh-wēng'-tōng 弗穩當;
feh-tōng 弗妥當

UNSELLABLE, mǎ-siao-dziang' 無
銷場

UNSATISFACTORY, feh-te'-kying
弗對徑; — to me, feh-mun' ngō-
go i' 弗滿我個意

UNSATISFIED, feh-mun'-i 弗滿
意; feh-cü-tsöh' 弗知足

UNSEASONABLE, z-'eo-fän-djōng'
時候反常; feh-gyih'-z 弗及
時; t'in-z' feh-tsing' 天時弗
正; z-ling' feh-te' 時令弗對

UNSEEN, mǎ'-neh k'en'-kyin-ko 沒。
有°看見過; — (or dark) world,

ing-kæn' 陰間'; ing-s' 陰司

UNSETTLED in heart, sing feh-
ding' 心弗定; sən-sing' liang'
i' 三心兩意; sing weh' 心
活; undecided, cü'-i feh kyüih'
主意弗決; cü'-i k'ō'-feh-ding'
主意拿°弗定; can't deter-
mine, yiu-yü' peh-kyüih' 猶豫
不決; kyüih-tön'-feh-loh' 決
斷弗落

UNSHAKEN, feh-dong'-go 弗動個;
mǎ'-neh dong'-ko 沒°有°動過

UNSHAVED (as a Chinaman), mǎ'-
neh t'i-deo'-ko 沒°有°薙頭過

UNSKILLED, siu'-dön wā' 手段
舜°; feh joh'-sih 弗熟識; one
just learning, and therefore —,
bao-c'ih-long' 暴出籠

UNSOCIABLE, kao-nyin'-feh-long'
膠°黏弗攏; feh teng nying'
siang-yü' 弗同人°相與; feh

teng nying' kyiao-tsuh' 弗與°
人°交接

UNSOLD, mǎ'-neh ma'-diao-de 沒°
有°賣去°了。

UNSOUND, yiu mao-bing' 有毛
病; has hidden faults, yiu en'
mao'-bing 有暗毛病

UNSPEAKABLE, wō-feh-læ'-go 話
弗來個°; kōng'-feh-c'ih'-go
講°弗出個°; cannot be de-
scribed, wō'-feh- siang'-ziang-go
話弗相像個°; feh-k'o' yin-
djün' 弗可言傳

UNSTEADY hand for holding a pen,
pih' k'ō'-feh-wēng' 筆揷°弗穩;
— foot (in standing), kyiah' lib'-
feh-ding' 腳立弗定; kyiah'-bu
lib-feh-wēng' 腳步立弗穩; —
(as a person), mǎ-ding'-diah-go
無°定奪°個°

UNSUBDUED as before, dzing-gyiu'
feh-voh' 仍舊弗服; — (primarily
in war, but used frequently in
other connections), tsing' feh-
voh' 征弗服; — by whipping,
tang'-feh-voh' 打弗服

UNSUBSTANTIAL (as work), hyiah'-
hyiah; feh kyin'-kwu 弗堅固; —
and false, hyü-veo' 虛浮; — and
worthless goods, 'ang-ho' 次°等°貨

UNSUCCESSFUL, not fortunate, mǎ-
zao'-hwō 無°造°化; feh-jing'-
tōng 弗順當; labor all in vain,
bah-bah' lao-loh' 白°白°勞碌;
— in obtaining what one desires,
feh teh' i 弗得意

UNSUITABLE, feh-siang'-nyi 弗相宜; feh-te' 弗對

UNSULLIED, ts'ing-bah' 清白°; ts'ing-kyih' 清潔; — reputation, ts'ing-bah'-go ming-sing' 清白°
个°名聲

UNSURPASSED, it is 彌-yiu' hao'-jü gyi' 沒°有好如他°; 彌-yiu' ko'-jü gyi' 沒°有過如他°; 彌-yiu gyih'-jü gyi' 沒°有及如他°; c'iuh' wu-gyi-le' 出乎其類
UNSUSPECTING, feh-ts'a'-nyi-go 弗猜疑个°; feh-nyi-sing'-go 弗疑心个° (veng.)

UNTEACHABLE, feh-ziu' kao'-hyüirg 弗受教°訓; feh-t'ing' wō' 弗聽話

UNTHANKFUL, feh-dzeng' ken'-zia-go sing 弗存感謝°个°心; hyiao-nyiao' vu-dzing' 鴉鳥無°情; hyiao-dzing' boh-nyi' 桀情薄義

UNTHINKING, feh-ts'eng'-go 弗忖个°; heedless, mōng-bah'-go 茫白°个°

UNTIE, to ka 解°; ka'-k'ae 解°開 — a knot, ka kyih' 解°結

UNTIL, tao 到; ih-dzih'-tao 一直到; teng'-tao 等到; — now, tao-jü-kying' 到如今; ih-dzih'-tao næn'-kæn 一直到如°今°; wait — I come, deng tao' ngô læ'庵到我來

UNTIMELY birth, yüih-veng' feh-tsoh' 月分弗足; — death, iaou-ziu' 天壽; töu'-ming-si' 短命

死°; plucked before his time, ngang-ao' si'-de 硬拗死°了

UNTOUCHED, 彌'-neh dong'-ko 沒°有°動過; — (i.e. just as it was), nyün-föng' feh-dong' 原放弗動; 彌'-neh bang'-ko 沒°有°撞過

UNTRUE, feh-jih' 弗實; feh-jih'-we 弗實爲; hyü'-go 虛个°; feh-tsing' 弗真

UNTRUTH, hwöng'-wō 謊話; hyü-wō' 虛話; — (boasting, &c.), do-wō' 大°話

UNUSUAL, feh-tsiao dzöng' 弗照常; dzali-ngali'; it is —, bing-djöng' feh z-ka' 平常弗如°此; su'-djöng feh z-ka' 素常弗如°此°

UNUSUALLY, c'ih-keh' 出格; — (never was so), fi-djöng' 非常; — cold, c'iuh'-keh lang' 出格冷°; yi-wu' zing-djöng'-go lang' 異乎尋常个°冷°; pi'-æn-djöng' lang' 比閒°常冷°

UNUTTERABLE, kóng'-feh-c'iuh'-go 講°弗出个°; wō'-feh-læ'-go 話弗來个°; 彌-wō'-deo-go 無°話頭个°; too much to be expressed, kóng'-feh-tao-kō' 講°弗到家°

UNVARYING, feh-keng'-kæ 弗更改; — (as appearance, sounds, &c.), feh-pin'-yiang' 弗變樣

UNWARY, not cautious, feh-tso'-gyi 弗留°意°; not watchful, feh-kying'-jing 弗謹慎; not careful, feh-siao'-sing 弗小心

UNWAVERING, feh-yiao'-dong-go
弗搖動个。

UNWEARIED, feh-p'ô' lao-kw'u'
弗怕勞苦; feh p'ô in'-væn 不。
怕厭煩

UNWELL, feh-sih'-i, or feh-shih'-i
弗適意; feh-sông'-kw'a 弗爽快;
naen-ko' 難過; yiu yiang' 有恙;
a little —, yiu-tin' feh-shih'-i 有點弗適°意; yiu siao'-yiang 有小恙

UNWHOLESOME *food*, yiu-ngæ'-go ky'üoh'-zih 有碍个°吃°食;
— *climate*, (*i. e.* water and soil not serving), shü'-t'u feh-voh' 水土弗服

UNWILLING, feh-k'eng' 弗肯; feh yüoh'-i 弗欲意; feh dzing'-nyün 弗情願; *loath to part*, feh-sö'-teh bih-k'e' 弗捨°得離°開

UNWIND, *to* dziu-c'ih'-kæ 紿出來
UNWORTHY *to fill that office*, dzie' peh sing zing' 才不勝任; — *to receive, or bear*, tông' feh-ky'i 當弗起; *not daring to bear*, feh-ken-tông' 弗°敢當; *not good enough*, ky'in-hao' 欠好; *conduct — of a teacher*, 'ang-we' teng sin-sang' feh-p'e' 行°爲與先生°弗配; — *to sit with*, sing-kö' feh-p'e zo'-long 身家°弗配坐攏; — *to do (lest I spoil it)*, veo-nyi' sô-t'oh' 負你所托; — *of you*, teng ng p'e'-fu-feh-long 與°你°配副弗攏; — *of mention*, peh-tsoh' dao' 不足

道; — *of use*, peh-tsoh' yüong'
不足用

UNYIELDING, zab-fông-shing' 若°板°方°; kwu'-pæn-lin'-ky'i 古板臉氣; *heart — as iron*, (*in a bad sense*), sing' ziang t'ih' ka 心似°鐵一°般°; sang'-leb'eo zi' 生°得執己°; — *man*, nyih dzih' feh cün-wæn'-go 認°直弗轉彎个°

UP, zông 上; *come —*, tseo'-zông-læ 走上來; *push it —*, t'e-zông-ky'i 推上去; *the sun is —*, nyih-deo' zông-sten'-de 日°頭上山了°; — *on the hill*, læ-sæn-zông' 在°山上; — *to this time*, dzih-tao' jü-kying' 直到如今

UPBRAID, *to* mao-üü' 埋°怨; *to reprove*, tsah'-vah 責罰; — *one for a fault*, p'i'-bing' gyi-go ts'o' 批評其个錯

UPHOLD, *to* vu 扶; vu-dzi' 扶持°
UPLIFTED hand, siu'di-zông-tih 手提上的; — *eyes*, ngæn'-tsing dao-zông'-tih 眼睛朝上的°

UPON, læ zông-deo' 在°上頭;
— *my head*, læ ngó'deo zông 在°我頭上; *dependent — salary*, k'ao sol'-siu du-nyih' 靠束修度日°

UPPER, zông 上; — *layer*, zông zeng' 上層; — *lip*, zông-bæn' ciu'-jing 上爿嘴唇; — *room*, leo-teng' vông-kæn' 樓上°房間°

UPPERMOST, ting'-zông-go 頂上个°; ting-kao'-go 頂高个°

UPRIGHT (in position), pih'-dzih

筆直; *stand* —, pih'-dzih lih'-tong 筆直立在°此; — (in character), tsing'-dzih-go 正直个°; tön-tsing' 端正; tön-föng'-go 端方个°; tsing'-dzih-vu-s' 正直無私

UPROAR, *great noise*, ts'ao'-nao 講鬧; *ditto, with trouble*, nao-z' 鬧事

UPROOT, *to lin keng' bali-diao'* 連根拔去°; *to dig up roots of trees*, dao za-cü' 掘°柴°株

UPSET, *to faen'-tao* 翻倒; *to turn over*, faen-cün' 翻轉; — by pushing, t'e-tao' 推倒; *be careful, or you will be* —, &c., (*i. e.* be sick yourself, — said to one taking care of the sick), yüong kw'u-djoh zi' faen-tao' 要顧着自°翻倒; — (as plans, work, &c.), tin-tao' 質倒

UPSIDE down, tao'-toh-go-de 頂倒°个°; tao'-deo-go-de 倒頭个°; tao'-hyiang-de 倒向了°

UPSTAIRS, leo-teng' 樓上°

UPWARD, hyiang-zöng' 向上; dziao-zöng' 朝上

UPWARDS, *thirty years and* —, sän'-jih nyin' yi-zöng' 三十年以上; sän'-jih nyin' yi-nga' 三十年以外°

URGE, *to ts'e-song'* 催懲; kyün 勸; — *to speed, or diligence*, ts'e 催; ts'e-ts'oh' 催促; — *with forcible means*, pih 逼; ts'e-pih', or ts'e-bih 催逼; bih-bih'-ts'e' 辟辟催; — *a man to buy*, ts'e-song' nyin' ma' 催懲人°賣°

URGENT, *instantly important*, kying'-iao 緊要; kyib'-ts'ih 急切; in — need, kyih'-soh iao' 急速要URINAL, shü-bing' 尿°瓶; yia-wu' 夜°壺; bin'-wu 便壺 (ih-tsah) URINE, sbü 尿°; siao'-shü 小尿°; siao'-bin 小便; *to pass* —, c'ih siao'-bin 出小便; dza shü' 撒尿°; ka siu' 解°手; c'ih siao'-kong 出小恭; siao' ka 小解°

USAGE, kwe-kyü' 規矩; *long established* —, lao' kwe'-kyü 老規矩; lao' li 老例; regulation, tsöng-dzing', or công-dzing' 章程; receive bad —, ziuwe'-kyüoh 受委曲

USE, yüong-dziang 用場; *don't waste, you may find* — for it, peh'-fi-ts-we' 不費之惠

The veng-li means that it is not necessary to waste money in order to bestow favors.

USE, *to yüong* 用; s'使; s'-hwun 使喚; s'-yüong 使用; — *in common*, kong-yüong' 公用; tsong'-yüong 衆用; *chopsticks*, yüong kw'aen' 用筋°; s' kw'aen' 使筋°; — *carefully*, ts'-tsih yüong' 仔°細用; *want to — a man*, iao ih'-go nying s'-hwun 要一个°人°使喚; *I cannot — it* (as a machine, *i.e.* it will not obey me), feh ting' ngô s'-hwun 弗聽我使喚

USED much (as words), nyih 热°; not ditto, lang 冷°

USEFUL, yiu yüong-dziang' 有用場; *very* —, jih-feng'-teh-ih' 十

分得益; — *to me*, yiu-ih' üng' 有益于我

USELESS, m̄-yüong'-dziang 無°用場; m̄-yüong'-go 無°用个°; — (because not good, or spoiled), m̄-tso' 沒°做; — (because not suitable), feh-teh'-yüong 弗得用; — *labor*, k'ong'-deo yüong-kong' 徒°然°用功

USHER, *to — in*, ying'-tsing 引進
USUAL, djōng 常; bing-su' 平素;
zing-djōng' 尋°常; djōng-z' 常時; *as —*, tsiao' djōng 照常;
jü-djōng' 如常; *the same as —*,
tsiao' 'en-djōng' ih-yiang' 照閒°常一樣

USUALLY, bing-su'-kyin, or bing-su'-kæn 平素間°

USURP, *to tsin* 佔; — *by force*,
pō'-tsin 羅佔; gyang-tsin' 強佔; — *the throne*, tsin we' 佔位

USURY, djong li'-din 重利錢°; *to exact —*, fōng djong' li 放重利; *ditto in the extreme*, djong'
li bun-poh' 重利盤剝; *heavy — paid daily*, ing'-ts-din 印子錢°;
pe'-din 負°利°錢

UTENSILS, kō sang' 家°伙°; ky'i'-gyü 器具; ky'i'-ming 器皿;
farming —, cong'-din kō'-sang 種田家°伙°; nong gyii' 農具;
— *in general*, kō-sang'-jih-veh' 家°伙°什物; *household and sewing —*, siu'-yüong kō'-sang 手用家°伙°

UTMOST, *to the —*, tao gyih-deo'

到極; tao-pin'-de 到邊了°;
put forth — strength, 'eo-kyü'-lih tso' 盡氣力做; nu'-lih tso' 努力做; *ditto (whole heart, and strength)*, dzing'-sing gyih-lib' 盡心竭力

UTTER, djih 絶; gyih 極; — *stranger*, djih-feh-nying'-teh-go nyiny' 絶弗認°得个°人。

UTTER words, wō-c'ih shih-wō læ 話出說話來; *to — an oath*, vah-zing do'-tsiu 罰咒

UTTERANCE, *indistinct* k'eo'-ing feh ts'ing'-t'ong 口音弗清通; 'en-wu-dao' 合糊道; *impeded —*, ugao'-zih-keng-go kōng'-fah 鱗舌根个°講°法

UTTERLY unwilling, weh-ih' feh-k'eng' 劃一弗肯

UTTERMOST parts of the earth, di'-ts gyih' 地之極; di'-go zing'-deo 地个°盡頭

V

VACANCY, kyüüh 缺; *wait for a —*, teng'-eo kyüüh-c'ih' 等候缺出; 'eo-pn' 候補; 'eo-kyüüh 候缺; *to fill a —*, pu kyüüh' 補缺; *when a — occurs*, yiu kyüüh-k'ong' 有缺空; yin kyüüh-c'ih' 有缺出; yiu kyüüh'-veng k'ong' 有缺分空

VACANT, k'ong 空; — *house*, k'ong' oh 空屋

VACATION, fōng-kō' 放假°; — *(for a longer time)*, sən-kwun'

- 散館; — *during Summer*, hyih 'Ô' 歇夏°
- VACCINATE, *to cong ngeo-deo'* 種牛痘; *cong yiang-deo'* 種羊痘
- VACCINE matter, *deo-tsiang'* 痘漿; *to take — from one to another*, djün-tsiang' 傳漿; — *scab*, *ngeo-deo in'* 牛痘變
- VACILLATE, *to fæn'-fæn-foh-foh'* 反反覆覆; *tsiao-sæu'-mo'-s* 朝三暮四
- VAGABOND, *liu-loh'-go* nying 流落个^人; *idler*, *dang-k'ah'* 蕩客; *lōng-dōng'-ts* 浪蕩子
- VAGUE, *muddled*, *weng-teng'-teng* 混濁°濁°; *cannot distinguish black from white*, *heh'-bah feh-feng'* 黑白°弗分
- VAIN, *having no real substance*, *hyü* 盧; *delusive*, *hyü-hwô'* 虛花; *in —*, *bah-bah'* 白白°; *bah'-lih-lih'*; *wōng'-jün* 枉然; *du-jün'* 徒然; *labor in —*, *bah-bah'* *lao-loh'* 白白°勞碌; *use one's energies in —*, *wōng'-fi tsing-jing'* 枉費精神; *wōng'-fi sing-kyi'* 枉費心機; *to spend one's life in —*, *hyü-du' ih-si'* 虛度一世°; *to take God's name in —*, *vōng'-ts'ing* Jing-Ming-go ming-deo' 宛稱神明个^{名頭}
- VAIN, *piao-piao'-go* 彪彪个[°]; *iao ts'ing-piao'* 要稱彪— *of one's person, or accomplishments*, *iao ts'ing-iüong'* 要稱勇; *zi-sön' z'-wu-ih-kying'* 自算似乎一衿
- VALID, *t'o'-t'iah* 妥貼°; *k'ao'-leh jih'-go* 靠得°實个°
- VALLEY, *ao* 墾; *bing* 坪; *sæn koh'* 山谷 (ih-go)
- VALUABLE, *dzih dong-din'* 值銅錢°; *kwe'-djong-go* 貴重个°
- VALUE, *to djong* 重; — *highly, long-djong'* 隆重; *tsé'-djong* 最重; *kwe'-djong* 貴重; *I — it* *highly*, *keh z ngó' sô long-djong'-go* 這°是我所隆重个°
- VALUE, *price*, *kô'-din* 價錢°; *true —*, *jih-kô'* 實價°; *to estimate the —*, *kwu kô'-din* 估價°錢°; *what is its — ?* *dzih to-siao' kô'-din* 值多少價錢°? *you do not know the — of the goods*, *ng' feh sih' ho* 你°弗識貨
- VANISH, *to — suddenly*, *hweh'-jün feh-kyin'* 忽然弗見; *ngæn'-tsing ih-sah* 並-neh'-de 眼晴一瞓沒°有°了°; — *(go) quickly*, *ts'ong-ts'ong' ky'i* 忽忽去
- VANITY, *hyü-veo'-go z-ken* 虛浮个^{事幹}; *hyü hwô'-z* 虛花之^事; *vu-ih'-ts-z'* 無益之事
- VANITY, *he has a great deal of —*, *gyi' yiu ih-kwu' piao-ky'i* 其有一皺彪氣
- VANQUISH, *to tang'-ying* 打贏; *to be vanquished*, *shü* 輸; *ba* 敗; *shü-diao'* 輸了°; *ba-diao'* 敗了°
- VAPID, *having lost life and spirit*, *(as wine)*, *sing'-dao ko'-de* 性子過了°

VAPOR, ky'i 氣 : — rises, ky'i tsing-ky'i-læ 氣蒸起來

VARIABLE, kæ'-pin 改變; wun-
yang' 換樣

VARIANCE, at yiu du'-bing 有肚
病; not agreeing, feh-deo'-kyi' 弗
投機; feh-siang-'eh' 弗相合

VARIED talents, to-dze' to-nyi'-go
多才多藝个°; — uses, yüong-
dziang' væn'-go 用場繁个°

VARIEGATED, ng'-ngæn'-loh-seh'
五顏六色; hwô-lîh'-peh-lang'
花麗。斑。爛; * hwô-hwô'-loh-
loh' 花花綠綠

* Also signifies, figured, changeable,
or having various kinds. Cloth of one
color, figured, may be hwô-lîh-peh-
lang, a changeable person who cannot
be trusted, and the various goods in
a shop irrespective of color, may be
the same.

VARIETY, a — of, or VARIOUS,
pah'-yang 百°樣; koh'-yang
各樣; koh' seh 各色; zeh'-keh-
leng'-teng 雜°夾零°等; zeh

gyih' 雜°劇; various matters,
pah'-yang z-t'i' 百°樣事體

VARNISH, Ningpo ts'ih 漆; unboiled ditto, sang ts'ih' 生°漆; ditto
(boiled with dong-yiu' 桐油),
kying ts'ih' 金漆; false — (more
oil, and less ts'ih), kô'-kying
ts'ih 假°金漆; vermilion —,
ciu'-tong' ts'ih' 碣紅漆; to be
poisoned with —, sang' ts'ih'-
ting' 生°漆疗

VARNISH, to ts'ih 漆; k'a ts'ih'
揩°漆; ts'al' ts'ih 擦漆; —

only with oil, k'a yin' 揩°油;

— with shining oil, k'a liang-
yin' 揩°亮油; — an untruth,
shih'-long wô'-hwu 說龍話虎

VARY, to — in form, kæ-ying'
改樣; pin-ying' 變樣; wun-
yang' 換樣; — in color, pin-
sel' 變色

VASE, (bulging in the middle, and
small at the top), wu-bing' 壺
瓶; flower —, hwô-bing' 花瓶
(ih-tsah)

VAST, ting'-do 頂大°; kwông'-
kw'eh 廣闊; — expanse, (as
the sky, or ocean), mang-ying'-
ying 茫°洋洋

VAULTED, arched, gwæn-dong'-
shih-go 環°洞式个°

VAUNT, to p'hæ'-kying 謂海
景; kông-hæ'-wô 講°海話; to
boast, c'ô-dæn' 詫誕; kw'ô-k'eo'
誇口; kông do-wô' 謂大°話
See BOAST.

VEAL, siao'-ngeo nyüoh' 小牛°肉°

VEGETABLE, ts'æ 菜; vegetables
(in general), su'-ts'æ 蔬菜; to
live on vegetables only, (as the
Buddhists often do), ky'üoh ts'æ'
吃°菜; ky'üoh dziang-su' 吃°
長素; — kingdom, ts'ao'-moh
ih-le' 草木一類

VEHEMENT, ts'u'-bao' 粗暴;
mang'-tsiang 猛°將, these char-
acters only have a good meaning,
as brave, &c.; quick, and severe,
bao-tsao' 暴躁; — gestures,

- vu'-siang 武相; ti'-kyiah vu-siu' 手[°]舞[°]足[°]踏[°]
- VEIL, thin tsao'-sô 罩紗; — for the face, tsao'-min-sô' 罩面紗
- VEIL, to —, or cover, tsao-zông' 罩上; — the face, tsô' min-k'ong' 遮[°]面孔; Chinese bridal —, tæ'-deo-bong' 兜頭幘
- VEIN, hyüih'-kying 血筋
- VELOCITY, what is the —? to'-siao kw'a' 多少快[?]? dza kwun' kw'a' 怎[°]樣[°]快[?]
- VELVET, nyüong 紵; tsin'-nyüong 剪絨; silk —, s nyüong' 絲絨
- VELVETEEN, min nyüong' 綿絨
- VENERABLE appearance, nyin-kao' yiu-teh'-go siang-mao 年高有德^个相貌; lao'-ding-ky'i-ziang 老成氣象
- VENERATE, to tseng-kying' 尊敬; tseng-djong' 尊重
- VENEREAL ulcer, yiang-me ts'öng' 楊梅瘡; ao-tsao' ts'öng 聖糟瘡; yiang-me' kyih'-doh 楊梅結毒
- VENETIANS, pah'-yih-ts'öng' 百葉膾; fæn-ts'öng' 翻膾
- VENGEANCE, to take —, pao-dziu' 報讐
- VENISON, kyi'-nyüoh 鹿肉[°]; loh-nyüoh' 鹿肉[°]
- VENOMOUS, doh 毒
- VENT, to — feeling, su cong-dziang' 訴衷腸; — sorrow, t'æn kw'u'-cong (cong or tsong) 歎苦衷; — anger, c'ih ky'i' 出氣; silh veng'
- 洩忿; fah sing'-kah 發性格
- VENTILATE, to t'ong ky'i' 通氣; t'eo ky'i' 透氣; — the room, vông-kæn' t'ong-t'ong ky'i' 房間[°] 通通氣
- VENTURE, to mao do tæn' 冒大膽; to dare, ken 敢; to run the risk, mao hyin' 冒險; if unwilling to — into the tiger's den, how can you catch her cub, peh jih hwu'-yüih, in teh hwu'-ts (veng.) 不入虎穴焉得虎子
- VERANDAH, upper nga-leo' 外樓; nao-löng' 走廊; nao leo'-teng 月臺[°]; lower —, yin-jing k'eo' 檻[°] 口; yiu-jing-di' 檻[°] 地; yiu-jing' 遊廊[°]; a very long —, (around two or more houses, in Chinese style), tseo'-mô-leo 走馬樓
- VERB, web-z'-ngæn 活字眼[°]
- VERBAL, k'eo'-djün-go 口傳^个; take a — message, ta k'eo'-sing 帶[°] 口[°] 信
- VERBATIM, repeat tsiao' yiang djün' 照樣譏; ditto (by figure of speech), i yiang', wô wu-lu' 依樣畫葫蘆
- VERBOSE style, veng-dz' dzing-dziang' 文詞太[°]長; lengthy speech, wô-deo dziang' 話頭長
- VERDICT (of an official), döng-tön' 堂斷; the — is, guilty, tön'-ding gyi kw'e li' 斷定其虧理
- VERDIGRIS, dong-loh' 銅綠

VERIFY, *to* — (by seeing), nyin 驥; — the amount of cargo, nyin ho' 驥貨; *to bring out proofs*, do'-c'i'h bing-kyü' lae 拿出憑據來; — it (to me), peh ngô nyin' ming-bah' 倘我驗明白

VERMICELLI of wheat or rice flour, min 麵; ken-min' 軟麵; (transparent) — of bean flour, feng'-ken 粉乾

VERMILION, uying-cü' 銀硃; — pencil, cü-pih' 硃筆

VERSE, *a* — (of a hymn, or from the Bible), ih tsih' 一節

VERSED in (as books), joh-doh'-go 熟讀个; well acquainted with, (not persons), joh-sih' 熟識; — in the classics, sing'-kying joh-doh'-go 聖經熟讀个

VERSION of the Bible, fæn-yih'-go Sing'-shü 繙譯個聖書; which ditto do you prefer? fæn-yih' go Sing'-shü ng ting'hwun-hyi' ah-li' ih-cong' 繙譯個聖書你頂歡喜那裡一種?

VERTEBRA, tsih'-kweh 脊骨; pe'-tsih-kweh 背脊骨

VERTEX, ting 頂; ting-deo' 頂頭; tsin-fong-den' 尖峯頭; nao'-tsin 腦尖

VERTICAL line, dzih sin' 直線; (ih-da); the sun is —, nyih-deo' dzih'-de 日頭直了。

VERTIGO, deo-yüing' 頭暈

VERY, ting 頂; gyih 極; djih 絶; tse 最; altogether, jih-feng' 十分;

— good, (the best), ting'-hao 頂好; gyih-hao' 極好; jih-feng' hao' 十分好; tsæ'-m̄-tsæ' hao' 再無。再好; — large indeed, ngæ-do'-do 極大; — lately, — soon, or — near, ungen' min-zin' 眼面前; the — least (price), ky'i-mō' 起碼; ky'i-kō' 起價; ky'i-cü' 起注; — hot weather, t'in da-nyih' 天大熱; — different, ts'ō-yün' 差遠; ts'ō-to' 差多; da-ts'ō' gyi yün' 大差其遠; t'in-ts'ō' di-yün' 天差地遠; long-do' koh-yang' 大相懸遠; da' feh-siang-dong' 大弗相同; this — day, tōng-nyih 當日; tsih'-nyih 卽日; I am — sorry you cannot go, ng' feh ky'i, ngô tao' k'o'-sih 你弗去。我倒可惜; k'o'-sih ng' feh ky'i 可惜你弗去; for, — well, hao', hao' 好好, or substitute, owing to you I have happiness, t'oh-ng-foh' 托你福; t'oh-foh' 托福

VESSEL (for holding anything), ts'i'-go kō'-sang 齒個傢伙; — (for the sea), hæ'-jün 海船; — with a sail, fong-bong jün' 風蓬船

VESTIBULE, meng-wōng' 門房
See PORTICO.

VETERAN officer (military), tsing-lin'-go kwun-ping' 精練個官兵; — soldier, tsing-ping' 精兵
VEX, *to irritate*, ts'ao 謔; *to make*

angry by repeated provocations,
væn-nao' 煩惱; *to harass* (as if
by tying, or pulling back), dzin'-
ziao 纏擾

VEXATIOUS, t'in-væn-nao' 添煩
惱; — *petty cares*, se'se væn-væn
z-t'i' 碎繁事體

VEXED, sing'-li væn-nao' 心裡煩
惱; — (because one has done
something wrong), ao'-nao 懊惱

VIAL, siao' po-li' bing' 小玻璃
瓶 (ih-tsah)

VIBRATING, tsing'-tsing-dong' 怔
怔動; *swinging*, dang-dang'-
dong 宕宕動

VICE, *bad practices*, oh'-jih 惡習;
sink into —, 'æn'-loh oh-nyin'-
dao lu 陷落惡孽道路

VICE, (smith's) ngang-cü'-pō' 鐵夾[。]
夾[。]箝[。]

VICE, (second in rank), fu 副; —
president, fu'-sin 副手

VICEROY of two provinces, tsong'-
toh 總督; styled, ci'u'-dae 制
臺; ts-kyüing 制軍; — of one
province, fu-dæ' 撫臺; styled,
jing-fu' 巡撫

VICINITY, *in the — of*, siang-
gying' 相近; *in the — of Peking*,
læ Poh'-kying siang-gying' 在
北京相近

VICIOUS, *having — propensities*,
'o'-liu p'e'-ts 下[。]流胚子; —
person, 'o'-tsoh-nying' 下[。]作人[。]

VICISSITUDES, ky'i'-tao-to'; fæn'-
foh to' 反覆多; *he has passed*

through many —, gyi' din sön
kw'u lah tu zöng-ko' 其甜酸苦
辣都嘗過; gyi hyü'-to kying-
hwöng' kying-lih'-ko 其許多
境況經歷過

VICTIM, *three (important) sacri-*
ficial victims, sœn-sang' foh'-li 三
牲[。]福禮; *a human sacrificial*
—, nying' töngh ts'i'-veh 人[。]當祭
物; *men become victims to wealth*,
birds to food, nying' we dzæ-s',
tiao' we zih-vöng' 人爲財死
鳥[。]爲食亡

VICTOR, teh-sing'-go-nying 得勝
个人[。]; ying'-go eü-kwu 打[。]贏
个人[。]

VICTORIOUS, *were you — (or how)?*
sing'-ba jü'-o' 勝敗[。]如何?
returned —, teh-sing' kyü-læ' 得
勝歸[。]來; *to be —*, tang teh-
sing'-tsiang 打得勝仗[。]; tang-
sing'-tsiang 打勝仗[。]

VICTORY, *to gain a —*, teh-sing'
ih-ts' 得勝一次; ih-tsao tang'-
ying 一遭打贏

VICTUALS, ky'üoh'-zih 吃[。]食;
— (*prepared for a journey*), ho'-
zih 伙食; *light ditto* (as cakes
&c.), ken-liang' 乾糧; *vegetables*
and rice, ts'a'-væn 菜飯; *to have*
plenty of — and warm clothes,
ts'a'-væn pao, pu'-i nön' 菜飯
飽布衣燙

VIEW, *to see*, k'en 看; — *carefully*,
ts'-si k'en' 仔細看; — *the pros-*
pect, k'en kying'-cü 看景致

VIEW, according to this —, ka' k'en'-ky'i-læ 如°此°看起來; to take a narrow —, zo-tsing' kwun-t'in' 坐井觀天

VIGILANT, bōng-siu' nyin-mih' 防守嚴密

VIGOR, in full mental nyin'-lih tsing-tsōng' 年力精壯; strength, ky'i'-lih 氣力; lih-liang' 力量

VIGOROUS, firm and strong, tsah'-tsōng 圓壯 (tsong or cong); tsah'-cü; — (used only of youth), tsōng'-gyin 壯健; gyin 健*

* Not usually applied to a young person unless he has recently been ill.

VILE, despicable, zin 賤; pe-zin' 卑賤; 'ō'-zin 下°賤; bad, 'ō'-tsoh 下°作; 'ō'-tsoh-peh-k'æn' 下°作不堪

VILIFY, to hwe'-pōng 謗謗; pōng'-hwe 謗謗

VILLAGE, a ih-ts'eng' 一村; ih'-go hyiang-ts'eng' 一个°鄉村

VILLAGERS, ts'eng' li-hiang'-go nyiny' 村裏向个°人°; ts'eng-tsōng-zōng'-go nyiny' 村庄上个°人°

VILLAIN, kweng'-du 棍徒; vu-la' 無°賴; di-kweng' 地棍; bold —, kwōng-kweng' 光棍; fi'-du 匪徒

VILLAINOUS fellow, liang-sing'-ts'eh'-hah-go-nyiny' 貞心漆黑°人°; hah'-sing-hah-fi'-go nyiny' 黑°心°黑肺个°人°; — affair, feh-kyin'-t'in-nyih'-go z-ken' 弗見天日°个°事幹

ditto (darkening heaven), heh'-t'in-heh-di'-go z-ken' 黑天黑地事幹°

VINDICATE, to feng-ts'ing'-dao'-bah 分青道白; si-ts'ing' 洗清; — another, dæ-we' feng-ts'ing' dao'-bah 代爲分青道白。

VINDICTIVE, yiu pao -dziu'-go sing' 有報仇个°心

VINE, creeper, yin-deng' 延藤; grape —, bu-dao'-jü' 葡萄樹 (ih-cü)

VINEGAR, ts'u 醋

VINEYARD, bu-dao-yün' 葡萄園 (ih-zo)

VIOLATE, to væn 犯; — the law, væn fah' 犯法; — the Sabbath, væn en-sih'-nyih 犯安息日°; — a promise, shih iah' 失約; shih sing' 失信; — an oath, vah-tsiu' we la'-go 賴°罰咒个°; to commit rape on, gyang-kæn' 強姦。

VIOLENCE, to use —, ying-hyüong' 行兇; to take by —, gyang do' 强拿°; to borrow with —, or snatch, gyang tsia' 强借°; to rob with —, gyang-deh' 强奪; gyang-ts'iang' 强搶; ts'iang'-kyih 搶刦

VIOLENT, ying-hyüong' 行兇; wind, gwōng-fong' 狂風; long fong' 龍風; fong pao' 風颶

VIOLIN, (native 4 stringed) bi-bö' 琵琶; three stringed —, yin-ts' 絃子; sən-yin' 三絃; two stringed —, wu-gying' 胡琴; violins, (in-

general), s-yin' kô'-sang 絲絃
傢伙

VIPER, doh-dzô' 毒蛇 (ih-diao,
ih-keng, ih-kwang)

VIRGIN, dong-nyü' 童女 (ih-go)
VIRILE, we sang-ying' 會生
養; nyün yiang'-tsoh'-de 元陽
足了。

VIRTUE, teh'-ky'i 德氣; teh'-
ang 德行; the five virtues, wu'
djöng 五常; — of medicine,
yah'-go kong-yiao' 藥个°功效

VIRTUOUS, yin teh'-ky'i 有德
氣; yin-teh'-go 賢德个°; —
widow, tsih'-vu 節婦; tsing-
tsih'-vu 貞節婦

VIRULENT, oh'-doh 惡毒; hyüong'-
feh-ko', yi hyüong' 兇而叉°兇

VISAGE, yüong-mao' 容貌; min-
yüong' 面容; fearful —, ô-lin'
p'ô'-p'ô 可°怕°之°相°

VISCERA, dzöng-fu', or djöng-fu
臟腑

VISCID, nyin-kao'-kao 黏膠; —
(like snails), nyin-zæn' 黏涎°

VISIBLE, k'en'-leh-kyin'-go 看得°
見个°

VISION, yi'-ziang 異象 (ih-go);
to be in a state for seeing a —,
(i.e. soul out of the body), jing-
yi' ziang-wæ' 神遊象外
(veng.)

VISIONARY, catching the sun's shad-
ow, k'ô nyih-deo-ing' 捉°日頭
影; catching the east wind, k'ô
tong-fong' 捉°東風; catching

the wind that blew off the hat, k'ô
loh-mao'-fong 捉°落帽風; to
engage in — projects, ky'in-k'ong-
mo' 牽空磨

VISIT, to pa'-mông 拜°望; to —
friend, mông-mông' beng-yiu' 望°
朋友; k'en beng-yiu' 看朋友;
— the sick, k'en bing-nying'
看病人; do you — one another?
ng-lah yiu mông-læ' mông-ky'i
見°-teh? 你°等°有往°來°拜°
望°嗎?

VISIT, to make a ceremonious —,
pa'-we 拜°會; to return ditto,
we-pa' 回拜°; to make ditto to a
superior, pa'-kyin 拜見; to miss
a —, shih'-eo' 失候; shih-nying'
失迎

VISITOR, nying-k'ah' 客人°; lady
—, nyü'-k'ah 女客 (ih-we); to
receive a —, we k'ah' 會客; not
to receive a —, feh we' k'ah' 弗
會客; feh we' 弗會; to meet a
—, tsih k'ah' 接客; to await (a
—), teng'-eo 等候; kong'-eo
恭候; attend a — to the door, or
to the gate, song k'ah 送客; to
go with a —, be k'ah' 陪客

VITAL, of—importance, iao'-kying
kwæn'-deo 要緊關頭

VITALS, ky'ao'-meng 窟門; ming-
meng' 命門

VITIATE, to wæ-diao' 壞了。

VITIATED by it, be gyi' sô 'æ' 被其
所害; — appetite, we-k'eo' pin'-
diao-de 胃口變壞了。

VITRIOL, *blue* tæn'-væn 胆礮；
green —, loh-væn' 綠礮

VIVACIOUS, weh-siang' 活相；
 weh-loh' 活絡；ling-long' 玲瓏

VIVIPAROUS, t'æ-sang' 胎生。
 VOCABULARY, z-nyü'-we'-ka 字

語彙解。See DICTIONARY.

VOCIFERATE, *to* 'eo wu-long' si'
 竭。聲。而。喊。； wu-long'
 hyiang'-liang 喉。嚦。亮。

VOICE, sing-ing' 聲音; tæn diu' 丹
 田； wu-long' 喉。龍； *loud* 一，
 sing-ing' do' 聲音大。； wu-long'
 do' 喉。龍大。； *soft* 一, sing-ing
 si' 聲音細； *low* 一, ti sing' 低聲

VOLATILE, *cupalle of passing off*,
 we tse'o'-diao 會走去。；—(light)
 person, ky'ing p'siao'-go nying' 輕
 飄个。人。； *ditto*, kying-kweh'-
 deo-go 輕骨頭个。, this usually
 means a bad person.

VOLCANO, ho'-sæn 火山 (ih-zo)

VOLUME, *a* ih-peng shü' 一本書

VOLUNTARILY *enter a net*, (or into
 sin), zi-deo'lo-möng' 自。投羅網。

VOLUNTARY, (as giving, &c.),
 c'ih'-ü zi'-go i'-s 出。於。自。个。
 意思； c'ih'-ü zi'-go peng'-sing
 出於自。个。本心； *of one's own
 accord*, zi dzing'-nyün 自。情願

VOLUNTEER, *to offer one's self*,
 deo-tao' 投到； song'-zöng-meng
 送上門； *he volunteered to go*,
 gyi deo-tao' we ky'i 其。投。到。
 會去； gyi song'-zöng-meng'
 we-ky'i 其。送。上。門。會去。；—
 (as a soldier without pay), deo-

ying'-yiao-lih' 投營効力；—
 to help him, song'-zöng-meng'
 pöng-dzu' gyi 自。願。帮助。其
 VOLUPTUOUS, ministering to sens-
 ual pleasures, du-luwun-loh'-go
 圖歡樂个。； fond of ditto, æ
 hwô-loh' go 愛花綠个。

VOMIT, *to* t'u 吐； mao 嘔。； hav-
 ing an inclination to —, oh'-sing
 yiang-yiang' 欲。嘔。；iao'-siang
 t'u'-c'ih-læ 要想吐出來

VORACIOUS, du'-ts do' 肚。子大。；
 tsiu'-nöng-væn-dæ 酒囊飯袋；
 — person, do-zih-vu 食量大。
 个。人。

VOW, *to make a* — (to God, or an
 idol), hyü nyün-sing' 許願心；
 hyü nyün' 許願； (more often), he
 nyün-sing； *to return a* —, wæn
 nyün-sing' 還願心； wæn nyün'
 還願； *to promise solemnly, calling*
 God to witness, fah nyün' 發願

VOYAGE, *to go on a* —, zo jün'
 ky'i 坐。船去。； *a* — ih-t'öng
 jün' 一蹠船：* ih-shü' ky'i 一
 水去。； ih-t'öng' 一蹠； *the last*
 — was a successful one, zin-shü'
 da-fah'-go 前。次。大。發个。

This term is used by the crew, and
 those constantly passing and repassing,
 for voyages made by fishing-boats.
 In asking about a friend's voyage use
 the word *journey*, which see.

VULGAR, coarse and common, ts'u
 粗； ts'u-dzoh' 粗俗； zah-t'u' 極。
 土； — language (the vernacular),
 t'u'-wô 土話； hyiang-dæn' 鄉
 談； — eyes, djoh-ngæn' 俗眼。

W

WAD, *to* — (as a garment), ts'eng' min-hwô' 縫棉花; si' min-hwô' 翻³ 棉花

WADDED garments, min-i' 棉衣

WADDING, cotton dong'-hwô' 筒花; *a roll of* —, ih-kyün' dong-hwô' 一卷筒花

WADE, *to* — *through water*, liao-shü' 蹤水

WAG, po'-hyi-nying 善³ 戲謔³ 个³人³; ying-nying'-siao'-go 引人³笑个³。

WAG, *to* yiao 搖; hwæn 甩; — head and tail, yiao-deo' hwæn mi'-pô 搖頭甩尾³ 巴

WAGER, *to lay a* —, tang-tu' 賽³ 賭; *to lay a* — *for food*, tu tong-dao' 賭東道; *to lose a* —, tu'-shü 賭輸; *to win a* —, tu'-ying 賭贏

WAGES, kong-din' 工錢³; *to pay out* —, c'ih kong-din' 出工錢³; *give him his* —, fu kong-din' peh'-gyi 付工錢³ 紿³伊³

WAGON, s'-leng-ts'ô' 四輪車³ (ih-bu, ih-dzing).

WAILING, 'ao-li'-da-koh' 號啕³ 大哭

WAIST, iao 腰; — slender (as a willow stem), liu'-iao 柳腰

WAIST-BAND of drawers, kw'u'-iao 褲腰; — of a skirt, gyüng-iao' 裙腰; a girdle, kyiao-sing'-ta 緊³身帶³; sol'-iao-ta' 束腰³ 帶³ (ih-diao)

WAIT, *to* teng 等; teng'-seo 等候; 'eo 候; deng 庵^{*}; — a little, teng-ih'-teng 等一等; deng'-ih-zöng' 庵一息³; (*to an inferior*), lao-ih'-lao; lao-ih-zöng'; z'-eo or ts'eo 侍³ 候; — *for an answer*, teng we-sing' 等回信; I — here for you, ngô tengng'-tong 我在此³ 等你³; — *for one till out of patience*, (or till the heart burns), teng' nyiny sing'-tsiao 等人³ 心焦

* Deng properly has only the sense of stopping or remaining, therefore for wait, teng is preferable, though deng is sometimes used.

WAIT, *to* — upon (as the table, &c.), z'-dzih 侍值; — upon (as on a sick person), tông-dzih' 當值

WAITER, attendant, z'-dzih'-go-nying 侍值个³人³; si-tsæ' 細蕙³ 西价³; tray, bun 盤 (ih-min).

WAKEN, *to cease to sleep*, diao-kao' 調覺³; su-sing' 蘇醒; — *after a nap*, hwah 瞠³; — (another), eo' diao-kao' 叫³醒³; eo su-sing' 叫³ 蘇醒

WAKEFUL, sleeping but little, ve'-da-li kw'eng'-joh 不³甚³睡³ 熟; — and restless (as a child), tin-min'-joh 頗眠熟

WALK, *to* tseo 走; take a walk, tseo' ih'-we 走一回; sæn-sæn bn' 散散步; ky'i tseo-tseo' 去³ 走走; did you come in a chair, or did you —? ng wa-z zo gyiao' læ wa-z tseo' læ 你³還³ 是坐

轎來還。是走來？— *erect, and dignified*, tseo-leh yiu 韦-shü
 走得。有威勢；— *gracefully, (said of a woman)*, tseo' yiu fong-deo' 走得。飄逸；— *quickly, ky'i diao'-diao 去踪跡*；— *surely along, doh-soh' kyi 跋涉*
 WALKER, *he is a good —, gyi' tseo'-gying haō 其走勁好*
 WALL, ziang 墙 (ih-dao); *dividing —, iao-ziang' 腰牆; partition — (of a house), pih 壁; surrounding —, ziang-yü' 墙宇; city —, dzing-ts' 城子; dzing-ziang' 城牆; the Great —, Væn-li' dziang-dzing' 萬里長城*
 WALLOW, *to — in mud, le'-nyi-wu'-tsiang 撮泥糊漿*
 WALNUT, *English* wu-dao' 胡桃 (ih-go); *to crack walnuts, k'ao-k'ae' wu-dao' 敲開胡桃; cracked walnuts, k'ao dao' 敲桃*
 WANDER, *to tseo-læ' tseo-ky'i 走來走去; to — idly about, k'ong'-deo tseo' 空頭走; 'æn tseo' 閑走; — in quest of amusement, yiu-hyi' 遊戲*
 WANDERING *in delirium, kóng nyih-wó' 講熱話; kóng weng-wó' 講混話; to have — thoughts, feng-sing' 分心*
 WANT, *deficiency, ky'üih'-siao 缺少; ky'in'-ky'üih 欠缺; ky'üih'-siao dziang-tön' 缺少長短; in — of wood and rice, m̄-za' m̄-mi 無柴無米; feh-dong-ho'-in*

弗動。火烟；— *of food, m̄-kaō ky'üoh'-de 没有甚吃*。
 WANT, *to iao 要; do not —, feh iao' 弗要; fæ'-gyi; — very much to do, pō'-feh-neng'-keo tso' 巴弗能穀做; what do you —? ng' iao soh' si 你要甚麼? don't — to be there (as a servant leaving a place), sang t'eng'mao-de 計欲脫身 (slang).*
 WANTING, *ky'üih 缺; ky'in 欠; ts'ô 差; five o'clock, — five minutes, ng' tin-cong ky'üih ng' feng 五點鐘缺五分*
 WAR, tang-tsiang' z-ken' 打仗。
事幹; the art of —, kyüing-kyi' 軍機; ping-fah' 兵法; gone to the —, c'ih'-ping tang-tsiang' 出兵打仗; to go to —, dong ken-ko' 動干戈; at —, læ-tih kyiao-tsin' 正在交戰; læ-tih tang-tsiang' 正在打仗; implements of —, kyüing-ky'i' 軍器
 WARD, *to — off a blow, ih-kyi kah'-ko 遮擋其打*
 WARDROBE, *closet for clothes, i-djü' 衣廚 (ih-k'eo); complete —, s'-kyi i-sæn' 四季衣衫*
 WARE-HOUSE, *dzaen-vöng' 檯房 (ih-t'eo)*
 WARES, *ho'-veh 貨物; porcelain —, dz-ky'i 磁器; earthen —, ngô'-ho 瓦貨; miscellaneous —, zah-ho' 雜貨*
 WARM, *nyih 热; — water, nyih-*

shii' 热° 水°; — *weather*, t'in-kô nyih' 天热°; *to grow — by degrees*, dzin'-dzin nyih-kyi'-læ
漸漸热° 起來

WARM, *to — (as food)*, nyih-nyih' 热°—热°; nön'-ih-nön' 煖—煖; we'-ih-we' 回—回; — *the soup*, t'ong' nyih-nyih' gyi 湯热°—热°; t'ong' nön-ih-nön' 湯煖—煖; — *the wine*, (*genteel*), tsiu' p'ao'-ih-p'ao 酒泡—泡; — *one's self (at a fire)*, k'ao ho' 烤火; *one's hands (at a fire)*, hong siu' 烘手

WARM-HEARTED, nyih sing-dziang' go 热° 心腸 个°; nyih sing'-go 热° 心 个°

WARMING-PAN, *Chinese (for the feet)*, ho'-ts'ong 脚爐; *very large ditto*, kyiah'-dah 大脚爐; — *for the hands*, siu'-lu 手爐; *very small egg shaped ditto*, ah'-dæn siu-lu' 鴨蛋手爐; ziu-lu' 袖爐; — *to keep tea warm*, nön-dzö'-go lu' 煖茶个°爐; ngao-lu' 熬爐

WARN, *to — and threaten (a superior to an inferior)*, kying'-kyiae 警戒; — (*an equal*), kyün'-min 勸勉

WARP, kying-sin' 經線; — *and woof*, kying-we' 經緯; *long threads in the loom, or thread on the shuttle*, kying-sö' 經紗; yü-sö' 緯紗

WARP, *to ho-gyiao' 彎橋; warp-*

ed, dzin-mö'-liu 纓蘇縷; gyiao-gyiao'-goh-goh 橋 橋 摘° 摘°

WARRANT, ba 牌°; ba-p'iao' 牌° 票 (ih tsiang); — *for immediate seizure*, ho'-ts'in 火籤; *to issue a —*, c'ih ba' 出牌°

WARRANT, *to guaranty*, pao 包; — *for a year*, pao t'ao'-hao ih-nyin' 包討好一年; — (*that a man will do well*), pao'-kyü 保舉

WARRIOR, *experienced* tsing-ping' 精兵

WASH, *to gyiang 洗°; — the face*, gyiang min' 洗°面; — *the body*, gyiang nyüöh' 洗°浴°; — *dishes*, gyiang-un'döng-tsæn 洗°碗盪盞

WASH-BASIN, min-dong' 面桶) min-beng' 面盆 (ih-tsah)

WASHER-MAN, gyiang i-zöng'-go ning 洗°衣裳°个°人°

WASH-STAND, min-kö' 面架 (ih-zo)

WASP, yia' fong-ts' 野蜂子; dang-kyiah' wöng-fong' 宕脚黃蜂 (ih-tsah)

WASTE land, hwöng di' 荒地; — *paper*, fi'-ts 磨紙; — *lettered paper*, z-ts' 字紙

WASTE, *to fi 磨*; fi'-diao 磨了°; wöng-fi 枉費; bah-fi' 白費; du-fi' 徒費; — (*money*), hwöng-fi' 花費; löngh-fi' 淪費; mi-fi' 糜費; — *time*, tang'-loh kong-fu' 誤工夫; fi kong-fu' 費工夫; ts'o-do' kwöng-ing' 蹤跎光陰; mis-spend time, hyü-

du' kwōng-ing' 虛度光陰;
lay — the land, tsao-t'ah' din-di'

躡蹋田地

WASTEFUL, we tsao-t'ah' tong-si'
 會躡蹋物°件; *lavish*, kw'ün-
 sin'-go 寬手个°; song-siu'-go 鬆
 手个°; ky'i'-p'ah do' 氣魄大°

WATCH, z-ming'-piao 自鳴表;
 z-jing-piao' 時辰表 (ih-tsah);
 gold —, kying piao' 金表; —
 crystal, (glass cover), po-li-kæ' 玻
 璃蓋; *to fit a — crystal*, p'e ih-
 go piao'-kæ 配一个°表蓋; *to*
wind a —, k'æ piao' 開表 first
 — (of the night), ih-kang 一更;
the five night watches, (from 7 P.
 M. to 5 A. M.), ng' kang 五°更

WATCH, *to kying'-siu 謹守*; —
 over, k'en'-kwu 看顧; *to look after*,
 k'en'-siu 看守; — and prepare
 against, kying'-bōng 謹防; —
 for thieves (at night), kwun yia-
 mæn' 防盜°賊°个°; *to — a chance*
 (as a thief), gyiang z'-eo' 涼時
 候; — (as a night-watchman),
 jing kang' 巡更°; jing yia' 巡
 夜°; dzih kang' 值更°; dzih yia'
 值夜°; — the house, k'en'-siu
 oh'-li 看守家°裡; k'en vōng-
 ts' 看房子; kwun oh' 管屋;
 — over, or for (as some one ex-
 pected), tsiao'-liao 照瞭; —
 from a high place (as an enemy),
 liao-vōng' 瞭望

WATCHFUL, kying-sing' 警心;
 kying'-jing 謹慎

WATCH-MAKER, cong-piao' s-vu'
 鐘表司務

WATCHMAN, night dzih-yia'-go
 nying 值夜°个°人°; day —,
 dzih-nyih'-go 值日°个°; — who
 strikes the watches, ts-kang'-go
 nying 支更°个°人°

WATCH-TOWER, kang-leo' 更°樓;
 kwu'-leo 鼓樓 (ih-zo)

WATCH-WORD, k'eo'-ao 口號;
 secret sign, en'-ao 暗號

WATER, shü 水°; rain —, t'in-
 shü' 天雨水°; salt —, 'æn-shü'
 鹹水°; warm —, nyih shü' 热°
 水°; boiling —, kweng' shü 滾
 水°; dah-dah' kweng' shü 杏杏
 滾水°; *to make —* (i.e. urinate),
 dza shü' 撒尿°

WATER, *to irrigate*, kyiao shü' 溉
 水°; *to go by* —, teng shü'-lu ky'i
 從水°路去°; — the flowers,
 kyiao hwō' 溉花; *ditto* (i. e. let
 them drink), ing hwō' 飲花;
 — the horse, peh mô' ing shü' 紿
 馬飲水°; mouth waters, k'eo
 dzæn' 口饑; cü'-pô dzæn' 嘴
 吧饑; *make the eyes —*, (with
 something pungent), lah'-leh
 ngæn'-li-c'ih' 辣得眼°淚出*

* Play-actors and impostors sometimes have a piece of fresh ginger-root (instead of an onion) in their handkerchiefs, so as to bring tears when they wipe their eyes.

WATER-CHESTNUT, bu-dzi' 荸
 薺; di-lih' 地栗 (ih-go)

WATER-FALL, kw'ō'-loh-shü' 跨
 落水°

WATER-GATE, shü'-meng 水門; (ih-dao)

WATER-LILY, *lotus*, 'o-hwō' 荷花; lin-hwō' 蓮花 (ih-tō)

WATER-MELON, si-kwō' 西瓜 (ih-go)

WATER-SPOUT, long-hwō'-shü 龍取水

WAVE, lōng 浪; *little* —, po 波; po-lōng' 波浪; lōng-hwō' 浪花

WAVE, *to* — (as a flag, or the hand, when a thing is not wanted), yüih'-yüih' 搖手; yüih-dong' 搖動

WAVERING, fæn'-fob feh-ding' 反覆弗定; fæn'-fæn foh-foh' 反反覆覆; c'ih'-wu'-r', fæn'-wu'-r' 出手爾反手爾

WAX, lah 蠟; *white* —, bah-lah' 白蠟; yellow —, wōng-lah' 黃蠟; ear —, ng'-tō o' 耳蠟。

WAY, lu 路 (ih-da); *to make* — for, k'æ lu' 開路; *on the* —, læ lu-zōng' 在路上; *without going out of the* —, jing-da' 順埭; jing-lu' 順路; *in the* — (obstructing), gah-tang' 軋打; *get out of the* —, tseo'-k'æ 走開; nyiang lu' 讓路; *the same* —, dong lu' 同路; *to leave the right* —, li-k'æ tsing' lu 離開正路; *the wrong* —, ts'ō' lu 跖路; *come this* —, tseo dōng' ih-da lu' 走這一埭路; *stop half* — and *lose all*, pun'-r-feh-kyih' 半路弗結; pun'-du-r-fi' 半途而廢; —

of acting, i'-tsi 意致[°]; *pretty* — (of a child), i'-tsi hao'-k'en 意致[°]好看; *method*, fah'-ts 法子; fōng-fah' 方法; *do it in this* —, ka'-siang-mao tso' 如此[°]樣式[°]做; ka tso'-fah 如此[°]做法

WAYLAW, *to* tön-lu' 斷路; *will — us*, we tön-ab-lah'-go-lu' 會斷我等[°]個[°]路; *one who waylays to rob*, tön' lu gyiang-dao' 斷路强盜

WAYS, *all sorts of* —, ts'in-fōng' pah-kyi' 千方百計

WAYWARD, gyüih-gyiang' 偶强 mæn-bi' 爬疲

WE, ah-lah' 我[°]等[°]; *you and both*, pe'-ts' 彼此

WEAK, nyün'-ziah 軟弱; no-ziah' 懦弱; yōn-ky'i'-lih 無氣力; pih-bi' 瞠蹠; *too* — to bear, or do, ts'ang'-feh-dong 撰弗動; — tea, dæn'-dzō 淡茶

WEAKEN, *will — the body*, ti'-ts iao tang'-loh 身體漸弱; — *the tea a little* (by pouring in water), dzō' ts'ong'-leh dæn-tin' 茶冲得[°]淡點

WEAKLY constitution, ti'-ts tæn-boh' 身體單薄; ti'-ts hyiah'-hyiah 身體弱[°]個[°]; ti'-ts ky'iil'-boh 身體怯[°]薄

WEALTH, dzæ-veh' 財物; kying-nying' dzæ-veh' 金銀財物; *to gain* —, fah-dzæ' 發財; *God of* —, Dzæ-jing bu'-sah 財神菩薩

WEALTHY, a — person, fu'-wu

富戶; fu'-ong 富翁; dzæ-cü' 財°主; ing-wu' 殷戶; yiü'-lao. WEAN, *to tsah-na'* 摘嫋°; *must* —(it), yiüng tsah-na' 要°摘嫋°. WEAPONS of war, kyüing-kyü' 軍器; — of self-defence, bōng-siu' kō'-sang 防手傢°伙°. WEAR, *to* — clothes, c'ün i-zōng' 穿衣裳; — shoes, c'ün 'a' 穿鞋; — a hat, ta mao-ts' 戴°帽予; — a collar, kyi ling' 戴°領; — mourning, ta hao' 戴°孝°; c'ün su' 穿素; — away, yi; yang; yang-yi' 希°散°; — out, c'ün-wu' 穿腐°; c'ün-diao' 穿壞°; — to tatters, c'ün-p'o' 穿°破; — well, kying-c'ün' 經穿; ziü-c'ün' 耐°穿. WEARY, dziah-lih' 着力; vah'-de 乏了°; ky'ih'-lih 怯力; exceedingly —, vah-lih'-de 乏力了°; t'eh-lih'-de 脱力了°; — and sleepy, bi-gyün' 疲倦; su-nyün'-kyü'i-de 酥軟了°. WEASEL, wōng-ts'-lōng' 黃鼠狼; wōng-lōng' 黃狼 (ih-tsah). WEATHER, t'in 天; t'in-kō' 天時°; t'in-kyü'i 天氣; dry —, 'en'-t'in 旱天; clear —, t'in-zing' 天晴; rainy —, loh-yü' t'in' 落雨天; mild —, t'in-kō' 'o-nön' 天時°和暖. WEATHER-COCK, ding-fong'-piao' 定風標; — (a flag), ding-fong-gyi' 定風旗; fong-sing'-gyi' 風信旗.

WEAVE, *to tsih* 織; — silks, tsih-dzin-ling' 織綢綾. WEAVER, tsih'-kyi s-vu' 織機司務; — of cotton cloth, iao-kyi' s-vu' 布°機司務; silk-wearer's shop, tsih'-kyi fōng' 織機坊 WEB of cotton cloth, ih-kyi pu' 一機布; spider's—, kyil'cü-mōng', or cü'-cü-mōng' 蜘°蛛°網°; kyih'-cü lön'-mōng 蜘°蛛°亂網°. WEB-FOOTED, kyiah' yiu pæn' go 脚有版个°; the duck is —, æn' yiu kyiah'-pæn 鴨°有脚版 WEDDING, *to celebrate* a —, hao'-nyih 好日°; kyih-hweng' 結婚; dzing-ts'ing' 成親; *to partake of* a — feast, ky'üoh hao'-nyih-tsiu 吃°好日°酒; — day, hao'-nyih 好日°; golden —, kying-hweng' 金婚; — sedan, hwō-gyiao' 花轎; ts'æ'-gyiao 彩轎 (ih-ting) WEDNESDAY, li-pa sän' 禮拜三; (according to the Roman Catholics), tsin-li s' 瞻禮四 WEEDS, yia'-ts'ao 野草; — in paddy or wheat, bō-ts'ao' 稗草; *to pull up* —, bah yia'-ts'ao 拔野°草. WEEK, ih li'-pa 一禮拜°; (according to the Roman Catholics), ih-cü' nyih 一主日°; ih-tsin li' 一瞻禮. WEEKLY, me li'-pa 每禮拜°; me li'-pa yiu' 每禮拜°有; ts'ih'-nyih ih-we' 七日°一回 WEEP, *to shed tears*, c'ih ngæn'-li

出眼°淚; liu ngæn'-li 流眼°
淚; *to cry, or lament*, k'oh 哭;
— bitterly, k'oh'-leh sōng-sing'
哭得°傷心

WEIGH, *to ts'ing稱*; ts'ing ky'ing-djong' 稱輕重; — pounds and ounces, ts'ing kying-liang' 稱觔兩; — and see, ts'ing-ts'ing'-k'en 稱稱看; *it weighs ten cat-ties*, ts'ing'-ko' jih kying' djong' 稱過十觔重; — accurately, ts'ing cing'-tsoh 稱準足; — *a matter (by measuring)*, liang-doh' 量度

WEIGHER, ts'ing'-siu 秤手

WEIGHT, djong 重; *what is the —?* yiu to-siao' djong' 有多少重; *oranges sell by —*, kyüih'-ts leng veng-liang' ma 橘子論分兩賣; *compare the —*, kao ky'ing-djong' 較輕重; *ask the —*, meng' kying-liang' 問觔兩
WEIGHTS for steelyards, ts'ing'-djü 秤錘; — for scales, fal'-mó 法碼

WEIGHTY, djong'-da 重大; — matter, djong'-da z-ken' 重大事幹

WELCOME letter, sing' lœ-leh 'eh-i' 信來得合意; *you are —*, (*i. e.* I give it cheerfully), ngô nyün-i' peh' ng 我願意給你°; *you are — here*, (*i. e.* we like to have you here), ab'-lah yüoh-i' ng lœ-tong' 我等°欲意你°在此°

WELD, *to tang'-long 打搣*
WELL, tsing 井 (ih-k'eo)
WELL, *in health*, sōng'-kw'a 爽快; bing-en' 平安; z-dze' 自在; *are you —?* ng hao' 你好? ng hao yia' 你°好呀; (*the last sometimes has a tinge of disrespect*); (*I*) am —, hao'-go 好个°; hao' hao' 好好; t'oh-foh' 托福; t'oh-ng-foh' 托你°福; tolerably —, wa hao' 還°好; p'o' hao 頗好; yiu-tin' hao 有點好; *you look —*, ng min-seh' tao hao' 你°面色倒好; hao' ky'i'-seh 好氣色; colors — (*i.e.* accurately) matched, ngæn-seh' p'e'-leh t'o-tông 顏色配得°妥當; — done, tso-leh hao' 做得°好; — written, sia-leh hao' 寫°得°好; — dressed, i-zöng' c'ün-leh hao'-go 衣裳°穿得°好个°; c'ün'-leh 'ao-yiah'-go 穿得°豪俠个°; sing pe'-zöng' t'i'-min-go 身上體面个°; — bred, (*tought well at home*), kyüö-kyiao' hao' 家教好; kô-kwe' hao' 家規好; *the — day inague*, k'ong'-nyih 空日。

WEST, si 西; *in the —*, lœ si-pin' 在°西邊; lœ si-pun'-pin 在°西半邊; *toward the —*, dziao si' 朝西; hyiang si' 向西

WET, sil 濕; — *with rain*, ling-sil' 淋濕; — *through*, silh-t'eo' 濕透; ditto (*by being in water*), tsing'-sii 浸濕

WET-NURSE, ah-bu' 阿嬪; na'
ah-bu' 嫩阿嬪

WHARF, jün mó'-deo 船碼頭
(ih-go)

WHAT, soh'-go 甚麼; soh'-si
爲甚; for — did you come?
ng' we-leh soh'-go z-ken' lœ' 你
爲了甚麼事幹來? (polite),
ng' yiu soh'-go kwe z' 你有甚
麼貴事; — do you want? ng'
iao soh'-si? 你要甚麼; —
business? soh' ken? 何事? —
farther? wa-yiu soh'-si 還有
甚麼? — is your name? ng'
kyiao soh'-go ming'-z 你叫
甚麼名字? — is your family
—? sing soh' 姓甚麼? (more
polite), kwe sing' 貴姓? — is
it to you? yü ng' o-ken' 與你
何干? teng ng' yiu soh'-go siang-
ken' 與你有甚麼相干?

WHATEVER, feh-leng' soh'-go 弗論
甚麼; peh'-kyü soh'-go
不拘甚麼; — ever you please,
ze-bin' ng iao soh'-go 隨便你
要甚麼; — he does is well
done, gyi' feh leng' tso soh'-go tn
hao' 其弗論做甚麼都好

WHEAT, mah 麥; — cakes, mah
ping' 麥餅; — flour, min-feng'
麵粉; — straw, mah ken' 麥榦

WHEEL, leng-bun' 輪盤 (ih-go)
WHEEL-BARROW, siao'-ts'ô 小

車; one wheeled carriage, doh-
leng'-ts'ô 獨輪車 (ih-go)

WHEN, kyi'-z 幾時? soh'-go z-
'eo' 甚麼時候? — I was
sick, ngô bing'-go z-'eo' 我病
了時候; — you were here, ng
læ-tong' z-'eo' 你在此時候
WHENCE, dzong 'ah-li' 從那裏?
dzong 'o-e'ü' 從何處? — do
you come? ng dzong 'o'-r lœ' 你
從何而來?

WHENEVER, feh-leng kyi'-z 弗論
幾時; ze-bin' kyi'-z 隨便
幾時; peh'-kyü kyi'-z 不拘
幾時

WHERE? ah-li' or 'ah-li' 那裡?
'o-e'ü' 何處? soh'-go di'-föng 甚
麼地方? 'o-föng' 何方? soh'-
go u-sen 甚麼所 在? — is
(it)? lœ ah-li, or lœ 'o-e'ü' 在何
處? — are you going? ng' tao ah-
li' kyü' 你到那裡去? place
— I live, ngô sô deng'-go di'-
föng 我所庵个地方

WHEREAS, eince, kyi'-jün 既然;
kyi'-kying 既經

WHEREVER, feh-leng' ab-li' 弗論
那裏; feh-leng' 'o-e'ü' 弗論
何處, &c.

WHEREFORE? for what reason?
we 'o yün-kwu' 為何緣故? we-
leh soh'-go yün-kwu' 為了甚
麼緣故? 'o kwu' 何故?
why? dza-we' 何爲? we dza'
yün-kwu' 為甚緣故? for
what business? we-leh soh' ken?

WHETHER, *I do not know* — (*I shall go*, feh'-tsiao ky'i'-feh-ky'i 不°知°去°弗去°; *do you know* — *he has come or not?* ng hyiao'-teh gyi lə'-leh 並-teh 你°曉得其來了°嗎? — *cold or hot*, feh-leng' lang feh-leng' nyib' 弗論冷°弗論熱°。

WHET-STONE, mo-tao'-zah 磨刀石° (ih-kw'e)

WHICH one? 'ah-li ih'-go 那°裡一个°? — boat? 'ah-li ih-tsah jün' 那°裡一隻船? *do not know* — road is right, feh'-tsiao 'ah-li' ih-da lu z' 不知°那°裡一塊路是; — (the relative), sô 所; that — *I said*. ngô sô wô' 我所話

WHIFF of smoke (from the mouth), ih-k'eo in' 一口烟

WHILE, *a little* —, ih-zōng kong-fu' 一息°工夫; hao'-to kong'-fu' 好多工夫; *a long* —, dziang-kyiu' 長久; pun'-pun-jih-nyil'; yiu'-ho z-tsuh' 許多°時候; such a long —, ih-veli' ts'ih-shiü' 這許多°工夫; *not worth* — to go, feh dzili'-teh ky'i' 弗值得去°; feh væn'-djoh ky'i' 弗犯着°去°; feh keh'-sön ky'i' 弗合算去°; keh'-feh-djoh-ky'i' 合弗着°去°; *not worth* — to do, feh-zōng'-sön tso' 弗上算做

WHILE, during the time that, pin, or i'-pin, used twice, thus; — talk-

ing he was crying, pin kōng' pin k'oh' 隨°講°隨°哭; — rowing his boat, he eats his rice, i'-pin wô' jün', i'-pin ky'uoh-væn' 隨°划船隨°吃°飯; — *I was eating*. ngô ky'uoh-væn' z'-eo' 我吃°飯時候 WHIMS, *a person full of* —, ang' nying 獨°幅°個°人°

WHIP, to tang 打; — with a bamboo, tang pæn'-ts 打板子; — with a ferule, tang kao'-fōng 打戒°方; — on the palm, tang siu'-ti-sing' 打手心

WHIP, lash, pin'-ts 鞭子 (ih-keng); thin bamboo —, pæn'-ts 板子 (ih-keng)

WHIRL, to kwah'-lah-lah cün' 刮轉°轉

WHIRLPOOL, bun-shü' 盤水°; jün-shü' 旋°水° (ih-yüing)

WHIRLWIND, yang-koh'-fong 羊角°風; djün-fong' 旋風

WHISKERS, and beard, wu-cü' 鬍嘴

WHISKEY, Chinese siao-tsui' 燒酒

WHISPER, to ts'ih'-ts'ih-c'ih-c'ih' kōng' 隙隙噏噏講°; — in the ear, kyiao' deo tsih' r 交頭接耳; ngao ng'-tô kōng 革°耳朵講°

WHISTLE, to— kyiao-kyü' 嘯°篪; tiao-kyü' (ih-go)

WHISTLE, to— (or blow) a tune, c'ü' ing-diao' 吹°音調; — loud (as steam), c'ü-hyiang' 吹°響

WHITE, bah 白°; to bleach —, p'iao'-bah 漂白°

WHITE, *the — of the eye*, ngæn'-bah 眼°白°; — *of the egg*, dæn-bah' 蛋白°

WHITE-WASH, shib'-bah 刷白; zōng-hwe' 上灰: feng'-shih 粉刷

WHO? jü 誰? — *is there?* jü' kæn' 誰在彼? soh'-go ny ing læ-kæn' 甚麼人。在彼? who says so? jü'-wō 誰話? (often equivalent to you don't say so!); — (*the relative*), sô 所; *the one — just came*, fōng-dzæ' sô læ'-go ny ing 方纔所來個人。

WHOEVER, feh-leng' jü 弗論誰; ze-bin' soh'-go ny ing 隨便甚麼人; peh' kyü soh'-go ny ing 不拘甚麼人。

WHOLE, djün 全; djün-fu' 全副; tsing 正; 'eh 合; 'o 和; ih-gong' 一共; mun 滿; weng 滾; *the whole night*, djün-yia' 全夜; tsing-yia' 正夜; — family, 'eh-kō' 合家; 'o-kō' 和家; djün-kō' 全家; *what is the — amount?* ih-gong' to-siao' 一共多少? ih'-kæ to-siao' 一概多少? — body, mun-sing 滿身; weng-sing' 滾身; — life, ih-sang' ih-si' 一生;一世; ih-seng' 一生; *the earth*. p'ü' t'in-'ō 普天下; 'en'-t'in-'ō 合天下; *shall the chicken be cut in pieces, or boiled* — kyi' wa-z feng-k'æ'ts', tsing'-tsah-ts' 鷄還。是分開煮呢? 正隻煮?* — piece (of meat

&c.), tsing-kw'e' 正塊; — potato, tsing-dön' fæn-jü'; *the — lot* (of goods), ih-kwu'-nao-r' 一總; nen-ken'; *buy the — lot*, teng'-cü ma' 蓬買

* Observe, that in the latter part of this sentence, the classifier is used instead of the noun.

WHOLESALE, *to buy at* —, do-tōng' ma' 大批頭買; tsing-p'iao' ma' 正票買; teng-tōng' ma 蓬當買。

WIG, (such as is used in Chinese theatres), mōng'-kying 網巾; *to wear a —, or false hair*, s kō'-deo 梳假頭

WILD, yia 野; — beasts, yia'-siu 野獸; — flowers, yia'-hwō 野花; yia when applied to persons may signify rude, or savage.

WILDERNESS, kw'ōng'-iæ di'-fōng 曠野地方

WILES, kwe-kyi' 詭計; many —, kwe-kyi' to'-tōn 詭計多端

WILL, cü'-i 主意; — (of God, or of the Emperor), ts'-i 旨意; sing'-ts 聖旨; strong —, cü'-i do' 主意大; good — (right intention), hao'-i 好意; me'-i 美意; ill —, tæ'-i 歹意; oh'-i 惡意; *to harbor ill —*, dzeng tæ'-i 存歹意; — or testament, yi-coh', or yi-tsoh' 遺囑; *to make a —*, lih' yi-coh' 立遺囑

WILL, *to determine*, ding ih-go cü'-i 定一个主意; ding hao' 定好; — (sometimes the

sign of the future), we 會; I will go, ngô' we ky'i 我會°去°; I will not go, ngô kyüih'-i-feh-ky'i 我決意弗去°; it — do, hao'-steh 好使得; k'o'-yi 可以

WILL-WITH-A-WISP, kyü teng-long' 鬼°燈籠; ling-ho' 燐火
WILLFUL, very 'eo zi'-go 擅°自°个°; sang' 'eo-zi'-go 生°來°擅°自°个°

WILLING, k'eng 肯; ken-sing' 甘心; dzing-nyün' 情願; are you — or not? ng' k'eng' feh k'eng' 你°肯弗肯; — to work, tso sang-weh' ken-sing'-go 做生°活甘心个°

WILLINGLY, dzing-nyün' 情願
WILLOW, yang-liu' 楊柳; weeping —, tao'-gwæn yang-liu' 倒攢楊柳(ih-cü)

WILT, to pih 晞; pih'-long-ky'i 晞攏去°; — in the sun, sa'-pih 曬°晒

WILY, kæn-wah' 奸°滑
WIN, to — a victory, teh-sing' 得勝; the first to —, sin sing' 先勝; — (in chess), tsiah'-ying 着贏

WINCE, to geo-soh' 勾縮
WIND, fong 風; favorable —, jing fong' 順風; contrary —, teo' fong 對風; head —, ting' deo fong' 頂頭風; strong —, mang' fong 猛風; — has subsided, fong sih'-de 風息了°
WIND, to nyiao 繞°; ing; diau

紬; — up, nyiao-nyiao-tsing 繞°上°; to — off, diau-c'ih 紬出; — thread, yüih sin' 繹線, &c.; — a watch, k'æ piao' 開表

WHOLESOME, hao yang sing-t'i' go 好養°身體个°

WHOSE, jü'-go? 誰°個°; sol'-go nying'-go? 甚°麼°人°個°

WHOSOEVER, See WHOEVER.

WHY, dza-we'? 何°爲°; — so? dza-we' z-ka'? 何°爲°如°此°? — so badly off? 'o-ts' ü-ts' 何至於此?

WICK, teng-sing' 燈芯; pith —, teng-sing' ts'ao 燈芯草

WICKED, oh 惡; — man, oh' nying 惡人°; forsake the —, yün siao'-jing 遠小人

WIDE, kw'eh 闊

WIDEN, to tso k'æ-kw'eh' 做開闊; make a little wider, long kw'eh'-tin 弄闊些°

WIDER, keng'-kō kw'eh' 更加°闊; to grow —, kw'eh'-ky'i-læ闊起來

WIDOW, sōng-vu' 嬸婦; kwō kyü' 寡居; kwō'-vu 寡婦; kwn'-sōng ma'-ma 孤婦; kwu'-sōng lao'-nyüing; — who remains pure, tsih'-vu 節婦

WIDOWED, in a — state kwō'-kyü'-tong 現°在°寡居

WIDOWER, kwæn'-fu 鮫夫; living as a —, kwæn'-kyü-tong 現°在°鮫居; dön-yin'-liao-go 斷絃了

WIFE, ts'i-ts' 妻子; nyü'-nying

女人°*; lao'-nyüing 婦°; (contemptuous), lao'-bo 老婆; the principal —, tsing'-shih 正室; kyih'-fah 結髮; do lao'-nyüing the inferior —, tseh'-shih 側室; p'in-vöng' 偏房; siao lao-nyüing' 妾; how is your —? (to a gentleman), fu-nying' hao' feh? 夫人°好否°; he replies, my —, dzin-ne' 戲內 &c.; your — (one gentleman to another), tseng sao' 尊嫂; (to a stranger or superior), tseng-fu' nying 尊夫人°; (to a servant &c.), ng'-go oh'-li nyding 你°个°家°裏人°; ng-go ne'-li'-hyiang 你°个°內裡向; (he replies), my —, ah-lah ne-li 我°个°內裡; have you a —? (to a servant), ng' yiu dzing-ko' feh 你°有成家°否°? ng yiu kô-siao' 並'teh 你°有家°小沒°有°? newly married —, sing-vu' 新婦; second —, dzoh-yin' 繢絃; dzoh-e'u' 繢娶; she is the second — (the first having died), gyi z dzoh'-go 其是續娶°个°; gyi z in'-vöng.

* Nyü-ying though used in the generic sense of woman, means properly a wife. An unmarried lady of fifty is not a nyü-ying, as we should suppose, because she is not a wife.

WIFE'S older brother, do ah'-gyiu 大°阿舅; — younger brother, siao' ah'-gyiu 小阿舅; — elder sister, yi-mô' 姨媽; — younger sister, siao'-yi 小姨; — sister's

husband, lin-kying' 連襟; yi-dziang' 姨丈; wife of an elder brother, hyüong-sao' 兄嫂; do of younger brother, di-sing'-vu 弟媳°婦; — father, dziang'-nying 丈人°; ngoh-vu' 岳父; — mother, dziang'-vu 丈父; ngoh-meo' 岳母

WINDING(as a road), wæn-ky'üoh' go 彎曲个°; wæn-nyiao'-go 彎繞°个°; very —, ts'ih'-wæn-pah'-ky'üoh' 七彎八曲

WINDLASS, kao'-ts'ô 紓車°車°; — (for drawing boats over an inclined plane), ts'ô-dong' 車筒 to raise by a —, ts'ô-zöng'-ky'i 車上去

WINDOW, ts'öng 憶; glass —, po-li' ts'öng 玻璃 憶: paper —, ts ts'öng 紙 憶; small — for ventilating, c'ih-ky'i-dong 出氣洞; oyster shell —, ming-ngô, ts'öng 明瓦° 憶; ditto in the roof, t'in-tsing'-pæn 天井板

WINDPIPE, ky'i'-kwun 氣管; hô-kwun 呼°吸°管

WINE, tsiu 酒

WINE-BIBBER, tsiu-weh-lu 酒葫蘆

WINE-CUP, tsiu-pe' 酒杯

WINE-JAR, tsiu-dzing' 酒壠°; a jar of wine, (30 catties), ih-dzing tsiu 一埕酒

WINE-SHOP, tsiu-tin 酒店 (ih-bæn)

WING, yih-sao' or yiah-sao' 翅膀°, 翼稍 (ih-tsah)

WINK, *to — the eyes*, sah ngæn'-tsing 睡° 眼° 晴； ngæn'-tsing sah'-sah 眼° 晴 睡° 睡。

WINK, *as quick as a —*, ngæn'-tsing ih-sah' 眼° 晴 一 睡°； *give him a —*, tiu ngæn-seh' peh gyi 與° 伊° 丢 眼° 睡°。

WINK, *to — at*, or *appear not to see*, ngaen-k'æ ngæn-pi' 眼° 開 眼° 閉； tsōng'-leh feh k'en'-kyin 裝得° 弗 看見； *to appear to be unconscious of*, tsōng'-leh feh-dzæ'-i 裝得° 弗 在 意

WINNOW, *to — (by throwing up before the wind)*, po 播； po-ziang' 播 揚； po-long 播 弄； — grain, ziang koh 揚 穀

WINNOWING machine, fong-siang' 風 箱 (ih-bu)

WINTER, Tong-t'in' 冬 天； — season, Tong-kyi' 冬 季； *to pass the —*, ko Tong' 過 冬

WIPE, *to k'a 揩*； — dry, k'a sao' 揩° 燥； — clean, k'a ken-zing' 揩° 乾 淨； — away tears, k'a ngæn'-li 揩 眼° 淚

WIRE, iron t'ih'-s 鐵 絲； brass —, dong s' 銅 絲

WISDOM, ts'ong-ming' 聰 明

WISE, ts'ong-ming' 聰 明； *very —*, ts'ong-ming ciü-we' 聰 明 慧； *naturally — (bright)*, t'in-ts'ong' t'in-ming' 天 聰 天 明

WISH, *to want*, iao 要； *do you — to go*, ng' iao ky'i feh 你° 要 去° 否°？ *I — very much*, po'-feh

neng'-keo 巴 弗 能 穀； po'-feh-teh' 巴 弗 得； *I — you a pleasant (i.e. peaceful) journey*, dæn'-nyün ng' ih-lu' bing-en' 但 願 你° 一 路 平 安； — *you well*, po'-feh-neng'-keo ng hao' 巴 弗 能 穀 你° 好 WISH, sing-siang' 心 想； sing-nyün 心 願； *my — is to go in the Spring*, ngô sing-siang' C'ing-t'in'-li ky'i 我 心 想 到° 春 季 裏 去°； *exactly according to my —*, jü-sing' ziang-i' 如 心 合° 意； *obtained his —*, gyi'-go sing-nyün' teh'-djob-de 其 个° 心 願 得 着° 了°

WISTERIA, ts'-deng 紫 篓

WIT. See WITTY.

WITCH, sorceress, yüong zia-fah'-go nyü'-nying 用 邪° 法 个° 女 人°

WITCH-CRAFT, fah'-jih 法 術； zia-fah' 邪° 法

WITII, teng 與°； lin 連； 'o 和； go — me, teng ngô' dô-kô' ky'i 與° 我 — 同° 去°； eat — milk, lin na' ky'üoh' 連 嫌° 吃°； nà 'o'-leh ky'üoh' 嫌° 和 了° 吃°； — a spoon, yüong diao-kang' 用 調 羹°； — a pen, yüong pil' 用 筆； *to mix —*, 'o-long' 和 搞

WITHDRAW, *to t'e 退*； — *from, or out of*, t'e'-c'ih 退 出； t'eng'-c'ih 褪 出； sol'-c'ih 缩 出； — *(walking backward)*, tao'-t'e 倒 退； tao'-t'eng-bu 倒 退° 步； — *to another place*, t'e'-bi 退 避

WITHER, *to — (as if dying)*, kw'u

枯;—*and dry*, ken-kw'ñ'乾枯;
—*up*, kw'ñ-u-long'-ky'i 枯攏去。
WITHERED, *dried up*, ken'-de 乾
了; kw'ñ-u'-de 枯了°; *flowers are*
—*and fallen*, hwô zia'-de 花謝
了°;—*hand*, siu'-hyüih kw'ñ-u'-
de 手血枯了°。

WITHHOLD, *to restrain from*, ts'-
djü 止住; lah-djü' 摘住; *to*
retain —, siu'-tsing' 收進

WITHIN, li-hiang' 裡向; li'-deo
裏面°; ne 內;—*three days*,
sæn nyih' li-hiang' 三日°裡向;
sæn nyih' ts ne' 三日°之內

WITHOUT, *outside*, nga-deo' 外
面°; nga-hiang 外°向;—*wood*
and rice, m̄-za' m̄-mi' 無柴無
米;—*a cash*, feng-veng' m̄-
teh 分文沒°有°; ih'-go dong-
din' tu m̄'-neh; 一個銅錢°都
沒°有°; *can't do* — it, ky'üih'-
gyi-feh-læ' 缺其弗來; siao'-
feh-teh 少弗得; hyil'-feh-læ'
歇弗來; *can do* — it, hao-
hyil'-go 好歇个°; hao-sang'-
go 好省个°;—*reason*, m̄-kao'
yün-kwn' 沒°有°緣故; vu'-
yün' vu-kwu' 無緣無故;—
day (*sine die*), yiao-yiao' vu gyi

遙遙無期; *better*—*such a son*,
keh'-cü-ka ng-ts' feh-jü' m̄'-teh

如°此°兒°子倒°弗如沒°有°

WITNESS, *to testify*, tso te'-tsing
拒°絕;—(*an enemy*), ti'-dih 抵敵;
dih-djü' 敵住

WITNESS, *to testify*, tso te'-tsing

做對証; *to testify to what one
has seen*, kyin'-tsing 見証

WITNESS, *eye* ts'ing-ngæn'-moh-
tu' 親眼°目睹

WITTY words, ky'iao'-tsong ka
shih-wō'; ky'iao'-wō 巧話; quaint
words, kwn'-li-kwu-tong'shih-wō'
言°有°古°風°; kwn'-tong lin'-
ky'i shih-wō' 古董臉氣說話
WITS, *frightened out of one's* —,
weh-ling' hab'-c'ih-de 魂°靈嚇
出了°

WOE, 'o 祸; 'o'-se 祸祟

WOLF, za-lóng' 豺°狼 (ih-tsah)

WOMAN, (*married*), nyü'-nying
女人°; lao-nyüing 婦°女; nyü'
liu-ts-pe' 女流之輩; *ought
not to treat a* — *so*, nyü'-liu-ts-pe'
feh ing -kæ ka' dæ gyi' 女流之
輩弗應如°此°待伊; *old*
—, lao'-bo-bo 老婆婆; bo'-
bo 婆婆; lao-t'a-bun' 老太°婆°
(disrespectful); *woman's work*,
nyü'-kong 女工; vu'-nyü sō'-
we' 婦女所會 See WIFE.

WOMANISH, ziang nyü'-nying ka'
像女人°一°樣°; nyü'-siang
女相

WOMB, t'æ 胎

WOMEN, (*as a class*), nyü'-nying-
lah' 女人°等

WONDER, *to be surprised*, hyi-gyi'
希奇; gyi-kwa' 奇怪°; doubt,
feh'-tsiao; liaoh feh tao 料°弗°
到°; I — *who is there*, feh'-tsiao
jü' læ'-kæn 料°弗°到°誰°在°彼°

WONDERFUL, hyi-gyi' 希奇; gyi-kwa' 奇怪。; very —, hyi-gyi'-leh-kying' 甚。希奇; hyi-gyi'-sah-nying' 希奇煞人。; hyi-gyi'-kwa-kwa 希奇古怪。

WOOD, moh-deo' 木頭; jü' 樹; (a piece of, ih-kwe); hard —, ngang-moh' 硬木; ngang-jü' 硬樹; mixed —, zeh-jü' 雜樹; (a log of, ih-dön); — for burning, za-bæn' 柴。爿; a stick of —, ih-kw'e' za-bæn' 一塊柴。爿; a bundle of —, ih-ky'i'u za' 一籮柴。; to split —, p'ih za' 削柴。; to saw —, ka za' 鋸柴。

WOODEN, moh-deo' tso'-go 木頭做個。; jü' tso'-go 樹做個。

WOOD-SHOP (for timber), jü'-öng' 樹行。; small ditto, zah-moh' öng' 雜木行。; fuel-shop, za'-öng' 柴行。; za-tin' 柴店 (ih-bæn)

WOOF, we 緯; yü-sô 緯。紗

WOOL, yiang-mao' 羊毛

WOOLEN, made of wool, yiang-mao' tso-go 羊毛做個。; — yarn, nyüong-sin' 絨線

WORD, shih-wô' 說話; — (often in a bad sense), wô-deo' 話頭 (ih-kyü); to break one's —, shih-sing' 失信; keeps (his) —, shih-wô' hao tsöh-cing' 說話好作準; shih-wô' hao sön-su' 說話好算數; left — there, ih-kyü'shih-wô' lin-c'ih'-kæn 一句說話關照出了。; shih-wô' t'oh'-c'ih'-kæn 說話託出了。; write a few

words, sia liang'kyü shih-wô' 寫。兩句說話; ditto (or characters), sia ko'-pô-z' 寫。個巴字; words few, and easily understood, shih-wô' ling-ts'ing' 說話靈清

WORK, sang-weh' 生活; kong 工; hard —, lao-kw'u'sang-weh' 勞苦生活。; kw'u'-kong 苦工; djong-deo' sang-weh' 鄭重生活。; a day's —, ih kong' 一工; to stop —, hyih kong' 歇工; no — to do, m'-kao'sang-weh' hao tso' 無甚生活。; fond of eating, and lazy at —, t'en ky'iüoh', län tso' 貪吃懶做。; well executed —, hao' kong-fu' 好工夫; needle —, tsing-ts' sang weh' 針黹生活。; embroidery —, ts'w'-tsöng sang-weh' 彩裝生活

WORK, to tso sang-weh' 做生活; tso kong' 做工; yüong kong' 用工; what — are you doing, (to a servant or laborer), ng tso sol'-go sang-weh' ? 你做甚麼生活。; ditto (to a gentleman), ng yüong sol'-go kong' ? 你用甚麼功; I — for a living, ngô yüong-kong' du-nyih' 我傭工度日。; — early and late, ky'i'-tsao loh-æn' 起早落夜。; — by the day, leng-kong' tso 論工做。; leng-nyih'tso 論日做。; to — with the hand (as clay), nyiah 捏。; — between the palms, tso 做。; — a miracle, 'ang jing-tsih' 行神跡

WORK-BASKET, tsia-k'ong-læn'
織°筐°籃

WORKING well (as a machine),
jing-dzeh' 光°潤; fermenting (as
honey &c.), læ-tih fæn' 正°在°泛

WORKMAN, s-vu' 司務; tso siu-
nyi-go 做手藝个°

WORKMANSHIP, siu'-dön 手段;
exquisite —, siu'-döö tsing-cü'
手段 精緻

WORLD, shü'-kæn-zöng' 世界°
上; the whole —, p'u-t'in-'ö 普
天下; t'oung'-t'in-'ö 統天下°;
'en'-t'in-'ö 合°天下°; this —,
kying-si' 今世°; while in this —,
we-nying' dzæ-shü' 為人°在世;
before one came into the —, zin-
si' 前°世°; the — hereafter, 'ö-si
下°世°; the invisible (dark) —,
ing-kæn' 陰間°; has seen much
of the —, shü'-min tu kyin'-ko 世
面都見過; ditto (still stronger),
kyin'-kwöng-sih-da' 見廣識大

WORLDLY affairs, shü'-z 世事;
— customs, shü'-dzoh, or shü'-djoh
世俗; — pleasures, shü'-zöng-
go kw'a'-loh 世上个°快樂
WORM, djong 蟲; earth —, c'oh'-
zin, tsol'-zin, or c'ih'-zin 曲°蟠
(ih-keng)

WORRIED, sing ông' 心煩; sing-
væn-tsao' 心煩嘈; væn-beh'-
tsi-tsao' 煩白疇嘈; ông-beh'-
tsi-tsao; can't help being —, p'i'-
feh-k'æ 譬弗開; —, and anx-
ious, to-sing' to-z 多心多事;

— to death, væn-zeh'-sah-de 煩
雜°煞了°; — and restless, sing-
lî' tsiao-tsao' 心裡焦躁; will
not allow one's self to be —, p'i'-
leh-k'æ 譬得°開

WORRY, to væn 煩; — much, to
væn' 多煩; tsi-tseo' 嘴悶; —
by much talking, or by begging,
lo'-so 嘿唆; — by many things,
væn-zeh' 煩雜°

WORSE, yüih-fah wä' 越發孬°;
yü'-kô wä 愈加°孬°; keng'-kô
wä 更加°孬°; — than before,
pi zin-deo' wä' 比前°頭°孬°;
pi zin-deo' feh-jü' 比前°頭弗
如; — (as disease), yü'-kô djong'
愈加°重; yü-kô' li'-æ' 愈加°
利害; grows — every day, ih-
nyih' feh jü' ih-nyih' 一日°弗
如一日°; nyih djong' ih-nyih'
日°重一日°; nyih-nyih djong'
日°日°重

WORSHIP, lí'-pa 禮拜°; to perform
—, tso lí'-pa 做禮拜°

WORSHIP, to pa 拜°; pa lí'-pa;
— idols, pa bu-sah' 拜°菩薩;
— at the graves, zöng veng' 上
墳; — ancestors, tsi tsu' 祭祖;
— sacred books (a Buddhists do),
pa kying' 拜°經

WORST, wä-gyih' 好°極; tsæ'-
m'-tsæ-wä' 再無°再孬°; wä'
feh ko'-yi wä 好°而°又孬°;
peh'-k'æn wä' 不堪孬°; at the
—, wä' tao toh' 好°到邊°; wä'
tao gyih-deo' 好°到極頭

WORTHLESS, feh-dzih' dong-din'
弗 值 銅 錢°; — thing, æn-ho
次 貨; — fellow, fi'-veh 瘦物;
ditto (used in reviling), ts'æn'-deo.

WORTHY to receive, ing-teh'-go
應 得 个°; — to bear, kæ-tōng'-
go 該 當 个°

WOULD that he might come again,
'o'-feh gyi tsæ lae' 但°願°其再
來; — rather die, neng'-s s'i' 宁
使 死; — not this be better? feh'-
z keh'-go hao'-tin ma 弗 是 這°
个°好 點 嗎°? — like very much,
po'-feh-neng'-keo 巴 弗 能 豕

WOUND, to —, injure, or bruise,
sōng 傷; sōng'-æ 傷害; tang'-
sōng 打傷; — with a knife, tao'
kah'-sōng 刀 割 傷; — with a
bullet, dæn-ts' tang'-sōng 彈 子 打
傷; — feelings, sōng kyüoh' 傷 情°

WOUND, received a severe —, ziū
djong'-sōng de 受 重 傷 了; a
fatal —, cü-ming'-go sōng 致
命 个° 傷; the mark of a —,
sōng'-eng' 傷 痕

WRANGLE, to k'eo'-kyüoh siang'-
tseng 口 角 相 爭°

WRAP, to pao 包; ko 裹°; — it in
paper, yüong ts', pao'-ih-pao 用
紙 包 一 包; — up, pao-long'
包 擺; ko'-long 裹 擆; pao-
ky'i-læ 包 起 來

WRAPPED within, pao-tsing'-tih
包 進 的; ditto (as ideas), pao-
kwel'-tih 包 括 的

WRAPPING, coarse pao-bi' 包 皮;

a large handkerchief used for —
clothes, &c., pao-vol' 包 祜
WORTH, dzih 值; — money, dzih'
dong-din' 值 銅 錢°; how much
is (it) — ? dzih to-siao' 值 多
少? — the trouble, dzih-teh'-go
值 得 个°; is it — (so much), or
not? dzih feh dzih' 值 弗 值 ? —
while. See WHILE.

WRATH, ö'-wōng; nu 怒; great —,
nu'-ky'i dzih-ts'ong' 怒 氣 直 冲;
nu'-fah ts'ong-kwun' 怒 髮 冲 冠;
nu'-ky'i ts'ong-t'in' 怒 氣 冲 天

WREAK vengeance, or wrath upon
him, lae gyi'-go sing-zōng' nu'-
fah ts'ong-kwun' 在° 其 个° 身
上 怒 髮 冲 冠

WRECKED, a vessel —, jün tso'-
diao-de 船 觸 壞 了; ditto cap-
sized, jün tao'-meh-de 船 倒 没
了; split upon rocks, ngô-tsiao'-
de 觸 碓 了

WRENCH, to — out, cih'-c'ih 折
出; — round, cih'-cün 折 轉;
— open, cih'-k'æ 折 開

WREST the meaning, nyiao ka'-shih
拘 泥 解 說

WRESTLE, to sæ gylin' 賽 奎; pi
gyün 比 奎; — (as children),
k'ô tih 扳 跌

WRETCHED, kw'u 苦; — end,
kyih'-gyüoh w'a' 結 局 痾

WRIGGLE, to — (as a serpent),
dzin-læ' dzin-ky'i 纏 來 纏 去°

WRING, to — (as clothes), kao 紓;
— dry, kao sao' 紓 燥; — the neck,

deo-kying' cih'-cün 頭頸扭°轉
 WRINKLE, tseo'-veng 皺紋; veng-lu' 紋路; *fold*, or *plait*, kæn 痢°
 WRINKLE, *to* tseo 皺; long-tseo' 弄皺; — *by folding badly*, tsih'-tseo 摺皺
 WRINKLED (as cloth), tseo'-tseo 皺皺; — (as the face), yiu tseo'-veng 有皺紋; tang-kæn'-de 打禰°了。

WRIST, siu'-bu-lu-den' 手蒲蘆頭°
 WRITE, *to* sia 寫°; sia'-loh 寫落; — one's name, sia ming-z' 寫°名字; loh ming-z' 錄名字; *ditto* (as in a register, &c.), zōng ming-z' 上名字; — characters, sia z' 寫°字; — a letter, sia sing' 寫°信

WRITER, sia-z'-go 寫字个°; (on a vessel), t'iah'-sia-go 帖°寫°
 WRITHING in pain, t'ung'-leh-ngao' tsin-feh-ko' 痛得°熬煎
 弗過

WRITING, penmanship, shü-fah' 書法; pih'-fah 筆法; hund—, pih'-tsik 筆跡; (Chinese) — materials, pih'-moh-ts-nyin' 筆墨紙硯; veng-vöng-s'-pao 文房四寶

WRONG, ts'o 錯; ngo 詭; *to be* —, yiu ts'o' 有錯; yiu feh-z' 有弗是; *to do* —, tso' ts'o 做錯; long ts'o' 弄錯; understand (or hear) —, t'ing' ts'o 聽錯; put in the — place, fong' ts'o 放錯; — side out, fæn-min' 反面; *to wear ditto*, c'ün'-leh

fæn'-min 反面穿了; —, (*i.e.* the wrong person receives), tsiang-kwun' li-ta' 張冠李戴; can't distinguish right and —, z'-fi bin'-feh-c'ih-læ' 是非辨弗出來; to write a — character, sia' bahz' 寫°白字; to be in the —, and tell others —, yi'-ngo, djün-ngo' 以訛傳訛
 WRONG, injury, we'-ky'üoh 委屈; ün-wöng' 宽枉; *to receive* —, ziu ün-wöng' 受冤枉
 WRONG, *to* we'-ky'üoh 委屈; (in a stronger sense), ün-ky'üih' 宽屈
 WROUGHT iron, joh-t'ih' 熟°鐵
 WRY face, wæn-cü' wæn-teh; put on a — face, tsöng-leh wæn-cü' wæn-teh 裝得°環嘴環嗒; distorted, twisted face, hwa-cü' hwa-lin 歪嘴歪臉

Y

YAM, (Chinese), z-yiah' 蒜藥; sən-yiah' 山藥
 YARD, a ih-mô' 一碼; a—of cotton cloth, ih-mô pu' 一碼布; space around a house, yü-dî' 餘地
 YAWN, *to* tang hô-hen' 打呵欠
 YEAR, a ih-nyin' 一年; beginning of the —, nyin-deo' 年頭; end of the —, nyin-ti' 年底; sən-jih-nyin-yia' 大°年夜; nyiæn-kyiu' yia 小°年夜; near the end of the —, nyin-dzing'shü'-pih 年近歲畢; this —, kying-nyin' 今年; peng'-nyin 本年; this or the same —, tōng'-nyin 當

年 ; *next* — , ming-nyin' 明年 ; nen-nyin' ; lœ-nyin' 莉年 ; 'o-nyin 下°年 ; *last* — , gyiu-nyin' 舊年 ; ky'u'-nyin 去年 ; zōng-nyin' 上年 ; — *before last*, zin-nyin 前°年 ; — *after* — , le'-nyin 屢年 ; *once a* — , ih-nyin'ih-we' 一年一回 ; (*of a young person*), *how many years old is he*, gyi' kyi shü' 其幾歲° ; (*of one over 20*), gyi' to-siao nyin'-kyi 其多少年紀 ; *eight years old*, pah'-shü-de 八歲° 了° ; *a — old*, tsiu'-shü 週歲 ; *about a — old*, tsiu-pô-shü' 將近° 週歲

YEARLY, nyin-nyin' 年年 ; me'-nyin 每年

YEARN *to see*, vông' gyi-we min' ziang k'eo-k'eh' ka 企° 望如渴 ; — *for*, k'eh-k'eh-neng'-neng siang'-vông 刻刻時°時°想望

YEAST, kao'-shü 酵水

YELLOW, wông 黃 ; pale — , dæn wông' 淡黃

YELLOWISH, yiut-tin wông' 有點黃 ; wông-shô'-shô ; wông-bang'-bang ; ta wông-seh'-go 帶°黃色个

YES, The Chinese often repeat a part of the question in affirmation ; thus, *is he there?* gyi' lœ-kæn' feh 其在°彼°否°? for yes, say, *it is there*, lœ-kæn' 在°彼°? can do or not? hao-tso' feh 好做否°? — , or *can do*, hao'-tso' 好做 ; *is it so?* z-ka' feh 如°此°否°? — ,

or *exactly so*, feh-ts'o' 弗錯 ; — , or *it is*, z'-go 是个°

YESTERDAY, zô-nyib' 昨日° ; day before — , zin-nyib' 前日°

YET, wa 還° ; *not* — , feh-zing' 弗曾° ; vi'-dzeng 未曾° ; wa mœ-nel 還°沒°有° ; — *here*, wa læ-tong' 還°在° ; *not — come*, feh-zing' lœ 弗曾°來 ; vi'-dzing lœ 未曾來

YIELD fruit, kyih ko'-ts 結果子 ; — interest, e'ib'-sili 出息 ; to — place, nyiang 讓° ; to submit, voh 服 ; shü-voh' 輸服 ; — *one's self up to justice*, zi deo'-tao 自投到

YIELDING to pressure, nen'-tsi-tsi 軟°綿°綿° ; having no determination, mœ-nô-neh'-go 無拿捺个° ; too ready to listen to others, ng'-tô nyün' 耳°柔軟 ; too ready to follow others, ze-zöng' ze-loh'-go 隨上隨落个°

YOKE, ah 輓 (ih-go) ; — (*for carrying*), pin'-tæn 扁擔 (ih-ts)

YOLK of an egg, dæn-wông' 蛋黃 ; dæn-wông 蛋殼

YONDER, there, keh'-deo 那邊° ; nô ; na 那 ; lœ-kæn' 在°彼°

YOU, ng 你° ; (*the plural only*), ng-lah' 你°等° ; — *sir*, tseng kô' 尊駕° ; respected — , koh'-yüô 閣下 ; — *gentlemen*, ng-lah' cükong' 你°等°諸公 ; ng-lah' cükwe' 你°等°諸位

YOUNG and tender, neng 嫩 ; —

(under sixteen), iu'-nyin nying 幼年八°; nyin-iu'-go 年幼个°; nyin-kyi'-siao'-go 年紀小个°; nyin-kyi' ky'ing'-go 年紀輕个°; siao'-nyin nyin 少年人°; — and strong, nyin-lih' tsing-tsōng' 年力精壯 (tsōng or cōng); — man, tsōng'-nyin-nying 壯年人°; — person, 'eo'-sang 後生°; 'eo'-sang-kō; — woman, (married), 'eo'-sang nyü'-nying 後生°女人°; — (unmarried) woman, do kwu'-nyiang 大°姑娘; both old and — were there, lao'-siao tu lāe'-kān 老小都在°彼°; when we were —, ah'-lah siao-lāe' z-'eo 我°等°小的°時候; ah'-lah iu'-nyin-kyin 我°等°幼年間

YOUNGER than I, nyin-kyi' pi ngō' siao' 年紀比我小; nyin-kyi' pi ngō' ky'ing' 年紀比我輕

YOUNGEST, nyin-kyi' ting ky'ing' 年紀頂輕; nyin-kyi' ting siao 年紀頂小

YOUR, ng-go' 你°个°; (the plural), ng-lah'-go 你°等°个°; — book, ng'-go shū' 你°个°書; what is — age? ng' to-siao' nyin-kyi' 你°多少年紀? (more respectful), ng kwe'-kang ni 你°貴庚°呢? to-siao kwe'-kang 多少貴庚? what is — (family) name? kwe sing' 貴姓; — son, ling-lōng' 令郎; — daughter, ling-æ' 令愛; — father, ling-

tseng' 令尊; tseng da'-jing 尊大人; t'a' sin-sang 太先生; — mother, ling-dōng' 令堂; t'a' s-meo 太師母; — country, kwe' koh 貴國

YOURSELF, zi 自°; did you go —? ng zi' ky'i'-ko ma 你°自°去°過嗎? ng ts'ing-sing' ky'i'-ko ma 你°親身去°過嗎?

YOUTH, (male under sixteen), iu'-dong 幼童; small —, mong-dong' 蒙童; precocious —, jing-dong' 神童; the doer of brave deeds must commence in —, ing-yüong', c'ih siao'-nyin 英雄出少年; the time of — and strength, sing-cōng' lih gyin'z-'eo' 身壯力健之°時°

YOUTHFUL, ing-nyin' 英年; ing-yüong' pe 英雄輩; having a — appearance, sang'-leh neng-min' 生°得°嫩相°; how —! dza 'eo'-sang 甚°後生°!

Z

ZEALOUS, hyüih'-sing 血心; he is very —, gyi ky'i hyüih'-sing 其頂用°血心

ZENITH, t'in-cong' 天中; the sun is in the —, nyih-deo' lāe t'im-cong' 日°在°天中

ZINC, bah-k'æn' 白鉛

ZONE, torrid nyih-dao' 热°道; frigid —, 'en-dao' 寒道; north temperate —, poh'-weng dao 北溫道

LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A

Abyssinia	阿比西尼亞	Ah-pi-si-nyi-üö
Acheen	亞齊	Üô-dzi
Aden	亞登	Üô-teng
Adriatic (Sea)	亞底亞海	Üô-ti-üö Hæ
Afghanistan	阿富汗	Ah-fu'-en
Africa	亞非利加	Üô-fi-li-kyüö
Ajan	亞然	Üô-jün
Alabama	雅邦	Yüô-pöng
Alaska	阿拉斯格	Ah-lah-s-keh
Algeria	亞利其亞	Üô-li-gyi-üö
Algiers	亞利及斯	Üô-li-gyih-s
Alleghany	押利結尼	Iah-li-kyih-nyi
Alps	亞卑斯	Üô-pe-s
Altai (Great)	{ 阿爾泰	{ Ah-r-t'æ
	金山	Kying-sæn
Amazon	亞馬孫	Üô-mô-seng
America	亞美利駕	Üô-me-li-kyüö
America (Central)	中亞美利駕	Cong Üô-me-li-kyüö
Amoo	阿牟	Ah-meo
Amoor	黑龍江	Heh-long Kông
Amoy	廈門	'Ô-meng
Amsterdam	恩斯德爾敦	Eng-s-teh-r-teng
Annam	安南	En-nen
Andalusia	安特路西亞	En-deh-lu-si-üö
Andes	安地斯	En-di-s
Antarctic (Ocean)	南冰洋	Nen-ping Yiang
Antioch	安提阿	En-di-ah
Antwerp	安德回百	En-teh-we-pah

Apennines	亞卑尼奴	Üô-pe-nyi-nu
Arabia	{ 大食國 亞喇伯	{ Da-zih Koh Üô-lah-pah
Arabian (Sea)	亞喇伯海	Üô-lah-pah Hæ
Arracan	阿喇喀	Ah-lah-k'eh
Aral (Sea)	鹹海	'Æu Hæ
Ararat	亞喇畧	Üô-lah-liah
Archipelago	羣島	Gyüing-tao
Arctic (Ocean)	北冰洋	Poh-ping Yiang
Armenia	亞米尼亞	Üô-mi-nyi-üô
Ascension (Is.)	阿森森	Ah-seng-seng
Asia	亞細亞	Üô-si-üô
Asia Minor	小亞細亞	Siao Üô-si-üô
Assam	阿三	Ah-sæn
Asuncion	亞生生	Üô-seng-seng
Athens	雅典	Üô-tin
Atlantic	大西洋海	Da Si-yiang Hæ
Atlas	亞大蠟	Üô-da-lah
Australasia	澳大利西亞	Ao-da-li-si-üô
Australia	澳大利亞	Ao-da-li-üô
Austria	奧地利亞	Ao-di-li-üô
Ava	阿瓦	Ah-wô
Azof or Azov (Sea)	亞速海	Üô-soh Hæ
Azure Sea	青海	Ts'ing Hæ

B

Babel Mandeb	巴白曼德	Pô-bah-mæn-teh
Babylon	巴比倫	Pô-pi-leng
Bactria	大夏	Da-yüô
Baffin (Bay)	巴芬	Pô-feng
Bahamas	巴哈麻	Pô-ha-mô
Bahia	巴喜亞	Pô-hyi-üô
Baikal	{ 貝加耳 北海	{ Pe-kyüô-r Poh Hæ
Balkan	巴榦	Pô-ken
Baltic	波羅的	Po-lo-tih

Bangkok	曼谷	Mæn-koh
Barbadoes	渤渤多斯	Bah-bah-to-s
Barbary	巴巴利	Pô-pô-li
Barcelona	巴西羅尼	Pô-si-lo-nyi
Barkul	鎮西	Cing-si
Bashee Islands	紅頭嶼	'Ong-deo-jü
Bass (Strait)	巴斯海腰	Pô-s Hæ-iaø
Batavia	{ 咖嚙巴 噶喇巴	{ Gyia-liu-pô Keh-lah-pô
Beersheba	別士巴	Bih-z-pô
Behring	白令	Bah-ling
Belgium	比利時	Pi-li-z
Belleisle	北勒利	Poh-leh-li
Beloochistan	俾路芝	Pe-lu-ts
Belur tagh	葱嶺	Ts'ong-ling
Benares	波羅奈	Po-lo-næ
Bengal	孟加拉	Meng-kyüô-lah
Berlin	比耳林	Pi-r-ling
Bermudas	渤牟特	Bah-meo-deh
Berne	比爾尼	Pi-r-nyi
Bethany	伯大尼	Pah-da-nyi
Bethel	伯特利	Pah-deh-li
Bethlehem	伯利恒	Pah-li-'eng
Beyroud	貝路德	Pe-lu-tch
Bhamo	猛卯	Meng-mao
Biscay	比斯加	Pi-s-kyüô
Black (Sea)	黑海	Heh Hæ
Blanco (Cape)	罷蘭哥	Bô-læu-ko
Bohemia	婆喜彌亞	Bo-hy-i-mi-üô
Bokhara (Little)	{ 天山南路 阿霸科爾	{ T'in-sæn Nen-lu Ah-pô-k'ô-r
Bombay	{ 檳國 孟買	{ Tæn-koh Meng-ma
Bootan	不丹	Peh-tæn
Borneo	{ 婆羅 渤泥	{ Bo-lo Bah-nyi

Bosphorus	{ 均士淡丁 海腰	{ Kyüing-z-dæn-ting- Hæ-iao
Boston	波士頓	Po-z-teng
Bothnia (Gulf)	波的尼	Po-tih-nyi
Bozrah	破斯拉	P'o-s-lah
Brahmaputra	雅魯藏布	Yüô-lu-dzöng-pu
Brazil	巴西	Pô-si
Brazilian (Mts.)	巴西山	Pô-si Sæn
Bristol	渤爾斯督	Bah-r-s-toh
Britannia	大英國	Da-ing Koh
Brooklyn	蒲葛令	Bu-keh-ling
Brussels	北律悉	Poh-lih-sih
Buenos Ayres	普納塞利斯	P'u-neh-seh-li-s
Bussorah	勿些	Feh-siæ

C

Cabul	{ 加布利 安石國	{ Kyüô-pu-li En-zih Koh
Cadiz	加提士	Kyüô-di-z
Caffraria	加弗拉利亞	Kyüô-feh-lah-li-üô
Cairo	加義羅	Kyüô-yi-lo
Calcutta	加以各搭	Kyüô-yi-koh-tah
Caledonia	加利陀尼	Kyüô-li-do-nyi
California	{ 加利福尼 金山	{ Kyüô-li-foh-nyi Kying-sæn
Calvary	枯體(髑髏)	Kw'u-leo
Cambodia	占臘	Tsin-lah
Cambodia or Mei kong River,	瀾滄江	Læn-ts'ong Kông
Campeachy or Campeche	堪比支	K'aen-pi-ts
Canada	加拿大	Kyüô-nô-t'a
Canal (Grand)	運糧河	Yüing-liang 'O
Canary (Is.)	加拿利	Kyüô-nô-li
Cancer (Tropic)	北日至線	Poh-jih-ts-sin
Candia	廣地亞	Kwông-di-üô
Canton	廣東	Kwông-tong
Cape Colony	岌哥洛尼	Kyih-ko-loh-nyi

Capricorn	南日至線	Nen-jih-ts-sin
Caraccas	加拉克四	Kyüô-lah-k'eh-s
Caribbean (Sea)	加里比海	Kyüô-li-pi Hæ
Carmel	加密	Kyüô-mih
Caroline	加羅林	Kyüô-lo-ling
Carpathian	加伯旦	Kyüô-pah-tæn
Carthage	加德治	Kyüô-teh-djü
Cashgar	喀什噶爾	K'eh-jih-keh r
Cashmere	加濕彌羅	Kyüô-sih-mi-lo
Caspian (Sea)	{ 裏海 內海	{ Li Hæ Nen Hæ
Cathay	契丹	Kyïh-tæn
Cattegat	加的牙	Kyüô-tih-yüô
Caucasus	高加索	Kao-kyüô-soh
Cayenne	基恒	Kyi-êng
Celebes	{ 西利伯 西利室	{ Si-li-pah Si-li-cih
Celestial (Mts.)	天山	Trin Sæn
Cenis	基尼斯	Kyi-nyi-s
Ceylon	錫蘭山	Sih-læn Sæn
Chapoo	乍浦	Dzô-pu
Chefoo	{ 之罘 烟台	{ Ts-veo In-dæ
Chekiang	浙江	Tsih-kông
Chesapeake	吉沙彼葛	Kyih-sô-pe-keh
Chicago	世加哥	Shü-kyüô-ko
Chihli	直隸	Dzih-li
Chili	智利	Cü-li
China (proper)	中國	Cong-koh
China Sea	南海	Nen Hæ
China (Great wall of)	萬里長城	Væn-li-dziang-dzing
Chinchew	泉州府	Djün-tsiu-fu
Chinese Empire	大清國	Da Ts'ing Koh
Chinhai	鎮海	Cing-hæ
Chinkiang	鎮江	Cing-kông
Christiana	基督亞尼亞	Kyi-toh-üô-nyi-üô

Chusan	舟山	Tsiu-sæn
Cincinnati	鎮鎮那底	Cing-cing-na-ti
Cochin China or Cambodia	交趾 占城	Kyiao-ts Tsin-dzing
Cologne	哥羅尼	Ko-lo-nyi
Colombia	科倫比亞	K'o-leng-pi-üô
Colorado	各落拉多	Koh-lôh-leh-to
Columbia (River)	科倫比亞河	K'o-leng-pi-üô 'O
Columbus	科倫布	K'o-leng-pu
Comorin	哥摩令	Ko-mo-ling
Congo	港哥	Kông-ko
Constantinople	均士淡丁	Kyüing-z-dæn-ting
Coomassie	古麥西	Kwu-nah-si
Copenhagen	哥卑納給	Ko-pe-neh-kyih
Corea	{ 朝鮮 高麗	{ Dziao-sin Kao-li
Corea (Strait)	高麗海腰	Kao-li Hæ-iao
Corfu	可兒夫	K'o-r-fu
Corinth	哥林多	Ko-ling-to
Corsica	哥塞牙	Ko-seh-yüô
Costa Rica	哥斯德黎各	Ko-s-teh Li-koh
Crimea	葛里彌亞	Keh-li-mi-üô
Cuba	古巴	Kwu-pô
Cyprus	居比路	Kyü-pi-lu
Cyrene	古利奈	Kwu-li-næ

D

Dahomey	大火米	Da-ho-mi
Damascus	大馬色	Da-mô-seh
Danube	多瑙	To-nao
Dardanelles	他大尼里	T'a-da-nyi-li
Darien	大里尼	Da-li-nyi
Davis (Strait)	大北海腰	Da(pi) Hæ-iao
Deccan	大境	Da-kying
Delaware (State)	特邦	Deh-pông
Delhi	特里	Deh-li

Denmark	{ 噶國 黃旗國	{ Lin Koh Wōng-gyi Koh
Dnieper	尼百爾	Nyi-pah-r
Domingo	多名哥	To-ming-ko
Don (River)	唐江	Dōng Kōng
Douro (River)	斗羅河	Teo-lo 'O
Dover (Straits)	多非海腰	To-fi Hæ-iao
Dresden	特拉斯敦	Deh-lah-s-teng
Dublin	都彼林	Tu-pe-ling
Dundee	屯地	Deng-di
Dunkirk	屯葛爾	Deng-keh-r
Dutch	荷蘭人	'O-læn jing
Dwina	土伊拿	T'u-i-nô

E

Ecuador	厄瓜多	Eh-kwô-to
Eden	挨田	Yiae-din
Edinburgh	壹丁不爾格	Ih-ting-peh-r-keh
Egypt	埃及	Yiae-gyih
Elbe	合利比	'Eh-li-pi
Elizabeth	以利沙伯	Yi-li-sô-pah
England	英倫	Ing-leng
English (Channel)	英倫海岱	Ing-leng Hæ-ts'ô
Ephesus	以弗所	Yi-feh-sô
Equator	赤道	Ts'ih-dao
Erie	衣里	I-li
Erzeroum	合徐龍	'Eh-zi-long
Ethiopia	古實國	Kwu-jih-koh
Etna (Mt.)	以底那山	Yi-ti-nô Sæn
Euphrates	百辣河	Pah-lah 'O
Europe	歐羅巴	Eo-lo-pô

F

Falkland	發哥蘭	Fah-ko-læn
Fatshan	佛山	Veh-sæn

Finland (Gulf)	芬蘭	Feng-læn
Florida	福落里得	Foh-lōh-li-teh
Fohkien	福建	Foh-kyin
Foochow	福州	Foh-tsiu
Formosa	{ 普舍耶 臺灣	{ Bi-shæ-yiæ Dæ-wæn
France	法郎西	Fah-lōng-si
Friendly (Is.)	友羣島	Yiu Gyüing-tao
Fung hwa	奉化	Vong-hwô
Fusiyama	富士山	Fu-z-sæn

G

Galatia	加拉太	Kyüô-lah-t'â
Galilee	加利利	Kyüô-li-li
Ganges	恒河	'Eng 'O
Garonne	咖羅尼	Gyia-lo-nyi
Geelong	雞籠	Kyi-long
Geneva	孰尼瓦	Joh-nyi-wô
Genoa	基那瓦	Kyi-no-wô
Georgetown	查爾治敦	Dzô-r-djü-teng
Germany	日耳曼	Jih-r-mæn
Gibraltar	日巴拉大	Jih-pô-lah-da
Gilboa	吉坡	Kyih-p'o
Gilead	基列	Kyi-lih
Girin	吉林	Kyih-ling
Glasgow	格勒斯高	Keh-leh-s-kao
Goa	小西洋	Siao Si-yiang
Good Hope (Cape)	好望土角	Hao-vông T'u-koh
Goshen	坷山	K'o-sæn
Great Britain	大英國	Da-ing Koh
Great Wall	萬利長城	Væn-li-dziang-dzing
Greece	希利尼	Hyi-li-nyi
Greenland	哥里蘭	Ko-li-læn
Greenwich	葛理業治	Keh-li-nyih-djü
Grenada	加拉那大	Kyüô-lah-no-da

Guardafui	瓜達夫	Kwô-deh-fu
Guiana	圭阿那	Hwa-ah-nô
Guinea	幾尼亞	Kyi-nyi-üô
Gutslaff	馬蹟	Mô-tsih

H

Haarlem	郝而倫	Heh-r-leng
Hague	海克	Hæ-k'eh
Hakodadi	箱館	Siang-kwun
Hakkas	客家	K'ah-kyüô
Halifax	哈勒法	Ha-leh-fah
Halle	黑利	Heh-li
Hamburg	恒不以革	'Eng-peh-yi-keh
Hangchow	杭州	'Ong-tsiu
Hankow	漢口	Hen-k'eo
Han (River)	漢水	Hen-se
Hanover	哈那惟爾	Ha-nô-vi-r'
Havana	哈瓦那	Ha-wô-nô
Havre	黑法	Heh-fah
Hayti	海地	Hæ-di
Hebrides	黑皮地斯	Heh-bi-di-s
Hebron	希伯倫	Hiy-pah-leng
Hecla	挨哥拉	A-ko-lah
Hermon	黑門	Heh-meng
Himalaya	{ 喜馬拉	{ Hiy-mô-lah
	{ 雪山	{ Shih-sen
Hindookoosh	縣度	Yün-du
Hindoostan	{ 印度國	{ Ing-du Koh
	{ 天竺國	{ T'in-coh Koh
Honan	河南	'O-nen
Holland	荷蘭國	'O-læn Koh
Honduras	闢都拉	'Ong-tu-lah
Hongkong	香港	Hyiang-kông
Honolulu	霍那盧盧	Hoh-nô-lu-lu
Honque	虹口	'Ong-k'eo
Hoogly	呼葛理	Hwu-keh-li

Hottentots	合丁突	'Eh-ting-deh
Huchow	湖州	Wu-tsiu
Hudson (Strait)	哈德孫海腰	Ha-teh-seng Hæ-iau
Hue	順化	Jing-hwô
Hunan	湖南	Wu-nen
Hungary	亨嘉利	Heng-kyüô-li
Hupeh	湖北	Wu-poh
Huron	休倫	Hyiu-leng
Hwangho	黃河	Wông 'O

I

Iceland	義斯蘭	Yi-s-læn
Ili	{ 伊犁 惠遠城	{ I-li We-yün-dzing
Illyria		Yi-li-li-kwu
India	印度	Ing-du
Indian (Ocean)	{ 南海 印度洋	{ Nen Hæ Ing-du Yiang
Indus		{ Kông-heh Ing-du 'O
Ionia	亞尼亞	Üô-nyi-üô
Ireland	阿爾蘭	Ah-r-læn
Irish (Sea)	阿爾蘭海	Ah-r-læn Hæ
Irrawaddy	{ 伊犁瓦地 潞江	{ I-li-wô-di Lu Kông
Italy		{ Yi-da-li' I-da-li-üô

J

Jaffa	約帕	Lah-p'ô
Jamaica	牙買加	Yüô-mæ-kyüô
Japan	日本	Jih-peng
Java	{ 爪哇 加拉巴	{ Tsao-wô Kyüô-lah-pô
Jehol		Jih 'O
Jericho	耶利哥	Yiæ-li-ko
Jersey	耶爾歲	Yiæ-r-se

Jerusalem	耶路撒冷	Yiæ-lu-sah-leng
Joppa	約帕	Iah-p'ô
Jordan	約但	Iah-dæn

K

Kaifung	開封	K'æ-fong
Kalgan	張家口	Tsiang-kytiô-k'eo
Kamtschatka	堪察加	K'æn-ts'ah-kyüô
Kanagawa	金川	Kying-c'üin
Kansuh	甘肅	Ken-soh
Karens	鈎町	Keo-t'ing
Kashgar	喀什噶爾	K'eh-jih-keh-r
Kelat	基拉	Kyi-lah
Kelung	雞籠	Kyi-long
Khokan	霍罕	Hoh-hen
Khoten	和闐	'O-din
Kiachta	買賣鎮	Mæ-mæ-cing
Kiahing	嘉興	Kyüô-hying
Kiangsi	江西	KÔng-si
Kiangsu	江蘇	KÔng-su
Kien Kiang	贛江	Ken-kông
Kirin	吉林	Kyih-ling
Kiukiang	九江	Kyiu-kông
Kiushiu	九洲	Kyiu-tsiu
Kobi	神戶	Jing Wu
Koko Nor	青海	Ts'ing Hæ
Kokand	霍罕	Hoh-hen
Kong (Mts.)	港山	KÔng Sæn
Kowloong	九龍	Kyiu-long
Kuenlun	崑崙	Kweng-leng
Kuldja	惠遠城	We-yün-dzing
Kwang si	廣西	KwÔng-si
Kwangtung	廣東	KwÔng-tong
Kwei chow	貴州	Kwe-tsiu

L

Labrador	臘不拉多	Lah-peh-lah-to
Ladrone (Is.)	老萬山	Lao-væn Sæn
Lands End	蘭森角	Læn-seng Koh
Lankee	蘭谿	Læn-ky'i
Laos	越裳	Yüih-dzōng
Lapland	立蘭	Lih-læn
Lassa	拉薩	Lah-sah
Lebanon	利巴嫩	Li-pô-neng
Leeds	利達斯	Li-deh-s
Lemnos	里那士	Li-nô-z
Lena	利拿	Li-nô
Lew chew	{ 中山 琉球	{ Cong-sæn Liu-gyiu
Liam po (Ningpo)	甯波	Nying-po
Liberia	利卑利亞	Li-pe-li-üô
Lima	利瑪	Li-mô
Lisbon	力斯本	Lih-s-peng
Liverpool	立弗布立	Lih-feh-pu-lih
Loire	盧爾	Lu-r
London	倫敦	Leng-teng
Long Island	長島	Dziang-tao
Lop	羅布	Lo-pu
Luzon	小呂宋	Siao Li-song
Lyons	雷昂	Le-ngông
Lyons (Gulf)	雷昂海股	Le-ngông Hæ-kwu

M

Macao	澳門	Ao-meng
Mackenzie	馬根些	Mô-keng-siæ
Madagascar	馬達加斯加	Mô-dah-kyüô-s-kyüô
Madeira	馬地臘	Mô-di-lah
Madras	麻打拉薩	Mô-tang-lah-sah
Madrid	馬特	Mô-deh
Magellan	麥折倫	Mah-tsuh-leng

Malaysia	馬來西亞	Mô-læ-si-üô
Malabar	古俚國	Kwu-li Koh
Malacca	麻六啣	Mo-loh-kyiah
Malta	米利大	Mi-li-da
Manchuria	滿洲	Mun-tsiu
Mandelay	{ 緬京 緬都	{ Min-kying Min-tu
Manilla	{ 龜豆 馬尼喇	{ Kwe-deo Mô-nyi-lah
Manweyn	騰越	Deng-yüih
Marmora	馬馬拉	Mô-mô-lah
Martaban	馬爾達般	Mô-r-deh-pæn
Massachusetts	馬邦	Mô-pông
Mauritius	馬利底斯	Mô-li-ti-s
Mecca	{ 默克 麥加	{ Meh-k'eh Mah-kyüô
Medina	默德那	Meh-teh-nô
Mediterranean (Sea)	地中海	Di-cong Hæ
Mei kong (River)	九龍江	Kyiu-long Kông
Meinam (River)	湄南河	Me-nen 'O
Melbourne	麥利婆納	Mah-li-bo-neh
Memphis	孟非斯	Meng-fi-s
Mesopotamia	米所波大米	Mi-sô-po-da-mi
Messina	麥西拿	Mah-si-nô
Mexico	墨西哥	Moh-si-ko
Michigan	米邦	Mi-pông
Mindanao	民答那我	Ming-teh-nô-ngô
Mississippi (State)	密邦	Mih-pông
Missouri (State)	墨邦	Moh-pông
Moluccas	慕洛居	Mo-lôh-kyü
Mongolia	蒙古	Mong-kwu
Montevideo	蒙德惟多	Mong-teh-vi-to
Montreal	蒙德利阿	Mong-teh-li-ah
Morocco	摩洛哥	Mo-lôh-ko
Moscow	莫斯科	Moh-s-ko
Moukden	奉天	Vong-t'ien

Moulmein	騰越州	Deng-yüih-tsiu
Mozambique	莫三皮給	Moh-sæn-bi-kyih
Muscat	莫斯葛	Moh-s-keh
Mysore	米瑣勒	Mi-so-leh

N

Nagasaki	長崎	Dziang-gyi
Nankin	南京	Nen-kying
Naples	那不利斯	Nô-peh-li-s
Natal	那達爾	Nô-deh-r
Nazareth	拿撒拉	Nô-sah-lah
Nepaul	尼婆羅	Nyi-bo-lo
Nestorians	大秦人	Da-dzing jing
New Brunswick	新不倫瑞克	Sing Peh-leng-ze-k'eh
Newchwang	牛莊	Nyiu-tsōng
New Foundland	新著大島	Sing Cü-da Tao
New Granada	新加拉那大	Sing Kyüô-lah-no-da
New Orleans	紐呵連尼斯	Nyiu Ho-lin-nyi-s
New York	紐約爾	Nyiu Iah-r
New Zealand	新西蘭	Sing Si-læn
Niger (River)	黑江	Heh Kông
Nile	尼羅江	Nyi-lo Kông
Nineveh	尼尼微	Nyi-nyi-vi
Ninghai	甯海	Nying-hæ
Ningpo	甯波	Nying-po
Ningyüen	鄆縣	Nying-yün
Niphon	葉半	Yih-pun
Normandy	拿孟地	Nô-mang-di
North Cape	北角	Poh Koh
North Channel	北岔	Poh Ts'ô
North Sea	北海	Poh Hæ
Norway	挪耳回	Nô-r-we
Nova Scotia	新蘇葛蘭	Sing Su-keh-læn
Nubia	努比阿	Nu-pi-ah

O

Obi (River)	寢比河	Ho-pi 'O
Obi (Gulf)	寢比海股	Ho-pi Haë-kwu
Ochotsk	大拉該	Da-lah-kæ
Odessa	和達沙	'O-deh-sô
Ohio	和喜和	'O-hyi-'O
Olives (Mt.)	橄欖山	Ken-læn Sæn
Olympus	阿林卜斯	'O-ling-poh-s
Onega	阿尼牙	O-nyi-yüô
Ontario	安迭里河	En-dih-li-'o
Ophir	阿妃	O-fi
Oporto	阿波爾多	Ah-po-r-to
Orange (River)	寢蘭日河	Ho-læn-jih 'O
Oregon	阿里昂	O-li-ngông
Orinoco	寢勒諾哥	Ho-leh-noh-ko
Orissa	烏咤國	U-ts'ô Koh
Osaca	大阪	Da-pæn
Ouigour	回鶻	We-kweh

P

Pacific (Ocean)	太平洋	T'a-bing Yiang
Palem-bang	巨港	Gyü-kông
Palestine	{ 不利斯底尼	{ Peh-li-s-ti-nyi
	拂林國	Fah-ling Koh
Palmyra	伯母拉	Pah-meo-lah
Panama	巴拿馬	Pô-nô-mô
Papua	{ 巴不亞	{ Pô-peh-üô
	暴暴	Bao-bao
Paraguay	巴拉圭	Pô-lah-kwe
Paramaribo	巴拉馬利波	Pô-lah-mô-li-po
Paris	巴勒	Pô-leh
Parsees	火神教	Ho-jing kyiao
Patagonia	巴他義尼	Pô-t'a-ngo-nyi
Pechele	北直隸	Poh-dzih-li
Pegu	{ 北峩	{ Poh-ngo
	皮求	Bi-gyiu
Peiho	北河	Poh 'O

Peking	北京	Poh-kying
Penang	檳榔	Ping-lōng
Perouse (St.)	北路西	Poh-lu-si
Persia	波斯	Po-s
Peru	秘魯	Pi-lu
Peshawur	布魯沙布羅	Pu-lu-sô-pu-lo
Philadelphia	非拉鍊非	Fi-lah-t'ih-fi
Philippi	腓立比	Fi-lih-pi
Piedmont	秘達孟德	Pi-deh-meng-teh
Pisgah	比士迦	Pi-z-kyüô
Pittsburg	碧沚城	Pih-ts-dzing
Po (River)	波江	Po Kông
Polynesia	波里尼西亞	Po-li-nyi-si-üô
Poonah	波那	Po-nô
Porto Rico	波爾多黎谷	Po-r-to Li-koh
Portugal	{ 葡萄牙	Bu-dao-yüô
	{ 西洋國	Si-yang Koh
Posen	波遜	Po-seng
Potomac	波多麥	Po-to-mah
Poyang	鄱陽	Bo-ying
Prussia	{ 普魯士	P'u-lu-z
	{ 單鷹	Tæn-ing
Punjaub	本加勃	Peng-kyüô-bah
Pyrenees	必爾尼斯	Pih-nyi-nyi-s

Q

Quebec	貴璧	Kwe-pih
Quito	基多	Kyi-to

R

Rangoon	藍哥尼	Læn-ko-nyi
Red (Sea)	紅海	'Ong Hæ
Rhine	來尼	Læ-nyi
Rhodes	羅底	Lo-ti
Rhone	羅尼	Lo-nyi
Rio de la Plata	拉巴拉他	Lah-pô-lah-t'a
Rio Grande	理阿骨蘭	Li-ah-kweh-læn

Rio Jeneiro	里約熱內盧	Li-iah-jih-nen-lu
Roanoke	羅阿那機	Lo-ah-no-kyi
Rocky (Mts.)	落機山	Lôh-kyi-sæn
Romania (Cape)	羅馬尼	Lo-mô-nyi
Rome	羅馬	Lo-mô
Rotterdam	樂得屯	Loh-teh-deng
Russia	俄羅斯	Ngo-lo-s

S

Sacramento	撒葛孟多	Sah-keh-meng-to
Saghalien	{ 庫頁 北蝦夷	{ K'wu-yih Poh-hyüö-yi
Sahara	撒哈拉	Sah-ha-lah
Saigon	{ 柴貢 西貢	{ Za-kong Si-kong
Salwen (River)	怒江	Nu Kông
Samarang	三寶壠	Sæn-pao-long
Samarcand	撒馬兒罕	Sæn-mô-r-hen
Sandwich	三維思	Sæn-vi-s
San Francisco	三法蘭西哥	Sæn Fah-læn-si-ko
Santiago	三底亞加	Sæn-ti-üö-kyüö
Sardinia	沙送尼亞	Sô-dih-nyi-üö
Sardis	撒狄	Sah-dih
Sarepta	撒拉大	Sah-lah-da
Savannah	撒華尼	Sah-wô-nyi
Savoy	撒華	Sah-wô
Saxony	撒葛斯尼	Sah-keh-s-nyi
Scotland	蘇葛蘭	Su-keh-læn
Seine	西尼	Si-nyi
Senegal	塞內岡	Seh-nen-kông
Senegambia	塞內岡比亞	Seh-nen-kông-pi-üö
Shanghai	上海	Zöng-hæ
Shansi	山西	Sæn-si
Shantung	山東	Sæn-tong
Sharon	撒崙	Sah-leng
Shauhing	紹興	Ziao-hying
Shensi	陝西	Sin-si

Shing king	盛京	Zing-kying
Siam	暹羅	Sin-lo
Siberia	{ 西比利亞 奚國	{ Si-pi-li-üô Yi Koh
Sicily	西西里	Si-si-li
Sidney	悉尼	Sih-nyi
Sidon	西頓	Si-teng
Sierra Leone	西爾拉里河尼	Si-r-lah Li-'o-nyi
Sierra Madre	西爾拉馬特	Si-r-lah-mô-deh
Sierra Nevada	西亞拉尼哇達	Si-üô-lah Nyi-wô-dah
Si kok	四國	S Koh
Sinai	西乃	Si-næ
Si Ngan	西安	Si-en
Singapore	{ 息辣 新嘉坡	{ Sih-lah Sing-kyüô-p'o
Skagger Rack	加惹拉	Kyüô-jô-lah
Smyrna	士每拿	Z-me-nô
Snowy Valley	雪竇	Shih-deo
Society (Is.)	會羣島	We Gyüing-tao
Songaria	天山北路	T'in-sæn Poh-lu
Soochow	蘇州	Su-tsiu
Sooloo	蘇六	Su-loh
Soudan	蘇丹	Su-tæn
Spain	{ 西班牙 大呂宋	{ Si-pæn-yüô Do Li-song
St. Domingo	三多名哥	Sæn-to-ming-ko
St. George's (Channel)	三若岱	Sæn Ziah Ts'ô
St. Helena	三厄里那	Sæn Eh-li-nô
St. John	新約翰	Sing Iah-'en
St. Lawrence	勞棱索	Lao-leng-soh
Stockholm	士篤恆	Z-toh-'eng
St. Petersburg	新彼得城	Sing Pe-teh dzing
St. Roque	羅克土角	Lo-k'eh T'u-koh
Suez	蘇爾士	Su-r-z
Sumatra	{ 蘇門答臘 三佛齊	{ Su-meng-tah-lah Sæn-veh-dzi

Sumbawa	巽備華	Seng-be-wô
Sunda	巽他	Seng-t'a
Sungkiang	松江	Song-kông
Superior	蘇必力耳	Su-pih-li-r
Swatow	汕頭	Sæn-deo
Sweden	{ 瑞典 瑞國	{ Ze-tin Ze Koh
Switzerland	瑞士	Ze-z
Syria	如利亞	Jü-li-üö
Szechuen	四川	S-e'ün

T

Tabor	大泊	Da-boh
Tadmor	達莫	Dah-moh
Tagus	德大	Teh-da
Tai Hu	太湖	T'a-wu
Taku	大沽	Da-kwu
Talifoo	大理府	Da-li fu
Tamsiu	淡水	Dæn-se
Taranto	推倫多	T'e-leng-to
Tarim	堆林	Te-ling
Tarsus	大數	Da-su
Tartary	大噠地	Da-deh-di
Taurus	島拉斯	Tao-lah-s
Teheran	第希蘭	Di-hyi-læn
Tenasserim	{ 順遜	{ Teng-seng Di-nô-sin-lin
Terra del Fuego	地拿先廉	T'ih-fu-i-keo
Thames	鎮府衣勾	Dah-mi-s
Thibet	達迷斯	
Tiber	西藏	Si-dzóng
Tiendong	底拔	Ti-bah
Tientai	天童	T'in-dong
Tientsin	天台	T'in-t'æ
Tigris	天津	T'in-tsing
Tinghai	底格里	Ti-keh-li
Tobolsk	定海	Ding-hæ
	多波爾斯科	To-po-r-s-ko

Tocantins	多甘定	To-ken-ding
Tokio	東京	Tong-kying
Tonquin	{ 東京 明都	{ Tong-kying Ming-tu
Toronto		
Trieste	的里斯的	Tih-li-s-teh
Tripoli	的波里	Tih-po-li
Tsien tang	錢塘	Dzin-dōng
Tsitsihar (Province)	黑龍江	Heh-long-kōng
Tsinan	濟南	Tsi-nen
Tungchow	登州	Teng-tsiu
Tung ting	洞庭	Dong-ding
Tunis	突尼斯	Deh-nyi-s
Turin	都靈	Tu-ling
Turkistan	西域	Si-yüoh
Turkistan (Eastern)	天山南路	T'in-sæn Nen-lu
Turkey	土耳其	T'u-r-gyi

U

Uigurs	回鶻	We-kweh
Uliatsi	烏理雅蘇臺	U-li-yüô-su-dæ
United States	{ 合衆國 大美國	{ 'Eh-cong Koh Da-me Koh
Ural (River)		
Ural (Mts.)	烏拉江	U-lah Kōng
Uruguay	烏拉山	U-lah Sæn
Usuri (River)	烏拉圭	U-lah-kwe
	烏蘇里河	U-su-li 'O

V

Valparaiso	法巴雷瑣	Fah-pô-le-so
Vancouver	萬古福	Væn-kwu-foh
Venice	惟尼斯	Vi-nyi-s
Verde	威的	We-tih
Vesuvius	非蘇未斯	Fi-su-vi-s
Vienna	未伊拿	Vi-i-nô
Virginia	惟爾勤尼	Vi-r-gying-nyi
Volga	服拉加	Voh-lah-kyüô

W

Wales	威勒斯	We-lah-s
Wampoa	黃埔	Wōng-p'u
Warsaw	華爾沙	Wō-r-sô
Washington	華盛頓	Wō-zing-teng
Wenchow	溫州	Wēng-tsiu
West Indies	西印度	Si Ing-du
White (Sea)	白海	Bah Hæ
Winnipeg	維尼八	Vi-nyi-pah
Wongpoo	黃浦	Wōng-p'u
Wuchang	武昌	Vu-ts'ōng

Y

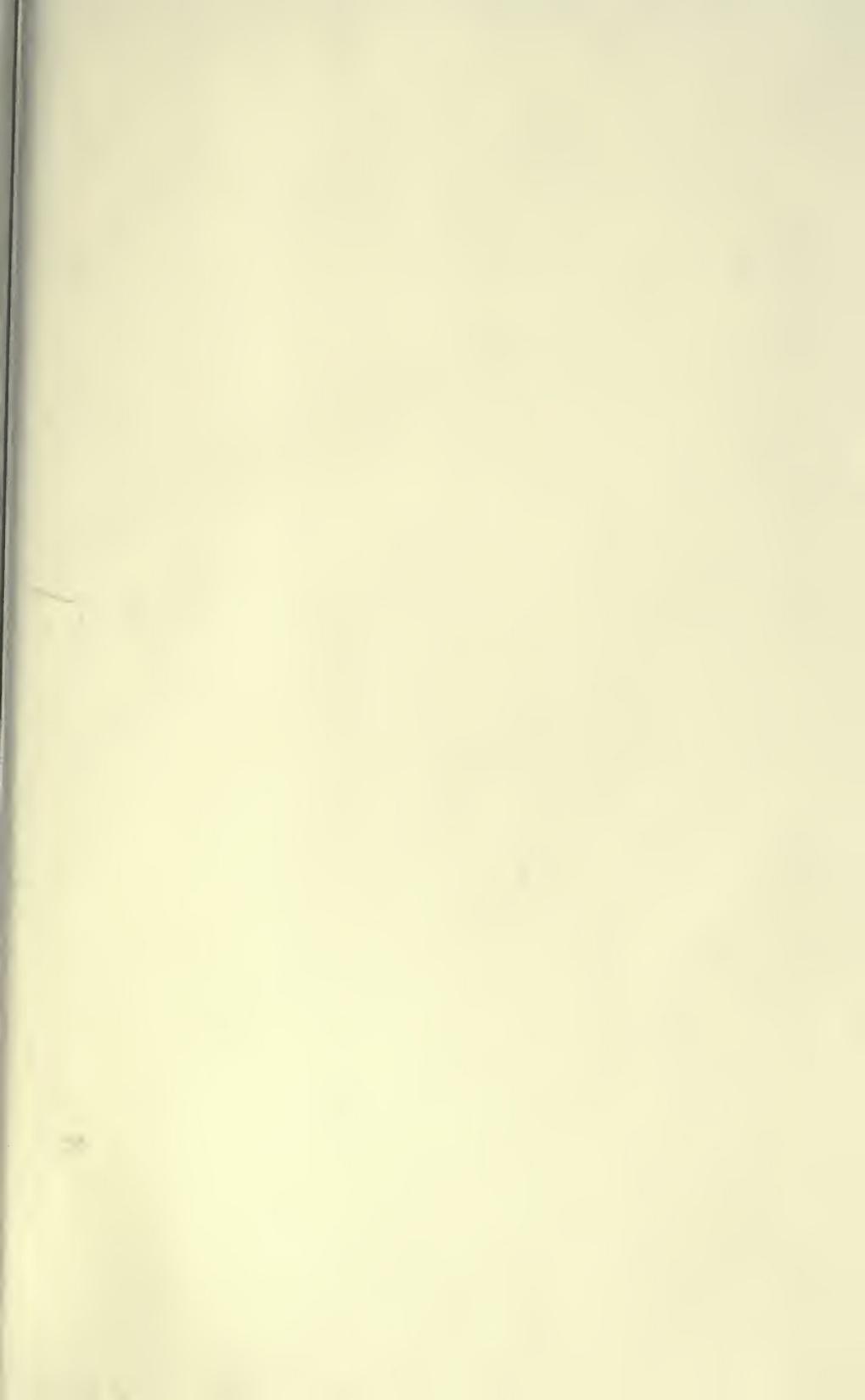
Yang chow	揚州	Yiang-tsiu
Yiang tse Kiang	揚子江	Yiang-ts Kōng
Yarkand	貢爾菴	Yih-r-kyiāng
Yedo	{ 也多 江戸	{ Yae-to Kyūōng-wu
Yellow (River)	黃河	Wōng 'O
Yellow (Sea)	東海	Tong Hæ
Yenisei	日尼塞	Jih-nyi-seh
Yesso	蝦夷	Hyüö-yi
Yokohama	橫濱	Wang-ping
Yucatan	如加敦	Jü-kyüö-teng
Yung (River)	甬江	Üong Kōng
Yunnan	雲南	Yüing-nen

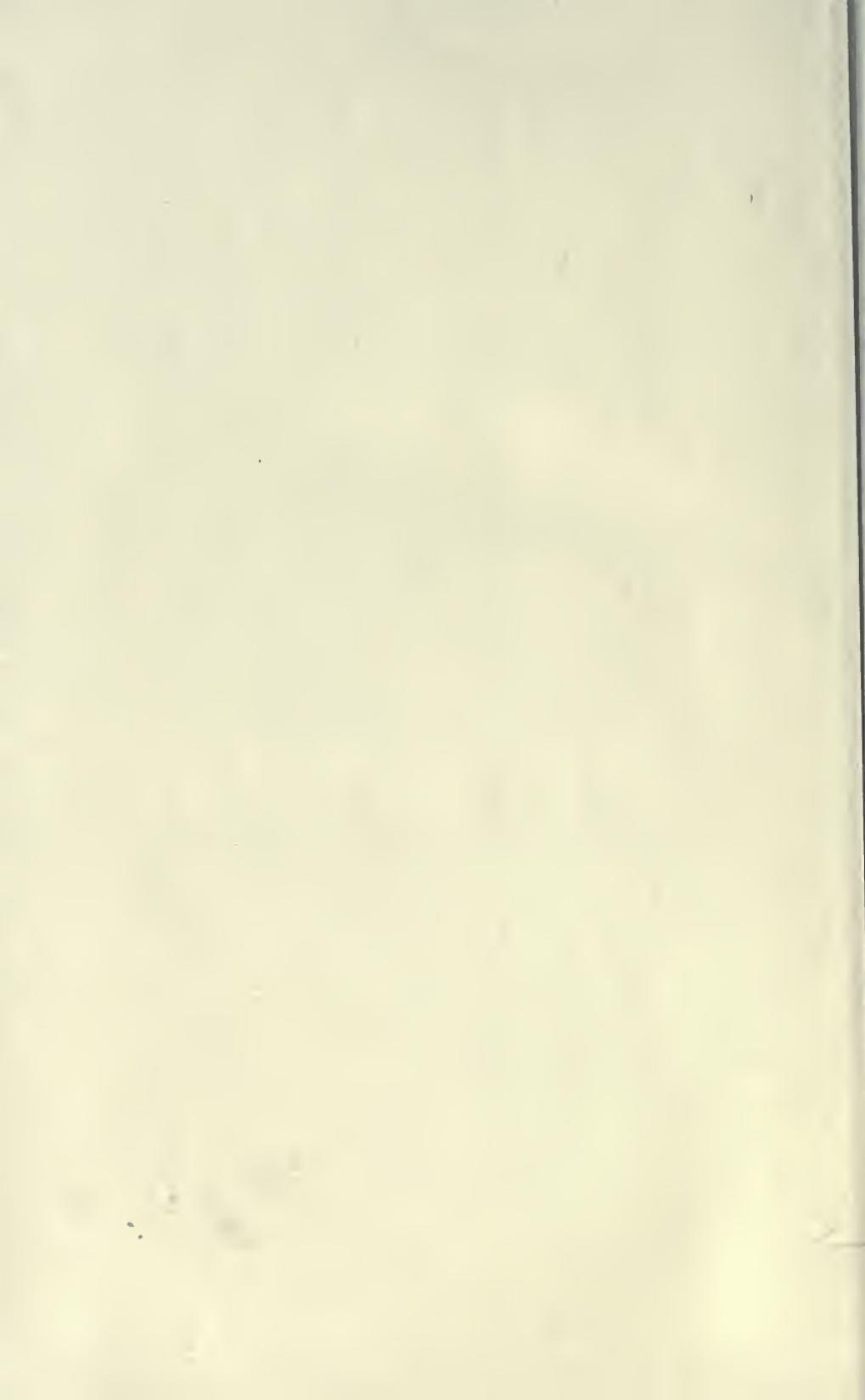
Z

Zambeze	散皮西	Sæn-bi-si
Zanguibar	桑給巴爾	Sōng-kyih-pô-r
Zealand	西蘭	Si-læn
Zion	郇山	Shing-sæn
Zulu	蘇勞	Su-lao
Zurich	蘇力	Su-lih
Z-ky'i	慈谿	Z-ky'i

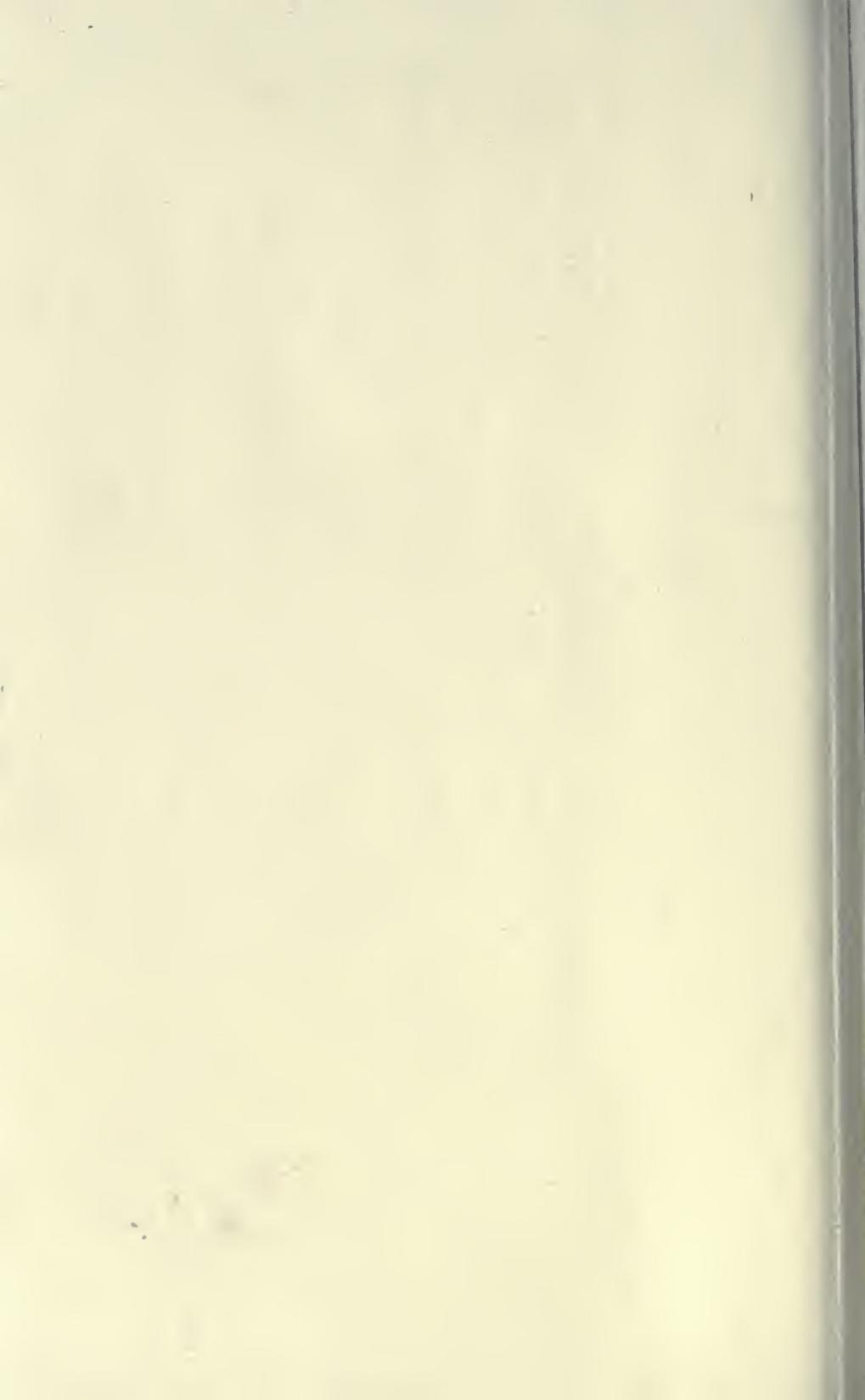


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Morrison, William T.
An Anglo-Chinese vocabul
of the Ningpo dialect

